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QUANTIZATION OF CONTINUUM KAC–MOODY ALGEBRAS

ANDREA APPEL AND FRANCESCO SALA

ABSTRACT. Continuum Kac–Moody algebras have been recently introduced by the authors and O. Schiffmann in [ASS18]. These are Lie algebras governed by a continuum root system, which can be realized as uncountable colimits of Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras. In this paper, we prove that any continuum Kac–Moody algebra \( g \) is canonically endowed with a non–degenerate invariant bilinear form. The positive and negative Borel subalgebras form a Manin triple with respect to this pairing, which allows to define on \( g \) a topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra structure. We then construct an explicit quantization of \( g \), which we refer to as a continuum quantum group, and we show that the latter is similarly realized as an uncountable colimit of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups.

Dedicated to Prof. Kyoji Saito on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Continuum Kac–Moody algebras have been recently introduced by the authors and O. Schiffmann in [ASS18]. Their definition is similar to that of Kac–Moody algebras, but they are controlled by a continuum root system, arising from the combinatorics of connected intervals living in a one–dimensional topological space. They are not Kac–Moody algebras themselves, but they can be realized as uncountable colimits of symmetric (Borcherds–)Kac–Moody algebras.

In this paper, we provide a gentle introduction to this new theory, avoiding the technicalities of [ASS18], and we push further the study of these Lie algebras, providing two main contributions. First, we prove that continuum Kac–Moody algebras have a canonical structure of (topological) Lie bialgebras, which arises, as in the classical Kac–Moody case, from the construction of a non–degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form. Then, we construct an explicit algebraic quantization of these topological structures, which we call continuum quantum group: they can be similarly realized as uncountable colimits of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups. Moreover, we prove that, in the simplest cases of the line and the circle, they coincide with the quantum groups constructed geometrically in [SS17] by the second–named author and O. Schiffmann via the theory of Hall algebras. In [AKSS19], we adopt a similar approach to show that continuum quantum groups admit analogous geometric realizations arising from Hall algebras.

In the remaining part of this introduction, we shall explain our work in more detail.

The continuum Kac–Moody algebra. The defining datum of a continuum Kac–Moody algebra is a continuum analogue of a quiver, defined as follows. Recall that the latter is just an oriented graph $Q = (Q_0, Q_1)$ with set of vertices $Q_0$ and a set of edges $Q_1$. In a continuum quiver, the discrete set $Q_0$ is replaced by a vertex space $X$, which is, roughly, a Hausdorff topological space locally modeled over $\mathbb{R}$ (cf. Definition 3.1). Examples of vertex spaces are the line $\mathbb{R}$, the circle $S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, smoothings of possibly infinite trees, or combinations of these. Thus, it is possible to lift the notion of connected interval from $\mathbb{R}$ to $X$, in such a way that the set of all possible intervals in $X$, denoted $\text{Int}(X)$, is naturally endowed with two partially defined operations, that is, a sum $\oplus$, given by concatenation of intervals, and a difference $\ominus$, given by set difference whenever the outcome is again in $\text{Int}(X)$.

The set $\text{Int}(X)$ comes naturally equipped with a set–theoretic non–degenerate pairing $(\cdot|\cdot) : \text{Int}(X) \times \text{Int}(X) \to \mathbb{Z}$, defined as follows. On the space of locally constant, compactly supported, left–continuous functions on $\mathbb{R}$, we consider a non–symmetric bilinear form given by:

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \sum_x f_-(x)(g_+(x) - g_-(x)).$$

This restricts to $\text{Int}(\mathbb{R})$, by identifying an interval $a$ with its characteristic function $1_a$. As before, we lift it from $\mathbb{R}$ to $X$ by decomposing every interval in $X$ into an iterated concatenation of elementary intervals in $\mathbb{R}$. Finally, we define the Euler form $\langle 1_a, 1_b \rangle := \langle 1_a, 1_b \rangle + \langle 1_b, 1_a \rangle$. Then, the continuum quiver of the vertex space $X$ is precisely the datum $Q_X := (\text{Int}(X), \oplus, \ominus, (\cdot|\cdot), (-|\cdot))$. Henceforth, we denote by $f_X$ the span of the characteristic functions $1_{a}, a \in \text{Int}(X)$.

