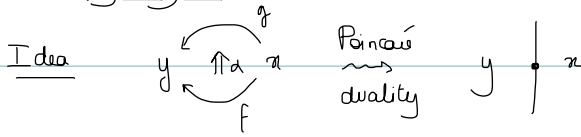


(Mau)

STRING DIAGRAMS AND CATEGORIFIED QUANTUM \mathcal{N}_2

I - String diagrams

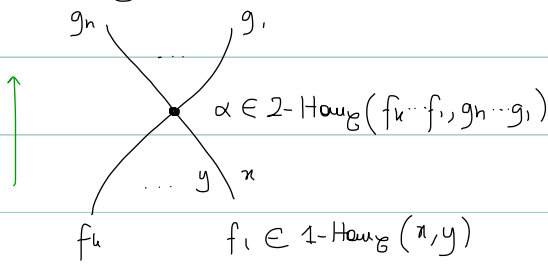


More rigorously: $\mathbb{R} \times I \ni \mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\}$ specified points

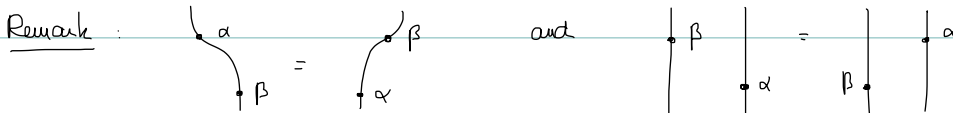
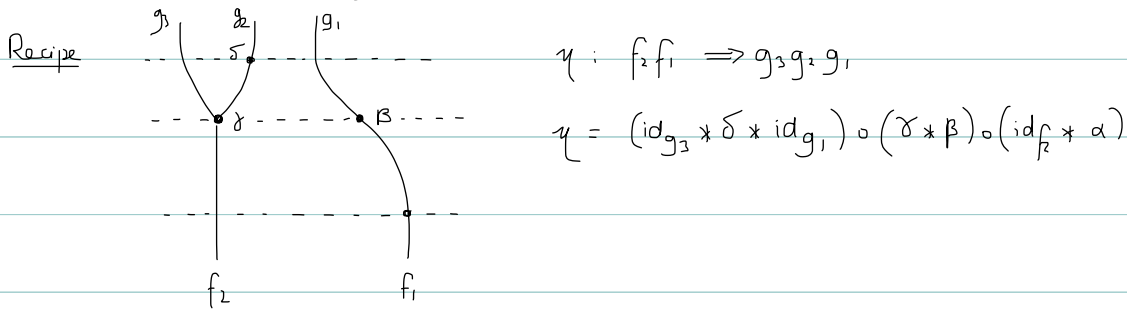
\mathcal{G} a 2-category

\mathcal{G} -diagram: labeled finite graph in $\mathbb{R} \times I$ s.t.

- (i) endpoints are in $\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, 1\}$
- (ii) proj. on I factor has no critical pt on interior of edges
- (iii) labeling is compatible around each vertex



Caution: don't draw id-edges and id-vertices

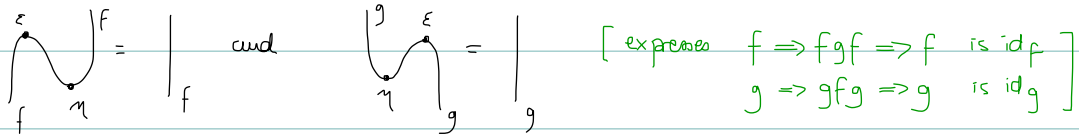


We can identify diagrams which yield the same 2-morphism

\Rightarrow well-defined horizontal and vertical composition for diagrams

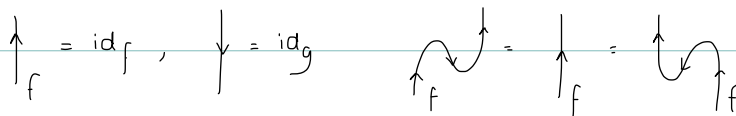
Adjoint 1-morphism: $f: x \rightarrow y, g: y \rightarrow x$ with unit $\eta: id_x \Rightarrow gf$
 counit $\varepsilon: fg \Rightarrow id_y$

with the properties (as diagrams)



$f \dashv g \dashv f \Rightarrow (f, g)$ biadjoint

Convention: don't draw ε, η vertices, g -labels, ne orient f -edges



Remark: $f: x \rightarrow y, f': y \rightarrow z$ and $(f, g), (f', g')$ biadjoint



II - Lusztig's version \dot{U} of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$

$U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ generated by E, F, K, K^{-1} + relations [cf. Lusztig's talk]

