

KAPRANOV'S L_∞ STRUCTURES, FEDOSOV'S STAR PRODUCTS, AND ONE-LOOP EXACT BV QUANTIZATIONS ON KÄHLER MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We study quantization schemes on a Kähler manifold and relate several interesting structures. We first construct Fedosov's star products on a Kähler manifold X as quantizations of Kapranov's L_∞ -algebra structure. Then we investigate the Batalin-Vilkovisky (BV) quantizations associated to these star products. A remarkable feature is that they are all one-loop exact, meaning that the Feynman weights associated to graphs with two or more loops all vanish. This leads to a succinct cochain level formula in de Rham cohomology for the algebraic index.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kähler manifolds possess very rich structures because they lie at the crossroad of complex geometry and symplectic geometry. On the other hand, as symplectic manifolds which admit natural polarizations (namely, the complex polarization), Kähler manifolds provide a natural ground for constructing quantum theories. In particular, there have been extensive studies on deformation quantization on Kähler manifolds. A notable example is the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization, which is closely related to geometric quantization in the complex polarization [3, 4, 17–20, 22, 24].

This paper is another attempt to understand the relation between the Kählerian condition and properties of quantum theories. Our starting point is Kapranov's famous construction of an L_∞ -algebra structure for a Kähler manifold in [16], which was motivated by the study of Rozansky-Witten theory [25] (and also [21]) and has since been playing important roles in many different subjects.

Let X be a Kähler manifold. Using the Atiyah class of the holomorphic tangent bundle TX , Kapranov constructed a natural L_∞ -algebra structure on the Dolbeault complex $\mathcal{A}_X^{0,\bullet-1}(TX)$, enabling us to view $TX[-1]$ as a Lie algebra object in the derived category of coherent sheaves on X . In Section 2.2, we reformulate this structure as a flat connection D_K (where the subscript "K" stands for "Kapranov") on the holomorphic Weyl bundle \mathcal{W}_X over X . On the other hand, *Fedosov abelian connections*, which give rise to *deformation quantizations* or *star products* on X , are connections of the form $D = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}[I, -]_\star$ on the complexified Weyl bundle $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ satisfying $D^2 = 0$; here ∇ is the Levi-Civita connection,

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$I \in \mathcal{A}^1(X, \mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}})$ is a 1-form valued section of $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$, and \star is the fiberwise Wick product on $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$. The flatness condition $D^2 = 0$ is equivalent to the *Fedosov equation*

$$(1.1) \quad \nabla I - \delta I + \frac{1}{\hbar} I \star I + R_{\nabla} = \alpha.$$

Our first main result says that Kapranov's L_{∞} structure can naturally be quantized to produce Fedosov abelian connections $D_{F, \alpha}$ (where the subscript "F" stands for "Fedosov"):

Theorem 1.1 (=Theorem 2.18). *For a representative α of any given formal cohomology class $[\alpha] \in \hbar H_{dR}^2(X)[[\hbar]]$ of type $(1, 1)$, there exists a Fedosov abelian connection $D_{F, \alpha} = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I_{\alpha}, -]_{\star}$ such that $D_{F, \alpha}|_{\mathcal{W}_X} = D_K$.*

There are some interesting features of the resulting star products \star_{α} on X . First of all, they are of so-called *Wick type*, which roughly means that the corresponding bidifferential operators respect the complex polarization (Proposition 2.21). By computing the Karabegov form associated to our star products, we can also show that every Wick type star product arises from our construction (Corollary 2.27). More importantly, our solutions of the Fedosov equation (1.1) satisfy a gauge condition (Proposition 2.22) which is different from all previous constructions of Fedosov quantization on Kähler manifolds. Because of this, our construction is more consistent with the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization¹ and also the local picture that z acts as the *creation operator* (which is classical) while \bar{z} acts as the *annihilation operator* $\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}}$ (which is quantum). Furthermore, our Fedosov quantization is, in a certain sense, *polarized* because only half of the functions, namely, the anti-holomorphic ones, receive quantum corrections. See Section 2.3 for more details.

Next we go from deformation quantization to quantum field theory (QFT). From the QFT viewpoint, the Fedosov quantization describes the local data of a quantum mechanical system, namely, the cochain complex

$$(\mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet}(\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}), D_{F, \alpha})$$

gives the *cochain complex of local quantum observables* of a sigma model from S^1 to the target manifold X . To obtain *global quantum observables* and also define the *correlation functions*, we construct the *Batalin-Vilkovisky (BV) quantization* [2] of this quantum mechanical system, which comes with a map from local to global quantum observables called the *factorization map*. We will mainly follow Costello's approach to the BV formalism [7] and rely on Costello-Gwilliam's foundational work on factorization algebras in QFT [9, 10].

To construct a BV quantization, one wants to produce solutions of the quantum master equation (QME) (see Lemma 3.3, Definition 3.4 and the equation (3.1)):

$$(1.2) \quad Q_{BV}(e^{r/\hbar}) = 0,$$

where $Q_{BV} := \nabla + \hbar \Delta + \frac{1}{\hbar} d_{TX} R_{\nabla}$ is the so-called *BV differential*, by running the *homotopy group flow* which is defined by choosing a suitable propagator. For general symplectic

¹Combining with the results in [5], we can show that these Fedosov star products actually coincide with the Berezin-Toeplitz star products [6].

manifolds, it was shown in the joint work [15] of the third author with Grady and Si Li that canonical solutions of the QME can be constructed by applying the homotopy group flow operator to solutions of the Fedosov equation (1.1).

In the Kähler setting, it is desirable to choose the propagator differently to make it more compatible with the complex polarization. This leads to what we call the *polarized propagator* (see Definition 3.11) and hence a slightly different form of the canonical solutions to the QME. More precisely, in Theorem 3.19, we will construct the canonical solution $e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ of the QME (1.2) from a solution γ of the Fedosov equation (2.8) (which is equivalent to (1.1)); here the curvature term \tilde{R}_∇ appears precisely because of the different choice of the propagator. The second main result of this paper is that the resulting BV quantization is *one-loop exact*, meaning that the above canonical solution of the QME admits a Feynman graph expansion that involves *only trees and one-loop graphs*:

Theorem 1.2 (=Theorem 3.30). *Let γ be a solution of the Fedosov equation (2.8). Then the Feynman weight associated to a graph \mathcal{G} with two or more loops vanishes, i.e.,*

$$W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, d_{TX}\gamma) = 0 \quad \text{whenever } b_1(\mathcal{G}) \geq 2.$$

Hence, the graph expansion of the canonical solution of the QME associated to the Fedosov connection $D_{F,\alpha}$ by Theorem 3.19 involves only trees and one-loop graphs:

$$\gamma_\infty = \sum_{\mathcal{G}: \text{connected}, b_1(\mathcal{G})=0,1} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})|} W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, d_{TX}\gamma).$$

This is in sharp contrast with the general symplectic case studied in [15] where the BV quantization involves quantum corrections from graphs with any number of loops. The same kind of one-loop exactness has been observed in a few cases before, including the holomorphic Chern-Simons theory studied by Costello [8] and a sigma model from S^1 to the target T^*Y (cotangent bundle of a smooth manifold Y) studied by Gwilliam-Grady [14]. Theorem 1.2 shows that Kähler manifolds provide a natural geometric ground for producing such one-loop exact QFTs.

Remark 1.1. If the Feynman weights associated to graphs of higher genera (≥ 2) give rise to *exact* differential forms and thereby contributing trivially to the computation of correlation functions, we may call the quantization *cohomologically one-loop exact*. This is much more commonly found in the mathematical physics literature and should be distinguished from our notion of one-loop exactness here.

As in the symplectic case [15], from the canonical QME solution $e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$, we obtain the local-to-global factorization map, which can be used to define the correlation function $\langle f \rangle$ of a smooth function $f \in C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ (see Definition 3.22 and Proposition 3.24). The association $\text{Tr} : f \mapsto \langle f \rangle$ then gives a *trace* of the star product \star_α associated to the Fedosov connection $D_{F,\alpha}$ (Corollary 3.25).

As an application of the one-loop exactness of our BV quantization in Theorem 1.2, we deduce a novel *cochain level* formula for the *algebraic index* $\text{Tr}(1)$, which is the correlation function of the constant function 1, and thus a particularly neat presentation of the *algebraic index theorem*:

Theorem 1.3 (=Theorem 3.43 & Corollary 3.44). *We have*

$$\sigma \left(e^{\hbar \iota_{\Pi}} (e^{\tilde{R}_{\nabla}/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_{\infty}/\hbar}) \right) = \hat{A}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)} = Td(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)},$$

where $Td(X)$ is the Todd class of X and \mathcal{R}^+ is the curvature of the holomorphic tangent bundle defined in (2.1). In particular, we obtain the algebraic index theorem, namely, the trace of the function 1 is given by

$$\text{Tr}(1) = \int_X \hat{A}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)} = \int_X Td(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)}.$$

This theorem can be regarded as a cochain level enhancement of the result in [15]. In the forthcoming work [6], by combining with the results in [5], we will prove that the star product \star_{α} associated to $\alpha = \hbar \cdot \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)$ is precisely the *Berezin-Toeplitz star product* on a prequantizable Kähler manifold studied in [3, 4, 20]. In this case, the algebraic index theorem is of the simple form:

$$\text{Tr}(1) = \int_X Td(X) \cdot e^{\omega/\hbar}.$$

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2. FROM KAPRANOV TO FEDOSOV

There have been extensive studies on the Fedosov quantization of Kähler manifolds. In this section, we give a new construction of the Fedosov quantization (i.e., solutions of the Fedosov equation for abelian connections on the Weyl bundle) as a natural quantization of Kapranov's L_{∞} -algebra structure on a Kähler manifold.

The organization of this section is as follows: In Section 2.1, we review some basic Kähler geometry, including the geometry of Weyl bundles on a Kähler manifold X . In Section 2.2, we recall the L_∞ -algebra structure introduced by Kapranov [16], reformulated using the geometry of Weyl bundles on X . In Section 2.3, we construct Fedosov's flat connections as quantizations of Kapranov's L_∞ -algebra structure, which produce star products on X of Wick type. We also compute the Karabegov forms associated to such star products and prove that every Wick type star product arises from our construction.

2.1. Preliminaries in Kähler geometry.

2.1.1. Some basic identities.

We first collect some basic identities in Kähler geometry, which are needed in later computations.

First of all, writing the Kähler form as

$$\omega = \omega_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta = \sqrt{-1} g_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} dz^\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}^\beta,$$

where we adopt the convention that $\omega^{\tilde{\gamma}\alpha} \omega_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = \delta_{\bar{\beta}}^{\tilde{\gamma}}$, then a simple computation shows that $g^{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = -\sqrt{-1} \omega^{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$.

In local coordinates, the curvature of the Levi-Civita connection is given by

$$\nabla^2(\partial_{x^k}) = R_{ijk}^l dx^i \wedge dx^j \otimes \partial_{x^l},$$

or in complex coordinates:

$$\nabla^2(\partial_{z^k}) = R_{i\bar{j}k}^l dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes \partial_{z^l},$$

where the coefficients can be written as the derivatives of Christoffel symbols:

$$R_{i\bar{j}k}^l = -\partial_{z^j}(\Gamma_{ik}^l).$$

We define $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}}$ by

$$R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} := g(\mathcal{R}(\partial_{z^i}, \partial_{\bar{z}^j})\partial_{z^k}, \partial_{\bar{z}^l}) = g(R_{i\bar{j}k}^m \partial_{z^m}, \partial_{\bar{z}^l}) = R_{i\bar{j}k}^m g_{m\bar{l}}.$$

We can also compute the curvature on the cotangent bundle:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(\partial_{z^i}, \partial_{\bar{z}^j})(y^k) &= -\mathcal{R}(\partial_{\bar{z}^j}, \partial_{z^i})(y^k) = -\partial_{\bar{z}^j}(-\Gamma_{ii}^k dz^i \otimes y^l) \\ &= \partial_{\bar{z}^j}(\Gamma_{ij}^k) d\bar{z}^j \wedge dz^i \otimes y^l = R_{i\bar{j}k}^l dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^l. \end{aligned}$$

The following computation shows that the curvature operator \mathcal{R} can be expressed as a bracket:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\hbar} [R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \bar{y}^l, y^m]_\star &= -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\hbar} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes (y^m \star y^k \bar{y}^l - y^m y^k \bar{y}^l) \\ &= -\sqrt{-1} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} \omega^{m\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \\ &= -\sqrt{-1} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{n}}^n \omega^{m\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\sqrt{-1}R_{i\bar{j}k}^n(-\sqrt{-1}\omega_{n\bar{l}})\omega^{m\bar{l}}dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \\
&= R_{i\bar{j}k}^m dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \\
&= \nabla^2(y^m).
\end{aligned}$$

For later computations, we also use the notation \mathcal{R}^+ to denote the curvature of the holomorphic tangent bundle:

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{R}^+ := R_{i\bar{j}k}^m dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes (\partial_{z^m} \otimes y^k).$$

In particular, we have an explicit formula for its trace:

$$(2.2) \quad \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+) = R_{i\bar{j}k}^k = R_{i\bar{j}kl}\delta^{k\bar{l}} = -\sqrt{-1}R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}}\omega^{k\bar{l}}.$$

2.1.2. Weyl bundles on Kähler manifolds.

Here we recall the definitions and basic properties of various types of Weyl bundles on symplectic and Kähler manifolds.

Definition 2.1. For a symplectic manifold (M, ω) , its (real) Weyl bundle is defined as

$$\mathcal{W}_{M, \mathbb{R}} := \widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*M_{\mathbb{R}})[[\hbar]],$$

where $\widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*M_{\mathbb{R}})$ is the completed symmetric power of the cotangent bundle $T^*M_{\mathbb{R}}$ of M and \hbar is a formal variable. A (smooth) section a of this infinite rank bundle is given locally by a formal series

$$a(x, y) = \sum_{k, l \geq 0} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_l \geq 0} \hbar^k a_{k, i_1, \dots, i_l}(x) y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l},$$

where the $a_{k, i_1, \dots, i_l}(x)$'s are smooth functions on M .

