

A LOOP SPACE FORMULATION FOR GEOMETRIC LIFTING PROBLEMS

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Abstract

We review and then combine two aspects of the theory of bundle gerbes. The first concerns lifting bundle gerbes and connections on those, developed by Murray and by Gomi. Lifting gerbes represent obstructions against extending the structure group of a principal bundle. The second is the transgression of gerbes to loop spaces, initiated by Brylinski and McLaughlin and with recent contributions of the author. Combining these two aspects, we obtain a new formulation of lifting problems in terms of geometry on the loop space. Most prominently, our formulation explains the relation between (complex) spin structures on a Riemannian manifold and orientations of its loop space.

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1. Introduction and statement of the result

In their seminal work [3, 4] on the geometry of line bundles over loop spaces, Brylinski and McLaughlin encountered an interesting ‘product’ with which such line bundles can be endowed—we are going to call it the *fusion product*. The idea of a fusion product on a line bundle \mathcal{L} over the loop space is that it provides for two loops τ_1 and τ_2 that are smoothly composable to a third loop $\tau_2 \star \tau_1$ a linear isomorphism

$$\lambda : \mathcal{L}_{\tau_1} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\tau_2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\tau_2 \star \tau_1},$$

where \mathcal{L}_τ denotes the fibre of \mathcal{L} over a loop τ . A complete and slightly modified definition will be given later (Definition 3.1).

In this note we construct examples of bundles with fusion products in the context of geometric lifting problems. A *lifting problem* is posed by specifying a central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow \hat{G} \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 1$$

of Lie groups and a principal G -bundle P over a smooth manifold M . A solution for the lifting problem is a principal \hat{G} -bundle \hat{P} over M together with an equivariant bundle map from \hat{P} to P , in the following called a \hat{G} -lift of P . A *geometric lifting problem* is one where P carries a connection, and a *geometric \hat{G} -lift \hat{P}* includes a connection on \hat{P} that is compatible with the given one in a certain way. As we are going to explain later in more detail, geometric \hat{G} -lifts have a *scalar curvature*: a 2-form on M with values in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} of the central Lie group A .

We establish a relation between geometric lifting problems and the geometry of bundles over the loop space $LM := C^\infty(S^1, M)$ by constructing a principal A -bundle \mathcal{L}_P over LM from a geometric lifting problem posed by a principal G -bundle P with connection over M . Basically, the fibre of \mathcal{L}_P over a loop $\tau \in LM$ consists of all geometric \hat{G} -lifts of the pullback τ^*P . We will see that every ‘global’ geometric \hat{G} -lift \hat{P} defines—by restricting it to loops—a smooth section $\sigma_{\hat{P}} : LM \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_P$. Sections that can be obtained in this way turn out to be very particular.

The bundle \mathcal{L}_P fits well into the context of the work of Brylinski and McLaughlin: it comes with a fusion product and with a connection. We will see that the section $\sigma_{\hat{P}}$ is compatible with this additional structure. Firstly, it *preserves* the fusion product. Secondly, its *curvature* (that is the pullback of the connection of \mathcal{L}_P to LM) coincides with the transgression of the scalar curvature of \hat{P} (that is the pullback along the evaluation map $ev : S^1 \times LM \rightarrow M$, followed by integration over the fibre S^1). We show that these two properties characterize those sections of \mathcal{L}_P that come from geometric \hat{G} -lifts of P , and so establish the following loop space formulation for geometric lifting problems.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let M be a connected smooth manifold and P be a principal G -bundle with connection over M , let $\rho \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{a})$ and $L\rho \in \Omega^1(LM, \mathfrak{a})$ denote its transgression. Then the assignment $\hat{P} \mapsto \sigma_{\hat{P}}$ defines a bijection*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalence classes of} \\ \text{geometric } \hat{G}\text{-lifts of } P \\ \text{with scalar curvature } \rho \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fusion-preserving sections of} \\ \mathcal{L}_P \text{ with curvature } L\rho \end{array} \right\}.$$

The definition of the bundle \mathcal{L}_P , the properties of the sections $\sigma_{\hat{P}}$ and the proof of Theorem 1.1 are all obtained using the theory of *bundle gerbes*. In Section 2 of this note we review lifting gerbes and connections on those following Murray [9] and Gomi [7]. The main result of Section 2, Theorem 2.2, gives a complete formulation of geometric lifting problems in terms of bundle gerbes. In Section 3 we review the transgression of bundle gerbes to loop spaces, developed by Brylinski and McLaughlin [2–4], and include some recent contributions of the author [17]. The main result of Section 3, Theorem 3.3, is an equivalence between the category of bundle gerbes with connection over M and a category of principal bundles with fusion products and connections over LM . In Section 4 we put the two pieces together: we define the bundle \mathcal{L}_P to be the transgression of a lifting gerbe, and combine the equivalences of Theorems 2.2 and 3.3 to a one-line proof of Theorem 1.1.

The remaining two sections of this note are complementary. In Section 5 we provide an alternative construction of the bundle \mathcal{L}_P which is elementary in the sense that it does not use any gerbe theory (Theorem 5.2). We will also construct the fusion product in that context—so far as I know, this is the first elementary nontrivial example of a fusion product. In Section 6 we apply Theorem 1.1 to spin structures and complex spin structures on Riemannian manifolds. This is interesting because the bundle \mathcal{L}_P has a nice interpretation as the *orientation bundle* of LM . Theorem 1.1 reduces in the spin case to previously known results of Atiyah [1] and Stolz–Teichner [15] (Corollary 6.1), while in the complex spin case it provides a new description of complex spin structures in terms of certain loop space orientations (Corollary 6.3).

One line for further research could be to understand the role of fusion products in the case that the underlying manifold is a Lie group. There, it can be seen as an additional structure for loop group extensions, and it is expected that it is responsible for the fusion of positive energy representations, thus the terminology. It would be interesting to have a geometrical formulation of fusion in the setting of bundle gerbes and bundle gerbe modules, as initiated in [6].

