Title: Factorisation Quantum Groups

Speakers: Alexei Latyntsev

Series: Mathematical Physics

Date: March 07, 2024 - 11:00 AM

URL: https://pirsa.org/24030101

Abstract: This talk explains the theory of "factorisation" or "vertex algebra" analogues of the theory of quantum groups, (2312.07274).

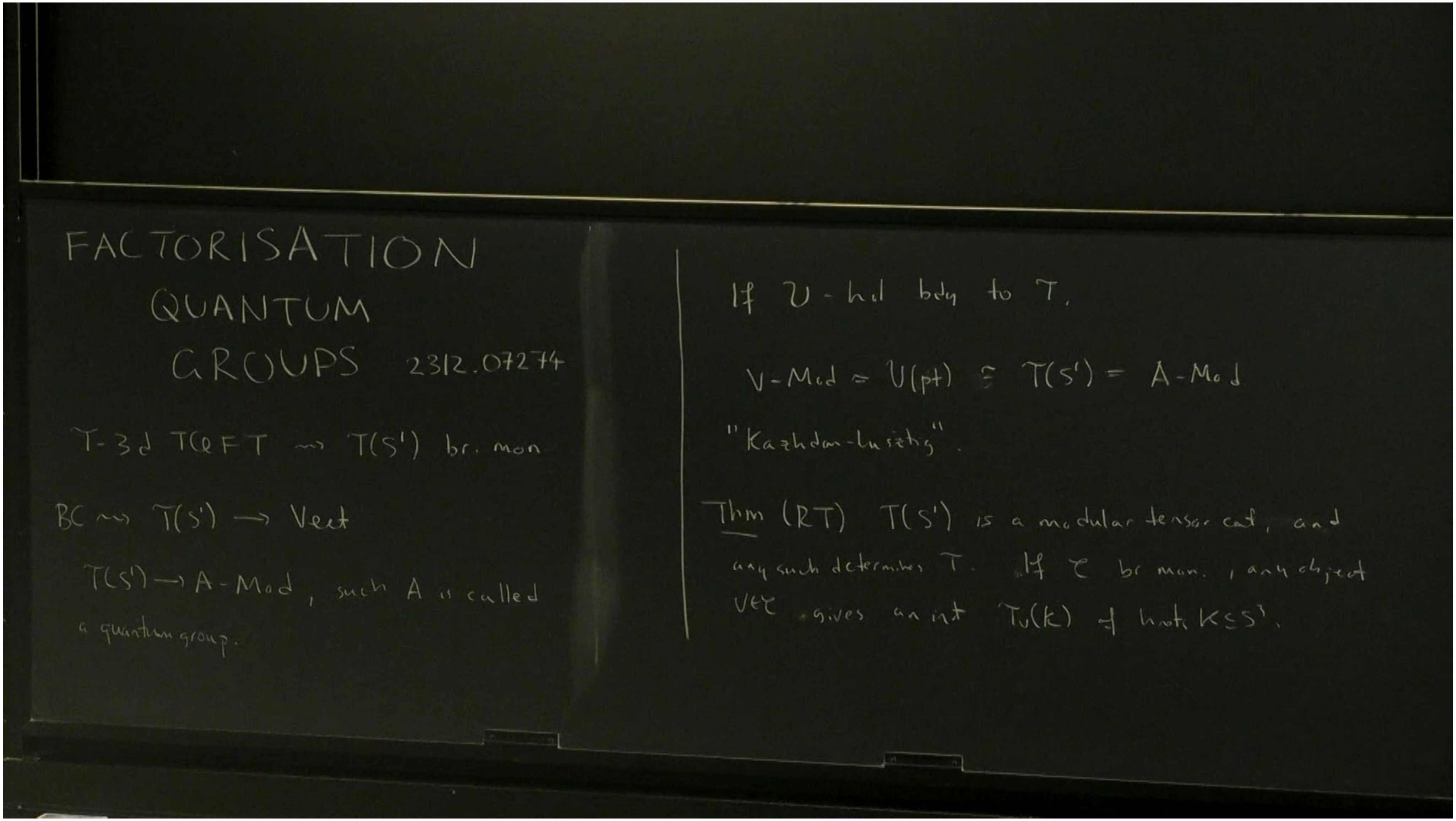
We will first recap the theory of quantum groups and their connections to wider mathematics, due to Drinfeld, Etingof, Kazhdan, Jimbo, Reshetikhin, Turaev, and many others. We will then explain how to give a natural definition of "factorisation" version of these objects, give the basic structure theory about their categories of representations, and derive an explicit model for them. This relates to previous work of Etingof-Kazhdan and Frenkel-Reshetikhin.

We will sketch some physics heuristics for the above theory; briefly, our structures should appear on the category of line operators in 4d theories due to Costello, Witten and Yamazaki, e.g. on the representations Rep U_q(g^) of affine quantum groups.

We will then give some examples. The last part discusses the conjectures that naturally suggest themselves, for instance by analogy to the connections referred to above.

Prerequisites on chiral and vertex algebras will be given at a talk earlier in the week. (1-2pm Tuesday, Bob Room)

Zoom link



FACTORISATION QUANTUM GROUPS

2312.07274

$\mathcal{T}$ - 3d TQFT $\rightsquigarrow$ $\mathcal{T}(S^1)$ br. mon

BC $\rightsquigarrow$ $\mathcal{T}(S^1) \longrightarrow$ Vect

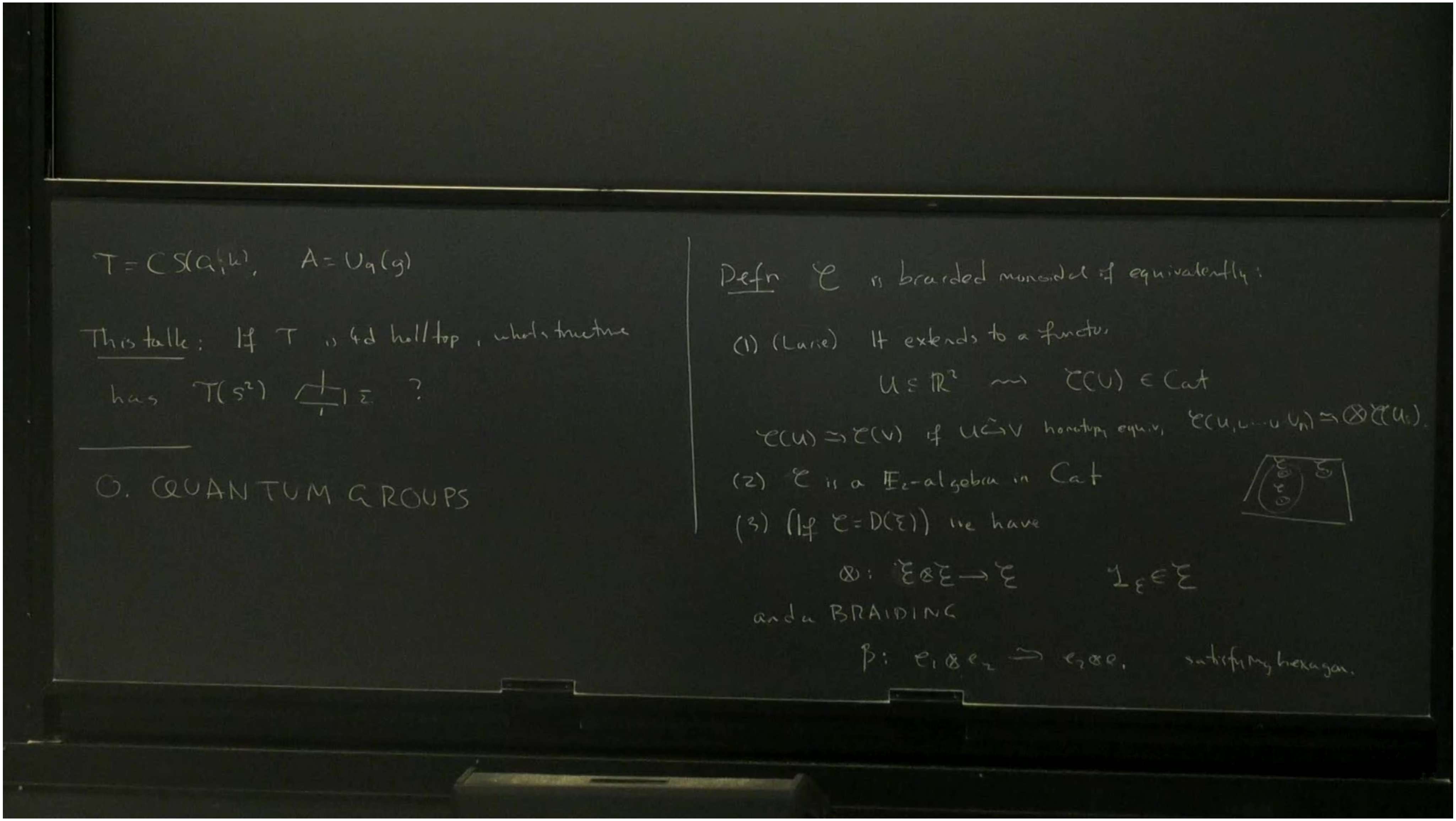
$\mathcal{T}(S^1) \longrightarrow A$-Mod, such A is called a quantum group.

