

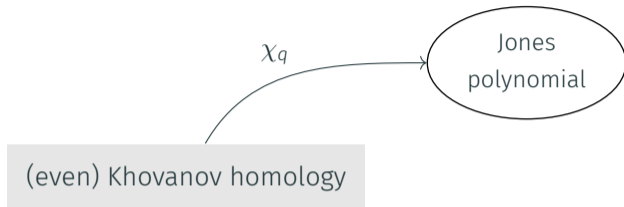
Odd Khovanov homology *via* higher representation theory

Léo Schelstraete (joint work with Pedro Vaz)

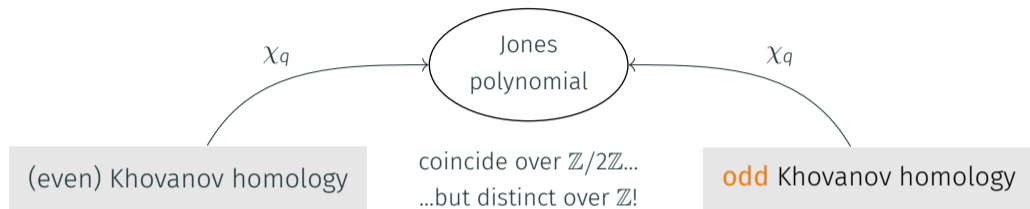
January 5th, 2024

Joint Mathematics Meetings 2024

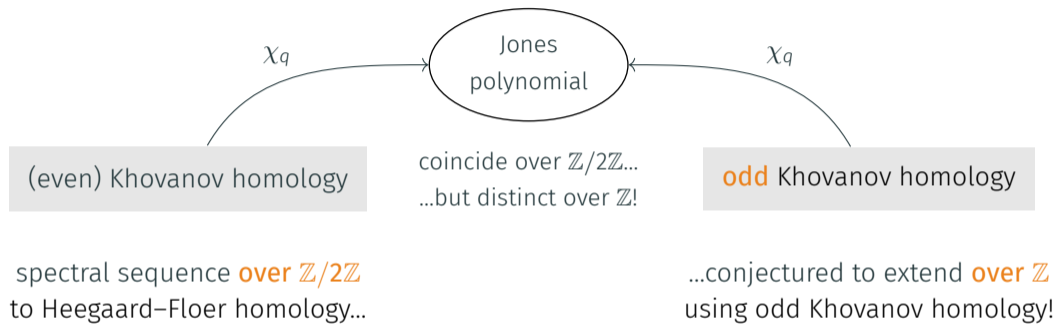
A biased overview on odd Khovanov homology



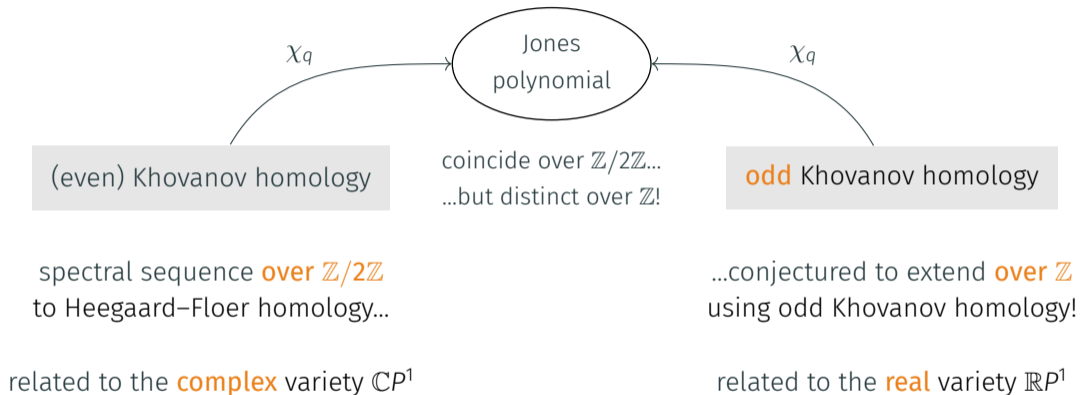
A biased overview on odd Khovanov homology



