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Computations on B -model geometric transitions

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Abstract

We study geometric transitions on Calabi-Yau manifolds from the perspective of the B model. Looking toward physically motivated predictions, it is shown that the traditional conifold transition is too simple a case to yield meaningful results. The mathematics of a nontrivial example is worked out, and the expected equivalence is demonstrated.

1 Introduction.

Dualities in physics have led to many surprising connections in mathematics. In mirror symmetry [1], we find that the variation of Hodge structure on a family of Calabi-Yau manifolds gives enumerative information on curve number for a completely different Calabi-Yau family. More recently [2],[3], [4], it has been shown that Chern-Simons computations on T^*S^3 can be used to compute disc numbers, as well as Hodge integrals, on $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

The equivalences we look for depend on which string theories are exchanged under the given physical duality. For instance, in the case of mirror symmetry, type A and B string theories are exchanged; we

can have either closed or open type A (resp. type B) string theory on each side [5],[6]. Let \mathcal{X} be a family of Calabi-Yau threefolds parameterized by the complexified Kähler moduli of a member $X \in \mathcal{X}$. Usual (closed string) mirror symmetry postulates the existence of a family \mathcal{Y} (parameterized by the complex structure moduli of $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$) such that locally, $\mathcal{X} \cong \mathcal{Y}$. For open string mirror symmetry, we must also consider the deformation space of a Lagrangian submanifold $L \subset X$ (where $X \in \mathcal{X}$ is fixed) and a holomorphic curve $C \subset Y$. Let \mathcal{L} denote the moduli space of deformations of L in X , and similarly for \mathcal{C} . Then the open string moduli space isomorphism becomes $\{(X, \mathcal{L}) : X \in \mathcal{X}\} \cong \{(Y, \mathcal{C}) : Y \in \mathcal{Y}\}$. By abuse of notation, we will write this simply as $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L}) \cong (\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C})$.

For the geometric transition $(T^*S^3) \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1)$, in which the S^3 of T^*S^3 shrinks and is replaced by a blown up \mathbb{P}^1 , the basic duality is that open A type strings on T^*S^3 are supposed to be equivalent to closed A type strings on $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Setting $\hat{X} = T^*S^3$, $X = \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and making the identification $L = S^3$, the expected moduli space isomorphism takes the form $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \hat{\mathcal{L}}) \cong \mathcal{X}$. Now let \hat{Y} (resp. Y) be mirror to \hat{X} (resp. X) and say $C \subset \hat{Y}$ is a holomorphic curve mirror to L . Then by applying mirror symmetry to the geometric transition, we expect a local isomorphism of moduli spaces $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \hat{\mathcal{C}}) \cong \mathcal{Y}$.

The purpose of this paper is to clarify the mathematics of such proposed dualities [7], taking the conifold transition as a starting point. As might be expected, not all physical statements can be realized mathematically; nonetheless we will find nontrivial evidence of some predictions coming from physics.

Section 2 reviews the geometry of the conifold transition, and points out the problems encountered in applying the above picture. Section 3.1 – 3.2 works out the geometric transition for a more complex case, and 3.3 describes the predicted duality. Sections 3.4 – 3.5 compute the functions that should be equal under the duality, and 3.6 demonstrates equality.

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2 Review of the Conifold Transition.

The aim of this section is to provide exposition on the simplest possible example of equivalences through geometric transitions. Here we will show that the basic conifold transition is not sufficient to yield mathematical predictions for the A or B model transition.

2.1 A-model perspective.

Before giving the details of the spaces involved in the B model, it is helpful to first review the original formulation of the conifold transition, namely, when the spaces on both sides of the transition are considered in the A model case. First, we will review the geometry of the conifold transition, and afterwards describe what mathematical equalities are expected to follow from the physics.