Given a continuum quiver $Q_X$, together with O. Schiffmann, we construct in [ASS18] a Lie algebra $g_X$, which we refer to as the continuum Kac–Moody algebra of $Q_X$, whose Cartan subalgebra is generated by the characteristic functions of the intervals of $X$. The definition of $g_X$ mimics the
usual construction of Kac–Moody algebras, with some fundamental differences controlled by the partial operations of \( Q_X \). Namely, we first consider the Lie algebra \( \tilde{g}_X \) over \( C \), freely generated by \( f_X \) and the elements \( x^+_\alpha, \alpha \in \text{Int}(X) \), subject to the relations:

\[
[z_\alpha, z_\beta] = 0, \quad [z_\alpha, x^\pm_\beta] = \pm (\alpha|\beta) \cdot x^\pm_\beta, \quad [x^+_\alpha, x^-_\beta] = \delta_{\alpha\beta} z_\alpha + a_{\alpha\beta} \cdot (x^+_\alpha \cap \beta - x^-_{\beta \cap \alpha}),
\]

where \( z_\alpha := 1_\alpha \) and \( a_{\alpha\beta} := (-1)^{(\alpha|\beta)} \cdot (\alpha|\beta) \). Then, we set \( g_X := \tilde{g}_X / r_X \), where \( r_X \subset \tilde{g}_X \) is the sum of all two–sided graded ideals having trivial intersection with \( f_X \).

In \cite{ASS18}, we show that the ideal \( r_X \) is generated by certain quadratic Serre relations governed by the concatenation of intervals, thus generalizing Gabber–Kac theorem for continuum Kac–Moody algebras (cf. \cite{GK81}) and obtaining an explicit description of \( g_X \) (cf. \cite[Thm. 5.17]{ASS18} or Theorem 3.11 below).

Namely, \( g_X \) is freely generated by the abelian Lie algebra \( f_X \) and the elements \( x^\pm_\alpha, \alpha \in \text{Int}(X) \), subject to the following defining relations:

1. **Diagonal action:** for \( \alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X) \),

\[
[z_\alpha, x^\pm_\beta] = \pm (\alpha|\beta) \cdot x^\pm_\beta;
\]

2. **Double relations:** for \( \alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X) \),

\[
[x^+_\alpha, x^-_\beta] = \delta_{\alpha\beta} z_\alpha + a_{\alpha\beta} \cdot (x^+_\alpha \cap \beta - x^-_{\beta \cap \alpha});
\]

3. **Serre relations:** for \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X) \),

\[
[x^+_\alpha, x^+_\beta] = \pm a_{\alpha, \beta} \cdot x^+_\alpha \cap \beta .
\]

Here, \( \text{Serre}(X) \) is the set of all pairs \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X) \times \text{Int}(X) \) such that one of the following occurs:

- \( \alpha \) is contractible, and, for subintervals \( \alpha' \subseteq \alpha \) and \( \beta' \subseteq \beta \) with \( (\beta|\beta') \neq 0 \) whenever \( \beta' \neq \beta, \alpha' \oplus \beta' \) is either undefined or non–homeomorphic to \( S^1 \);
- \( \alpha \perp \beta \), i.e., \( \alpha \oplus \beta \) does not exist and \( \alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset \).

As mentioned earlier, \( g_X \) can be equivalently realized as certain continuous colimits of Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras, further motivating our choice of the terminology. This is based on the following observation. Let \( J = \{ a_k \} \) be an *irreducible* finite set of intervals \( a_k \in \text{Int}(X) \), i.e.,

1. every interval is either contractible or homeomorphic to \( S^1 \);
2. given two intervals \( \alpha, \beta \in J \), \( \alpha \neq \beta \), one of the following mutually exclusive cases occurs:
   - (a) \( \alpha \oplus \beta \) exists;
   - (b) \( \alpha \oplus \beta \) does not exist and \( \alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset \);
   - (c) \( \alpha \simeq S^1 \) and \( \beta \subset \alpha \).

