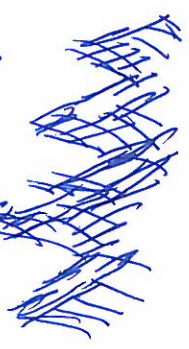
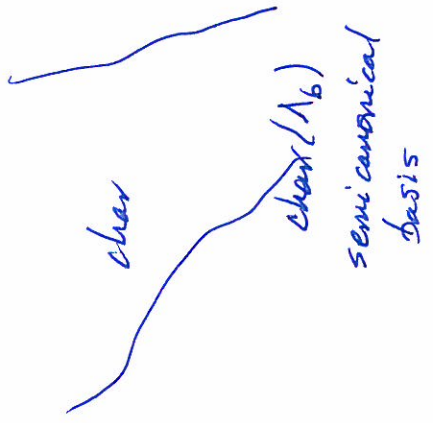


Projective algebra Λ



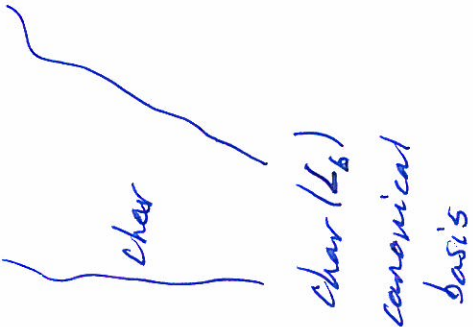
$\Lambda_b =$ indecomposable components



Quiver variety / KLRS algebra \mathcal{R}



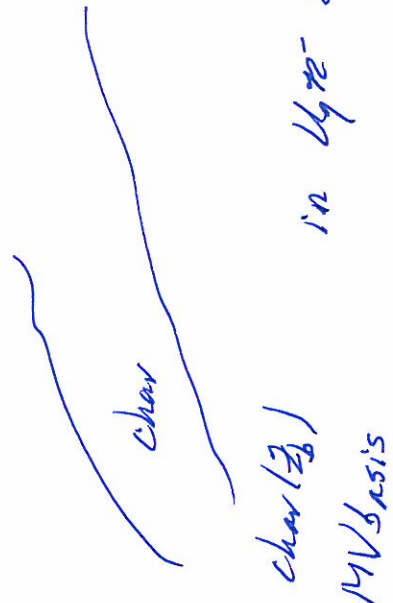
\mathcal{L}_b simple modules



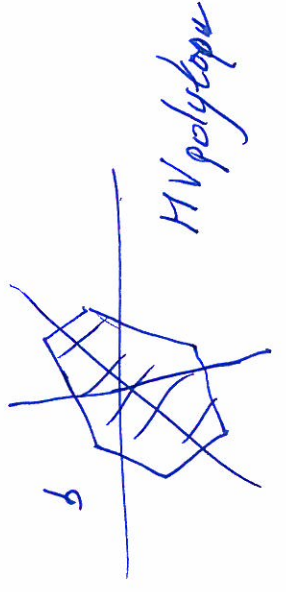
G/K the loop Grassmannian



$Z_b =$ MV cycles



in type - the quantum group



The crystal structure in all three cases is exactly the same.

G/K and Dynkin diagrams

$$\mathbb{C}[[t]] = \{ a_{-l} t^{-l} + a_{-l+1} t^{-l+1} + \dots \mid a_i \in \mathbb{C}, l \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

∪

$$\mathbb{C}[[t]] = \{ a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \dots \mid a_i \in \mathbb{C} \} \xrightarrow{t=0} \mathbb{C}$$

G a complex reductive algebraic group, $SL_3(\mathbb{C})$, $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ or Sp_4/\mathbb{C}

$$G = SL_3(\mathbb{C}[[t]])$$

∪

$$K = SL_3(\mathbb{C}[[t]]) \xrightarrow{t=0} SL_3(\mathbb{C})$$

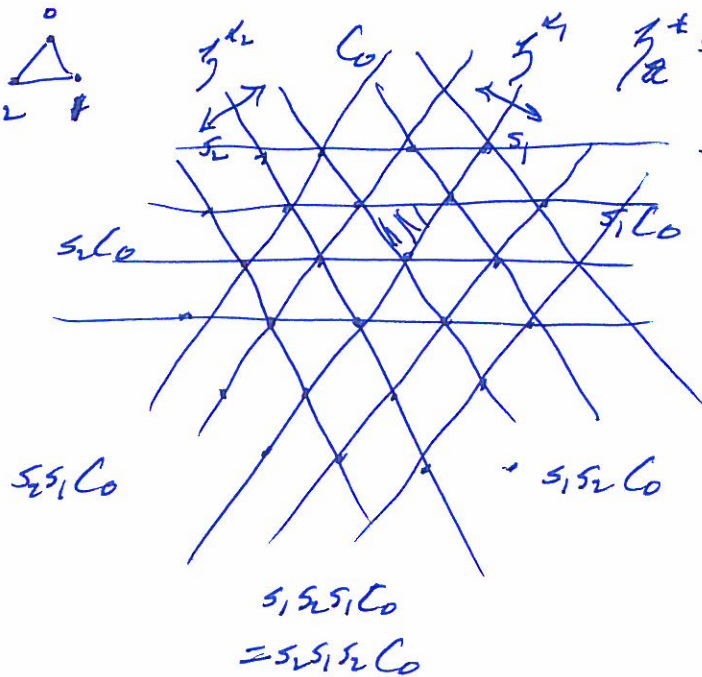
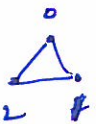
Then

$$T = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \text{ is a maximal torus of } SL_3(\mathbb{C})$$