We begin with the space $\hat{X}_a = T^*S^3$, which can be given as a hypersurface

$$\{(w_1, \dots, w_4) \in \mathbb{C}^4 : w_1 w_2 + w_3 w_4 + a = 0\}.$$

Here, let $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, so that

$$L = S^3 = T^*S^3 \cap \{w_2 = -\bar{w}_1, w_4 = -\bar{w}_3\}.$$

We have that S^3 is trivially a Lagrangian submanifold of T^*S^3 . Note that this space develops a singularity as $a \rightarrow 0$, and furthermore that near the singular point $w_1 = \dots = w_4 = 0$ in \hat{X}_0 , the topology is that of a cone.

To complete the transition, we can blow up the singularity of \hat{X}_0 . Let $[x_0, x_1]$ be homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 , and define $X_r =$

$$\{(w_1, \dots, w_4, [x_0, x_1]) \in \mathbb{C}^4 \times \mathbb{P}^1 : w_1 x_0 - w_3 x_1 = 0, w_2 x_1 + w_4 x_0 = 0\}.$$

Above, r is the real Kähler parameter depending on the choice of Kähler class corresponding to the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 . It is known that there is a diffeomorphism $X_r \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ [8].

To summarize, then, the geometric transition just considered is

$$\hat{X}_a \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} \hat{X}_0 \xrightarrow{\text{blowup}} X_r. \quad (1)$$

Next, we look toward duality predictions and how we can apply them to this case. As described in the introduction, it is expected

that there is a moduli space isomorphism $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{L}) \cong \mathcal{X}$; here $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{L})$ is the moduli space of (T^*S^3, S^3) and \mathcal{X} is the moduli space of $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Throughout the paper we use the convention that \mathcal{X} represents the complexified Kähler moduli space of some Calabi-Yau threefold X , while \mathcal{Y} is the complex moduli space of a CY Y . Moreover, $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{L})$ and $(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{C})$ are the extended moduli spaces given by also looking at a Lagrangian $L \subset X$ and a holomorphic curve $C \subset Y$.

In practice, to make a meaningful comparison, we find functions on each moduli space that are supposed to agree, up to some relabeling of parameters. However, without even mentioning what these functions are, it is clear that there is no mathematically verifiable statement of the predicted physical duality. The reason is that \hat{X} is not Kähler, and $L \subset \hat{X}$ is rigid. Thus, the space $(\hat{\mathcal{X}}, \mathcal{L})$ is in fact trivial! And as such, the traditional conifold transition has no information, from a mathematical point of view. Thus, we need to take a look at a more complicated example to see the duality we're interested in.

2.2 The B model conifold transition.

Next, we will carry out the reverse transition on the mirror of the above construction (1), following [9], [7]. Recall [10], [11] that the mirror of the space X_r is given by $Y_{z_1} =$

$$\{(x, z, y_3, y_4) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz + 1 + y_3 + y_4 + z_1 y_3 y_4 = 0\}.$$

To see how to reverse the conifold transition, beginning with the space Y_{z_1} , note that if $t = r + i\theta$ is the complexified Kähler modulus on $X_r = \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, then we have $z_1 = e^{-t}$. Thus, since $X_r \rightarrow \hat{X}_0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$, we should let $z_1 \rightarrow 1$ on Y_{z_1} . The result is $\hat{Y}_1 =$

$$\{(x, z, y_3, y_4) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz + (1 + y_3)(1 + y_4) = 0\},$$

which has a singularity where $x = z = 1 + y_3 = 1 + y_4 = 0$. As above, this can be blown up to get $\hat{Y}_s =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(x, z, y_3, y_4, [x_0, x_1]) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 : \\ & x x_0 - (1 + y_3) x_1 = 0, z x_1 + (1 + y_4) x_0 = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Again, $[x_0, x_1]$ are homogeneous coordinates on the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 and s is determined from the real Kähler parameter on \mathbb{P}^1 . Note that the $\mathbb{P}^1 = C$ is supposed to be the cycle mirror to S^3 .

With these considerations, we have the extended diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \hat{X}_a & \longrightarrow & \hat{X}_0 & \longrightarrow & X_r \\ & & & & \downarrow \\ \hat{Y}_s & \longleftarrow & \hat{Y}_1 & \longleftarrow & Y_{z_1} \end{array}$$

The vertical arrow represents mirror symmetry, and the other arrows are as given by the various geometric transitions already described. It is believed that \hat{Y}_s is the mirror of \hat{X}_a [9].

