

# A Partial Reduction of BF Theory to Combinatorics, 1

**Abstract.** I will describe a **semi-rigorous** reduction of perturbative BF theory (Cattaneo-Rossi [CR]) to computable combinatorics, in the case of ribbon 2-links. Also, I will explain how and why my approach may or may not work in the non-ribbon case. **Weak** this result is, and at least partially already known (Watanabe [Wa]). Yet in the ribbon case, the resulting invariant is a universal finite type invariant, a gadget that significantly generalizes and clarifies the Alexander polynomial and that is closely related to the Kashiwara-Vergne problem. I cannot rule out the possibility that the corresponding gadget in the non-ribbon case will be as interesting. (good news in **highlight**)

**The BF Feynman Rules.** For an edge  $e$ , let  $\Phi_e$  be its direction, in  $S^3$  or  $S^1$ . Let  $\omega_3$  and  $\omega_1$  be volume forms on  $S^3$  and  $S^1$ . Then for a 2-link  $(K_i)_{i \in T}$ ,



Cattaneo



Rossi



$$\zeta = \log \sum_{\text{diagrams } D} \frac{[D]}{|\text{Aut}(D)|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \prod_{e \in D} \Phi_e^* \omega_3 \prod_{e \in D} \Phi_e^* \omega_1$$

$S$ -vertices       $M$ -vertices

is an invariant in  $CW(FL(T)) \rightarrow CW(T)/\sim$ , "symmetrized cyclic words in  $T$ ".

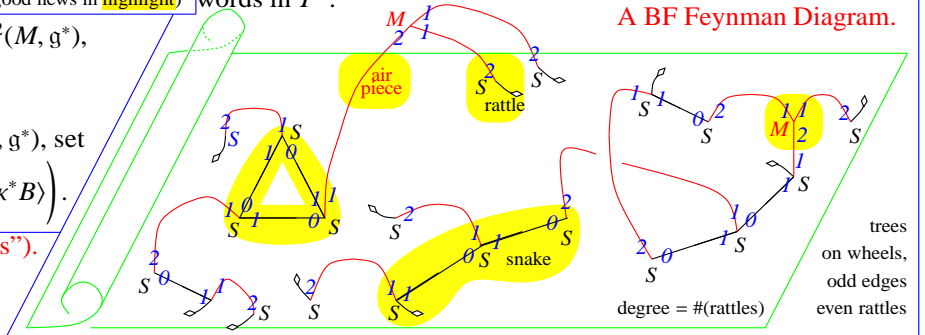
**BF Following [CR].**  $A \in \Omega^1(M = \mathbb{R}^4, \mathfrak{g})$ ,  $B \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{g}^*)$ ,

$$S(A, B) := \int_M \langle B, F_A \rangle.$$

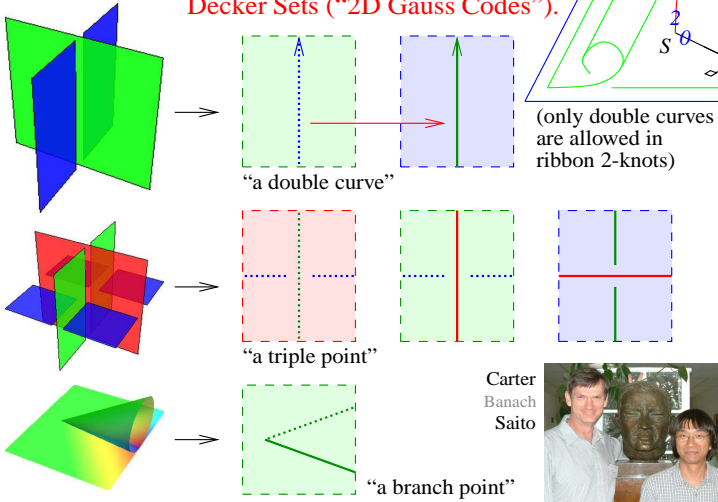
With  $\kappa: (S = \mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow M$ ,  $\beta \in \Omega^0(S, \mathfrak{g})$ ,  $\alpha \in \Omega^1(S, \mathfrak{g}^*)$ , set

$$O(A, B, \kappa) := \int \mathcal{D}\beta \mathcal{D}\alpha \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_S \langle \beta, d_{\kappa^* A} \alpha + \kappa^* B \rangle\right).$$

## A BF Feynman Diagram.



## Decker Sets ("2D Gauss Codes").



## Some Examples.

