

A CATEGORIFICATION OF CYCLOTOMIC RINGS

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ABSTRACT. For any natural number $n \geq 2$, we construct a triangulated monoidal category whose Grothendieck ring is isomorphic to the ring of cyclotomic integers \mathbb{O}_n .

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. **Background.** The seminal paper of Louis Crane and Igor B. Frenkel [CF94] proposes that one should lift three-dimensional topological quantum field theories defined at a primitive n th root of unity to four-dimensional theories. The lifting process is usually referred to, in mathematics, as *categorification*. One aim is to replace algebras appearing in the construction of the three-dimensional topological quantum field theories by categories, such that the original algebras can be recovered by passing to the Grothendieck group. However, a foundational obstacle to the program is the lack of a monoidal category that categorifies the cyclotomic ring of integers \mathbb{O}_n at a primitive n th root of unity.

As an initial breakthrough, Khovanov [Kho16] observed that, when $n = p$ is a prime number, the graded Hopf algebra $H_p = \mathbb{k}[d]/(d^p)$ ($\deg(d) = 1$) over a field \mathbb{k} of characteristic p may be utilized to categorify \mathbb{O}_p . The basic idea is as follows. Inside the category of graded H_p -modules, the projective modules, which coincide with the injectives since H_p is graded Frobenius ([LS69]), have their graded Euler characteristic equal to a multiple of that of the rank-one free module

$$(1.1) \quad [H_p] = 1 + v + \cdots + v^{p-1} = \Phi_p(v).$$

Here $\Phi_n(q)$ stands for the n th cyclotomic polynomial. Systematically killing projective-injective objects from H_p -modules results in a triangulated monoidal category $H_p\text{-gmod}$ whose Grothendieck ring is isomorphic to

$$(1.2) \quad K_0(H_p\text{-gmod}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]}{(\Phi_p(v))} \cong \mathbb{O}_p.$$

The tensor triangulated category $H_p\text{-gmod}$ bears significant similarities with the usual homotopy category of abelian groups, and is thus also referred to as the *homotopy category of p -complexes*.

The study of $H_p\text{-gmod}$ and algebra objects in these categories has been further developed in [Qi14]. The theory has since been applied to categorify various root-of-unity forms of quantum groups. We refer the reader to [QS17] for a brief summary and special phenomena at a p th root of unity.

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1.2. Outline of the construction. In this paper, we construct a triangulated monoidal category \mathcal{O}_n whose Grothendieck group is isomorphic to the ring of cyclotomic integers \mathbb{O}_n . We work in any characteristic, including characteristic zero, as long as the ground field contains a primitive N th root of unity, where $N = n^2/m$ and m is the radical of n . The construction is motivated from pioneering works of Kapranov [Kap96] and Sarkaria [Sar95] on n -complexes. When $n = p^a$ is a prime power, our work is equivalent to a graded version of p -complexes. With this approach, we remove the restriction on n being a prime number.

Let us outline the construction. When $n = p^a$ is a prime power, one sees that p -complexes, up to homotopy, categorify \mathbb{O}_{p^a} when the p -differential has degree p^{a-1} . The characteristic zero lift of the Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}[d]/(d^p)$, which controls Kapranov–Sarkaria’s p -complexes, is a Hopf algebra object in the braided monoidal category of q -graded vector spaces, where q is a primitive p^{2a-1} th root of unity.

Now suppose $n \geq 2$ is a general integer. Let $n = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_t^{a_t}$ be the prime decomposition of n and fix q , a primitive N th root of unity. By the one-factor case, it is natural to consider the Hopf algebra object H_n , in q -graded vector spaces, generated by commuting differentials d_1, \dots, d_t subject to $d_i^{p_i} = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, t$. The algebra H_n is graded Frobenius, and thus has associated with it a well-behaved tensor triangulated stable category $H_n\text{-gmod}$. However, the Grothendieck ring of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ is defined by setting the character of the free module H_n equal to zero. The last relation is usually larger than the cyclotomic relation $\Phi_n(v) = 0$ which we would like to impose.

To obtain the correct relations in the Grothendieck ring, we use the elementary fact that $\Phi_n(v)$ occurs as the greatest common divisor of some prime power cyclotomic relations (Lemma 5.13). On the categorical level, the ideal generated by the great common divisor is categorified by a “categorical ideal”, i.e, a thick triangulated subcategory \mathbf{I} inside $H_n\text{-gmod}$ which is closed under tensor product actions by $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Verdier localization at the categorical ideal \mathbf{I} yields the desired category \mathcal{O}_n , whose Grothendieck ring is defined by the desired relations and is isomorphic to \mathbb{O}_n .

Before moving on, let us also point out some connection to previous work. Furthering Kapranov and Sarkaria, there is a significant amount of study on n -complexes in the literature. See, for instance, the lectures notes of Dubois-Violette [DV02] and the references therein. In [Bic03], Bichon considers a Hopf algebra $A(q) = \mathbb{k}[x]/(x^n) \rtimes \mathbb{k}\mathbb{Z}$ for which there is a monoidal equivalence between the category of n -complexes and $A(q)\text{-comod}$. One may similarly define a $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ -graded version of Bichon’s Hopf algebra, which resembles the classical Taft algebra. Recently, Mirmohades [Mir15] has introduced a tensor triangulated category arising from a suitable quotient of a tensor product of two Taft algebras. This category categorifies a primitive root of unity whose order is the product of two distinct odd primes. Our current work and [Bic03, Mir15] are both unified under the frame of hopfological algebra [Qi14].

1.3. Summary of contents. We now briefly describe the structure of the paper and summarize the contents of each section.

In Section 2, we review the construction of stable module categories in the particular case of finite-dimensional Hopf algebras. The Frobenius structure and the existence of an inner hom space allows one to have an explicit identification of morphism spaces in the stable module categories.

In Section 3, we introduce the main object of study, a finite-dimensional braided Hopf algebra H_n , depending on a given natural number n . The category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ has a tensor product depending on a certain root of unity q . The braided Hopf algebra H_n is primitively generated

by certain commuting p_k -differentials d_k , for $k = 1, \dots, t$. Using the Radford–Majid biproduct (or *bosonization*, see [Rad85, Maj95]) of the differentials by the group algebra of a finite cyclic group, one obtains a related Hopf algebra, for which graded H_n -modules correspond to rational graded modules. We also point out that $H_n\text{-gmod}$ has the structure of a spherical monoidal category in the sense of Barrett–Westbury [BW99].

Next, we proceed, in Section 4, to define a tensor triangulated ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ (Definition 4.12) in the (stable) module category of H_n . Upon factoring out the ideal by localization, we show, in Section 5, that the quotient category has the desired Grothendieck ring \mathbb{O}_n (Theorem 5.15). The reason to introduce this ideal is as follows. On the Grothendieck ring level, we would like the objects of the ideal to have characters satisfying cyclotomic relations dividing $q^n - 1$ that are of lower order than the primitive condition $\Phi_n(q) = 0$. Systematically killing these objects by taking a Verdier quotient in the stable category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ gives the lower order relations in the Grothendieck ring. An example of such an object in the ideal is an n -complex which is freely generated by one particular differential, say, d_1 , and acted on by zero by the other differentials d_2, \dots, d_t . These objects may have extensions among themselves, and it is thus natural to require a filtration condition on the modules on the abelian level. The bulk of the work in Section 4 is devoted to showing that, after imposing the filtration conditions defining the ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$, it is indeed closed under tensor product, extensions and direct summands, so that the standard machinery of Verdier localization (quotient) can be used to obtain a triangulated quotient category \mathcal{O}_n with a tensor product structure. In Theorem 5.15, we prove that the Grothendieck ring of \mathcal{O}_n is isomorphic to \mathbb{O}_n .

1.4. Comparison and further directions. To conclude this introduction, let us make some comparison between our construction and the works [Mir15, Bic03], as well as describe some further work in progress.

We employ multiple nilpotent differentials d_1, \dots, d_t depending on the prime factors of n , in contrast to [Mir15], thus getting rid of the restriction on n having to be the product of two odd primes. The generality adopted in our situation makes things a bit more complicated than in [Mir15]: we no longer have our ideals built from taking direct sums of simpler ideals corresponding to each distinct prime factor of n .

A negative result from [Bic03, Proposition 5] is the non-existence of a quasi-triangular structure on the Hopf algebra $A(q)$ describing n -complexes. In our setup, we show that instead of a quasi-triangular structure, there exist weak replacements given by functorial isomorphisms $V \otimes_q W \cong W \otimes_{q^{-1}} V$. For $n = 2$, these satisfy the axioms of a braiding, but for other values of n no analogue of the braiding axioms could be identified. We plan to explore this structure in subsequent works.

For further investigation, we would like to construct module categories over \mathcal{O}_n , developing triangulated analogues parallel to the abelian theory of [EGNO15]. We will also seek interesting algebra objects in \mathcal{O}_n , in a similar way as done in [KQ15, EQ16] over the homotopy category of p -complexes. The Grothendieck groups of such algebra objects would then give rise to interesting modules over \mathbb{O}_n . It would also be an interesting problem to combine the recent categorification of fractional integers due to Khovanov–Tian [KT17] in order to categorify the algebra $\mathbb{O}_n[\frac{1}{n}]$, over which the extended 3-dimensional Witten–Reshetikhin–Turaev TQFT lives.

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2. THE STABLE CATEGORY

2.1. Notation. We start by fixing some conventions concerning \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces over a ground field \mathbb{k} . Let us denote the category of finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces by **gvec**.

Let $M = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M^i$ and $N = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} N^j$ be \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces over \mathbb{k} . We set $M \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} N$, or simply $M \otimes N$, to be the graded vector space

$$M \otimes N := \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (M \otimes N)^k, \quad (M \otimes N)^k := \bigoplus_{i+j=k} M^i \otimes N^j.$$

For any integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $M\{k\}$ the graded vector space M with its grading shifted down by k : $(M\{k\})^i = M^{i+k}$. The morphisms space $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^0(M, N)$ consists of homogeneous \mathbb{k} -linear maps from M to N :

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^0(M, N) := \{f : M \longrightarrow N \mid f(M^i) \subseteq N^i\}.$$

Writing $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^i(M, N) := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^0(M, N\{i\}) = \{f : M \longrightarrow N \mid f(M^j) \subseteq N^{i+j}\}$, we set the graded hom space to be

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^{\bullet}(M, N) := \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^i(M, N).$$

If no confusion can be caused, we will simplify $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^{\bullet}(M, N)$ to $\text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)$. A special case is the graded dual $M^* = \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, \mathbb{k})$.

Given three \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces M, L and N , the following easily proven tensor-hom adjunction will be used. There are isomorphisms of graded vector spaces, natural in M, L, K :

$$(2.1) \quad \Phi : \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M \otimes L, K) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(L, \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)), \quad \Phi(f)(l)(m) := f(m \otimes l),$$

where $f \in \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M \otimes L, K)$, $m \in M$ and $l \in L$ are arbitrary elements.

We will also require (unbalanced) q -integers. In particular, for a formal variable ν , we define polynomials

$$(2.2) \quad [n]_{\nu} = \frac{1 - \nu^n}{1 - \nu} = 1 + \nu + \dots + \nu^{n-1}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{\nu} = \frac{[n]_{\nu}}{[k]_{\nu}[n-k]_{\nu}}.$$

Given $q \in \mathbb{k}$, we set $[n]_q$ to be the value of $[n]_{\nu}$, evaluated at $\nu = q$. For a \mathbb{Z} -graded vector space M , denote by

$$\dim_{\nu}(M) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \dim_{\mathbb{k}}(M^i) \nu^i$$

the graded dimension of M . We abbreviate, for $f(\nu) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} f_i \nu^i \in \mathbb{N}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]$,

$$M^{f(\nu)} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M\{i\}^{\oplus f_i}.$$

2.2. Stable module categories. Let H be a \mathbb{Z} -graded self-injective algebra over a field \mathbb{k} . We denote by $H\text{-gmod}$ the category of finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded modules over H , with morphisms of degree zero. For the ease of notation, we will drop mentioning “graded” in what follows if no confusion can arise.

