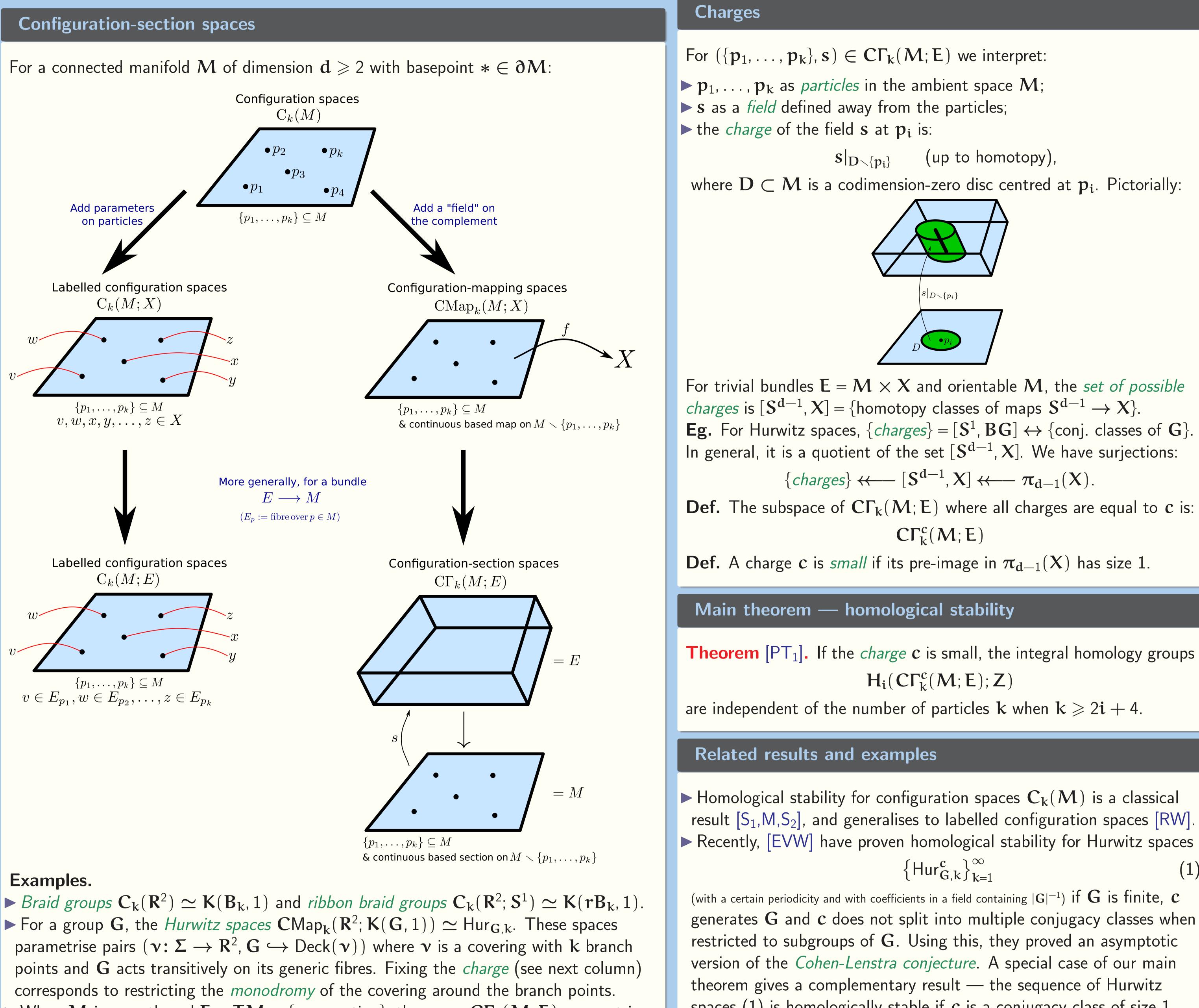
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- \blacktriangleright When M is smooth and $E = TM \setminus \{\text{zero-section}\}\$, the space $C\Gamma_k(M; E)$ parametrises configurations together with a non-vanishing vector field on their complement. Fixing the charge (see next column) corresponds to prescribing the *winding number* of this vector field around each configuration point (up to sign, if M is non-orientable).