Remark 2.1. We use the following notation for the symmetric tensor power:

$$y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l} := \sum_{\tau \in S_l} y^{i_{\tau(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes y^{i_{\tau(l)}}.$$

Here the product on the tensor algebra is given by

$$(y^{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes y^{i_k}) \cdot (y^{i_{k+1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes y^{i_{k+l}}) := \sum_{\tau \in \text{Sh}(k, l)} y^{i_{\tau(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes y^{i_{\tau(k+l)}},$$

where $\text{Sh}(k, l)$ denotes the set of all (k, l) -shuffles.

There is a canonical (classical) fiberwise multiplication, denoted as \cdot , which makes $\mathcal{W}_{M, \mathbb{R}}$ an (infinite rank) algebra bundle over M . We will also consider differential forms with values in $\mathcal{W}_{M, \mathbb{R}}$, i.e., $\mathcal{A}_M^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{M, \mathbb{R}})$.

Remark 2.2. In this subsection, we are only concerned with the classical geometry of Weyl bundles; the formal variable \hbar is included in Definition 2.1 for discussing their quantum geometry in later sections.

Definition 2.2. There are two important operators on $\mathcal{A}_M^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{M,\mathbb{R}})$ which are \mathcal{A}_M^\bullet -linear:²

$$\delta a = dx^k \wedge \frac{\partial a}{\partial y^k}, \quad \delta^* a = y^k \cdot \iota_{\partial_{x^k}} a.$$

Here $\iota_{\partial_{x^k}}$ denotes the contraction of differential forms by the vector field $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^k}$. We can normalize the operator δ^* by letting $\delta^{-1} := \frac{1}{l+m} \delta^*$ when acting on the monomial $y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l} dx^{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx^{j_m}$. Then for any form $a \in \mathcal{A}_M^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{M,\mathbb{R}})$, we have

$$a = \delta \delta^{-1} a + \delta^{-1} \delta a + a_{00},$$

where a_{00} denotes the constant term, i.e., the term without any dx^i 's or y^j 's in a .

Definition 2.3. For a Kähler manifold X , we define the *holomorphic and anti-holomorphic Weyl bundles* respectively by

$$\mathcal{W}_X := \widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*X)[[\hbar]], \quad \overline{\mathcal{W}}_X := \widehat{\text{Sym}}(\overline{T^*X})[[\hbar]],$$

where T^*X and $\overline{T^*X}$ are the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic cotangent bundles of X respectively. With respect to a local holomorphic coordinate system $\{z^1, \dots, z^n\}$, we let y^i 's and \bar{y}^j 's denote the local frames of T^*X and $\overline{T^*X}$ respectively. A local section of the complexification $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}} := \mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{R}} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ of the real Weyl bundle is then of the form:

$$\sum_{k,m \geq 0} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_m \geq 0} \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_l \geq 0} a_{k, i_1, \dots, i_m, j_1, \dots, j_l} \hbar^k y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_m} \bar{y}^{j_1} \cdots \bar{y}^{j_l},$$

from which we see that $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}} = \mathcal{W}_X \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{W}}_X$. The *symbol map*

$$\sigma : \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet \otimes \mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet[[\hbar]]$$

is defined by setting y^i 's and \bar{y}^j 's to be 0.

Notation 2.4. We will use the notation $\mathcal{W}_{p,q}$ to denote the component of $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ of type (p, q) . Also we will often abuse the names “Weyl bundle” and “symbol map” when there is no ambiguity.

We introduce several operators on $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$, similar to those in Definition 2.2.

Definition 2.5. There are 4 natural operators acting as derivations on $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$:

$$\delta^{1,0} a = dz^i \wedge \frac{\partial a}{\partial y^i}, \quad \delta^{0,1} a = d\bar{z}^j \wedge \frac{\partial a}{\partial \bar{y}^j},$$

as well as

$$(\delta^{1,0})^* a = y^k \cdot \iota_{\partial_{z^k}} a, \quad (\delta^{0,1})^* a = \bar{y}^j \cdot \iota_{\partial_{\bar{z}^j}} a.$$

We define the operators $(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}$ and $(\delta^{0,1})^{-1}$ by normalizing $(\delta^{1,0})^*$ and $(\delta^{0,1})^*$ respectively:

$$(\delta^{1,0})^{-1} := \frac{1}{p_1 + p_2} (\delta^{1,0})^* \text{ on } \mathcal{A}_X^{p_1, q_1}(\mathcal{W}_{p_2, q_2}),$$

²The Einstein summation rule will be used throughout this paper.

$$(\delta^{0,1})^{-1} := \frac{1}{q_1 + q_2} (\delta^{0,1})^* \text{ on } \mathcal{A}_X^{p_1, q_1}(\mathcal{W}_{p_2, q_2}).$$

Remark 2.3. We use the same notation for the operator $(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}$ as in Fedosov's original paper [11], although it could be confusing since it is actually *not* inverse to $\delta^{1,0}$.

Lemma 2.6. *We have the following identities:*

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \delta^{1,0} + \delta^{0,1}, \\ id - \pi_{0,*} &= \delta^{1,0} \circ (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} + (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \delta^{1,0}, \\ id - \pi_{*,0} &= \delta^{0,1} \circ (\delta^{0,1})^{-1} + (\delta^{0,1})^{-1} \circ \delta^{0,1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\pi_{0,*}$ and $\pi_{*,0}$ denote the natural projections from $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$ to $\mathcal{A}_X^{0,\bullet}(\overline{\mathcal{W}}_X)$ and $\mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet,0}(\mathcal{W}_X)$ respectively.

2.2. A reformulation of Kapranov's L_∞ structure on a Kähler manifold.

In this subsection, we reformulate Kapranov's L_∞ -algebra structure [16] on a Kähler manifold X in terms of the holomorphic Weyl bundle \mathcal{W}_X on X . Let us start with Kapranov's original theorem:

Theorem 2.7 (Theorem 2.6 and Reformulation 2.8.1 in [16]). *Let X be a Kähler manifold. Then there exist*

$$R_n^* \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,1}(\text{Hom}(T^*X, \text{Sym}^n(T^*X))), \quad n \geq 2$$

such that their extensions \tilde{R}_n^* to the holomorphic Weyl bundle \mathcal{W}_X by derivation satisfy

$$\left(\bar{\partial} + \sum_{n \geq 2} \tilde{R}_n^* \right)^2 = 0,$$

or equivalently,

$$(2.3) \quad \bar{\partial} \tilde{R}_n^* + \sum_{j+k=n+1} \tilde{R}_j^* \circ \tilde{R}_k^* = 0$$

for any $n \geq 2$.

The R_n^* 's are defined as partial transposes of the higher covariant derivatives of the curvature tensor:

$$R_2^* = \frac{1}{2} R_{i\bar{j}k}^m d\bar{z}^j \otimes (y^i y^k \otimes \partial_{z^m}), \quad R_n^* = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0}(R_{n-1}^*),$$

where, by abuse of notations, we use ∇ to denote the Levi-Civita connection on the (anti)holomorphic (co)tangent bundle of X , as well as their tensor products including the Weyl bundles. We can write these R_n^* 's locally in a more consistent way as:

$$(2.4) \quad R_n^* = R_{i_1 \dots i_n \bar{l}}^j d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_n} \otimes \partial_{z^j}).$$

Readers are referred to [16, Section 2.5] for a detailed exposition.

The L_∞ relations (2.3) can be reformulated as the flatness of a natural connection D_K (where the subscript “K” stands for “Kapranov”) on the holomorphic Weyl bundle, whose $(0, 1)$ -part is exactly the differential operator in Theorem 2.7:

Proposition 2.8. *The operator*

$$D_K = \nabla - \delta^{1,0} + \sum_{n \geq 2} \tilde{R}_n^*$$

defines a flat connection on the holomorphic Weyl bundle \mathcal{W}_X , which is compatible with the classical (commutative) product.

Proof. To show the vanishing of the $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ and $(1, 1)$ parts of D_K^2 , we let $D_K^{1,0}$ and $D_K^{0,1}$ denote the $(1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ parts of the connection D_K respectively, and note that the Levi-Civita connection ∇ on \mathcal{W}_X has the type decomposition $\nabla = \nabla^{1,0} + \bar{\partial}$. First, it is clear that $D_K^{0,1}$ is exactly Kapranov’s differential in Theorem 2.7. Thus the vanishing of the $(0, 2)$ part of D_K^2 follows from Theorem 2.7. Next, the vanishing of the square of $D_K^{1,0} = \nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0}$ follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0})^2 &= (\nabla^{1,0})^2 + (\delta^{1,0})^2 - (\nabla^{1,0} \circ \delta^{1,0} + \delta^{1,0} \circ \nabla^{1,0}) \\ &= -(\nabla^{1,0} \circ \delta^{1,0} + \delta^{1,0} \circ \nabla^{1,0}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the torsion-freeness of ∇ . Finally, for the $(1, 1)$ part, we have

$$D_K^{1,0} \circ D_K^{0,1} + D_K^{0,1} \circ D_K^{1,0} = (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0}) \left(\sum_{n \geq 2} R_n^* \right) + \nabla^2.$$

Also, $\delta^{1,0}(R_2^*) = \nabla^2$. So we only need to show that $\nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*) = \delta^{1,0}(R_{n+1}^*)$ for $n \geq 2$. Recall that R_n^* is inductively defined by $R_{n+1}^* = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*)$ for $n \geq 2$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{1,0}(R_{n+1}^*) &= \delta^{1,0} \circ (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \left(\nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*) \right) \\ &= \nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*) - (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \delta^{1,0} \left(\nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*) \right) \\ &= \nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*), \end{aligned}$$

as desired; here the last equality follows from the fact that $\nabla^{1,0}(R_n^*)$ is symmetric in all lower subscripts, which was shown in [16]. \square

Now if α is a local flat section of \mathcal{W}_X under D_K , it is easy to see that $\sigma(\alpha)$ must be a holomorphic function. Actually, the symbol map defines an isomorphism:

Proposition 2.9. *The space of (local) flat sections of the holomorphic Weyl bundle with respect to the connection D_K is isomorphic to the space of holomorphic functions. More precisely, the symbol map $\sigma : \Gamma^{\text{flat}}(U, \mathcal{W}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(U)[[\hbar]]$ is an isomorphism for any open subset $U \subset X$.*

To prove this proposition, we mimic Fedosov's arguments in [11]. First we need a lemma:

Lemma 2.10. *Let $\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,q}$ be a smooth differential form on X of type $(0, q)$. Define a sequence $\{\alpha_k\}$ by $\alpha_k := ((\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0})^k(\alpha_0) \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,q}(\mathcal{W}_{k,0})$ for $k \geq 1$. Then we have $(\delta^{1,0} \circ \nabla^{1,0})(\alpha_k) = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$, and hence $D_K^{1,0}(\sum_{k \geq 0} \alpha_k) = 0$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that $q = 0$, i.e., α_0 is a function on X . Let us write α_k as $\alpha_k = a_{i_1 \dots i_k} y^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}$, where the coefficients $a_{i_1 \dots i_k}$ are totally symmetric with respect to all indices. We also write $\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k) = b_{i_1 \dots i_{k+1}} dz^{i_1} \otimes (y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_{k+1}})$. We will show by induction that the coefficients $b_{i_1 \dots i_{k+1}}$ are totally symmetric with respect to all indices i_1, \dots, i_{k+1} . This is clearly true for $k = 1$. For general $k \geq 1$, it is clear that $\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k) = b_{i_1 \dots i_{k+1}} dz^{i_1} \otimes (y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_{k+1}})$ is symmetric in i_2, \dots, i_{k+1} , so we only need to show that it is symmetric in the first two indices i_1 and i_2 . We know from construction that $\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_{k-1}) = a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dz^{i_1} \otimes y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}$. Since $(\nabla^{1,0})^2 = 0$, we have

$$(2.5) \quad -dz^{i_1} \wedge \nabla^{1,0}(a_{i_1 \dots i_k} y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}) = \nabla^{1,0}(a_{i_1 \dots i_k} dz^{i_1} \otimes y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}) = 0.$$

We then compute the covariant derivative:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k) &= \nabla^{1,0}(a_{i_1 \dots i_k} y^{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}) \\ &= y^{i_1} \otimes \nabla^{1,0}(a_{i_1 \dots i_k} y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}) + \nabla^{1,0}(y^{i_1}) \otimes (a_{i_1 \dots i_k} y^{i_2} \otimes \dots \otimes y^{i_k}). \end{aligned}$$

Since the Levi-Civita connection is torsion-free, the second term in the last expression is symmetric in the first two indices. Now the first term has the same symmetric property by (2.5). Hence we have $(\delta^{1,0} \circ \nabla^{1,0})(\alpha_k) = 0$.

Now we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k) &= (\delta^{1,0} \circ (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} + (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \delta^{1,0})(\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k)) \\ &= (\delta^{1,0} \circ (\delta^{1,0})^{-1})(\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_k)) = \delta^{1,0}(\alpha_{k+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} D_K^{1,0} \left(\sum_{k \geq 0} \alpha_k \right) &= (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0})(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots) \\ &= -\delta^{1,0}(\alpha_0) + (\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_0) - \delta^{1,0}(\alpha_1)) + (\nabla^{1,0}(\alpha_1) - \delta^{1,0}(\alpha_2)) + \dots \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Proposition 2.9. The injectivity follows by observing that any nonzero section s of \mathcal{W}_X with zero constant term cannot be flat since $\delta^{1,0}(s_0)$, where s_0 is the leading term (i.e. of least weight) in s , is of smaller weight and nonzero.