Note that, as H is self-injective, a graded H -module is injective if and only if it is projective. The (graded) stable category of finite-dimensional H -modules, denoted by $H\text{-gmod}$, is the categorical quotient of the category $H\text{-gmod}$ by the class of (graded) projective-injective objects. More precisely, for any two H -modules $M, N \in H\text{-gmod}$, let us denote the space of

(homogeneous) null-homotopic morphisms in $H\text{-gmod}$, i.e., the collection of (degree-zero) morphisms factoring through projective-injective H -modules, by $\mathbf{I}_H^0(M, N)$. It is readily seen that, the collection of $\mathbf{I}_H^0(M, N)$'s ranging over all $M, N \in H\text{-gmod}$ constitute an ideal in $H\text{-gmod}$. Then $H\text{-gmod}$ has the same objects as $H\text{-gmod}$, and the morphism space between two objects $M, N \in H\text{-gmod}$ is by definition the quotient

$$(2.3) \quad \text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(M, N) := \frac{\text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^0(M, N)}{\mathbf{I}_H^0(M, N)}.$$

A classical theorem of Heller states that $H\text{-gmod}$ is triangulated [Hel60]. The shift functor $[1] : H\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H\text{-gmod}$ is defined as follows. For any $M \in H\text{-gmod}$, choose an injective envelop I_M for M in $H\text{-gmod}$ and let K_M be the cokernel of the embedding map ρ_M :

$$0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{\rho_M} I_M \longrightarrow K_M \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then $M[1] := K_M$. The inverse functor $[-1]$ can be defined similarly by taking a projective cover and the corresponding kernel of the canonical epimorphism.

Let us also recall how distinguished triangles are defined in the stable category. Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a morphism in $H\text{-gmod}$. Consider the diagram

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & M & \xrightarrow{\rho_M} & I_M & \longrightarrow & M[1] \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \xrightarrow{u} & C_f & \xrightarrow{v} & M[1] \longrightarrow 0 \end{array},$$

where the left-hand square is a push-out. One declares

$$(2.5) \quad M \xrightarrow{f} N \xrightarrow{u} C_f \xrightarrow{v} M[1]$$

to be a *standard distinguished triangle*. Then any triangle in $H\text{-gmod}$ isomorphic to a standard one is called a *distinguished triangle*.

We refer the reader to Happel's book [Hap88] for more details on this fundamental construction.

As for graded vector spaces, we set

$$\text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^i(M, N) := \text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(M, N\{i\}), \quad \mathbf{I}_H^i(M, N) := \mathbf{I}_H(M, N\{i\}),$$

and collect together

$$(2.6) \quad \text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^\bullet(M, N) := \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(M, N\{i\}) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{\text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^i(M, N)}{\mathbf{I}_H^i(M, N)} \right).$$

Notice that this is different from the ext-space, which is denoted

$$(2.7) \quad \text{Ext}_{H\text{-gmod}}^\bullet(M, N) := \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(M, N[j]).$$

2.3. Stable categories for finite-dimensional Hopf algebras. Now suppose H is a finite-dimensional graded Hopf algebra over \mathbb{k} . Our goal in this section is to provide a more explicit characterization of the morphism spaces in the graded stable module category $H\text{-gmod}$. The exposition here is a simplified version of the constructions in [Qi14, Section 5].

Recall that a graded Hopf algebra H is equipped with certain homogeneous structural maps called the *counit* $\epsilon : H \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$, the *comultiplication* $\Delta : H \rightarrow H \otimes H$, and the (invertible) *antipode*

$S : H \longrightarrow H^{\text{op}}$, satisfying certain compatibility axioms with the algebra structure of H (see, for instance, [LS69]). We will always adopt Sweedler's notation that

$$(2.8) \quad \Delta(h) := \sum_h h_1 \otimes h_2.$$

If M and N are H -modules, then H acts on $M \otimes N$ by, for any $x \in M, y \in N$ and $h \in H$,

$$(2.9) \quad h \cdot (x \otimes y) = \sum_h h_1 x \otimes h_2 y.$$

We equip $M^* = \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, \mathbb{k})$ with the dual H -module structure

$$(2.10) \quad (h \cdot f)(x) := f(S^{-1}(h)x),$$

for any $f \in M^*$ and $x \in M$. Notice that the grading on M^* is given by

$$(M^*)^k = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^0(M^{-k}, \mathbb{k}).$$

More generally, let M, N be two graded H -modules, we define a graded H -module structure on the \mathbb{k} -vector space $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}^\bullet(M, N)$ by

$$(2.11) \quad (h \cdot f)(x) = \sum_h h_2 f(S^{-1}(h_1)x).$$

It is easily checked that there is an isomorphism of graded H -modules

$$(2.12) \quad \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N) \cong M^* \otimes N.$$

Furthermore, it is easy to check that the natural adjunction maps

$$(2.13) \quad \mathbb{k} \longrightarrow M^* \otimes M, \quad 1 \mapsto \sum_i e_i^* \otimes e_i,$$

$$(2.14) \quad M \otimes M^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}, \quad x \otimes f \mapsto f(x),$$

commute with the H -actions, where $\{e_i\}$ is a homogeneous basis for M and $\{e_i^*\}$ is the dual basis.

Remark 2.1. We remark that there is an alternative way to introduce internal homs for $H\text{-gmod}$, by using $\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N) \cong N \otimes M^*$. In this case, the module structure is given by

$$(h \cdot f)(v) = \sum_h h_1 f(S(h_2)v).$$

Note that under this action, M^* is *left* dual to M , whereas in equation (2.12), M^* plays the role of a *right* dual. With the alternative convention, the modified form of the tensor-hom adjunction (c.f. equation (2.1))

$$\text{Hom}^\bullet(M \otimes L, N) \cong \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, \text{Hom}^\bullet(L, N))$$

is an isomorphism of H -modules.

The H -invariants discussed in Lemma 2.3 below will be naturally isomorphic for the two versions of internal homs.

By a classical result of Larson–Sweedler [LS69], H is (graded) Frobenius, and, in particular, it is (graded) self-injective. Let Λ be a fixed non-zero left integral in H , i.e., an element in H such that for all $h \in H$, one has

$$(2.15) \quad h\Lambda = \epsilon(h)\Lambda.$$

The element is unique up to a non-zero scalar, and, since the multiplication on H is a degree-zero map, Λ is a homogeneous element. Denote the degree of Λ by $\deg(\Lambda) := \ell$. Then for any H -module M , we have a canonical embedding of M into the injective H -module $M \otimes H$:

$$(2.16) \quad \rho_M : M \longrightarrow M \otimes H\{\ell\}, \quad m \mapsto m \otimes \Lambda,$$

because of the following result.

Lemma 2.2. *Let H be a (graded) Hopf algebra and M a (graded) H -module, then there is an isomorphism of tensor products of (graded) H -modules*

$$\phi_M : M \otimes H \cong M_0 \otimes H, \quad m \otimes h \mapsto \sum_h S^{-1}(h_1)m \otimes h_2.$$

Here M_0 stands for the vector space M endowed with the trivial H -module structure

$$hm_0 = \epsilon(h)m_0,$$

for any $h \in H$ and $m_0 \in M_0$. In particular, $M \otimes H$ is projective and injective.

Proof. It is an easy exercise to check that the inverse of ϕ_M is given by

$$\psi_M : M_0 \otimes H \longrightarrow M \otimes H, \quad m_0 \otimes h \mapsto \sum_h h_1 m_0 \otimes h_2.$$

For the last statement, the projectivity of $M_0 \otimes H$ is clear. For injectivity, one uses the well-known fact that a direct sum, even infinitely many copies, of injective H -modules remains injective if and only if H is Noetherian. \square

Despite the fact that the module $M \otimes H\{\ell\}$ is usually larger than the injective envelope of M , the functoriality of this canonical map in M will allow us to understand the morphism spaces in the stable category more explicitly.

Recall that, for any H -module M , the space M^H of H -invariants in M consists of

$$(2.17) \quad M^H := \{m \in M \mid hm = \epsilon(h)m, \forall h \in H\}.$$

Lemma 2.3. *The space of H -invariants in $\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N)$ coincides with the space of H -module maps between M and N :*

$$\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N)^H = \text{Hom}_H^\bullet(M, N).$$

In particular, there is an identification $\text{Hom}^0(M, N)^H = \text{Hom}_H^0(M, N)$.

Proof. If f is an H -linear map, it is clear that, for any $h \in H$ and $m \in M$,

$$(h \cdot f)(m) = \sum_h h_2 f(S^{-1}(h_1)m) = \sum_h f(h_2 S^{-1}(h_1)m) = \epsilon(h)f(m),$$

so that $h \cdot f = \epsilon(h)f$. Here, in the last equality, we have used the fact that, for any element $h \in H$, the identity $\sum_h S^{-1}(h_2)h_1 = \epsilon(h)$ holds.

On the other hand, if $f \in \text{Hom}_k(M, N)^H$, then

$$h(f(m)) = \sum_h h_3 f(S^{-1}(h_2)h_1 m) = \sum_h (h_2 \cdot f)(h_1 m) = \sum_h \epsilon(h_2) f(h_1 m) = f(hm).$$

The lemma now follows. \square

The lemma can be rephrased as saying that the category $H\text{-gmod}$ is an *enriched category* over itself.

Lemma 2.4. *An H -module homomorphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ factors through a projective-injective H -module if and only if there is an H -module map g making the following diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \\ & \searrow \rho_M & \nearrow g \\ & M \otimes H\{\ell\} & \end{array} .$$

Proof. It suffices to prove the result when N is projective-injective. In this case, consider the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{f} & N \\ \rho_M \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_N \\ M \otimes H\{\ell\} & \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{Id}_H} & N \otimes H\{\ell\} \end{array} .$$

Since both N and $N \otimes H \cong H^{\dim_\nu(N)}$ are injective, and $\rho_N = \text{Id}_N \otimes \Lambda$ is an embedding, there is an H -module splitting map $g' : N \otimes H\{\ell\} \rightarrow N$ such that $g' \circ \rho_N = \text{Id}_N$. Now the lemma follows by taking $g = g' \circ (f \otimes \text{Id}_H)$. \square

Lemma 2.5. *A degree-zero H -module map $f : M \rightarrow N$ factors through the canonical injective map $\rho_M : M \rightarrow M \otimes H\{\ell\}$ if and only if there is \mathbb{k} -linear map $g : M \rightarrow N$ of degree $-\ell$ such that*

$$f(m) = (\Lambda \cdot g)(m) = \sum_{\Lambda} \Lambda_2 g(S^{-1}(\Lambda_1)m)$$

for any $m \in M$.

