CATEGORICAL BRAID GROUP ACTIONS
AND CACTUS GROUPS

IVA HALACHEVA, ANTHONY LICATA, IVAN LOSEV, AND ODED YACOBI

Abstract. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a semisimple simply-laced Lie algebra of finite type. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be an abelian categorical representation of the quantum group $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ categorifying an integrable representation $V$. The Artin braid group $B$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ acts on $D^b(\mathcal{C})$ by Rickard complexes, providing a triangulated equivalence

$$\Theta_{w_0} : D^b(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \to D^b(\mathcal{C}_w(\mu))$$

where $\mu$ is a weight of $V$, and $\Theta_{w_0}$ is a positive lift of the longest element of the Weyl group.

We prove that this equivalence is $t$-exact up to shift when $V$ is isotypic, generalising a fundamental result of Chuang and Rouquier in the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$. For general $V$, we prove that $\Theta_{w_0}$ is a perverse equivalence with respect to a Jordan-Hölder filtration of $\mathcal{C}$.

Using these results we construct, from the action of $B$ on $V$, an action of the cactus group on the crystal of $V$. This recovers the cactus group action on $V$ defined via generalised Schützenberger involutions, and provides a new connection between categorical representation theory and crystal bases. We also use these results to give new proofs of theorems of Berenstein-Zelevinsky, Rhoades, and Stembridge regarding the action of symmetric group on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of its Specht modules.

1. Introduction

In their seminal work, Chuang and Rouquier introduced $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ categorifications on abelian categories [16]. Their definition mirrors the notion of an $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ representation on a vector space: weight spaces are replaced by weight categories, Chevalley generators acting on them are replaced by Chevalley functors, and Lie algebra relations are replaced by isomorphisms of functors. But, crucially, these isomorphisms are part of the “higher data” of categorification.

The richness of this theory was immediately evident. As a corollary of an $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ categorification on representations of symmetric groups in positive characteristic, Chuang and Rouquier proved Broue’s abelian defect conjecture in that case. The essential tool allowing them to do this is the Rickard complex, which is a categorical lifting of the reflection matrix in $SL_2$, and provides a derived equivalence between opposite weight categories.

Subsequently, Rouquier and Khovanov-Lauda vastly generalised this theory to quantum symmetrisable Kac-Moody algebras $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ [28,29,41]. Let $\mathbb{k}$ be any field. A graded abelian $\mathbb{k}$-linear category $\mathcal{C}$ endowed with a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ possesses a family of Rickard complexes $\Theta_i$, indexed by the simple roots of $\mathfrak{g}$, acting on the derived category $D^b(\mathcal{C})$.

Henceforth let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a semisimple simply-laced Lie algebra of finite type with Dynkin diagram $I$, $W$ its Weyl group, and $B$ its Artin braid group. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ as in the previous paragraph. Cautis and Kamnitzer proved that Rickard complexes satisfy the braid relations, as conjectured by Rouquier [11]. This defines an action of $B$ on $D^b(\mathcal{C})$, and is our main object of study.

Categorical braid group actions defined via Rickard complexes have many significant applications. For example, in low dimensional topology, the type A link homology theories (in particular Khovanov homology) emerge as a byproduct of these types of categorical braid group actions [9,10,31]. In mirror symmetry, the theory of spherical twists plays an important role, and these all arise from categorical $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ representations [33].
To describe our first theorem, recall that minimal categorifications are certain distinguished categorifications of simple representations. On these the Rickard complex $\Theta_i$ is $t$-exact up to shift $[16]$ Theorem 6.6]. Notice that this is a result about $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ categorifications, and in fact, this is one of Chuang-Rouquier’s key technical results which they use to prove the derived equivalence.

We generalise this result to $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, where we show that the composition of Rickard complexes corresponding to a positive lift of the longest element $w_0 \in W$ is $t$-exact up to shift on any isotypic categorification. More precisely:

**Theorem A.** [Theorem 6.4 & Corollary 6.7] Let $C$ be a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ categorifying an isotypic representation of type $\lambda$, where $\lambda$ is a dominant integral weight. Let $\mu$ be any weight, and let $n$ be the height of $\mu - w_0(\lambda)$. Then the derived equivalence

$$\Theta_{w_0} 1 \mu [n] : D^b(C_\mu) \to D^b(C_{w_0(\mu)})$$

is $t$-exact.

This theorem is the technical heart of the paper. In order to prove it we introduce a new combinatorial notion of “marked words” (Section 5). This allows us to use relations between $\Theta_i$ and Chevalley functors established by Cautis and Kamnitzer to deduce the commutation relations involving $\Theta_{w_0}$ (Proposition 5.9). We then use these relations to prove the theorem by induction on $n$.

Our second theorem describes $\Theta_{w_0}$ on an arbitrary categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, also generalising a result of Chuang-Rouquier in the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$. Indeed, their study of the Rickard complex on an $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ categorification led them to define the notion of a “perverse equivalence” [15].

Consider an equivalence of triangulated categories $F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}'$ with $t$-structures [4]. Suppose further that $\mathcal{T}$ (respectively $\mathcal{T}'$) is filtered by thick triangulated subcategories

$$0 \subset T_0 \subset \cdots \subset T_r = \mathcal{T}, \quad 0 \subset T'_0 \subset \cdots \subset T'_r = \mathcal{T'},$$

and $F$ is compatible with these filtrations (cf. Section 4.1 for precise definitions). Then, roughly speaking, $F$ is a perverse equivalence if on each subquotient $F : T_i/T_{i-1} \to T'_i/T'_{i-1}$ is $t$-exact up to shift.

Since their introduction, perverse equivalences have proven useful in various contexts (e.g. representations of finite groups [14], geometric representation theory and mirror symmetry [1], and algebraic combinatorics [15]). Our second theorem shows that perverse equivalences are ubiquitous in categorical representation theory:

**Theorem B.** [Theorem 6.8] Let $C$ be a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, and let $\mu$ be any weight. The derived equivalence $\Theta_{w_0} 1 \mu : D^b(C_\mu) \to D^b(C_{w_0(\mu)})$ is a perverse equivalence with respect to a Jordan-Hölder or isotypic filtration of $C$.

Note that if $J \subseteq I$ is a subdiagram, and $w_0^J$ is corresponding longest element, then this theorem implies that $\Theta_{w_0^J} 1 \mu$ is a perverse equivalence for any $J$. We also remark that our argument go through in the ungraded setting, where $C$ is a categorical representation of $\mathfrak{g}$.

Let us explain the filtration arising in Theorem B more precisely. We apply Rouquier’s Jordan-Hölder theory for representations of 2-Kac-Moody algebras to our setting [11]. We thus obtain a filtration of $C$ by Serre subcategories,

$$0 \subset C_0 \subset \cdots \subset C_r = C,$$

such that each factor $C_i$ is a subrepresentation, and each subquotient $C_i/C_{i-1}$ categorifies either a simple module (Theorem 3.6) or an isotypic component (Remark 3.9). Then $\Theta_{w_0} 1 \mu$ is a perverse equivalence with respect to the filtration whose $i$-th filtered component consists of complexes in $D^b(C_\mu)$ with cohomology supported in $C_i$.

We remark that in the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$ this gives a more conceptual proof of a result of Chuang-Rouquier [15] Proposition 8.4. If $C$ is the tensor product categorification of the $n$-fold tensor
product of the standard representation of \( \mathfrak{sl}_n \), we recover a theorem of the third author \[33\]. We explain this in Example \[83\] where we show how to interpret the filtration on the principal block of the BGG category \( \mathcal{O} \) using the Robinson-Schensted correspondence.

In fact, the third author and Bezrukavnikov formulated a principle that suitable categorical braid group representations should have a “crystal limit” \[5, \text{Section 9}\]. As an application of our results we can make this precise in the setting of categorical representations of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \).

Recall that to an integrable representation \( V \) of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \), Kashiwara associated its crystal basis \( B_V \), which is closely related to Lusztig’s canonical basis \[20\]. If \( V \) is categorified by \( \mathcal{C} \) then there is a natural identification \( B_V = \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \), the set of isomorphism classes of simple objects in \( \mathcal{C} \) up to shift (cf. Proposition \[83\]).

One of the most important features of the theory is the existence of a tensor product, endowing the category of crystals with a monoidal structure. The commutator of crystals is controlled by a shift (cf. Proposition \[83\]).

The key point is that a perverse equivalence \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) induces a bijection \( \text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}^\circ) \leftrightarrow \text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}'^\circ) \), where \( \mathcal{T}^\circ \) denotes the heart of the t-structure. In the setting of Theorem B, we obtain a bijection \( \varphi_I : \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \). In fact, if \( J \subseteq I \) is a subdiagram and \( \mathfrak{g}_J \subseteq \mathfrak{g}_I \) is the corresponding Lie subalgebra, we can regard \( \mathcal{C} \) as a categorical representation of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J) \) by restriction. By Theorem B we also obtain a bijection \( \varphi_J : \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \to \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \).

**Theorem C.** (Theorem \[7.1 \& Theorem 7.12\]) Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a categorical representation of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \), categorifying the integrable representation \( V \). The assignment \( c_J \mapsto \varphi_J \) defines an action of \( C \) on \( B_V = \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \), and this agrees with the combinatorial action arising from Schützenberger involutions.

We thus obtain the sought-after crystallisation process for braid groups:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
B \sim V & \text{acts on} & C \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathfrak{g}\text{-crystal } B_V & \text{via} & C \sim \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C})
\end{array}
\]

which associates a cactus group set \( \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \) to the braid group representation of \( B \) on \( V \). The first appearance of such a crystallisation process is in the work of the third author, where a cactus group action on \( W \) is constructed \[33\]. It’s an interesting question to crystallise the braid group action without appealing to categorical representation theory.

Finally we remark that perversity of Rickard complexes, and more specifically the t-exactness of \( \Theta_{u_\emptyset} \) on isotypic categorifications as in Theorem A, is a fruitful vantage from which to view results in algebraic combinatorics.

For example, we show in Section \[82\] how to use this to easily recover theorems of Berenstein-Zelevinsky \[3\] and Stembridge \[46\], namely that the action of \( u_\emptyset \in S_n \) on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of a Specht module of \( S_n \) is governed by the evacuation operator on standard Young tableaux. We note that this theorem was earlier proven by Mathas in slightly different form (without explicit
reference to the evacuation operator, and credited to J.J. Graham) \[37\] Theorem 3.1, and a similar result was shown even earlier by Lusztig in 1990 \[35\], Corollary 5.9.

As another example, we use our methods to also recover Rhoades’ Theorem that the Coxeter element \((1,2,\ldots,n)\in S_n\) acts on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of a Specht module associated to a rectangular partition by the promotion operator. This point of view led us to generalise Rhoades’ result to arbitrary partitions \[19\], and isolate the class of permutations (the separable permutations) for which such results can hold \[18\].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank Sabin Cautis, Ian Grojnowski, Joel Kamnitzer, Aaron Lauda, Andrew Mathas, Peter McNamara, Bregje Pauwels, Raphaël Rouquier, and Geordie Williamson for insightful discussions. We are grateful to two anonymous referees for their helpful comments. I.L. is partially supported by the NSF under grant DMS-2001139. O.Y. is supported by the Australian Research Council Grants DP180102563 and DP230100654.

2. BACKGROUND ON QUANTUM GROUPS

2.1. The quantum group. In this article we work with a simply-laced quantum group \(U_q(\mathfrak{g})\) of finite type. Recall that we have an associated Cartan datum and a root datum, which consists of:

- A finite set \(I\),
- a symmetric bilinear form \((\,,\,)\) on \(\mathbb{Z}I\) satisfying \((i,i) = 2\) and \((i,j) \in \{0,-1\}\) for all \(i \neq j \in I\),
- a free \(\mathbb{Z}\)-module \(X\), called the weight lattice, and
- a choice of simple roots \(\{\alpha_i\}_{i \in I} \subset X\) and simple coroots \(\{h_i\}_{i \in I} \subset X^\vee = \text{Hom}(X,\mathbb{Z})\) satisfying \((h_i,\alpha_j) = (i,j)\), where \((\,,\,) : X^\vee \times X \to \mathbb{Z}\) is the natural pairing.

The quantum group \(U_q(\mathfrak{g})\) is the unital, associative, \(\mathbb{C}(q)\) algebra generated by \(E_i, F_i, K_i, (i \in I, h \in X^\vee)\) subject to relations:

1. \(K_0 = 1\) and \(K_h K_{h'} = K_{h + h'}\) for any \(h, h' \in X^\vee\),
2. \(K_h E_i = q^{(h,\alpha_i)} E_i K_h\) for any \(i \in I, h \in X^\vee\),
3. \(K_h F_i = q^{-(h,\alpha_i)} F_i K_h\) for any \(i \in I, h \in X^\vee\),
4. \(E_i F_j - F_j E_i = \delta_{ij} \frac{K_i - K_i^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}\), where we set \(K_i = K_{h_i}\), and
5. for all \(i \neq j\),

\[
\sum_{a+b=-\langle h_i,\alpha_j \rangle +1} (-1)^a E_i^{(a)} E_j E_i^{(b)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{a+b=-\langle h_i,\alpha_j \rangle +1} (-1)^a F_i^{(a)} F_j F_i^{(b)} = 0,
\]

where \(E_i^{(a)} = E_i^a/\langle a!\rangle\), \(F_i^{(a)} = F_i^a/\langle a!\rangle\), and \(\langle a!\rangle = \prod_{i=1}^{a} \frac{q^i - q^{-i}}{q - q^{-1}}\).

