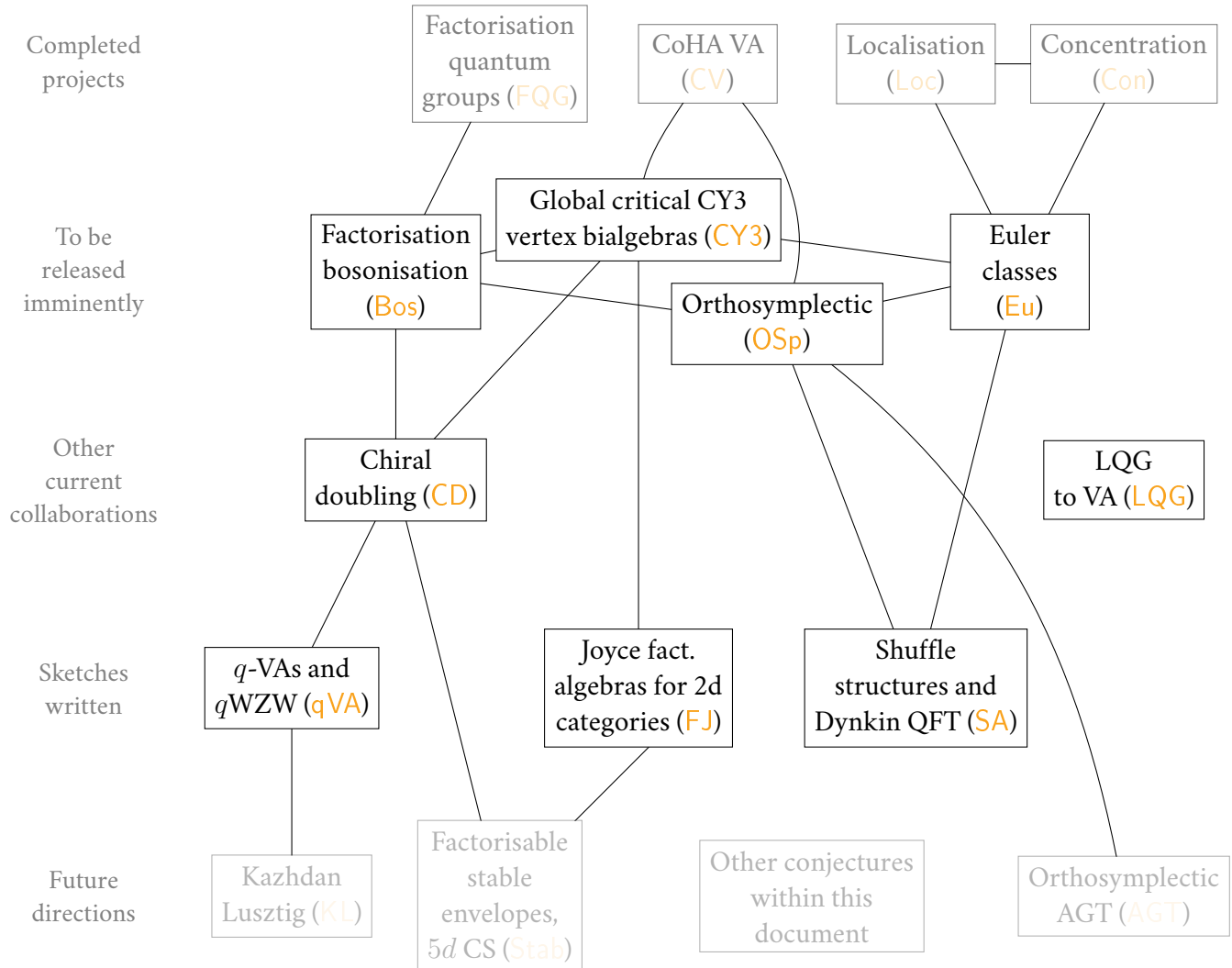


RESEARCH PLANS - ABRIDGED

ALEXEI LATYNTSEV

For a detailed (13 pp.) version, including details/evidence on how we plan to prove the conjectures, see <https://alyoshalatyntsev.github.io/plan/plan.pdf>.



1. Research statement

I am a mathematician working in geometric representation theory.