For the surjectivity, we claim that given a holomorphic function f , the section

$$(2.6) \quad J_f := \sum_{k \geq 0} ((\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0})^k(f),$$

with leading term f is flat with respect to D_K . From Lemma 2.10, we know that $D_K^{1,0}(J_f) = 0$. It follows that $D_K^{1,0} \circ D_K^{0,1}(J_f) = -D_K^{0,1} \circ D_K^{1,0}(J_f) = 0$. Observe that $\sigma(D_K^{0,1}(J_f)) = \bar{\partial}f = 0$. Thus, by the same reason as in the proof of the injectivity of σ , we must have $D_K^{0,1}(J_f) = 0$. \square

Similar arguments give the following proposition, which will be useful later:

Proposition 2.11. *Let α be a $\bar{\partial}$ -closed $(0, q)$ form on X . Then the section*

$$\alpha + \sum_{k \geq 1} ((\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0})^k(\alpha)$$

is flat with respect to the connection D_K .

2.3. Fedosov quantization from Kapranov's L_∞ structure.

In [11], Fedosov gave an elegant geometric construction of deformation quantization on a general symplectic manifold (see also [12, 13]). The goal of this section is to show that Fedosov's quantization arises naturally as a quantization of Kapranov's L_∞ structure. The key is to adapt Fedosov's construction in the Kähler setting by incorporating the complex structure, or complex polarization, on X . We first recall the notion of deformation quantization:

Definition 2.12. A *deformation quantization* (or *star product*) on a symplectic manifold X is an associative multiplication \star on $C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ of the following form:

$$f \star g = f \cdot g + \sum_{k \geq 1} \hbar^k C_k(f, g), \text{ for } f, g \in C^\infty(X),$$

where the C_k 's are bi-differential operators on $C^\infty(X)$ such that

$$\{f, g\} = \lim_{\hbar \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\hbar} (f \star g - g \star f).$$

A star product \star on a Kähler manifold is said to be of *Wick type* if the bi-differential operators $C_k(-, -)$ take holomorphic derivatives to f and anti-holomorphic derivatives to g .

We begin by considering the complexified Weyl bundle $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$, equipped with the *fiber-wise Wick product* induced by the Kähler form ω : if α, β are sections of $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$, the Wick product is explicitly defined by:

$$\alpha \star \beta := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\hbar^k}{k!} \cdot \omega^{i_1 \bar{j}_1} \dots \omega^{i_k \bar{j}_k} \cdot \frac{\partial^k \alpha}{\partial y^{i_1} \dots \partial y^{i_k}} \frac{\partial^k \beta}{\partial \bar{y}^{j_1} \dots \partial \bar{y}^{j_k}}.$$

With respect to this product, the operator δ on $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ can be expressed as:

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\omega_{i\bar{j}}(dz^i \otimes \bar{y}^j - d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^i), - \right]_{\star},$$

where $[-, -]_{\star}$ denotes the bracket associated to the Wick product.

Definition 2.13. A connection on $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ of the form

$$D = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}[I, -]_{\star}$$

is called a *Fedosov abelian connection* if $D^2 = 0$. Here ∇ is the Levi-Civita connection, and $I \in \mathcal{A}^1(X, \mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$ is a 1-form valued section of $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$.

Recall the following calculation in [4]:

Lemma 2.14 (Proposition 4.1 in [4]). *The curvature of the Levi-Civita connection on the Weyl bundle is given by*

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{\hbar}[R_{\nabla}, -]_{\star},$$

where $R_{\nabla} := \sqrt{-1} \cdot R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \bar{y}^l$.

A simple computation together with Lemma 2.14 shows that the flatness of D is equivalent to the *Fedosov equation*:

$$(2.7) \quad \nabla I - \delta I + \frac{1}{\hbar} I \star I + R_{\nabla} = \alpha,$$

where $\alpha = \sum_{k \geq 1} \hbar^k \omega_k \in \mathcal{A}_X^2[[\hbar]]$ is a closed formal 2-form on X . Letting $\gamma := I + \omega_{i\bar{j}}(dz^i \otimes \bar{y}^j - d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^i)$ and $\omega_{\hbar} := -\omega + \alpha$, then equation (2.7) is equivalent to

$$(2.8) \quad \nabla \gamma + \frac{1}{\hbar} \gamma \star \gamma + R_{\nabla} = \omega_{\hbar}.$$

We will show that the flat connection D_K on \mathcal{W}_X gives rise to a Fedosov abelian connection D_F (where the subscript ‘‘F’’ stands for ‘‘Fedosov’’), which is a *quantization* (or *quantum extension*) because the Wick product \star is non-commutative. First recall that

$$D_K = \nabla - \delta^{1,0} + \sum_{n \geq 2} \tilde{R}_n^*,$$

where each \tilde{R}_n^* is an \mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet} -linear derivation on $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ via $R_n^* \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,1}(\text{Sym}^n(T^*X) \otimes TX)$ (see equation (2.4)). Consider the \mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet} -linear operator

$$L : \mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet} \left(\widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*X) \otimes TX \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^{\bullet} \left(\widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*X) \otimes \overline{T^*X} \right)$$

given by ‘‘lifting the last subscript’’ using the Kähler form ω . Then we can define

$$I_n := L(R_n^*) = R_{i_1 \dots i_n \bar{l}}^j \omega_{j\bar{k}} d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_n} \bar{y}^k) \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,1}(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}).$$

Lemma 2.15. *We have*

$$(2.9) \quad \tilde{R}_n^* = \frac{1}{\hbar} [I_n, -]_* |_{\mathcal{W}_X};$$

$$(2.10) \quad \nabla \circ L = L \circ \nabla;$$

$$(2.11) \quad L \circ \delta^{1,0} = \delta^{1,0} \circ L;$$

$$(2.12) \quad \delta^{1,0} \circ L(R_2^*) = R_\nabla;$$

$$(2.13) \quad L([R_m^*, R_n^*]) = [L(R_m^*), L(R_n^*)]_*.$$

Proof. The construction of I_n 's implies equation (2.9). Equation (2.10) follows from the fact that $\nabla(\omega) = 0$. Equation (2.11) is obvious. Equation (2.12) follows from a straightforward computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{1,0} \circ L(R_2^*) &= L \circ \delta^{1,0} \left(\frac{1}{2} R_{i\bar{j}k}^m d\bar{z}^j \otimes (y^i y^k \otimes \partial_{z^m}) \right) \\ &= L \left(R_{i\bar{j}k}^m dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes (y^k \otimes \partial_{z^m}) \right) \\ &= R_{i\bar{j}k}^m \omega_{m\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k y^l \\ &= R_{i\bar{j}k}^m \sqrt{-1} g_{m\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k y^l \\ &= R_\nabla. \end{aligned}$$

To show equation (2.13), notice that $L([R_m^*, R_n^*]) = L(\tilde{R}_m^*(R_n^*) + \tilde{R}_n^*(R_m^*))$ (here we think of R_n^* as a section of $\mathcal{A}_X^1(\mathcal{W}_X \otimes TX)$, and \tilde{R}_m^* acts on the \mathcal{W}_X component of R_n^* by derivation). We then have the explicit computation:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\tilde{R}_m^*(R_n^*)) &= L \left(R_{i_1 \dots i_m \bar{l}}^j d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} \otimes \partial_{z^j}) (R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n \bar{l}'}^{j'} d\bar{z}^{l'} \otimes (y^{i'_1} \dots y^{i'_n} \otimes \partial_{z^{j'}})) \right) \\ &= L \left(\sum_{1 \leq \alpha \leq n} R_{i_1 \dots i_m \bar{l}}^j R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n \bar{l}'}^{j'} d\bar{z}^l \wedge d\bar{z}^{l'} \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} y^{i'_1} \dots \widehat{y^{i'_\alpha}} \dots y^{i'_n} \otimes \partial_{z^{j'}}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq \alpha \leq n} \omega_{j\bar{k}} R_{i_1 \dots i_m \bar{l}}^{i'_\alpha} R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n \bar{l}'}^{j'} d\bar{z}^l \wedge d\bar{z}^{l'} \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} y^{i'_1} \dots \widehat{y^{i'_\alpha}} \dots y^{i'_n} \bar{y}^k). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &L(R_n^*) \star L(R_m^*) \\ &= \left(R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n \bar{l}'}^{j'} \omega_{j\bar{k}'} d\bar{z}^{l'} \otimes (y^{i'_1} \dots y^{i'_n} \bar{y}^k) \right) \star \left(R_{i_1 \dots i_m \bar{l}}^j \omega_{j\bar{k}} d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} \bar{y}^k) \right) \\ &= L(R_n^*) \cdot L(R_m^*) \\ &\quad + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha \leq n} \omega_{j\bar{k}} \omega_{j'\bar{k}'} \omega_{i'_\alpha \bar{k}} R_{i_1 \dots i_m \bar{l}}^j R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n \bar{l}'}^{j'} d\bar{z}^{l'} \wedge d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} y^{i'_1} \dots \widehat{y^{i'_\alpha}} \dots y^{i'_n} \bar{y}^k) \\ &= -L(R_m^*) \cdot L(R_n^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{1 \leq \alpha \leq n} (-1) \omega_{j\bar{k}'} R_{i_1 \dots i_m, \bar{l}}^{i'_\alpha} R_{i'_1 \dots i'_n, \bar{l}'}^{j'} d\bar{z}^{l'} \wedge d\bar{z}^l \otimes (y^{i_1} \dots y^{i_m} y^{i'_1} \dots \widehat{y^{i'_\alpha}} \dots y^{i'_n} \otimes \partial_{z^{j'}}) \\
& = -L(R_m^*) \cdot L(R_n^*) + L(\tilde{R}_m^*(R_n^*)).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Let $I := \sum_{n \geq 2} I_n$. Then

$$D_F := \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, -]_\star$$

defines a connection on $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$. Equation (2.9) says that D_F is an extension of the D_K , namely,

$$D_F|_{\mathcal{W}_X} = D_K.$$

Lemma 2.16. *We have $\delta^{0,1} I = 0$.*

Proof. Recall that $I_2 = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} d\bar{z}^l \otimes y^i y^k \bar{y}^j$, where $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}}$ is symmetric in \bar{j} and \bar{l} , from which we know that $\delta^{0,1} I_2 = 0$. The statement for the general I_n 's follows from the iterative equation $I_n = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0} (I_{n-1})$ and the commutativity relations $[\delta^{0,1}, (\delta^{1,0})^{-1}] = [\delta^{0,1}, \nabla^{1,0}] = 0$. □

Here comes the first main result of this paper:

Theorem 2.17. *The connection D_F is flat.*

Proof. Notice that $I = \sum_{n \geq 2} I_n$ is a $(0, 1)$ -form valued in $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$. We only need to show the vanishing of the $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ and $(1, 1)$ parts of D_F^2 . The vanishing of the $(2, 0)$ part of D_F^2 follows from that of D_K . The $(0, 2)$ part of D_F^2 is given by

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\nabla^{0,1} I - \delta^{0,1} I + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, I]_{\star, -} \right]_\star.$$

By Lemma 2.15 and the flatness of D_K , we have

$$\nabla^{0,1} I - \delta^{0,1} I + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, I]_\star = \nabla^{0,1} I + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, I]_\star = L \left(\nabla^{0,1} \left(\sum_{k \geq 2} \tilde{R}_k^* \right) + \left[\sum_{k \geq 2} \tilde{R}_k^*, \sum_{k \geq 2} \tilde{R}_k^* \right] \right) = 0;$$

here the first equality follows from Lemma 2.16. The $(1, 1)$ part of D_F^2 is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
& \nabla^2 + \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\nabla^{1,0} I - \delta^{1,0} I, - \right]_\star \\
& = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[R_\nabla + \nabla^{1,0} I - \delta^{1,0} I, - \right]_\star \\
& = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[R_\nabla + (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0}) \circ L \left(\sum_{k \geq 2} R_k^* \right), - \right]_\star \\
& \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\delta^{1,0} \circ L(R_2^*) + (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0}) \circ L \left(\sum_{k \geq 2} R_k^* \right), - \right]_\star
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[L \circ \delta^{1,0}(R_2^*) + L \circ (\nabla^{1,0} - \delta^{1,0}) \left(\sum_{k \geq 2} R_k^* \right), - \right]_* \\
&= \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[L \left(\delta^{1,0}(R_2^*) - \delta^{1,0}(R_2^*) + (\nabla^{1,0} R_2^* - \delta^{1,0} R_3^*) + \cdots + (\nabla^{1,0} R_k^* - \delta^{1,0} R_{k+1}^*) + \cdots \right), - \right]_* \\
&= 0;
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used equation (2.12) in the equality (*), and also the fact that L commutes with both $\delta^{1,0}$ and $\nabla^{1,0}$. Hence D_F is a Fedosov abelian connection. A simple computation shows that I actually satisfies the Fedosov equation (2.7) with $\alpha = 0$:

$$\nabla I - \delta I + \frac{1}{\hbar} I \star I + R_\nabla = 0.$$

□

Remark 2.4. It is worth pointing out that this flat connection D_F only has a “classical” part, i.e., the sections $I_n \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$ have no higher order terms in the \hbar -power expansion. This is very different from Fedosov’s original solutions of his equation.

More generally, given any closed formal 2-form α on X with $[\alpha] \in \hbar H_{dR}^2(X)[[\hbar]]$ of type $(1,1)$, the following theorem produces an explicit solution of the Fedosov equation: (2.7):

Theorem 2.18. *Let α be a representative of a formal cohomology class in $\hbar H_{dR}^2(X)[[\hbar]]$ of type $(1,1)$. Then there exists a solution of the Fedosov equation of the form $I_\alpha = I + J_\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,1}(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$:*

$$\nabla I_\alpha - \delta I_\alpha + \frac{1}{\hbar} I_\alpha \star I_\alpha + R_\nabla = \alpha.$$

We denote the corresponding Fedosov abelian connection by $D_{F,\alpha}$.

Proof. The $\bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}$ -lemma guarantees the local existence of a formal function g such that $\alpha = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}(g)$. We define a section J_α of $\mathcal{A}_X^{0,1}(\mathcal{W}_X)$ by

$$J_\alpha := \sum_{k \geq 1} \left((\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \nabla^{1,0} \right)^k (\bar{\partial}g).$$

Such a function g is unique up to a sum of purely holomorphic and purely anti-holomorphic functions. It follows that J_α is independent of the choice of g . In particular, this implies that these local sections J_α ’s patch together to give a global section over X .