Proof. If $f = \Lambda \cdot g$ for some \mathbb{k} -linear $g : M \rightarrow N$, we will extend g to an H -linear map

$$\hat{g} : M \otimes H \rightarrow N, \quad \hat{g}(m \otimes h) := (h \cdot g)(m) = \sum_h h_2 g(S^{-1}(h_1)m).$$

It will then follow by construction that $f = \hat{g} \circ \rho_M$. Indeed, we check that \hat{g} is H -linear. For any $x, h \in H$ and $m \in M$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{g}(x \cdot (m \otimes h)) &= \sum_x \hat{g}(x_1 m \otimes x_2 h) = \sum_{x, h} (x_2 h)_2 g(S^{-1}((x_2 h)_1) x_1 m) \\ &= \sum_{x, h} x_3 h_2 g(S^{-1}(h_1) S^{-1}(x_2) x_1 m) = \sum_{x, h} x_2 h_2 g(S^{-1}(h_1) \epsilon(x_1) m) \\ &= \sum_h x h_2 g(S^{-1}(h_1) m) = x \hat{g}(m \otimes h). \end{aligned}$$

Here in the fourth equality, we have used the fact that, for any element $x \in H$, it holds that $\sum_x S^{-1}(x_2) x_1 = \epsilon(x)$.

Conversely, if f factors as a composition of H -linear maps

$$f : M \xrightarrow{\rho_M} M \otimes H \xrightarrow{\hat{g}} N,$$

so that $f(m) = \hat{g}(m \otimes \Lambda)$ for any $m \in M$, we then define a \mathbb{k} -linear map $g : M \rightarrow N$ by $g(m) := \hat{g}(m \otimes 1)$. It remains to verify that $\Lambda \cdot g = f$. To do this, we compute, for any $m \in M$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\Lambda \cdot g)(m) &= \sum_{\Lambda} \Lambda_2 g(S^{-1}(\Lambda_1)m) = \sum_{\Lambda} \Lambda_2 \hat{g}(S^{-1}(\Lambda_1)m \otimes 1) = \sum_{\Lambda} \hat{g}(\Lambda_2(S^{-1}(\Lambda_1)m \otimes 1)) \\ &= \sum_{\Lambda} \hat{g}(\Lambda_2 S^{-1}(\Lambda_1)m \otimes \Lambda_3) = \sum_{\Lambda} \hat{g}(\epsilon(\Lambda_1)m \otimes \Lambda_2) = \hat{g}(m \otimes \Lambda) \\ &= \hat{g} \circ \rho_M(m) = f(m). \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. □

Theorem 2.6. *Let H be a finite-dimensional graded Hopf algebra with a non-zero left integral $\Lambda \in H$. For any H -modules M, N , there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^{\bullet}(M, N) = \frac{\mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)^H}{\Lambda \cdot \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet-\ell}(M, N)},$$

which is natural in both M and N .

Proof. It suffices to show the statement in degree zero. By Lemma 2.3, the numerator in the equality above coincides with the space of H -intertwining maps. Combining Lemma 2.4 and 2.5, one sees that the space of maps between two H -modules that factor through projective-injective modules coincides with $\mathbf{I}_H^{\bullet}(M, N) \cong \Lambda \cdot \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet-\ell}(M, N)$. The theorem follows. □

The theorem implies that the stable category $H\text{-gmod}$ for a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra is equipped with an *internal Hom*, which is no other than the space of graded vector space homomorphisms $\mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)$.

Corollary 2.7. *The graded tensor-hom adjunction holds in $H\text{-gmod}$. That is, for any M, N and L in $H\text{-gmod}$, there is an isomorphism of graded vector spaces*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^{\bullet}(M \otimes L, N) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}^{\bullet}(L, \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)).$$

In particular, there is an isomorphism of ungraded vector spaces

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{H\text{-gmod}}(\mathbb{k}, \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N))$$

functorial in M and N .

Proof. This follows from taking the canonical isomorphism of H -modules (upgraded from the vector space version (2.1))

$$\Phi: \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M \otimes L, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(L, \mathrm{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)), \quad \Phi(f)(l)(m) := f(m \otimes l),$$

and applying the theorem to both sides.

The second equation is then established by taking $L = \mathbb{k}$ and taking degree zero parts on both sides in the first equation. □

Remark 2.8. We will be applying the results in this section to a slightly more general situation than graded Hopf algebras in what follows. In particular, we will be studying graded vector spaces with a non-trivial braiding, and H being a Hopf algebra objects in this braided category. The results of this section hold without any changes as long as H is also a Frobenius algebra object.

3. THE HOPF ALGEBRA H_n AND ITS BOSONIZATION

3.1. Braided vector spaces. The category \mathbf{gvec} of finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces is naturally a symmetric monoidal category with the symmetric braiding $\tau(v \otimes w) = w \otimes v$. For the purpose of this paper, we will consider a non-symmetric braiding on this category.

Fix a natural number $N \geq 2$ and let \mathbb{k} be a field of any characteristic which contains a primitive N th root of unity q . Given two graded vector spaces V, W define the \mathbb{Z} -linear map $\Psi_{V,W}: V \otimes W \rightarrow W \otimes V$ determined by

$$(3.1) \quad \Psi_{V,W}(v \otimes w) = q^{\deg(v)\deg(w)} w \otimes v,$$

where v, w are homogeneous elements. It follows that Ψ defines a braiding on the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded vector spaces. We denote the braided monoidal category thus obtained by \mathbf{gvec}_q (in contrast to the symmetric monoidal category \mathbf{gvec}).

Via a form of Tannakian reconstruction, the category \mathbf{gvec} is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional comodules over the group algebra $\mathbb{k}C$, where $C = \langle K \rangle$ is the free abelian group generated by K . The Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}C$ can be equipped with a dual R -matrix $R: \mathbb{k}C \otimes \mathbb{k}C \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ defined by

$$R(K^i \otimes K^j) = q^{ij},$$

see e.g. [Maj95, Example 2.2.5]. We denote the category of finite-dimensional C -comodules with braiding obtained from R by $C\text{-comod}_q$. Hence there is an equivalence of braided monoidal categories

$$\mathbb{k}C\text{-comod}_q \simeq \mathbf{gvec}_q.$$

3.2. Graded rational modules. Let H be a Hopf algebra object in \mathbf{gvec}_q . We want to study the category of H -modules in \mathbf{gvec}_q in terms of graded modules over a \mathbb{k} -Hopf algebra. For this, we first pass from \mathbf{gvec}_q to a braided category of modules over the group algebra of a finite cyclic group.

Let C_N denote the finite group $C/(K^N)$ and let $\pi_N: C \rightarrow C_N$ be the canonical quotient homomorphism of groups. Then there is an induced Hopf algebra morphism $\mathbb{k}C \rightarrow \mathbb{k}C_N$, which, in turn, produces a functor of monoidal categories

$$(\pi_n)_*: \mathbb{k}C\text{-comod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-comod}, \quad (V, \delta) \longmapsto (V, (\pi_N \otimes \text{Id}_V)\delta),$$

where δ denotes the left coaction on V . The dual R -matrix R on $\mathbb{k}C$ restricts to $\mathbb{k}C_N$ so that $(\pi_N)_*$ becomes a functor of braided monoidal categories

$$(\pi_N)_*: \mathbb{k}C\text{-comod}_q \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-comod}_q.$$

For the next result, note that N must be invertible in \mathbb{k} since, as the polynomial $f(x) = x^N - 1$ does not have multiple roots in \mathbb{k} , its formal derivative equals $Nx^{N-1} \neq 0$.

Proposition 3.1. *There is an equivalence of braided monoidal categories $\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-comod}_q \simeq \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}_q$. Here, the latter is the braided monoidal category of $\mathbb{k}C_N$ -modules with braiding given by the R -matrix*

$$(3.2) \quad R = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} q^{-ij} K^i \otimes K^j.$$

Proof. Denote by $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ the algebra of \mathbb{k} -linear functions $C_N \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$. This is a Hopf algebra, dual to the group algebra $\mathbb{k}C_N$. Consider the basis $\{\delta_i \mid 0 \leq i \leq N-1\}$ for $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$, where $\delta_i(K^j) = \delta_{i,j}$;

we also denote $\delta_k = \delta_l$ if $k = l \pmod N$. The relations, and structural morphisms Δ , ϵ , and S of the Hopf algebra structure for $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$, are given by

$$(3.3) \quad \delta_i \delta_j = \delta_{i,j} \delta_i, \quad 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \delta_i, \quad \Delta(\delta_i) = \sum_{a+b=i} \delta_a \otimes \delta_b, \quad \epsilon(\delta_i) = \delta_{i,1}, \quad S(\delta_i) = \delta_{-i}.$$

An explicit Hopf algebra pairing $(,) : \mathbb{k}[C_N] \otimes \mathbb{k}C_N \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ is given by $(\delta_i, K^j) = \delta_{i,j}$. This non-degenerate Hopf algebra pairing defines, as $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ is finite-dimensional and (co)commutative, an equivalence of monoidal categories

$$\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-comod} \simeq \mathbb{k}[C_N]\text{-mod},$$

where for a homogeneous element v of degree i we define the action $\delta_j \cdot v = \delta_{i,j} v$.

Under the pairing $(,)$ the dual R -matrix $R(K^i, K^j) = q^{ij}$ for the group algebra $\mathbb{k}C_N$ induces on $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ the universal R -matrix

$$(3.4) \quad R = \sum_{i,j} q^{ij} \delta_i \otimes \delta_j.$$

Hence, denoting the obtained braided monoidal category of $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ -module by $\mathbb{k}[C_N]\text{-mod}_q$, we obtain an equivalence of braided monoidal categories $\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-comod}_q \simeq \mathbb{k}[C_N]\text{-mod}_q$.

Note also that, since the polynomial $f(x) = x^N - 1$ splits over \mathbb{k} , $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{k}C_N$ as a Hopf algebra, although not canonically. An isomorphism $\mathbb{k}C_N \rightarrow \mathbb{k}[C_N]$ is given by sending K to the group like element $\sum_i q^i \delta_i$. Since δ_i , $i = 0, \dots, N$ are mutually orthogonal idempotents, one has $(\sum_i q^i \delta_i)^k = \sum_i q^{ik} \delta_i$. The inverse is given by sending δ_j to $\frac{1}{N} \sum_i q^{-ij} K^i$. The above isomorphism of Hopf algebras $\mathbb{k}C_N \cong \mathbb{k}[C_N]$ makes $\mathbb{k}C_N$ a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra with universal R -matrix given as in equation (3.2). Indeed, we compute that applying the above isomorphism to the universal R -matrix of $\mathbb{k}C_N$ from equation (3.2) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} q^{-ij} \sum_{a,b} q^{ia+jb} \delta_a \otimes \delta_b &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{ab} q^{-(a-i)(b-j)} \delta_a \otimes \delta_b \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a,b} q^{ab} \delta_a \otimes \delta_b \sum_{i,j} q^{-(a-i)(b-j)} \\ &= \sum_{a,b} q^{ab} \delta_a \otimes \delta_b, \end{aligned}$$

which is the universal R -matrix of $\mathbb{k}[C_N]$ from equation (3.4). See [Maj95, Example 2.1.6] for a direct proof of this quasi-triangular Hopf algebra structure. \square

The convolution inverse R^{-*} is given by

$$(3.5) \quad R^{-*} = (S \otimes \text{Id})R = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} q^{ij} K^i \otimes K^j.$$

In any braided monoidal category \mathcal{B} , we can form the braided tensor product $D_1 \otimes D_2$ of two algebra objects D_1, D_2 in \mathcal{B} . The product $m_{D_1 \otimes D_2}$ is given by

$$m_{D_1 \otimes D_2} = (m_{D_1} \otimes m_{D_2})(\text{Id}_{D_1} \otimes \Psi_{D_2, D_1} \otimes \text{Id}_{D_2}).$$

Tensor products of coalgebra objects are defined similarly. We can also define bialgebra (or Hopf algebra objects) in \mathcal{B} . These are sometimes called *braided Hopf algebras*, see e.g. [Maj95, Definition

9.4.5]. The crucial point is that a bialgebra B in \mathcal{B} is both an algebra and coalgebra in \mathcal{B} such that Δ and ϵ are morphisms of algebras, i.e.

