

# Characterisations of $Pic^0(X)$

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# The problem

Let  $X$  be a compact complex Kähler manifold

The Picard group  $Pic(X)$  is the group of isomorphism classes of holomorphic line bundles on  $X$  and is much used in algebraic geometry, and the theory of complex manifolds. For practical applications one needs as many different ways to represent it (called *characterisations*) as possible. We use that the Picard group can be defined as the sheaf cohomology group  $H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*)$ .

$Pic^0(X)$  is the subgroup of elements  $L$  in the Picard group  $Pic(X)$  with  $c_1(L) = 0$  (there exists a connection on  $L$  with zero curvature).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pic}^0(X) &:= \left\{ L \text{ holomorphic line bundle on } X \mid c_1(L) = 0 \right\} \\
 &= \underbrace{H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X)}_{\text{n-dim. } \mathbb{C}\text{-vector space}} \bigg/ \underbrace{H^1(X, \mathbb{Z})}_{\text{n-dim. lattice}}
 \end{aligned}$$

is a complex torus.

### Task:

Find alternative characterisations for  $\text{Pic}^0(X)$  in the mathematical literature and express them in a modern, coherent notation.

**Lit:** e.g. Pierre Colmez: “Intégration sur les variétés p-adiques” (Société Mathématique de France, 1998)

# Background: $G$ - fibre bundles and extensions

$G$  is a complex commutative Lie group.

**Definition:**

A  $G$ -fibre bundle over  $X$  is a complex manifold  $Y$  with a morphism  $Y \xrightarrow{\pi} X$  such that

- $G$  operates on  $Y$
- $\pi$  has holomorphic local sections  $\{s_U\}$  (choice of element on each fibre), which induce local trivializations

$$U \times G \cong \pi^{-1}(U)$$

on  $U \subseteq X$ .

Holomorphic line bundles are  $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ -fibre bundles.

Let  $X$  be a complex torus and  $G$  a complex commutative Lie group. An **extension** of  $X$  by  $G$  is an exact sequence of commutative complex Lie groups

$$0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$$

This is a vector extension if  $G$  is a vector space.

If  $Y$  is an extension of  $X$  by  $G$ , it is also a  $G$ -fibre bundle over  $X$ .

# First result

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 \rightarrow \Omega^1(X) & & \rightarrow & Pic^{0,\#}(X) & \rightarrow & Pic^0(X) & \rightarrow 0 \\ & & & \parallel & & & \\ & & & \{(L, \nabla) \mid L \text{ holom. line bundle on } X, \\ & & & \nabla \text{ integrable connection on } L\} / \text{Isom.} & & & \\ & & & \parallel & & & \\ & & & H^1(X, \mathbb{C}) / H^1(X, \mathbb{Z}) & & & \end{array}$$

is a vector extension of  $Pic^0(X)$  by the vector space of holomorphic differential 1-forms on  $X$ , called  $\Omega^1(X)$ .

If  $X$  is an algebraic variety the above is an exact sequence of commutative algebraic groups.

From now on  $X$  is assumed to be a proper smooth algebraic variety. If  $X$  is even an Abelian variety the following theorem holds: ( $Ext(X, G)$  is the group of isomorphism classes of extensions of  $X$  by  $G$ ).

Theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} Ext(X, \mathbb{C}) &\cong H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) \\ Ext(X, \mathbb{C}^*) &\cong Pic^0(X) \subseteq H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) \end{aligned}$$

## Consequences:



$$\begin{aligned} H^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) &\cong \{ \mathbb{C}\text{-fiber bundles over } X \} / \text{Isomorphism} \\ &\cong \text{Ext}(X, \mathbb{C}) \end{aligned}$$

i.e. up to isomorphism each  $\mathbb{C}$ -fibre bundle is an extension of  $X$  by  $\mathbb{C}$ , implying that it has a unique commutative group structure.



- For each other vector extension

$$0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(X) \rightarrow 0 \quad (*)$$

there exists a unique homomorphism  $f$  such that the second line of

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & \Omega^1(X) & \rightarrow & \text{Pic}^{0,\#}(X) & \rightarrow & \text{Pic}^0(X) \rightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow f^* & & \parallel \\
 0 & \rightarrow & E & \rightarrow & f^* \text{Pic}^{0,\#}(X) & \rightarrow & \text{Pic}^0(X) \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

is isomorphic to  $(*)$ .

# Conclusions

- I have found five alternative characterisations (of which I only discussed two in this presentation).
- I have found and corrected errors and devised intermediate steps previously omitted in the literature, making the subject more accessible.
- The characterisations found can now be used for future work of our group
- Ongoing work: Generalisation to non-algebraic  $X$ .