If $\mathcal{V}$ - hol bdy to $\mathcal{T}$,

$$V\text{-Mod} \simeq \mathcal{V}(pt) \simeq \mathcal{T}(S^1) = A\text{-Mod}$$

"Kazhdan-Lusztig".

Thm (RT) $\mathcal{T}(S^1)$ is a modular tensor cat, and any such determines $\mathcal{T}$. If $\mathcal{C}$ br mon., any object $V \in \mathcal{C}$ gives an int $\mathcal{T}_V(K)$ of knots $K \subseteq S^3$.



$T = CS(G; k)$, $A = U_q(g)$

This talk: If T is 4d holl/top, what structure has $T(S^2)$ $\perp|_{\Sigma}$?

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0. QUANTUM GROUPS

Defn $\mathcal{C}$ is braided monoidal if equivalently:

(1) (Lurie) It extends to a functor

$$U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{C}(U) \in \mathrm{Cat}$$

$\mathcal{C}(U) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(V)$ if $U \hookrightarrow V$ homotopy equiv, $\mathcal{C}(U_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup U_n) \simeq \bigotimes \mathcal{C}(U_i)$.

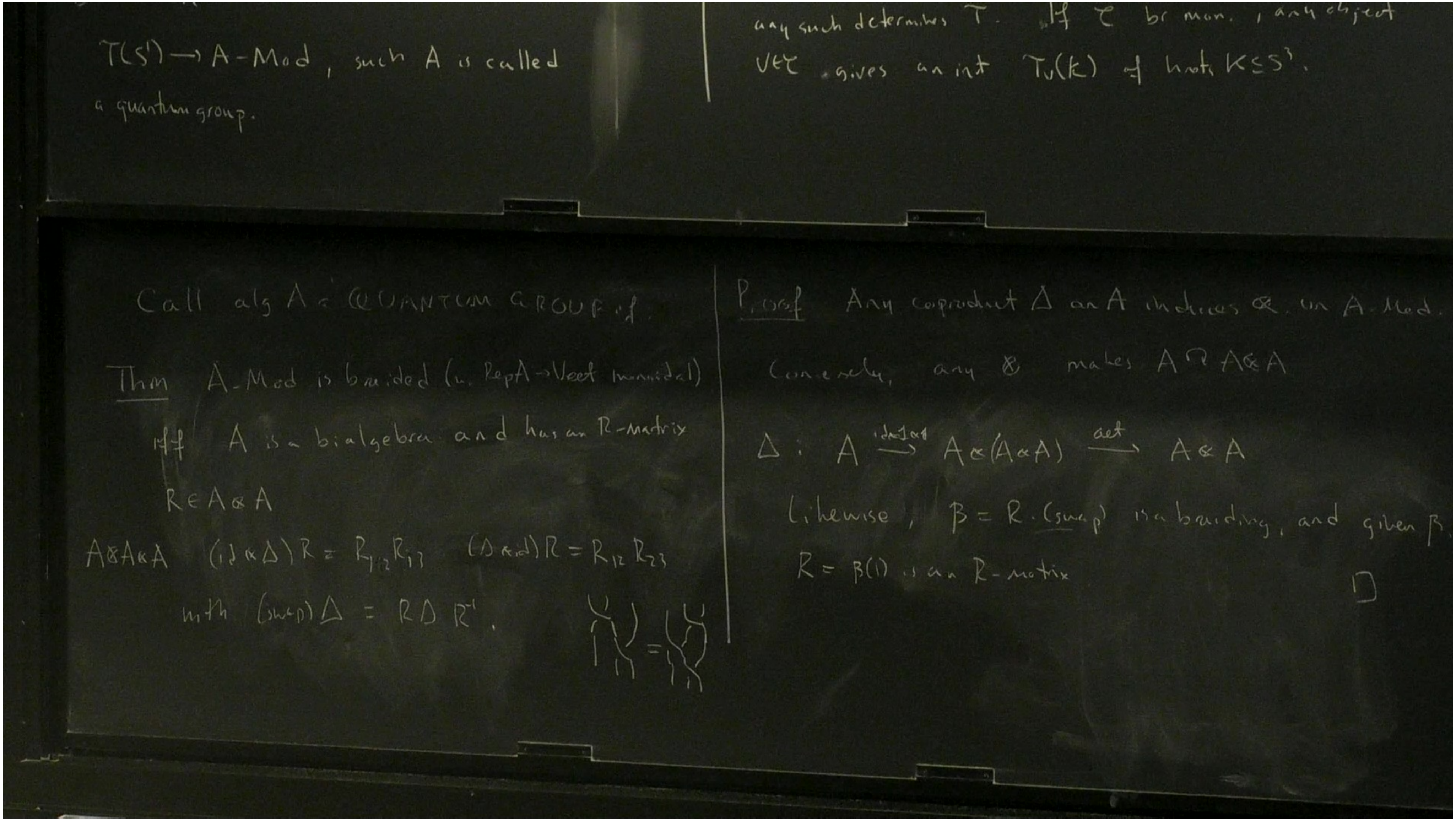
(2) $\mathcal{C}$ is a $\mathbb{E}_2$-algebra in Cat

(3) (If $\mathcal{C} = D(\mathcal{E})$) we have

$$\otimes : \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{E} \qquad 1_{\mathcal{E}} \in \mathcal{E}$$

and a BRAIDING

$$\beta : e_1 \otimes e_2 \xrightarrow{\sim} e_2 \otimes e_1$$ satisfying hexagon.



$T(S^1) \longrightarrow$ A-Mod, such A is called a quantum group.

any such determines T. If $\mathcal{C}$ br mon., any object $V \in \mathcal{C}$ gives an int $T_V(K)$ of knots $K \subseteq S^3$.

Call alg A a QUANTUM GROUP if.

