

Algebra and geometry of link homology

Lecture notes from the IHES 2021 Summer School

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1 Introduction

These notes cover the lectures of the first named author at 2021 IHES Summer School on “Enumerative Geometry, Physics and Representation Theory” with additional details and references. They cover the definition of Khovanov-Rozansky triply graded homology, its basic properties and recent advances, as well as three algebro-geometric models for link homology: braid varieties, Hilbert schemes on singular curves and affine Springer fibers, and Hilbert schemes of points on the plane.

The relations between these models are very subtle and partially conjectural, and yet to be fully understood. Braid varieties can be defined for arbitrary positive braids, and their homology (with the weight filtration) is most clearly related to link homology. By the work of Mellit [84] they can be used as building blocks for character varieties over punctured surfaces. On the other hand, braid varieties generalize open Richardson and positroid varieties [20, 32, 33, 34] which are important for the study of cluster algebras.

Hilbert schemes on singular curves, compactified Jacobians and affine Springer fibers can be defined for algebraic links, or (more or less equivalently) for matrices with entries in Laurent series. The characteristic polynomial of such a matrix defines a plane curve singularity which intersects a small sphere at a link. The Hilbert schemes of points on a plane curve singularity are closely related to the “local” version

of the Hitchin fibration [86, 81], and “local” curve-counting invariants [80]. On the other hand, they play an important role in the generalized Springer theory [62, 36] for Coulomb branch algebras defined by Braverman, Finkelberg, and Nakajima [14, 15].

A beautiful conjecture of Oblomkov, Rasmussen and Shende [91] relates the homology of Hilbert schemes of points on singular curves to the Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the corresponding links. By the above, one expects a direct relation between the homology of these Hilbert schemes and of the corresponding braid variety, similar in spirit to the non-abelian Hodge correspondence between the character varieties and the Hitchin system [22]. This also remains a tantalizing conjecture. We review the precise statements and the state of the art for these conjectures below.

Finally, yet another model for link homology comes from the Hilbert scheme of points on the plane. Roughly speaking, to any braid on n strands one associates a coherent sheaf on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ whose cohomology matches the Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the link. Such a sheaf, or rather a complex of sheaves, was constructed by Oblomkov and Rozansky in a series of papers [92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99]. Another approach [52] highlights the importance of the graded algebra generated by the homologies of the powers of the full twist braid. We describe this algebra explicitly following [43] and explain its relation to the homogeneous coordinate ring of the Hilbert scheme. This model is also closely related to the “refined Chern-Simons invariants” of Aganagic-Shakirov and Cherednik [3, 24].

In the case of torus knots, all of the above models yield explicit, yet very different combinatorial descriptions. The Khovanov-Rozansky homology for torus knots was computed in [83], and the homology of the braid varieties (which in this case coincide with the open positroid strata in the Grassmannians) was computed in [32]. The homology of the Hilbert schemes on singular curves and affine Springer fibers was computed earlier in numerous papers, starting from [78]. Finally, the sheaves on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ for torus knots were constructed in [51] using the elliptic Hall algebra. The comparison between all these answers is highly nontrivial, and is related to the “rational Shuffle conjecture” in combinatorics of Macdonald polynomials, proved in [82].

Throughout the notes, we track various structures and homological operations in link homology, and describe their appearance in various models. In particular, we have an action of the polynomial algebra where the number of variables equals the number of link components. From the topological point of view, this corresponds to the action of the homology of the unknot on the homology of an arbitrary link with a chosen marked point. Furthermore, link homology admits a deformation, or “ y -ification” [43] where a polynomial algebra in an additional set of variables plays an important role. Finally, there is an action of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_2 in the y -ified homology [44] which implies the symmetry exchanging the two sets of variables. All these structures indicate that the relation between link homology and the geometric models holds on a much deeper categorical level than just isomorphisms of triply graded vector spaces.

1.1 Organization of the paper

The notes are organized as follows. In Section 2 we remind the readers of the basics of knot theory, such as the braid group and theorems of Alexander and Markov on braid closures.

In Section 3 we define Khovanov-Rozansky homology using Soergel bimodules and Rouquier complexes. We describe a method to recursively compute the homology of torus (and other) links, and present many examples.

Section 4 is focused on braid varieties. We define braid varieties, outline their basic properties, and explain their relation to link homology and positroid varieties.

In Section 5 we describe more subtle properties and homological operations in link homology. In particular, we define y -ified homology and compute it for all powers of the full twist. We also define

“tautological classes” in Khovanov-Rozansky homology and use them to outline the proof of the “ $q - t$ ” symmetry in this homology. These abstract algebraic constructions are compared to the actual tautological classes in the homology of braid varieties.

In Section 6 we define Hilbert schemes on singular curves, compactified Jacobians, affine Springer fibers, and discuss the relations between them. We state the Oblomkov-Rasmussen-Shende conjecture and discuss the known evidence for it. A connection to geometric representation theory of Coulomb branch algebras is also discussed.

In Section 7 we define the Hilbert scheme of points on the plane and describe its properties, in particular, present it as a symplectic resolution and construct the Procesi bundle. We state an explicit conjecture relating braids to sheaves on the Hilbert scheme, and discuss some examples and approaches to the proof.

1.2 Further reading

In these lectures we chose to focus on topics in link homology most closely related to commutative algebra and algebraic geometry. Unfortunately, this means that we had to skip many other topics of interest, which are also important for understanding the big picture.

In defining link homology, we focus on Soergel bimodules and do not discuss other approaches using webs, foams and categorified quantum groups, referring the reader to [104, 110] for more details. We do not discuss Khovanov [68] or $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$ Khovanov-Rozansky homology [70] and their relation to HOMFLY homology, and refer to [105, 106] instead.

We mostly avoid representation theory and categorification aspects. In particular, we do not define Hecke algebras or work with diagrammatics of Soergel bimodules, and refer the reader to [30] for these instead. We refer to [53, 54] for the connections with the rational Cherednik algebra, and to [51, 82] for the connections with the DAHA and elliptic Hall algebra.

We also do not discuss very rich combinatorics of q, t -Catalan numbers and Macdonald polynomials [4, 8, 37, 42, 51, 56, 57, 58, 59, 82] which deserves to be a subject of a separate course.

Finally, we recommend several other surveys on link homology [89, 85, 90, 106].

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We thank all of the participants of the online seminar on homology of torus (and other) knots in Spring 2021, especially Anton Mellit and Pavel Galashin, for very helpful comments and discussions. These lecture notes partly grew from the notes for that seminar [102].

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2 Background on link invariants

In this section we record some basic facts on link invariants. The **braid group** on n strands has generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ and relations

$$\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}, \quad \sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \quad (|i - j| > 1). \quad (2.1)$$

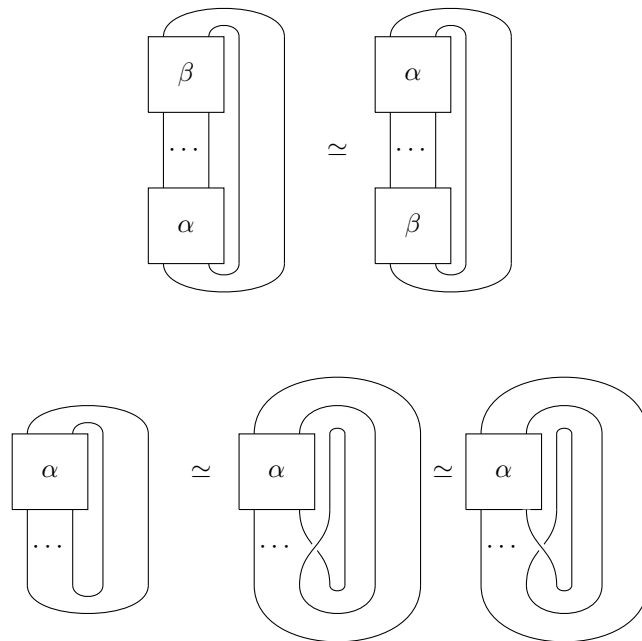
We will visualize the generators σ_i as positive crossings, and σ_i^{-1} as negative crossings:



The strands in a braid are labeled from 1 to n , and the composition is given by vertical stacking. The following theorems [1, 7, 79] relate links and braids.

Theorem 2.1 (Alexander). *Any link can be obtained as a closure of some braid.*

Theorem 2.2 (Markov). *Two braid closures represent the same link if and only if the braids are related by a sequence of the following moves:*



We will refer to these moves as to conjugation and (respectively positive and negative) stabilization, or collectively as Markov moves. Using these theorems, we can sketch a possible strategy of constructing link invariants as follows:

- Assign some objects to crossings σ_i^\pm .
- Verify braid relations (2.1). This would yield a braid invariant.
- Describe an operation for closing a braid.

- Verify that the result is invariant under Markov moves (conjugation and stabilization).

Most of link invariants described in these lectures will follow this strategy. Sometimes it will be helpful to consider slightly weaker invariants for braid closures, which do not change only under conjugation, or under conjugation and positive stabilization.

3 Khovanov-Rozansky homology: definitions and computations

All link homologies and most of the computations in these notes can be defined with integer coefficients. For the interest of clarity and various technical simplifications, we work over \mathbb{C} instead.

3.1 Soergel bimodules and Rouquier complexes

Consider the ring $R = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ with the action of the symmetric group S_n which permutes the variables. We will consider various rings of invariants, most importantly the rings R^{s_i} of polynomials that are invariant under the transposition $x_i \leftrightarrow x_{i+1}$, $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. We will work with $R-R$ bimodules which we alternatively interpret as modules over $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n]$ where the left action of R corresponds to the action of x_i , and the right action corresponds to the action of x'_i . Given two $R-R$ bimodules M and N , we can consider their tensor product $M \otimes_R N$. The left action of R on M, N will be denoted by x_i, x'_i , respectively, and the right action will be denoted by x'_i, x''_i , respectively. Note that this is consistent with the relations on the tensor product $M \otimes_R N$.

Remark 3.1. To ease the notation, we will sometimes write MN for $M \otimes_R N$. If, on the other hand, we are taking the tensor product over a ring other than R , we will always indicate this in the notation.

Note that the ring R is graded, with $\deg(x_i) = 2$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$. We will work with graded R -bimodules, so we have a decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} M_j$ with $x_i M_j, M_j x_i \subseteq M_{j+2}$. The tensor product of graded bimodules is naturally graded, and we will denote the grading shift by (1) , so that $M(1)_i = M_{i+1}$.

Remark 3.2. Note that, under this convention for the grading shift, if the graded dimension of M is $\text{gdim}(M) = \sum_i Q^i \dim M_i$, then $\text{gdim}(M(1)) = Q^{-1} \text{gdim}(M)$.

For us, the most important bimodules are

$$B_i := R \otimes_{R^{s_i}} R(1) = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n]}{(x_i + x_{i+1} = x'_i + x'_{i+1}, x_i x_{i+1} = x'_i x'_{i+1}, x_j = x'_j \ (j \neq i, i+1))}$$

where $s_i = (i \ i+1)$ and i runs from 1 to $(n-1)$. Note that, due to the grading shift, the degree of $x_j \in B_i$ is 1 for every j . Likewise, the degree of $1 \in B_i$ is -1 .

Definition 3.3. The category SBim_n of Soergel bimodules is the smallest full subcategory of the category of graded $R-R$ -bimodules containing R and B_i and closed under direct sums, grading shifts, tensor products and direct summands.

Lemma 3.4. We have

$$B_i \otimes_R B_i \simeq B_i(1) \oplus B_i(-1). \tag{3.1}$$

Proof. Let $s = (i \ i+1)$. We have

$$B_i \otimes_R B_i = (R \otimes_{R^s} R(1)) \otimes_R (R \otimes_{R^s} R(1)) = R \otimes_{R^s} R \otimes_{R^s} R(2)$$

Decompose $R = R^s \oplus R^\epsilon$ where ϵ denotes the s -alternating part. As graded R_s -bimodules, $R^\epsilon \cong R^s(-2)$ (the isomorphism divides $p \in R^\epsilon$ by $x_i - x_{i+1}$ or more generally by α_s). Therefore, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} R \otimes_{R^s} (R^s \oplus R^\epsilon) \otimes_{R^s} R(2) &= [R \otimes_{R^s} R(2)] \oplus [R \otimes_{R^s} R^s(-2) \otimes_{R^s} R(2)] \\ &= B_i(1) \oplus B_i(-1) \end{aligned}$$

□

Example 3.5. One can also check the equation

$$B_i \otimes_R B_{i+1} \otimes_R B_i \simeq B_i \oplus B_{i,i+1}, \text{ where } B_{i,i+1} = R \otimes_{R^{s_i, s_{i+1}}} R(3). \quad (3.2)$$

Note that s_i and s_{i+1} generate a subgroup in S_n isomorphic to S_3 .

Remark 3.6. The category of Soergel bimodules can be defined for any Coxeter group. The analogues of B_i correspond to simple reflections, the analogue of (3.1) holds on the nose and the analogue of (3.2) holds with certain modifications. We refer to [30] for more details and references on Soergel bimodules.

We will be working with the homotopy category of (bounded) complexes of Soergel bimodules which we denote by $\mathcal{K}_n := \mathcal{K}^b(\text{SBim}_n)$.

Remark 3.7. The category of Soergel bimodules is additive but not abelian. This means that the homotopy category $\mathcal{K}^b(\text{SBim}_n)$ still makes sense, but one cannot a priori define a derived category of Soergel bimodules. In principle, one can consider a subcategory of the derived category of all $R - R$ bimodules generated by Soergel bimodules, but this would lead to lots of confusion and incorrect answers. For example, in the derived category the complexes of (3.3) are isomorphic up to a grading shift.

This situation might be compared to the construction of the derived category as the homotopy category of projective modules. Indeed, by the work of Soergel [114] the category of Soergel bimodules is closely related to the Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand category \mathcal{O} , and Soergel modules correspond to projective objects in that category.

Next, we describe some morphisms between Soergel bimodules.

Lemma 3.8. (a) There is a natural projection from $B_i(-1)$ to R which sends 1 to 1.

(b) There is a well defined morphism of bimodules $R \rightarrow B_i(1)$ which sends 1 to $x_i - x'_{i+1}$.

Proof. Any $R - R$ -bimodule homomorphism $B_i = R \otimes_{R^s} R \rightarrow R$ needs to send the bimodule generator $1 \otimes 1$ somewhere in R . After fixing this, bilinearity forces the map to be an R -multiple of $f \otimes g \mapsto fg$. Finally, since $1 \in B_i$ has degree -1 while $1 \in R$ has degree 0, we need the shift $B_i(-1)$ to have a map of graded bimodules.

Similarly, ignoring gradings for the time being, a map $\mu : R \rightarrow B_i$ needs to send $\mu : 1 \mapsto \sum_i a_i \otimes_{R^s} b_i$ for some a_i, b_i . For this to be a bimodule homomorphism, we need $p\mu(1) = \mu(1)p$ since R is commutative. Decomposing $p = p^s + \alpha_s p^\epsilon$ we get

$$\sum_i a_i \otimes b_i p^s + \alpha_s a_i \otimes b_i p^\epsilon = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i p^s + a_i \otimes b_i \alpha_s p^\epsilon$$

meaning that $1 \mapsto 1 \otimes \alpha_s + \alpha_s \otimes 1$ works. For the $W = S_n$ case, we have $\alpha_s = 2(x_i - x'_{i+1})$. That multiples of μ are all the homomorphisms can be seen e.g. from the tensor-hom adjunction for bimodules and the first part.

Concretely, let us prove that there is a map of bimodules $R \rightarrow B_i$ which sends 1 to $x_i - x'_{i+1}$. We need to check that it sends the defining ideal for R inside the defining ideal for B_i . Indeed,

$$(x_i - x'_{i+1})(x_i - x'_i) = (\text{symmetric in } x'_i, x'_{i+1}) = (x_i - x_{i+1})(x_i - x_i) = 0,$$

similarly

$$(x_i - x'_{i+1})(x_{i+1} - x'_{i+1}) = (x'_i - x'_{i+1})(x'_{i+1} - x'_{i+1}) = 0.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \otimes \alpha_s + \alpha_s \otimes 1 &= (x_i - x_{i+1}) + (x'_i - x'_{i+1}) = \\ 2x_i - (x_i + x_{i+1}) + (x'_i + x'_{i+1}) - 2x'_{i+1} &= 2(x_i - x'_{i+1}), \end{aligned}$$

so the two solutions agree up to a scalar. Finally, note that since $x_i - x'_{i+1}$ has degree 1 in B_i , we need to shift the degree on B_i in order to make this a map of graded R -bimodules. \square

Remark 3.9. Note that we have $\text{Hom}_{R\text{-bimod}}(R, B_i) = R(-1)$, since the map $1 \rightarrow x_i - x'_{i+1}$ has degree 1.

