

Quantum difference equation for Nakajima varieties

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Abstract

For an arbitrary Nakajima quiver variety X , we construct an analog of the quantum dynamical Weyl group acting in its equivariant K-theory. The correct generalization of the Weyl group here is the fundamental groupoid of a certain periodic locally finite hyperplane arrangement in $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}$. We identify the lattice part of this groupoid with the operators of quantum difference equation for X . The cases of quivers of finite and affine type are illustrated by explicit examples.

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	The quantum differential equation	2
1.2	Quantum difference equations	8
1.3	Other directions	11
1.4	Acknowledgements	12
2	Equivariant K-theory of Nakajima varieties and R-matrices	12
2.1	Stable envelopes in K-theory	12
2.2	Slope R -matrices	17
2.3	Root subalgebras	20
3	Construction of quantum groups	29
3.1	Quiver algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$	29
3.2	Wall subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w) \subset \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$	31
3.3	Hopf structures	34

4	Quantum K-theory of Nakajima varieties	37
4.1	Stable quasimaps to Nakajima varieties	37
4.2	Difference equations	40
5	Commuting difference operators	43
5.1	Wall Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations	43
5.2	Dynamical operators $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$	48
5.3	Some properties of $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$	49
5.4	Identification of $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda)$	61
6	Cotangent bundles to Grassmannians	68
6.1	Algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$	68
6.2	R -matrices	76
6.3	The quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z)$	77
7	Instanton moduli spaces	84
7.1	Algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$	85
7.2	R-matrices	89
7.3	The quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z)$	92

1 Introduction

1.1 The quantum differential equation

1.1.1

This paper is about enumerative K -theory of rational curves in Nakajima quiver varieties. The cohomological version of the questions that we answer here may be asked very generally, for example one may replace a Nakajima variety X by a general smooth quasiprojective variety over \mathbb{C} as long as rational curves in X satisfy certain properness conditions.

Consider the cone of effective curves in $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and its semigroup algebra spanned by monomials z^d , where $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})_{\text{effective}}$. It has a natural completion which we denote $\mathbb{C}[[z^d]]$. The cup product in $H^\bullet(X, \mathbb{C})$ has an associative supercommutative deformation

$$\alpha \star \beta = \alpha \cup \beta + O(z), \quad (1)$$

parametrized by $\mathbb{C}[[z^d]]$, in which one counts not only triple intersections of cycles but also rational curves meeting three given cycles, see [12] for an introduction. The corresponding algebra is known as the quantum cohomology of X . The construction works equivariantly with respect to $\text{Aut}(X)$; in what follows, it will be important to work equivariantly with respect to a torus $G \subset \text{Aut}(X)$.

Associated to (1) is a remarkable *flat* connection on the trivial $H_G^\bullet(X, \mathbb{C})$ -bundle over $\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[z^d]]$ known as the quantum connection, the Dubrovin connection, or the quantum differential equation. It has the form

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \Psi(z) = \lambda \star \Psi(z), \quad \Psi(z) \in H^\bullet(X), \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} z^d = (\lambda, d) z^d, \quad (2)$$

where $\lambda \in H^2(X, \mathbb{C})$. Flat sections of this connection play a very important enumerative role.

1.1.2

For Nakajima varieties, the formal series in z in (1) converge to rational functions, and the connection extends as a connection with regular singularities to a certain toric compactification

$$\text{Kähler moduli space} \supset \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times \ni z.$$

In fact, the following representation-theoretic interpretation of this connection was proven in [37].

Recall that Nakajima quiver varieties [39, 40] play a central role in geometric representation theory and very interesting algebras act by correspondences between Nakajima varieties. In particular, quantum loop algebras $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_{\text{KM}})$ associated to a Kac-Moody Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_{KM} were realized geometrically by Nakajima in equivariant K-theory of his quiver varieties, see [41]. Parallel results for Yangians $Y(\mathfrak{g}_{\text{KM}})$ in cohomology were proven by Varagnolo in [69].

A representation-theoretic description of the quantum differential equation requires a certain larger Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{g}_{\text{KM}}$. It coincides with the Kac-Moody Lie algebra for quivers of finite ADE type and otherwise can be significantly larger. This Lie algebra, together with the corresponding Yangian $Y(\mathfrak{g})$, was constructed in [37]. This construction will be recalled in Section 3 below, in the generality of quantum loop algebras.

The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} has a root decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha} \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}$$

in which $\mathfrak{h} = \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C} \oplus \text{center}$ and $\alpha \in \pm H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})_{\text{effective}}$. The root subspaces are finite-dimensional and $\mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha} = \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha}^*$ with respect to a nondegenerate symmetric invariant form.

The main result of [37] reads

$$c_1(\lambda) \star_{\text{modif}} = c_1(\lambda) \cup -\hbar \sum_{\theta \cdot \alpha > 0} (\lambda, \alpha) \frac{z^{\alpha}}{1 - z^{\alpha}} e_{\alpha} e_{-\alpha} + \dots \quad (3)$$

where

$$\lambda \in \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C} \subset \mathfrak{h}$$

and the subscript in \star_{modif} means a shift of the form $z^d \mapsto (-1)^{(d, \kappa)} z^d$ for a certain canonically defined $\kappa \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}/2)$. We will see a parallel shift in our formulas below (see the footnote after Theorem 4). Further in (3),

$$\hbar \in H_G^2(\text{pt}) = (\text{Lie } G)^*$$

is the equivariant weight of the symplectic form and the pairing $\theta \cdot \alpha$ with the stability parameter $\theta \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ selects the effective representative from each $\pm\alpha$ pair. The abbreviation

$$e_{\alpha} e_{-\alpha} \in \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha} \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha} \subset \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$$

stands for the image of the canonical element of $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha} \otimes \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ under multiplication. Finally, the dots in (3) stand for the a multiple of the identity. Such normalization ambiguity is typical, and is resolved e.g. by the requirement that the purely quantum part of (3) annihilates $1 \in H^0(X)$. We will see a similar multiplicative scalar ambiguity in our main formula.

The poles in (3) are contained in

$$\{z^{\alpha} = 1, 0 < \alpha \leq \mathbf{v}\}, \quad (4)$$

where \mathbf{v} is the dimension vector for a given quiver variety. The condition $\alpha \leq \mathbf{v}$ is necessary for $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha} H^{\bullet}(X) \neq 0$ and hence for the occurrence of the corresponding pole in (3). The singularities (4) lift to a periodic locally finite arrangement of hyperplanes

$$\{(\lambda, \alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 < \alpha \leq \mathbf{v}\} \quad (5)$$

on the universal cover $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})$ of the Kähler torus $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\times}$. These *affine root hyperplanes* will play an important role below.

1.1.3

The Yangian $Y(\mathfrak{g})$ is a certain Hopf algebra deformation of the algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}[t])$ of polynomial loops and one of its basic features is that the operator $c_1(\lambda)$ is a deformation of $t\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}[t]$. Thus (3) becomes an instance of the trigonometric *Casimir connection*, studied in [68] for Yangians of finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebras, see also the work [66, 67] by Tarasov and Varchenko.

In fact, the program of constructing the general Yangians $Y(\mathfrak{g})$ and identifying their Casimir connections with the quantum connection for Nakajima varieties was born out of conjectures made by Nekrasov and Shatashvili on one hand [46, 45], and Bezrukavnikov and his collaborators — on the other.

Already back then it was predicted by Etingof that the correct K-theoretic version of the quantum connection should be identified with a similar generalization of dynamical difference equations studied by Tarasov, Varchenko, Etingof, and others (see e.g. [65, 17]) for finite-dimensional Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} . In particular, Balagovic proved [4] that for a finite-dimensional \mathfrak{g} , the dynamical equations degenerate to the Casimir connection in the appropriate limit. While both our methods and objects of study differ significantly from the above cited works, it is fundamentally this vision of Etingof that is realized in the present paper.

1.1.4

For quivers of affine ADE type, Nakajima varieties are moduli of framed coherent sheaves on the corresponding surfaces. In particular, the Hilbert schemes $\text{Hilb}(S, \text{points})$, where S is an ADE surface, are Nakajima varieties. Quantum differential equations for those were determined earlier in [50, 35], and play a key role in enumerative geometry of curves in threefolds. Such enumerative theories exist in different flavors known as the Gromov-Witten and the Donaldson-Thomas theories¹. A highly nontrivial equivalence between the two was conjectured in [33, 34] and its proof for toric varieties given in [36] rests on reconstructing both from the quantum difference equation for the Hilbert schemes of points in A_n surfaces.

In fact, it may be accurate to say that the GW/DT correspondence in

¹Here the threefold need not be Calabi-Yau, to point out a frequent misconception. For example, the equivariant Donaldson-Thomas theory of toric varieties is a very rich subject with many applications in mathematical physics.

the generality known today, see especially [51] for state of the art results, is proven by breaking the threefolds in pieces until we get to an ADE surface fibration, for which the computations on both sides can be equated to a computation in quantum cohomology of $\text{Hilb}(S, \text{points})$. It is not surprising that such a connection exists, because a curve

$$C \rightarrow \text{Hilb}(S, \text{points})$$

defines a subscheme of $C \times S$. However, it is very important for S to be a symplectic surface for this correspondence to remain precise enumeratively, and not be corrected by contributions of nonmatching strata in different moduli spaces.

As a particular case of our general result, we compute the quantum difference connection in the quantum K-theory of $\text{Hilb}(S, \text{points})$. This has an entirely parallel use in K-theoretic Donaldson-Thomas theory of threefolds, see [47]. There is a great interest in this theory, for instance because of its conjectural connection to a certain curve-counting in Calabi-Yau 5-folds, which is expected to be an algebro-geometric version of computing the contribution of membranes to the index of M-theory, see [44].

1.1.5

Another reason why quantum differential equations are important is because the conjectures of Bezrukavnikov and his collaborators relate them to representation theory of *quantizations* of X , see for example [15] and also e.g. [7] for subsequent developments.

Much technical and conceptual progress in representation theory has been achieved by treating algebras of interest, such as e.g. universal enveloping algebras of semisimple Lie algebras, as quantizations of algebraic symplectic varieties, see e.g. [6, 8, 22, 5], especially in prime characteristic. By construction, Nakajima varieties are algebraic symplectic reductions of linear symplectic representations, and hence come with a natural family of quantizations \hat{X}_λ . Here λ is a parameter of the quantization, which is of the same nature as commutative deformations of X , e.g. the central character in the case

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})/\text{central character} = \text{Quantization of } T^*G/B.$$

For example, the Hilbert scheme of n points in the plane yields the spherical subalgebra of Cherednik's double affine Hecke algebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$ — a structure of great depth and importance in applications.

Using quantization in characteristic $p \gg 0$, one constructs an action of the fundamental group of the complement of a certain periodic locally finite arrangement of rational hyperplanes in $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})$ by autoequivalences of $D_G^b(\text{Coh } X)$. It is known in special cases and conjectured in general that these hyperplanes coincide with (5) and, moreover, one conjectures a precise identification of the resulting action on $K_G(X)$ with the monodromy of the quantum differential equation. This can be verified for the Hilbert schemes of points and other Nakajima varieties whose fixed loci under a torus action consists of isolated points [50, 9] and it is quite possible that similar arguments can be made to work for general Nakajima varieties. There are parallel links between the singularities of (3) and representation theory of \widehat{X}_λ for special values of λ in characteristic 0, see [15].

1.1.6

An important structure which emerges from the quantization viewpoint is an association of a t -structure on $D_G^b(\text{Coh } X)$ to each alcove of the complement of (5) in $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. The abelian hearts of the corresponding t -structures are identified with \widehat{X}_λ -modules for the corresponding range of parameters λ . In this way, the action of the fundamental group by derived autoequivalences of $\text{Coh } X$ fits into an action of the fundamental groupoid

$$\mathbb{B} = \pi_1(H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) \setminus \text{affine root hyperplanes})$$

by derived equivalences between the categories of \widehat{X}_λ -modules. In particular, \mathbb{B} acts on the common K-theory $K_G(X)$ of all these categories.

The main object constructed in this paper is a *dynamical* extension of the action of \mathbb{B} on $K_G(X)$. By definition, this means that the operators of \mathbb{B} depend on the Kähler variables z and the braid relations are understood accordingly.

To be precise, in this paper we construct a dynamical action of \mathbb{B} and we *prove* its relation to the quantum difference equation. The connection with quantization in characteristic $p \gg 0$ is not considered in this paper, see [9]. Similarly, a categorical lift of the dynamical action at this point remains an open problem. It is possible that it is easier to categorify the *monodromy* of the quantum difference equation, which can be characterized in terms of an action of an elliptic quantum group on the elliptic cohomology of Nakajima varieties, see [2].

1.2 Quantum difference equations

1.2.1

The quantum difference equation is a flat q -difference connection

$$\Psi(q^{\mathcal{L}} z) = \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z) \Psi(z)$$

on functions of z with values in $K_G(X)$. It shifts the argument by

$$z \mapsto q^{\mathcal{L}} z,$$

where $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ is a line bundle on X or, equivalently, a cocharacter of the Kähler torus $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}^\times$. See [47] for an introductory exposition of their construction and enumerative significance; these are briefly recalled in Section 4.

In particular, in [47] it is shown that these equations commute with the quantum Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations for the $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ -action on $K_G(X)$. This commutation property will be the key ingredient in determining the quantum difference equation.

1.2.2

The arrangement (5) is periodic under the action of the lattice $\text{Pic}(X)$ and hence there is a copy of this lattice in the fundamental groupoid. Our main result is the identification of this lattice with the operators of the quantum difference equation.

Concretely, this means the following formula for the quantum difference equation. Let

$$\nabla \subset \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\text{affine root hyperplanes}\}$$

be the unique alcove contained in minus the ample cone and whose closure contains the origin. Let \mathcal{L} be an ample line bundle and choose a path connecting ∇ to the alcove $\nabla - \mathcal{L}$. Let w_1, w_2, \dots be the ordered list of affine root hyperplanes that this path crosses.

Each w determines a set of affine roots that vanish on it and the corresponding rank 1 subalgebra

$$\mathfrak{g}_w \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[t^{\pm 1}].$$

While there is no canonical root subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w) \subset \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$ in the quantized loop algebra, the choice of a path as above is precisely the additional data needed to fix such $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$.

Each $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ is a triangular Hopf algebra and to any such one can associate a universal element $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}_w$, in its completion. It reduces to the dynamical operator of Etingof and Varchenko when $\mathfrak{g}_w \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2$. When \mathfrak{g}_w is a Heisenberg algebra, which happens in the case of Hilbert schemes of points in ADE surfaces, there is an equally explicit formula for the element $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$, see Sections 6 and 7.

Our main result, Theorem 9, says that

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}} = \text{const } \mathcal{L} \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_3} \mathbf{B}_{w_2} \mathbf{B}_{w_1}$$

where \mathcal{L} is the operator of tensor product by \mathcal{L} in $K_G(X)$. By the basic property of the fundamental groupoid, the result is independent of the choice of the path.

1.2.3

Intertwining operators between Verma modules, which are the main technical tool of [17], are only available for real roots and $\mathfrak{g}_w \cong \mathfrak{sl}_2$. Outside quivers of finite ADE type, these do not generate a large enough dynamical Weyl group. It is therefore important to use an abstract formula for the operator $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$.

Such a general formula is given by

$$\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{m} \left(1 \otimes S_w(\mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda)^{-1}) \right) \Big|_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \text{shift}}, \quad (6)$$

where \mathbf{J}^- lies in a completion of the tensor square of $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ and is a fundamental solution of a qKZ-like equation known as the ABR equation in honor of D. Arnaudon, E. Buffenoir, E. Ragoucy, and Ph. Roche [3]. One then applies the antipode S_w of $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ in one of the tensor factors and the multiplication map

$$\mathbf{m} : \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$$

to get an element in the completion of $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$.

One makes \mathbf{B}_w a function of $\lambda \in \widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ via the natural surjection

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{h}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}_w \rightarrow 0, \quad (7)$$

where $\mathfrak{h}_w \cong \mathbb{C}$ is the Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_w and $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}$ is the Cartan subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$ that includes \mathfrak{h} and the infinitesimal loop rotation $t \frac{d}{dt}$. In particular, the operator $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ depends on q via

$$q \frac{d}{dq} \mapsto t \frac{d}{dt}.$$

The shift in (6) includes the shift by \hbar^κ , where

$$2\kappa = \mathbf{w} - C\mathbf{v}$$

is the weight of the component with dimension vector \mathbf{v} with respect to the geometric action of the quantum loop algebra. Here C is the Cartan matrix of the quiver. The shifts by \hbar^κ in all formulas can be traced to the $\hbar^{\text{codim}/4}$ prefactor in R -matrices, see Section 2.3.7.

For quivers of finite or affine type, all root subalgebras are either \mathfrak{sl}_2 or Heisenberg algebras, and the general formula for $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ may be converted into something very explicit. We consider these examples in Sections 6 and 7.

1.2.4

The main result of this paper is a description of the quantum difference equations that arise in the enumerative K-theory of *quasimaps* to Nakajima varieties, see [47] for an introduction. This is the natural generality in which our methods of geometric representation theory work.

There exist both more general and more special problems in enumerative K-theory. A very general study of K-theoretic questions using the moduli spaces of *stable maps* was initiated many years ago by Givental. In that theory, there exist difference equations as shown by Givental and Tonita [20]. The general theory lacks certain crucial self-duality properties that are exploited in the construction of the quantum Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations, see the discussion in [47], and it remains to be seen how much progress one can make in the study of the difference equations of [20].

On the other side, there exist quantum K-theory of homogeneous spaces, initiated by Givental and Lee [19] who discovered, in particular, its connection to the difference Toda equations. One expects this theory to extend to symplectic resolutions T^*G/P , with a connection to Macdonald theory similar to [10]. For $G = GL(n)$, these were studied in [19]. In this case, T^*G/P is a Nakajima variety for a linear quiver and so is covered by our result.

The relation of the quantum dynamical Weyl group to Macdonald operators was already explicitly present in the original work of Etingof, Tarasov, and Varchenko.

1.3 Other directions

Substantial progress has been made since the first release of this paper in 2016. The construction of stable envelope, which is an important tool of this paper, was generalized to elliptic cohomology setting in [2]. Explicit combinatorial formulas for the elliptic, K-theoretic and cohomological stable envelopes are now available for many classes of varieties [62, 14, 60]. The class of varieties for which the stable envelope exists has been extended in [49], see also [55] for a super-algebra generalization.

An important new feature of the elliptic stable envelope is that, in addition to the torus equivariant parameters, it depends on the Kähler parameters. This makes the elliptic stable envelope a natural object in the study of the so called *three-dimensional mirror symmetry* which, among other things, interchanges the equivariant and the Kähler parameters. Three-dimensional mirror symmetry of the elliptic stable envelope has been investigated and proven for many examples of symplectic varieties, see [58, 56, 64, 57, 13].

The elliptic stable envelope provides the transition matrices between various bases of solutions of the quantum difference equations which we study in this paper, see [2]. In particular, one can use the elliptic stable envelope to describe the monodromy of these equations and to obtain integral representations for their solutions [48, 1]. These results, combined with the three-dimensional mirror symmetry, lead to a new geometric descriptions of many constructions of our paper. As an example, the dynamical braid group generators (6), playing the most fundamental role in this paper, can be identified with K-theoretic R -matrices of certain subvarieties of the 3D-mirror variety [63], see also [25, 26] for similar applications.

The $q \rightarrow 1$ limit of the quantum difference equations provides a natural description of the quantum K-theory ring of corresponding varieties. Our results can be used to relate quantum K-theory rings to known integrable systems and give a proof of various predictions from theoretical physics [52, 27, 28].

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2 Equivariant K-theory of Nakajima varieties and R -matrices

2.1 Stable envelopes in K-theory

2.1.1

Let X be an algebraic symplectic variety and G a reductive group acting on X . Since the algebraic symplectic form ω on X is unique up to a multiple, the group G scales ω by a character \hbar . Replacing G by its double cover if necessary, we can assume that $\hbar^{1/2}$ exists.

Let $A \subset G$ be a torus in the center of G and in the kernel of \hbar . By definition, the K-theoretic stable envelope is a K-theory class on the product [47]:

$$\text{Stab} \subset K_G(X \times X^A),$$

uniquely defined by certain support, degree, and normalization conditions. The corresponding conditions are summarized in the Theorem 1 below. The stable envelope provides a wrong way map

$$\text{Stab} : K_G(X^A) \rightarrow K_G(X),$$

which we denote by the same symbol.

2.1.2

The construction of stable envelopes requires additional data, namely the choice of:

- a cone $\mathfrak{C} \subset \text{Lie}(\mathbf{A})$, which divides the normal directions to $X^{\mathbf{A}}$ into attracting and repelling ones and determines the support of Stab ,
- a polarization $T^{1/2} \in K_G(X)$, which is a choice of a half of the tangent bundle $TX \in K_G(X)$, that is, a solution of

$$T^{1/2} + \hbar^{-1} \otimes (T^{1/2})^{\vee} = TX \quad (8)$$

in $K_G(X)$,

- a slope $s \in \text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$, which should be suitably generic, see below.

Of these pieces of data, the cone \mathfrak{C} is exactly the same as in cohomology [37]. The polarization reduces in cohomology to a certain sign, while the slope parameter is genuinely K -theoretic.

We recall from [37], Section 2.2.7, that a Nakajima variety, like any symplectic reduction of a cotangent bundle, has natural polarizations. For any polarization $T^{1/2}$, there is the opposite polarization

$$T_{\text{opp}}^{1/2} = \hbar^{-1} \otimes (T^{1/2})^{\vee}. \quad (9)$$

2.1.3

Let \mathcal{N} be the normal bundle to $X^{\mathbf{A}}$ in X . The \mathbf{A} -weights v appearing in \mathcal{N} define hyperplanes $\{v = 0\}$ in $\text{Lie } \mathbf{A}$. By definition, a cone

$$\mathfrak{C} \subset \text{Lie } \mathbf{A} \setminus \bigcup_v \{v = 0\}$$

is one of the chambers of the complement. We write $v > 0$ if v is positive on \mathfrak{C} . A choice of \mathfrak{C} thus determines the decomposition

$$\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_+ \oplus \mathcal{N}_-$$

into attracting and repelling directions, with the corresponding attracting manifold

$$\text{Attr} = \left\{ (x, y), \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a \cdot x = y \right\} \subset X \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$$

where $a \rightarrow 0$ means that $v(a) \rightarrow 0$ for all $v > 0$.

We define the full attracting set $\text{Attr}^f \subset X \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$ as the minimal closed set which contains the diagonal $X^{\mathbf{A}} \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$ and is invariant under taking $\text{Attr}(\cdot)$.

In other words, the components of Attr^f are obtained from the components of the diagonal $X^A \times X^A$ iterating taking $\text{Attr}(\cdot)$ and the closure. The stable envelope is supported at the full attracting set:

$$\text{supp}(\text{Stab}) \subset \text{Attr}^f. \quad (10)$$

2.1.4

Let F be a component of X^A . By Koszul resolution,

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Attr}} \Big|_{F \times F} = \mathcal{O}_{\text{diag } F} \otimes \Lambda_{-}^{\bullet} \mathcal{N}_{-}^{\vee},$$

where the subscript in Λ_{-}^{\bullet} indicates an alternating sum of exterior powers. We require

$$\text{Stab} \Big|_{F \times F} = \pm \text{line bundle} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\text{Attr}} \Big|_{F \times F}$$

where the sign and the line bundle are determined by the choice of polarization.

Concretely, let

$$T^{1/2} \Big|_F = T_0^{1/2} \oplus T_{\neq 0}^{1/2}$$

be the splitting of the polarization into trivial and nontrivial \mathbf{A} -characters. We have

$$\mathcal{N}_{-} \ominus T_{\neq 0}^{1/2} = \hbar^{-1} \left(T_{>0}^{1/2} \right)^{\vee} \ominus T_{>0}^{1/2},$$

and therefore the determinant of this virtual vector bundle is a square (recall that we replace G by its double cover if the character \hbar is not a square). We set

$$\text{Stab} \Big|_{F \times F} = (-1)^{\text{rk } T_{>0}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{N}_{-}}{\det T_{\neq 0}^{1/2}} \right)^{1/2} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\text{Attr}} \Big|_{F \times F}. \quad (11)$$

2.1.5

The key property of stable envelopes are degree bounds satisfied by $\text{Stab} \Big|_{F_2 \times F_1}$, where F_1 and F_2 are two different components of X^A . Note that because of the support condition, this restriction vanishes unless $F_2 < F_1$ in the partial ordering defined by the closures of attracting manifolds, that is, by

$$\exists x, \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a^{\pm 1} x \in F_{\pm} \Rightarrow F_{+} > F_{-}.$$

Recall that in cohomology the degree bound reads

$$\deg_{\mathbf{A}} \text{Stab} \Big|_{F_2 \times F_1} < \deg_{\mathbf{A}} \text{Stab} \Big|_{F_2 \times F_2}, \quad (12)$$

where $\deg_{\mathbf{A}}$ for an element of

$$H_G^\bullet(X^{\mathbf{A}}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_{G/\mathbf{A}}^\bullet(X^{\mathbf{A}}, \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}[\text{Lie } \mathbf{A}]$$

is its degree in the variables $\text{Lie } \mathbf{A}$.