Now, let's again discuss physical predictions, this time from the perspective of the B model transition. If \mathcal{C} denotes the moduli space of the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 inside \hat{Y}_s , then the mirror of the duality statement from the last section is $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C}) \cong \mathcal{Y}$. Naturally, we should again see no mathematical conjecture emerging from physics, as there was none from the A model transition.

The closed string modulus of Y_{z_1} in the B model is the complex structure modulus z_1 . The relevant mathematical quantity on \mathcal{Y} is given as the superpotential

$$W(z_1) = \frac{1}{2}(\log(z_1))^2 + \sum_{n>0} \frac{z_1^n}{n^2}.$$

For the purposes of our calculation, we will consider that the moduli space \mathcal{Y} is defined by the function W .

Note that, if we perform the indefinite integral

$$\int W(z_1) \frac{dz_1}{z_1},$$

the second term becomes $\sum_{n>0} z_1^n/n^3$. This is as expected, because after accounting for the multiple cover formula, this predicts the existence of a single holomorphic sphere in the mirror geometry. Clearly this is the case for $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

(There is a peculiarity in the Picard- Fuchs system on the mirror of $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ in that it does not annihilate $W(z_1)$. This will be addressed in a forthcoming paper [12].)

To make a meaningful comparison between the function $W(z_1)$ and the moduli space of $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$, we are supposed to set $z_1 = 1$ in the above

[7][9]. This corresponds to the limit $z_1 \rightarrow 1$ that was passed through in the construction of \hat{Y}_s . Then we get $W(z_1 = 1) = \text{const}$.

Next, we move to the moduli space of $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$. Now, from [13], it is known that the function we should compare to W above is the superpotential

$$\hat{W}(v) = \int_{\Gamma(v)} \Omega_s.$$

Here $\Gamma(v)$ is a 3-manifold such that $\partial\Gamma(v) = \mathbb{P}^1 - \mathbb{P}^1(v)$ (that is, a 1 parameter family of exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 's) and Ω_s is a holomorphic $(3,0)$ form on \hat{Y}_s . Also, \mathbb{P}^1 is some fixed representative in the homology class of the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 . As the \mathbb{P}^1 is rigid, \hat{W} is zero as expected; thus, we need a more nontrivial geometry on which to test B model geometric transitions. Still, we find some correspondence in the sense that $\hat{W}(v)$ and $W(z_1 = 1)$ are both constants.

3 Review of a generalized conifold transition.

Next, we would like to embed the above transition in a more complex case, as in [7]. Note that, for a geometric transition to make sense in physics, there must always be a \mathbb{P}^1 in the total space (say X) such that $\mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{P}^1/X} \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$.

The equivalence of A model functions on the geometric transition has been worked out in [14], and some physical calculations on the B model have been done in [7]. The aim here is to see which statements of physics are mathematically testable.

3.1 Setup of the A -model.

For consistency with the previous section, we derive the same chain of transitions for this new case. Set $\hat{X}_{r,a} =$

$$\{(w_1, w_2, w_3, [x_0, x_1]) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^1 : w_1x_0 + w_2w_3x_1 + ax_1 = 0\}. \quad (2)$$

Again, $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, and r is the real Kähler parameter corresponding to the \mathbb{P}^1 . On this space, we have two coordinate patches corresponding to the hemispheres of the \mathbb{P}^1 ; the local equations in each are given by