2. Lifting bundle gerbes

In this section we review (and slightly complete) the theory of lifting bundle gerbes and connections on them. The setup is a central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow \hat{G} \xrightarrow{t} G \longrightarrow 1 \tag{2.1}$$

of Lie groups and a principal G -bundle P over a smooth manifold M . A \hat{G} -lift of P is a principal \hat{G} -bundle \hat{P} over M together with a bundle map $f : \hat{P} \rightarrow P$ satisfying $f(\hat{p} \cdot \hat{g}) = f(\hat{p}) \cdot t(\hat{g})$ for all $\hat{p} \in \hat{P}$ and $\hat{g} \in \hat{G}$. \hat{G} -lifts of P form a category $\hat{G}\text{-Lift}(P)$. The existence of \hat{G} -lifts is obstructed by a class $\xi_P \in H^2(M, \underline{A})$ that is obtained by locally lifting a Čech cocycle for P and then measuring the error.

The idea of realizing the obstruction class ξ_P geometrically has been proposed by Brylinski [2] in terms of Dixmier–Douady sheaves of groupoids. Murray has adapted this idea to bundle gerbes, where it becomes particularly elegant [9]. I will assume in the following that the reader is familiar with bundle gerbes—for instance, the papers [5, 10, 12] contain introductions.

Associated to the given bundle P is the following bundle gerbe \mathcal{G}_P over M , called the *lifting gerbe*. Its surjective submersion is the bundle projection $\pi : P \rightarrow M$. We are going to denote its k -fold fibre product by $P^{[k]}$, and by $\pi_{i_1 \dots i_k} : P^{[j]} \rightarrow P^{[k]}$ the projections to the indexed factors. Over $P^{[2]}$, the lifting gerbe has the principal A -bundle $Q := g^* \hat{G}$, obtained by regarding \hat{G} as a principal A -bundle over G and pulling it back along the map $g : P^{[2]} \rightarrow G$ defined by $p \cdot g(p, p') = p'$. Finally, the multiplication of \hat{G} defines a bundle gerbe product, that is a bundle isomorphism

$$\mu : \pi_{12}^* Q \otimes \pi_{23}^* Q \longrightarrow \pi_{13}^* Q \tag{2.2}$$

over $P^{[3]}$ that is associative over $P^{[4]}$. The characteristic class of the lifting gerbe \mathcal{G}_P is the obstruction class ξ_P [9]. Thus, \hat{G} -lifts of P exist if and only if \mathcal{G}_P is trivializable.

This statement can be slightly improved by taking morphisms between bundle gerbes into account. We recall that bundle gerbes over M form a 2-category $Grb_A(M)$ [14]. The Hom-category between two bundle gerbes \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} is denoted $Hom(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H})$. A *trivialization* of \mathcal{G} is a 1-morphism $\mathcal{T} : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$, where \mathcal{I} denotes the trivial bundle gerbe [18]. In detail, a trivialization of our lifting gerbe \mathcal{G}_P is a principal A -bundle T over P together with a bundle isomorphism

$$\kappa : Q \otimes \pi_2^*T \rightarrow \pi_1^*T \tag{2.3}$$

over $P^{[2]}$ satisfying a compatibility condition with the bundle gerbe product μ .

It is a nice exercise to check that $\hat{P} := T$ with the projection $T \rightarrow Y \rightarrow M$ and the \hat{G} -action $\hat{p} \cdot \hat{g} := \kappa(\hat{g}^{-1} \otimes \hat{p})$ is a \hat{G} -lift of P . Even better, we have the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let P be a principal G -bundle over M . Then the above construction defines an equivalence of categories*

$$Hom(\mathcal{G}_P, \mathcal{I}) \cong \hat{G}\text{-Lift}(P).$$

Lifting gerbes become even more interesting when connections are taken into account. For preparation, we look at the Lie algebra extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{a} \longrightarrow \hat{\mathfrak{g}} \xrightarrow{t_*} \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow 0 \tag{2.4}$$

associated to the central extension (2.1). Gomi constructed a connection on the lifting bundle gerbe \mathcal{G}_P from a given connection η on P [7]. His construction depends on two further parameters.

- (a) The first parameter is a *split* σ of the Lie algebra extension (2.4), that is a linear map $\sigma : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ such that $t_* \circ \sigma = \text{id}_{\mathfrak{g}}$. As usual, one can measure the failure of σ to be a Lie algebra homomorphism by a 2-cocycle $\omega : \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}$. Alternatively, one can lift the adjoint action of G on \mathfrak{g} to $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$, and then measure the failure of σ to intertwine the two, resulting in the map

$$Z : G \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a} \quad \text{with } Z(g, X) := \text{Ad}_g^{-1}(\sigma(X)) - \sigma(\text{Ad}_g^{-1}(X)).$$

- (b) The second parameter is a *reduction* of P with respect to the split σ : a smooth map $r : P \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}$ that is linear in the second argument and satisfies

$$r(p, X) = r(p \cdot g, \text{Ad}_g^{-1}(X)) - Z(g, X) \tag{2.5}$$

for all $p \in P, X \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $g \in G$.

Gomi showed that choices of a split and a reduction with respect to it always exist, and we fix such choices for the rest of this note.

The split σ defines a connection ν on the principal A -bundle \hat{G} over G , given by the formula $\nu := \theta - \sigma(t^*\theta) \in \Omega^1(\hat{G}, \hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, where θ stands for the left-invariant

Maurer–Cartan form (on \hat{G} and G , respectively). On the principal A -bundle $Q = g^*\hat{G}$ over $P^{[2]}$, we shift the pullback of the connection ν by a 1-form on $P^{[2]}$:

$$\lambda_\eta := g^*\nu + Z(g, \pi_1^*\eta).$$

This connection on Q makes the bundle gerbe product (2.2) a connection-preserving bundle morphism [7, Theorem 5.6], and thus qualifies as the first part of a bundle gerbe connection. It remains to define the *curving*. Using the reduction r , we set

$$C_\eta := -\frac{1}{2}\omega(\eta \wedge \eta) + r(\text{curv}(\eta)) \in \Omega^2(P, \mathfrak{a}). \tag{2.6}$$

The required identity for curvings,

$$\text{curv}(\lambda_\eta) = \pi_2^*C_\eta - \pi_1^*C_\eta, \tag{2.7}$$

is satisfied [7, Theorem 5.9]. This completes the definition of a connection on the lifting bundle gerbe \mathcal{G}_P . Next we explain what this connection is good for.

