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MODULAR OPERADS AND BATALIN-VILKOVISKY GEOMETRY

SERGUEI BARANNIKOV

ABSTRACT. I describe the noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry associated naturally with arbitrary modular operad. The classical limit of this geometry is the noncommutative symplectic geometry of the corresponding tree-level cyclic operad. I show, in particular, that the algebras over the Feynman transform of a twisted modular operad \mathcal{P} are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions to quantum master equation of Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry on the affine \mathcal{P} -manifolds. As an application I give a construction of characteristic classes with values in the homology of the quotient of Deligne-Mumford moduli spaces. These classes are associated naturally with solutions to the quantum master equation on affine $\mathbb{S}[t]$ -manifolds, where $\mathbb{S}[t]$ is the twisted modular *Det*-operad constructed from symmetric groups, which generalizes the cyclic operad of associative algebras.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Modular operads, introduced in [GK], is a generalization of cyclic operads intended to capture information about all orders of Feynman diagrammatics, the cyclic operads corresponding to the tree-level expansions. In particular, the graph complexes introduced in [K2] arise naturally as the modular analog of the cobar transform, called Feynman transform in [GK]. The properties of the Feynman transform, compared to the cobar transform, are quite mysterious and the calculations of homology of graph complexes constitutes difficult combinatorial problems, the examples of which include the Vassiliev homology of the spaces of knots and the cohomology of uncompactified moduli spaces of Riemann surfaces.

In this note I show that the modular operads and their Feynman transforms are intimately related with a kind of noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry. The classical limit of this geometry is the noncommutative symplectic geometry described in [K1], [G] in connection with cyclic operads.

I show, in particular, that the algebras over the Feynman transform of an arbitrary twisted modular operad \mathcal{P} are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions to quantum master equation of Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry on affine \mathcal{P} -manifolds, see Theorem 1 from Section 5.

As an application I give a construction of characteristic classes with values in the homology of the quotient of Deligne-Mumford moduli spaces. These classes are associated naturally with solutions to quantum master equation of Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry on the affine $\mathbb{S}[t]$ -manifolds. The twisted *Det*-operad $\mathbb{S}[t]$ is

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introduced in Section 9. It is constructed naturally from symmetric groups and is a generalization of the cyclic operad of associative algebras. One of the important properties of this twisted modular operad is the identification of the stable ribbon graph complex introduced in [K3] with the Feynman transform of $\mathbb{S}[t]$, see Theorem 2 in Section 10.

Here is the brief content of the sections. Sections 1-3 are introductory, sections 4-7 are devoted to the characterisation of algebras over Feynman transform and the description of the corresponding Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry, in sections 8-11 I introduce the modular twisted *Det*-operad $\mathbb{S}[t]$ and prove the theorem relating the Feynman transform of $\mathbb{S}[t]$ with cell complexes of the compactified moduli spaces of Riemann surfaces.

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Notations: I denote by k a field of characteristic zero, if $V = \bigoplus_i V_i$ is a graded vector space over k then $V[i]$ denotes the vector space with graded components $V[i]_j = V_{i+j}$, if $x \in V_i$ then $\bar{x} = i \bmod 2$ denotes its degree modulo $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, the cardinality of a finite set I is denoted by $|I|$. Throughout the paper I work in the tensor symmetric category of \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces with the isomorphism $X \otimes Y \simeq Y \otimes X$

$$(1.1) \quad x \otimes y \rightarrow (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} y \otimes x$$

I denote via V^{dual} the linear dual of V with $(V^{dual})_i = (V_{-i})^{dual}$. For a module U over a finite group G I denote via U_G the k -vector space of coinvariants, i.e. the quotient of U by submodule generated by $\{gu - u | u \in U, g \in G\}$, and via U^G the subspace of invariants: $\{\forall g \in G : gu = u | u \in U\}$. For a finite set $\{V_i | i \in I\}$ of k -vector spaces labeled by elements of the finite set I I define the tensor product

$$\bigotimes_{i \in I} V_i = \left(\bigoplus_{\text{bijections: } I \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, l\}} V_{f^{-1}(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{f^{-1}(l)} \right)_{\mathbb{S}_l}$$

2. MODULAR OPERADS.

In this Section I collect for reader convenience the definitions relative to the concepts of the modular operad and of the Feynman transformation of modular operad. The material presented in this Section is borrowed from Sections 2-5 of [GK].

An \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} is a collection of chain complexes of k -vector spaces $\mathcal{P}((n))$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, equipped with an action of \mathbb{S}_n , the group of automorphisms of the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Given an \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} and a finite set I we extend \mathcal{P} to the functor on finite sets by putting

$$\mathcal{P}((I)) = \left(\bigoplus_{\text{bijections: } I \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}} \mathcal{P}((n)) \right)_{\mathbb{S}_n}$$

A graph G is a triple $(Flag(G), \lambda, \sigma)$, where $Flag(G)$ is a finite set, whose elements are called flags, λ is a partition of $Flag(G)$, and σ is an involution acting on $Flag(G)$. By partition here one understands a disjoint decomposition into unordered subsets, called blocks. The vertices of the graph are the blocks of the partition. The set of vertices is denoted by $Vert(G)$. The subset of $Flag(G)$ corresponding to vertex v is denoted by $Leg(v)$. The cardinality of $Leg(v)$ is called the valence of v and is denoted $n(v)$. The edges of the graph are the pairs of flags forming a non-trivial two-cycle of the involution σ . The set of edges is denoted $Edge(G)$. The legs of the graph are the fixed elements of the involution σ . The set of legs is denoted $Leg(G)$. The number of legs is denoted $n(G)$. I denote by $|G|$ the one-dimensional CW-complex which is the geometric realisation of the graph G .

A stable graph G is a connected graph with a non-negative integer number $b(v)$ assigned to each vertex $v \in Vert(G)$, such that $2b(v) + n(v) - 2 > 0$ for any $v \in Vert(G)$. For a stable graph G I put

$$b(G) = \sum_{v \in Vert(G)} b(v) + \dim H_1(|G|).$$

A stable \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} is an \mathbb{S} -module with extra grading by non-negative integers on each \mathbb{S}_n -module : $\mathcal{P}((n)) = \bigoplus_{b \geq 0} \mathcal{P}((n, b))$, such that if $2b + n - 2 \leq 0$ then $\mathcal{P}((n, b)) = 0$. I assume throughout the paper that the chain complexes $\mathcal{P}((n, b))$ have finite-dimensional homology. In the operad framework $\mathcal{P}((n))$ can be thought of as the space of all possibilities to get an n -tensor using \mathcal{P} -operations.

Given a stable \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} and a stable graph G one defines

$$\mathcal{P}((G)) = \bigotimes_{v \in Vert(G)} \mathcal{P}((Leg(v), b(v))).$$

Let us denote by $\Gamma((n, b))$ the set consisting of all pairs (G, ρ) where G is a stable graph with $n(G) = n$ and $b(G) = b$ and ρ is a bijection $Leg(G) \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$. Sometimes I shall omit from the notation for an element of $\Gamma((n, b))$ the marking ρ when this does not lead to a confusion. A modular operad \mathcal{P} is a stable \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} together with composition maps

$$(2.1) \quad \mu_{(G, \rho)}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((G)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b))$$

defined for any stable graph with marked legs $(G, \rho) \in \Gamma((n, b))$ and all possible n and b . These maps must be \mathbb{S}_n -equivariant with respect to relabeling of legs of G and satisfy the natural associativity condition with respect to the compositions in the category of stable graphs (see loc.cit. Sections 2.13-2.21).

Given a finite set I let us denote by $\Gamma((I, b))$ the set consisting of stable graphs G with $b(G) = b$ and with exterior legs marked by the elements of I . Using a bijection $I \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ I extend the composition (2.1) to the map

$$\mu_G^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((G)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((I, b))$$

defined for $G \in \Gamma((I, b))$. Because of \mathbb{S}_n -equivariance this does not depend on the choice of the bijection. The associativity condition satisfied by the compositions $\mu_G^{\mathcal{P}}$ can be described as follows. For any subset of edges $J \subseteq Edge(G)$ one has the stable graph G/J and naturally defined morphism of stable graphs $f : G \rightarrow G/J$. For such morphism one defines the natural map

$$\mu_{G \rightarrow G/J}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((G)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((G/J)), \quad \mu_{G \rightarrow G/J}^{\mathcal{P}} = \bigotimes_{v \in Vert(G/J)} \mu_{f^{-1}(v)}^{\mathcal{P}}$$

and the associativity condition tells that

$$\mu_G^{\mathcal{P}} = \mu_{G/J}^{\mathcal{P}} \circ \mu_{G \rightarrow G/J}^{\mathcal{P}}$$

It follows from the associativity condition, that it is sufficient to define the compositions 2.1 just for the stable graphs with one edge. There are two types of such graphs. The first one, which I denote $G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}$, has two vertices so that the set of legs is decomposed into two subsets $I_1 \sqcup I_2 = \{1, \dots, n\}$. The composition along $G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}$ has the form

$$(2.2) \quad \mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((I_1 \sqcup \{f\}, b_1)) \otimes \mathcal{P}((I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}, b_2)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b_1 + b_2))$$

where f, f' are the two flags corresponding to the edge joining the two vertices. Actually, since the symmetric group \mathbb{S}_n , acting on $\mathcal{P}((n, b_1 + b_2))$, acts transitively on the set of pairs I_1, I_2 in (2.2) with fixed cardinality, it is sufficient to consider the composition (2.2) just for the subsets $I_1 = \{1, \dots, m-1\}$, $I_2 = \{m, \dots, n\}$. The second type of the stable graphs with one edge, which I denote by $G_{n,b}$, has one vertex and its single edge is a loop. The composition along $G_{n,b}$ is

$$(2.3) \quad \mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}, b-1)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b))$$

where f and f' are the flags corresponding to the unique edge.