2.1.6

Now in K-theory the degree $\deg_{\mathbf{A}} f$ of a Laurent polynomial

$$f = \sum_{\mu \in \mathbf{A}^\wedge} f_\mu a^\mu \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{A}] = K_{\mathbf{A}}(\text{pt})$$

is its Newton polygon

$$\deg_{\mathbf{A}} f = \text{Convex hull}(\{\mu, f_\mu \neq 0\}) \subset \mathbf{A}^\wedge \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q},$$

with the natural partial ordering on polygons defined by inclusion.

Such a definition has a caveat, in that the degree of an invertible function a^μ should really be zero, and so the Newton polygons should really be considered up to translation by the lattice \mathbf{A}^\wedge . If we want to compare two Newton polygons by inclusion, a possibility of inclusion after a shift appears, and this is where the slope parameter s comes in.

The K-theoretic analog of (12) is the following condition

$$\deg_{\mathbf{A}} \text{Stab}_s \Big|_{F_2 \times F_1} \otimes s \Big|_{F_1} \subset \deg_{\mathbf{A}} \text{Stab}_s \Big|_{F_2 \times F_2} \otimes s \Big|_{F_2}, \quad (13)$$

where the weight of a fractional line bundle $s \in \text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ is a fractional weight, that is, an element of $\mathbf{A}^\wedge \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. Note that (13) is independent of the \mathbf{A} -linearization of s . The dependence of the stable envelope Stab_s on the slope s is indicated for emphasis in the LHS of (13). The degree of $\text{Stab} \Big|_{F_2 \times F_2}$ is given by (11) and is independent of s .

Remark 1. Observe that for a sufficiently generic s the inclusion in (13) is necessarily strict, as the inclusion between fractional shifts of integral polytopes.

2.1.7

Let us summarize the above definitions in the following result:

Theorem 1. *Let X be a Nakajima variety, then for an arbitrary choice of chamber $\mathfrak{C} \subset \text{Lie}(\mathbf{A})$, polarization $T^{1/2} \subset K_G(X)$ and generic slope $s \in \text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ there exists a unique K-theory class $\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s} \in K_G(X \times X^{\mathbf{A}})$ which satisfies*

- 1) support condition (10)
- 2) degree condition (13)
- 3) normalization condition (11)

Remark 2. Stronger results were obtained since the first release of this paper. For the Nakajima varieties a version of above theorem for the *elliptic stable envelope* was proven in [2]. The existence and uniqueness of the elliptic stable envelope then implies Theorem 1 in the K-theoretic degeneration of elliptic cohomology, see Section 4.5 in [2]. The existence of the stable envelope under weaker conditions on X was also proved in [49]. In particular, the existence of polarization of X is replaced in [49] by a weaker condition of existence of *attracting line bundles*. With these new tools, many constructions of this paper translate to a setting more general than Nakajima varieties.

Uniqueness of stable envelopes implies the following transformation law under duality on $X \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$

$$(\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s})^{\vee} = \hbar^{-\text{codim}(X^{\mathbf{A}})/4} \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T_{\text{opp}}^{1/2}, -s} . \quad (14)$$

Here $T_{\text{opp}}^{1/2}$ is the opposite polarization (9).

2.1.8

To keep track of the weights of the line bundles s restricted to components of the fixed locus, it is convenient to introduce a locally constant map (a form of moment map)

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} : X^{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbf{A}^{\wedge} , \quad (15)$$

defined up to an overall translation, such that

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2) = [C] \otimes v$$

if there is an irreducible \mathbf{A} invariant curve C joining F_1 and F_2 with tangent weight v at F_1 . For any s , we then have

$$\text{weight } s|_{F_1} - \text{weight } s|_{F_2} = (s, C) v.$$

By construction

$$\text{Stab} \Big|_{F_2 \times F_1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2) \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})_{\text{eff}} \otimes \mathbf{A}_{>0}^{\wedge}, \quad (16)$$

where $\mathbf{A}_{>0}^{\wedge}$ is the cone of weights positive on \mathfrak{C} .

2.2 Slope R -matrices

2.2.1

Following the sign conventions set in Section 3.1.3 of [37], we define the transposition

$$K(X \times Y) \ni \mathcal{E} \mapsto \mathcal{E}^{\tau} \in K(Y \times X)$$

as a permutation of factors together with a sign $(-1)^{(\dim X - \dim Y)/2}$.

The following is an analog of Theorem 4.4.1 in [37]

Proposition 1.

$$\text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{C}, T_{\text{opp}}^{1/2}, -s}^{\tau} \circ \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s} = 1. \quad (17)$$

Here we do not distinguish between the structure sheaf of the diagonal and the identity operator by which it acts on the K-theory.

Proof. Since the support of stable envelopes is the same as in cohomology, the convolution (17) is an integral K-theory class on $X^{\mathbf{A}} \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$.

Denoting by \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' the two stable envelopes in (17), we have

$$(\mathcal{S}'^{\tau} \circ \mathcal{S})_{F_3 \times F_1} = \sum_{F_1 \geq F_2 \geq F_3} (-1)^{\frac{\text{codim } F_3}{2}} \frac{\mathcal{S}'|_{F_2 \times F_3} \otimes \mathcal{S}|_{F_2 \times F_1}}{\Lambda_{-}^{\bullet} \mathcal{N}_{F_2}^{\vee}} \quad (18)$$

by equivariant localization and the support condition, where F_i are components of the fixed point locus $X^{\mathbf{A}}$.

Since the convolution (18) is integral, its Newton polygon may be estimated directly from (18). We denote by

$$\mu = \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), s \rangle \in \mathbf{A}^{\wedge} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

the difference of weights of s at F_3 and F_1 . We have $\mu \notin \mathbf{A}^\wedge$ for generic s unless $F_3 = F_1$ because an ample line bundle will pair nonzero with $\boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1)$.

The degree bound (13) implies each term is $O(|a|^\mu)$ as $a \in \mathbf{A}$ goes to infinity in any direction. Since this number is fractional for $F_3 \neq F_1$ while the asymptotics are integral, it follows that terms with $F_1 \neq F_3$ in (18) vanish.

The remaining terms with $F_1 = F_2 = F_3$ are easily seen to give the identity operator. \square

2.2.2

In the same way, stable envelopes may be defined for real slopes $s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. They depend on the slope in a locally constant way and change as s crosses certain rational hyperplanes

$$w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) : (s, \alpha) + n = 0\}, \quad (19)$$

which we will call *walls*. Here

$$\hat{\alpha} = (\alpha, n) \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z} \quad (20)$$

is an integral affine function on $H^2(X)$, which we call an *affine root* of X . The connected components of the complements to the walls in $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ are called *alcoves*.

Below we will see that $\pm\alpha$ is an effective curve class for any affine root $\hat{\alpha}$. If $n \neq 0$, we set

$$\hat{\alpha}' = \frac{1}{n}\alpha \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Q}).$$

This depends only on the wall and not on the particular normalization of its equation.

2.2.3

Let us consider two slopes s and s' separated by a single wall w . To examine the change in stable envelopes across the wall, we define the *wall R -matrix*:

$$R_w^{\mathfrak{C}} = \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s'}^{-1} \circ \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}. \quad (21)$$

To distinguish $R_w^{\mathfrak{C}}$ from its inverse, we assume

$$\langle s' - s, \alpha \rangle > 0.$$

for the positive root α defining the corresponding wall. If we cross the wall from s to s' we say that it is *crossed in the positive direction*.

Theorem 2. *We have*

$$R_w^{\mathfrak{C}} \Big|_{F_3 \times F_1} = 0$$

unless

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) = \widehat{\alpha}' \otimes \mu \quad (22)$$

where $\widehat{\alpha}' \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{eff}}$ and μ is an integral weight of \mathbf{A} positive on \mathfrak{C} . In this case

$$\deg_{\mathbf{A}} R_w^{\mathfrak{C}} \Big|_{F_3 \times F_1} = \mu.$$

If $n = 0$ the condition (22) means $\mu = 0$ and that $\boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3)$ is proportional to α .

As a corollary of the proof, we will see that

$$R_w^{\mathfrak{C}} \Big|_{F_1 \times F_1} = 1.$$

Proof. As in the proof of Proposition 1, we see that $R_w^{\mathfrak{C}}$ is an integral K-theory class and we compute its restriction to $F_3 \times F_1$ by localization as in (18).

Consider the localization term corresponding to a component F_2 of $X^{\mathbf{A}}$. The slope-dependent part of its degree is

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), s \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2), s' \rangle \\ &= \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), s' \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), s - s' \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$= \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), s \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_2) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3), s - s' \rangle. \quad (24)$$

Since the ample cone is open, we may assume that $\pm(s - s')$ is ample. If $s > s'$, the second summand in (23) is a negative weight, while the second summand in (24) is a positive weight. If $s < s'$, these conclusions are reversed. But in either case,

$$R_w^{\mathfrak{C}} \Big|_{F_3 \times F_1} = O(|a|^{\mu})$$

as $a \rightarrow 0$ or $a \rightarrow \infty$, where

$$\mu = \langle \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_3) - \boldsymbol{\mu}(F_1), x \rangle$$

for $x \in w$ and $a \rightarrow 0$ as before means that $v(a) \rightarrow 0$ for every positive weight v . Since this is a Laurent polynomial in a , this means vanishing unless μ is an integral weight and $R_w^{\mathfrak{e}} \Big|_{F_3 \times F_1}$ is a monomial.

For generic s on the hyperplane (19) the weight μ is integral only if

$$\mu(F_1) - \mu(F_3) \in \mathbb{Q} \alpha \otimes \mathbf{A}^\wedge.$$

From (16) and since $(x, \widehat{\alpha}') = -1$ for $n \neq 0$ by construction, we conclude (22). If $n = 0$ we have $(x, \alpha) = 0$ and hence $\mu = 0$. \square

2.3 Root subalgebras

2.3.1

We recall that Nakajima varieties depend on a quiver with a vertex set I , two dimension vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{N}^I$, and a stability parameter $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^I$. The complex deformation parameter $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^I$, which is the value of the complex moment map in symplectic reduction, will always be set to zero in this paper. We fix θ and denote

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}) = \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{v}} \mathcal{M}_\theta(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}).$$

We take the canonical polarization from Section 2.2.7 in [37] as polarization $T^{1/2}$ of Nakajima varieties.

2.3.2

Let W be a framing space defining a Nakajima variety with dimension \mathbf{w} . Let us consider its arbitrary decomposition into a direct sum of subspaces $W = W' \oplus W''$ with dimensions \mathbf{w}' and \mathbf{w}'' . Assume that a torus $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}^\times$ acts on W scaling W' with a character a' and W'' with a character a'' . In this situation we say that \mathbf{A} *splits the framing* $\mathbf{w} = a'\mathbf{w}' + a''\mathbf{w}''$.

This action induces an action of \mathbf{A} on the Nakajima variety $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})$. The basic property of the Nakajima varieties is that the set of the \mathbf{A} fixed points is the product of Nakajima varieties for the same quiver but different framings:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})^{\mathbf{A}} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}''),$$

such that after localization:

$$K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})^{\mathbf{A}}) = K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}'')).$$

One checks that the \mathbf{A} characters appearing in the normal bundle to $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})^{\mathbf{A}}$ are of the form $u^{\pm 1}$, where $u = a'/a''$. Thus, we only have two chambers which correspond to $u \rightarrow 0$ and $u \rightarrow \infty$. We denote them by $+$ and $-$ respectively. For a slope s these give the stable maps:

$$\text{Stab}_{\pm, s} : K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')) \rightarrow K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}'))$$

for any G that commutes with \mathbf{A} . To examine the change of the stable map under the change of the chamber we introduce the following *total R-matrix with slope s* :

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \text{Stab}_{-, s}^{-1} \circ \text{Stab}_{+, s}, \quad (25)$$

One checks that it depends only on the ratio u . Just like the cohomological R -matrices, $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ acts in a localization $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}'))$. However, the coefficients of the $u \rightarrow 0$ or $u \rightarrow \infty$ expansion of $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ are operators in nonlocalized K-theory. The variable u is traditionally called the *spectral parameter*. The operators $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ satisfy the Yang-Baxter and unitarity equations for arbitrary slope s , see (9.2.20) and (9.2.22) in [47] for explicit form of these equations.

2.3.3

Let $F_1 \neq F_2$ be two components of $X^{\mathbf{A}}$. Let us consider the degree condition (13) as the slope s approaches infinity along the ample or anti-ample direction in $\text{Pic}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. By (13) in this limit the \mathbf{A} characters appearing in the restriction $\text{Stab}|_{F_1 \times F_2}$ approach infinity in $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{A})$. Thus, in the suitable topology of power series we have

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \pm \infty} \text{Stab}_{\pm, s}|_{F_1 \times F_2} = 0.$$

Therefore, we can characterize $\text{Stab}_{\pm, \infty}$ as the classes with restrictions (11) near diagonal and vanishing at non-diagonal terms of $X^{\mathbf{A}} \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$. Explicitly:

$$\text{Stab}_{\pm, +\infty} = \text{Stab}_{\pm, -\infty} = i_* \left((-1)^{\text{rk } T_{>0}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\det(\mathcal{N}_{\mp})}{\det(T_{\neq 0}^{1/2})} \right)^{1/2} S^{\bullet}(\mathcal{N}_{\pm}^{\vee}) \right) \in K_G(X \times X^{\mathbf{A}})_{\text{loc}}$$

where i is the inclusion of diagonal $X^{\mathbf{A}} \times X^{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow X \times X^{\mathbf{A}}$.

We can include the given slope s into an doubly infinite sequence

$$\dots s_{-2}, s_{-1}, s_0 = s, s_1, s_2, \dots \quad (26)$$

such that

$$s_i \rightarrow \pm\infty, \quad i \rightarrow \pm\infty,$$

where $s_i \rightarrow +\infty$ means that s_i goes to infinity inside the ample cone of X . We can assume that s_i and s_{i+1} are separated by exactly one wall w_i and that the sequence $\{s_i\}$ crosses each wall once. We can write the following obvious identity:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{+,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{+,+\infty} \cdots \text{Stab}_{+,s_2} \text{Stab}_{+,s_2}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s_1} \text{Stab}_{+,s_1}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{+,+\infty} \cdots R_{w_2}^+ R_{w_1}^+ R_{w_0}^+. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly for the negative chamber:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{-,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{-,-\infty} \cdots \text{Stab}_{-,s_{-2}} \text{Stab}_{-,s_{-2}}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{-,s_{-1}} \text{Stab}_{-,s_{-1}}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{-,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{-,-\infty} \cdots (R_{w_{-3}}^-)^{-1} (R_{w_{-2}}^-)^{-1} (R_{w_{-1}}^-)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In the last case we cross the walls in the negative direction and by our convention from Section 2.2.3 the corresponding contribution is given by the inverse of the wall R -matrix.

From definitions we find

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{+, \infty}(\gamma)|_F &= (-1)^{\text{rk } T_{>0}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{N}_-}{\det T_{\neq 0}^{1/2}} \right)^{1/2} \Lambda_-^\bullet(\mathcal{N}_-^\vee) \otimes \gamma \\ \text{Stab}_{-, -\infty}(\gamma)|_F &= (-1)^{\text{rk } T_{<0}^{1/2}} \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{N}_+}{\det T_{\neq 0}^{1/2}} \right)^{1/2} \Lambda_-^\bullet(\mathcal{N}_+^\vee) \otimes \gamma \end{aligned}$$

for any γ supported at a component $F \subset X^A$. The restriction of $\text{Stab}_{\pm, \mp\infty}(\gamma)$ to other components of X^A vanish and thus $R_\infty := \text{Stab}_{-, -\infty}^{-1} \circ \text{Stab}_{+, \infty}$ is diagonal in the basis of fixed components with the following matrix elements:

$$R_\infty|_{F \times F} = (-1)^{\text{codim}(F)/2} \frac{\prod_{v < 0} (v^{1/2} - v^{-1/2})}{\prod_{v > 0} (v^{1/2} - v^{-1/2})} \quad (27)$$

where v are the Chern roots of \mathcal{N}_F . All together this gives the following factorization of the total R -matrix:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) \stackrel{def}{=} \text{Stab}_{-,s}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s} = \overleftarrow{\prod}_{i<0} R_{w_i}^- R_\infty \overleftarrow{\prod}_{i\geq 0} R_{w_i}^+, \quad (28)$$

where $\overleftarrow{\prod}_i$ stands for the product of matrices ordered from right to left as the index i increases. The factorization (28) converges in the topology of the formal power series around $u = \infty$ as will be explained in the next section. Similarly we can factorize the total R -matrix into infinite product near $u = 0$. We consider:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{+,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{+,-\infty} \cdots \text{Stab}_{+,s-2} \text{Stab}_{+,s-2}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s-1}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{+,-\infty} \cdots (R_{w_{-3}}^+)^{-1} (R_{w_{-2}}^+)^{-1} (R_{w_{-1}}^+)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{-,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{-,+\infty} \cdots \text{Stab}_{-,s_2} \text{Stab}_{-,s_2}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{-,s_1} \text{Stab}_{-,s_1}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{-,s} &= \\ \text{Stab}_{-,+\infty} \cdots R_{w_2}^- R_{w_1}^- R_{w_0}^-. \end{aligned}$$

This gives another factorization:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) \stackrel{def}{=} \text{Stab}_{-,s}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{+,s} = \overrightarrow{\prod}_{i\geq 0} (R_{w_i}^-)^{-1} R_\infty \overrightarrow{\prod}_{i<0} (R_{w_i}^+)^{-1}, \quad (29)$$

with the same R_∞ given by (27). We will call these formulas Koroshkin-Tolstoy (KT) factorizations of total R -matrices. An explicit example of KT factorization for the simplest quiver variety $X = T^*\mathbb{P}^1$ can be found in Section 6.1.7. For the quivers of finite type this formula reproduces the factorization of quantum R -matrices considered in [23].

2.3.4

Recall that the partial ordering on the components of the fixed point set coincides with “ample partial ordering”. If $\theta \in \text{Pic}(X)$ is a choice of ample

line bundle, and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{C}$ is a character of \mathbf{A} then:

$$F_2 \preceq F_1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \langle \theta_{F_1}, \sigma \rangle \leq \langle \theta_{F_2}, \sigma \rangle$$

The choice of the stability parameter $\theta \in \mathbb{Z}^I$ for a Nakajima variety defines a certain ample line bundle. If the fixed components have the form $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}')$ then the function defining the ordering takes the following explicit form:

$$\langle \theta_F, \sigma \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \theta \rangle \sigma + \langle \mathbf{v}', \theta \rangle \sigma'$$

All the operators A acting in K -theory which we consider in this paper will preserve the total weight, i.e., $A = \bigoplus_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}$ with:

$$A_{\alpha} : K_G(F_1) \longrightarrow K_G(F_2)$$

and $F_1 = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}')$, $F_2 = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v} + \alpha, \mathbf{w}) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}' - \alpha, \mathbf{w}')$. Therefore the difference of ordering function takes the form:

$$\langle \theta_{F_2}, \sigma \rangle - \langle \theta_{F_1}, \sigma \rangle = \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle (\sigma - \sigma') \quad (30)$$

In the present text we will always assume that the fixed components are ordered using the positive chamber $\sigma - \sigma' > 0$. Thus the sign of the difference (30) is given by a sign of $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle$.

We will use the following terminology: an operator $A = \bigoplus_{\alpha} A_{\alpha}$ with A_{α} as above is *upper-triangular* if $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0$ and *lower-triangular* if $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle < 0$ for all $\alpha \neq 0$. We say that A is *strictly upper-triangular* or *strictly lower-triangular* if in addition $A_0 = 1$. For example, the wall R -matrices R_w^+ and R_w^- are strictly upper and strictly lower triangular respectively. In particular, the Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization (28) gives a LU decomposition of the total R -matrix.

2.3.5

Let \mathcal{L}_w be a line bundle on the wall w . The wall R -matrices R_w^{\pm} are triangular with monomial in spectral parameter u matrix elements:

$$R_w^{\pm}|_{F_2 \times F_1} = \begin{cases} 1, & F_1 = F_2, \\ \propto u^{\langle \mu(F_2) - \mu(F_1), \mathcal{L}_w \rangle}, & F_1 \geq F_2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

The condition (16) means

$$R_w^\pm \rightarrow 1, \quad w \rightarrow \pm\infty,$$

in the topology of formal power series.

2.3.6

From (27) we obtain

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} R_\infty = \hbar^{-\Omega} \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} R_\infty = \hbar^\Omega \quad (32)$$

where Ω is the codimension function:

$$\Omega(\gamma) = \frac{\text{codim}(F)}{4} \gamma \quad (33)$$

for a class γ supported on the fixed set component $F \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w})^A$.

2.3.7

For Nakajima varieties, the codimension function (33) has the following description. For a torus A splitting the framing $\mathbf{w} = a'\mathbf{w}' + a''\mathbf{w}''$, every component $F \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})^A$ is of the form

$$F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'') \quad (34)$$

for some dimension vectors $\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{v}''$. We have, see e.g. Section 2.4.2 in [37],

$$\Omega = \frac{\text{codim } F}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{w}', \mathbf{v}'') + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{w}'', \mathbf{v}') - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{v}', C\mathbf{v}''), \quad (35)$$

where C is the Cartan matrix of the quiver, see e.g. Section 2.2.5 of [37]. The map $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ has the form:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}(F) = \mathbf{v}' \otimes 1 \quad (36)$$

where $1 \in A^\wedge$ is the weight of u , see e.g. Section 3.2.8 in [37].

2.3.8

Let w_k be a wall labeled by $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ as in Section 2.3.3 and let \mathcal{L}_{w_k} be a fractional line bundle at w_k . We denote

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}_k = U_k^{-1} \mathcal{R}^s(u) U_k$$

where U_k is a block diagonal matrix with the block corresponding to component (34) given by:

$$U_k \Big|_F = (a')^{\langle \mathbf{v}', \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle} (a'')^{\langle \mathbf{v}'', \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle}$$

Similarly we define:

$$\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^\pm} = U_k^{-1} R_{w_i}^\pm U_k.$$

If $F_1 = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'_1, \mathbf{w}'_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}''_1, \mathbf{w}''_1)$ and $F_2 = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'_2, \mathbf{w}'_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}''_2, \mathbf{w}''_2)$ are two components of $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})^A$, then we have

$$\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^\pm} \Big|_{F_1 \times F_2} = R_{w_i}^\pm \Big|_{F_1 \times F_2} \frac{(a')^{\langle \mathbf{v}'_2, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle} (a'')^{\langle \mathbf{v}''_2, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle}}{(a')^{\langle \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle} (a'')^{\langle \mathbf{v}''_1, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle}}.$$

Noting that $\mathbf{v}'_1 + \mathbf{v}''_1 = \mathbf{v}'_2 + \mathbf{v}''_2$ we can rewrite this as

$$\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^\pm} \Big|_{F_1 \times F_2} = R_{w_i}^\pm \Big|_{F_1 \times F_2} u^{\langle \mathbf{v}'_2 - \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} \rangle}$$

where $u = a'/a''$. From (31) and (36) we then find

$$\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^\pm} \Big|_{F_1 \times F_2} = \begin{cases} 1, & F_1 = F_2, \\ \propto u^{\langle \mathbf{v}'_2 - \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} - \mathcal{L}_{w_i} \rangle}, & F_1 \geq F_2, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

By construction of the sequence (26) we have:

$$\langle \alpha, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} - \mathcal{L}_{w_i} \rangle \geq 0, \quad i \leq k, \quad \langle \alpha, \mathcal{L}_{w_k} - \mathcal{L}_{w_i} \rangle = 0, \quad i = k.$$

when α is effective. From block-triangularity of $\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^+}$ we see that in the limit $u \rightarrow \infty$ all non-diagonal matrix elements vanish for $k < i$. The matrix

elements of $\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^+}$ do not depend on u if $i = k$. In summary we can write it as

$$U_k \left(\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^+} \right) U_k^{-1} = \begin{cases} \text{DNE}, & k > i \\ R_{w_i}^+, & k = i \\ 1, & k < i \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

where DNE means that the corresponding limit may be undefined in this case. The matrices $\widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^-}$ are lower-triangular and similar consideration gives:

$$U_k \left(\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^-} \right) U_k^{-1} = \begin{cases} 1, & k > i \\ R_{w_i}^-, & k = i \\ \text{DNE}, & k < i \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

Conjugating KT factorization around $u = \infty$ (28) by U_k we obtain:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}_k = \overleftarrow{\prod_{i < 0} \widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^-}} R_\infty \overleftarrow{\prod_{i \geq 0} \widetilde{R_{w_i,k}^+}}$$

From (38), (39) and (32) we see that $k = 0$ and $k = -1$ are the only two choices for which the limit $u \rightarrow \infty$ of all factors in this product is well defined. For these values the limit equals:

$$U_k \left(\lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}_k \right) U_k^{-1} = \begin{cases} \hbar^\Omega R_{w_0}^+, & k = 0, \\ R_{w_{-1}}^- \hbar^\Omega, & k = -1. \end{cases} \quad (40)$$

Arguing similarly for KT-factorization near $u = 0$ (29) we find:

$$U_k \left(\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}_k \right) U_k^{-1} = \begin{cases} (R_{w_0}^-)^{-1} \hbar^{-\Omega}, & k = 0, \\ \hbar^{-\Omega} (R_{w_{-1}}^+)^{-1}, & k = -1. \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

In summary, we see that the wall R -matrices for w_0, w_{-1} which are the walls immediately before and after the slope s in (26) can be obtained as limits of $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}$. As $\widetilde{\mathcal{R}^s(u)}$ solves the quantum Yang-Baxter equation for any s , the same is true for their limits. We thus obtain:

Theorem 3. *The wall R -matrices multiplied by \hbar^Ω :*

$$\hbar^\Omega R_w^\pm, \quad R_w^\pm \hbar^\Omega$$

satisfy the quantum Yang-Baxter equation for any wall w .