First we recall what ‘compatible connections’ on \hat{G} -lifts of P are. If $f : \hat{P} \rightarrow P$ is a \hat{G} -lift of P , a connection $\hat{\eta} \in \Omega^1(\hat{P}, \hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ on \hat{P} is called *compatible* with the given connection η if $f^*\eta = t_*(\hat{\eta})$. Pairs of a \hat{G} -lift \hat{P} and a compatible connection $\hat{\eta}$ are called *geometric \hat{G} -lifts of P* . With our fixed choices of the split σ and the reduction r , one can assign to any compatible connection $\hat{\eta}$ a scalar curvature

$$\text{scurv}(\hat{\eta}) := r_\sigma(\text{curv}(\hat{\eta})) \in \Omega^2(P, \mathfrak{a}), \tag{2.8}$$

where $r_\sigma : \hat{P} \times \hat{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{a}$ is defined by $r_\sigma(p, X) := X_\mathfrak{a} - r(f(p), X_\mathfrak{g})$ using the decomposition $X = X_\mathfrak{a} + \sigma(X_\mathfrak{g})$ of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ determined by σ . The scalar curvature (2.8) descends to an \mathfrak{a} -valued 2-form on M . We are interested in geometric \hat{G} -lifts with fixed scalar curvature ρ ; those form a category $\hat{G}\text{-Lift}_\rho^\nabla(P)$.

In the spirit of Theorem 2.1, we want to compare the category $\hat{G}\text{-Lift}_\rho^\nabla(P)$ with a category of trivializations of the lifting gerbe \mathcal{G}_P . We recall that bundle gerbes with connections form again a 2-category $\mathcal{G}rb_A^\nabla(M)$ [14, 18]. If \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{H} are bundle gerbes with connections, the ‘connection-preserving’ 1-morphisms¹ are the objects of the Hom-category $\mathcal{H}om^\nabla(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H})$. Connections on the trivial bundle gerbe \mathcal{I} are given by 2-forms $\rho \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{a})$. We denote the trivial bundle gerbe with connection ρ by \mathcal{I}_ρ . Flat trivializations of \mathcal{G} are the objects of the category $\mathcal{H}om^\nabla(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{I}_0)$.

Gomi proved [7, Theorem 3.9, Corollary 5.13] that \mathcal{G}_P has a flat trivialization if and only if there exists a geometric \hat{G} -lift with *vanishing* scalar curvature. We need the following generalization to arbitrary scalar curvature, whose proof we leave as an exercise in Lie algebra-valued differential forms.

THEOREM 2.2. *Let P be a principal G -bundle over M with connection and $\rho \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{a})$. Then the equivalence of Theorem 2.1 extends to an equivalence of categories*

$$\mathcal{H}om^\nabla(\mathcal{G}_P, \mathcal{I}_\rho) \cong \hat{G}\text{-Lift}_{-\rho}^\nabla(P).$$

¹ We put that into quotes since being connection preserving is a *structure*, not a *property*.

3. Transgression and fusion bundles

In this section we discuss a relation between bundle gerbes over M and bundles with fusion products over LM . Employing this relation for the lifting bundle gerbe \mathcal{G}_P from the previous section yields the bundle \mathcal{L}_P that appears in Theorem 1.1.

We denote by $\mathit{Grb}_A^\nabla(M)$ the 2-category of bundle gerbes with connection over M and by $\mathit{h}_1\mathit{Grb}_A^\nabla(M)$ its ‘homotopy 1-category’ whose morphisms are 2-isomorphism classes of the former 1-morphisms. Further, we denote by $\mathit{Bun}_A^\nabla(LM)$ the category of principal A -bundles with connection over LM . The main idea we need in this section is a functor

$$L : \mathit{h}_1\mathit{Grb}_A^\nabla(M) \longrightarrow \mathit{Bun}_A^\nabla(LM).$$

This functor realizes—on the level of characteristic classes—the transgression homomorphism

$$H^2(M, \underline{A}) \longrightarrow H^1(LM, \underline{A}) \tag{3.1}$$

in the cohomology with values in the sheaf of smooth A -valued functions.

A first version of the functor L has been described by Brylinski and McLaughlin in the language of Dixmier–Douady sheaves of groupoids and line bundles [2, 3]. We are going to review it briefly in the language of bundle gerbes; for a detailed treatment I refer to [19, Section 3.1] and [17, Sections 4.1 and 4.2].

Given a bundle gerbe \mathcal{G} with connection over M , the principal A -bundle $L\mathcal{G}$ over LM is defined as follows. Over a loop $\tau \in LM$, its fibre consists of isomorphism classes of flat trivializations of $\tau^*\mathcal{G}$, that is

$$L\mathcal{G}_\tau := \mathit{h}_0\mathit{Hom}^\nabla(\tau^*\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{I}_0).$$

The A -action on these fibres is induced by tensoring the principal A -bundle T of a trivialization $\mathcal{T} : \tau^*\mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{I}_0$ with the pullback of a principal A -bundle P_a over S^1 with $\mathit{Hol}_{P_a}(S^1) = a$. There exists a Fréchet manifold structure on $L\mathcal{G}$ that makes this a smooth principal A -bundle over LM [19, Proposition 3.1.2].

