

Ideal webs, moduli spaces of local systems, and 3d Calabi-Yau categories

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Dedicated to Maxim Kontsevich, for his 50th birthday

Contents

1	Introduction and main constructions and results	2
1.1	Ideal webs and cluster coordinates on moduli spaces of local systems	2
1.2	Presenting an A_m -flip as a composition of two by two moves	7
1.3	CY_3 categories categorifying cluster varieties	9
1.4	Concluding remarks	13
2	Ideal webs on decorated surfaces	14
2.1	Webs and bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces [GK]	14
2.2	Spectral webs and spectral covers	17
2.3	Ideal webs on decorated surfaces	20
2.4	Ideal webs arising from ideal triangulations of decorated surfaces	22
2.5	Quivers associated to bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces	24
3	Ideal webs on polygons and configurations of (decorated) flags	27
3.1	Ideal webs on a polygon	27
3.2	A_m / A_m^* -webs on polygons and cluster coordinates	29
3.2.1	A_m -webs and cluster coordinates on configurations of decorated flags	29
3.2.2	A_m^* -webs and cluster coordinates on configurations of $*$ -decorated flags	30
3.2.3	A_m -webs and cluster Poisson coordinates on configurations of flags	31
3.3	Cluster nature of the coordinates assigned to A_m / A_m^* -webs	31
4	Ideal webs and coordinates on moduli spaces of local systems	33
4.1	Cluster coordinates for moduli spaces of local systems on surfaces	33
4.2	Ideal loops and monodromies of framed local systems around punctures	35
5	Webs, quivers with potentials, and 3d Calabi-Yau categories	36
5.1	Quivers with potentials and CY_3 categories with cluster collections	36
5.2	The symmetry group of a CY_3 category with a cluster collection	43
5.3	A_m -webs and extended mapping class groups	44
5.4	The potentials and two by two moves	47

6	3d Calabi-Yau categories from ideal webs and open Calabi-Yau threefolds	48
6.1	Geometry of the Hitchin fibration	48
6.2	CY_3 categories from ideal webs and open Calabi-Yau threefolds	51
7	A complex manifold of cluster stability conditions	53

Abstract

A *decorated surface* S is an oriented surface with punctures, and a finite set of marked points on the boundary, considered modulo isotopy. We assume that each boundary component has a marked point. We introduce *ideal bipartite graphs* on S . Each of them is related to a group G of type A_m or GL_m , and gives rise to cluster coordinate systems on certain moduli spaces of G -local systems on S . These coordinate systems generalize the ones assigned in [FG1] to ideal triangulations of S .

A bipartite graph W on S gives rise to a quiver with a canonical potential. The latter determines a triangulated 3d Calabi-Yau A_∞ -category \mathcal{C}_W with a *cluster collection* \mathcal{S}_W – a generating collection of spherical objects of special kind [KS1].

Let W be an ideal bipartite graph on S of type G . We define an extension $\Gamma_{G,S}$ of the mapping class group of S , and prove that it acts by symmetries of the category \mathcal{C}_W .

There is a family of open CY threefolds over the *universal Hitchin base* $\mathcal{B}_{G,S}$, whose intermediate Jacobians describe Hitchin’s integrable system [DDDH], [DDP], [G], [KS3]. We conjecture that the 3d CY category with cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}_W, \mathcal{S}_W)$ is equivalent to a full subcategory of the Fukaya category of a generic threefold of the family, equipped with a cluster collection of special Lagrangian spheres. For $G = SL_2$ a substantial part of the story is already known thanks to Bridgeland, Keller, Labardini-Fragoso, Nagao, Smith, and others, see [BrS], [S].

We hope that ideal bipartite graphs provide special examples of the Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke spectral networks [GMN4].

1 Introduction and main constructions and results

1.1 Ideal webs and cluster coordinates on moduli spaces of local systems

Recall that a *decorated surface* S is an oriented topological surface with *punctures* and *marked points* on the boundary, considered modulo isotopy. The set of *special points* is the union of the set of punctures and marked points. We assume that each boundary component has a special point, the number n of special points is > 0 , and that S is hyperbolic: if the genus $g(S) = 0$, then $n \geq 3$. Denote by Γ_S the mapping class group of S .

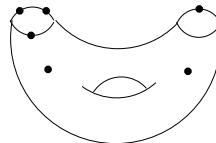


Figure 1: A decorated surface: punctures inside, special points on the boundary.

There is a pair of moduli spaces assigned to S , closely related to the moduli space of m -dimensional vector bundles with flat connections on S , defined in [FG1]:

$$\text{a } K_2\text{-moduli space } \mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S} \text{ and a Poisson moduli space } \mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}. \quad (1)$$

As the names suggest, the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$ is equipped with a Γ_S -invariant class in K_2 , and the space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$ is equipped with a Γ_S -invariant Poisson structure.¹

An *ideal triangulation* of S is a triangulation with vertices at the special points. In [FG1] each of the spaces (1) was equipped with a collection of rational coordinate systems, called *cluster coordinate systems*, assigned to ideal triangulations of S . In particular this implies that these spaces are rational.² The ring of regular functions on the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$ is closely related to (and often coincides with) a cluster algebra of Fomin-Zelevinsky [FZ1].

One of the crucial features of the cluster structure is that a single cluster coordinate system on a given space determines the cluster structure, and gives rise to a huge, usually infinite, collection of cluster coordinate systems, obtained by arbitrary sequences of *mutations*.

When G is of type A_1 , the coordinate systems related to ideal triangulations provide most of the cluster coordinate systems. Any two ideal triangulations are related by a sequence of flips. A flip of an ideal triangulation gives rise to a cluster mutation of the corresponding cluster coordinate system. Therefore any two of them are related by a sequence of mutations.

When G is of type A_m , $m > 1$, the situation is dramatically different. First, the coordinate systems related to ideal triangulations form only a tiny part of all cluster coordinate systems. Second, although the coordinate systems assigned to any two ideal triangulations are still related by a sequence of mutations, the intermediate cluster coordinate systems are not related to any ideal triangulation.

In this paper we introduce a wider and much more flexible class of cluster coordinate systems on the moduli spaces (1). They are assigned to geometric data on S , which we call A_m -*webs* on S . We also introduce closely related and equally important A_m^* -*webs* on S .

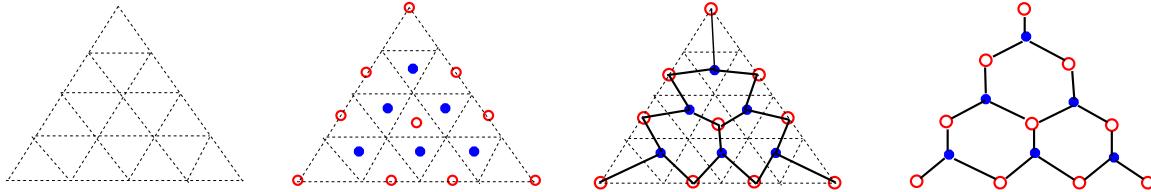


Figure 2: A bipartite graph associated with a 4-triangulation of a triangle.

An example of an A_m -web. Let T be an ideal triangulation of S . Given a triangle of T , we subdivide it into $(m+1)^2$ small triangles by drawing three families of m equidistant lines, parallel to the sides of the triangle, as shown on the left of Figure 2.

For every triangle of T there are two kinds of small triangles: the “looking up” and “looking down” triangles. We put a \bullet -vertex into the center of each of the “down” triangles.

Let us color in red all “up” triangles. We consider the obtained red domains – some of them are unions of red triangles, and put a \circ -vertex into the center of each of them. Alternatively, the set of \circ -vertices is described as follows. Put a \circ -vertex into every special point, into the centers of little segments on the sides of t which do not contain the special points, and into the centers of interior “up” triangles, as shown on the middle picture on Figure 2.

A \circ -vertex and a \bullet -vertex are *neighbors* if the corresponding domains share an edge.

¹There are similar pairs of moduli spaces for any split semisimple group G .

²For general S the moduli space of m -dimensional vector bundles with flat connections on S is not rational, and thus can not have a rational coordinate system.

Recall that a *bipartite graph* is a graph with vertices of two kinds, so that each edge connects vertices of different kinds. So connecting the neighbors, we get a bipartite surface graph $\Gamma_{A_m}(T)$, called the *bipartite A_m -graph* assigned to T , see Figure 2.

We associate to any bipartite surface graph a collection of its *zig-zag strands*. Namely, take the paths on the graph which go left at the \bullet -vertices, and right at the \circ ones, and push them a bit off the vertices, getting a (green) web shown on Figure 3. The strands are oriented so that we go around \bullet -vertices clockwise. A zig-zag strand inside of a triangle t goes along one of its sides.

The strands associated to the bipartite graph $\Gamma_{A_m}(T)$ enjoy the following properties:

1. The directions of the strands intersecting any given strand alternate.
2. The connected components of the complement to the union of strands are contractible.
3. The part of surface on the right of each strand is a disc, containing a single special point.

Webs and ideal webs. The alternation property is a well known feature of the collection of zig-zag strands assigned to any bipartite graph on a surface. Adding contractibility of the domains, and axiomatizing this, one defines a *web* on a surface as a connected collection of oriented strands in generic position, considered modulo isotopy, satisfying conditions (1) and (2). So the collection of zig-zag strands assigned to a bipartite graph form a web, and it is well known that this way we get a bijection between webs and bipartite graphs on surfaces whose faces are discs – see [GK] or Section 2.1.

So webs are just an alternative way to think about bipartite graphs on surfaces.

The third condition is new. We define a *strict ideal web* on a decorated surface S as a web satisfying condition (3), plus a more technical minimality condition. An *ideal web* is a web which becomes strict ideal on the universal cover of S . See Section 2.3 for the precise definition.

In this paper we refer to webs rather than to bipartite graphs since the crucial third condition is formulated using the zig-zag strands.

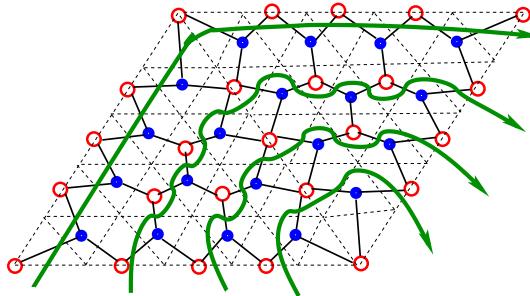


Figure 3: The strands of the web assigned to a 5-triangulation of a pair of adjacent triangles, which go around one of the four special points - the bottom right vertex of the quadrilateral.

Another example: the A_m^* -web assigned to ideal triangulations. Given an $m + 1$ -triangulation of T of S , let us define the *bipartite A_m^* -graph* $\Gamma_{A_m^*}(T)$ assigned to T , see Fig 4.

Take a triangle t of the triangulation T . Assign the \circ -vertices to the centers of all “looking up” triangles of the $(m+1)$ -triangulation of T , and the \bullet -vertices to the centers of all “looking down” triangles, as well as to the centers of $m+1$ little segments on each of the sides of t . So every edge of the triangulation T carries $m+1$ \bullet -vertices. Connect them into a bipartite graph as shown on Fig 4. Notice that the special points of S are no longer among the vertices of the graph $\Gamma_{A_m^*}(T)$. This procedure creates \bullet -vertices on the boundary of the surface. We remove the \bullet -coloring from all external vertices. For example, if the surface S is just a triangle, we get a graph shown on Fig 5

Shrinking the 2-valent \bullet -vertices of the bipartite graph $\Gamma_{A_m^*}(T)$ we get the graph $\Gamma_{A_m}(T)$.

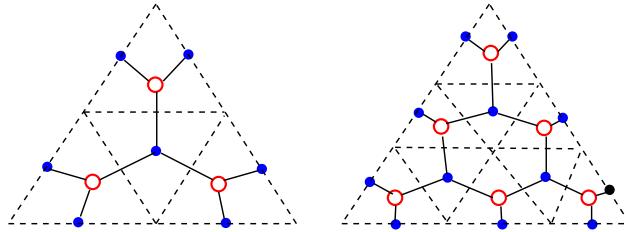


Figure 4: An A_1^* -graph, and an A_2^* -graph in an internal ideal triangle.

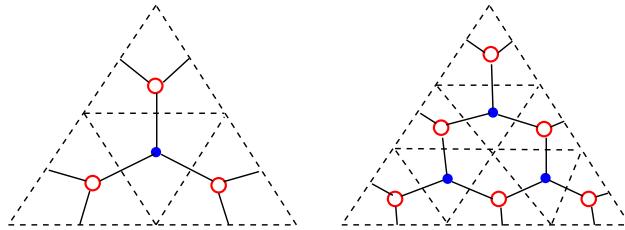


Figure 5: An A_1^* -graph, and an A_2^* -graph on a decorated surface given by a triangle.

Elementary moves. There are three elementary local transformations of bipartite surface graphs / webs. The crucial one is the two by two move.

Two by two move. It is shown on Fig 6. It affects four vertices of one color, and two of the other. It amounts to a transformation of webs, also known as a two by two move, see Fig 19.

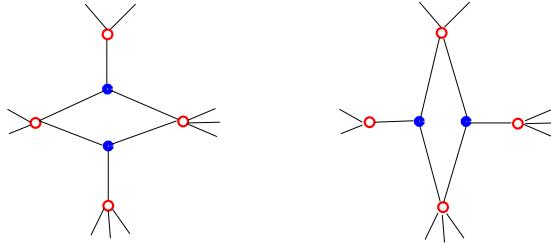


Figure 6: A two by two move. Flipping the colors of vertices delivers another two by two move.

Shrinking a 2-valent vertex. It is the first move shown on Fig 7. It amounts to resolving a bigon move of webs.

Expanding a k -valent vertex, $k > 3$. It is the second move on Fig 7. It amounts to creating a bigon move of webs.

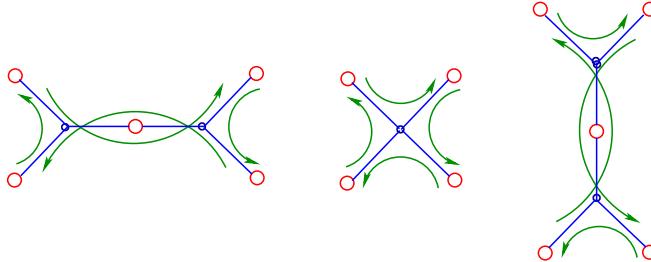


Figure 7: Shrinking a 2-valent \circ -vertex, and then expanding a 4-valent \bullet -vertex

A guide to classes of webs studied in the paper. We define several subclasses of webs:

$$\{A_m \text{ and } A_m^*\text{-webs}\} = \{\text{rank } m+1 \text{ ideal webs}\} \subset \{\text{spectral webs}\}. \quad (2)$$

- *Spectral webs* are defined on any oriented surface S . A spectral web \mathcal{W} on S gives rise to a new surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$, called the *spectral surface*, equipped with a ramified cover map $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow S$, called the *spectral cover* – see Section 2.2. Its degree is the *rank* of \mathcal{W} .
- When S is a decorated surface, we introduce a subclass of spectral webs, called *ideal webs*, which play the central role in our story – see Section 2.3.
- There is an involution on the webs, whose orbits are *triple crossing diagrams*. It interchanges the A_m -web with A_m^* -webs. – see Section 2.4.

Cluster coordinate systems assigned to A_{m-1} -webs and A_{m-1}^* -webs. An A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on S gives rise to a cluster coordinate system on each of the spaces (1). They generalize the ones assigned in [FG1] to ideal triangulations of S . Two by two moves amounts to cluster mutations.

Precisely, a face of a web is called *internal* if it does not intersect the boundary of S , and does not contain special points. Otherwise a face is called *external*. We define regular functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ on the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$, parametrised by the faces F of the web \mathcal{W} . They form a cluster coordinate system. The functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ corresponding to the external faces of \mathcal{W} are the frozen cluster coordinates: they do not mutate.

We define rational functions $\{X_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ on the space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$ parametrised by the internal faces F of the web \mathcal{W} ; they form a cluster Poisson coordinate system.

An *decorated flag* in an m -dimensional vector space V_m is a flag $F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_m$ where $\dim F_k = k$ equipped with non-zero vectors $v_i \in F_i/F_{i-1} - \{0\}$, $i = 1, \dots, m$. Denote by \mathcal{A}_{GL_m} the moduli space of all decorated flags in V_m . So $\mathcal{A}_{GL_m} = GL_m/U$ where U is the upper triangular unipotent subgroup in GL_m .³

Pick a volume form Ω_m in V_m . Consider the moduli space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*)$ parametrising n -tuples of decorated flags in V_m modulo the diagonal action of the group $SL_m = \text{Aut}(V_m, \Omega_m)$:

$$\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*) = (\mathcal{A}_{GL_m} \times \dots \times \mathcal{A}_{GL_m}) / \text{Aut}(V_m, \Omega_m). \quad (3)$$

³There are two versions of decorated flags used in this paper: one of them includes the factor v_m in the data, the other does not. The first is decorated flag, that is a point of G/U , for $G = GL_m$, the second for $G = SL_m$.

In the case when S is a disc with n special points on the boundary, an A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} on S describes a cluster coordinate system on the moduli space (3). The external faces of \mathcal{W} parametrise the frozen coordinates.

For any decorated surface S there is an analog of the space (3), denoted by $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*$. It parametrises twisted SL_m -local systems on S with an additional data: a choice of a decorated flag near each of the special points, invariant under the monodromy around the point. An A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} on S describes a cluster coordinate system on the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*$. Its external faces parametrise the frozen coordinates.

On the other hand, given a A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} on S , we describe generic points of the spaces $\mathcal{A}_{GL_m, S}$ and $\mathcal{X}_{GL_m, S}$ via flat line bundles on the spectral surface $\Sigma_{S, \mathcal{W}}$. This description admits a generalisation to non-commutative local systems on S [GKo].

1.2 Presenting an A_m -flip as a composition of two by two moves

Starting from now, we consider only triangulations without self-folded triangles.

We have seen that each ideal triangulation of S gives rise to a canonical A_m -web. Our next goal is to connect the A_m -webs assigned to two different triangulations by a sequence of elementary moves. Any two ideal triangulations without self-folded triangles can be connected by a sequence of flips that only involves ideal triangulations without self-folded triangles. Therefore it suffices to show that every flip in the sequence is a cluster transformation. So it is sufficient to do this for a single flip. We say that the A_m -webs related to an original ideal triangulation and a flipped one are related by an A_m -flip.

Figure 8 tells that an A_1 -flip is the same thing as two by two move.



Figure 8: Two by two move corresponding to a flip of triangulations.

Proposition 1.1 tells how to decompose an A_m -flip for any m as a composition of elementary moves. The existence of such a decomposition follows from Theorem 3.2. Here we present an A_m -flip as a specific composition of $\binom{m+2}{3}$ two by two moves, and shrinking / expanding moves.

Proposition 1.1. *There is a decomposition of an A_m -flip into a composition of elementary moves, including $\binom{m+2}{3}$ two by two moves, depicted on Fig 8 for $m = 1$, Fig 9 for $m = 2$, and on Fig 10-12 for $m = 3$.*

Proof. The pattern is clear from the $m = 3$ and $m = 4$ examples.

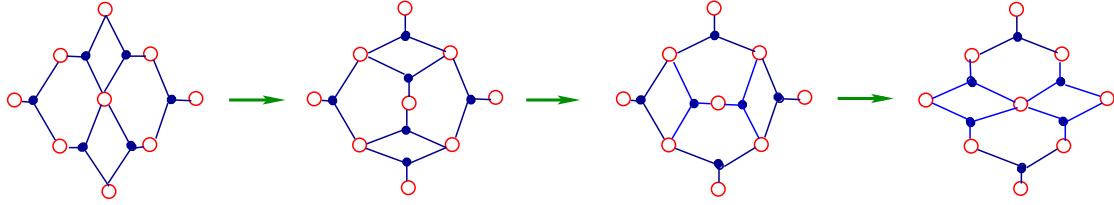


Figure 9: Presenting an A_2 -flip as a sequence of elementary moves. We transform the A_2 -web related to one triangulation into the A_2 -web related to the other. We apply $2 \times 1 = 2$ two by two moves, shrink and expand the central vertex, and apply $1 \times 2 = 2$ two by two moves.

Figures 10-12 show how to decompose a transformation of A_3 -webs arising from a flip of the vertical diagonal into a composition of $3 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 = 3 + 4 + 3 = 10$ two by two moves.

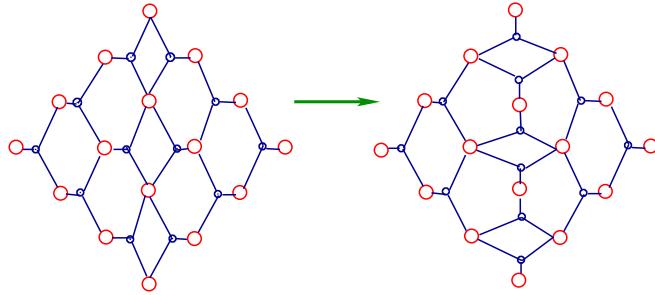


Figure 10: Step 1: Applying $3 \times 1 = 3$ two by two moves.

To go from Step 1 to Step 2 we shrink vertically and expand horizontally two of the “middle” \circ -vertices.