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}}_1(r, a) = \{w_1x + w_2w_3 + a = 0\}, \quad \hat{\mathcal{U}}_2(r, a) = \{w_1 + w_2w_3x' + ax' = 0\}$$

where $x = x_0/x_1$ and the transition function is $x = 1/x'$. In the first coordinate patch, as $a \rightarrow 0$ our space can be seen to develop the same singularity as we had in section 2. Define

$$\hat{X}_{r,0} = \hat{\mathcal{U}}_1(r,0) \cup \hat{\mathcal{U}}_2(r,0).$$

Then we blow the first coordinate patch up along $w_1 = w_2 = 0$ to get

$$\hat{\mathcal{V}}_1(r,s) = \{w_1u_0 - w_2u_1 = 0, xu_1 + w_3u_0 = 0\}$$

with $[u_0, u_1]$ homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 and s determined by the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 . Finally, set

$$X_{r,s} = \hat{\mathcal{V}}_1(r,s) \cup \hat{\mathcal{U}}_2(r,0).$$

It is known [14][7] that this space contains 2 \mathbb{P}^1 's, C_1 and C_2 , such that $\mathcal{N}_{C_1/X_{r,s}} \cong \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(-2)$ and $\mathcal{N}_{C_2/X_{r,s}} \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$.

Then, the equivalence of the relevant A model quantities on $X_{r,s}$ and $\hat{X}_{r,a}$ has already been shown [14]. Thus, we move directly to the mirror of this transition.

3.2 The B model.

We have that the mirror of the space $X_{r,s}$ is given by the hypersurface $Y_{z_1, z_2} =$

$$\{(x, z, y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz + 1 + y_1 + y_2 + z_1y_1^{-1} + z_1z_2y_1^{-1}y_2 = 0\}. \quad (3)$$

The relationship between (r, s) and the complex variables (z_1, z_2) is: if $t_1 = r + i\theta_1$, $t_2 = s + i\theta_2$ are the complexified Kähler parameters, then $z_i = e^{-t_i}$, $i = 1, 2$.

From the previous section, recall that s corresponds to the size of the curve with normal bundle $\mathcal{N}_{C_2/X_{r,s}} \cong \mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$. This means that we expect to take a limit $z_2 \rightarrow 1$ in order to pass the space Y_{z_1, z_2} through the reverse conifold transition. However, there is a physical subtlety at this point which states that there should be corrections to the variable z_2 , and thus $z_2 \rightarrow 1$ is not quite the right limit. This will be clarified in the section on the Picard- Fuchs operators; for now,

in order to exhibit the singularity of the intermediate space $Y_{z_1,1}$, we simply perform a change of variables. This follows [7].

Then, make the definitions

$$y_i = \frac{v_i}{1 + \alpha}, \quad z_1 = \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \alpha)^2}, \quad z_2 = \beta(1 + \alpha) \quad (4)$$

for $i = 1, 2$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $|\alpha| < 1$.

With respect to these coordinates, we arrive at the transformed equation for Y_{z_1, z_2} , which is $Y_{\alpha, \beta} =$

$$\{(x, z', v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz' + 1 + \alpha + v_1 + v_2 + \alpha v_1^{-1} + \alpha \beta v_1^{-1} v_2 = 0\}, \quad (5)$$

with $z' = z(1 + \alpha)$. Then, taking $\beta \rightarrow 1$, we get the singular space $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, 1} =$

$$\{(x, z', v_1, v_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz' + (1 + v_1 + v_2)(1 + \alpha v_1^{-1}) = 0\}, \quad (6)$$

and then the natural thing is to blow up the singularity like we did earlier; if $[x_0, x_1]$ are homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 , the result is $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, b} =$

$$\{xx_0 - (1 + v_2 + v_2)x_1 = z'x_1 + (1 + \alpha v_1^{-1})x_0 = 0\} \quad (7)$$

which lives in $\mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and b is determined by the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 .

After all these considerations, we have a diagram for this more complex case:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \hat{X}_{r,a} & \longrightarrow & \hat{X}_{r,0} & \longrightarrow & X_{r,s} \\ & & & & \downarrow \\ \hat{Y}_{\alpha,b} & \longleftarrow & \hat{Y}_{\alpha,1} & \longleftarrow & Y_{z_1, z_2} = Y_{\alpha, \beta} \end{array}$$

This summarizes all transitions involved. Next, we would like to clarify the predicted mathematical equivalences.