The connection on $L\mathcal{G}$ can be defined by prescribing its parallel transport, see [11, 16]. Suppose that γ is a path in LM , and $\mathcal{T}_0 \in L\mathcal{G}_{\tau_0}$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 \in L\mathcal{G}_{\tau_1}$ are trivializations of \mathcal{G} over the end loops of γ . We look at the associated cylinder $\gamma^\vee : [0, 1] \times S^1 \longrightarrow M$. As a bundle gerbe with connection, \mathcal{G} associates to this cylinder a surface holonomy $\mathit{Hol}_\mathcal{G}(\gamma^\vee, \mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}_1) \in A$, where the two trivializations act as boundary conditions (‘D-branes’), see [5]. We put

$$\tau_\gamma : L\mathcal{G}_{\tau_0} \longrightarrow L\mathcal{G}_{\tau_1} : \mathcal{T}_0 \longmapsto \mathcal{T}_1 \cdot \mathit{Hol}_\mathcal{G}(\gamma^\vee, \mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}_1). \tag{3.2}$$

One can show that this prescription indeed defines a connection on $L\mathcal{G}$ [17, Proposition 4.2.3].

Concerning the morphisms, consider a 1-isomorphism $\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{G} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ between bundle gerbes with connections. Over a loop $\tau \in LM$, it induces the morphism

$$L\mathcal{A} : L\mathcal{G} \longrightarrow L\mathcal{H} : \mathcal{T} \longmapsto \mathcal{T} \circ \tau^*\mathcal{A}^{-1},$$

where $\mathcal{T} : \tau^* \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_0$ is a trivialization of $\tau^* \mathcal{G}$, and \circ and $()^{-1}$ denote the composition and the inversion, respectively, of 1-isomorphisms in the 2-category $\text{Grb}_A^{\vee}(S^1)$. This yields a smooth, connection-preserving bundle morphism, and so finishes the definition of the transgression functor L .

Brylinski and McLaughlin used the functor L to study geometrically the image of the cohomological transgression homomorphism (3.1) [2, 3]. They argued that all bundles in the image of the functor L are automatically equipped with one of the ‘products’ from the beginning of the introduction to this note. We describe a slightly modified version of this product called *fusion product*.

We look at the set PM of smooth maps $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ that are locally constant at $\{0, 1\}$ (they have ‘sitting instants’) and equip that set with the evaluation map $ev : PM \rightarrow M \times M$. In [17], I treated spaces of paths with sitting instants rigorously in the framework of generalized manifolds. In this note we will pretend that they were Fréchet manifolds; this will lead us in the end to correct statements. The evaluation map is a ‘surjective submersion’ and we have the fibre products $PM^{[k]}$ available, employing the notation for fibre products introduced in Section 2. Explicitly, a point in $PM^{[k]}$ is a k -tuple of paths in M with common end points.

The sitting instants permit us to define a smooth map

$$l : PM^{[2]} \rightarrow LM : (\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \mapsto \overline{\gamma_2} \star \gamma_1,$$

where $\overline{\gamma}$ denotes the reversed path and \star denotes the concatenation of paths. Combining this map with the projections $ev_{ij} : PM^{[3]} \rightarrow PM^{[2]}$, we obtain the smooth maps $e_{ij} := l \circ ev_{ij}$. Now we are in the position to give the central definition of this note.

DEFINITION 3.1 [17, Definition 2.1]. A *fusion product* on a principal A -bundle P over LM is a smooth bundle isomorphism

$$\lambda : e_{12}^* P \otimes e_{23}^* P \rightarrow e_{13}^* P$$

over $PM^{[3]}$ that is associative over $PM^{[4]}$.

It is not totally trivial to spot the fusion product on a transgressed principal A -bundle $L\mathcal{G}$. It can be characterized as follows—for a detailed treatment see [17, Section 4.2]. For $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$ an element in the space $PM^{[3]}$, we write $\tau_{ij} := l(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in LM$. Pick trivializations $\mathcal{T}_{ij} \in L\mathcal{G}_{\tau_{ij}}$ over these loops. We introduce the maps $\iota_1, \iota_2 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ defined by $\iota_1(t) := \frac{1}{2}t$ and $\iota_2(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}t$. Pullback along ι_1 and ι_2 ‘restricts’ the trivializations \mathcal{T}_{ij} to intervals, altogether giving two trivializations over each of the paths γ_k . Now we pick 2-isomorphisms

$$\phi_1 : \iota_1^* \mathcal{T}_{12} \rightrightarrows \iota_1^* \mathcal{T}_{13}, \quad \phi_2 : \iota_2^* \mathcal{T}_{12} \rightrightarrows \iota_1^* \mathcal{T}_{23} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_3 : \iota_2^* \mathcal{T}_{23} \rightrightarrows \iota_2^* \mathcal{T}_{13};$$

these always exist and the notation is such that the 2-isomorphism ϕ_k is over the path γ_k . Let x be the common initial point and y be the common end point of the

paths γ_k . All three 2-isomorphisms can be restricted to x and to y , and we have

$$\lambda(\mathcal{T}_{12} \otimes \mathcal{T}_{23}) = \mathcal{T}_{13} \tag{3.3}$$

if and only if the relation $\phi_1 = \phi_3 \circ \phi_2$ holds over both x and y .

The work of Brylinski and McLaughlin [2, 3] suggests that the existence of fusion products characterizes bundles in the image of the transgression functor L among all principal A -bundles over LM . The main result of my paper [17] (Theorem 3.3 below) shows that this is true if one requires additionally a connection on P satisfying three conditions: it has to be compatible, symmetrizing and superficial. The easiest of these is the *compatibility* with the fusion product: it simply means that the fusion product λ is a connection-preserving bundle morphism. The second condition requires that the connection *symmetrizes* the fusion product in a subtle way, and the third condition imposes constraints on its holonomy. Since these conditions will not appear explicitly in the following, I omit a more detailed discussion.

DEFINITION 3.2 [17, Definition A]. *A fusion bundle with connection over LM is a principal A -bundle P over LM with a fusion product and a compatible, symmetrizing and superficial connection.*

The principal A -bundle $L\mathcal{G}$ equipped with the connection and the fusion product constructed above is such a fusion bundle with connection. To see this, one has to check the three conditions—this is quite tedious and can be found in [17, Section 4.2].