We let \(a_{ij} = (i,j)\), so that \((a_{ij})_{i,j \in I}\) is a Cartan matrix. Given \(\lambda \in X\) we abbreviate \(\lambda_i = \langle h_i, \lambda \rangle\), and let

\[X_+ = \{\lambda \in X : \lambda_i \geq 0 \text{ for all } i \in I\}\]

be the set of dominant weights.

Let \(R \subset X\) be the root lattice, defined as the \(\mathbb{Z}\)-span of the simple roots, and let \(R_+ \subset R\) be the \(\mathbb{N}\)-span of the simple roots. We define the usual preorder \(\succ\) on \(X\) by \(\lambda \succeq \mu\) if \(\lambda - \mu \in R_+\). For \(\mu \in R\) let \(ht(\mu)\) denote the height of \(\mu\), i.e. \(ht(\sum a_i \alpha_i) = \sum a_i\).

When convenient, we also view \(I\) as the Dynkin diagram of \(\mathfrak{g}\), and make reference to subdiagrams or diagram automorphisms of \(I\).
2.2. Braid group actions on integrable representations of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Given a $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$-module $V$ and $\mu \in X$ we let $V_\mu$ denote the $\mu$ weight space of $V$. For $\lambda \in X_+$ we let $L(\lambda)$ be the irreducible representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ of highest weight $\lambda$. Let $\text{Iso}_\lambda(V)$ denote the $\lambda$-isotypic component of $V$. We say that $V$ is isotypic if there exists $\lambda \in X_+$ such that $V = \text{Iso}_\lambda(V)$.

The representation $L(\lambda)$ has a canonical basis, which we denote by $B(\lambda)$ [30]. We let $v_\lambda$ (respectively $v_\lambda^{\text{low}}$) denote the unique highest weight (respectively lowest weight) element of $B(\lambda)$.

Let $B = B_I$ denote the braid group of type $I$, which is generated by $\theta_i$ ($i \in I$) subject to the braid relations:

$$\theta_i \theta_j = \theta_j \theta_i, \text{ if } (i, j) = 0, \text{ and}$$

$$\theta_i \theta_j \theta_i = \theta_j \theta_i \theta_j, \text{ if } (i, j) = -1.$$ 

Let $W = W_I$ be the Weyl group of type $I$, which has generators $s_i$ ($i \in I$) subject to the braid relations, and in addition the quadratic relation $s_i^2 = 1$. Let $w_0 \in W$ be the longest element. Recall that $W$ acts on $X$ via $s_i \cdot \lambda = \lambda - \langle h_i, \lambda \rangle \alpha_i$. We define $\tau : I \to I$ by the equality $\alpha_{\tau(i)} = -w_0(\alpha_i)$ for any $i \in I$.

To $J \subset I$ a subdiagram, we associate $W_J \subset W$ the parabolic subgroup, $w_0^J \in W_J$ its longest element, and $\tau_J : I \to I$ the bijection given by

$$\alpha_{\tau_J(i)} = \begin{cases} -w_0^J(\alpha_i) & \text{if } i \in J, \\ \alpha_i & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

For any $w \in W$ we can consider its positive lift $\theta_w \in B$, where $\theta_w = \theta_{i_1} \cdots \theta_{i_t}$ and $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_t}$ is any reduced decomposition.

Let $V$ be an integrable representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. A fundamental structure of $V$, discovered by Lusztig, is that it admits (several) braid group symmetries, sometimes referred to as the “quantum Weyl group actions”. To recall this, let $1_\mu$ denote the projection onto the $\mu$ weight space. For each $i \in I$ we define $t_i : V \to V$ by

$$t_i 1_\mu = \sum_{b-a=(\mu, \alpha_i)} (-q)^{-b} E_i^{(a)} F_i^{(b)} 1_\mu. \quad (2.1)$$

Note that the indexing set of this sum is infinite, but the sum itself is finite on $V$. In the notation of [36], $t_i = t_{i,-1}^b$. (Note that the formula given in [36] is more complicated. This simpler form was initially observed in [16] in the non-quantum setting, and generalised in [12] to the quantum setting.). The assignment $\theta_i \mapsto t_i$ defines an action of $B$ on $V$, and so we can unambiguously write $t_w$ for any $w \in W$.

3. Categorical representations of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$

3.1. Notation. Fix a field $\mathbb{k}$ of any characteristic. In this paper we will be concerned mostly with abelian $\mathbb{k}$-linear categories $\mathcal{C}$. We will assume throughout that each block of $\mathcal{C}$ is a finite abelian category [59, Definition 1.8.6].

Recall that a category $\mathcal{A}$ is graded if it is equipped with an auto-equivalence $(1) : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}$ called the “shift functor”. We let $(\ell)$ be the auto-equivalence obtained by applying the shift functor $\ell$ times. We denote by $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{A})$ the set of equivalence classes of simple objects of $\mathcal{A}$ up to shift.

A functor $F : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}'$ between graded categories is graded if it commutes with the shift functors. We denote by $[\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ the Grothendieck group of an abelian category $\mathcal{A}$. If $\mathcal{A}$ is graded we denote by $[\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{Z}(q, q^{-1})}$ the quotient of $[\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ by the additional relation $q[M] = [M(-1)]$. This quotient is naturally a $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$-module. Set

$$[\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{C}} = [\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C},$$

$$[\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{C}(q)} = [\mathcal{A}]_{\mathbb{Z}(q, q^{-1})} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}(q, q^{-1})} \mathbb{C}(q).$$
For a $k$-algebra $A$, we let $A\text{-mod}$ be the category of finitely generated $A$-modules, and if $A$ is $\mathbb{Z}$-graded, we let $A\text{-mod}_\mathbb{Z}$ be the category of finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}$-graded modules. These are naturally $k$-linear abelian categories.

3.2. Definition. In this section we introduce our main objects of study: representations of the 2-quantum group on abelian categories, which we refer to as “categorical representations” of $U_q(g)$. This definition of the categorified quantum groups and their categorical actions is originally due to Rouquier and Khovanov-Lauda [28, 29, 41].

In the literature, there are a number of slightly different-looking examples of 2-representations, depending not just on whether or not one is working with the Khovanov-Lauda or Rouquier 2-categories, but also depending on whether or not one is interested in categorifications of representations of $U_q(g)$ or of $U(g)$. At the categorical level, the difference between $U_q(g)$ or of $U(g)$ arises from grading considerations; in categorifications of representations of $U_q(g)$, one works with categories enriched in graded vector spaces, whereas in categorifications of representations of $U(g)$ no such grading is needed.

Fortunately, the different notions of categorical representations - and in particular relationships between the Rouquier and Khovanov-Lauda frameworks in both graded and ungraded settings, have been brought in line by work of Cautis-Lauda, who proved that in the graded setting, integrable representations of the Rouquier 2-category induce 2-representations of the Khovanov-Lauda 2-category [13, Definition 1.1].

The important point for us is that all our theorems, including our main results (Theorem 6.4 and Theorem 6.8), remain true in any 2-representation of the Rouquier 2-category [13], and by work of Brundan [6], who proved that the underlying ungraded 2-categories of Rouquier and Khovanov-Lauda are equivalent.

The notion of categorical representation we will use is a slight modification of the one due to Cautis-Lauda. We make one natural assumption throughout, which is the absence of grading considerations in our setup. (See Section 6 for the precise statement.)

A categorical representation of $U_q(g)$ consists of the following data:

- A family of graded abelian $k$-linear categories $C_\mu$ indexed by $\mu \in X$. We refer to each $C_\mu$ as a weight category.
- Exact graded functors $E_i 1_\mu : C_\mu \to C_{\mu+\alpha_i}$ and $F_i 1_\mu : C_\mu \to C_{\mu-\alpha_i}$, for $i \in I$ and $\mu \in X$. We refer to $E_i, F_i$ as Chevalley functors.
- A collection of natural transformations between these functors. We won’t be using directly these natural transformations in this work, so refer the reader to [13, Definition 1.1] for their definition.

This data is subject to the conditions spelled out in items (1)-(5) of [13, Definition 1.1]. We only record those that are relevant for us:

1. The functors $E_i 1_\mu$ and $F_i 1_\mu$ are biadjoint up to a specified degree shift (see (3.1) below).
2. The powers of $E_i$ carry an action of the KLR algebra associated to $Q$, where $Q$ denotes a choice of units $(t_{ij})_{i \neq j \in I}$ in $k^\times$. These units satisfy some restrictions which are not relevant for us.
3. We have the following isomorphisms:

$$E_i F_j 1_\mu \cong E_i 1_\mu \oplus [\langle h_i, \mu \rangle] 1_\mu, \quad F_i E_j 1_\mu \cong F_i 1_\mu \oplus [\langle h_i, \mu \rangle] 1_\mu, \quad E_i F_j 1_\mu \cong E_j 1_\mu \oplus [\langle h_i, \mu \rangle] 1_\mu,$$

This notation is explained as follows: for a Laurent polynomial $f = \sum a_i q^i$, $\oplus_i A$ is a direct sum over $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ of $f_a$ copies of $A\langle a \rangle$, and $[n] := q^{n-1} + q^{n-3} + \cdots + q^{1-n}$. 

(continued on next page)
Usually we just say that \( \mathcal{C} = \bigoplus \mathcal{C}_\mu \) is a categorical representation of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \) (the remaining data is implicit). Given an integrable \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \)-module \( V \), we say that \( \mathcal{C} \) is a categorification of \( V \) if \( \mathcal{C} \) is a categorical representation of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \) such that \( [\mathcal{C}]_{C(\mu)} \cong V \) as \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \)-modules.

An additive categorification is a categorical representation on a graded additive \( k \)-linear category \( \mathcal{V} \) satisfying the same conditions as above, except the Chevalley functors are of course only required to be additive. We let \( \mathcal{V}^\bullet \) be the idempotent completion of \( \mathcal{V} \).

Given an abelian category \( \mathcal{C} \), we consider the additive category \( \mathcal{C} - \text{proj} \) defined as the full subcategory of projective objects in \( \mathcal{C} \). Note that if \( \mathcal{C} \) is a categorical representation of \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \), then \( \mathcal{C} - \text{proj} \) naturally inherits the structure of an additive categorification.

As a consequence of this definition, and in particular condition (2), there exist divided power functors \( E_i^r \mathbf{1}_\lambda \subset E_i^r \mathbf{1}_\lambda, F_i^r \mathbf{1}_\lambda \subset F_i^r \mathbf{1}_\lambda \) which categorify the usual divided powers on the level of the quantum group. Again, we refer the reader to [13] and references therein for further details. We note that their adjoints are related as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
(E_i^{(r)} \mathbf{1}_\lambda)_R & \cong F_i^{(r)} \mathbf{1}_{\lambda + r \alpha_i} (r(\lambda_i + r)), \\
(E_i^{(r)} \mathbf{1}_\lambda)_L & \cong F_i^{(r)} \mathbf{1}_{\lambda + r \alpha_i} (-r(\lambda_i + r)).
\end{align*}
\]

### 3.3. Crystals

We recall the definition of a crystal.

**Definition 3.3** ([27]). A \( \mathfrak{g} \)-crystal is a finite set \( \mathbf{B} \) together with maps:

\[
\tilde{e}_i, \tilde{f}_i : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{B} \cup \{0\}, \quad \varepsilon_i, \varphi_i : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{wt} : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow X
\]

for all \( i \in I \), such that:

1. for any \( b, b' \in \mathbf{B} \), \( \tilde{e}_i(b) = b' \) if and only if \( b = \tilde{f}_i(b') \),
2. for all \( b \in \mathbf{B} \), if \( \tilde{e}_i(b) \in \mathbf{B} \) then \( \text{wt}(\tilde{e}_i(b)) = \text{wt}(b) + \alpha_i \), and if \( \tilde{f}_i(b) \in \mathbf{B} \) then \( \text{wt}(\tilde{f}_i(b)) = \text{wt}(b) - \alpha_i \),
3. for all \( b \in \mathbf{B} \), \( \varepsilon_i(b) = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : \tilde{e}_i^n(b) \neq 0\} \), \( \varphi_i(b) = \max\{n \in \mathbb{Z} : \tilde{f}_i^n(b) \neq 0\} \),
4. for all \( b \in \mathbf{B} \), \( \varphi_i(b) = \varepsilon_i(b) = \langle \text{wt}(b), h_i \rangle \).

Any \( U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \)-representation \( V \) has a corresponding \( \mathfrak{g} \)-crystal \( \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_V \). The underlying set of \( \mathbf{B} \) is in natural bijection with a particular basis of \( V \) (the “global crystal basis” or “canonical basis”). The maps \( \tilde{e}_i, \tilde{f}_i \) are related to the raising and lowering Chevalley operators; vaguely speaking they encode information about the leading terms of the Chevalley operators acting on this basis. In particular, for an integral dominant weight \( \lambda \), the canonical basis \( \mathbf{B}(\lambda) \) of \( L(\lambda) \) carries a natural crystal structure [20].

The crystal of \( V \) naturally arises via categorical representation theory. Namely, as we describe in the next proposition, if \( \mathcal{C} \) is a categorification of \( V \), then \( \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \) carries a crystal structure isomorphic to \( \mathbf{B}_V \). This follows from [16] Proposition 5.20 and [52], and is explained in detail in [7].