Let \( A_J \) be the matrix given by the values of \( (\cdot|\cdot) \) on \( J \), i.e., \( (A_J)_{\alpha \beta} = (\alpha|\beta) \) for \( \alpha, \beta \in J \). Note that the diagonal entries of \( A_J \) are either \( 2 \) or \( 0 \), while the only possible off–diagonal entries are \( 0, -1, -2 \). Let \( Q_J \) be the corresponding quiver with Cartan matrix \( A_J \). For example, we obtain the following quivers.

\footnote{The gradation is with respect to \( f_X \): we set \( \deg(x^+_\alpha) = \pm 1_\alpha \) and \( \deg(z_\alpha) = 0 \).}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Configuration of intervals</strong></th>
<th><strong>Borcherds–Cartan diagram</strong></th>
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<td>(\alpha_1) (\alpha_2) (\alpha_3)</td>
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</table>

Note, in particular, that any contractible elementary interval corresponds to a vertex of \(Q_J\) without loops, while any interval homeomorphic to \(S^1\), corresponds to a vertex having exactly one loop.

There are two Lie algebras naturally associated to \(J\):

1. the Lie subalgebra \(g_J \subset g_X\) generated by the elements \(\{x_\alpha^+, \xi_\alpha | \alpha \in J\}\);
2. the derived Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra \(g_{BKM}^J := g(A_J)'\).

In [ASS18, Section 5.5], we show that \(g_J\) and \(g_{BKM}^J\) are canonically isomorphic. In particular, \(g_X\) can be covered by Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras. Moreover, we show that, given two compatible irreducible sets \(J, J'\), there is an obvious embedding \(\phi_{J', J} : g_J \rightarrow g_{J'}\), and the collection of all such \(\phi\)'s is a direct system, so that we get a canonical isomorphism of Lie algebras (cf. [ASS18, Cor. 5.18] or Corollary 3.14 below)

\[
g_X \simeq \text{colim}_J g_{BKM}^J.
\]

**Continuum Lie bialgebras.** It is well-known that any symmetrisable Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra \(g\) is endowed with a symmetric non-degenerate bilinear form, inducing an isomorphism of graded vector spaces \(b_+ \simeq b^*\) between the positive and negative Borel subalgebras, and consequently defining a Lie bialgebra structure on \(g\). Moreover, the latter is quasi-triangular with respect to the canonical element \(r \in b_+ \otimes b_-\) corresponding to the perfect pairing \(b_+ \otimes b_- \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\) (cf. Section 2).
The first contribution of this paper is the extension of these results for continuum Kac–Moody algebras.

**Theorem (cf. Theorem 4.6).** Let \( Q_X \) be a continuum quiver and \( g_X \) the corresponding continuum Kac–Moody algebras.

1. The Euler form on \( f_X \) uniquely extends to an invariant symmetric bilinear form \((\cdot\mid\cdot) : \tilde{g}_X \otimes \tilde{g}_X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\) defined on the generators as follows:
   \[
   (\xi_x | \xi_y) := (\alpha | \beta), \quad (x^+_a | x^-_a) := 0, \quad (x^+_a | x^-_b) := 0, \quad (x^+_a | x^-_b) := \delta_{ab}.
   \]
   Moreover, \( \ker (\cdot | \cdot) = \tau_X \) and therefore the Euler form descends to a non–degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form on \( g_X \).

2. There is a unique topological cobracket \( \delta : g_X \rightarrow g_X \otimes g_X \) defined on the generators by
   \[
   \delta(\xi_a) := 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(x^+_a) := x^+_a \wedge x^+_a + \sum_{\beta \subseteq \gamma = a} a_{\beta \gamma} \cdot x^+_\beta \wedge x^+_\gamma,
   \]
   and inducing on \( g_X \) a topological Lie bialgebra structure, with respect to which the positive and negative Borel subalgebras \( b^+_X \) are Lie sub-bialgebras.

3. The Euler form restricts to a non–degenerate pairing of Lie bialgebras \((\cdot | \cdot) : b^+_X \otimes (b^+_X)^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\). Then, the canonical element \( r_X \in b^+_X \otimes b^+_X \) corresponding to \((\cdot | \cdot)\) defines a quasi–triangular structure on \( g_X \).