3.3 Expected dualities on the B model transition.

Similarly to the usual conifold transition case, the moduli spaces on which we hope to match functions are $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$ and \mathcal{Y} . Here \mathcal{C} is the moduli space of the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 inside \hat{Y} . More precisely, from physics it is expected that the relevant quantity for comparison coming from \mathcal{Y} is a particular period of Y_{z_1, z_2} , which is a function of z_1, z_2 ; this is because we are working with closed strings on Y_{z_1, z_2} . In order to determine the period, it suffices to write down the Picard- Fuchs system associated to \mathcal{Y} and use the Frobenius method to generate the appropriate function for comparison.

In fact, there is a bit more to it than just this, as was observed in [7],[9]. Across the geometric transition, we are taking a \mathbb{P}^1 to zero size, but according to physics we expect that there are corrections to the size of the \mathbb{P}^1 . This will be discussed in detail in the sequel.

Next, we must identify the corresponding function on the moduli space $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$. As before, this moduli space consists of the complex structure moduli of $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, b}$ together with the position of the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 . Now in this case, the \mathbb{P}^1 actually moves in a 1 parameter family; therefore the earlier mentioned integral

$$\hat{W}(v) = \int_{\Gamma(v)} \Omega_{\alpha, b}$$

will yield a nontrivial (and 1 parameter) solution for this case. The object, then, is to match the appropriately identified period on Y_{z_1, z_2} with the function $\hat{W}(v)$ defined on the open string moduli space of $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$. The next sections will carefully derive these relations.

3.4 Periods on \mathcal{Y} .

While periods on noncompact Calabi-Yaus have yet to be put on completely rigorous grounds, their heuristics for some cases have been explained [15], and a recent paper of Hosono [16] clarified the meaning of noncompact period integrals.

We are working with the space $Y_{z_1, z_2} =$

$$\{(x, z, y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 : xz + 1 + y_1 + y_2 + z_1 y_1^{-1} + z_1 z_2 y_1^{-1} y_2 = f = 0\}.$$

Then [16] the period integrals of Y_{z_1, z_2} are defined to be

$$W_\Gamma(z_1, z_2) = \int_\Gamma \frac{dx dz \frac{dy_1}{y_1} \frac{dy_2}{y_2}}{xz + 1 + y_1 + y_2 + z_1 y_1^{-1} + z_1 z_2 y_1^{-1} y_2} \quad (8)$$

for $\Gamma \in H_4(\mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 - f, \mathbb{Z})$.

In this form, it's a bit difficult to see what the Picard- Fuchs system annihilating the $W_\Gamma(z_1, z_2)$ ought to be. So, we perform a standard trick of enlarging the moduli space and taking a quotient at the end. This is equivalent to adding additional GKZ operators to the Picard- Fuchs system.

Then, the integrals we would like to consider are

$$\tilde{W}_\Gamma(a_0, \dots, a_4) = \int_\Gamma \frac{dx dz \frac{dy_1}{y_1} \frac{dy_2}{y_2}}{xz + a_0 + a_1 y_1 + a_2 y_2 + a_3 y_1^{-1} + a_4 y_1^{-1} y_2}.$$

From this, it is easy to produce operators that annihilate the $\tilde{W}_\Gamma(a_0, \dots, a_4)$; these are

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \partial_{a_1} \partial_{a_3} - \partial_{a_0}^2, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \partial_{a_0} \partial_{a_2} - \partial_{a_1} \partial_{a_4}.$$

After this, we can use standard techniques [1] [15] as follows. The operators $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ determine two canonical variables

$$z_1 = \frac{a_1 a_3}{a_0^2}, \quad z_2 = \frac{a_0 a_2}{a_1 a_4},$$

In terms of these variables, $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ can be rewritten as follows. Set $\theta_i = z_i \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}$, $i = 1, 2$. The new operators read