**Proposition 3.4.** ([27] Theorem 4.31). The set \( \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \) together with:

- Kashiwara operators defined as \( \tilde{E}_i(X) = \text{soc} E_i(X), \tilde{F}_i(X) = \text{soc} F_i(X) \) for \( X \in \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \),
- \( \text{wt}(X) = \mu \) for \( X \in \mathcal{C}_\mu \), and
- \( \varepsilon(X) = \max\{n \mid E_i^n(X) \neq 0\} \), and \( \varphi(X) = \max\{n \mid F_i^n(X) \neq 0\} \),

is a \( \mathfrak{g} \)-crystal isomorphic to the crystal \( \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_V \).

### 3.4. Jordan-Hölder series

A categorification of a simple representation (respectively an isotypic representation) is called a simple categorification (respectively an isotypic categorification). There is a distinguished categorification of \( L(\lambda) \) called the minimal categorification and denoted \( \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \) [16, 26, 28, 41, 50]. It is characterized by the fact that \( \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_\lambda \cong L(\lambda)_{\text{low}(\lambda)} \cong k \text{-mod}_\mathbb{Z} \). We let \( k_{\text{low}} \in \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_{\text{low}(\lambda)}, k_{\text{high}} \in \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_\lambda \) be the generators.
The Jordan–Hölder Theorem for categorical representations will play an important role in our work. This was originally developed by Rouquier for additive categorifications \[41\], and in this section we transfer these results to the abelian setting. To set this up, recall that given finite abelian \(k\)-linear categories \(A, B\) the **Deligne tensor product** \(A \otimes_k B\) is universal for the functor assigning to every such abelian category \(C\) the category of bilinear bifunctors \(A \times B \to C\) right exact in both variables [39, Definition 1.11.1]. The tensor product is again a finite abelian \(k\)-linear category, and there is a bifunctor \(A \times B \to A \otimes_k B\), \((X, Y) \mapsto X \otimes Y\). This construction enjoys the following properties:

1. The tensor product is unique up to unique equivalence,
2. for finite \(k\)-algebras \(A, B\) we have that \((A-\text{mod}) \otimes_k (B-\text{mod}) \cong (A \otimes_k B)-\text{mod}\), and
3. \(\text{Hom}_{A \otimes_k B}(X_1 \otimes Y_1, X_2 \otimes Y_2) \cong \text{Hom}_A(X_1, Y_1) \otimes \text{Hom}_B(X_2, Y_2)\).

Let \(C\) be a categorical representation, and let \(A\) be a finite \(k\)-linear abelian category. We can endow \(C \otimes_k A\) with a structure of a categorical representation, by setting \((C \otimes_k A)_\mu = C_\mu \otimes_k A\), defining Chevalley functors \(E_i 1_\mu \otimes 1_{A^i}\), etc. If \(C\) is a simple categorification, then clearly \(C \otimes_k A\) is an isotypic categorification. Conversely, we have:

**Lemma 3.5.** Let \(C\) be an isotypic categorification of type \(\lambda \in X_+\). Then there exists an abelian category \(A\) such that \(C \cong \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \otimes_k A\).

**Proof.** Since \(C\) is an isotypic categorification, so is \(C-\text{proj}\). By Rouquier’s Jordan–Hölder series for additive categorifications [41, Theorem 5.8], there exists an additive \(k\)-linear category \(\mathcal{M}\) such that

\[
\mathcal{C} - \text{proj} \cong (\mathcal{L}(\lambda) - \text{proj} \otimes_k \mathcal{M})^i.
\]

Note that no filtration appears here since, in the notation of [41], \((C - \text{proj})^{-\omega}_\lambda = (C - \text{proj})_{-\lambda}\).

Let \(\{P_i\}\) (respectively \(\{Q_j\}\)) be a complete list of the projective indecomposable objects of \(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)\) (respectively \(\mathcal{M}\)). Let \(P = \bigoplus_{i,j} P_i \otimes Q_j\), and let \(B = \text{End}_C(P)^{op}\). By Morita theory, \(B-\text{mod} \cong C\). On the other hand,

\[
B \cong \text{End}_{\mathcal{L}(\lambda)}\left(\bigoplus_i P_i\right)^{op} \otimes \text{End}_{\mathcal{M}}\left(\bigoplus_j Q_j\right)^{op}.
\]

Since \(\mathcal{L}(\lambda) \cong \text{End}_{\mathcal{L}(\lambda)}\left(\bigoplus_i P_i\right)^{op}-\text{mod}\) we have the desired result with \(A = \text{End}_{\mathcal{M}}\left(\bigoplus_j Q_j\right)^{op}-\text{mod}\).

**Theorem 3.6.** Let \(C\) be a categorical representation of \(U_q(\mathfrak{g})\). Then there exists a filtration by Serre subcategories

\[
0 = C_0 \subset C_1 \subset \cdots \subset C_n = C,
\]

such that for each \(i\): \(C_i\) is a subrepresentation of \(C\), \(C_i/C_{i-1}\) is a simple categorification of type \(\lambda_i \in X_+\), and the list of highest weights is weakly increasing so that \(\lambda_i < \lambda_j \Rightarrow i < j\).

**Proof.** The \(g\)-crystal \(\text{Irr}(C)\) is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of irreducible crystals \(B(\lambda)\) for various \(\lambda\), i.e. we have an isomorphism

\[
\text{Irr}(C) \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in X_+} B(\lambda)^{\oplus m_\lambda},
\]

where \(m_\lambda \geq 0\) and only finitely many are nonzero.

Define \(M = \{\lambda \in X_+ \mid m_\lambda \neq 0\}\), and let \(\lambda \in M\). We claim that there exists a highest weight simple object \(L \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda\). Indeed, otherwise for any simple object \(L \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda\) there exists \(i \in I\) such that \(E_i(X) \neq 0\). This implies that \(\text{soc}(E_i(X)) \neq 0\), and by Proposition 3.4 we conclude that \(\text{Irr}(C)\) has no highest weight elements of weight \(\lambda\), a contradiction.
Now take $\lambda \in M$ which is minimal with respect to $\leq$, and let $L \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$ be a highest weight object. Let $\mathcal{C}_1$ be the Serre subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ generated by objects

$$\{F_{i_\ell} \cdots F_{i_1}(L) \mid i_j \in I, \ell \geq 0\}.$$  

(3.8)

By the exactness and bi-adjunction of the Chevalley functors, $\mathcal{C}_1$ is a subrepresentation of $\mathcal{C}$. Moreover it categorifies $L(\lambda)$. Indeed, by our choice of $\lambda$ there cannot be any highest weight objects with weight $< \lambda$ occurring in $\mathcal{C}_1$, and by construction the only simple object in $(\mathcal{C}_1)_\lambda$ is $L$.

Next consider the categorical representation $\mathcal{C}/\mathcal{C}_1$ and repeat this construction. This produces a Serre subcategory $\mathcal{C}_2' \subset \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{C}_1$ which is again a simple categorification. Let $\pi : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{C}_1$ be the natural quotient functor, and define $\mathcal{C}_2 = \pi^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_2')$. Clearly, we have that $\mathcal{C}_1 \subset \mathcal{C}_2$, $\mathcal{C}_2$ is Serre, it is a subrepresentation, and $\mathcal{C}_2/\mathcal{C}_1 \cong \mathcal{C}_2'$ is a simple categorification.

Iterating this process produces a filtration of $\mathcal{C}$ such that each composition factor is a simple categorification, and the highest weights of the subquotients are weakly increasing. \qed

**Remark 3.9.** Note that the construction in the proof of Theorem 3.6 can produce also an isotypic filtration with similar properties. Namely, if $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_N$ is a list of the distinct isotypic types appearing in $[\mathcal{C}]_{(q)}$, and we choose any ordering of this list so that $\lambda_i < \lambda_j \implies i < j$, then there is a filtration $0 = \mathcal{C}_0' \subset \mathcal{C}_1' \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{C}_N' = \mathcal{C}$ such that $\mathcal{C}_k'/\mathcal{C}_{k-1}'$ categorifies the isotypic component of $[\mathcal{C}]_{(q)}$ of highest weight $\lambda_k$. To construct this isotypic filtration, consider the Jordan-Hölder filtration from the theorem. From the proof of Theorem 3.6 it’s easy to see that one can ensure that the subquotients which categorify the same simple representations appear in sequence. Assuming then that our Jordan-Hölder filtration satisfies this property, a coarsening of it is the desired isotypic filtration.

**Remark 3.10.** Note that one can read off the isotypic filtration of $\mathcal{C}$ from the crystal structure on $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C})$. Indeed, suppose that $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C})$ decomposes into components

$$\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) = X(\lambda_1) \sqcup \cdots \sqcup X(\lambda_N),$$

where $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_N \in X_+$ are distinct dominant integral weights, and $X(\lambda_i)$ is a disjoint union of copies of $\mathcal{B}(\lambda_i)$. Further, we arrange the weights as above so that $\lambda_i < \lambda_j \implies i < j$. Let $\mathcal{C}_i$ be the Serre subcategory of $\mathcal{C}$ generated by simple objects $L$ such that $[L] \in X(\lambda_j)$, where $j \leq i$. Then it follows from Remark 3.9 that $\{0\} \subset \mathcal{C}_1 \subset \mathcal{C}_2 \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{C}_N$ is an isotypic filtration of $\mathcal{C}$.

### 3.5. The categorical braid group action

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mu \in X$ and $i \in I$. We define a complex of functors $\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu$, supported in nonpositive cohomological degrees, where for $r \geq 0$ the $-r$ component is

$$(\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu)^{-r} = \begin{cases} E_i^{(-\mu_i+r)}F_i^{(r)}\mathbf{1}_\mu(-s) & \text{if } \mu_i \leq 0, \\ F_i^{(\mu_i+r)}E_i^{(r)}\mathbf{1}_\mu(-r) & \text{if } \mu_i \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

The differential $d^r : (\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu)^{-r} \to (\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu)^{-r+1}$ is defined using the counits of the bi-adjunctions relating $E_i$ and $F_i$ (see [8] Section 4 for details). This produces a functor $\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu : D^b(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \to D^b(\mathcal{C}_{s_i(\mu)})$, which following Chuang and Rouquier we call the **Rickard complex**.

It’s straightforward to verify that the Rickard complex $\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu$ categorifies Lusztig’s braid group operators $t_i \mathbf{1}_\mu$ ([8] Section 2). On the level of categories we have the following two theorems of Chuang-Rouquier and Cautis-Kamnitzer, which are the fundamental results about Rickard complexes. Note that the latter theorem was conjectured in [34] Conjecture 5.19.

**Theorem 3.11.** [16] Theorem 6.4 For any $\mu, i$, $\Theta_i \mathbf{1}_\mu : D^b(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \to D^b(\mathcal{C}_{s_i(\mu)})$ is an equivalence of triangulated categories.
Theorem 3.12. \cite{11} Theorem 6.3] The Rickard complexes satisfy the braid relations:

\[ \Theta_i \Theta_j 1_\mu \cong \Theta_j \Theta_i 1_\mu \text{ if } (i, j) = 0, \]

\[ \Theta_i \Theta_j 1_\mu \cong \Theta_j \Theta_i 1_\mu \text{ if } (i, j) = -1, \]

thereby defining a weak action of $B$ on $D^b(\mathcal{C})$.

This action is “weak” since we don’t make any claim on the canonicity of the functorial isomorphisms. Nevertheless, for $w \in W$ we define $\Theta_w 1_\mu := \Theta_{s_{i_1}} \cdots \Theta_{s_{i_r}} 1_\mu$, where $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_r}$ is a reduced expression. Thus $\Theta_w 1_\mu$ is defined up to isomorphism, but not canonical isomorphism. Luckily, everything we do in this paper only requires $\Theta_w 1_\mu$ to be defined up to isomorphism.

As a consequence of their proof of Theorem 3.11, Chuang and Rouquier show that the inverse of $\Theta_i 1_\mu$ is its right adjoint. We denote this functor by $\Theta_i' 1_\mu : D^b(\mathcal{C}_{s_i(\mu)}) \to D^b(\mathcal{C}_{s_i(\mu)})$, so that $\Theta_i' 1_\mu \cong \Theta_i' 1_\mu \cong 1_\mu$. As a complex of functors, $\Theta_i' 1_\mu$ is supported in nonnegative cohomological degrees, where for $s \geq 0$ the $s$ component is

\[ (\Theta_i' 1_\mu)^s = \begin{cases} E_i^{(s)} F_i^{(\mu_i + s)} 1_\mu(s(-2\mu_i - 2s + 1)) & \text{if } \mu_i \geq 0, \\ F_i^{(-s)} E_i^{(-\mu_i + s)} 1_\mu(s(-2\mu_i + 2s + 1)) & \text{if } \mu_i \leq 0. \end{cases} \]

4. Perverse equivalences

4.1. General definition. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a triangulated category with shift functor $[1] : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}$. In the cases of most interest to us, $\mathcal{T}$ is a subcategory of a derived category, in which case $[1]$ is the homological shift functor. Suppose $\mathcal{T}$ has a $t$-structure $t = (\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}^{> 0})$, with heart $\mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit} = \mathcal{T}^{\leq 0} \cap \mathcal{T}^{> 0}$ \cite{3}. Recall that a triangulated functor $F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{S}$ between triangulated categories with $t$-structure is $t$-\textit{exact} if $F(\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}^{\leq 0}$ and $F(\mathcal{T}^{> 0}) \subseteq \mathcal{S}^{> 0}$. We let $F[p] : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{S}$ denote the pre-composition of $F$ with the $p$-shift $[p]$.