Using the above maps between B_i and R , we can define **Rouquier complexes** as their cones:

$$T_i := [B_i(-1) \rightarrow \underline{R}], \quad T_i^{-1} = [\underline{R} \rightarrow B_i(1)]. \quad (3.3)$$

Here the underlined terms are in the homological degree zero and the maps are defined in Lemma 3.8 above. The following is the fundamental result of Rouquier [111]:

Theorem 3.10 ([111]). *The complexes T_i and T_i^{-1} satisfy braid relations up to homotopy:*

$$T_i \otimes_R T_i^{-1} \simeq R, \quad T_i \otimes_R T_{i+1} \otimes_R T_i \simeq T_{i+1} \otimes_R T_i \otimes_R T_{i+1}, \quad T_i \otimes_R T_j = T_j \otimes_R T_i, \quad (|i - j| > 1).$$

The proof of the first relation is sketched as a lemma below. The second equation can be proved similarly using (3.2), and the last equation is obvious.

Lemma 3.11. *The complex $T_i \otimes_R T_i^{-1}$ is homotopy equivalent to R .*

Proof. The tensor product of complexes is

$$\begin{aligned} & [B_i(-1) \xrightarrow{m} \underline{R}] \otimes_R \\ & \quad [\underline{R} \xrightarrow{\Delta} B_i(1)] \\ &= [B_i(-1) \xrightarrow{m \oplus \delta} \underline{R} \oplus B_i \otimes B_i \xrightarrow{\Delta \oplus \mu} B_i(1)] \end{aligned}$$

for $\delta = \text{id} \otimes \Delta \circ m$ and $\mu = m \otimes \text{id}$. Recall from Lemma 3.4 that $B_i \otimes_R B_i \cong B_i(1) \oplus B_i(-1)$. This gives a subcomplex $[B_i(-1) \rightarrow B_i(-1) \oplus B_i(1) \rightarrow B_i(1)] \cong 0$ (with differentials as above) leaving us with

$$T_i \otimes_R T_i^{-1} \cong [0 \rightarrow \underline{R} \rightarrow 0] = R. \quad \square$$

Given a braid $\beta = \sigma_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_r}^{\epsilon_r}$ where σ_i are the braid group generators and $\epsilon_i = \pm 1$, we can define the corresponding **Rouquier complex**

$$T_\beta := T_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R T_{i_r}^{\epsilon_r}.$$

By Theorem 3.10 this complex is a well defined object in the homotopy category \mathcal{K}_n .

Example 3.12. *We have*

$$T_i^2 = [B_i(-1) \oplus B_i(-3) \rightarrow B_i(-1) \oplus B_i(-1) \rightarrow \underline{R}] \cong [B_i(-3) \rightarrow B_i(-1) \rightarrow R]$$

and claim

$$T_i^k \cong \underbrace{[B_i(-2k+1) \rightarrow B_i(-2k+3) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow B_i(-1) \rightarrow \underline{R}]}_k$$

Indeed, if T_i^{k-1} is such then, decomposing $T_i^k = T_i^{k-1} T_i$ we get

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccccc} & B_i(-2k+3) & B_i(-2k+5) & & B_i(-3) & B_i(-1) & \\ B_i B_i(-2k+2) \rightarrow & \oplus & \rightarrow & \oplus & \rightarrow \cdots & \oplus & \rightarrow \oplus \rightarrow \underline{R} \\ & B_i B_i(-2k+4) & B_i B_i(-2k+6) & & B_i B_i(-2) & B_i(-1) & \end{array} \right].$$

Using $B_i B_i \cong B_i(1) \oplus B_i(-1)$ and the form of the differentials above, this simplifies to what we want.

3.2 Khovanov-Rozansky homology

Next, we define the operation corresponding to the braid closure. If M is an $R - R$ bimodule, we define its Hochschild cohomology as

$$\mathbb{H}^i(M) := \text{Ext}_{R\text{-bimod}}^i(R, M).$$

Given a complex $M_\bullet = (M_k, d)$ of $R - R$ bimodules (in particular, of Soergel bimodules), we define complexes

$$\mathbb{H}^i(M_\bullet) = (\mathbb{H}^i(M_k), d_i)$$

where d_i is the differential induced by d . In other words, we apply the functor $\mathbb{H}^i(-)$ separately for each i , and term-wise in M_\bullet . The output is a collection of complexes of R -modules, one for each Hochschild degree.

Remark 3.13. *More abstractly, for each i $\mathbb{H}^i(-)$ defines an additive functor on the category of $R - R$ bimodules, and hence an additive functor on the category of Soergel bimodules. We extend this functor to the homotopy category \mathcal{K}_n .*

Remark 3.14. *The definition of $\mathbb{H}^i(-)$ might appear a bit unnatural from the viewpoint of Soergel category. This issue is resolved in [6] where it is proved that the functors $\mathbb{H}^i(-)$ are representable, that is, there are certain explicit complexes of Soergel bimodules W_i such that $\text{Hom}(W_i, -) \simeq \mathbb{H}^i(-)$.*

In particular, for $i = 0$ we get $\mathbb{H}^0(M) = \text{Hom}_{R\text{-bimod}}(R, M)$ for a bimodule M and

$$\mathbb{H}^0(M_\bullet) = \text{Hom}_{R\text{-bimod}}(R, M_\bullet)$$

for a complex M_\bullet . Here we regard Hom between two complexes as a complex in a standard way.

Definition 3.15. *The Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the braid β is defined as the homology of the Hochschild homology of the Rouquier complex T_β :*

$$\text{HHH}(\beta) = H(\mathbb{H}(T_\beta)).$$

The Khovanov-Rozansky homology is **triply graded**:

- The Q -grading corresponds to the internal grading on Soergel bimodules where all x_i have degree 2. Note that all morphisms in definitions of T_i and T_i^{-1} are homogeneous, and the equations (3.1) and (3.2) hold with appropriate grading shifts.
- The T -grading is the homological grading in the Rouquier complex T_β .
- The A -grading is the Hochschild degree which equals i for \mathbb{H}^i .

Theorem 3.16 ([71, 69]). *The Khovanov-Rozansky homology $\text{HHH}(\beta)$ is a link invariant, up to an overall grading shift. More precisely, $\text{HHH}(\beta)$ is invariant under conjugation and positive stabilization, while negative stabilization shifts it up by one A -degree.*

Remark 3.17. *It is possible to fix the ambiguity of grading shift and get an honest link invariant, see e.g. [118].*

For most of these notes, we will focus on the $A = 0$ part of Khovanov-Rozansky homology, which corresponds to \mathbb{H}^0 . It is invariant under conjugation and positive stabilization, but vanishes after a single negative stabilization.

Example 3.18. *Continuing Example 3.12, we can apply $\mathbb{H}^0 = \text{Hom}(R, -)$ term-wise and obtain:*

$$\text{Hom}(R, T_i^k) \cong \underbrace{[R(-2k) \rightarrow R(-2k+2) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow R(-2) \rightarrow R]}_{k+1},$$

cf. Remark 3.9. The differentials in T_i^k alternate between $x_i - x'_i$ and $x_i - x'_{i+1}$ (so that $(x_i - x'_i)(x_i - x'_{i+1}) = 0$ as in Lemma 3.8), hence the differentials in $\text{Hom}(R, T_i^k)$ alternate between $x_i - x_i = 0$ and $x_i - x_{i+1}$. For example,

$$\text{Hom}(R, T_i^2) = [R(-4) \xrightarrow{0} R(-2) \xrightarrow{x_i - x_{i+1}} \underline{R}]$$

and

$$\text{Hom}(R, T_i^3) = [R(-6) \xrightarrow{x_i - x_{i+1}} R(-4) \xrightarrow{0} R(-2) \xrightarrow{x_i - x_{i+1}} \underline{R}]$$

One can easily compute the homology of the resulting complex and obtain that the Poincaré polynomials of the $A = 0$ part of $\text{HHH}(T(2, 2))$ and $\text{HHH}(T(2, 3))$ are

$$\text{HHH}^{A=0}(T(2, 2)) = \frac{Q^4 T^{-2}}{(1 - Q^2)^2} + \frac{1}{1 - Q^2}, \quad \text{HHH}^{A=0}(T(2, 3)) = \frac{1 + Q^4 T^{-2}}{1 - Q^2}$$

3.3 Recursions and parity

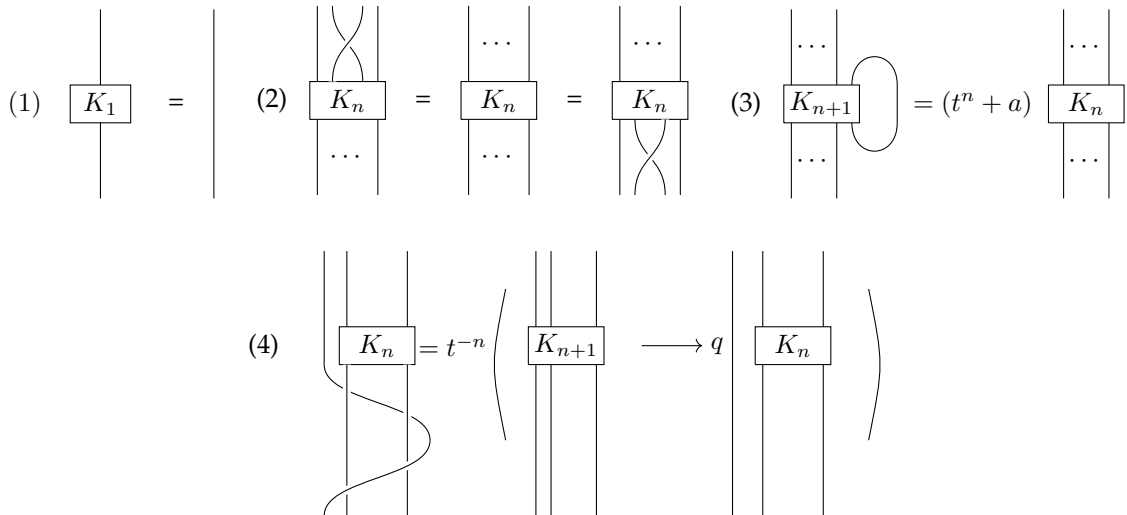
As one can see from the definition, the complex T_β grows exponentially in the number of crossings in a braid, which quickly makes the direct computation of Khovanov-Rozansky homology, even with a help of a computer, unfeasible. This was a major stumbling block in link homology for over a decade until significant progress was obtained in a series of papers of Elias, Hogancamp and Mellit [29, 64, 83, 65]. This culminates in the following:

Theorem 3.19 ([65]). *The Khovanov-Rozansky homology of all **positive** torus links $T(m, n)$ is supported in even homological degrees and the corresponding Poincaré polynomial can be computed using an explicit recursion.*

Example 3.20. *The Poincaré polynomial for the $A = 0$ part of $\text{HHH}(T(n, n + 1))$ is given by the q, t -Catalan polynomial defined by Garsia and Haiman in [37].*

Remark 3.21. *Theorem 3.19 confirms a series of conjectures about the combinatorics of $\text{HHH}(T(m, n))$ proposed in [41, 51, 53, 91].*

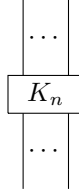
Let us describe the idea behind the proof of this theorem. Hogancamp in [63] observed that for each n there exists a complex of Soergel bimodules K_n satisfying the following relations:



where throughout the notes we use the change of variables

$$q = Q^2, \quad t = T^2 Q^{-2}, \quad a = A Q^{-2} \tag{3.4}$$

These pictures should be read in the following way: each picture



corresponds to a (bounded) complex of Soergel bimodules, and stacking crossings on top (resp. bottom) of this picture means tensoring by the corresponding Rouquier complex on the right (resp. left). The closing of the last strand in (3) denotes taking $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{C}[x_{n+1}]}(K_{n+1})$, which yields a complex of Soergel bimodules in one variable less, identified with a shifted sum of the complexes K_n .

Example 3.22. Let us check that the complex $K_2 = [R(-4) \xrightarrow{\Delta} B(-3) \xrightarrow{x_i \rightarrow x'_i} B(-1) \xrightarrow{m} R]$ satisfies the above properties, in particular, eats crossings. Indeed, $K_2 = [T^{-1}(-4) \rightarrow T]$, so thanks to Lemma 3.11 and Example 3.12 we have

$$TK_2 = [R(-4) \rightarrow T^2] = [R(-4) \rightarrow B(-3) \rightarrow B(-1) \rightarrow R] = K_2.$$

One can check that the differentials agree with this computation.

Alternatively, one can check that K_2 , as a complex of vector spaces (or left R -modules) is acyclic. If we tensor it with B , we get an acyclic complex of free B -modules, so it must be contractible. Therefore $BK_2 \simeq 0$ and $TK_2 \simeq K_2$.

Example 3.23. Continuing with Example 3.18, the Poincaré polynomials of $\mathrm{HHH}^0(T(2, 2))$, $\mathrm{HHH}^0(T(2, 3))$ in the q, t -variables become

$$\mathrm{HHH}^0(T(2, 2)) = \frac{qt^{-1}}{(1-q)^2} + \frac{1}{1-q} = t^{-1} \frac{q+t-qt}{(1-q)^2}, \quad \mathrm{HHH}^0(T(2, 3)) = \frac{1+qt^{-1}}{1-q} = t^{-1} \frac{q+t}{1-q}.$$

In general, one can check that for two-stranded torus knots:

$$\mathrm{HHH}^0(T(2, 2k+1)) = \frac{1+qt^{-1}+q^2t^{-2}+\dots+q^kt^{-k}}{1-q}.$$

Note that (up to a power of t which corresponds to an overall grading shift) the Poincaré polynomials are given by rational functions where the numerator is symmetric in q and t , and the denominator is a power of $(1-q)$. The symmetry between q and t is much less clear in variables Q and T , which is one of the motivations behind the change of variables (3.4). See also Theorem 5.17 below.

In the following section we show how to use the properties of K_n to recursively compute the link homology. Note that any combination of a, q, t has even (homological) T -degree. The recursion would follow from the repeated simplification of the braid diagram using the above relations and the following standard lemma:

Lemma 3.24. Suppose that we have an exact triple of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow A_{\bullet} \rightarrow B_{\bullet} \rightarrow C_{\bullet} \rightarrow 0$$

and the homology of both A_{\bullet} and C_{\bullet} is supported in even homological degrees. Then the homology of B_{\bullet} is supported in even homological degrees and

$$H_k(B_{\bullet}) = H_k(A_{\bullet}) \oplus H_k(C_{\bullet}) \text{ for all } k.$$

For the reader's convenience, we also write an explicit recursion from [65]. By a **binary sequence** we mean a (possibly empty) sequence of 0's and 1's. If $v = v_1 \dots v_\ell$ is a binary sequence, we denote $|v| := \sum v_i$, the number of 1's appearing in v .

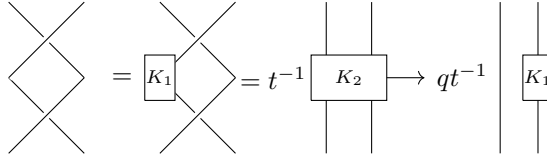
Theorem 3.25 ([65]). *Let v and w be a pair of binary sequences with $|v| = |w|$. Let $p(v, w)$ denote the unique family of polynomials, indexed by such pairs of binary sequences, satisfying*

- (1) $p(\emptyset, 0^n) = \left(\frac{1+a}{1-q}\right)^n$ and $p(0^m, \emptyset) = \left(\frac{1+a}{1-q}\right)^m$
- (2) $p(v1, w1) = (t^\ell + a)p(v, w)$, where $|v| = |w| = \ell$.
- (3) $p(v0, w1) = p(v, 1w)$.
- (4) $p(v1, w0) = p(1v, w)$.
- (5) $p(v0, w0) = t^{-\ell}p(1v, 1w) + qt^{-\ell}p(0v, 0w)$, where $|v| = |w| = \ell$.

Then the triply graded Khovanov-Rozansky homology of $T(m, n)$ is free over \mathbb{Z} of graded rank $p(0^m, 0^n)$.

3.4 Examples

Example 3.26. *Let us use the recursion to compute the homology of two-strand torus links. We can write*



The first term evaluates to $t^{-1}(t+a)(1+a)$ while the second term evaluates to $t^{-1}q(1+a)^2$. Since both of them have even homological shifts, the differential vanishes, and the Poincaré polynomial equals

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t^{-1}(t+a)(1+a)}{1-q} + \frac{t^{-1}q(1+a)^2}{(1-q)^2} &= \frac{t^{-1}(1+a)}{(1-q)^2} (t+a - qt - aq + q + aq) = \\ \frac{t^{-1}(1+a)}{(1-q)^2} (t+q - qt + a) &= \frac{t^{-1}(1+a)}{(1-q)} \left(t + \frac{q}{1-q} + \frac{a}{1-q}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We can apply the same relation with $T(2, m)$ braid added below. On the left we get $T(2, m+2)$ while on the right we get $T(2, m)$ followed by K_2 (which is the same as K_2 since it eats crossings) and $T(2, m)$. By induction in m , we conclude that for all positive m the homology of $T(2, m)$ is supported in even homological degrees, and the Poincaré polynomial is given by

$$\text{HHH}(T(2, m+2)) = \frac{t^{-1}(t+a)(1+a)}{1-q} + qt^{-1}\text{HHH}(T(2, m))$$

This recursion is easy to solve with the initial conditions

$$\text{HHH}(T(2, 0)) = \frac{(1+a)^2}{(1-q)^2}, \quad \text{HHH}(T(2, 1)) = \frac{(1+a)}{(1-q)}.$$

One can compare this with Example 3.18.