Thm A-Mod is braided (i.e. RepA → Vect monoidal)

iff A is a bialgebra and has an R-matrix

$R \in A \otimes A$

$A\otimes A\otimes A$ $\quad (id \otimes \Delta) R = R_{12} R_{13} \quad (\Delta \otimes id) R = R_{12} R_{23}$

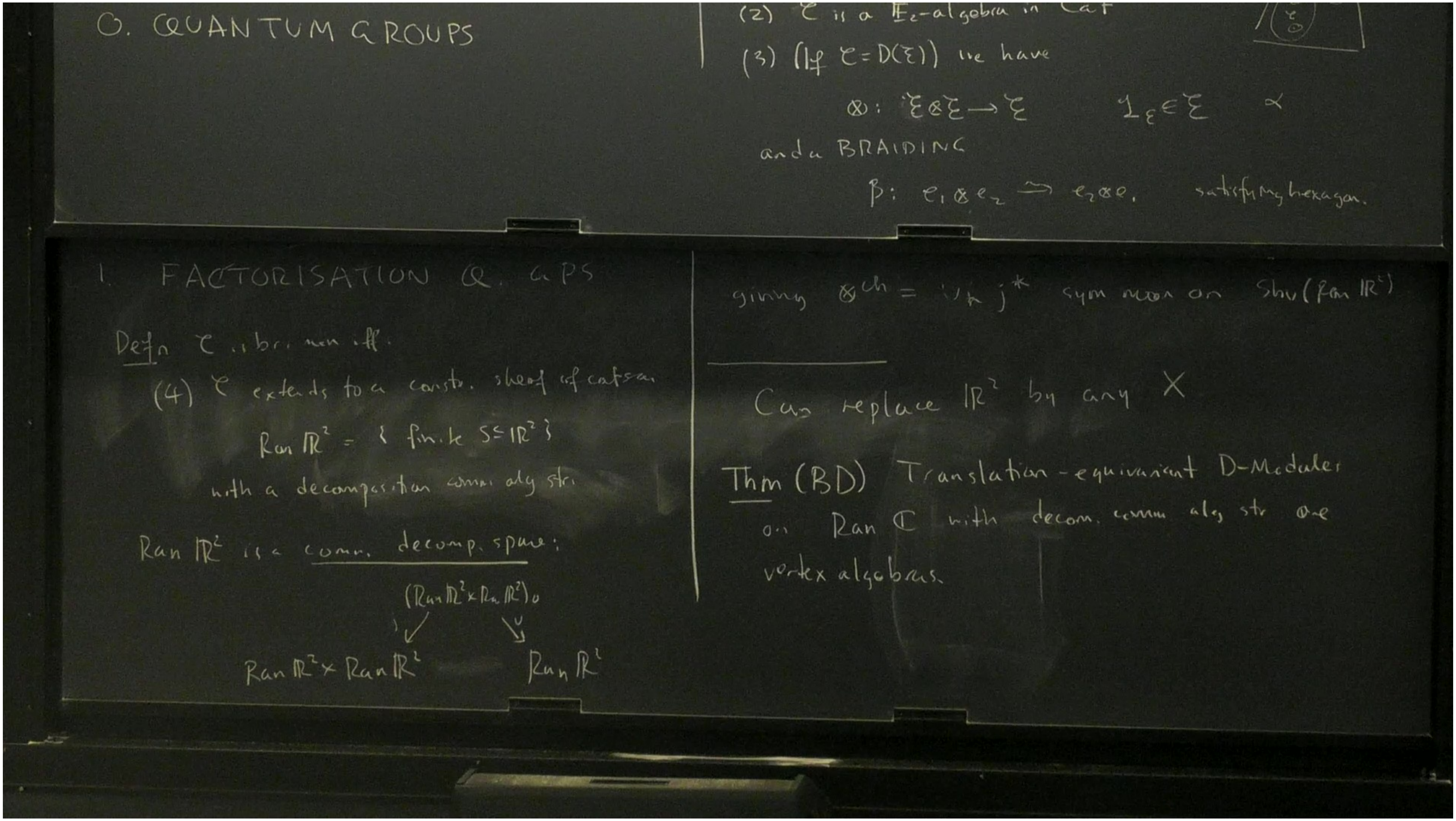
with $(swap)\Delta = R \Delta R^{-1}$.

Proof Any coproduct Δ on A induces $\otimes$ on A-Mod.

Conversely, any $\otimes$ makes $A \curvearrowright A \otimes A$

$$\Delta : A \xrightarrow{id\otimes 1 \otimes 1} A \otimes (A \otimes A) \xrightarrow{act} A \otimes A$$

Likewise, $\beta = R \cdot \underline{(swap)}$ is a braiding, and given β, $R = \beta(1)$ is an R-matrix $\square$



0. QUANTUM GROUPS

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and a BRAIDING

$$\beta : e_1 \otimes e_2 \xrightarrow{\sim} e_2 \otimes e_1 \qquad \text{satisfying hexagon.}$$

1. FACTORISATION Q. GPS

Defn $\mathcal{C}$ is br. mon iff:

(4) $\mathcal{C}$ extends to a constr. sheaf of cats on

$$\operatorname{Ran} \mathbb{R}^2 = \{ \text{finite } S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \}$$

with a decomposition comm. alg str.

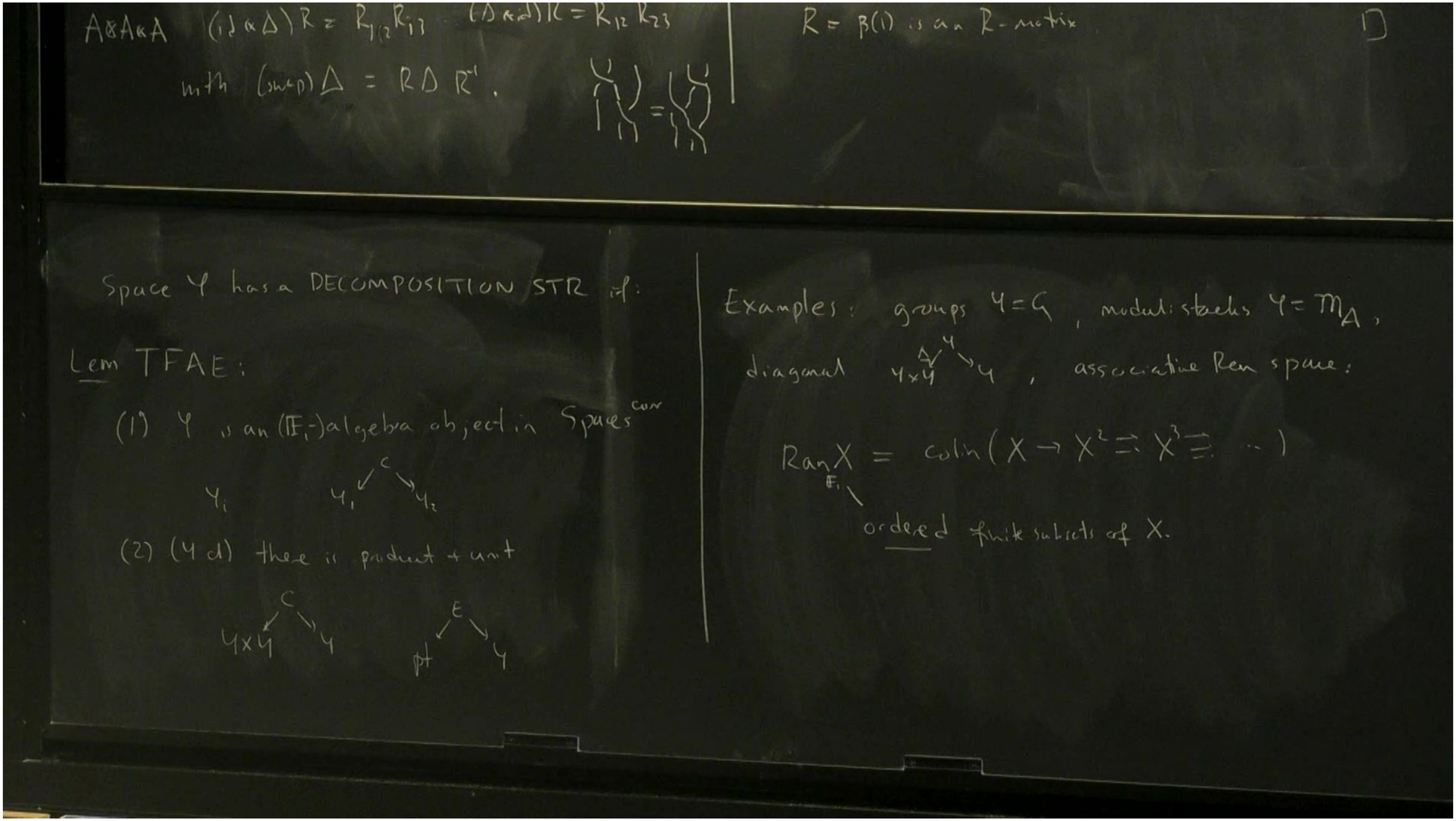
$\operatorname{Ran} \mathbb{R}^2$ is a <u>comm. decomp. space</u>:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & (\operatorname{Ran}\mathbb{R}^2 \times \operatorname{Ran}\mathbb{R}^2)_0 \arrow[dl, hook'] \arrow[dr, "\cup"] & \\
\operatorname{Ran}\mathbb{R}^2 \times \operatorname{Ran}\mathbb{R}^2 & & \operatorname{Ran}\mathbb{R}^2
\end{tikzcd}$$

giving $\otimes^{ch} = \cup_* j^*$ sym mon on $\operatorname{Shv}(\operatorname{Ran} \mathbb{R}^2)$