Now let $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{T}$ be a thick triangulated subcategory, and consider the quotient functor $Q : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{S}$. Following \cite{15}, we say that $t$ is \textit{compatible} with $\mathcal{S}$ if $t_{\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{S}} = (Q(\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}), Q(\mathcal{T}^{> 0}))$ is a $t$-structure on $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{S}$. By \cite{15} Lemmas 3.3 & 3.9, if $t$ is compatible with $\mathcal{S}$ then $(\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{S})^{\heartsuit} = \mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit}/\mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit} \cap \mathcal{S}$, and $t_\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T}^{> 0})$ is a $t$-structure on $\mathcal{S}$ such that $\mathcal{S}^{\heartsuit} = \mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit} \cap \mathcal{S}$.

Now suppose that $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{S}$ are two triangulated categories with $t$-structures $t, t'$. Suppose further that we have filtrations by thick triangulated subcategories:

\[ 0 \subset T_0 \subset T_1 \subset \cdots \subset T_r = \mathcal{T}, \quad 0 \subset T'_0 \subset T'_1 \subset \cdots \subset T'_r = \mathcal{T}', \]

such that for every $i$, $t$ is compatible with $T_i$ and $t'$ is compatible with $T'_i$. By \cite{15} Lemma 3.11, $t_{T_i}$ is also compatible with $T_{i-1}$, and hence $T_i/T_{i-1}$ inherits a natural $t$-structure. Let $p : \{0, \ldots, r\} \to \mathbb{Z}$. The data $(T_i, T'_i, p)$ is termed a \textbf{perversity triple}.

Although Chuang and Rouquier didn’t formulate perverse equivalences for graded categories, it is straightforward to extend their definitions to this setting.

Definition 4.1. A graded equivalence of graded triangulated categories $F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}'$ is a \textbf{(graded) perverse equivalence} with respect to $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i', p)$ if for every $i$,

1. $F(T_i) = T'_i$; and
2. the induced equivalence $F[-p(i)] : T_i/T_{i-1} \to T'_i/T'_{i-1}$ is $t$-exact.

For brevity, we say $F$ is \textbf{perverse} if it is a graded perverse equivalence with respect to some perversity datum. Since we will be working exclusively in the graded setting, a perverse equivalence for us will always mean a graded perverse equivalence.

A perverse equivalence $F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}'$ induces a bijection $\varphi_F : \text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}) \to \text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}')$. Indeed, by (2) $F[-p(i)]$ induces a bijection $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit}) \setminus \text{Irr}((\mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit})_{i-1}) \to \text{Irr}(\mathcal{T}'^{\heartsuit}) \setminus \text{Irr}((\mathcal{T}'^{\heartsuit})_{i-1})$, and these yield $\varphi_F$.

Although the construction of $\varphi_F$ depends on a choice of perversity triple, the resulting bijection does not when $\mathcal{T}^{\heartsuit}, \mathcal{T}'^{\heartsuit}$ have finitely many simple objects. This follows from the following lemma.
Lemma 4.2 ([33, Lemma 2.4]). Suppose that \( \mathcal{T}^\circ \), \( \mathcal{T}'' \) have finitely many simple objects, and for \( i = 1, 2 \) let \( F_i : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) be a perverse equivalence with respect to the perversity datum (\( \mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i', p_i \)). If the induced maps \( [F_1], [F_2] : [\mathcal{T}]_Z \to [\mathcal{T}']_Z \) coincide then \( \varphi_{F_1} = \varphi_{F_2} \).

Corollary 4.3. Suppose that \( \mathcal{T}^\circ , \mathcal{T}'' \) have finitely many simple objects, and \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) is perverse. Then \( \varphi_F \) is independent of the choice of perversity triple.

Proof. Suppose \( F \) is a graded perverse equivalence with respect to two choices of perversity triples (\( \mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i', p_i \)), \( i = 1, 2. \) Now apply the lemma. \( \Box \)

The proofs of the following lemmas are straightforward.

Lemma 4.4. Suppose \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) is perverse. Then for any \( \ell \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( F[\ell] \) is also perverse and \( \varphi_{F[\ell]} = \varphi_F \).

Lemma 4.5. Suppose \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i', p) \), and \( G : \mathcal{T}' \to \mathcal{T}'' \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (\mathcal{T}_i', \mathcal{T}_i'', q) \). Then \( G \circ F \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i'', p + q) \), and \( \varphi_{G \circ F} = \varphi_G \circ \varphi_F \).

Lemma 4.6. Let \( \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}' \) be triangulated with t-structures \( t, t' \), and let \( S \subset \mathcal{T}, S' \subset \mathcal{T}' \) be thick triangulated subcategories such that \( t \) is compatible with \( S \) and \( t' \) is compatible with \( S' \). Suppose further that \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_i', p) \), and \( (F(S)) = S' \).

Define \( S_i = S \cap \mathcal{T}_i, S'_i = S' \cap \mathcal{T}_i' \) and \( (T_i/S)_i = Q(T_i), (T_i'/S')_i = Q'(T_i') \). Let \( G : S \to S' \) and \( H : T/S \to T'/S' \) be the induced equivalences. Then:

1. \( G \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (S_i, S'_i, p) \), and \( \varphi_G = \varphi_{F|_{\text{Irr}S}} \).
2. \( H \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( ((T/S)_i, (T'/S')_i, p) \), and \( \varphi_H = \varphi_{F|_{\text{Irr}T\cap S'}} \).

Lemma 4.7 ([33, Lemma 2.4]). Suppose \( F : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}' \) is perverse, and \( G \) (respectively \( G' \)) is an autoequivalence of \( \mathcal{T} \) (respectively \( \mathcal{T}' \)) which is t-exact up to shift. Then \( G' \circ F \circ G \) is perverse, and \( \varphi_{G' \circ F \circ G} = \varphi_{G'} \circ \varphi_F \circ \varphi_{G'}. \)

Note that in [33, Lemma 2.4] is stated for functors which are t-exact. Our formulation for functors which are t-exact up to shift follows by Lemma 4.4.

4.2. Derived categories of graded abelian categories. We now specialise to the case of derived categories. We recall that if \( A \) is an abelian category, then the bounded derived category \( D^b(A) \) has a standard t-structure \( (D^b(A)^0, D^b(A)^{-\infty}) \) whose heart is \( A \).

Given a \( B \subset A \) a Serre subcategory, we let \( D^b_B(A) \subset D^b(A) \) denote the thick subcategory consisting of complexes with cohomology supported in \( B \). The category \( D^b_B(A) \) inherits a natural t-structure from the standard t-structure on \( D^b(A) \): \( D^b_B(A)^0 = D^b_B(A) \cap D^b(A)^0 \) and \( D^b_B(A)^{-\infty} = D^b_B(A) \cap D^b(A)^{-\infty} \). The heart of the t-structure on \( D^b_B(A) \) is \( B \). Moreover, if \( C \subset B \) is another Serre subcategory then the t-structure on \( D^b_B(A) \) is compatible with \( D^b_C(A) \). In particular, the quotient \( D^b_B(A)/D^b_C(A) \) inherits a natural t-structure whose heart is \( B/C \).

For the remainder of this section let \( A, A' \) be graded abelian categories. In the setting of derived categories of graded abelian categories, a perverse equivalence can be packaged as follows. We can encode a perversity triple \( (A_\bullet, A'_\bullet, p) \) using filtrations on the abelian categories: \( A_\bullet \) and \( A'_\bullet \) are filtrations by shift-invariant Serre subcategories:

\[
0 = A_{-1} \subset A_0 \subset A_1 \subset \ldots \subset A_r = A, \quad 0 = A'_{-1} \subset A'_0 \subset A'_1 \subset \ldots \subset A'_{r'} = A'.
\]

Then a graded equivalence \( F : D^b(A) \to D^b(A') \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to \( (A_\bullet, A'_\bullet, p) \) if conditions (1) and (2) of Definition 4.1 hold for \( T_i = D^b_{A_i}(A) \) and \( T'_i = D^b_{A'_i}(A') \).

As above, a graded perverse equivalence \( F : D^b(A) \to D^b(A') \) induces a bijection \( \varphi_F : \text{Irr}(A) \to \text{Irr}(A') \).

The following standard lemma will be useful in the proof of our main result.
Lemma 4.8. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}'$ be abelian categories, and $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}'$ Serre subcategories. Let $a \leq b$ be integers, and $F_i : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{A}'$ be exact functors for $a \leq i \leq b$. Suppose these functors fit into a complex $F = (F_a \to F_{a+1} \to \cdots \to F_b)$, defining a functor 

$$F : D^b(\mathcal{A}) \to D^b(\mathcal{A}').$$

If $F_i(\mathcal{B}) \subset \mathcal{B}'$ for all $a \leq i \leq b$, then $F(D^b_B(\mathcal{A})) \subseteq D^b_B(\mathcal{A}')$.

5. Some commutation relations

We fix throughout a categorical representation $C$ of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Recall that $w_0 \in W$ is the longest word, and let $w_0 = s_i s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_n}$ be a reduced expression. We consider the composition of Rickard complexes which categorifies the positive lift in $\mathcal{B}$ of $w_0$:

$$\Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{1}_\lambda = \Theta_{i_1} \cdots \Theta_{i_n} \mathbb{1}_\mu : D^b(C_\lambda) \to D^b(C_{\lambda w_0(\lambda)}).$$

In preparation for the proofs our main results in the next section, we prove some commutation relations between $\Theta_{w_0}$ and the Chevalley functors.

5.1. Cautis’ relations. To begin, we recall some relations of Cautis (building on work with Kamnitzer [11]). Although they are stated only for type A, their proofs apply to any simply-laced Lie algebra.

Lemma 5.1 (Lemma 4.6, [8]). For any $i \in I, \lambda \in X$ we have the following relations:

$$\Theta_i E_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong F_i \Theta_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \langle 1 \rangle \langle \lambda_i \rangle, \quad \Theta_i F_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong E_i \Theta_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \langle 1 \rangle \langle -\lambda_i \rangle.$$

Remark 5.2. The careful reader will notice that actually Cautis proves Lemma 5.1 under certain conditions on $\lambda$. For instance, the first relation is only proven in the case when $\lambda_i \leq 0$. To deduce the general case from this, one can rewrite the relation as $E_i \Theta_{i}^{-1} \cong \Theta_{i}^{-1} F_i \langle 1 \rangle \langle \lambda_i \rangle$. Now recall that there is an anti-automorphism $\tilde{\sigma}$ on the $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ 2-category which on objects maps $n \mapsto -n$ [30, Section 5.6]. This anti-automorphism maps $\Theta_{i}^{-1}$ to $\Theta_i$, and hence applying it to the relation above we deduce the desired relation in the case when $\lambda_i \geq 0$.

Alternatively, in a recent preprint Vera proves a version of the relation between the Rickard complex and Chevalley functors in the (bounded homotopy category of the) $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ 2-category, which of course implies it also in any 2-representation [39].

Next we recall the categorical analogues of commutators $[E_i, E_j]$ acting on representations of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Given nodes $i, j \in I$ such that $(i, j) = -1$ and $\lambda \in X$, define complexes of functors

$$E_{ij} \mathbb{1}_\lambda : D^b(C_\lambda) \to D^b(C_{\lambda + \alpha_i + \alpha_j}), \quad E_{ij} \mathbb{1}_\lambda = E_i E_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda \langle 1 \rangle \to E_j E_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda,$$

$$F_{ij} \mathbb{1}_\lambda : D^b(C_\lambda) \to D^b(C_{\lambda - \alpha_i - \alpha_j}), \quad F_{ij} \mathbb{1}_\lambda = F_i F_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda \to F_j F_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \langle 1 \rangle.$$

In both instances the differential is given by the element $T_{ij}$ arising from the KLR algebra, and the left term of the complex is in homological degree zero [8].
Lemma 5.3 (Lemma 5.2, [8]). Let \( i, j \in I, \lambda \in X \) and suppose \((i, j) = -1\). We have the following isomorphisms:

\[
E_{ij} \Theta_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong \begin{cases} 
\Theta_i E_j & \text{if } \lambda_i > 0, \\
\Theta_i E_j[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_i \leq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
F_{ij} \Theta_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong \begin{cases} 
\Theta_i F_j & \text{if } \lambda_i \geq 0, \\
\Theta_i F_j[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_i < 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\mathbb{1}_\lambda \Theta_j E_{ij} \cong \begin{cases} 
E_i \Theta_j & \text{if } \lambda_j < 0, \\
E_i \Theta_j[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_j \geq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\mathbb{1}_\lambda \Theta_j F_{ij} \cong \begin{cases} 
F_i \Theta_j & \text{if } \lambda_j \leq 0, \\
F_i \Theta_j[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_j > 0
\end{cases}
\]

5.2. Marked words. We now introduce a combinatorial set-up which we’ll use to prove Proposition [9] below. A marked word is a word in the elements of \( I \) with one letter marked: \( a = (i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_{\ell}, \ldots, i_n) \). From \( a \) we can define a functor and an element of \( W \):

\[
\Phi(a) = \Theta_{i_1} \cdots \Theta_{i_{\ell-1}} F_{i_\ell} \Theta_{i_1} \cdots \Theta_{i_n} \mathbb{1}_\lambda, \\
w(a) = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_n}.
\]

Note that unlike \( \Phi(a) \), \( w(a) \) forgets the location of the marked letter. We say that \( a \) is reduced, if the corresponding unmarked word is a reduced expression for \( w(a) \).

We will apply braid relations to marked words. Away from the marked letter these operate as usual, and at the marked letter we have:

\[
(\ldots, k, \ell \ldots) \leftrightarrow (\ldots, \ell, k, \ldots), \quad \text{if } (k, \ell) = 0 \text{ and,} \quad (5.4)
\]

\[
(\ldots, \ell, k, \ell \ldots) \leftrightarrow (\ldots, \ell, \ell, k, \ldots), \quad \text{if } (k, \ell) = -1. \quad (5.5)
\]

For marked words \( a, b \) we write \( a \sim b \) if they are related by a sequence of braid relations.

