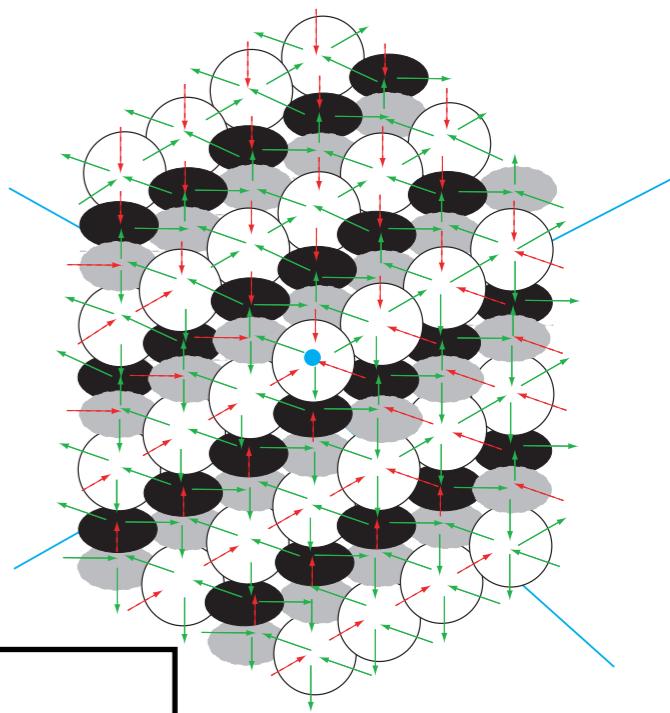


$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi^{(a)}(z) \psi^{(b)}(w) &= \psi^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) , \\
 \psi^{(a)}(z) e^{(b)}(w) &\simeq \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta) e^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) , \\
 e^{(a)}(z) e^{(b)}(w) &\sim (-1)^{|a||b|} \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta) e^{(b)}(w) e^{(a)}(z) , \\
 \psi^{(a)}(z) f^{(b)}(w) &\simeq \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta)^{-1} f^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) , \\
 f^{(a)}(z) f^{(b)}(w) &\sim (-1)^{|a||b|} \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta)^{-1} f^{(b)}(w) f^{(a)}(z) , \\
 [e^{(a)}(z), f^{(b)}(w)] &\sim -\delta^{a,b} \frac{\psi^{(a)}(z) - \psi^{(b)}(w)}{z - w} ,
 \end{aligned}$$



Quiver Yangians and Crystal Melting

Masahito Yamazaki
 INSTITUTE FOR THE PHYSICS AND
MATHEMATICS OF THE UNIVERSE

ICMP Geneva / online
 Aug 5, 2021

Based on

Wei Li + MY

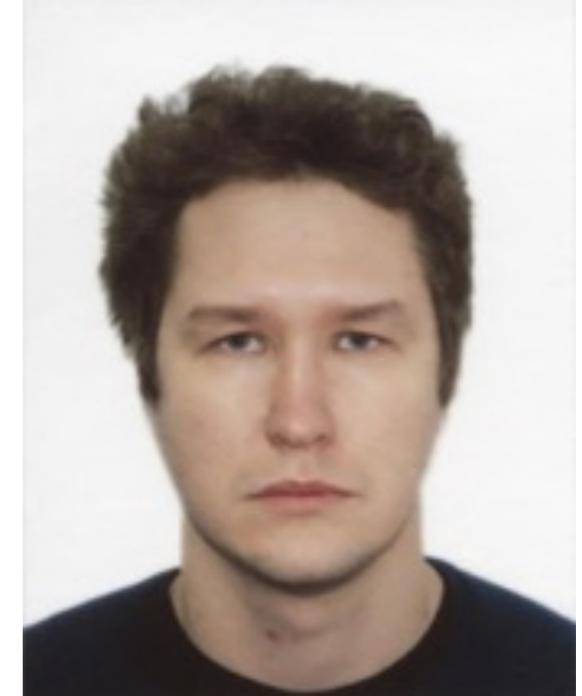
(2003.08909 [hep-th])

Dmitry Galakhov + MY

(2008.07006 [hep-th])

Dmitry Galakhov+Wei Li + MY

(2106.01230 [hep-th])



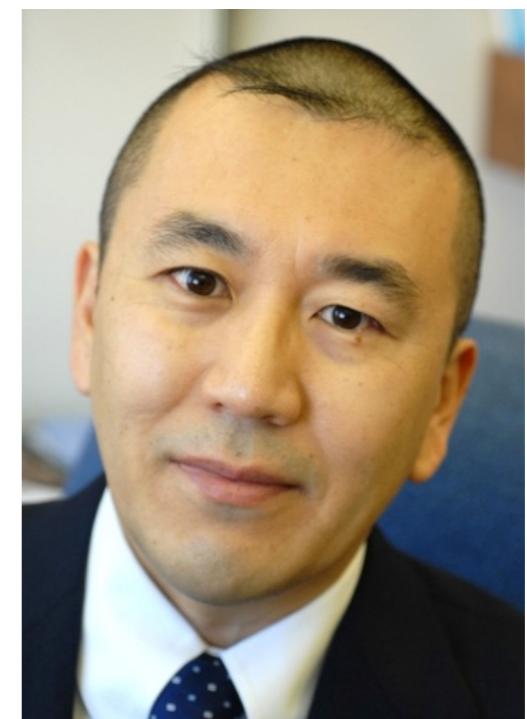
… and many works in the literature

Also earlier works, e.g.

Hirosi Ooguri + MY (0811.2810 [hep-th])

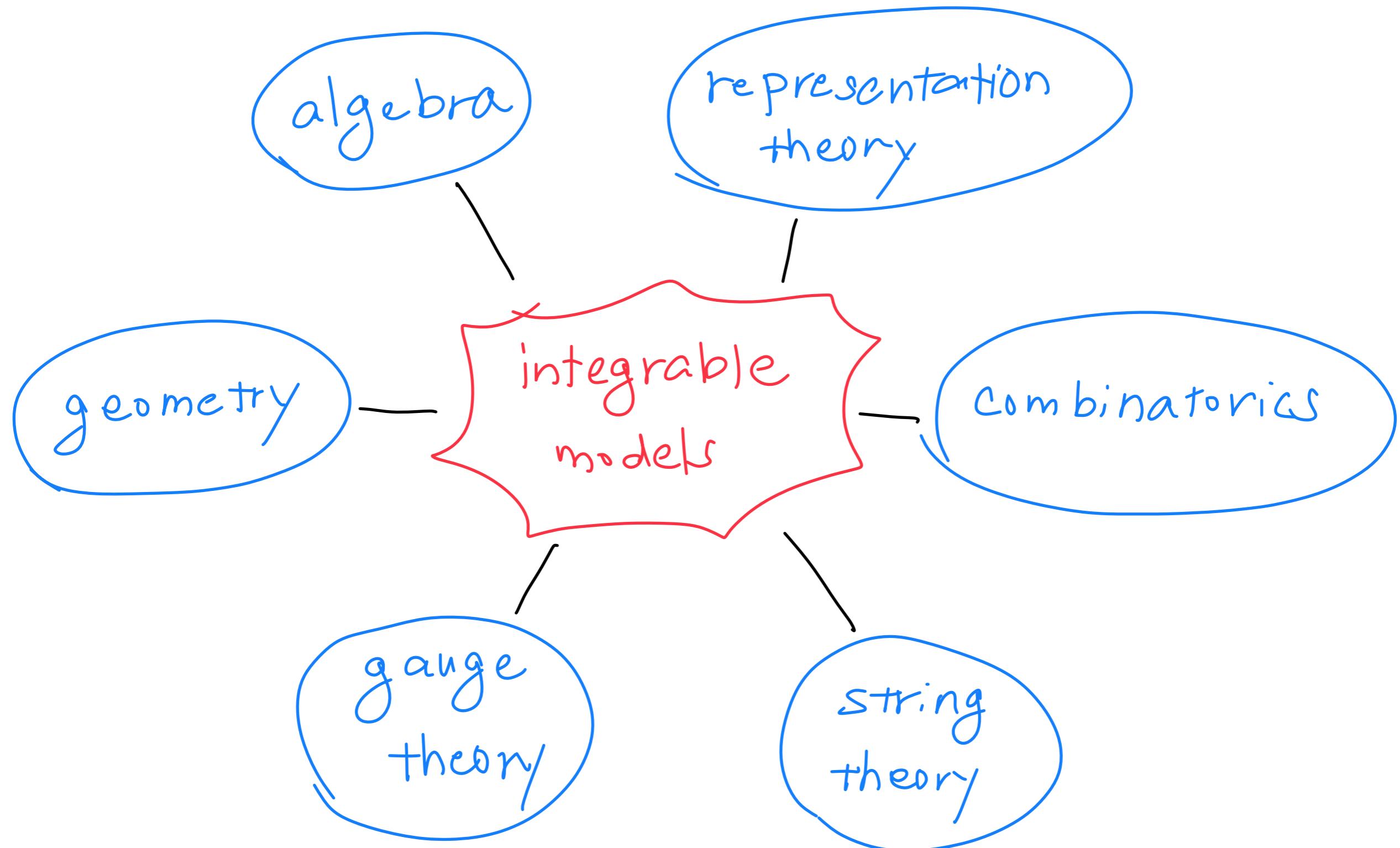
MY (Ph.D. thesis, 1002.1709 [hep-th])

MY (Master thesis, 0803.4474 [hep-th])

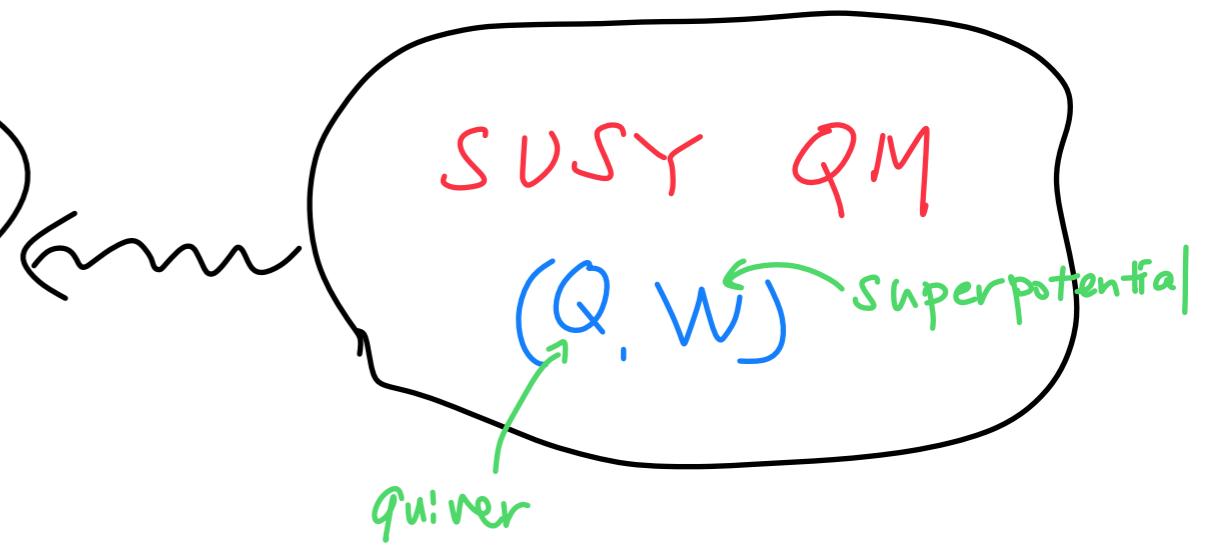
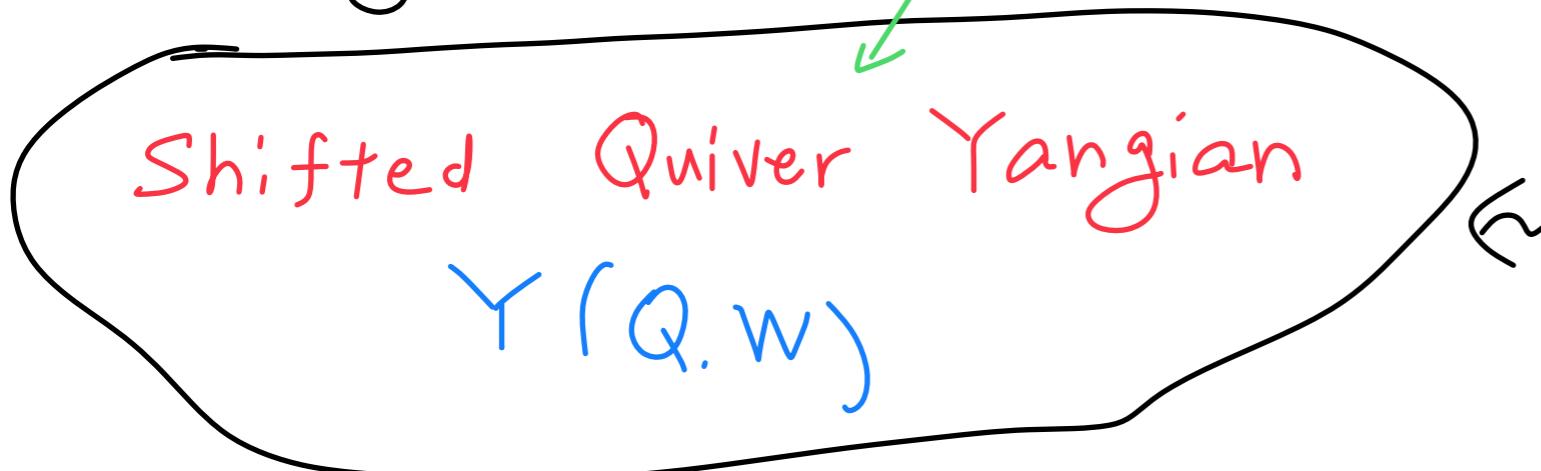