Note however that in order to prove this one cannot rely on the colimit realization of \( g_X \) given above, since the embeddings \( \phi_{J', J} : g_{J', J}^{BKM} \rightarrow g_{J}^{BKM} \), do not respect the cobracket, as clear from their definition (cf. Corollary 3.14). Instead, our proof is based on an alternative realization of \( g_X \) by duality, inspired by the work of G. Halbout [Hal99] which relies on a semi–classical version of techniques coming from the foundational theory of quantum groups [Dri87, Lus10].

By the result above, we can now associate to any continuum quiver \( Q_X \) a topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra \((g_X, \{\cdot, \cdot\}, \delta)\). The second and main contribution of this paper is the algebraic explicit construction of a quantization \( U_q g_X \), i.e., a topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra over \( \mathbb{C}[h] \) such that

1. there exists an isomorphism of Hopf algebras \( \mathbb{U}_q g_X / h \mathbb{U}_q g_X \simeq \mathbb{U} g_X \);
2. for any \( x \in g_X \),
   \[
   \delta(\tilde{x}) = \frac{\Delta(\tilde{x}) - \Delta^{21}(\tilde{x})}{h} \mod h,
   \]
   where \( \tilde{x} \in \mathbb{U}_q g_X \) is any lift of \( x \in g_X \).

We refer to \( \mathbb{U}_q g_X \) as the continuum quantum group of \( Q_X \).

The continuum quantum group. The definition of \( \mathbb{U}_q g_X \) is very similar in spirit to that of \( g_X \), but it depends on two additional partial operations on \( \text{Int}(X) \):

1. the strict union of two intervals \( a \) and \( b \), whenever defined, is the smallest interval \( a \cup b \in \text{Int}(X) \) for which \( (a \cup b) \cap a \) and \( (a \cup b) \cap b \) are both defined;
2. the strict intersection of two intervals \( a \) and \( b \), whenever defined, is the biggest interval \( a \triangle b \in \text{Int}(X) \) for which \( a \ominus (a \triangle b) \) and \( b \ominus (a \triangle b) \) are both defined.

Note that \( a \cup b \) (resp. \( a \triangle b \)) is defined and coincides with \( a \cup b \) (resp. \( a \cap b \)) whenever it contains strictly \( a \) and \( b \) (resp. it is contained strictly in \( a \) and \( b \)).

**Definition (cf. Definition 5.6).** Let \( Q_X \) be a continuum quiver. The continuum quantum group of \( X \) is the associative algebra \( \mathbb{U}_q g_X \) generated by \( f_X \) and the elements \( X^\pm_a, a \in \text{Int}(X) \), satisfying the following defining relations:
Theorem

by duality

realized

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In particular, for $K_a := \exp(h/2 \cdot \xi_a)$, it holds $K_aX^\pm_\beta = q^{\pm (\alpha|\beta)} \cdot X^\pm_\beta K_a$.

(2) Quantum double relations: for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mbox{Int}(X)$,

$$[X^+_\alpha, X^-_\beta] = \delta_{\alpha\beta} \frac{K^-_\alpha - K^-_\beta}{q - q^{-1}} + a_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \left( q \frac{q^{c_{\alpha\beta}} X^+_\alpha K^{a_{\alpha\beta}} - q^{-1} K^-_\alpha X^-_\beta}{q - q^{-1}} \right) + b_{\alpha\beta} q^{s_{\alpha\beta}} (q - q^{-1}) X^+_\alpha X^-_\beta X^+_\alpha K^-_\beta X^-_\alpha (\alpha \vee \beta) \cdot$$

(3) Quantum Serre relations: for any $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mbox{Serre}(X)$,

$$X^\pm_\alpha X^\pm_\beta - q^{r_{\alpha\beta}} X^\pm_\beta X^\pm_\alpha = \pm b_{\alpha\beta} \cdot q^{s_{\alpha\beta}} \cdot X^\pm_\alpha (q - q^{-1}) \cdot X^\pm_\alpha X^\pm_\beta .$$