An example of modular operad is the endomorphism operad of a chain complex of k -vector spaces $V = \bigoplus_i V_i[-i]$ equipped with symmetric pairing B of degree 0,

$$B(u, v) = (-1)^{\overline{u} \overline{v}} B(v, u), \quad B : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k$$

so that $B(u, v) = 0$ unless $\deg u + \deg v = 0$. The \mathbb{S} -module underlying the endomorphism modular operad of V is defined by

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{E}[V]((n, b)) = V^{\otimes n}$$

with the standard \mathbb{S}_n -action. Then

$$\mathcal{E}[V]((G)) = V^{\otimes \text{Flag}(G)}$$

The composition (2.1) is the contraction with $B^{\otimes \text{Edge}(G)}$. Because $\deg B = 0$, this is compatible with the definition of the usual endomorphisms whose components are defined by $\text{Hom}_k(V^{\otimes n-1}, V)$: the isomorphism induced by $B : V \simeq V^{\text{dual}}$ gives the isomorphisms of the underlying operad

$$\mathcal{E}[V]((n, b)) \simeq \text{Hom}_k(V^{\otimes n-1}, V).$$

Another series of examples is given by cyclic operads with $\mathcal{P}((m)) = 0$ for $m = 1, 2$, which can be considered as modular operads by putting $\mathcal{P}((m, b)) = 0$ for $b \geq 1$.

The image of a modular operad under Feynman transform is some modification of modular operad with extra signs involved. To take into account these signs one needs to introduce the twisting of modular operads. The twisting is also unavoidable when one wishes to associate an endomorphism modular operad with chain complex with symmetric or antisymmetric inner products of arbitrary degree.

2.1. Determinants. To simplify the signs bookkeeping it is convenient to introduce for a finite dimensional k -vector space V the determinant

$$Det(V) = \Lambda^{\dim V}(V)[\dim V].$$

This is the top-dimensional exterior power of the k -vector space V concentrated in degree $(-\dim V)$. I shall mostly need the determinant of the vector space k^S associated with a finite set S . I denote it $Det(S)$:

$$Det(S) = Det(k^S).$$

Because of (1.1) one has the natural isomorphism for the disjoint union of sets $\sqcup_{i \in I} S_i$

$$(2.5) \quad Det\left(\coprod_{i \in I} S_i\right) \simeq \bigotimes_{i \in I} Det(S_i).$$

Another obvious property is $Det^{\otimes 2}(S) \simeq k[2|S]$. I shall also put for a graded finite dimensional k -vector space V_*

$$Det(V_*) = \bigotimes_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} Det(V_j)^{((-1)^{j \bmod 2})}.$$

2.2. Cocycles. I will only consider cocycles with values in the Picard tensor sym-

metric category of invertible graded k -vector spaces. Such a cocycle \mathcal{D} is a functor which assigns to a stable graph G a graded one-dimensional vector space $\mathcal{D}(G)$ and to any morphism of stable graphs $f : G \rightarrow G/J$ the linear isomorphism

$$\nu_f : \mathcal{D}(G/J) \otimes \bigotimes_{v \in Vert(G/J)} \mathcal{D}(f^{-1}(v)) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(G)$$

satisfying the natural associativity condition with respect to the composition of two morphisms, see loc.cit. Section 4.1. For the graph with only one vertice and no edges $G = *_{n,b}$ I must have $\mathcal{D}(*_{n,b}) = k$. Examples of such cocycles are

$$(2.6) \quad \mathcal{K}(G) = Det(Edge(G))$$

$$\mathcal{L}(G) = Det(Flag(G))Det^{-1}(Leg(G)).$$

2.3. Twisted modular operads. A twisted modular \mathcal{D} -operad \mathcal{P} is a stable

\mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{P} , $\mathcal{P}((n)) = \bigoplus_b \mathcal{P}((n, b))$, together with composition maps

$$(2.7) \quad \mu_{(G, \rho)}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{D}(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}((G)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b))$$

defined for $(G, \rho) \in \Gamma((n, b))$ which should satisfy the \mathbb{S}_n -equivariance and the associativity conditions parallel to that of modular operad.

2.4. Coboundaries. Let s be a stable \mathbb{S} -module such that $\dim_k s((g, n)) = 1$ for all g, n . Then s defines a cocycle

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{D}_s(G) = s((n, b)) \otimes \bigotimes_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} s^{-1}((n(v), b(v))).$$

This is called the coboundary of s . Tensoring underlying \mathbb{S} -modules by s defines equivalence of the category of modular \mathcal{D} -operad with the category of modular $\mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}_s$ -operad. Examples of such coboundaries are

$$\Sigma((n, b)) = k[-1]$$

$$\alpha((n, b)) = k[n]$$

$$\beta((n, b)) = k[b-1]$$

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{s}} = \text{sgn}_n[n]$$

in the first three examples the \mathbb{S}_n -action is trivial, and in the last example it is the alternating representation.

2.5. Free modular operads. The forgetful functor

$$\text{modular operads} \rightarrow \text{stable } \mathbb{S} \text{ - modules}$$

has the left adjoint functor which associates to a stable \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{A} the free modular operad $\mathbb{M}\mathcal{A}$ generated by \mathcal{A} :

$$\mathbb{M}\mathcal{A}((n, b)) = \bigoplus_{G \in [\Gamma((n, b))]} \mathcal{A}((G))_{\text{Aut}(G)}$$

where $[\Gamma((n, b))]$ denotes the set of isomorphism classes of pairs (G, ρ) where G is a stable graph with $n(G) = n$, $b(G) = b$ and ρ is a bijection $\text{Leg}(G) \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Similarly one defines the free modular twisted \mathcal{D} -operad $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}$ generated by stable \mathbb{S} -module \mathcal{A} :

$$\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{A}((n, b)) = \bigoplus_{G \in [\Gamma((n, b))]} (\mathcal{D}(G) \otimes \mathcal{A}((G)))_{\text{Aut}(G)}.$$

On the subspace of generators the composition map μ_G is simply the projection $\mathcal{D}(G) \otimes \mathcal{A}((G)) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}(G) \otimes \mathcal{A}((G)))_{\text{Aut}(G)}$.

2.6. Feynman transform. Let \mathcal{P} be a modular \mathcal{D} -operad. I assume for simplicity below that all spaces $\mathcal{P}((n, b))$ are finite-dimensional in each degree. One can avoid this assumption in the standard way by introducing the modular cooperads, see [GJ], I leave details to an interested reader. In our examples below the spaces $\mathcal{P}((n, b))$ are finite-dimensional in each degree. Let us put $\mathcal{D}^\vee = \mathcal{K}\mathcal{D}^{-1}$, where \mathcal{K} is the cocycle (2.6). The Feynman transform of a modular \mathcal{D} -operad \mathcal{P} is a modular \mathcal{D}^\vee -operad $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$, defined in the following way. As a stable \mathbb{S} -module, forgetting the differential, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ is the free modular \mathcal{D}^\vee -operad generated by stable \mathbb{S} -module $\{\mathcal{P}((n, b))^{\text{dual}}\}$. The differential on $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ is the sum $d_{\mathcal{F}} = \partial_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}} + \partial_\mu$ of the differential $\partial_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}}$ induced on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee}\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}$ by the differential on \mathcal{P} and of the differential ∂_μ , whose value on the term $(\mathcal{D}^\vee(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}((G)))_{\text{Aut}(G)}$ is a sum over

all equivalence classes of stable graphs \tilde{G} such that $\tilde{G}/\{e\} \simeq G$ of the map dual to the composition $\mu_{\tilde{G} \rightarrow G}^{\mathcal{P}}$ multiplied by the element $e[1] \in \text{Det}(\{e\})$:

$$\partial_{\mu}|_{(\mathcal{D}^{\vee}(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}((G)))_{\text{Aut}(G)}} = \sum_{\tilde{G}/\{e\} \simeq G} e[1] \otimes (\mu_{\tilde{G} \rightarrow G}^{\mathcal{P}})^{\text{dual}}$$

see Section 5 of loc.cit.

The Feynman transform is a generalization of graph complexes from [K1]. The Lie, commutative and associative graph complexes correspond to the $n(G) = 0$ part of the Feynman transforms of the corresponding cyclic operads, considered as modular operads with $\mathcal{P}((n, b)) = 0$ for $b \geq 1$.

3. ENDOMORPHISMS OPERAD WITH INNER PRODUCTS OF DEGREE $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Here I discuss the natural twisted modular operads of endomorphisms associated with symmetric or antisymmetric inner products of degree $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is a relatively straightforward extension of the degree zero symmetric and degree -1 antisymmetric cases described in [GK], subsections 2.25 and 4.12.