Lemma 5.6. Let \( a, b \) be marked words which differ by a single braid relation. Then there exists \( k \in \{0, \pm1\} \) such that \( \Phi(a) \cong \Phi(b)[k](-k) \).

Proof. If the relation doesn’t involve the marked letter then \( \Phi(a) \cong \Phi(b) \) since Rickard complexes satisfy the braid relations [11 Theorem 2.10]. Suppose then that the relation does involve the marked letter. If \((j, \ell) = 0\) the result follows from the fact that \( \Theta_j F_{\ell} \cong F_{\ell} \Theta_j \). Otherwise \((j, \ell) = -1\).

Set \( \mu = s_{\ell}s_j(\lambda) - \alpha_j \). Applying Lemma 5.3 (twice) we deduce that

\[
\mathbb{1}_\mu \Theta_j \Theta_j F_{\ell} \mathbb{1}_\lambda = \Theta_j \Theta_j F_{\ell} \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong \begin{cases} 
\Theta_j F_{\ell} \Theta_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda, & \text{if } \lambda_j \geq 0, \\
\Theta_j F_{\ell} \Theta_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda[1](-1), & \text{if } \lambda_j < 0.
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\cong \begin{cases} 
F_j \Theta_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda \Theta_j[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_j \geq 0, \mu_{\ell} > 0, \\
F_j \Theta_j \mathbb{1}_\lambda[1](-1) & \text{if } \lambda_j < 0, \mu_{\ell} \leq 0,
\end{cases}
\]

otherwise.

Hence the result follows.

Corollary 5.7. Let \( a, b \) be marked words such that \( a \sim b \). Then there exists an integer \( k \) such that \( \Phi(a) \cong \Phi(b)[k](-k) \).

Lemma 5.8. Let \( a = (i_1, \ldots, i_n, \ell) \) and \( b = (\ell', i_1, \ldots, i_n) \) be reduced marked words such that \( w(a) = w(b) \). Then \( a \sim b \).
Recall the bijection \( u \)

we obtain two reduced marked words \( J \) follows from Lemma 5.1. For the inductive step let write \( F \) and both end in \( j \).

Proof.

Proposition 5.9. The relation between \( \Theta \) and Chevalley functors. We now have the machinery in place to prove our main relation.

Proposition 5.9. For any \( i \in I, \lambda \in X \) we have the following relations:

\[
\Theta_{w_0} E_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{1}_\lambda [1] \langle \lambda_i \rangle, \\
\Theta_{w_0} F_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong E_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{1}_\lambda [1] \langle -\lambda_i \rangle.
\]

Proof. We’ll prove the first relation, the second being entirely analogous. For two functors \( F, G \) we write \( F \equiv G \) if there exist integers \( \ell, k \) such that \( F \cong G[\ell]/k \).

We first show that \( \Theta_{w_0} E_i \equiv F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \) by induction on the rank of \( g \). The base case, when \( g = sl_2 \), follows from Lemma 5.1. For the inductive step let \( J \subset I \) be a strict subdiagram containing \( i \). Recall the bijection \( \tau_J : I \to I \) induced by the longest element \( w_0^J \in W_J \). Let \( u = w_0^J w_0^{-1} \) and let \( u = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_n} \) be a reduced expression. Define two marked words:

\[
a = (i_1, \ldots, i_n, \tau_J(i)), \\
b = (\tau(i), i_1, \ldots, i_n).
\]

Note that \( w(a) = w(b) \). By the inductive hypothesis we have \( \Theta_{w_0} E_i \equiv F_{\tau_J(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \), and therefore

\[
\Theta_{w_0} E_i \equiv \Theta_u \Theta_{w_0} E_i \equiv \Theta_u F_{\tau_J(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \equiv \Phi(a) \Theta_{w_0}.
\]

Note that \( a, b \) satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 5.8, so by Lemmas 5.7 and 5.8 we have that \( \Phi(a) \equiv \Phi(b) \), and hence \( \Theta_{w_0} E_i \equiv \Phi(b) \Theta_{w_0} \equiv F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \).

We now know there exist integers \( k, \ell \) such that \( \Theta_{w_0} E_i \mathbb{1}_\lambda \cong F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{1}_\lambda [\ell]/k \), and it remains to show that \( \ell = 1, k = \lambda_i \). Let \( u = w_0 s_i \) and let \( u = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_n} \) be a reduced expression. Define two
marked words:

\[ a = (i_1, \ldots, i_n, \ell), \]
\[ b = (r(i), i_1, \ldots, i_n). \]

Note that \( a, b \) satisfy the hypothesis of Lemma 5.8 so by Lemmas 5.7 and 5.8 there exists an integer \( m \) such that \( \Phi(a) \cong \Phi(b)[m](\ell - m) \). Hence we have that

\[
\Theta_{u_0} E_i 1_\lambda \cong \Theta_u \Theta_i E_i 1_\lambda
\]
\[
\cong \Theta_u F \Theta_i 1_\lambda[1] \langle \lambda_i \rangle
\]
\[
\cong F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_u 1_\lambda[m + 1] \langle -m + \lambda_i \rangle
\]
\[
\cong F_{\tau(i)} \Theta_{u_0} 1_\lambda[m + 1] \langle -m + \lambda_i \rangle
\]

showing that \( \ell + k = 1 + \lambda_i \).

On the other hand, we can deduce \( k \) by inspecting the relation on the level of Grothendieck groups. Namely, by [25, Lemma 5.4], we have that

\[ t_{u_0} E_i 1_\lambda = -q^{-\lambda_i} F_{\tau(i)} t_{u_0} 1_\lambda, \]

showing that \( k = \lambda_i \).

6. On t-exactness and perversity of \( \Theta_{u_0} \)

In this section we will state and prove the central results of the paper. We fix throughout a categorical representation \( \mathcal{C} \) of \( U_q(g) \), and let \( u_0 = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_n} \) be a reduced expression.

6.1. \( \Theta_{u_0} \) on isotypic categorifications. In this section we prove that \( \Theta_{u_0} \) is t-exact on any isotypic categorification. Fix \( \lambda \in X^+ \). We write \( \Theta = \Theta_{u_0}, L = L(\lambda) \) and \( \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \).

**Lemma 6.1.** Let \( k \in \{2, \ldots, n\} \) and set \( \mu = s_{i_k} \cdots s_{i_n}(w_0(\lambda)) \). The weight space \( L(\lambda)_\mu - \alpha_{i_{k-1}} \) is zero.

**Proof.** By [24, Proposition 21.3], it suffices to find \( u \in W \) such that \( u(\mu - \alpha_{i_{k-1}}) \neq w_0(\lambda) \). Take \( u = s_{i_{k-1}} \) and, noting that \( (\mu, \alpha_{i_{k-1}}) < 0 \), the result follows. \( \square \)

Recall that \( v_\lambda \) and \( v_{\lambda}^{\text{low}} \) are the highest and lowest weight elements of the canonical basis \( B(\lambda) \).

**Lemma 6.2.** [25, Comment 5.10] We have \( t_{u_0}(v_{\lambda}^{\text{low}}) = v_{\lambda} \).

**Proposition 6.3.** The equivalence \( \Theta_{1_{w_0}(\lambda)} : D^b(\mathcal{L}_{w_0}(\lambda)) \to D^b(\mathcal{L}_{\lambda}) \) satisfies \( k_{\text{low}} \to k_{\text{high}} \), where both are considered as complexes concentrated in degree zero. In particular, under the equivalences \( \mathcal{L}_{\lambda} \cong \mathcal{L}_{w_0(\lambda)} \cong k_{\text{mod}} \), \( \Theta_{1_{w_0}(\lambda)} \) is isomorphic to the identity autofunctor of \( D^b(k_{\text{mod}}) \).

**Proof.** Consider first the case \( g = \mathfrak{sl}_2 \). On the minimal categorification of highest weight \( m \), we have that \( \Theta_{1_{m}}(k_{\text{low}}) = k_{\text{high}}(\ell) \) for some \( \ell \) by [16, Theorem 6.6]. Since \( [\Theta_{1_{m}}] = t_{1} 1_{-m} \), by Lemma 6.2 we conclude that \( \ell = 0 \), and hence \( \Theta_{1_{m}}(k_{\text{low}}) = k_{\text{high}} \).

For general \( g \), suppose \( X \in \mathcal{L}_\nu = \text{simple} \) and \( F_i X = 0 \) for some \( i \in I \). Consider \( \mathcal{L} \) as a categorical representation of \( \mathfrak{sl}_2 \) by restriction to the \( i \)-th root subalgebra. Then for some \( m \) we have a morphism of categorical \( \mathfrak{sl}_2 \) representations \( R_X : \mathcal{L}(m) \to \mathcal{L} \), such that \( R_X(k_{\text{low}}) = X \) [16, Theorem 5.24].

The functor \( R_X \) is equivariant for the categorical \( \mathfrak{sl}_2 \) action on \( \mathcal{L} \) determined by \( E_i, F_i \) (in fact it is strongly equivariant in the sense of [34, Definition 3.1]), and hence commutes with \( \Theta_i 1_\nu \). Therefore we have that

\[
\Theta_i 1_\nu(X) \cong \Theta_i 1_\nu(R_X(k_{\text{low}}))
\]
\[
\cong R_X(\Theta_i 1_\nu(k_{\text{low}}))
\]
\[
\cong R_X(k_{\text{high}}) \in \mathcal{L}.
\]
and so $\Theta_i 1_\mu(X)$ is in homological degree zero. It follows that in the case when $X$ is not necessarily simple (but still assume that $F_\mu X = 0$), $\Theta_i 1_\mu(X)$ is still in homological degree zero. Indeed, by induction on the length of a Jordan-Hölder filtration of $X$ one deduces this since $\mathcal{L} \subset D^b(\mathcal{L})$ is extension closed.

Now we study $\Theta 1_{w_0(\lambda)}$ applied to $k_{low}$. For $k = 2, \ldots, n$, by Lemma 6.1

$$F_{i_k-1}(\Theta_{i_k} \cdots \Theta_{i_n} 1_{w_0(\lambda)}(k_{low})) = 0.$$  

By the previous paragraph, it follows that $\Theta_{i_k-1} \cdots \Theta_{i_n} 1_{w_0(\lambda)}(k_{low})$ is in homological degree zero, and in particular, $\Theta 1_{w_0(\lambda)}(k_{low})$ is supported in homological degree zero. Since in addition

$$[\Theta 1_{w_0(\lambda)}] = t_{w_0} 1_{w_0(\lambda)},$$

by Lemma 6.2 we conclude that $\Theta 1_{w_0(\lambda)}(k_{low}) \cong k_{high}$. \hfill $\square$

**Theorem 6.4.** Let $\lambda \in X_+$ and set $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(\lambda)$. For any $\mu \in X$,

$$\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n]: D^b(\mathcal{L}_\mu) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{L}_{w_0(\mu)})$$

is t-exact, where $n = ht(\mu - w_0(\lambda))$.

**Proof.** Consider $P = E_{i_1} \cdots E_{i_r}(k_{low}) \in \mathcal{L}_{\mu}$. We will first prove by induction on $n$ that there exists an integer $k$ such that

$$\Theta(P)[-n] \cong F_{j_1} \cdots F_{j_r}(k_{high}) \langle k \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_{w_0(\mu)},$$

where $j_r = \tau(i_r)$.

The base case when $n = 0$ follows by Proposition 6.3. For the inductive step write $P = E_{i_1}(Q)$. Note that $Q \in \mathcal{L}_{\mu - \alpha_{i_1}}$. By Proposition 5.9 we have that

$$\Theta 1_{\mu}(P)[-n] = \Theta E_{i_1} 1_{\mu - \alpha_{i_1}}(Q)[-n]$$

$$\cong F_{\tau(i_1)} \Theta 1_{\mu - \alpha_{i_1}}(Q)[-n + 1] \langle \langle \mu - \alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_1} \rangle \rangle.$$  

By hypothesis

$$\Theta 1_{\mu - \alpha_{i_1}}(Q)[-n + 1] \cong F_{j_2} \cdots F_{j_r}(k_{high}) \langle k \rangle \in \mathcal{L}_{w_0(\mu - \alpha_{i_1})}$$

for some $k$, and hence Equation (6.5) follows.

Since up to grading shift, any projective indecomposable object in $\mathcal{L}_{\mu}$, respectively $\mathcal{L}_{w_0(\mu)}$, is a summand of an object of the form $E_{i_1} \cdots E_{i_r}(k_{low})$ (respectively $F_{j_2} \cdots F_{j_r}(k_{high})$), it follows that $\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n]$ takes projective objects in $\mathcal{L}_{\mu}$ to projective objects in $\mathcal{L}_{w_0(\mu)}$. Since $\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n]$ is a derived equivalence it follows that it is t-exact. \hfill $\square$

**Remark 6.6.** Theorem 6.4 is a generalisation of [16] Theorem 6.6, which covers the $\mathfrak{sl}_2$ case. Note that [16] Theorem 6.6 is crucial in the work of Chuang and Rouquier, since it’s one of the main technical results needed to prove that Rickard complexes are invertible. Our proof in the general case follows a completely different approach, but it does not give a new proof in the case of $\mathfrak{sl}_2$. Indeed we use [16] Theorem 6.6 explicitly in the proof of Proposition 6.3, and more generally we use the fact the $\Theta_i$ is invertible throughout.