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_1 &= \theta_1(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - z_1(2\theta_1 - \theta_2)(1 + 2\theta_1 - \theta_2), \\ \mathcal{D}_2 &= (2\theta_1 - \theta_2)\theta_2 - z_2(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\theta_2. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The solutions of these will be the periods. All solutions are generated, via the Frobenius method, from the function

$$\omega_0(z, \rho) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c(n, \rho) z_1^{n_1 + \rho_1} z_2^{n_2 + \rho_2},$$

where

$$c(n, \rho) =$$

$$[\Gamma(1 - 2n_1 - 2\rho_1 + n_2 + \rho_2)\Gamma(1 + n_1 + \rho_1 - n_2 - \rho_2)* \\ \Gamma(1 + n_2 + \rho_2)\Gamma(1 + n_1 + \rho_1)\Gamma(1 - n_2 - \rho_2)]^{-1}.$$

Then, we find two logarithmic solutions, which are

$$t_1(z) = \log(z_1) + 2 \sum_{n_1 > 0} \frac{(2n_1 - 1)!}{(n_1!)^2} z_1^{n_1}, \quad t_2(z) = \log(z_2) - \sum_{n_1} \frac{(2n_1 - 1)!}{(n_1!)^2} z_1^{n_1}. \quad (10)$$

At this point, it is possible to explain the need for the change of variables in the B model given in section 3.2. It is most natural to just let $z_2 \rightarrow 1$ above, but from physics there are corrections to the volume of the \mathbb{P}^1 . The mirror map t_1, t_2 represents the corrected volume of the \mathbb{P}^1 's; therefore, by changing variables to t_1, t_2 and taking t_2 to zero, the B model geometry will pass through the looked-for singularity. The reason this problem did not emerge for the usual conifold transition is that, for that example, the mirror map is trivial, and hence no correction is needed.

Next, we give the double logarithmic solution of the PF system (modulo the log terms):

$$W(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{n_2 - 2n_1 \geq 0, n_2 \neq 0} \frac{(-1)^{n_1} (n_2 - n_1 - 1)!}{(n_2 - 2n_1)! n_1! n_2} z_1^{n_1} z_2^{n_2}. \quad (11)$$

Now, let us discuss some general features of the solutions of the system (9). We have that t_1, t_2 and W are solutions, but how can we determine which one (if any) of these is the right one for comparison with a function defined on $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$? Although the space we are considering is, strictly speaking, outside of the realm of applicability of local mirror symmetry, we still have a period vector of solutions

$$\Pi(z_1, z_2) = (1, t_1, t_2, W).$$

Let \mathcal{F} be the prepotential on this space. In order to argue the correct interpretation of W , we will assume that it satisfies

$$W = a \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t_1} + b \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t_2}.$$

for some constants a, b . This statement is certainly not provable, as the prepotential \mathcal{F} is not even defined on a large class of local Calabi-Yaus. Nonetheless, this structure is evident even in such exceptional cases, and will be shown true for our present case near the end of the paper.

With this notation, we can then identify (11) with $a = 0, b = 1$ above:

$$W(z_1, z_2) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t_2}(z_1, z_2).$$

This can be seen as follows. Of the two prepotential derivatives, one (that is, $\partial \mathcal{F} / \partial t_1$) will not be well defined, because the embedded \mathbb{P}^1 in the mirror geometry corresponding to the variable t_1 moves in an (unbounded) 1-parameter family; thus we do not expect sensible enumerative predictions from that particular double log solution. That leaves only one for consideration, which we identify with W (as in [11], etc).

This concludes the period integral computation on \mathcal{Y} . We now turn to the (open string) calculation on $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$.

3.5 The open string superpotential on $(\hat{\mathcal{Y}}, \mathcal{C})$.

We now refer back to the defining equations (7) of $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, b}$:

$$\{xx_0 - (1 + v_2 + v_2)x_1 = z'x_1 + (1 + \alpha v_1^{-1})x_0 = 0\}.$$

Recall that $(x, z', v_1, v_2, [x_0, x_1]) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Let $u = x_0/x_1$ for $x_1 \neq 0$, and $u' = x_1/x_0$ for $x_0 \neq 0$. Then $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, b}$ has two coordinate patches, $\mathcal{W}_i = Y_{\alpha, b} \cap \{x_i \neq 0\}$, $i = 0, 1$, in which we get local equations:

$$\mathcal{W}_0 = \{x = (1 + v_1 + v_2)u, z'u = -(1 + \alpha v_1^{-1})\}, \quad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_1 = \{xu' = 1 + v_1 + v_2, z' = -(1 + \alpha v_1^{-1})u'\}. \quad (13)$$

In order to compute the thing we would like to use to compare with the closed string calculation of the previous section, we need to find a holomorphic $(3, 0)$ form on $\hat{Y}_{\alpha, b}$.