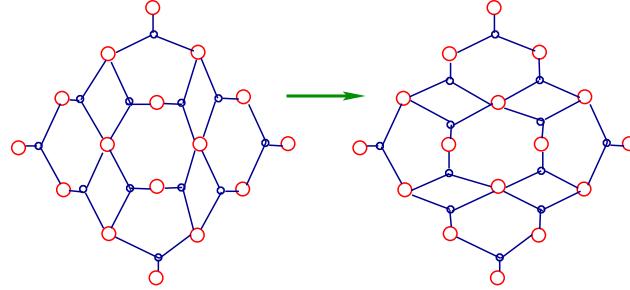


Figure 11: Step 2: Applying $2 \times 2 = 4$ two by two moves.

To go from Step 2 to Step 3 we shrink vertically and expand horizontally the other two “middle” \circ -vertices.

Similarly, a transformation of A_m -webs arising from a flip of a triangulation is a composition of $m \times 1 + (m-1) \times 2 + \dots + 1 \times m = \binom{m+2}{3}$ two by two moves. Notice that the \circ -vertices do not change their position in the process. \square

Remark. Given a positive integer m , we assigned in [FG1] to an ideal triangulation a quiver, called the A_m -quiver. A flip gives rise to a transformation of A_m -quivers, presented in [FG1], Section 10, as an explicit composition of cluster mutations. Proposition 1.1 tells that all

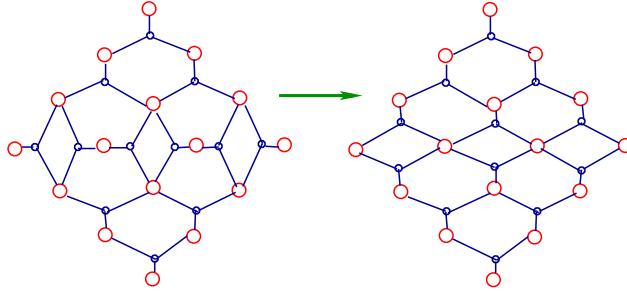


Figure 12: Step 3: Applying $1 \times 3 = 3$ two by two moves.

intermediate quivers are described by A_m -webs, and the sequence of cluster mutations match the sequence of two by two moves. Each two by two move corresponds to gluing of an octahedron. This collection of two by two moves is parametrised by the octahedra of the A_m -decomposition of a tetrahedra, see *loc. cit.*.

1.3 CY₃ categories categorifying cluster varieties

It was discovered more than a decade ago that many interesting rational varieties which appear in representation theory, geometry and physics come with a natural cluster structure of certain kind. Examples are given by Grassmannians [GSV], double Bruhat cells [BFZ], different versions of the classical Teichmuller space [GSV1], [FG1], and more generally different versions of moduli spaces of G -local systems on decorated surfaces, e.g. (1), [FG1].

So far cluster structures were used mostly to describe certain features of the relevant spaces, like Poisson / K_2 -structures, canonical bases in the space of regular functions, non-commutative q -deformation, quantisation, etc.

We suggest that *each cluster variety which appears in representation theory, geometry or physics admits a canonical categorification, given by a 3d Calabi-Yau category*.

To formulate this precisely, let us first review some basic definitions.

3d CY categories. A 3d Calabi-Yau category over a characteristic zero field k is a k -linear triangulated A_∞ -category \mathcal{C} with a non-degenerate symmetric degree -3 pairing on Hom's:

$$(\bullet, \bullet) : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(E, F) \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(F, E) \longrightarrow k[-3]. \quad (4)$$

The A_∞ -structure on a 3d CY category is encoded by the cyclic higher composition maps:

$$m_{E_1, \dots, E_n} : \bigotimes_{1 \leq i \leq n} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(E_i, E_{i+1}[1]) \longrightarrow k. \quad (5)$$

These maps are defined for any objects E_1, \dots, E_n of the category \mathcal{C} . They are graded cyclically invariant, and satisfy certain quadratic relations which we omit.

An object S of a category \mathcal{C} is *spherical* if $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^\bullet(S, S) = H^\bullet(S^3, k)$.

Definition 1.2. [KS1] *A collection $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ of spherical generators of a 3d CY category \mathcal{C} is a cluster collection if for any two different $i, j \in I$ one has*

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^a(S_i, S_j) \text{ can be non zero only for a single } a \in \{1, 2\}. \quad (6)$$

A 3d CY category \mathcal{C} with a cluster collection \mathcal{S} gives rise to a quiver $Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$. Its vertices are the isomorphism classes $[S_i]$ of objects of the cluster collection, and the number of arrows $[S_i] \rightarrow [S_j]$ equals $\dim \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(S_i, S_j)$. Thus the quiver $Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$ has no loops and length two cycles.

Let us assume that $m_1 = 0$. Then the cyclic composition maps, restricted to the cyclic product of $\text{Ext}^1(E_i, E_{i+1})[1]$, determine a *potential* $P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$ of the quiver $Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$, that is a linear functional on the vector spaces spanned by the cycles in the quiver. The original 3d CY category \mathcal{C} with a cluster collection \mathcal{S} , considered modulo autoequivalences preserving the cluster collection \mathcal{S} , can be reconstructed from the quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}, P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}})$ [KS1].

A spherical object S of a CY category gives rise to the Seidel-Thomas [ST] reflection functor R_S , acting by an autoequivalence of the category:

$$R_S(X) := \text{Cone}\left(\text{Ext}^{\bullet}(S, X) \otimes S \longrightarrow X\right).$$

Given elements $0, i \in I$, we write $i < 0$ if $\text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_0)$ is non-zero, and $i > 0$ otherwise.

Definition 1.3. A *mutation* of a cluster collection $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ in a 3d CY category \mathcal{C} at an object S_0 is a new spherical collection $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_i\}$ in the same category \mathcal{C} given by

$$S'_i = S_i, \quad i < 0, \quad S'_0 = S_0[-1], \quad S'_i = R_{S_0}(S_i), \quad i > 0,$$

Since the shift and reflection functors transform spherical objects to spherical ones, $\{S'_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a collection of spherical objects. Since the objects $\{S_i\}$ generate the triangulated category \mathcal{C} , the objects $\{S'_i\}$ are generators. However $\{S'_i\}_{i \in I}$ is not necessarily a cluster collection.

Mutations of cluster collections, being projected to $K_0(\mathcal{C})$, recover mutations of bases (41).

Mutations of cluster collections translate into *mutations of quivers with generic potentials* introduced earlier by Derksen, Weyman and Zelevinsky [DWZ].

Given a 3d CY category with a cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$, denote by $\text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ the quotient of the group of autoequivalences of \mathcal{C} by the subgroup preserving a cluster collection \mathcal{S} in \mathcal{C} .

Categorification of cluster varieties. Returning to cluster varieties, we suggest the following metamathematical principle:

- Each cluster variety \mathcal{V} which appears in representation theory, geometry and physics, gives rise to a combinatorially defined 3-dimensional Calabi-Yau triangulated A_∞ -category $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{V}$. The category $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{V}$ comes with an array of cluster collections $\{\mathcal{S}_\alpha\}$, related by cluster mutations.

There is a group $\Gamma_\mathcal{V}$ of symmetries of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{V}$, understood as a subgroup $\Gamma_\mathcal{V} \subset \text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{S})$.

One should have the following additional features of this picture:

- A family of complex open Calabi-Yau threefolds \mathcal{Y}_b over a base \mathcal{B} , which is smooth over $\mathcal{B}_0 \subset \mathcal{B}$, and a fully faithful functor $\varphi_\mathcal{V} : \mathcal{C}_\mathcal{V} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b)$ to the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b)$ of \mathcal{Y}_b , where $b \in \mathcal{B}_0$. It sends objects of cluster collections to the objects of the Fukaya category represented by special Lagrangian spheres.

- The group $\pi_1(\mathcal{B}_0, b)$ acts by symmetries of the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b)$. The equivalence $\varphi_{\mathcal{V}}$ intertwines the actions of the groups $\Gamma_{\mathcal{V}}$ and $\pi_1(\mathcal{B}_0, b)$:

$$\varphi_{\mathcal{V}} : (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}, \Gamma_{\mathcal{V}}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b), \pi_1(\mathcal{B}_0, b)). \quad (7)$$

A cluster collection \mathcal{S}_{α} in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}$ determines a canonical t -structure on $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}$, whose heart is an abelian category denoted by $A(\mathcal{S}_{\alpha})$.

An array of cluster collections $\mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{S}_{\alpha}\}$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}$ determines an open domain in the space of stability conditions $\text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}})$ on the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}) \subset \text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}).$$

Namely, $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}})$ consists of stability conditions whose heart is one of the hearts $A(\mathcal{S}_{\alpha})$. If any two of the cluster collections \mathcal{S}_{α} are related by a sequence of mutations, the domain $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}})$ is connected.

- One should have an embedding of \mathcal{B} into the stack of stability conditions $\text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}})$:

$$i : \mathcal{B} \hookrightarrow \text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}).$$

- Then the domain $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}) \subset \text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}})$ determines a subspace $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathcal{B}_0$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{S}} & \hookrightarrow & \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{B}_0 & \hookrightarrow & \text{Stab}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}) \end{array}$$

One should have an isomorphism

$$\Gamma_{\mathcal{V}} = \pi_1(\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{S}}).$$

Combined with the map induced by the embedding $\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{S}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{B}_0$, it gives rise to a map $\Gamma_{\mathcal{V}} \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{B}_0, b)$, intertwined by the functor (7).

The pair $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}, \Gamma_{\mathcal{V}})$ is easily described combinatorially. Contrary to this, the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b)$, whose definition we do not discuss, is a complicated object. The pair $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{V}}, \Gamma_{\mathcal{V}})$ serves as a combinatorial model of a full subcategory of the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_b)$.

The homological mirror symmetry conjecture of M. Kontsevich predicts equivalence of a Fukaya category of a Calabi-Yau threefold \mathcal{Y} with an A_{∞} -category of complexes of coherent sheaves on the mirror \mathcal{Y}^{\vee} .

The above picture adds a new ingredient: a combinatorial description of the A_{∞} -category. It can be viewed as a manifestation of a general principle: All interesting categories are equivalent to Fukaya categories.

The main message of our paper can be formulated as follows:

- *Ideal webs on decorated surfaces S play the same role for moduli spaces of G -local systems on S where G is of type A_m as ideal triangulations for the groups of type A_1 . In particular ideal webs provide an explicit description of a “tame part” of the corresponding cluster atlas, canonical potentials for the related quivers, and therefore an explicitly defined 3d CY category with an array of cluster collections, together with its symmetry group.*

A_m -webs on S provide a minimal Γ_S -equivariant collection of cluster coordinate systems on each of the moduli spaces (1), connected in the following sense: any two of them are related by a sequence of elementary transformations involving only the coordinate systems from the collection. Similarly, A_m -webs are a minimal topological data on S which allow to define combinatorially a 3d CY category with a large symmetry group.

The fundamental geometric structures on surfaces generalising ideal triangulations are the Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke spectral networks, introduced in [GMN4], and studied further in [GMN5]. We discuss spectral networks in comparison with ideal webs in Section 1.4.

Our main example: G -local systems on decorated surfaces. In this example, which is the one we elaborate in this paper, the ingredients of the above picture look as follows:

- Varieties \mathcal{V} are variants of the moduli spaces of G -local systems on a decorated surface S , where G is SL_m or GL_m , equipped with cluster variety structures defined in [FG1].
- The quivers assigned to ideal webs on S describe Γ_S -equivariant cluster structures of these moduli spaces. These quivers are equipped with canonical potentials.

Therefore they give rise to a combinatorially defined 3d CY category with a $\Gamma_{G,S}$ -equivariant array of cluster collections. The group $\Gamma_{G,S}$ is an extension of the mapping class group Γ_S by a generalised braid group, see Section 5.3.

- The base \mathcal{B} is the base of the universal Hitchin integrable system for the pair (G, S) .
- The family of open CY threefolds over \mathcal{B} is the one related to the Hitchin integrable system of the pair (G, S) by [DDH], [DDP], [G], [KS3].

The case $G = SL_2$. In this case, when S is sufficiently general, the existence of an equivalence φ is proved by Smith [S], building on the works of Derksen, Weyman and Zelevinsky [DWZ], Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke [GMN1]-[GMN3], Kontsevich and Soibelman [KS1], [KS3], Labardini-Fragoso [LF08], [LF12], Keller and Yang [KY], Bridgeland and Smith [BrS], and others. In particular:

Labardini-Fragoso [LF08], [LF12] introduced and studied canonical potentials related to surfaces with ideal triangulations as well as the tagged ideal triangulations [FST].

Bridgeland and Smith [BrS] proved that the spaces of stability conditions for the combinatorial categories provided by Labardini-Fragoso's work are naturally isomorphic to the spaces of quadratic differentials of certain kind on the corresponding Riemann surfaces.

K. Nagao in his lecture [N12] outlined a combinatorial action of a mapping class group.

Another example: dimer model integrable systems. The dimer integrable system is assigned to a Newton polygon \mathbb{N} , and was studied in [GK]. It gives rise to a cluster Poisson variety $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{N}}$ and a map given by the dimer model Hamiltonians

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathbb{N}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{N}}.$$

The story goes as follows. Instead of ideal bipartite graphs on a decorated surface S we consider minimal bipartite graphs Γ on a torus T^2 . Each of them is related to a convex polygon $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$.

The set of minimal bipartite graphs on a torus modulo isotopy with a given Newton polygon is finite, and any two of them are related by the elementary moves. We assign to such a graph Γ the moduli space \mathcal{L}_Γ of GL_1 -local systems on Γ , and glue them via birational cluster Poisson transformations $\mathcal{L}_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\Gamma'}$ corresponding to two by two moves into a cluster variety \mathcal{X}_N . The base \mathcal{B}_N is essentially the space of polynomials $P(x, y)$ with the Newton polygon N .

Just as above, the bipartite graphs Γ give rise to quivers with canonical potentials related by two by two moves, and hence to 3d CY category \mathcal{C}_N , determined just by the polygon N , with an array of cluster collections. The corresponding CY open threefold is the toric threefold related to the cone over the Newton polygon N . The geometry of these threefolds was extensively studied by the Physics and Math communities in the past.

In particular any convex polygon $N \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$, considered up to translations, gives rise to a group Γ_N , realised as the categorical symmetry group. This group is an extension of the cluster modular group of the cluster Poisson variety \mathcal{X}_N by a generalised braid group.

1.4 Concluding remarks

Bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces with abelian fundamental groups. Our coordinates on the moduli spaces (1) have many common features with Postnikov's cluster coordinates on the Grassmannians [P], see also [S] – the latter are given by a combinatorial data (directed networks on the disc) closely related to bipartite graphs on the disc. In particular, in both cases we have a subatlas of the cluster atlas closed under two by two moves, and the corresponding cluster coordinates are given simply by minors. Postnikov's story was partially generalized to the case of an annulus in [GSV]. Minimal bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces, with special attention to the minimal bipartite graphs on the torus, were studied in [GK].

Minimal bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces, considered modulo the two by two moves, admit a nice classification when the surface has an abelian fundamental group, i.e. either a disc, an annulus, or a torus. Namely, the set of equivalence classes is finite, and has an explicit description. For the disc this follows from [T] and [P], the annulus was considered in [GSV], and the torus in [GK].

For an arbitrary surface the classification is a wild problem. Ideal bipartite graphs provide an interesting subclass of bipartite surface graphs.

Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke spectral networks. It would be very interesting to compare ideal webs with the Gaiotto-Moore-Neitzke spectral networks [GMN4].

SL_m -spectral networks describe a geometric object on a Riemann surface C related to a point of the Hitchin base, i.e. a collection (t_2, \dots, t_m) where $t_k \in \Omega^{\otimes k}(C)$ are holomorphic k -differentials on C . It is a remarkable geometric object, rather complicated, whose properties are not fully established yet.

Ideal webs are defined on topological surfaces. They parametrise cluster coordinate systems, and give rise to quivers with potentials, and therefore to 3d CY categories with cluster collections. It is not clear whether one can associate similar features to an arbitrary spectral network.

Ideal webs and spectral networks were developed independently, and relations between them are far from being clear. In [GMN5] the ideal webs assigned to ideal triangulations are related to spectral networks. I believe that all ideal webs are nice special examples of spectral networks.

Ideal webs and scattering amplitudes. Bipartite graphs on the disc, as well as slightly more general *on shell scattering diagrams* are in the center of the approach to the scattering amplitudes in the $N=4$ super Yang-Mills theory developed in [ABCGPT]. We hope that similar constructions related to ideal webs on arbitrary surfaces lead to a physically meaningful story. The parallels between the two stories are highlighted below:

Scattering Amplitudes in the $N = 4$ SUYM	Moduli spaces of local systems
Disc with n special points on the boundary	An arbitrary decorated surface
Grassmannian $Gr(m, n) \cong$ Configurations of n vectors in an m -dimensional space	Moduli space of GL_m -local systems on surfaces
On shell scattering diagrams	Ideal webs on surfaces
Scattering Amplitudes in the $N = 4$ SUYM	Similar integrals given by amalgamation

The structure of the paper. In Section 5.1 we present, for the convenience of the reader, the background material on quivers with potentials and 3d Calabi-Yau categories with cluster collections. In particular we recall the Kontsevich-Soibelman correspondence between these two objects ([KS1], Section 8). We only very briefly recall an alternative approach of Keller-Yang [KY] via Ginzburg algebras [G]. In Section 5.2 we define symmetry groups of 3d CY categories with cluster collections. The story is very similar to the definition of the cluster modular group [FG2]. In Section 5.3 we define an extended mapping class group. In Section 6.2 we formulate the conjecture relating the combinatorial 3d CY categories coming from ideal webs and Fukaya categories of open CY threefolds related to reductive groups of type A.

Sections 2 - 4 are entirely geometric: we study ideal webs and introduce the related cluster coordinates. They are completely independent from the other parts of the paper.

Acknowledgements. The geometric part of the paper, Sections 2-4, describing ideal webs and cluster coordinates was written at the IHES during the Summer 2011. I am grateful to Maxim Kontsevich for useful discussions, and to the IHES for the hospitality and support. I was supported by the NSF grants DMS-1059129 and DMS-1301776.

The whole story was discussed at talks at the Mirror Symmetry conference at Miami (January 2012) and Cluster Algebras conference at Northeastern University (April 2012). I am grateful to participants for useful discussions.

2 Ideal webs on decorated surfaces

2.1 Webs and bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces [GK]

In Section 2.1 we assume that S is an oriented surface with or without boundary. We do not assume that it is a decorated surface.

A *strand* on S is either an oriented loop, or an oriented path connecting two boundary points.

Definition 2.1. A web \mathcal{W} on an oriented surface S is a union of strands $\{\gamma\}$ in generic position on S , considered modulo isotopy, such that:

1. As we move along a strand, the orientations of the crossing strands alternate.
2. The subset \mathcal{W} is connected. The components of $S - \mathcal{W}$, called domains, are discs.

Our next goal is to show that webs on S can be encoded by bipartite graphs on S . Any vertex of a graph is either *internal*, that is of valency ≥ 2 , or *external*.

Definition 2.2. A bipartite graph on a surface S , possibly with a boundary, is a graph with external vertices at the boundary, whose internal vertices and internal edges form an abstract bipartite graph. The external vertices are not colored.

Lemma 2.3 is borrowed from [GK]. We provide a proof for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 2.3. Let S be an oriented surface, possibly with boundary. There is a bijection between the isotopy classes of webs and connected bipartite graphs, whose faces are discs, on S .

Proof. A path on the boundary of a domain on an oriented surface is *positively oriented* if its orientation coincides with the orientation of the boundary, provided by the surface orientation. Otherwise it is *negatively oriented*. We picture positive orientation as clockwise.

A web \mathcal{W} on S gives rise to a bipartite graph Γ on S as follows.

Condition 1) implies that there are three types of the domains:

1. \bullet -domains: the sides are oriented positively.
2. \circ -domains: the sides are oriented negatively.
3. *Faces*: the directions of the sides alternate.

Since each domain is a disc (Condition 2), assigning a \circ (respectively \bullet) central point to each \circ (respectively \bullet) domain, we get a bipartite graph Γ on S . Its edges correspond to the crossing points of the strands, see Figure 13. Indeed, since the strands are in generic position, every crossing point of \mathcal{W} is an intersection of two arrows. So it determines the \circ and the \bullet -domains.

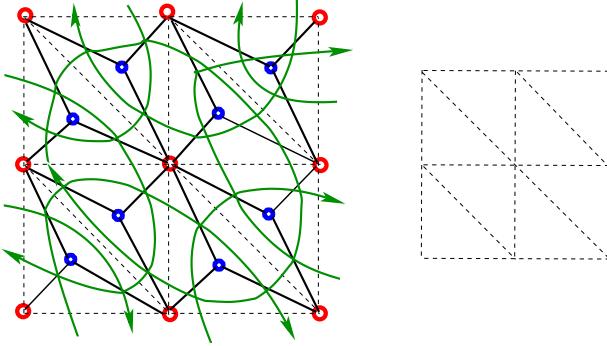


Figure 13: Zig-zag strands (green) for the bipartite graph assigned to a triangulation (shown by dotted lines) of a torus with four punctures.

Let us now go in the opposite direction, and assign to a bipartite graph Γ on S a web \mathcal{W} .

A *zig-zag path* on a bipartite ribbon graph Γ is an oriented path on Γ which turns maximally left at \bullet -vertices, and maximally right at \circ -vertices. We isotope zig-zag paths slightly to strands going clockwise (respectively counterclockwise) around the \bullet (respectively the \circ) vertices. Namely, at each vertex v on a zig-zag path γ we push the path γ a bit inside of the angle formed by the edges incident to v . These strands are called *zig-zag strands*.