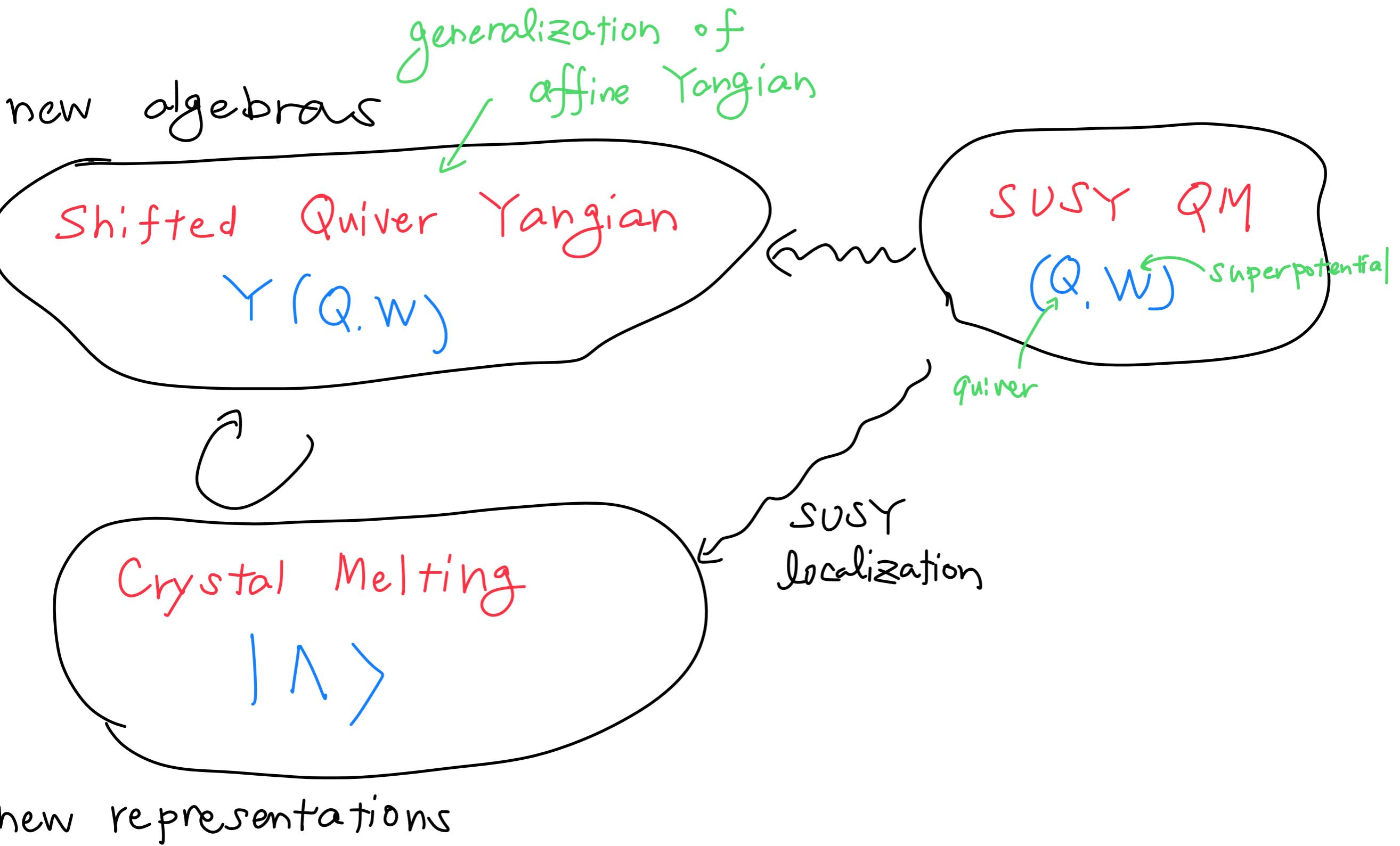
Overview

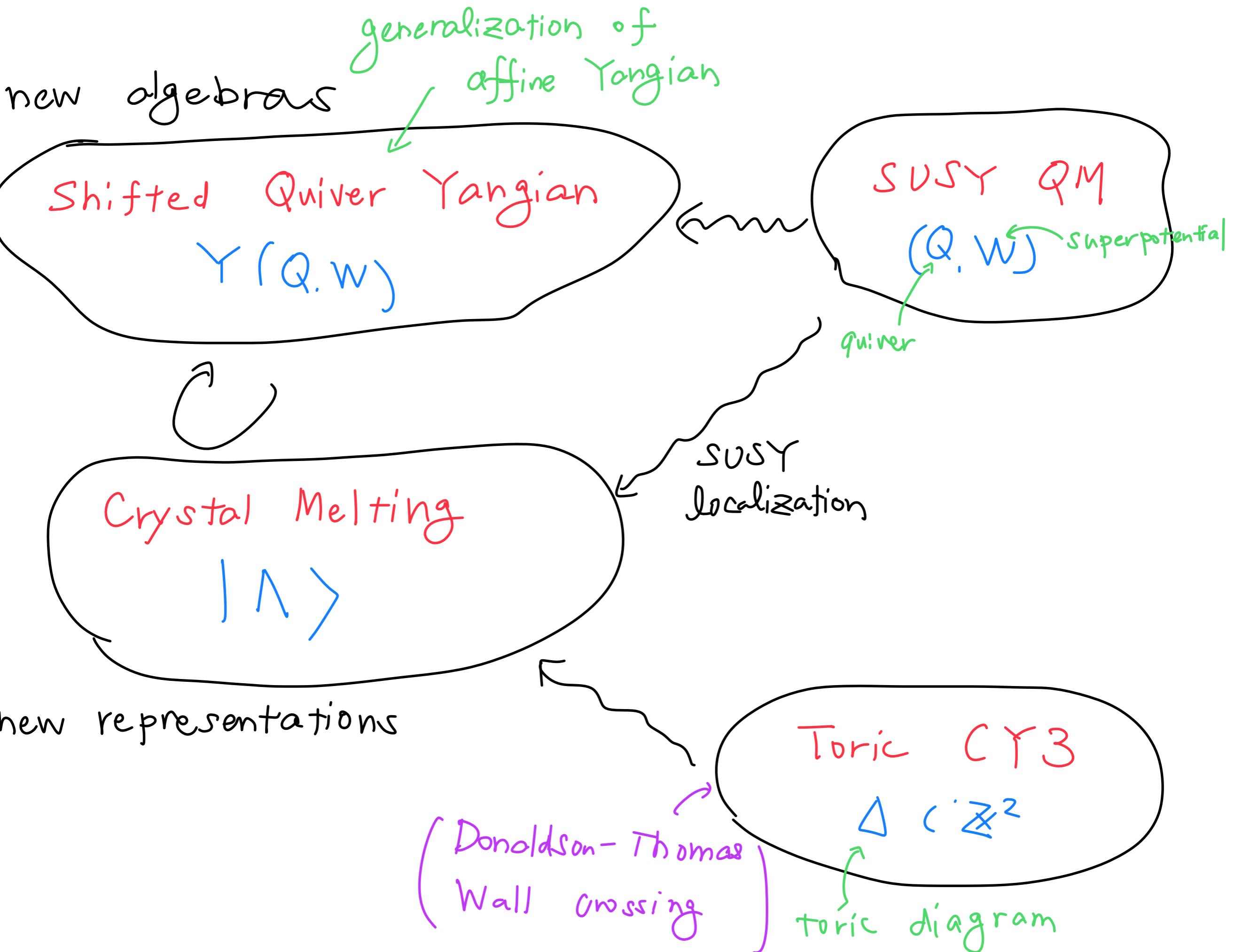


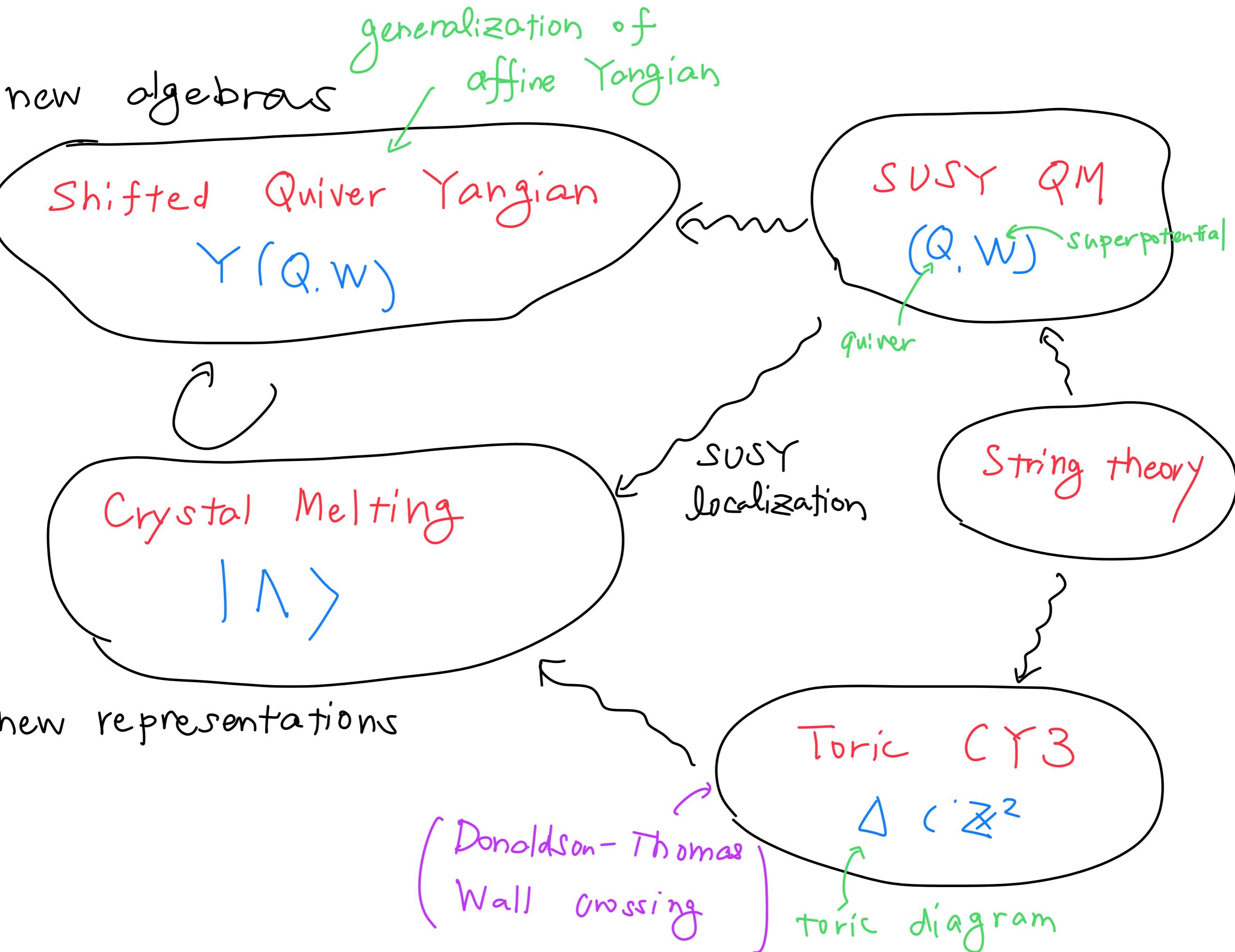


new algebras
generalization of
affine Yangian









Shifted

Quiver Yangion

[Wei Li + MY (20)]