Example 3.27. For a more complicated example, let us compute the homology of the $(3, 3)$ torus link. Consider the braid

$$L_3 = \text{[Braid diagram with 3 strands and 3 crossings]}$$

It is easy to see that $T(3, 3) = T(2, 2) \cdot L_3$. By applying the recursion from Example 3.26 to $T(2, 2)$, we resolve $T(3, 3)$ by $t^{-1}K_2L_3$ and $t^{-1}qL_3$. By the main recursion, K_2L_3 is resolved by $t^{-2}K_3$ and $t^{-2}q(K_2 \sqcup 1)$. To resolve L_3 , we can write

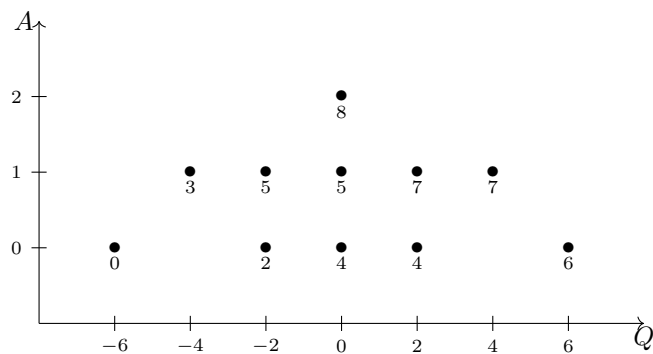
$$L_3 = \text{[Braid diagram]} = t^{-1} \text{[Braid diagram with } K_2 \text{ box]} \rightarrow qt^{-1} \text{[Braid diagram]}$$

Finally, we can use the recursion to write

$$\text{[Braid diagram with } K_2 \text{ box and loop]} = (t + a) \text{[Braid diagram with } K_1 \text{ box]}$$

which we already computed. As a result, we proved that $\text{HHH}(T(3, 3))$ is supported in even homological degrees, and refer the reader to [29, 65] for the final answer.

Example 3.28. A similar computation yields the following Khovanov-Rozansky homology of $T(3, 4)$ torus knot, first computed in [27]:



The homology is 11-dimensional (the generators correspond to the dots in the picture) and concentrated in three A -degrees. The Q -degree is marked on a horizontal axis, A -degree on the vertical axis and T -degree is marked next to the dots.

4 Braid varieties

4.1 Braid varieties and their properties

In this lecture we describe a geometric model for Khovanov-Rozansky homology of positive braids. Given $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, we consider the matrix

$$B_i(z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & & \cdots & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ \vdots & & 0 & 1 & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & z & & \\ & & & & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & & & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the nontrivial 2×2 block is at the i -th and $(i+1)$ -st positions.

Lemma 4.1. $B_i(z_1)B_{i+1}(z_2)B_i(z_3) = B_{i+1}(z_3)B_i(z_2 - z_1z_3)B_{i+1}(z_1)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality we may work with 3×3 -matrices, $i = 1$. The left hand side is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & z_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & z_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & z_1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & z_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_1 \\ 1 & z_3 & z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the right hand side is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & z_2 - z_1z_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_2 - z_1z_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & z_1 \\ 1 & z_3 & z_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

□

Given a **positive braid**

$$\beta = \sigma_{i_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_r}$$

we define, following Mellit [84], the **braid matrix**

$$B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_r) = B_{i_1}(z_1) \cdots B_{i_r}(z_r).$$

and the **braid variety**

$$X(\beta) = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) : B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_r) \text{ is upper-triangular}\} \subset \mathbb{C}^r.$$

It follows from Lemma 4.1 and the obvious equality $B_i(z)B_j(w) = B_j(w)B_i(z)$ for $|i-j| > 1$, that B_β satisfies the braid relations (2.1) up to a change of variables, and the variety $X(\beta)$ does not depend on the braid word for β up to isomorphism. Clearly, $X(\beta)$ is an affine algebraic variety in \mathbb{C}^r cut out by $\binom{r}{2}$ equations.

Example 4.2. To describe $X(\sigma^3)$ we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z_2 \\ z_1 & 1 + z_1z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} z_2 & 1 + z_2z_3 \\ 1 + z_1z_2 & z_1 + z_3 + z_1z_2z_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

This is upper triangular if and only if $1 + z_1z_2 = 0$, equivalently $z_1 \neq 0$, so $X(\sigma^3) = \mathbb{C}_{z_1}^* \times \mathbb{C}_{z_3}$.

Example 4.3. Similarly, $X(\sigma^4)$ will be related to the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_2 & 1 + z_2 z_3 \\ 1 + z_1 z_2 & z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + z_2 z_3 & z_2 + z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 \\ z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 & 1 + z_1 z_2 + z_4 z_1 + z_3 z_4 + z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

This is upper-triangular if $z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 = 0$. This is a hypersurface in \mathbb{C}^3 times \mathbb{C}_{z_4} . Note that we can rewrite this equation as $z_1 + z_3(1 + z_1 z_2) = 0$. If $1 + z_1 z_2 = 0$ then $z_1 = 0$, contradiction. Therefore $1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0$ and $z_3 = -\frac{z_1}{1+z_1 z_2}$, so that

$$X(\sigma^4) = \{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\} \times \mathbb{C}_{z_4}$$

and hence it is smooth of dimension 3.

Example 4.4. Similarly, $X(\sigma^5)$ corresponds to

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_2 + z_4 + z_2 z_3 z_4 & z_2 z_3 + z_2 z_5 + z_2 z_3 z_4 z_5 + z_4 z_5 + 1 \\ 1 + z_1 z_2 + z_4 z_1 + z_3 z_4 + z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 & z_2 z_3 z_1 + z_2 z_5 z_1 + z_2 z_3 z_4 z_5 z_1 + z_4 z_5 z_1 + z_1 + z_3 + z_3 z_4 z_5 + z_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

This is upper-triangular if

$$1 + z_1 z_2 + z_4 z_1 + z_3 z_4 + z_1 z_2 z_3 z_4 = (1 + z_1 z_2) + z_4(z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3) = 0.$$

Similarly to the previous case, one can check that this hypersurface is isomorphic to the open subset $\{z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 \neq 0\}$ and does not depend on z_5 , so that it is smooth of dimension 4.

Note that in all these examples there is a torus action on $X(\sigma^k)$ defined by the equation

$$t \cdot (z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4, z_5) \mapsto (tz_1, t^{-1}z_2, tz_3, t^{-1}z_4, tz_5)$$

This can be generalized as follows.

Lemma 4.5. (a) We have $\text{diag}(t_1, \dots, t_n) \cdot B_i(z) = B_i(z')D$ for some z' and some diagonal matrix D .

(b) Part (a) defines the action of the torus $T := (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}$ on the braid variety $X(\beta)$ for any n -strand braid β .

(c) The torus action on $X(\beta)$ is free if β closes up to a knot (with one component). In this case, we have

$$X(\beta) = [X(\beta)/T] \times T.$$

Proof. (a) It is clearly enough to verify for a single crossing, and here it is enough to work with 2×2 -matrices. We have:

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & 0 \\ 0 & t_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t_1 \\ t_2 & t_2 z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{t_2}{t_1} z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_2 & 0 \\ 0 & t_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) $t \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ acts on the left - moving everything to the right in $B_\beta(\vec{z})$ using (a) multiplies entries of \vec{z} by $t_{w_k(i_{k+1})} t_{w_k(i_k)}^{-1}$ and permutes entries of t by $w(\beta)$. The upper-triangularity condition doesn't change. So we get an action.

(c) If the closure is a knot, the above dictates $t_i t_{w(i)}^{-1} = 1$ for all i . So the stabilizers are all trivial. Now assume that β closes up to a knot, and let $r := \ell(\beta)$ be the length of the braid β . If we consider the subvariety $X'(\beta)$ consisting of $z \in X(\beta)$ such that $B_\beta(z)$ has a fixed diagonal $((-1)^r, 1, \dots, 1)$ then it is straightforward to see that $X'(\beta) \cong X(\beta)/T$ and that $X(\beta) \cong X'(\beta) \times T$.

□

The following theorem generalizes Examples 4.2–4.4 to an arbitrary number of strands.

Theorem 4.6 ([19, 20]). *Suppose that $\beta = \gamma\Delta$ where Δ is the positive half-twist braid and γ is an arbitrary positive braid. Then the following holds:*

(a) $X(\beta)$ is non-empty if and only if γ contains Δ as a subword. In what follows we assume that this is the case.

(b) $X(\beta)$ is smooth of (expected) dimension $\ell(\beta) - \binom{n}{2} = \ell(\gamma)$.

(c) The variety $X(\beta)$ is an invariant of $\gamma\Delta^{-1}$ under conjugation and **positive stabilization**.

(d) $X(\beta)$ has a smooth compactification (depending on a braid word for β) where the complement to $X(\beta)$ is a normal crossings divisor with stratification labeled by the subwords of γ containing Δ .

Remark 4.7. Note that the braid $\gamma\Delta^{-1} = \beta\Delta^{-2}$ which appears in part (c) is not necessarily positive.

Remark 4.8. The combinatorics of the strata in the compactification in part (d) is described by the **subword complex** of γ defined by Knutson and Miller [75]. In fact, this compactification coincides with the **brick variety** of the braid word β , studied by Escobar in [31].

It is sometimes more convenient to work with the following modification of the braid variety

$$X(\beta; w_0) := \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) : B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_r)w_0 \text{ is upper-triangular}\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^r$$

where $w_0 \in S_n$ is the longest element, $w_0 = [n, n-1, \dots, 1]$ which is interpreted in the equation above as a permutation matrix. In fact, in the context of Theorem 4.6 we have, see [19]

$$X(\beta) = X(\gamma\Delta) = X(\gamma; w_0) \times \mathbb{C}^{\binom{n}{2}}.$$

Note that this explains the appearance of the \mathbb{C} -factor in Examples 4.2–4.4.

Example 4.9. As in Example 4.3, we get

$$X(\sigma^4) = \{1 + z_1z_2 \neq 0\} \times \mathbb{C}_{z_4} = X(\sigma^3; w_0) \times \mathbb{C}$$

where

$$X(\sigma^3; w_0) = \{1 + z_1z_2 \neq 0\}.$$

This compactifies to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, with the following strata of the complement: the hyperbola $\{1 + z_1z_2 = 0\}$, two lines at infinity, and three pairwise intersection points of these. The strata are in bijection with nonempty subwords of σ^3 .

Let us briefly comment on the ideas behind the proof of Theorem 4.6(c), following [20]. First, to the braid $\beta = \gamma\Delta$ one can associate a **Legendrian link** which has the smooth type of the closure of $\beta\Delta^{-2} = \gamma\Delta^{-1}$. This is done using “pigtail closure” of β , see [21, 20]. Next, to any Legendrian link Chekanov [23] associated a dg algebra \mathcal{C} and proved that its cohomology is a Legendrian link invariant. See also [21] for a construction of \mathcal{C} over the integers and more details.

An important invariant of a dga \mathcal{C} is its **augmentation variety** defined as $\text{Aug}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{Spec}H^0(\mathcal{C})$. By the work of Kálmán [67] for a positive braid γ the dga \mathcal{C} coincides with the Koszul complex for the equations defining $X(\gamma; w_0)$, so that $\text{Aug}(\mathcal{C}) = X(\gamma; w_0)$. If γ is not positive but is equivalent to a positive braid, one can still describe $\text{Aug}(\mathcal{C})$ as the quotient of some explicit algebraic variety by a free action of some affine space \mathbb{C}^w with coordinates corresponding to the negative crossings in γ .

See [20] for an explicit description of \mathcal{C} , $\text{Aug}(\mathcal{C})$ and their behaviour under braid moves, conjugation and positive stabilization.

4.2 Homology of braid varieties

The following result has been discussed in e.g. [84, 113], but in this form it was stated and proved only recently in [115, Corollary 4].

Theorem 4.10. *The $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ -equivariant Borel-Moore homology of $X(\beta)$ has a nontrivial weight filtration. The associated graded for this filtration is isomorphic to*

$$\mathrm{gr}_W H_{*,BM}^T(X(\beta)) \simeq \mathrm{HHH}^n(\beta).$$

Here the weight grading corresponds, up to an overall shift in loc. cit., to the q -grading, and the homological grading corresponds to the sum of the q and t -gradings. The action of the variables x_i on the right hand side corresponds to the equivariant parameters, that is, the generators of the T -equivariant homology of a point.

Remark 4.11. *Note that the variety used in [115, Corollary 4] slightly differs from our $X(\beta)$ and loc. cit. uses G -equivariant homology instead of T -equivariant one. Nevertheless, by [115, Remark B.4.3] the corresponding homologies are isomorphic.*

Remark 4.12. *Similar results in sheaf- and Soergel-theoretic form appear in [116, 117, 111].*

Remark 4.13. *Note that by the main result of [45] we have*

$$\mathrm{HHH}^n(\beta) = \mathrm{HHH}^0(\beta\Delta^{-2}) = \mathrm{HHH}^0(\gamma\Delta^{-1}).$$

As we discussed above, this is invariant under conjugation and positive stabilization of $\gamma\Delta^{-1}$ in agreement with Theorem 4.6(c).

Remark 4.14. *In [115] Trinh has also extended Theorem 4.10 to all Hochschild degrees using Springer theory.*

Remark 4.15. *Since $X(\beta)$ is smooth, on the level of triply graded vector spaces Theorem 4.10 may be also stated in terms of usual singular cohomology. Namely, the Verdier dualizing sheaf of $X(\beta)$ is simply $\omega_{X(\beta)} \cong \mathbb{C}[-\dim X(\beta)]$, and the equivariant BM homology agrees as a doubly graded vector space with the equivariant cohomology. This is however not the case for the more general varieties appearing in the extension to higher Hochschild degrees, and equivariant BM homology (or up to a linear duality, cohomology with compact supports) seems to be the most natural choice also in view of Section 6.4.*

Let us sketch some ideas in the proof of Theorem 4.10, referring the reader to [115] for more details.

First, recall the bimodules $B_i = R \otimes_{R^{s_i}} R$. To give a geometric interpretation to these, consider the **Bott-Samelson variety** [17]

$$\mathrm{BS}_i = \{(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}') : \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}' \text{ complete flags}, \mathcal{F}_j = \mathcal{F}'_j \text{ for } j \neq i.\}$$

We have line bundles $\mathcal{L}_j = \mathcal{F}_j/\mathcal{F}_{j-1}$ and $\mathcal{L}'_j = \mathcal{F}'_j/\mathcal{F}'_{j-1}$ and the corresponding Chern classes

$$x_j = c_1(\mathcal{L}_j), \quad x'_j = c_1(\mathcal{L}'_j).$$

Clearly, $\mathcal{L}_j \simeq \mathcal{L}'_j$ and $x_j = x'_j$ for $j \neq i, i+1$. Furthermore,

$$\mathcal{F}_{j+1}/\mathcal{F}_{j-1} \simeq \mathcal{F}'_{j+1}/\mathcal{F}'_{j-1} \tag{4.1}$$

is filtered both by $\mathcal{L}_i, \mathcal{L}_{i+1}$ and by $\mathcal{L}'_i, \mathcal{L}'_{i+1}$, so the elementary symmetric functions in x_i, x_{i+1} and x'_i, x'_{i+1} describe Chern classes of the rank two bundle (4.1) and hence agree with each other. These are precisely the defining equations for B_i .

Given a tensor product $B_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes B_{i_r}$, we can define the more general Bott-Samelson variety as the space of sequences of flags $(\mathcal{F}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{F}^{(r+1)})$ such that $(\mathcal{F}^{(s)}, \mathcal{F}^{(s+1)})$ satisfy the conditions for BS_{i_s} for all s .

Next, we associate some geometric objects to Rouquier complexes T_i associated to **positive** braids. We say that two flags $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}'$ are in position s_i if $\mathcal{F}_j = \mathcal{F}'_j$ for $j \neq i$ and $\mathcal{F}_i \neq \mathcal{F}'_i$. This is an open subset of BS_i complementary to the diagonal. To a Rouquier complex $T_\beta = T_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes T_{i_r}$ we associate the **open Bott-Samelson variety** OBS_β consisting of sequences of flags $(\mathcal{F}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{F}^{(r+1)})$ such that $(\mathcal{F}^{(t)}, \mathcal{F}^{(t+1)})$ are in position s_{i_t} . The open Bott-Samelson variety was considered in the work of Broué, Michel and Deligne [18, 25], and later in [113], it plays a prominent role in the Deligne-Lusztig theory [26]. In particular, Deligne proved in [25] that OBS_β is an invariant of the braid β and does not change under braid relations up to a (canonical) isomorphism.

To compute the homology of OBS_β , one can use the exact sequence in equivariant cohomology coming from excision and inclusion-exclusion. Namely, the open Bott-Samelson variety has a natural embedding into the closed Bott-Samelson variety for the same braid word. Its complement is a union of closed Bott-Samelson varieties corresponding to subwords of β with one letter skipped, the intersections of which correspond to subwords of β with two letters skipped and so on. As a result, we can compute the homology of OBS_β using the homologies of closed Bott-Samelson varieties for all possible subwords of β . This is parallel to the expansion of T_β as a complex built out of tensor products of B_i for all subwords of β .