Can replace $\mathbb{R}^2$ by any X

Thm (BD) Translation-equivariant D-Modules on $\operatorname{Ran} \mathbb{C}$ with decom. comm alg str are vertex algebras.



$A\otimes A\otimes A$ $\quad (\mathrm{id}\otimes\Delta)R = R_{12}R_{13}$ $\quad (\Delta\otimes\mathrm{id})R = R_{12}R_{23}$

with $(\mathrm{swap})\Delta = R\,\Delta\,R^{-1}$.

$R=\beta(1)$ is an R-matrix

□

Space Y has a DECOMPOSITION STR if:

Lem TFAE:

(1) Y is an ($\mathbb{E}_1$-)algebra object in $\mathrm{Spaces}^{\mathrm{corr}}$

$$Y_i \qquad \begin{tikzcd} & C \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ Y_1 & & Y_2 \end{tikzcd}$$

(2) $(Y\ d)$ there is product + unit

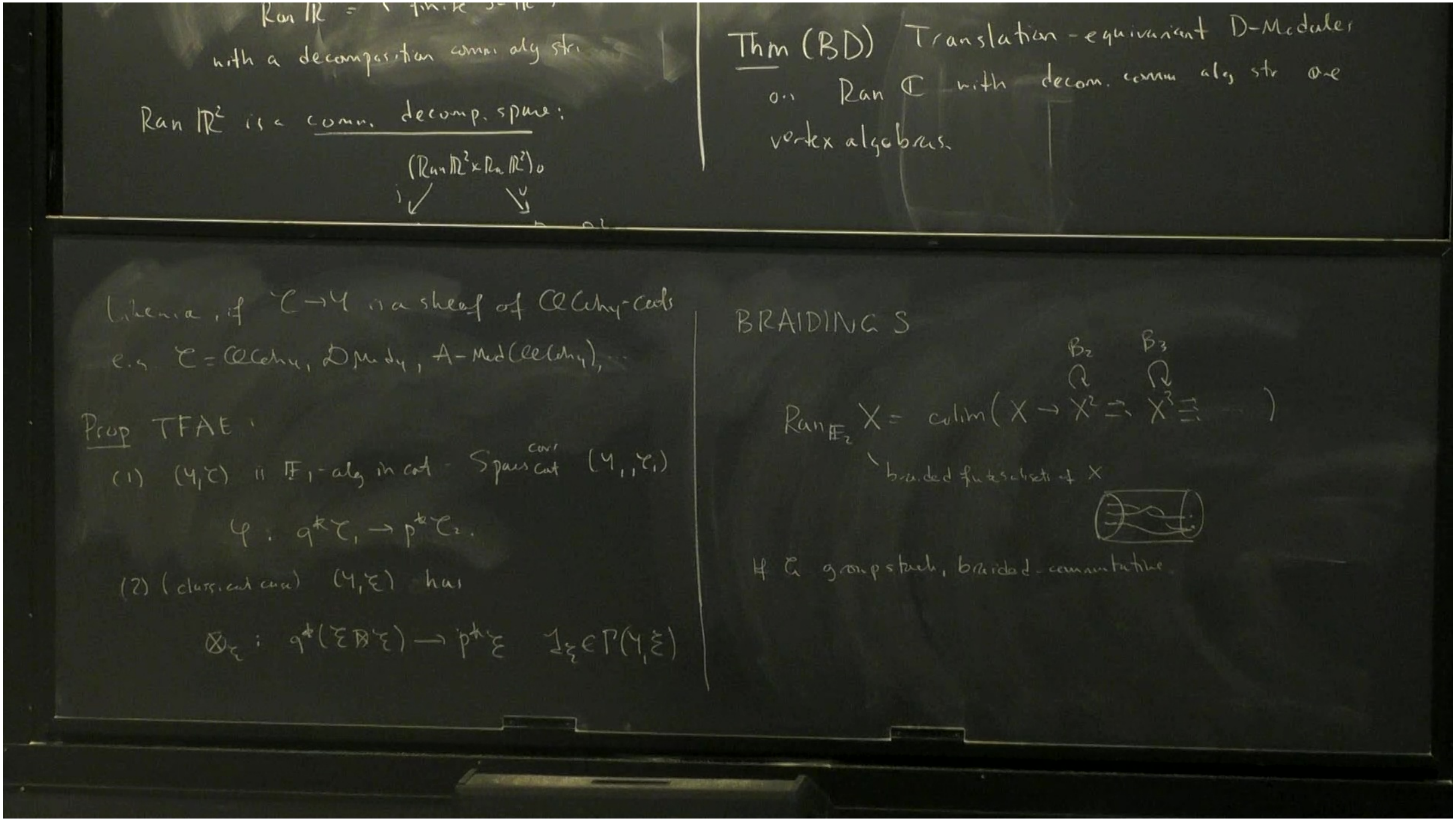
$$\begin{tikzcd} & C \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ Y\times Y & & Y \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} & E \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ pt & & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

Examples: groups $Y=G$, moduli stacks $Y=\mathcal{M}_A$,

diagonal $\begin{tikzcd} & Y \arrow[dl, "\Delta"'] \arrow[dr] & \\ Y\times Y & & Y \end{tikzcd}$, associative Ran space:

$$\mathrm{Ran}_{\mathbb{E}_1}X = \mathrm{colim}(X\to X^2 \rightrightarrows X^3 \ldots)$$

ordered finite subsets of X.



$\mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{R} = \{$ finite $S \subset \mathbb{R}$

with a decomposition comm. alg str.

$\mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{R}^2$ is a <u>comm. decomp. space</u>:

$$(\mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{R}^2)_0$$
$${}^{i}\swarrow \qquad \searrow^{u}$$

<u>Thm</u> (BD) Translation-equivariant D-Modules on $\mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{C}$ with decom. comm alg str $\Leftrightarrow$ vertex algebras.