Dimitry Galakhov + Wei Li + MY (21)

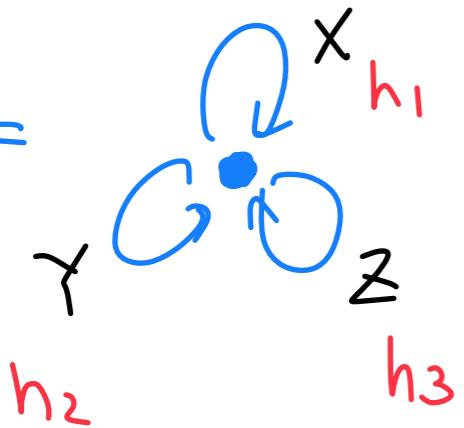
Quiver Q & Superpotential $W \leftarrow$ toric CY_3

* $Q = \begin{array}{c} X \\ \text{---} \\ | \quad \text{---} \\ Y \quad G \quad Z \end{array}$ $W = \text{Tr}(XYZ - XZY) \quad (CY_3 = \mathbb{C}^3)$

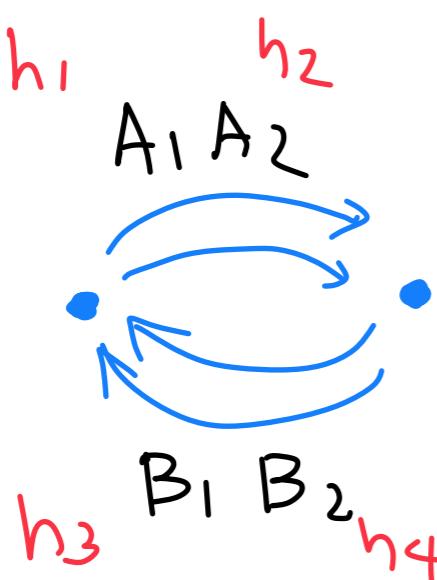
* $Q = \begin{array}{c} A_1 A_2 \\ \text{---} \\ | \quad \text{---} \\ B_1 \quad B_2 \end{array}$ $W = \text{Tr}(A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 - A_1 B_2 A_2 B_1) \quad (CY_3 = \text{conifold})$

* $Q = \begin{array}{c} A_1 A_2 \\ \text{---} \\ | \quad \text{---} \\ D_1 \quad D_2 \quad B_1 \quad B_2 \\ \text{---} \quad \text{---} \\ C_1 \quad C_2 \end{array}$ $W = \text{Tr}(A_1 B_1 C_1 D_1 - A_1 B_2 C_1 D_2 - A_2 B_1 C_2 D_1 + A_2 B_2 C_2 D_2) \quad (CY_3 = \mathbb{K}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1})$

Quiver Q & Superpotential $W \leftarrow$ toric CY_3

* $Q =$  $W = \text{Tr}(XYZ - XZY)$ ($CY_3 = \mathbb{C}^3$)

$$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 = 0$$

* $Q =$  $W = \text{Tr}(A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 - A_1 B_2 A_2 B_1)$ ($CY_3 = \text{conifold}$)

$$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 = 0$$

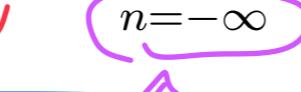
* Assign equivariant parameters h_I consistent w/ W
K edge

Generators

(z : spectral parameter)

$$e^{(a)}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e_n^{(a)}}{z^{n+1}},$$


$$\psi^{(a)}(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\psi_n^{(a)}}{z^{n+1}},$$

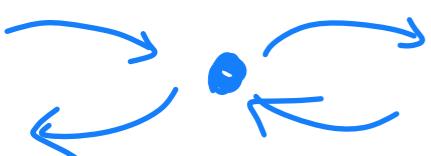


$$f^{(a)}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f_n^{(a)}}{z^{n+1}},$$

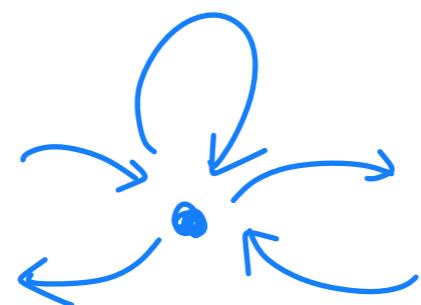

\mathbb{Z}_2 -grading

" k -shifted
Quiver Yangian"

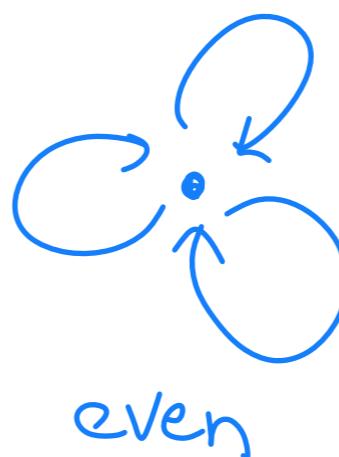
$$|a| = \begin{cases} 0 & (\exists \text{ edge } I \text{ s.t., } I \text{ starts and ends at } a) \\ 1 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$



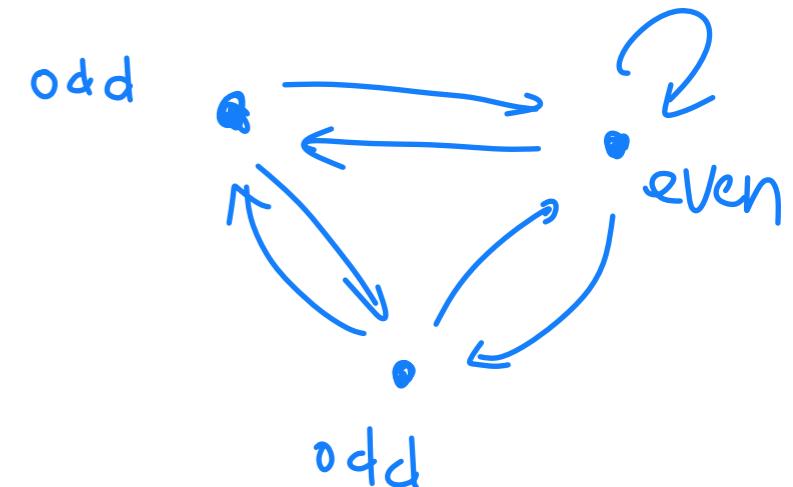
odd



even



even



Relations

$\Upsilon(Q, W)$

$$\psi^{(a)}(z) \psi^{(b)}(w) = \psi^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) ,$$

$$\psi^{(a)}(z) e^{(b)}(w) \simeq \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta) e^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) ,$$

$$e^{(a)}(z) e^{(b)}(w) \sim (-1)^{|a||b|} \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta) e^{(b)}(w) e^{(a)}(z) ,$$

$$\psi^{(a)}(z) f^{(b)}(w) \simeq \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta)^{-1} f^{(b)}(w) \psi^{(a)}(z) ,$$

$$f^{(a)}(z) f^{(b)}(w) \sim (-1)^{|a||b|} \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(\Delta)^{-1} f^{(b)}(w) f^{(a)}(z) ,$$

$$[e^{(a)}(z), f^{(b)}(w)] \sim -\delta^{a,b} \frac{\psi^{(a)}(z) - \psi^{(b)}(w)}{z - w} ,$$

“ \simeq ” means equality up to $z^n w^{m \geq 0}$ terms

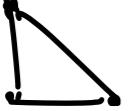
“ \sim ” means equality up to $z^{n \geq 0} w^m$ and $z^n w^{m \geq 0}$ terms

bonding factor

equivariant weight

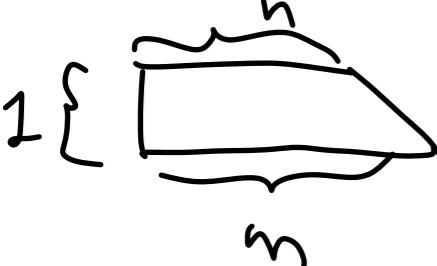
$$\varphi^{a \Rightarrow b}(u) \equiv \frac{\prod_{I \in \{b \rightarrow a\}} (u + h_I)}{\prod_{I \in \{a \rightarrow b\}} (u - h_I)}$$

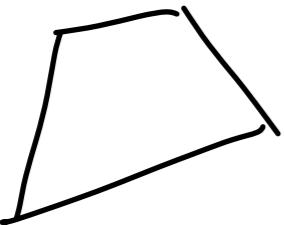
edge

* $\mathbb{C}^3 \rightsquigarrow Q = \begin{array}{c} \text{Q} \\ \text{C}_n \end{array}$ $\rightsquigarrow Y(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$

 $W = \text{Tr}(x Y z - x z Y)$ [Miki; Ding-lohara; ...
Tsymbaulik; Prochazka;
Gaberdiel, Gopakumar, Li, Peng, ...]

