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Towards a categorical boson-fermion correspondence. (English) Zbl 07184840
Adv. Math. 365, Article ID 107034, 66 p. (2020).
The boson-fermion correspondence establishes an isomorphism between a bosonic Fock space and a fermionic Fock space, a Heisenberg algebra acting on the bosonic Fock space $V_{B}=\mathbb{Z}\left[x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots\right]$ (a ring of polynomials of infinite variables), and a Clifford algebra acts on the fermionic Fock space $V_{F}$ (a free abelian group with a basis of semi-infinite monomials). The correspondence also provides maps between the Heisenberg and Clifford algebras via vertex operators [I. B. Frenkel, J. Funct. Anal. 44, 259-327 (1981; Zbl 0479.17003)].
The author has already constructed a DG categorification of a Clifford algebra [Y. Tian, Int. Math. Res. Not. 2015, No. 21, 10872-10928 (2015; Zbl 1344.18010)]. This paper aims to give an algebraic interpretation of the geometric structure underlying the Clifford categorification. M. Khovanov [Fundam. Math. 225, 169-210 (2014; Zbl 1304.18019)] constructed a k-linear additive categorification of the Heisenberg algebra, where $\mathbf{k}$ is a field of characteristic zero. The Heisenberg category acts on the category of $\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{k}[S(n)]$-modules, where $S(n)$ is the $n$-th symmetric group. This paper provides a modification of of Khovanov's Heisenberg category, showing that it is the Heisenberg counterpart of the Clifford category [Y. Tian, Int. Math. Res. Not. 2015, No. 21, 10872-10928 (2015; Zbl 1344.18010)] under a categorical boson-fermion correspondence.
On the Heisenberg facet, a k-algebra $B$ containing $\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{k}[S(n)]$ as a subalgebra is constructed with generators of $B$ not in $\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{k}[S(n)]$ being closely related to contact structures on $(\mathbb{R} \times[0,1]) \times[0,1]$. The homotopy category $\mathcal{B}=\operatorname{Kom}(B)$ of finite-dimensional projective $B$-modules admits a monoidal structure given by the derived tensor product over $B$, there being two distinguished bimodules $P$ and $Q$ which correspond to the induction and restriction functors of $B$. The Heisenberg category $\mathcal{D} \mathcal{H}$ is defined as a full triangulated monoidal subcategory of the derived category $D\left(B^{e}\right)$ which is generated by $B, P$ and $Q$.
On the Clifford facet, the construction in the author's previous paper is generalized from $\mathbb{F}_{2}$ to $\mathbf{k}$, a DG k-algebra $R=\bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} R_{k}$ being defined where all $R_{k}$ 's are isomorphic to each other. A homotopy category of certain DG $R$-modules categorifies the fermionic Fock space, there being a family of distinguished DG $R$-bimodules $T(i)$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ which correspond to certain contact geometric objects. The Clifford category $\mathcal{C} \mathcal{L}$ is defined as a full triangulated monoidal subcategory of the derived category $D\left(R^{e}\right)$ which is generated by $R$ and $T(i)$ 's.
The main results of the paper goes as follows.

- The DG algebra $R_{0}$ is quasi-isomorphic to its cohomology algebra $H\left(R_{0}\right)$ with the trivial differential, which is derived Morita equivalent to a DG algebra $\widetilde{H}\left(R_{0}\right)$ with the trivial differential and concentrated in degree zero. It is shown that it is isomorphic to a quiver algebra $F$, and that the algebras $B$ and $F$ are Morita equivalent. Certain categories of $B$-modules and $R_{0}$-modules are equivalent, which categorifies the isomorphism of the Fock spaces (Theorem 5.1).
- There are some $B$-bimodule homomorphisms and extensions between $B, P$ and $Q$ which do not exist in Khovanov's Heisenberg category. These extra morphisms enable one to construct an infinite chain of adjoint pairs in $\mathcal{D H}$ containing the bimodules $P$ and $Q$ (Theorem 3.28).
- The bimodules $T(i)$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ form a chain of adjoint pairs in the Clifford category, their classes $t_{i}=[T(i)]$ in the Grothendieck group generating a Clifford algebra $C l$ with the relation

$$
t_{i} t_{j}+t_{j} t_{i}=\delta_{|i-j|, 1} 1
$$

Using a variation of vertex operator construction, one can express the Heisenberg generators $p, q$ abiding by

$$
q p-p q=1
$$

in terms of the Clifford generators as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& g(q)=\sum_{i \leq 0} t_{2 i} t_{2 i-1}-\sum_{i>0} t_{2 i-1} t_{2 i} \\
& g(p)=\sum_{i \leq 0} t_{2 i+1} t_{2 i}-\sum_{i>0} t_{2 i+1} t_{2 i}
\end{aligned}
$$

One constructs two objects $\bar{Q}, \bar{P}$ in $D\left(R_{0}^{e}\right)$ lifting the expressions $g(q), g(p)$. The chain

$$
R_{0} \longleftrightarrow H\left(R_{0}\right) \longleftrightarrow \widetilde{H}\left(R_{0}\right) \cong F \longleftrightarrow B
$$

induces an equivalence

$$
\mathcal{G}: D\left(B^{e}\right) \rightarrow D\left(R_{0}^{e}\right)
$$

of categories. It is shown that $\mathcal{G}(Q)$ and $\mathcal{G}(P)$ are isomorphic to $\bar{Q}$ and $\bar{P}$, respectively (Theorem 5.3).

- One can consider two generating series

$$
\begin{aligned}
\bar{t}(z) & =\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} t_{2 i+1} z^{i} \\
t(z) & =\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} t_{2 i} z^{-i}
\end{aligned}
$$

associated to $C l$. The expresions $\left.\bar{t}(z)\right|_{z=-1}$ and $\left.t(z)\right|_{z=-1}$ define two linear operators of the Fock space, which are categorified to certain endofunctors of the Fock space categorification $\mathcal{B}$ (Theorem 6.5 and 6.9).

This review closes with comments on related works.

- Frenkel, Penkov and Serganova [Zbl 1355.17032] gave a categorification of the boson-fermion correspondece via the representation theory of $\mathfrak{s l}(\infty)$.
- Based upon the previous work of S. Cautis and A. Licata [Duke Math. J. 161, No. 13, 24692547 (2012; Zbl 1263.14020); "Vertex operators and 2-representations of quantum affine algebras", Preprint, arXiv:1112.6189], S. Cautis and J. Sussan [Commun. Math. Phys. 336, No. 2, 649669 (2015; Zbl 1327.17009)] constructed another categorical version of the correspondence whose Heisenberg facet is Khovanov's categoricfication.
- The algebra $B$ has already appeared in work on the stability of representation of symmetric groups, e.g., in [T. Church et al., Duke Math. J. 164, No. 9, 1833-1910 (2015; Zbl 1339.55004)].

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## MSC:

18D10 Monoidal, symmetric monoidal and braided categories (MSC2010)
16G20 Representations of quivers and partially ordered sets
16D20 Bimodules in associative algebras

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categorification; boson-fermion correspondence; Clifford algebra; Heisenberg algebra
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