3.1. Symmetric inner product of degree $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let V be a chain complex with symmetric inner product B of arbitrary degree, $\deg B = l$, $l \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$B(u, v) = (-1)^{\bar{u}\bar{v}} B(v, u), \quad B : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k[-l], \quad l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

so that $B(u, v) = 0$ unless $\deg u + \deg v = l$. If I put for underlying \mathbb{S} -modules

$$\mathcal{E}[V]((n, b)) = V^{\otimes n}$$

then the contraction with $B^{\text{Edge}(G)}$ defines naturally the composition map

$$\mu_G^{\mathcal{E}[V]} : \mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}(G) \otimes \mathcal{E}[V]((G)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]((n, b))$$

of the modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operad where

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}(G) = \text{Det}^{\otimes l}(\text{Edge}(G))$$

Indeed, for even l , $l = 2l'$, the tensoring by the cocycle acts simply as the degree shift

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l'}(G) = k[2l'|\text{Edge}(G)|]$$

and the contraction with $B^{\text{Edge}(G)}$ acting on $V^{\text{Flag}(G)}$ decreases the total degree exactly by $2l'|\text{Edge}(G)|$. For odd l , $l = 2l' + 1$, the cocycle is the degree shift tensored by the top exterior power of $k^{\text{Edge}(G)}$

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l'+1}(G) = \Lambda^{|\text{Edge}(G)|}(k^{\text{Edge}(G)})[(2l' + 1)|\text{Edge}(G)|].$$

Notice that the permutation of any two edges inverses the sign of the value of $B^{\otimes \text{Edge}(G)}$ on $V^{\otimes \text{Flag}(G)}$ since B is of odd degree. This explains the necessity for the term $\Lambda^{|\text{Edge}(G)|}(k^{|\text{Edge}(G)|})$ in the case of odd degree.

3.2. Antisymmetric inner product of degree $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let V be a chain complex with *antisymmetric* inner product

$$B(u, v) = -(-1)^{\bar{u}\bar{v}}B(v, u), \deg B = l, l \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The cocycle corresponding to such inner product is

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}(G) = \text{Det}^{\otimes l-2}(\text{Edge}(G))\text{Det}(\text{Flag}(G))\text{Det}^{-1}(\text{Leg}(G)).$$

Using (2.5) I see that

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}(G) = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes l} \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{e \in \text{Edge}(G)} \Lambda^2(k^{\{s_e, t_e\}}) \right)$$

where $\{s_e, t_e\}$ is the set of two flags corresponding to the edge e . I put now $\mathcal{E}[V]((n, b)) = V^{\otimes n}$ and define the composition map (2.7) as in the previous cases: identify $\mathcal{E}[V]((G))$ with $V^{\text{Flag}(G)}$ and contract with $B^{\text{Edge}(G)}$. The composition map is well defined since permutation of two flags s_e, t_e reverses the sign of $\Lambda^2(k^{\{s_e, t_e\}})$.

Definition 1. *Twisted modular \mathcal{P} -algebra structure on chain complex V with symmetric (respectively antisymmetric) inner product of degree l is a morphism of twisted modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operads (respectively $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}$ -operads): $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]$.*

3.3. Suspension. The suspension coboundary $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{s}}$, defined in [GK], subsection 4.4, is associated with the \mathbb{S} -module

$$\mathfrak{s}((n, b)) = \text{sgn}_n[2(b-1) + n]$$

where sgn_n is the standard alternating representation of \mathbb{S}_n . If I identify in the tensor product (2.8) $\text{sgn}_{n(v)}[n(v)]$ with $\text{Det}(\text{Leg}(v))$ then I get

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{s}}(G) = \text{Det}(\text{Leg}(G))[2(b(G)-1)] \bigotimes_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} \text{Det}^{-1}(\text{Leg}(v))[2(1-b(v))].$$

This is equal to

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{s}}(G) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[2|\text{Edge}(G)|] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2}(G)$$

because of the formula

$$\sum_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} (b(v)-1) = b(G)-1 - |\text{Edge}(G)|$$

I see that the multiplication by \mathfrak{s} transforms modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}$ -operads to modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operads and vice versa. In particular, for algebras over such operads the degrees of the corresponding inner products must be the same. The coboundary associated with

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{s}} = \text{sgn}_n[n]$$

so that

$$\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}$$

is sometimes more useful in the situation of inner products of arbitrary degree. The multiplication by $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ of the underlying \mathbb{S} -module transforms modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}$ -operad to modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}$ -operad and, since $\mathcal{L}^2 \simeq \mathcal{K}^{\otimes 4}$, it transforms modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l+2}$ -operad to modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}$ -operad. If V is a chain complex with symmetric (respectively antisymmetric) inner product B of degree $\deg B = l$, then the suspension of V is a chain complex $V[1]$ with the antisymmetric (respectively symmetric) inner product \tilde{B} of degree $l-2$ defined by

$$\tilde{B}(x[1], y[1]) = (-1)^{\bar{x}}B(x, y).$$

The multiplication by $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}$ of the modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operad $\mathcal{E}[V]$ gives the modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-4}\mathcal{L}$ -operad $\mathcal{E}[V[1]]$. It follows that if \mathcal{P} is a $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operad and V is a chain complex with symmetric inner product B of degree l , then the modular \mathcal{P} -algebra structure on V corresponds under the suspension to the modular $\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on the chain complex $V[1]$ equipped with the antisymmetric inner product \tilde{B} of degree $l-2$.

3.4. Reducing the twistings. The twistings corresponding to the inner products can be reduced using coboundaries to just two cocycles: the trivial cocycle, if l is even, and the cocycle Det whose value on a graph G is

$$Det(G) = Det(H_1(G)),$$

if l is odd. The last cocycle is isomorphic to

$$Det(G) \simeq \mathcal{K}^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}}^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\Sigma}^{-1}$$

see loc.cit. Proposition 4.14. Notice that both cocycles are trivial on trees. Possible choices of the coboundaries reducing the twistings to the trivial or Det is given by the following identities :

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l})\mathcal{D}_{\beta}^{\otimes -2l} &\simeq k, \quad (\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l}\mathcal{L})\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}}\mathcal{D}_{\beta}^{\otimes -2l} \simeq k, \\ (\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l-1})\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{s}}}^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\beta}^{\otimes -2l}\mathcal{D}_{\Sigma}^{-1} &\simeq Det(G) \quad (\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 2l-1}\mathcal{L})\mathcal{D}_{\beta}^{\otimes -2l}\mathcal{D}_{\Sigma}^{-1} \simeq Det(G). \end{aligned}$$

Let \mathcal{P} be a cyclic operad. Putting $\mathcal{P}((n, b)) = 0$ for $b > 0$, the cyclic operad can be considered both as a modular operad and as a twisted modular Det -operad. Tensoring the cyclic operad by the coboundaries as above one can obtain the twisted $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operad or $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l-2}\mathcal{L}$ -operad. In such a way one can define for any cyclic operad the notion of \mathcal{P} -algebra on complexes with symmetric or antisymmetric inner products of arbitrary degree.

4. ALGEBRAS OVER FEYNMAN TRANSFORM.

In this Section I write down in several equivalent forms the equation defining the structure of algebra over Feynman transform for an arbitrary twisted modular \mathcal{D} -operad. As I show in Section 5 this is in fact a Maurer-Cartan equation in the differential graded Lie algebra of geometric origin.

Let us consider first the case of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on the chain complex V with symmetric inner product B of degree l , $B : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k[-l]$, this implies that $\mathcal{D} \simeq \mathcal{K}^{\otimes 1-l}$. The $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on V is a morphism of twisted modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operads $\hat{m} : \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]$. Since, forgetting the differential, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ is the free twisted modular operad generated by stable \mathbb{S} -module $\mathcal{P}((n, b))^{dual}$, the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on V is determined by a set of \mathbb{S}_n -equivariant linear maps

$$\hat{m}_{n,b} : \mathcal{P}((n, b))^{dual} \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$$

or, equivalently, the set of degree zero elements

$$(4.1) \quad m_{n,b} \in (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}.$$

As above, for any finite set I one can extend this to the collection of elements $\{\hat{m}_{I,b}\} : \hat{m}_{I,b} \in Hom(\mathcal{P}((I, b))^{dual}, V^{\otimes I})$, and $\{m_{I,b}\} : m_{I,b} \in (V^{\otimes I} \otimes \mathcal{P}((I, b)))^{Aut(I)}$, using an arbitrary bijection $I \leftrightarrow \{1, \dots, |I|\}$. An element from the subspace

$$(4.2) \quad (\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}^{dual}((G)))_{Aut(G)} \subset \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}((n, b))$$

corresponding to a stable graph $G \in [\Gamma((n, b))]$, is represented as the result of composition $\mu_G^{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}}$ acting on an element from $\bigotimes_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} \mathcal{P}((n(v), b(v)))^{\text{dual}}$. It follows that on the subspace (4.2) the map

$$\widehat{m} : \mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}((n, b)) \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$$

is given by

$$(4.3) \quad \mu_G^{\mathcal{E}[V]} \circ \left(\bigotimes_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} \widehat{m}_{\text{Leg}(v), b(v)} \right).$$

The map $\widehat{m} : \mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]$ corresponding to the set $\{m_{n,b}\}$ is a morphism of twisted modular $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}$ -operads if and only if

$$(4.4) \quad d_{\mathcal{E}[V]} \circ \widehat{m} = \widehat{m} \circ d_{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}}.$$