Likewise, if $\mathcal{C} \to Y$ is a sheaf of QCoh_Y-cats

e.g. $\mathcal{C} = \mathrm{QCoh}_Y, \mathcal{D}\mathrm{Mod}_Y, A\text{-}\mathrm{Mod}(\mathrm{QCoh}_Y), \dots$

<u>Prop</u> TFAE:

(1) $(Y, \mathcal{C})$ is $\mathbb{E}_1$-alg in cat. $\mathrm{Spaces}^{\mathrm{corr}}_{\mathrm{Cat}}$ $(Y_1, \mathcal{C}_1)$

$$\varphi : q^* \mathcal{C}_1 \to p^* \mathcal{C}_2 .$$

(2) (classical case) $(Y, \mathcal{E})$ has

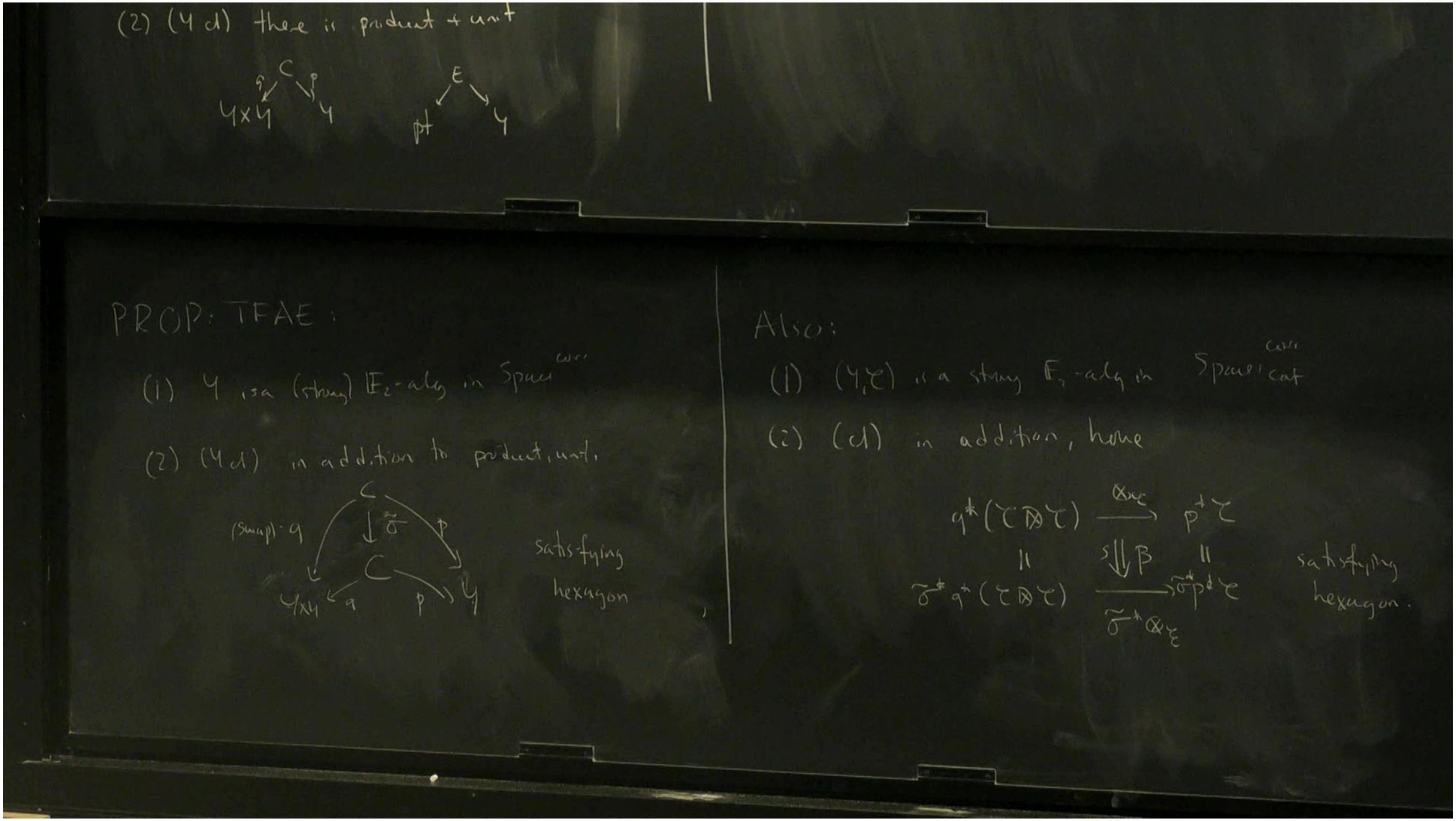
$$\otimes_{\mathcal{E}} : q^*(\mathcal{E} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}) \to p^* \mathcal{E} \quad 1_{\mathcal{E}} \in \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{E})$$

BRAIDINGS

$$\mathrm{Ran}_{\mathbb{E}_2} X = \mathrm{colim}\Big(X \to \overset{\overset{B_2}{\circlearrowright}}{X^2} \rightrightarrows \overset{\overset{B_3}{\circlearrowright}}{X^3} \text{⇶} \cdots \Big)$$

braided finite subsets of X

If G group stack, braided-commutative.



(2) (Y cl) there is product + unit

$$\begin{tikzcd} & C \arrow[dl, "q"'] \arrow[dr, "p"] & \\ Y\times Y & & Y \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} & E \arrow[dl] \arrow[dr] & \\ pt & & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

PROP: TFAE:

(1) Y is a (strong) $\mathbb{E}_2$-alg in $\mathrm{Spaces}^{\mathrm{corr}}$

(2) (Y cl) in addition to product, unit,

$$\begin{tikzcd} & C \arrow[dl, bend right, "(\mathrm{swap})\cdot q"'] \arrow[dr, bend left, "p"] \arrow[d, "\tilde{\sigma}"] & \\ Y\times Y & C \arrow[l, "q"] \arrow[r, "p"'] & Y \end{tikzcd}$$

satisfying hexagon

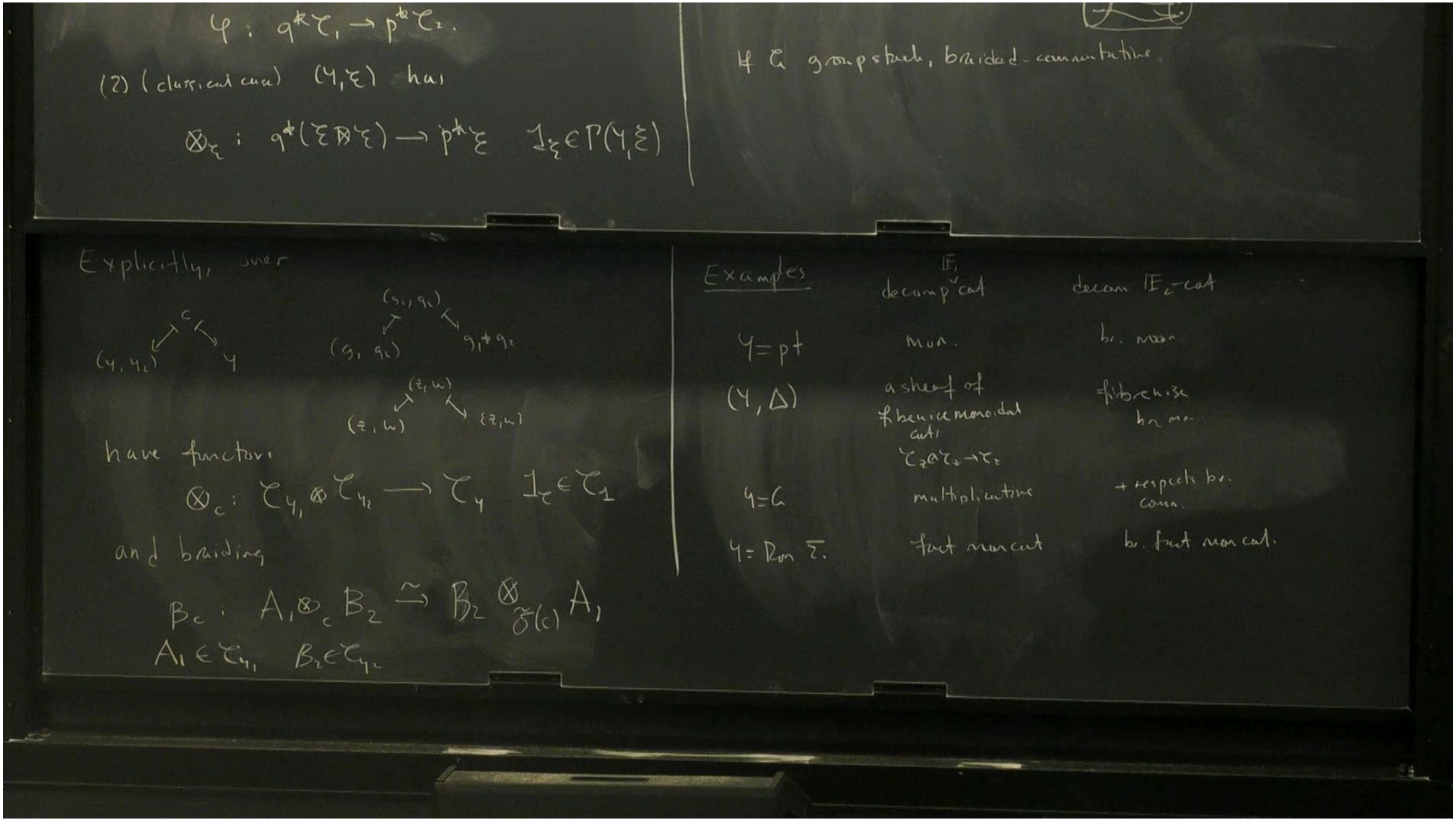
Also:

