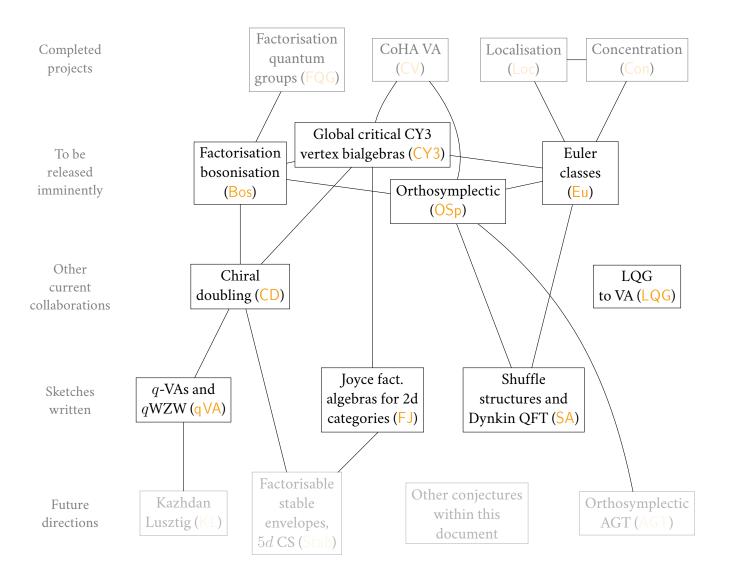
RESEARCH PLANS - ABRIDGED

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, CY3 12, FJ 1, 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 $\operatorname{Rep}(Q,W)$, the representations of a Jacobi algebra of a quiver with potential, or $\operatorname{Coh}_0(K_{T^*C})$, 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

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

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 $Conf_{Q_0}\mathbf{A}^1$.

Theorem. [CY3; CV for W=0] For any quiver Q, the vertex coproduct on the preprojective CoHA $\mathrm{H}^{\bullet}_{\mathbf{G}_m}(\mathfrak{M}_{Q^{(3)}}, \varphi_{W^{(3)}})^{ext} \overset{[\mathrm{BD}]}{\simeq} Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{b}_Q)$ 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 *bi*algebras.

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 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 $\mathcal{M}^f = \{(m,\lambda) : \lambda \in \mathfrak{t}, m \in \mathcal{M}^\lambda\} \xrightarrow{\pi} \operatorname{colim}(\mathfrak{t}_d) = \operatorname{Ran}_{Q_0} \mathbf{A}^1$, 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 RepW over Ran $_SK_S$ (c.f. FQG). Applying Bos/CD allows us to construct $W(S)^{\geqslant 0}$ and W(S) from [MMSV]'s $W(S)^{\geqslant 0}$.

The definition of 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 $\pi_{\mathbf{w}}: M(\mathbf{w})^f \to \operatorname{Ran}_Q \mathbf{A}^1$ and the factorisation category \mathcal{E} spanned by $\pi_{\mathbf{w},*}\omega$ is acted on by $\mathcal{A} = \pi_*\omega$. Applying chiral Tannakian reconstruction $\mathcal{E} \simeq \operatorname{Rep} \mathbf{D} \mathcal{A}$ 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, Bos 4, CD 5)

Historically the definitions of (double) affine quantum groups $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, $Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g})$, $\mathcal{E}_{\hbar,\tau}(\mathfrak{g})$, $Y_{\hbar}(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$, $\mathcal{W}_{1+\infty}(\mathfrak{g})$ 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. $\mathcal{M} = \operatorname{Crit}(W)$ is a critical locus inside a *smooth* moduli stack; we take the vanishing cycle sheaf $\varphi = \varphi_W$.

⁴Joint with S. de Hority.

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 definition.

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 $\mathrm{Conf}_{Q_0}\mathbf{A}^1$, and algebraic-topological Ran spaces $\mathrm{Ran}(\mathbf{A}^n\times\mathbf{R}^m)$). 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} -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. 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: $Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g})$ -Mod is a lax braided factorisation category. This makes rigorous the physics claim [CWY] that $Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g})$ -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]; \mathbf{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 Borcherds' 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 $H^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M}, \varphi) \leadsto H^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)^{ext}$, e.g. to obtain Yangians of Borels $Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{b}_{Q})$. In the finite groups case, a clean construction is Tannakian reconstruction

$$U_q(\mathfrak{n}) \leadsto U_q(\mathfrak{n})$$
 via $U_q(\mathfrak{b})\text{-Mod} \overset{\sim}{\to} U_q(\mathfrak{n})\text{-Mod}(\operatorname{Rep}_q T),$

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 Tannakian reconstruction functor from (braided) factorisation categories \mathcal{C} to (quasitriangular) factorisation quantum groups \mathcal{A} . In the preprojective case of Theorem 1.1,

$$Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{b}_Q) ext{-Mod} \simeq Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{n}_Q) ext{-Mod}(Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{t}_Q) ext{-Mod})$$

we Tannakian reconstruct $Y_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{b}_Q) \simeq H^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{M}, \varphi)^{ext}$ with its localised or vertex bialgebra structure.