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(with a certain periodicity and with coefficients in a field containing $|G|^{-1}$) if G is finite, c generates G and c does not split into multiple conjugacy classes when restricted to subgroups of G. Using this, they proved an asymptotic version of the *Cohen-Lenstra conjecture*. A special case of our main theorem gives a complementary result — the sequence of Hurwitz spaces (1) is homologically stable if c is a conjugacy class of size 1. Assume M is smooth and fix $w \in Z$ (w = 0 if M is non-orientable). Denote by $\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{k}}^{w}(\mathbf{M})$ the moduli space of non-vanishing vector fields defined on M except at k "singularities", with winding number w at each singularity. Then $\{V_k^w(M)\}_{k=0}^\infty$ is homologically stable.

(up to homotopy),

(1)

Outline of proof

There are maps f that forget the field and s that increase the number of particles by one (adding a new particle and extending the field near the basepoint $* \in \partial M$): $\rightarrow \Gamma^{c}(M \setminus \{k+1 \text{ points}\}; E)$ $\blacktriangleright C\Gamma_{k+1}^{c}(M; E)$ (2) $\blacktriangleright C_{k+1}(\check{M})$ $C_k(\dot{M})$

$$c(M \setminus \{k \text{ points}\}; E)$$

 ∇
 $C\Gamma_k^c(M; E)$

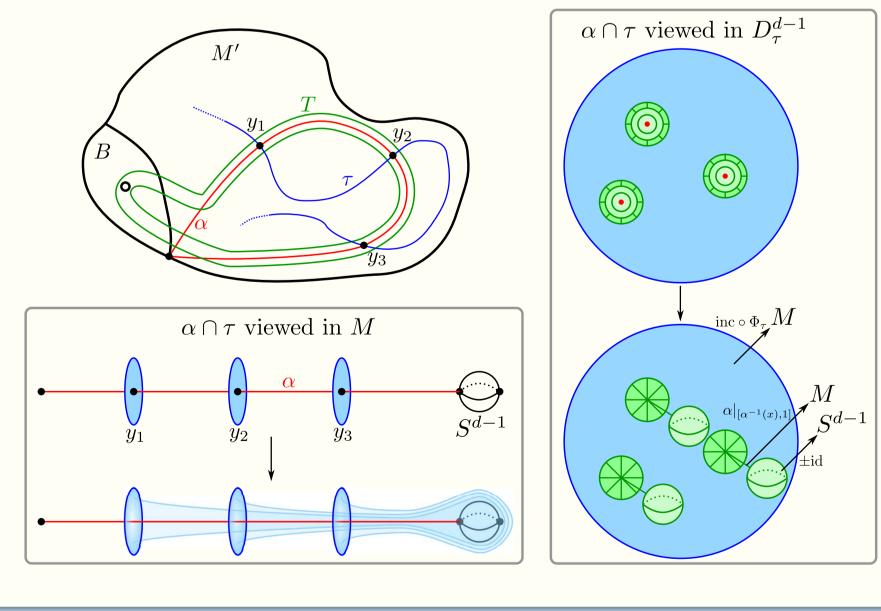
[1] By a Serre spectral sequence argument it suffices to show that

 $H_i(C_k(\mathring{M}); H_j(\Gamma^c(M \setminus \{k \text{ points}\}; E)))$

stabilises (with respect to \mathbf{k}) for each fixed $\mathbf{j} \ge 0$. [2] For fixed **j**, the coefficient system

Further results

and the fibre decomposes as $Map_*(M, X) \times (\Omega_c^{d-1}X)^k$.



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 $k \mapsto H_{i}(\Gamma^{c}(M \setminus \{k \text{ points}\}; E))$

forms a *polynomial* twisted coefficient system for the configuration spaces $C_k(M)$. The proof of this fact uses crucially the assumption that the charge c is small. [3] It is known [P,K] that configuration spaces are homologically stable with respect to *polynomial* twisted coefficient systems. Thus (3) stabilises for each fixed **j**.

(3)

The fibration sequence on the left of (2) has an associated *monodromy action* (up to homotopy) of $\pi_1(C_k(\tilde{M}))$ on the fibre $\Gamma^c(M \setminus \{k \text{ points}\}; E)$. Now assume that $d \ge 3$ and $E = M \times X$. The group $\pi_1(C_k(M))$ decomposes as $\pi_1(M)^n \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_n$

Theorem [PT₂]. An explicit description of the monodromy action under these identifications. If M is simply-connected or has handle-dimension $\leq \dim(M) - 2$, this is a direct formula; otherwise, it is more subtle to describe.

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