Since the differentials $d_{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}}, d_{\mathcal{E}[V]}$ are compatible with the composition maps $\mu_G^{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}}, \mu_G^{\mathcal{E}[V]}$, it is sufficient to check the condition (4.4) on the generators of $\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}$. On the subspace $\mathcal{P}((n, b))^{\text{dual}}$ the differential $d_{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}}$ is a sum of $d_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}}$ plus sum of the adjoints to the structure maps $\mu_G^{\mathcal{P}}$ (2.7) corresponding to the stable graphs with single edge $G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}$ and $G_{n,b}$, multiplied by $e[1]$, the canonical element of degree (-1) from $\text{Det}(\{e\})$ where e is the unique edge of the graph G :

$$d_{\mathcal{F}_D\mathcal{P}} = d_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}} + e[1] \otimes (\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{P}})^{\text{dual}} + \sum_{\{1, \dots, n\} = I_1 \sqcup I_2, b_1 + b_2 = b} e[1] \otimes (\mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{P}})^{\text{dual}}.$$

We see that the condition (4.4) is equivalent to

$$(4.5) \quad d_{V^{\otimes n}} \widehat{m}_{n,b} = \widehat{m}_{n,b} d_{\mathcal{P}^{\text{dual}}} + \mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{E}[V]} (e[1] \otimes \widehat{m}_{\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}, b-1} \mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{P}})^{\text{dual}} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{1, \dots, n\} = I_1 \sqcup I_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 = b}} \mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{E}[V]} (e[1] \otimes (\widehat{m}_{I_1 \sqcup \{f\}, b_1} \otimes \widehat{m}_{I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}, b_2}) \mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{P}})^{\text{dual}}).$$

Recall that $\mathcal{E}[V]$ is a $K^{\otimes l}$ -operad and

$$\mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}(G_{n,b}) = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes l}(G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}) = (k[1])^{\otimes l}.$$

Then $\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{E}[V]}$ is the contraction $(V^{\otimes \{f, f'\}} \otimes V^{\otimes n})[l] \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$ with the bilinear form B applied to the factors corresponding to f, f' and $\mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{E}[V]}$ is the similar contraction $(V^{\otimes I_1 \sqcup \{f\}} \otimes V^{\otimes I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}})[l] \rightarrow V^{\otimes n}$. I denote these contractions by $B_{f, f'}$. If I introduce the degree $(l-1)$ maps, which are the evaluation on $(e[1])^{\otimes 1-l}$ of the \mathcal{P} -compositions $\mu_G^{\mathcal{P}}$

$$(4.6) \quad \phi_{f, f'}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((I_1 \sqcup \{f\}, b_1)) \otimes \mathcal{P}((I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}, b_2)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b_1 + b_2))[l-1] \\ \phi_{f, f'}^{\mathcal{P}} = \mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{P}} (e[1]^{\otimes 1-l})$$

$$(4.7) \quad \xi_{f, f'}^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}(\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}, b-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b))[l-1] \\ \xi_{f, f'}^{\mathcal{P}} = \mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{P}} (e[1]^{\otimes 1-l})$$

then in terms of $m_{I,b}$ the equation (4.5) is written as

$$(4.8) \quad (d_{\mathcal{P}} + d_V)m_{n,b} - B_{f,f'} \otimes \xi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} m_{\{1,\dots,n\} \sqcup \{f,f'\}, b-1} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{\{1,\dots,n\} = I_1 \sqcup I_2 \\ b_1 + b_2 = b}} B_{f,f'} \otimes \phi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} (m_{I_1 \sqcup \{f\}, b_1} \otimes m_{I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}, b_2}) = 0.$$

Let us put $m_n = \sum_b z^b m_{n,b}$ then

$$(4.9) \quad (d_{\mathcal{P}} + d_V)m_n - z B_{f,f'} \otimes \xi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} m_{\{1,\dots,n\} \sqcup \{f,f'\}} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\{1,\dots,n\} = I_1 \sqcup I_2} B_{f,f'} \otimes \phi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} (m_{I_1 \sqcup \{f\}} \otimes m_{I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}}) = 0.$$

For the sake of simplicity I can rewrite this equation directly in terms of $\{m_n\}$ using the canonical projection $\frac{1}{n!} (\sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n} \sigma)$ to the \mathbb{S}_n -invariant subspace. Notice that the terms of the last summand in (4.8) are invariant with respect to the action of the subgroup $\mathbb{S}_{\text{card}(I_1)} \times \mathbb{S}_{\text{card}(I_2)}$. The \mathbb{S}_n -equivariance of composition maps (2.1) implies that the result of the action of arbitrary element σ of \mathbb{S}_n on such a term is $(B_{f,f'} \phi_{\tilde{I}_1 \tilde{I}_2}^{\mathcal{P}}) (m_{\tilde{I}_1 \sqcup \{f\}, b_1} \otimes m_{\tilde{I}_2 \sqcup \{f'\}, b_2})$ with $\tilde{I}_1 = \sigma(I_1)$, $\tilde{I}_2 = \sigma(I_2)$. Let us single out the term $B_{f,f'} \phi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} (m_{I_1 \sqcup \{f\}} \otimes m_{I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}})$ with $I_1 = \{1, \dots, n_1\}$ and denote via $o^{\mathcal{P}}$ the composition $\phi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}}$ after the identification of $I_1 \sqcup \{f\}$ with $\{1, \dots, n_1 + 1\}$ such that $i \leftrightarrow i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n_1$ and $f \leftrightarrow n_1 + 1$, and the identification of $I_2 \sqcup \{f'\}$ with $\{1, \dots, n_2 + 1\}$ such that $f' \leftrightarrow 1$, $i \leftrightarrow i - n_1 + 1$ for $n_1 + 1 \leq i \leq n$:

$$o^{\mathcal{P}} : \mathcal{P}((n_1 + 1, b)) \otimes \mathcal{P}((n - n_1 + 1, b')) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}((n, b + b'))[l - 1].$$

Let us identify also in the first summand $\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}$ with $\{1, \dots, n + 2\}$ in such a way that $i \leftrightarrow i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $f \leftrightarrow n + 1$, $f' \leftrightarrow n + 2$. Then I can write the equation (4.8) as

$$(4.10) \quad (d_{\mathcal{P}} + d_V)m_n - z B_{(n+1, n+2)} \xi_{(n+1, n+2)} m_{n+2} + \\ - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n_1 + n_2 = n} \frac{1}{n_1! n_2!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n} \sigma(B_{(n_1+1, 1)} o^{\mathcal{P}} (m_{n_1+1} \otimes m_{n_2+1})) = 0.$$

In the case when V is a chain complexes with antisymmetric inner product of degree l the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structures on V is described again by $\hat{m}_{n,b}$ satisfying the equation (4.5). In this case \mathcal{P} must be a \mathcal{D} -operad with $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes -1-l} \mathcal{L}$. If one rewrites this equation in terms of $\{m_n\}$ then one gets the equations (4.9), (4.10) with degree $(l - 1)$ evaluations of the compositions

$$(4.11) \quad \phi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} = \mu_{G_{(I_1, I_2, b_1, b_2)}}^{\mathcal{P}} (e[1]^{\otimes -1-l} \otimes (f[1] \wedge f'[1]))$$

$$(4.12) \quad \xi_{f,f'}^{\mathcal{P}} = \mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathcal{P}} (e[1]^{\otimes -1-l} \otimes (f[1] \wedge f'[1]))$$

and $B_{f,f'} : V^{\otimes \{f\}} \otimes V^{\otimes \{f'\}} \rightarrow k[-l]$ the degree $(-l)$ contraction with B . I have proved the following result:

Proposition 1. *Let \mathcal{P} be a twisted $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 1-l}$ -modular operad (respectively twisted $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes -1-l} \mathcal{L}$ -modular operad). The set $\{m_{n,b}\}$, $m_{n,b} \in (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))_0^{\mathbb{S}_n}$ defines a modular $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on the chain complex V with symmetric*

(respectively antisymmetric) inner product B of degree l , $B : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k[-l]$, iff $m_n = \sum_b z^b m_{n,b}$ satisfies the equation (4.10).

5. DIFFERENTIAL GRADED LIE ALGEBRA $\bigoplus_{n,b}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}[1]$.

Recall that the equation defining the algebra structure over the *cobar*-transformation of some cyclic operad \mathcal{A} can be written as $[h, h] = 0$, where h is a function on the symplectic affine \mathcal{A} -manifold. The *cobar*-transformation is the tree-level part of the Feynman transform. As we shall see below in Section 6 the equation (4.9) describing the algebra over the Feynman transform for the twisted modular operad \mathcal{P} is the principal equation of the Batalin-Vilkovisky \mathcal{P} -geometry on the affine \mathcal{P} -manifold.

5.1. Odd vector field on the space of morphisms $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]$. Let V be chain complex with symmetric or antisymmetric inner product B of degree l . Let \mathcal{P} be a modular \mathcal{D} -operad, so that \mathcal{D}^\vee is the cocycle corresponding to the twisting of $\mathcal{E}[V]$, i.e. $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes 1-l}$ for symmetric B and $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes -1-l} \mathcal{L}$ for antisymmetric B . I explain in this subsection that the linear and quadratic terms in the equation (4.10) define the structure of differential graded Lie algebra on the graded k -vector space $\bigoplus_{n,b}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}[1]$.