1.1. Algebraic structures attached to CY3s (CV, CY3¹², FJ¹, Stab)

Cohomological Hall algebras are associative algebras attached to Calabi-Yau varieties or categories [Da; KS; KPS]. They relate to DT theory [KS; Sz], algebraic structures previously appearing in representation theory [BD; RSYZ; YZ] (e.g. quantum groups [MO]), hence are a key object in geometric representation theory/enumerative invariants.

Global critical CY3 vertex quantum groups. Let \mathcal{C} be the CY3 category $\text{Rep}(Q, W)$, the representations of a Jacobi algebra of a quiver with potential, or $\text{Coh}_0(K_{T^*C})$, zero dimensional coherent sheaves on a local curve [KK], or more generally a deformed CY3 completion.

Theorem. [CY3] *The critical cohomology³ of the moduli stack of objects \mathcal{M} has a vertex coproduct*

$$H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi) \rightarrow H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi) \hat{\otimes} H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)((z^{-1}))$$

compatible with the CoHA: it forms a vertex quantum group (see FQG).

Theorem. [CY3] *There is a functor Φ from Q -localised bialgebras [Da] to vertex bialgebras. The former is equivalent to the category of factorisation bialgebras on the coloured configuration space $\text{Conf}_{Q_0}\mathbf{A}^1$.*

Theorem. [CY3; CV for $W = 0$] *For any quiver Q , the vertex coproduct on the preprojective CoHA $H_{\mathbf{G}_m}^\bullet(\mathcal{M}_{Q^{(3)}}, \varphi_{W^{(3)}})^{\text{ext}} \stackrel{[\text{BD}]}{\simeq} Y_h(\mathfrak{b}_Q)$ is identified by Φ with the Davison/Yang-Zhao localised coproduct [Da; YZ], and (when defined) Drinfeld's meromorphic coproduct [Dr; GLW].*

This generalises **Joyce-Liu's vertex coproduct** [Joa; Li], shows that all these well-known coproducts on the Yangian are **equal**, and gives a **geometric** definition using moduli stacks and configuration spaces. Finally, Theorem 1.1 points to a new Ran space definition of vertex-vertex bialgebras.

Lift to factorisation algebra and relation to stable envelopes. To move towards arbitrary CY3s, we first interpret the above in terms of factorisation algebras; second, we relate to the \mathcal{W} -algebras for surfaces of [MMSV], thus understanding the structure for K_S . Let Q be a quiver with torus $T = \prod T_d$.

Conjecture. [FJ] *Given $\mathcal{M}^f = \{(m, \lambda) : \lambda \in \mathfrak{t}, m \in \mathcal{M}^\lambda\} \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{colim}(\mathfrak{t}_d) = \text{Ran}_{Q_0}\mathbf{A}^1$, its relative BM-homology $\mathcal{A} = \pi_*\omega$ is a factorisation algebra over the coloured Ran space. Its restriction to the colour-diagonal recovers the vertex quantum group structure on the nilpotent CoHA [SV].*

Conjecture. [FJ] *For S a smooth algebraic surface, there is a braided factorisation category $\text{Rep } \mathcal{W}$ over $\text{Ran}_S K_S$ (c.f. FQG). Applying Bos/CD allows us to construct $\mathcal{W}(S)^{\geq 0}$ and $\mathcal{W}(S)$ from [MMSV]'s $\mathcal{W}(S)^{>0}$.*

The definition of \mathcal{M}^f is clearly reminiscent of [MO, §5.1.1]'s stable envelope construction, and suggests a resolution to their question: “we view this definition as provisional; perhaps a better set of axioms will emerge later”. Let \mathbf{w} be a multidimension vector of quiver Q and $M(\mathbf{w})$ the quiver variety.

Conjecture. [Stab] *There is a factorisation space $\pi_{\mathbf{w}} : M(\mathbf{w})^f \rightarrow \text{Ran}_Q\mathbf{A}^1$ and the factorisation category \mathcal{E} spanned by $\pi_{\mathbf{w},*}\omega$ is acted on by $\mathcal{A} = \pi_*\omega$. Applying chiral Tannakian reconstruction $\mathcal{E} \simeq \text{Rep } \mathbf{D}\mathcal{A}$ gives the double of \mathcal{A} with its (two) coproducts.*

The above is a Drinfeld-Kohno Theorem for [MO]'s Yangians $Y_h(\mathfrak{g}_Q)$ (see qVA for relations to qKZ).