Finally, we need to compare the open Bott-Samelson variety OBS_β to the braid variety $X(\beta)$. This is given by the following

Lemma 4.16 ([20]). *(a) The variety $X(\vartheta; w_0)$ is a subset of OBS_β where the first flag $\mathcal{F}^{(1)}$ is chosen to be standard, and the last flag $\mathcal{F}^{(r+1)}$ is chosen to be antistandard: $\mathcal{F}^{(r+1)} = w_0 \mathcal{F}^{(1)}$.*

(b) The variety $X(\vartheta)$ is a subset of OBS_β where both the first and the last flags are chosen to be standard.

Here, ϑ is the braid β read in the opposite direction.

Identification of the first and last flag in (b) corresponds to closing the braid and computing HHH^n .

The compactification of $X(\beta)$ mentioned in Theorem 4.6 corresponds, up to replacing β by ϑ , to the compactification of OBS_β by BS_β . Note that this compactification depends on the choice of a braid word for β .

Example 4.17. *Let us compute the homology of the varieties $X(\beta)$ for $\beta = \sigma^3, \sigma^4$ from Examples 4.2 and 4.3. Note that for $\beta = \sigma^3$ by Lemma 4.5 the torus action is free, and the equivariant homology is related to the non-equivariant homology by a trivial factor.*

The homology of $X(\sigma^3) = \mathbb{C}^ \times \mathbb{C}$ is clear. To compute the homology of $X(\sigma^4) = \{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\} \times \mathbb{C}$ we use the Alexander duality. The hyperbola $\{1 + z_1 z_2 = 0\}$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^* and has nontrivial H^0 and H^1 , or, equivalently, nontrivial cohomology with compact support $H^{2,c}$ and $H^{1,c}$. Now*

$$\widetilde{H}_i(\{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\}) = H^{4-1-i,c}(\{1 + z_1 z_2 = 0\})$$

so we have nontrivial H^1 and H^2 . Since it is connected, we also have H^0 . To sum up, we have

$$H^0(X(\sigma^4)) = H^1(X(\sigma^4)) = H^2(X(\sigma^4)) = \mathbb{Z},$$

and the other homologies vanish.

Example 4.18. *The computation for $X(\sigma^5)$ from Example 4.4 is similar: by the Alexander duality we have*

$$\widetilde{H}_i(\{z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 \neq 0\}) = H^{6-1-i,c}(\{z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 = 0\}) = H^{5-i,c}(\{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\})$$

while by the Poincaré duality we have

$$H^{5-i,c}(\{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\}) = H_{i-1}(\{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\}).$$

Therefore,

$$H^0(X(\sigma^5)) = H^1(X(\sigma^5)) = H^2(X(\sigma^5)) = H^3(X(\sigma^5)) = \mathbb{Z},$$

and the other homologies vanish. Note that σ^5 closes up to a knot, so $T = \mathbb{C}^*$ action on $X(\sigma^5)$ is free and by Lemma 4.5(c) we have

$$H^*(X(\sigma^5)) = H^*(\mathbb{C}^*) \times H_T^* X(\sigma^5),$$

so that

$$H_T^0(X(\sigma^5)) = H_T^2(X(\sigma^5)) = \mathbb{Z}$$

and other equivariant homology vanish. This agrees with the $A = 0$ Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the trefoil $T(2, 3)$, see Example 3.18.

Example 4.19. Consider the three strand braid $\beta = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2)^7$ which corresponds to the $(3, 4)$ torus knot obtained as the closure of $\beta \Delta^{-2}$. It has a free action of the torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ and the quotient $X(\beta \Delta^{-1}; w_0)/T$ is isomorphic to the E_6 cluster variety (see Example 4.25 below). Its homology

$$\mathrm{gr}_W^p H^k(X(\beta \Delta^{-1}; w_0)/T) = \mathrm{gr}_W^p H_T^k(X(\beta))$$

with the weight filtration was computed by Lam and Speyer in [77] and is given by the following table:

	H^0	H^1	H^2	H^3	H^4	H^5	H^6
$k - p = 0$	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
$k - p = 1$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

This matches the bottom row of the Khovanov-Rozansky homology of $T(3, 4)$ in Example 3.28.

4.3 From braid varieties to positroid varieties

Following the recent work of Galashin and Lam [32, 33] and [20], we relate the braid varieties to **positroid varieties** in the Grassmannian defined in [74].

Recall that the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}(k, n)$ parametrizes k -dimensional subspaces in n -dimensional space, which can be presented as the row span of a $k \times n$ matrix of maximal rank. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be the columns of such matrix, extend these periodically by setting $v_{i+n} = v_i$.

The **open positroid stratum** $\Pi_{k,n}$ is defined by the conditions that all the cyclically consecutive $k \times k$ minors

$$\Delta_{i, \dots, i+k-1} = \det(v_i, \dots, v_{i+k-1})$$

are nonzero.

Lemma 4.20 ([20]). *We have*

$$\Pi_{k,n} = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-k} \times X(\beta_{k,n-k} \Delta; w_0)$$

where $\beta_{k,n-k} = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{k-1})^{n-k}$ is the $(k, n-k)$ torus braid on k strands.

Example 4.21. Consider the open positroid variety $\Pi_{2,4}$. Since $\Delta_{1,2} \neq 0$, we can use row operations to write the matrix as

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 1 & c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Other conditions on minors imply

$$a \neq 0, d \neq 0, ad - bc \neq 0.$$

By denoting $x = b/a, y = -c/d$ we get $xy + 1 \neq 0$ which is the defining inequality of $X(\sigma^3; w_0)$.

Example 4.22. Similarly, for $\Pi_{2,5}$ we get the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & b & e \\ 0 & 1 & c & d & f \end{pmatrix}$$

such that $a \neq 0, f \neq 0, ad - bc \neq 0, bf - de \neq 0$. Without loss of generality, we can get rid of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ and assume that $a = f = ad - bc = 1$, then $d = 1 + bc$. Now

$$bf - de = b - (1 + bc)e \neq 0.$$

If we denote $z_1 = b, z_2 = c, z_3 = -e$, we get

$$z_1 + (1 + z_1 z_2) z_3 = z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 \neq 0$$

which is the defining inequality of $X(\sigma^4; w_0)$.

Example 4.23. Consider a pair of permutations $w, u \in S_n$ such that $w \geq u$ in the Bruhat order. Then

$$X(\beta(w)\beta(u^{-1}w_0); w_0) = R_{w,u}$$

is the open Richardson variety in the complete flag variety in \mathbb{C}^n . Here $\beta(w)$ and $\beta(u^{-1}w_0)$ are positive braid lifts of permutations w and $u^{-1}w_0$ respectively.

If in addition w satisfies the so-called k -Grassmannian condition, then by [74] the open Richardson variety $R_{w,u}$ is isomorphic to a more general positroid variety $\Pi_{w,u} \subset \text{Gr}(k, n)$, the variety $\Pi_{k,n}$ corresponds to the case when $u = 1$ and w is the maximal k -Grassmannian permutation. In [20] the variety $\Pi_{w,u}$ is proven to be isomorphic (up to \mathbb{C}^* factors) to braid varieties for four different braids, some on n strands (like in Example 4.23) and some on k strands (like in Lemma 4.20). We refer to [20] for more details.

Finally, we would like to mention an emerging connection between braid varieties and **cluster varieties**, although the latter are out of scope of these notes. In particular, by [112, 34] all positroid varieties $\Pi_{w,u}$ are cluster varieties, while by [35] certain braid varieties also have the structure of cluster varieties.

Example 4.24. The braid variety $X(\sigma^k; w_0)$ corresponding to the $(2, k-1)$ torus link, is isomorphic (up to a certain torus) to the positroid variety $\Pi_{2,k+1}$, and to the cluster variety of type A_{k-2} .

Example 4.25. The braid variety $X((\sigma_1\sigma_2)^4\Delta; w_0)$ corresponding to the $(3, 4)$ torus knot, is isomorphic (up to a certain torus) to the positroid variety $\Pi_{3,7}$, and to the cluster variety of type E_6 .

It is yet unclear how the cluster structure reveals itself in link homology. However, one piece of this structure already plays an important role: any cluster variety carries a canonical closed 2-form [38] (which is symplectic under nice circumstances) which has constant coefficients in all cluster charts. This form yields an interesting operator in link homology of homological degree 2, which is constructed for all (not necessary positive) braids in the next section.

5 y -ification and tautological classes

In this lecture we describe various homological operations in Khovanov-Rozansky homology.

5.1 Polynomial action

Recall that to any braid β we associate the Rouquier complex T_β consisting of $R - R$ bimodules, or, equivalently, a complex of $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n]$ -modules. Let us describe the properties of this complex.

First, observe that for any symmetric function $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{S_n}$ the actions of $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and of $f(x'_1, \dots, x'_n)$ on T_β coincide. Indeed, this is true for B_i and arbitrary products of B_i , and hence for any Soergel bimodule.

More abstractly, we can consider a bimodule

$$B := B_{w_0} = R \otimes_{R^{S_n}} R = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n]}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x'_1, \dots, x'_n) \text{ for any } f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{S_n}}$$

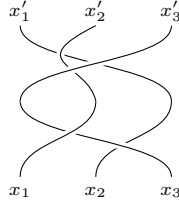
Note that the bimodule B is also an algebra as a quotient of the polynomial algebra. By the above, we obtain the following

Lemma 5.1. *The action of $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_n]$ on the Rouquier complex T_β factors through the action of B .*

Next, we can compare the actions of x_i and x'_i . More precisely:

Theorem 5.2. *The action of x_i on T_β is homotopic to the action of $x'_{w(i)}$ where w is the permutation corresponding to the braid β .*

Example 5.3. *For example, consider the braid β :*



We have $x_1 \sim x'_2, x_2 \sim x'_1$ and $x_3 \sim x'_3$ on the corresponding Rouquier complex T_β . Note that after the braid closure we identify x_i with x'_i , so that x_1 becomes homotopic to x_2 , x_2 to x_1 and x_3 to itself.

Theorem 5.2 has a very important consequence for the structure of link homology.

Corollary 5.4. *Suppose that a braid β closes up to a link L with r components. Then $\text{HHH}(L)$ is naturally a module over a polynomial ring in r variables, one variable per component of L .*

Note that the components of L correspond to the cycles in the corresponding permutation w .

5.2 Dot-sliding homotopies and y -ification

The following lemma outlines the proof of Theorem 5.2 for a single crossing. The general case is obtained by combining these elementary “dot-sliding homotopies”.

Lemma 5.5. *The actions of x_i and x'_{i+1} on the Rouquier complex $T_i = [B_i \rightarrow R]$ are homotopic.*

Proof. We want to construct a map $h : R \rightarrow B_i$ satisfying $hd(f \otimes_{R^{S_i}} g) = x_i f \otimes_{R^{S_i}} g - f \otimes_{R^{S_i}} g x_{i+1}$ and $dh(f) = (x_i - x_{i+1})f$, where $d = m$ is the unique bimodule map $B_i \rightarrow R$ sending $1 \otimes_{R^{S_i}} 1$ to 1. Applying $hd(1 \otimes_{R^{S_i}} 1)$, it is clear that we must have $h(1) = x_i \otimes_{R^{S_i}} 1 - 1 \otimes_{R^{S_i}} x_{i+1}$. This is exactly the map Δ constructed in Lemma 3.8. Now it is straightforward to check that h indeed gives a homotopy between x_i and x'_{i+1} .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
B & \xrightarrow{d} & R \\
& \swarrow & \\
& & x_i - x'_{i+1} \\
& \nwarrow & \\
B & \xrightarrow{d} & R
\end{array}$$

□

Example 5.6. Let us describe an explicit homotopy between the left and right R -actions for the two-strand braid σ^2 .

Thanks to Lemma 5.5, we have a homotopy between x_1 and x'_2 on T , so $(x_1 - x'_2) \otimes 1$ is null-homotopic on $T \otimes T$, such a homotopy is given by $h \otimes 1$. Similarly, $1 \otimes (x_2 - x'_1)$ is null-homotopic. But $x'_2 \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes x_2$. Thus, $h \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes h$ gives a homotopy between $x_1 \otimes 1$ and $1 \otimes x'_1$. It is easy to see that the same map $h \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes h$ gives a homotopy between $x_2 \otimes 1$ and $1 \otimes x'_2$ (perhaps up to a scalar multiple). Alternatively, if we actually want to do computations, we have:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
B & \xrightarrow{x_1 - x'_1} & B & \xrightarrow{d} & R \\
& \swarrow & & \swarrow & \\
& & 1 & & 0 \\
& \nwarrow & & \nwarrow & \\
B & \xrightarrow{x_1 - x'_1} & B & \xrightarrow{d} & R
\end{array}$$

The above complex works because, on R , $x_1 - x'_1 = x_2 - x'_2 = 0$ and, on B , $x_1 + x_2 = x'_1 + x'_2$, equivalently $x_1 - x'_1 = x'_2 - x_2$, so the diagram shows that both $x_1 - x'_1$ and $x'_2 - x_2$ are null-homotopic, as wanted.

Let ξ_i be the homotopies between x_i and $x'_{w(i)}$, that is,

$$[d, \xi_i] = x_i - x'_{w(i)}$$

We can choose ξ_i so that they square to zero and anticommute (since this holds for a single crossing by Lemma 5.5). Now we can introduce formal variables y_1, \dots, y_n and consider the deformed differential

$$D = d + \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i y_i. \quad (5.1)$$

From the above discussion, we get

$$D^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x'_{w(i)}) y_i$$

which vanishes after closing the braid and identifying different y_i on the same link component. This allows one to define a deformation (or y -ification) of Khovanov-Rozansky homology:

$$\text{HY}(\beta) = H^* \left(\mathbb{H}(T_\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n], D) / (y_i - y_{w(i)}) \right).$$

It has the following properties:

Theorem 5.7 ([43]). *The y -ified link homology is invariant under conjugation and stabilization and defines a topological link invariant. If a braid β closes up to a link L with r components then $\text{HY}(L)$ is naturally a module over $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_r, y_1, \dots, y_r]$.*

Example 5.8. Let us compute the y -ified homology of σ^2 . By Example 5.6, the y -ified complex for σ^2 has the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
B[y] & \xrightarrow{d} & B[y] \xrightarrow{d} R[y] \\
& \nwarrow & \\
& & y_1 - y_2 \\
& \swarrow & \\
B[y] & \xrightarrow{d} & B[y]
\end{array}$$

If we apply $\text{Hom}(R, -)$ (or, equivalently, compute y -ified homology in a -degree zero) to this, we get

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & 0 & & \\
 & & \curvearrowright & & \\
 R[y] & & & R[y] & \xrightarrow{x_1-x_2} & R[y] \\
 & & \curvearrowleft & & \\
 & & y_1-y_2 & &
 \end{array}$$

The homology of this complex is an $R[y]$ -module with two generators (say, z and w) and one relation $z(y_1 - y_2) = w(x_1 - x_2)$. This module is isomorphic to an ideal in $R[y]$ generated by $x_1 - x_2$ and $y_1 - y_2$.

Remark 5.9. The complex with backward pointing arrows might look unusual to the reader. We can rewrite it in a more conventional way by “unrolling” the variable $\mathbf{y} = y_1 - y_2$, which has homological degree 2, and writing $R[y] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{y}^k R[y_1 + y_2]$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{0} & R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{x_1-x_2} & R[y_1 + y_2] \\
 & \swarrow \mathbf{y} & & & \\
 \mathbf{y}R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbf{y}R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{x_1-x_2} & \mathbf{y}R[y_1 + y_2] \\
 & \swarrow \mathbf{y} & & & \\
 \mathbf{y}^2R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbf{y}^2R[y_1 + y_2] & \xrightarrow{x_1-x_2} & \mathbf{y}^2R[y_1 + y_2] \\
 \vdots & \swarrow & \vdots & & \vdots
 \end{array}$$

This example can be generalized as follows:

Theorem 5.10 ([43]). Let $T(n, kn)$ be the (n, kn) torus link with n components. The corresponding braid is the k -th power of the full twist on n strands ($k \geq 0$). Then:

(a) $\text{HY}(T(n, kn)) \simeq \mathcal{J}^k$ where

$$\mathcal{J} = \bigcap_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j, \theta_i - \theta_j)$$

is the ideal in $\text{HY}(\text{unlink}) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n]$. In Hochschild degree zero we get

$$\text{HY}^{A=0}(T(n, kn)) \simeq J^k,$$

where

$$J = \bigcap_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j) \subset \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

is the ideal defining the union of all diagonals in $(\mathbb{C}^2)^n$.

(b) The ideals \mathcal{J} and J are free over $\mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ and

$$\text{HHH}(T(n, kn)) = \mathcal{J}^k / (y)\mathcal{J}^k, \quad \text{HHH}^0(T(n, kn)) = J^k / (y)J^k.$$

Note that in Theorem 5.10 it is much easier to first describe the y -ified homology, and then obtain HHH as a quotient by the maximal ideal in y_i . This seems to indicate that y -ified homology has better properties than HHH, as we see in the next section.