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta_B \circ m_B &= (m_B \otimes m_B) \circ (\text{Id}_B \otimes \Psi_{B,B} \otimes \text{Id}_B) \circ (\Delta_B \otimes \Delta_B), \\ \Delta_B \circ 1_B &= 1_B \otimes 1_B, \quad \epsilon \circ m = \epsilon \otimes \epsilon, \quad 1 \circ \epsilon = \text{Id}. \end{aligned}$$

Let H be a braided Hopf algebra in \mathbf{gvec}_q . Then the image of H under the composite functor

$$\mathcal{P}: C\text{-comod}_q \longrightarrow C_N\text{-comod}_q \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}_q,$$

is a braided Hopf algebra in $\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}_q$. By slight abuse of notation, this image is also denoted by H . We may now consider the Radford–Majid biproduct ([Rad85], also called the bosonization [Maj95, Theorem 9.4.12]) $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$. By construction, there is an equivalence of categories

$$H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod} \cong H\text{-mod}(\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-gmod}_q),$$

where the latter denotes the category of modules over H within the braided monoidal category $\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}_q$. That is, the morphisms of the H -module structure are all morphisms in this category, cf. [Maj95, Section 9.4]. The monoidal functor \mathcal{P} therefore restricts to a monoidal functor

$$\mathcal{P}_H: H\text{-mod}(\mathbf{gvec}_q) \longrightarrow H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}.$$

Note that, in addition, H is a graded \mathbb{k} -algebra, and the bosonization $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ is a graded Hopf algebra, where $\deg K = 0$. Thus, we can consider graded modules over $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$, and the essential image of the functor \mathcal{P}_H is contained in $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-gmod}$.

Definition 3.2. A graded $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -module $V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} V^i$ is a *rational graded module* if for any $v \in V^i$, $K \cdot v = q^i v$.

We denote the category of rational graded $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -modules, together with morphisms of graded $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -modules, by $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-rmod}$.

Working with rational graded modules we obtain a characterization of the braided monoidal category $H\text{-gmod}(\mathbb{k}C\text{-gmod}_q)$ in terms of modules over the finite-dimensional Hopf algebra $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$:

Proposition 3.3. *An $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -module V is in the essential image of the monoidal functor \mathcal{P}_H if and only if V is a rational graded module.*

Proof. Let V be an $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -module in the essential image of \mathcal{P}_H . Then, in particular, V is a graded $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -module. For a vector $v \in V^i$ we have that

$$K \cdot v = \left(\sum_i q^i \delta_i \right) \cdot v = q^i v.$$

Hence, V is a rational graded module. Conversely, let W be a rational graded module over $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$. Then W is graded, and hence a $\mathbb{k}C$ -comodule. Using that $H \hookrightarrow H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ is a graded subalgebra, W becomes a graded H -module, denoted by W' . We have to show that $\mathcal{P}_H(W')$ and W are isomorphic as graded $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -modules. By construction, they are the same graded H -modules, and for a vector $w \in \mathcal{P}_H(W'^i)$, $K \cdot w = q^i \cdot w$. As W is rational graded, the same formula describes the C_N -action on W . It follows that $\mathcal{P}_H(W')$ and W are also isomorphic as $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ -modules. \square

It follows that, as a full subcategory of $H \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-gmod}$, $H\text{-gmod}$ is closed under tensor products and extension. As all rational C_N -modules are graded modules, all construction from

Section 2.1 can be applied to rational graded C_N -modules. In particular, the internal graded hom $\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N)$ of two rational graded modules is itself a rational graded module.

Notation 3.4. This section shows that the category $H\text{-gmod}$ of graded H -modules has a tensor product which can either be computed using the coproduct within gvec_q , or the coproduct of the bosonization by Proposition 3.3. In Section 4, we will simply denote the resulting monoidal category by $H\text{-gmod}$.

3.3. A braided Hopf algebra. We first fix some notation and assumptions. Let $n \geq 2$ be a positive integer, and factorize $n = p_1^{a_1} \dots p_t^{a_t}$ as a product of distinct prime powers. Denote by $m = p_1 \dots p_t$ the radical of n and define $N := n^2/m$. Set $n_k := n/p_k$, $m_k := m/p_k$.

We assume the ground field \mathbb{k} contains a primitive N th root of unity q . Then we denote $\xi := q^{n/m}$, which is a primitive n th root of unity, and $\xi_k := \xi^{m_k} = q^{n_k}$.

Definition 3.5. Let H_n be the \mathbb{k} -algebra

$$H_n := \frac{\mathbb{k}[d_1, \dots, d_t]}{(d_1^{p_1}, \dots, d_t^{p_t})},$$

which is graded by setting $\deg(d_k) = n_k$ for all $1 \leq k \leq t$.

Lemma 3.6. *The algebra H_n is Frobenius with a non-degenerate trace pairing given on basis elements by*

$$\text{Tr}(d_1^{a_1} \dots d_t^{a_t}) = \begin{cases} 1 & (a_1, \dots, a_t) = (p_1 - 1, \dots, p_t - 1), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define the *comultiplication* map $\Delta: H_n \rightarrow H_n \otimes H_n$ on generators by

$$(3.7) \quad \Delta(d_k) := d_k \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes d_k,$$

and set the *counit* and *antipode* maps to be

$$(3.8) \quad \epsilon: H_n \rightarrow \mathbb{k}, \quad \epsilon(d_k) = 0,$$

$$(3.9) \quad S: H_n \rightarrow H_n^{\text{op}}, \quad S(d_k) = -d_k,$$

for all $1 \leq k \leq t$.

Lemma 3.7. *The above definitions of Δ , ϵ , and S uniquely extend to give H_n the structure of a primitively generated Hopf algebra object in the braided category gvec_q of q -vector spaces.*

Proof. It is well-known that the free \mathbb{k} -algebra $\langle d_1, \dots, d_t \rangle$ extends to give the structure of a primitively generated braided Hopf algebra in the braided category of q -vector spaces in a unique way. The conditions from equation (3.6) inductively imply that

$$(3.10) \quad \Delta(d_k^a) = \sum_{i=0}^a \begin{bmatrix} a \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{\xi_k^{n_k}} d_k^i \otimes d_k^{a-i}$$

$$(3.11) \quad \epsilon(d_k^a) = \delta_{a,0}, \quad S(d_k^a) = (-1)^a \xi_k^{a(a-1)n_k/2} d_k^a.$$

It hence remains to check that the ideal generated by $[d_k, d_l]$ for $l \neq k$ and $d_k^{p_k}$ is a Hopf ideal. This follows as the generators are primitive elements:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta([d_k, d_l]) &= [d_k, d_l] \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes [d_k, d_l], \\ \Delta(d_k)^{p_k} &= (d_k \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes d_k)^{p_k} = \sum_{i=0}^{p_k} \begin{bmatrix} p_k \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{\xi_k^{n_k}} d_k^i \otimes d_k^{p_k-i} = d_k^{p_k} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes d_k^{p_k}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Here, we have used that $\xi_l^{n_k} = \xi^{m_l n_k} = q^{n_k n_l} = 1$, and that $\xi_k^{n_k} = \xi^{m_k n_k} = q^{n_k^2}$ is a primitive p_k -th root of unity.

Remark 3.8. The braided Hopf algebra H_n can be constructed as the Nichols algebra over the Yetter–Drinfeld module $V = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{k}}\{d_1, \dots, d_t\}$ over the group C_N (see e.g. [AS02] for this construction). The C_N -coaction δ on V is given by $\delta(d_k) = K^{n_k} \otimes d_k$, and the C_N -action is given by $K \cdot d_k = \xi_k d_k$. The Yetter–Drinfeld braiding Ψ_V of V determines the relations in the Nichols algebra $\mathcal{B}(V) = H_n$. Note that, for distinct indices $k, l = 1, \dots, t$,

$$\Psi(d_k \otimes d_l) = \xi_l^{n_k} d_l \otimes d_k = d_l \otimes d_k$$

as p_l divides n_k . This implies that in the Nichols algebra H_n the relations $[d_k, d_l] = 0$ hold. Further, $\Psi(d_k \otimes d_k) = \xi_k^{n_k} d_k \otimes d_k$. Using that $\xi_k^{n_k}$ is a primitive p_k th root of unity in \mathbb{k} , this computation of the braiding implies that in the Nichols algebra, $d_k^{p_k} = 0$. These are the only relations (cf. [AS02, Theorem 4.3]). This construction as a Nichols algebra proves that H_n is a braided Hopf algebra in $\mathbb{k}C_N\text{-gmod}_q$ which is generated by primitive elements.

This construction of H_n further implies that H_n is self-dual as a braided Hopf algebra. That is, there is a non-degenerate Hopf pairing $\langle -, - \rangle: H_n \otimes H_n \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$, defined on generators by $\langle d_k, d_l \rangle = \delta_{k,l}$ in the category gvec_q (see [Lus93, Proposition 1.2.3]).

By construction, H_n is a commutative algebra. Note that, even though $\Psi\Delta(d_k) = \Delta(d_k)$ for all generators, H_n is *not* braided cocommutative in gvec_q . This follows using [Sch98, Corollary 5], since $\Psi_{H_n, H_n}^2 \neq \text{Id} \otimes \text{Id}$.

Remark 3.9. The element $\Lambda := d_1^{p_1-1} \dots d_t^{p_t-1}$ has the property that

$$h\Lambda = \epsilon(h)\Lambda, \quad \forall h \in H_n.$$

That is, Λ is an integral element for the braided Hopf algebra H_n (as in [BKLT00, Definition 3.1]), cf. also Lemma 3.12 below. Note that

$$(3.12) \quad \text{Tr}(h) = \langle h, \Lambda \rangle, \quad \forall h \in H_n,$$

with respect to the integral and trace map from Lemma 3.6. We denote the degree of the integral Λ by

$$(3.13) \quad \ell := \deg(\Lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^t n_k(p_k - 1) = \sum_{k=1}^t (n - n_k).$$

Remark 3.10. Another way to view the braided Hopf algebra H_n is as a braided tensor product

$$H_n \cong u_{\xi_1^{n_1}}^+(\mathfrak{sl}_2) \otimes \dots \otimes u_{\xi_t^{n_t}}^+(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$$

of positive parts $u_{\xi_k^{n_k}}^+(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ of the small quantum group at p_k th root of unity $\xi_k^{n_k}$. This follows using [AS00, Lemma 4.2].

3.4. The bosonization of H_n . In order to study modules over H_n in terms of rational graded modules, we consider the bosonization $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$. Using Section 3.2, H_n is a Hopf algebra object in $C_N\text{-mod}_q$. Hence, we can form the bosonization $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ [Rad85].