1.2. The structure of factorisation quantum groups (FQG, Bos⁴, CD⁵)

Historically the definitions of (double) affine quantum groups $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, $Y_h(\mathfrak{g})$, $\mathcal{E}_{h,\tau}(\mathfrak{g})$, $Y_h(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, $\mathcal{W}_{1+\infty}(\mathfrak{g})$ were (ingeniously) made very explicitly [Dr; MO], and still much of the modern (e.g. CoHA) literature is based on explicit shuffle

¹Joint with S. Kaubrys.

²Joint with S. Jindal.

³i.e. $\mathcal{M} = \text{Crit}(W)$ is a critical locus inside a smooth moduli stack; we take the vanishing cycle sheaf $\varphi = \varphi_W$.

⁴Joint with S. de Hory.

⁵Joint with W. Niu.

computations, e.g. [MMSV; SV; YZ]. This series of projects *axiomatises* (operadically) these structures, allowing us to import techniques from the theory of ordinary *quantum groups*,⁶ to recover the above formulas as a *consequence* of these definitions.

Factorisation quantum groups. In **FQG** we develop a theory of \mathbf{E}_n -factorisation categories over factorisation spaces X (including ordinary groups G , configuration spaces $\text{Conf}_{Q_0}\mathbf{A}^1$, and algebraic-topological Ran spaces $\text{Ran}(\mathbf{A}^n \times \mathbf{R}^m)$). We first give basic structure results for braided factorisation categories \mathcal{C} :

Theorem. [FQG] Let \mathcal{A} is a factorisation algebra in \mathcal{C} over X , a (braided) factorisation structure on $\mathcal{A}\text{-FactMod}(\mathcal{C})$ induces a factorisation bialgebra structure on \mathcal{A} (and a factorisation R -**matrix** $R : \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}, X} \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}, X} \mathcal{A}$).

Theorem. [FQG] When $X = \text{Ran}\mathbf{A}^1$ (resp. $\text{Conf}\mathbf{A}^1$), Theorem 1.2 recovers classical notions [EK; FR] of **quantum vertex algebras** (resp. **localised algebras**) and their R -matrices $R(z)$ satisfying the spectral YBE.

For instance, the structure [GLW] for **Yangians** (e.g. two (meromorphic) coproducts and R -matrices R^- , $R^{0,\epsilon}$, R^ϵ relating them) are equivalent to: $Y_h(\mathfrak{g})\text{-Mod}$ is a lax braided factorisation category. This makes rigorous the physics claim [CWY] that $Y_h(\mathfrak{g})\text{-Mod}$ from 4d Chern-Simons is a topological-holomorphic factorisation category over $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{C}$. The above may help understand **affine Yangians** (e.g. [GRZ]; **qVA** for relation to q -WZW) and the **new KL equivalences** [BCDN]. Finally, in principle we may get lots of examples from:

Theorem. [FQG] A generalisation of Borchers' twist construction [Bo] to arbitrary decomposition algebra.

Factorisation bosonisation. In the CoHA literature, a lot of algebraic effort needs to be expended each time [Da; RSYZ; YZ], [CY3; OSp] to add in the Cartan piece $H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi) \rightsquigarrow H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)^{\text{ext}}$, e.g. to obtain Yangians of Borels $Y_h(\mathfrak{b}_Q)$. In the finite groups case, a clean construction is Tannakian reconstruction

$$U_q(\mathfrak{n}) \rightsquigarrow U_q(\mathfrak{n}) \quad \text{via} \quad U_q(\mathfrak{b})\text{-Mod} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_q(\mathfrak{n})\text{-Mod}(\text{Rep}_q T),$$

c.f. [Ga; Maa; Mab]; in **Bos** we apply the same to vertex and factorisation bialgebras to obtain:

Theorem. [Bos, in preparation] There is a “factorisation” **Tannakian reconstruction** functor from (braided) factorisation categories \mathcal{C} to (quasitriangular) factorisation quantum groups \mathcal{A} . In the preprojective case of Theorem 1.1,

$$Y_h(\mathfrak{b}_Q)\text{-Mod} \simeq Y_h(\mathfrak{n}_Q)\text{-Mod}(Y_h(\mathfrak{t}_Q)\text{-Mod})$$

we Tannakian reconstruct $Y_h(\mathfrak{b}_Q) \simeq H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)^{\text{ext}}$ and its localised/vertex bialgebra structure.

