

Tensor products and R -matrices for quantum toroidal algebras

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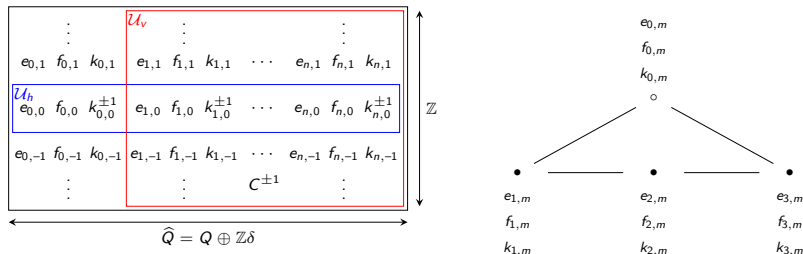
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Further details: [arXiv:2503.08839](#)

Quantum toroidal algebras $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$

Definition: the *quantum affinizations* of quantum affine algebras

Construction: index Drinfeld's loop-style realization for $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$ over *affine* Dynkin diagram



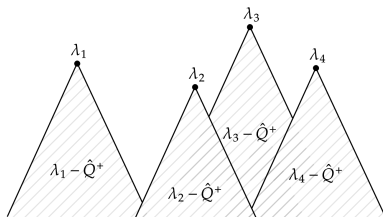
Topological coproduct: $\Delta_u : U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}}) \rightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}}) \hat{\otimes} U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$, eg.

$$\Delta_u(e_{i,0}) = e_{i,0} \otimes 1 + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} (C^{-\ell} k_{i,\ell} \otimes e_{i,-\ell}) u^\ell$$

The module category $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$

Definition: category $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$ of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$ -modules whose restrictions to \mathcal{U}_h lie inside its category \mathcal{O} , ie.

1. all $e_{i,0}$ and $f_{i,0}$ act **locally nilpotently**
2. decompose as direct sum of **finite-dimensional weight spaces** w.r.t $\langle k_{0,0}^{\pm 1}, \dots, k_{n,0}^{\pm 1} \rangle$
3. weights lie inside **finite union of cones**



Motto:

- principal category $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$ of integrable $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$ representations
- toroidal **analogue of finite-dimensional modules** for quantum affine algebras

Problem: $\Delta_U \xrightarrow{\text{nope!}} \otimes$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$ ☹

Problem

Motto: both Δ_u and reps in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$ are '*vertically infinite*'

\vdots	\mathcal{U}_v	\vdots	\vdots
$e_{0,1} \ f_{0,1} \ k_{0,1}$	$e_{1,1} \ f_{1,1} \ k_{1,1} \ \cdots \ e_{n,1} \ f_{n,1} \ k_{n,1}$		
\mathcal{U}_h	$e_{0,0} \ f_{0,0} \ k_{0,0}^{\pm 1}$	$e_{1,0} \ f_{1,0} \ k_{1,0}^{\pm 1} \ \cdots \ e_{n,0} \ f_{n,0} \ k_{n,0}^{\pm 1}$	
$e_{0,-1} \ f_{0,-1} \ k_{0,-1}$	$e_{1,-1} \ f_{1,-1} \ k_{1,-1} \ \cdots \ e_{n,-1} \ f_{n,-1} \ k_{n,-1}$		
\vdots	\vdots	$C^{\pm 1}$	\vdots

$\Delta_u = \infty, \widehat{\mathcal{O}} = \infty$

Example: $\Delta_u(e_{i,0}) = e_{i,0} \otimes 1 + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} (C^{-\ell} k_{i,\ell} \otimes e_{i,-\ell}) u^\ell$

· for $v \in V \in \widehat{\mathcal{O}}$, common that $k_{i,m} \cdot v \neq 0$ and $e_{i,m} \cdot v \neq 0$ for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore e_{i,0} \cdot (v \otimes w) = (e_{i,0} \cdot v) \otimes w + \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \underbrace{(k_{i,\ell} \cdot v)}_{\neq 0} \otimes \underbrace{(e_{i,-\ell} \cdot w)}_{\neq 0} u^\ell = ???$$