Lemma 3.11. *The Hopf algebra $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ is generated by the elements d_1, \dots, d_t and K as a \mathbb{k} -algebra, subject to the algebra relations*

$$\begin{aligned} K^N &= 1, & Kd_k &= \xi_k d_k K, \\ d_k^{p_k} &= 0, & [d_k, d_l] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

The coproduct, antipode and counit are given on the generators by

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(K) &= K \otimes K, & \Delta(d_k) &= d_k \otimes 1 + K^{n_k} \otimes d_k, \\ S(K) &= K^{-1}, & S(d_k) &= -K^{-n_k} d_k, \\ \epsilon(K) &= 1, & \epsilon(d_k) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. This follows using [Maj95, Theorem 9.4.12]. \square

Inductively, we obtain the formula

$$(3.14) \quad \Delta(d_k^a) = \sum_{i=0}^a \begin{bmatrix} a \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{\xi_k^{n_k}} d_k^i K^{(a-i)n_k} \otimes d_k^{a-i},$$

for any integer $a \geq 0$. Using $K^{n_k} d_l = d_l K^{n_k}$ for $k \neq l$, we derive a more general formula. For this, given $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_t) \in \mathbb{N}_0^t$, we write $d^{\mathbf{a}} = d_1^{a_1} \dots d_t^{a_t}$ and $K^{\mathbf{a}} = K^{a_1 n_1} \dots K^{a_t n_t}$. Then

$$(3.15) \quad \Delta(d^{\mathbf{a}}) = \sum_{\mathbf{b}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^t \begin{bmatrix} a_j \\ b_j \end{bmatrix}_{\xi_j^{n_j}} \right) d^{\mathbf{b}} K^{\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}} \otimes d^{\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}},$$

where the sum is taken over all $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_t) \in \mathbb{N}_0^t$ such that $b_k \leq a_k$ for all k , and $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (a_1 - b_1, \dots, a_t - b_t) \in \mathbb{N}_0^t$.

Lemma 3.12. *The element $\Lambda' = \sum_i K^i d_1^{p_1-1} \dots d_t^{p_t-1}$ is a left integral in $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$.*

Proof. We have to show that $h\Lambda' = \epsilon(h)\Lambda'$ for all $h \in H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$. It suffices to check the property on generators, on which it is evident. \square

Note that the trace map Tr from Lemma 3.6 is related to Λ in the following way. First, there is a non-degenerate Hopf pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: (H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N) \otimes (H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ obtained by extending the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ from Remark 3.8 via

$$(3.16) \quad \langle d^{\mathbf{a}} \otimes K^i, d^{\mathbf{b}} \otimes K^j \rangle = \langle d^{\mathbf{a}}, d^{\mathbf{b}} \rangle q^{ij}.$$

Thus, $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ is self-dual as a Hopf algebra. Following [LS69], we obtain another, so-called *right orthogonal*, pairing (\cdot, \cdot) on $(H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N) \otimes (H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N)$ by the formula

$$(d^{\mathbf{a}} \otimes K^i, d^{\mathbf{b}} \otimes K^j) = \sum_{\Lambda} \langle d^{\mathbf{a}} \otimes K^i, \Lambda_1 \rangle \langle d^{\mathbf{b}} \otimes K^j, \Lambda_2 \rangle = \langle d^{\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}} \otimes K^{i-j}, \Lambda \rangle.$$

Restricting (\cdot, \cdot) to $H_n \otimes H_n$ gives the pairing given by $\text{Tr}(d^{\mathbf{a}} \cdot d^{\mathbf{b}})$ which makes H_n a Frobenius algebra.

3.5. A spherical structure. In this section we show that the category $H_n\text{-gmod}$, viewed as a monoidal category using the tensor product structure of $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-rmod}$, is a spherical monoidal category (cf. [BW99, Section 2] or [EGNO15, Section 4.7]).

Lemma 3.13. *The element $\omega = K^{-\sum_{k=1}^t n_k}$ satisfies the following properties:*

(i) *It is group like in the sense that*

$$(3.17) \quad \Delta(\omega) = \omega \otimes \omega, \quad S(\omega) = \omega^{-1}, \quad \epsilon(\omega) = 1.$$

(ii) *Conjugating by ω implements S^2 . That is, for any $h \in H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$,*

$$(3.18) \quad S^2(h) = \omega h \omega^{-1}.$$

Proof. This follows from a simple computation using Lemma 3.11. \square

The lemma shows that $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ is *almost* a spherical Hopf algebra, with only condition (5) of [BW99, Definition 3.1] missing. However, working with the full subcategory $H_n\text{-gmod}$, this condition will always hold to give the following result:

Proposition 3.14. *The monoidal category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ is a spherical category.*

Proof. This follows using [BW99, Theorem 3.6]. In fact, the conditions from Lemma 3.13 give that $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-mod}$ is a pivotal category [BW99, Definition 2.1]. We observe that for V a rational graded H_n -module, ω acts by

$$\omega \cdot v = q^{-i(\sum_{k=1}^t n_k)} v, \quad \forall v \in V^i.$$

Thus, for any graded morphism $\theta: V \rightarrow V$ of H_n -modules, $\omega\theta = \theta\omega$. This shows that $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-rmod}$ is a spherical category. \square

3.6. A weak replacement for the braiding. In general, the category $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N\text{-gmod}$ and its subcategory $H_n\text{-gmod}$ are not braided monoidal. This agrees with the observation of [Bic03, Proposition 5] that the category of n -complexes is not braided monoidal (unless $q = q^{-1}$).

A further observation is that, as an algebra, H_n does not depend on the parameter q . The coproduct and H_n -module structure, however, are dependent on q , manifested in the use of the braiding in gvec_q . For any choice of a primitive N th root of unity, we have two different coproducts on $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ — the coproduct $\Delta = \Delta_q$ from Lemma 3.11, and its opposite coproduct $\Delta^{\text{op}} = \Delta_q^{\text{op}}$. The tensor product obtained from the former is denoted by $\otimes = \otimes_q$ for the purpose of this section. Note the symmetry that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_q(d_k) &= d_k \otimes 1 + K^{n_k} \otimes d_k, \\ \Delta_{q^{-1}}(d_k) &= d_k \otimes 1 + K^{-n_k} \otimes d_k, \end{aligned}$$

are distinct coproducts for bosonizations of H_n , utilizing \otimes_q or $\otimes_{q^{-1}}$, respectively.

In this section, we describe a weaker symmetry that is present in place of a quasi-triangular structure on $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$. A quasi-triangular structure would give natural isomorphisms $V \otimes W \cong W \otimes V$. Instead, we obtain the following.

Proposition 3.15. *There are natural isomorphisms of graded H_n -modules*

$$\Psi_{V,W}: V \otimes_q W \cong W \otimes_{q^{-1}} V, \quad \Psi_{V,W}(v \otimes w) = q^{-ij} w \otimes v$$

where $v \in V^i, w \in W^j$ are homogeneous elements.

Proof. The proposition can be checked by a direct computation that $\Psi_{V,W}$ intertwines with the action of the H_n generators $d_k, k = 1, \dots, t$. More intrinsically, consider the universal R-matrix R for $\mathbb{k}C_N$ from equation (3.2). Now, R is a right 2-cycle for $\mathbb{k}C_N$, and also for $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ which contains $\mathbb{k}C_N$ as a Hopf subalgebra. Hence, we can consider the Drinfeld twist $\Delta_q^R = R^{-*} \Delta_q R$

of the coproduct of $H_n \rtimes \mathbb{k}C_N$ [Dri89]. We compute that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_q^R(d_k) &= \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{ij-ab} K^i d_k K^a \otimes K^j K^b + \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{ij-ab} K^i K^{n_k} K^a \otimes K^j d_k K^b \\
 &= \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{i(j+n_k)-ab} d_k K^{i+a} \otimes K^{j+b} + \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{(i+n_k)j-ab} K^{i+n_k+a} \otimes d_k K^{j+b} \\
 &= \sum_{i,j,a,b} \left(q^{ij-ab} d_k K^{i+a} \otimes K^{j-n_k+b} + q^{ij-ab} K^{i+a} \otimes d_k K^{j+b} \right) \\
 &= (d_k \otimes K^{-n_k} + 1 \otimes d_k) \sum_{i,j,a,b} q^{ij-ab} K^{i+a} \otimes K^{j+b} \\
 &= (d_k \otimes K^{-n_k} + 1 \otimes d_k) = \Delta_{q^{-1}}^{\text{op}}(d_k).
 \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. \square

4. A TENSOR IDEAL IN $H_n\text{-gmod}$

4.1. The category of H_n -modules. We use the same notation as in the previous sections, and work with the category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ of finite-dimensional graded H_n -modules. This category has internal homs $\text{Hom}^\bullet(V, W) \cong V^* \otimes W$. The differentials $d_k \in H_n$ acts on an element $f: V \rightarrow W$, for v homogeneous of degree i , by

$$(4.1) \quad (d_k \cdot f)(v) = \xi_k^{-i} (d_k f(v) - f(d_k v)),$$

as in equation (2.11)¹, where $\xi_k = q^{n_k}$. Hence $d_k \cdot f = 0$ if and only if $f(d_k v) = d_k f(v)$ for all $v \in V$. In particular, a linear map is graded H_n -invariant if and only if it is of degree zero and commutes with all differentials. In this way, the category of H_n -modules is enriched over itself.

As H_n is naturally a \mathbb{Z} -graded algebra, we have the grading shift functors on $H_n\text{-gmod}$

$$\{k\}: H_n\text{-gmod} \longrightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Equivalently, consider the modules $\mathbb{k}\{\pm 1\}$, which are one-dimensional over \mathbb{k} , with generators $\mathbf{1}$ sitting respectively in \mathbb{Z} -degrees ∓ 1 . Then $V\{\pm 1\} \cong V \otimes \mathbb{k}\{\pm 1\}$. Indeed, for all $v_i \in V_i$,

$$d_k(v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}) = (d_k v_i) \otimes \mathbf{1}.$$

This shows that the isomorphism $V \otimes \mathbb{k}\{\pm 1\} \rightarrow V\{\pm 1\}$ sending $v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}$ to v_i commutes with the d_k -action, for $v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}$ has degree $i \mp 1$.

Lemma 4.1. *For any two H_n -modules V, W , there are natural isomorphisms of H_n -modules*

$$V \otimes (W\{\pm 1\}) \cong (V \otimes W)\{\pm 1\} \cong (V\{\pm 1\}) \otimes W.$$

Proof. We show the $\{1\}$ case. Since $W\{1\} \cong W \otimes \mathbb{k}\{1\}$, the first isomorphism is easy. To establish the second isomorphism, we consider the isomorphisms of H_n -modules

$$V\{1\} \otimes W \cong (V \otimes \mathbb{k}\{1\}) \otimes W \cong V \otimes (\mathbb{k}\{1\} \otimes W),$$

which reduces the problem to showing that $\mathbb{k}\{1\} \otimes W \cong W \otimes \mathbb{k}\{1\}$.

¹Note that this formula differs slightly from [Kap96, equation (1.14)]. A formula similar to that of Kapranov is obtained by using the alternative internal hom from Remark 2.1. In this case, we would obtain $(d_k f)(v) = d_k f(v) - \xi_k^{\deg(f)} f(d_k v)$. The results of this section apply using either convention.

Denote by $\mathbf{1}$ a generator of $\mathbb{k}\{1\}$ which lives in degree -1 . We define the map r_V , for any homogeneous $v_i \in V_i$, by

$$r_V(v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}) := q^{-i} \mathbf{1} \otimes v_i.$$

It follows that, for any $k = 1, \dots, t$,

$$\begin{aligned} d_k(r_V(v_i \otimes \mathbf{1})) &= q^{-i} d_k(\mathbf{1} \otimes v_i) = q^{-i} \xi_k^{-1} \mathbf{1} \otimes d_k v_i \\ &= q^{-i-n_k} \mathbf{1} \otimes d_k v_i = r_V(d_k v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}) = r_V(d_k(v_i \otimes \mathbf{1})), \end{aligned}$$

proving that r_V is a morphism of H_n -modules. Naturality is clear as any morphism $f: V \rightarrow W$ of H_n -modules preserves the grading, and hence

$$r_W(f(v_i) \otimes \mathbf{1}) = q^{-i} (\mathbf{1} \otimes f(v_i)) = \mathbf{1} \otimes f(q^{-i} v_i) = (\text{Id} \otimes f) r_V(v_i \otimes \mathbf{1}).$$

The grading shift $\{-1\}$ is similar, and one just replaces q by q^{-1} in the above computations. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let V, W be H_n -modules. For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, there are isomorphisms of H_n -modules*

$$(4.2) \quad (V\{k\}) \otimes W \cong (V \otimes W)\{k\} \cong V \otimes (W\{k\}),$$

$$(4.3) \quad \text{Hom}^\bullet(V\{-k\}, W) \cong \text{Hom}^\bullet(V, W\{k\}) \cong \text{Hom}^\bullet(V, W)\{k\}.$$

Proof. The first equation (4.2) is a repeated application of the previous Lemma 4.1.