Applying this to $H^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M}, \varphi)$ -Mod $(H^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M})$ -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 Drinfeld centre construction $Z_{E_1}(\mathcal{C})$ of a chiral factorisation category \mathcal{C} , which carries compatible chiral and ordinary monoidal structures, and Tannakian reconstruction gives

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

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

1.3. Orthosymplectic structures (OSp ⁴, SA ⁴, AGT ⁴)

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

Theorem. [OSp] For \mathcal{M} as in \mathcal{C} 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 $\operatorname{Ran}_{\operatorname{Sp}} \mathbf{A}^1 = \operatorname{colimt}_{\operatorname{\mathfrak{sp}}_{2n}}$, 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 $a \cdot (id \otimes \tau)$ commute, where τ is the involution.

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

This gives a rigorous definition of the objects coming from boundary 4d Chern-Simons theory [BS], should relate to work in ι **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 $H^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M}_{Q,W}^{OSp}, \varphi^{OSp})$.

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 \overline{OSp} are defined over the symplectic configuration space $\operatorname{Conf}_{Sp}(\mathbf{A}^1) = \operatorname{Spec} H^{\bullet}(BSp)$, with singularities over the root hyperplanes; alternatively over $\operatorname{Ran}_{Sp} \mathbf{A}^1 = \operatorname{colim}_{\mathfrak{sp}_{2n}}$.

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

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

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

There are KM analogues of vertex algebra and localised bialgebra, quiver representation with moduli stack $\mathfrak{M}_Q = \sqcup \mathfrak{u}_e/G_i$, quiver varieties, and (factorisation) braided monoidal categories (generalising the G_2 -reflection equation [Ku]). We generalise ¹⁰ Chen's Theorem [Ch] on the shuffle structure on cohomology $H^{\bullet}(LX)$ 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, \ldots structures by **folding** D_4, A_{2n+1}, \ldots structures by outer automorphisms $\mathbb{Z}/3, \mathbb{Z}/2, \ldots$ **Conjecture.** [SA] We may recover $\{\emptyset, boundary, G_2, \ldots\}$ spherical (or trigonometric) KZ equations [ES] by constructing a $K_{GL}, K_{Sp}, K_{G_2} \ldots$ (or $K_{\widehat{GL}}, \ldots$) 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 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 $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbf{P}^2,\mathrm{GL}_n}^{\mathbf{Z}/2}$ in the Uhlenbeck space is a Verma module for an orthosymplectic analogue $\mathcal{W}^k(\mathfrak{gl}_n)^{\mathrm{OSp}}$ 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 $U_{\hbar}(\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{C}/\pm))$ and admits $\mathcal{W}^{k_n}(\mathfrak{gl}_n)^{\mathrm{OSp}}$ as quotients) acts on $\mathrm{IH}^{\bullet}_T(M^{\mathbf{Z}/2})$, the equivariant intersection cohomology of \mathbf{A}^3 -instantons. Likewise for any quiver with potnetial.

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 qKZ connections or the (conjecturally, **affine**) Kazhdan-Lusztig equivalence, or new KL equivalences [BCDN].

Conjecture. [qVA] There is a factorisation category \mathcal{D} -Mod over the noncommutative plane 11 \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 $Gr_{G,q} \to Ran A_q^2$ (this induces a q-affine VOA $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})$).

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

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

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 \mathbb{C} [Wi]; $V_q^k(\mathfrak{g})$ comes from 5d Chern-Simons with noncommutative boundary \mathbb{C}_{nc}^2 [Co; GR; GRZ]. The category \mathcal{D} -Mod will be related to q-difference modules 12 on \mathbb{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 $(\mathbf{A}^1)^n_\circ \subseteq (\mathbf{A}_q^2)^n_\circ$ equal to the qKZ connection.

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

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

1.5. Sheaf methods (Con 13, Loc 4, Eu)

Localisation methods. We generalise *torus localisation* and *Graber-Panharipande 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 X to be concentrated on a closed substack Z; when $Z = X^T$ is fixed points of a quasismooth dg scheme we give Atiyah-Bott id $= i_* \left(i^!(-)/e(N_{vir})\right)$ and Graber-Pandharipande localisation formulas $[X]^{vir} = i_* \left([X^T]^{vir}/e(N_{vir})\right)$.

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

Theorem. [Eu] For any "split locus" map $\pi: \mathcal{M}^s \to \mathcal{M}$, we have CoHA = 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 (LQG 15)

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} : CFT \rightarrow 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**.

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

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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