In what follows we denote

$$R_w^\pm = \hbar^\Omega R_w^\pm. \quad (42)$$

2.3.9

Let us show that K -theoretic R -matrices (25) are unitary for an arbitrary slope s . The derivation follows the same steps as in cohomology and we refer to Section 4.5 of [37] for more details.

Let $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}^\times$ and let us consider the action of \mathbf{A} on a Nakajima variety $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ corresponding to the splitting of the framing $\mathbf{w} = a\mathbf{w}' + \mathbf{w}''$. Let $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'')$ be a component of $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})^{\mathbf{A}}$.

Similarly, let us consider the \mathbf{A} -action on $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ corresponding the splitting $\mathbf{w} = a\mathbf{w}'' + \mathbf{w}'$. We denote by $F_{21} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}')$ the \mathbf{A} -fixed component corresponding to F under this action.

In the second case the \mathbf{A} -action on $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ is the opposite of the \mathbf{A} -action in the first case. This means that the original action of \mathbf{A} is precomposed with the automorphism

$$\phi : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A}, \quad \phi : a \mapsto a^{-1}.$$

We note that the correspondence $\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}$ is exactly the correspondence $\text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}$ for the opposite action. Note also that the G -characters of the normal bundles in these cases are related by:

$$\mathcal{N}_-|_F = \phi^*(\mathcal{N}_+|_{F_{21}}).$$

By uniqueness of the stable envelopes we obtain:

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}|_{F \times F'} = \left(\text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}|_{F_{21} \times F'_{21}} \right) \Big|_{a \rightarrow a^{-1}}. \quad (43)$$

For an operator $A \in \text{End}(K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}'')))$ we denote by $A_{21} \in \text{End}(K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}'')) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')))$ the operator corresponding to the permuted matrix elements:

$$(A_{21})_{F, F'} = A_{F_{21}, F'_{21}}.$$

With these notations from (43) we obtain the following result:

Proposition 2. *K -theoretic R -matrices (25) of Nakajima varieties satisfy the unitary condition:*

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \mathcal{R}^s(u^{-1})_{21}^{-1}. \quad (44)$$

Remark 3. For an explicit example of identity (43) we refer to (120) and (121) describing the stable envelopes for $X = T^*\mathbb{P}^1$. In notations of this example $X^{\mathbf{A}} = \{p_1, p_2\}$ with $(p_1)_{21} = p_2$, $(p_2)_{21} = p_1$. We also encourage the reader to check that (44) holds for matrix (122).

3 Construction of quantum groups

As we explain in Section 2.3.1 the equivariant K-theory of a Nakajima variety provides a set of vector spaces $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}))$ labeled by a dimension vector $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{Z}^{[I]}$. For any splitting of the framing $\mathbf{w} = u\mathbf{w}' + \mathbf{w}''$ our construction gives an R -matrix which acts in $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}''))$ and satisfies the quantum Yang-Baxter equation. This is a well known set up for the Faddeev-Reshetikhin-Takhtajan formalism [54]. Using these data the FRT construction provides a triangular Hopf algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ acting in $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}))$ for all \mathbf{w} .

Similarly, applying the FRT construction to the wall R -matrices R_w^\pm one constructs a set of triangular Hopf algebras $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ which are, in fact, subalgebras of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$.

The aim of this section is to review the FRT method and to explain the interaction between Hopf structures of different wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$.

3.1 Quiver algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$

3.1.1

For a splitting $\mathbf{w} = u_1\mathbf{w}_1 + \dots + u_n\mathbf{w}_n$ and a slope $s \in H^2(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}), \mathbb{R})$ the construction of Section 2.3.2 provides a set of R -matrices

$$\mathcal{R}_{V_i, V_j}^s(u_i/u_j) \subset \text{End}\left(V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_n\right) \otimes \mathbb{C}[u_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, u_n^{\pm 1}],$$

with $V_k = K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}_k))$ satisfying the Yang-Baxter equation. We denote

$$V_i(u) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V_i \otimes \mathbb{C}[u^{\pm 1}]$$

and more generally

$$V_{i_1}(u_1) \otimes \dots \otimes V_{i_n}(u_n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes V_{i_n} \otimes \mathbb{C}[u_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, u_n^{\pm 1}]$$

3.1.2

We have a set of vector spaces \mathfrak{V} such that for any pair $V_i, V_j \in \mathfrak{V}$ we have an R -matrix $\mathcal{R}_{V_i, V_j}^s(u_i/u_j)$.

First, we note that this set is closed with respect to the tensor product. The R -matrix for the tensor products has the following form:

$$\mathcal{R}_{\bigotimes_{i \in I}^{\leftarrow} V_i(u_i), \bigotimes_{j \in J}^{\leftarrow} V_j(u_j)}^s = \prod_{i \in I}^{\rightarrow} \prod_{j \in J}^{\leftarrow} \mathcal{R}_{V_i, V_j}^s(u_i/u_j). \quad (45)$$

Second, following [53] we can assume that this set contains dual vector spaces V_i^* with R -matrices defined by the following rules:

$$\mathcal{R}_{V_1^*, V_2}^s = ((\mathcal{R}_{V_1, V_2}^s)^{-1})^{*1}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{V_1, V_2^*}^s = ((\mathcal{R}_{V_1, V_2}^s)^{-1})^{*2}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{V_1^*, V_2^*}^s = (\mathcal{R}_{V_1, V_2}^s)^{*12}$$

where $*_k$ means transpose with respect to the k -th factor. One checks that the R -matrices defined this way satisfy the quantum Yang-Baxter equation in the tensor product of any three spaces from the set \mathfrak{V} .

3.1.3

In the FRT formalism the quantum algebra $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ is defined as the subalgebra

$$\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \subset \prod_{V \in \mathfrak{V}} \text{End}(V)$$

generated by matrix elements of

$$\mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u) \in \text{End}(V) \otimes \text{End}(V_0) \quad (46)$$

in the “auxiliary space” V_0 for all choices of $V_0 \in \mathfrak{V}$.

An element of $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ is fixed by a choice of the following data: an auxiliary space V_0 , a finite rank operator

$$m(a_0) \in \text{End}(V_0)(a_0)$$

an integer $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $i \in \{+, -\}$. The element of $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ corresponding to this data acts in a representation $V(a)$ as the following operator:

$$\rho_{V_0, m, l}^i = \text{Coeff}_{a_0^l}^i \left(\text{tr}_{V_0} (1 \otimes m(a_0) \mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u)) \right) \in \text{End}(V(a)) \quad (47)$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{V,V_0}^s(u)$ is the R -matrix acting in $V(a) \otimes V_0(a_0)$ with $u = a/a_0$, and $\text{Coeff}_{a_0^l}^+$, $\text{Coeff}_{a_0^l}^-$ denote the coefficient of a_0^l in the Laurent series expansions near $a_0 = 0$ or $a_0 = \infty$ respectively. Since $m(a_0)$ is of finite rank the trace over the auxiliary space V_0 is defined even if it is infinite-dimensional.

The algebra $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ is generated by all $\rho_{V_0,m,l}^i$.

Proposition 3. *The algebras $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ are isomorphic for all s .*

Proof. Let s and s' be two slopes separated by a single wall w . Enough to show that $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and $\mathcal{U}_h^{s'}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ are isomorphic. From Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization we find that

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = (R_w^-(u))^{-1} \mathcal{R}^{s'}(u) R_w^+(u) = (R_w^+(u^{-1})_{21})^{-1} \mathcal{R}^{s'}(u) R_w^+(u)$$

where the last equality is by (48) and definition (42).

It is known that the wall R -matrices R_w^+ satisfy the cocycle condition, see Corollary 2 in Section 5.3.1. Thus, the R -matrices $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ and $\mathcal{R}^{s'}(u)$ provide isomorphic algebras by Theorem 2.3.4 in [32]. \square

Proposition 4.

$$R_w^\mp = (R_w^\pm)_{21} \big|_{u=u^{-1}}, \quad R_w^\mp = (R_w^\pm)_{21} \big|_{u=u^{-1}} \quad (48)$$

Proof. The first equality follows from (44) together with limits (40) and (41).

In notations of Section 2.3.9, the codimensions of the torus fixed component $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'')$ and $F_{21} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}')$ in $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ are equal. Therefore $\Omega = \Omega_{21}$ which gives the second equality. \square

As the algebras $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ are isomorphic for all s we will denote them by $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$.

3.2 Wall subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w) \subset \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$

3.2.1

Let us define the wall algebra:

$$\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w) \subset \prod_{V \in \mathfrak{V}} \text{End}(V) \quad (49)$$

as an algebra generated by the matrix elements of $(R_w^+)_{V,V_0}$ and of $(R_w^-)_{V,V_0}^{-1}$ in the auxiliary space V_0 for all $V_0 \in \mathfrak{V}$.

For a choice of an auxiliary space V_0 and a finite rank operator $m \in \text{End}(V_0)$ we have an element of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ acting in a representation $V(a)$ as the following operator:

$$\rho_{V_0, m}^+ = \text{tr}_{V_0}(1 \otimes m(R_w^+)|_{a_0=1}) \in \text{End}(V). \quad (50)$$

Note that by Theorem 2 the matrix elements of $(R_w^\pm)_{V, V_0}$ are monomials in $u = a/a_0$. Thus we do not need to consider all coefficients in the Laurent series expansion as in (47).

Algebra (49) is generated by all such $\rho_{V_0, m}^+$ and also $\rho_{V_0, m}^-$ which are given by (50) with R_w^+ substituted by $(R_w^-)^{-1}$.

3.2.2

Next we show that $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. For this we show that all matrix elements (50) appear as matrix elements (47) for some choices of l and m .

Let w be a wall and s be a generic slope obtained by a shift $s = w - \epsilon$ for an infinitesimal ample ϵ . Let $\mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u)$ with $u = a/a_0$ be the R -matrix with slope s acting in $V(a) \otimes V_0(a_0)$. Let U be the diagonal matrix acting in $V_0(a_0)$ by $U|_{\mathcal{H}(v_0, w_0)} = a_0^{\langle v_0, \mathcal{L}_w \rangle}$. The action of U by conjugation gives the decomposition:

$$\text{End}(V_0) = \bigoplus_l \text{End}_l(V_0)$$

with $\text{End}_l(V_0) = \{m \in \text{End}(V_0) : UmU^{-1} = a_0^l m\}$. Since \mathcal{L}_w is a fractional line bundle, the weights l appearing in this decomposition are rational. We denote by $\text{End}^{(w)}(V_0)$ the subspace spanned by integral weights:

$$\text{End}^{(w)}(V_0) = \bigoplus_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{End}_l(V_0). \quad (51)$$

Let $m \in \text{End}_l(V_0)$ for some $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ which is constant in a_0 . Let us consider an element (47) corresponding to this data:

$$\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^+ = \text{Coeff}_{a_0}^+(\text{tr}_{V_0}(1 \otimes m \mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u))) \quad (52)$$

Since $UmU^{-1} = a_0^l m$ we have

$$\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^+ = \text{Const}(\text{tr}_{V_0}(1 \otimes m(1 \otimes U)^{-1} \mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u)(1 \otimes U)))$$

where Const denotes the constant term in the series expansion at $a_0 = 0$. By (40), at $a_0 = 0$ we have the following expansion:

$$(1 \otimes U)^{-1} \mathcal{R}_{V, V_0}^s(u) (1 \otimes U) = (1 \otimes U)^{-1} (\mathbf{R}_w^+)_{V, V_0} (1 \otimes U) + \dots$$

where \dots denote the higher order terms vanishing at $a_0 = 0$. Note that by (31) the first term $(1 \otimes U)^{-1} (\mathbf{R}_w^+)_{V, V_0} (1 \otimes U)$ does not depend on a_0 . Thus, since m does not depend on a_0 we have:

$$\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^+ = \text{tr}_{V_0}(1 \otimes m (1 \otimes U)^{-1} (\mathbf{R}_w^+)_{V, V_0} (1 \otimes U)) = \text{tr}_{V_0}(1 \otimes m (\mathbf{R}_w^+)_{V, V_0} |_{a_0=1})$$

We find that $\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^+$ is of the form (50) and therefore represents an element from $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$. By Theorem 2 the matrix elements of \mathbf{R}_w^+ are non-trivial only for $m \in \text{End}_l(V_0)$ with integral l . Thus, all generators $\rho_{V_0, m}^+$ (50) appear as (47) with m from (51).

Applying the same logic to the power series expansion near $a_0 = \infty$ we also find that all generators of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ corresponding to $\rho_{V_0, m}^-$ appear in the same way.

By definition, these elements generate $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ and therefore $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. Finally, since $\mathcal{U}_h^s(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ are isomorphic for all s we obtain the following result:

Proposition 5. *$\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ for every wall w .*

Remark 4. The quantum group elements (47) are defined as coefficient a_0^l of R -matrices depending on $u = a/a_0$. This means that $\rho_{V_0, m, l}^+$ acts as a monomials a^{-l} in any representation $V(a)$.

Remark 5. In the following text we often understand the R -matrices and other operators as universal elements of the corresponding quantum groups or their completions. In particular, such universal elements do not depend on the evaluation parameters u , which are the parameters of the representations, not of the quantum groups. For instance, the unitarity relation (44) for the universal R -matrix takes the form:

$$\mathcal{R}^s = (\mathcal{R}_{21}^s)^{-1}$$

where 21 denotes the permutation of factors $\mathcal{R}^s \in \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \otimes \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. Similarly, the wall R -matrices give the universal elements $\mathbf{R}_w^\pm \in \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w) \otimes \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$. Relations (48) are understood as

$$(\mathbf{R}_w^\pm)_{21} = \mathbf{R}_w^\mp, \quad (R_w^\pm)_{21} = R_w^\mp \quad (53)$$

for these elements.

As an example we refer to explicit formulas for universal R-matrices of $\mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{h}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ given by (129) and (130), which are related by permutation of tensor factors (53). The generators of this algebra act in a representation $\mathbb{C}^2(a)$ as monomials $E_w \sim a^w$ and $F_w \sim a^{-w}$. Evaluation of these universal elements in a representation $\mathbb{C}^2(u_1) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_2)$ gives (123) which depends on the spectral parameter $u = u_1/u_2$. The unitarity relation should be understood as (48) for these matrices.

3.3 Hopf structures

3.3.1

The algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ carries Hopf structures labeled by the slope s . The set \mathfrak{V} is closed with respect to tensor product. It induces the natural projection:

$$\prod_{V \in \mathfrak{V}} \text{End}(V) \rightarrow \prod_{V_1, V_2 \in \mathfrak{V}} \text{End}(V_1 \otimes V_2)$$

which restricts to a coproduct map on matrix elements of $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$:

$$\Delta_s : \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$$

Note that this map depends on KT factorization of R -matrix and thus on the slope s .

The set \mathfrak{V} is closed with respect to taking dual $*$ and thus we have an antipode map:

$$S_s : \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$$

which is the restriction of:

$$\text{End}(V) \xrightarrow{*} \text{End}(V^*)$$

The set \mathfrak{V} contains the trivial representation \mathbb{C} which, similarly, induces a counit map:

$$\epsilon_s : \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

The main result of FRT procedure is that $(\Delta_s, S_s, \epsilon_s)$ provides $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ with a Hopf algebra structure for arbitrary slope s . The algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ becomes a triangular Hopf algebra with the triangular structure $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$.

3.3.2

The same procedure applied to R_w^+ in place of $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ defines a structure of triangular Hopf algebra $(\Delta_w, S_w, \epsilon_w)$ on $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$. It should be clear from definitions that $(\Delta_w, S_w, \epsilon_w)$ does not necessarily coincide with restriction of $(\Delta_s, S_s, \epsilon_s)$ from the ambient algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. The next proposition explains the relation between these Hopf structures.

Proposition 6. *Assume that the Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization for a total R -matrix with slope s starts with some wall w , i.e. has the form:*

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \cdots R_{w_1}^+ R_w^+$$

then the Hopf structure $(\Delta_w, S_w, \epsilon_w)$ on $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ coincides with the restriction of $(\Delta_s, S_s, \epsilon_s)$ from the ambient algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$.

Proof. Enough to check this statement for coproducts. Let V_1 and V_2 be two representations of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. We need to show that for any element $x \in \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$, the identity $\Delta_s(x) = \Delta_w(x)$ holds in $\text{End}(V_1 \otimes V_2)$.

Assume that x is a generator of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ as in Section 3.2.2 corresponding to an auxiliary space V_0 and a matrix element $m \in \text{End}_l(V_0)$.

By definition $\Delta_s(x)$ and $\Delta_w(x)$ act in $V_1 \otimes V_2$ by $\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^i$ and $\rho_{V_0, m}^i$ defined by formulas (47) and (50) for $V = V_1 \otimes V_2$. But in Section 3.2.2 we proved the equality $\rho_{V_0, m, -l}^i = \rho_{V_0, m}^i$ for an arbitrary V . The Proposition follows since such elements generate $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$. □

Corollary 1. *If s and w are as in the previous proposition then for $x \in \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ we have:*

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) \Delta_s(x) \mathcal{R}^s(u)^{-1} = R_w^+ \Delta_w(x) (R_w^+)^{-1} = (R_w^-)^{-1} \Delta_w(x) R_w^- \quad (54)$$

with R_w^\pm as in Theorem 3.

Proof. In any triangular Hopf algebra we have $\mathcal{R}^s(u) \Delta_s(x) \mathcal{R}^s(u)^{-1} = \Delta_s^{op}(x)$. But, for $x \in \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ we have $\Delta_s^{op}(x) = \Delta_w^{op}(x) = R_w^+ \Delta_w(x) (R_w^+)^{-1}$. This proves the first equality. Applying (53) we arrive at the second equality. □

3.3.3

Let s and s' be two slopes and let Γ be a path in $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ connecting them. This path intersects finitely many walls in some order $I_\Gamma = \{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n\}$. We define operators:

$$T^+ = \prod_{w \in I_\Gamma}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+, \quad T^- = \prod_{w \in I_\Gamma}^{\leftarrow} R_w^-$$

Then, from Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization we obtain:

$$\mathcal{R}^{s'}(u)T^+ = T^-\mathcal{R}^s(u)$$

which implies that coproducts at different slopes are related by:

$$T^+\Delta_s = \Delta_{s'}T^+, \quad T^-\Delta_s^{op} = \Delta_{s'}^{op}T^-. \quad (55)$$

3.3.4

As a slope s approaches infinity (in the ample cone) we obtain a special Hopf structure with the coproduct which we denote by Δ_∞ . The corresponding wall subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_\infty)$ is generated by the matrix elements of (27). This infinite slope R-matrix is diagonal in the basis of fixed components with matrix elements given by operators of multiplication by tautological bundles in the equivariant K -theory (27). In particular, these operators are elements of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_\infty)$. Moreover, the line bundles $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ are group-like:

$$\Delta_\infty(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}. \quad (56)$$

3.3.5

Let $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2)$ where each $\kappa_i \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^I$ is a function on the vertices of the quiver with values in $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$. Define an operator \hbar^κ acting in $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}))$ by multiplication by $\hbar^{\langle \kappa_1, \mathbf{v} \rangle + \langle \kappa_2, \mathbf{w} \rangle}$ on the component $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ (recall that the square root $\hbar^{1/2}$ exists in the equivariant K -theory, see Section 2.1.1.). As we discussed above, the operators of multiplications by tautological bundles, and in particular the operators of multiplication by their dimensions are elements of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. Thus $\hbar^\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. These elements enjoy the following properties:

$$\Delta_w(\hbar^\kappa) = \hbar^\kappa \otimes \hbar^\kappa, \quad S_w(\hbar^\kappa) = \hbar^{-\kappa} \quad (57)$$

Recall that the codimension function Ω is quadratic in \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} which gives:

$$S_w \otimes S_w(\Omega) = \Omega \quad (58)$$

Finally, in any triangular Hopf algebra we have

$$S_w \otimes S_w(R_w^+) = R_w^+ \quad (59)$$

and thus from (58) we conclude:

$$S_w \otimes S_w(R_w^+) = \hbar^{-\Omega} R_w^+ \hbar^{\Omega} \quad (60)$$

4 Quantum K-theory of Nakajima varieties

In this section we recall the main facts about the commuting difference equations which govern the quasimap count for Nakajima varieties. We refer the reader to [47] for a detailed exposition.

4.1 Stable quasimaps to Nakajima varieties

4.1.1

Let us consider a quiver with set of vertices I and m_{ij} arrows from a vertex $i \in I$ to a vertex $j \in I$. Let $n = |I|$ be the number of vertices.

Recall that a Nakajima variety $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ with dimension vectors $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ is defined as the following symplectic reduction:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = T^*M //_{\theta} \mathbf{G} = \mu^{-1}(0) //_{\theta} \mathbf{G} \quad (61)$$

where M is the representation of the quiver

$$M = \bigoplus_{i,j \in I} \text{Hom}(V_i, V_j) \otimes Q_{ij} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I} \text{Hom}(W_i, V_i)$$

by vector spaces V_i of dimensions \mathbf{v}_i and framing spaces W_i of dimensions \mathbf{w}_i . We denote by Q_{ij} the linear vector space of dimension m_{ij} (the multiplicity space). The representation M is equipped with an obvious action of $\mathbf{G} = \prod_{i \in I} GL(V_i)$ and

$$\mu : T^*M \rightarrow \text{Lie}(\mathbf{G})^*$$

stands for the corresponding moment map. Finally, $\theta \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ denotes the character of G

$$\theta : (g_i)_{i=1}^n \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n \det(g_i)^{\theta_i}$$

which defines a stability parameter for GIT quotient (61).

The Nakajima varieties come together with a natural action of a group \mathbf{Aut} whose action preserves the symplectic form. Let $G = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbb{C}_h^\times$ where \mathbf{A} is a maximal torus of \mathbf{Aut} and \mathbb{C}_h^\times is one-dimensional torus scaling the cotangent direction in (61) with a character \hbar^{-1} .

4.1.2

The general theory of quasimaps to GIT quotients was developed in [11]. Here we briefly recall this construction specialized to the case of Nakajima quiver varieties, see also Section 4.3 in [47].

A quasimap

$$f : C \dashrightarrow X$$

with a domain $C \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$ to a Nakajima variety $X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ is defined by the following data:

- A collection of vector bundles \mathcal{V}_i , $i \in I$ on C with ranks \mathbf{v}_i .
- A collection of trivial vector bundles \mathcal{Q}_{ij} and \mathcal{W}_i , $i, j \in I$ on C with ranks m_{ij} and \mathbf{w}_i respectively
- A section

$$f \in H^0\left(C, \mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{M}^* \otimes \hbar^{-1}\right)$$

satisfying the the moment map condition $\mu = 0$, where

$$\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{i,j \in I} \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{V}_i, \mathcal{V}_j) \otimes \mathcal{Q}_{ij} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{H}om(\mathcal{W}_i, \mathcal{V}_i).$$

and \hbar^{-1} stands for a trivial line bundle on C with G -equivariant weight \hbar^{-1} .

The degree of a quasimap is defined as $d = (\deg(\mathcal{V}_i))_{i=1}^n \in \mathbb{Z}^n$.

4.1.3

Let $p \in C$ be a point in the domain of a quasimap f and fix a local trivialization of $\mathcal{Q}_{i,j}$ and \mathcal{W}_i at p . The value $f(p)$ defines a G -orbit in $\mu^{-1}(0)$. This orbit does not necessarily consist of semistable points in $\mu^{-1}(0)$ and thus it only defines an *evaluation map* into a quotient stack:

$$\mathrm{ev}_p : f \mapsto f(p) \in \mu^{-1}(0)/G.$$

The quotient stack contains the Nakajima variety as an open subset

$$X = \mu^{-1}(0)_{\mathrm{stable}}/G \subset \mu^{-1}(0)/G.$$

A quasimap f is called *stable* if $f(p) \in X$ for all but finitely many points $p \in C$. The finite set of points for which $f(p) \notin X$ is called *singularities of the quasimap*.

The moduli space $\mathrm{QM}^d(X)$ parameterizes the degree d stable quasimaps up to isomorphism which is required to be identity on the curve C , the multiplicity $\mathcal{Q}_{i,j}$ and the framing bundles \mathcal{W}_i [11]:

$$\mathrm{QM}^d(X) = \{\text{degree } d \text{ stable quasimaps to } X\} / \cong$$

This means that moving a point on this moduli space results in varying the bundles \mathcal{V}_i and the section f , while the curve C , bundles \mathcal{W}_i and \mathcal{Q}_{ij} remain fixed.

Let $\mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{nonsing } p} \subset \mathrm{QM}^d(X)$ be the open subset of the moduli space corresponding to the stable quasimaps nonsingular at a point p . By definition this open subset is equipped with the evaluation morphism:

$$\mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{nonsing } p} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}_p} X. \quad (62)$$

The moduli space of *relative quasimaps* $\mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{relative } p}$ is a compactification of the map ev_p meaning that it fits into the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{relative } p} & \\ \nearrow & & \searrow \tilde{\mathrm{ev}}_p \\ \mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{nonsing } p} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ev}_p} & X \end{array}$$

with *proper* evaluation map $\tilde{\mathrm{ev}}_p$. The construction of the moduli space of relative quasimaps $\mathrm{QM}^d(X)_{\mathrm{relative } p}$ is explained in Section 6 of [47]. It follows similar constructions of relative moduli spaces in Gromow-Witten theory [29, 30] and Donaldson-Thomas theory [31].