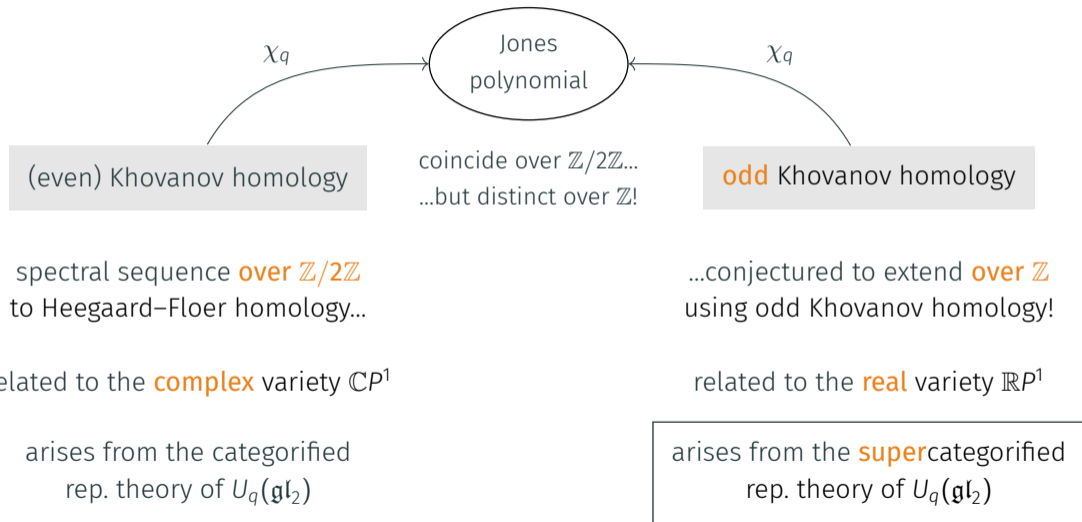
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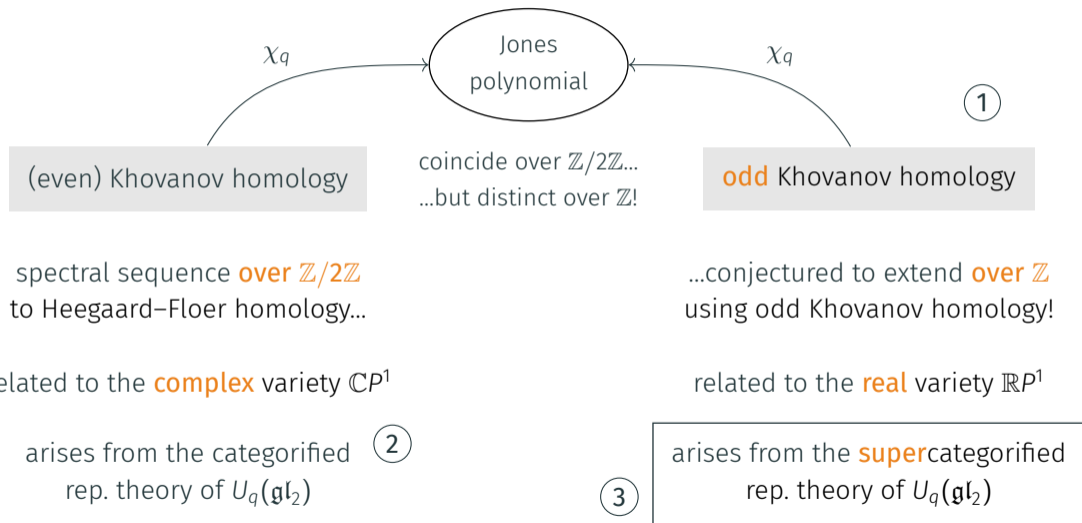
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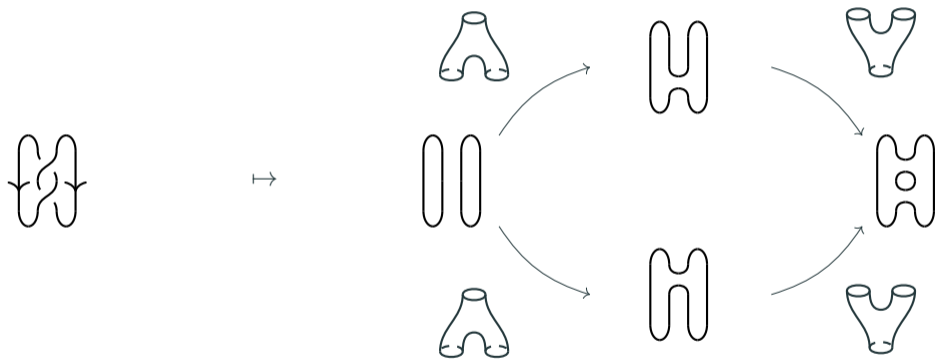