Let $Mor(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}, \mathcal{E}[V])$ denotes the space of operad morphisms from $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}$ to $\mathcal{E}[V]$. Since $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}$ is a free modular operad I have

$$Mor(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}, \mathcal{E}[V]) = \left(\bigoplus_{n,b} (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n} \right)_0.$$

One can consider the corresponding graded version of the space of morphism $\underline{Mor}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}, \mathcal{E}[V])$. It is the affine \mathbb{Z} -graded scheme representing the functor $R \rightarrow Mor(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}} \otimes R, \mathcal{E}[V])$ where R is a graded commutative k -algebra. For the graded version I have

$$\underline{Mor}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}, \mathcal{E}[V]) = \bigoplus_{n,b} (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}.$$

The differential $d_{\mathcal{F}}$ acting on $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}$ induces the canonical odd vector field on $\underline{Mor}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee \mathcal{P}^{dual}}, \mathcal{E}[V])$:

$$(5.1) \quad Q(\varphi) = d_V \varphi - \varphi d_{\mathcal{F}}.$$

Since $d_{\mathcal{F}}^2 = d_V^2 = 0$ it follows that

$$(5.2) \quad [Q, Q] = 0.$$

The equation (4.4) describing the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{P}$ -algebra structures on V is precisely the equation

$$Q(\varphi) = 0$$

considered on the subspace $\deg \varphi = 0$. The same calculation as in the previous Section shows that the vector field Q has only linear and quadratic components and they are given by the linear in $\{m_n\}$ and the quadratic in $\{m_n\}$ terms in (4.10). The vector field Q induces the odd coderivation of free cocommutative coalgebra generated by the \mathbb{Z} -graded vector space $F = \bigoplus_{n,b}(V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$. The equation (5.2) is equivalent to three equations for the linear and quadratic components of Q . These are the identities for a differential and a Lie bracket in a differential graded Lie algebra. I have proved the following result.

Proposition 2. *The linear and the quadratic terms in (4.10) are components of the structure of differential graded Lie algebra on $F[1]$ (in the category of chain complexes). In particular,*

$$(5.3) \quad \{m_1, m_2\} = \frac{(-1)^{\overline{m}_1 \overline{m}_2}}{n_1! n_2!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n} \sigma(o^{\mathcal{E}[V]} \otimes o^{\mathcal{P}})(m_1 \otimes m_2),$$

$$m_i \in (V^{\otimes n_i+1} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n_i+1, b_i)))^{\mathbb{S}_{n_i+1}}, i = 1, 2$$

defines the odd Lie bracket and

$$(5.4) \quad \Delta m = (-1)^{\overline{m}} \xi_{n-1, n}^{\mathcal{E}[V]} \otimes \xi_{n-1, n}^{\mathcal{P}} m, \quad m \in (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$$

is a degree (-1) differential.

Notice that the bracket (5.3) is defined in terms of the compositions of the underlying cyclic operads, while the operator (5.4) is defined in terms of the modular compositions along the graphs of type $G_{n,b}$. Remark that the bracket essentially coincides in the case of cyclic operads with the Lie brackets described in [KM] and [G]. If I put $dm = ((-1)^{\overline{m}+1} d_{\mathcal{P}} - d_V)m$ then our basic equation (4.9) becomes the familiar equation

$$(5.5) \quad dm + z\Delta m + \frac{1}{2}\{m, m\} = 0.$$

Combining Propositions 2 and 1 I get the following result

Theorem 1. *The modular $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structures on the chain complex V with symmetric (respectively antisymmetric) inner product B of degree l , $B : V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow k[-l]$, where \mathcal{P} is an arbitrary twisted $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes 1-l}$ -modular operad (respectively $\mathcal{K}^{\otimes -1-l}\mathcal{L}$ -modular operad), are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions of the quantum master equation (5.5) in the space $(\bigoplus_{n,b} (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n})_0$.*

This theorem is a generalization of the well-known results concerning algebras over Bar-transform of cyclic operads or co-operads, see [K1], [GJ]. We shall see in the next Section that the space $(\bigoplus_{n,b} (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n, b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n})_0$ can be interpreted as the vector space of hamiltonians, generating derivations preserving symplectic structure. Such description of algebras over arbitrary Feynman transform via derivations preserving symplectic structure can also be compared with the characterisation of the Feynman transform in the special case of modular completion of the commutative operad studied in [M], where an interpretation via *higher* order coderivations of the free cocommutative coalgebra was given.

If one considers the modular $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structures over some commutative graded algebra C then they are in one-to-one correspondence with solutions to (5.5) in the space $(F \otimes C)_0$. One can define in the standard way using the algebra $C = k[\varepsilon]/\varepsilon^2$, the modular homotopy equivalence of the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structures. Then it is easy to see that the equivalence classes of the modular $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure are in one-to-one correspondence with the gauge equivalence classes of solutions to the quantum master equation (5.5).

5.2. DGLA of morphisms $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$. One may notice that the definitions of the odd bracket (5.3) and the odd differential (5.4) work in fact for an arbitrary

pair $(\mathcal{P}, \tilde{\mathcal{P}})$ where \mathcal{P} is a modular \mathcal{D} -operad with arbitrary \mathcal{D} and $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ is a modular \mathcal{D}^\vee -operad. Then there is a natural differential graded Lie algebra structure on

$$\bigoplus_{n,b} (\tilde{\mathcal{P}}((n,b)) \otimes \mathcal{P}((n,b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n} [1]$$

defined by the components of the vector field (5.1). The solutions to the corresponding Maurer-Cartan equation in $\bigoplus_{n,b} (\tilde{\mathcal{P}}((n,b)) \otimes \mathcal{P}((n,b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n} [1]$ are in one-to one correspondence with morphisms of operads $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{P}}$. Notice that this equation coincides with the equation describing the morphisms $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}^\vee}\tilde{\mathcal{P}} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$.

6. FREE \mathcal{P} -ALGEBRA.

If \mathcal{P} is a cyclic operad then the free \mathcal{P} -algebra generated by the graded k -vector space V is

$$C = \bigoplus_n (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n+1)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}.$$

It was argued in ([K1],[G]) that the vector space

$$F = \bigoplus_n (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$$

can be considered naturally as the analog of the space of functions on $\text{Spec}(C)$. If \mathcal{P} is a twisted modular operad then the compositions along trees form twisted version of cyclic operad. There is the corresponding version of the free \mathcal{P} algebra and the arguing can be repeated that F can be seen as the space of functions on $\text{Spec}(C)$ in the twisted case.

Let \mathcal{P} be a modular Det -operad in the category of graded vector spaces and let $\text{Cyc}\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{P}((n,0))$ is the cyclic operad, which is $b=0$ part of \mathcal{P} . Then the cobar transformation of $\text{Cyc}\mathcal{P}$ is related to the Feynman transform as follows: the $b=0$ part of $\Sigma^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}_\Sigma\text{Det}}\Sigma\mathcal{P}$ is equal to $\mathfrak{s}BCyc\mathcal{P}$, that is the suspension of the cobar transformation of $\text{Cyc}\mathcal{P}$. In the framework of \mathcal{Q} -symplectic geometry associated with a cyclic operad \mathcal{Q} , see [K1] and also [G], the $B\mathcal{Q}$ -algebra structure on a vector space V with symmetric inner product β of degree zero is described by a function on affine \mathcal{Q} -manifold $\mathfrak{s}V$ of degree $\deg h = 1$, such that

$$(6.1) \quad [h, h] = 0, \quad h \in \bigoplus_n ((\mathfrak{s}V)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{Q}((n)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$$

where the bracket is the Poisson bracket which is associated with the antisymmetric inner product $\mathfrak{s}\beta$.

Let us put $\tilde{\mathcal{P}} = \Sigma\mathcal{P}$ and consider the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ -algebra structures on $\mathfrak{s}V$, where $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_\Sigma\text{Det}$. Then $b=0$ part of such structure is the same as the $BCyc\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on V . The $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ -algebra structures on $\mathfrak{s}V$ is described, according to the Theorem from Section 4, by an element $\hat{h}(z) = \sum_{b \geq 0} h_b z^b$, $h_b \in \bigoplus_n ((\mathfrak{s}V)^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{P}((n,b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$, $\deg h_b = 1$, such that

$$z\Delta\hat{h}(z) + \frac{1}{2}[\hat{h}(z), \hat{h}(z)] = 0.$$

We see that in the "classical" limit $z \rightarrow 0$, $\hat{h}(z)$ becomes a solution to (6.1), the "classical" master equation, describing the $BCyc\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on V . The operator Δ can be seen as the odd second order operator and the bracket is the odd Poisson bracket on $\bigoplus_{n,b} ((\mathfrak{s}V)^{\otimes n} \otimes \Sigma\mathcal{P}((n,b)))^{\mathbb{S}_n}$ extending the previous bracket

from the subspace $b = 0$. The whole picture is a noncommutative \mathcal{P} -analog of the usual commutative Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry described in [S],[W]. It would be interesting to study the combinatorial consequences of \mathcal{P} -analogs of the Theorems of loc.cit. on invariance of integrals of $\exp(\widehat{h}(z)/z)$ under deformations.