Using equation (2.12) and the first part of the corollary, we have the chain of isomorphisms of H_n -modules

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}^\bullet(V\{-k\}, W) &\cong (V\{-k\})^* \otimes W \cong (\mathbb{k}\{-k\} \otimes V)^* \otimes W \\ &\cong (V^* \otimes \mathbb{k}\{-k\}^*) \otimes W \cong V^* \otimes (\mathbb{k}\{k\} \otimes W) \\ &\cong V^* \otimes W\{k\} \cong \text{Hom}^\bullet(V, W\{k\}). \end{aligned}$$

The last isomorphism in the second equality (4.3) is established in a similar way. \square

4.2. The tensor ideals \mathbf{I}_k . Once again, fix a positive integer n and its prime decomposition $n = p_1^{a_1} \cdots p_t^{a_t}$, and let us consider the category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ of finite-dimensional graded modules over the braided Hopf algebra H_n .

The braided Hopf algebra H_n has many useful Hopf subalgebras. For each prime factor p_k , let us consider two complementary Hopf subalgebras inside H_n :

$$(4.4) \quad H_n^k := \frac{\mathbb{k}[d_k]}{(d_k^{p_k})}, \quad \widehat{H}_n^k := \frac{\mathbb{k}[d_1, \dots, \widehat{d}_k, \dots, d_t]}{(d_1^{p_1}, \dots, \widehat{d}_k^{p_k}, \dots, d_t^{p_t})}.$$

Here the ‘‘hatted’’ terms in the second equation indicate that d_k is dropped from the expressions. Each d_k has degree $n_k := n/p_k$.

We record the following simple observation.

Lemma 4.3. *The left regular module is, up to isomorphism and grading shift, the only indecomposable projective-injective H_n -module. Its graded dimension equals*

$$\dim_\nu(H_n) = \prod_{k=1}^t (1 + \nu^{n_k} + \dots + \nu^{(p_k-1)n_k}) = \prod_{k=1}^t \frac{1 - \nu^n}{1 - \nu^{n_k}}.$$

Proof. This follows since H_n is a graded Frobenius local algebra (Lemma 3.6), and thus is graded self-injective. The graded dimension computation is an easy exercise. \square

Definition 4.4. For each prime factor p_k of n , we define a p_k -dimensional graded H_n -module V_k by

$$V_k := \text{Ind}_{\hat{H}_n^k}^{H_n}(\mathbb{k}) \cong H_n \otimes_{\hat{H}_n^k} \mathbb{k}.$$

Observe that the H_n -module V_k is a p_k -fold extension of the trivial H_n -module \mathbb{k} by itself:

$$\mathbb{k} \xrightarrow{d_k} \mathbb{k}\{-n_k\} \xrightarrow{d_k} \dots \xrightarrow{d_k} \mathbb{k}\{(2-p_k)n_k\} \xrightarrow{d_k} \mathbb{k}\{(1-p_k)n_k\}.$$

We further observe that V_k is isomorphic as an H_n -module, up to grading shift, to the submodule of H_n generated by $d_1^{p_1-1} \dots \hat{d}_k^{p_k-1} \dots d_t^{p_t-1}$.

Definition 4.5. Let \mathbf{I}_k be the full subcategory of modules in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ consisting of objects V of the following form:

- (i) V is equipped with a finite-step filtration by H_n -submodules: $0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_r = V$.
- (ii) Each of the subquotient modules F_i/F_{i-1} ($i = 1, \dots, r$) is isomorphic to V_k up to a grading shift.

Lemma 4.6. *The ideal \mathbf{I}_k is closed under extensions. More precisely, if U, V and W fit into a short exact sequence of H_n -modules*

$$0 \longrightarrow U \longrightarrow W \xrightarrow{\pi} V \longrightarrow 0$$

with U, V being in \mathbf{I}_k , then W also lies in \mathbf{I}_k .

Proof. If U, V are equipped with filtrations $F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_r$ and $F'_1 \subset \dots \subset F'_s$ in Definition 4.5, then W is equipped with a filtration

$$0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_r = U \subset \pi^{-1}(F'_1) \subset \dots \subset \pi^{-1}(F'_s) = W,$$

which satisfies the hypothesis of Definition 4.5. □

Lemma 4.7. *The ideal \mathbf{I}_k is closed under forming duals and taking tensor products in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Consequently, \mathbf{I}_k is a two-sided tensor ideal in $H_n\text{-gmod}$.*

Proof. If V is an object of \mathbf{I}_k with a filtration F_\bullet , then V^* is equipped with the dual filtration F_\bullet^* , which is readily checked to satisfy the conditions of Definition 4.5.

Suppose $V \in \mathbf{I}_k$ and U is any H_n -module. The module U has a nontrivial socle since H_n is a graded local algebra. Choose $\mathbb{k}\{s\}$ lying inside the socle of U , which gives us a short exact sequence of H_n -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}\{s\} \longrightarrow U \longrightarrow \bar{U} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Tensoring, for instance, on the left with V , we obtain

$$0 \longrightarrow V\{s\} \longrightarrow V \otimes U \longrightarrow V \otimes \bar{U} \longrightarrow 0.$$

By induction on $\dim(U)$, we may assume that $V \otimes \bar{U} \in \mathbf{I}_k$ (the case $\dim(U) = 1$ is the assumption that $V \in \mathbf{I}_k$). Now the previous lemma applies and shows that $V \otimes U \in \mathbf{I}_k$. □

It follows that the internal homs also descend to the quotient category.

Corollary 4.8. *Let U be an H_n -module in the ideal \mathbf{I}_k and V be an arbitrary finite-dimensional H_n -module. Then both $\text{Hom}^\bullet(U, V)$ and $\text{Hom}^\bullet(V, U)$ are objects of \mathbf{I}_k .*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 4.7 and the isomorphism of graded H_n -modules $\text{Hom}^\bullet(U, V) \cong U^* \otimes V$ from equation (2.12). □

Lemma 4.9. *The ideal \mathbf{I}_k is closed under taking direct summands. That is, if $W \in \mathbf{I}_k$ and $W \cong U \oplus V$, then both U and V belong to \mathbf{I}_k .*

Proof. Let $0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_r = W$ be a filtration satisfying condition (ii) of Definition 4.5. It suffices to show that both U and V can also be equipped with such filtrations. We do this for U . Denote by π_U the canonical projection map from W onto U . We endow U with the quotient filtration. It follows that for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, π_U restricts to a morphism of H_n -modules $F_i/F_{i-1} \rightarrow \pi_U(F_i)/\pi_U(F_{i-1})$. Hence, any subquotient factor in this filtration on U is a quotient of a shift of V_k , and, in particular, is indecomposable as an H_n^k -module.

Now, since V_k is projective-injective as an H_n^k -module, we see that $F_i \cong F_{i-1} \oplus V_k\{b_i\}$ as H_n^k -modules for some $b_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, when restricting the direct sum decomposition $W \cong U \oplus V$ to one of H_n^k -modules, $V_k\{b_i\}$ projects to either zero or a direct summand of U as H_n^k -modules, by the Krull–Schmidt property for $H_n^k\text{-gmod}$. In the non-zero case, $\pi_U(F_i)/\pi_U(F_{i-1})$ is isomorphic to $V_k\{b_i\}$ as an H_n^k -module. This shows that the quotient map $F_i/F_{i-1} \rightarrow \pi_U(F_i)/\pi_U(F_{i-1})$ is either an isomorphism or zero. The lemma follows. \square

Lemma 4.10. *The class of projective-injective modules of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ is contained in each \mathbf{I}_k , for $k = 1, \dots, t$.*

Proof. This follows since we have

$$(4.5) \quad H_n = \text{Ind}_{\widehat{H}_n^k}^{H_n} \widehat{H}_n^k,$$

and the local algebra \widehat{H}_n^k is an iterated extension of trivial \widehat{H}_n^k -modules with grading shifts. \square

Example 4.11. Let $n = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ coprime to 2 and 3. Then d_1 raises degrees by $n_1 = 3k$ and d_2 raises degrees by $n_2 = 2k$. Let us consider the following module V with the non-zero differential acting by identity maps indicated on the arrows:

$$V : \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-2k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-4k\} \\ & & \downarrow d_1 & & \downarrow d_1 & & \\ \mathbb{k}\{-k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-3k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-5k\} & & \end{array} .$$

The module V is contained in the ideal \mathbf{I}_2 (note that $p_2 = 3$ here). Note that V does not split as a direct sum of shifts of V_2 , but we see that there is a short exact sequence of H_n -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow V_2\{-k\} \longrightarrow V \longrightarrow V_2 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Two copies of the module V_2 with grading shifts also admit other non-trivial extensions as above:

$$V' : \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-2k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-4k\} \\ & & \downarrow d_1 & & \downarrow d_1 & & \downarrow d_1 \\ \mathbb{k}\{-3k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-5k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-7k\} & & \end{array} ,$$

$$V'' : \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-2k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-4k\} \\ & & \downarrow d_1 & & & & \\ \mathbb{k}\{k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-k\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{-3k\} & & \end{array} .$$

They fit respectively into short exact sequences:

$$0 \longrightarrow V_2\{-3k\} \longrightarrow V' \longrightarrow V_2 \longrightarrow 0, \quad 0 \longrightarrow V_2\{k\} \longrightarrow V'' \longrightarrow V_2 \longrightarrow 0.$$

showing that they belong to \mathbf{I}_2 .

4.3. The tensor ideal \mathbf{I} . In order to capture rings of cyclotomic integers via categorification, we shall work with a larger ideal \mathbf{I} in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ than that of projective-injective objects and containing each \mathbf{I}_k . This can be thought of as a type of “sum” of the ideals \mathbf{I}_k taking into account that there may be extensions between objects in different \mathbf{I}_k .

Definition 4.12. Let \mathbf{I} be the full subcategory of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ which consists of objects V of the following form:

- (i) V is equipped with a finite-step filtration by H_n -submodules: $0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset \dots \subset F_r = V$.
- (ii) Each of the subquotient modules F_i/F_{i-1} ($i = 1, \dots, r$) is isomorphic to an object in \mathbf{I}_{k_i} , where $k_i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ depends on i .

The category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ has the Krull–Schmidt property. Therefore, we may always refine the filtrations in Definition 4.12 so that the subquotient modules F_i/F_{i-1} , $i = 1 \dots, r$, in condition (ii) are isomorphic to V_{k_i} up to grading shift, for some $k_i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$.

Example 4.13. An example of an object V in \mathbf{I} for e.g. $n = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot k$, so that $p_1 = 2$, $p_2 = 3$, $p_3 = 5$, is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & & \mathbb{k}\{n_1\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{n_1 - n_2\} & \xrightarrow{d_2} & \mathbb{k}\{n_1 - 2n_2\} \\ & & & & & \downarrow d_1 & & & & \\ \mathbb{k}\{4n_3\} & \xrightarrow{d_3} & \mathbb{k}\{3n_3\} & \xrightarrow{d_3} & \mathbb{k}\{2n_3\} & \xrightarrow{d_3} & \mathbb{k}\{n_3\} & \xrightarrow{d_3} & \mathbb{k} & \end{array}$$

Here, $F_1 \cong V_3\{4n_3\}$, and $F_2/F_1 \cong V_2\{n_1\}$.