4.2 Difference equations

4.2.1

As explained in [47] the moduli spaces defined in the previous sections carry natural virtual structure sheaves $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{vir}}$. Using these virtual sheaves one constructs different enumerative invariants of X . For example, one of the main objects in quantum K-theory is the *capping operator* which is defined as follows: let us consider the moduli space $\text{QM}_{\text{nonsing}p_2}^d(\text{relative}p_1)(X)$ of quasimaps with relative conditions at $p_1 \in C$ and nonsingular at $p_2 \in C$ (we will assume that $p_1 = 0$ and $p_2 = \infty$ in $C = \mathbb{P}^1$). These two marked points define the evaluation map:

$$\text{ev} = \tilde{\text{ev}}_{p_1} \times \text{ev}_{p_2} : \text{QM}_{\text{nonsing}p_2}^d(\text{relative}p_1)(X) \longrightarrow X \times X \quad (63)$$

This moduli space is equipped with an action of $G \times \mathbb{C}_q^\times$ where the action of G comes from its action on X and \mathbb{C}_q^\times scales the local coordinate of C at the point p_1 with character q . Note that this action preserves p_1 and p_2 . The capping operator is defined as the $G \times \mathbb{C}_q^\times$ equivariant push-forward:

$$\mathbf{J} = \sum_{d \in \mathbb{Z}^n} z^d \text{ev}_* \left(\text{QM}_{\text{nonsing}p_2}^d(\text{relative}p_1)(X), \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{vir}} \right) \in K_{G \times \mathbb{C}_q^\times}(X)_{\text{localized}}^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{Q}[[z]] \quad (64)$$

The map (63) is not proper, as we already mentioned in the previous section. However, it becomes proper on the subset of fixed points $\text{QM}_{\text{nonsing}p_2}^d(\text{relative}p_1)(X)^{G \times \mathbb{C}_q^\times}$, see [47]. Thus the pushforward (64) is well defined in the localized K -theory.

The degrees of the quasimaps are counted with weight $z^d = z_1^{d_1} \cdots z_n^{d_n}$. The parameters z_i are referred to as Kähler parameters.

4.2.2

Assume that we fixed some basis in $K_G(X)$, then the capping operator is represented by a matrix whose entries are certain power series in Kähler parameters with coefficients given by rational functions of equivariant parameters for $G \times \mathbb{C}_q^\times$. By theorems 8.1.16 and 8.2.20 from [47] this matrix

is the matrix of fundamental solution of a system of q -difference equations²:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J}(u, zq^{\mathcal{L}})\mathcal{L} &= \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z)\mathbf{J}(u, z) \\ \mathbf{J}(uq, z)\mathbf{E}(u, z) &= \mathbf{S}(u, z)\mathbf{J}(u, z) \end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

Here \mathcal{L} denotes the operator of multiplication by a line bundle $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$, $\mathbf{E}(u, z)$ is the operator of multiplication by K-theory class given by (8.2.13) in [47]. In particular $\mathbf{E}(u, z)$ and \mathcal{L} commute.

Recall that the $\text{Pic}(X)$ is generated by the tautological line bundles $\mathcal{L}_i = \det(\mathcal{V}_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. For a bundle $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1^{\otimes m_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{L}_n^{\otimes m_n}$ the following notation is used in (65):

$$zq^{\mathcal{L}} = (z_1q^{m_1}, \dots, z_nq^{m_n}).$$

The operators $\mathbf{S}(u, z)$ shifting the equivariant parameters are called *shift operators*. The operators $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z)$ corresponding to line bundles $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ are called the *quantum difference operators*. They are the main object of study in our paper.

4.2.3

We can write the system (65) in the following equivalent form:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K} \mathbf{J}(u, z) &= \mathbf{J}(u, z) \mathcal{K}^{\infty} \\ \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}} \mathbf{J}(u, z) &= \mathbf{J}(u, z) \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\infty} \end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

with the following q -difference operators:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K} &= T_u^{-1} \mathbf{S}(u, z), \quad \mathcal{K}^{\infty} = T_u^{-1} \mathbf{E}(u, z) \\ \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}} &= T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z) \quad \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^{\infty} = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathcal{L} \end{aligned} \tag{67}$$

where $T_{\mathcal{L}}f(u, z) = f(u, zq^{\mathcal{L}})$ and $T_u f(u, z) = f(uq, z)$. As \mathcal{L} and $\mathbf{E}(u, z)$ commute, the consistency of this system of difference equations can be represented in the form of “zero curvature” condition:

$$[\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}] = 0, \quad [\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}, \mathcal{K}] = 0 \tag{68}$$

where by $[A, B] = AB - BA$ we denote the commutators for q -difference operators.

² $\mathbf{S}(u, z)$ is denoted by $\mathbf{S}_{\sigma}(u, z)$ in [47] for a shift $u \rightarrow uq^{\sigma}$ by a specific A-character σ .

4.2.4

Let $A = \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a torus splitting the framing as $w = uw' + w''$. This torus acts on the Nakajima variety $X = \mathcal{M}(v, w)$ with the set of fixed points:

$$X^A = \coprod_{v' + v'' = v} \mathcal{M}(v', w') \times \mathcal{M}(v'', w'')$$

The stable map defined in the previous section can be used to identify $K_G(X)$ with $K_G(X^A)$. After such identification, the first equation in (66) gets identified with the *quantum Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equation* (qKZ):³

Theorem 4. ([47], Section 10) *Let $\nabla \subset H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ be the alcove uniquely defined by the conditions:*

- 1) $0 \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ is one of the vertices of ∇
- 2) $\nabla \subset -C_{\text{ample}}$ (opposite of the ample cone)

*then for all $s \in \nabla$ we have*⁴

$$\text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s}^{-1} \mathcal{K} \text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s} = \mathcal{K}^s$$

where \mathcal{K} is the q -difference operator defined by (67) and \mathcal{K}^s is the quantum Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov difference operator

$$\mathcal{K}^s = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \mathcal{R}^s(u) \tag{69}$$

for R -matrix $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ with slope s (25) and $\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda$ defined by (72).

Therefore, in the stable basis the first equation in (65) turns to the standard quantum Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equation [18]

³See Theorem 9.3.1 in [37] for similar statement in the case of equivariant cohomology.

⁴Note, that we use modified quantum parameter z which differs by a sign:

$$z^v \mapsto (-1)^{\text{codim}/2} z^v,$$

see Theorem 10.2.8 in [47]. Explicitly, this change of variables amounts to the following substitution of Kähler parameters:

$$z_i \mapsto (-1)^{2\kappa_i} z_i$$

for canonical vector (81). To get rid of the minus sign, we will use modified notations in this paper. :

4.2.5

In Section 5.2 we construct a system of difference operators

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, z), \quad \mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$$

with $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, z)$ given explicitly in terms of the algebra $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$. These operators commute among themselves and with the qKZ operator (69) for all slopes $s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$:

$$[\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s, \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s] = 0, \quad [\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s, \mathcal{K}^s] = 0 \quad (70)$$

We then prove our main result Theorem 9: the quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z)$ is identified with $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, z)$ for s as in Theorem 4. In particular the compatibility condition (68) is identified with (70) for this slope.

5 Commuting difference operators

5.1 Wall Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations

5.1.1

It will be convenient to introduce a vector $\lambda = (\mathbf{t}_1, \dots, \mathbf{t}_n)$ such that $\hbar^{\mathbf{t}_i} = z_i$, which means that λ is a coordinate on a universal cover $H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{|I|}$ of the Kähler moduli space.

Let us consider a Nakajima variety $X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ and denote by \mathbf{A} a subtorus of the framing torus corresponding to a decomposition:

$$X^{\mathbf{A}} = \coprod_{\mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{v}_n = \mathbf{v}} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_n, \mathbf{w}_n) \quad (71)$$

In this section we consider rational functions of parameters z_i which take values in $\text{End}(K_G(X^{\mathbf{A}}))$. Using the above notations we will denote such functions as $f(z_i)$ or $f(\lambda)$.

The first function we need $\hbar_{(k)}^{\lambda} \in \text{End}(K_G(X^{\mathbf{A}}))$ is defined to be diagonal in the basis supported on the set fixed points:

$$\hbar_{(k)}^{\lambda}(\gamma) = \hbar^{(\lambda, \mathbf{v}_k)} \gamma = z_1^{\mathbf{v}_{k,1}} \dots z_n^{\mathbf{v}_{k,n}} \gamma \quad (72)$$

for a class γ supported on a component $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \dots \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_n, \mathbf{w}_n)$.

We will need the so called *dynamical notations* below. Let κ be a linear combination of dimension vectors; the particular combination of importance to us is

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{2}(C\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w}),$$

where C is the Cartan matrix of the quiver. We define $f(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(i)})$ by:

$$f(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(i)})(\gamma) = f(\lambda + \kappa(\mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{w}_i))(\gamma)$$

for a class γ supported on a component $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_n, \mathbf{w}_n)$. We will refer to such a transformation $f(\lambda) \rightarrow f(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(i)})$ as the *dynamical shift* of f by a weight κ in the i -component. In the case of one component we will omit subscript (1) and write $f(\lambda + \hat{\kappa})$.

Define q -difference operators by $T_{z_i}f(z_1, \dots, z_i, \dots, z_n) = f(z_1, \dots, z_i q, \dots, z_n)$. We extend it to the action of $\text{Pic}(X) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^n$ by q -difference operators $T_{\mathcal{L}}$ as in Sections 4.2.2-4.2.3.

5.1.2

Below, we use definitions of triangular operators from Section 2.3.4. The torus \mathbf{A} is as defined in Section 4.2.4.

Proposition 7. *There exist unique strictly upper triangular $J_w^+(\lambda)$ and strictly lower triangular $J_w^-(\lambda)$ solutions of the following ABRR equations:*

$$J_w^+(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} R_w^+ = \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega J_w^+(\lambda), \quad R_w^- \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} J_w^-(\lambda) = J_w^-(\lambda) \hbar^\Omega \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \quad (73)$$

Moreover, $J_w^\pm(\lambda)$ are elements in a completion $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w) \hat{\otimes} \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ satisfying:

$$S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) = J_w^-(\lambda) \quad (74)$$

where the subscript (21) stands for the transposition $(a \otimes b)_{(21)} = b \otimes a$ and S_w is the antipode in $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$.

Proof. We write the first ABRR equation in the form:

$$Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar^{-\Omega}} \left(J_w^+(\lambda) \right) = J_w^+(\lambda) (R_w^+)^{-1}$$

(recall that R_w^+ and R_w^- are related by Theorem 3). By assumption $J_w^+(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0} J_w^+(\lambda)_\alpha$ where θ is the stability parameter of the Nakajima variety. The

wall R -matrix R_w^+ is upper triangular, thus, it has the same decomposition. In the components the last equation is equivalent to the following system:

$$Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar^{-\Omega}} \left(J_w^+(\lambda)_\alpha \right) = J_w^+(\lambda)_\alpha + \dots$$

where \dots stands for the lower terms $J_w^+(\lambda)_{\alpha'}$, i.e., the terms with $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > \langle \alpha', \theta \rangle$. The operator $Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar^{-\Omega}} - 1$ is invertible for general λ , thus we can solve the last system recursively starting from the component of the minimal weight $J_w^+(\lambda)_0 = 1$. Thus the solution is unique. By construction of the wall quantum algebra the R -matrix R_w^+ is an element of $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 2}$. Thus, the same is true for $J_w^+(\lambda)$.

Next, we apply the antipode $S_w \otimes S_w$ and the transposition to the first ABRR equation and use (59)-(58) to obtain:

$$R_w^- \hbar_{(2)}^\lambda S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) = S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) \hbar_{(2)}^\lambda \hbar^\Omega$$

It is clear that for any upper or lower triangular operator X we have $\hbar_{(2)}^\lambda X \hbar_{(2)}^{-\lambda} = \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} X \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda$, therefore, the last equation takes the form:

$$R_w^- \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) = S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega$$

By uniqueness of the solution we conclude $S_w \otimes S_w \left((J_w^+(\lambda))_{21} \right) = J_w^-(\lambda)$. \square

Let $f(z) = f(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ be a function of the Kähler variables and $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)$ be the stability parameter of the Nakajima variety. We denote

$$f(0_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n}), \quad f(\infty_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n})$$

if these limits exist.

Proposition 8.

$$J_w^+(\infty_\theta) = 1, \quad J_w^+(0_\theta) = R_w^+$$

Proof. We write the first ABRR equation in the form:

$$Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar^{-\Omega}} \left(J_w^+(\lambda) \right) = J_w^+(\lambda) (R_w^+)^{-1} \quad (75)$$

Let us consider the corresponding components:

$$J_w^+(\lambda) = 1 + \bigoplus_{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0} J_\alpha(z), \quad (R_w^+)^{-1} = 1 + \bigoplus_{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0} R_\alpha$$

The α -component of (75) is

$$J_\alpha(z) z^\alpha \hbar^m = J_\alpha(z) + \sum_{\substack{\gamma + \delta = \alpha \\ \langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle}} J_\gamma(z) R_\delta$$

for some m and where $z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots z_n^{\alpha_n}$. Thus

$$J_\alpha(z) = \frac{1}{z^\alpha \hbar^m - 1} \sum_{\substack{\gamma + \delta = \alpha \\ \langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle}} J_\gamma(z) R_\delta$$

By induction, assume that $J_\gamma(\infty_\theta) = 0$ for all $\gamma \neq 0$ with $\langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle$. By triangularity $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0$, and thus

$$J_\alpha(\infty_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{z^{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle} \hbar^m - 1} \sum_{\substack{\gamma + \delta = \alpha \\ \langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle}} J_\gamma(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n}) R_\delta \right) = 0$$

Therefore $J_w^+(\infty_\theta) = 1$.

Similarly, by induction, assume that $J_\gamma(0_\theta)$ exists for all γ with $\langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle$.

Then

$$J_\alpha(0_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{z^{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle} \hbar^m - 1} \sum_{\substack{\gamma + \delta = \alpha \\ \langle \gamma, \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle}} J_\gamma(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n}) R_\delta \right)$$

also exists. We conclude that $J_w^+(0_\theta)$ exists.

Let us denote $\tilde{J}_w^+(\lambda) = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda J_w^+(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda}$. Then

$$\tilde{J}_w^+(\lambda) = 1 + \bigoplus_{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0} \tilde{J}_\alpha(z)$$

with $\tilde{J}_\alpha(z) = z^\alpha J_\alpha(z)$. Since $J_\alpha(0_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} J_\alpha(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n})$ exists and $\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0$ we have

$$\tilde{J}_\alpha(0_\theta) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} J_\alpha(z^{\theta_1}, \dots, z^{\theta_n}) z^{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle} = 0.$$

Therefore $\tilde{J}_w^+(0_\theta) = 1$.

Finally, we rewrite the ABRR equation in the form:

$$\tilde{J}_w^+(\lambda) \mathbf{R}_w^+ = \hbar^\Omega J_w^+(\lambda)$$

Using above limits at 0_θ we obtain:

$$\mathbf{R}_w^+ = \hbar^\Omega J_w^+(0_\theta)$$

and therefore $J_w^+(0_\theta) = R_w^+$.

□

5.1.3

Let $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2)$ and $F' = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'_1, \mathbf{w}'_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'_2, \mathbf{w}'_2)$ be two fixed components. As we discussed in Section 2.3.5 the dependence of matrix elements of a wall R -matrix on the equivariant parameter u is given by:

$$R_w^+(u)|_{F \times F'} \sim u^{\langle \mathbf{v}_1 - \mathbf{v}'_1, \mathcal{L}_w \rangle}$$

Thus, for \mathbf{s} with $\hbar^{\mathbf{s}} = q$ and $\tau_w = \mathbf{s} \mathcal{L}_w$ we have

$$\hbar_{(1)}^{\tau_w} R_w^+(u) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\tau_w} = R_w^+(uq) \quad (76)$$

From the previous proposition we obtain:

$$\hbar_{(1)}^{\tau_w} J_w^+(u) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\tau_w} = J_w^+(uq) \quad (77)$$

Shifting $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda - \tau_w$ in the ABRR equation (73) and using the previous two identities we find:

$$J_w^+(u, \lambda - \tau_w) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \mathbf{R}_w^+(uq) = \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega J_w^+(uq, \lambda - \tau_w)$$

and same for J_w^- . Finally, denoting

$$\mathbf{J}_w^\pm(\lambda) = J_w^\pm(\lambda - \tau_w) \quad (78)$$

we rewrite the last relation in the form:

Proposition 9. *There exist unique strictly upper triangular $\mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 2}$ and strictly lower triangular $\mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \in \mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 2}$ solutions of **wall Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov equations**:*

$$\mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} T_u \mathbf{R}_w^+ = \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} T_u \hbar^\Omega \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda), \quad (79)$$

$$R_w \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} T_u \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) = \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} T_u \hbar^\Omega$$

where $T_u f(u) = f(uq)$.

5.2 Dynamical operators $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$

5.2.1

The following operator is playing a fundamental role in our paper. For a wall w in the hyperplane arrangement (19) we define:

$$\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{m}\left(1 \otimes S_w(\mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda)^{-1})\right)\Big|_{\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \kappa} \quad (80)$$

Here S_w is the antipode of the Hopf algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ and $\mathbf{m}(a \otimes b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ab$. We denote by $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \kappa$ the dynamical shift by the following vector:

$$\kappa = (C\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w})/2 \quad (81)$$

where C is the Cartan matrix of the corresponding quiver. Note that this operator is well defined in the evaluation modules (even infinite dimensional) because the operator $\mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda)$ is lower triangular and thus $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ is normally ordered. Note that by definition $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ is an element in a completion of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)(z_1, \dots, z_n)$.

Remark 6. In Section 6.3.5 we compute a universal formula for $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ in the case of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$. Up to a difference in notations, this operator coincides with the element of the dynamical quantum group associated to a real root reflection. See Proposition 14 in [17] for an explicit formula in this case. Thus, in the case of real roots the operator (80) coincides with the one constructed by Etingof-Varchenko. In contrast with the approach of [17], the element (80) is defined in a more general situation, see examples in Section 7 for imaginary roots.

5.2.2

Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ be a line bundle. Let us fix a slope $s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ and choose a path in $H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ from s to $s - \mathcal{L}$. This path crosses finitely many walls in some order $\{w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m\}$. For this choice of a slope, line bundle and a path we associate the following operator:

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda) = \mathcal{L} \mathbf{B}_{w_m}(\lambda) \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_1}(\lambda) \quad (82)$$

The symbol \mathcal{L} on the right side denotes the operator of multiplication by a line bundle in $K_G(X)$. By construction, $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ is an element in a completion of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)(z_1, \dots, z_n)$.

We define the q -difference operators:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda). \quad (83)$$

In Section 5.4.3 we will show that (82) does not depend on a choice of a path and for every slope s the operators (83) commute. Thus, they provide a representation of $\text{Pic}(X)$ by q -difference operators.

5.3 Some properties of $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$

In this section we discuss various properties of the operators (82) and associated q -difference connection (83). Our approach is close to one used in [16].

5.3.1

Let $J_w^{\pm}(\lambda)$ be the operators introduced in Proposition 7. Let us denote $J^{\pm}(\lambda)^{12} = J_w^{\pm}(\lambda) \otimes 1$, $J^{\pm}(\lambda)^{23} = 1 \otimes J_w^{\pm}(\lambda)$, $J^{\pm}(\lambda)^{12,3} = (\Delta_w \otimes 1)J_w^{\pm}(\lambda)$, $J^{\pm}(\lambda)^{1,23} = (1 \otimes \Delta_w)J_w^{\pm}(\lambda)$ the operators in the corresponding completion of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 3}$.

Theorem 5. *The operators $J^{\pm}(\lambda)$ satisfy the dynamical cocycle conditions:*

$$\begin{aligned} J^-(\lambda)^{12,3} J^-(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} &= J^-(\lambda)^{1,23} J^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)})^{23} \\ J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} J^+(\lambda)^{12,3} &= J^+(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)})^{23} J^+(\lambda)^{1,23} \end{aligned} \quad (84)$$

with dynamical shift $\kappa = (C\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w})/2$ where C is the Cartan matrix of the quiver.

We will need the three-component analog of Proposition 7. We start with the definition of upper/lower triangular operators acting in a tensor product of three $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ modules. Let $X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ - be a Nakajima variety, and let \mathbf{A} be a torus splitting the framing such that:

$$X^{\mathbf{A}} = \coprod_{\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{v}} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_3). \quad (85)$$

We say that an operator $A \in \text{End}(K_G(X^A))$ is *upper triangular* if $A = \bigoplus_{\substack{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0 \\ \langle \beta, \theta \rangle < 0}} A_{\alpha, \beta}$ where θ is the stability parameter of the Nakajima variety and:

$$A_{\alpha, \beta} : K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_3)) \rightarrow$$

$$K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2 + \gamma, \mathbf{w}_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_3 + \beta, \mathbf{w}_3))$$

where γ is fixed by the condition $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$. Similarly, the operator is lower triangular if $A = \bigoplus_{\substack{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle < 0 \\ \langle \beta, \theta \rangle > 0}} A_{\alpha, \beta}$ with the same $A_{\alpha, \beta}$ as above. Finally, we say

that an operator is strictly upper or lower triangular if, in addition, $A_{0,0} = 1$. For example, the product of wall R -matrices $R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,12}$ or $R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,23}$ (where the indices indicate in which components of (85) the R -matrices act), are strictly upper triangular.

In the three-component case we have two types of qKZ operators $\hbar_{(3)}^\lambda R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,23}$ and $\hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,12}$ which correspond to the coproducts of the wall qKZ operators in the first or the second component.

Proposition 10. *If there exists a strictly upper triangular operator $J(\lambda) \in \text{End}(K_G(X^A))$ satisfying:*

$$\begin{aligned} J(\lambda) \hbar_{(3)}^\lambda R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,23} &= \hbar_{(3)}^\lambda \hbar^{\Omega_{13} + \Omega_{23}} J(\lambda) \\ J(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,12} &= \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^{\Omega_{13} + \Omega_{12}} J(\lambda) \end{aligned} \tag{86}$$

or a strictly lower-triangular operator $J(\lambda) \in \text{End}(K_G(X^A))$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} R_w^{-,23} R_w^{-,13} \hbar_{(3)}^\lambda J(\lambda) &= J(\lambda) \hbar^{\Omega_{23} + \Omega_{13}} \hbar_{(3)}^\lambda \\ R_w^{-,12} R_w^{-,13} \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} J(\lambda) &= J(\lambda) \hbar^{\Omega_{12} + \Omega_{13}} \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

then it is unique.