A bipartite graph Γ on S gives rise to a web \mathcal{W} , given by the zig-zag strands of Γ . They satisfy Conditions 1 and 2. \square

Webs and triple point diagrams. A web on a surface is closely related to a slight generalisation of Dylan Thurston's *triple point diagram on the disc*:

Definition 2.4 ([T]). *A triple point diagram on the disc is a collection of oriented strands in the disc whose intersection points are as in the middle of Figure 14, and the endpoints of the strands are distinct points on the boundary of the disc.*

We consider triple point diagrams on an oriented surface with boundary rather than on a disc, and resolve all triple point crossings.

An important difference is that there are two non-equivalent ways to resolve triple point crossings, shown on the left and on the right on Figure 14. So there is a pair of webs associated with a triple point diagram, and vice versa. See Lemma-Construction 2.18 for more details. This is the reason we work with webs rather than with triple point diagrams.

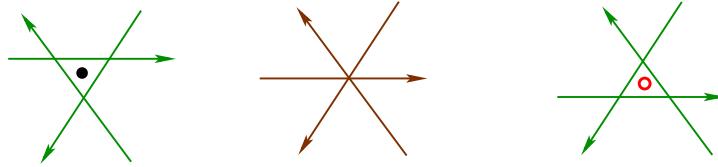


Figure 14: A triple point diagram (middle) and the two associated webs (left and right).

The conjugate surface [GK]. A *ribbon graph* is a graph with a cyclic order of the edges at every vertex. A *face path* on a ribbon graph Γ is an oriented path on the graph which turns right at every vertex. A closed face path is called a *face loop*.

A graph embedded into an oriented surface has an induced ribbon structure. We assume that its external vertices are on the boundary of S .

A bipartite ribbon graph Γ gives rise to a new ribbon graph Γ^* , the *conjugate graph*, obtained by reversing the cyclic orders at all \bullet -vertices⁴. Notice that Γ and Γ^* are the same graphs – only their ribbon structures are different. There is a bijection:

$$\{\text{zig-zag strands } \{\gamma_i\} \text{ on } \Gamma\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{face paths on } \Gamma^*\}. \quad (8)$$

The orientations of zig-zag strands match the orientations of the face paths on Γ^* .

A ribbon graph Γ gives rise to a surface in a standard way – we replace the edges of Γ by thin ribbons. Let Σ be the topological surface with boundary corresponding to the ribbon graph Γ^* . It can be visualised by taking the surface glued from the ribbons assigned to the edges of Γ , cutting each of the ribbons in the middle, twisting its ends incident to black vertices by 180° , and gluing it back. Then bijection (8) gives rise to a bijection

$$\{\text{zig-zag strands } \{\gamma_i\} \text{ on } \Gamma\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{boundary components of } \Sigma\}. \quad (9)$$

Orientations of zig-zag strands match orientations of boundary components on Σ .

⁴Reversing the cyclic order at \circ -vertices we get another ribbon graph which differs from Γ^* by the orientation.

2.2 Spectral webs and spectral covers

Let \mathcal{W} be a web on a decorated surface S . Let $p : \tilde{S} \rightarrow S$ be the universal cover of S . The surface \tilde{S} inherits a set of special points: the preimage of the ones on S . So it is a decorated surface. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{W}} := p^{-1}(\mathcal{W})$ is a web on \tilde{S} . Defining different types of webs \mathcal{W} on S , like minimal webs, spectral webs, ideal webs, we work with the web $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$. We use the same strategy introducing cluster coordinates related to an ideal web on S . Since the web $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ is $\pi_1(S)$ -equivariant, all constructions lead to notions and objects related to the surface S itself.

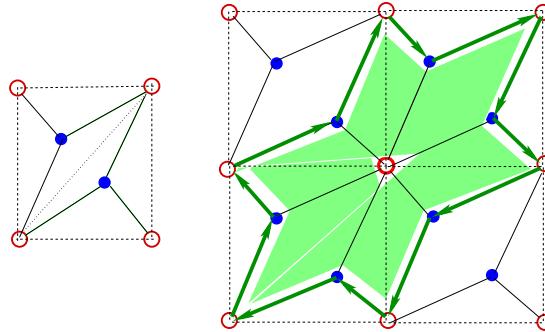


Figure 15: On the left: the bipartite graph for a punctured torus, triangulated by a diagonal. On the right: the bipartite graph on its universal cover with a (green) zig-zag loop γ . The domain S_γ is the interior of the filled 12-gon. It contains a single o-vertex.

Key example. Figure 15 illustrates how misleading could be the geometry of a web considered on S rather than its universal cover. Consider a torus with a single special point. Pick an ideal triangulation. The corresponding bipartite graph has a unique o-vertex, and two \bullet -vertices, as illustrated on the left of Figure 15. The web assigned to this bipartite graph consists of a single selfintersecting zig-zag path. However the universal cover, illustrated on the right of Figure 15, consists of nonselfintersecting zig-zag loops. Each of them surrounds a single special point, which in this particular case is also a single o-vertex inside of the loop. We show in Figure 15 one of its zig-zag loops, surrounding a o-vertex. The corresponding domain is a 12-gon, filled green. Therefore this web on the torus is an ideal A_1 -web for the definition given below.

Definition 2.5. A web \mathcal{W} on a surface S is **minimal** if the web $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ has the following property:

- Strands have no selfcrossings, and there are no parallel bigons, see Figure 16.

A bipartite graph on a surface S is minimal if the corresponding web is minimal.



Figure 16: Minimality: no selfcrossings and no parallel bigons on the universal cover.

Definition 2.6. A web \mathcal{W} on a surface S is **spectral** if the web $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ has the following property:

- Each strand γ of $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ cuts the surface \tilde{S} into two components:

$$\tilde{S} - \gamma = \tilde{S}_\gamma \cup \tilde{S}'_\gamma. \quad (10)$$

The connected components in (10) are orientated by the orientation of S . The domain \tilde{S}_γ is the one for which its orientation induces the original (clockwise on the pictures) orientation of γ .

Remark. Condition (10) is equivalent to the condition that γ does not have selfintersections. Minimality implies condition (10), but not the other way: we can have parallel bigons on a spectral web.

Given a spectral web \mathcal{W} on S , let us define a *spectral surface* $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$, together with a ramified *spectral cover* map $\pi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow S$.

Consider the bipartite graph $\tilde{\Gamma} \subset \tilde{S}$ assigned to the web $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$. Each zig-zag path γ on $\tilde{\Gamma}$ bounds the unique component \tilde{S}_γ on \tilde{S} . Now consider $\tilde{\Gamma}$ as an abstract ribbon bipartite graph. We attach the component \tilde{S}_γ to the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}$ along the strand γ . Performing this procedure for all zig-zag paths, we get a surface $\Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}}$. By construction, each component \tilde{S}_γ becomes a part of $\Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}}$, denoted by F_γ . So

$$\Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}} = \tilde{\Gamma} \cup \cup_{\gamma_i} F_{\gamma_i}.$$

Using the tautological isomorphisms $F_\gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{S}_\gamma$, we get a map, called *spectral cover map*

$$\tilde{\pi} : \Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}} = \tilde{\Gamma} \cup \cup_{\gamma_i} F_{\gamma_i} \rightarrow \tilde{S}. \quad (11)$$

The fundamental group $\pi_1(S)$ acts on both \tilde{S} and $\Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}}$, and by the construction its action commutes with the projection π . So the group $\pi_1(S)$ acts by automorphisms of the cover. Set

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} := \Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}} / \pi_1(S).$$

Then we get a commutative diagram, where the horisontal maps are given by the factorisation by the free action of the group $\pi_1(S)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}} & \longrightarrow & \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} := \Sigma_{\tilde{\mathcal{W}}} / \pi_1(S) \\ \tilde{\pi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{S} & \longrightarrow & S = \tilde{S} / \pi_1(S) \end{array}$$

Therefore we arrive at a map, which we call the spectral cover map:

$$\pi : \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow S. \quad (12)$$

The following theorem summarises its properties.

Theorem 2.7. *Let \mathcal{W} be a spectral web on an oriented surface S . Then the spectral cover map (12) can be ramified only at the \bullet -vertices of the associated bipartite graph Γ . The ramification index of a \bullet -vertex is its valency minus two.*

Proof. This is a local question, so it is sufficient to argue for the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}$ on the universal cover. The map $\tilde{\pi}$ can be ramified only at the vertices of the graph $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Take a vertex v . Let n be the valency of v . Then a little neighborhood U of v is a union of n sectors C_1, \dots, C_n formed by

pairs of consecutive edges emanating from v . A zig-zag path γ passing through v goes along the boundary of one of the sectors C_i . If v is a \bullet -vertex, the disc $S_\gamma \cap U$ contains all these sectors but the one C_i . Thus the union of $S_\gamma \cap U$ over all zig-zag paths $\tilde{\gamma}$ passing through an n -valent \bullet -vertex v covers $n - 1$ times $U - v$. It is $1 : 1$ at the vertex. So the ramification index of the map π at a \bullet -vertex v is $n - 1$. If v is a \circ -vertex, then $S_\gamma \cap U$ contains only one of the sectors, C_i . So the map π is unramified near a \circ -vertex. \square

Definition 2.8. *The rank $\text{rk}(\mathcal{W})$ of a spectral web \mathcal{W} is the degree of the map (12).*

Lemma 2.9. *For an ideal web \mathcal{W} on a decorated surface S one has*

$$\deg(\tilde{\pi}) = \deg(\pi).$$

Proof. The degree $\deg(\tilde{\pi})$ is the number of points in the fiber $\tilde{\pi}^{-1}(x)$ for a generic $x \in \tilde{S}$. The group $\pi_1(S)$ acts discretely, so the factorisation by the action of $\pi_1(S)$ does not change the cardinality of the fiber. \square

Spectral surface = completed conjugate surface. Let us add to the conjugate ribbon graph Γ^* its faces F_{φ_i} bounding the face paths φ_i . Namely, if φ_i is a face loop, then F_{φ_i} is a disc bounded by this loop. If φ_i is an unclosed face path, then F_{φ_i} is a disc; the half of its boundary is identified with the path φ_i , and the rest becomes boundary of Σ . We arrive at a *completed conjugate surface* Σ :

$$\Sigma = \Gamma^* \cup \cup_{\varphi_i} F_{\varphi_i}. \quad (13)$$

The surface Σ still may have a boundary. Topologically it is obtained by filling the holes on Σ .

Lemma 2.10. *Let \mathcal{W} be a spectral web on S . Then the spectral surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}, S}$ is canonically identified with the completed conjugate surface Σ of the bipartite ribbon graph Γ assigned to \mathcal{W} :*

$$\Sigma = \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}. \quad (14)$$

Proof. We construct the spectral surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$ by attaching the domain S_γ to every zig-zag path γ on the bipartite graph Γ . In our case domains S_γ are discs. Furthermore, zig-zag paths γ on Γ are in bijection with the face paths on Γ^* – see (8). \square

From now on we make no distinction between the spectral surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$ of a spectral web and the completed conjugate surface Σ , and keep the latter notation only.

The preimages on Σ of the special points on S are declared to be the special points on Σ .

Let Γ be the bipartite graph assigned to the web \mathcal{W} . Let φ be a face path on the conjugate graph Γ^* . Let Σ_φ be the unique domain obtained by cutting Σ along φ , so that the orientation of the boundary of Σ_φ coincides with the orientation of the face path φ . Each face path on Γ^* surrounds just one special point on Σ , providing a bijection

$$\{\text{face paths on } \Gamma^*\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{special points of } \Sigma\}. \quad (15)$$

$$\{\text{face path } \varphi\} \mapsto \{\text{the unique special point } s_\varphi \text{ inside of the domain } \Sigma_\varphi\}.$$

2.3 Ideal webs on decorated surfaces

Let us introduce now the notion of an *ideal web*, which is the central new object in the paper. Ideal webs form a particular class of spectral webs.

From now on, S is a decorated surface with $n > 0$ special points $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$. Set

$$S^\times = S - \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}. \quad (16)$$

A bipartite graph on S can have vertices at special points. A web on S means a web on S^\times .

The double of a decorated surface with boundary. Given an oriented decorated surface S with boundary, its *double* S_D is an oriented decorated surface obtained by gluing S with its mirror S° , given by the surface S with the opposite orientation, into a surface without boundary, by identifying the corresponding components. The set of special points on S_D is inherited from S and S° as follows. Each special point on the boundary of S gives rise to a single special point on the double S_D . Each special point s inside of S gives rise to two special points on S_D , given by s and its mirror. This way we get all special points on the double.

A web \mathcal{W} on S gives rise to a mirror web \mathcal{W}° on S° , given by the strands of the web \mathcal{W} with the reversed orientations. Gluing the webs \mathcal{W} and \mathcal{W}° we get a web \mathcal{W}_D on S_D .

We can develop the whole story for decorated surfaces without boundary first, and then just require that the story on decorated surfaces with boundary is determined by the condition that everything going fine on its double. We, nevertheless, will spell some of the definitions, e.g. the minimality condition, for decorated surfaces with boundary.

Ideal webs.

Definition 2.11. A strand γ on S^\times is an **ideal strand** if $S - \gamma$ has two components, and

- The component S_γ , see (10), is a disc which contains a unique special point s .

We say that an ideal strand γ as above is *associated to s* .

Definition 2.12. A web \mathcal{W} on a decorated surface S without boundary is **ideal** if

- The web $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ is a minimal web of ideal strands on \widetilde{S} .

Observe that the strands of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ can not have selfintersections due to the condition from Definition 2.11 that \widetilde{S}_γ is a disc. The minimality implies that parallel bigons are also prohibited.

Definition 2.13. A web \mathcal{W} on a decorated surface S with boundary is **ideal** if the web \mathcal{W}_D on S_D is ideal.

We say that a bipartite graph Γ on S is ideal if the corresponding web is ideal.

A web on S is a *strict ideal web* if it is already a minimal web of ideal strands.

A web on a decorated surface S with boundary is ideal if it consists of ideal strands, minimal, and satisfies the following condition:

- There are no parallel half-bigons, see Figure 17.

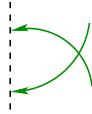


Figure 17: No parallel half-bigons: the boundary of S is punctured.

Lemma 2.14. *A strict ideal web on a decorated surface S enjoys the following condition:*

- *The strands associated with a given special point do not intersect.*

Proof. Due to, say, the minimality condition, the strands have no selfintersections. So they are simple loops going clockwise around the corresponding special points. Two such loops going around the same special point do not intersect. Indeed, otherwise, since they have the same orientation, this will create a parallel bigon or half-bigon. \square

Corollary 2.15. *Let \mathcal{W} be a rank m ideal web on S . Then the strands of the web $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ associated with a special point $s \in \widetilde{S}$ form m concentric (half)circles on \widetilde{S} going clockwise around s .*

Key example continued. The web in Figure 15 assigned to an ideal triangulation of a torus with a single special point is an ideal web, but it is not a strict ideal web.

Given an ideal web \mathcal{W} on a decorated surface S , the *codistance* $\langle F, s \rangle$ between a face F of the web $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ and a special point s on \widetilde{S} is the number of strands associated with s containing F .

Corollary 2.16. *Let \mathcal{W} be an ideal web on S . Then for any face F of the web $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ one has*

$$\sum_s \langle F, s \rangle = \text{rk}(\mathcal{W}).$$

In particular, the number of strands associated with a given special point equals $\text{rk}(\mathcal{W})$.

Proof. Follows from Theorem 2.7. \square

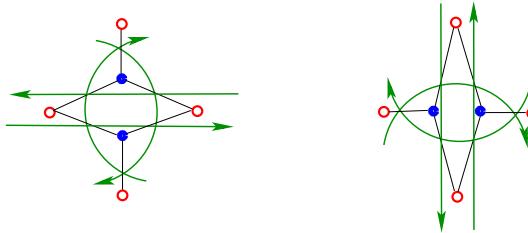


Figure 18: A two by two move of bipartite graphs.

Two by two moves. A two by two move of a web on S is a local transformation involving four zig-zag strands, shown in Figure 19, see [T], [GK]. It clearly takes an ideal web to another ideal web. It preserves the rank. Indeed, it decreases by one the codistances to two special points and increases by one the codistances to other two ones. A two by two move amounts to a transformation of bipartite graphs, also known as a two by two move, see Figure 18.

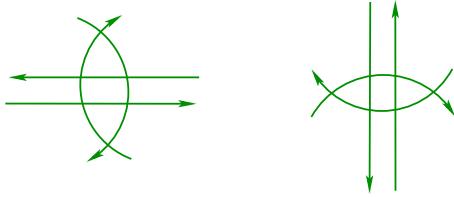


Figure 19: A two by two move of webs.

2.4 Ideal webs arising from ideal triangulations of decorated surfaces

Let S be a decorated surface. Given an integer $m \geq 1$, we have assigned to an ideal triangulation of T of S two bipartite graphs on S , the graphs $\Gamma_{A_m}(T)$ and $\Gamma_{A_m^*}(T)$. So there are webs associated to each of them. Below we define A_m -webs and A_m^* -webs. Then we show that the associated to these graphs webs are the A_m -webs and A_m^* -webs.

A_m -webs and A_m^* -webs.

Definition 2.17. *An ideal web \mathcal{W} on S is an A_m -web (respectively A_m^* -web) if the web $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ on the universal cover \widetilde{S} has m (respectively $m+1$) strands around each special point, and its rank is $m+1$.*

As we show below, A_m -webs are related to moduli spaces of A_m -local systems on S , while A_m^* -webs are related to moduli spaces of GL_{m+1} -local systems on S . The number of strands around each special point of an A_m / A_m^* -web is the rank of the corresponding reductive group.

Recall that there are two ways to resolve a triple point diagram, shown on Figure 14. So there is an involution acting on the webs. Lemma 2.18 tells that it interchanges A_m -webs with A_m^* -webs.

Lemma 2.18. *There is an involution $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow * \mathcal{W}$ on the set of isotopy classes of webs, which preserves ideal webs on a decorated surface, and interchanges the A_{m+1} -webs with the A_m^* -webs. The orbits of this involution are in bijection with the triple-point diagrams on S .*

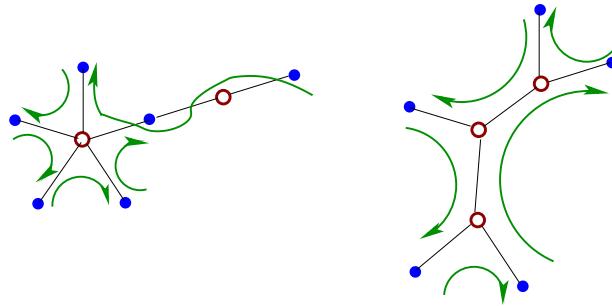


Figure 20: Breaking a 5-valent \circ -vertex into three 3-valent ones.

Proof. We replace an arbitrary bipartite graph by a bipartite graph with 3-valent \circ -vertices, so that the corresponding web of zig-zag strands does not change, see Figure 20. Namely, collapse the segments containing 2-valent \circ -vertices, collapsing the two \bullet -vertices of such segments into

•-vertices of higher valency, and removing the 2-valent o-vertices. Then replace each k -valent o-vertex, $k > 3$, by a pair of o-vertices of valencies 2 and $k - 2$, by inserting a 2-valent •-vertex between them, and keep doing so till no more $k > 3$ valent o-vertices remains. Although the obtained bipartite graphs are different, their webs are isotopic.

Assuming all o-vertices are 3-valent, we alter the web at each o-vertex by moving one of the three strands surrounding this o-vertex across the intersection point of the other two. This way we get an involution $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow * \mathcal{W}$ on the set of webs, see Figure 14. The involution does not preserve the web rank. It interchanges the A_m -webs and A_m^* -webs.

Assuming that all o-vertices are 3-valent, and shrinking all o-domains of the corresponding web into points, we get a triple point diagram. Conversely, any triple point diagram can be resolved into a web in two different ways, so that each triple crossing is replaced by either o- or •-vertex. \square

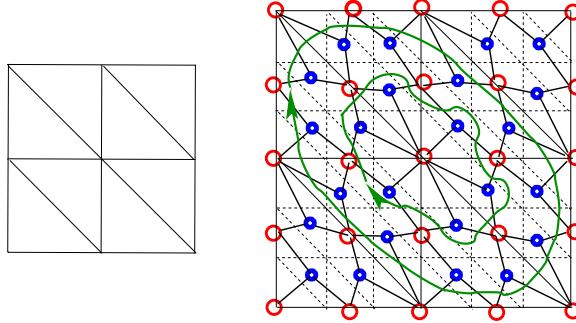


Figure 21: A_2 -picture. On the left: an ideal triangulation of a torus with four special points. On the right: its 3-triangulation T_3 – shown by dotted lines; the bipartite graph assigned to T_3 – with • and o- vertices; and the two zig-zag loops around the central special point.

A_m -webs and A_{m-1}^* -webs assigned to ideal triangulations. Recall that an ideal triangulation T of S is regular if every triangle of the triangulation has three distinct sides.