5.3 Tautological classes and symmetry

Consider the dg algebra \mathcal{A} which is a free resolution of R over $B = R \otimes_{R^{S_n}} R$:

$$\mathcal{A} = B[u_1, \dots, u_n, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n], \quad d(\xi_i) = x_i - x'_i, \quad d(u_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) \xi_i,$$

where $h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i)$ denotes the complete symmetric function of degree $k-1$ on the variables x_i, x'_i , and the grading on \mathcal{A} is given by $\deg(x_i) = \deg(x'_i) = 0$, $\deg(\xi_i) = 1$, and $\deg(u_i) = 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Lemma 5.11. *We have $d^2 = 0$ in \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. First note that thanks to the graded Leibniz rule, it is enough to show that $d^2 = 0$ on generators. Indeed, if b and c are homogeneous then

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(bc) &= d(d(b)c + (-1)^{|b|}bd(c)) = d^2(b)c + (-1)^{|d(b)|}d(b)d(c) + (-1)^{|b|}d(b)d(c) + bd^2(c) \\ &= d^2(b)c + bd^2(c) \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows since $|b| = |d(b)| - 1$. Now, that $d^2(x_i) = d^2(x'_i) = d^2(\xi_i) = 0$ is obvious from the definition. As for u_k we have

$$d^2(u_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i)(x_i - x'_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^k - (x'_i)^k = 0.$$

□

Theorem 5.12 ([44]). *The algebra \mathcal{A} acts on the Rouquier complex T_β for any β , such that x_i act as usual, the action of x'_i is twisted by the permutation w corresponding to β , and ξ_i act by the dot-sliding homotopies as above.*

Theorem 5.12 follows from two lemmas below. Indeed, by Lemma 5.14 the dg algebra \mathcal{A} acts on Rouquier complexes T_i^\pm (such that u_i act by 0), and by Lemma 5.13 there is a coproduct on \mathcal{A} which allows to define the structure of \mathcal{A} -module on the tensor product $M \otimes_R N$ of two \mathcal{A} -modules. Note that in general u_i act nontrivially on T_β , see Example 5.15.

Lemma 5.13. *There is a chain map $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes_R \mathcal{A}$ defined by the equations*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(x_i) &= x_i \otimes 1, \quad \Delta(x'_i) = 1 \otimes x'_i, \quad \Delta(\xi_i) = \xi_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_i \\ \Delta(u_k) &= u_k \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes u_k + \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i) \xi_i \otimes \xi_i \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We need to check that Δ commutes with the differentials. This is clear for x_i . Let us check for ξ_i :

$$d(\Delta(\xi_i)) = d(\xi_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_i) = (x_i - x'_i) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (x_i - x'_i)$$

but, just as before, $x'_i \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes x_i$, and x''_i is just a shorthand for $1 \otimes x'_i$. So we see that

$$d(\Delta(\xi_i)) = x_i - x''_i = \Delta(d(\xi_i)).$$

Finally, let us compute $d(\Delta(u_k))$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(\Delta(u_k)) &= d(u_k \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes u_k + \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i) \xi_i \otimes \xi_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) \xi_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) \xi_i + \\ &\quad h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)((x_i - x'_i) \otimes \xi_i - \xi_i \otimes (x_i - x'_i))] \end{aligned}$$

where the last negative sign is due to the graded Leibniz rule. Recalling that $x'_i = x'_i \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes x_i$ and $x''_i = 1 \otimes x'_i$ we can rewrite as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n [h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i)\xi_i \otimes 1 + h_{k-1}(x'_i, x''_i)1 \otimes \xi_i + \\ & h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)((x_i - x'_i)(1 \otimes \xi_i) - (x'_i - x''_i)(\xi_i \otimes 1))] = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n [(h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) + h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)(x''_i - x'_i))(\xi_i \otimes 1) + \\ & (h_{k-1}(x'_i, x''_i) + h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)(x_i - x'_i))(1 \otimes \xi_i)] \end{aligned}$$

Now we observe that $h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) + h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)(x''_i - x'_i) = h_{k-1}(x_i, x''_i)$ and, similarly, $h_{k-1}(x'_i, x''_i) + h_{k-2}(x_i, x'_i, x''_i)(x_i - x'_i) = h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i)$. Then,

$$d(\Delta(u_k)) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-1}(x_i, x''_i)(\xi_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_i) = \Delta(d(u_k)).$$

□

Lemma 5.14. *The dg algebra \mathcal{A} acts on the Rouquier complex T_i .*

Proof. By degree considerations, all u_k have to act by 0 on T_i . The action of x_i is given by the left action of R on T_i , while the action of x'_i is given by the right action of R twisted by the automorphism $s_i : R \rightarrow R$, so that x'_i is given by right multiplication by x_{i+1} , for example. Finally, the action of ξ_i is given by the homotopy h constructed in Lemma 5.5, the action of ξ_{i+1} is the negative of this homotopy, and ξ_k acts by 0 for $k \neq i, i+1$. Let us verify that this indeed gives an action of \mathcal{A} on T_i .

Since all the maps appearing in the Rouquier complex are maps of R -bimodules, they commute with both the left and right action of R , as needed. Any symmetric polynomial is, in particular, symmetric in the i and $i+1$ -st variables, so the left and right actions of symmetric polynomials on T_i coincide. This verifies that we have an action of $B = R \otimes_{R^{S_n}} R$ with trivial differential.

By definition of the action and Lemma 5.5, we have $d\xi_i = x_i - x'_i$, and $d\xi_{i+1} = x_{i+1} - x'_{i+1}$. The twist s_i fixes every other variable, and the left and right actions of every other variable on T_i and on R coincide. Thus, for $k \neq i, i+1$ we get $d\xi_k = 0 = x_k - x'_k$, as needed.

Finally, we need to check that $\sum_{\ell=1}^n h_{k-1}(x_\ell, x'_\ell)\xi_\ell$ acts by 0. Since ξ_ℓ acts by 0 unless $\ell = i, i+1$, we simply get $h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i)\xi_i + h_{k-1}(x_{i+1}, x'_{i+1})\xi_{i+1}$. But the action is defined so that $\xi_{i+1} = -\xi_i$, and this further simplifies as $(h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) - h_{k-1}(x_{i+1}, x'_{i+1}))\xi_{i+1}$. On B_i this is zero because ξ_{i+1} is already zero there. On R , we get:

$$h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) - h_{k-1}(x_{i+1}, x'_{i+1}) = h_{k-1}(x_i, x_{i+1}) - h_{k-1}(x_{i+1}, x_i) = 0.$$

□

Example 5.15. *Let us construct the action of the dg algebra \mathcal{A} on the Rouquier complex for σ^2 .*

Thanks to Lemma 5.14, we get an action of $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ on $T \otimes T = \sigma^2$. Composing with the coproduct map of Lemma 5.13, this induces an action of \mathcal{A} on $T \otimes T = \sigma^2$. Let us be more explicit. The action of u_1 has to be 0, because u_1 acts by zero on T and $\Delta(u_1) = u_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes u_1$. The action of x_i (resp. x'_i) is given by left (resp. right) multiplication by x_i . The action of ξ_1 is the homotopy of Example 5.6 and the action of ξ_2 the negative of this. Finally, by degree considerations u_2 can only be nonzero on R , and there it is the map $R \rightarrow B$ constructed in Lemma 3.8.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & u_2 & & \\ & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\ B & \xleftarrow{x_1 - x'_1} & B & \xrightarrow{\quad} & R \\ & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\ & & \xi_1 & & \end{array}$$

That $dx_1 = dx_2 = dx'_1 = dx'_2 = 0$ follows because all the maps involved in the complex $B \rightarrow B \rightarrow R$ are bimodule homomorphisms. That $d\xi_1 = x_1 - x'_1$ and $d\xi_2 = -d\xi_1 = x_2 - x'_2$ is essentially Example 5.6 above. So we only need to check the relation $du_2 = (x_1 + x'_1)\xi_1 + (x_2 + x'_2)\xi_2$. Note that the right-hand side is zero, while the left-hand side is the composition of the maps $R \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{x_1 - x'_1} B$. To check that it is zero, it suffices to check that it is zero when evaluated at 1. Here, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 - x'_1)(x_1 \otimes_{R^s} 1 - 1 \otimes_{R^s} x_2) &= x_1^2 \otimes_{R^s} 1 - x_1 \otimes_{R^s} x_2 - x_1 \otimes_{R^s} x_1 + 1 \otimes_{R^s} x_1 x_2 \\ &= (x_1^2 + x_1 x_2) \otimes_{R^s} 1 - x_1 \otimes_{R^s} (x_1 + x_2) \\ &= (x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 - x_1(x_1 + x_2)) \otimes_{R^s} 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 5.16. Note that, similarly to Example 5.15, u_1 acts by zero on any Rouquier complex T_β .

To sum up Theorem 5.12, there is an action of interesting operators ξ_i, u_k on Rouquier complexes T_β but these do not commute with the differential on T_β . To resolve this issue, we use the y -ified complex with the differential

$$D = d + \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i y_i$$

and define

$$F_k = u_k + \sum_{i=1}^n h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_i}.$$

Then we get the following:

Theorem 5.17 ([44]). (a) We have

$$\begin{aligned} [D, F_k] &= 0, [F_k, F_l] = 0, \\ [F_k, x_i] &= 0, [F_k, y_i] = h_{k-1}(x_i, x'_i). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, F_k define a family of commuting operators on $\text{HY}(\beta)$.

(b) The operator F_2 satisfies a “hard Lefschetz” condition and lifts to an action of \mathfrak{sl}_2 on $\text{HY}(\beta)$. As a corollary, $\text{HY}(\beta)$ is symmetric.

For knots, we have $\text{HY}(\beta) = \text{HHH}(\beta) \otimes \mathbb{C}[x, y]$, so $\text{HHH}(\beta)$ is symmetric as well. This was conjectured by Dunfield, Gukov and Rasmussen in [27], see Example 3.28 for the visually symmetric representation of $\text{HHH}(T(3, 4))$, and Examples 3.18 and 3.23 for $\text{HHH}(T(2, n))$.

Note that the “curious hard Lefschetz” property in the homology of positroid varieties was established in [34, 77].

5.4 Geometric analogue

The construction of the operators u_k and F_k via the coproduct on \mathcal{A} is similar to (and motivated by) the construction of the tautological classes on character varieties [9, 11, 66, 83] which we briefly recall in this section. Let $G = GL(n)$ and let Q be a symmetric function in n variables of degree r . Then one can use the Bott-Shulman-Stasheff construction [66] to obtain the following differential forms and cohomology classes:

$$\Phi_0(Q) \in H^{2r}(BG), \Phi_1(Q) \in \Omega^{2r-1}(G), \Phi_2(Q) \in \Omega^{2r-2}(G \times G) \dots$$

such that $d\Phi_1(Q) = 0$ (so that $\Phi_1(Q)$ defines a cohomology class on G) and

$$d\Phi_2(Q) = \pi_1^* \Phi_1(Q) + \pi_2^* \Phi_1(Q) - m^* \Phi_1(Q)$$

where $m : G \times G \rightarrow G$ is the multiplication map.

One can think of these classes as follows: first, recall that the cohomology of BG is isomorphic to the G -equivariant cohomology of a point, and to $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}]^G \simeq \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{S_n}$, so a symmetric function Q naturally defines a cohomology class $\Phi_0(Q)$. In particular, the cohomology of $BG = BGL(n)$ is a free polynomial algebra generated in degrees $2, 4, \dots, 2n$.

Next, we consider the Leray spectral sequence

$$H^*(G) \otimes H^*(BG) \Rightarrow H^*(EG) = \mathbb{C}$$

associated to the universal fibration $EG \rightarrow G$. The class $[\Phi_1(Q)] \in H^{2r-1}(G)$ is characterized by the fact that it kills $\Phi_0(Q) \in H^{2r}(BG)$ in this spectral sequence. We refer to [66] for an explicit construction of the differential form $\Phi_1(Q)$ representing this cohomology class. In particular, the cohomology of $GL(n)$ is a free polynomial algebra generated by anticommuting variables in degrees $1, 3, \dots, 2n-1$.

The form $\Phi_2(Q)$ corresponds to the equation

$$m^*[\Phi_1(Q)] = 1 \otimes [\Phi_1(Q)] + [\Phi_1(Q)] \otimes 1. \quad (5.2)$$

Although this equation holds in cohomology (where $m^* : H^*(G) \rightarrow H^*(G) \otimes H^*(G)$), it does not hold for the actual differential forms $\Phi_1(Q)$ on the nose. The difference between the left and right hand sides in (5.2) can be then written as $d\Phi_2(Q)$ and it turns out that such $\Phi_2(Q)$ can be written explicitly. We refer to [11, 66, 83] for more details and explicit formulas for $\Phi_1(Q)$ and $\Phi_2(Q)$.

Example 5.18. If $Q = \sum x_i^2$ then

$$\Phi_2(Q) = \text{Tr}(f^{-1}df \wedge dgg^{-1}).$$

These forms can be used for “gluing” various G -valued functions. Given $f : X \rightarrow G$ and $g : Y \rightarrow G$ for some X and Y , assume that

$$f^*\Phi_1(Q) = d\omega_X, \quad g^*\Phi_1(Q) = d\omega_Y,$$

then we can define a new form

$$\omega_{X \times Y} = \omega_X + \omega_Y + (f \times g)^*\Phi_2(Q) \in \Omega^{2r-2}(X \times Y). \quad (5.3)$$

It follows from the above that

$$d\omega_{X \times Y} = (f \cdot g)^*\Phi_1(Q).$$

Equation (5.3) is similar to the construction of the coproduct on \mathcal{A} . Mellit [84] used this construction with $Q = \sum x_i^2$, cf. Example 5.18, to define a 2-form on an arbitrary braid variety $X(\beta)$. Note that the 2-form on $X(\beta)$ is closed, since $\Phi_2(Q)$ vanishes on upper-triangular matrices, but we cannot expect it to be symplectic in general, since $\dim(X(\beta))$ is not necessarily even. However, Mellit takes a closed subvariety $\tilde{Y}(\beta) \subseteq X(\beta)$ by fixing the diagonal of the matrix B_β , and takes the quotient $Y(\beta) := \tilde{Y}(\beta)/\tilde{T}$ by the action of an appropriate torus \tilde{T} , see [84, Definition 5.3.7] for details.

Theorem 5.19 ([84]). *The above construction produces a symplectic form on $Y(\beta)$ which satisfies “curious hard Lefschetz” with respect to the weight filtration in cohomology.*

6 Algebraic links and affine Springer theory

6.1 Algebraic links

Let $f(x, y)$ be a polynomial in two variables. Consider the plane curve $C = \{f(x, y) = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. We assume that C passes through the origin and has a singular point there.

Consider the intersection $L = C \cap S_\varepsilon^3$ of C with a small three-sphere with center at the origin and radius ε . It is a classical result of Milnor [87] that for ε small enough the intersection is transverse (so that L is a smooth link in S^3) and the topological type of L does not depend on ε . Such links are called **algebraic links**.

Example 6.1. The node $\{xy = 0\}$ corresponds to the Hopf link (that is, the $(2, 2)$ torus link). The cusp $\{x^2 = y^3\}$ corresponds to the trefoil knot, that is, $T(2, 3)$. More generally, the singularity $\{x^m = y^n\}$ corresponds to a positive (m, n) torus link which has $d = \text{GCD}(m, n)$ components.

It is known that (local) irreducible components of C at the origin correspond to the connected components of the link L . In particular, if C is irreducible (and reduced) then L is an algebraic knot with one component. Such knots are classified in [28] and are all iterated cables of torus knots. The cabling parameters correspond to the Puiseux expansion of C . For links with more components, the classification is more complicated, and we refer to [28] for all details.

6.2 Oblomkov-Rasmussen-Shende conjectures

Oblomkov, Rasmussen and Shende proposed a remarkable conjecture relating the singular curves to Khovanov-Rozansky homology. Recall that the Hilbert scheme of n points on C consists of ideals $I \subset \mathcal{O}_C$ such that $\dim \mathcal{O}_C/I = n$. We will also consider the local version of the Hilbert scheme where the ideals are contained in $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x,y]]}{f(x,y)}$.

Conjecture 6.2 ([91]). *One has*

$$\text{HHH}^0(L) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} H^*(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)).$$

Here the right hand side is bigraded by the number of points k and the homological degree, and the two gradings are related to the gradings on the left hand side by an explicit change of variables.

Remark 6.3. In [91] there is also a conjectural model for higher Hochschild degrees using slightly more complicated moduli spaces.

In the next few examples, we will verify Conjecture 6.2 in some special cases.

Example 6.4. Let us describe the Hilbert schemes $\text{Hilb}^n(C, 0)$ for the node $\{xy = 0\}$, which corresponds to the Hopf link $L = T(2, 2)$.

First, we note that a (topological) basis of $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ is given by the monomials $1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots, y, y^2, y^3, \dots$. Now we claim that a nonzero ideal $I \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ satisfies exactly one of the three following properties:

- (a) It is properly contained in $\mathbb{C}[[x]] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$.
- (b) It is properly contained in $\mathbb{C}[[y]] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$.
- (c) It has finite codimension.