Solution

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
 \hline
 \vdots & & \mathcal{U}_v & \vdots & & \vdots & \\
 \hline
 e_{0,1} & f_{0,1} & k_{0,1} & e_{1,1} & f_{1,1} & k_{1,1} & \cdots e_{n,1} f_{n,1} k_{n,1} \\
 \hline
 \mathcal{U}_h & e_{0,0} & f_{0,0} & k_{0,0}^{\pm 1} & e_{1,0} & f_{1,0} & k_{1,0}^{\pm 1} \cdots e_{n,0} f_{n,0} k_{n,0}^{\pm 1} \\
 \hline
 e_{0,-1} & f_{0,-1} & k_{0,-1} & e_{1,-1} & f_{1,-1} & k_{1,-1} & \cdots e_{n,-1} f_{n,-1} k_{n,-1} \\
 \hline
 \vdots & & & \vdots & & C^{\pm 1} & \vdots \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \updownarrow \hat{\mathcal{O}} = \infty \\
 \leftarrow \Delta_u^\psi = \infty \rightarrow
 \end{array}$$

Game plan [L24a,L24b,L25]¹:

1. (extended) double affine braid group action $\check{\mathcal{B}} \curvearrowright U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$
2. duality involution \mathfrak{t} of $\check{\mathcal{B}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{pass across action}}$ anti-involution² ψ of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$ swapping $\mathcal{U}_h \leftrightarrow \mathcal{U}_v$
3. *horizontally infinite* topological coproduct $\Delta_u^\psi = (\psi \otimes \psi) \circ \Delta_u \circ \psi$

¹Building on works by Miki for $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_{n+1,\text{tor}})$

² $\psi \implies \widehat{GL_2(\mathbb{Z})} \ltimes \check{\mathcal{B}} \curvearrowright U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$ in all types, containing generalisation of celebrated Miki automorphism

Tensor product

Theorem [L25]: $\Delta_u^\psi \xrightarrow{\text{yes!}} \otimes$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}$ $\rightsquigarrow K(\widehat{\mathcal{O}})$ is ring \odot (separately $\forall u \in \mathbb{C}^\times$)

*Resembles Drinfeld–Jimbo coproduct and tensor product on affine level*³ ...

- $V \otimes W \cong V \otimes_{DJ} W$ as representations of \mathcal{U}_v
- \otimes of irreducibles is generically irreducible w.r.t. spectral parameter (cf. [Chari–Pressley])

Various nice properties ...

- **compatible with Drinfeld polys** that classify irreducibles: $\mathcal{P}_i(V \otimes W) = \mathcal{P}_i(V) \cdot \mathcal{P}_i(W)$
- **compatible with q -characters**⁴: $\chi_q(V \otimes W) = \chi_q(V) \cdot \chi_q(W)$
upgrades $\chi_q : K(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ to ring homomorphism

³compare: \otimes for $Y_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ due to [Guay–Nakajima–Wendlandt '18], though constructed rather differently!

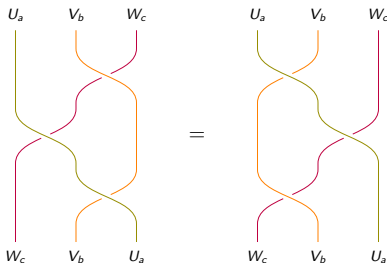
⁴∴ my tensor product \otimes and 'orthogonal' fusion product $*$ [Hernandez '07] become equal on level of $K(\widehat{\mathcal{O}})$

Braiding by R -matrices

Theorem [L25]⁵: There exist meromorphic $\mathcal{R}(x) : V \otimes W \rightarrow W \otimes V$ such that

$U_q(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{tor}})$ -module *homomorphism* except at poles; *isomorphism generically*; *YBE* satisfied

which equip $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$ with a meromorphic braiding.



⁵ V, W are $\oplus \otimes$ irreducibles for now, but will extend