Proof. We prove the upper-triangular case. The lower-triangular case is similar. Following [17] we introduce the operators:

$$\begin{aligned} A_R(X) &= \hbar^{-\Omega_{13} - \Omega_{23}} \hbar_{(3)}^{-\lambda} X \hbar_{(3)}^\lambda R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,23}, \\ A_L(X) &= \hbar^{-\Omega_{13} - \Omega_{12}} \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda X \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} R_w^{+,13} R_w^{+,12} \end{aligned}$$

Assume that there exists an operator $J(\lambda)$ satisfying the conditions of the proposition. Then $A_R A_L(J(\lambda)) = J(\lambda)$. It is enough to check that the solution for this equation is unique. We are given that $J(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\substack{\langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0 \\ \langle \beta, \theta \rangle < 0}} J_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda)$,

and thus this equation has the following form in components:

$$J_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) = Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar_{(3)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^{-\bar{\Omega}}} \left(J_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) \right) + \cdots \quad (87)$$

where $\bar{\Omega} = 2\Omega_{13} + \Omega_{23} + \Omega_{12}$ and \cdots stands for the lower terms $J_{\alpha', \beta'}(\lambda)$ with

$$\langle \alpha' - \beta', \theta \rangle < \langle \alpha - \beta, \theta \rangle$$

Note that the operator $1 - Ad_{\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \hbar_{(3)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^{-\bar{\Omega}}}$ is invertible for generic λ . This means that all $J_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda)$ can be expressed through the lowest term $J_{0,0}(\lambda) = 1$ and therefore they are uniquely determined by (87). \square

Let $J(\lambda)$ be as in Proposition 7. It is obvious that $J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} J^+(\lambda)^{12,3}$ is a solution of $A_R(X) = X$. Similarly $J^+(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)})^{23} J^+(\lambda)^{1,23}$ is a solution of $A_L(X) = X$. Thus, by the previous proposition, to prove Theorem 5 it is enough to prove the following lemma:

Lemma 1.

$$X = J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} J^+(\lambda)^{12,3} \text{ is a solution of } A_L(X) = X$$

$$X = J^+(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)})^{23} J^+(\lambda)^{1,23} \text{ is a solution of } A_R(X) = X$$

Proof. As noted above the element $X = J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} J^+(\lambda)^{12,3}$ is a solution of $A_R(X) = X$. Note that A_R and A_L commute (due to the Yang-Baxter equation for R_w^+). Thus, $Y = A_L(X)$ is also a solution of this equation. The solution of $A_R(X) = X$ is uniquely determined by the degree zero part in the third component. Let us denote this component of X by X_0 and similarly for Y by Y_0 . Enough to prove that $X_0 = Y_0$. For X_0 we obtain:

$$X_0 = J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12}$$

For Y_0 we have:

$$Y_0 = \hbar^{-\Omega_{13} - \Omega_{12}} \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^{\Omega_{13}} R_w^{+,12} \quad (88)$$

Set $Z = J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12}$. By triangularity of R -matrix and $J(\lambda)$ it factors $Z = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^I} Z_\alpha$ with:

$$\begin{aligned} Z_\alpha &: K_G \left(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{w}_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_3) \right) \\ &\rightarrow K_G \left(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha, \mathbf{w}_1) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_2 - \alpha, \mathbf{w}_2) \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_3) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by the definition of codimension function (35) we have $\hbar^{-\Omega_{13}} Z_\alpha \hbar^{\Omega_{13}} = \hbar^{m_\alpha} Z_\alpha$ where

$$\begin{aligned} m_\alpha &= \\ &\frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_3 \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_1 \rangle - \langle \mathbf{v}_1, C\mathbf{v}_3 \rangle \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\langle \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha, \mathbf{w}_3 \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{w}_1 \rangle - \langle \mathbf{v}_1 + \alpha, C\mathbf{v}_3 \rangle \right) \\ &= \langle \alpha, \kappa_{(3)} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

with $\kappa_{(3)} = (C\mathbf{v}_3 - \mathbf{w}_3)/2$. Therefore, using the dynamical notations we can write the equation (88) in the form:

$$Y_0 = \hbar^{-\Omega_{12}} \hbar^{\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)}} J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12} \hbar^{-\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(3)}} \mathbf{R}_w^{+,12}$$

As $J^+(\lambda)$ satisfies the condition of Proposition 7 we obtain $Y_0 = J^+(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{12}$. Therefore $Y = X$. \square

Corollary 2. *The wall R -matrices R_w^+ satisfy the cocycle condition:*

$$(R_w^+)^{12} (R_w^+)^{12,3} = (R_w^+)^{23} (R_w^+)^{1,23}$$

Proof. By Proposition 8, $J_w^+(0_\theta) = R_w^+$. The result follows by evaluating the limit of the second identity in Theorem 5 at 0_θ . \square

5.3.2

Let us consider the operators:

$$\tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{m} \left(1 \otimes S_w(J_w^-(\lambda)^{-1}) \right), \quad B'_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{m}_{21} \left(S_w^{-1} \otimes 1(J_w^-(\lambda)^{-1}) \right),$$

where S_w is the antipode of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ and $\mathbf{m}(a \otimes b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ab$, $\mathbf{m}_{21}(a \otimes b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ba$. We define:

$$\tilde{B}_w(\lambda) = \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}), \quad B_w(\lambda) = B'_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}) \quad (89)$$

with κ as in Theorem 5.

Theorem 6.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \Delta_w \tilde{B}_w(\lambda) &= J_w^-(\lambda) \left(\tilde{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \tilde{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) J_w^+(\lambda) \\ 2) \quad \Delta_w B_w(\lambda) &= J_w^-(\lambda) \left(B_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes B_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) J_w^+(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $X(\lambda) = J_w^-(\lambda)^{-1}$. By Theorem 5:

$$X^{12}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)}) X^{12,3}(\lambda) = X^{23}(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) X^{1,23}(\lambda) \quad (90)$$

Set $\hbar^{(\lambda, m)} = z^m = z_1^{m_1} \cdots z_n^{m_n}$ where $m = (m_1, \dots, m_n)$ is a multi-index. We write our operators as power series:

$$X(\lambda) = \sum_{i,m} a_{i,m} \otimes b_{i,m} z^m, \quad J_w^-(\lambda) = X^{-1}(\lambda) = \sum_{i,m} \bar{a}_{i,m} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} z^m$$

then

$$\tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{m} \left(1 \otimes S_w(X(\lambda)) \right) = \sum_{i,m} a_{i,m} S_w(b_{i,m}) z^m$$

and in the sumless Sweedler notations we have:

$$\Delta_w \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \sum_{i,m} a_{i,m}^{(1)} S_w(b_{i,m}^{(2)}) \otimes a_{i,m}^{(2)} S_w(b_{i,m}^{(1)}) z^m$$

We denote by \hat{A} the following contraction:

$$\hat{A}(a_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes a_3 \otimes a_4) = a_1 S_w(a_4) \otimes a_2 S_w(a_3),$$

then, obviously $\Delta_w \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \hat{A}(\Delta_w \otimes \Delta_w(X))$. From (90) we have:

$$\Delta_w \otimes 1(X(\lambda)) = X^{12}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{-1} X^{23}(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) X^{1,23}(\lambda)$$

or in the components:

$$\Delta_w \otimes 1(X(\lambda)) = \sum (\bar{a}_{i,m} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} \otimes K^m) (K^{-s} \otimes a_{j,s} \otimes b_{j,s}) (a_{k,l} \otimes b_{k,l}^{(1)} \otimes b_{k,l}^{(2)}) z^{m+s+l} =$$

$$= \sum (\bar{a}_{i,m} K^{-s} a_{k,l} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} a_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(1)} \otimes K^m b_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(2)}) z^{m+s+l}$$

where we denoted by $K = \hbar^\kappa$. Now, $\Delta_w \otimes \Delta_w = (1 \otimes 1 \otimes \Delta_w)(\Delta_w \otimes 1)$ and therefore:

$$\Delta_w \otimes \Delta_w X(\lambda) = \sum (\bar{a}_{i,m} K^{-s} a_{k,l} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} a_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(1)} \otimes K^m b_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(2),(1)} \otimes K^m b_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(2),(2)}) z^{m+s+l}$$

Applying contraction \hat{A} , taking into account that the antipode S_w is an antihomomorphism and $S_w(K) = K^{-1}$ by (57) we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}(\Delta_w \otimes \Delta_w X) &= \\ \sum \bar{a}_{i,m} K^{-s} a_{k,l} S_w(b_{k,l}^{(2),(2)}) S_w(b_{j,s}^{(2)}) K^{-m} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} a_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(1)} S_w(b_{k,l}^{(2),(1)}) S_w(b_{j,s}^{(1)}) K^{-m} z^{m+s+l} \\ &= J_w^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \sum K^{-s} a_{k,l} S_w(b_{k,l}^{(2),(2)}) S_w(b_{j,s}^{(2)}) \otimes a_{j,s} b_{k,l}^{(1)} S_w(b_{k,l}^{(2),(1)}) S_w(b_{j,s}^{(1)}) z^{s+l} \end{aligned}$$

where $J_w^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) = \sum \bar{a}_{i,m} K^{-m} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} K^{-m} z^m$ and in the last step we used that the whole operator is weight zero and therefore commutes with $K \otimes K$. From the simple Lemma 2 below, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}(\Delta_w \otimes \Delta_w X(\lambda)) &= \\ J_w^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \sum K^{-s} a_{k,l} S_w(b_{k,l}) S_w(b_{j,s}^{(2)}) \otimes a_{j,s} S_w(b_{j,s}^{(1)}) z^{s+l} &= \\ J_w^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) \otimes 1 \cdot \left(\sum K^{-s} S_w(b_{j,s}^{(2)}) \otimes a_{j,s} S_w(b_{j,s}^{(1)}) z^s \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider the contraction defined by $\hat{P}(a_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes a_3) = S_w(a_3) \otimes a_1 S_w(a_2)$. For the expression in the brackets in the last formula we have:

$$\sum K^{-s} S_w(b_{j,s}^{(2)}) \otimes a_{j,s} S_w(b_{j,s}^{(1)}) z^s = \hat{P}(X^{1,23}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)}))$$

Again, by (90) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} X^{1,23}(\lambda + \kappa_{(3)}) &= X^{23}(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})^{-1} X^{12}(\lambda + 2\hat{\kappa}_{(3)}) X^{12,3}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)}) \\ &= \sum K^{-m} a_{j,s} a_{k,l}^{(1)} \otimes \bar{a}_{i,m} b_{j,s} a_{k,l}^{(2)} \otimes \bar{b}_{i,m} K^{m+2s} b_{k,l} K^l z^{s+m+l}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}(X^{1,23}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})) &= \\ \sum K^{-l} S_w(b_{k,l}) K^{-m-2s} S_w(\bar{b}_{i,m}) \otimes K^{-m} a_{j,s} a_{k,l}^{(1)} S(a_{k,l}^{(2)}) S_w(b_{j,s}) S_w(\bar{a}_{i,m}) z^{s+m+l} \end{aligned}$$

Noting that $a_{k,l}^{(1)} S_w(a_{k,l}^{(2)}) = \epsilon_w(a_{k,l})$ we find:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}\left(X^{1,23}(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(3)})\right) &= \sum K^{-m-2s} S_w(\bar{b}_{i,m}) \otimes K^{-m} a_{j,s} S_w(b_{j,s}) S_w(\bar{a}_{i,m}) z^{s+m} \\
&= \left(\sum K^{-2s} \otimes a_{j,s} S_w(b_{j,s}) z^s \right) \left(\sum K^{-m} S_w(\bar{b}_{i,m}) \otimes K^{-m} S_w(\bar{a}_{i,m}) z^m \right) \\
&= \left(1 \otimes \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda - 2\hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) S_w \otimes S_w((J_w^-)_{21})(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)})
\end{aligned}$$

Overall we obtain the identity:

$$\Delta_w \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = J_w^-(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \left(\tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) \otimes \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda - 2\hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) S_w \otimes S_w((J_w^-)_{21})(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} - \hat{\kappa}_{(2)})$$

Finally, after shifting $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(1)} + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}$ and using (74) we obtain 1). The equation 2) is obtained similarly. \square

Lemma 2.

$$\sum S(x^{(2),(2)}) \otimes x^{(1)} S(x^{(2),(1)}) = S(x) \otimes 1 \quad (91)$$

Proof. Consider the contraction $\hat{C}(a_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes a_3) = S(a_3) \otimes a_1 S(a_2)$ then, obviously

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum S(x^{(2),(2)}) \otimes x^{(1)} S(x^{(2),(1)}) &= \hat{C}\left(1 \otimes \Delta(\Delta x)\right) = \hat{C}\left(\Delta \otimes 1(\Delta x)\right) \\
&= S(x^{(2)}) \otimes x^{(1)(1)} S(x^{(1)(2)}) = S(x^{(2)}) \otimes \epsilon(x^{(1)}) = S(x) \otimes 1
\end{aligned}$$

\square

Corollary 3. *The coproduct of the operator $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ defined by (80) has the following form:*

$$\Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) = \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \quad (92)$$

Proof. Shift $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda - \tau_w$ and use definitions (78) and (80). \square

5.3.3

Let us consider the wall qKZ operators as in the Proposition 9:

$$\mathcal{K}_w^+ = T_u \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \mathbf{R}_w^+, \quad \mathcal{K}_w^- = \mathbf{R}_w^- T_u \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \quad (93)$$

acting in the tensor product of two evaluation modules of $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$.

Proposition 11.

$$\mathcal{K}_w^- \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) = \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \mathcal{K}_w^+ \quad (94)$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{K}_w^- \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \stackrel{(92)}{=} \\ & \mathbf{R}_w^- T_u \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \stackrel{(79)}{=} \\ & \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) T_u \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) = \\ & \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) T_u \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \stackrel{(79)}{=} \\ & \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} T_u \mathbf{R}_w^+ = \\ & \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \mathcal{K}_w^+ \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 12. For $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ the operators $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ satisfy:

$$\mathcal{L} T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{B}_{w+\mathcal{L}}(\lambda) \mathcal{L} T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}. \quad (95)$$

Proof. Let \mathbf{A} be a torus splitting the framing $\mathbf{w} = u' \mathbf{w}' + u'' \mathbf{w}''$. For a Nakajima variety $X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ the components of $X^{\mathbf{A}}$ are of the form $F_i = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'_i, \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}''_i, \mathbf{w}'')$. Let us consider the operators:

$$S_{\mathfrak{C},s} = i_{X^{\mathbf{A}}}^* \circ \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C},T^{1/2},s} : K_G(X^{\mathbf{A}}) \longrightarrow K_G(X^{\mathbf{A}})$$

where i_{X^Λ} is the inclusion map. Let $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ be a line bundle. We denote by $U(\mathcal{L})$ a block diagonal operator acting in $K_G(X^\Lambda)$ with the following matrix elements:

$$U(\mathcal{L})|_{F_i \times F_i} = \mathcal{L}|_{F_i}$$

Let us consider an operator $\bar{S}_{\mathfrak{e},s} = U(\mathcal{L})S_{\mathfrak{e},s}U(\mathcal{L})^{-1}$. A conjugation by a diagonal matrix does not change the diagonal elements, thus:

$$\bar{S}_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_i \times F_i} = S_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_i \times F_i} \quad (96)$$

For the non-diagonal elements we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_A \left(\bar{S}_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_2 \times F_1} \right) &= \deg_A \left(S_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_2 \times F_1} \frac{\mathcal{L}|_{F_2}}{\mathcal{L}|_{F_1}} \right) \\ &\stackrel{(13)}{\subset} \deg_A \left(S_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_2 \times F_2} \frac{s \otimes \mathcal{L}|_{F_2}}{s \otimes \mathcal{L}|_{F_1}} \right) \stackrel{(96)}{=} \deg_A \left(\bar{S}_{\mathfrak{e},s}|_{F_2 \times F_2} \frac{s \otimes \mathcal{L}|_{F_2}}{s \otimes \mathcal{L}|_{F_1}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (97)$$

Note that the stable map is defined uniquely by these restrictions and thus we conclude: $\bar{S}_{\mathfrak{e},s} = S_{\mathfrak{e},s+\mathcal{L}}$.

Recall that the wall R -matrices are defined by $R_w^\pm = S_{\pm,s_2}^{-1} S_{\pm,s_1}$ for two slopes s_1 and s_2 separated by a single wall w . Therefore:

$$U(\mathcal{L})R_w^\pm U(\mathcal{L})^{-1} = R_{w+\mathcal{L}}^\pm.$$

Conjugating both sides of ABRR equation (73) by $U(\mathcal{L})$ we get:

$$R_{w+\mathcal{L}}^- \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} U(\mathcal{L}) J_w^-(\lambda) U(\mathcal{L})^{-1} = U(\mathcal{L}) J_w^-(\lambda) U(\mathcal{L})^{-1} \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \hbar^\Omega$$

Thus, by uniqueness of the solution of this equation:

$$U(\mathcal{L}) J_w^-(\lambda) U(\mathcal{L})^{-1} = J_{w+\mathcal{L}}^-(\lambda) \quad (98)$$

Without a loss of generality we can assume that $\mathcal{L} = \det(\mathcal{V}_k)$ is the k -th tautological line bundle. Then, we have:

$$U(\mathcal{L}) = \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{L}}$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ is the same tautological bundle twisted by some powers of trivial line bundles u' and u'' : explicitly for the component $F = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'')$ we have: $\mathcal{L}|_F = (u')^{v'_k} \mathcal{L} \otimes (u'')^{v''_k} \mathcal{L}$.

Let $(J_w^-(\lambda))^{-1} = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i$, $(J_{w+\mathcal{L}}^-(\lambda))^{-1} = \sum_i a'_i \otimes b'_i$ so that $\tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \sum_i a_i S_w(b_i)$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) \mathcal{L}^{-1} &= \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) \tilde{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} = \sum_i \tilde{\mathcal{L}} a_i S_w(\tilde{\mathcal{L}} b_i) = \\ &= \mathbf{m} \left(1 \otimes S_w(\sum_i \tilde{\mathcal{L}} a_i \otimes \tilde{\mathcal{L}} b_i) \right) \stackrel{(98)}{=} \mathbf{m} \left(1 \otimes S_w(\sum_i a'_i \tilde{\mathcal{L}} \otimes b'_i \tilde{\mathcal{L}}) \right) \\ &= \sum_i a'_i S_w(b'_i) = \tilde{B}'_{w+\mathcal{L}}(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

In the first equality we substituted \mathcal{L} by $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ because for the one component case the u -factors cancel. Thus we proved that:

$$\mathcal{L} \tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \tilde{B}'_{w+\mathcal{L}}(\lambda) \mathcal{L}$$

Note that $\tilde{B}'_w(\lambda) = \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \kappa + \tau_w)$ and thus:

$$\mathcal{L} \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \kappa + \tau_w) = \mathbf{B}_{w+\mathcal{L}}(\lambda - \kappa + \tau_{w+\mathcal{L}}) \mathcal{L}$$

By definition $\tau_{w+\mathcal{L}} - \tau_w = \mathbf{s}\mathcal{L}$ thus, after substitution $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \kappa - \tau_w - \mathbf{s}\mathcal{L}$ we obtain:

$$\mathcal{L} \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \mathbf{s}\mathcal{L}) = \mathbf{B}_{w+\mathcal{L}}(\lambda) \mathcal{L}$$

which gives (95). □

5.3.4

The following proposition describes the action of the difference operators (83) in the tensor product of two $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ modules.

Proposition 13.

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) = W_{w_0}(\lambda) W_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

where w_0, \dots, w_{m-1} is the ordered set of walls separating slopes s and $s + \mathcal{L}$, $W_w(\lambda) = \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda))(R_w^+)^{-1}$ and Δ_{∞} is the infinite slope coproduct from Section 3.3.4.

Proof. First, by definition (82) we have:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathcal{L} \mathbf{B}_{w_{-m}}(\lambda) \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_{-2}}(\lambda) \mathbf{B}_{w_{-1}}(\lambda)$$

where, we denote by w_{-1}, \dots, w_{-m} the ordered set of walls between the slope s and $s - \mathcal{L}$. By Proposition 12 we know that $T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathcal{L} \mathbf{B}_{w_k}(\lambda) = \mathbf{B}_{w_{k+m}}(\lambda) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathcal{L}$ and thus we obtain:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s = \mathbf{B}_{w_0}(\lambda) \mathbf{B}_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \mathcal{L} T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

where we denote $w_{k+m} = w_k + \mathcal{L}$ (recall that the hyperplane arrangement is $\text{Pic}(X)$ periodic).

Next, for the coproduct we have:

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) = \Delta_s(\mathbf{B}_{w_0}(\lambda) \mathbf{B}_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

and by (55) the coproducts at different slopes are related as follows

$$\Delta_s(\mathbf{B}_{w_k}(\lambda)) = (R_{w_0}^+)^{-1} \cdots (R_{w_{k-1}}^+)^{-1} \Delta_{w_k}(\mathbf{B}_{w_k}) R_{w_{k-1}}^+ \cdots R_{w_0}^+.$$

Thus we obtain:

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) = \Delta_{w_0}(\mathbf{B}_{w_0}(\lambda)) (R_{w_0}^+)^{-1} \cdots \Delta_{w_{m-1}}(\mathbf{B}_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda)) (R_{w_{m-1}}^+)^{-1} R_{w_{m-1}}^+ \cdots R_{w_0}^+ \Delta_s(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

The proposition follows from next Lemma. \square

Lemma 3. *Let w_0, \dots, w_{m-1} be the ordered set of walls between s and $s + \mathcal{L}$. Then we have:*

$$\Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) = R_{w_{m-1}}^+ \cdots R_{w_0}^+ \Delta_s(\mathcal{L}) \quad (99)$$

Proof. By (55) the coproducts are related as follows:

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{L}) = (R_{w_0}^+)^{-1} \cdots (R_{\infty}^+)^{-1} \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) R_{\infty}^+ \cdots R_{w_0}^+$$

By definition $\Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}$. In particular,

$$\Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) R_{w_k}^+ \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L})^{-1} = R_{w_k + \mathcal{L}}^+ = R_{w_{k+m}}^+$$

We use this identity to cancel all but finitely many factors in the previous expression. \square

5.3.5

Assume the torus \mathbf{A} splits the framing $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}'u' + \mathbf{w}''u''$. Let $\mathcal{R}^s(u)$ be the corresponding R -matrix with slope s acting in the tensor product $K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}')) \otimes K_G(\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}''))$. Let us define the qKZ operator with a slope s by

$$\mathcal{K}^s = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \mathcal{R}^s(u). \quad (100)$$

where $u = u'/u''$.

Theorem 7. *Let s, s' be two slopes separated by a single wall w , then we have:*

$$W^{-1} \mathcal{K}^s W = \mathcal{K}^{s'}, \quad W^{-1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s W = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^{s'} \quad (101)$$

where $W = \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda))(R_w^+)^{-1}$ and we assume that passing from s to s' we cross the wall w in the positive direction.

Proof. We have

$$\mathcal{K}^s = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \mathcal{R}^s(u), \quad \mathcal{K}^{s'} = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \mathcal{R}^{s'}(u), \quad W = \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda))(R_w^+)^{-1}.$$

We need to check that $\mathcal{K}^s W = W \mathcal{K}^{s'}$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^s W &= \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \mathcal{R}^s(u) \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda))(R_w^+)^{-1} = \\ &\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} \Delta_w^{op}(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \mathcal{R}^s(u) (R_w^+)^{-1} = \\ &\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} (R_w^-)^{-1} R_w^- \Delta_w^{op}(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \mathcal{R}^s(u) (R_w^+)^{-1} = \\ &\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} (R_w^-)^{-1} \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) \hbar^\Omega R_w^- \mathcal{R}^s(u) (R_w^+)^{-1} \stackrel{(94)}{=} \\ &\Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda))(R_w^+)^{-1} \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda T_u^{-1} R_w^- \mathcal{R}^s(u) (R_w^+)^{-1} = W \mathcal{K}^{s'} \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality uses $\mathcal{R}^{s'}(u) = R_w^- \mathcal{R}^s(u) (R_w^+)^{-1}$ because by assumption s and s' are separated by a single wall w .

Let s and s' be two slopes separated by a single wall w_0 . We choose a path from slope s to $s + \mathcal{L}$ crossing some sequence of walls w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{m-1} .

Similarly, the path from s' to $s' + \mathcal{L}$ crosses the walls w_1, w_2, \dots, w_m with $w_m = w_0 + \mathcal{L}$. By Proposition 13 we have:

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) = W_{w_0}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{s'}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^{s'}) = W_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_m}(\lambda) \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}$$

To finish the proof of the theorem we need to note that

$$W_{w_0}(\lambda)^{-1} \Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) W_{w_0}(\lambda) = \Delta_{s'}(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^{s'}),$$

which follows from an identity obtained by applying Δ_w to (95). \square

Theorem 8. *For arbitrary line bundles $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}' \in \text{Pic}(X)$ and a slope s the qKZ operators (100) commute with q -difference operators (83)*

$$\Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) \mathcal{K}^s = \mathcal{K}^s \Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s).$$

Proof. Follows from Proposition 13. Indeed, we obtain

$$\mathcal{K}^s \Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) = \mathcal{K}^s W_{w_0}(\lambda) W_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \stackrel{(101)}{=}$$

$$W_{w_0}(\lambda) W_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_{m-1}}(\lambda) \mathcal{K}^{s+\mathcal{L}} \Delta_{\infty}(\mathcal{L}) T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} = \Delta_s(\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s) \mathcal{K}^s$$

\square

5.4 Identification of $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda)$

Our main result is the identification of quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(\lambda)$ with $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ ⁵. Recall that the quantum difference operators $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda)$ for $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$ and the shift operator $\mathbf{S}(u, \lambda)$ form a compatible system of difference equations (65). The Theorem 4 then identifies the shift operator $\mathbf{S}(u, \lambda)$ with qKZ operator \mathcal{K}^s for some canonical choice of the slope s . We now generalize this theorem to the case of quantum difference operator:

⁵In this section we often switch from the variables z , denoting Kähler parameters, to their logarithms λ and back. The two are related via (72).

5.4.1

Theorem 9. *Let $\nabla \subset H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ be the alcove uniquely defined by the conditions:*

- 1) $0 \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ is one of the vertices of ∇
- 2) $\nabla \subset -C_{\text{ample}}$ (opposite of the ample cone)

then for $s \in \nabla$ we have:

$$\text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s}^{-1} \mathcal{K} \text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s} = \mathcal{K}^s$$

$$\text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s}^{-1} \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}} \text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s} = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s$$

where \mathcal{K} and $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}$ are the quantum difference operators defined by (67), \mathcal{K}^s is qKZ operator (100) and

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s = \text{Const} \cdot T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, z)$$

for some constant Const and $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(X)$.

Equivalently, up to a multiple, the operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z)$ from (65) coincides with operator (82) for the slope s specified in the above theorem.