Lemma 2.19. *Let T be an ideal regular triangulation of S . Then:*

- i) *The web associated to the bipartite graph $\Gamma_{A_m}(T)$ is an A_m -web on S .*
- ii) *The web associated to the bipartite graph $\Gamma_{A_m^*}(T)$ is a A_m^* -web on S .*

Proof. i) It is clear now from Figure 3 that zig-zag strands on the graph are ideal strands. Indeed, given a special point s of S , take the triangles t_1, \dots, t_k sharing s , ordered clockwise. In each triangle t_i consider the zig-zag strands parallel to the side opposite to s . They form m arcs going clockwise around s . Considering all triangles sharing the puncture, we get m strands associated with s . The rank of the obtained ideal web is $m + 1$.

ii) The proof is very similar to i), and thus is omitted. \square

Lemma 2.20. *There is a bijection between A_1 -webs and ideal triangulations of S , such that two by two moves of ideal webs correspond to flips of triangulations, see Figure 8.*

Proof. We can assume that all •-vertices are 3-valent. Given an A_1 -web on a decorated surface S , its zig-zag strands are in the bijection with the set of special vertices of S . Since the rank of

the web is two, each face of the web determines two special points, and defines a homotopy class of a path connecting them. Let us choose their representatives, and declare them the edges. Then each \bullet -vertex provides us a triangle, and we arrive at an ideal triangulation of S . By the construction, the A_1 -web assigned to it is the original web. Then \circ -vertices are the special points. The second claim is clear from Figure 8. \square

2.5 Quivers associated to bipartite graphs on decorated surfaces

We follow [GK, Section 4.1.3], with modifications for surfaces with boundaries.

Let S be a decorated surface. A face of a bipartite graph Γ on S is *external* if it intersects the boundary of S , or its interior contains a special point. It is called *internal* otherwise.

Below we use a slightly relaxed definition of a quiver, where we do not require the vectors $\{e_i\}$ to form a basis of Λ , replacing this by the condition that they generate the lattice. We call the vectors $\{e_i\}$ the *basic vectors*. Each basic vector is classified as either frozen or non-frozen.

Definition 2.21. A *quasi-quiver* is a data $(\Lambda, \{e_i\}, (*, *))$, where Λ is a lattice, $\{e_i\}$ is a finite set of vectors of two types – non-frozen and frozen – generating the lattice Λ , and $(*, *)$ a skew-symmetric $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ -valued bilinear form on Λ such that $(e_i, e_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$ unless both e_i and e_j are frozen.

All quivers in this paper are either traditional quivers, or quasi-quivers in the sense of Definition 2.21 where the basic vectors e_i satisfy just a single relation: $\sum_i e_i = 0$. Abusing terminology, we refer to them as quivers. In all examples in this paper $(e_i, e_j) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for any e_i, e_j .

A quiver for a decorated surface S without boundary. So S is a compact surface with a non-empty subset of special points. Let Γ be a bipartite graph on S .

Let us assume that special points can not be vertices of Γ . Then

$$\Gamma \subset S^\times := S - \{\text{special points}\}.$$

Set

$$\Lambda_\Gamma := \text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})\right). \quad (17)$$

$$\Lambda_\Gamma^\circ := \text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S^\times; \mathbb{Z})\right). \quad (18)$$

The inclusion $S^\times \subset S$ induces a map $H_1(S^\times; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})$. So there is a canonical embedding

$$\Lambda_\Gamma^\circ \subset \Lambda_\Gamma.$$

Recall the spectral surface Σ_Γ of Γ . It is the surface associated with the conjugate bipartite ribbon graph Γ^* . Therefore the surface Σ_Γ is homotopy equivalent to Γ^* . Since the abstract graphs Γ^* and Γ coincide, Σ_Γ is homotopy equivalent to Γ . Filling the faces on Σ_Γ by discs, we get the completed spectral surface Σ_Γ . The inclusion $\Sigma_\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma_\Gamma$ provides an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow Z_\Gamma \longrightarrow H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (19)$$

The subgroup Z_Γ is generated by the zig-zag loops of Γ , which are the same as the face loops of Σ_Γ . They satisfy a single relation: the sum of all generators equals to zero. The intersection form on $H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$ provides a skewsymmetric bilinear form with the kernel Z_Γ :

$$H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \wedge H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}. \quad (20)$$

Since Γ is homotopy equivalent to Σ_Γ , we get a form on $H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$. Restricting it to the Λ_Γ we get a skewsymmetric bilinear form

$$(*, *)_\Gamma : \Lambda_\Gamma \wedge \Lambda_\Gamma \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}. \quad (21)$$

Let $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ be the free abelian group generated by a set X . It has a canonical basis $\{x\}$, $x \in X$. Since we assumed that the faces of Γ are discs on S , there are exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow H_2(S, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{r} \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Faces of } \Gamma\}] \longrightarrow H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (22)$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Internal faces of } \Gamma\}] \longrightarrow H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S^\times; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0. \quad (23)$$

So there are isomorphisms

$$\Lambda_\Gamma^\circ = \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Internal faces of } \Gamma\}], \quad \Lambda_\Gamma = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Faces of } \Gamma\}]}{r(H_2(S, \mathbb{Z}))}.$$

There is a basis $\{e_G\}$ of the lattice Λ_Γ° given by the internal faces G of Γ , and a collection of vectors $\{e_F\}$ given by all faces F of Γ , satisfying a single relation

$$\sum_{F: \text{ faces of } \Gamma} e_F = 0.$$

The quiver \mathbf{q}_Γ assigned to a bipartite graph Γ on S is given by the triple $(\Lambda_\Gamma, \{e_F\}, (*, *)_\Gamma)$. The vectors e_G assigned to the internal faces of Γ are the non-frozen basic vectors.

A quiver for a decorated surface with boundary. Suppose now that a decorated surface S has boundary components. Let $S_{\mathcal{D}}$ be the topological double of S . It is an oriented surface without boundary obtained by gluing the surface S and its mirror S° along the matching boundary components. It inherits the special points from S .

Let Γ be any bipartite ribbon graph. Changing the color of each vertex, and the cyclic order of the halfedges at every vertex, we arrive at its mirror - a bipartite ribbon graph Γ° .

Let Γ be a bipartite ribbon graph on S . So its external vertices are on the boundary, and they are not colored. The mirror graph Γ° lives naturally on S° . We glue the graphs Γ and Γ° along the matching external vertices into a bipartite graph $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}} \subset S_{\mathcal{D}}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{D}}^\circ$ be the surface $S_{\mathcal{D}}$ with the opposite orientation. There is a canonical involutive isomorphism $\sigma : S_{\mathcal{D}} \longrightarrow S_{\mathcal{D}}^\circ$ flipping S and S° . It induces an isomorphism of bipartite ribbon graphs

$$\sigma : \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}^\circ.$$

Notice that as abstract graphs, $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}$ coincides with $\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}^\circ$. Moreover there is a canonical isomorphism of lattices $\Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}^\circ = \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}$, and the isomorphism σ induces an involution

$$\sigma_* : \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}^\circ} = \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}.$$

Definition 2.22. Let Γ be a bipartite graph Γ on a decorated surface S with boundary.

Lattices $(\Lambda_\Gamma, \Lambda_\Gamma^\circ)$ are the coinvariants of the induced involution σ_* on the lattices $(\Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}, \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}^\circ)$:

$$\Lambda_\Gamma := \left(\Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}} \right)_{\sigma_*} := \Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}} / (\sigma_*(l) - l), \quad \Lambda_\Gamma^\circ := \left(\Lambda_{\Gamma_{\mathcal{D}}}^\circ \right)_{\sigma_*}.$$

Lemma 2.23. *Let Γ be a bipartite graph on a decorated surface S with a boundary. Then*

$$\Lambda_\Gamma = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Faces of } \Gamma\}]}{r(H_2(S_D; \mathbb{Z}))}, \quad \Lambda_\Gamma^\circ = \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Internal faces of } \Gamma\}].$$

Proof. The lattice Λ_Γ has canonical vectors associated with the faces of Γ , internal or external. Namely, if F is an internal face of Γ , it is also a face F_D of Γ_D . If F is an external face of Γ , gluing it to its mirror F° we get a single face F_D of Γ_D . Projecting the vectors $e_{F_D} \in \Lambda_{\Gamma_D}$ to the coinvariants we get canonical vectors $e_F \in \Lambda_\Gamma$. \square

Definition 2.24. *The quiver assigned to a bipartite surface graph Γ is given by*

$$\mathbf{q}_\Gamma := (\Lambda_\Gamma, \{e_F\}, \langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma).$$

The vectors $\{e_G\}$ assigned to the internal faces G of Γ are the non-frozen basic vectors.

The non-frozen subquiver is given by the sublattice Λ_Γ° with a basis $\{e_G\}$ and the induced form:

$$\mathbf{q}_\Gamma^\circ := (\Lambda_\Gamma^\circ, \{e_G\}, \text{Res}_{\Lambda_\Gamma^\circ} \langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma).$$

Lemma 2.25. [GK, Lemma 4.5]. *A two by two move $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ centered at an internal face G leads to a mutation of quivers $\mathbf{q}_\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{q}_{\Gamma'}$ in the direction of the vector e_G .*

A combinatorial description of the form $\langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma$. Let F be a face of a bipartite graph Γ on a decorated surface S , which may have a boundary. It gives rise to a face F_D of the bipartite graph Γ_D . Its boundary, oriented by the orientation of S_D , provides a zig-zag loop ∂F_D with its canonical orientation on the conjugate surface Σ_{Γ_D} . Given a pair of faces F, G of Γ , the intersection index $\langle F, G \rangle_\Gamma$ of the loops ∂F_D and ∂G_D on the conjugate surface Σ_{Γ_D} can be calculated as follows.

Let E be an edge of the graph Γ . We set $\langle F, G \rangle^{(E)} = 0$ if E is not a common edge of F and G , $\langle F, G \rangle^{(E)} = +1$ if the (clockwise on our pictures) orientation of F induces $\bullet \rightarrow \circ$ orientation of E , and $\langle F, G \rangle^{(E)} = -1$ otherwise.

Lemma 2.26. [GK, Proposition 8.3] *One has*

$$\langle F, G \rangle_\Gamma = \sum_{E: \text{ edges of } \Gamma} \langle F, G \rangle^{(E)}.$$

Let Γ be a bipartite graph on a decorated surface S with boundary. Consider a lattice

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_\Gamma := \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Faces of } \Gamma\}].$$

It has a basis $\{e_F\}$ provided by the faces F of Γ . The skew-symmetric bilinear form $\langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma$ is well defined on the lattice $\tilde{\Lambda}_\Gamma$. We define a traditional quiver $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_\Gamma$ as a triple

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_\Gamma = (\tilde{\Lambda}_\Gamma, \{e_F\}, \langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma).$$

The quiver \mathbf{q}_Γ from Definition 2.24 is its quotient by the rank one sublattice spanned by the vector $\sum_F e_F$ in the kernel of the form $\langle *, * \rangle_\Gamma$. External faces provide the frozen basis vectors.

Quivers for A_m / A_m^* -bipartite graphs. Let S be a decorated surface.

Let Γ be a graph on S . We assume that its vertices are disjoint from the special points of S . We say that a face F of Γ is *non-special* if it does not contain a special point of S .

Let Γ_{A_m} be an A_m -bipartite graph on S , and $\Gamma_{A_m^*}$ the associated A_m^* -bipartite graph on S . Although the special points of S form a subset of the set of \circ -vertices of Γ_{A_m} , the $\Gamma_{A_m^*}$ is a graph on the punctured surface S^\times . Moreover, one has

$$\{\text{Faces of the graph } \Gamma_{A_m}\} = \{\text{Non-special faces of the graph } \Gamma_{A_m^*}\}. \quad (24)$$

It is clear from the way we glue the spectral surface from the discs associated with the zig-zag loops that there is a canonical isomorphism of surfaces

$$\Sigma_{\Gamma_{A_m}} = \Sigma_{\Gamma_{A_m^*}}.$$

Lemma 2.27. *Let S be a decorated surface without boundary. Then there are canonical isomorphisms of lattices*

$$\mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Faces of the graph } \Gamma_{A_m}\}] = \mathbb{Z}[\{\text{Non-special faces of the graph } \Gamma_{A_m^*}\}] = \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Gamma_{A_m^*}; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S^\times; \mathbb{Z})\right) = \text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Sigma_{\Gamma_{A_m^*}}; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} H_1(S^\times; \mathbb{Z})\right).$$

Proof. The first isomorphism follows from (24). The second is obvious since S has no boundary, and the external faces of $\Gamma_{A_m^*}$ are the ones which have special points inside. The third follows since the embedding $\Gamma_{A_m^*} \hookrightarrow \Sigma_{\Gamma_{A_m^*}}$ is a homotopy equivalence, and followed by the spectral map, induces the embedding $\Gamma_{A_m^*} \hookrightarrow S^\times$. □

Lemma 2.28. *There is an isomorphism of lattices, where π_* is induced by the spectral map:*

$$\text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})\right) = \text{Ker}\left(H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})\right). \quad (26)$$

Proof. The conjugate surface for the bipartite surface graph Γ is identified with its spectral surface Σ_Γ . The conjugate surface of any bipartite ribbon graph Γ is homotopy equivalent to Γ . So $H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})$. Using this identification, the map $H_1(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})$ is identified with the map $H_1(\Sigma_\Gamma; \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\pi_*} H_1(S; \mathbb{Z})$. □

3 Ideal webs on polygons and configurations of (decorated) flags

3.1 Ideal webs on a polygon

Consider an example when the decorated surface S is a polygon P , whose vertices are the special points. Let us spell the definition of ideal webs in this case. Notice that in this case any ideal web is strict ideal - there are no nontrivial covers of the polygon.

Definition 3.1. *An ideal web in a polygon is a collection of oriented strands in the polygon with simple crossings, considered modulo isotopy, such that*

1. *As we move along a strand, the orientations of the crossing strands alternate.*

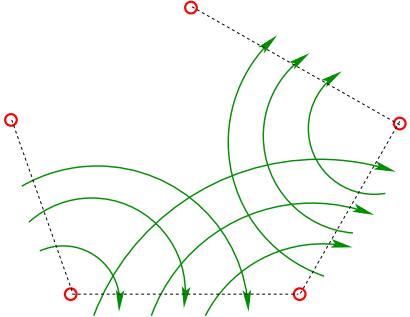


Figure 22: Strands of a rank 4 ideal web around three consecutive (red) vertices.

2. *The web is connected, the complement to the web is a disjoint union of discs.*
3. *Each strand surrounds exactly one vertex of the polygon.*
4. *Strands have no selfcrossings; there are no parallel bigons.*
5. *Strands have no parallel halfbigons.*

Recall that two webs are equivalent if they are related by a sequence of two by two moves.

Theorem 3.2. *Any rank $m + 1$ ideal web on a polygon is either an A_m -web, or a A_m^* -web.*

Any two A_m -webs are equivalent, and any two A_m^ -webs are equivalent*

Proof. Recall that resolving the intersection points of a triple point diagram in one of the two standard ways, see Figure 14, we get a web, and this procedure can be reversed. The two by two moves of triple crossing diagrams, see Figure 23, match the ones of the webs.

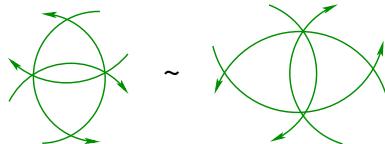


Figure 23: A two by two move of triple point diagrams.

Therefore an ideal web in a polygon gives rise to a minimal triple point diagram. Each strand has the “in” endpoint, and the “out” endpoint. The operations above do not change the matching of the “in” and “out” points on the boundary provided by the oriented strands, so that the strand is oriented from “in” to “out”.

Let n be the number of strands of a triple point diagram on the disc. The endpoints alternate as we move around the boundary. Indeed, the orientations of the strands induce consistent orientations on the complementary regions, see Figure 24, which implies the claim.

A triple point diagram on the disc is *minimal* if the number of its intersection points is not bigger than for any other diagram inducing the same matching on the boundary.

Given a collection of $2n$ alternatively oriented points on the boundary, a triple crossing diagram inducing such a collection provides a matching between the “in” and “out” points.

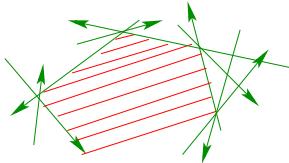


Figure 24: For any triple point diagram, the orientations of the strands induce consistent orientations on the complementary regions.

Theorem 3.3 ([T]). 1) In a disc with $2n$ endpoints on the boundary, all $n!$ matchings of “in” endpoints with “out” endpoints are achieved by minimal triple point diagrams.

2) Any two minimal triple point diagrams on the disc with the same matching on the endpoints are equivalent, that is can be related by a sequence of $2 \leftrightarrow 2$ moves, shown on Figure 23.

Let us return to the proof of Theorem 3.2. Each strand goes clockwise around a vertex v of the polygon. Its “in” and “out” endpoints are at the sides of the polygon shared by v .

Lemma 3.4. Consider an ideal rank m web on a polygon. Then each side of the polygon supports $2(m - 1)$ alternating “out” and “in” endpoints. It starts from an “out” endpoint if we count counterclockwise, see Figure 22.

Proof. Due to the minimality there are no selfintersections or parallel bigons formed by the strands surrounding a given vertex of the polygon. This plus condition 5) implies (Corollary 2.15) that the strands surrounding a vertex v of the polygon form “concentric half-circles”. They start at the side preceding v , and ends on the next side, following counterclockwise orientation.

Recall that for any triple point diagram on the disc, as we move along the boundary of the disc, the directions of the ends at the boundary alternate. Therefore for any web on the disc, the directions of the ends at the boundary alternate.

Finally, take the closest to v strand surrounding a vertex v . It surround at least two endpoints. Indeed, if it surrounds no points, it can be contracted, which contradicts to the minimality. The only other option compatible with the above properties is that it surrounds two endpoints. \square

Corollary 3.5. All rank m ideal webs on a polygon have the same “in” and “out” matching of the ends, induced by the strands of the web.

Therefore thanks to Theorem 3.3 the triple point crossing diagrams assigned to any two rank m ideal webs on the polygon are equivalent. Thus there are exactly two equivalences classes of rank m ideal webs on the polygon.

The ideal A_m -web on the disc assigned to a triangulation of the polygon has the configuration of “in” and “out” endpoints and their matching as described in Lemma 3.4. A two by two move of an A_m -web is an A_m -web. The same is true for the ideal A_m^* -web on the disc assigned to a triangulation of the polygon. Theorem 3.2 is proved.

3.2 A_m / A_m^* -webs on polygons and cluster coordinates

3.2.1 A_m -webs and cluster coordinates on configurations of decorated flags

Let (V_m, Ω_m) be an m -dimensional vector space with a volume form Ω_m .

Definition 3.6. *i) A decorated flag in (V_m, Ω_m) is a data $(F_\bullet, \alpha_\bullet)$:*

$$F_\bullet : 0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{m-1} \subset F_m = V_m, \quad \dim F_p = p, \quad \alpha_p \in \det F_p - 0, \quad (27)$$

consisting of a flag F_\bullet and non-zero p -vectors $\alpha_p \in \det F_p$ for $p = 1, \dots, m-1$.

ii) A $$ -decorated flag in (V_m, Ω_m) is a similar data $(F_\bullet, \alpha_\bullet)$ where $\alpha_p \in \det F_p$ for $p = 1, \dots, m$.*

Instead of the p -vectors α_p one can choose non-zero vectors $v_p \in F_p/F_{p-1}$, $p = 1, \dots, m-1$. Indeed, given the vectors, the volume forms are $\alpha_p = v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_p$.

Denote by \mathcal{A}_{SL_m} the moduli space of decorated flags in (V_m, Ω_m) , and by $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})$ the moduli space of configurations of n decorated flags:

$$\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}) := (\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})^n / \text{Aut}(V_m, \Omega_m).$$

Take an oriented n -gon P_n whose vertices are numbered by $(1, \dots, n)$ following the clockwise orientation. Consider configurations of decorated flags (A_1, \dots, A_n) in (V_m, Ω_m) labeled by the vertices of P_n . Let \mathcal{W} be an A_{m-1} -web on the polygon P_n . Given a face F , let d_i be the codistance from F to the vertex v_i . Corollary 2.16 tells that

$$d_1 + \dots + d_n = m. \quad (28)$$

Given an decorated flag $A = (F_\bullet, \alpha_\bullet)$, see (27), we use the convention

$$\alpha_0(A) = 1 \in \mathbb{C} = \det F_0. \quad (29)$$

So $\alpha_0(A)$ is the unit in the exterior algebra of V_m .

Definition 3.7. *Given an A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on P_n , we assign to its face F a regular function $A_F^\mathcal{W}$ on the space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})$ given by*

$$A_F^\mathcal{W} := \langle \Omega_m, \alpha_{d_1}(A_1) \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_{d_n}(A_n) \rangle. \quad (30)$$

Lemma 3.8. *The functions $A_F^\mathcal{W}$ are invariant under the twisted cyclic shift*

$$t : \text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}) \longrightarrow \text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}), \quad (A_1, \dots, A_n) \longmapsto ((-1)^{m-1} A_n, A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}).$$

Proof. Straightforward. □

3.2.2 A_m^* -webs and cluster coordinates on configurations of $*$ -decorated flags

Recall the configuration space of n $*$ -decorated flags for the group $SL_m = \text{Aut}(V_m, \Omega_m)$:

$$\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*) := (\mathcal{A}_{GL_m} \times \dots \times \mathcal{A}_{GL_m}) / \text{Aut}(V_m, \Omega_m), \quad \mathcal{A}_{GL_m} := GL_m / U. \quad (31)$$

Given an A_{m-1}^* -web $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}^*}$ on an n -gon, just the same construction as above provides regular functions $A_F^\mathcal{W}$ on the space (32). We assign the coordinates to all faces of the A_{m-1}^* -web $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}^*}$. The number of the faces equals the dimension of the space (32).

The coordinates at the internal faces of $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}^*}$ are nothing else but the coordinates assigned to the associated A_{m-1} -web $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}}$: this web is obtained by shrinking all 2-valent \bullet -vertices, and creating as a result a \circ -vertex at each vertex of the polygon.