Applying this to $H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)\text{-Mod}(H^\bullet(\mathcal{M})\text{-Mod}^\cup)$ **automates** the process of extending CoHAs.

Factorisation Drinfeld doubling. An active problem is how the structures in **CY3** relate to **wall crossing** and stability conditions, see [Br; Job]. As a first attempt, we use **FQG** to understand **doubling**, where the CoHA of heart \mathcal{A} and its opposite $\mathcal{A}[1]$ are glued, in a similar way to **Bos**:

Conjecture. [CD] There is a “factorisation” **Drinfeld centre** construction $Z_{\mathbf{E}_1}(\mathcal{C})$ of a chiral factorisation category \mathcal{C} , which carries compatible chiral and ordinary monoidal structures, Tannakian reconstruction gives

$$Z_{\mathbf{E}_1}^{Y_h(\mathfrak{t}_Q)\text{-Mod}}(Y_h(\mathfrak{b}_Q)\text{-Mod}) \simeq Y_h(\mathfrak{g}_Q)\text{-Mod},$$

and likewise we recover the Takiff algebra double construction of [AN].

1.3. Orthosymplectic structures (OSp⁴, SA⁴, AGT⁴)

Orthosymplectic CoHAs. We define orthosymplectic moduli stacks \mathcal{M}^{Osp} , including **perverse-coherent sheaves** with a symplectic/orthogonal bilinear form, and quivers and potential with involution.

Theorem. [OSp] For \mathcal{M} as in **CY3** the vertex quantum group $H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)$ acts on $H^\bullet(\mathcal{M}^\tau, \varphi^\tau)$, i.e.

- (1) there is a left module action a of the **CoHA** respecting the involution,⁷ compatible with
- (2) a **symplectic vertex algebra** structure (factorisation coalgebra over symplectic Ran space $\text{Ran}_{\text{Sp}}\mathbf{A}^1 = \text{colim}_{\text{t}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}}}$, see **SA**). The defining R -/ K -matrices satisfy the **Cherednik reflection equation**.

⁶Namely, when $X = \text{Ran}\mathbf{R}^2$ in the below, via Lurie [Lu].

⁷i.e. the left action a and the right action $a \cdot (\text{id} \otimes \tau)$ commute, where τ is the involution.

Theorem. [OSp] *There is an action of $H_{\bullet}^{\text{BM}}(\mathcal{M})$ of the CoHA of zero-dimensional coherent sheaves on surface S on $H_{\bullet}^{\text{BM}}(\mathcal{M}_{\sigma\text{-ss}}^{\text{OSp}})$ the BM homology of a compactification of the stack of $G \in \{\text{Sp}, \text{O}\}$ -bundles.*

This gives a rigorous definition of the objects coming from boundary 4d Chern-Simons theory [BS], should relate to work in **quantum groups** [LW] and Finkelberg-Hanany-Nakajima's ongoing work on **orthosymplectic Coulomb branches** (see also AGT). In the quiver with potential case (resp. in the conjecture, type A_{2n+1} preprojective), we have:

Theorem. [OSp] *An explicit shuffle formula for the CoHA action and vertex coaction on $H^*(\mathcal{M}_{Q,W}^{\text{OSp}}, \varphi^{\text{OSp}})$.*

Conjecture. *The preprojective orthosymplectic CoHA⁸ is isomorphic to the **twisted Yangian** $Y_h(\mathfrak{gl}_n)^{tw}$ of [BR].*

Dynkin QFT and shuffle structures. The structures (2) in OSp are defined over the symplectic configuration space⁹ $\text{Conf}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbf{A}^1) = \text{Spec} H^*(\text{BSp})$, with singularities over the root hyperplanes; alternatively over $\text{Ran}_{\text{Sp}} \mathbf{A}^1 = \text{colim}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}} \mathbf{A}^1$.

Theorem. [OSp] *To give examples: restricting along $\mathfrak{t}_{\text{Sp}_{2n}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{t}_{\mathfrak{gl}_{2n}}$ gives an **invariants** functor $\iota : \text{FactAlg}_{\text{GL}}(\mathbf{A}^2) \rightarrow \text{FactAlg}_{\text{Sp}}(\mathbf{A}^1)$. n.b. we expect the structures in OSp come from applying ι to \mathcal{M}^f (see FJ).*

In SA, we **generalise** the above to systems of **arbitrary Kac-Moody groups** G_i [Ku, §V]; this forms a category K_{KM} with morphisms the parabolics. Write $K_{\text{GL}}, K_{\text{Sp}}, \dots$ for the appropriate subcategories.