7. CHARACTERISTIC CLASSES OF $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -ALGEBRAS.

Let $\widehat{m} : \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V]$ be an $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -algebra structure on the chain complex V with symmetric or antisymmetric inner product B of degree l . Here \mathcal{P} is a modular \mathcal{D} -operad, such that \mathcal{D}^\vee is the cocycle corresponding to the twisting of $\mathcal{E}[V]$, i.e. $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes 1-l}$ for symmetric B and $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{K}^{\otimes -1-l}\mathcal{L}$ for antisymmetric B . It is one of the main application of the formalism developed in [GK] that the component of the morphism \widehat{m} with $n = 0$

$$\widehat{m}((0, b)) : \bigoplus_{G \in [\Gamma((0, b)), b > 1]} (\mathcal{D}^\vee(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}^{dual}((G)))_{Aut(G)} \rightarrow k$$

is a cocycle on the subcomplex of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ corresponding to graphs with no external legs:

$$(7.1) \quad \widehat{m}((0, b))|_{\text{Im } d_{\mathcal{F}}} = 0.$$

More generally if $\widehat{m}_t : \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}[V] \otimes k[t]$ is the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P}$ -operad structure depending on some graded parameters t then all Taylor coefficient of expansion of the component $\widehat{m}_t((0, b))$ at $t = 0$ are cocycles on the subcomplex of graphs with no external legs

$$(7.2) \quad \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|}}{\partial t_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial t_n^{\alpha_n}} \widehat{m}_t((0, b))|_{t=0, \text{Im } d_{\mathcal{F}}} = 0$$

It follows from (4.3) that the value $\widehat{m}((0, b))$ on an element from

$$(\mathcal{D}^\vee(G) \otimes \mathcal{P}^{dual}((G)))_{Aut(G)}$$

corresponding to the stable graph G is given by the partition function obtained by contracting the product

$$\bigotimes_{v \in Vert(G)} m_{Leg(v), b(v)}$$

with $B^{\otimes Edge(G)}$. Similarly the cocycle (7.2) is a partition function involving insertions of the derivatives $\frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial t_1^{\beta_1} \dots \partial t_n^{\beta_n}} m_{Leg(v), b(v)}|_{t=0}$ with $\beta_i \leq \alpha_i$ at vertices of G so that for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ the total sum of β_i for all such insertions in the graph G is equal to α_i .

8. STABLE RIBBON GRAPHS.

In the Section below I shall use this construction in order to construct the homology classes in Deligne -Mumford moduli spaces associated with solutions to the master equation (5.5) on affine $\mathbb{S}[t]$ -manifold, where $\mathbb{S}[t]$ is the modular *Det*-operad introduced below in Section 9. I use the complex of stable ribbon graphs and its relation with a compactification of moduli spaces of algebraic curves described in [K3], see also [L]. This is a generalization of the equivalence of "decorated" moduli spaces of algebraic curves and moduli spaces of ribbon graphs due to J.Harer, D.Mumford, R.C.Penner, W.Thurston and others.

A stable ribbon graph is a connected graph G together with :

- partitions of the set of flags adjacent to every vertex into $i(v)$ subsets

$$Leg(v) = Leg(v)^{(1)} \sqcup \dots \sqcup Leg(v)^{(i(v))}, v \in Vert(G)$$

- fixed cyclic order on every subset $Leg(v)^{(k)}$,
- a map $g : Vert(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that for any vertex $2(2g(v) + i(v) - 2) + n(v) > 0$, so that putting $b(v) = 2g(v) + i(v) - 1$ defines a stable graph.

Let us denote via $SR_{(n,b)}$ the set of all stable ribbon graphs with n exterior legs and $b(G) = b$. The usual ribbon graphs correspond to the case $b(v) = 0$ for all $v \in Vert(G)$.

It is easy to see that for graphs from $SR_{(0,b)}$ our definition is equivalent to the definition given in [K3] via the limit of a certain functor on ribbon graphs. A metric on the stable ribbon graph is a function $l : Edge(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Given a stable ribbon graph $G \in SR_{(0,b)}$ and a metric on G one can construct by the standard procedure a punctured Riemann surface $\Sigma(G)$, which will have double points in general. Namely one should replace every edge by oriented open strip $[0, l] \times] - i\infty, +i\infty[$ and glue them for each cyclically ordered subset according to the cyclic order. In this way one gets several punctured Riemann surfaces and for every vertex of the graph G one should identify the points on these surfaces corresponding to different cyclically ordered subsets associated with the given vertex of G . We also have the nonnegative integer $g(v)$ associated to every singular point of the Riemann surface $\Sigma(G)$. The one-dimensional CW-complex $|G|$ is naturally realized as a subset of $\Sigma(G)$. One can also construct in the similar way the Riemann surface associated with stable ribbon graph G having legs. In such case one gets the singular Riemann surface associated with the graph $G/Legs(G)$, i.e. the stable ribbon graph G with legs removed, plus the extra structure, which consists of the lines on $\Sigma(G/Legs(G))$, one for each leg, which connect the vertex with the corresponding adjacent puncture, so that $|G|$ is again naturally realized as a subset of $\Sigma(G)$. I shall denote in the sequel the set of punctures of the surface $\Sigma(G)$ via $P_{\Sigma(G)}$.

One can consider the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}$ parametrizing the equivalence classes of data (G, l) , where G is a graph from $SR_{(0,b)}$ whose associated surface $\Sigma(G)$ has genus γ and exactly ν punctures numbered from 1 to ν , and l is a metric on G . It can be shown, see loc.cit. and [L], that there is a natural factor space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma,\nu}$ of the Deligne-Mumford moduli space of stable curves $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}$ so that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}$ is homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma,\nu} \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{\nu}$ and the projection to $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{\nu}$ corresponds to the map which sends stable graph with metric and numbered punctures to the set of perimeters of edges surrounding the punctures. In particular the preimage of $p = (p_1, \dots, p_{\nu})$, $p \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{\nu}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}$ can be considered as the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}(p)$ of data (G, l) such that the perimeters around punctures are equal to p_1, \dots, p_{ν} . This moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}(p)$ is then homeomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma,\nu}$. The space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma,\nu}^{comb}(p)$ has natural structure of a cell complex, or better say, orbi-cell complex, with (orbi-)cells indexed by equivalence classes of stable graphs G with numbered punctures as above.

9. MODULAR *Det*–OPERAD $\mathbb{S}[t]$.

Let us introduce the following modular *Det*–operad $\mathbb{S}[t]$. Let $k[\mathbb{S}_n]'$ denotes the graded k –vector space with the basis indexed by elements (σ, a_σ) , where $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n$ is a permutation with i_σ cycles σ_α and $a_\sigma = \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma}$, $a_\sigma \in \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\sigma))$ is one of the generators of the one-dimensional determinant of the set of cycles of σ , i.e. a_σ is an order on the set of cycles defined up to even reordering, and $(\sigma, -a_\sigma) = -(\sigma, a_\sigma)$. The symmetric group \mathbb{S}_n acts naturally on $k[\mathbb{S}_n]'$ by conjugation. Let $k[t]$ denotes the space of polynomials in one variable t , $\deg t = -2$. The cyclic \mathbb{S} –module underlying our modular operad is the set of graded \mathbb{S}_n –modules

$$\mathbb{S}[t]((n)) = k[\mathbb{S}_n]'[-1] \otimes k[t]$$

where \mathbb{S}_n acts trivially on $k[t]$, and the degree b of the element $(\sigma, a_\sigma)t^g$ is defined by

$$b = 2g + i_\sigma - 1.$$

In particular $\mathbb{S}[t]((n, b))$ is a graded k –vector space concentrated in degree $(-b)$. I also put $\mathbb{S}[t]((n, 0)) = 0$ for $n \leq 2$. Notice that for $b = 0$ I get the underlying \mathbb{S} –module of the cyclic operad *Ass* of associative algebras with invariant scalar products.

Compositions in $\mathbb{S}[t]$ are $k[t]$ –linear and defined via sewings and dissections of cycles of permutations. The compositions can be easily described using multiplication on the group of permutations. Let us describe the composition $\mu_{G(I, J, b, b')}^{\mathbb{S}[t]}$ along the simplest graph with two vertices (2.2). Let $(\sigma, a_\sigma)t^g \in \mathbb{S}[t]((I \sqcup \{f\}, b))$, $a_\sigma = \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma}$, $(\rho, a_\rho)t^{g'} \in \mathbb{S}[t]((J \sqcup \{f'\}, b'))$, $a_\rho = \rho_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \rho_{i_\rho}$ with f belonging to the cycle σ_k and f' belonging to the cycle ρ_l . Let us denote by $\pi_{f, f'}$

$$\pi_{f, f'} : \text{Aut}(\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_n$$

the operation erasing the elements f and f' from the cycles of permutation

$$\pi_{f, f'} : (i_1 \dots i_\alpha f j_1 \dots j_\beta f') \rightarrow (i_1 \dots i_\alpha j_1 \dots j_\beta).$$

If $b = b' = 0$ then I have simply the cyclic permutations and the composition $\mu_{G(I, J, b, b')}^{\mathbb{S}[t]}$ coincides with the composition in the cyclic operad *Ass*, which can be written as $\pi_{f, f'} \sigma \rho (f f')$ where $(f f')$ is the transposition $f \leftrightarrow f'$. For general elements of $\mathbb{S}[t]$ I have the following expression

$$\mu_{G(I, J, b, b')}^{\mathbb{S}[t]} = (\pi_{f, f'} \sigma \rho (f f'), a_\mu) t^{g+g'}$$

where

$$a_\mu = (-1)^{k+l} \pi_{f, f'}(\sigma_k \rho_l (f f')) \wedge \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{\sigma}_k \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma} \wedge \rho_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{\rho}_l \wedge \dots \wedge \rho_{i_\rho}.$$