* conifold $\rightsquigarrow Q = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \text{conifold} \end{array}$ $\rightsquigarrow Y(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_{1|1})$

 $W = \text{Tr}(A_1 B_1 A_2 B_2 - A_1 B_2 A_2 B_1)$

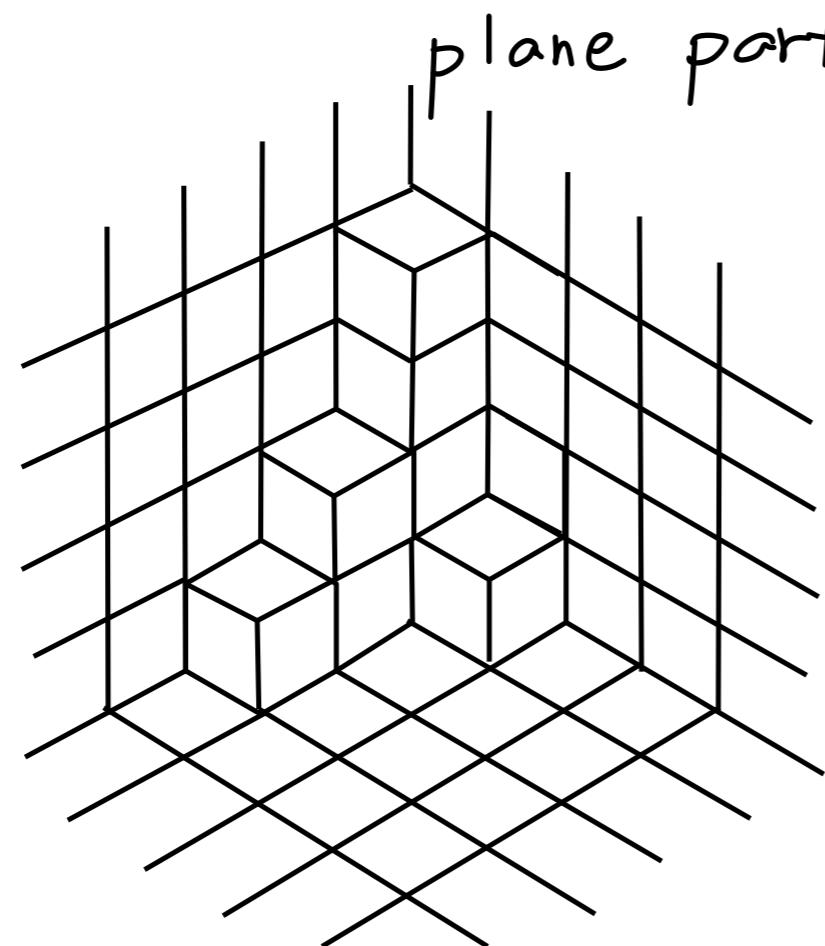
* $xy = z^n w^m \rightsquigarrow Y(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_{m|n})$ [Rapcak; Bezerra-Mukhin]
cf. [Nagao-MY '10]


* general toric $C\mathbb{T}_3 \rightsquigarrow Y(Q, W)$ has no "g"

 $\Delta \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$

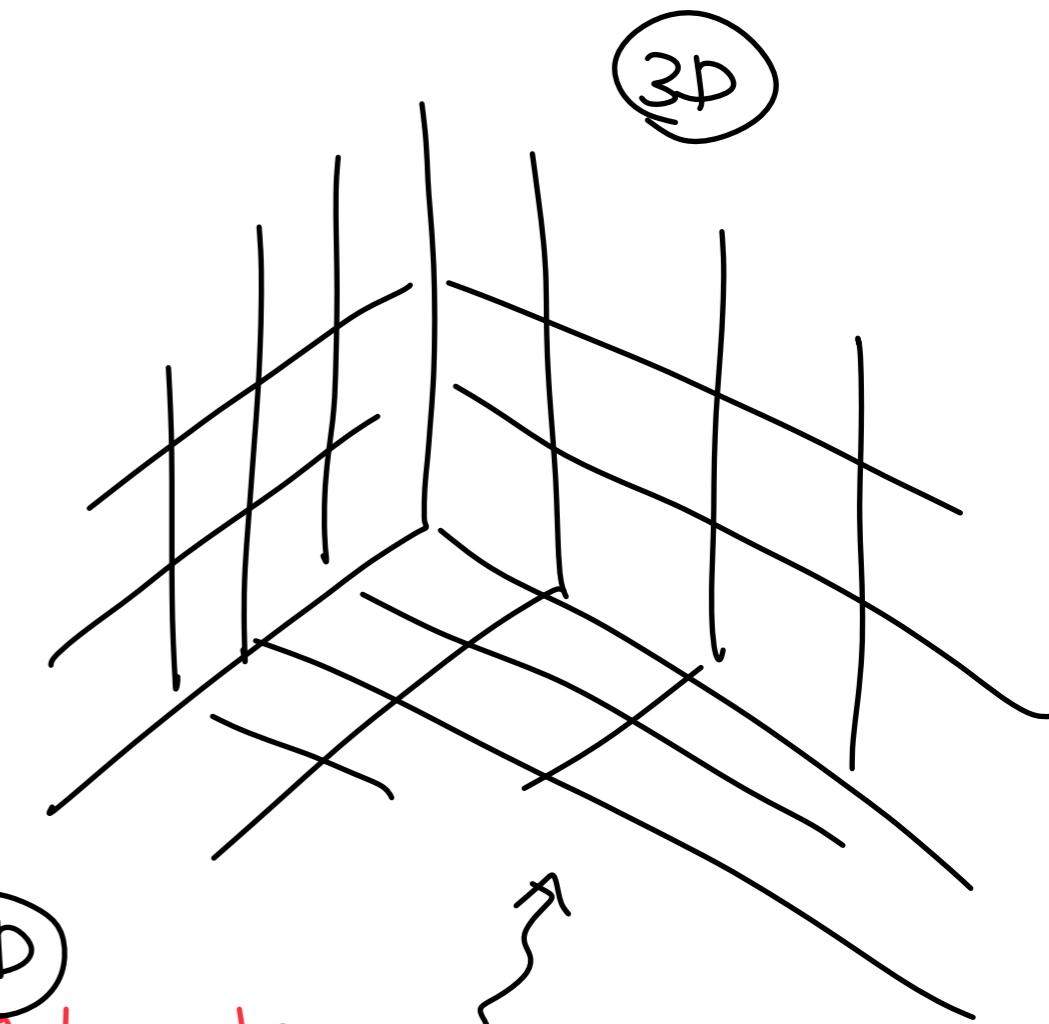
Representations from Crystal Melting

cf. earlier developments on **quantum toroidal algebras** (Ding-Iohara-Miki)
and **affine Yangians** by [Feigin, Jimbo, Miwa, Mukhin; Tsymbailik; Prochazka;
Rapcak; Gaberdiel, Gopakumar; Li, Peng, ···]

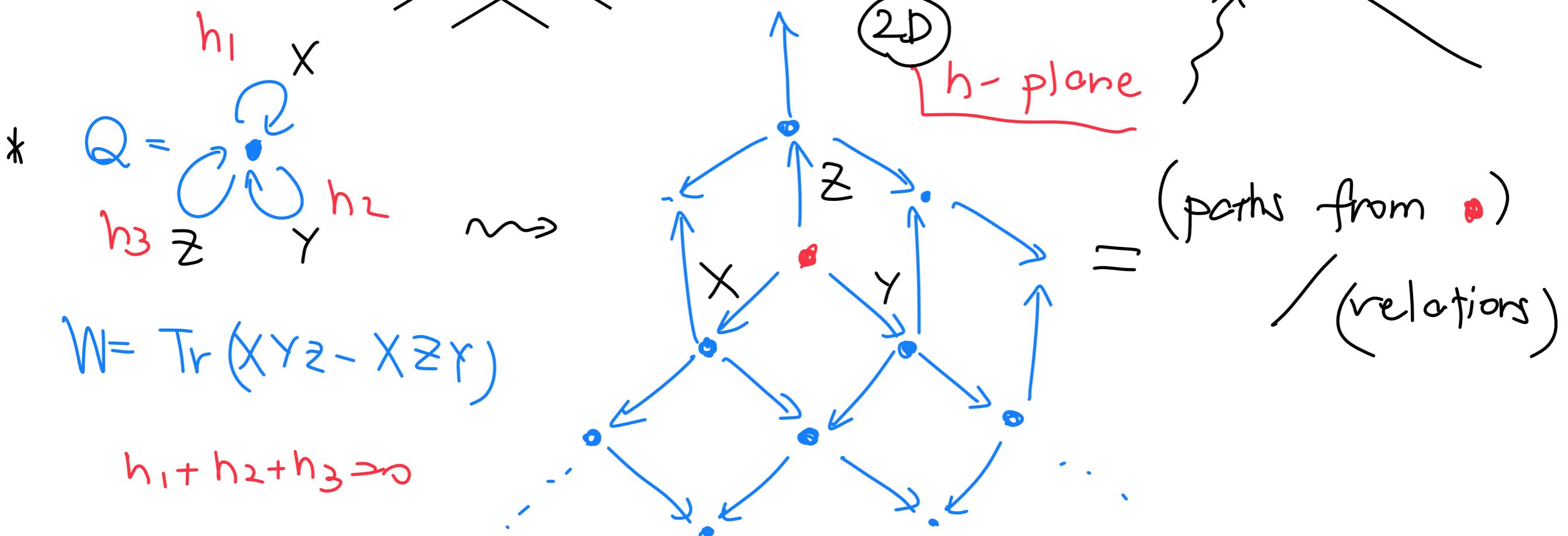
\mathbb{C}^3 : crystal melting [Okounkov-Reshetikhin-Vafa; Iqbal, Nekrasov,...]



plane partition



3D

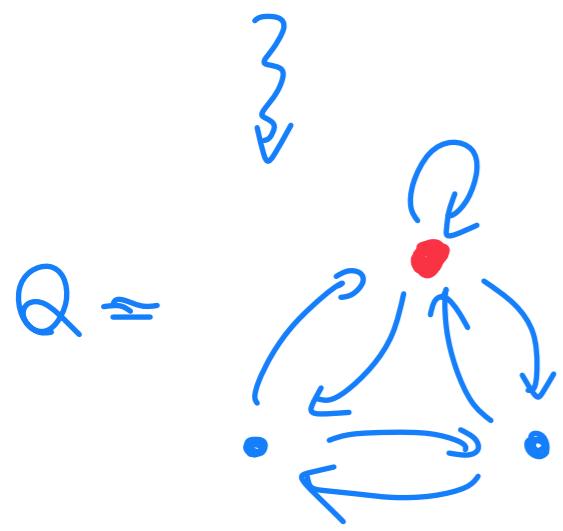
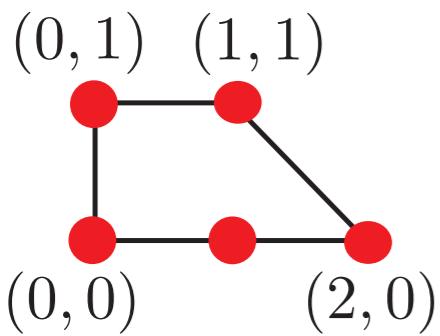


The story generalizes to
an arbitrary toric CY3

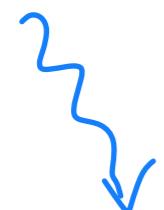
[Ooguri-MY '08'09]

See also [Szendroi; Mozgovoy, Reineke; Nagao, Nakajima; Ooguri, MY;
Jafferis, Chuang, Moore; Sulkowski; Aganagic, Vafa; …]