Finally, one has

$$\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{GL_m}) := (\mathcal{A}_{GL_m} \times \dots \times \mathcal{A}_{GL_m}) / \text{Aut}(V_m) = \text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*) / GL(1). \quad (32)$$

Here the group $GL(1)$ acts diagonally. The action of an element $t \in GL(1)$ amounts to multiplying by t each of the coordinates $\{A_F^\mathcal{W}\}$ at the faces of an A_{m-1}^* -web $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}^*}$.

3.2.3 A_m -webs and cluster Poisson coordinates on configurations of flags

Let \mathcal{B}_m be the space of flags in V_m . Consider the moduli space of configurations of n flags:

$$\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{B}_m) := (\mathcal{B}_m)^n / \text{Aut}(V_m).$$

Let F, G be two faces of an A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on a polygon P_n . Recall the pairing $\langle F, G \rangle_{\mathcal{W}}$.

There is a projection $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_m$. Given a configuration of flags (F_1, \dots, F_n) , choose a configuration (A_1, \dots, A_n) of decorated flags projecting onto it. Then for any face G of an ideal web \mathcal{W} we have a function $A_G^{\mathcal{W}}$.

Definition 3.9. *Given an A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on P_n , we assign to an internal face F of \mathcal{W} a rational function $X_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ on the space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{B}_m)$, given by the following product over the faces G :*

$$X_F^{\mathcal{W}} := \prod_G (A_G^{\mathcal{W}})^{\langle F, G \rangle_{\mathcal{W}}}. \quad (33)$$

Lemma 3.10. *The function $X_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ does not depend on the choice of configuration (A_1, \dots, A_n) .*

Proof. Take a strand γ . It is associated with a special point s . Let d be the codistance from γ to s . Let us calculate how the coordinate X_F changes when we multiply α_d by a non-zero number λ . Clearly X_F might change only if γ intersects some edges of the face F . In this case, it must intersect a pair of consecutive edges E_1, E_2 sharing a vertex v , or may be several such pairs. Let us investigate what happens near v . There is a unique face G_i containing the edge E_i and different then F , see Figure 25. The faces G_1, G_2 share the vertex v . They are on the same side of the zig-zag strand γ . Thus their contribution to X_F , using notation from Lemma 2.26, is

$$(A_{G_1})^{\langle F, G_1 \rangle^{(E_1)}} (A_{G_2})^{\langle F, G_1 \rangle^{(E_2)}} = (A_{G_1}/A_{G_2})^{\pm 1}.$$

Therefore it does no change if we multiply α_d by λ . □

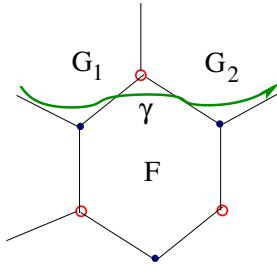


Figure 25: Contribution to X_F of the decorated flag associated with a strand γ .

3.3 Cluster nature of the coordinates assigned to A_m / A_m^* -webs

Recall that what we call a cluster / cluster Poisson coordinate system was called in [FG2] cluster \mathcal{A} / cluster \mathcal{X} - coordinate system. A collection of cluster / cluster Poisson coordinate systems related by cluster / cluster Poisson transformations form a cluster / cluster Poisson atlas.

Theorem 3.11. *a) A_{m-1} -webs on an n -gon provide a cluster atlas on $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})$. Precisely:*

1. The functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ at the faces F of a given A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} form a regular coordinate system on the space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})$.

2. Any two A_{m-1} -webs are related by two by two and shrink / expand moves.

Any two by two move of webs $\mu_F : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}'$ centered at a face F of \mathcal{W} amounts to a cluster mutation at the face F . The shrink / expand moves do not affect the coordinates.

b) Internal faces of A_{m-1} -webs on an n -gon provide a cluster Poisson atlas on $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{B}_m)$:

1. The functions $\{X_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ assigned to the internal faces F of a given A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} form a rational coordinate system on the space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{B}_m)$.

2. Any two by two move $\mu_F : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}'$ amounts to a cluster Poisson mutation at the face F . The shrink / expand moves do not affect the coordinates.

c) The A_{m-1}^* -webs on an n -gon provide a cluster atlas on $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*)$:

The functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ at the faces F of a given A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} form a regular coordinate system on $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*)$. A two by two move $\mu_F : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}'$ amounts to a cluster mutation at F .

d) Given an A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} on an n -gon, the functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ provide a birational isomorphism

$$\Lambda_{\mathcal{W}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{GL_m}).$$

Proof. Our construction recovers the cluster coordinates introduced in [FG1, Section 8].

Lemma 3.12. Let \mathcal{W}_T be the A_m -web assigned to an ideal triangulation T of the polygon. Then

i) For the web \mathcal{W}_T , the functions from Definitions 3.7 and 3.9 coincide with the coordinates assigned to T in loc. cit.

ii) The form $\langle F, G \rangle$ for the web \mathcal{W}_T coincides with the form ε_{ij} on the set I parametrising the coordinates considered in loc. cit..

iii) A two by two move of the web \mathcal{W}_T corresponds to a mutation in loc. cit..

Proof. i) For the cluster coordinates this is clear from the very definition. Then formula (36) is the standard formula relating the cluster and cluster Poisson coordinates.

ii) It is clear from the very definitions.

iii) Follows from Section 2.1. □

a) We proved in [FG1] that the coordinates assigned to an ideal triangulation T of the polygon are indeed coordinates on the moduli space $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m})$. The part i) of Lemma 3.12 tells that those coordinates coincide with the ones arising from the web assigned to T . Finally any two A_{m-1} -webs on the polygon are related by two by two moves by Theorem 3.2. Thanks to the Plücker identity between the minors of a 2×4 matrix, and similar identities between higher order minors induced by it, a two by two move amounts to a cluster mutation of the \mathcal{A} -coordinates. The part a) is proved.

b) Follows from a) and Lemma 3.12 by using the standard relationship between the and cluster Poisson coordinates, see (33).

c) Deduced easily from a).

d) It is deduced from c). Indeed, $\text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{GL_m}) = \text{Conf}_n(\mathcal{A}_{SL_m}^*)/\mathbb{G}_m$, and on the other hand the elements e_F generate the lattice $\Lambda_{\mathcal{W}}$ and satisfy a single relation $\sum e_F = 0$. □

4 Ideal webs and coordinates on moduli spaces of local systems

4.1 Cluster coordinates for moduli spaces of local systems on surfaces

Denote by $T'S$ the bundle of non-zero tangent vectors to the surface S . A *twisted SL_m -local system* on S is a local system on $T'S$ which has monodromy $(-1)^{m-1}$ around a loop rotating a tangent vector at any point by 360° .

Let G be either SL_m or GL_m . Let U be a maximal unipotent subgroup of G . Let \mathcal{L} be a G -local system on a space. Set

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}} := \mathcal{L}/U.$$

When \mathcal{L} is an SL_m -local system on a space, we also set

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}^*} := \mathcal{L} \times_{SL_m} (GL_m/U).$$

Given a PGL_m -local system \mathcal{L} on S , set $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}} := \mathcal{L}/B$, where B is a Borel subgroup of PGL_m .

We remove a little disc around each special point of a decorated surface S , getting a surface S° . Let $\partial_{\text{th}} S^\circ$ be the *thickened boundary* of S° - a small neighborhood of the boundary of S° .

Definition 4.1 ([FG1]). *Let S be a decorated surface.*

- Let G be either SL_m or GL_m . A *decoration* on a twisted G -local system \mathcal{L} on S° is a flat section of restriction of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}}$ to $T'(\partial_{\text{th}} S^\circ)$. The moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{G,S}$ parametrises decorated twisted G -local system on S° .
- A $*$ -*decoration* on a twisted SL_m -local system \mathcal{L} on S° is a flat section of the restriction of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{A}^*}$ to $T'(\partial_{\text{th}} S^\circ)$. The moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m,S}^*$ parametrises $*$ -decorated twisted SL_m -local systems on S° .
- A *framing* on a PGL_m -local system \mathcal{L} on S° is a flat section of the restriction of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{B}}$ to $\partial_{\text{th}} S^\circ$. The moduli space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m,S}$ parametrises framed G -local systems on S° .

Let \mathcal{W} be an A_{m-1} -web on a decorated surface S , and $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ its lift to the universal cover \widetilde{S} . We are going to assign the coordinates to the faces / internal faces of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$. By the construction, the coordinates assigned to the faces which differ by the action of the deck transformation group $\pi_1(S)$ will be the same. This way we assign the coordinates to the faces of \mathcal{W} .

If \mathcal{W} is a strict A_{m-1} -web, there is no need to go to the universal cover, and the coordinates are assigned just to the faces / internal faces of the web \mathcal{W} .

Let $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}$ be the lift of a decorated SL_m -local system \mathcal{L} to \widetilde{S} . Let s be a special point on \widetilde{S} . Denote by $A(s)$ the flat section of $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ providing the decoration $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}$. Given a zig-zag strand γ of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$ associated to s , we can extend $A(s)$ to a flat section of $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ on the punctured disc $\widetilde{S}_\gamma - s$.

Let F be a face of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$. Choose a non-zero tangent vector v at a point inside of F . Connect it by a path in $T'\widetilde{S}$ with a non-zero tangent vector v_i at a point near the special point s_i . Transport the section $A(s_i)$ along this path from v_i to v . The resulting decorated flag $A_v(s_i)$ over v is well defined since $A(s_i)$ is a flat section of $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ over $\widetilde{S}_\gamma - s_i$. We get decorated flags $A_v(s_1), \dots, A_v(s_n)$ over v . Given a face F , let d_{s_i} be the codistance from F to s_i . Corollary 2.16 implies that

$$d_{s_1} + \dots + d_{s_n} = m. \tag{34}$$

Definition 4.2. Given an A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on S and a face F of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$, we define a regular function $A_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ on the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$ by setting

$$A_F^{\mathcal{W}} := \langle \Omega_m, \alpha_{d_1}(A_v(s_1)) \wedge \dots \wedge \alpha_{d_n}(A_v(s_n)) \rangle. \quad (35)$$

The functions $A_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ are evidently $\pi_1(S)$ -invariant, and so we may assume that F stands here for the $\pi_1(S)$ -orbit in the space of faces of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$.

Just the same way, given an A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} , we define regular functions $A_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ on the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*$ by formula (35). The only difference is that now we have extra coordinates at the external faces F containing special points of S .

Definition 4.3. Given an A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on S and an internal face F of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}$, we define a rational function $X_F^{\mathcal{W}}$ on the space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$ by the following product over the faces G :

$$X_F^{\mathcal{W}} := \prod_G (A_G^{\mathcal{W}})^{\langle F, G \rangle}, \quad (36)$$

The analog of Lemma 3.12 is valid. In particular:

Lemma 4.4. For the A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W}_T assigned to an ideal triangulation T of S , the coordinates from Definitions 4.2 and 4.3 coincide with the coordinates assigned to T in [FG1], Section 8.

Theorem 4.5. Given a strict ideal A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on S :

- i) The regular functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ at the faces F of \mathcal{W} are cluster coordinates on $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$
- ii) Rational functions $\{X_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ at the faces F of \mathcal{W} are cluster Poisson coordinates on $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$.

Given a strict ideal A_{m-1}^* -web \mathcal{W} on S :

- iii) The regular functions $\{A_F^{\mathcal{W}}\}$ at the faces F of \mathcal{W} are cluster coordinates on $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*$.

Proof. Given a strict ideal web \mathcal{W} , and picking an ideal triangulation T of S , the restriction \mathcal{W}_t of \mathcal{W} to each triangle t of T is a strict ideal web on t . Therefore by Theorem 3.11 it can be transformed by elementary transformations to the standard web of type either A_{m-1} or A_{m-1}^* on t . So the original web \mathcal{W} is equivalent to one of the two standard webs $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}, T}$ or $\mathcal{W}_{A_{m-1}^*, T}$ related to the triangulation T , depending on the type of the web \mathcal{W} .

It was proved in [FG1] that the \mathcal{A} -functions assigned to an ideal triangulation T form a regular cluster coordinate system on the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$, and the \mathcal{X} -functions form a rational cluster Poisson coordinate system on the space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$.

A two by two move amounts to a cluster transformation of the \mathcal{A} -coordinates. This implies that a two by two move amounts to a cluster Poisson transformation of the \mathcal{X} -coordinates. So we get the parts i) and ii). The part iii) reduces easily to i). \square

Remark. Any spectral web \mathcal{W} on a decorated surface S satisfying the condition that

$$\text{each domain } S_\gamma \text{ is a disc} \quad (37)$$

produces a collection of functions $\{A_F\}$ assigned to the faces F of \mathcal{W} as well as a collection of functions $\{X_F\}$ assigned to the internal faces F of \mathcal{W} . Indeed, the decoration / framing provides a flat section on the disc S_γ / punctured disc S_γ . The counting argument related to the degree of the spectral map, guarantees that we can use this flat sections to define the functions.

However the number of faces / internal faces of such a web is typically bigger then the dimension of the spaces $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}$ and, respectively, $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$. So non-ideal spectral webs satisfying condition (37) usually do not produce coordinate systems on these spaces.

A_{m-1}^* -bipartite graphs and $\mathcal{A}_{GL_m, S}$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let Γ be a strict A_{m-1}^* -graph on a decorated surface S without boundary. Then there is a birational isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{A}_{GL_m, S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{the moduli space of } GL(1)\text{-local system on } \Gamma.$$

Proof. Theorem 4.6 is equivalent to Theorem 4.5 iii). Indeed, one has

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\{\text{faces of } \Gamma\}]}{H_2(S, \mathbb{Z})} \longrightarrow H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_1(S, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Thus a line bundle with connection on the graph Γ is uniquely determined by the following data:

- i) Monodromies around the faces of the graph Γ .
- ii) The global monodromies on S .

Since $GL_m = SL_m \times \mathbb{G}_m$, and thanks to (32), the space $\mathcal{A}_{GL_m, S}$ is a product:

$$\mathcal{A}_{GL_m, S} = \mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*/GL(1) \times \text{the moduli space of } GL(1)\text{-local system on } S. \quad (38)$$

The data ii) describes a $GL(1)$ -local system on S . It is responsible for the second factor.

The data i) accounts for the description of the space $\mathcal{A}_{SL_m, S}^*$ in Theorem 4.5 iii) by the coordinates on the faces of Γ . The quotient by the $GL(1)$ in the first factor in (38) amounts to the quotient of $\mathbb{Z}[\{\text{faces of } \Gamma\}]$ by $H_2(S, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$. \square

4.2 Ideal loops and monodromies of framed local systems around punctures

Recall that, given a decorated surface S , a *puncture* is an internal special point on S . Recall

$$S^\times := S - \{\text{punctures of } S\}.$$

The monodromy of a framed PGL_m -local system on S^\times around a puncture lies in the Cartan group H of PGL_m , isomorphic to \mathbb{G}_m^{m-1} . Monodromies around the punctures provide a map

$$\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S} \longrightarrow H^{\{\text{punctures of } S^\times\}}. \quad (39)$$

Its fibers are the generic symplectic leaves on $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$. Monodromies around the punctures generate the center of the Poisson algebra of functions on $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$ [FG1].

To each zig-zag loop γ we assign a function C_γ given by the product of the face coordinates assigned to the faces F sitting inside of the disc S_γ :

$$C_\gamma := \prod_{F \subset S_\gamma} X_F$$

Given a strict A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W} on S , for every puncture s there are $m-1$ ideal loops around s .

Theorem 4.7. *Let \mathcal{W} be a strict A_{m-1} -web on S . Then*

- i) *The functions C_γ are invariant under the two by two moves.*
- ii) *The functions C_γ are Casimirs. Their product is equal to 1, and this is the only relation between them. They generate the center of the Poisson algebra of functions on $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_m, S}$.*
- iii) *The map (39) is described by the collection of functions C_γ .*

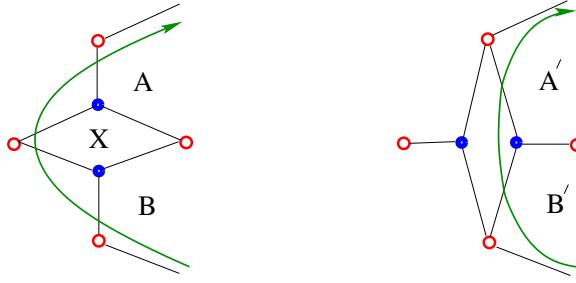


Figure 26: The action of a two by two move on the face coordinates.

Proof. i) Indeed, under a two by two moves the change of the face coordinates located inside of the zig-zag strand shown on Fig 26 is given by

$$A' = A(1 + X^{-1})^{-1}, \quad B' = B(1 + X).$$

Thus $ABX = A'B'$, which proves the claim.

ii) The zig-zag loops match the boundary components on the spectral surface Σ . This plus the exact sequence (19) implies all the claims since the Poisson bracket is given by the formula

$$\{X_F, X_G\} = \langle F, G \rangle X_F X_G.$$

iii) For the A_{m-1} -web related to a triangulation of S this is clear from the explicit description of the framed local system assigned to the coordinates which was given in [FG1]. So in general it follows from i). \square

5 Webs, quivers with potentials, and 3d Calabi-Yau categories

5.1 Quivers with potentials and CY₃ categories with cluster collections

In Section 5.1 we collect for convenience of the reader some foundational material, including the relationship between quivers with potentials and 3d Calabi-Yau categories [KS1, Section 8.1].

1. Quivers and potentials. A quiver \mathbf{q} without loops and 2-cycles is described by a set of vertices I , a subset $I^f \subset I$ of frozen vertices, and a skewsymmetric function $\varepsilon_{ij} : I \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, encoding the number of oriented arrows $i \rightarrow j$ between the vertices.

Any element $k \in I - I^f$ provides a mutated in the direction k quiver \mathbf{q}' described by the same set I and new function $\varepsilon'_{ij} = \mu_k(\varepsilon_{ij})$ defined by the Fomin-Zelevinsky formula [FZ1]:

$$\varepsilon'_{ij} := \begin{cases} -\varepsilon_{ij} & \text{if } k \in \{i, j\} \\ \varepsilon_{ij} & \text{if } \varepsilon_{ik}\varepsilon_{kj} \leq 0, \quad k \notin \{i, j\} \\ \varepsilon_{ij} + |\varepsilon_{ik}| \cdot \varepsilon_{kj} & \text{if } \varepsilon_{ik}\varepsilon_{kj} > 0, \quad k \notin \{i, j\}. \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

This procedure is involutive: the mutation of ε'_{ij} at the vertex k is the original function ε_{ij} .

There is a geometric description of a quiver as a data $(\Lambda, \Lambda^f, \{e_i\}, (*, *))$, given by a lattice Λ , a basis $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$ of Λ , a skew-symmetric \mathbb{Z} -valued bilinear form $(*, *)$ on Λ , and a sublattice Λ^f

generated by the *frozen basis vectors*. The non-frozen basis vectors generate a subquiver, called the non-frozen part of the original quiver.

One relates two definitions by setting $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[I]$ and $(e_i, e_j) = \varepsilon_{ij}$.

A mutation of a quiver \mathbf{q} in the direction of a basis vector e_k is a new quiver $\mathbf{q}' = \mu_{e_k}(\mathbf{q})$. The lattice Λ and the form $(*, *)$ for \mathbf{q}' are the same as for \mathbf{q} . The basis $\{e'_i\}$ for \mathbf{q}' is given by

$$e'_i := \begin{cases} e_i + (e_i, e_k)_+ e_k & \text{if } i \neq k \\ -e_k & \text{if } i = k. \end{cases} \quad a_+ := \max(a, 0). \quad (41)$$

The composition of mutations $\mu_{e'_k} \circ \mu_{e_k}$ no longer acts as the identity on the original basis $\{e_k\}$. It is rather the reflection of the collection $\{e_i\}$ at e_k .

In the “simply-laced case” a cluster algebra [FZI], and more generally a cluster variety [FG2], are described by a collection of quivers related by quiver mutations (40).

Categorification requires a more elaborate version of a quiver, which we use throughout the paper. A quiver Q is given by a set of vertices $\{i\}_{i \in I}$ and a collection of finite dimensional vector spaces $A(i, j)$, the *arrow spaces*, assigned to each pair of vertices (i, j) . It is customary to choose a basis in each arrow space $A(i, j)$, which we thought of as a collection of arrows $i \rightarrow j$.

To define the potential we consider the path algebra $\mathcal{P}(Q)$ of the quiver Q :

$$\mathcal{P}(Q) := \bigoplus_{n \geq 2} \bigoplus_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in I} A(i_1, i_2) \otimes \dots \otimes A(i_{n-1}, i_n).$$

The product is given by concatenation. Let us consider its cyclic envelope

$$\mathrm{HH}_0(\mathcal{P}(Q)) := \bigoplus_{n \geq 2} \bigoplus_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in I} \left(A(i_1, i_2) \otimes \dots \otimes A(i_{n-1}, i_n) \otimes A(i_n, i_1) \right)_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}. \quad (42)$$

Here the subscript $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the coinvariants of the cyclic shift.

Definition 5.1. *A potential is a linear functional $P : \mathrm{HH}_0(\mathcal{P}(Q)) \rightarrow k$.*⁵

Informally, the space (42) is a vector space with a natural basis given by *cyclic words* of arrows of the quiver - the paths ending at their starting vertex. So a potential can be thought of as a formal linear sum, possibly infinite, of cyclic words.