I leave to an interested reader to verify that the sign in the expression for a_μ follows from the natural isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\pi_{f, f'} \sigma \rho (f f'))) &\simeq \text{Det}(\{\pi_{f, f'} \sigma_k \rho_l (f f')\}) \otimes \\ &\otimes \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\sigma) \setminus \{\sigma_k\} \sqcup \text{Cycle}(\rho) \setminus \{\rho_l\}), \\ (9.1) \quad \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\sigma))[-1] &\simeq \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\sigma) \setminus \{\sigma_k\}), \\ \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\rho))[-1] &\simeq \text{Det}(\text{Cycle}(\rho) \setminus \{\rho_l\}). \end{aligned}$$

Let us describe the composition along the graph with one loop (2.3)

$$\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathbb{S}[t]} : Det(H_1(G_{n,b})) \otimes \mathbb{S}[t]((\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}, b-1)) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}[t]((n, b)).$$

Let $(\sigma, a_\sigma)t^g \in \mathbb{S}[t]((\{1, \dots, n\} \sqcup \{f, f'\}, b-1))$, $a_\sigma = \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma}$ and $f \in \sigma_k$ and $f' \in \sigma_l$ with $k < l$. The pair f, f' defines the oriented loop $e_{ff'}$ and hence an element $e_{ff'}[1]$ of $Det(H_1(G_{n,b}))$. Then the composition $\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathbb{S}[t]}$ on $e_{ff'}[1] \otimes (\sigma, a_\sigma)t^g$ is the sewing of cycles σ_k and σ_l times t

$$\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathbb{S}[t]} = (\pi_{f,f'}\sigma(ff'), a_{\mu'})t^{g+1}$$

where

$$a_{\mu'} = (-1)^{k+l-1} \pi_{f,f'}(\sigma_k \sigma_l(ff')) \wedge \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{\sigma}_k \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{\sigma}_l \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma}$$

following a sequence of natural isomorphisms analogous to (9.1). If the elements f and f' belong to the same cycle $f, f' \in \sigma_k$ then the value of the composition $\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathbb{S}[t]}$ on $e_{ff'}[1] \otimes (\sigma, a_\sigma)t^g$ is the dissection of the cycle σ_k into two cycles whose relative order in $Det(Cycle)$ is determined by the orientation of the edge $e_{ff'}$:

$$\mu_{G_{n,b}}^{\mathbb{S}[t]} = (\pi_{f,f'}\sigma(ff'), a_{\mu'})t^g$$

where, if I denote by σ_k^f and $\sigma_k^{f'}$ the two cycles of $\sigma_k(ff')$ containing f and f' correspondingly, then we have

$$a_{\mu'} = (-1)^{k-1} (\pi_f \sigma_k^f) \wedge (\pi_{f'} \sigma_k^{f'}) \wedge \sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{\sigma}_k \wedge \dots \wedge \sigma_{i_\sigma}$$

which follows from natural isomorphisms analogous to (9.1). Remark that if one of the cycles $\sigma_k^f, \sigma_k^{f'}$ consist of just one element f or f' correspondingly, which happens precisely when f and f' are neighbours in the cycle σ_k , then the composition is zero in such case ($\pi_f \sigma_k^f = 0$ or $\pi_{f'} \sigma_k^{f'} = 0$).

One can check that these compositions define on $\mathbb{S}[t]$ the structure of twisted modular Det -operad. Namely, contraction of several edges corresponds, forgetting the elements from $k[t]$ and $Det(Cycle)$, to successive operators of multiplications by transpositions followed by erasing operators. But operators corresponding to different edges commute $[\pi_{f,f'}, \pi_{gg'}] = 0$, $[\pi_{f,f'}, (gg')] = 0$. It follows that the composition on the level of permutations is associative with respect to the morphisms of stable graphs. It follows from commutativity of the diagrams of natural isomorphisms that the rules for compositions of decorations from $k[t]$ and $Det(Cycle)$ are also compatible with morphisms of stable graphs.

10. FEYNMAN TRANSFORM OF $\mathbb{S}[t]$ AND STABLE RIBBON GRAPHS.

Let us consider the Feynman transform of $\mathbb{S}[t]$. Notice that $\mathbb{S}[t]((n))$ has a basis labeled by partitions of $[n]$ into i subsets with cyclic orders on the subsets, plus the nonnegative integer g , such that $2(2g + i - 2) + n > 0$ and plus a choice of the ordering of cycles from $Det(Cycle)$. It follows immediately from the definition that the Feynman transform $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]$ has the basis labeled by the pairs (G, α_G) , where G is a stable ribbon graph and α_G is a choice of orientation from

$$(10.1) \quad \mathcal{K}Det^{-1}(G)(\otimes_{v \in Vert(G)} Det^{-1}(Cycle)[1 - 2g(v)]).$$

If G is a stable ribbon graph let $\nu(G)$ be the number of punctures of the Riemann surface $\Sigma(G)$ associated with G . Then (G, α_G) belongs to the subspace $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((n, b))$ where n is the number of legs of G and

$$b(G) = 2\gamma(G) - 1 + \nu(G)$$

where $\gamma(G)$ is the genus of $\Sigma(G)$ taking into account the genus defects associated with vertices of G

$$\gamma(G) = g(N\Sigma(G)) + \sum_{v \in Vert(G)} (g(v) + i(v) - 1)$$

where $g(N\Sigma(G))$ is the genus of the normalization of $\Sigma(G)$. It is easy to see that every chain complex $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((n, b))$ is in fact the direct sum of complexes

$$\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((n, b)) = \bigoplus_{b=2\gamma-1+\nu} \mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((n, \gamma, \nu)).$$

The moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma, \nu}^{comb}(p)/\mathbb{S}_\nu$ has natural (orbi-)cellular decomposition with (orbi-)cells indexed by the isomorphism classes of stable ribbon graphs with $\gamma = \gamma(G)$, $\nu = \nu(G)$ and $|Leg(G)| = 0$. Let us show that this cochain cell complex is identified naturally with the complex $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((0, \gamma, \nu))$.

Theorem 2. $H^i(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu) \simeq H_{-i}(\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((0, \gamma, \nu)))[2\gamma - 1]$.

Proof. It is easy to see from the definition of the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma, \nu}^{comb}(p)$ that the (orbi-)cells, lying in the boundary of the orbi-cell of the equivalence class of stable ribbon graph G , correspond to the equivalence classes of the stable ribbon graphs of the form $G/\{e\}$, $e \in Edge(G)$, see [L], [Z]. It remains to check that the coorientation of the orbi-cell is naturally identified with an element from (10.1), so that the differential on $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((0, \gamma, \nu))$ coincides with the differential of the cochain cell complex of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu$. This identification is analogous to the Proposition 9.5 of [GK]. Firstly, for every stable ribbon graph G the vector space $\mathcal{K}(G)$ is naturally isomorphic to $H_c^{top}(C_G)$ where C_G is the (orbi-)cell corresponding to G . To prove that the complex $\mathcal{F}_{Det}\mathbb{S}[t]((0, \gamma, \nu))[1 - 2\gamma]$ computes indeed the cohomology $\oplus_i H^i(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu)$ it is sufficient to identify the inverse to the sheaf of cohomology of the fibers of projection $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\gamma, \nu}^{comb}/\mathbb{S}_\nu \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu$, i.e it is sufficient to show that

$$(10.2) \quad Det(G)^{-1} \bigotimes_{v \in Vert(G)} Det^{-1}(Cycle(\sigma(v))[1 - 2g(v)]) \simeq Det^{-1}(P_{\Sigma(G)})[1 - 2\gamma].$$

In order to prove this let us consider the surface $\tilde{\Sigma}(G)$ which is obtained topologically as follows. Let us remove a small neighborhood of every singular point v of $\Sigma(G)$. If v has the genus defect $g(v)$ and there are $i(v)$ branches that are meeting at v , then let us glue instead of this neighborhood a curve $\Sigma(v)$ of the genus $g(v)$ and with $i(v)$ boundary components. I obtain topologically a curve of genus γ without ν marked points. Then

$$(10.3) \quad Det(H^*(\tilde{\Sigma}(G), \sqcup_{v \in Vert(G)} \Sigma(v))) \simeq Det(H^*(|G|, Vert(G))) \simeq Det(G)^{-1}[1 - |Vert(G)|]$$

since $(\tilde{\Sigma}(G), \sqcup_{v \in Vert(G)} \Sigma(v))$ is homotopic to $(|G|, Vert(G))$. Using the Poincare duality for the compact surface $\tilde{\Sigma}(G) \sqcup P_{\Sigma(G)}$, where recall that $P_{\Sigma(G)}$ denotes the

set of marked points, and the Mayer-Vietoris sequence as in loc.cit. I get

$$\text{Det}(H^*(\tilde{\Sigma}(G))) \simeq \text{Det}^{-1}(P_{\Sigma(G)})[2 - 2\gamma].$$

Also, by similar arguments

$$\text{Det}(H^*(\Sigma(v))) \simeq \text{Det}^{-1}(\text{Cycle}(\sigma(v)))[2 - 2g(v)].$$

Now the equality (10.2) follows from (10.3) and the exact sequence associated with the pair $(\tilde{\Sigma}(G), \sqcup_{v \in \text{Vert}(G)} \Sigma(v))$. \square

11. ALGEBRAS OVER FEYNMAN TRANSFORM OF $\mathbb{S}[t]$.

11.1. **Coboundary \mathcal{D}_{χ_l} .** The operad $\mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathbb{S}[t]$ is a twisted modular $\mathcal{K}\text{Det}^{-1}$ -operad.