CY_3 $\partial xy = \pm w^2$

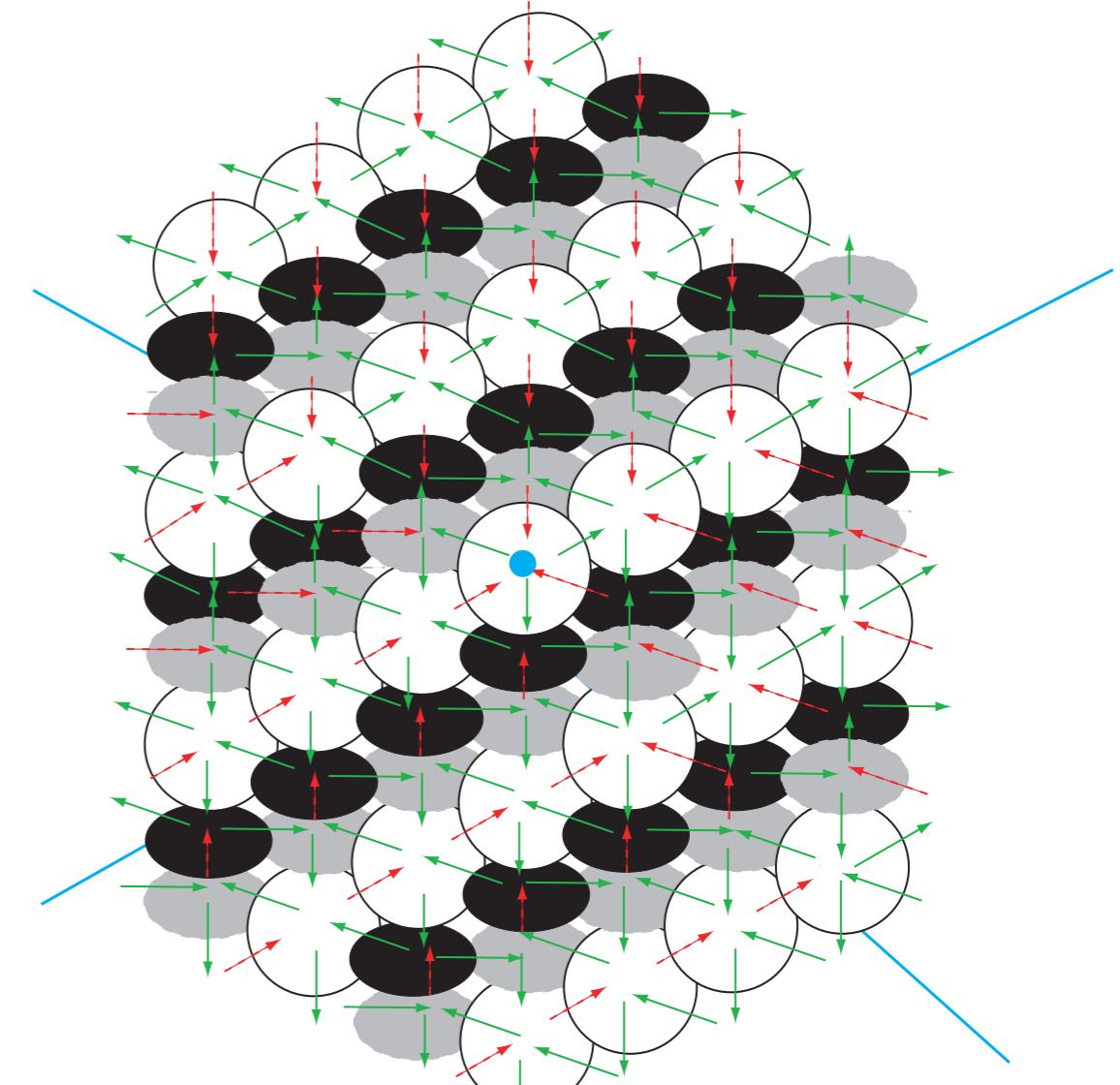


$$W = \text{Tr}(\dots)$$



$$\frac{(\text{paths from a vertex})}{\beta w}$$

||
(atoms in crystal)



[Ooguri-MY '08]

path algebra

$\mathbb{C}Q/(\omega w)$

Representation by crystal melting [Li-MY '20], inspired by [FFJMM] and [Prochazka]

crystal

$$\psi^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \Psi_K^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle ,$$
$$e^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Add}(K)} \frac{E^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K + \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K + \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$
$$f^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Rem}(K)} \frac{F^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K - \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K - \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$

add/remove on atom

Representation by crystal melting [Li-MY '20], inspired by [FFJMM] and [Prochazka]

crystal

$$\psi^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \Psi_K^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle ,$$

$$e^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Add}(K)} \frac{E^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K + \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K + \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$

$$f^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Rem}(K)} \frac{F^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K - \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K - \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$

poles for
atom \boxed{a}

add/remove on atom

Representation by crystal melting [Li-MY '20], inspired by [FFJMM] and [Prochazka]

$$\psi^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \Psi_K^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle ,$$

$$e^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Add}(K)} \frac{E^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K + \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K + \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$

$$f^{(a)}(z)|K\rangle = \sum_{\boxed{a} \in \text{Rem}(K)} \frac{F^{(a)}(K \rightarrow K - \boxed{a})}{z - h(\boxed{a})} |K - \boxed{a}\rangle ,$$

poles for atom \boxed{a}

$$\bar{\Psi}_K^{(a)} : \Psi_K^{(a)}(u) = \psi_0^{(a)}(z) \prod_{b \in Q_0} \prod_{\boxed{b} \in K} \varphi^{b \Rightarrow a}(u - h(\boxed{b})) ,$$

$$h(\boxed{a}) \equiv \sum_{I \in \text{path}[\mathfrak{o} \rightarrow \boxed{a}]} h_I .$$

$$\varphi^{a \Rightarrow b}(u) \equiv \frac{\prod_{I \in \{b \rightarrow a\}} (u + h_I)}{\prod_{I \in \{a \rightarrow b\}} (u - h_I)}$$

$$E^{(c)}/F^{(c)} : E^{(c)}/F^{(c)} = \sqrt{\pm R_{\mathcal{S}} \bar{\Psi}_K^{(c)}(u)}$$

$u = h(\boxed{a})$

$$\psi^{(a)}(z) |\emptyset\rangle = \underbrace{\psi_0^{(a)}(z)}_{\text{wavy line}} |\emptyset\rangle$$

[Galakhov-Li-MY '21]

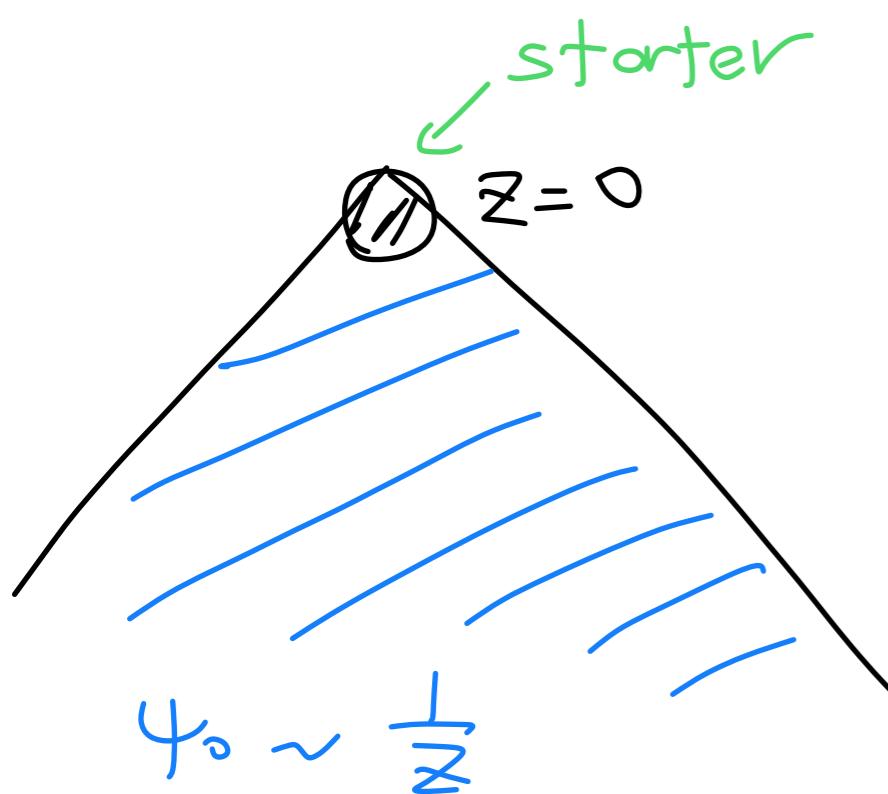
Vacuum charge function \leftrightarrow representation



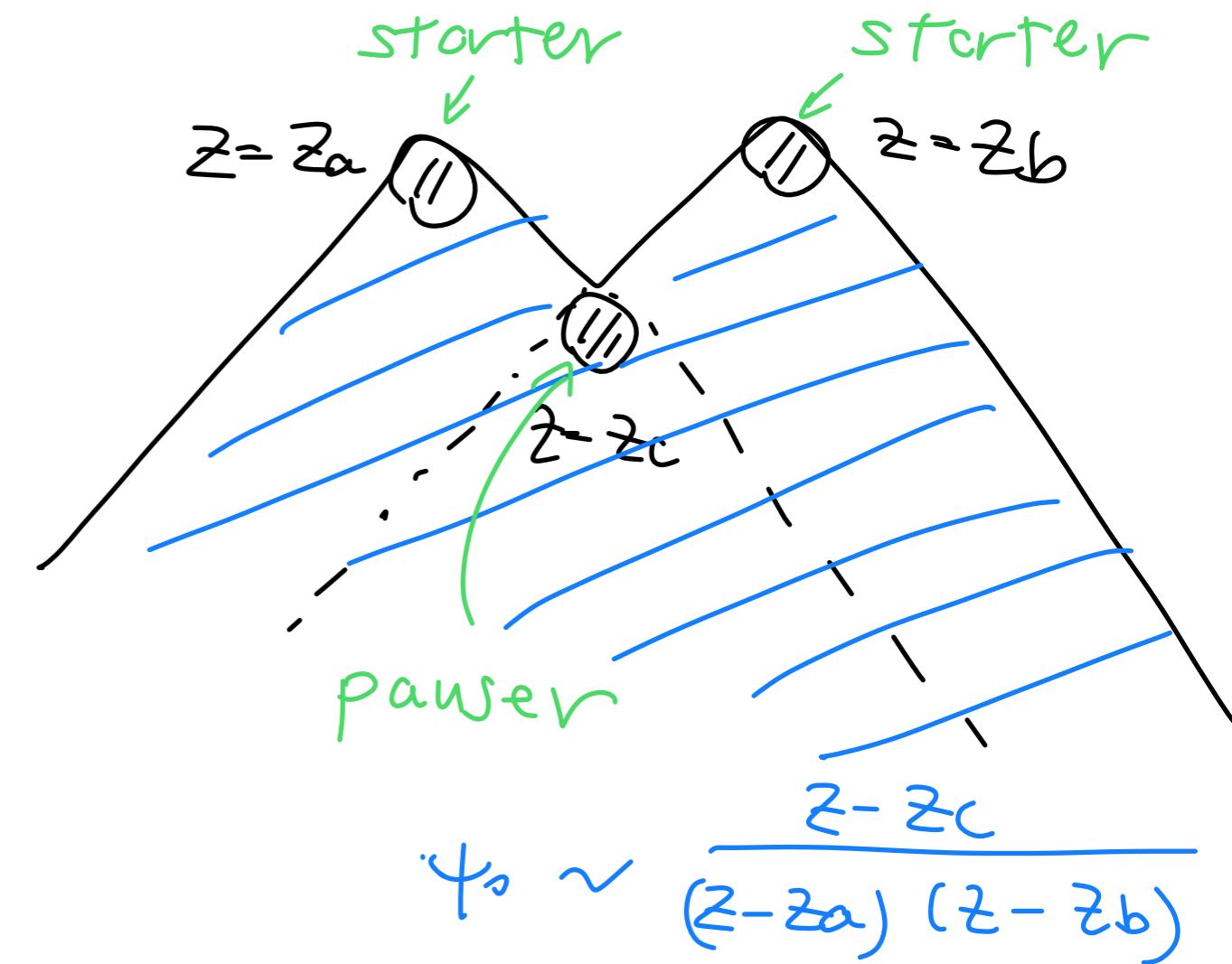
$$\psi^{(a)}(z) |\emptyset\rangle = \underbrace{\psi_0^{(a)}(z)}_{\text{wavy line}} |\emptyset\rangle$$

[Galakhov-Li-MY '21]