**Corollary 6.7.** Suppose $\mathcal{C}$ is an isotypic categorification of type $\lambda$, for some $\lambda \in X_+$, and let $\mu \in X$. Then $\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n]: D^b(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_{w_0(\mu)})$ is a t-exact equivalence, where $n = ht(\mu - w_0(\lambda))$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.5 there exists an abelian $k$-linear category $\mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \otimes_k \mathcal{A}$ as categorical representations. We have that

$$\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n](\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_\mu \otimes_k \mathcal{A}) \cong \Theta 1_{\mu}[-n](\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_\mu \otimes_k \mathcal{A}) \cong \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_{w_0(\mu)} \otimes_k \mathcal{A},$$

proving that $\Theta 1_{\mu}[-n]: D^b(\mathcal{C}_\mu) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{C}_{w_0(\mu)})$ is a t-exact equivalence. \hfill $\square$
6.2. **Θ_{w_0} on general categorical representations.** In this section we prove that Θ_{w_0} is a perverse equivalence on an arbitrary categorical representation. Fix μ ∈ X such that C_μ is nonzero. For ease of notation, set A = C_μ and A' = C_{w_0(μ)}.

Consider a filtration by Serre subcategories

\[ 0 = C_0 ⊂ C_1 ⊂ ⋯ ⊂ C_r = C, \]

which can be either the Jordan-Hölder filtration (Theorem 3.6) or the isotypic filtration (Remark 3.9). So for every i, C_i is a subrepresentation of C, and C_i/C_{i-1} is either a simple categorification or an isotypic one. Define λ_i ∈ X_+ by requiring that [C_i/C_{i-1}]_{C(q)} is a representation of type λ_i.

Construct filtrations of A and A' by A_i = C_i ∩ A, A'_i = C_i ∩ A'. These are Serre subcategories of A and A' respectively. Let p : {0, ..., r} → Z be given by p(i) = ht(μ - w_0(λ_i)).

**Theorem 6.8.** Θ_{w_0} 1_μ : D^b(A) → D^b(A') is a perverse equivalence with respect to (A, A', p) for either the Jordan-Hölder or the isotypic filtration.

**Proof.** Since C_i ⊂ C is a categorical subrepresentation, the terms of the functor Θ_{w_0} 1_μ leave C_i invariant, and in particular take objects in A_i to A'_i. By Lemma 4.8 this implies that Θ_{w_0} 1_μ(D^b_{A_i}(A)) ⊆ D^b_{A'_i}(A').

Now, C_i/C_{i-1} is a simple or isotypic categorification (of type λ_i). By Corollary 6.7 Θ_{w_0} 1_μ[−p(i)] restricts to an abelian equivalence A_i/A_{i-1} → A'_i/A'_{i-1}, i.e. the functor

\[ Θ_{w_0} 1_μ[−p(i)] : D^b_{A_i}(A)/D^b_{A_{i-1}}(A) → D^b_{A'_i}(A')/D^b_{A'_{i-1}}(A') \]

is a t-exact equivalence. This shows that Θ_{w_0} 1_μ is a perverse equivalence with respect to (A, A', p). □

**Remark 6.9.** The sl_2 case of Theorem 6.8 appears as [15] Proposition 8.4], by a different argument relying on a technical lemma [15] Lemma 4.12].

7. **Crystalising the braid group action**

Already in the work of Chuang and Rouquier, a close connection is established between categorical representation theory and the theory of crystals (although it is not phrased in this language, cf. Proposition 3.4 below). In this section we describe a new component of this theory. More precisely, let V be an integrable representation of U_q(g). Recall that Lusztig has defined a braid group action on V [35]. In this section we explain how to use our results to “crystalise” this braid group action to obtain a cactus group action on the crystal of V, recovering the recently discovered action by generalised Schützenberger involutions.

7.1. **Cactus groups.** The cactus group associated to the Dynkin diagram I has several incarnations. Geometrically, it appears as the fundamental group of a space associated to the Cartan subalgebra h of g. Namely, let h^{reg} ⊆ g denote the regular elements of h. The cactus group C = C_I is the W-equivariant fundamental group of the real locus of the de Concini-Procesi wonderful compactification of h^{reg} (see [17], [21] Section 2] for further details):

\[ C = π^W_1(\overline{\mathcal{P}(h^{reg})}(\mathbb{R})). \]

There is a surjective map C → W, and the kernel of this map is called the pure cactus group. In type A it is the fundamental group of the Deligne-Mumford compactification of the moduli space of real genus 0 curves with n + 1 marked points [22].

The cactus group has a presentation using Dynkin diagram combinatorics. For any subdiagram J ⊆ I, recall that τ_J : J → J is the diagram automorphism induced by the longest element w_0' ∈ W_J.
Definition 7.1. The cactus group $C = C_I$ is generated by $c_J$, where $J \subseteq I$ is a connected subdiagram, subject to the following relations:

(i) $c_J^2 = 1$ for all $J \subseteq I$,
(ii) $c_J c_K = c_K c_J$, if $J \cap K = \emptyset$ and there are no edges connecting any $j \in J$ to any $k \in K$, and
(iii) $c_J c_K = c_K c_{\tau_K(j)}$ if $J \subseteq K$.

The surjective map $C \to W$ mentioned above is given by $c_J \mapsto w_0^J$. We are interested in the cactus group in connection to the theory of crystals.

A $g$-crystal $B$ is called normal if it is isomorphic to a disjoint union $\sqcup_\lambda B(\lambda)$ for some collection of highest weights $\lambda$. The category of normal $g$-crystals has the structure of a coboundary category analogous to the braided tensor category structure on $U_q(g)$-representations. It is realized through an “external” cactus group action of $C_{A_{n-1}}$ on $n$-tensor products of $g$-crystals, described by Henriques and Kamnitzer [22, Theorems 6,7].

We are interested in the “internal” cactus group action of $C$ on any $g$-crystal $B$. Both the internal and external actions rely on the following combinatorially defined maps, which are generalisations of the partial Schützenberger involutions in type $A$.

Definition 7.2. The generalised Schützenberger involution $\xi_\lambda$ on $B(\lambda)$ is the set map defined uniquely by the following properties. For all $b \in B(\lambda)$ and $i \in I$:

1. $\text{wt}(\xi_\lambda(b)) = w_0 \text{wt}(b)$,
2. $\xi_\lambda \tilde{e}_i(b) = \tilde{f}_{\tau(i)} \xi_\lambda(b)$,
3. $\xi_\lambda \tilde{f}_i(b) = \tilde{e}_{\tau(i)} \xi_\lambda(b)$.

Note that from (1), $\xi_\lambda$ swaps the lowest and highest weight element of $B(\lambda)$, and the rest of its behavior is then determined from (2) and (3). The generalised Schützenberger involution $\xi$ on $B = \sqcup_\lambda B(\lambda)$ is the set map which acts as $\xi_\lambda$ on each irreducible component $B(\lambda)$.

Note that (1) implies that $\xi_\lambda$ maps the lowest weight element to the highest weight element (and vice-versa), and then (2) and (3) ensure that it is uniquely defined.

For $J \subseteq I$, denote by $B_J$ the crystal $B$ restricted to the subdiagram $J$. We denote the corresponding Schützenberger inversion by $\xi_J$.

Theorem 7.3. ([21] Theorem 5.19) For any $g$-crystal $B$, the assignment $c_J \mapsto \xi_J$ defines a (set-theoretic) action of $C$ on $B$.

7.2. The cactus group action arising from Rickard complexes. We now explain how cactus group actions arise from categorical representations, analogous to the construction of the crystal on $\text{Irr}(C)$ in Proposition 3.3.

Let $C$ be a categorical representation of $U_q(g)$. For any weight $\mu \in X$, by Theorem 6.8 $\Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu : D^b(C_\mu) \to D^b(C_{w_0(\mu)})$ is a perverse equivalence, and hence it induces a bijection $\varphi_1 : \text{Irr}(C_\mu) \to \text{Irr}(C_{w_0(\mu)})$. By varying $\mu$ we obtain a bijection $\varphi_J : \text{Irr}(C) \to \text{Irr}(C)$.

Now let $J \subseteq I$ be a connected subdiagram, and let $g_J \subseteq g$ be the corresponding subalgebra. By restriction, $C$ is also a categorical representation of $U_q(g_J)$, and hence by the above discussion we also obtain a bijection $\varphi_J : \text{Irr}(C) \to \text{Irr}(C)$.

We will prove that this family of bijections defines an action of the cactus group $\text{Irr}(C)$. First we need the following technical result. The important point here is just that there exists an integer $n$ such that $t^2 \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu = \pm q^n 1_\mu$.

Lemma 7.4. Let $\lambda \in X_+, \mu \in X$, and let $\mu - w_0(\lambda) = \sum_{r=1}^\ell a_i (\lambda_i, \rho)$, where $i_r \in I$. Set $j_r = \tau(i_r)$ and define $n(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$n(\lambda, \mu) = 2 \left( \sum_{r=1}^\ell a_{j_r} + 1 - \sum_{1 \leq r < s \leq \ell} a_{j_r, j_s} + (\lambda, \rho) \right)$$
Then on $L(\lambda)_\mu$ we have
\[
\ell_{w_0}^2 1_\mu = (-1)^{(2\lambda, \rho')q^{n(\lambda, \mu)}} 1_\mu. \tag{7.5}
\]

Proof. We will prove the claim by induction on $ht(\mu - w_0(\lambda))$. For $\mu = w_0(\lambda)$, we have that $\ell = 0$ so $n(\lambda, \mu) = (\lambda, \rho)$. By \cite{25} Equation (7), $\ell_{w_0}^2 1_\lambda = (-1)^{(\lambda, \rho')q^{(\lambda, \rho)}} 1_{\lambda}^{\text{low}}$, which, combined with Lemma 6.2, implies that $\ell_{w_0}^2 1_{\lambda}^{\text{low}} = (-1)^{(\lambda, \rho')q} 1_{\lambda}^{\text{low}}$. Since $\text{dim}(L(\lambda)_{w_0(\lambda)}) = 1$, this proves the base case.

Now choose any $\mu$ and suppose (7.5) holds for any weight $\mu'$ such that $ht(\mu' - w_0(\lambda)) < ht(\mu - w_0(\lambda))$. Consider $v = E_{j_1} \cdots E_{j_r}v_{\lambda}^{\text{low}} \in L(\lambda)_\mu$. First note that by \cite{25} Lemma 5.4 we have that
\[
\ell_{w_0}^2 1_i = q^2 K_i^{-2} E_i^2 \ell_{w_0}^2.
\]
Setting $v' = E_{j_2} \cdots E_{j_r}v_{\lambda}^{\text{low}}$, by induction we have
\[
\ell_{w_0}^2 v = q^2 K_{j_1}^{-2} E_{j_1} \ell_{w_0}^2 v' = (q^2 K_{j_1}^{-2} E_{j_1})(-1)^{(\lambda, \rho')q^{n(\lambda, \mu - \alpha_{j_1})}} v' = (-1)^{(\lambda, \rho')q^{2+n(\lambda, \mu - \alpha_{j_1})-2(\mu, \alpha_{j_1})}} v.
\]
One checks easily that $n(\lambda, \mu) = 2 + n(\lambda, \mu - \alpha_{j_1}) - 2(\mu, \alpha_{j_1})$, proving that $\ell_{w_0}^2 v = (-1)^{(\lambda, \rho')q^{n(\lambda, \mu)}} v$. Since this holds for any vector of the form $E_{j_1} \cdots E_{j_r}v_{\lambda}^{\text{low}}$ in $L(\lambda)_\mu$, this completes the inductive step.

**Theorem 7.7.** The assignment $c_J \mapsto \varphi_J$ defines an action of $C$ on $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C})$.

Proof. We need to show that the bijections $\varphi_J$ satisfy the cactus group relations.

Relation (i): Without loss of generality we may assume $J = I$. Fix a weight $\mu$. Our aim is to show that
\[
\varphi_I \varphi_J 1_\mu = \text{Id}_{\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C})}. \tag{7.8}
\]
Since the filtration of $\mathcal{C}_{w_0(\mu)}$ which we use in the perversity data of $\Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu$, agrees with the filtration of $\mathcal{C}_{w_0(\mu)}$ which we use in the perversity data of $\Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu$, by Lemma 4.5 the composition $\Theta_{w_0} \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu$ is a perverse autoequivalence of $D^b(\mathcal{C})$.

The functor $[(2\lambda, \rho')](\mu, \alpha_{j_1})$ is also a perverse autoequivalence of $D^b(\mathcal{C})$. By Lemma 7.4 these two perverse equivalences induce the same map on Grothendieck groups, and hence by Lemma 4.2 they also induce the same bijection. Since the bijection induced by $[(2\lambda, \rho')](\mu, \alpha_{j_1})$ is the identity, this proves relation (i).

Relation (ii): Let $J, K \subset I$ be disjoint subdiagrams with no connecting edges. Our aim is to show that
\[
\varphi_J \varphi_K 1_\mu = \varphi_{JK} 1_\mu. \tag{7.9}
\]
We prove a slightly more general statement, namely that for any categorical representation $\mathcal{C}$ of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J \times \mathfrak{g}_K)$, relation (7.9) holds.