Let us look at the category $\mathcal{FusBun}_A^\nabla(LM)$ composed of fusion bundles with connection and connection-preserving, fusion-preserving bundle isomorphisms. As we have motivated above, the transgression functor L lifts to this category as an ‘improved’ transgression functor

$$\mathcal{T} : \mathfrak{h}_1\text{Grb}_A^\nabla(M) \longrightarrow \mathcal{FusBun}_A^\nabla(LM).$$

In the sense of the following theorem, this functor captures *all* features of transgression.

THEOREM 3.3 [17, Theorem A]. *Let M be a connected smooth manifold. Then the improved transgression functor \mathcal{T} is an equivalence of categories.*

To close this section about transgression let us compute the transgression $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$ of the trivial bundle gerbe \mathcal{I} equipped with the connection defined by a 2-form $\rho \in \Omega^2(M, \mathfrak{a})$.

LEMMA 3.4. *The fusion bundle with connection $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$ has a canonical, fusion-preserving section $\sigma : LM \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$ of curvature $-L\rho$, that is*

$$\lambda(\sigma(\overline{\gamma}_2 \star \gamma_1) \otimes \sigma(\overline{\gamma}_3 \star \gamma_2)) = \sigma(\overline{\gamma}_3 \star \gamma_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^*\omega = -\int_{S^1} \text{ev}^*\rho$$

for all $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in PM^{[3]}$, where λ is the fusion product, ω the connection on $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$ and $\text{ev} : S^1 \times LM \rightarrow M$ the evaluation map.

PROOF. The section itself is defined by the fact that we have over every loop $\tau \in LM$ a distinguished element in the fibre $L\mathcal{I}_\rho$, namely $\tau^*\text{id}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$. That this section is fusion preserving is straightforward to see using the characterization (3.3) of λ and by choosing $\mathcal{T}_{ij} := \tau_{ij}^*\text{id}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}$. For the curvature, we calculate for a path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow LM$:

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left(-\int_\gamma \sigma^*\omega\right) &= \text{Hol}_{\mathcal{I}_\rho}(\gamma^\vee, \sigma(\gamma(0)), \sigma(\gamma(1))) \\ &= \exp\left(\int_{\gamma^\vee} \rho\right) = \exp\left(\int_\gamma \int_{S^1} \text{ev}^*\rho\right). \end{aligned}$$

The first equality is the relation between a connection 1-form and its parallel transport (3.2)—the minus is a convention of [11] that is required to consistently translate between connection 1-forms and their parallel transport. The second equality calculates the surface holonomy of a trivial bundle gerbe, and the third is obtained by splitting the integration over $[0, 1] \times S^1$ into two integrals. But 1-forms are characterized uniquely by their integrals along paths [16, Theorem A.3.5]—this finishes the proof. \square

4. The bundle \mathcal{L}_P over the loop space

In this section we combine the main results of Sections 2 and 3 and prove Theorem 1.1. Let P be a principal G -bundle with connection over M , and let σ and r be our choices of a split and a reduction, respectively, so that a lifting bundle gerbe \mathcal{G}_P with connection is determined. We set

$$\mathcal{L}_P := \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}_P}. \tag{4.1}$$

With this definition, we are in a position to give the proof of Theorem 1.1. We use that the equivalences from Theorems 2.2 and 3.3 induce bijections on isomorphism classes and Hom-sets, respectively, and obtain bijections

$$\text{h}_0(\hat{G}\text{-Lift}_\rho^\nabla(P)) \cong \text{h}_0\text{Hom}^\nabla(\mathcal{G}_P, \mathcal{I}_{-\rho}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathcal{L}_P, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_{-\rho}}).$$

Using the canonical section of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{I}_{-\rho}}$ from Lemma 3.4, we can identify the set on the right-hand side with the set of fusion-preserving sections of \mathcal{L}_P of curvature $L\rho$. This is Theorem 1.1.

Let us look in more detail at what the bundle \mathcal{L}_P defined in (4.1) is, under the identification of geometric \hat{G} -lifts of P and trivializations of \mathcal{G}_P of Theorem 2.2. Over a loop $\tau \in LM$, the fibre of \mathcal{L}_P consists of all geometric \hat{G} -lifts of τ^*P . The fusion product on \mathcal{L}_P can be seen as a structure that *glues* geometric \hat{G} -lifts over loops $\overline{\gamma_2} \star \gamma_1$ and $\overline{\gamma_3} \star \gamma_2$ to a third geometric \hat{G} -lift over the loop $\overline{\gamma_3} \star \gamma_1$. The connection can be described as follows: if γ is a path in LM with end loops τ_0 and τ_1 , then geometric \hat{G} -lifts \hat{P}_0 of τ_0^*P and \hat{P}_1 of τ_1^*P are related by parallel transport along γ if and only if \hat{P}_0 and \hat{P}_1 are restrictions of a geometric \hat{G} -lift $(\hat{P}, \hat{\eta})$ over the

cylinder $\gamma^\vee : S^1 \times [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ with

$$\exp\left(\int_{\gamma^\vee} \text{scurv}(\hat{\eta})\right) = 1.$$

Finally, with the above explanations, the map in Theorem 1.1 assigns to a geometric \hat{G} -lift \hat{P} of P the section $\sigma_{\hat{P}} : LM \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_P$ given by $\sigma_{\hat{P}}(\tau) := \tau^* \hat{P}$. Theorem 1.1 states the exact conditions under which one can go in the opposite direction, that is when ‘loop-wise’ geometric \hat{G} -lifts of P patch together to a ‘global’ one.

5. An alternative construction of \mathcal{L}_P

In this section we present an alternative construction of the bundle \mathcal{L}_P that does not use any gerbe theory. We start with a principal G -bundle P over M with connection η , and fix choices of a split σ and a reduction r with respect to σ .

As a prerequisite we recall the following fact.