Vacuum charge function \leftrightarrow representation



$$\psi_0 \sim \frac{1}{z}$$



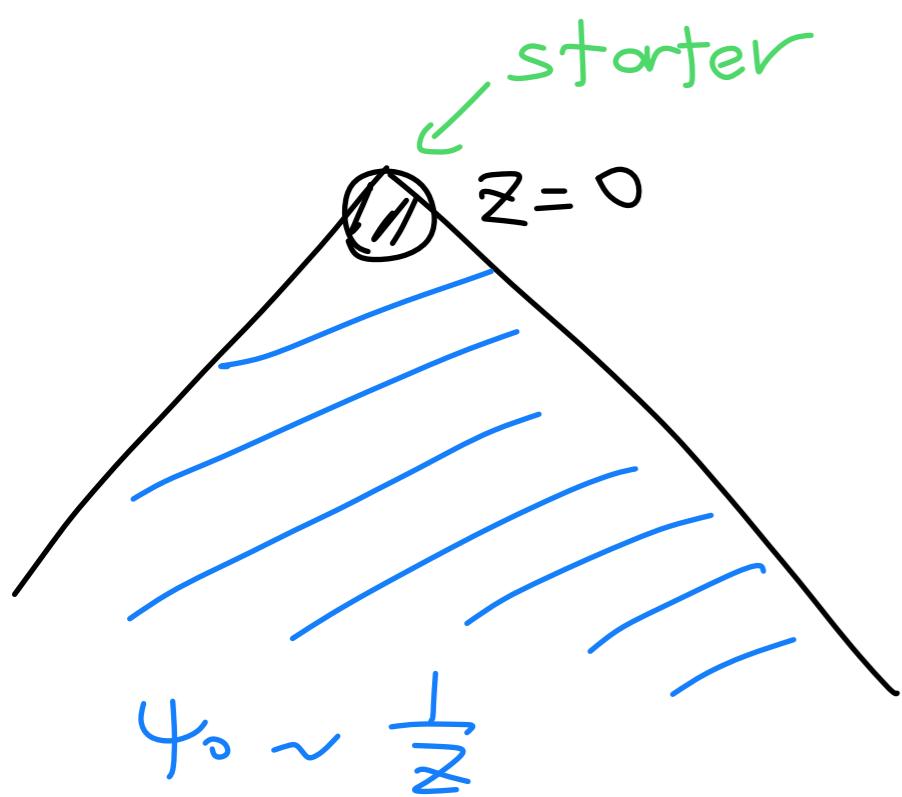
$$\psi_0 \sim \frac{z-z_c}{(z-z_a)(z-z_b)}$$

$$\psi^{(a)}(z) |\emptyset\rangle =$$

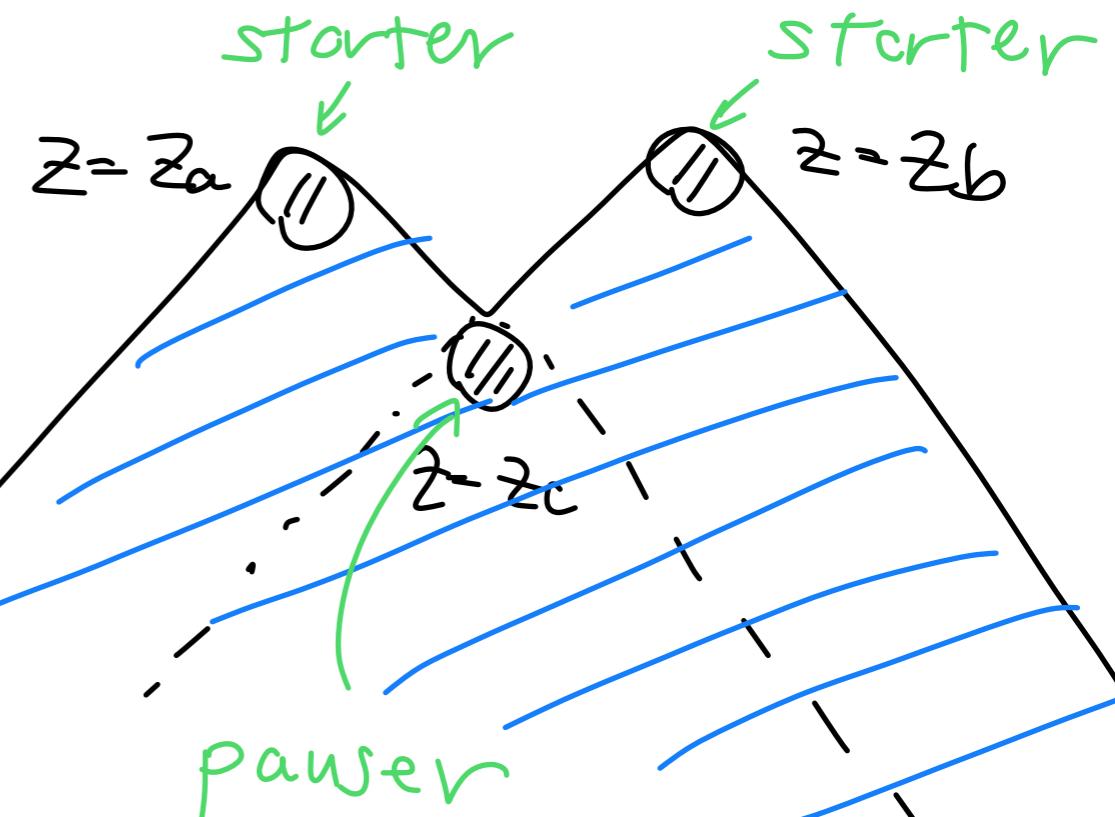
$$\psi_0^{(a)}(z) |\emptyset\rangle$$

[Galakhov-Li-MY '21]

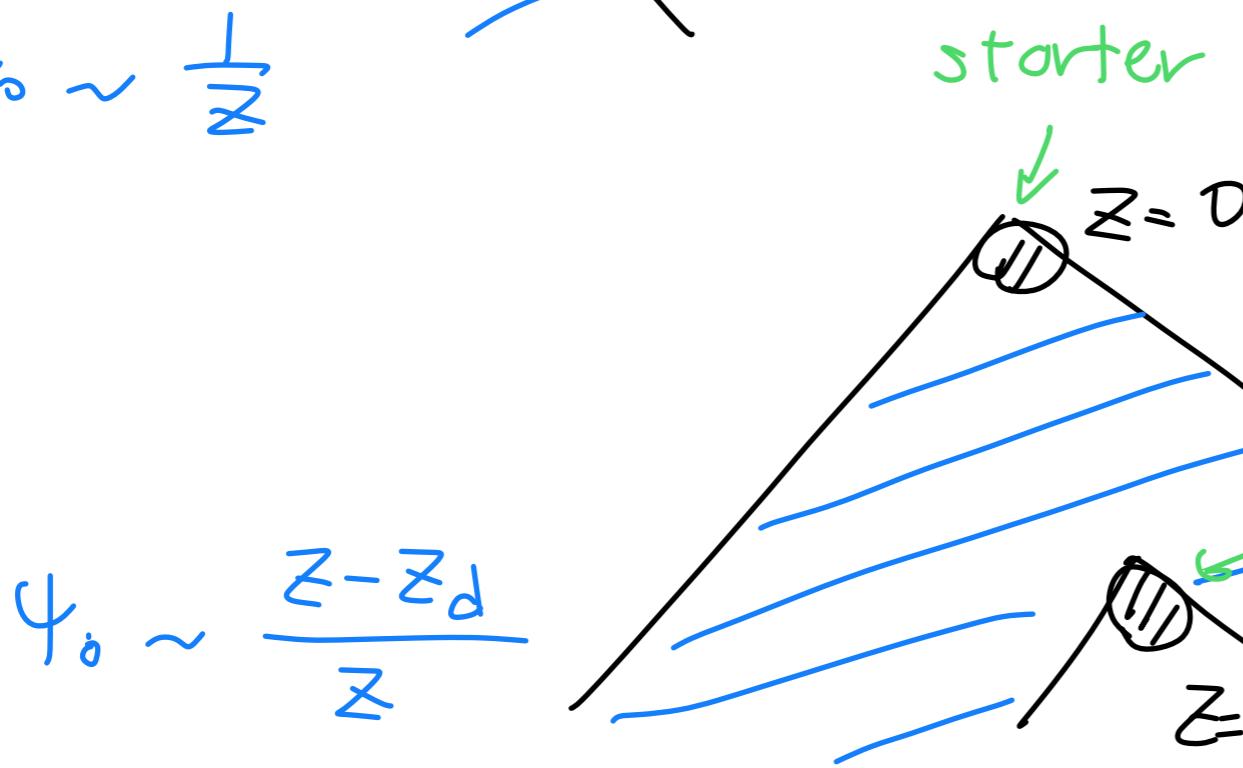
Vacuum charge function \leftrightarrow representation



$$\psi_0 \sim \frac{1}{z}$$



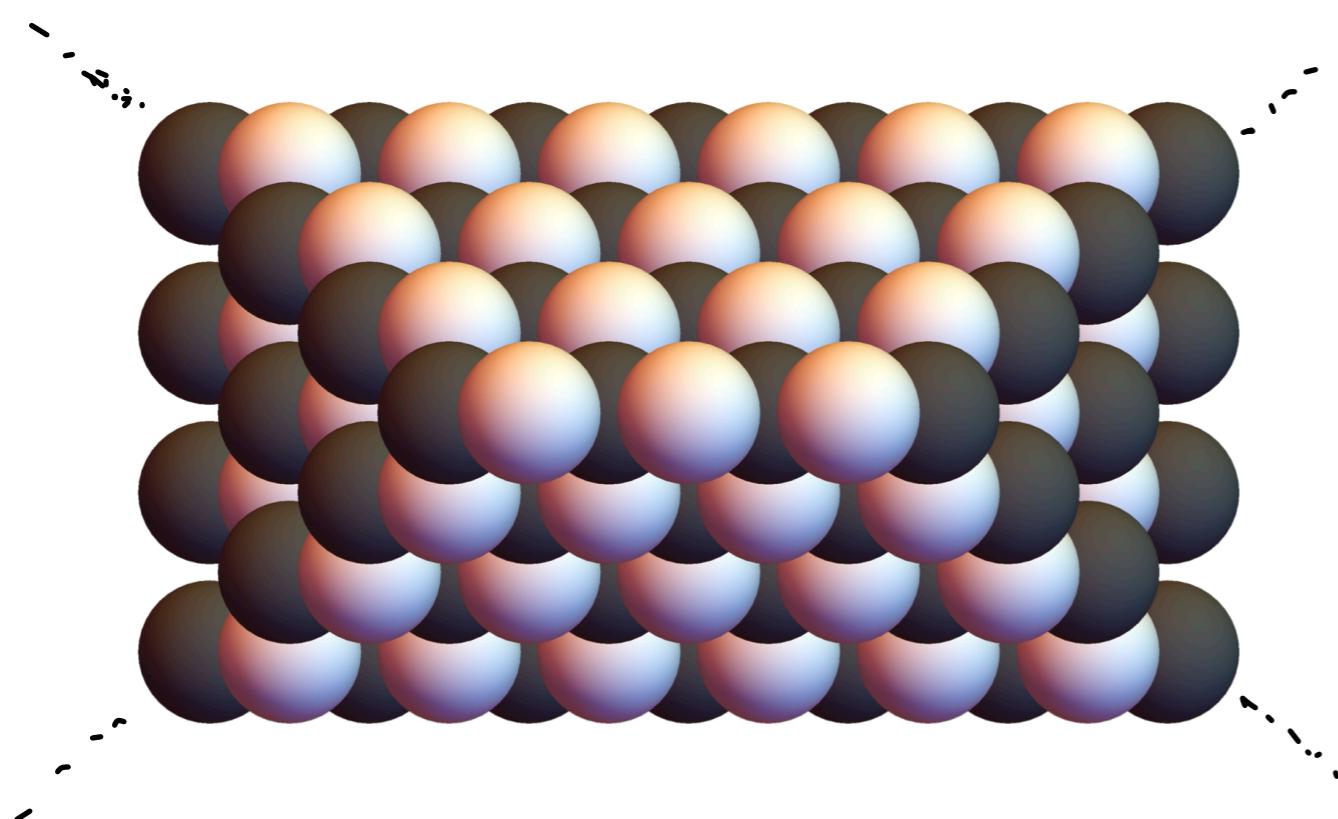
$$\psi_0 \sim \frac{z-z_c}{(z-z_a)(z-z_b)}$$