In the definition above, we assume that $X_{\alpha \cdot \beta} = 0$ whenever $\alpha \odot \beta$ is not defined, for $\odot = \oplus, \ominus, \triangledown, \Delta$. Moreover, the coefficients are defined as follows:

- $a_{\alpha\beta} := (-1)^{(\alpha|\beta)} (\alpha|\beta)$;
- $b_{\alpha\beta} := a_{\alpha, \alpha \vee \beta}$;
- $c_{\alpha\beta}^+ := \frac{1}{2} (a_{\beta, \alpha \vee \beta} - 1)$ and $c_{\alpha\beta}^- := \frac{1}{2} (a_{\beta \vee \alpha, \alpha} + 1)$;
- $r_{\alpha\beta} := (1 - \delta_{\alpha\beta})(-1)^{(\alpha|\beta)} (\alpha|\beta)^2$;
- $s_{\alpha\beta}^\pm := \frac{1}{2} (a_{\beta, \alpha \vee \beta} \pm 1)$.

In order to prove that $U_q \mathfrak{g}_X$ is naturally endowed with a topological quasi-triangular Hopf algebra structure, we proceed as in the classical case, by showing that $U_q \mathfrak{g}_X$ can be equivalently realized by duality. This leads to the following.

Theorem (cf. Theorem 5.11). Let $Q_X$ be a continuum quiver and $U_q \mathfrak{g}_X$ the corresponding continuum quantum group.

1. The algebra $U_q \mathfrak{g}_X$ is a topological Hopf algebra with respect to the maps

$$\Delta : U_q \mathfrak{g}_X \to U_q \mathfrak{g}_X \otimes U_q \mathfrak{g}_X \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon : U_q \mathfrak{g}_X \to \mathbb{C}[h],$$

defined on the generators by $\varepsilon(\xi_a) := 0 = \varepsilon(X^+_a), \Delta(\xi_a) := \tilde{\xi}_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \tilde{\xi}_a,$ and $\Delta(X^+_a) := X^+_a \otimes 1 + K_a \otimes X^+_a + \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \otimes \gamma} s_{\alpha \beta \otimes \gamma} \cdot q^{-1} (q - q^{-1}) X^+_\alpha K^\gamma_\beta \otimes X^+_\gamma ,$

$\Delta(X^-_a) := 1 \otimes X^-_a + X^-_a \otimes K^{-1}_a - \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \otimes \gamma} s_{\alpha \beta \otimes \gamma} \cdot (q - q^{-1}) X^-_\alpha \otimes X^-_\beta K^{-1}_\gamma .$

In particular, $\varepsilon(K_a) = 1$ and $\Delta(K_a) = K_a \otimes K_a$. As usual, the antipode is given by the formula

$$S := \sum_n m^{(n)} \circ (\text{id} - s \circ \varepsilon)^{\otimes n} \circ \Delta^{(n)} ,$$

where $m^{(n)}$ and $\Delta^{(n)}$ denote the nth iterated product and coproduct, respectively.

2. Denote by $U_q \mathfrak{b}_X^\pm$ the Hopf subalgebras generated by $\mathfrak{b}_X$ and $X^\pm_\alpha, \alpha \in \mbox{Int}(X)$. Then, there exists a unique non-degenerate Hopf pairing $(\cdot | \cdot) : U_q \mathfrak{b}_X^+ \otimes (U_q \mathfrak{b}_X^-)^{\text{op}} \to \mathbb{C}((h))$, defined on the generators by

$$(1|1) := 1, \quad (\xi_a | \xi^*_b) := \frac{1}{h} (\alpha|\beta) , \quad (X^+_a | X^-_b) := \frac{\delta_{\alpha\beta}}{q - q^{-1}} ,$$

and extended bi-linearity.
and zero otherwise. In particular, $(K_a|K_β) = q^{α|β}$.

(3) Through the Hopf pairing $(\cdot | \cdot)$, the Hopf algebras $(U_qB_X, U_qb_X)$ give rise to a match pair of Hopf algebras. Then, $U_qB_X$ is realized as a quotient of the double cross product Hopf algebra $U_qb_X > \cdot \cdot \cdot U_qb_X$ obtained by identifying the two copies of the commutative subalgebra $f_X$. In particular, $U_qB_X$ is a topological quasi-triangular Hopf algebra.