Proof. Let $\mathbf{A} = \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a torus splitting the framing $\mathbf{w} = u\mathbf{w}' + \mathbf{w}''$. We denote the components of $X^{\mathbf{A}}$ of a Nakajima variety $X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w})$ by $F_{\mathbf{v}'} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}', \mathbf{w}') \times \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}'', \mathbf{w}'')$. Note that we label them by the weight in the first component. For a line bundle \mathcal{L} we have two difference operators acting in $K_G(\mathbf{w}') \otimes K_G(\mathbf{w}'')$ and commuting with the qKZ operator (100). First, by Theorem 4:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}} = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{N}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda)$$

for $\mathbf{N}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda) = \text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s}^{-1} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda) \text{Stab}_{+, T^{1/2}, s}$ commutes with qKZ operator at the slope s . Second, by Theorem 8 the operator:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}} = T_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1} \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda)$$

commutes with the same qKZ operator (here by $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda)$ we mean the action of the coproduct $\Delta_s(\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda))$ in $K_G(\mathbf{w}') \otimes K_G(\mathbf{w}'')$). We want to prove that they coincide up to a constant multiple:

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda) = \mathbf{N}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda) \text{Const}$$

Both $\mathbf{N}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda)$ and $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda)$ are defined in integral K -theory, in particular they and their inverses are Laurent polynomials in u . It follows that the operator:

$$U(u) = \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(u, \lambda) \mathbf{N}_{\mathcal{L}}^{-1}(u, \lambda)$$

is a Laurent polynomial in u . By construction, this operator commutes with qKZ at a slope s which means that:

$$U(uq) = \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(u) U(u) \left(\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(u) \right)^{-1}$$

From Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization for the slope s R -matrix we obtain:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(\infty) = \hbar^\Omega \prod_{0 \in w}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+ \quad \mathcal{R}^s(0) = \prod_{0 \in w}^{\rightarrow} (R_w^-)^{-1} \hbar^{-\Omega}$$

where R_w^+ and R_w^- are strictly upper and lower triangular wall R -matrices. The products run over walls passing through $0 \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. Therefore, the eigenvalues of conjugation by $\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(u)$ at $u = 0, \infty$ are either 1 or $z^m \hbar^{m'}$ with $m \neq 0$. Solutions in Laurent series in u thus necessarily correspond to eigenvalue 1. In particular, they are regular at $u = 0$ and $u = \infty$. It follows that U is a constant matrix in u .

The constant matrix U commutes with $\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(u)$. Diagonalizing the matrix $\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(0)$ we find that U is block upper triangular. Similarly diagonalizing $\hbar_{(1)}^\lambda \mathcal{R}^s(\infty)$ we find that U is block lower triangular. We conclude that U is block diagonal.

Let us consider the diagonal block $U_{0,0}$ of the matrix U corresponding to the lowest component of the fixed point set:

$$U_{0,0} : K_G(F_0) \rightarrow K_G(F_0)$$

Since U commutes with qKZ, the block $U_{0,0}$ commutes with the corresponding block of the R -matrix $\mathcal{R}_{0,0}^s(u)$. From the definition of the R -matrix the matrix element $\mathcal{R}_{0,0}^s(u)$ is the generating function for operators of classical multiplication by tautological classes on F_0 . As $K_G(F_0)$ is generated by tautological classes [38] the operator $U_{0,0}$ is itself an operator of multiplication by a K -theory class in $K_G(F_0)$. To finish the proof it remains to note that:

$$U_{0,0} = U_{F_0} \tag{102}$$

Where U_{F_0} denotes the same operator U for quiver variety F_0 . Indeed, applying (102) to X in place of F_0 we conclude that U is an operator of multiplication in $K_G(X)$. However, no such nonscalar operator can be diagonal in the stable basis. We conclude that $U = \text{Const}$. \square

5.4.2

To finish the proof of the theorem we need to prove (102). It follows from Propositions 14 and 15 below.

Proposition 14. *The matrix of quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(0, \lambda)$ has the following form:*

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(0, \lambda)_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} = 0 \text{ for } \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0, \quad \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(0, \lambda)_{0,0} = \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(\lambda - \kappa)|_{F_0} \quad (103)$$

Proof. First, let us consider the limit $u \rightarrow 0$ in the quantum difference equation (65):

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, z) \mathbf{J}(u, \lambda) = \mathbf{J}(u, zq^{\mathcal{L}}) \mathcal{L}$$

First, we have $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} \sim u^{\langle \mathcal{L}, \mathbf{v}_2 \rangle}$. Second, the matrix of fundamental solution $\mathbf{J}(0, \lambda)$ is block upper triangular, moreover, the “vacuum matrix element” has the form

$$\mathbf{J}(0, \lambda)_{0,0} = \mathbf{J}|_{F_0}(\lambda - \kappa)$$

Thus, we conclude that the operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(u, \lambda)$ has the form (103).

The limit $\mathbf{J}(0, \lambda)$ in the stable basis exists by (10.2.19) from [47]. The upper-triangularity statement follows by inspection of the breaking nodes. Every one of them has the weight of the form $(1 - q^m a^k)$ and it has to be the case that $k > 0$ for all of them for the limit to be non-vanishing. In particular, the curves which contribute to $\mathbf{J}(0, \lambda)_{0,0}$ never break, therefore, stay entirely within the component F_0 . Thus $\mathbf{J}(0, \lambda)_{0,0} = \mathbf{J}|_{F_0}(\lambda + \dots)$. The exact form of the shift indicated by dots can be computed as the index limit computation for the vertex Section 7.4 in [47] and gives exactly κ . \square

Let us denote $\mathbf{B}(u) = \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ for the slope s as in the Theorem 9 and tautological line bundle \mathcal{L} .

Proposition 15.

$$\mathbf{B}(0)_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} = 0 \text{ for } \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0, \quad \mathbf{B}(0)_{0,0} = \mathbf{B}(\lambda - \kappa)|_{F_0} \quad (104)$$

Proof. First by Proposition 13, in the tensor product of two $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ modules we have:

$$\mathbf{B}(u) = W_{w_0}(\lambda)W_{w_1}(\lambda) \cdots W_{w_{n-1}}(\lambda)\Delta_\infty(\mathcal{L}) \quad (105)$$

where $W_w(\lambda) = \Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w)(R_w^+)^{-1}$ and w_0, \dots, w_{n-1} is the ordered set of walls crossed by a straight-line path from s to $s + \mathcal{L}$.

By Corollary 92 we have:

$$\Delta_w(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)) = \mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda) \left(\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda + \hat{\kappa}_{(2)}) \otimes \mathbf{B}_w(\lambda - \hat{\kappa}_{(1)}) \right) \mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda)$$

Recall that the operators $\mathbf{J}_w^-(\lambda)$ and R_w^+ are triangular with the following matrix elements:

$$\mathbf{J}_w^\pm(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\substack{s=0, \\ \pm \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0}}^{\infty} J_{s\alpha}, \quad R_w^\pm(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\substack{s=0, \\ \pm \langle \alpha, \theta \rangle > 0}}^{\infty} R_{s\alpha}$$

where θ is the stability parameter of the quiver and α is the root defining the wall w :

$$w = \{x \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) | \langle x, \alpha \rangle = m\}.$$

The matrix elements are of the form:

$$J_{s\alpha}, R_{s\alpha} : K_G(F_v) \longrightarrow K_G(F_{v+s\alpha})$$

and by Theorem 2 they have the following dependence on the equivariant parameter u :

$$J_{s\alpha}, R_{s\alpha} \sim u^{s\langle \alpha, \mathcal{L}_w \rangle}.$$

where \mathcal{L}_w is a line bundle on the wall w . We conclude that the matrix elements of $W_w(\lambda)$ have the following form:

$$W_w(\lambda)_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} \sim u^{\langle s\alpha, \mathcal{L}_w \rangle}, \quad \text{if } \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_1 + s\alpha. \quad (106)$$

From (105) we see that the matrix element $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}$ has the form:

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} = \sum_{s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1})$$

where $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1})$ is the contribution of the following combination of matrix elements:

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) :$$

$$K_G(F_{\mathbf{v}_1}) \xrightarrow{\Delta_\infty(\mathcal{L})} K_G(F_{\mathbf{v}_1}) \xrightarrow{W_{w_{n-1}}(\lambda)} K_G(F_{\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1}}) \xrightarrow{W_{w_{n-2}}(\lambda)} K_G(F_{\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} + s_{n-2}\alpha_{n-2}}) \\ \xrightarrow{W_{w_{n-3}}(\lambda)} \dots \xrightarrow{W_{w_0}(\lambda)} K_G(F_{\mathbf{v}_2})$$

such that

$$s_0\alpha_0 + \dots + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_1 \quad (107)$$

From (106) we see that this matrix element has the following dependence on the spectral parameter: $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) \sim u^{d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1})}$, with exponent:

$$d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) = s_0\langle\alpha_0, \mathcal{L}_0\rangle + \dots + s_{n-1}\langle\alpha_{n-1}, \mathcal{L}_{n-1}\rangle + \langle\mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}_n\rangle \quad (108)$$

where we denote by \mathcal{L}_i the point at which the straight-line path $(s, s + \mathcal{L})$ intersects the wall w_i and $\mathcal{L}_n = \mathcal{L}$. The last term $\langle\mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}_n\rangle$ comes from $\Delta_\infty(\mathcal{L})$ which is a diagonal operator with diagonal matrix elements $\Delta_\infty(\mathcal{L})_{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_1} \sim u^{\langle\mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}\rangle}$.

By our choice, we can assume that the slope s lies in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of $0 \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$. Thus we can assume that $\mathcal{L}_0 = 0$ and write:

$$d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) = \\ s_1\langle\alpha_1, \mathcal{L}_1 - \mathcal{L}_0\rangle + \dots + s_{n-1}\langle\alpha_{n-1}, \mathcal{L}_{n-1} - \mathcal{L}_0\rangle + \langle\mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}_n - \mathcal{L}_0\rangle \quad (109)$$

We rewrite this equality in the following form:

$$d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) = \\ \langle\mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}_n - \mathcal{L}_{n-1}\rangle + \\ \langle\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1}, \mathcal{L}_{n-1} - \mathcal{L}_{n-2}\rangle + \\ + \dots + \\ \langle\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} + \dots + s_1\alpha_1, \mathcal{L}_1 - \mathcal{L}_0\rangle \quad (110)$$

Now, we have the set of inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} &\geq 0 \\
\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} + s_{n-2}\alpha_{n-2} &\geq 0 \\
&\dots \\
\mathbf{v}_1 + s_{n-1}\alpha_{n-1} + \dots + s_1\alpha_1 &\geq 0
\end{aligned} \tag{111}$$

where $\mathbf{v} \geq 0$ means that the inequality holds for all components of the dimension vector: $\mathbf{v}_i \geq 0$. If they are not satisfied, the matrix element $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1})$ vanishes as the corresponding operator annihilates any class supported on component $F_{\mathbf{v}_1}$.

By construction of \mathcal{L}_i we have $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathcal{L}_i - \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rangle \geq 0$ for $\mathbf{v} \geq 0$ and $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathcal{L}_i - \mathcal{L}_{i-1} \rangle > 0$ for $\mathbf{v} > 0$. We conclude that for $\mathbf{v}_1 > 0$

$$d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) \geq \langle \mathbf{v}_1, \mathcal{L}_n - \mathcal{L}_{n-1} \rangle > 0$$

and therefore

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1} = 0 \quad \text{for } \mathbf{v}_1 \neq 0.$$

Next, let us analyze the case $\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_1 = 0$. Substituting $\mathbf{v}_1 = 0$ into (110) we see that $d_{\mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_1}(s_0, \dots, s_{n-1}) = 0$ only when $s_1 = s_2 = \dots = s_{n-1} = 0$. Thus, from (107) we conclude: $s_0\alpha_0 = \mathbf{v}_2 = 0$, so that $s_0 = 0$. It means that only the diagonal matrix elements (all $s_i = 0$) of $W_{w_k}(\lambda)$ contribute to the vacuum matrix element $\mathbf{B}(u)_{0,0}$. From (105) we obtain:

$$\mathbf{B}(0)_{0,0} = \mathbf{B}_{w_0}(\lambda - \kappa) \cdots \mathbf{B}_{w_{n-1}}(\lambda - \kappa) \mathcal{L} = \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}^{-1}}^s|_{F_0}(\lambda - \kappa)$$

The proposition is proven. \square

5.4.3

Corollary 4. *The operator $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ does not depend on the choice of path made in (82).*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s(\lambda)'$ be two elements given by formula (82) corresponding to different choices of a path from s to $s + \mathcal{L}$. Assume that the slope s belongs to the anti-fundamental alcove $\nabla \subset -C_{\text{ample}}$ as in the

theorem above. By Theorem 9, $D = \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)' \mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}}^s(\lambda)^{-1}$ is a constant. Recall that the wall operators $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)$ are normally ordered (see Section 5.2.1). It means that for a component of minimal weight γ we have $\mathbf{B}_w(\lambda)\gamma = \gamma$. Thus $D(\gamma) = \gamma$ and the constant is 1. Finally, by Theorem 7 this statement holds true for arbitrary slope. \square

Corollary 5. *For arbitrary line bundles $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}' \in \text{Pic}(X)$ and slopes $s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R})$ the corresponding q -difference operators commute:*

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s$$

Proof. By Proposition 12 $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s$ and $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}'}^s \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}}^s$ give an operator $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{L}+\mathcal{L}'}^s$ with two different choices of a path for $\mathbf{B}_{\mathcal{L}+\mathcal{L}'}^s(\lambda)$. The result is independent on the choice of a path by Corollary 4. \square

6 Cotangent bundles to Grassmannians

In this section we consider the simplest quiver, which consists of one vertex. In this case the dimension vectors are given by a couple of natural numbers $(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = (k, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, and the corresponding varieties are isomorphic to cotangent bundles to Grassmannians of k -dimensional subspaces in n -dimensional space:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = T^*Gr(k, n) \tag{112}$$

The framing torus $\mathbf{A} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ acts on $W = \mathbb{C}^n$ in a standard way. This induces an action of \mathbf{A} on $T^*Gr(k, n)$. Note that this action preserves the symplectic form on $T^*Gr(k, n)$. Let us denote by $G = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ where the extra factor acts by scaling the fibers of the cotangent bundle. This torus scales the symplectic form with character which we denote \hbar .

6.1 Algebra $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w)$

6.1.1

Let us denote

$$X = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{w}) = \coprod_{\mathbf{v}} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \coprod_{k=0}^n T^*Gr(k, n) \tag{113}$$

Note that $\mathcal{M}(1)$ is a variety consisting of two points, thus $K_G(\mathcal{M}(1))$ is two dimensional over $K_G(pt)$. Therefore, if the torus \mathbf{A} splits the framing as $\mathbf{w} = u_1 + \cdots + u_n$ then we have:

$$K_G(X) = \mathbb{C}^2(u_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_n) \quad (114)$$

so that the total dimension is 2^n . Note that $T^*Gr(k, n)^{\mathbf{A}}$ consists of $n!/k!/(n-k)!$ points, such that $X^{\mathbf{A}}$ is a set of 2^n points p_i . The fixed point basis of (localized) $K_G(X)$ consists of sheaves \mathcal{O}_{p_i} .

6.1.2

We start from the case $n = 2$. We have:

$$X = \text{pt} \cup T^*\mathbb{P}^1 \cup \text{pt}$$

where pt stands for a Nakajima variety consisting of one point. Therefore, the only nontrivial block of the R -matrix corresponds to $T^*\mathbb{P}^1$. The action of torus $G = \mathbf{A} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ is represented in Fig. 1. In this picture p_1 and p_2 are two fixed points, corresponding to the points $z = 0$ and $z = \infty$ of the base $\mathbb{P}^1 \subset T^*\mathbb{P}^1$. We also specify explicitly the characters of the tangent spaces to $T^*\mathbb{P}^1$ at the fixed points. For example the tangent space at p_1 is spanned by the tangent space to the base with character u_1/u_2 and the tangent space to the cotangent fiber with character $u_2/(u_1\hbar)$.

To compute the stable envelopes of the fixed points we need to choose a polarization $T^{1/2}$ and a chamber \mathfrak{C} . We choose the positive chamber \mathfrak{C} such that $u_1/u_2 \rightarrow 0$. The arrows in Fig.1 represent the attracting and repelling directions with respect to this chamber. We choose a polarization $T^{1/2}$ given by the cotangent directions.

We have $H^2(T^*\mathbb{P}^1, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$, thus we identify the set of slopes with real numbers $s \in \mathbb{R}$.

6.1.3

Let us consider the restrictions of the stable envelopes to the fixed components. By (11) we have:

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p)|_p = (-1)^{\text{rk} T^{1/2}_{>0}} \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{N}_-}{\det T^{1/2}_{\neq 0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Lambda_-^\bullet \mathcal{N}_-^\vee$$

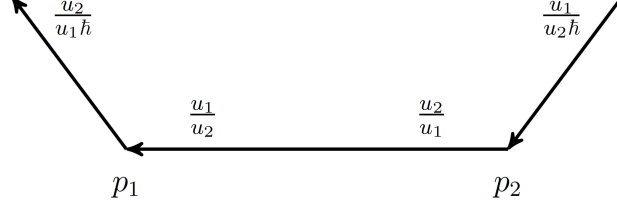


Figure 1: Toric representation of $T^*\mathbb{P}^1$. Arrows represent the repelling and attractive directions with respect to the chamber $\mathfrak{C} = u_1/u_2 \rightarrow 0$.

By definition \mathcal{N}_- is the repelling part of the normal bundle to p , $T_{>0}^{1/2}$ is the attracting part of the polarization and $T_{\neq 0}^{1/2}$ is the non-stationary part of the polarization.

From the Fig.1 at p_2 we have $\mathcal{N}_- = u_2/u_1$, $\text{rk}T_{>0}^{1/2} = 1$, $T_{\neq 0}^{1/2} = u_1/(u_2\hbar)$. Thus we find:

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2)|_{p_2} = (1 - u_2/u_1)\hbar^{1/2} \quad (115)$$

The support condition for the stable envelopes gives $\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2)|_{p_1} = 0$. The unique K-theory class with these restrictions at the fixed points equals

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2) = (1 - \mathcal{O}(1)/u_1)\sqrt{\hbar}$$

where $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is the tautological bundle restricting to the fixed points by the rule $\mathcal{O}(1)|_{p_i} = u_i$

Next, from Fig.1 at p_1 we find: $\mathcal{N}_- = u_2/u_1/\hbar$, $\text{rk}T_{>0}^{1/2} = 0$, $T_{\neq 0}^{1/2} = \mathcal{N}_- = u_2/u_1/\hbar$. Thus:

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1)|_{p_1} = 1 - \hbar u_1/u_2 \quad (116)$$

The fractional line bundle corresponding to slope s is $\mathcal{O}(1)^s$. The degree condition (13) for the point p_1 gives:

$$\deg_A \left(\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1)|_{p_2} \right) \subset \deg_A \left(\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2)|_{p_2} \times \frac{\mathcal{O}(1)^s|_{p_2}}{\mathcal{O}(1)^s|_{p_1}} \right)$$

Thus by (115):

$$\deg_A \left(\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) \Big|_{p_2} \right) \subset \deg_A \left((1 - u_2/u_1) \sqrt{h} (u_2/u_1)^s \right) = (s, s+1)$$

For generic s this condition implies that $\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) \Big|_{p_2}$ is a monomial

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) \Big|_{p_2} = c(\hbar) (u_2/u_1)^{\lfloor s+1 \rfloor} \quad (117)$$

with unknown coefficient $c(\hbar)$.

The points p_1 and p_2 are connected by an equivariant \mathbb{P}^1 with weights of the tangent spaces given by $(u_1/u_2)^{\pm 1}$. This means that for any equivariant K-theory class F , we have $F|_{p_1} = F|_{p_2}$ at $u_1/u_2 = 1$. Applying this to $F = \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1)$, from (116) and (117) we obtain

$$c(\hbar) = 1 - \hbar$$

We conclude that

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) \Big|_{p_2} = (1 - \hbar) (u_2/u_1)^{\lfloor s+1 \rfloor} \quad (118)$$

The unique K-theory class which has restrictions (116) and (118) equals

$$\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) = (1 - \hbar \mathcal{O}(1)/u_2) \left(\frac{\mathcal{O}(1)}{u_1} \right)^{\lfloor 1+s \rfloor}$$

6.1.4

For the opposite chamber $-\mathfrak{C}$ we have $u_1/u_2 \rightarrow \infty$. It means that in Fig. 1 all arrows are reversed. In particular the stable envelope for $-\mathfrak{C}$ is obtained from the last formula by permuting the fixed points:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) &= (1 - \mathcal{O}(1)/u_2) \sqrt{h} \\ \text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2) &= (1 - \hbar \mathcal{O}(1)/u_1) \left(\frac{\mathcal{O}(1)}{u_2} \right)^{\lfloor 1+s \rfloor} \end{aligned} \quad (119)$$

6.1.5

In agreement with our general theory we see that the stable envelopes are locally constant functions of the parameter s . From the last set of formulas we see that it changes only when s crosses an integer point. We conclude that the set of walls can be identified with $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$ and thus alcoves are of the form $(w, w + 1) \subset \mathbb{R}$.

The alcove specified by Theorem 9 has the form $\nabla = (-1, 0)$. To compute the R -matrix corresponding to this alcove we choose $s \in \nabla$, then in the basis of fixed points ordered as $[p_2, p_1]$, from the above formulas we compute:

$$i^* \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 - u^{-1}) \sqrt{\hbar} & 1 - \hbar \\ 0 & 1 - \hbar u \end{bmatrix} \quad (120)$$

$$i^* \text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \hbar u^{-1} & 0 \\ 1 - \hbar & (1 - u) \sqrt{\hbar} \end{bmatrix} \quad (121)$$

where we denote $u = u_1/u_2$ and i^* is the operation of restriction to fixed points. The total R -matrix for slope s is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s}^{-1} \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s} = (i^* \text{Stab}_{-\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s})^{-1} (i^* \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s})$$

and we obtain:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(1-u) \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\hbar - u} & \frac{u(\hbar - 1)}{\hbar - u} \\ \frac{\hbar - 1}{\hbar - u} & \frac{(1-u) \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\hbar - u} \end{bmatrix} \quad (122)$$

6.1.6

The wall R -matrices are defined by (21) and similarly to what we have above:

$$R_w^\pm = (i^* \text{Stab}_{\pm \mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s'})^{-1} (i^* \text{Stab}_{\pm \mathfrak{e}, T^{1/2}, s})$$

where s and s' are two slopes separated by a wall w . Let w be an integer representing the wall and $s = w - \epsilon$, $s' = w + \epsilon$ for sufficiently small ϵ

(obviously enough to take $0 < \epsilon < 1$). Then from the above formulas we obtain:

$$\boxed{R_w^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1-\hbar}{u^w \sqrt{\hbar}} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_w^- = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{u^w(1-\hbar)}{\sqrt{\hbar}} & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \quad (123)$$

Observe that these matrices are related by transposition as in (48).

6.1.7

The KT factorization of R -matrix $s \in \nabla$ has the form (28):

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \prod_{w<0}^{\rightarrow} R_w^- R_\infty \prod_{w \geq 0}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+ \quad (124)$$

This infinite product is convergent in the topology of power series in u^{-1} . From (123) we obtain:

$$U = \prod_{w \geq 0}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+ = \cdots R_1^+ R_0^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1-\hbar}{\sqrt{\hbar}}(1+u^{-1}+\cdots) \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{(1-\hbar)u}{\sqrt{\hbar}(u-1)} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \prod_{w < 0}^{\rightarrow} R_w^- = R_{-1}^- R_{-2}^- \cdots = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{(1-\hbar)}{\sqrt{\hbar}}(u^{-1}+\cdots) & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{(1-\hbar)}{\sqrt{\hbar}(u-1)} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finally, the infinity slope R -matrix is given by (27). The attracting and repelling directions are obvious from Fig. 1 and we obtain:

$$R_\infty = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u^{-\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}}}{u^{\frac{1}{2}} \hbar^{-\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hbar^{-\frac{1}{2}} - u^{\frac{1}{2}} \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}}{u^{\frac{1}{2}} - u^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \end{bmatrix}$$

One easily checks that in agreement with (122) we have $\mathcal{R}^s(u) = L R_\infty U$. This gives canonical LU decomposition of the R -matrix.

6.1.8

The R -matrix for the whole Nakajima variety X given by (113) is of the form:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \mathcal{R}_{T^*\mathbb{P}^1}^s & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(1-u)\hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\hbar-u} & \frac{u(\hbar-1)}{\hbar-u} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar-1}{\hbar-u} & \frac{(1-u)\hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\hbar-u} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Up to a scalar multiple one recognizes the standard R -matrix for $\mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{\hbar}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ acting in the tensor product of two fundamental evaluation modules $\mathbb{C}^2(u_1) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_2)$. We conclude that the quiver algebra corresponding to cotangent bundles to Grassmannians is $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q) = \mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{\hbar}}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$.

6.1.9

The codimension function (35) for X is given, obviously, by the following diagonal matrix:

$$\hbar^\Omega = \text{diag}(1, \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}, \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}}, 1)$$

We obtain that the wall R -matrices defined by the Theorem 3 have the following explicit form:

$$\mathbf{R}_w^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} & (1-\hbar)u^{-w} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \hbar^{\frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

In particular all wall R -matrices are conjugated to the zeroth one by a line bundle:

$$\mathbf{R}_w^+ = \mathcal{O}(w)\mathbf{R}_0^+\mathcal{O}(w)^{-1} \quad (125)$$

with $\mathcal{O}(w) = \text{diag}(1, u_2^w, u_1^w, 1)$. One recognizes that up to a multiple \mathbf{R}_0^+ coincides with the standard R -matrix for $\mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{\hbar}}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ in the tensor product of two fundamental representations. Thus, the wall subalgebra, which is built by FRT procedure from this R -matrix is $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \simeq \mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{\hbar}}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$. As the R -matrices for other walls are conjugates of \mathbf{R}_0^+ , we conclude that $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w) \simeq \mathcal{U}_{\sqrt{\hbar}}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ for arbitrary wall w .