By Proposition 2.11, $\bar{\partial}g + J_\alpha$ is closed under D_K , so it is also closed under D_F by the fact that $D_F|_{\mathcal{W}_X} = D_K$. Now

$$D_F(\bar{\partial}g + J_\alpha) = \bar{\partial}\bar{\partial}g + \nabla J_\alpha - \delta(J_\alpha) + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, J_\alpha]_* = -\alpha + \nabla J_\alpha - \delta J_\alpha + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, J_\alpha]_*,$$

so $\nabla J_\alpha - \delta J_\alpha + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, J_\alpha]_* = \alpha$. Together with Theorem 2.17 and the fact that J_α has only holomorphic components in $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ which implies that $J_\alpha \star J_\alpha = 0$ by type reasons, we deduce that $\nabla I_\alpha - \delta I_\alpha + \frac{1}{\hbar} I_\alpha \star I_\alpha + R_\nabla = \nabla J_\alpha - \delta J_\alpha + \frac{1}{\hbar} ([I, J_\alpha]_* + J_\alpha \star J_\alpha) = \alpha$. □

We now briefly recall the construction of star products from Fedosov connections.

Proposition 2.19 (Theorem 3.3 in [11]). *Let $D = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}[I, -]_\star$ be a Fedosov abelian connection. Then there is a one-to-one correspondence induced by the symbol map σ :*

$$\sigma : \Gamma^{flat}(X, \mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]].$$

The flat section O_f corresponding to $f \in C^\infty(X)$ is the unique solution of the iterative equation:

$$(2.14) \quad O_f = f + \delta^{-1} \left(\nabla O_f + \frac{1}{\hbar}[I, O_f]_\star \right).$$

For the Fedosov connection $D_{F, \alpha}$ defined in Theorem 2.18, the associated deformation quantization (star product) \star_α on $C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ is given by

$$(2.15) \quad f \star_\alpha g := \sigma(O_f \star O_g).$$

Definition 2.20. We say that a deformation quantization $(C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]], \star)$ is of *Wick type* (or *with separation of variables*) if we have $f \star g = f \cdot g$ whenever f is antiholomorphic or g is holomorphic. This is equivalent to requiring the corresponding bi-differential operators $C_i(-, -)$ to take holomorphic and anti-holomorphic derivatives of the first and second arguments respectively.

Proposition 2.21. *For every closed formal differential form α of type $(1, 1)$, the star product \star_α defined in (2.15) is of Wick type.*

Proof. To show that \star_α is of Wick type, we only need to show that if both f and g are (anti-)holomorphic functions, then $f \star_\alpha g = f \cdot g$.

If f, g are holomorphic, then both O_f and O_g are sections of the holomorphic Weyl bundle \mathcal{W}_X . Now $D_{F, \alpha} = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}[I_\alpha, -]_\star$ where $I_\alpha = I + J_\alpha$ and since $J_\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_X^{0,1} \otimes \mathcal{W}_X$, we have $D_{F, \alpha}|_{\mathcal{W}_X} = D_F|_{\mathcal{W}_X} = D_K$. It follows that $O_f = J_f$ (where J_f is defined in (2.6)) and must be of the desired type. Thus we have $\sigma(O_f \star O_g) = f \cdot g$ by type reasons.

If f, g are anti-holomorphic functions, then we are in the opposite situation. By a simple induction using equation (2.14), we can see that both O_f and O_g do *not* contain any term that has only holomorphic components in $\mathcal{W}_{X, \mathbb{C}}$. Hence it also follows that $\sigma(O_f \star O_g) = f \cdot g$. \square

Remark 2.5. The fact that $O_f = J_f$ for any (local) holomorphic function f says that holomorphic functions do *not* receive any quantum corrections in these Fedosov quantizations.

2.3.1. Gauge fixing conditions and comparison with previous works.

Fedosov's original solutions [11] of his equation satisfy the gauge fixing condition that $\delta^{-1}(I) = 0$. On the other hand, by a simple type reason argument, it is easy to see that our solutions of the Fedosov equation satisfy instead the following gauge fixing condition:

$$(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}(I) = 0.$$

This condition alone cannot guarantee uniqueness, but we have the following:

Proposition 2.22. *The solution I of the Fedosov equation (2.7) satisfying the two conditions:*

$$(2.16) \quad (\delta^{1,0})^{-1}(I) = 0,$$

$$(2.17) \quad \pi_{0,*}(I) = 0$$

is unique.

Proof. Equation (2.17) implies that $(\delta^{1,0} \circ (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} + (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \delta^{1,0})(I) = I$. Together with the gauge fixing condition (2.16), we have $I = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \circ \delta^{1,0}(I)$. By applying the operator $(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}$ to equation (2.7), we see that I must satisfy the following iterative equation:

$$I = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \left(\nabla I + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, I]_* + R_\nabla - \omega_\hbar - \delta^{0,1} I \right) = (\delta^{1,0})^{-1} \left(\nabla I + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I, I]_* + R_\nabla - \omega_\hbar \right),$$

where we have used the fact that the two operators $\delta^{0,1}$ and $(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}$ commute with each other in the second equality. This iterative equation clearly has a unique solution. \square

It is clear that our solution $I = \sum_{n \geq 2} I_n$ of the Fedosov equation (2.7) is exactly the unique one satisfying the conditions (2.16) and (2.17).

There were a number of works on the Fedosov construction of Wick type deformation quantizations on (pseudo-)Kähler manifolds [4, 18, 24]. Notice that, in all these works, the authors were using the same gauge condition, namely, Fedosov's original condition $\delta^{-1}I = 0$, when solving the Fedosov equation. For the purpose of deformation quantization, there is no essential difference between these two choices of gauge conditions. However, here are some interesting features of our construction which were not found in previous ones:

- (1) As we have emphasized, our Fedosov connection is a quantization of Kapranov's L_∞ -algebra structure on a Kähler manifold.
- (2) In our construction, the sections O_f corresponding to holomorphic functions f do not receive any quantum corrections. This is consistent with the Berezin-Toeplitz quantization, and also the local picture where z acts as the *creation operator* which is classical while \bar{z} acts as the *annihilation operator* $\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ which is quantum.
- (3) Our quantization is in a certain sense "polarized": only half of the functions, i.e., the anti-holomorphic ones receive quantum corrections.

2.3.2. The Karabegov form.

In [17], Karabegov gives a complete classification of deformation quantizations of Wick type on a Kähler manifold:³

³Actually the roles of the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic variables in [17] were reversed, but this does not affect the results.

Theorem 2.23 (Theorem 2 in [17]). *Deformation quantizations of Wick type (or with separation of variables) on a Kähler manifold X are in one-to-one correspondence with formal deformations of the Kähler metric ω on X .*

To see how a formal deformation of ω is constructed from a Wick type star product, let us recall the following proposition in [17]:

Proposition 2.24 (Proposition 1 in [17]). *Let X be a Kähler manifold with Kähler form ω and \star be a formal star product with separation of variables. Then, on each contractible coordinate chart $U \subset X$ with any holomorphic coordinate system (z^1, \dots, z^n) , there exist formal functions $u_1, \dots, u_m \in C^\infty(U)[[\hbar]]$ such that $[u_k, z^{k'}]_\star = \hbar \delta_{kk'}$.*

This proposition gives a locally defined formal differential form $\bar{\partial}(-u_k dz^k)$ of type $(1, 1)$ on each chart U , which patch together to a globally defined closed formal differential form, called the *Karabegov form* associated to \star . Moreover, this formal $(1, 1)$ -form is a deformation of ω , i.e., of the form $\omega + O(\hbar)$.

Remark 2.6. In [17], the Karabegov form is defined as $\sqrt{-1} \cdot \bar{\partial}(-u_k dz^k)$. We are using a different normalization since our star products satisfy the condition that $C_1(f, g) - C_1(g, f) = \{f, g\}$, instead of $C_1(f, g) - C_1(g, f) = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \{f, g\}$.

Now let $\alpha = \sum_{i \geq 1} \hbar^i \omega_i$ be a closed formal differential form of type $(1, 1)$, and $D_{F, \alpha}$ and \star_α be respectively the associated Fedosov abelian connection and Wick type star product constructed in Theorem 2.18. To calculate the Karabegov form associated to \star_α , we begin with a lemma.

Lemma 2.25. *Let $\alpha = \sum_{i \geq 1} \hbar^i \omega_i$ be a closed formal differential form of type $(1, 1)$ and $-\sum_{i \geq 1} \hbar^i \rho_i$ be a potential of α (i.e., $\bar{\partial} \partial \rho_i = \omega_i$), and let ρ be a potential of ω . For the (locally defined) formal functions*

$$u_k = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^k} \left(\rho + \sum_{i \geq 1} \hbar^i \rho_i \right),$$

the terms in O_{u_k} which live in $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_X$ (which we call “terms of purely anti-holomorphic type”) are given by

$$u_k + \omega_{k\bar{m}} \bar{y}^m.$$

Proof. Recall that O_{u_k} is the unique solution of the iterative equation:

$$O_{u_k} = u_k + \delta^{-1} \circ \left(\nabla + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I_\alpha, -]_\star \right) (O_{u_k}).$$

Observe that if a monomial A does not live in $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\overline{\mathcal{W}}_X)$, then $\nabla A + \frac{1}{\hbar} [I_\alpha, A]_\star$ does not have terms living in $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\overline{\mathcal{W}}_X)$. So we can prove the theorem by an induction on the weights of “terms of purely anti-holomorphic type” in O_{u_k} .

The terms in O_{u_k} of weight 1 are given by

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial \bar{z}^l \partial z^k} \bar{y}^l = \omega_{k\bar{l}} \bar{y}^l.$$

We know from the iterative equation that the weight 2 terms are given by

$$\delta^{-1} \circ \nabla^{0,1}(\omega_{k\bar{l}} \bar{y}^l),$$

which vanish since the Levi-Civita connection is compatible with both the symplectic form and the complex structure. The next terms are

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta^{-1} \left(\nabla^{0,1} \left(\hbar \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial z^k} \right) + \frac{1}{\hbar} \left[\hbar \frac{\partial^2 \rho_1}{\partial \bar{z}^n \partial z^m} d\bar{z}^n \otimes y^m, \omega_{k\bar{l}} \bar{y}^l \right]_{\star} \right) \\ &= \delta^{-1} \left(\hbar \frac{\partial^2 \rho_1}{\partial z^k \partial \bar{z}^i} d\bar{z}^i + \hbar \frac{\partial^2 \rho_1}{\partial \bar{z}^n \partial z^m} d\bar{z}^n \omega_{k\bar{l}} \omega^{m\bar{l}} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the weight 3 terms in O_{u_k} of purely anti-holomorphic type vanish. This argument can be generalized to all such terms of higher weights. \square

Theorem 2.26. *For every closed formal differential form α of type $(1,1)$, the star product \star_α defined in (2.15) has Karabegov form $\omega - \alpha$.*

Proof. Let U be any contractible coordinate chart in X , with local holomorphic coordinates (z^1, \dots, z^k) . We define the functions u_k as in Lemma 2.25. Then the flat section O_{z^k} can be explicitly written as $O_{z^k} = z^k + y^k + \dots$, where all the terms live in \mathcal{W}_X . From the definition of the fiberwise Wick product on $\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}$ and that of the symbol map, we only need those terms in O_{u_k} which are of “purely anti-holomorphic type” for the following computation:

$$O_{u_k} \star O_{z^{k'}} - O_{z^{k'}} \star O_{u_k} = \omega_{k\bar{m}} \bar{y}^m \star y^{k'} - y^{k'} \star (\omega_{k\bar{m}} \bar{y}^m) = -y^{k'} \star (\omega_{k\bar{m}} \bar{y}^m) = \hbar \delta_{kk'}.$$

Thus we have shown that the functions u_k 's satisfy the condition in Proposition 2.24. According to its construction, the Karabegov form is then given by

$$\bar{\partial}(-u_k dz^k) = -\frac{\partial u_k}{\partial \bar{z}^l} d\bar{z}^l \wedge dz^k = \left(\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z^k \partial \bar{z}^l} + \sum_{i \geq 1} \hbar^i \frac{\partial^2 \rho_i}{\partial z^k \partial \bar{z}^l} \right) dz^k \wedge d\bar{z}^l = \omega - \alpha.$$

\square

Combining Theorems 2.23 and 2.26, we see that any star product of Wick type on a Kähler manifold arises from our construction:

Corollary 2.27. *On a Kähler manifold X , any deformation quantization of Wick type is of the form \star_α for some closed formal $(1,1)$ form α .*

3. FROM FEDOSOV TO BATALIN-VILKOVISKY

Let us first recall the definition of traces of a star product:

Definition 3.1. Let $(C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]], \star)$ denote a deformation quantization of a symplectic manifold X of dimension $2n$. A *trace* of the star product \star is a linear map $\text{Tr} : C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[\hbar]]/\hbar^n$ such that

- (1) $\text{Tr}(f \star g) = \text{Tr}(g \star f)$;
- (2) $\hbar^n \cdot \text{Tr}(f) = \int_X f \cdot \omega^n + O(\hbar)$.

In particular, $\text{Tr}(1)$ is called the *algebraic index* of \star .

From the point of view of quantum field theory (QFT), traces are defined by correlation functions of local quantum observables. The Fedosov quantization describes the local data of a quantum mechanical system, namely, the cochain complex

$$(\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}), D_{F,\alpha})$$

gives the *cochain complex of local quantum observables* of a sigma model from S^1 to the target X . To get global quantum observables and define the correlation functions properly, we study the Batalin-Vilkovisky (BV) quantization [2] of this quantum mechanical system, from which we would obtain a factorization map from local to global quantum observables. For a detailed explanation of the physical background, we refer the readers to [15].