(4) The topological quasi-triangular Hopf algebra $U_qB_X$ is a quantization of the topological quasi-triangular Lie bialgebra $g_X$.

Moreover, we prove that, as in the classical case, the continuum quantum group can be realized as an uncountable colimits of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups.

**Theorem** (cf. Corollary 5.8). Let $J, J'$ be two irreducible (finite) sets of intervals in $X$.

1. Let $U_qG_J$ be the Hopf subalgebra in $U_qB_X$ generated by the elements $ξ_a$ and $X_a^\pm$, with $α \in J$. Then, there is a canonical isomorphism of algebras $U_qG_J \rightarrow U_qG_J$.

2. If $J' \subseteq J$, there is a canonical embedding $φ_J: U_qG_J \rightarrow U_qG_J$ sending generator to generator.

3. If $J$ is obtained from $J'$ by replacing an element $γ \in J'$ with two intervals $α, β$ such that $γ = α ∩ β$, there is a canonical embedding $φ''_J: U_qG_J \rightarrow U_qG_J$, which is the identity on $U_qG_J \setminus \{γ\} = U_qG_J \setminus \{α, β\}$ and sends

$$ξ_γ \mapsto ξ_α + ξ_β, \quad X_γ^\pm \mapsto \mp q^{-ξ_α^1} \cdot q^{-ξ_β^1} \cdot \left(X_α^\pm X_β^\pm - q^{ξ_α^1} \cdot X_β^\pm X_α^\pm\right).$$

4. The collection of embeddings $φ_J, φ''_J$, indexed by all possible irreducible sets of intervals in $X$, form a direct system. Moreover, there is a canonical isomorphism of algebras $U_qG_X \simeq \text{colim}_J U_qG_{J'}$.

The quantum groups of the line and the circle. In [SS17], the second-named author and O. Schiffmann introduced the line quantum group $U_qsl(\mathbb{R})$ and the circle quantum group $U_qsl(S^1)$, the latter arising from the Hall algebra of parabolic (torsion) coherent sheaves on a curve. These are the simplest examples of continuum quantum groups. Namely, we get the following.

**Theorem** (cf. Propositions 3.17 and 5.10). There exists a canonical isomorphism of topological Hopf algebras $U_qsl(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow U_qg_{\mathbb{R}}$. At $q = 1$, it gives rise to an isomorphism of topological Lie bialgebras $sl(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow g_{\mathbb{R}}$.

The case of the circle is slightly more delicate. Namely, the continuum Kac–Moody algebra $g_{S^1}$ contains strictly the Lie algebra $sl(S^1)$. Their difference is reduced to the elements $X_{S^1}^\pm$ corresponding to the full circle. More precisely, let $g_{S^1}$ be the subalgebra in $g_{S^1}$ generated by the elements $X_a^\pm, ξ_a, α \neq S^1$. Note that the elements $X_{S^1}^\pm, ξ_{S^1}$, generate a Heisenberg Lie algebra of order one in $g_{S^1}$, which we denote $heis_{S^1}$. Then, $g_{S^1} = g_{S^1} \oplus heis_{S^1}$ and there is a canonical embedding $sl(S^1) \rightarrow g_{S^1}$, whose image is $g_{S^1} \oplus K \cdot ξ_{S^1}$. A similar relation holds for the Hopf algebras $U_qsl(S^1)$ and $U_qg_{S^1}$, where the role of $heis_{S^1}$ is played by the subalgebra generated in $U_qg_{S^1}$ by $ξ_{S^1}$ and $X_{S^1}^\pm$.

**Future directions.** In this last section, we shall outline some further directions of research, currently under investigations.

Geometric quantization. As mentioned earlier, the continuum quantum groups $U_qsl(S^1)$ and $U_qsl(\mathbb{R})$ originate from a Hall algebra type construction. More precisely, the rational circle quantum group $U_qsl(Q/Z)$ was realized in [SS17] in two different ways. That is, by the second-named author and O. Schiffmann, as the (reduced) quantum double of the spherical Hall algebra of torsion parabolic sheaves on a smooth projective curve over a finite field, and, by T. Kuwagaki, from the
spherical Hall algebra of locally constant sheaves on \( \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \) with fixed singular support. The latter approach generalizes easily to \( \mathbb{R} \) and \( S^1 \), and to the type \( D \) case (a smooth tree with one root, one node, and two leaves).