The ideals in (a) are precisely those of the form (x^n) for $n > 0$, they are properly contained in $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ thanks to the relation $yx = 0$ and they do not have finite codimension, as $\mathbb{C}[[y]] \subseteq \mathcal{O}_{C,0}/(x^n)$. The ideals in (b) are similarly described. Finally, if an ideal I is not properly contained in $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ nor in $\mathbb{C}[[y]]$, then there exist m, n such that $x^m, y^n \in I$. But then the quotient $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}/I$ is spanned by $1, x, \dots, x^{m-1}, y, \dots, y^{n-1}$, so I has finite codimension. We will now focus on ideals satisfying (c).

We claim that every ideal of finite codimension is either principal, of the form $(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j)$ for $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0$ or an ideal of the form (x^i, y^j) . Assume first that I is principal, so $I = (f)$. We may also assume that $I \neq \mathcal{O}_{C,0}$. Since I has finite codimension, $f = g(x) + h(y)$, where $g(x), h(y) \neq 0$. Multiplying by a unit in $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ and then by a unit in $\mathbb{C}[[y]]$, we see that f may be assumed to be of the form $\alpha x^i + \beta y^j$, where $i = \nu(g), j = \nu(h)$ are the valuations of g and h , that is, the minimal power of x (resp. y) that appears with nonzero coefficient in g (resp. h).

Now assume that I is not principal, say $I = (\alpha_k x^{ik} + \beta_k y^{jk})$ for some $k > 1$. Note that $(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j) \supseteq (\alpha' x^m + \beta' y^n)$ if $i < m$ and $j < n$. From here, we can see that every non-principal ideal is of the form (x^i, y^j) .

Now, $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}/(x^i, y^j)$ has basis $1, x, \dots, x^{i-1}, y, \dots, y^{j-1}$, so $(x^i, y^j) \in \text{Hilb}^{i+j-1}(C, 0)$. On the other hand, note that $(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j)$ contains both x^{i+1} and y^{j+1} . From here, we can see that $(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j) \in \text{Hilb}^{i+j}(C, 0)$.

Finally, since all the ideals of the form $(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j)$ with $\alpha, \beta \neq 0$ contain y^{j+1} and x^{i+1} , we see that

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (\alpha x^i + \beta y^j) = (x^{i+1}, y^j), \quad \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} (\alpha x^i + \beta y^j) = (x^i, y^{j+1})$$

so that $\{(\alpha x^i + \beta y^j), (x^{i+1}, y^j), (x^i, y^{j+1}) \mid \alpha, \beta \neq 0\} = \mathbb{P}^1 \subseteq \text{Hilb}^{i+j}(C, 0)$, and we get that for $n > 1$, $\text{Hilb}^n(C, 0)$ is a chain of $n - 1$ projective lines \mathbb{P}^1 , dual to the A_n Dynkin diagram, where each \mathbb{P}^1 corresponds to a way of writing n as a sum of two positive integers. The remaining cases, $\text{Hilb}^1(C, 0)$ and $\text{Hilb}^0(C, 0)$ are clearly just points.

Let us verify Conjecture 6.2 in this case. The generating function for the Poincaré polynomials of $\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)$ equals

$$\sum_{k,i} q^k t^i \dim H^i(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)) = 1 + q + q^2(1 + t^2) + q^3(1 + 2t^2) + \dots = \frac{1}{1-q} + \frac{q^2 t^2}{(1-q)^2}.$$

This agrees with the Poincaré polynomial of $\text{HHH}^0(L)$, computed in Example 3.23, up to the change of variables $t \mapsto 1/qt^2$ and the computation in Example 3.26 up to the change of variables $t \mapsto 1/q^2 t$.

Example 6.5. Let us describe the Hilbert schemes for the cusp $\{x^3 = y^2\}$ which we can parametrize by $x = t^2, y = t^3$ so that $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]$.

First, we claim that a nonzero ideal $I \subseteq \mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]$ has finite codimension. Let I be such an ideal and $0 \neq f \in I$. Let $g(t) \in \mathbb{C}[[t]]$ be a unit such that $gf = t^k$. Note that $g(t)$ may not belong to $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]$ but $t^2 g$ does. Thus, $t^{k+2} \in I$, and we have proved that every nonzero ideal contains a monomial. It remains to observe that $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]/(t^k)$ has $1, t^2, t^3, \dots, t^{k-1}, t^{k+1}$ as a basis, so every ideal generated by a monomial is finite codimensional and the claim follows.

Now we claim that every proper ideal in $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]$ is either principal, of the form $(t^k + \lambda t^{k+1})$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, or of the form (t^k, t^{k+1}) . Assume first that I is principal, say $I = (f)$. Let $k = \nu(f)$. We have seen in the paragraph above that $t^{k+2}, t^{k+3}, \dots \in I$, so we may assume f has the form $t^k + \lambda t^{k+1}$, as needed. Now note that $(t^\ell + \mu t^{\ell+1}) \subseteq (t^k + \lambda t^{k+1})$ if $\ell > k + 1$. From here, it follows that the non-principal ideals have the form (t^k, t^{k+1}) .

Now note that $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]/(t^k, t^{k+1})$ has basis $1, t^2, t^3, \dots, t^{k-1}$, so we have that $(t^k, t^{k+1}) \in \text{Hilb}^{k-1}(C, 0)$. On the other hand, $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]/(t^k + \lambda t^{k+1})$ has basis $1, t^2, t^3, \dots, t^{k-1}, t^{k+1}$, and $(t^k + \lambda t^{k+1}) \in \text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)$.

To conclude, we have that $\text{Hilb}^0(C, 0)$ and $\text{Hilb}^1(C, 0)$ are both points, while for $k \geq 2$

$$\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0) = \{(t^k + \lambda t^{k+1}), (t^{k+1}, t^{k+2}) \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{C}\} = \mathbb{P}^1.$$

The generating function has the form

$$1 + q + q^2(1 + t^2) + q^3(1 + t^2) + \dots = \frac{1 + q^2 t^2}{1 - q}.$$

which again coincides with the Poincaré polynomial of $\text{HHH}^0(T(2, 3))$, computed in Example 3.23 up to the change of variables $t \mapsto 1/q^2 t$.

Example 6.6. Similarly to Example 6.5, let us describe the Hilbert schemes for the curve $\{x^{2k+1} = y^2\}$. Let us, first, classify the principal ideals in $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^{2k+1}]]$. Just as in Example 6.5, we can see that if $I = (f)$ is a principal

ideal then we may assume f has the form $f = t^m + a_1 t^{m+1} + \dots + a_{2k-1} t^{m+2k-1}$. Note, however, that we may multiply f by powers of t^2 to get rid of the monomials of the form t^{m+2i} . Thus, the principal ideals of $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^{2k+1}]]$ have the form:

$$\begin{aligned} (t^2 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^2(C, 0) \\ (t^4 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1} + \lambda_2 t^{2k+3}) &\in \text{Hilb}^4(C, 0) \\ &\vdots \\ (t^{2k-2} + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} t^{2k-2+2k-1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^{2(k-1)}(C, 0) \\ (t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1} + \lambda_t^{m+3} + \dots + \lambda_k t^{m+2k-1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^m(C, 0) \end{aligned}$$

where $m \geq 2k$.

Assume now that I is not principal, say $I = (f_i)_{i=1}^\ell$. We may assume that each f_i has the form stated above, that is, $f_i = t^{m_i} + \lambda_{i,1} t^{m_i+1} + \dots + \lambda_{i,k} t^{m_i+2k-1}$. Note that if $m_1 := \min(m_i)$, then I already contains all monomials of the form t^{m_1+2m+j} . So we may assume that $m_1 \leq m_i \leq m_1 + 2k - 1$ for all i . Moreover, if $m_i = m_j$ then we can replace (f_i, f_j) by $(f_i, f_j - f_i)$ and we get rid of the t^{m_j} term in f_j . In other words, we may assume that $m_i \neq m_j$ if $i \neq j$. Moreover, if $m_j = m_i + 2p$, then we can substitute (f_i, f_j) with $(f_i, f_j - t^{2p} f_i)$ to get rid of the t^{m_j} term in f_j . So we may assume that all m_i 's have different parity. To recap: an ideal is generated by at most 2 elements. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (t^2, t^{2k+1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^1(C, 0) \\ (t^4, t^{2k+1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^2(C, 0), (t^4 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1}, t^{2k+3}) \in \text{Hilb}^3(C, 0) \\ (t^6, t^{2k+1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^3(C, 0), (t^6 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1}, t^{2k+3}) \in \text{Hilb}^4(C, 0), \\ (t^6 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1} + \lambda_2 t^{2k+3}, t^{2k+5}) &\in \text{Hilb}^5(C, 0) \\ &\vdots \\ (t^m, t^{m+1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^{m-k}(C, 0) \\ (t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1}, t^{m+3}) &\in \text{Hilb}^{m-k+1}(C, 0) \\ &\vdots \\ (t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} t^{m+2k-3}, t^{m+2k-1}) &\in \text{Hilb}^{m-1}(C, 0) \end{aligned}$$

Let us briefly justify why we can assume the second generator, of higher degree, is simply a monomial. We do this in the case $I = (t^m, t^{m+1})$, which is the most involved one. We will make heavy use of the fact that $t^{m+2k}\mathbb{C}[[t]] \subseteq I$. A priori, we have the ideal

$$(t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1} + \dots + \lambda_k t^{m-2k+1}, t^{m+1} + \mu_1 t^{m+2} + \mu_2 t^{m+4} + \dots + \mu_{k-1} t^{m+2k-2})$$

We can multiply $f := t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1} + \dots + \lambda_k t^{m-2k+1}$ by $\mu_{k-1} t^{2k-2}$ and subtract to $g := t^{m+1} + \mu_1 t^{m+2} + \mu_2 t^{m+4} + \dots + \mu_{k-1} t^{m+2k-2}$ to get rid of the $\mu_{k-1} t^{m+2k-2}$ term. This introduces a monomial of the form t^{m+2k-1} in g . But now we can multiply g by a scalar multiple of t^{2k-2} to get rid of this term, too. We have substituted g by $g_1 = t^{m+1} + \mu_1 t^{m+2} + \mu_2 t^{m+4} + \dots + \mu_{k-2} t^{m+2k-4}$. Note that the coefficients $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_{k-2}$ have not changed.

Now we can do the same trick and multiply f by an appropriate scalar multiple of t^{2k-4} to get rid of the t^{2k-4} term in g_1 . This will introduce t^{m+2k-3} and t^{m+2k-1} terms. As we have seen before, we can easily get rid of the t^{m+2k-1} term. If we want to get rid of the t^{m+2k-3} term, we will introduce a t^{m+2k-2} term, without introducing any new t^{m+2k-4} terms. But we have seen that we can get rid of the t^{m+2k-2} term. We can then use recursion to reduce g to simply t^{m+1} . Then use this monomial to simplify f to just t^m . Thus, we get: $\text{Hilb}^0(C, 0)$ and

$\text{Hilb}^1(C, 0)$ are both points, while:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hilb}^2(C, 0) &= \{(t^2 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1})\} \cup \{(t^4, t^{2k+1})\} \\ \text{Hilb}^3(C, 0) &= \{(t^4 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1}, t^{2k+3})\} \cup \{(t^6, t^{2k+1})\} \\ \text{Hilb}^4(C, 0) &= \{(t^4 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1} + \lambda_2 t^{2k+3})\} \cup \{(t^6 + \lambda_1 t^{2k+1}, t^{2k+3})\} \cup \{(t^8, t^{2k+1})\} \\ &\vdots \\ \text{Hilb}^m(C, 0) &= \{(t^m + \lambda_1 t^{m+1} + \lambda_2 t^{m+3} + \dots + \lambda_k t^{m+2k-1})\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(t^{m+1} + \lambda_1 t^{m+2} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} t^{m+2k-2}, t^{m+2k})\} \cup \dots \cup \{(t^{m+k}, t^{m+k+1})\} \end{aligned}$$

for $m \geq 2k$. So we can pave $\text{Hilb}^m(C, 0)$ by affine spaces, and the closure of each one of these affine spaces equals the union of the affine spaces of smaller or equal dimension. Thus, we see that $\text{Hilb}^2, \text{Hilb}^3$ are homeomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 , $\text{Hilb}^4, \text{Hilb}^5$ have the homology of \mathbb{P}^2 , \dots , Hilb^m have the homology of \mathbb{P}^k for $m \geq 2k$ (and, in fact, $\text{Hilb}^m \cong \text{Hilb}^n$ for $m, n \geq 2k$).

The generating function has the form

$$1 + q + (q^2 + q^3)(1 + t^2) + (q^4 + q^5)(1 + t^2 + t^4) + \dots + q^{2k}(1 + t^2 + \dots + t^{2k}) + \dots = \frac{1 + q^2 t^2 + q^4 t^4 + \dots + q^{2k} t^{2k}}{1 - q}.$$

Up to the change of variables $t \mapsto 1/qt^2$, this again coincides with the Poincaré polynomial of $\text{HHH}^{a=0}(T(2, 2k+1))$ computed in Example 3.23.

In Examples 6.4–6.6 we have verified Conjecture 6.2 for the Hopf link as well as for positive $(2, 2k+1)$ -torus knots. However, Conjecture 6.2 is wide open in general. Here we collect some facts and references for partial results:

- (a) By a remarkable result of Maulik [80], the generating function for the Euler characteristics of the Hilbert schemes matches the HOMFLY-PT polynomial:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k \chi(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)) = \text{HOMFLY-PT}(L; q, a = 0).$$

- (b) For torus knots, both sides can be computed combinatorially and compared. The Khovanov-Rozansky homology is computed by Theorem 3.25 above, while $\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)$ has an explicit paving by affine cells. The combinatorial formula for the dimension of these cells is given in [91] (see more details below), this yields an explicit formula for the Poincaré polynomial of the homology.
- (c) Recall that for an r -component link L its homology $\text{HHH}^0(L)$ has a natural action of the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. For $r = 1$, this action on the Hilbert scheme side was constructed in [86, 81, 107] and for $r > 1$ it was constructed in [72]. Roughly speaking, the operator x_i adds a point on i -th component of the curve C , but one needs to use a versal deformation of C to make it precise. We refer to [72] for more details.

6.3 Affine Springer theory

Next, we would like to give yet another interpretation of $\text{Hilb}^n(C, 0)$ using geometric representation theory. Let us choose a projection of C to some line, and let n be the degree of this projection. We will regard the line as a local model for the “base curve” and C as a “spectral curve”.

Remark 6.7. *The choice of the projection naturally splits the unit sphere in \mathbb{C}^2 as a union of two solid tori. Indeed, the equation of the sphere is $|x|^2 + |y|^2 = \varepsilon^2$ and the solid tori are $|x|^2 \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}$ and $|y|^2 \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}$. For ε small the intersection of C with a sphere defines a closed n -strand braid which is contained in one of the tori. This is known as a braid monodromy construction, see e. g. [2] and references therein.*

We will use the following results.

Lemma 6.8. Let C be a germ of an arbitrary plane curve (possibly non-reduced) given by the equation $\{f(x, y) = 0\}$.

(a) One can replace $f(x, y)$ by a polynomial of some degree n in x with coefficients given by power series in y .

(b) A (topological) basis in $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ is given by monomials of the form $x^a y^b$, $a \leq n-1$. In other words, $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ is a free $\mathbb{C}[[y]]$ -module of rank n with basis $1, \dots, x^{n-1}$.

(c) The multiplication by x and y in this basis is given by the matrices:

$$Y \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y \end{pmatrix}, \quad X \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -f_0(y) \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -f_1(y) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & -f_2(y) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -f_{n-1}(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

In particular, the characteristic polynomial of the second matrix equals $\det(X - x \cdot I) = f(x, y)$.

Proof. (a) We may assume that $f(0, 0) = 0$. The Weierstrass preparation theorem says that in the local ring $\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ we can write f as

$$f = u(x^n + f_{n-1}(y)x^{n-1} + \cdots + f_0(y))$$

where u is a unit and $f_{n-1}(y), \dots, f_0(y) \in \mathbb{C}[[y]]$. Thus, we can write the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(f)$ as $\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(x^n + \cdots + f_0(y))$. The value n is the degree of the projection of the curve $f(x, y) = 0$ to the y -axis (i.e. the number of solutions of $f(x, y_0) = 0$ for generic y_0).

(b) Thanks to part (a), we may replace f by a polynomial of the form $x^n + f_{n-1}(y)x^{n-1} + \cdots + f_0(y)$. Thus, $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ is the quotient of the algebra $\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ modulo the relation $x^n = -f_{n-1}(y)x^{n-1} - \cdots - f_0(y)$. It is easy to see that this is a free $\mathbb{C}[[y]]$ -module with basis $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-1}$.

(c) Clearly, $y(x^a y^b) = x^a y^{b+1}$, while

$$x(x^a y^b) = \begin{cases} x^{a+1} y^b & a < n-1 \\ (-f_{n-1}(y)x^{n-1} - \cdots - f_0(y))y^b & a = n-1 \end{cases}$$

Which coincides with the formula in part (c). □

Remark 6.9. Note that in this presentation the roles of x and y are not symmetric, and the value of n depends on the choice of the projection.

Example 6.10. For the cusp $C = \{x^2 = y^3\}$ we have $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \mathbb{C}[[x]]\langle 1, y, y^2 \rangle$ so that

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & x^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

On the other hand, we can choose a different projection and write $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \mathbb{C}[[y]]\langle 1, x \rangle$ so that

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y^3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In both cases the characteristic polynomial equals (up to sign) $x^2 - y^3$.