Note that $\Theta_{J} \Theta_{K} 1_\mu \cong \Theta_{K} \Theta_{J} 1_\mu$ are isomorphic perverse equivalences, so they induce the same bijections. It remains to show that
\[
\varphi_{\Theta_{J} \Theta_{K}} 1_\mu = \varphi_J \circ \varphi_K 1_\mu. \tag{7.10}
\]
Consider first the case when $\mathcal{C}$ categorifies an simple representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J \times \mathfrak{g}_K)$. A minimal categorification of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J \times \mathfrak{g}_K)$ is of the form $L(\lambda) \otimes_k \mathcal{A}(\mu)$, where $\lambda$ is a highest weight for $\mathfrak{g}_J$ and $\mu$ is a highest weight for $\mathfrak{g}_K$. Hence by Lemma 5.5 a simple categorification of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J \times \mathfrak{g}_K)$ is of the form $L(\lambda) \otimes_k \mathcal{A}(\mu) \otimes_k \mathcal{A}$ for some abelian category $\mathcal{A}$.

This implies that as a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_J)$ (respectively $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_K)$), $\mathcal{C}$ categorifies an isotypic representation. By Corollary 6.7 $\Theta_{J} 1_{w_0(\mu)}$ and $\Theta_{K} 1_\mu$ are $t$-exact up shift on isotypics categorifications. Hence Equation (7.10) follows by Lemma 4.5.
Now consider a Jordan-Hölder filtration (Theorem 3.6):
\[ 0 = C_0 \subset \cdots \subset C_n = C, \]
where for every \( i \), \( C_i \) is a subrepresentation of \( C \), and \( C_i/C_{i-1} \) is a simple categorification of \( U_q(g_J \times g_K) \). Equation (7.10) now follows by an easy induction on \( i \). Indeed the base case when \( i = 1 \) holds by the paragraph above, and the inductive step by Lemma 4.6.

Relation (iii): We need to show that \( \varphi_J \varphi_K 1_\mu = \varphi_K \varphi_J 1_\mu \), where \( J \subset K \). Again, we may assume that \( K = I \). Note that we have an isomorphism at the level of functors:
\[ \Theta^{-1}_{w_0} \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu = \Theta^{-1}_{w_0} \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu, \]
which lifts the corresponding relation in \( B \). Since this is an isomorphism of perverse equivalences, they must induce the same bijections by Lemma 4.2.

It remains to show that
\[ \varphi \Theta^{-1}_{w_0} \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu = \varphi^{-1}_I \circ \varphi_J \circ \varphi_I. \] (7.11)

When \( C \) is a simple categorification, by Corollary 5.7 \( \Theta_{w_0} 1_\mu \) is t-exact (up to shift). Hence Equation (7.11) follows by Lemma 4.7. Now apply the same reasoning as in the proof of Relation (ii) to deduce equation (7.11) in the general case.

7.3. Reconciling the two cactus group actions. Let \( C \) be a categorical representation of \( U_q(g) \), and consider the \( g \)-crystal \( B = \text{Irr}(C) \). There are two actions of the cactus group on \( B \), the first arising combinatorially via Schützenberger involutions (Theorem 7.3) and the other categorically via Theorem 7.7.

**Theorem 7.12.** The two actions of the cactus group on \( B \) agree.

**Proof.** It suffices to show that \( \varphi_I = \xi_I \). First, suppose \( C \) is a simple categorification of type \( \lambda \in X_+ \).

In this case \( B = B(\lambda) \), and \( \xi = \xi_I \) is determined by:
\[ \xi(v_\lambda) = v_\lambda^{\text{low}}, \text{ and} \]
\[ \xi(\tilde{e}_i(v)) = \tilde{f}_j(\xi(v)) \text{ for all } v \in B, \]
so we need to show that \( \varphi_I \) satisfies these properties as well.

The first is an immediate consequence of Corollary 6.7. To show that \( \varphi_I \) satisfies the second property, fix \( \mu \in X \) and \( i \in I \). We set \( n = \text{ht}(\mu - w_0(\lambda)), j = \tau(i) \), and write \( \Theta = \Theta_{w_0} \).

Consider the following diagram:
\[ D^b(C_\mu) \xrightarrow{\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu}[-n](\mu_i)} D^b(C_{w_0(\mu)}) \]
\[ \downarrow E_i \mathbb{1}_{\mu} \]
\[ D^b(C_{\mu + \alpha_i}) \xrightarrow{\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu + \alpha_i}[-n-1]} D^b(C_{w_0(\mu) - \alpha_j}) \] (7.13)
By Proposition 5.9 this diagram commutes (note that we shifted both sides of the equation by \(-n - 1\)). By Theorem 6.4 both horizontal arrows are in fact t-exact equivalences so this restricts to a diagram of abelian categories:
\[ C_\mu \xrightarrow{\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu}[-n](\mu_i)} C_{w_0(\mu)} \]
\[ \downarrow E_i \mathbb{1}_{\mu} \]
\[ C_{\mu + \alpha_i} \xrightarrow{\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu + \alpha_i}[-n-1]} C_{w_0(\mu) - \alpha_j} \] (7.14)
Let \( L \in \mathcal{C}_\mu \) be a simple object, and let \( L' = \Theta \mathbb{1}_\mu(L)[-n]\langle \mu_i \rangle \). Note that \( L' \in \mathcal{C}_{w_0(\mu)} \) is simple and \( \varphi_I(L) = L' \). By the above diagram we have an isomorphism
\[
\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu+\alpha_i}(E_i(L))[-n - 1] \cong F_j(L').
\]
Now, \( \tilde{F}_j(L') \subset F_j(L') \) is the unique simple subobject. On the other hand, since \( \Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu+\alpha_i}[-n - 1] \) is an abelian equivalence, \( \Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu+\alpha_i}(E_i(L))[-n - 1] \subset \Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu+\alpha_i}(E_i(L))[-n - 1] \) is a simple subobject. Therefore
\[
\Theta \mathbb{1}_{\mu+\alpha_i}(E_i(L))[-n - 1] \cong \tilde{F}_j(L').
\]
Since the equivalence class of the left hand side is \( \varphi_I \circ \tilde{e}_i(L) \), this shows that \( \varphi_I \) satisfies the second defining property, and hence the two cactus group actions agree in the case of a simple categorification.

The general case when \( \mathcal{C} \) is not necessarily a simple categorification follows easily using the Jordan-Hölder filtration (Theorem 3.6) and Lemma 4.6. \qed

8. Examples and Applications

8.1. Examples. We now examine three examples. The first two consider minimal categorifications of the adjoint representation, while the third studies the categorification of the \( n \)-fold tensor product of the standard representation of \( \mathfrak{sl}_n \). For ease of presentation, we ignore gradings and consider non-quantum categorical representations.

Example 8.1. Let’s consider the first non-trivial example of Theorem 6.4: the minimal categorification of the adjoint representation of \( \mathfrak{sl}_2 \). We can model this as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{K}-\text{mod} & \xleftarrow{\text{res}} & \mathcal{R}-\text{mod} & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}} & \mathcal{K}-\text{mod} \\
\xleftarrow{\text{res}} & & & & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}} \\
\mathcal{R}-\text{mod} & \xleftarrow{\text{res}} & \mathcal{K}-\text{mod} & \xrightarrow{\text{ind}} & \mathcal{K}-\text{mod}
\end{array}
\]

where \( \mathcal{K} = \mathbb{k}[x]/(x^2) \) [16, Example 5.17]. Here \( \mathcal{K}-\text{mod} \) is the \( \pm 2 \) weight category, and \( \mathcal{R}-\text{mod} \) is the zero weight category. The arrows describe the \( E, F \) functors (we omit the higher structure).

Consider the Rickard complex \( \Theta = \Theta \mathbb{1}_0 : D^b(\mathcal{R}-\text{mod}) \to D^b(\mathcal{R}-\text{mod}) \). For \( M \in \mathcal{R}-\text{mod} \), we have:
\[ \Theta(M) = \mathcal{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} M \to M, \]
where the differential is given by the action map, and \( M \) is in cohomological degree 0. It’s an exercise to verify that \( \Theta(M) \) is quasi-isomorphic to \( M'[1] \), where \( M' \) is the twist of \( M \) by the automorphism of \( \mathcal{R} \) given by \( a + bx \mapsto a - bx \). This shows that \( \Theta[-1] \) is the t-exact equivalence \( M \mapsto M' \). \qed

Example 8.2. More generally, one can consider the minimal categorification of the adjoint representation of a simple simply-laced Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{g} \). This was studied by Khovanov and Huerfano in [23], who used zigzag algebras to model this category.

For a weight \( \alpha \) of the adjoint representation of \( \mathfrak{g} \), the weight category \( \mathcal{C}_\alpha \) is taken to be \( \mathcal{K}-\text{mod} \) as long as \( \alpha \neq 0 \). However, the zero weight category is more interesting: \( \mathcal{C}_0 := A-\text{mod} \), where \( A \) is the zigzag algebra associated to the Dynkin diagram \( I \) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) (cf. [23] for the precise definition).

The isomorphism classes of indecomposable projective left \( A \)-modules \( \{ P_i \} \) and the isomorphism classes of indecomposable projective right \( A \)-modules \( \{ Q_i \} \) are both indexed by \( i \in I \). Tensoring with these modules defines functors
\[
\begin{align*}
E_i : & \mathcal{C}_i \to \mathcal{C}_{\alpha_i}, & M \mapsto Q_i \otimes_A M, \\
E_i : & \mathcal{C}_{-\alpha_i} \to \mathcal{C}_0, & V \mapsto P_i \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} V.
\end{align*}
\]
The functors \( F_i \) are defined analogously and are biadjoint to the \( E_i \).

The Rickard complex \( \Theta_i \mathbb{I}_0 \) is given by tensoring with the complex

\[
P_i \otimes_k Q_i \to A
\]

of \((A, A)\)-bimodules, where the differential is given by the multiplication in \( A \), and \( A \) sits in cohomological degree zero. These functors are autoequivalences of the derived category \( D^b(C_0) \).

By Theorem 6.4 \( \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{I}_0[-n] \) is t-exact, where \( n + 1 \) is the Coxeter number of \( \mathfrak{g} \). This autoequivalence can be explicitly described as follows: the automorphism of the Dynkin diagram \( \tau : I \to I \) induces an automorphism \( \psi \) of \( A \). Then we claim that \( \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{I}_0[-n] \) is the abelian autoequivalence of \( A \mod \) defined by twisting with \( \psi \). Indeed, since \( \Theta_{w_0} \mathbb{I}_0[-n] \) is an abelian autoequivalence, it is determined up to isomorphism by its action on simple objects. Moreover, the action on simple objects can be read off from the action of \( W \) on the Grothendieck group of \( A \mod \) as follows:

\[
[A \mod]_W \text{ is isomorphic to the Cartan subalgebra by mapping } [L_i] \text{ (} L_i \text{ is the simple head of } P_i) \text{ to the simple root vector } H_i. \text{ And on the root vectors we have that } w_0 \cdot H_i = -H_{\tau(i)} \quad \square
\]

**Example 8.3.** Let \( \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n \) and consider the \( n \)-fold tensor power of the standard representation \( V^\otimes n \). Categorifications of \( V^\otimes n \) have been well-studied, and a model \( \mathcal{C} \) for this categorical representation can be constructed using the BGG category \( \mathcal{O} \) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) \([38][47]\). In this model, the principal block \( \mathcal{O}_0 \subset \mathcal{O} \) appears as the zero weight category of \( \mathcal{C} \), and the Rickard complexes acting on \( D^b(\mathcal{O}_0) \) are the well-known shuffling functors.

By Theorem 6.8 \( \Theta_{w_0} : D^b(\mathcal{O}_0) \to D^b(\mathcal{O}_0) \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to an isotypic filtration. In fact, this recovers the type A case of a theorem of the third named author \([33]\), using completely different methods (in \([33]\) the perversity of \( \Theta_{w_0} \) is proved using the theory of \( W \)-algebras). We can interpret the filtration of \( \mathcal{O}_0 \) arising from our perspective concretely using the Robinson-Schensted correspondence.

Recall that the simple objects in \( \mathcal{O}_0 \) are the irreducible highest weight representations \( L(w), w \in S_n \), where \( L(w) \) has highest weight \( wp - \rho \) (\( \rho \) is the half-sum of positive roots of \( \mathfrak{sl}_n \)).

We view a partition \( \lambda \) of \( n \) simultaneously as a dominant integral weight for \( \mathfrak{sl}_n \), and as an index for the irreducible Specht module \( S^\lambda \) of the symmetric group \( S_n \). Let \( SYT(\lambda) \) denote the set of standard Young tableau of shape \( \lambda \), and let \( d(\lambda) = |SYT(\lambda)| \). Recall that \( d(\lambda) = \dim S^\lambda \).

Choose an ordering of the partitions of \( n \), \( \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_r \), so that if \( \lambda_i < \lambda_j \) in the dominance order, then \( i < j \). Note that the dominance order on partitions of \( n \) is equivalent to the positive root ordering on partitions (thought of as weights for \( \mathfrak{sl}_n \)). By Remark 3.9 there is an isotypic filtration on \( \mathcal{C} \), \( 0 \subset \mathcal{C}_1 \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{C}_N = \mathcal{C} \), where \( \mathcal{C}_i/\mathcal{C}_{i-1} \) is an isotypic categorification of type \( \lambda_i \). Then \( \Theta_{w_0} \) is a perverse equivalence with respect to the filtration \( \mathcal{O}_{0,i} = \mathcal{O}_0 \cap \mathcal{C}_i \) and the perversity function \( \rho(i) = h_t(\lambda_i) \).