LEMMA 5.1. *Let G be a connected Lie group and let $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ be a principal G -bundle over M . Then $L\pi : LP \rightarrow LM$ is a Fréchet principal LG -bundle over LM .*

PROOF. The assumption that G is connected assures that $L\pi : LP \rightarrow LM$ is surjective. One chooses a connection on P and lifts a loop τ in M horizontally to a path γ in P . Then one acts on it with a path β in G connecting 1 with the difference between $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$. The new path $\gamma \cdot \beta$ is closed and, by choosing β with sitting instants, horizontal in a neighborhood of $\{0, 1\}$, in particular, it is a smooth loop. The proof is completed in [13, Proposition 1.9]. \square

By Lemma 5.1, the given bundle P defines a surjective submersion $L\pi : LP \rightarrow LM$, and we have fibre products $LP^{[k]}$ available. We remark that taking loops commutes with taking fibre products in the sense of canonical diffeomorphisms $L(P^{[k]}) \cong LP^{[k]}$, and we will not further distinguish between these two manifolds. From Section 2 we take the principal A -bundle Q over $P^{[2]}$ with its connection λ_η and denote by $g : LP^{[2]} \rightarrow A$ its holonomy. The multiplicativity of Q from (2.2) implies the cocycle condition

$$L\pi_{12}^* g \cdot L\pi_{23}^* g = L\pi_{13}^* g$$

over $LP^{[3]}$. We regard g as a Čech cocycle with respect to the ‘cover’ $L\pi : LP \rightarrow LM$, and apply the usual reconstruction of principal bundles from cocycles:

$$\mathcal{L}'_P := (LP \times A) / \sim_g \quad \text{with } (\tau', a) \sim_g (\tau, g(\tau, \tau') \cdot a)$$

is a principal A -bundle over LM . This is our alternative construction of \mathcal{L}_P . Before we show that \mathcal{L}'_P and \mathcal{L}_P are isomorphic, we continue with specifying a connection and a fusion product on \mathcal{L}'_P .

In our Čech picture, a connection on \mathcal{L}'_P is determined by a ‘local’ 1-form $\omega \in \Omega^1(LP, \mathfrak{a})$ that is compatible with the cocycle g in the sense that $L\pi_2^*\omega = L\pi_1^*\omega + g^*\theta$ over $LP^{[2]}$. We choose $\omega := LC_\eta$, the transgression of the curving 2-form C_η from (2.6). Indeed, we find that

$$L\pi_2^*\omega = L\pi_1^*\omega + L\text{curv}(\lambda_\eta) = L\pi_1^*\omega + d \log(\text{Hol}_Q) = L\pi_1^*\omega + g^*\theta.$$

The first equality is the transgression of Equation (2.7), and the second equality uses the fact that the derivative of the holonomy of a connection λ_η is equal to the transgression of its curvature, see for example [16, Proposition B.2.13].

Finally, we equip the bundle \mathcal{L}'_P with a fusion product. The Čech description of a fusion product is not particularly nice but possible. We consider a triple $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in PM^{[3]}$ of paths with common end points, and lifts $\tilde{\beta}_{ij} \in LP$ of the three associated loops $\beta_{ij} := \ell(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) \in LM$. Such data form the space $Z := PM^{[3]} \times_{LM^3} LP^3$. A fusion product is given by a smooth map $f : Z \rightarrow A$ such that—if $\tilde{\beta}'_{ij}$ are different lifts of the loops β_{ij} —one has

$$g(\tilde{\beta}_{12}, \tilde{\beta}'_{12}) \cdot g(\tilde{\beta}_{23}, \tilde{\beta}'_{23}) \cdot f(\tilde{\beta}'_{12}, \tilde{\beta}'_{23}, \tilde{\beta}'_{13}) = f(\tilde{\beta}_{12}, \tilde{\beta}_{23}, \tilde{\beta}_{13}) \cdot g(\tilde{\beta}_{13}, \tilde{\beta}'_{13}). \tag{5.1}$$

Additionally, the associativity condition for the fusion product requires that for four paths $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4) \in PM^{[4]}$ and accordant lifts $\tilde{\beta}_{ij}$ we have

$$f(\tilde{\beta}_{13}, \tilde{\beta}_{34}, \tilde{\beta}_{14}) \cdot f(\tilde{\beta}_{12}, \tilde{\beta}_{23}, \tilde{\beta}_{13}) = f(\tilde{\beta}_{12}, \tilde{\beta}_{24}, \tilde{\beta}_{14}) \cdot f(\tilde{\beta}_{23}, \tilde{\beta}_{34}, \tilde{\beta}_{24}). \tag{5.2}$$

In the present situation of the bundle \mathcal{L}'_P , the map $f : Z \rightarrow A$ representing the fusion product is produced in the following way. We split each loop β_{ij} into two paths

$$\mu_{ij}(t) := \beta_{ij}(\tfrac{1}{2}t) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu_{ij}(t) := \beta_{ij}(1 - \tfrac{1}{2}t).$$

We combine these to three paths

$$\tilde{\gamma}_1 := (\mu_{12}, \mu_{13}), \quad \tilde{\gamma}_2 := (\nu_{12}, \mu_{23}) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\gamma}_3 := (\nu_{23}, \nu_{13})$$

in $P^{[2]}$, the indices being chosen such that each path $\tilde{\gamma}_k$ sits over the original path γ_k in M . We want to measure the failure of the parallel transport $\tau_{\tilde{\gamma}_k}$ in the bundle Q over $P^{[2]}$ to respect the isomorphism μ from Equation (2.2). For that purpose, we choose elements $\hat{g}_2 \in Q_{\tilde{\gamma}_2(0)}$ and $\hat{g}_3 \in Q_{\tilde{\gamma}_3(0)}$ and set $\hat{g}_1 := \mu(\hat{g}_2 \otimes \hat{g}_3) \in Q_{\tilde{\gamma}_1(0)}$. Now we define f such that

$$\mu(\tau_{\tilde{\gamma}_2}(\hat{g}_2) \otimes \tau_{\tilde{\gamma}_3}(\hat{g}_3)) \cdot f(\beta_{12}, \beta_{23}, \beta_{13}) = \tau_{\tilde{\gamma}_1}(\hat{g}_1).$$

Due to the A -equivariance of parallel transport, this definition is independent of the choices of \hat{g}_2 and \hat{g}_3 . Since \hat{g}_2 and \hat{g}_3 can be chosen locally in a smooth way, f is a smooth map. Checking the identities (5.1) and (5.2) is a straightforward calculation that we leave out for brevity.