Mathematically, a BV quantization can be formulated as a solution of the quantum master equation (QME). Our main result in this section is that, the canonical solution of the QME associated to the Fedosov abelian connection $D_{F,\alpha}$ is one-loop exact. This leads to a very neat cochain level formula for the algebraic index.

The organization of this section is as follows: Section 3.1 is a review of the construction of BV quantization from Fedosov abelian connections. We mainly follow the treatment in [15, Sections 2.3-2.5] but there is one key difference, namely, the choice of the propagator, in order to reflect the Kählerian condition. In Section 3.3, we prove the main result of this section saying that our solutions of the QME are all one-loop exact, and we explain how this can lead to the cochain level formula for the trace.

3.1. BV quantization.

This subsection is largely a review of the construction of BV quantizations from Fedosov quantizations in [15, Sections 2.3-2.5]. The main difference lies in the choice of the propagator – we will give a construction of the so-called *polarized propagator*, which is more compatible with the Kählerian condition and leads to some special features of the resulting BV quantizations.

3.1.1. Geometry of BV bundles and the QME.

The cochain complex of global quantum observables can be described in a differential geometric way. We start with the BV bundle on X :

Definition 3.2 (cf. Definition 2.19 in [15]). The *BV bundle* of a Kähler manifold X is defined to be

$$\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet} := \widehat{\text{Sym}}(T^*X_C) \otimes \wedge^{-\bullet}(T^*X_C), \quad \wedge^{-\bullet}(T^*X_C) := \bigoplus_k \wedge^k(T^*X_C)[k],$$

where $\wedge^k(T^*X_C)$ has cohomological degree $-k$.

For any tensor power of the BV bundle, we have the canonically defined *multiplication*:

$$\text{Mult} : (\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})^{\otimes k} := \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet} \otimes \cdots \otimes \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet},$$

which can be extended \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet -linearly to $\text{Mult} : \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})$. To describe the differential on the BV bundle, we consider the fiberwise de Rham operator $d_{TX} : \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-(\bullet+1)}$, and the contraction $\iota_\Pi : \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet} \rightarrow \widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-(\bullet-2)}$ by the Poisson tensor. We also have similarly defined operators $\partial_{TX}, \bar{\partial}_{TX}$. There is also the *BV operator* defined by

$$\Delta := [d_{TX}, \iota_\Pi].$$

The operators d_{TX}, ι_Π and Δ all extend \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet -linearly to operators on $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})^{\otimes k}$. The failure of the BV operator Δ being a derivation is known as the *BV bracket*:

$$\{A, B\}_\Delta := \Delta(A \cdot B) - \Delta(A) \cdot B \pm A \cdot \Delta(B).$$

It is clear that the operators d_{TX}, ι_Π and Δ all commute with the multiplication map Mult . We also have $[\Delta, \nabla] = 0$ since $\nabla(\omega) = 0$, and $\Delta^2 = 0$ by the Jacobi identity for the Poisson tensor.

Lemma 3.3 (Lemma 2.21 in [15]). *The operator*

$$Q_{BV} := \nabla + \hbar\Delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}d_{TX}R_\nabla$$

is a differential on the BV bundle (i.e., $Q_{BV}^2 = 0$), which we call the BV differential.

Definition 3.4 (Definition 2.22 in [15]). A section r of the BV bundle is said to *satisfy the quantum master equation (QME)* if

$$(3.1) \quad Q_{BV}(e^{r/\hbar}) = 0.$$

This is equivalent to $\nabla r + \hbar\Delta r + \{r, r\}_\Delta + d_{TX}R_\nabla = 0$ since

$$Q_{BV}(e^{r/\hbar}) = \left(\nabla + \hbar\Delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) (e^{r/\hbar}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} (\nabla r + \hbar\Delta r + \{r, r\}_\Delta + d_{TX}R_\nabla) \cdot e^{r/\hbar}.$$

Lemma 3.5 (Lemma 2.23 in [15]). *Given a solution γ_∞ of the QME (3.1), the operator*

$$(3.2) \quad \nabla + \hbar\Delta + \{\gamma_\infty, -\}_\Delta$$

is a differential on the BV bundle. The cochain complex of global quantum observables is defined as $(\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})[[\hbar]], \nabla + \hbar\Delta + \{\gamma_\infty, -\}_\Delta)$.

Lemma 3.6 (Lemma 2.24 in [15]). *The fiberwise Berezin integration, defined by taking the top degree component in odd variables and setting the even variables to 0:*

$$\int_{\text{Ber}} : \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet, \quad a \mapsto \frac{1}{n!} (\iota_\Pi)^n(a) \Big|_{y^i = \bar{y}^j = 0},$$

is a cochain map, with respect to the BV differential Q_{BV} on $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)$ and the de Rham differential on \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet .

From this lemma we get a well-defined composition map on cohomology classes:

$$H^*(\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)[[\hbar]]) \xrightarrow{\int_{\text{Ber}}} H_{dR}^*(X)[[\hbar]] \xrightarrow{\int_X} \mathbb{C}[[\hbar]].$$

We can thus define the correlation functions (or expectation values) of global quantum observables:

Definition 3.7. Let γ_∞ be a solution of the QME (3.1) and let O be a global quantum observable. The *correlation function* of O is defined as

$$\langle O \rangle := \int_X \int_{\text{Ber}} O \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}.$$

3.1.2. Configuration spaces and propagator.

To construct solutions of the QME and define the local-to-global factorization map, we need the *homotopy group flow operator* constructed using the technique of configuration spaces. Our formulation here follows that in [15, Section 2.4] but with a significant modification of the definition of the propagator in order to adapt to the Kähler setting.

We give a brief introduction to configuration spaces, and refer to [1, 15] for more details on the construction and basic facts. Let M be a smooth manifold and let $V := \{1, \dots, n\}$ for some integer $n \geq 2$. The compactified configuration space $M[V]$ is a smooth manifold with corners as we now recall. Let $S \subset V$ be any subset with $|S| \geq 2$. We denote by M^S the set of all maps from S to M and by $\Delta_S \subset M^S$ the small diagonal. The real oriented blow up of M^S along Δ_S , denoted as $\text{Bl}(M^S, \Delta_S)$, is a manifold with boundary whose interior is diffeomorphic to $M^S \setminus \Delta_S$ and whose boundary is diffeomorphic to the unit sphere bundle associated to the normal bundle of Δ_S inside M^S .

Definition 3.8. Let V be as above and let M_0^V be the *configuration space* of $n = |V|$ pairwise different points in M ,

$$M_0^V := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in M^V : x_i \neq x_j \text{ for } i \neq j\}.$$

There is the following embedding:

$$M_0^V \hookrightarrow M^V \times \prod_{|S| \geq 2} \text{Bl}(M^S, \Delta_S).$$

The space $M[V]$ is defined as the closure of the above embedding. For $V = \{1, \dots, n\}$, we will denote $M[V]$ by $M[n]$.

It follows from the definition of $M[V]$ that for every subset $S \subset V$, there is a natural projection

$$\pi_S : M[V] \rightarrow M[S].$$

and

$$\pi : M[n] \rightarrow M^n.$$

Example 3.9. For $M = S^1$, the space $S^1[2]$ is a cylinder $S^1 \times [0, 1]$, which can be explicitly constructed by cutting along the diagonal in $S^1 \times S^1$. Its boundary is given by $\partial S^1[2] = S^1 \times S^0$, i.e., two copies of S^1 . More explicitly, let us fix a parametrization

$$S^1 = \{e^{2\pi i\theta} | 0 \leq \theta < 1\}.$$

Then $S^1[2]$ is parametrized by a cylinder

$$(3.3) \quad S^1[2] = \{(e^{2\pi i\theta}, u) | 0 \leq \theta < 1, 0 \leq u \leq 1\}.$$

Further,

$$\pi : S^1[2] \rightarrow (S^1)^2, \quad (e^{2\pi i\theta}, u) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i(\theta+u)}, e^{2\pi i\theta}).$$

We now consider the lifting of propagators to compactifications of configuration spaces.

Proposition 3.10 (cf. Proposition B.4 in [15]). *Let S^1 be the interval $[0, 1]$ with 0 and 1 identified. In terms of the polar coordinates on the two copies of S^1 , the propagator $P(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ is the following periodic function of $\theta_1 - \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$*

$$(3.4) \quad P(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{if } 0 < \theta_1 - \theta_2 < 1.$$

In terms of the parametrization of $S^1[2]$ in equation (3.3), we also write the propagator as

$$(3.5) \quad P(\theta, u) := u - \frac{1}{2}.$$

The function P on $S^1[2]$ is called the *propagator* (see [15, Definition 2.30]) because it is the derivative of the Green's function on S^1 with respect to the standard flat metric, and thus represents the propagator of topological quantum mechanics on S^1 (see [15, Remarks 2.31 and B.6]). When restricted to the open subset $S^1 \times S^1 \setminus \Delta \subset S^1[2]$, the propagator P is anti-symmetric in the two copies of S^1 : if $0 < \theta_1 - \theta_2 < 1$, then

$$P(\theta_2, \theta_1) = \theta_2 - \theta_1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2} = -P(\theta_1, \theta_2).$$

3.1.3. Homotopy group flow operator.

We can now define the *polarized propagator* in the Kähler setting as a combination of P and the Kähler form on X :

Definition 3.11 (cf. Definition 2.32 in [15]). We define the $\mathcal{A}_{S^1[k]}^\bullet$ -linear operators

$$\partial_P, D : \mathcal{A}_{S^1[k]}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{S^1[k]}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)^{\otimes k}$$

by

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \partial_P(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) \\
& := \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} \pi_{\alpha\beta}^*(P + \frac{1}{2}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\omega^{i\bar{j}}(x) a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) \\
& \quad - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} \pi_{\alpha\beta}^*(P - \frac{1}{2}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\omega^{i\bar{j}}(x) a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k); \\
(2) \quad & D(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) := \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \pm d\theta_i \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes d_{TX} a_i \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Here $a_i \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)$, $\pi_{\alpha\beta} : S^1[k] \rightarrow S^1[2]$ is the forgetful map to the two points indexed by α, β , $\theta_i \in [0, 1)$ is the parameter on the S^1 indexed by $1 \leq i \leq k$ and $d\theta_i$ is a 1-form on $S^1[k]$ via the pullback $\pi_i : S^1[k] \rightarrow S^1$, and finally \pm are appropriate Koszul signs.

Remark 3.1. In the definition of the operator ∂_P , the sum over indices $\alpha < \beta$ is saying that ∂_P applies to labeling of different vertices. This rule here follows from our later computation in Theorem 3.19 that the homotopy group flow operator *without* tadpole graphs turns solutions of Fedosov equation to solution of Quantum master equation.

We have the following decomposition of the operator ∂_P :

Lemma 3.12. *The operator ∂_P in Definition 3.11 can be written as the sum $\partial_P = \partial_{P_1} + \partial_{P_2}$, where*

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{P_1}(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) &= \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} \pi_{\alpha\beta}^*(P) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\omega^{i\bar{j}} \cdot a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) \\
&\quad - \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} \pi_{\alpha\beta}^*(P) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\omega^{i\bar{j}} \cdot a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{P_2}(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} (\omega^{i\bar{j}} \cdot a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq k} (\omega^{i\bar{j}} \cdot a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_j}} a_\alpha \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z_i}} a_\beta \otimes \cdots \otimes a_k).
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that both ∂_{P_1} and ∂_{P_2} satisfy the property that they map symmetric tensors to symmetric ones, and that ∂_{P_1} coincides with the propagator used in [15].

Lemma 3.13 (cf. Lemma 2.33 in [15]). *As operators on the BV bundle, we have*

$$[d_{S^1}, \partial_P] = [\Delta, D], \quad D^2 = 0, \quad [\partial_P, D] = 0.$$

Lemma 3.13 says that the operators $\hbar\partial_P$ and D commute, so we can formally define the following operator on the BV bundle:

$$e^{\hbar\partial_P + D} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} (\hbar\partial_P + D)^k.$$

Here is the definition of the *homotopy group flow operator* on the BV bundle:

Definition 3.14 (cf. Definition 2.34 in [15]). Given any $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,C})$, we define $\gamma_\infty \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)[[\hbar]]$ by

$$e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} := \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar},$$

where $e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k! \hbar^k} \gamma^{\otimes k}$, $\gamma^{\otimes k} \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)^{\otimes k}$, and $\int_{S^1[k]} : \mathcal{A}_{S^1[k]}^\bullet \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\widehat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)^{\otimes k}$ is the integration $\int_{S^1[k]}$ over the configuration space $S^1[k]$.

Notation 3.15. We will use the notation $\int_{S^1[*]}$ to denote the sum of the above integral operators $\int_{S^1[k]}$ for mixed type tensors.

Lemma 3.16 (cf. Lemma 2.37 in [15]). *For any $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,C})$, we have*

$$(3.6) \quad \hbar\Delta e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} = \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \frac{1}{\hbar} (\gamma \star \gamma) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}.$$

Proof. The proof is very similar to that of [15, Lemma 2.37], except that here we use the polarized propagator ∂_P instead of the propagator ∂_{P_1} in [15].

Using the commutation relations in Lemma 3.13, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar\Delta e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} \hbar\Delta e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} d_{S^1} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} + \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} (\hbar\Delta - d_{S^1}) e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{\partial S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} + \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} (\hbar\Delta - d_{S^1}) e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{\partial S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we used the fact that $\hbar\Delta (e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}) = d_{S^1} (e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}) = 0$ (here d_{S^1} annihilates $e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}$ because $e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}$ does not depend on the configuration space $S^1[*]$ and Δ annihilates $e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}$ by type reasons).