6.1.10

To get rid of the square roots it is convenient to change the notations $\hbar \rightarrow \hbar^2$, which we assume starting from here and to the end of this section. With this notation we have the algebra $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_Q) = \mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ and a set of subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w) \simeq \mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ indexed by walls $w \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is convenient to organize this data as follows: let E, F and K be the standard generators of $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ which we understand as $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_0)$. Then by (125) the wall subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ is generated by E_w, F_w and K :

$$E_w = \mathcal{O}(w)E\mathcal{O}(w)^{-1}, \quad F_w = \mathcal{O}(w)F\mathcal{O}(w)^{-1}. \quad (126)$$

Let us denote $x^+(w) = E_w$, $x^-(w) = F_{-w}$. One can check that the relations among these generators can be summarized as the Drinfeld's realization of $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$: the algebra $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ is an associative algebra with 1 generated over $\mathbb{C}(\hbar)$ by the elements $x^{\pm}(k), a(l), K^{\pm 1}$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}, l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$) with the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} KK^{-1} &= K^{-1}K = 1 \\ [a(k), a(m)] &= 0, [a(k), K^{\pm}] = 0 \\ Kx^{\pm}(k)K^{-1} &= \hbar^{\pm 2}x^{\pm}(k) \\ [x^+(k), x^-(l)] &= \frac{1}{\hbar - \hbar^{-1}} \left(\psi(k+l) - \varphi(k+l) \right) \\ [a(k), x^{\pm}(l)] &= \pm \frac{[2k]_{\hbar}}{k} x^{\pm}(l+k) \end{aligned} \quad (127)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \psi(m)z^{-m} &= K \exp \left((\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k)z^{-k} \right) \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \varphi(-m)z^m &= K^{-1} \exp \left(-(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(-k)z^k \right) \end{aligned}$$

and \hbar -number $[n]_{\hbar} := (\hbar^n - \hbar^{-n})/(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})$.

It may be convenient to visualize $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ and its subalgebras as in the Figure 2 : the wall $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ corresponds to a line with integer slope w .

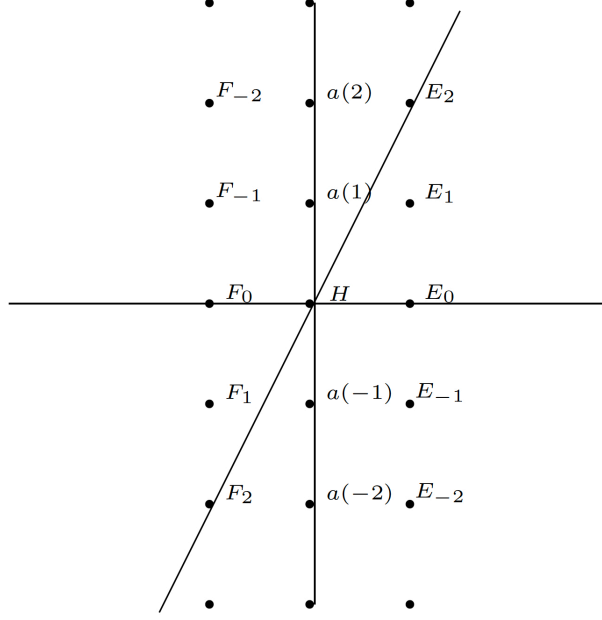


Figure 2: The structure of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$. The line through zero corresponds to the slope 2 subalgebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2) \subset \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$ generated by E_2, F_2, K .

6.2 R -matrices

6.2.1

To write the formulas for R -matrices for a general variety (113) it is enough to substitute all formulas from the previous section by their “universal” versions.

The universal R -matrix for $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ is well known:

$$R = \hbar^{-H \otimes H/2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k-1)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}!} F^k \otimes E^k \quad (128)$$

with $[k]_{\hbar}! = [1]_{\hbar}[2]_{\hbar} \dots [k]_{\hbar}$ and H related to K as $K = \hbar^H$. Up to a scalar multiple the codimension function is given by⁶ $\hbar^{2\Omega} = \hbar^{-H \otimes H/2}$ thus, we

⁶Note the substitution $\hbar \rightarrow \hbar^2$ on the left side of this equality which was introduced at the beginning of Section 6.1.10. We have $\hbar^{2\Omega} = \text{diag}(1, \hbar, \hbar, 1)$ and $\hbar^{-H \otimes H/2} = \text{diag}(\hbar^{-1/2}, \hbar^{1/2}, \hbar^{1/2}, \hbar^{-1/2}) = \hbar^{-1/2} \hbar^{2\Omega}$.

conclude that there is the following universal formula for the wall R -matrices:

$$R_w^+ = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k-1)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}!} F_w^k \otimes E_w^k, \quad (129)$$

The lower triangular wall R -matrix is obtained by transposition $R_w^- = (R_w^+)_{21}$:

$$R_w^- = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k-1)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}!} E_w^k \otimes F_w^k, \quad (130)$$

6.2.2

The KT factorization (28) provides the following universal formula for the total R -matrix:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \prod_{w < s}^{\leftarrow} R_w^- R_{\infty} \prod_{w \geq s}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+ \quad (131)$$

with R_w^{\pm} with given explicitly by (129). The R -matrix R_{∞} is the operator of multiplication by the class of normal bundles (27). It can be conveniently expressed in terms of generators $a(n)$ corresponding to the infinite slope in the Fig2:

$$R_{\infty} = c \hbar^{H \otimes H/2} \exp \left((\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{[2n]_{\hbar}} a(-n) \otimes a(n) \right)$$

where c is some scalar multiple depending on normalization.

6.3 The quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z)$

6.3.1

By definition \hbar^{λ} acts on K -theory of $\mathcal{M}(1) = \mathcal{M}(1, 1) \amalg \mathcal{M}(0, 1)$ as:

$$\hbar^{\lambda} = \begin{cases} z & \text{on } \mathcal{M}(1, 1) \\ 1 & \text{on } \mathcal{M}(0, 1) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \hbar^{\lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = z^{\frac{1}{2}} z^{H/2}$$

From this and (129) we see that the ABR equation for $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ takes the following form:

$$J^+(z) z^{-H \otimes 1/2} \mathbf{R} = z^{-H \otimes 1/2} \hbar^{-H \otimes H/2} J^+(z)$$

with R given by (128). This is an equation for strictly upper triangular operator $J(z)$, which means that:

$$J^+(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k^+(z) F^k \otimes E^k$$

The Proposition 7 says that the ABR equation determines the coefficients $J_k(z)$ uniquely. Computation gives:

$$J^+(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \hbar^{-k(k-1)/2} (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} K \otimes K^{-1} \hbar^{2i})} F^k \otimes E^k$$

6.3.2

By definition (78) we have $\mathbf{J}_w^+(\lambda) = J_w^+(\lambda - \tau_w)$. In our case $\tau_w = \mathbf{s}w$ and this corresponds to a shift $z \rightarrow z\hbar^{-\mathbf{s}w} = zq^{-w}$ for integer wall w . We conclude that:

$$\mathbf{J}_w^+(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \hbar^{-k(k-1)/2} (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^w K \otimes K^{-1} \hbar^{2i})} F_w^k \otimes E_w^k \quad (132)$$

6.3.3

The operator $\mathbf{B}_w(z)$ is given by (80). To compute it, we need the formulas for antipode S_w of $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}_w)$. They can be obtained directly from the wall R -matrix (129). First, from $1 \otimes \Delta(R) = R_{13}R_{12}$ and $\Delta \otimes 1(R) = R_{13}R_{23}$ we obtain:

$$\Delta(E) = K^{-1} \otimes E + E \otimes 1, \quad \Delta(F) = 1 \otimes F + F \otimes K, \quad \Delta(K) = K \otimes K \quad (133)$$

and thus the antipode corresponding to this coproduct has the form:

$$S(E) = -KE, \quad S(F) = -FK^{-1}, \quad S(K) = K^{-1}$$

6.3.4

The lower triangular solutions of the ABR equation can be computed from (132) by $\mathbf{J}_w^-(z) = S_w \otimes S_w(\mathbf{J}_w^+(z)_{21})$, which gives:

$$\mathbf{J}_w^-(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \hbar^{-2k^2-k(k-1)/2} (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k K^k \otimes K^{-k}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^w K \otimes K^{-1} \hbar^{2i-4k})} E^k \otimes F^k$$

To compute the inverse of this operator we write

$$\mathbf{J}_w^-(z)^{-1} = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_m E^m \otimes F^m$$

and determine the unknown coefficients a_n from the equation $\mathbf{J}_w^-(z)^{-1} \mathbf{J}_w^-(z) = 1$. Comparing coefficients of $E^n \otimes F^n$ we find the following system of linear equations:

$$\sum_{k+m=n} a_m \frac{(-1)^k \hbar^{-2k^2-k(k-1)/2-4km} (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k K^k \otimes K^{-k}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^w K \otimes K^{-1} \hbar^{2i-4k-4m})} = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

The coefficients a_m are determined uniquely from this system. For instance, for $n = 1$ we obtain

$$a_1 = \frac{\hbar^{-2}(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})K \otimes K^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-2}}$$

For $n = 2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & a_2 - a_1 \frac{\hbar^{-6}(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})K \otimes K^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-6})} + \\ & + \frac{\hbar^{-9}(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^2 K^2 \otimes K^{-2}}{(\hbar + \hbar^{-1})(1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-6})(1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-4})} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$a_2 = \frac{\hbar^{-7}(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^2 K^2 \otimes K^{-2}}{[2]_{\hbar}!(1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-2})(1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-4})}$$

In general

$$a_k = \frac{\hbar^{-\frac{k(3k+1)}{2}} (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k K^k \otimes K^{-k}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1}q^w K \otimes K^{-1}\hbar^{-2i})}.$$

which can be proved by induction on k . Finally, we obtain:

$$\mathbf{m}\left(1 \otimes S_w(\mathbf{J}_w^-(z)^{-1})\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k+3)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1}q^w K^2 \hbar^{-2i})} K^k E_w^k F_w^k.$$

6.3.5

To compute the operator $\mathbf{B}_w(z)$ we need to shift parameter z by κ . By definition $\kappa = (Cv - w)/2$. Enough to compute the action of κ in one evaluation module $\mathbb{C}^2(u)$ of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$. This module corresponds to $w = 1$. The Cartan matrix corresponding to our case is $C = 2$. We therefore find:

$$\kappa = \begin{cases} 1/2 & \text{on } \mathcal{M}(1, 1) \\ -1/2 & \text{on } \mathcal{M}(0, 1) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \kappa = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = H/2$$

Thus, we conclude that the shift $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \hat{\kappa}$ is given by⁷

$$z \rightarrow z\hbar^{2\kappa} = z\hbar^H = zK^1$$

Thus, from the definition (80) we obtain:

$$\mathbf{B}_w(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k+3)/2}}{[k]_h! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^w K \hbar^{-2i})} K^k E_w^k F_w^k$$

6.3.6

The alcove specified by Theorem 9 corresponds to the interval $\nabla = (-1, 0)$. Let $s \in \nabla$ and $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}(1)$. There is only one wall $w = -1$ between s and $s - 1$. Thus, the definition (82) and Theorem 9 give the following explicit formula for the quantum difference operator:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z) = Const \mathcal{O}(1) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k+3)/2}}{[k]_h! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^{-1} K \hbar^{-2i})} K^k E_{-1}^k F_{-1}^k \quad (134)$$

We expect that the constant factor in Theorem 9 is $Const = 1$ for the case $k \leq n/2$ and non-trivial for $k > n/2$.⁸ In the rest of this section we assume that $Const = 1$ for simplicity.

⁷The factor 2 in $\hbar^{2\kappa}$ is from our conventions introduced at the beginning of Section 6.1.10.

⁸This expectation is in agreement with explicit computations of capped vertex functions [47] for the first values of k and n .

6.3.7

Using (126) we can also rewrite this operator as:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k+3)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} q^{-1} K \hbar^{-2i})} K^k E^k F^k \right) \mathcal{O}(1). \quad (135)$$

This form is particularly convenient for explicit computations as it expresses the difference operator through the standard $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$.

6.3.8

An important feature of quasimap quantum K-theory of Nakajima varieties is the degeneration formula, see Section 6.5 in [47]. This formula relates the count of quasimaps from a curve C and from its nodal degeneration $C \rightarrow C_1 \cup_p C_2$. The main element of the degeneration formula is the “glue operator” \mathbf{G} defined by (6.5.20) in [47]. We have the following result:

Theorem 10 (Corollary 8.1.19, [47]).

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z) &= \mathcal{L} \\ \lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{L}}(z q^{-1}) \mathcal{L}^{-1} &= \mathbf{G} \end{aligned} \quad (136)$$

It is elementary to check that the first limit in this Theorem is in agreement with our formula (135). From the second limit we obtain a formula for the glue operator in terms of representation theory:

$$\mathbf{G} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (\hbar - \hbar^{-1})^k \hbar^{-k(k+3)/2}}{[k]_{\hbar}! \prod_{i=1}^k (1 - z^{-1} K \hbar^{-2i})} K^k E^k F^k.$$

6.3.9

Let us compute the matrices of the operator $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z/q)$ for the first few cases. Let e_1 and e_2 be the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^2 with standard action of $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$:

$$E e_1 = 0, \quad E e_2 = e_1, \quad F e_1 = e_2, \quad F e_2 = 0, \quad K e_1 = \hbar e_1, \quad K e_2 = \hbar^{-1} e_2$$

The K-theory of $T^*\mathbb{P}^1$ corresponds to the 0-weight subspace of $\mathbb{C}^2(u_1) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_2)$. We use the stable map to identify the basis $e_1 \otimes e_2$ and $e_2 \otimes e_1$ in this space with the basis of stable envelopes for an anti-canonical slope $s \in (-1, 0)$ which we computed in Section 6.1.3. As $E^2 = F^2 = 0$ and $\Delta(K) = K \otimes K = 1$ we have:

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z) = 1 - \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})\hbar^{-2}}{1 - z^{-1}\hbar^{-2}} \Delta(E)\Delta(F)$$

where Δ is coproduct (133). In the basis $e_1 \otimes e_2, e_2 \otimes e_1$ we compute

$$\Delta(E)\Delta(F) = \begin{bmatrix} \hbar^{-1} & 1 \\ 1 & \hbar \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, in the stable basis we have:

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z)_{stab} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\hbar^4 z - z\hbar^2 - \hbar^2 + z}{\hbar^2(z\hbar^2 - 1)} & \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})z}{1 - z\hbar^2} \\ \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1})z}{1 - z\hbar^2} & \frac{1 - z}{1 - z\hbar^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Next, the matrix of the operator of multiplication by $\mathcal{O}(1)$ in the basis of fixed points equals:

$$\mathcal{O}(1)_{fp} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

To compute the action of this operator in the stable basis we use explicit formulas from Section 6.1.3. The transition matrix between the basis of fixed points and the stable basis for $s \in (-1, 0)$ is computed by:⁹

$$T_{i,j} = \frac{\text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_j)|_{p_i}}{\Lambda^\bullet(T_{p_i} X^\vee)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1}{-u_2 + u_1} & 0 \\ -\frac{(\hbar - 1)(\hbar + 1)u_2 u_1}{(-u_2 + u_1)(u_2 \hbar^2 - u_1)} & \frac{u_2 \hbar}{u_2 \hbar^2 - u_1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (137)$$

Thus, the action of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ in the stable basis is given by

$$\mathcal{O}(1)_{stab} = T^{-1} \mathcal{O}(1)_{fp} T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 0 \\ \frac{(\hbar - 1)(\hbar + 1)u_1}{\hbar} & u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

⁹ Note that we need to substitute $\hbar \rightarrow \hbar^2$ in the geometric formulas to relate them to the action of $\mathcal{U}_{\hbar}(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_2)$, as we explain in Section 6.1.10.

Finally, we compute:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z/q)_{stab} = \mathbf{B}_0(z)_{stab} \mathcal{O}(1)_{stab} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u_1(z-1)}{zh^2-1} & \frac{(\hbar-\hbar^{-1})zu_2}{(1-z\hbar^2)} \\ \frac{(\hbar-\hbar^{-1})u_1}{(1-z\hbar^2)} & \frac{(z-1)u_2}{z\hbar^2-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

For $T^*\mathbb{P}^2$ the computation is the same: we consider the subspace spanned by $e_1 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_2, e_2 \otimes e_1 \otimes e_2, e_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes e_1$ in $\mathbb{C}^2(u_1) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_2) \otimes \mathbb{C}^2(u_3)$. The element K acts on this subspace via $\Delta(K) = K \otimes K \otimes K$, i.e., as multiplication by \hbar^{-1} . As $F^2 = 0$ we find:

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z) = 1 - \frac{(\hbar-\hbar^{-1})\hbar^{-3}}{1-z^{-1}\hbar^{-3}} \Delta^2(E) \Delta^2(F)$$

The computation gives:

$$\Delta^2(E) \Delta^2(F) = \begin{bmatrix} \hbar^{-2} & \hbar^{-1} & 1 \\ \hbar^{-1} & 1 & \hbar \\ 1 & \hbar & \hbar^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Next, computing the stable envelopes for $T^*\mathbb{P}^2$ as in Section 6.1.3 for $s \in (-1, 0)$ would give

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_1) &= (1 - \mathcal{O}(1)\hbar^2/u_2)(1 - \mathcal{O}(1)\hbar^2/u_3) \\ \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_2) &= \hbar(1 - \mathcal{O}(1)/u_1)(1 - \mathcal{O}(1)\hbar^2/u_3) \\ \text{Stab}_{\mathfrak{C}, T^{1/2}, s}(p_3) &= \hbar^2(1 - \mathcal{O}(1)/u_1)(1 - \mathcal{O}(1)/u_2) \end{aligned}$$

Using these formulas we find:

$$\mathcal{O}(1)_{stab} = T^{-1} \mathcal{O}(1)_{fp} T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{(\hbar^2-1)u_1}{\hbar} & u_2 & 0 \\ (\hbar^2-1)u_1 & \frac{u_2(\hbar^2-1)}{\hbar} & u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$\mathcal{O}(1)_{fp} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

and T is the transition matrix computed as in (137). Combining all this together for $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z/q)_{stab} = \mathbf{B}_0(z)_{stab} \mathcal{O}(1)_{stab}$ we find:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z/q)_{stab} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(1 - \hbar z) u_1}{1 - z\hbar^3} & \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \hbar z u_2}{1 - z\hbar^3} & \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) z u_3}{1 - z\hbar^3} \\ \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) u_1}{(1 - z\hbar^3)} & \frac{(1 - \hbar z) u_2}{1 - z\hbar^3} & \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \hbar z u_3}{1 - z\hbar^3} \\ \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) \hbar u_1}{1 - z\hbar^3} & \frac{(\hbar - \hbar^{-1}) u_2}{1 - z\hbar^3} & \frac{(1 - \hbar z) u_3}{1 - z\hbar^3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

7 Instanton moduli spaces

In this section we consider the example of Jordan quiver: the quiver consisting of one vertex and a single loop. The dimension vectors are given by two non-negative integer numbers $\mathbf{v} = m$, $\mathbf{w} = r$. The corresponding variety $\mathcal{M}(m, r)$ is the moduli space of framed rank r torsion-free sheaves \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^2 with fixed second Chern class $c_2(\mathcal{F}) = m$. A framing of a sheaf \mathcal{F} is a choice of an isomorphism:

$$\phi : \mathcal{F}|_{L_\infty} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{L_\infty}^{\oplus r} \quad (138)$$

where L_∞ is the line at infinity of $\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$. This moduli space is usually referred to as instanton moduli space.

Let $\mathbf{A} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^\times)^r$ be the framing torus acting on $\mathcal{M}(m, r)$ by changing the isomorphism (138). This torus acts on the instanton moduli space preserving the symplectic form.

Let us denote by $G = \mathbf{A} \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$ where the second factor acts on $\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ by scaling the coordinates. This induces an action of G on $\mathcal{M}(m, r)$. The action of this torus scales the symplectic form with a character which we denote by \hbar .

We denote the equivariant parameters corresponding to \mathbf{A} by u_1, \dots, u_r , and to torus G/\mathbf{A} by t_1, t_2 such that the weight of the symplectic form is:

$$\hbar = t_1 t_2$$

7.1 Algebra $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_\hbar(\mathfrak{g}_w)$

7.1.1

In the special case $r = 1$ the instanton moduli space is isomorphic to the Hilbert scheme of m points on the complex plane $\mathcal{M}(m, 1) = \text{Hilb}^m(\mathbb{C}^2)$. As a vector space, the K -theory of Hilbert schemes can be identified with polynomials in an infinite number of variables.

$$\bigoplus_{m=0}^{\infty} K_G(\text{Hilb}^m(\mathbb{C}^2)) = F(u_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{Q}[p_1, p_2, \dots] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[u_1^{\pm 1}, t_1^{\pm 1}, t_2^{\pm 1}] \quad (139)$$

If we introduce a grading in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Q}[p_1, p_2, \dots]$ by $\deg(p_k) = k$. Then the m -th term on the left side of (139) corresponds to degree m .

7.1.2

The fixed point set $\text{Hilb}^m(\mathbb{C}^2)^G$ is discrete. Its elements are labeled by partitions ν with $|\nu| = m$. The structure sheaves of the fixed points \mathcal{O}_ν form a basis of the localized K -theory. The polynomials representing the elements of this basis under isomorphism (139) are the Macdonald polynomials P_ν in Haiman normalization [21]. To fix the norms we write the first several Macdonald polynomials here:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{[1]} &= p_1, \quad P_{[2]} = \frac{1+t_1}{2} p_1^2 + \frac{1-t_1}{2} p_2, \quad P_{[1,1]} = \frac{1+t_2}{2} p_1^2 + \frac{1-t_2}{2} p_2 \\ P_{[3]} &= \frac{(1+t_1)(1+t_1+t_1^2)}{6} p_1^3 + \frac{(1-t_1)(1+t_1+t_1^2)}{2} p_1 p_2 + \frac{(1+t_1)(1-t_1)^2}{3} p_3 \\ P_{[1,1,1]} &= \frac{(1+t_2)(1+t_2+t_2^2)}{6} p_1^3 + \frac{(1-t_2)(1+t_2+t_2^2)}{2} p_1 p_2 + \frac{(1+t_2)(1-t_2)^2}{3} p_3 \\ P_{[2,1]} &= \frac{1+t_1 t_2 + 2t_1 + 2t_2}{6} p_1^3 + \frac{1-t_1 t_2}{2} p_2 p_1 + \frac{(1-t_1)(1-t_2)}{3} p_3 \end{aligned}$$

7.1.3

Assume, that the torus \mathbf{A} splits the framing by $\mathbf{w} = u_1 + \cdots + u_r$ then in the notations of Section 2.3.2 we obtain:

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_G(\mathcal{M}(n, r)) = \mathbf{F}(u_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{F}(u_r) \quad (140)$$

7.1.4

Let us set $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $\mathbf{Z}^* = \mathbf{Z} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ and:

$$\mathbf{Z}^+ = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{Z}; i > 0 \text{ or } i = 0, j > 0\}, \quad \mathbf{Z}^- = -\mathbf{Z}^+$$

Set

$$n_k = \frac{(t_1^{\frac{k}{2}} - t_1^{-\frac{k}{2}})(t_2^{\frac{k}{2}} - t_2^{-\frac{k}{2}})(\hbar^{-\frac{k}{2}} - \hbar^{\frac{k}{2}})}{k}$$

and for vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2) \in \mathbf{Z}$ denote by $\deg(\mathbf{a})$ the greatest common divisor of a_1 and a_2 , in particular $\deg((m, 0)) = \deg((0, m)) = m$. We set $\epsilon_{\mathbf{a}} = \pm 1$ for $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{Z}^{\pm}$. For a pair of non-collinear vectors we set $\epsilon_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}} = \text{sign}(\det(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}))$.

The “toroidal” algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ is an associative algebra with 1 generated by elements $e_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $K_{\mathbf{a}}$ with $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{Z}^*$, subject to the following relations [59]:

- elements $K_{\mathbf{a}}$ are central and

$$K_0 = 1, \quad K_{\mathbf{a}} K_{\mathbf{b}} = K_{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}$$

- if \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} are two collinear vectors then:

$$[e_{\mathbf{a}}, e_{\mathbf{b}}] = \delta_{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}} \frac{K_{\mathbf{a}}^{-1} - K_{\mathbf{a}}}{n_{\deg(\mathbf{a})}} \quad (141)$$

- if \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are such that $\deg(\mathbf{a}) = 1$ and the triangle $\{(0, 0), \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}\}$ has no interior lattice points then

$$[e_{\mathbf{a}}, e_{\mathbf{b}}] = \epsilon_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}} K_{\alpha(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a})} \frac{\Psi_{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}}{n_1}$$

where

$$\alpha(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \begin{cases} \epsilon_{\mathbf{a}}(\epsilon_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{a} + \epsilon_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b} - \epsilon_{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}))/2 & \text{if } \epsilon_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}} = 1 \\ \epsilon_{\mathbf{b}}(\epsilon_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{a} + \epsilon_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{b} - \epsilon_{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}))/2 & \text{if } \epsilon_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}} = -1 \end{cases}$$

and elements $\Psi_{\mathbf{a}}$ are defined by:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \Psi_{k\mathbf{a}} z^k = \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n_i e_{i\mathbf{a}} z^i \right)$$

for $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\deg(\mathbf{a}) = 1$.