Lemma 4.14. *The ideal \mathbf{I} is closed under grading shifts, extensions, forming dual and taking tensor products in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Consequently, \mathbf{I} is a two-sided tensor ideal in $H_n\text{-gmod}$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to those of Lemma 4.6 and Lemma 4.7. □

Corollary 4.15. *Let U be an H_n -module in the ideal \mathbf{I} and V be an arbitrary finite-dimensional H_n -module. Then both $\text{Hom}^\bullet(U, V)$ and $\text{Hom}^\bullet(V, U)$ are objects of \mathbf{I} .*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 4.14 and the isomorphism $\text{Hom}^\bullet(U, V) \cong U^* \otimes V$ of H_n -modules from equation (2.12). □

Lemma 4.16. *The ideal \mathbf{I} is closed under taking direct summands. That is, if $W \in \mathbf{I}$ and $W \cong U \oplus V$, then both U and V belong to \mathbf{I} .*

Proof. This follows by an argument similar to that of Lemma 4.9. The only difference is that, at each step i as in that proof, we resort to a different Hopf subalgebra $H_n^{k_i}$ depending on the filtration of W given. □

As a special case, we can consider $n = p^a$. In this case, $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}_1 = \mathbf{I}_{H_n}$, as there is only one prime. Further, we can fully classify indecomposable modules over $H_n = H_n^1$. In this case, any indecomposable H_n -module is isomorphic to a grading shift of a quotient module $V_1/(d_1^l)$, for $l = 1, \dots, p_1$. Such a simple classification is not possible in the presence of more than two distinct prime factors in n .

5. CATEGORIFYING CYCLOTOMIC RINGS

In this section, we construct a tensor triangulated category \mathcal{O}_n , whose Grothendieck ring is isomorphic to the cyclotomic ring \mathbb{O}_n at an n th root of unity.

5.1. A triangulated quotient category. Consider the stable category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ from Section 2 which is tensor triangulated. Let us denote by $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ the full subcategory consisting of objects that are isomorphic to those of \mathbf{I} under the natural quotient functor $H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$. Thus $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is a strictly full subcategory of $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Our first goal is to show that $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is a thick triangulated subcategory in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. To do this we first exhibit some preparatory results.

Lemma 5.1. *The subcategory $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is closed under the tensor product action by $H_n\text{-gmod}$. More precisely, if U is an object of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ and $V \in H_n\text{-gmod}$, then both $V \otimes U$ and $U \otimes V$ are in $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$. Consequently, $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ constitutes a tensor ideal in $H_n\text{-gmod}$.*

Proof. We may take U to be the image of an object of \mathbf{I} under the quotient functor. The lemma is then a consequence of Lemma 4.14 of the previous subsection. \square

Corollary 5.2. *The subcategory $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is closed under the homological shifts of $H_n\text{-gmod}$.*

Proof. This follows from the previous Lemma and the fact that

$$U[1] \cong U \otimes (H_n/\mathbb{k}\Lambda)\{\ell\}.$$

for any object $U \in H_n\text{-gmod}$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $U \rightarrow V \rightarrow W \rightarrow U[1]$ be a distinguished triangle in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. If two out of the three objects U , V and W are in $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$, then so is the third object.*

Proof. Using Corollary 5.2 and the fact that any distinguished triangle is isomorphic to a standard distinguished triangle, we are reduced to showing that, if U, V are objects of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ and $f : U \rightarrow V$ is a map of H_n -modules, then the cone C_f of f is also in $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$.

By the definition of distinguished triangles, see equation (2.5), the cone C_f fits into the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & U & \xrightarrow{\rho_U} & U \otimes H_n & \longrightarrow & U[1] \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow f & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{g} & C_f & \xrightarrow{h} & U[1] \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}.$$

The bottom short exact sequence in the diagram exhibits C_f as an extension of $U[1]$ by V . Now the lemma follows from Corollary 5.2 and Lemma 4.14. \square

Lemma 5.4. *The ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is closed under direct summands. That is, if $W \cong U \oplus V$ as objects of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$, then both U and V belong to $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$.*

Proof. By adding enough projective-injective H_n -modules to both sides, we may assume that $W \cong U \oplus V$ in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Thus the claim is a direct consequence of Lemma 4.16. \square

Recall that a full triangulated subcategory in a triangulated category is called *thick* (or *saturated*) if it is closed under taking direct summands (see e.g. [dJ⁺18, Tag 05RA]). Lemma 5.4 thus establishes the thickness of the ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ inside $H_n\text{-gmod}$.

Summarizing the above discussion, we have established the following.

Theorem 5.5. *The ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ constitutes a full triangulated tensor ideal in the stable category $H_n\text{-gmod}$ which is thick.* \square

Hence standard machinery on localization allows us form a Verdier localized (or quotient) category of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ by $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ see e.g. [dJ⁺18, Tag 05RA].

Definition 5.6. For any positive integer n , the category \mathcal{O}_n is defined as the Verdier localization of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ by the ideal $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$:

$$\mathcal{O}_n := H_n\text{-gmod}/\underline{\mathbf{I}}.$$

A morphism $s : M \rightarrow N$ in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ descends to an isomorphism in \mathcal{O}_n if and only if the cone of s is isomorphic to an object of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$. We declare this class of morphisms s as *quasi-isomorphisms*. Such quasi-isomorphisms constitute a localizing class in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ since $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is a saturated full-subcategory of $H_n\text{-gmod}$. A general morphism from M to N in the localized category \mathcal{O}_n are represented by “roofs” of the form

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & M' & \\ s \swarrow & & \searrow f \\ M & & N \end{array},$$

where s is a quasi-isomorphism and f is some morphism in $H_n\text{-gmod}$.

Remark 5.7. The localization construction is a quotient in the following sense. A morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ descends to zero if and only if it factors through an object of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$. Indeed, the “if” part is clear, since any object of $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ is isomorphic to the zero object in \mathcal{O}_n . Conversely, choose an $s : Y \rightarrow Y'$ in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ such that $s \circ f = 0$ and s descends to an isomorphism in \mathcal{O}_n . Then the cone of s shifted by $[-1]$, denoted by C , fits into the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & C \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ & & \downarrow s \\ & & Y' \end{array}.$$

Thus the dashed arrow exists by the exactness of $\text{Hom}_{H_n\text{-gmod}}(X, -)$ applied to the distinguished triangle $C \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{s} Y' \xrightarrow{[1]} C[1]$.

A *standard distinguished triangle* in \mathcal{O}_n is the image of a distinguished triangle in $H_n\text{-gmod}$, and any triangle of \mathcal{O}_n isomorphic to a standard distinguished triangle is called a *distinguished triangle*.

5.2. Tensor triangulated structure. Our goal in this part is to establish the triangulated tensor category structure on \mathcal{O}_n which is inherited from that of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ under localization.

Lemma 5.8. *The following functors on $H_n\text{-gmod}$ descend to (bi-)exact functors on \mathcal{O}_n :*

- (1) *The tensor product $(- \otimes -) : H_n\text{-gmod} \times H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$.*
- (2) *The inner hom $\text{Hom}^\bullet(-, -) : H_n\text{-gmod}^{\text{op}} \times H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$.*
- (3) *The grading shift functors $\{k\} : H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*
- (4) *The vector space dual $(-)^* : H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow H_n\text{-gmod}$.*

Proof. The tensor product functor \otimes on $H_n\text{-gmod}$ is bi-exact [Kho16]. Thus, for (1), it suffices to show that it preserves the class of quasi-isomorphisms. Let $s : M \rightarrow M'$ be a quasi-isomorphism in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ that arises from an actual H_n -module map $s : M \rightarrow M'$. Replacing s

by $(s, \rho_M): M \rightarrow M' \oplus M \otimes H\{\ell\}$ if necessary, we may assume from the start that s is injective. Thus $C := \text{coker}(s)$ is isomorphic to a module in \mathbf{I} in $H_n\text{-gmod}$, and a direct sum of C by some projective-injective H_n -module belongs to \mathbf{I} . Since \mathbf{I} is closed under summands (Lemma 4.16), we may assume C is also in \mathbf{I} . Tensoring the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{s} M' \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$$

with any module N on the left, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \otimes M \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_N \otimes s} N \otimes M' \rightarrow N \otimes C \rightarrow 0.$$

By Lemma 4.14, $N \otimes C \in \mathbf{I}$, and hence $\text{Id}_N \otimes s$ descends to a quasi-isomorphism in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. The case of tensoring on the right is similar, and this finishes the proof of (1).

Part (4) is clear since the dual of any object in \mathbf{I} is also in \mathbf{I} by definition. Now part (2) and (3) are easy consequences of (1) and (4) because of Corollary 4.2 and the isomorphism $\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N) \cong M^* \otimes N$ of equation (2.12). \square

We are now ready to establish a tensor-hom adjunction in our category \mathcal{O}_n .

Theorem 5.9. *The tensor-hom adjunction holds in \mathcal{O}_n :*

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(M \otimes L, N) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N)),$$

where M, N and L are arbitrary objects of \mathcal{O}_n .

Proof. Given a morphism $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N))$ represented by a ‘‘roof’’ diagram in $H_n\text{-gmod}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & L' & \\ s \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ L & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N) \end{array},$$

we have, by the adjunction (2.7), another ‘‘roof’’ $f' \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(M \otimes L, N)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & M \otimes L' & \\ \text{Id}_M \otimes s \swarrow & & \searrow g' \\ M \otimes L & \overset{f'}{\dashrightarrow} & N \end{array}$$

since $\text{Id}_M \otimes s$ is a quasi-isomorphism of degree zero (see the proof of Lemma 5.8). Here g' is the degree zero map that corresponds to g under the isomorphism (2.7). In other words, we have constructed a map of morphism spaces

$$(5.2) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(M \otimes L, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, \text{Hom}^\bullet(M, N)), \quad f \mapsto f',$$

which gives rise to a natural transformation of cohomological functors

$$(5.3) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(- \otimes L, N) \implies \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, \text{Hom}^\bullet(-, N)).$$

Now, assume that M is an actual H_n -module. We will prove that the natural transformation of functors (5.3) is an isomorphism by induction on the dimension of M .

If M is one-dimensional, then, up to a grading shift on M , we may assume that $M = \mathbb{k}$, and (5.2) reduces to an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\mathbb{k} \otimes L, N) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, N) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, \text{Hom}^\bullet(\mathbb{k}, N)).$$

When $\dim(M) > 1$, we may assume, up to grading shift, that M contains a copy of \mathbb{k} in its socle. This can be done since H_n is a graded local algebra. Then we have a short exact sequence of H_n -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{k} \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow M' \longrightarrow 0,$$

where M' denotes the quotient. This sequence induces a distinguished triangle in $H_n\text{-gmod}$ and descends to a standard distinguished triangle in \mathcal{O}_n . Applying (5.3) to the obtained triangle in \mathcal{O}_n , we obtain a map of exact triangles:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(\mathbb{k} \otimes L, N) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(M \otimes L, N) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(M' \otimes L, N) \xrightarrow{[1]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(L, \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(\mathbb{k}, N)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(L, \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(L, \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M', N)) \xrightarrow{[1]} \end{array}.$$

Here we have adopted the conventional notation

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\bullet}(L, N) := \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(L, M[i]).$$

The left-most and, by inductive hypothesis, the right-most vertical arrow are isomorphisms of Ext-groups. The theorem then follows from the usual “two-out-of-three” properties for distinguished triangles in triangulated categories. \square

Taking $L = \mathbb{k}$ in Theorem 5.9, we obtain an isomorphism of H_n -modules

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(M, N) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\mathbb{k}, \text{Hom}^{\bullet}(M, N)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\mathbb{k}, M^* \otimes N),$$

which gives an implicit description of the morphism spaces.