A biased overview on odd Khovanov homology



Odd Khovanov homology

Step 1: the hypercube of resolutions



(EVEN) KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\underbrace{\bigcirc \amalg \dots \amalg \bigcirc}_n\right) = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n] / (x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)$$

(commutative)

ODD KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

$$\mathcal{OF}\left(\underbrace{\bigcirc \amalg \dots \amalg \bigcirc}_n\right) = \Lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

(anti-commutative)

Step 2: a projective TQFT

(EVEN) KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\underbrace{\bigcirc \amalg \dots \amalg \bigcirc}_n\right) = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n] / (x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2)$$

(commutative)

TQFT

$$\mathcal{F}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Y-junction} \end{array}\right) = \mathcal{F}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Y-junction} \end{array}\right)$$

ODD KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

$$\mathcal{OF}\left(\underbrace{\bigcirc \amalg \dots \amalg \bigcirc}_n\right) = \Lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

(*anti*-commutative)

projective TQFT

$$\mathcal{OF}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Y-junction} \end{array}\right) = - \mathcal{OF}\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Y-junction} \end{array}\right)$$

Step 3: fixing the signs

Remark

To get a complex, we need that all squares anti-commute.

(EVEN) KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

\mathcal{F} is functorial

ODD KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

$\mathcal{O}\mathcal{F}$ is functorial **up to signs**

Step 3: fixing the signs

Remark

To get a complex, we need that all squares anti-commute.

(EVEN) KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

\mathcal{F} is functorial



commutativity is **easy** to control
signs can be fixed **uniformly**

ODD KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY

\mathcal{OF} is functorial **up to signs**



commutativity is **hard** to control
require **ad-hoc** fixes

Theorem (Ozsváth–Rasmussen–Szabó 2007)

Yet, signs can be fixed, such that the resulting homology is a link invariant.

The categorified representation theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$

Representation theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$

Elementary $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -representations:

- $V_1 =$ the q -**regular** representation $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}(q) \times \mathbb{C}(q)$
- $V_2 =$ the q -**determinant** representation $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}(q)$

Elementary $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$ -intertwiners (i.e. equivariant maps):

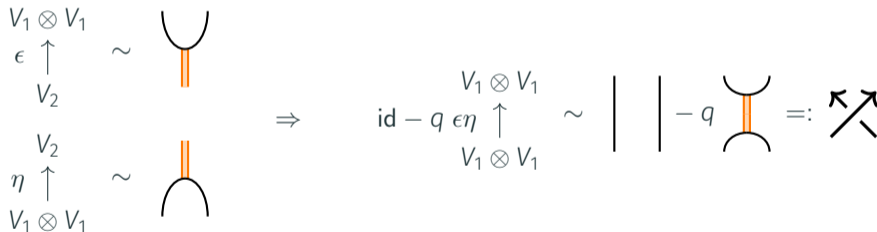
$$\begin{array}{c}
 V_1 \otimes V_1 \\
 \epsilon \uparrow \\
 V_2 \\
 \sim \\
 \text{cup} \\
 \parallel \\
 \text{cup} \\
 \eta \uparrow \\
 V_1 \otimes V_1
 \end{array}
 \Rightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 V_1 \otimes V_1 \\
 \text{id} - q \epsilon \eta \uparrow \\
 V_1 \otimes V_1 \\
 \sim \\
 \left| \right| -q \left| \right| \\
 \text{cup} \\
 \parallel \\
 \text{cup} \\
 =: \text{crossing}
 \end{array}$$

Representation theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$

Elementary $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ -representations:

- $V_1 =$ the q -**regular** representation $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}(q) \times \mathbb{C}(q)$
- $V_2 =$ the q -**determinant** representation $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2) \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}(q)$

Elementary $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ -intertwiners (i.e. equivariant maps):



Fact

This construction recovers the Jones polynomial.

