

# A gauge theoretical generalisation of Bryant's correspondence

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A classical theorem in the theory of minimal surfaces establishes a correspondence between minimal surfaces in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and null holomorphic curves in  $\mathbb{C}^n$ . A hyperbolic version of this correspondence is due to Bryant: null holomorphic curves in  $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$  correspond to CMC-1 surfaces in the hyperbolic space  $\mathbb{H}^3$ . We also have a relativistic Bryant type correspondence: CMC-1 immersions in the hyperbolic space are replaced by space-like CMC-1 immersions in the de Sitter space.

We prove a mutual generalisation of all these results: let  $H$  be a real Lie group,  $\pi : P \rightarrow M$  a principal  $H$ -bundle,  $A$  a connection on  $P$  and  $\alpha \in A_{\mathrm{Ad}}^1(P, \mathfrak{h})$  a tensorial 1-form of type  $\mathrm{Ad}$  which induces isomorphisms  $A_\xi \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ .

Such a pair  $(\alpha, A)$  defines an almost complex structure  $J_A^\alpha$  on  $P$ , which is integrable if and only if  $(\alpha, A)$  solves a gauge-invariant non-linear first order differential system. A non-degenerate symmetric  $\mathrm{Ad}_H$ -invariant bilinear form  $g$  on  $\mathfrak{h}$  defines pseudo-Riemannian metrics  $g_M^\alpha, \mathfrak{g}_A^\alpha$  on  $M$ , respectively  $P$ , and a non-degenerate bilinear form  $\omega_A^{\alpha, g} : T_P \times_P T_P \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  which is holomorphic when  $J_A^\alpha$  is integrable.

Assuming that this is the case, we have a Bryant type correspondence between space-like,  $\omega_A^{\alpha, g}$ -isotropic holomorphic immersions  $Y \rightarrow P$  and space-like conformal immersions  $Y \rightarrow (M, g_M^\alpha)$  whose mean curvature vector field is given by a simple explicit formula.

In particular, one obtains such a correspondence for any principal bundle of the form  $G \rightarrow G/H$ , where  $G$  is a complex Lie group, and  $H$  is a real form of  $G$  endowed with a non-degenerate,  $\mathrm{Ad}_H$ -invariant, symmetric bilinear form  $g$  on its Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{h}$ .

REFERENCES