(1) (Y,τ) is a strong $\mathbb{E}_2$-alg in $\mathrm{Spaces}^{\mathrm{corr}}_{/\mathrm{Cat}}$

(2) (cl) in addition, have

$$\begin{tikzcd} q^*(\tau\boxtimes\tau) \arrow[r, "\otimes_\tau"] \arrow[d, equal] \arrow[dr, phantom, "s\Downarrow\beta"] & p^*\tau \arrow[d, equal] \\ \tilde{\sigma}^* q^*(\tau\boxtimes\tau) \arrow[r, "\tilde{\sigma}^*\otimes_\tau"'] & \tilde{\sigma}^* p^*\tau \end{tikzcd}$$

satisfying hexagon.



$$\varphi : q^* \mathcal{C}_1 \to p^* \mathcal{C}_2.$$

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If G groupstack, braided-commutative.

Explicitly, over

$$\begin{tikzcd} & c \arrow[dl, mapsto] \arrow[dr, mapsto] & \\ (y_1, y_2) & & y \end{tikzcd} \qquad \begin{tikzcd} & (g_1, g_2) \arrow[dl, mapsto] \arrow[dr, mapsto] & \\ (g_1, g_2) & & g_1 * g_2 \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} & (z, w) \arrow[dl, mapsto] \arrow[dr, mapsto] & \\ (z, w) & & \{z, w\} \end{tikzcd}$$

have functors

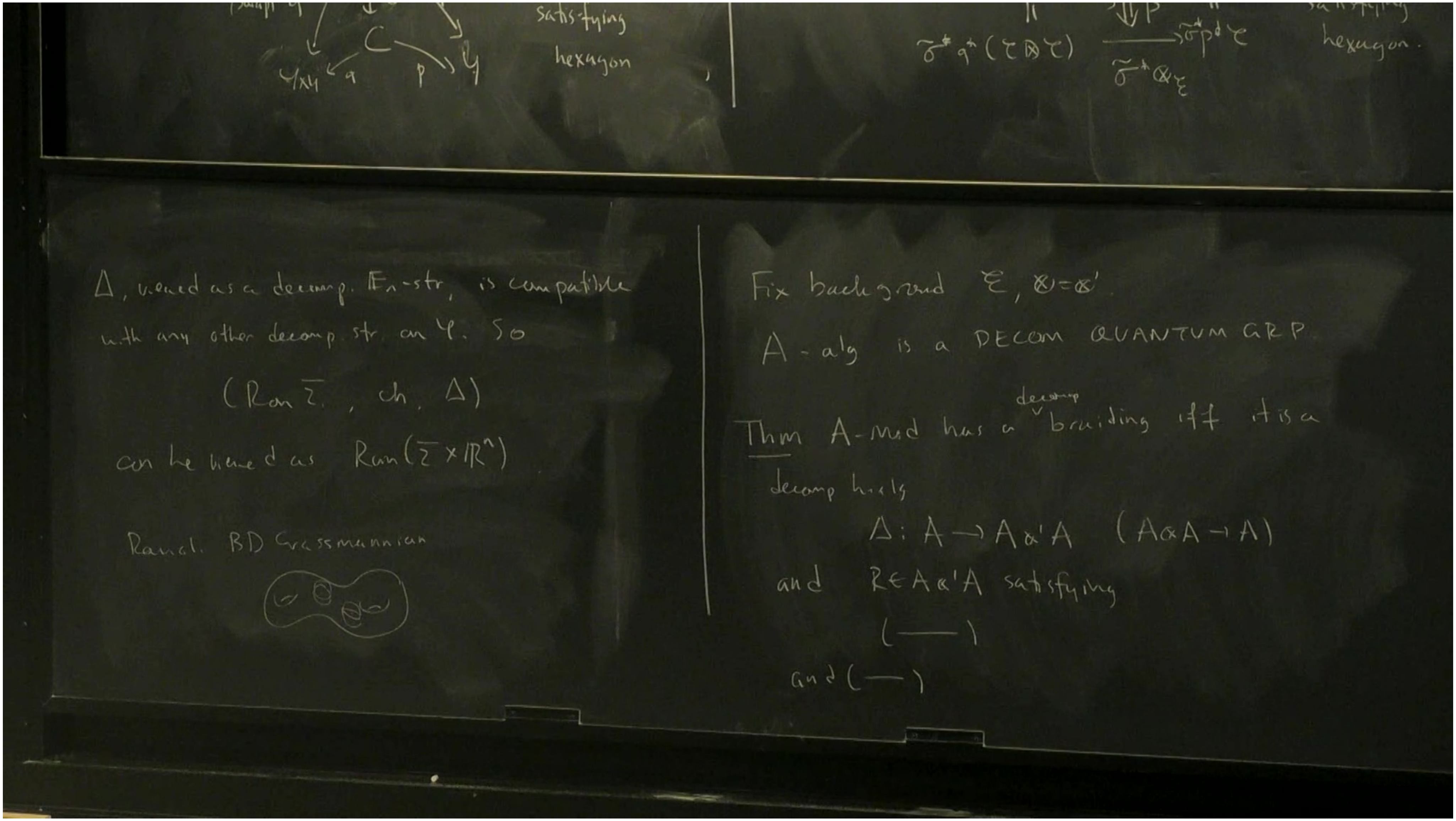
$$\otimes_c : \mathcal{C}_{y_1} \otimes \mathcal{C}_{y_2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_y \quad 1_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathcal{C}_1$$

and braiding

$$\beta_c : A_1 \otimes_c B_2 \xrightarrow{\sim} B_2 \otimes_{\tilde{\sigma}(c)} A_1$$

$$A_1 \in \mathcal{C}_{y_1} \quad B_2 \in \mathcal{C}_{y_2}$$

Examples	decomp $\mathbb{E}_1$ cat	decom $\mathbb{E}_2$-cat
$Y = pt$	mon.	br. mon.
(Y, Δ)	a sheaf of fibrewise monoidal cats $\mathcal{C}_z \otimes \mathcal{C}_z \to \mathcal{C}_z$	fibrewise br. mon.
$Y = G$	multiplicative	+ respects br. comm.
$Y = \text{Ran}\ \Sigma.$	fact mon cat	br. fact mon cat.



$$\begin{tikzcd} & C \arrow[dl, "q"'] \arrow[dr, "p"] & \\ \mathcal{Y}\times\mathcal{Y} & & \mathcal{Y} \end{tikzcd}$$

satisfying hexagon

$$\tilde{\sigma}^* q^* (\tau \otimes \tau) \xrightarrow[\tilde{\sigma}^* \otimes_{\varepsilon}]{} \tilde{\sigma}^* p^! \tau$$

satisfying hexagon.

Δ, viewed as a decomp. $\mathbb{E}_n$-str, is compatible with any other decomp. str. on $\mathcal{Y}$. So

$$(\mathrm{Ran}\,\overline{\Sigma},\ \mathrm{ch},\ \Delta)$$

can be viewed as $\mathrm{Ran}(\overline{\Sigma} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$

Ran al. BD Grassmannian

Fix background $\mathcal{E}$, $\otimes = \otimes'$.