7.1.5

For $w \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$ we denote by $d(w)$ and $n(w)$ the denominator and numerator of w . We set $d(\infty) = 0$ and $n(\infty) = 1$. From (141) we see that

$$\alpha_k^w = e_{(d(w)k, n(w)k)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$$

generate a Heisenberg subalgebra of $H_w \subset U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ with the following relations:

$$[\alpha_{-k}^w, \alpha_k^w] = \frac{K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} - K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}}{n_k}$$

It is convenient to visualize the algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ as in the Figure 3. The Heisenberg subalgebras of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ are labeled by $w \in \mathbb{Q}$ and correspond to lines with slope w in this picture.

7.1.6

The action of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ on the K -theory (139) was constructed in [59]. The central elements act in this representation by:

$$K_{(1,0)} = t_1^{-\frac{1}{2}} t_2^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad K_{(0,1)} = 1 \tag{142}$$

In particular, the “vertical” generators commute in this representation:

$$[e_{(0,m)}, e_{(0,n)}] = 0$$

The “horizontal” Heisenberg subalgebra:

$$[e_{(m,0)}, e_{(n,0)}] = \frac{-m}{(t_1^{m/2} - t_1^{-m/2})(t_2^{m/2} - t_2^{-m/2})} \delta_{n+m}$$

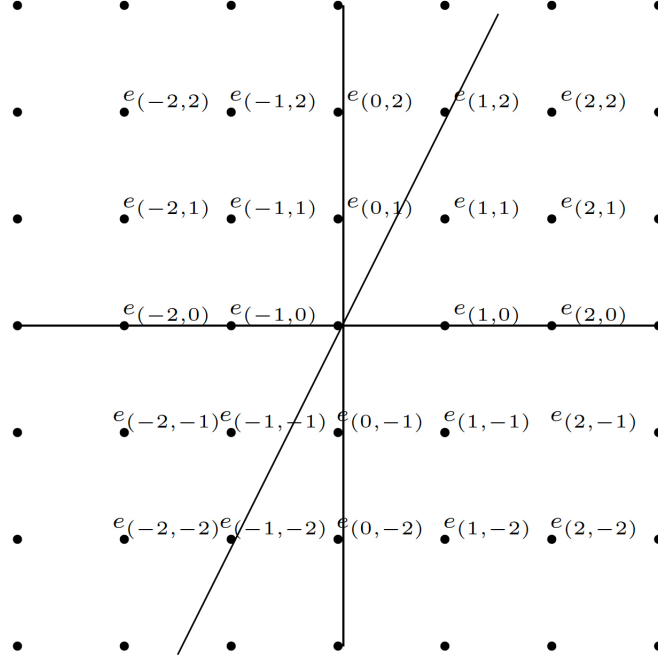


Figure 3: The line with slope 2 corresponds to the Heisenberg subalgebra generated by $e_{k,2k}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.

acts explicitly as follows:

$$e_{(m,0)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(t_1^{m/2} - t_1^{-m/2})(t_2^{m/2} - t_2^{-m/2})} p_{-m} & m < 0 \\ -m \frac{\partial}{\partial p_m} & m > 0 \end{cases} \quad (143)$$

The action of vertical subalgebra is diagonal in Macdonald polynomials:

$$e_{(0,l)}(P_\lambda) = u_1^{-l} \text{sign}(l) \left(\frac{1}{1 - t_1^{-l}} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} t_1^{-l\lambda_i} t_2^{-l(i-1)} \right) P_\lambda \quad (144)$$

The infinite sum here should be understood as the series expansion of a rational function:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} t_1^{-l\lambda_i} t_2^{-l(i-1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{length}(\lambda)} t_1^{-l\lambda_i} t_2^{-l(i-1)} + \frac{t_2^{-\text{length}(\lambda)l}}{1 - t_2^{-l}}.$$

It is clear that $e_{(0,l)}$ and $e_{(l,0)}$ generate the whole $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$. Thus, the last two formulas determine the action of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ on the Fock space.

7.1.7

It is expected that the geometric algebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ is isomorphic to $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$, see [43] for discussion. Among other things, this isomorphism implies that the R -matrix of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ evaluated in the tensor product of the Fock modules coincides with the geometric R -matrix for the instanton moduli spaces. In particular, comparing the “universal formula” for the R -matrix of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ obtained in [42] with the KT-factorization (28), we find that the wall R -matrices of $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ coincide with the R -matrices of the slope Heisenberg algebras H_w (to see that it is enough to compare the limits (41) of the R -matrices). This way, this leads to an isomorphism of the wall subalgebras $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w) \subset \mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}_Q)$ and Heisenberg subalgebras $H_w \subset U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$.

In the remaining part of this section we derive formulas for the quantum difference equation for the instanton moduli spaces assuming the above isomorphism exists.

7.2 R-matrices

7.2.1

Recall that the quantum Heisenberg algebra is an algebra generated by elements e , f and a central element K modulo the following relations:

$$[e, e] = [f, f] = 0, \quad [e, f] = \frac{K - K^{-1}}{c - c^{-1}} \quad (145)$$

The Fock space $\mathbf{F} = \mathbb{Q}[x] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[c^{\pm 1}]$ is a natural module over the Heisenberg algebra with the following action:

$$e(p) = xp, \quad f(p) = -\frac{dp}{dx}, \quad K(p) = cp$$

so that c is a formal parameter fixing the value of central element K in \mathbf{F} . The Heisenberg algebra is a Hopf algebra with the following coproduct:

$$\Delta(e) = e \otimes 1 + K^{-1} \otimes e$$

$$\Delta(f) = f \otimes K + 1 \otimes f$$

$$\Delta(K) = K \otimes K$$

antipode:

$$S(e) = -Ke, \quad S(f) = -K^{-1}f, \quad S(K) = K^{-1}$$

and counit:

$$\varepsilon(e) = \varepsilon(f) = 0, \quad \varepsilon(K) = 1$$

We consider the tensor product $\mathbf{F} \otimes \mathbf{F} = \mathbb{Q}[x, y] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[c^{\pm 1}]$, and define codimension function by $c^\Omega(x^i y^j) = c^{i+j} x^i y^j$. We consider the following upper and lower triangular R -matrices.

$$R^+ = c^{-\Omega} \exp(-(c - c^{-1}) f \otimes e), \quad R^- = c^{-\Omega} \exp(-(c - c^{-1}) e \otimes f)$$

Proposition 16. *The R -matrices satisfy the QYBE in $F^{\otimes 3}$:*

$$R_{23}^\pm R_{13}^\pm R_{12}^\pm = R_{12}^\pm R_{13}^\pm R_{23}^\pm$$

and have the following properties:

$$R^+ \Delta = \Delta_{21} R^+, \quad R^- \Delta_{21} = \Delta R^-$$

where Δ_{21} is the opposite coproduct, and

$$1 \otimes \Delta(R^+) = R_{13}^+ R_{12}^+, \quad \Delta \otimes 1(R^+) = R_{13}^+ R_{23}^+$$

$$1 \otimes \Delta(R^-) = R_{12}^- R_{13}^-, \quad \Delta \otimes 1(R^-) = R_{23}^- R_{13}^-$$

7.2.2

The Picard group $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$ is generated by $\mathcal{O}(1)$. It acts on $H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$ by shifts. The explicit computation of stable map for $\mathcal{M}(m, r)$ [62, 14] shows that Stab^s is a locally constant function which changes only at the walls:

$$\text{walls} = \{w = \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{R} : a \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad b \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}\}$$

Therefore, the set of walls for $\mathcal{M}(r) = \coprod_{m=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{M}(m, r)$ is identified with rational numbers $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

7.2.3

We conclude that the R -matrix R_w^+ for the wall $w \in \mathbb{Q}$ corresponding to the Heisenberg subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ takes the form:

$$R_w^+ = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \exp(-n_k \alpha_k^w \otimes \alpha_{-k}^w) = \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \alpha_k^w \otimes \alpha_{-k}^w\right) \quad (146)$$

The lower triangular R -matrix is obtained by the transposition:

$$R_w^- = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \exp(-n_k \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w) = \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w\right) \quad (147)$$

As the central element of the elliptic Hall algebra acts in the Fock space by $K_{(1,0)} = \hbar^{-1/2}$, the central parameter c of the quantum Heisenberg algebra generated by $e = \alpha_{-k}^w$ and $f = \alpha_k^w$ is given by $c = \hbar^{-kd(w)/2} = (t_1 t_2)^{-kd(w)/2}$.

7.2.4

Let us fix a slope $s \in H^2(X, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}$. The Khoroshkin-Tolstoy factorization (28) provides the following universal formula for the total R -matrix:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \prod_{\substack{w \in \mathbb{Q} \\ w < s}}^{\rightarrow} R_w^- R_{\infty} \prod_{\substack{w \in \mathbb{Q} \\ w > s}}^{\leftarrow} R_w^+ \quad (148)$$

The infinite slope R -matrix R_{∞} is the operator of multiplication by normal bundles (27). From explicit formula for action of α_k^{∞} (144) we can obtain:

$$R_{\infty} = \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \alpha_{-k}^{\infty} \otimes \alpha_k^{\infty}\right)$$

This, together with formulas from the previous section give the following universal expression for a slope s R -matrix:

$$\mathcal{R}^s(u) = \prod_{w \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}}^{\leftarrow s} \exp\left(-\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} n_k \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w\right).$$

As we mentioned above, this universal factorization of toroidal R -matrix is expected to coincide with one obtained in [42].

Remark 7. The geometric R -matrices associated to a Nakajima variety with a quiver Q can be expressed as infinite products of R -matrices associated with the universal cover quiver \widehat{Q} , see Section 4.3 in [37]. This leads to infinite product formulas for R -matrices different from the KT-factorization described above. For the Jordan quiver Q , the universal cover \widehat{Q} is the A_∞ -type quiver, and thus the R -matrices for the instanton moduli factor to infinite products of the $\mathcal{U}_h(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_\infty)$ R -matrices. In equivariant cohomology an example of such factorization is considered in [61]. A similar formula holds in equivariant K -theory.

7.3 The quantum difference operator $\mathbf{M}_\mathcal{L}(z)$

7.3.1

In this section we derive the solution of the ABRR equation. We assume that \mathbf{A} splits the framing by $r = r_1 u_1 + r_2 u_2$ so that

$$K_G(\mathcal{M}(r)^{\mathbf{A}}) = \mathbf{F}^{\otimes r_1}(u_1) \otimes \mathbf{F}^{\otimes r_2}(u_2).$$

Let $F = \mathcal{M}(m_1, r_1) \times \mathcal{M}(m_2, r_2)$ be a component of $\mathcal{M}(m, r)^{\mathbf{A}}$. As $\dim \mathcal{M}(m, r) = 2rm$ we obtain that the corresponding eigenvalue of Ω equals:

$$\Omega = \frac{\text{codim}(F)}{4} = \frac{2rm - 2r_1 m_1 - 2r_2 m_2}{4} = \frac{m_1 r_2 + m_2 r_1}{2}. \quad (149)$$

The ABRR equation (73) for a wall $w \in \mathbb{Q}$ takes the form:

$$\hbar^\Omega R_w^- \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} J_w^-(z) = J_w^-(z) \hbar^\Omega \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} \quad (150)$$

We are looking for a strictly lower-triangular solution $J_w^-(z) \in \mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)^{\otimes 2}$ which means that $J_w^-(z)$ is of the form:

$$J_w^-(z) = \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k(z) \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right)$$

We have:

$$R_w^- \hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} J_w^-(z) \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda = \hbar^{-\Omega} J_w^-(z) \hbar^\Omega \quad (151)$$

and

$$\hbar_{(1)}^{-\lambda} J_w^-(z) \hbar_{(1)}^\lambda = \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k(z) z^{-kd(w)} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right). \quad (152)$$

We note that $\alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w$ acts by

$$K_G(\mathcal{M}(m_1, r_1) \times \mathcal{M}(m_2, r_2)) \longrightarrow K_G(\mathcal{M}(m_1 + kd(w), r_1) \times \mathcal{M}(m_2 - kd(w), r_2))$$

Thus, (149) for the corresponding matrix element we have:

$$\hbar^{-\Omega} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \hbar^{\Omega} = \hbar^{\frac{kd(w)r_1 - kd(w)r_2}{2}} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w.$$

We note that $K_{(1,0)}$ acts on \mathbf{F} by the scalar $\hbar^{-1/2}$ and thus it acts on $\mathbf{F}^{\otimes r}$ via $\Delta^r(K_{(1,0)}) = K_{(1,0)}^{\otimes r}$, i.e., by the scalar $\hbar^{-r/2}$. In this view, we can write the last equation in universal form

$$\hbar^{-\Omega} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \hbar^{\Omega} = K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w.$$

We conclude

$$\hbar^{-\Omega} J_w^-(z) \hbar^{\Omega} = \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} J_k(z) K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right). \quad (153)$$

Substituting (152), (153) and (147) to the ABRR equation (151) gives the linear system for the coefficients $J_k(z)$:

$$-n_k + J_k(z) z^{-kd(w)} = J_k(z) K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)}$$

which gives

$$J_w^-(z) = \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right).$$

7.3.2

The shift $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda - \tau_w$ corresponds to substitution $z \rightarrow zq^{-w}$. Thus by definition (78) we obtain:

$$\mathbf{J}_w^-(z) = \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} q^{kn(w)} K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right)$$

and

$$\mathbf{J}_w^-(z)^{-1} = \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} q^{kn(w)} K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)} \otimes K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)}} \alpha_{-k}^w \otimes \alpha_k^w \right).$$

7.3.3

From Section 7.2.1 it is clear that the antipode of $\mathcal{U}_h(\mathfrak{g}_w)$ has the following form:

$$S_w(\alpha_k^w) = -K_{(1,0)}^{-kd(w)} \alpha_k^w$$

From this we obtain:

$$\mathbf{m}(1 \otimes S_w(\mathbf{J}_w^-(z)^{-1})) =: \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} q^{kn(w)} K_{(1,0)}^{2kd(w)}} \alpha_{-k}^w \alpha_k^w \right) :$$

The symbol $::$ stands for the normal ordering meaning that all “annihilation” operators α_k^w with $k > 0$ act first.

7.3.4

The Cartan matrix of the Jordan quiver is $C = 0$ and therefore $\kappa = (C\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w})/2 = -r/2$. Thus the shift $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda + \kappa$ corresponds to $z \rightarrow z\hbar^{-r/2} = zK_{(1,0)}$. From (80) we obtain:

$$\mathbf{B}_w(z) =: \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} q^{kn(w)} K_{(1,0)}^{kd(w)}} \alpha_{-k}^w \alpha_k^w \right) :$$

7.3.5

Let $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{O}(1)$ be the generator of the Picard group. Let $\nabla \subset \mathbb{R}$ be the alcove specified by Theorem 9. If $s \in \nabla$, then the interval $(s - \mathcal{L}, s)$ contains all walls $w \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $-1 \leq w < 0$. We assume that *Const* in Theorem 9 for the case of $\mathcal{M}(n, r)$ is trivial for all values of n and r .¹⁰ Therefore, by definition (82) we obtain the following explicit formula for quantum difference operator:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z) = \mathcal{O}(1) \prod_{\substack{w \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1 \leq w < 0}}^{\leftarrow} : \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k \hbar^{-krd(w)/2}}{1 - z^{-kd(w)} q^{kn(w)} \hbar^{-krd(w)/2}} \alpha_{-k}^w \alpha_k^w \right) : \quad (154)$$

where we used that in the K-theory of instanton moduli space $\mathcal{M}(m, r)$ the central element acts by the scalar $K_{(1,0)} = \hbar^{-r/2}$.

¹⁰This expectation is in agreement with explicit computations of the capped vertex functions [47] for the first several values of n and r .

7.3.6

Let us consider some limits of the difference operator. First, for all terms in in the previous formula $d(w) > 0$ and $n(w) < 0$. Thus we have:

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(z) = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Second, to compute the limit of $\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(zq^{-1})$ as $q \rightarrow \infty$ we note that for all terms in (154) $d(w) + n(w) \geq 0$. Moreover $d(w) + n(w) = 0$ only for $w = -1$. We conclude that:

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(zq^{-1}) = \mathcal{O}(1) : \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k \hbar^{-kr/2}}{1 - z^{-k} \hbar^{-kr/2}} \alpha_{-k}^{-1} \alpha_k^{-1} \right) :$$

From (136) and $\mathcal{O}(1) \alpha_k^w \mathcal{O}(1)^{-1} = \alpha_k^{w+1}$ we find a formula for the glue operator in this case:

$$\mathbf{G} =: \exp \left(- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{n_k \hbar^{-kr/2}}{1 - z^{-k} \hbar^{-kr/2}} \alpha_{-k}^0 \alpha_k^0 \right) :$$

The action of “horizontal” Heisenberg algebra α_k^0 on the K -theory is given by (143). Using these formula glue operator can be easily computed explicitly.

7.3.7

Let us consider the example of $X = \text{Hilb}^2(\mathbb{C}^2)$. The walls which contribute to (154) are $w = -1$ and $w = -1/2$. The quantum difference operator takes the form:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}(1)} = T_z^{-1} \mathcal{O}(1) \mathbf{B}_{-1}(z) \mathbf{B}_{-\frac{1}{2}}(z)$$

Using the identity (95) we can also write it in the form:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}(1)} = \mathbf{B}_0(z) \mathbf{B}_{\frac{1}{2}}(z) \mathcal{O}(1) T_z^{-1}$$

which means that:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(zq^{-1}) = \mathbf{B}_0(z) \mathbf{B}_{\frac{1}{2}}(z) \mathcal{O}(1)$$

Similarly, for $X = \text{Hilb}^3(\mathbb{C}^2)$ we have:

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{O}(1)}(zq^{-1}) = \mathbf{B}_0(z) \mathbf{B}_{\frac{1}{3}}(z) \mathbf{B}_{\frac{1}{2}}(z) \mathbf{B}_{\frac{2}{3}}(z) \mathcal{O}(1)$$

7.3.8

The torus acting on X is two-dimensional. The corresponding coordinates are t_1 and t_2 . The framing torus does not act on X since $r = 1$. We consider the one-dimensional torus corresponding to $\ker(\hbar)$. The coordinate on this torus is given by t_1/t_2 . For this torus let $\text{Stab}_\pm(\lambda)$ be the stable envelope of a fixed point λ with a slope from the anti-canonical alcove, chambers $(t_1/t_2)^\pm \rightarrow 0$ and the standard polarization. Up to a multiple, as the elements of the Fock space, $\text{Stab}_+(\lambda)$ and $\text{Stab}_-(\lambda)$ coincide with the so called plethystic Schur polynomials:

$$s_\lambda\left(\frac{p_1}{1-t_1}, \frac{p_2}{1-t_1^2}, \dots\right), \quad s_\lambda\left(\frac{p_1}{1-t_2^{-1}}, \frac{p_2}{1-t_2^{-2}}, \dots\right)$$

respectively. Here $s_\lambda(p_1, p_2, \dots)$ denotes the standard Schur polynomial associated with a partition λ . See Proposition 3.3 in [24] for a proof.

Using a computer we find the following explicit examples in the basis of plethystic Schur polynomials corresponding to the chamber $(t_1/t_2) \rightarrow 0$.¹¹ If the basis of partitions of 2 is ordered as $[1, 1], [2]$ we compute:

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z\hbar^{1/2}) = \frac{z-1}{(z^2t_1^2t_2^2-1)(zt_1t_2-1)} \begin{bmatrix} z^2t_1t_2-1 & -(t_1t_2-1)z \\ -(t_1t_2-1)z & z^2t_1t_2-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\frac{1}{2}}(z\hbar^{1/2}) = 1 + \frac{z^2(t_1t_2-1)}{z^2t_1^2t_2^2-q} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & t_2 \\ t_1 & -t_1t_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} t_2 & 0 \\ -t_1t_2+1 & t_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If the basis of partitions of 3 is ordered as $[1, 1, 1], [2, 1], [3]$ we compute:

¹¹We use a Maple package, implemented by the second author, which computes the action of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$ on the Fock space. The package is available from the author upon request.

$$\mathbf{B}_0(z\hbar^{1/2}) = \frac{(z-1)(zt_1t_2+1)(t_1t_2-1)}{(z^3t_1^3t_2^3-1)(z^2t_1^2t_2^2-1)(zt_1t_2-1)} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{(z^2t_1t_2-1)(z^3t_1^2t_2^2-1)}{(t_1t_2-1)(zt_1t_2+1)} & -z(z^2t_1t_2-1) & \frac{z^2(z^3t_1^2t_2^2-1)}{zt_1t_2+1} \\ -z(z^2t_1t_2-1) & \frac{z^4t_1^2t_2^2-z^3t_1^2t_2^2+z^2t_1^2t_2^2-2z^2t_1t_2+z^2-z+1}{t_1t_2-1} & -z(z^2t_1t_2-1) \\ \frac{z^2(z^3t_1^2t_2^2-1)}{zt_1t_2+1} & -z(z^2t_1t_2-1) & \frac{(z^2t_1t_2-1)(z^3t_1^2t_2^2-1)}{(t_1t_2-1)(zt_1t_2+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{1/3}(z\hbar^{1/2}) = 1 + \frac{z^3(t_1t_2-1)}{z^3t_1^3t_2^3-q} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & t_2 & -t_2^2 \\ t_1 & -t_1t_2 & t_1t_2^2 \\ -t_1^2 & t_1^2t_2 & -t_2^2t_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{1/2}(z\hbar^{1/2}) = 1 + \frac{z^2t_1t_2(t_1t_2-1)}{z^2t_1^2t_2^2-q} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{t_1t_2+t_1-1}{t_1^2t_2} & \frac{t_1t_2-1}{t_1^2} & \frac{t_2}{t_1^2} \\ \frac{(t_1t_2-1)(t_1t_2+t_1-1)}{t_2^2t_1^2} & -\frac{(t_1t_2-1)^2}{t_1^2t_2} & -\frac{t_1t_2-1}{t_1^2} \\ -\frac{(t_1t_2+t_1-1)(t_1t_2-t_1-1)}{t_1t_2^2} & \frac{(t_1t_2-1)(t_1t_2-t_1-1)}{t_1t_2} & \frac{t_1t_2-t_1-1}{t_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{2/3}(z\hbar^{1/2}) = 1 + \frac{z^3(t_1t_2-1)t_1t_2}{z^3t_1^3t_2^3-q^2} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{t_1t_2^2-t_1-t_2}{t_1^2t_2} & -\frac{t_2(t_1t_2-t_1-1)}{t_1^2} & -\frac{t_2^2}{t_1^2} \\ -\frac{(t_1t_2+t_1-1)(t_1t_2^2-t_1-t_2)}{t_2^2t_1^2} & \frac{(t_1t_2+t_1-1)(t_1t_2-t_1-1)}{t_1^2} & \frac{t_2(t_1t_2+t_1-1)}{t_1^2} \\ \frac{(t_1^2+t_1t_2-1)(t_1t_2^2-t_1-t_2)}{t_1t_2^2} & -\frac{(t_1t_2-t_1-1)(t_1^2+t_1t_2-1)}{t_1} & -\frac{t_2(t_1^2+t_1t_2-1)}{t_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(1) = \begin{bmatrix} t_2^3 & 0 & 0 \\ -(t_1t_2-1)(t_2+1)t_2 & t_1t_2 & 0 \\ (t_1t_2-1)(t_2t_1^2+t_2^2t_1-1) & -(t_1t_2-1)(t_1+1)t_1 & t_1^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

7.3.9

The operators $\mathbf{B}_w(z)$ have remarkable symmetries and applications which are far from obvious. The explicit formulas for matrices of $\mathbf{B}_w(z)$ simplify drastically if computed in the “mixed” stable basis. Let us denote by $\widehat{\mathbf{B}}_w(z)$ the matrix of the operator $\mathbf{B}_w(z)$ in the mixed stable basis: the input is the stable basis before a wall w ,

$$s_\lambda^{w-\epsilon} := \text{Stab}_{+,w-\epsilon}(\lambda) \quad (155)$$

and the output in the stable basis after w :

$$s_\lambda^{w+\epsilon} := \text{Stab}_{+,w+\epsilon}(\lambda). \quad (156)$$

for small enough ϵ . Explicitly, we have

$$\mathbf{B}_w(z)(s_\lambda^{w-\epsilon}) = \sum_{\mu} \widehat{\mathbf{B}}_w(z)_{\mu,\lambda} s_\mu^{w+\epsilon} \quad (157)$$

One can show that the matrix elements of $\widehat{\mathbf{B}}_w(z)$ only depend on parameters z and $\hbar = t_1 t_2$ but are independent on the equivariant parameter $a = t_1/t_2$. Moreover, the matrix $\widehat{\mathbf{B}}_w(z)$ coincides with the K -theoretic R -matrix of the *cyclic quiver variety* with $d(w)$ vertices. This variety appears as a subvariety in the “symplectic dual” Hilbert scheme. Both z and \hbar play a role of equivariant parameters of a certain torus acting on the dual side. We refer to Theorem 12 in [63] for a proof. The examples of the corresponding K -theoretic R -matrices for cyclic quiver varieties can be found in Appendix D of [63].

We note also that the operator

$$\mathbf{B}_w := \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \mathbf{B}_w(z)$$

describes the monodromy of the quantum differential equation for $\text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$ [50], around a loop containing the singularity $z_w = \exp(2\pi i w)$. This means, in particular, that the operators \mathbf{B}_w provide a representation of the fundamental group

$$\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{\text{singularities of qde for } \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)\}, 0)$$

in the Fock space. We refer to Theorem 17 of [63] for details a proof. A categorical version of these results is a topic of ongoing research [9].

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