\dot{U} : $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ -alg. generated by $\bigoplus_{n, m \in \mathbb{Z}} 1_n U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2) 1_m$ where

- $1_m 1_n = \delta_{m, n} \cdot 1_n$ [idempotents]

- $K^{\pm 1} 1_n = 1_n K^{\pm 1} = q^{\pm n} 1_n$

- $E 1_n = 1_{n-2} E$

- $F 1_n = 1_{n+2} F$

Divided powers: $E^{(a)} = \frac{E^a}{[a]!}, F^{(a)} = \frac{F^a}{[a]!}$ with $[a] = \frac{q^a - q^{-a}}{q - q^{-1}}, [a]! = [a][a-1] \dots [1]$

\dot{U} is $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -alg. generated by $1_{n+2b} E^{(a)} 1_n$ and $1_{n-2b} F^{(a)} 1_n$ $a \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Canonical basis: \mathcal{B} $E^{(a)} F^{(b)} 1_n, n \leq b-a$ with $E^{(a)} F^{(b)} 1_{b-a} = F^{(b)} E^{(a)} 1_{b-a}$

$F^{(b)} F^{(a)} 1_n, n \geq b-a$

structure constants are in $\mathbb{N}[q, q^{-1}]$

\mathcal{U} as a category: • objects $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

• morphisms: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m) = 1_n \times \mathbb{U} 1_m$

\leadsto natural to look for a 2-category \mathcal{U} with

• objects: $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

• morphisms: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m)$ additive category with translations $\{t\}$: $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m) \hookrightarrow \forall t \in \mathbb{Z}$

with $K_0(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m)) \simeq 1_m \times \mathbb{U} 1_n$

Idea: indecomposable 1-morphisms $\xleftrightarrow{1-1}$ elts of \mathbb{B}

How? (i) Construct intermediate 2-cat \mathcal{U}

(ii) Define $\mathcal{U} = \text{Kar}(\mathcal{U})$ Karoubian envelope [idempotent completion]

III Diagrammatics of \mathcal{U}

def: \mathcal{U} is the additive 2-category with translation s.t

• objects: $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

• 1-morphisms: generated by $1_n : n \rightarrow n$, $\mathcal{E}1_n : n \rightarrow n+2$, $\mathcal{F}1_n : n \rightarrow n-2$

and their translates

$$\Rightarrow 1\text{-Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m) = \left\{ \sum a_i \mathcal{F}^{b_i} \dots \mathcal{E}^{a_k} \mathcal{F}^{b_k} 1_n \{t\} \mid t \in \mathbb{Z}, a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{N}, m = n+2 \sum_{i=1}^k (a_i - b_i) \right\}$$

• 2-morphisms: $\phi^n : 1_n \{t\} \Rightarrow 1_n \{t\}$

$$\uparrow^n : \mathcal{E}1_n \{t\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}1_n \{t\}$$

$$\downarrow^n : \mathcal{F}1_n \{t\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}1_n \{t\}$$

$$\uparrow : \mathcal{E}1_n \{t+2\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}1_n \{t\} \quad \text{and} \quad \downarrow : \mathcal{F}1_n \{t+2\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}1_n \{t\}$$

$$\nearrow^n : \mathcal{E}^2 1_n \{t-2\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}^2 1_n \{t\}$$

$$\curvearrowright^n : 1_n \{t+1-n\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}1_n \{t\} \quad \text{and} \quad \curvearrowleft^n : 1_n \{t+1+n\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}1_n \{t\}$$

$$\curvearrowright^n : \mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}1_n \{t+1-n\} \Rightarrow 1_n \{t\} \quad \text{and} \quad \curvearrowleft^n : \mathcal{F}\mathcal{E}1_n \{t+1+n\} \Rightarrow 1_n \{t\}$$

with relations:

(1) Pair adjunction: $\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array} = \uparrow = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array}$ and $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} = \downarrow = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array}$

(2) $\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array} = \downarrow = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} = \downarrow = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} = \downarrow = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array}$

(3) Nil-Hecke: $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} = 0$ $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} = 0$ $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} = 0$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}$

(4) Pointing of bubbles: $\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = 0 \quad n \leq -1, k < n-1$

$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = 0 \quad n \leq -1, k < -n-1$

$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = \text{id}_n \quad n \geq 1, \quad \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = \text{id}_{-n} \quad n \leq -1$

(5) \mathcal{H}_2 -relations: $\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = \sum_i \lambda_i \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_0} \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_1} \dots \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_q}$

$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}^n = - \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}^n + \sum_i \mu_i \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_0} \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_1} \dots \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \downarrow \end{array}^{k_q}$

Thm: if $\mathcal{U} = \text{ker}(\mathcal{U})$ then $K_0(\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}}(n, m)) \cong 1_n \oplus 1_m$