2. An example: quivers with potentials from bipartite graphs. A bipartite graph Γ on S gives rise to a *quiver with a canonical potential* (Q_Γ, P_Γ) . The quiver Q_Γ is given by the dual graph: its vertices are the faces of the graph Γ ; its edges are dual to the edges E of Γ , oriented so that the \bullet -vertex of E is on the right. We call the oriented edges of the quiver *arrows*.

Each \bullet -vertex b of a bipartite graph Γ gives rise to a simple cyclic path C_b on Q_Γ given by the arrows going clockwise around the vertex b . Each \circ -vertex r of Γ gives rise to a similar simple loop C_r on Q_Γ given by the arrows going counterclockwise around the vertex r . Set

$$P_\Gamma := \sum_{b: \bullet\text{-vertices of } \Gamma} C_b - \sum_{r: \circ\text{-vertices of } \Gamma} C_r \in \mathrm{HH}_0(\mathcal{P}(Q_\Gamma)). \quad (43)$$

Quivers with potentials assigned to bipartite graphs were invented by physicists, see [FKVW] and references there.

Below we briefly recall Kontsevich-Soibelman’s construction [KS1], Section 8.

⁵To motivate this definition observe that any element $P \in \mathrm{HH}_0(\mathcal{P}(Q))$ gives rise to a function F_P on the space of representations of the quiver Q : we assign to a cycle C in (42) a function F_C given by the trace of the product of operators assigned to the arrows of C , and extend by linearity: $F_{C_1+C_2} := F_{C_1} + F_{C_2}$.

3. 3d Calabi-Yau categories and cluster collections. A 3d Calabi-Yau category over a characteristic zero field k is a (weakly unital) k -linear triangulated A_∞ -category \mathcal{C} with the following properties:

1. For any two objects E, F , the $\text{Hom}^\bullet(E, F)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -graded finite dimensional vector space:

$$\text{Hom}^\bullet(E, F) = \bigoplus_n \text{Hom}^n(E, F).$$

2. There is a non-degenerate symmetric pairing

$$(\bullet, \bullet) : \text{Hom}^\bullet(E, F) \otimes \text{Hom}^\bullet(F, E) \longrightarrow k[-3]. \quad (44)$$

3. For any objects E_1, \dots, E_{n+1} , there are higher composition maps

$$m_n : \bigotimes_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\text{Hom}^\bullet(E_i, E_{i+1})[1] \right) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}^\bullet(E_1, E_{n+1})[2] \quad (45)$$

satisfying the axioms of the A_∞ -category, which we recall later on.

4. For any objects E_1, \dots, E_n , $n \geq 2$, we use pairing (44) to produce a map ($E_{n+1} = E_1$):

$$W_n : \bigotimes_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\text{Hom}^\bullet(E_i, E_{i+1})[1] \right) \longrightarrow k.$$

$$W_n(a_1, \dots, a_n) := (m_{n-1}(a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n). \quad (46)$$

The last condition is that this map must be cyclically invariant.

In particular, the map $m_1 : \text{Hom}^\bullet(E_1, E_2) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}^\bullet(E_1, E_2)[-1]$ is a differential: $m_1^2 = 0$. The Ext-groups are its cohomology:

$$\text{Ext}^\bullet(E, F) := H^\bullet(\text{Hom}^\bullet(E, F), m_1).$$

For any object E , the *total potential of the object E* , is a formal power series

$$W_E(\alpha) := \sum_n \frac{W_n(\alpha, \dots, \alpha)}{n}, \quad \alpha \in \text{Hom}^\bullet(E, E)[1].$$

Consider the cyclic tensor envelope of a graded vector space V :

$$\mathcal{CT}(V) := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} (V^{\otimes n})_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}. \quad (47)$$

The total potential W_E lies in the dual to the cyclic tensor envelope of $\text{Hom}^\bullet(E, E)[1]$:

$$\text{Hom}\left(\mathcal{CT}(\text{Hom}^\bullet(E, E)[1]), k\right). \quad (48)$$

The inverse of the odd non-degenerate pairing (44) is an odd bivector, providing an odd non-commutative Poisson bracket $\{\ast, \ast\}$ on the graded vector space (48), see e.g. [K92].

Let \mathcal{C} be a non-triangulated 3d CY A_∞ -category with finitely many objects S_1, \dots, S_n . Set $\mathbb{S} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S_i$. It is the same thing as a 3d CY A_∞ -algebra structure on the graded space $\text{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S})$ equipped with idempotents $p_i : \text{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}) \rightarrow \text{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, S_i)$. Equivalently, it can be described by a potential $W_{\mathbb{S}}$ satisfying the classical master equation. Precisely, the total potential $W_{\mathbb{S}}$ of \mathbb{S} is an element

$$W_{\mathbb{S}} \in \text{Hom}\left(\mathcal{CT}(\text{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S})[1]), k\right). \quad (49)$$

It satisfies the *classical master equation*

$$\{W_{\mathbb{S}}, W_{\mathbb{S}}\} = 0. \quad (50)$$

Vice versa, assuming conditions 1) and 2) above, any element W in (48) satisfying $\{W, W\} = 0$ determines a non-triangulated 3d CY A_∞ -category \mathcal{C}_W with the objects S_1, \dots, S_n such that W is the total potential of the object \mathbb{S} of \mathcal{C}_W . The maps m_n are the components of the noncommutative Hamiltonian vector field $\{W, *\}$ provided by the Hamiltonian W [K92].

The non-triangulated 3d CY category \mathcal{C} gives rise to its triangulated envelope, the category $\text{Tw}(\mathcal{C})$ of twisted complexes of \mathcal{C} [BK]. Its objects are given by direct sums $X_1[n_1] \oplus \dots \oplus X_k[n_k]$ of shifted generators S_i of \mathcal{C} , equipped with a matrix $f = (f_{ij})_{i < j}$ of morphisms $f_{ij} : X_i \rightarrow X_j$, $\deg(f_{ij}) = n_i - n_j + 1$, so that $f := \sum_{i < j} f_{ij}$ satisfies the Maurer-Cartan equation

$$\sum_{l=1}^k m_l(f, \dots, f) = 0.$$

4. A quiver with potential from a cluster collection [KS1]. A cluster collection \mathcal{S} gives rise to a quiver $Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$ whose vertices $\{i\}$ are the objects S_i , and the arrow spaces are

$$\text{A}(i, j) := \text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_j). \quad (51)$$

Alternatively, we get a quiver by considering a lattice $\Lambda := K_0(\mathcal{C})$, with a basis given by the classes $[S_i]$, and a skew symmetric form given by the negative of the Euler form:

$$\begin{aligned} (*, *) : K_0(\mathcal{C}) \wedge K_0(\mathcal{C}) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}. \\ (A, B) &:= -\sum_a (-1)^a \dim \text{Ext}^a(A, B). \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

The total potential $W_{\mathbb{S}}$ of $\mathbb{S} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S_i$, restricted to tensor products of $\text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_j)[1]$'s, provides a potential $P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$ of the quiver $Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$:

$$P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}} : \text{HH}_0(\mathcal{P}(Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}})) \longrightarrow k.$$

This way a 3d CY A_∞ -category with a cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ gives rise to a quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}, P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}})$. The quiver does not have loops and cycles of length two, and the potential is *minimal*, i.e. it starts from the cubic terms.

Given a quiver with potential (Q, P) , the group of automorphisms of the path algebra $\mathcal{P}(Q)$ of the quiver Q preserving the idempotents corresponding to the vertices of the quiver acts on the potentials. Two potentials are *gauge equivalent* if belong to the same orbit of this group.

5. The Kontsevich-Soibelman correspondence [KS1, Section 8]. It asserts that assigning to a 3d CY category with a cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ its quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}, P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}})$ we get a 1-1 correspondence

$$\begin{aligned} & \{3\text{d CY categories} + \text{cluster collections} / \text{equivalences preserving CY str. \& cluster collections}\} \\ & \leftrightarrow \{\text{quivers without length one and two cycles, with minimal potentials} / \text{gauge equivalence}\}. \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

The inverse construction proceeds in two steps.

i) We assign to a quiver with potential a 3d CY non-triangulated A_∞ -category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ with a set of objects $\{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ and $m_1 = 0$. The category is determined by the full potential $W_{\mathbb{S}}$ of the object $\mathbb{S} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S_i$, defined as a sum of two terms

$$W_{\mathbb{S}} := W'_{\mathbb{S}} + W_{\text{can}} \in \text{Hom}\left(\mathcal{CT}(\text{Ext}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}[1])), k\right).$$

The $W'_{\mathbb{S}}$ is non-zero only on the cyclic products of $\text{Ext}^1(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}[1])$. It is given by the quiver potential.

The W_{can} is defined by postulating that its only non-zero components are the maps

$$\text{Ext}^a(S_i, S_j)[1] \otimes \text{Ext}^{3-a}(S_j, S_i)[1] \otimes \text{Ext}^0(S_i, S_i)[1] \longrightarrow k, \quad a = 0, 1, 2. \tag{54}$$

These maps are induced by the pairing $\text{Ext}^a(S_i, S_j) \otimes \text{Ext}^{3-a}(S_j, S_i) \longrightarrow k$ for $a = 0, 1$ and by its negative for $a = 2$. The term W_{can} can be defined by a formula. Namely, denote by x_{ij}^s a basis of coordinates on $\text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_j)[1]$, by ξ_{ji}^s the dual basis for $\text{Ext}^2(S_j, S_i)[1]$, and by α_i and a_i the natural coordinates on $\text{Ext}^0(S_i, S_i)[1] = k[1]$ and $\text{Ext}^3(S_i, S_i)[1] = k[-2]$. Then

$$W_{\text{can}}(\alpha, x, \xi, a) := \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 a_i + \sum_{i,j=1}^n (\alpha_i x_{ij}^s \xi_{ji}^s - \alpha_i \xi_{ij}^s x_{ji}^s).$$

The potential W_{can} provides the graded vector space $\text{Ext}^\bullet(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S})$ with a structure of a graded associative 3d CY algebra with a collection of idempotents $\{p_i\}_{i \in I}$ and a unit e :

$$p_i := 1 \in \text{Ext}^0(S_i, S_i), \quad e := \sum_{i \in I} p_i.$$

The multiplication vanishes on the graded component

$$\text{Ext}^1(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}) \otimes \text{Ext}^1(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}).$$

It is given by a non-degenerate bilinear form on

$$\text{Ext}^1(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}) \otimes \text{Ext}^2(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^3(\mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}).$$

This implies that $\{W_{\text{can}}, W_{\text{can}}\} = 0$, which one can easily check directly. Clearly, $\{W'_{\mathbb{S}}, W'_{\mathbb{S}}\} = 0$. One proves that $\{W_{\text{can}}, W'_{\mathbb{S}}\} = 0$. Thus $\{W_{\mathbb{S}}, W_{\mathbb{S}}\} = 0$. Therefore we get an A_∞ CY category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_W$ with the objects S_1, \dots, S_n , which by construction form a cluster collection.

ii) The desired 3d CY category \mathcal{C} is the category $\text{Tw}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})$ of twisted complexes of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$.

The category $\text{Tw}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})$ can be described as the DG category of finite dimensional DG modules over the Ginzburg algebra related to the quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}, P_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}})$. Although we are not using this, for convenience of the reader we recall the definitions.

6. The Ginzburg algebra of a quiver with potential [G]. The *Ginzburg algebra* [G] associated to a quiver with potential (Q, P) is a DG-algebra $A_{Q,P}^\bullet$ concentrated in non-positive degrees, with the following generators in the degrees $0, -1, -2$:

- Projectors $\{e_i\}$, $e_i^2 = e_i$, $\sum_i e_i = 1$, corresponding to vertices $\{i\}$ of the quiver Q .
- Degree 0 generators $\{a_E\}$, and degree -1 generators $\{a_E^*\}$, assigned to arrows $\{E\}$ of Q .
- Degree -2 generators $\{t_i\}$ assigned to vertices $\{i\}$ of the quiver Q .
- The differential d acts on the generators by

$$da_E = 0, \quad da_E^* = \frac{\partial P}{\partial a_E}, \quad dt_i = \sum_{E \mid t(E)=i} a_E^* a_E - \sum_{E \mid h(E)=i} a_E a_E^*. \quad (55)$$

Here $\frac{\partial P}{\partial a_E}$ is the noncommutative derivative. These definitions can be written using only arrow spaces. Indeed, choose a basis $\{a_E\}$ in each arrow space; let $\{a_E^*\}$ be the dual basis in the dual space. Then to write the differential we employ the identity elements

$$\sum_E a_E \otimes a_E^* \in \mathbf{A}(i, j) \otimes \mathbf{A}(i, j)^*, \quad \sum_E a_E^* \otimes a_E \in \mathbf{A}(i, j)^* \otimes \mathbf{A}(i, j).$$

The *Jacobian algebra* $H^0(A_{Q,P}^\bullet)$ is generated by the generators e_v, a_E satisfying the relations $\frac{\partial P}{\partial a_E} = 0$ for each arrow E .

Denote by $\mathcal{F}_{Q,P}$ the DG-category of DG-modules over the Ginzburg algebra $A_{Q,P}^\bullet$, whose homology are finite dimensional, nilpotent modules over $H^0(A_{Q,P}^\bullet)$. The subcategory of degree zero $A_{Q,P}^\bullet$ -modules is an abelian heart of this category. It is the category $H^0(A_{Q,P}^\bullet)$ -modules.

Lemma 5.2. *The DG category $\mathcal{F}_{Q,P}$ is canonically equivalent to the category of twisted complexes over the CY A_∞ -category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{Q,P}$ defined above. The cluster collection $\{S_i\}$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{Q,P}$ is identified with the one dimensional $A_{Q,P}^\bullet$ -modules corresponding to the vertices $\{i\}$ of Q .*

There is another 3d Calabi-Yau category $\mathcal{P}_{Q,P}$, the category of perfect complexes over the Ginzburg algebra $A_{Q,P}^\bullet$. It is Koszul dual to the category $\mathcal{F}_{Q,P}$. Namely, the category $\mathcal{F}_{Q,P}$ is equivalent to the category of DG-functors from the category $\mathcal{P}_{Q,P}$ to the category Vect^\bullet of bounded complexes of vector spaces with finite dimensional cohomology, and vice versa:

$$\mathcal{F}_{Q,P} \sim \text{Funct}_{dg}(\mathcal{P}_{Q,P}, \text{Vect}^\bullet), \quad \mathcal{P}_{Q,P} \sim \text{Funct}_{dg}(\mathcal{F}_{Q,P}, \text{Vect}^\bullet).$$

7. Mutations of cluster collections [KS1]. A spherical object S of a CY category gives rise to the Seidel-Thomas [ST] reflection functor R_S , acting by an autoequivalence of the category:

$$R_S(X) := \text{Cone}\left(\text{Ext}^\bullet(S, X) \otimes S \longrightarrow X\right).$$

Given elements $0, i \in I$, we write $i < 0$ if $\text{Ext}^1(S_i, S_0)$ is non-zero, and $i > 0$ otherwise.

Definition 5.3. *A mutation of a cluster collection $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ in a 3d CY category \mathcal{C} at an object S_0 is a new spherical collection $\mathcal{S}' = \{S'_i\}$ in the same category \mathcal{C} given by*

$$S'_i = S_i, \quad i < 0, \quad S'_0 = S_0[-1], \quad S'_i = R_{S_0}(S_i), \quad i > 0,$$

Since the shift and reflection functors transform spherical objects to spherical ones, $\{S'_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a collection of spherical objects. Since the objects $\{S_i\}$ generate the triangulated category \mathcal{C} , the objects $\{S'_i\}$ are generators. However $\{S'_i\}_{i \in I}$ is not necessarily a cluster collection.

Mutations of cluster collections, being projected to $K_0(\mathcal{C})$, recover mutations of bases (41).

Mutations of cluster collections translate into *mutations of quivers with generic potentials* introduced earlier by Derksen, Weyman and Zelevinsky [DWZ]. Keller and Yang [KY] promoted mutations of quivers with generic potentials $(Q, P) \rightarrow (Q', P')$ to *mutation functors* – explicit equivalences $\mathcal{F}_{Q,P} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{Q',P'}$ between the corresponding 3d CY categories.

In the Kontsevich-Soibelman picture a mutation does not affect the 3d CY category, altering only the cluster collection. It is build on the cluster collection mutation ansatz, which a posteriori implies the Derksen-Weyman-Zelevinsky mutation rule for quivers with potentials. The ansatz itself is a categorification of the geometric form of quiver mutation (41), and related to tiltings of t -structures [Br1].

In symplectic topology we are given a 3d CY category - the Fukaya category, while construction of a cluster collection, realised by special Lagrangian spheres, requires some choices.

To produce a 3d CY category combinatorially, we need as an input a quiver with potential. However there is no preferred quiver. Furthermore, there is an issue:

- *A mutation of a cluster collection may deliver a non-cluster collection.*
- *Mutations of quivers with potentials are defined only for quivers with generic potentials.*

Given a quiver with potential, it is hard to determine whether after a finite number of mutations we will get a quiver with potential which does not allow mutations in some directions.

8. Cluster varieties and quivers with canonical potentials. In general, there is no canonical potential assigned to an arbitrary quiver. The combinatorial part of our proposal in Section 1.3 boils down to the following:

- Every cluster variety \mathcal{V} which appears in representation theory, geometry and physics admits a “tame” collection of quivers, equipped with canonical potentials.

The corresponding 3d CY category is the combinatorial category \mathcal{C}_V .

- Any two quivers with potentials from this collection can be connected by mutations inside of the collection; elements of the group Γ_V are realised by compositions of mutations.
- The equivalence (7) identifies the cluster collections in \mathcal{C}_V with the cluster collections provided by special Lagrangian spheres in the CY threefold \mathcal{Y}_b .

Recall that collections of bipartite surface graphs related by two by two moves give rise to a cluster Poisson variety [GK]. The quiver of a bipartite surface graph comes with a canonical potential (43). We suggest that this is a universal source of cluster varieties in the examples related to simple groups of type A .

5.2 The symmetry group of a CY₃ category with a cluster collection

Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}$ be a cluster collection in CY₃ category \mathcal{C} . Consider the quotient group

$$\text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S}) := \frac{\text{Autoequivalences of the category } \mathcal{C}}{\text{Autoequivalences preserving objects of the cluster collection } \mathcal{S}}. \quad (56)$$

Our first goal is to define a group of symmetries of a pair $(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S})$:

$$\Gamma_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}} \subset \text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S}).$$

1. The braid group of a cluster collection.

Definition 5.4. *Given a cluster collection $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{C} , the reflection functors R_{S_i} and their inverses generate a subgroup, called the braid group of the cluster collection \mathcal{S} :*

$$\text{Br}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}} \subset \text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S}).$$

By Propositions 2.12 - 2.13 in [ST], the functors R_{S_i} satisfy the “braid relations”:

$$R_{S_a} R_{S_b} = R_{S_b} R_{S_a} \text{ if } \text{Ext}^1(S_a, S_b) = 0.$$

$$R_{S_a} R_{S_b} R_{S_a} = R_{S_b} R_{S_a} R_{S_b} \text{ if } \dim \text{Ext}^1(S_a, S_b) = 1.$$

2. Categorified cluster modular groupoid.

Definition 5.5. *The categorified cluster modular groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ is the following groupoid:*

- *Its objects are pairs $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$, where \mathcal{S} is a cluster collection in a 3d CY category \mathcal{C} .*
- *Morphisms $\psi : (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{S}')$ are given by certain pairs (α, β) , where $\alpha : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is an equivalence of categories, and $\beta : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$ is a bijection. Precisely:*

The morphisms are generated by the following elementary ones:

i) mutations $\mu_{S_k} : (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, \mu_{S_k}(\mathcal{S}))$, where $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is the identity functor, and $\mu_{S_k}(\mathcal{S})$ is the mutation of the cluster collection \mathcal{S} in the direction S_k ;

ii) equivalences $\varphi : (\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{S}_1) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}_2, \varphi(\mathcal{S}_1))$, where $\varphi : \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2$ is an any equivalence.

Compositions of morphisms are defined in the obvious way.

- *Relations: two compositions of generating morphisms $\psi_1, \psi_2 : (\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{S}_1) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{S}_2)$ are equal if the underlying equivalences coincide, and $\beta_1(S_i) = \beta_2(S_i)$, $\forall i \in I$.*

We stress that mutations do not affect the category, changing the cluster collections only.

Lemma 5.6. *In the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ the square of a mutation is the reflection functor:*

$$\mu_{S[-1]} \circ \mu_S = R_S \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{S}. \quad (57)$$

Proof. The composition $\mu_{S[-1]} \circ \mu_S$ is given by a pair (α, β) where α is the identity functor on \mathcal{C} , and β transforms the cluster collection \mathcal{S} to the one $R_S(\mathcal{S})$. The reflection functor R_S is an autoequivalence of the category \mathcal{C} , which has the same effect on the cluster collection. This just means that we have (57). \square

Let $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ be the automorphism group of the object $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ in the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$.

Lemma 5.7. *There is a canonical injective homomorphism*

$$\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \longrightarrow \text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S}). \quad (58)$$

Proof. Any element of $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ is given by a sequence of generating morphisms

$$(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \xrightarrow{(\alpha_0, \beta_0)} (\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{S}_1) \xrightarrow{(\alpha_1, \beta_1)} (\mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{S}_2) \xrightarrow{(\alpha_2, \beta_2)} \dots \xrightarrow{(\alpha_{n-1}, \beta_{n-1})} (\mathcal{C}_n, \mathcal{S}_n) \xrightarrow{(\alpha_n, \beta_n)} (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}).$$

The projection of the composition $\alpha_n \circ \dots \circ \alpha_1 \circ \alpha_0 \in \text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C})$ to the group $\text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ provides a group homomorphism (58). It is injective since, by definition, two sequences resulting in the same element of the group $\text{Auteq}(\mathcal{C}; \mathcal{S})$ determine the same morphism of the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$. \square

3. Comparing groupoids $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ and Mod . The categorified cluster modular groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ is similar to the cluster modular groupoid Mod defined in [FG2].