From the blowup of section 3.1, we get a projection map

$$\pi : Y_{\alpha, b} \longrightarrow Y_{\alpha, 1},$$

so we can pull back a form on $Y_{\alpha,1}$ to each coordinate patch $\mathcal{W}_0, \mathcal{W}_1$. For the form on $Y_{\alpha,1}$, use

$$\text{Res}\left(\frac{dx dz' \frac{dv_1}{v_1} \frac{dv_2}{v_2}}{xz' + (1 + v_1 + v_2)(1 + \alpha v_1^{-1})}\right).$$

Then we will take

$$\tilde{\Omega}_0 = \frac{dz' dv_1 dv_2}{z' v_1 v_2}, \quad \tilde{\Omega}_1 = \frac{dx dv_1 dv_2}{x v_1 v_2}.$$

There are two restricted projection mappings

$$\pi_i : \mathcal{W}_i \longrightarrow Y_{\alpha,1}, \quad \pi_i = \pi|_{\mathcal{W}_i}, \quad i = 0, 1,$$

and then we can pull back the forms with these to get $\Omega_i = \pi_i^* \tilde{\Omega}_i$.

To do this properly, from the defining equations (12),(13) one can see that (z', u, v_2) is a natural set of coordinates on \mathcal{W}_0 and similarly (x, u', v_1) are coordinates on \mathcal{W}_1 . Then, from the two restriction maps π_i , we find

$$\Omega_0 = \frac{dz du dv_2}{(1 + zu)v_2}, \quad \Omega_1 = \frac{dx du' dv_1}{(xu' - 1 - v_1)v_1}.$$

This gives a $(3, 0)$ form for $\hat{Y}_{\alpha,b}$.

Next, recall [13] that the superpotential, which is the function we are trying to match, can be defined as an integral

$$\hat{W}_i(v) = \int_{\Gamma(v)} \Omega_i$$

where the Ω_i are as above and $\Gamma(v)$ is a 1 parameter family of \mathbb{P}^1 's. We will integrate over each patch.

First, work on \mathcal{W}_0 . The integral then looks like

$$\hat{W}_0(v_2^*) = \int_{\Gamma(v_2^*)} \Omega_0 = \int_{v_2=0}^{v_2=v_2^*} \int_{\mathbb{P}^1_-} \frac{d\bar{u} du dv_2}{(1 + \bar{u}u)v_2}$$

where we have identified v_2 as the coordinate parameterizing the family Γ , and also have set $z' = \bar{u}$ since the integration is over the \mathbb{P}^1 .

Moreover, we take the Kähler parameter b to be 1. This integral gives

$$\hat{W}_0(v_2^*) = \int_{v_2=\epsilon}^{v_2=v_2^*} \int_{r=0}^{r=r_0} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \frac{rdrd\theta}{1+r^2} \frac{dv_2}{v_2} = \pi \log(1+r_0^2) \log(v_2^*) - c, \quad (14)$$

and here $c = \pi \log(1+r_0^2) \log(\epsilon)$. The choice $v_2 = \epsilon$ represents a fixed element in the homology class of the exceptional \mathbb{P}^1 . At this point, r_0 is left free, but will be set to a specific value after integration over the second coordinate patch. Note that the equality of functions we are claiming can only be seen at the level of instanton terms; hence, from our perspective, the function \hat{W}_0 is not relevant to the calculation.