We now consider the term $\text{Mult} \int_{\partial S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}$. Here we need to apply the stratification of the compactified configuration spaces, and refer to [15] for more details. For $M = S^1$, there is an explicit description of the boundary (i.e., codimension 1 strata) of the configuration space:

$$\partial S^1[k] = \bigcup_{I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}, |I| \geq 2} \pi^{-1}(D_I),$$

where $D_I \subset (S^1)^k$ is the small diagonal where points in those S^1 's indexed by I coincide (see e.g. [15, Appendix B] for more details). Similar to the real symplectic case, only components corresponding to those indices with $|I| = 2$ will contribute non-trivially to the boundary integral. Every such index I corresponds to a pair $\alpha < \beta \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. The

corresponding boundary strata has two components, each isomorphic to $S^1[k-1]$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mult} \int_{\partial S^1[k]} e^{\hbar \partial_p + D} e^{\otimes \gamma / \hbar} &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[k-1]} e^{\hbar \partial_p + D} \frac{1}{2\hbar} [\gamma, \gamma]_* \otimes e^{\otimes \gamma / \hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[k-1]} e^{\hbar \partial_p + D} \frac{1}{\hbar} (\gamma \star \gamma) \otimes e^{\otimes \gamma / \hbar}. \end{aligned}$$

By adding the above equalities for all $k \geq 2$, we obtain equation (3.6). We emphasize that the polarized propagator plays a key role here: the operators on the two connected components precisely correspond to $A \star B$ and $B \star A$, and this explains why the bracket $[-, -]_*$ shows up. \square

3.1.4. Solutions of the QME from Fedosov abelian connections.

From the perspective of BV quantization, a solution of the QME (3.1) is the ∞ -scale effective interaction of the quantum mechanical system on X . Such a solution can be constructed by running the homotopy group flow.

We first consider the following section of the BV bundle:

$$\tilde{R}_\nabla := (\partial_{TX} \circ \bar{\partial}_{TX})(R_\nabla) = \sqrt{-1} \cdot R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k \wedge d\bar{y}^l.$$

Lemma 3.17. *We have $\Delta(\tilde{R}_\nabla) = \nabla(\tilde{R}_\nabla) = 0$.*

Proof. The vanishing of the first term follows from the type of the BV operator Δ , and the second one is the Bianchi identity. \square

Lemma 3.18. *We have $\partial_{P_2}(d_{TX}R_\nabla \otimes \gamma) = -\frac{1}{2}\{\tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma\}_\Delta$.*

Proof. This is a straightforward computation. For the LHS, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\partial_{P_2}(d_{TX}R_\nabla \otimes \gamma) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\omega^{p\bar{q}} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}(d_{TX}R_\nabla) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}\gamma + \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}(d_{TX}R_\nabla) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}\gamma \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^{p\bar{q}} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}(R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k d\bar{y}^l) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}\gamma + \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}(R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes \bar{y}^l dy^k) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}\gamma \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}\omega^{p\bar{q}} \left((R_{i\bar{j}p\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes d\bar{y}^l) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}\gamma + (R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{q}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}\gamma \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, recall that $\Delta = \omega^{p\bar{q}} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}} \iota_{\partial_{z^q}} - \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}} \iota_{\partial_{z^p}} \right)$. Hence the RHS is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\{\tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma\}_\Delta \\ &= \sqrt{-1}\omega^{p\bar{q}} \left(\iota_{\partial_{z^q}}(R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k \wedge d\bar{y}^l) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}(\gamma) - \iota_{\partial_{z^p}}(R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k \wedge d\bar{y}^l) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}(\gamma) \right) \\ &= -\sqrt{-1}\omega^{p\bar{q}} \left((R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{q}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^p}}(\gamma) + (R_{i\bar{j}p\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes d\bar{y}^l) \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\partial_{z^q}}(\gamma) \right) \end{aligned}$$

\square

We are now ready to construct our solutions of the QME:

Theorem 3.19 (cf. Theorem 2.26 in [15]). *Suppose that γ is a solution of the Fedosov equation (2.8) and let γ_∞ be defined as in Definition 3.14. Then $e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ is a solution of the QME (3.1), i.e., $Q_{BV} \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right) = 0$.*

Proof. Recall that $Q_{BV} = \nabla + \hbar\Delta + \hbar^{-1}d_{TX}R_\nabla$. We compute each term in $Q_{BV}(e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar})$:

(1) The first term is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla(e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) &= \nabla \left(\text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \right) = \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \nabla(e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}) \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla\gamma \otimes e^{\gamma/\hbar} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we are using the relations $[\nabla, \hbar\partial_P + D] = [\nabla, \int_{S^1[*]}] = 0$.

(2) Using Lemma 3.16, the second term is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar\Delta(e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \frac{1}{\hbar} (\gamma \star \gamma) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \frac{1}{\hbar} (\gamma \star \gamma - \omega_\hbar) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the $-\omega_\hbar$ term appears because $D(-\omega_\hbar) = 0$ by type reasons.

(3) For the third term, we consider the following term

$$\text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \frac{R_\nabla}{\hbar} \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} = \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} d\theta d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}$$

Notice that $\hbar\partial_P$ can be applied to $d_{TX}R_\nabla$ once, which gives rise to the following difference:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} d\theta d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} - \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} d\theta d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \right) \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} d\theta d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} - \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} \left(\frac{1}{\hbar} d_{TX}R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} d\theta_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\hbar} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, d_{TX}\gamma \}_\Delta \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\hbar} \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma_\infty \}_\Delta \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used Lemma 3.18 and the relations $[\{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, - \}_\Delta, \hbar\partial_P] = [\{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, - \}_\Delta, D] = 0$ in the last equality.

By the above computations and Lemma 3.17, we obtain that

$$Q_{BV} \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot Q_{BV}(e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) + \left((\nabla + \hbar\Delta)e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \right) \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} + \frac{1}{2\hbar} \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma_\infty \}_\Delta \cdot \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right) \\
&= e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot Q_{BV}(e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) + \frac{1}{2\hbar} \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma_\infty \}_\Delta \cdot \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\hbar} \cdot e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\nabla\gamma + \frac{1}{\hbar}\gamma \star \gamma - \omega_\hbar + R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \\
&\quad - \left(\frac{1}{2} \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma_\infty \}_\Delta + \frac{1}{2} \{ \tilde{R}_\nabla, \gamma_\infty \}_\Delta \right) \cdot \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\hbar} \cdot e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} \left(\nabla\gamma + \frac{1}{\hbar}\gamma \star \gamma - \omega_\hbar + R_\nabla \right) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 3.2. Compared with [15, Theorem 2.26], our QME solution has the additional factor $e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar}$ due to our different choice of the propagator. We will see in the next subsection that this leads to nontrivial contribution from the tadpole graph in computing the partition function, which we do not see in the general symplectic case in [15].

We are now ready to define the local-to-global factorization map of quantum observables:

Theorem 3.20 (cf. Theorem 2.40 in [15]). *The factorization map defined by*

$$\begin{aligned}
[-]_\infty : \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)[[\hbar]] \\
O &\mapsto [O]_\infty := e^{-\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \cdot \left(\text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P+D} (Od\theta_1 \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

is a cochain map from the complex $(\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}}), D_{F,\kappa})$ of local quantum observables to the complex $(\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-)[[\hbar]], \nabla + \{\gamma_\infty, -\}_\Delta + \hbar\Delta)$ of global quantum observables.

Corollary 3.21. *Let $f \in C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ be any smooth function and O_f be the corresponding flat section under the Fedosov connection. Then $Q_{BV} \left([O_f]_\infty \cdot e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} \right) = 0$.*

3.2. The trace.

For the above BV quantization, we can define the correlation function of a local quantum observable:

Definition 3.22. The *correlation function* of a formal smooth function $f \in C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ is defined by

$$\langle f \rangle := \int_X \int_{\text{Ber}} [O_f]_\infty \cdot e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}.$$

The proofs of the following propositions, which we omit, are the same as that in [15]:

Proposition 3.23 (cf. Proposition 2.43 in [15]). *Let $f, g \in C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ be two smooth functions on X , and let $h = [f, g]_{\star_\alpha}$ denote the commutator of f, g under the Fedosov star product \star_α . Then $[O_h]_\infty$ is exact under the differential (3.2) and hence $\langle f \star_\alpha g \rangle = \langle g \star_\alpha f \rangle$.*

Proposition 3.24 (cf. Proposition 2.44 in [15]). *The correlation function of $f \in C^\infty(X)[[\hbar]]$ is of the form*

$$\langle f \rangle = \int_X f \cdot \omega^n + O(\hbar).$$

Corollary 3.25. *The association $\text{Tr} : f \mapsto \langle f \rangle$ is the trace of the Fedosov star product \star_α .*

To summarize, the BV quantization method gives rise to a way to explicitly compute an integral density of the trace of a Wick type star product \star_α : for any smooth function $f \in C^\infty(X)$, we

- (1) compute O_f using the iterative equation (2.14),
- (2) obtain γ_∞ as a Feynman graph expansion (see Lemma 3.26 below),
- (3) compute $[O_f]_\infty$ via Theorem 3.20, and
- (4) finally take the Berezin integral of $[O_f]_\infty \cdot e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ to obtain the density for $\text{Tr}(f)$.

It follows easily that this density for $\text{Tr}(f)$ satisfies a locality: at every point $x \in X$, it only depends on the Taylor expansion of f , the curvature of X and the formal cohomology class $[\alpha]$ at x .

3.3. One-loop exactness and the algebraic index.

We present the explicit computation of $\text{Tr}(1)$ as an example, whose formula is also known as the algebraic index theorem. First of all, a solution γ_∞ of the QME (3.1) is obtained by running the homotopy group flow. This can be expressed as a Feynman graph expansion:⁴

Lemma 3.26. *Let $\gamma \in \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\mathcal{W}_{X,\mathbb{C}})$ and γ_∞ be defined as in Definition 3.14. Then γ_∞ can be expressed as a sum of Feynman weights:*

$$\gamma_\infty = \sum_{\mathcal{G}: \text{connected}} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})|} W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, d_{TX}\gamma),$$

where the sum is over all connected, stable graphs \mathcal{G} , and $g(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the genus of \mathcal{G} .

It turns out that, in the Kähler case, if γ is the solution of the Fedosov equation (2.8) obtained by quantizing Kapranov's L_∞ -algebra structure, then the Feynman graph expansion of the QME solution γ_∞ involves *only trees and one-loop graphs*; in other words, γ_∞ gives a *one-loop exact BV quantization* of the Kähler manifold X . This is in sharp contrast with the general symplectic case [15], in which the BV quantization involves all-loop quantum corrections. (To see this, we only notice that the Fedosov connection in Fedosov's original construction is real, and thus will have symmetries in y^i and \bar{y}^i 's). The same kind of one-loop exactness was observed for the holomorphic Chern-Simons theory

⁴For some basic facts on Feynman graph expansion and Feynman weights, see Appendix A. For more details and a proof of this lemma, see Costello's book [7].

by Costello [8] and for a sigma model from S^1 to the target T^*Y (cotangent bundle of a smooth manifold Y) by Gwilliam-Grady [14].

As a corollary, we obtain a succinct explicit expression of the algebraic index $\text{Tr}(1) = \int_X \int_{\text{Ber}} e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ of the star product \star_α . The latter is a cochain level enhancement of the result in [15]: there the technique of equivariant localization was applied to show that all graphs of higher genera (≥ 2) give rise to exact differential forms after the Berezin integration and thus do not contribute after integration over X , while the Feynman weights associated to these graphs in our QME solution γ_∞ vanish already on the cochain level.

3.3.1. A weight on the BV bundle and one-loop exactness.

The key to one-loop exactness lies in the existence of a suitable weight on the BV bundle:

Definition 3.27. We define a *weight* on the BV bundle $\mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^{-\bullet})[[\hbar]]$ by setting

- $|\bar{y}^i| = |d\bar{y}^i| = 1$, and
- $|y^i| = |dy^i| = |dz^i| = |dz^i| = |\hbar| = 0$.

The following two lemmas are shown by simple computations.

Lemma 3.28. For every closed $(1,1)$ -form α , let $D_{F,\alpha} = \nabla - \delta + \frac{1}{\hbar}[\gamma, -]_\star$ be the associated Fedosov connection obtained in Theorem 2.18. Then in the \hbar power expansion of γ :

$$\gamma = \sum_{i \geq 0} \hbar^i \cdot \gamma_i,$$

the weight of each term in γ_0 is either 0 or 1.

Proof. The only term in γ_0 of weight 0 is $\omega_{i\bar{j}} d\bar{z}^j \otimes \bar{y}^i$. All the other monomials in γ_0 have exactly one \bar{y}^i 's, and are thus of weight 1. \square

Lemma 3.29. The following operators preserve the weight:

$$\hbar\Delta, \hbar\partial_P, \hbar\{-, -\}_\Delta.$$

In particular, the homotopy group flow operator also preserves the weight.

Here is one of the main discoveries in this paper:

Theorem 3.30 (One-loop exactness). Let γ be a solution of the Fedosov equation (2.8). Then

$$W_G(P, d_{TX}\gamma) = 0 \quad \text{whenever } b_1(\mathcal{G}) \geq 2.$$

As a result, the graph expansion of the QME solution γ_∞ , as defined in Definition 3.14, involves only trees and one-loop graphs:

$$\gamma_\infty = \sum_{\mathcal{G}: \text{connected}, b_1(\mathcal{G})=0,1} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|Aut(\mathcal{G})|} W_G(P, d_{TX}\gamma).$$

Proof. Let \mathcal{G} be a connected graph with first Betti number $b_1(\mathcal{G}) \geq 2$. Since every term in γ has at most weight 1, the total weights of those decorated vertices are bounded above by $|V(\mathcal{G})|$. On the other hand, each propagator P is of weight -1 . Thus the internal edges of \mathcal{G} decorated by P has total weight $-(|V(\mathcal{G})| + b_1(\mathcal{G}) - 1)$. Hence we must have

$$|V(\mathcal{G})| - (|V(\mathcal{G})| + b_1(\mathcal{G}) - 1) \geq 0,$$

which implies that $b_1(\mathcal{G}) \leq 1$. \square

Remark 3.3. The argument here is similar to the proof of one-loop exactness of the holomorphic Chern-Simons theory by Costello [8].