The objects of the groupoid Mod are quivers $(\Lambda, \{e_i\}_{i \in I}, (*, *))$. Its morphisms are generated by the elementary ones of two types: quiver mutations (41) and isomorphisms of quivers. Similarly to Definition 5.5, quiver mutations do not affect the lattice with the form $(\Lambda, (*, *))$, changing bases only. Two compositions of elementary morphisms are equal if they induce the same cluster transformation of the corresponding quantum cluster variety [FG2].

Theorem 5.8. *There is a canonical functor, see (52):*

$$\mathcal{C}\text{Mod} \longrightarrow \text{Mod}, \quad (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \longrightarrow (K_0(\mathcal{C}), \{[S_i]\}, (*, *)). \quad (59)$$

Proof. The cluster collection mutation μ_{S_k} induces in $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ the halfreflection (41). Therefore the assignment (59) is defined on the generating morphisms. The fact that it sends the relations between the generating morphisms $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ to the relations in the cluster modular groupoid Mod is implied by [K11, Theorem 5.2]. \square

The difference between the two groupoids is that in the cluster modular groupoid the square of a mutation is the identity: $\mu_{-e_k} \mu_{e_k} = \text{Id}$, while in $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ it is the reflection functor:

Lemma 5.9. *The group $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$ is an extension of the cluster modular group by the cluster braid group:*

$$1 \longrightarrow \text{Br}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}} \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\text{Mod}}(K_0(\mathcal{C}), [\mathcal{S}], (*, *)) \longrightarrow 1. \quad (60)$$

Proof. Thanks to relation (57), the cluster braid group $\text{Br}_{\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S})$. \square

5.3 A_m -webs and extended mapping class groups

1. Categorified two by two moves. A web \mathcal{W} on S gives rise to a quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{W}}, P_{\mathcal{W}})$, and therefore to a 3d CY category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}} := \mathcal{C}_{Q_{\mathcal{W}}, P_{\mathcal{W}}}$ with a cluster collection $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}}$, whose objects are parametrised by the faces of the web \mathcal{W} .

A two by two move $\mu_F : \mathcal{W} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W}'$ of webs, centered at a face F of \mathcal{W} , gives rise to a quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{W}'}, P_{\mathcal{W}'})$, and hence to a 3d CY category with a cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}'}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}'})$.

Proposition 5.10. *The quiver with potential $(Q_{\mathcal{W}'}, P_{\mathcal{W}'})$ describes the mutated cluster collection $\mu_F(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}})$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}}$. In particular the categories $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}'}$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}}$ are equivalent.*

Proposition 5.10 is proved in Section 5.4

Therefore we arrived at the categorified two by two move:

$$\mu_F : (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}}, \mu_F(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}})) \sim (\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{W}'}, \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{W}'}).$$

Let us explain now how we construct symmetries of the category with cluster collection related to the group PGL_m and a decorated surface S .

2. Groupoid of regular ideal triangulations. An ideal triangulation of a decorated surface S has triangles of two kinds: *regular triangles*, with three distinct sides, and *folded triangles*, where two sides are glued together. Some or all vertices of a regular ideal triangle can be glued together. An example is given by an ideal triangulation of a punctured torus.

Below we consider only ideal triangulations which do not have folded triangles - we call them *regular ideal triangulations*. We define the *groupoid Tr_S of regular ideal triangulations of S* :

Definition 5.11. *Let S be a decorated surface.*

- *The objects of the groupoid Tr_S are regular ideal triangulations of S .*
- *The morphisms are generated by isomorphisms of decorated surfaces and flips:*
 - i) *Any isomorphism $i : S \rightarrow S'$ gives rise to morphisms $i : (S, T) \rightarrow (S', i(T))$.*
 - ii) *Any internal edge E of a regular ideal triangulation T provides a morphism $\mu_E : T \rightarrow T_E$ where T_E is the unique modulo isotopy ideal triangulation obtained by flipping the edge E .*
- *The relations between the morphisms are generated by the following:*
 - a) *Isomorphisms commute with the flips: $i \circ \mu_E = \mu_{i(E)} \circ i$.*
 - b) *The square relations: flips at disjoint edges commute.*
 - c) *The pentagon relations.*

The mapping class group Γ_S is isomorphic to the automorphism group $\text{Aut}_{\text{Tr}_S}(T)$ of the object of groupoid Tr_S given a regular ideal triangulation T . Indeed, for any $g \in \Gamma_S$, there is a sequence of flips of regular ideal triangulations $T \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow g(T)$ connecting T with $g(T)$. Combining with the isomorphism $g^{-1} : g(T) \rightarrow T$, we get an automorphism $a_{g,T} \in \text{Aut}_{\text{Tr}_S}(T)$, given by the composition

$$T \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow g(T) \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} T.$$

Different sequences of flips connecting T with $g(T)$ can be homotoped to each other by using the square and pentagon relations. So the element $a_{g,T}$ is well defined. The map $g \mapsto a_{g,T}$ is a group homomorphism. It is known to be an isomorphism.

3. The extended mapping class group $\Gamma_{G,S}$. We assigned to a regular ideal triangulation T of S an ideal A_{m-1} -bipartite graph, see Figure 2, and hence an ideal A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W}_T . So we get a quiver with potential, and thus a 3d CY category with cluster collection $(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$, $G = PGL_m$.

Definition 5.12. Let S be a decorated surface and $G = PGL_m$. Then

$$\tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S} := \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$$

is the automorphism group of the object $(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$ of the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$.

Lemma 5.13. The isomorphism class of the group $\tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S}$ does not depend on the choice of T .

Proof. Any two regular ideal triangulations of S are related by a sequence of flips, A flip $T \rightarrow T'$ gives rise to a sequence of $(m-1)^2$ two by two moves, and shrink / expand moves, transforming the A_{m-1} -web \mathcal{W}_T to $\mathcal{W}_{T'}$, see Section 1.2. Proposition 5.10 categorifies the two by two moves to mutations of cluster collections. Their composition is a morphism in the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$:

$$f_T^m : (\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^{T'}, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^{T'}). \quad (61)$$

So all objects $(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$ belong to the same connected component of the groupoid $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$. \square

The cluster braid subgroup $\text{Br}_{G,S} \subset \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$ provides an extension

$$1 \longrightarrow \text{Br}_{G,S} \longrightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S} \longrightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S}/\text{Br}_{G,S} \longrightarrow 1. \quad (62)$$

Denote by $\overline{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}$ the groupoid obtained from $\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}$ by imposing conditions $\mu_{S_k[-1]} \circ \mu_{S_k} = \text{Id}$. Lemma 5.6 implies that $\text{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{S}) = \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S}/\text{Br}_{G,S}$.

Theorem 5.14. There is a morphism of groupoids $\tau : \text{Tr}_S \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}$ providing a group map

$$\tau : \Gamma_S \longrightarrow \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S}/\text{Br}_{G,S}. \quad (63)$$

Proof. We define a functor τ on objects by setting $\tau : T \mapsto (\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T)$. Its action on the generating morphisms given by the flips is given by $\tau(T \rightarrow T') := f_T^m$. It remains to show that τ transforms the compositions of flips related to the square and pentagon relations to the identity. This is obvious for the square relations, but it is a rather non-trivial task for the pentagon relations. We prove the pentagon relation in Section 5.4. First, we prove the basic pentagon relation in the cluster set-up. Then we use a geometric result of [DGG], translated from the language of octahedral moves into the language of web mutations to deduce the general pentagon relation to the basic pentagon relation. \square

Definition 5.15. The group $\Gamma_{G,S}$ is the pull back via map (63) of extension (62):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \text{Br}_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\Gamma}_{G,S}/\text{Br}_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & 1 \\ & & \uparrow = & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \pi & & \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \text{Br}_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_S & \longrightarrow & 1 \end{array}$$

We conclude that the two by two moves of ideal A_{m-1} -webs on a decorated surface S give rise to an action of the group $\Gamma_{G,S}$ by symmetries of the category $\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T$, i.e. to a homomorphism

$$\Gamma_{G,S} \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{C}\text{Mod}}(\mathcal{C}_{G,S}^T, \mathcal{S}_{G,S}^T). \quad (64)$$

Theorem 5.16. Let $G = SL_m$. Then the homomorphism (64) is injective.

This follows from a general result of Keller.

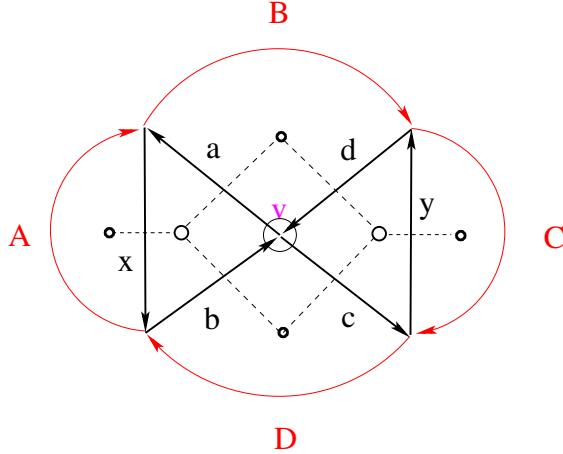


Figure 27: The potential $W = xab + Ax + ycd + yC + Bad + Dcb + W'$.

5.4 The potentials and two by two moves

Denote by $h(a)$ the head of an arrow a , and by $t(a)$ the tale. We write ab for the composition of two arrows b and a , where b is followed by a , so that $h(b) = t(a)$. Recall that given a potential W on a quiver Q , a mutation of the pair (Q, W) at a vertex v is performed as follows [DWZ].

- For each arrow p incident to v : reverse its order to the opposite one, getting an arrow p^* .
- For each loop α passing through the vertex v : for each consecutive pair of arrows p, q such that $h(p) = t(q) = v$, so that $\alpha = Aqp$, alter the loop α to the loop $A[qp]$.
- For each pair of arrows p, q such that $h(p) = t(q) = v$: add new arrow $[qp]$ to the graph, and add a new loop $[qp]p^*q^*$ to the potential.

We can alter a quiver with potential, getting an *equivalent quiver with potential*, in two ways:

1. By applying to it an automorphism of the path algebra of the quiver.
2. Presenting a quiver with potential as a direct sum of the two quivers with potentials

$$(Q, W) = (Q_1, W_1) \oplus (Q_2, W_2),$$

where W_1 is a sum of two-edge loops: $W_1 = \sum_i a_i b_i$. The "direct sum" means that the a_i, b_i do not enter to the W_2 . Then the quiver with potential (Q, W) is said to be equivalent to (Q_2, W_2) .

Consider a two by two move on a bipartite graph $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ centered at a vertex v .

The potential of the original quiver Q_Γ can be written as follows, see Figure 27:

$$W = xab + Ax + ycd + yC + Bad + Dcb + W'.$$

Here the W' is the part of the potential free from a, b, c, d, x, y . The A is a linear combination of the paths each of which start at $h(x)$ and end at $t(x)$, so the composition Ax makes sense. Similarly B, C, D are linear combinations of paths such that the compositions Bad, Cy, Dcb make sense.

Let us mutate the quiver with potential W at the central vertex v of the quiver Q_Γ , shown by a circle on Figure 27. We get a new quiver with a potential \widetilde{W} :

$$\widetilde{W} = x[ab] + [cd]y + Ax + B[ad] + yC + D[cb] + [cd]d^*c^* + [ad]d^*a^* + [cb]b^*c^* + [ab]b^*a^* + W'.$$

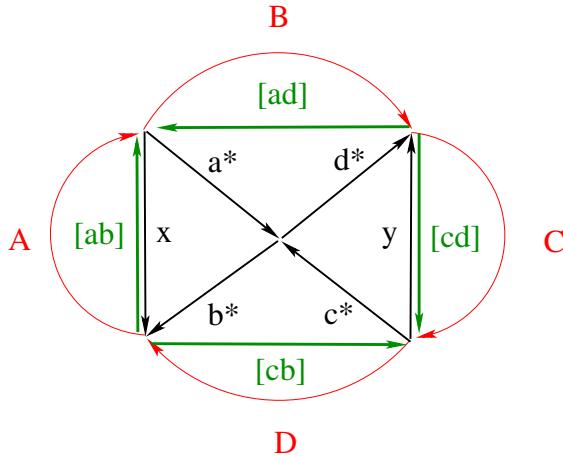


Figure 28: The mutated potential \widetilde{W} .

Consider an automorphism of the path algebra which acts on the generators identically except on the following ones:

$$[ab] \mapsto [ab] - A, \quad x \mapsto x - b^*a^*, \quad [cd] \mapsto [cd] - C, \quad y \mapsto y - d^*c^*.$$

It sends the potential \widetilde{W} to the following one:

$$\begin{aligned} & (x - b^*a^*)([ab] - A) + ([cd] - C)(y - d^*c^*) + A(x - b^*a^*) + B[ad] + (y - d^*c^*)C + D[cb] + \\ & ([cd] - C)d^*c^* + [ad]d^*a^* + [cb]b^*c^* + ([ab] - A)b^*a^* + W' = \\ & x[ab] + [cd]y + B[ad] + D[cb] - Cd^*c^* + [ad]d^*a^* + [cb]b^*c^* - Ab^*a^* + W'. \end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

This potential is a direct sum of the potential $x[ab] + [cd]y$ and the potential

$$\widetilde{W}^* = B[ad] + D[cb] - Cd^*c^* - Ab^*a^* + [ad]d^*a^* + [cb]b^*c^* + W'.$$

Let us consider the automorphism of the path algebra which acts on the generators identically except the following ones:

$$b^* \mapsto -b^*, \quad d^* \mapsto -d^*,$$

It transforms the potential \widetilde{W}^* to the following one:

$$W^* = B[ad] + D[cb] + Cd^*c^* + Ab^*a^* - [ad]d^*a^* - [cb]b^*c^* + W'.$$

But this is nothing else but the potential for the quiver $Q_{\Gamma'}$ for the bipartite graph Γ' obtained from Γ by the two my two move at the vertex v , see Figure 30.

6 3d Calabi-Yau categories from ideal webs and open Calabi-Yau threefolds

6.1 Geometry of the Hitchin fibration

1. The universal Hitchin base. Let C be a smooth projective genus g curve with a set of punctures $P := \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$. The moduli space of pairs (C, P) is denoted by $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$. Let G be

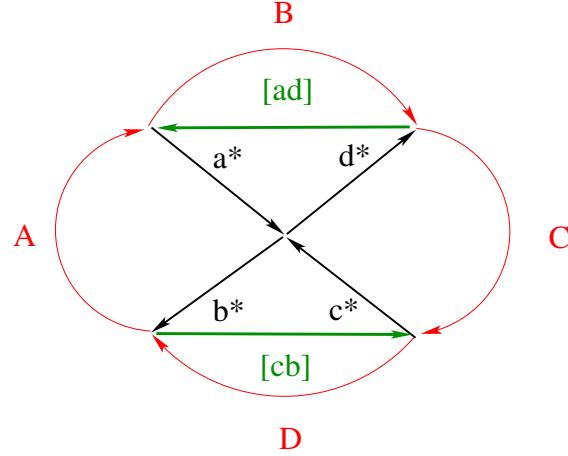


Figure 29: The equivalent quiver with potential W^* .

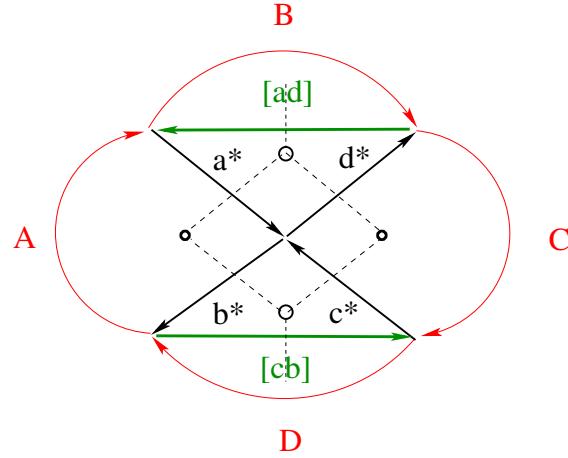


Figure 30: The mutated potential W^* is the potential for the quiver $Q_{\Gamma'}$.

a simply laced split reductive group with connected center, e.g. PGL_m or GL_m . Denote by $\text{Lie}(H)$ the Lie algebra of the Cartan group of G , and by W the Weyl group of G . Let $\Omega_C(P)$ be the sheaf of meromorphic differentials on C with logarithmic poles at the punctures. The Hitchin base $B_{G,C,P}$ for a group G and a punctured curve (C, P) is given by

$$B_{G,C,P} := H^0(C, (\Omega_C(P) \otimes \text{Lie}(H))/W).$$

When the pair (C, P) varies over the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$, we get the *universal Hitchin base* $B_{G,g,n}$. It is fibered over the moduli space the $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ with the fiber $B_{G,C,P}$ over a point $(C, P) \in \mathcal{M}_{g,n}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_{G,C,P} & \hookrightarrow & B_{G,g,n} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (C, P) & \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{M}_{g,n} \end{array}$$

2. The Hitchin base and the spectral cover for PGL_m . A point t of the Hitchin's base of (C, P) is given by the following data:

$$t = (C, P; t_2, t_3, \dots, t_m), \quad t_k \in \Omega_C(P)^{\otimes k}.$$

The associated spectral curve is a curve in T^*C given by solutions of the polynomial equation:

$$\Sigma_t := \{\lambda \in T^*C \mid \lambda^m + t_2\lambda^{m-2} + \dots + t_{m-1}\lambda + t_m = 0\} \subset T^*C. \quad (66)$$

The projection $T^*C \rightarrow C$ induces the spectral cover $\pi_t : \Sigma_t \rightarrow C$. It is an $m : 1$ ramified cover of C . For generic t it has only simple ramification points. Their projections are precisely the zeros of the discriminant $\Delta_m = (\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (\lambda_i - \lambda_j))^2$ of equation (66), where $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1, \dots, m}$ are the roots. For example, $\Delta_3 = 4t_2^3 - 27t_3^2$. So $\Delta_m \in \Omega_C(P)^{m(m-1)}$. So the total number of ramification points is $m(m-1)(2g-2+n)$.

3. A family of open CY threefolds over the universal Hitchin base. It is a family $Y_{G,C,P}$ of open Calabi-Yau complex algebraic threefolds over the Hitchin base $B_{G,C,P}$:

$$Y_{G,C,P} \longrightarrow B_{G,C,P}. \quad (67)$$

When the set of punctures is empty, it was studied in [DDDHP], [DDP], [G]. Then the intermediate Jacobians of the fibers of fibration (67) provide Hitchin's integrable system related to G [DDP]. A general construction for an arbitrary decorated surface, possibly with boundary components carrying special points, is given [KS3, Section 8].

When the pair (C, P) varies over $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$, we get the universal family of open threefolds:

$$Y_{G,g,n} \longrightarrow B_{G,g,n}. \quad (68)$$

Example. Let $G = PGL_2$. Then Hitchin's base parametrises pairs (C, P, t) , where t is a quadratic differential on C with the order two poles at the punctures. Consider a threefold

$$Y_{C,P}^t := \{x \in C - P; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \Omega_x^1(C) \mid \alpha_1^{\otimes 2} + \alpha_2^{\otimes 2} + \alpha_3^{\otimes 2} = t\}. \quad (69)$$

The four dimensional variety of the quadruples $(x; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ has a canonical volume form. Indeed, the determinant of its cotangent space is identified with $T_x(C)^{\otimes 3} \otimes T_x^*(C) = T_x(C)^{\otimes 2}$. The quadratic differential t trivialises it. Therefore the hypersurface given by equation (69) inherits a volume form. This way we get an open Calabi-Yau threefold.

4. The Hitchin integrable system for $G = PGL_m$. A Higgs bundle on (C, P) is a holomorphic G -bundle \mathcal{E} on C with an operator $\Phi : \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_C(P)$. A Higgs bundle (\mathcal{E}, Φ) on C is the same thing as a coherent sheaf $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{E}}$ on the surface $\Omega_C(P)$. Informally $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is given by the eigenvalues of the Higgs field operator $\Phi : \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \Omega_C(P)$. Let $\pi : \Omega_C(P) \longrightarrow C$ be the canonical projection. Then $\pi_* \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E}$. Denote by $\mathcal{H}_{G,g,n}$ the moduli space of Higgs G -bundles over the universal curve (C, P) over $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$. Then there is the Hitchin integrable system

$$p : \mathcal{H}_{G,g,n} \longrightarrow B_{G,g,n} \quad (\mathcal{E}, \Phi) \longmapsto (\text{Tr}\Phi^2, \text{Tr}\Phi^3, \dots, \text{Tr}\Phi^m).$$

Let $B_{G,g,n}^{\times}$ be the complement to the discriminant, that is the open part of the universal Hitchin base formed by the points over which the map p is non-singular. Then the fiber is an

Abelian variety A_t . It is described as follows. The spectral cover $\pi_t : \Sigma_t \rightarrow C$ gives rise to a map of Jacobians $\pi_{t*} : J_{\Sigma_t} \rightarrow J_C$. One has

$$A_t = \text{Ker}(\pi_{t*} : J_{\Sigma_t} \rightarrow J_C).$$

There is a local system of lattices over $B_{G,g,n}^\times$ with the fibers

$$\Lambda_t := H_1(A_t, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Ker}(H_1(\Sigma_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(C, \mathbb{Z})).$$

The space $B_{G,g,n}^\times$ is fibered over the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ with a fiber $B_{G,C,P}^\times$, the complement to the discriminant in the Hitchin base. The fundamental group $\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times, t)$ is an extension

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(B_{G,C,P}^\times) \rightarrow \pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times, t) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{g,n}, (C, P)) \rightarrow 1.$$

The fundamental group $\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times, t)$ acts on the lattice Λ_t .