Fact. [SA] *A shuffle algebra [KS; Gr] is equivalent to a monoidal functor $K_{\text{GL}} \xrightarrow{A} \text{Vect}$.*

There are KM analogues of *vertex algebra* and *localised bialgebra*, *quiver representation* with moduli stack $\mathcal{M}_Q = \sqcup \mathfrak{u}_e/G_i$, *quiver varieties*, and (factorisation) *braided monoidal categories* (generalising the G_2 -**reflection equation** [Ku]). We generalise¹⁰ **Chen's Theorem** [Ch] on the shuffle structure on cohomology $H^*(LX)$ of loop spaces; leading to the

Question. [SA] *Can we recover Dynkin/ q -analogues of **multiple zeta values** [KMT; Mi] using this KM-shuffle structure?*

We produce G_2, C_n, \dots structures by **folding** D_4, A_{2n+1}, \dots structures by outer automorphisms $\mathbf{Z}/3, \mathbf{Z}/2, \dots$

Conjecture. [SA] *We may recover $\{\emptyset, \text{boundary}, G_2, \dots\}$ spherical (or trigonometric) **KZ equations** [ES] by constructing a $K_{\text{GL}}, K_{\text{Sp}}, K_{G_2} \dots$ (or $K_{\widehat{\text{GL}}}, \dots$) **affine vertex algebra** via BD Grassmannians, and taking conformal blocks.*

Question. [SA] *Can we recover Dynkin/ q -analogues of **stable envelopes** (see [MO], Stab)?*

A twisted AGT correspondence. A foundational result in geometric representation theory is the **AGT correspondence** linking \mathcal{W} -vertex algebras and surfaces, first by Grojnowski and Nakajima [Gr; Na] then in [AGT; BFN] and [RSYZ].

Conjecture. [AGT] *The equivariant intersection homology of the invariant locus $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{p}^2, \text{GL}_n}^{\mathbf{Z}/2}$ in the Uhlenbeck space is a Verma module for an orthosymplectic analogue $\mathcal{W}^k(\mathfrak{gl}_n)^{\text{OSp}}$ of $\mathcal{W}^k(\mathfrak{gl}_n)$ (proof sketch: use SA-techniques on [BFN]).*

Conjecture. [AGT] *The dimension zero CoHA of \mathbf{A}^3 (which is $U_h(\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{C}/\pm))$) and admits $\mathcal{W}^{k_n}(\mathfrak{gl}_n)^{\text{OSp}}$ as quotients) acts on $\text{IH}_T^*(M^{\mathbf{Z}/2})$, the equivariant intersection cohomology of \mathbf{A}^3 -instantons. Likewise for any quiver with potential.*

1.4. q -vertex algebras (qVA, KL)

q -vertex algebras. There have been many attempts [FJW; FR; EK] to define q -affine vertex algebras; none are conceptual enough to apply factorisation techniques [CF]/physics heuristics [Co; GR; Wi] to relate to **q KZ connections** or the (conjecturally, affine) **Kazhdan-Lusztig equivalence**, or new KL equivalences [BCDN].

Conjecture. [qVA] *There is a factorisation category $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ over the noncommutative plane¹¹ \mathbf{A}_q^2 , a factorisation algebra in which induces a **q -vertex algebra** (i.e. ordinary vertex algebra with poles on the q -diagonals, e.g. [FR], [EK] for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n$).*

Conjecture. [qVA] *There is an analogue of the BD Grassmannian $\text{Gr}_{G,q} \rightarrow \text{Ran} \mathbf{A}_q^2$ (this induces a q -affine VOA $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})$).*

⁸i.e. the image of the CoHA in $\text{End}(H_{\bullet}^{\text{BM}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{OSp}}))$.

⁹As opposed to the ordinary configuration space $\text{Conf} \mathbf{A}^1 = \sqcup \mathbf{A}^n // \mathfrak{S}_n = \text{Spec} H^*(\text{BGL})$.

¹⁰Replacing the n -simplex Δ^n with $\Delta_G = T_G/W_G$.