$$\psi_0 \sim \frac{z-z_d}{z}$$

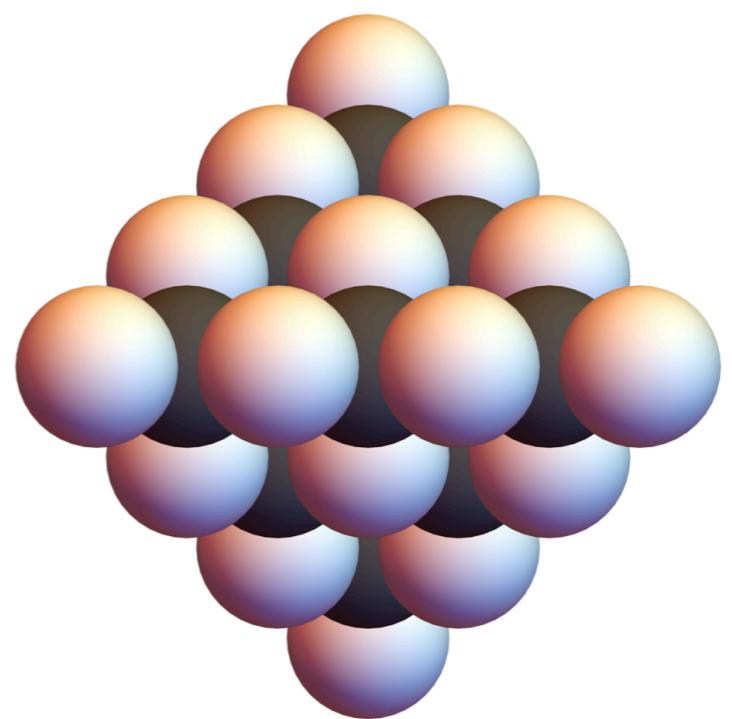
We can obtain other general reps by
using storter / pauser / stoppers

e.g. open / closed BPS state counting
and their wall crossings



conifold : ∞ -chamber

[Nagao-Nakajima; Jafferis-Moore; Chuang-Jafferis, ... '08]

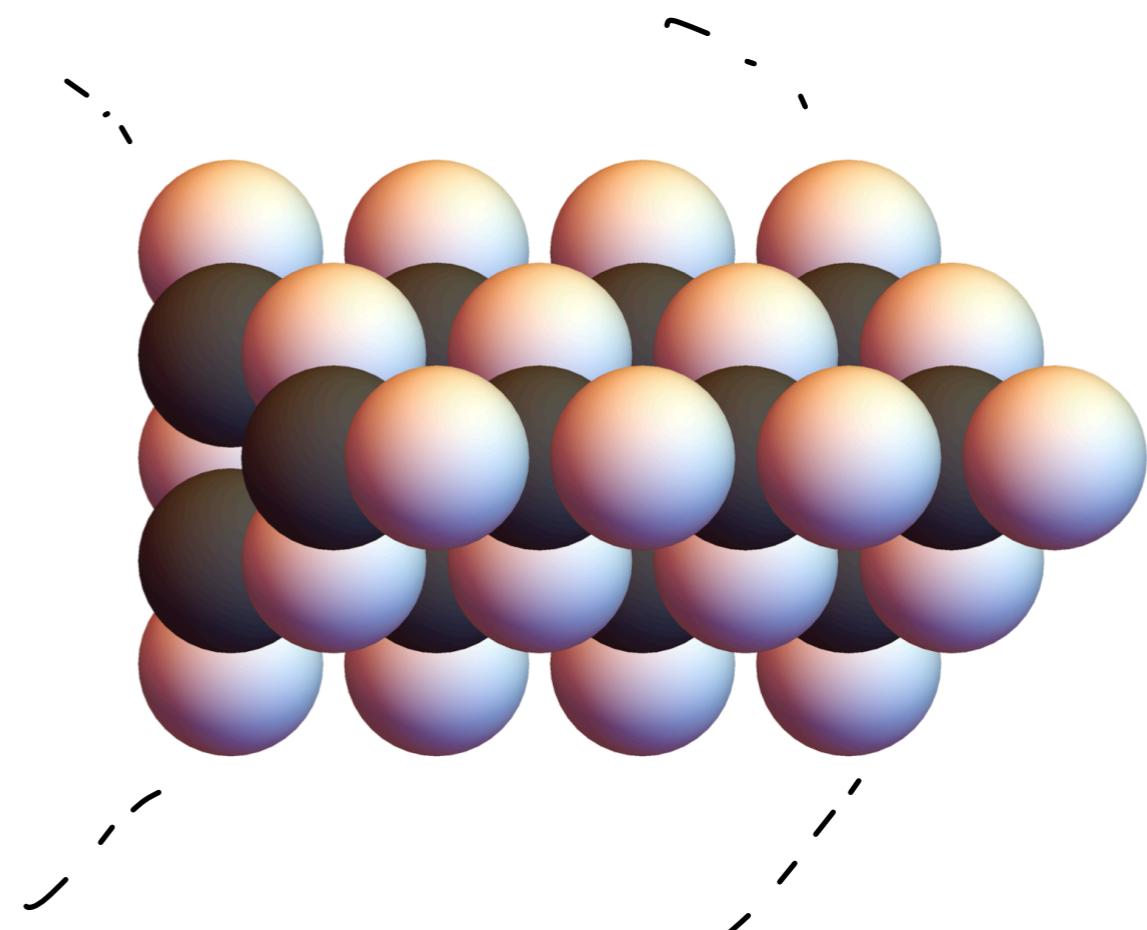
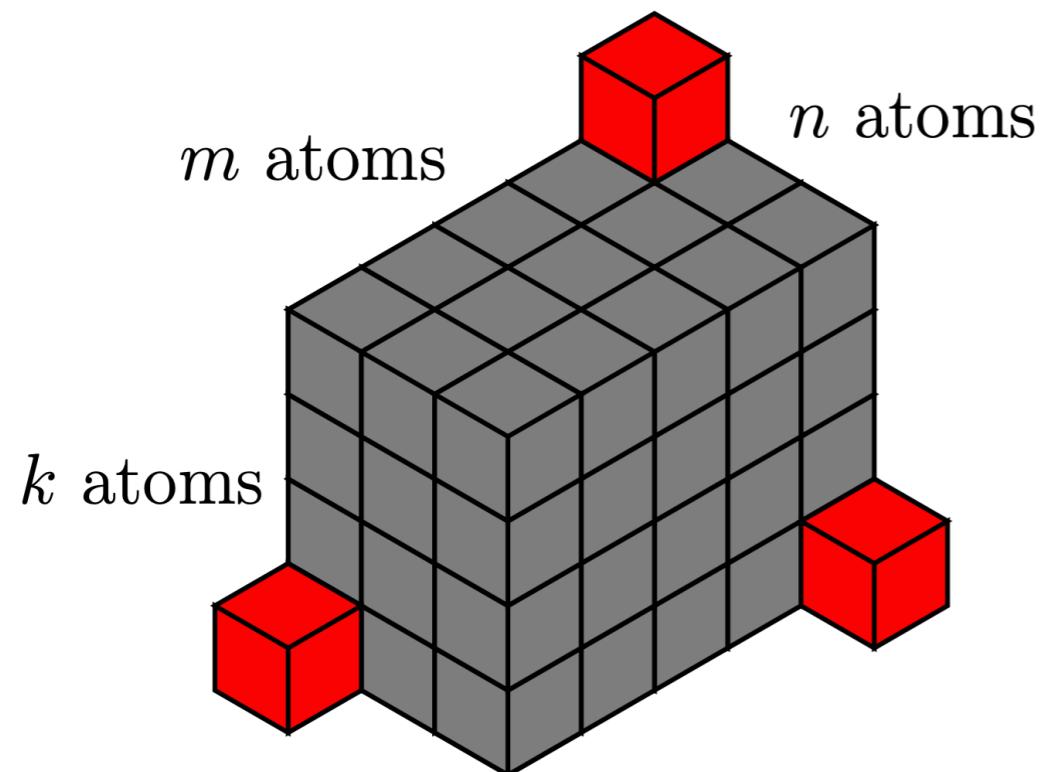


conifold : finite chamber

Some representations have no known
CY₃/geometry counterparts

$\gamma(g^{\ell_1})$ \mathbb{C}^3 -like

$\gamma(\hat{g}_\ell^{(1)})$ conifold-like

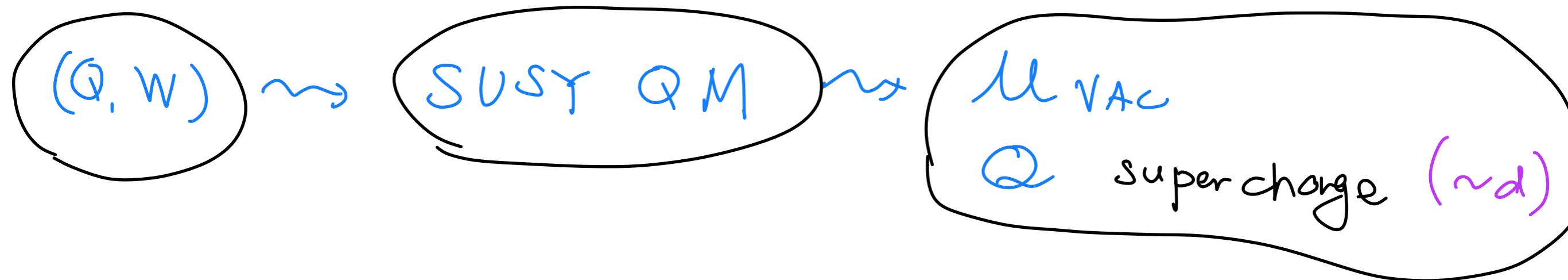


Semi-infinite

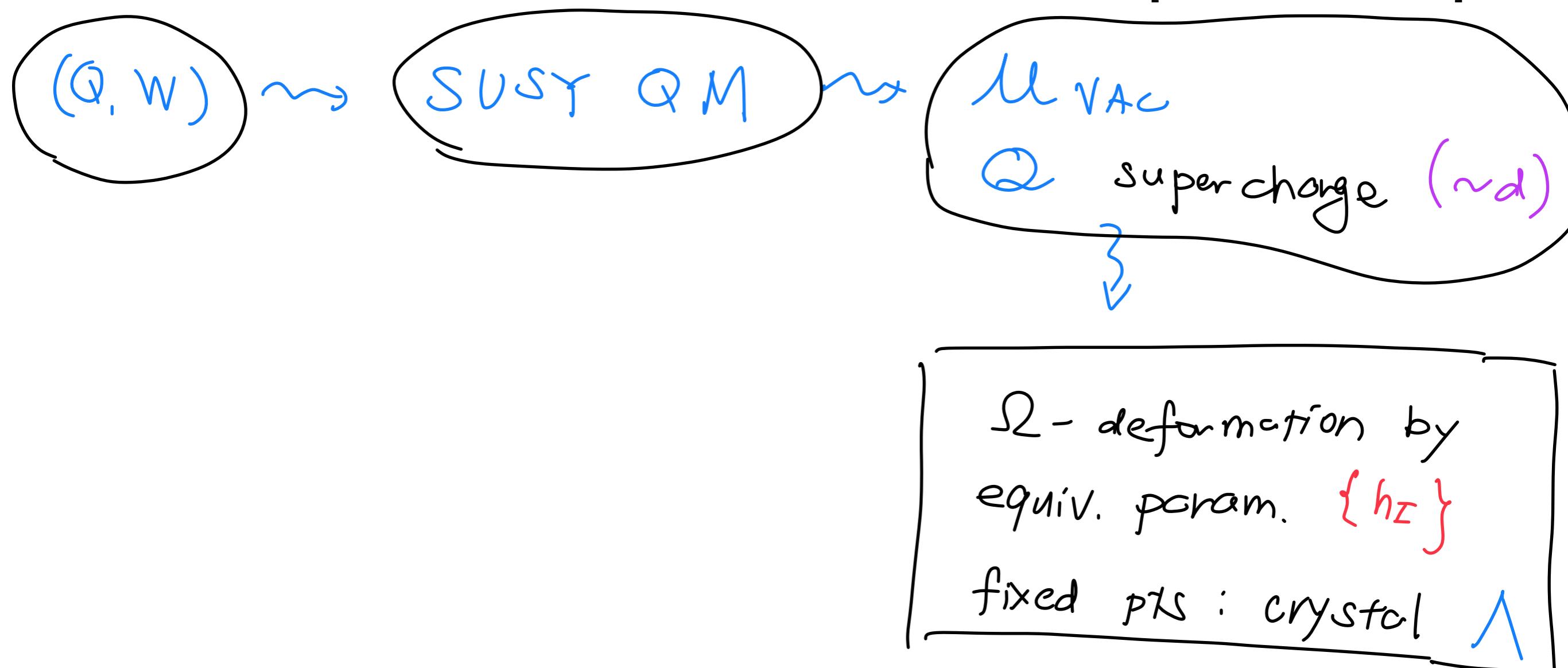
We can derive quiver Yangian representation
by equivariant localization in SUSY QM
[Galakhov-MY '20]