5. Framed Hitchin base. We also need a $W : 1$ cover $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}$ of the universal Hitchin base:

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}.$$

When $G = PGL_m$, a point of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}$ is given by a point $t \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}$ plus for each puncture p on S a choice of an ordering of the points of the spectral curve over the point p . Equivalently, it is given by an ordering of the roots $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ of the polynomial (66) near the point p . The λ_i 's are 1-forms. So we get an ordered set of their residues $c_i := \text{Res}_p \lambda_i$ at p .

We call the $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}$ the framed universal Hitchin base. Dealing with the moduli space $\mathcal{X}_{G,S}$ of framed G -local systems on S we always deal with the framed universal Hitchin base $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{G,S}$.

6.2 CY₃ categories from ideal webs and open Calabi-Yau threefolds

1. Geometry of the topological spectral cover. Denote by S a genus g oriented topological surface with n punctures. Let \mathcal{W} be an ideal A _{$m-1$} -web on S . Denote by $\Gamma_{\mathcal{W}}$ the A _{$m-1$} -bipartite graph on S corresponding to \mathcal{W} . The spectral surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$ related to the bipartite graph $\Gamma_{\mathcal{W}}$ is a surface with mn punctures. The spectral map is a ramified $m : 1$ map

$$\pi_{\mathcal{W}} : \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow S. \tag{70}$$

It is unramified over punctures: there are m punctures on $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$ over each puncture on S .

Lemma 6.1. *For a generic t , the spectral cover $\pi_t : \Sigma_t \rightarrow C$ has the same number of ramification points and the same genus as the topological spectral cover $\pi_{\mathcal{W}} : \Sigma_{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow S$.*

Proof. The ramification points of the spectral map $\pi_{\mathcal{W}}$ are the \bullet -vertices of the web \mathcal{W} on S of valency ≥ 3 : a \bullet -vertex of valency v has ramification index $v - 2$. To count them, take the ideal A _{$m-1$} -web corresponding to an ideal triangulation of S . Then the number of 3-valent \bullet -vertices in a single triangle is $\binom{m}{2}$, while the number of ideal triangles is $2(2g - 2 + n)$. So the number 3-valent \bullet -vertices is $\binom{m}{2} 2(2g - 2 + n) = m(m - 1)(2g - 2 + n)$. This matches the number of ramification points of the spectral map π_t , see Section 6.1. The degree of each of the covers is m . So the surface $\Sigma_{\mathcal{W}}$ has the same genus and the same number of punctures, mn , as the Σ_t . \square

2. A conjectural combinatorial description of Fukaya categories via ideal webs. The fiber over a point $t \in B_{G,g,n}^\times$ of the complement to discriminant of fibration (68) is a smooth open Calabi-Yau threefold \mathcal{Y}_t . Its Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_t)$ is a Calabi-Yau category. We do not discuss its definition here. We arrive at a family of Calabi-Yau categories over $B_{G,g,n}^\times$. The fundamental group $\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times, t)$ acts by symmetries of the Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_t)$. There is a map

$$\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times, t) \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{g,n}; (C, P)) = \Gamma_S. \quad (71)$$

So there are two kinds of 3d CY categories, coming with certain groups of symmetries:

- The combinatorial category \mathcal{C}_W assigned to an ideal A_{m-1} -web W on S .
The group $\Gamma_{G,S}$ from Definition 5.15 acts by its symmetries.
- The Fukaya category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_t)$ of a complex smooth open CY threefold \mathcal{Y}_t , for $G = PGL_m$, over a generic point $t \in B_{G,g,n}^\times$ of the universal Hitchin base.
The fundamental group $\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times)$ acts by its symmetries.

We conjecture that the easily defined category \mathcal{C}_W provides a transparent combinatorial model of a full subcategory of the Fukaya category.

Conjecture 6.2. *Let W be an A_{m-1} -web on S . Then there is a fully faithful functor*

$$\varphi : \mathcal{C}_W \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{Y}_t).$$

It transforms cluster collections in \mathcal{C}_W to cluster collections in the Fukaya category provided by special Lagrangian spheres. The functor φ intertwines the action of the symmetry group $\Gamma_{G,S}$ with the action of $\pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times)$ on the Fukaya category, providing a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma_{G,S} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_S \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow = \\ \pi_1(B_{G,g,n}^\times) & \longrightarrow & \pi_1(\mathcal{M}_{g,n}) \end{array} \quad (72)$$

One should have a similar story when S has special points on the boundary.

Let us summarise how the combinatorial data provided by the web should match the one on the Fukaya category side.

Complex geometry: Hitchin system for PGL_m	Topology: Moduli space of framed PGL_m -local systems
A Riemann surface C	A punctured oriented surface S
A domain \mathcal{B}_W in the complement to the discriminant of the universal Hitchin base	An A_{m-1} -web W on S = its bipartite graph Γ_W
Spectral curve Σ_t , where $t \in \mathcal{B}_W$, and the spectral cover $\pi_t : \Sigma_t \longrightarrow C$	Spectral curve Σ_W , and the spectral cover $\pi_W : \Sigma_W \longrightarrow S$
Ramification points of the spectral cover	•-points of the graph Γ_W
Lattice $\Lambda_t := \text{Ker}(H_1(\Sigma_t; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(C; \mathbb{Z}))$	Lattice $\Lambda_W := \text{Ker}(H_1(\Sigma_W; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_1(S; \mathbb{Z}))$
Gauss-Manin connection on lattices Λ_t	Two by two moves of webs
Fukaya category of the open Calabi-Yau threefold \mathcal{Y}_t related to the Hitchin system	3d CY A_∞ -category \mathcal{C}_W of the quiver with potential assigned to W
A collection of special Lagrangian spheres generating Fukaya category	A cluster collection of spherical objects in \mathcal{C}_W , parametrised by internal faces of Γ_W

7 A complex manifold of cluster stability conditions

Below we construct a manifold whose fundamental group should realize the generalized braid group.

1. The positive and negative tropical domains. Let \mathcal{X} be a cluster Poisson variety. A cluster coordinate system $\{X_i^{\mathbf{q}}\}$ assigned to a quiver \mathbf{q} gives rise to a tropicalized cluster Poisson coordinate system $\{x_i^{\mathbf{q}}\}$ on the space of real tropical points $\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t)$. It determines a cone in $\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t)$ consisting of the points with non negative coordinates in the coordinate system $\{x_i^{\mathbf{q}}\}$:

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) := \{l \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t) \mid x_i^{\mathbf{q}}(l) \geq 0\} \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

It was conjectured in [FG4] and proved in [GHKK] that when \mathbf{q} runs through all quivers obtained from a given one by mutations, the internal parts of the domains $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ are disjoint. The domains $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ meet along the walls where one of the coordinates become zero. The wall $x_k^{\mathbf{q}} = 0$ separates the domain $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}'}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ where the quivers \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{q}' are related by a mutation in the direction k . The domains $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ usually do not cover the space $\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t)$.

For example, the space $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_2, T}(\mathbb{R}^t)$ for a punctured torus T is illustrated in [FG4, Fig 1]. For any punctured surface S , the complement $\mathcal{X}_{PGL_2, S}(\mathbb{R}^t) - \mathcal{X}_{PGL_2, S}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ is of measure zero.

Definition 7.1. *The union of the domains $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ is called the positive tropical domain:*

$$\mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

Evidently, it is a connected domain. Similarly, there is a *negative tropical domain*

$$\mathcal{X}^-(\mathbb{R}^t) \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

It is the union of the domains $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^-(\mathbb{R}^t) := \{l \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t) \mid x_i^{\mathbf{q}}(l) \leq 0\} \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t)$.

The cluster modular group Γ acts by automorphisms of the domains $\mathcal{X}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^t)$.

Given any mutation-connected set \mathcal{S} of quivers, there are subdomains

$$\mathcal{X}_{\mathcal{S}}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^t) := \coprod_{\mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^t) \subset \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t). \quad (73)$$

2. The complex domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ of cluster stability conditions. Our goal is to define a Γ -equivariant complex domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ equipped with a Γ -equivariant surjective projection

$$p : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

It sits in the space of stability conditions $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{X}}/\text{Br}_{\mathcal{X}}$ for the 3d CY category related to the cluster variety \mathcal{X} with a generic potential, i.e. there is a Γ -equivariant embedding:

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{X}}/\text{Br}_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

So each point $u \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ has a neighborhood isomorphic to an open subset in $\text{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{C})$.

Take an upper half plane

$$\mathcal{H} := \{r \exp(i\varphi) \mid r > 0, 0 < \varphi \leq \pi\}.$$

A quiver $\mathbf{q} = (\Lambda, \{e_i\}_{i \in I}, (*, *))$ gives rise to a complex domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$ parametrizing homomorphisms of abelian groups $f : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ (the central charges) with $f(e_i) \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} := \{f : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f(a + b) = f(a) + f(b), f(e_i) \in \mathcal{H}, \forall i \in I\}. \quad (74)$$

So the domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$ is the product of the domains \mathcal{H} over the set I of vertices of \mathbf{q} :

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} := \prod_{j \in I} \mathcal{H}_j, \quad \mathcal{H}_j := \{z_j = r_j \exp(i\varphi_j) \mid r_j > 0, 0 < \varphi_j \leq \pi\}. \quad (75)$$

Recall that we assign to a quiver \mathbf{q} a set of tropical cluster Poisson coordinates $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$. The imaginary part map $\text{Im} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, $z \mapsto \text{Im}(z)$ provides a projection

$$\text{Im} : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t), \quad \{z_i\} \mapsto \{x_i := \text{Im}(z_i)\}. \quad (76)$$

So we assign to a quiver \mathbf{q} a triple

$$(\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}, \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t), \text{Im} : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)). \quad (77)$$

An isomorphism of quivers $\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}'$ gives rise to a unique isomorphism of the triples.

Let us glue the triples (77) assigned to the quivers obtained by mutations of a quiver \mathbf{q} .

Mutations. Denote by $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}$ the partial closure of the domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$ defined by using the inequalities $0 \leq \varphi_j \leq \pi$ in (75) while keeping $r > 0$. The domain $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}$ has boundary walls of real codimension one given by setting either $\varphi_j = \pi$ or $\varphi_j = 0$ for some $j \in I$.

Given a mutation of quivers $\mathbf{q} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{q}'$ in the direction k , let us glue the domain $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}$ to the domain $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}'}$ along the two real codimension one walls $\varphi_k = \pi$ and $\varphi_k = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}'} : \{\text{the wall } \varphi_k = \pi \text{ in } \bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}\} &\xrightarrow{\text{glued}} \{\text{the wall } \varphi'_k = 0 \text{ in } \bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}'}\}, \\ G_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}'} : \{\text{the wall } \varphi_k = 0 \text{ in } \bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}\} &\xrightarrow{\text{glued}} \{\text{the wall } \varphi'_k = \pi \text{ in } \bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}'}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

Namely, let $\{z_i\}_{i \in I}$ be the coordinates in the domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$, and $\{z'_i\}_{i \in I}$ the ones in $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'}$. We define the gluing maps as follows:

$$z'_i := (G_{\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}'})^*(z_i) := \begin{cases} -z_k & \text{if } i = k, \\ z_i + [\varepsilon_{ik}]_+ z_k & \text{if } i \neq k. \end{cases} \quad (79)$$

Observe that if $\text{Im}(z_k) = 0$, and $\text{Im}(z_i) > 0$ for $i \neq k$, then $\text{Im}(z'_k) = 0$ and $\text{Im}(z'_i) > 0$ for $i \neq k$. Furthermore, if $\varphi_k = 0$ then $\varphi'_k = \pi$, and vice versa, if $\varphi_k = \pi$ then $\varphi'_k = 0$.

Here is an equivalent way to look at the gluing of the domains $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathbf{q}'}$.

Recall that the basis $\{e'_i\}$ of the quiver \mathbf{q}' is related to the basis $\{e_i\}$ of the quiver \mathbf{q} by

$$e'_i := \begin{cases} -e_k & \text{if } i = k, \\ e_i + [\varepsilon_{ik}]_+ e_k & \text{if } i \neq k. \end{cases} \quad (80)$$

Both domains $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'}$ sit in the space $\text{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{C})$ via (74). It is clear from (80) that they are glued by the map (79) precisely the way they intersect there; the result of gluing is identified with the union of domains

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \cup \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'} \subset \text{Hom}(\Lambda, \mathbb{C}).$$

In particular the $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \cup \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'}$ is a manifold.

Denote by $\{x'_i\}$ the tropical cluster Poisson coordinates assigned to \mathbf{q}' . They are related to the ones $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$ for the quiver \mathbf{q} by the formula

$$\mu_k^*(x'_i) := \begin{cases} -x_k & \text{if } i = k \\ x_i - \varepsilon_{ik} \min\{0, -\text{sgn}(\varepsilon_{ik})x_k\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (81)$$

Lemma 7.2. *The projection (76) is compatible with mutations. So we get a projection*

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \cup \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) \cup \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}'}^+(\mathbb{R}^t). \quad (82)$$

Proof. If $x_k \geq 0$, the mutation formula (81) for tropical cluster Poisson coordinates reduces to:

$$\mu_k^*(x'_i) := \begin{cases} -x_k & \text{if } i = k \\ x_i + [\varepsilon_{ik}]_+ x_k & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (83)$$

So taking the imaginary part of the gluing map (79) we recover (83). \square

The result of gluing of the two domains corresponding to a pair of quivers $\mathbf{q} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{q}'$ is a domain which is homotopy equivalent to a circle. Indeed, it is identified with

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \cup \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}'} = \mathbb{C}^* \times \prod_{j \neq k} \mathcal{H}_j.$$

Consider now the composition of two mutations in the same direction k :

$$\mathbf{q} \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{q}' \xrightarrow{k} \mathbf{q}''.$$

It is described by mutations of the basis $\{e_i\}$ defining the quiver \mathbf{q} :

$$\{e_i\} \xrightarrow{k} \{e'_i\} \xrightarrow{k} \{e''_i\}.$$

The basis $\{e''_i\}$ is usually different than the one $\{e_i\}$. However quivers \mathbf{q}'' and \mathbf{q} are canonically isomorphic: there is a unique isomorphism of lattices $\varphi : \Lambda \longrightarrow \Lambda$ preserving the form $(*, *)$ such that $\varphi(e_i) = e''_i$. It defines an isomorphism of quivers, and hence domains:

$$\varphi : \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}''}.$$

It is well known that the cones $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ and $\mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}''}^+(\mathbb{R}^t)$ coincide. So we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}''} \\ \downarrow \text{Im}_{\mathbf{q}} & & \downarrow \text{Im}_{\mathbf{q}''} \\ \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{X}_{\mathbf{q}''}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) \end{array}$$

Cluster transformations. Consider a tree T_n whose edges incident to a given vertex are parametrized by the set I . We assign to each vertex a of T_n a quiver \mathbf{q}_a considered up to an isomorphism, so that the quivers \mathbf{q}_a and \mathbf{q}_b assigned to the vertices of an edge labeled by an element $k \in I$ are related by the mutation μ_k :

$$\mathbf{q}_b = \mu_k(\mathbf{q}_a), \quad \mathbf{q}_a = \mu_k(\mathbf{q}_b). \quad (84)$$

We assign to each vertex a of the tree T_n the domain $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}_a}$. Gluing the pairs of domains $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}_a}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}_b}$ assigned to each edge of the tree T_n as explained above, we get a manifold denoted $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Lemma 7.2 implies that projections (76) are glued into a projection

$$\text{Im} : \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t). \quad (85)$$

For any pair of vertices a, b of the tree T_n , there is a unique path \mathbf{i} on the tree connecting them:

$$\mathbf{i} : a = a_0 \xrightarrow{k_1} a_1 \xrightarrow{k_2} \dots \xrightarrow{k_{m-1}} a_{m-1} \xrightarrow{k_m} a_m = b. \quad (86)$$

Moreover, there is a unique automorphism of trees $i_{a \rightarrow b} : T_n \longrightarrow T_n$ which sends a to b and preserves the decoration of the edges by the set I .

Now take a pair of vertices a and b of the tree T_n such that

- The quivers \mathbf{q}_a and \mathbf{q}_b are isomorphic.

Then for any vertex c , the automorphism $i_{a \rightarrow b} : T_n \longrightarrow T_n$ induces an isomorphism of the quivers assigned to the vertices c and $i_{a \rightarrow b}(c)$. Therefore it induces an automorphism

$$\varphi_{a \rightarrow b} : \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

On the other hand, it induces an automorphism of the cluster Poisson variety:

$$\Phi_{a \rightarrow b} : \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}. \quad (87)$$

Its tropicalisation induces an automorphism of the space of real tropical points:

$$\Phi_{a \rightarrow b}^t : \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

We have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{a \rightarrow b}} & \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}} \\ \downarrow \text{Im} & & \downarrow \text{Im} \\ \mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{a \rightarrow b}^t} & \mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t) \end{array}$$

Now take a pair of vertices a and b of the tree T_n such that

- The quivers \mathbf{q}_a and \mathbf{q}_b are isomorphic. The map $\Phi_{a \rightarrow b}^t$ is the identity.

The corresponding automorphisms $\varphi_{a \rightarrow b}$ of the manifold $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}}$ form a group denoted by Γ_{triv} .

Definition 7.3. *The orbifold $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the quotient of the manifold $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}}$ by the action of the group Γ_{triv} :*

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} := \tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}} / \Gamma_{\text{triv}}.$$

Then, by the definition, the projection (85) induces a canonical projection

$$\text{Im} : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t). \quad (88)$$

By the definition, the automorphisms (87) generate the cluster modular group Γ . Evidently, the projection (88) is Γ -equivariant. The complex manifold $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ has a Γ -equivariant Poisson structure $\{*, *\}$ which in any cluster coordinate system $\{z_i\}$ is given by

$$\{z_i, z_j\} = (e_i, e_j).$$

The real tropical space also has a Poisson structure given by the same formula $\{x_i, x_j\} = (e_i, e_j)$ in any tropical cluster coordinate system $\{x_i\}$. The projection (88) is evidently Poisson.

We summarize the main result of this Section.

Theorem 7.4. *Let \mathcal{X} be a cluster Poisson variety. Then the domains $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{q}}$ are glued into a complex Poisson orbifold $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$. The cluster modular group Γ acts on $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$. The projections (76) give rise to a Γ -equivariant Poisson projection on the space of positive real tropical points of \mathcal{X} :*

$$p : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^+(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

There is a Γ -equivariant embedding of the orbifold $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ into the space of stability conditions $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{X}}/\text{Br}_{\mathcal{X}}$ on the 3d Calaby-Yau category related to a generic potential of a quiver \mathbf{q} :

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{X}}/\text{Br}_{\mathcal{X}}. \quad (89)$$

Proof. The only claim which was not discussed yet is the Γ -equivariance of the projection p . Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be the group of automorphisms $i_{a \rightarrow b}$ of the tree. Denote by Γ'_{triv} the subgroup of the automorphisms $i_{a \rightarrow b}$ which induce the trivial automorphisms $\Phi_{a \rightarrow b}$ of the cluster variety. The cluster modular group is given by $\Gamma := \tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma'_{\text{triv}}$. However the group which acts naturally on $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is $\tilde{\Gamma}/\Gamma_{\text{triv}}$. Evidently $\Gamma'_{\text{triv}} \subset \Gamma_{\text{triv}}$: if a cluster Poisson transformation is trivial, its tropicalisation is also trivial. The crucial claim that in fact $\Gamma'_{\text{triv}} = \Gamma_{\text{triv}}$ is given by Theorem 7.5.

Theorem 7.5. *Let $\sigma : \mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{q}'$ be a cluster transformation which induces the identity transformation on the set of the positive tropical points. Then the quivers \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{q}' are isomorphic, and the corresponding quantum cluster transformation $\Phi(\sigma)$ is the identity.*

Theorem 7.5 is derived in [GS16, Section 2] from a theorem of Keller [K11], which was stated using *c-vectors* and *C-matrices* rather than the tropical points of cluster Poisson varieties. \square

There is a similar complex Poisson manifold $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}^-$ equipped with a Γ -equivariant projection

$$p : \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}^- \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^-(\mathbb{R}^t).$$

An example. Consider the cluster Poisson variety \mathcal{X}_{A_2} of type A_2 . Its tropicalisation $\mathcal{X}_{A_2}(\mathbb{R}^t)$ is identified with the real plane \mathbb{R}^2 decomposed into the union of five cones, see Figure ??, denoted by C_1, \dots, C_5 , numbered clockwise. We assign to each cone C_i a complex domain \mathcal{U}_i , isomorphic to $\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H}$. Then we glue these domains in the cyclic order:

$$\mathcal{U}_1 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_2 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_3 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_4 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_5 \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_1.$$

The mapping class group is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$. Its generator acts by shifting \mathcal{U}_i to \mathcal{U}_{i+1} .

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