The Weyl group and character lattice are

$$W_0 = N(T)/T \quad \text{and} \quad \chi^* = \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$$

For SL_3 : $W_0 = \langle s_1, s_2 \mid s_i^2 = 1, s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2 \rangle$



$$\chi^* = \mathbb{Z}\alpha_1 + \mathbb{Z}\alpha_2$$

The extended or affine Dynkin diagram is the dual graph of the fundamental alcove with

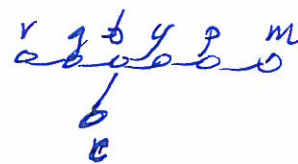
$$\left. \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ if } \alpha^i + \alpha^j \text{ is } \begin{cases} \pi/2 \\ \pi/3 \\ \pi/4 \\ \pi/6 \end{cases}$$

Quiver Hecke algebras / KLR algebras $R_d, d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

(3)

The set of colors is

$$I = \{ \text{labels of the Dynkin diagram} \}$$



R_d is generated by

$$y_1, \dots, y_d, \quad e_u \text{ for } u \in I^d, \quad \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{d-1}$$

with relations

$$y_i y_j = y_j y_i, \quad e_u e_v = \delta_{uv} e_u, \quad \psi_i e_u = e_{s_i u} \psi_i$$

and more

where $I^d = \{ u = (u_1, \dots, u_d) \}$ sequences of length d in I

$s_i u$ is u except i th and $(i+1)$ st are switched.

and \mathbb{Z} -grading

$$\deg(y_i) = 2, \quad \deg(e_u) = 0, \quad \deg(\psi_i e_u) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{if } u_i = u_{i+1} \\ 1 & \text{if } \overline{u_i u_{i+1}} \\ 0 & \text{if } u_i \neq u_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

If M is a \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module

$$\text{char}(M) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{u \in I^d} \dim(e_u M[j]) q^j f_{u_1} \cdots f_{u_d}$$

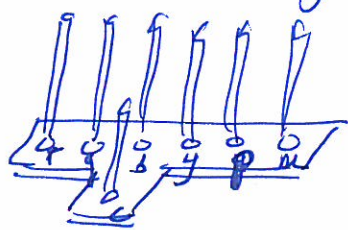
Theorem (Khovanov-Lauda/Rouquier)

char: Grothendieck group of $\{ \text{fin. dim. } \mathbb{Z}\text{-graded } R\text{-modules} \} \rightarrow U_q(\mathcal{K})$ the quantum group

simple modules $L_b \xrightarrow{\text{char}(L_b)} \text{canonical basis}$

The Glass Bead game

(4)



Board



Beads

A skew shape is a configuration of beads λ such that any two beads on the same runner are separated by at least two beads, i.e.



A standard tableau of shape λ is a sequence of runners $T = (T_1, \dots, T_\ell)$ which results in λ when played.

Define

$$L_\lambda = \text{span} \{ v_T \mid T \text{ is a standard tableau of shape } \lambda \}$$

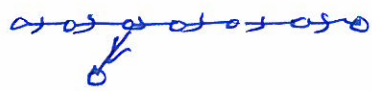
$$y_i v_T = 0, \quad e_i v_T = \delta_{i,T} v_T, \quad \psi_i v_T = \begin{cases} v_{s_i T}, & \text{if } s_i T \text{ is standard} \\ & \text{of shape } \lambda \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Theorem [Kleshchev-Ram]

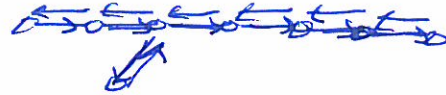
L_λ is a simple R -module.

Quiver / Preprojective variety

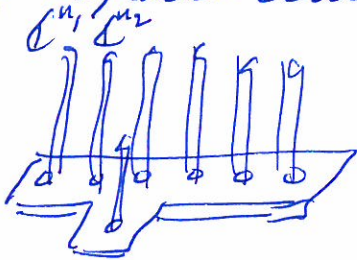
(5)



and



Idea Replace beads by vector spaces



C^{n_j} corresponds to n_j beads on runner j .

The data: a vector space on each runner
a linear transformation for each edge
is a representation of the quiver.

$$\Lambda = \prod_{\text{edges}} M_{n_i n_j}(\mathbb{C})$$

where \sim is equivalence of representations
(change of bases on vector spaces).

Λ_s are indecomposable components.

Philosophy

λ = preprojective variety
= $T^*(X)$

X = quiver variety

G/K loop Grassmanian

\mathfrak{g} = Lie algebra

$U_q \mathfrak{g}$ = quantum group

G the Lie group.

orbits/functions on λ

sheaves/bundles functions on characteristic variety X

orbits/functions on G/K