We would like now to define the categories \( \mathcal{O}_{0,i} \) more explicitly using the Robinson-Schensted correspondence, which recall is a bijection \([42]\):

\[
\text{RS : } S_n \to \bigsqcup_{j=1}^r \text{SYT}(\lambda_j) \times \text{SYT}(\lambda_j), \quad w \mapsto (P(w), Q(w)).
\]

We will use a crystal analogue of classical Schur-Weyl duality. This is given by a crystal isomorphism:

\[
\mathbf{B}((\mathbb{Z})^n) \to \bigsqcup_{j=1}^r \mathbf{B}(\lambda_j) \times \text{SYT}(\lambda_j). \quad (8.4)
\]

Now, recall that for a partition \( \lambda \) of \( n \), the underlying set of the crystal \( \mathbf{B}(\lambda) \) can be chosen to be the set of semistandard Young tableaux of shape \( \lambda \) with entries \( 1, \ldots, n \), and the weight zero subset of \( \mathbf{B}(\lambda) \) is precisely \( \text{SYT}(\lambda) \). The essential point is that the isomorphism \((8.4)\) can be chosen so
that it restricts to the map $RS$ on the elements of weight zero (§4, Theorem 3.5). (Note that the elements of weight zero in $B(\pi_1)\otimes^n$ are naturally identified with permutations of $1, \ldots, n$.)

This shows that as an element of the crystal $B(\pi_1)\otimes^n$, $[L(w)]$ is in a connected component whose highest weight is the shape of $Q(w)$ (or equivalently $P(w)$). Therefore, following Remark 3.10, we can construct the isotypic filtration by defining $O_{0,i}$ to be the Serre subcategory of $O_0$ generated by $L(w)$ such that the shape of $Q(w)$ is among $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_i$.

8.2. Type A combinatorics. In this final section, we specialise to type A and discuss the combinatorics of Kazhdan-Lusztig bases and standard Young tableaux from the vantage of perverse equivalences.

Set $I = A_{n-1} = \{1, \ldots, n-1\}$. We continue with the notation in Example 5.3 and view a partition $\lambda \vdash n$ simultaneously as a dominant integral highest weight for $\mathfrak{sl}_n$, and as an index of the Specht module $S^\lambda$. Recall that by Schur-Weyl duality, $L(\lambda)_0$ is isomorphic to $S^\lambda$. The Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Hecke algebra naturally descends to a basis of $S^\lambda$, which we denote $\{C_T\}$ indexed by $T \in SYT(\lambda)$. For further details we recommend the exposition in [40].

Consider the minimal categorification $L(\lambda)$, and in particular its zero weight category $L(\lambda)_0$. For convenience, we forget the grading and work in the non-quantum setting. The simple objects $L(T) \in L(\lambda)_0$ are indexed by $T \in SYT(\lambda)$, and hence a perverse equivalence $F : D^b(L(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(L(\lambda)_0)$ induces a bijection $\varphi_T : SYT(\lambda) \to SYT(\lambda)$.

The bijection $\varphi_T$ studied in the previous section specialises to the well-known Schützenberger involution on standard Young tableau, otherwise known as the “evacuation operator” e [42]. Indeed, by Theorem 7.12 $\varphi_T$ recovers the cactus group action on the crystal $Irr(C)$ by generalised Schützenberger involutions. The Schützenberger involution is well-known to agree with the evacuation operator (Theorem A1.2.10)). Note that this is elementary: it follows directly from the fact that the evacuation operator satisfies the properties of Definition 7.2 on standard Young tableaux.

The promotion operator $j : SYT(\lambda) \to SYT(\lambda)$ is another important function in algebraic combinatorics, which is closely connected to the RSK correspondence and related ideas such as jeu de taquin. Letting $J = \{1, \ldots, n-2\} \subset I$, we can express promotion in terms of the Schützenberger involution: $j = \varphi_I \varphi_J$. We refer the reader to [42] for a detailed exposition. We can now see easily that promotion also arises from a perverse equivalence:

**Proposition 8.5.** Let $c_n = (1, 2, \ldots, n) \in S_n$ be the long cycle. Then

$$\Theta_{c_n} : D^b(L(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(L(\lambda)_0)$$

is a perverse equivalence whose associated bijection is the promotion operator: $\varphi_{\Theta_{c_n}} = j$.

**Proof.** Notice that $c_n = w_0 w_0^j$ for $J$ as above. Now recall that $\Theta_{w_0}$ is (up to shift) a t-exact autoequivalence of $D^b(L(\lambda)_0)$ (Theorem 6.4). Since $\Theta_{w_0}^j$ is a perverse equivalence (Theorem 6.8), its inverse is too. Therefore $\Theta_{c_n} \cong \Theta_{w_0} \Theta_{w_0}^{-1}$ is also a perverse autoequivalence. By Lemma 6.7 we have that $\varphi_{\Theta_{c_n}} = \varphi_I \varphi_J$, and hence we recover the promotion operator. \(\square\)

We can also use this set-up to extract information about the action of $S_n$ on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of $S(\lambda)$. This is based on the following elementary lemma:

**Lemma 8.6.** Let $w \in S_n$, $\lambda \vdash n$ and suppose $\Theta_w : D^b(L(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(L(\lambda)_0)$ is t-exact up to shift. Then for any $T \in SYT(\lambda)$, $w \cdot C_T = \pm C_S$, where $S = \varphi_{\Theta_w}(T)$.

**Proof.** Since $\Theta_w$ is t-exact up to shift, we have:

$$[\Theta_w(L(T))] = [\pm L(S)].$$

The result now follows since the isomorphism $L(\lambda)_0 \cong S^\lambda$, $L(T) \mapsto C_T$, is $S_n$-equivariant, and by [2] Proposition 10], the action of the braid group $B = B_n$ on $L(\lambda)_0$ factors through $S_n$. \(\square\)
Applying this lemma to Theorem 6.4, we obtain a result of Berenstein-Zelevinsky and Stembridge:

**Corollary 8.7.** [3, 46] The action of the longest element on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis recovers the Schützenberger evacuation operator, i.e. for $w_0 \in S_n, \lambda \vdash n$ and $T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)$, we have that $w_0 \cdot C_T = \pm C_{e(T)}$.

Similarly, we can prove a result of Rhoades regarding the action of the long cycle $c_n = (1, 2, \ldots, n)$ on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. Note that in the statement below the significance of $\lambda$ being rectangular is that the restriction of $S(\lambda)$ to $S_{n-1}$ in this case remains irreducible.

**Proposition 8.8.** (cf. [40, Proposition 3.5]) Let $\lambda = (a^b) \vdash n$ be a rectangular partition. Then for any $T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)$, the action of the long cycle on the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis element $C_T$ recovers the promotion operator:

$$c_n \cdot C_T = \pm C_{j(T)}.$$

**Proof.** As above, set $J = \{1, \ldots, n-2\} \subset I$. Recall that, since $\mathcal{L}(\lambda)$ is a simple categorification, we know $\Theta_{w_0} : D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0)$ is $t$-exact up to shift by Theorem 6.4. However, $L(\lambda)|_{s_{\mathfrak{l}n-1}}$ is no longer simple, so a priori we only know that $\Theta_{w_0^J} : D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0)$ is perverse, but not necessarily $t$-exact up to shift. We first prove that $\Theta_{w_0^J}$ is indeed $t$-exact up to shift.

Consider the set of functors which are monomials in the Chevalley functors indexed by $J$:

$$\mathcal{M} = \{G_{j_1} \cdots G_{j_t} \mid G \in \{E, F\}, \ j_t \in J\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be the abelian category generated by $\{\mathcal{M}(X) \mid X \in \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0, \mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{M}\}$, that is, $\mathcal{C}$ is the category closed under subobjects and quotients of objects of the form $\mathcal{M}(X)$. Since the Chevalley functors are exact, it is easy to see that $\mathcal{C}$ is a categorical representation of $U_q(\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{l}_{n-1})$.

Let $\nu \vdash (n-1)$ be the (unique) partition obtained from $\lambda$ by removing a box. We claim that $\mathcal{C}$ is a categorification of $L(\nu)$. Note that this is a categorification of the fact that $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{C}$ contains $L(\nu)$. On the other hand, if $\mathcal{C}_{\mu} \neq 0$ then $\mu$ is in the root lattice of $\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{l}_{n-1}$, and $L(\nu)$ is the unique constituent of $L(\lambda)|_{\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{l}_{n-1}}$ whose weights are in the root lattice.

Now observe that $\mathcal{C}_0 = \mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0$. Hence, by Corollary 6.7 it follows that $\Theta_{w_0^J} : D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0) \to D^b(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)_0)$ is $t$-exact up to shift. Since $\Theta_{w_0}$ is also $t$-exact up to shift, it follows that $\Theta_{c_n}$ is too. The result now follows by Proposition 8.5 and Lemma 8.6. \hfill \Box

**References**

[1] Mina Aganagic, *Knot categorification from mirror symmetry*, arXiv:2004.14518.
[2] Pierre Baumann, *The q-Weyl group of a q-Schur algebra*, Preprint available on author webpage.
[3] Arkady Berenstein and Andrei Zelevinsky, *Canonical bases for the quantum groups of type $\widehat{A}_n$ and piecewise linear combinatorics*, Duke Math. J. 82 (1996), 473–502.
[4] A. A. Beilinson, J. Bernstein, and P. Deligne, *Faisceaux pervers*, Analysis and topology on singular spaces, I (Luminy, 1981). Asterisque, no. 100, 1982, pp. 5–171.
[5] Roman Bezrukavnikov and Ivan Losev, *Etingof’s conjecture for quantized quiver varieties*, Invent. Math. 223 (2021), 1097–1226.
[6] Jon Brundan, *On the definition of Kac-Moody 2-category*, Math. Ann. 364 (2016), 353–372.
[7] Jonathan Brundan and Nicholas Davidson, *Categorical actions and crystals*, Contemp. Math. 684 (2017), 116–159.
[8] Sabin Cautis, *Clasp technology to knot homology via the affine Grassmannian*, Math. Ann. 363 (2015), no. 3-4, 1053–1115.
[9] Sabin Cautis and Joel Kamnitzer, *Knot homology via derived categories of coherent sheaves. I. The $\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{l}(2)$-case*, Duke Math. J. 142 (2008), no. 3, 511–588.
[10] Sabin Cautis and Joel Kamnitzer, *Knot homology via derived categories of coherent sheaves. II. $\mathfrak{s}_\mathfrak{l}_m$ case*, Invent. Math. 174 (2008), no. 1, 165–232.
[11] , *Braiding via geometric Lie algebra actions*, Compos. Math. 148 (2012), no. 2, 464–506. MR2904194
[12] Sabin Cautis, Joel Kamnitzer, and Scott Morrison, *webs and quantum skew Howe duality*, Math. Ann. 360 (2014), no. 1-2, 351–390.
[13] Sabin Cautis and Aaron D. Lauda, *Implicit structure in 2-representations of quantum groups*, Selecta Math. (N.S.) 21 (2015), no. 1, 201–244.

[14] Joseph Chuang and Radha Kessar, *Perverse equivalences and Broue’s Conjecture*, Adv. in Math. 248 (2013), 1–53.

[15] Joseph Chuang and Raphaël Rouquier, *Perverse Equivalences*. Preprint available on author webpage.

[16] M. Davis, T. Januszkiewicz, and R. Scott, *Fundamental groups of blow-ups*, Adv. Math. 177 (2003), no. 1, 115–179. MR1985196

[17] Fern Gossow and Oded Yacobi, *On the action of the Weyl group on dual canonical bases*. In preparation.

[18] Ian Grojnowski and George Lusztig, *A comparison of bases of quantized enveloping algebras*, Contemp. Math. 153 (1992).

[19] Ivan Losev, *Cacti and cells*, J. Eur. Math. Soc. (JEMS) 21 (2019), no. 6, 1729–1750.

[20] Ivan Losev and Ben Webster, *On uniqueness of tensor products of irreducible categorifications*, Selecta Math. (N.S.) 21 (2015), no. 2, 345–377. MR3338680

[21] George Lusztig, *Canonical bases arising from quantized enveloping algebras II*, Progr. Theoret. Phys. Suppl. 102 (1990), 175–201.

[22] Bruce Sagan, *The symmetric group. Representations, combinatorial algorithms, and symmetric functions.*, Second edition, Graduate Texts in Mathematics, Springer-Verlag, 2001.
[45] Richard P. Stanley, *Enumerative combinatorics. Vol. 2*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 62, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1999. With a foreword by Gian-Carlo Rota and appendix 1 by Sergey Fomin. MR1676282

[46] John Stembridge, *Canonical bases and self-evacuating tableaux*, Duke Math. J. 3 (1996), no. 82, 585–606.

[47] Joshua Sussan, *Category O and \( \mathfrak{sl}(k) \) link invariants*, 2007. [arXiv:math/0701045](https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0701045).

[48] Nicolas Jacon Thomas Gerber and Emily Norton, *Generalized Mullineaux involutions and perverse equivalences*, Pacific J. Math. 306 (2020), no. 2, 487–517.

[49] Laurent Vera, *Faithfulness of simple 2-representations of \( \mathfrak{sl}_2 \)*, arXiv:2011.13003.

[50] Ben Webster, *Knot invariants and higher representation theory*, Mem. Amer. Math. Soc. 250 (2017), no. 1191, 141.

I. Halacheva: Department of Mathematics, Northeastern University, USA

Email address: i.halacheva@northeastern.edu

A. Licata: Mathematical Sciences Institute, Australian National University, Australia

Email address: anthony.licata@anu.edu.au

I. Losev: Department of Mathematics, Yale University, and School of Mathematics, IAS, USA

Email address: ivan.loseu@gmail.com

O. Yacobi: School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Sydney, Australia

Email address: oded.yacobi@sydney.edu.au