A - alg is a DECOM QUANTUM GRP

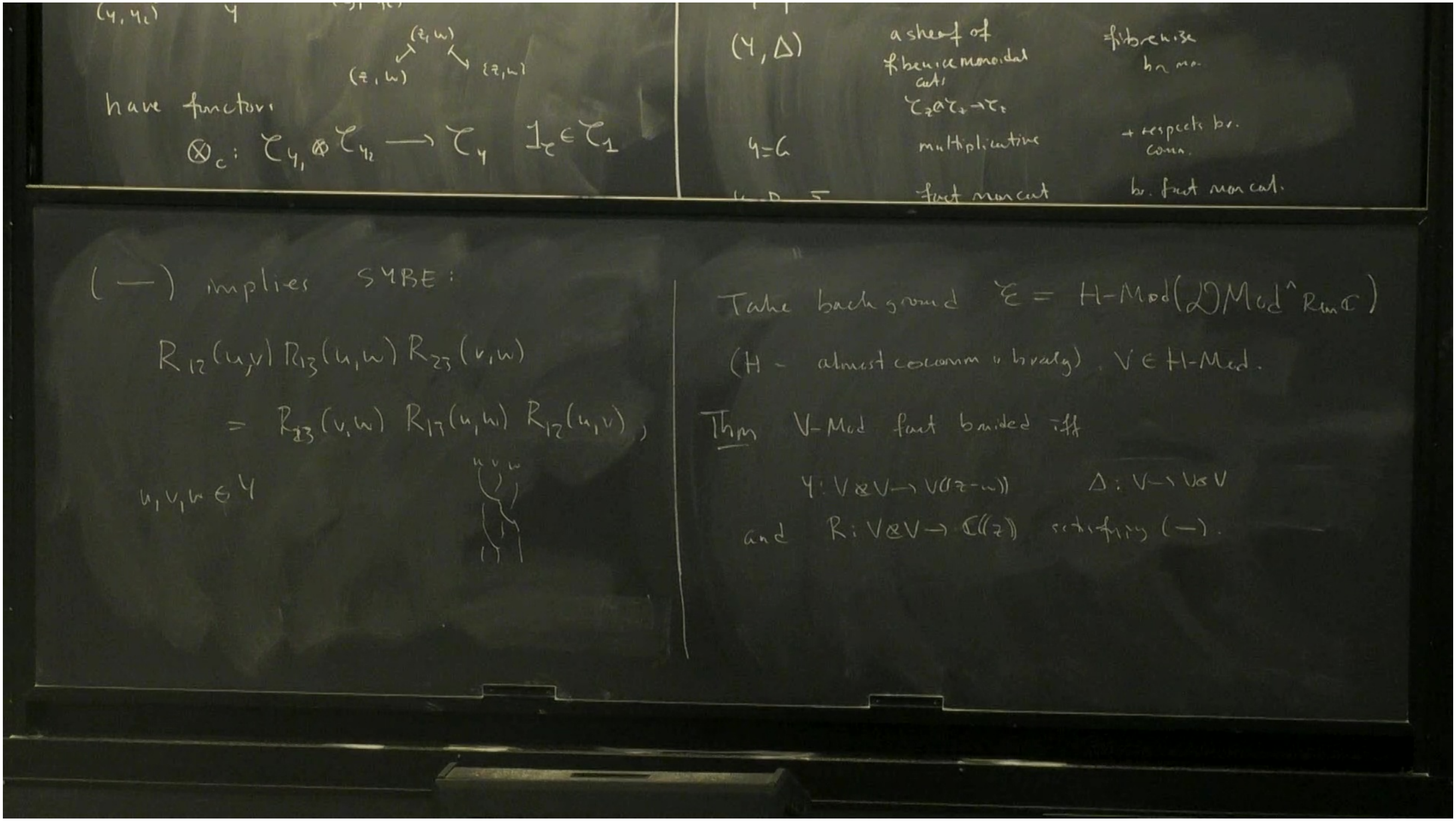
<u>Thm</u> A-Mod has a $\overset{\text{decomp}}{\vee}$ braiding iff it is a decomp bialg

$$\Delta : A \to A \otimes' A \quad (A \otimes A \to A)$$

and $R \in A \otimes' A$ satisfying

(——)

and (—)



(Y, Y_2) $\quad Y$

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$$\otimes_c : \mathcal{C}_{Y_1} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}_{Y_2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_Y \qquad 1_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathcal{C}_1$$

(Y, Δ)	a sheaf of fibrewise monoidal cats $\mathcal{C}_z \otimes \mathcal{C}_z \to \mathcal{C}_z$	fibrewise br. mon.
$Y = G$	multiplicative	+ respects br. comm.
	fact mon cat	br. fact mon cat.

(—) implies SYBE:

$$R_{12}(u,v)\, R_{13}(u,w)\, R_{23}(v,w) = R_{23}(v,w)\, R_{13}(u,w)\, R_{12}(u,v),$$

$u, v, w \in Y$

Take background $\mathcal{E} = H\text{-Mod}(\mathcal{D}\mathrm{Mod}^{\wedge}{}_{\mathrm{Ran}\,\mathbb{C}})$

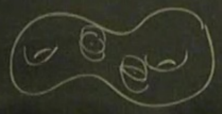
(H – almost cocomm. = braided). $V \in H$-Mod.

<u>Thm</u> V-Mod fact braided iff

$$Y : V \otimes V \to V((z-w)) \qquad \Delta : V \to V \otimes V$$

and $R : V \otimes V \to \mathbb{C}((z))$ satisfying (—).

Rand. BD Grassmannian



$\Delta : A \to A \otimes A$

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EXAMPLES + QUESTIONS.