Corollary 5.10. *The endomorphism algebra of the unit object $\mathbb{k} \in \mathcal{O}_n$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{k} .*

Proof. Any roof f representing an endomorphism of \mathbb{k} in \mathcal{O}_n has the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & L & \\ s \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ \mathbb{k} & \overset{f}{\dashrightarrow} & \mathbb{k} \end{array},$$

where we may assume s and g are both actual H_n -module homomorphisms representing their classes in $H_n\text{-gmod}$. Since \mathbb{k} is simple, both s and g factor through $L/\text{rad}(L)$, the latter being isomorphic to a direct sum of simple H_n -modules. It follows that s splits and f is represented by an actual H_n -module homomorphism. This shows that $\text{End}_{H_n\text{-gmod}}(\mathbb{k}) \cong \mathbb{k}$ surjects onto $\text{End}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\mathbb{k})$.

Next we show that any non-zero morphism $\text{End}_{H_n\text{-gmod}}(\mathbb{k})$ does not localize to zero in \mathcal{O}_n . It suffices to show this for the identity map of \mathbb{k} . By Remark 5.7, if this were to hold, then $\text{Id}_{\mathbb{k}}$ would factor through an object of $U \in \underline{\mathbf{I}}$. It would then imply that $\mathbb{k} \in \underline{\mathbf{I}}$ by Lemma 5.4, and $\mathbb{k} \in \underline{\mathbf{I}}$. This is clearly false since there could not be any filtration on the simple module \mathbb{k} satisfying the conditions of Definition 4.12. \square

Proposition 5.11. *The tensor product on \mathcal{O}_n is compatible with homological shift in the sense that for any objects X and Y there are natural isomorphisms*

$$(X \otimes Y)[1] \cong X[1] \otimes Y \cong X \otimes Y[1].$$

Proof. This is because the shift functor can be realized as

$$M[1] \cong M \otimes (H_n/\mathbb{k}\Lambda)\{\ell\} \cong (H_n/\mathbb{k}\Lambda)\{\ell\} \otimes M.$$

See [Kho16, Lemma 2] for an explicit formula of the second isomorphism. \square

Corollary 5.12. *The shift functor on \mathcal{O}_n satisfies*

$$[2] := [1] \circ [1] \cong \{n\}.$$

Proof. By Proposition 5.11, we have $M[2] \cong \mathbb{k}[2] \otimes M$ for any $M \in \mathcal{O}_n$. Therefore, it suffices to show that $\mathbb{k}[2] \cong \mathbb{k}\{n\}$.

To compute $\mathbb{k}[1]$, it suffices to choose an embedding of \mathbb{k} into one of V_k with appropriate grading shift, and take the quotient:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbb{k}\{(p_k - 1)n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{2n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k} \\ \parallel & & & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{k}\{(p_k - 1)n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{2n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{n_k\} & & \mathbb{k} \end{array}$$

Since the middle row is isomorphic to the zero object in \mathcal{O}_n , the distinguished triangle arising from this (vertical) short exact sequence shows that the bottom module is isomorphic to $\mathbb{k}[1]$ in \mathcal{O}_n .

Repeat the process by embedding the bottom row into $V_k\{n\}$, we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \mathbb{k}\{(p_k - 1)n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{2n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{n_k\} \\ & & \parallel & & & & \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{k}\{n\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{(p_k - 1)n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{2n_k\} & \xrightarrow{d_k} & \mathbb{k}\{n_k\} \\ \parallel & & & & & & & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{k}\{n\} & & & & & & & & \mathbb{k}\{n\} \end{array}$$

This shows that $\mathbb{k}[2] \cong \mathbb{k}\{n\}$. The result follows. \square

5.3. Rings of cyclotomic integers. In this subsection, we prove that the Grothendieck ring of the quotient category \mathcal{O}_n is isomorphic to the cyclotomic ring \mathbb{O}_n of a primitive n th root of unity.

For a formal variable ν , recall the notation

$$[n]_\nu := \frac{\nu^n - 1}{\nu - 1} = 1 + \nu + \cdots + \nu^{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}[\nu],$$

and denote the n th cyclotomic polynomial by $\Phi_n(\nu)$. We will use the following elementary facts about cyclotomic polynomials.

Lemma 5.13. *Let $n = p_1^{n_1} \dots p_t^{n_t}$, where $n_k \geq 1$ are integers, and p_k are pairwise distinct primes, and $m = p_1 \dots p_t$ be the radical of n . Then the cyclotomic polynomials in a formal variable ν satisfy*

$$(5.4) \quad \Phi_m(\nu) = \gcd([m]_\nu/[m/p_1]_\nu, \dots, [m]_\nu/[m/p_t]_\nu),$$

$$(5.5) \quad \Phi_{p_k}(\nu^{m/p_k}) = [m]_\nu/[m/p_k]_\nu, \quad k = 1, \dots, t,$$

$$(5.6) \quad \Phi_n(\nu) = \Phi_m(\nu^{n/m}).$$

Proof. We use the following readily verified formulas

$$\prod_{d|m, d>1} \Phi_d(\nu) = [m]_\nu, \quad \prod_{p_k|d, d|m} \Phi_d(\nu) = \frac{[m]_\nu}{[m/p_k]_\nu}.$$

They hold because the multiplicative group of m th roots of unity is partitioned, by the order of the root of unity, into the divisors d of m . The product of all $\nu - q$, where q is a primitive d th root of unity, is equal to $\Phi_d(\nu)$. It follows that, if $d \neq m$, then d is not divisible by at least one of the distinct primes p_k , and thus $\Phi_d(\nu)$ does not divide $[m]_\nu/[m/p_k]_\nu$. On the other hand, $\Phi_m(\nu)$ clearly divides each $[m]_\nu/[m/p_k]_\nu$, $k = 1, \dots, t$. Hence the greatest common divisor of all polynomials $[m]_\nu/[m/p_k]_\nu$ is precisely $\Phi_m(\nu)$, establishing equation (5.4).

Equation (5.5) is easy since, for a prime p , $\Phi_p(\nu) = (\nu^p - 1)/(\nu - 1)$, so that

$$\Phi_{p_k}(\nu^{m/p_k}) = \frac{\nu^m - 1}{\nu^{m/p_k} - 1} = \frac{\nu^m - 1}{\nu - 1} = \frac{[m]_\nu}{[m/p_k]_\nu}.$$

The last equation (5.6) is an exercise in [Lan02, Chapter IV §3]. \square

In the following, we denote by $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$ the Grothendieck group of the stable category of H_n -modules. Given an object V , we denote its class in the Grothendieck group by $[V]$. Recall that this is the abelian group generated by symbols of isomorphism classes of objects in $H_n\text{-gmod}$, subject to relations $[U] - [W] + [V] = 0$ whenever

$$U \longrightarrow W \longrightarrow V \xrightarrow{[1]} U[1]$$

is a distinguished triangle.

The monoidal structure of H_n gives $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$ a ring structure, and the \mathbb{Z} -grading shift introduced in Section 4.1 gives it the structure of a left and right $\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]$ -algebra, such that the left and right module structure coincide using the natural isomorphism from Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 5.14. *The Grothendieck group of $H_n\text{-gmod}$ is isomorphic, as a $\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]$ -algebra, to the quotient ring*

$$K_0(H_n\text{-gmod}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]}{(\prod_{k=1}^t [n]_\nu/[n_k]_\nu)}.$$

The tensor product on $H_n\text{-gmod}$ descends to the multiplication on the Grothendieck group level, while the grading shift functor $\{1\}$ descends to multiplication by ν .

Proof. The Grothendieck ring $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$ is generated, as a $\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]$ -module, by the class of the only simple H_n -module \mathbb{k} , which is one-dimensional. The only relations imposed on the symbol of the simple module arise from graded dimensions of projective-injective H_n -modules. The result thus follows from Lemma 4.3. \square

In contrast, the Verdier quotient category \mathcal{O}_n categorifies the cyclotomic ring \mathbb{O}_n .

Theorem 5.15. *The Grothendieck ring of \mathcal{O}_n is isomorphic to the ring of cyclotomic integers*

$$K_0(\mathcal{O}_n) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]}{(\Phi_n(\nu))}.$$

Proof. We have an exact sequence of triangulated categories

$$\mathbf{I} \hookrightarrow H_n\text{-gmod} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n,$$

where the first containment is fully faithful and idempotent complete (Lemma 5.4). It follows from well-known facts on K -theory of exact sequence of triangulated categories that

$$K_0(\mathcal{O}_n) = K_0(H_n\text{-gmod}/\mathbf{I}) = K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})/K_0(\mathbf{I})$$

(see, for instance, [Sch11, 3.1.6]). We will determine the image $I := K_0(\mathbf{I})$ in $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$. Note that I is an ideal in the ring $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$ by Lemma 5.8, generated by the classes $[V]$ for all objects V in \mathbf{I} .

Let ν be the formal variable representing the image in $K_0(\mathcal{O}_n)$ of the shift functor $\{1\}$ of \mathcal{O}_n . Write $\mu := \nu^{n/m}$ and $\mu_k := \nu^{n/p_k}$. By definition and idempotent completeness, any object $V \in \mathbf{I}$ is isomorphic to a module $V' \in H_n\text{-gmod}$ satisfying the conditions of Definition 4.12. This in turn shows that V fits into a convolution diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} F_0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F_1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F_2 & \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow & F_{m-1} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & F_m \equiv V' \cong V \\ & & \swarrow [1] & & \swarrow [1] & & \swarrow [1] & & \\ & & W_1 & & W_2 & & W_m & & \end{array}$$

in $H_n\text{-gmod}$, with W_i being isomorphic to a grading shifted V_{k_i} for some $k_i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$.

Therefore, in $K_0(H_n\text{-gmod})$, we have $[V] = \sum_{i=1}^m [W_i]$, and hence the symbol of any object of \mathbf{I} is a $\mathbb{Z}[\nu, \nu^{-1}]$ -linear combination of the cyclotomic polynomials $\Phi_{p_k}(\mu_k) = 1 + \mu_k + \dots + \mu_k^{p_k-1}$, for $k = 1, \dots, t$. Hence the prime power cyclotomic relations

$$[V_k] = [m]_\mu / [m/p_k]_\mu = 1 + \mu_k + \dots + \mu_k^{p_k-1} = 0$$

hold in $K_0(\mathcal{O}_n)$, using equation (5.5) of Lemma 5.13, and these relations generate the ideal I . Now, by equations (5.4) and (5.6), we see that

$$\Phi_n(\nu) = \Phi_m(\mu) = \gcd([m]_\mu / [m/p_1]_\mu, \dots, [m]_\mu / [m/p_t]_\mu)$$

generates I . The result follows. \square

Remark 5.16. The theorem can be summarized as saying that the tensor triangulated category \mathcal{O}_n categorifies the cyclotomic ring of integers \mathbb{O}_n . Choose an embedding of \mathbb{O}_n in \mathbb{C} . The tensor product on \mathcal{O}_n descends to the product of cyclotomic integers. Furthermore, the vector space dual functor $(-)^* : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n$ decategorifies to the complex conjugation map $[M^*] = \overline{[M]}$. It also follows that the inner hom measures the complex norm of the symbols

$$[\text{Hom}^\bullet(M, M)] = [M^* \otimes M] = \overline{[M]}[M] = |[M]|^2.$$

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