Summarizing, we have defined a principal A -bundle \mathcal{L}'_P over LM with a connection and a fusion product. As a consequence of Theorem 5.2 below, \mathcal{L}'_P is in fact a fusion bundle with connection in the sense of Definition 3.2.

THEOREM 5.2. *There exists a canonical, connection-preserving and fusion-preserving bundle isomorphism $\eta : \mathcal{L}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{L}'_P$.*

PROOF. We recall that a point in $\mathcal{L}_P = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{G}_P}$ over a loop $\tau \in LM$ is a flat trivialization of $\tau^*\mathcal{G}_P$. In turn, this is a principal A -bundle T over τ^*P with connection, whose holonomy we denote by $h : L(\tau^*P) \rightarrow A$. Further, there is an isomorphism (see (2.3)) of principal bundles over $(\tau^*P)^{[2]}$ which guarantees that

$$g \cdot L\pi_2^*h = L\pi_1^*h, \tag{5.3}$$

where g is the Čech cocycle used above. Now let $\tilde{\tau} \in LP$ be a lift of τ , and let a loop $\beta_{\tilde{\tau}} \in L(\tau^*P)$ be defined by $\beta_{\tilde{\tau}}(z) := (z, \tilde{\tau}(z)) \in S^1 \times_{\tau \times \pi} P$. Equation (5.3) shows that the class $(\tilde{\tau}, h(\beta_{\tilde{\tau}})) \in \mathcal{L}'_P$ is independent of the choice of $\tilde{\tau}$. Since we can choose the lifts $\tilde{\tau}$ locally smooth, this defines a smooth map

$$\eta : \mathcal{L}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{L}'_P.$$

By construction, it respects the projections to LM and is A -equivariant.

In order to see that η is connection preserving, we compare the parallel transports in \mathcal{L}_P and \mathcal{L}'_P along a path γ in LM . By Lemma 5.1, we may choose a lift $\tilde{\gamma}$ to LP . Accordingly, the associated map $\gamma^\vee : C \rightarrow M$ on the cylinder $C = [0, 1] \times S^1$ lifts to a map $\tilde{\gamma}^\vee : C \rightarrow P$. This lift defines a section into the submersion of the bundle gerbe $(\gamma^\vee)^*\mathcal{G}_P$ over C , and any such section determines a trivialization $\mathcal{T} : (\gamma^\vee)^*\mathcal{G}_P \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_\rho$, where $\rho = (\tilde{\gamma}^\vee)^*C_\eta$ [17, Lemma A.3.2]. We use this trivialization to compute

$$\text{Hol}_G(\gamma^\vee, \mathcal{T}_0, \mathcal{T}_1) = \exp\left(\int_C \rho\right) = \exp\left(\int_{\tilde{\gamma}^\vee} C_\eta\right) =: a \in A.$$

Putting $\mathcal{T}_0 := \mathcal{T}|_{\gamma(0)}$ and $\mathcal{T}_1 := \mathcal{T}|_{\gamma(1)}$, we get for the parallel transport

$$\tau_\gamma : \mathcal{L}_P|_{\gamma(0)} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_P|_{\gamma(1)} : \mathcal{T}_0 \mapsto \mathcal{T}_1 \cdot a.$$

Further, the loops $\beta_{\tilde{\gamma}(0)}$ and $\beta_{\tilde{\gamma}(1)}$ have trivial holonomy in the bundle Q , since they factor through the diagonal $P \rightarrow P^{[2]}$ over which Q has a flat section. This shows that $\eta(\mathcal{T}_0) := (\tilde{\gamma}(0), 1)$ and $\eta(\mathcal{T}_1) := (\tilde{\gamma}(1), 1)$. On the other side, the parallel transport in \mathcal{L}'_P is

$$\tau_\gamma : \mathcal{L}'_P|_{\gamma(0)} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}'_P|_{\gamma(1)} : \eta(\mathcal{T}_0) \mapsto \eta(\mathcal{T}_1) \cdot \exp\left(\int_{[0,1]} \tilde{\gamma}^*\omega\right). \tag{5.4}$$

Looking at the definition of the connection ω , the integral in (5.4) coincides with the constant a , and this shows that the isomorphism η commutes with parallel transport.

In order to see that the isomorphism η is fusion preserving, let $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in PM^{[3]}$ with associated loops $\beta_{ij} := l(\gamma_i, \gamma_j) \in LM$ and lifts $\tilde{\eta}_{ij} \in LP$. We pick trivializations \mathcal{T}_{ij} over β_{ij} such that $\lambda(\mathcal{T}_{12}, \mathcal{T}_{23}) = \mathcal{T}_{13}$, and denote their images under η

by $\eta(\mathcal{T}_{ij}) = (\tilde{\beta}_{ij}, h_{ij})$. In this notation, the claim that η is fusion preserving boils down to the equality

$$h_{12} \cdot h_{23} \cdot f(\tilde{\beta}_{12}, \tilde{\beta}_{23}, \tilde{\beta}_{13}) = h_{13}.$$

It can be verified by a tedious but straightforward computation with parallel transport in the bundles T_{ij} that belong to the trivializations \mathcal{T}_{ij} , involving the 2-isomorphisms ϕ_k that make up the fusion product on \mathcal{L}_P in the sense of Equation (3.3). \square

6. Spin structures and loop space orientations

In this section we discuss two applications of Theorem 1.1: spin structures and complex spin structures on an n -dimensional oriented Riemannian manifold M .