Foams

Foams are certain singular surfaces with *1-facets* (black) and *2-facets* (orange), with the following local behaviours:



and subject to local relations such as:

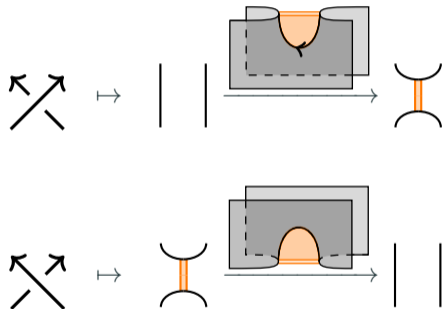


Fact

This defines a linear 2-category $\mathcal{F}oam$ that categorifies the rep. theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$.

Recovering Khovanov homology

Thanks to the linear 2-category $\mathcal{F}oam$, we get an **invariant** of tangles, defined as a **tensor product** of complexes:



Theorem (Blanchet 2014)

This invariant recovers Khovanov homology when restricted to links.

Odd Khovanov homology and supercategorification

A 2-supercategory of foams

A **2-supercategory** is a categorical structure akin to a 2-category, except that **morphisms have parities** and **the interchange law is twisted**:

The diagram shows an equality between two configurations of vertical lines with dots. On the left, there are two vertical lines. The left line has a black dot labeled β near the top. The right line has a black dot labeled α near the bottom. This is followed by an equals sign and a factor $(-1)^{|\alpha| \cdot |\beta|}$. To the right of the factor are two vertical lines. The left line has a black dot labeled β near the bottom. The right line has a black dot labeled α near the top.

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet_{\beta} \\ | \\ \bullet_{\alpha} \\ | \end{array} = (-1)^{|\alpha| \cdot |\beta|} \begin{array}{c} | \\ \bullet_{\beta} \\ | \\ \bullet_{\alpha} \\ | \end{array}$$

A 2-supercategory of foams

A 2-supercategory is a categorical structure akin to a 2-category, except that **morphisms have parities** and **the interchange law is twisted**:

The diagram shows an equation between two configurations of two vertical strands. On the left, the left strand has a black dot labeled β and the right strand has a black dot labeled α . On the right, the left strand has a black dot labeled β and the right strand has a black dot labeled α . The two configurations are separated by an equals sign and a factor of $(-1)^{|\alpha| \cdot |\beta|}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet_{\beta} \\ | \\ \bullet_{\alpha} \\ | \end{array} = (-1)^{|\alpha| \cdot |\beta|} \begin{array}{c} | \\ \bullet_{\beta} \\ | \\ \bullet_{\alpha} \\ | \end{array}$$

Theorem (S.-Vaz 2023)

There exists a 2-supercategory of foams $\mathcal{O}Foam$ that categorifies the rep. theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$.

Theorem (S. 2020)

In any 2-supercategory, the **tensor product** of complexes **exists** and **preserves homotopy type**:

$$A^\bullet \simeq B^\bullet \text{ and } B^\bullet \simeq D^\bullet \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^\bullet \otimes C^\bullet \simeq B^\bullet \otimes D^\bullet.$$

A local definition of odd Khovanov homology

Theorem (S. 2020)

In any 2-supercategory, the **tensor product** of complexes **exists** and **preserves homotopy type**:

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Theorem (S.–Vaz 2023)

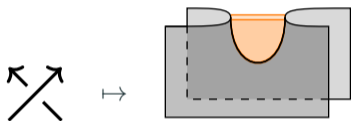
Using the above, one can define an **invariant of tangles** that **coincides with odd Khovanov homology** when restricted to links.

Conclusion

Conclusion

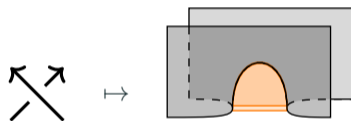
Take-home message

Odd Khovanov homology arises from a **super**categorification of the rep. theory of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_2)$. *Corollary:* **local** (an controllable) **definition** of odd Khovanov homology.



even parity

and



odd parity

Further directions:

- Can this provides a **functorial** definition of odd Khovanov homology?
- Are there other **odd link homologies**?
- Connections with **Lie superalgebras**? (e.g. $\mathfrak{osp}_{1|2}$)