Next, in \mathcal{W}_1 , it is natural to use v_1 as the coordinate on the family of \mathbb{P}^1 's. Let $v_1 = \delta$ be a fixed representative from the class of \mathbb{P}^1 . We also let $x = \bar{u}'$ so that the integration over $\Gamma \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times I$ is sensible:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{W}_1(v_1^*) &= \int_{\Gamma(v_1^*)} \Omega_1 = \int_{v_1=\delta}^{v_1=v_1^*} \int_{\mathbb{P}_+^1} \frac{d\bar{u}' du'}{(1+v_1-|u'|^2)} \frac{dv_1}{v_1} = \\ &= \int_{v_1=\delta}^{v_1=v_1^*} \int_{r=0}^{r=\frac{1}{r_0}} \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \frac{rdrd\theta}{(1+v_1-r^2)} \frac{dv_1}{v_1} = \\ &= \int_{v_1=\delta}^{v_1=v_1^*} \left(\log\left(1+v_1-\left(\frac{1}{r_0}\right)^2\right) - \log(1+v_1) \right) \frac{dv_1}{v_1} \end{aligned}$$

up to an overall multiplicative factor of $-\pi$. From here, let $r_0 = 1$; then the above becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\delta}^{v_1^*} (\log(v_1) - \log(1+v_1)) \frac{dv_1}{v_1} &= - \int_{\delta}^{v_1^*} \log\left(1 + \frac{1}{v_1}\right) \frac{dv_1}{v_1} = \\ &= \sum_{n>0} \frac{(-v_1^*)^{-1})^n}{n^2} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

for the second coordinate patch, up to an additive constant. This is the piece of interest for comparison with the earlier calculations. Notice also that we are free to replace $-v_1 \rightarrow v_1$, because $\arg(v_1)$ is not fixed by mirror symmetry.

3.6 Equivalence.

Finally, it will be shown that the result (11) matches (15) above.

Proposition. *The functions $W(t_1, t_2), \hat{W}_1(v_1^*)$ agree when $t_2 = 0$.*

Proof. Recall the variable change formulas that were used to exhibit the B model conifold singularity (4):

$$z_1 = \frac{\alpha}{(1 + \alpha)^2}, \quad z_2 = \beta(1 + \alpha). \quad (16)$$

Note the similarities of this to the exponentiated mirror map (10)

$$e^{t_1} = z_1 e^{2S}, \quad e^{t_2} = z_2 e^{-S}$$

where

$$S = \sum_{n_1 > 0} \frac{(2n_1 - 1)!}{(n_1!)^2} z_1^{n_1}.$$

This is expected, because to see the conifold singularity in the space Y_{z_1, z_2} , the volume parameter of the \mathbb{P}^1 had to be corrected (via the mirror map) to get $Y_{\alpha, \beta}$.

To see that the transformations (16) and (10) are indeed the same, we can use the formula [1]

$$t_1(z) = \log(z_1) + 2 \sum_{n_1 > 0} \frac{(2n_1 - 1)!}{(n_1!)^2} z_1^{n_1} = \log\left(\frac{1 - 2z_1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z_1}}{2z_1}\right).$$

By making the identification $\alpha = e^{t_1}$ and using the above formula, it is easy to show that $e^{t_1} = z_1(1 + e^{t_1})^2$. Then, since we also have $e^{t_1} = z_1 e^{2S}$, we can conclude that $1 + e^{t_1} = e^S$; thus, we find agreement between (16) and (10).

Then, from the above, in order to get a match between the period (11) with our open string function (15), we must make the same change of coordinates on the function (11) as we did on the space Y_{z_1, z_2} ; this of course means inserting the mirror map (10) into (11). The result of this is

$$W(t_1, t_2) = \sum_{n > 0} \frac{e^{nt_2}}{n^2} + \sum_{n > 0} \frac{e^{n(t_1 + t_2)}}{n^2}, \quad (17)$$

not including logarithmic terms. For the last step [7], recall that there

is the identification

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial t_2}(t_1, t_2) = W(t_1, t_2).$$

Then the predicted equivalence of functions is that

$$W(t_1, 0) = \hat{W}_1(v_1^*),$$

and this is indeed the case (up to constant and logarithmic terms). \square

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