3.3.2. A cochain level formula for the trace.

To derive a formula for the algebraic index $\text{Tr}(1) = \int_X \int_{\text{Ber}} e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ of the star product \star_α , we first extend the symbol map to the BV bundle

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma : \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet(\hat{\Omega}_{TX}^-) &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X^\bullet \\ y^i, \bar{y}^j, dy^i, d\bar{y}^j &\mapsto 0. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.31. *The Berezin integral $\int_{\text{Ber}} e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}$ can be expressed as follows:*

$$\int_X \int_{\text{Ber}} e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar} = \int_X \sigma \left(e^{\hbar\iota_\Pi} (e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) \right)$$

Proof. A simple observation is that every term in \tilde{R}_∇ and γ_∞ has the same degree in $dz^i, d\bar{z}^j$'s and $dy^i, d\bar{y}^j$'s. Since the integration \int_X only takes the top degree term in $dz^i, d\bar{z}^j$'s, the only term that matters in $e^{\hbar\iota_\Pi}$ is $\frac{1}{n!}(\hbar\iota_\Pi)^n$. \square

Then we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\hbar\iota_\Pi} (e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty/\hbar}) &= e^{\hbar\iota_\Pi} \left(e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} \cdot \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P + D} e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{=} e^{\hbar\iota_\Pi} \left(\text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar\partial_P + D} (e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} d\theta_1) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \right) \\ &= \text{Mult} \int_{S^1[*]} e^{\hbar(\iota_\Pi + \partial_P)} \circ e^D \left((e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla/2\hbar} d\theta_1) \otimes e^{\otimes\gamma/\hbar} \right) \\ &= \exp \left(\hbar^{-1} \cdot \sum_{\mathcal{G} \text{ connected}} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})|} W(P + \iota_\Pi, d\theta \otimes (d_{TX}\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{R}_\nabla)) \right); \end{aligned}$$

here the equality $(*)$ follows from the facts that ∂_P cannot be applied to $\tilde{R}_\nabla/2$ by type reasons and that $D(\tilde{R}_\nabla) = 0$.

This computation says that the integrand whose integral gives rise to $\text{Tr}(1)$ can be expressed as a sum of Feynman weights. But note that they are different from those for γ_∞ because the propagator is now $\hbar(\partial_P + \iota_\Pi)$. Similar to Theorem 3.30, this graph sum also involves only trees and one-loop graphs:

Proposition 3.32. *In the Feynman graph expansion*

$$\sum_{\mathcal{G} \text{ connected}} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|Aut(\mathcal{G})|} W(P + \iota_{\Pi}, d_{TX}\gamma + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{R}_{\nabla}),$$

only terms which correspond to graphs with first Betti number 0 and 1 are non-vanishing.

We now proceed to compute the Feynman weights associated to trees and one-loop graphs. To clarify the computation, we first decompose the terms labeling the vertices and edges respectively. For the vertices, recall that the term γ in the Fedosov connection has the \hbar -power expansion:

$$\gamma = \sum_{i \geq 0} \hbar^i \gamma_i.$$

For later computations, we give a detailed description of these γ_i 's:

- For γ_0 , we know that

$$\gamma_0 = \omega_{i\bar{j}}(dz^i \otimes \bar{y}^j - d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^i) + \gamma'_0,$$

where all terms of γ'_0 are at least cubic, with the leading term $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \otimes y^j y^k \bar{y}^l$.

- For every $i > 0$, the leading term of γ_i is given by $(\delta^{1,0})^{-1}(\alpha_i)$.

For the propagators, notice that ∂_P and ι_{Π} are respectively tensor products of forms on $S^1[*]$ and tensors on the BV bundle of X . They correspond to the *analytic* and *combinatorial* parts of the propagators respectively.

We assign colors to both the vertices and edges, according to the previous decomposition of the functionals and propagators. For edges, we have

- (1) a blue edge is labeled by ∂_{P_1} ;
- (2) a black edge is labeled by ∂_{P_2} ;
- (3) a red edge is labeled by the operator ι_{π} ;
- (4) a yellow vertex is labeled by $\omega_{i\bar{j}}(dz^i \otimes d\bar{y}^j - d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^i)$;
- (5) a purple vertex is labeled by $d_{TX}\gamma'_0$;
- (6) a green vertex is labeled by $\sum_{i>0} d_{TX}\gamma_i$;
- (7) a blue vertex is labeled by $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{R}_{\nabla}$.

In a graph, when we do not distinguish ∂_{P_1} or ∂_{P_2} , we assign black color to this edge. Moreover, since the analytic parts of ∂_{P_1} , ∂_{P_2} and ι_{Π} are all given by contractions using the inverse of the Kähler form, we assign an orientation on each internal edge, going from the holomorphic derivatives to the anti-holomorphic derivatives.

Some sample pictures are listed here:

	$= \tilde{R}_\nabla/2$		$= \iota_\Pi$
	$= \omega_{i\bar{j}}(dz^i \otimes d\bar{y}^j - d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^i)$		$= \hbar\partial_{P_1}$
	$= d_{TX}\gamma'_0$		$= \hbar\partial_{P_2}$
	$= d_{TX}(\sum_{i>0}\gamma_i)$		$= \hbar\partial_P$

Lemma 3.33. *The vertices in our Feynman graphs have the following properties:*

- (1) *A purple vertex is at least trivalent with exactly one incoming tail and at least two outgoing tails.*
- (2) *The tails on a green vertex must be outgoing.*
- (3) *A blue vertex has exactly one incoming tail and one outgoing tail.*
- (4) *Every yellow, purple or green vertex can be connected to at most one red internal edge.*

Proof. All the statements follow by considering the types of the sections of the BV bundle labeling the corresponding colored vertices. For instance, (2) follows from the fact that the Weyl bundle component of γ_i ($i > 0$) lives in \mathcal{W}_X . \square

In terms of Feynman weights, the procedure of taking the symbol map σ in Lemma 3.31 corresponds to taking only those connected graphs with no tails (external edges) but only internal edges. Let us first consider trees.

Proposition 3.34. *Suppose \mathcal{G} is a tree which contains at least one vertex labeled by γ'_0 (i.e., a purple vertex). Then this tree has at least one outgoing tail (external edge) which can be contracted by ∂_{P_1} or ∂_{P_2} (i.e., blue or black).*

Proof. We have seen that a purple vertex has to be at least trivalent. It is clear that every univalent vertex can only be connected by an internal edge labeled by ι_Π . Let v_i denote the number of vertices in \mathcal{G} which are i -valent. Let \mathcal{G}' denote the graph obtained from \mathcal{G} by deleting those blue and yellow vertices, and also red edges (both internal and external). In particular, every internal and external edge must be either blue or black, and the number of n -valent vertices in \mathcal{G}' is v_{n+1} , for $n \geq 1$.

Suppose $v_2 = 0$. Then a simple counting shows that there exists in \mathcal{G}' at least one outgoing external edge. If $v_2 > 0$, we choose one of these univalent vertices in \mathcal{G}' , whose tail must be outgoing. We can draw a line starting from this vertex along the edges with directions and go as far as possible. Now we need the following simple fact: Suppose a vertex is at least bivalent in \mathcal{G} , then either all tails are outgoing, or at least one outgoing and exactly one incoming. This says that the line that we are drawing has to stop at an outgoing tail on a vertex which is at least bivalent. \square

As a corollary, we have a full list of trees *without* external edges:

Corollary 3.35. *The only trees which survive under the symbol map are listed below, which exactly give rise to ω_{\hbar} .*

$$\omega_{\hbar} = \text{yellow} \xrightarrow{\iota_{\Pi}} \text{yellow} + \text{green} \xrightarrow{\iota_{\Pi}} \text{yellow}$$

Proof. According to Proposition 3.34, these trees cannot include a purple vertex. We first show that they cannot include blue vertices either: A blue vertex has exactly one incoming tail and one outgoing tail. Since a green vertex has only outgoing tails, the outgoing tail of a blue vertex has to be connected to a yellow vertex, as shown in the following picture:

$$- \text{dotted} \rightarrow \text{blue} \xrightarrow{\iota_{\Pi}} \text{yellow} = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \wedge dz^k \otimes d\bar{y}^l.$$

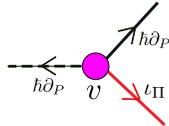
But then this has to vanish since $R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}}$ is symmetric in i and k . Therefore such a graph can only contain yellow and green vertices. These green vertices must be univalent because there is no way to contract its blue or black tails. Hence the graphs satisfying the condition in this corollary have to be as stated. \square

Next we turn to one-loop graphs. Since every one-loop graph can be obtained by attaching trees to a *wheel* (see Definition A.2), we first look at all the possible wheels (possibly with tails). It is clear that there are three types of wheels, according to the labeling of the internal edges of the wheel:

- (1) All the edges on the wheel are labeled by either P_1 or P_2 .
- (2) All the edges on the wheel are labeled by ι_{Π} .
- (3) The labelings of edges on the wheel include both P (either P_1 or P_2) and ι_{Π} .

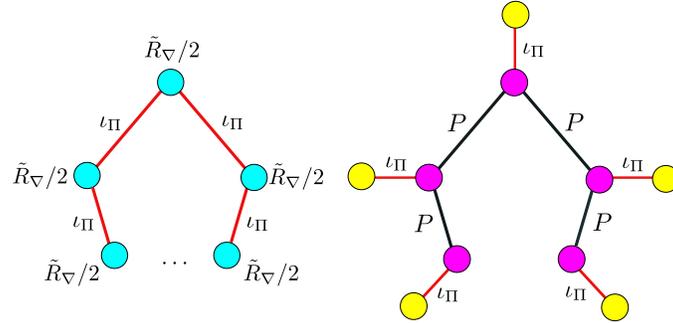
Proposition 3.36. *The symbol of a one-loop Feynman weight coming from a wheel of type (3) vanishes.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{G} denote such a one-loop graph. A simple observation is that every vertex on the wheel of \mathcal{G} is either labeled by γ'_0 or \tilde{R}_{∇} . We now choose a vertex v such that the two edges on the wheel adjacent to v are labeled by ι_{Π} and P respectively, as shown in the following picture:



In particular, v must be labeled by γ'_0 , and is at least trivalent. Thus v must have at least one outgoing tail (the dotted line in the above picture) which is *not* on the wheel. In order for the symbol of this Feynman integral to be non-vanishing, we have to attach a tree to this outgoing tail. Such a tree must include at least one vertex labeled by γ'_0 , so that this vertex can be connected to the dotted line in the above picture. Thus by Proposition 3.34, this tree must also contain an outgoing tail. But this implies that the symbol of the Feynman integral of \mathcal{G}' vanishes. \square

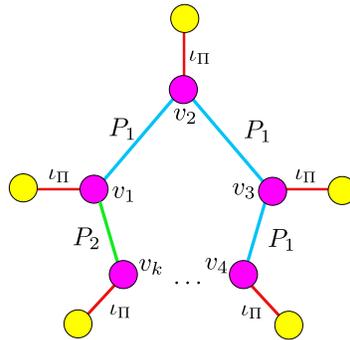
Corollary 3.37. *A one-loop graph which survives under the symbol map (equivalently, without external edges) must be of the following two types:*



Proof. Let \mathcal{G} be such a one-loop graph. If \mathcal{G} is of type (2), then every vertex on the wheel must be labeled by \tilde{R}_∇ , as shown on the left. If \mathcal{G} is of type (1), then every vertex on the wheel must be labeled by γ'_0 . A similar argument as in Proposition 3.36 shows that these vertices must be exactly trivalent, as shown on the right. \square

We can also see that if the edges of the wheel on such a one-loop graph are labeled by ∂_P , then they have to be of the same color:

Proposition 3.38. *If a wheel contains edges labeled by both ∂_{P_1} and ∂_{P_2} , then the corresponding Feynman weights vanish. In other words, the following Feynman weights vanish:*

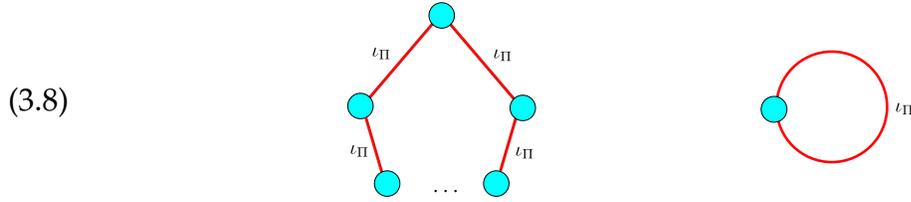
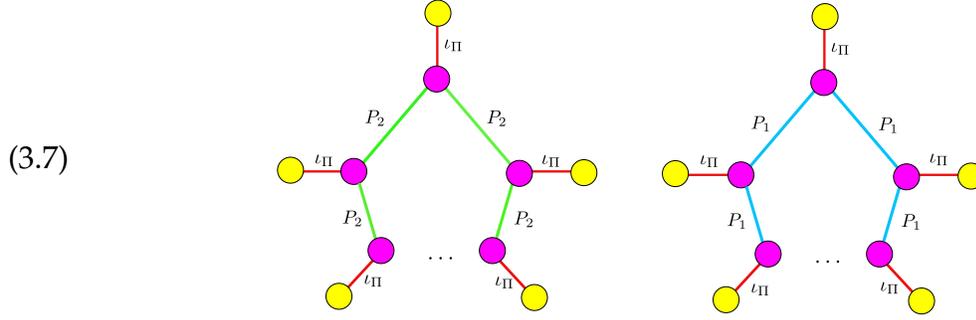


Proof. We focus on the vertex v_1 in the above picture. Notice that both the red and green edges incident to v_1 only contribute constants to the analytic part of the propagator. The analytic part of the propagator P_1 labeling the blue edge between v_1 and v_2 is $u - 1/2$ as in (3.5). Thus the Feynman weight of the above graph is a multiple of the following integral

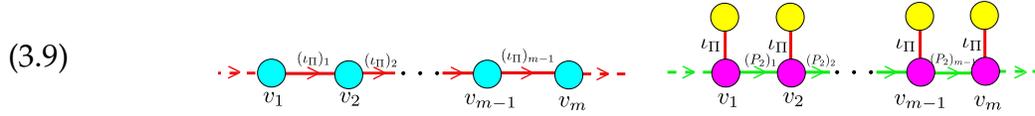
$$\int_{u=0}^1 (u - \frac{1}{2}) du = 0,$$

which must vanish. \square

To summarize, the only one-loop graphs which contribute non-trivially to the integrand whose integral gives rise to $\text{Tr}(1)$ are of the following 4 types:



In order to have a more precise computation of the Feynman weights, we first compute the Feynman weights of the following two types of line graphs with $m \geq 2$ vertices (m purple vertices in the left picture):



We label both the internal edges and vertices to avoid the issue of automorphisms of graphs and ordering of the contraction of propagators with vertices.