$$(Q, W) \sim \text{SUSY QM}$$

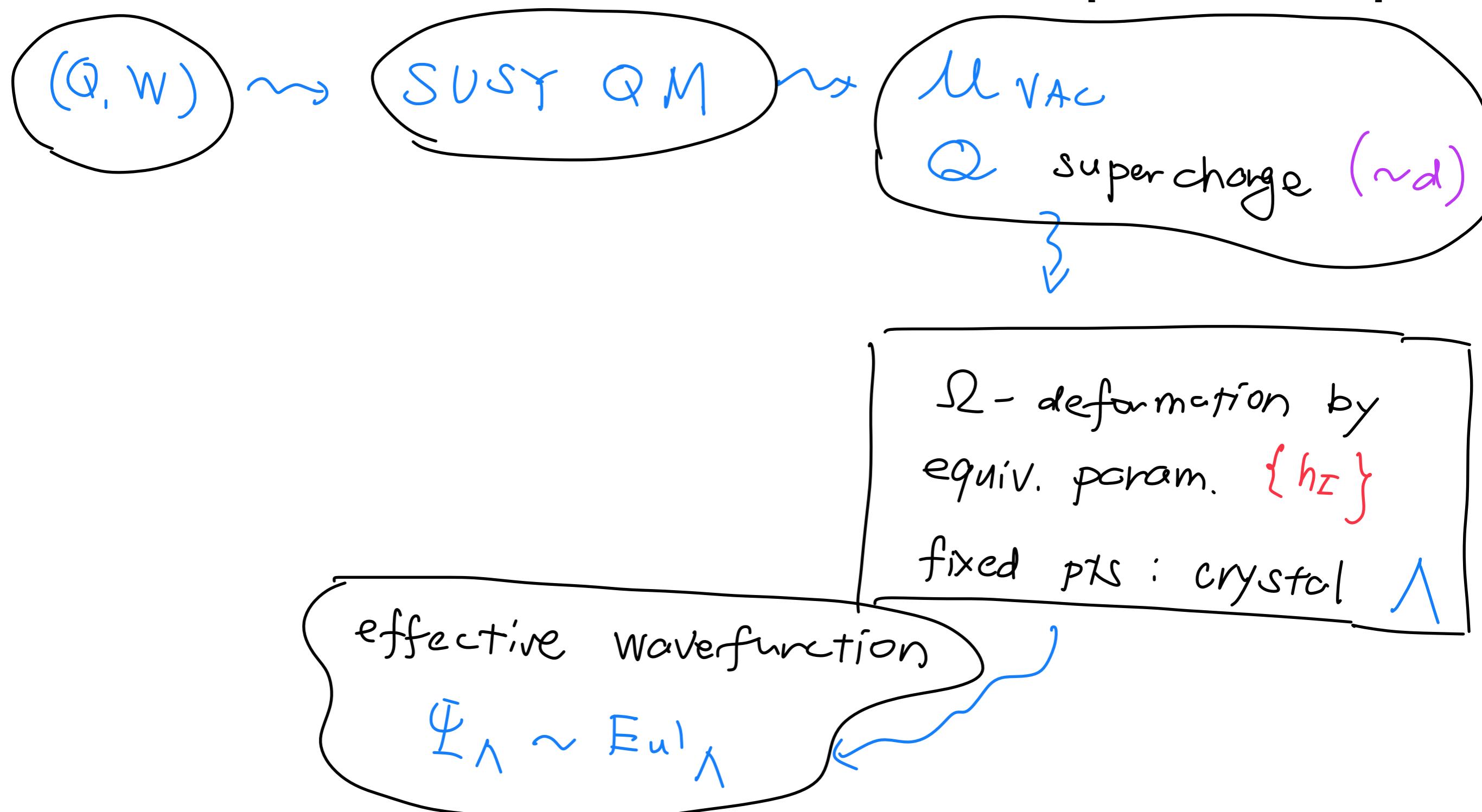
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[Galakhov-MY '20]



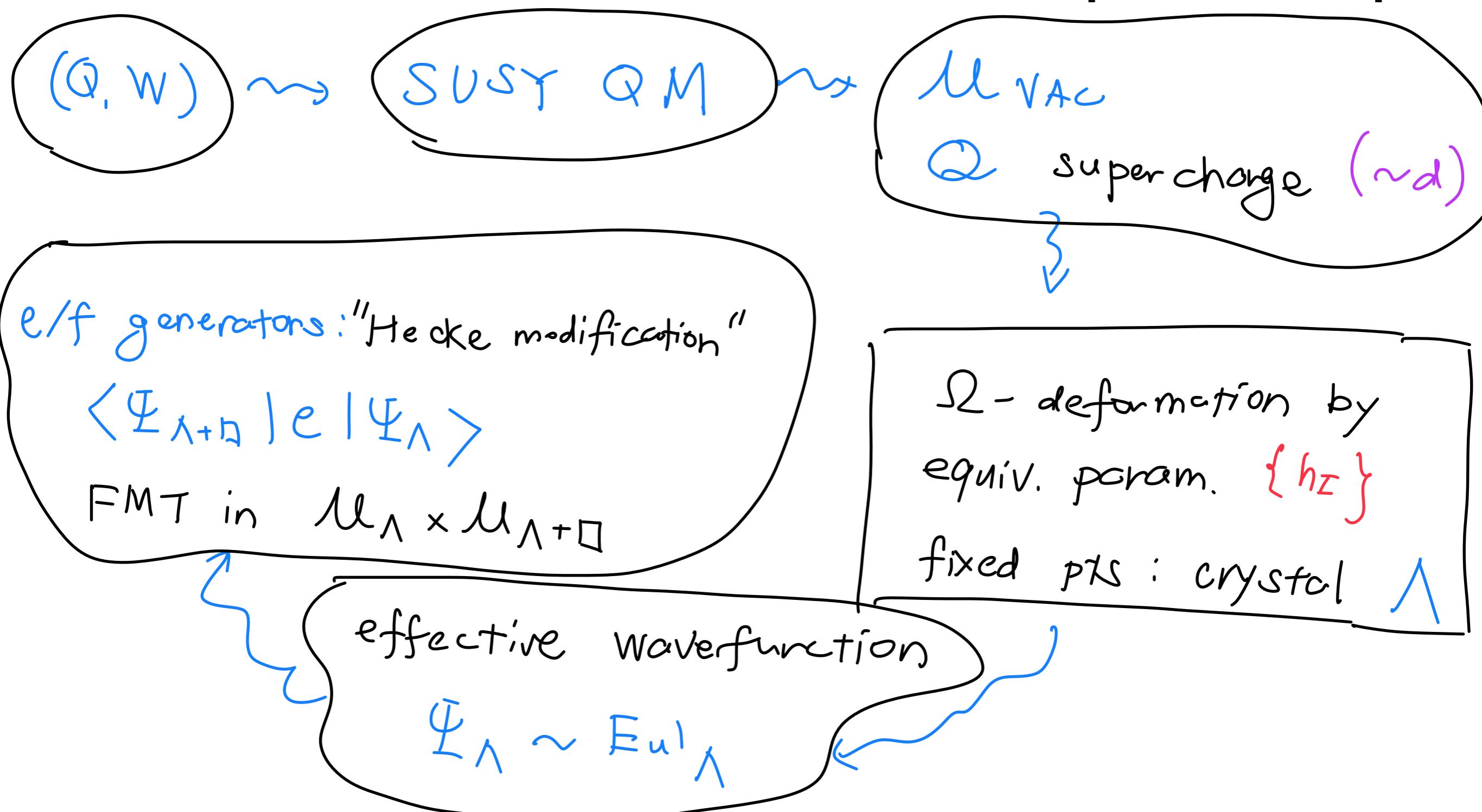
We can derive quiver Yangian representation
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[Galakhov-MY '20]



We can derive quiver Yangian representation
by equivariant localization in SUSY QM
[Galakhov-MY '20]



We can derive quiver Yangian representation
 by equivariant localization in SUSY QM
 [Galakhov-MY '20]



We obtain algebras / repr. by
equiv. localization of SQM_(Q,W)

In all cases reproduce $Y_{(Q,W)}$
but no general proof

[Galakhov-MY '20; Galakhov-Li-MY '20]

Highly non-trivial cancellations!

[Galakhov-MY '20]

For example, for one of the Serre relations of $Y(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_{3|1})$

$$\text{Sym}_{z_1, z_2} \left[e^{(2)}(z_1), \left[e^{(3)}(w_1), \left[e^{(2)}(z_2), e^{(1)}(w_2) \right] \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 &:= \underset{z_1, z_2, w_1, w_2}{\text{Res}} \langle \Lambda | A_1 | \Lambda_0 \rangle = \\ &= [1, 2, 4, 3] + [1, 3, 4, 2] - [2, 1, 3, 4] + [2, 1, 4, 3] - [2, 3, 1, 4] + [2, 4, 1, 3] + \\ &+ [2, 4, 3, 1] - [3, 1, 2, 4] + [3, 1, 4, 2] - [3, 2, 1, 4] + [3, 4, 1, 2] + [3, 4, 2, 1] - \\ &- [4, 1, 2, 3] - [4, 1, 3, 2] - [4, 2, 1, 3] - [4, 3, 1, 2] = \textcolor{blue}{O} \mid . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [2, 4, 1, 3] &= -\frac{1}{48}, \quad [4, 2, 1, 3] = -\frac{1}{96}, \quad [2, 1, 4, 3] = -\frac{1}{48}, \quad [1, 2, 4, 3] = \frac{1}{32}, \\ [4, 1, 2, 3] &= \frac{1}{64}, \quad [1, 4, 2, 3] = \frac{1}{64}, \quad [4, 1, 3, 2] = -\frac{1}{64}, \quad [1, 4, 3, 2] = -\frac{1}{64}, \\ [2, 4, 3, 1] &= \frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{24(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)}, \quad [4, 2, 3, 1] = \frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{48(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)}, \\ [2, 3, 4, 1] &= \frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{12(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 2, 4, 1] = -\frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{12(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [4, 3, 2, 1] &= -\frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{48(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 4, 2, 1] = -\frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{24(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [2, 1, 3, 4] &= -\frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{24(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \quad [1, 2, 3, 4] = \frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{16(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [2, 3, 1, 4] &= \frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{12(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 2, 1, 4] = -\frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{12(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [1, 3, 2, 4] &= -\frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{16(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 1, 2, 4] = \frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{8(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [4, 3, 1, 2] &= \frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{32(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 4, 1, 2] = \frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{16(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \\ [1, 3, 4, 2] &= -\frac{2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2}{32(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}, \quad [3, 1, 4, 2] = \frac{(2\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)^2}{16(4\hbar_1 + \hbar_2)(4\hbar_1 + 3\hbar_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Summary

