

- corresponds to restricting the *monodromy* of the covering around the branch points.  $\blacktriangleright$  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).

# **On homological stability for configuration-section spaces** Martin Palmer // IMAR, Bucharest

each singularity. Then  $\{V_k^w(M)\}_{k=0}^\infty$  is homologically stable.

(up to homotopy),

where  $D \subset M$  is a codimension-zero disc centred at  $p_i$ . Pictorially:





For trivial bundles  $E = M \times X$  and orientable M, the set of possible **Eg.** For Hurwitz spaces,  $\{charges\} = [S^1, BG] \leftrightarrow \{conj, classes of G\}$ . In general, it is a quotient of the set  $[S^{d-1}, X]$ . We have surjections:

**Def.** The subspace of  $C\Gamma_k(M; E)$  where all charges are equal to c is:  $C\Gamma_{k}^{c}(M; E)$ 

**Theorem**  $[PT_1]$ . If the *charge* c is small, the integral homology groups  $H_i(C\Gamma_k^c(M; E); Z)$ 

 $\blacktriangleright$  Homological stability for configuration spaces  $C_k(M)$  is a classical result  $[S_1, M, S_2]$ , and generalises to labelled configuration spaces [RW]. Recently, [EVW] have proven homological stability for Hurwitz spaces  $\left\{\mathsf{Hur}_{\mathbf{G},\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbf{c}}\right\}_{\mathbf{k}=1}^{\infty}$ (1)

(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

# **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  $* \in \partial M$ ):  $\rightarrow \Gamma^{c}(M \setminus \{k+1 \text{ points}\}; E)$  $\rightarrow C\Gamma^{c}_{k+1}(M; E)$ (2) $\blacktriangleright C_{k+1}(\check{M})$ 

$$\Gamma^{c}(M \setminus \{k \text{ points}\}; E)$$
  
 $\nabla$   
 $\Gamma^{c}_{k}(M; E)$ 

 $C_k(\dot{M})$ 

[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  $Map_*(M, X) \times (\Omega_c^{d-1}X)^k$ .



## References

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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** [PT<sub>2</sub>]. 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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