To consider algebras over $\mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathbb{S}[t]$ I should apply a coboundary so that the twisting becomes compatible with corresponding twisting of $\mathcal{E}[V]$. Notice that

$$\mathcal{K}\text{Det}^{-1} \simeq \mathcal{K}^{2l}\mathcal{D}_{\chi_l}$$

where $\chi_l = \tilde{\Sigma}\beta^{2(1-l)}$. Let us put $\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t] = \chi_l\mathbb{S}[t]$, so that $\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ is a twisted \mathcal{K}^{1-2l} -operad. This shifts the grading on our operad and also the \mathbb{S}_n -action is changed by the multiplication by the alternating representation:

$$\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]((n, b)) = \mathbb{S}[t]((n, b)) \otimes \text{sgn}_n[n + (2l - 2)(1 - b) - 1].$$

Then the Feynman transform

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]} = \chi_l^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathbb{S}[t]$$

is the twisted modular \mathcal{K}^{2l} -operad. In particular the twisting of the Feynman transform $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_0}[t]}$ is trivial and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_0}[t]}$ is a usual modular operad. As the complex of vector spaces the Feynman transform $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathbb{S}[t]$ up to a shift of degrees

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]}((n, b)) \simeq \mathcal{F}_{\text{Det}}\mathbb{S}[t]((n, b))[1 - n + (2l - 2)(b - 1)]$$

so that the characteristic classes of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]}$ -algebras take the value also in $\oplus_i H_i(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu)$. By the Theorem 1 from the section 4 $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]}$ -algebra on vector space V with inner product B , is defined by the set of elements

$$m_n \in \bigoplus_n (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]((n)))_0^{\mathbb{S}_n}$$

satisfying the quantum master equation (5.5). If V has a basis $\{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Xi}$ then I can write

$$m_n = \sum_{I \subset \Xi, |I|=n} \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \text{Aut}(I), g \\ 4(g-1)+2i_\sigma+n > 0}} m_{\sigma, g} t^g$$

$$m_{\sigma, g} \in \wedge_{i=1}^{i_\sigma} (V^{\otimes \lambda_i})^{\mathbb{Z}/\lambda_i\mathbb{Z}}, \quad \deg m_{\sigma, g} = (2l - 3)(2 - 2g - i_\sigma) + n$$

where σ has i_σ cycles of lengths $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{i_\sigma}$.

Proposition 3. *The $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]}$ -algebra structure on V is defined by the set of tensors $\{m_{\sigma, g}\}$ satisfying the quantum master equation for functions on the affine $\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ -manifold V . The partition function constructed from the tensors $m_{\sigma, g}$ defines the characteristic class with value in $\oplus_i H_i(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma, \nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu)$.*

Notice that for an $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ -algebra the elements $m_{\sigma,g}$ with $i_\sigma = 1$, $g = 0$ define an A_∞ -algebra with inner product of degree $2l$. The characteristic class map for the A_∞ -algebras was described in ([K2]). It takes values in the homologies of the uncompactified moduli spaces of curves. We see that the $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ -algebra is the algebraic structure whose operadic characteristic class map extends the A_∞ -algebra's map to the homologies of the compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma,\nu}$.

11.2. Modular \mathcal{K}^{2l} -operads $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ and higher genus GW-invariants.

The twisted modular \mathcal{K}^{2l} -operad $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{1-2l}}\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ arises naturally in the counting of holomorphic curves of arbitrary genus with boundaries in the set of Lagrangian submanifolds of a symplectic manifold of dimension $4l$. Namely, let us consider a set of graded Lagrangian submanifolds, intersecting transversally, and let σ be a permutation acting on the set of intersection points of these submanifolds, which I also mark by $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Consider the total number of holomorphic maps of the surfaces of genus g with i_σ boundary components along with set of points lying on these boundaries, such that the components of the boundaries are mapped to the Lagrangian submanifolds, and the points are mapped to the intersection points, so that the cyclic orders on the intersection points corresponding to every boundary component form the permutation σ . These numbers define naturally the set of elements $\{m_{\sigma,g}\}$ from $\bigoplus_n (V^{\otimes n} \otimes \mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]((n, 2g + i - 1)))^{\mathbb{S}^n}$ where V is the graded vector spaces with the basis labeled by points of intersection of Lagrangian submanifolds. Then the standard arguments, using the degeneration of one-parameter families of such maps, show that this set of elements satisfy the quantum master equation (5.5) of the noncommutative Batalin-Vilkovisky geometry on the affine $\mathbb{S}_{\chi_l}[t]$ -manifold. Similarly, there exists the odd version, corresponding to the case of symplectic manifold of dimension $4l + 2$. It corresponds to the modular operad of \mathbb{S}_n -modules $\mathbb{S}[t]((n)) = k[\mathbb{S}_n] \otimes k[t]$ with compositions defined as for $\mathbb{S}[t]$, by simply omitting the terms involving $Det(Cycle(\sigma))$. Then the complex underlying the Feynman transform $\mathcal{F}\mathbb{S}[t]$ is identified with cochain complex of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'_{\gamma,\nu}/\mathbb{S}_\nu$ with coefficients in the local system $Det(P_\Sigma)$. The counting of holomorphic curves with boundaries in Lagrangian submanifolds of a symplectic manifold of dimension $4l + 2$ defines an algebra over $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{K}^{-2l}}\beta^{-2l}\tilde{\mathbb{S}}[t]$. One can show that this leads to a combinatorial description of Gromov-Witten invariants via the characteristic class map and the periodic cyclic homology of the twisted modular operads along the lines of [B1],[BK].

11.3. The map $\mathcal{F}Ass \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_{\chi_0}[t]$. There is a close interplay between the twisted

modular operad $\mathbb{S}[t]$ and the Feynman transform of the cyclic operad Ass which I would like to illustrate in this subsection. Forgetting the differential the Feynman transform $\mathcal{F}Ass$ of the cyclic operad Ass is a \mathcal{K} -operad generated by the \mathbb{S} -module Ass^{dual} . It follows that $\mathcal{F}Ass$ has a basis labeled by ribbon graphs with a choice of a generator of the one-dimensional vector space $\mathcal{K}(G)$. The complex $\mathcal{F}Ass((n, b))$ is decomposed as the sum of subcomplexes $\mathcal{F}Ass((n, \gamma, \nu))$ according to the genus γ and the number of punctures ν of the Riemann surface associated with the ribbon graph, see [GK], proposition 9.2. Recall that $Det(G) \simeq \mathcal{K}\mathcal{D}_{\chi_0}^{-1}$ where \mathcal{D}_{χ_0} is the coboundary associated with the \mathbb{S} -module $\chi_0 = \mathfrak{s}\Sigma$. It follows that $\chi_0^{-1}\mathcal{F}Ass$ is a modular Det -operad which as a k -vector space consist of linear combinations

of elements $(G, \widehat{\alpha}_G)$ where G is a ribbon graph and $\widehat{\alpha}_G$ is an element of the one-dimensional vector space $Det(G) \otimes (\otimes_{v \in Vert(G)} Det(Leg(v)[-3]))$. The subset of legs of ribbon graph G adjacent to a given puncture has natural cyclic order. It follows that every ribbon graph G defines naturally a permutation σ_G on the set $Leg(G)$. Notice that for graphs with at least one leg adjacent to every puncture I have

$$(11.1) \quad Det(G) \simeq Det(Cycle(\sigma_G))[2\gamma - 1]$$

see loc.cit, page 117. Let G be a trivalent ribbon graph. The cyclic order on $Leg(v)$ gives a canonical element in $Det(Leg(v))[-3]$ for every vertex v . This is the element $e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge e_3$ if $e_1 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow e_3 \rightarrow e_1$ denotes the cyclic order on the three flags. Let $\widehat{\alpha}_G^{can}$ denotes the product of an element $\alpha_G \in Det(G)$ with the tensor product of the canonical elements in $\otimes_{v \in Vert(G)} Det(Leg(v))[-3]$. Let α_{σ_G} denotes the element from $Det(Cycle(\sigma_G))[2\gamma - 1]$ corresponding to α_G under the isomorphism (11.1). I state here the following result, the proof is a simple check.

Proposition 4. *Let G be a trivalent ribbon graph such that for every puncture of G there is a leg of G adjacent to this puncture. Let us put $\phi(G, \widehat{\alpha}_G^{can}) = (\sigma_G, \alpha_{\sigma_G})t^\gamma$ for such graph and $\phi(G, \widehat{\alpha}_G) = 0$ for all other ribbon graphs. Then ϕ defines a morphism of twisted modular Det -operads $\chi_0^{-1} \mathcal{F}Ass \rightarrow \mathbb{S}[t]$.*

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