1. (DJ) $U_\hbar(sl_2)$ $U_\hbar(g)$

Thm (EK) there is a functor

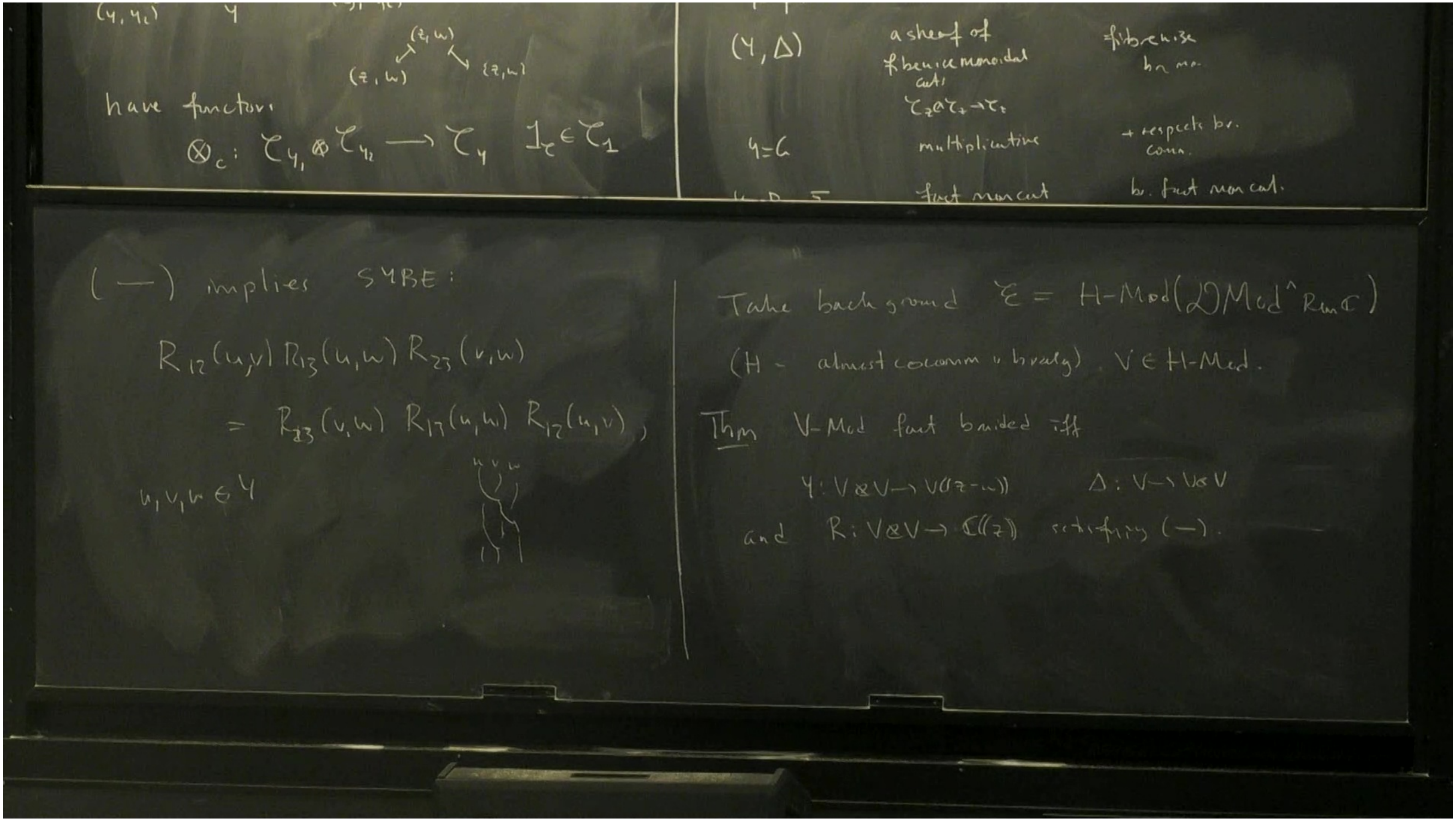
$$\begin{tikzcd}
\{\text{Lie bialgebras}\} \arrow[r] & \{\text{quantum groups}\} \\
g \arrow[r, mapsto] & U_\hbar(g) \\
\{\text{vertex Lie bialg}\} \arrow[uu, "\text{Zhu}"] \arrow[r, dashed, "?"] & \{\text{vertex q grps}\} \arrow[uu, "\text{Zhu}"'] \\
& V_{\hbar,k}(g)
\end{tikzcd}$$

2. Algebras of BPS states $\mathfrak{M}$ = Moduli of CY3 (K_{CY2}

$\mathbb{E}_1$ Alg $\mathbb{E}_1$ coalg $(H^\cdot(M), \cup)$-Mod

$H^\cdot(M,\varphi)^\vee$, CoHA$^\wedge$, Joyce VA	$U_q(n)$
$H^\cdot(M)$, $\Phi_i^\cdot$, hol. Joyce VA	$U_q(t)$
BPS Lie Alg (Davison)	n

Rep $U_q(g) \approx$ double of $U_q(n)$-Mod(Rep $U_q(t)$)



(Y, Y_2) $\quad Y$

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$Y = G$ multiplicative + respects br. comm.

fact mon cat br. fact mon cat.

$(—)$ implies SYBE:

$$R_{12}(u,v)\, R_{13}(u,w)\, R_{23}(v,w)$$

$$= R_{23}(v,w)\, R_{13}(u,w)\, R_{12}(u,v),$$

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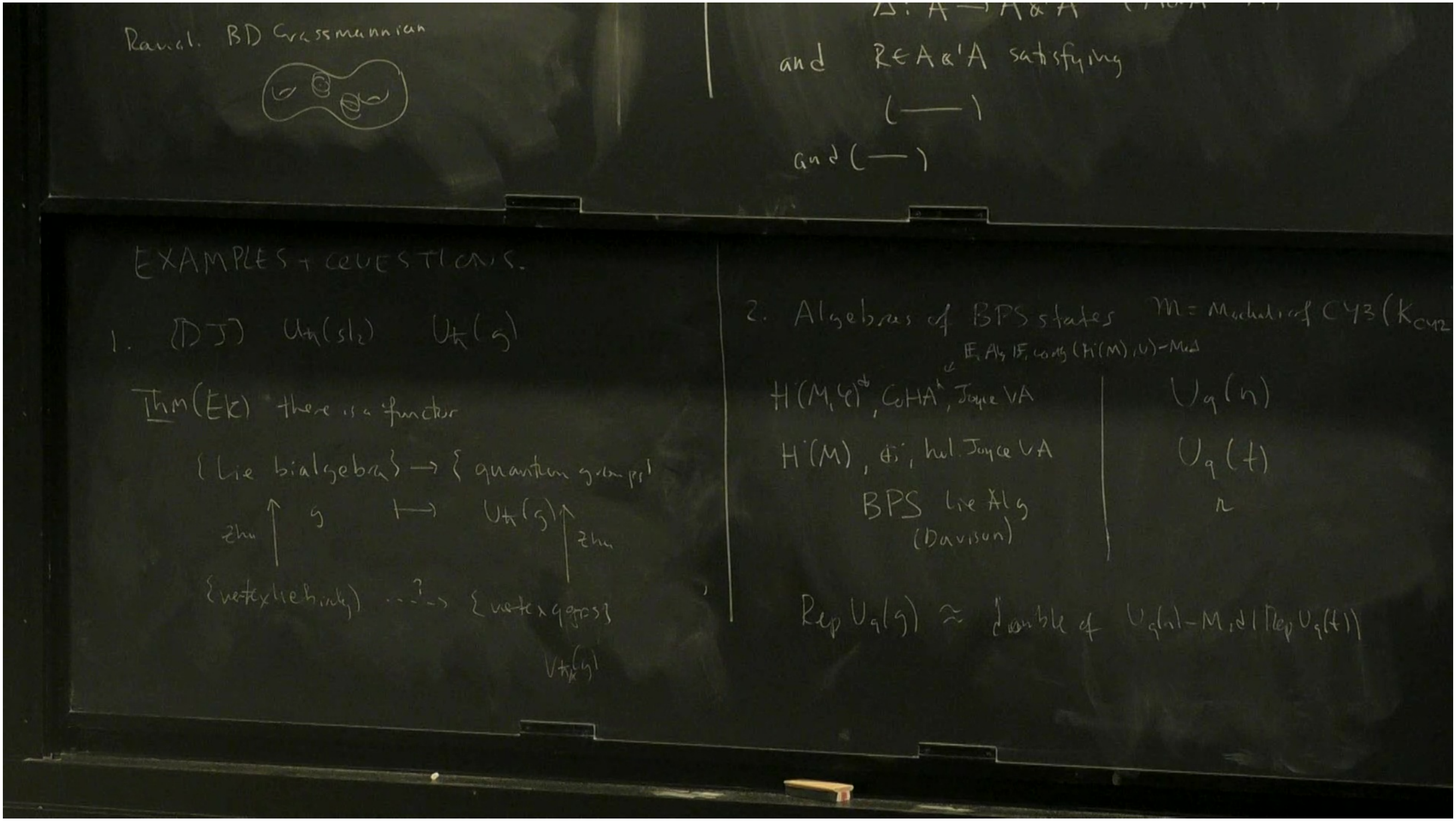

Ran'l. BD Grassmannian

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$V_{\hbar,k}(g)$

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u, v, w ∈ V
Y : V ⊗ V → V((z − w))
Δ : V → V ⊗ V
and R : V ⊗ V → ℂ((z)) satisfying (—).
3. 𝒞 - braided fact cat / Ran Σ
V ∈ Γ(Ran Σ, 𝒞)
do we get invt τ_V(K) K ⊆ ℝ² ×
S¹×[0,1]
ⓐ
Examples
decomp E₁ cat
decom E₂-cat
pt
mon.
br. mon.
, Δ)
a sheaf of fibrewise monoidal cats
𝒞_z ⊗ 𝒞_z → 𝒞_z
fibrewise br mon
-G
multiplicative
+ respects br. comm.
on Σ.
fact mon cat
br. fact mon cat.