¹¹Its with ring of functions $\mathbf{C}\langle x, y, q \rangle / (yx - xyq)$ with q central.

The physics heuristic for this is: $V^k(\mathfrak{g})$ comes from 3d Chern-Simons with boundary \mathbf{C} [Wi]; $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})$ comes from 5d **Chern-Simons** with noncommutative boundary \mathbf{C}_{nc}^2 [Co; GR; GRZ]. The category $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ will be related to q -**difference modules**¹² on \mathbf{A}^1 , so the above directly generalises the usual factorisation definition of vertex algebras.

Conjecture. [KL] *The restriction of **conformal blocks** of $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules to $(\mathbf{A}^1)_{\circ}^n \subseteq (\mathbf{A}_q^2)_{\circ}^n$ equal to the qKZ connection.*

Conjecture. [KL] *There is a **Zhu algebra** functor, $\text{Zhu} : V_q^k(\mathfrak{g}) \mapsto U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, and the functor $\text{RH} : V^k(\mathfrak{g})\text{-Mod} \mapsto U_q(\mathfrak{g})\text{-Mod}$ in the proof [CF] of KL is “parallel transport” along a factorisation category $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})\text{-Mod}$ on $\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$.*

The above would help understand **affine KL** and the **new KL equivalences** [BCDN] from 3d mirror symmetry.

1.5. Sheaf methods (Con¹³, Loc⁴, Eu)

Localisation methods. We generalise *torus localisation* and *Graber-Pandharipande formulas* [GP] (one of the main technique in enumerative geometry) to the Artin moduli stacks appearing in modern enumerative/algebraic geometry.

Theorem. [Conc; Loc] *We give conditions for the cohomology of an Artin stack \mathcal{X} to be **concentrated** on a closed substack \mathcal{Z} ; when $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X}^T$ is fixed points of a quasismooth dg scheme we give **Atiyah-Bott** $\text{id} = i_* (i^!(-)/e(N_{vir}))$ and **Graber-Pandharipande localisation** formulas $[\mathcal{X}]^{vir} = i_* ([\mathcal{X}^T]^{vir}/e(N_{vir}))$.*

Theorem. [Eu] *We strengthen both parts of the theorem to **critical cohomology** of **arbitrary** closed embeddings $\mathcal{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}$ quasismooth over a common base. As a result, for \mathcal{M} as in CY3, we have the following Theorem:*

Theorem. [Eu] *For any “split locus” map $\pi : \mathcal{M}^s \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, we have $\text{CoHA} = \text{CoHA}^s/e(N_{i,vir})$.*

Taking \mathcal{M}^s a *shuffle space*¹⁴, this gives a **universal, geometric** way of producing/interpreting shuffle products for CoHAs [Da; SV; YZ]. Taking $\mathcal{M}^s = \mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\oplus} \mathcal{M}$ proves **compatibility** [CV,CY3,Li] between **coproducts** and the CoHA (c.f. CY3). This easily **generalises** to the **OSp/Dynkin SA** cases.

1.6. Liouville quantum gravity to vertex algebras (LQG¹⁵)

Probabilists are beginning construct Feynman measures (GFF [BPR], LQG [KRV]) **rigorously** to understand 2d CFTs [CRV; DS; Sh]. There is almost no intereaction with the algebraic geometry/functorial school to QFT, and they understand/have access to techniques (e.g. SLE curves [MS; SS], combinatorial approximations) that the latter school does not. We want to build a bridge:

Conjecture. [LQG] *There is a **chiral part** functor $F^{ch} : \text{CFT} \rightarrow \text{VertexAlg}$, from Segal-style full 2d CFTs to vertex algebras. It sends [GKRV]’s LQG (resp. GFF) to the Virasoro (resp. Heisenberg) VOA, and [KRV]’s DOZZ formula to the Virasoro OPE.*

We will then use **free field embeddings** to produce a probabilistic CFT analogue of the **g-affine vertex algebra**.

¹²e.g. a q -difference operator ∂_x on \mathbf{A}^1 induces a derivation $y\partial_x$ on \mathbf{A}_q^2 .

¹³Joint with A. Khan, D. Aranha, H. Park, and C. Ravi.

¹⁴i.e. shuffle algebra in the category of spaces, see SA.

¹⁵Joint with V. Giri.

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