We will use Lemma 6.8 to give a description of $\text{Hilb}^N(C, 0)$ when $N \gg 0$ and C is irreducible, see also Section 6.4 below. First, let us recall that for the group SL_n the **affine Grassmannian** is the ind-variety

$$Gr_{SL_n} := SL_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))/SL_n(\mathbb{C}[[x]]).$$

The affine Grassmannian Gr_{SL_n} has the following interpretation. A **lattice** $V \subseteq \mathbb{C}((x))^n = \mathbb{C}^n((x))$ is a free $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ -submodule of rank n such that $V \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[[x]]} \mathbb{C}((x)) = \mathbb{C}^n((x))$. In other words, a lattice V is the $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ -span of a $\mathbb{C}((x))$ -basis (v_1, \dots, v_n) of $\mathbb{C}^n((x))$. Let us say that a lattice V is of SL_n -type if we can find such a basis so that the determinant of the matrix with columns v_1, \dots, v_n is 1. It is known then that the affine Grassmannian parametrizes such lattices,

$$Gr_{SL_n} = \{V \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n((x)) : V \text{ is a lattice of } SL_n\text{-type}\}.$$

Remark 6.11. *Of course, one can do a similar construction with GL_n instead of SL_n , and obtain that the affine Grassmannian $Gr_{GL_n} = GL_n(\mathbb{C}((x)))/GL_n(\mathbb{C}[[x]])$ parametrizes all lattices in $\mathbb{C}^n((x))$.*

Using this description, if Y is an $n \times n$ -matrix with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}((x))$ we can define the **affine Springer fiber**

$$\text{Sp}_Y := \{V \in Gr_{SL_n} \mid YV \subseteq V\} \subseteq Gr_{SL_n}.$$

We will be interested in the case when the matrix Y comes from a polynomial $f(x, y)$ via the Weierstrass preparation theorem, as in Lemma 6.8 (with the roles of x and y interchanged) and Example 6.10. In this case, the affine Springer fiber Sp_Y has the following properties:

- (a) If $(C, 0)$ is irreducible then Sp_Y is isomorphic to the compactified Jacobian of C , that is, the moduli space of rank 1 torsion free sheaves "of degree zero" on C (see e.g. [81]). It is also isomorphic to the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^N(C, 0)$ for $N \gg 0$. In particular, Sp_Y is a projective variety.
- (b) If $(C, 0)$ has r components then there is an action of \mathbb{Z}^{r-1} on Sp_Y by translations, and of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^{r-1}$. In particular, Sp_Y is an ind-variety with infinitely many irreducible components, all of the same dimension, which are permuted by the action of \mathbb{Z}^{r-1} .

Remark 6.12. *In the GL_n -case we drop the degree condition in part (a) above, and in (b) we get an action of \mathbb{Z}^n . The GL_n -affine Springer fibers can be interpreted as the compactified Picard schemes of C , and in this generality are simply unions of $\mathbb{Z} = \pi_1(GL_n)$ copies of the SL_n -affine Springer fibers.*

Remark 6.13. *Alternatively, one can define compactified Jacobian of $(C, 0)$ by considering a parameterization of the curve $(x(t), y(t))$ so that $\mathcal{O}_{C,0} = \mathbb{C}[[x(t), y(t)]]$. In this case the compactified Jacobian is the moduli space of $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ -submodules of $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ up to a shift by a power of t .*

If C is irreducible and reduced, there is a deep cohomological relationship between the affine Springer fiber/compactified Jacobian and the Hilbert schemes on $(C, 0)$, coming from the natural Abel-Jacobi map interpreting ideal sheaves as torsion-free sheaves.

Theorem 6.14 ([81, 86]). *One has*

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} H^*(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)) = \text{gr}_P H^*(\text{Sp}_Y) \otimes \mathbb{C}[x],$$

where gr_P refers to the associated graded with respect to a certain "perverse" filtration on the cohomology of Sp_Y .

Furthermore, there is an action of \mathfrak{sl}_2 on $H^*(\text{Sp}_Y)$ satisfying "curious hard Lefschetz" property with respect to the perverse filtration.

Remark 6.15. *A slightly weaker version of the Theorem also holds for the reducible case with appropriate modifications, as shown in [81, Theorem 3.11]. A representation-theoretic proof in the irreducible case is given in [107].*

The action of \mathfrak{sl}_2 is similar to the action on the cohomology of the braid variety (with weight filtration) from Theorem 5.19 and to the action in link homology from Theorem 5.17.

Conjecture 6.16 (Shende [113]). *Let C be an irreducible plane curve singularity, L the corresponding algebraic knot and β the corresponding braid on n strands. Then one has the isomorphism of the compactly supported cohomology of the braid variety and the singular cohomology of the affine Springer fiber*

$$H_c^*(X(\beta\Delta; w_0)/(\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}) \simeq H^*(\mathrm{Sp}_Y)$$

where the (halved) weight filtration on the left hand side matches the perverse filtration on the right.

Remark 6.17. *Conjecture 6.16 is closely related to the framework of so-called $P = W$ conjectures of de Cataldo-Hausel-Migliorini [22] relating the weight filtration on the cohomology of the character varieties and their cousins (such as braid varieties) and the perverse filtration on the cohomology of the Hitchin moduli spaces and their cousins (such as affine Springer fibres). We refer to [22] for more context.*

Example 6.18. *Let $C = \{x^2 = y^2\}$, then*

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & y^2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The corresponding affine Springer fiber is an infinite chain of \mathbb{P}^1 , with the lattice \mathbb{Z} acting by translations.

Example 6.19. *Let us compute the homology of the compactified Jacobian of the singularity $\{x^m = y^n\}$. As in Remark 6.13 we are classifying $\mathbb{C}[[t^n, t^m]]$ -submodules $M \subseteq \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Any element of $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ has an order, that is, minimal degree in t with a nonzero coefficient. Up to a shift by a power of t , we can assume that such a module M contains an element of order 0 in t . Let $\Gamma_{m,n}$ denote the semigroup generated by m and n , then for each element of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ there is a corresponding element of M and it is completely determined by the element of order 0. Also, $\Gamma_{m,n}$ contains all integers starting from $(m-1)(n-1)$, hence $t^{(m-1)(n-1)}\mathbb{C}[[t]] \subset M$. We have the following cases:*

(a) $(m, n) = (2, 3)$. We have $\Gamma_{2,3} = \{0, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ and there are two types of $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^3]]$ -modules:

$$(1 + \lambda t), (1, t) = \mathbb{C}[[t]].$$

The first family of modules forms an affine line, so altogether we get $\overline{JC}_{2,3} = \mathbb{P}^1$.

(b) $(m, n) = (2, 2k+1)$. We have

$$\Gamma_{2,2k+1} = \{0, 2, \dots, 2k, 2k+1, 2k+2, \dots\}$$

and there are the following types of $\mathbb{C}[[t^2, t^{2k+1}]]$ -modules:

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + \lambda_1 t + \dots + \lambda_k t^{2k-1}), \\ &(1 + \lambda_1 t + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} t^{2k-3}, t^{k-1}), \\ &\vdots \\ &(1 + \lambda_1 t, t^3, \dots, t^{k-1}), \\ &(1, t, t^3, \dots, t^{k-1}) = \mathbb{C}[[t]]. \end{aligned}$$

This yields a cell decomposition of the compactified Jacobian with one cell of dimensions $k, k-1, \dots, 1, 0$. The reader should compare this with Example 6.6.

(c) $(m, n) = (3, 4)$. We have

$$\Gamma_{3,4} = \{0, 3, 4, 6, 7, \dots\}$$

and there are the following types of $\mathbb{C}[[t^3, t^4]]$ -modules:

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 + \lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t^2 + \lambda_3 t^5), \\ &(1 + \lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t^2, t^5), \\ &(1 + \lambda_1 t, t^2, t^5), \\ &(1 + \lambda_1 t + \lambda_2 t^2, t + \mu t^2, t^5), \\ &(1, t, t^2) = \mathbb{C}[[t]]. \end{aligned}$$

In the fourth case we can change basis to

$$(1 + (\lambda_2 - \mu\lambda_1)t^2, t + \mu t^2, t^5),$$

so we can assume $\lambda_1 = 0$ and there are two parameters μ, λ_2 . The compactified Jacobian then has one 3-cell (first case), two 2-cells (second and fourth cases), one 1-cell and one 0-cell. It is a singular 3-dimensional variety with homology given by the following table

	H^0	H^1	H^2	H^3	H^4	H^5	H^6
$k - p = 0$	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
$k - p = 1$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

The rows indicate the difference between the homological degree and the perverse filtration, so that H^4 has rank 2 and nontrivial perverse filtration. This table matches the one in Example 4.19.

For general coprime (m, n) the compactified Jacobian of $C = \{x^m = y^n\}$ is always paved by affine cells, and the dimensions of these cells can be computed by a combinatorial formula which can be written in several different ways [61, 49, 47, 48, 78, 103]. We will not write an explicit formula but mention the following:

Lemma 6.20. *The Euler characteristic of the compactified Jacobian of $C = \{x^m = y^n\}$ equals the **rational Catalan number**:*

$$c_{m,n} = \frac{(m+n-1)!}{m!n!} = \frac{1}{m+n} \binom{m+n}{n}.$$

Proof. The natural \mathbb{C}^* -action on the curve lifts to the \mathbb{C}^* action on the Hilbert scheme of points and on the compactified Jacobian. It is easy to see that (if m, n are coprime) the only fixed points of this action are ideals (resp. submodules) generated by monomials in t . The fixed points in the compactified Jacobian then correspond (up to translation by an integer) to the subsets $\Delta \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ which are invariant under both shifts by m and n , that is, $\Delta + m \subset \Delta, \Delta + n \subset \Delta$. There are several ways to enumerate such subsets, here is one.

Since we are considering invariant subsets of $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ up to translation by an integer, we may assume that $0 \in \Delta$, so that the whole semigroup $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is contained in Δ . Consider the $m \times n$ rectangle and fill it with numbers $mn - mx - ny$ where we assume that the bottom left box has coordinates $(x, y) = (1, 1)$. Here is an example for $(m, n) = (3, 4)$:

-3	-6	-9	-12
1	-2	-5	-8
5	2	-1	-4

One can check that all nonnegative integers in $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \setminus \Gamma_{m,n}$ appear exactly once in this rectangle in the cells strictly below the diagonal. It follows that the (m, n) -invariant subsets Δ containing 0 correspond to Young diagrams in this rectangle contained strictly below the diagonal, or, equivalently, the lattice paths from northwest to southeast corner which stay below the diagonal. Here is an example for the subset $\Delta = \{0, \mathbf{1}, 3, 4, \mathbf{5}, 6, \dots\}$ where we mark in bold the numbers added to $\Gamma_{3,4}$:

	-3	-6	-9	-12
1		-2	-5	-8
5	2		-1	-4

The number of such paths equals

$$c_{m,n} = \frac{(m+n-1)!}{m!n!} = \frac{1}{m+n} \binom{m+n}{n}.$$

□

Theorem 6.21 ([50]). *The dimensions of the cells in the compactified Jacobians of $\{x^m = y^n\}$, $GCD(m, n) = 1$ are given by a recursive formula, which matches the recursion for Khovanov-Rozansky homology of torus knots in Theorem 3.25 and in [65].*

We refer to [50] for more details. Also, we have the following description of the cohomology ring of the compactified Jacobian in this case.

Theorem 6.22 ([100, 101]). *The cohomology ring of the compactified Jacobian of $\{x^m = y^n\}$, $GCD(m, n) = 1$ is generated by tautological classes of degrees $2, 4, \dots, 2n - 2$ satisfying certain explicit relations [101].*

Remark 6.23. *It is natural to expect that the tautological classes in Theorem 6.22 are related to the ones in link homology, defined in Theorem 5.17. The precise relation between these is yet to be established.*

Next, we consider curves with more components. Consider the curve $\{x^{kn} = y^n\}$ which corresponds to the (n, kn) torus link. The companion matrix of the polynomial $x^{kn} - y^n$ is conjugate in $GL(n, \mathbb{C}((t)))$, or even $SL_n(\mathbb{C}((t)))$, to the matrix

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 x^n & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \zeta_n x^n \end{pmatrix},$$

where ζ_1, \dots, ζ_n are distinct roots of unity of degree n . There is an action of the lattice \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} on Sp_Y by translations, as well as of the diagonal torus $(\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}$, both coming from the natural centralizer action on Sp_Y . In [73] the second author compared the equivariant Borel-Moore homology of Sp_Y in this case with the homology of (n, kn) torus link following Theorem 5.10.

Theorem 6.24 ([73]). (a) *One has*

$$H_{*,BM}(\mathrm{Sp}_Y) = \mathrm{HH}^0(T(n, kn)) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n] / (\prod_i x_i - 1)} \mathbb{C}[x_1^\pm, \dots, x_n^\pm] / \left(\prod_i x_i - 1 \right)$$

where the action of x_i on the left hand side is given by the lattice \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} , and on the right hand side by Theorem 5.10.

(b) *Similarly,*

$$H_{*,BM}^T(\mathrm{Sp}_Y) = \mathrm{HY}^0(T(n, kn)) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n] / \prod_i x_i - 1} \mathbb{C}[x_1^\pm, \dots, x_n^\pm] / \left(\prod_i x_i - 1 \right)$$

where $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}$ and the equivariant parameters y_1, \dots, y_n with $\sum_i y_i = 0$ match the ones appearing in the y -ification on the right. One can avoid the restrictions to the codimension 1 subtori by considering the GL_n -affine Springer fibers instead.

For more details on the geometry of the affine Springer fibers corresponding to (n, kn) torus links, and its connections to quantum groups we refer the reader to [5, 10, 39]. The braid variety for (n, kn) torus links is discussed in [60, 9].

6.4 Generalized affine Springer fibers

In [14, 15] Braverman, Finkelberg and Nakajima defined a remarkable family of algebras, called Coulomb branch algebras, associated to a reductive group G and its representation N . In fact, they defined both a commutative algebra $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}$ and its quantization $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}^{\hbar}$. In [40] Goresky-Kottwitz-MacPherson defined a **generalized affine Springer fiber** for (G, N) parametrized by a vector in $N((t))$ and in [62, 36] Hilburn-Kamnitzer-Weekes and Garner-Kivinen proved (under some mild assumptions), that $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}$ acts on its Borel-Moore homology while $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}^{\hbar}$ acts on its loop rotation-equivariant Borel-Moore homology.

It turns out that **all** Hilbert schemes of points on singular curves are special cases of this construction.

Theorem 6.25 ([36]). (a) For any curve C (not necessarily reduced!) the union $\sqcup_k \text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)$ is isomorphic to a certain generalized affine Springer fiber for $G = GL(n)$, $N = \mathfrak{gl}(n) \oplus \mathbb{C}^n$. Here n , as above, denotes the degree of the projection of C onto some line.

(b) There is an action of $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}$ on $\bigoplus_k H^*(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0))$

(c) If the curve C is quasi-homogeneous then there is a \mathbb{C}^* -action on $\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0)$ and $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}^{\hbar}$ acts in the corresponding equivariant cohomology.

Remark 6.26. By the work of Kodera and Nakajima [76], the quantized BFN algebra $\mathcal{A}_{G,N}^{\hbar}$ for

$$(G, N) = (GL(n), \mathfrak{gl}(n) \oplus \mathbb{C}^n)$$

is isomorphic to the **spherical rational Cherednik algebra** of type S_n . We refer to [54] for more details and the combinatorial description of the action of the rational Cherednik algebra on $\bigoplus_k H_{\mathbb{C}^*}^*(\text{Hilb}^k(C, 0))$.

7 $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ and link homology

7.1 Hilbert scheme and its properties

In this lecture we outline some results and conjectures relating the Hilbert scheme of points on the plane to link homology. First, we recall the definition and main properties of the Hilbert scheme, and refer to the book [88] for all details.

The Hilbert scheme is defined as

$$\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) := \{I \subset \mathbb{C}[x, y] \text{ ideal} : \dim \mathbb{C}[x, y]/I = n\}.$$

It is a smooth algebraic symplectic variety of dimension $2n$. It is also a **conical symplectic resolution** in the sense of [12, 13]: the natural map $\pi : \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) \rightarrow S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ which sends an ideal to its support is a resolution of singularities, and

$$S^n \mathbb{C}^2 = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n}$$

is a singular affine Poisson variety in a way that is compatible with the map π . The two \mathbb{C}^* actions on \mathbb{C}^2 which scale the coordinates lift to an action of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ on the Hilbert scheme. Inside $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, we have two distinguished one-dimensional tori.

- The Hamiltonian torus $H = \{(h, h^{-1}) \mid h \in \mathbb{C}^*\}$ acts as $(x, y) \mapsto (hx, h^{-1}y)$. The reason it is called Hamiltonian is that it preserves the symplectic form.
- The scaling torus $S = \{(s, s) \mid s \in \mathbb{C}^*\}$ acts as $(x, y) \mapsto (sx, sy)$. Note that it scales the symplectic form by s^2 . It contracts the whole $S^n\mathbb{C}^2$ to the origin.