Lemma 3.39. *The Feynman weight for the graph on the left of (3.9) is given by*

$$-\frac{1}{2^m} \cdot (\omega^{k_1 \bar{l}_2} \omega^{k_2 \bar{l}_3} \dots \omega^{k_{m-1} \bar{l}_m}) (R_{i_1 \bar{j}_1 k_1 \bar{l}_1} R_{i_2 \bar{j}_2 k_2 \bar{l}_2} \dots R_{i_m \bar{j}_m k_m \bar{l}_m}) (dz^{i_1} d\bar{z}^{j_1} \dots dz^{i_m} d\bar{z}^{j_m}) \otimes (d\bar{y}^{l_1} \wedge dy^{k_m})$$

while that for the graph on the right of (3.9) is given by

$$\frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \cdot (\omega^{k_1 \bar{l}_2} \omega^{k_2 \bar{l}_3} \dots \omega^{k_{m-1} \bar{l}_m}) (R_{i_1 \bar{j}_1 k_1 \bar{l}_1} R_{i_2 \bar{j}_2 k_2 \bar{l}_2} \dots R_{i_m \bar{j}_m k_m \bar{l}_m}) (dz^{i_1} d\bar{z}^{j_1} \dots dz^{i_m} d\bar{z}^{j_m}) \otimes (\bar{y}^{l_1} y^{k_m}).$$

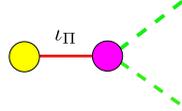
Proof. When $m = 2$, the Feynman weight of the left picture can be explicitly computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^{p_1 \bar{q}_1} \left(\iota_{\partial_z p_1} (\tilde{R}_{\nabla}/2) \otimes \iota_{\partial_{\bar{z}} q_1} (\tilde{R}_{\nabla}/2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \omega^{p_1 \bar{q}_1} \cdot \text{Mult} \left(\iota_{\partial_z p_1} (R_{i_1 \bar{j}_1 k_1 \bar{l}_1} dz^{i_1} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \otimes dy^{k_1} \wedge d\bar{y}^{l_1}) \otimes \iota_{\partial_{\bar{z}} q_1} (R_{i_2 \bar{j}_2 k_2 \bar{l}_2} dz^{i_2} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_2} \otimes dy^{k_2} \wedge d\bar{y}^{l_2}) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \omega^{k_1 \bar{l}_2} \cdot \text{Mult} \left((R_{i_1 \bar{j}_1 k_1 \bar{l}_1} dz^{i_1} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \otimes d\bar{y}^{l_1}) \otimes (R_{i_2 \bar{j}_2 k_2 \bar{l}_2} dz^{i_2} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_2} \otimes dy^{k_2}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\omega^{k_1\bar{l}_2} \cdot (R_{i_1\bar{j}_1k_1\bar{l}_1} R_{i_2\bar{j}_2k_2\bar{l}_2} dz^{i_1} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_1} \wedge dz^{i_2} \wedge d\bar{z}^{j_2} \otimes (d\bar{y}^{l_1} \wedge dy^{k_2})).$$

The statement for general $m > 2$ follows by a simple induction.

A simple computation shows that if the purple vertex is trivalent, then the Feynman weight of the following picture is $R_{i\bar{j}kl} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes y^k \bar{y}^l$:



And the Feynman weight of the right picture of (3.9) follows from a straightforward computation which we omit here.

Thus we indeed get the cancellation. For wheels with more vertices, the cancellation can be proved by an induction on the number of vertices on the wheels. \square

A simple consequence of this computation is the following

Proposition 3.40. *The first type (i.e., the left picture in (3.7)) and third type (i.e., the left picture in (3.8)) one-loop Feynman weights cancel with each other.*

Proof. The first type and third type one-loop graphs are exactly obtained by connecting the starting and ending tails of the graphs shown in the picture (3.9). It follows from the previous lemma that the Feynman weight for the first type is of the form

$$-C \cdot \frac{1}{2^m} \cdot (\omega^{k_1\bar{l}_2} \omega^{k_2\bar{l}_3} \dots \omega^{k_{m-1}\bar{l}_m} \omega^{k_m\bar{l}_1}) (R_{i_1\bar{j}_1k_1\bar{l}_1} R_{i_2\bar{j}_2k_2\bar{l}_2} \dots R_{i_m\bar{j}_mk_m\bar{l}_m}) (dz^{i_1} d\bar{z}^{j_1} \dots dz^{i_m} d\bar{z}^{j_m}),$$

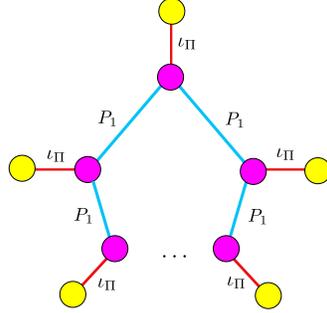
where the constant C arises from the combinatorics of graphs, while that for the third type is of the form

$$C \cdot \frac{1}{2^m} \cdot (\omega^{k_1\bar{l}_2} \omega^{k_2\bar{l}_3} \dots \omega^{k_{m-1}\bar{l}_m} \omega^{k_m\bar{l}_1}) (R_{i_1\bar{j}_1k_1\bar{l}_1} R_{i_2\bar{j}_2k_2\bar{l}_2} \dots R_{i_m\bar{j}_mk_m\bar{l}_m}) (dz^{i_1} d\bar{z}^{j_1} \dots dz^{i_m} d\bar{z}^{j_m}).$$

\square

The second type one-loop graphs, i.e., connected wheels with only blue edges on the wheel (the right picture in (3.7)), give rise precisely to the logarithm of \hat{A} genus, as was shown by Grady and Gwilliam [14]:

Proposition 3.41 (Corollary 8.6 in [14]). *The Feynman weights corresponding to the following one-loop graphs give rise to the logarithm of the \hat{A} genus of X .*



Finally, the contribution from the fourth type one-loop graphs, i.e., a tadpole graph (the right picture in (3.8)), is described by the following lemma:

Lemma 3.42. *The Feynman weight of the tadpole graph is given by $\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)$, i.e.,*

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+) = \text{tadpole graph},$$

where \mathcal{R}^+ is given in (2.1), (2.2).

Proof. The Feynman weight of the tadpole graph is explicitly given by

$$\begin{aligned} \hbar \iota_\Pi \left(\frac{1}{2\hbar} \tilde{R}_\nabla \right) &= \iota_\Pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j \otimes dy^k \wedge d\bar{y}^l \right) \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \omega^{k\bar{l}} R_{i\bar{j}k\bar{l}} dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+). \end{aligned}$$

□

Combining Proposition 3.32, Corollary 3.35, Proposition 3.40, Proposition 3.41 and Lemma 3.42, we arrive at our second main result, which is a cochain level formula for the algebraic index:

Theorem 3.43. *Let γ be a solution of the Fedosov equation (2.8) and γ_∞ be the associated solution of the QME as defined in Definition 3.14. Then we have*

$$\sigma \left(e^{\hbar \iota_\Pi (e^{\tilde{R}_\nabla / 2\hbar} e^{\gamma_\infty / \hbar})} \right) = \hat{A}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_\hbar}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)} = Td(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_\hbar}{\hbar} + \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)},$$

where $Td(X)$ is the Todd class of X .

Proof. We only need to show the second equality, which follows from the formula $Td(X) = \hat{A}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)}$. □

Applying Lemma 3.31 gives the *algebraic index theorem*:

Corollary 3.44. *The trace of the function 1 is given by*

$$\mathrm{Tr}(1) = \int_X \hat{A}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)} = \int_X \mathrm{Td}(X) \cdot e^{-\frac{\omega_{\hbar}}{\hbar} + \mathrm{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)}.$$

As we mentioned in the introduction, when $\alpha = \hbar \cdot \mathrm{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)$ or $\omega_{\hbar} = -\omega + \hbar \cdot \mathrm{Tr}(\mathcal{R}^+)$, we will prove in the forthcoming work [6] that the associated star product \star_{α} is exactly equal to the *Berezin-Toeplitz star product* studied in [3,4,20]. In this case, the algebraic index theorem is formulated as:

$$\mathrm{Tr}(1) = \int_X \mathrm{Td}(X) \cdot e^{\omega/\hbar}.$$

APPENDIX A. FEYNMAN GRAPHS

In this section, we describe the basics of Feynman graphs. For more details, we refer the reader to [7].

Definition A.1. A graph \mathcal{G} consists of the following data:

- (1) A finite set $V(\mathcal{G})$ of *vertices*,
- (2) A finite set $H(\mathcal{G})$ of *half edges*,
- (3) An involution $\sigma : H(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{G})$. The set of fixed points of this map is called the set of *tails* of \mathcal{G} , denoted by $T(\mathcal{G})$; a tail is also called an *external edge*. The set of two-element orbits of this map is called the set of *internal edges* of \mathcal{G} , denoted by $E(\mathcal{G})$,
- (4) A map $\pi : H(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow V(\mathcal{G})$ sending a half-edge to the vertex to which it is attached,
- (5) A map $g : V(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ assigning a *genus* to each vertex.

Remark A.1. In a picture of a graph, we will use solid lines and dotted lines to denote internal edges and tails respectively.

It is explained in [7,23] how to construct a topological space $|\mathcal{G}|$ associated to a graph \mathcal{G} , and we omit the details here. A graph \mathcal{G} is called *connected* if $|\mathcal{G}|$ is connected. The *genus* of a graph is defined by

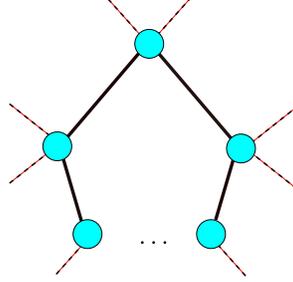
$$g(\mathcal{G}) := b_1(\mathcal{G}) + \sum_{v \in V(\mathcal{G})} g(v).$$

Here $b_1(\mathcal{G})$ denote the first Betti number of $|\mathcal{G}|$.

Remark A.2. We call a graph \mathcal{G} a *tree* if $b_1(\mathcal{G}) = 0$, or a *one-loop graph* if $b_1(\mathcal{G}) = 1$.

We also introduce the notion of a wheel graph:

Definition A.2. A one-loop graph \mathcal{G} is called a *wheel* if removing any of its internal edges will give rise to a tree, as in the following picture:



Let \mathcal{E} be a graded module over a base ring R , with $I \subset R$ a nilpotent ideal. Let $\mathcal{E}^* := \text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{E}, R)$ denote its R -linear dual (or continuous dual when there is a topology on \mathcal{E}). Let

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}) := \prod_{k \geq 0} \text{Sym}_R^k(\mathcal{E}^*),$$

denote the space of formal functions on \mathcal{E} .

Example A.3. We give the example in the Kähler quantization as an illustration: the base ring here consists of differential form $R = \mathcal{A}_X^*$ on X , where the nilpotent ideal is the $I = \mathcal{A}_X^{\geq 1}$ is the subspace of forms of degree at least 1. In particular, if we take the R -module to be $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{A}_X^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}_X^\infty} TX_C$, then there is the canonical isomorphism

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E}) \cong \mathcal{A}_X^* \otimes_{\mathcal{C}_X^\infty} \mathcal{W}_{X,C}.$$

We define a subspace

$$\mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{E}) \subset \hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{E})[[\hbar]]$$

consisting of those formal functions which are at least cubic modulo \hbar and the nilpotent ideal \mathcal{I} in R . Let $F \in \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{E})$ which we expand as

$$F = \sum_{g, k \geq 0} F_g^{(k)},$$

where $F_g^{(k)} : \mathcal{E}^{\otimes k} \rightarrow R$ is an S_k -invariant (continuous) map.

We will fix an element $P \in \text{Sym}^2(\mathcal{E})$ which we call the *propagator*. With F and P , we will describe for every connected stable graph \mathcal{G} the *Feynman weight*:

$$W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, F) \in \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{E}).$$

Explicitly, we label each vertex $v \in V(\mathcal{G})$ of genus $g(v)$ and valency k by $F_{g(v)}^{(k)}$. This defines an element:

$$F_v : \mathcal{E}^{\otimes H(v)} \rightarrow R,$$

where $H(v)$ denotes the set of half-edges incident to v . We label each internal edge by the propagator

$$P_e = P \in \mathcal{E}^{H(e)},$$

where $H(e)$ denotes the two half edges which together give rise to the internal edge e . We can then contract the tensor product of vectors in E (from $E(\mathcal{G})$) with the tensor product of formal functions on E (from $V(\mathcal{G})$) to yield an R -linear map:

$$W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, F) : \mathcal{E}^{\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{G})} \rightarrow R.$$

Definition A.4. We define the *homotopic renormalization group flow operator (HRG)* with respect to the propagator P

$$W(P, -) : \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^+(\mathcal{E})$$

by

$$W(P, F) := \sum_{\mathcal{G}} \frac{\hbar^{g(\mathcal{G})}}{|\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})|} W_{\mathcal{G}}(P, F),$$

where the sum is over all connected graphs, and $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the automorphism group of \mathcal{G} . We can equivalently describe the HRG operator formally by the simple formula:

$$e^{W(P, F)/\hbar} = e^{\hbar \partial_P}(e^{F/\hbar}),$$

where ∂_P denotes the second order differential operator on $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{E})$ given by contracting with P .

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