6.1. First example: spin structures. We are concerned with the central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow \text{Spin}(n) \longrightarrow \text{SO}(n) \longrightarrow 1 \tag{6.1}$$

and with the $\text{SO}(n)$ -bundle FM of orthonormal frames in an n -dimensional oriented Riemannian manifold M . A *spin structure* on M is precisely a $\text{Spin}(n)$ -lift of FM . Since \mathbb{Z}_2 is discrete, all connections and differential forms disappear from the statement of Theorem 1.1, so that equivalence classes of spin structures are in bijection with fusion-preserving sections of \mathcal{L}_{FM} .

Let us look more closely at the bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} in its alternative formulation from Section 5. Its total space is

$$\mathcal{L}_{FM} = (LFM \times \mathbb{Z}_2) / LSO(n), \tag{6.2}$$

where $LSO(n)$ acts on \mathbb{Z}_2 via the monodromy $m : LSO(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ of the spin extension (6.1). This bundle can be seen as the *orientation bundle* of the LM for various reasons, of which two are:

- (i) the $LSO(n)$ -bundle LFM over LM plays the role of the frame bundle of LM . According to Equation (6.2), our bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -reduction of that frame bundle, just like the orientation bundle of a finite-dimensional manifold, see [8];
- (ii) since the transgression functor \mathcal{T} covers the ordinary transgression homomorphism (3.1) on the level of cohomology, and the characteristic class of the lifting gerbe \mathcal{G}_{FM} is the second Stiefel–Whitney class $w_2 \in H^2(M, \mathbb{Z}_2)$, we see that the characteristic class of \mathcal{L}_{FM} is the transgression of w_2 to LM —Atiyah has defined that class to be the obstruction against orientability of LM [1, The remark after Lemma 3].

In that respect, we see the sections of \mathcal{L}_{FM} as *orientations* of the loop space LM .

The new information that enters this picture from the general point of view of this note (but also from a different perspective involving Clifford bimodules [15]) is that the orientation bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} comes with additional structure: a fusion product. The fusion product distinguishes a class of *fusion-preserving orientations* of LM , and Theorem 1.1 implies the following corollary.

COROLLARY 6.1 (See [15, Theorem 9]). *Let M be a connected, oriented Riemannian manifold. Then there is a canonical bijection*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalence classes of} \\ \text{spin structures on } M \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fusion-preserving} \\ \text{orientations of } LM \end{array} \right\}.$$

The following example illuminates that it is important to distinguish between orientations and fusion-preserving orientations. Let $M = \mathcal{E}$ be the Enriques surface. Its second Stiefel–Whitney class is nonzero but transgresses to zero. In other words, \mathcal{E} is not spin but $L\mathcal{E}$ is orientable. However, none of the orientations of $L\mathcal{E}$ is fusion preserving.

6.2. Second example: complex spin structures. We recall that the group $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n)$ is the quotient of $\text{Spin}(n) \times U(1)$ by the diagonal \mathbb{Z}_2 subgroup, and fits into the central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow U(1) \longrightarrow \text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n) \longrightarrow \text{SO}(n) \longrightarrow 1, \tag{6.3}$$

whose arrows are induced by the obvious inclusion and projection, respectively. Accordingly, the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ of $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n)$ is a direct sum of the Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} of $\text{SO}(n)$ and \mathbb{R} of $U(1)$. In particular, we have a canonical split of the Lie algebra extension, namely $\sigma(X) := (X, 0)$, for which the cocycle ω and the map Z we have looked at in Section 2 are identically zero.

A complex spin structure on an oriented Riemannian manifold M is a $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n)$ -lift \widehat{FM} of the frame bundle FM . A spin connection is a connection $\hat{\eta}$ on \widehat{FM} compatible with the Levi–Civita connection on FM , and the pair of the two is called a geometric complex spin structure on M .

With the above choice of the split σ , one can take the trivial reduction $r \equiv 0$. The only nonzero quantity is the associated map r_{σ} that is used to determine the scalar curvature (2.8) of a spin connection: it is $r_{\sigma}(\hat{p}, (X, x)) = x$ for $(X, x) \in \mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathbb{R}$ and all $\hat{p} \in \widehat{FM}$. Since σ and r are canonically given, the scalar curvature of a spin connection as well as the principal $U(1)$ -bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} over LM are also independent of any choices.

REMARK 6.2. There is a nice interpretation of the scalar curvature of a spin connection. It is well known that a complex spin structure \widehat{FM} is the same as a principal $U(1)$ -bundle L over M together with a $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n)$ -structure on $FM \times L$, where now $\text{Spin}^{\mathbb{C}}(n)$ is viewed as a central extension of $\text{SO}(n) \times S^1$ by \mathbb{Z}_2 . This correspondence also works in a setup with connections: a spin connection $\hat{\eta}$ is the same as a connection on L . The curvature of this connection is a 2-form on M and is twice the scalar curvature of $\hat{\eta}$.

Returning to the principal $U(1)$ -bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} over LM , we see from the alternative construction of Section 5 that its total space is

$$\mathcal{L}_{FM} = (LFM \times U(1))/\text{LSO}(n),$$

where $LSO(n)$ acts on $U(1)$ by the holonomy Hol_ν of the canonical (flat) connection ν on the underlying $U(1)$ -bundle of the central extension (6.3). Recall that the holonomy of a flat connection is locally constant; in fact, one can check that it is the composition of the monodromy $m : LSO(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ of the spin extension (6.1) with the inclusion $\mathbb{Z}_2 \subset U(1)$. This means that our bundle \mathcal{L}_{FM} is the *extension* of the orientation bundle of LM along the inclusion $\mathbb{Z}_2 \subset U(1)$. We will thus call it the *complex orientation bundle* of LM , and call its sections *complex orientations*.

Summarizing, Theorem 1.1 implies the following corollary.

COROLLARY 6.3. *Let M be a connected, oriented Riemannian manifold and $\rho \in \Omega^2(M)$. Then there is a canonical bijection*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalence classes of geometric} \\ \text{complex spin structures on } M \text{ with} \\ \text{scalar curvature } \rho \end{array} \right\} \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fusion-preserving} \\ \text{complex orientations of} \\ LM \text{ with curvature } L\rho \end{array} \right\}.$$

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