Remark 7.1. *Abusing the notation, let us denote by s and t the gradings on a $(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$ -equivariant sheaf on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ induced by the actions of S and T , respectively. Likewise, we denote by q and t the gradings corresponding to the left and right, respectively, \mathbb{C}^* -factors in $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$. Note that we have $h = qt^{-1}$ and $s = qt$.*

The action of the torus S is the reason why we have the adjective **conical** in conical symplectic resolution, for it contracts the affinization $S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ of $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ to a single point. The Hamiltonian torus H has the following properties.

- The attracting subvariety

$$L = \{p \in \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) : \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h.p \text{ exists}\}$$

is Lagrangian in $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ and coincides with $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C}) = \pi^{-1}(\{y = 0\})$ (since $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0}(hx, h^{-1}y)$ exists if and only if $y = 0$).

- The H -fixed points are isolated and correspond to monomial ideals. The monomial ideals in $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ are in correspondence with partitions of n , as follows. Given a Young diagram λ of size n (in French notation), the monomial ideal I_λ is generated by all monomials outside λ .

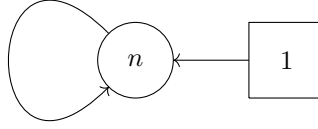
y^4									
y^3	xy^3								
y^2	xy^2	x^2y^2							
y	xy	x^2y	x^3y	x^4y	x^5y				
1	x	x^2	x^3	x^4	x^5	x^6			

For example, the diagram $\lambda = (6, 5, 2, 1)$ corresponds to the ideal $I_\lambda = (x^6, x^5y, x^2y^2, xy^3, y^4)$.

Note that there is a tautological rank n bundle \mathcal{T} on the Hilbert scheme, whose fiber over an ideal I given by $\mathbb{C}[x, y]/I$. We will need a line bundle

$$\det \mathcal{T} = \wedge^n \mathcal{T} =: \mathcal{O}(1).$$

Finally, to connect to Section 6.4, in the terminology of [14, 15], $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is **both** the Higgs branch and the Coulomb branch for the 3d $N = 4$ gauge theory corresponding to $(G, N) = (GL(n), \mathfrak{gl}(n) \oplus \mathbb{C}^n)$ (compare with Theorem 6.25 and Remark 6.26 above) and to the quiver



of affine type \widehat{A}_1 .

7.2 Hilbert schemes and link homology

We are ready to discuss the relation between the Hilbert scheme and link homology. The following conjecture was formulated in [52] and mostly proved in a series of papers by Oblomkov and Rozansky [92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99].

Conjecture 7.2. *To a braid β on n strands one can associate a $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -equivariant coherent sheaf \mathcal{F}_β on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$ with the following properties:*

(a) *One has*

$$\text{HHH}(\beta) \simeq H_{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}^*(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C}), \mathcal{F}_\beta \otimes \wedge^\bullet \mathcal{T}^\vee)$$

as triply graded vector spaces. The q and t gradings on the right hand side correspond to the $\mathbb{C}^ \times \mathbb{C}^*$ action, and the a -grading corresponds to the power of $\wedge^\bullet \mathcal{T}^\vee$. The relation between the gradings (a, q, t) on the right and (A, Q, T) on the left is given by (3.4).*

(b) *The action of symmetric functions in x_i on the left corresponds to the action of*

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{S_n} \subset \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n} = H^0(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2), \mathcal{O})$$

on the right hand side. In particular, the action of x_i on $\text{HHH}(\beta)$ determines the support of \mathcal{F}_β .

(c) *In particular, (b) implies that for β which closes up to a knot all x_i act the same way, and \mathcal{F}_β is supported on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \times \mathbb{C} \subset \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$.*

(d) *Adding a full twist $\text{FT} = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^n$ to a braid β corresponds to tensoring the sheaf \mathcal{F}_β by $\mathcal{O}(1)$.*

(e) *The sheaf \mathcal{F}_β extends to a sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ on the whole $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ which corresponds to the y -ified homology $\text{HY}(\beta)$.*

Example 7.3. *The torus braid $\beta = T(n, kn + 1)$ corresponds to the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(k)$ on the punctual Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$. In particular, $T(2, 3)$ corresponds to $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\text{Hilb}^2(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) = \mathbb{P}^1$, $T(2, 2k + 1)$ corresponds to $\mathcal{O}(k)$ on $\text{Hilb}^2(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, and it is easy to see that for $k > 0$ the bigraded space of sections of $\mathcal{O}(k)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 matches $\text{HHH}^0(T(2, 2k + 1))$ computed in Example 3.18 up to regrading.*

Furthermore, $T(3, 4)$ corresponds to $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\text{Hilb}^3(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ which is isomorphic to the (projective) cone over twisted cubic in \mathbb{P}^3 . One can check that

$$\dim H^0(\text{Hilb}^3(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), \mathcal{O}(1)) = 5.$$

More generally, by [57] one can compute $H^0(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), \mathcal{O}(1))$ and match it with the q, t -Catalan numbers [37].

For general torus braids $\beta = T(m, n)$ the description of \mathcal{F}_β is more complicated. Consider the **flag Hilbert scheme**

$$\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) := \{\mathbb{C}[x, y] \supset I_1 \supset \dots \supset I_n\},$$

where all I_k are ideals in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ of codimension k supported at the origin. It is a very singular space, which can be equipped with the structure of a virtual complete intersection (or of a dg scheme) [52]. It comes with the projection

$$p : \text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), (I_1, \dots, I_n) \mapsto I_n$$

and a collection of line bundles $\mathcal{L}_k = I_{k-1}/I_k$.

Theorem 7.4 ([51, 52, 94]). *Suppose that $\text{GCD}(m, n) = 1$. The sheaf $\mathcal{F}_{m,n}$ corresponding to $\beta = T(m, n)$ is given by*

$$\mathcal{F}_{m,n} = p_*(\mathcal{L}_1^{a_1} \cdots \mathcal{L}_n^{a_n}),$$

where $a_k = \lceil \frac{km}{n} \rceil - \lceil \frac{(k-1)m}{n} \rceil$.

Note that here we consider p_* as the derived pushforward for the morphism of dg schemes. We refer the reader to [51, 52, 94] for more details.

Remark 7.5. *One can consider the sheaves $p_*(\mathcal{L}_1^{a_1} \cdots \mathcal{L}_n^{a_n})$ for arbitrary exponents a_1, \dots, a_n . These correspond to the braids*

$$\beta(a_1, \dots, a_n) := \ell_1^{a_1} \cdots \ell_n^{a_n} \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_n$$

where

$$\ell_i = \sigma_{i-1} \cdots \sigma_1 \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{i-1}$$

are Jucys-Murphy braids. We refer to [52, 94] for more details on the relation between such sheaves and braids (called Coxeter braids in [94]) and to [42, 8] for the corresponding combinatorial results and identities.

7.3 Procesi bundle and the identity braid

Next, we would like to associate sheaves to the identity braid and the powers of the full twist. For this, we will need the following constructions of Haiman [58, 59]. Let X_n denote the reduced fiber product of $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ with $(\mathbb{C}^2)^n$ over $S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_n & \longrightarrow & (\mathbb{C}^2)^n \\ \downarrow q & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & S^n(\mathbb{C}^2) \end{array}$$

Theorem 7.6 ([58]). *The space X_n satisfies the following properties:*

(a) X_n is the blowup of $(\mathbb{C}^2)^n$ along the union of all diagonals $\{P_i = P_j\}$.

(b) $X_n = \text{Proj} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} J^k$ where

$$J = \bigcap_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j)$$

is the ideal defining the union of diagonals. Also, J^k is free over $\mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$.

(c) $q_* \mathcal{O}_{X_n} = \mathcal{P}$ is a vector bundle on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ of rank $n!$. It is called the **Procesi bundle**.

(d) We have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
& & & & r \\
& & & & \curvearrowright \\
\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) & & & & (\mathbb{C}^2)^n \\
& \searrow & & \longrightarrow & \downarrow \\
& & X_n & & \\
& \searrow p & \downarrow q & & \\
& & \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & S^n(\mathbb{C}^2)
\end{array}$$

where the maps p and q are as above, and r sends a flag of ideals (I_1, \dots, I_n) to the ordered collection of supports of I_{k-1}/I_k . Then

$$p_*\mathcal{O}_{\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)} = q_*\mathcal{O}_{X_n} = \mathcal{P}.$$

Part (d) of the theorem is implicit in [58] and proved in [52] in more detail.

Finally, the sheaf \mathcal{F}_1 corresponding to the identity braid coincides with $p_*\mathcal{O}_{\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})}$ (similarly to Theorem 7.4) and hence is isomorphic to the Procesi bundle \mathcal{P} restricted to $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$. Similarly, $\beta = T(n, kn)$ correspond to the vector bundle

$$\mathcal{F}_{n, kn} = \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{O}(k).$$

restricted to $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$. Note that for $k \geq 0$ by the projection formula we have

$$H^0(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C}), \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{O}(k)) = H^0(X_n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C}), \mathcal{O}(k)) = J^k/(y)J^k$$

since $H^0(X_n, \mathcal{O}(k)) = J^k$ is free over $\mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$. This agrees with the Khovanov-Rozansky homology of the full twist by Theorem 5.10.

7.4 y -ification and symmetry

Many interesting structures in link homology become transparent when considering $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$. As we mentioned above, y -ification corresponds to the extension of the sheaf \mathcal{F}_β from $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$ to a sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ on the whole Hilbert scheme of points. More precisely, we have the following y -ified version of Conjecture 7.2:

Conjecture 7.7. *To a braid β on n strands one can associate a $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$ -equivariant coherent sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ with the following properties:*

(a) *One has*

$$\text{HY}(\beta) \simeq H_{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}^*(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2), \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta \otimes \wedge^\bullet \mathcal{T}^\vee)$$

as triply graded vector spaces (with the same grading conventions as in Conjecture 7.2).

(b) *The action of symmetric functions in x_i and y_u on the left corresponds to the action of*

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]^{S_n} = H^0(\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2), \mathcal{O})$$

on the right hand side.

(c) *In particular, (b) implies that for β which closes up to a knot the sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ is supported on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \times \mathbb{C}^2 \subset \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$, and agrees with the trivial extension of \mathcal{F}_β*

(d) *Adding a full twist $\text{FT} = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^n$ to a braid β corresponds to tensoring the sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ by $\mathcal{O}(1)$.*

(e) The restriction of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ to $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$ agrees with \mathcal{F}_β .

For example, for the identity braid we get the Procesi bundle $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_1 = \mathcal{P}$. Similarly, $\beta = T(n, kn)$ correspond to the vector bundle

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{n, kn} = \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{O}(k).$$

As above, by Theorem 7.6 the space of sections of this bundle agree with $\text{HY}^0(T(n, kn))$ computed in Theorem 5.10.

Finally, we can comment on the $q - t$ symmetry and \mathfrak{sl}_2 action in link homology which we saw in Theorems 5.17, 5.19 and 6.14. The group $SL(2) \subset GL(2)$ naturally acts on \mathbb{C}^2 by linear changes of coordinates, and this action extends to the action of $SL(2)$ on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$.

One then expects that the sheaf $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_\beta$ is equivariant with respect to this action. Since $\wedge^\bullet \mathcal{T}^\vee$ is also $SL(2)$ -equivariant, we get a natural action of the group $SL(2)$ and its Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_2 on the corresponding link cohomology. Since the action extends to the action of $GL(2)$, it is easy to see that the generators of \mathfrak{sl}_2 interact with q and t gradings (corresponding to $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \subset GL(2)$) correctly. The symmetry between q and t is then realized by the action of the Weyl group $S_2 \subset SL(2)$.

Note that $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$ is not preserved by the action of $SL(2)$, so one cannot expect the action of $SL(2)$ in $\text{HHH}(\beta)$ for arbitrary links. On the other hand, $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is preserved by this action, so one indeed has an action of $SL(2)$ in the reduced homology $\overline{\text{HHH}}(\beta)$ if β closes up to a knot.

7.5 Approaches to the proof

In this subsection we outline some of the approaches to the proof of Conjecture 7.2. The first, and the only complete at the moment is realized by Oblomkov and Rozansky [92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99]. In short, they define a new link homology theory using matrix factorizations on a complicated algebraic variety related to the flag Hilbert scheme $\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ (or rather a certain smooth ambient space where $\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is cut out by certain equations). In [92] Oblomkov and Rozansky prove that their construction satisfies braid relations and is invariant under Markov moves, so it does indeed define a link invariant. In further papers, they formalize the relation between their invariant, $\text{FHilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ and $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$, and associate a sheaf on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ to any braid. Finally, in [99] they construct a functor from their category of matrix factorizations to the category of Soergel bimodules, and prove that their invariant agrees with Khovanov-Rozansky homology defined using the latter. We refer the reader to [90] for an introduction to Oblomkov-Rozansky theory.

Another approach, due to the first author, Hogancamp and Wedrich relates the derived category of the Hilbert scheme to the “annular” category of links in the solid torus. The proper definition of the latter [46, 55] uses the machinery of derived categorical traces and is out of scope of these notes. Still, we would like to note that by [16, 58, 59] the derived category of $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is generated by the Procesi bundle \mathcal{P} and its direct summands, so it is essentially determined by the endomorphism algebra

$$\text{End}(\mathcal{P}) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n] \rtimes S_n.$$

On the other hand, the annular category is generated by the object $\text{Tr}(1)$ which is the closure of the identity braid. It is proved in [46] that

$$\text{End}(\text{Tr}(1)) = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n] \rtimes S_n,$$

where θ_i are odd variables while x_i are, as above even. Experts in geometric representation theory might recognise the connection with character sheaves following [108, 109]. The similarity of these results suggest a direct relation between the two categories, but the detailed proofs are yet to be completed.

Finally, let us sketch the third approach, as outlined in [52]. Consider the graded algebra

$$\mathcal{G} := \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{Hom}(R, \text{FT}^k),$$

where $\text{FT} = (\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{n-1})^n$ is the full twist as above. The multiplication is given by the natural product (coming from the invertibility of FT)

$$\text{Hom}(R, \text{FT}^k) \otimes \text{Hom}(R, \text{FT}^\ell) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(R, \text{FT}^{k+\ell})$$

Recall that by Theorem 5.10 we have

$$\text{Hom}(R, \text{FT}^k) = J^k / (y)J^k, \quad J = \bigcap_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j, y_i - y_j).$$

so in fact by Theorem 7.6(b) the graded algebra \mathcal{G} coincides with the graded coordinate algebra of $X_n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$. Given an arbitrary braid β , we can consider a graded module

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{Hom}(R, \beta \cdot \text{FT}^k),$$

over the graded algebra \mathcal{G} , and hence a sheaf on $\text{Proj } \mathcal{G} = X_n(\mathbb{C}^2, \mathbb{C})$. By pushing forward along q , we obtain a sheaf on $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$. In [52], this construction is expected to lift to a dg functor

$$\mathcal{K}^b(\text{SBim}_n) \rightarrow D^b(\text{Hilb}^n)$$

satisfying Conjecture 7.2. As with the previous approach, there are significant homological algebra subtleties that have to be overcome to complete the proof.

Example 7.8. Let us compute the graded algebra \mathcal{G} for $n = 2$. Recall that $T(2, 2k)$ correspond to the following complexes of Soergel bimodules:

$$\begin{aligned} T(2, 0) &= R \\ T(2, 2) &= [B \rightarrow B \rightarrow R] \\ T(2, 4) &= [B \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \rightarrow R] \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}(R, T(2, 0)) &= R \\ \text{Hom}(R, T(2, 2)) &= [R \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} R] \\ \text{Hom}(R, T(2, 4)) &= [R \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} R \xrightarrow{0} R \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} R] \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\text{Hom}(R, T(2, 2))$ has two generators z and w and one relation $w(x_1 - x_2) = 0$. One can check that $\text{Hom}(R, T(2, 4))$ has generators z^2, zw, w^2 and no more new relations (that is, $w(x_1 - x_2) = 0$ implies $zw(x_1 - x_2) = w^2(x_1 - x_2) = 0$). Similarly, $\text{Hom}(R, T(2, 2k))$ has generators $z^k, z^{k-1}w, \dots, w^k$ and all relations follow from $w(x_1 - x_2) = 0$. By taking the direct sum over k , we get

$$\mathcal{G} = \frac{R[z, w]}{w(x_1 - x_2) = 0} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, z, w]}{w(x_1 - x_2) = 0}.$$

Here x_1, x_2 are in degree zero and z, w are in degree 1.

Example 7.9. Let us do the same computation in the y -ified category. This is very similar to Example 7.8 but now the relation reads $w(x_1 - x_2) = z(y_1 - y_2)$, see Example 5.8 for details. We get the graded algebra

$$\mathcal{G}_y = \frac{R[y][z, w]}{w(x_1 - x_2) = z(y_1 - y_2)} = \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2, z, w]}{w(x_1 - x_2) = z(y_1 - y_2)}$$

where x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2 are in degree zero and z, w are in degree 1. Note that $\text{Proj } \mathcal{G}_y$ is the blowup of $(\mathbb{C}^2)^2$ along the diagonal $\{x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2\}$ which is isomorphic to the isospectral Hilbert scheme X_2 .

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