In [AKSS19], together with T. Kuwagaki and O. Schiffmann, we will provide two geometric realization of \( \mathbf{U}_q \mathfrak{g} \) arising from Hall algebras associated with the following abelian categories defined over a finite field. We first consider the category of coherent persistence modules (extending the definition given in [SS19] for the line \( \mathbb{R} \) and the circle \( S^1 \) to an arbitrary continuum quiver). Such objects can be thought of as a generalization of the usual notion of parabolic torsion sheaves on a curve, mimicking the first realization of the circle quantum group. The analogue of the second symplectic realization is instead obtained from the category of locally constant sheaves over the underlying vertex space.

**Highest weight theory.** In general, the usual combinatorics governing the highest weight theory of Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras does not extend in a straightforward way to continuum Kac–Moody algebras, mainly due to the lack of simple roots. The appropriate tools to describe the highest weight theory of \( \mathfrak{g}_X \), the corresponding continuum Weyl group, and the character formulas, are currently under study. The same difficulties arise also at the quantum level.

Nonetheless, the geometric realization of continuum quantum groups would likely help towards a better understanding of its representation theory. An inspiring example is given in [SS19], where the second-named author and O. Schiffmann define the Fock space for \( \mathbf{U}_q \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{R}) \), considering a continuum analogue of the usual combinatorial construction in the case of \( \mathbf{U}_q \mathfrak{sl}(\infty) \). In addition, the quantum group \( \mathbf{U}_q \mathfrak{sl}(S^1) \) act on such a Fock space, in a way similar to the folding procedure of Hayashi–Misra–Miwa. This construction should extend to the case of an arbitrary continuum quiver \( X \), producing a wide class of interesting representations for the continuum quantum group \( \mathbf{U}_q \mathfrak{g}_X \), and therefore for the continuum Kac–Moody algebra \( \mathfrak{g}_X \).

**Outline.** In Section 2, we recall the basic definition of Kac–Moody algebras and Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups in the more general framework of quantization of Lie bialgebras. In Section 3, we provide a concise exposition of the construction of continuum Kac–Moody algebras, as introduced in [ASS18], and their realization as uncountable colimits of Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras. In Section 4, we prove the first main result of the paper, showing that continuum Kac–Moody algebras are naturally endowed with a standard topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra structure. In Section 5, we define the continuum quantum group associated to a continuum quiver and show that, in the cases of \( \mathbb{R} \) and \( S^1 \), it coincides with the quantum groups of the line and the circle introduced in [SS17]. Finally, in Section 5.4, we prove the second main result of the paper, showing that continuum quantum groups are topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra, quantizing the standard Lie bialgebra structure of continuum Kac–Moody algebras.

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2. Kac–Moody algebras and quantum groups

In this section, we recall the basic definition of Kac–Moody algebras and Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups in the more general framework of quantization of Lie bialgebras. The results of this section are well–known and due to [Kac90, Dri87]. We follow the exposition of [ATL18].

Henceforth, we fix a base field \( k \) of characteristic zero and set \( K := k[[\hbar]] \).
2.1. Quantization of Lie bialgebras. A Lie bialgebra is a triple \((b, [\cdot, \cdot]_b, \delta_b)\) where

1. \(b\) is a discrete \(k\)-vector space;
2. \((b, [\cdot, \cdot]_b)\) is a Lie algebra, i.e., \([\cdot, \cdot]_b : b \otimes b \rightarrow b\) is anti-symmetric and satisfies the Jacobi identity
   \[ [\cdot, \cdot]_b \circ \text{id}_b \otimes [\cdot, \cdot]_b \circ (\text{id}_b \otimes \text{id}_b) = 0; \]
3. \((b, \delta_b)\) is a Lie coalgebra, i.e., \(\delta_b : b \rightarrow b \otimes b\) is anti-symmetric and satisfies the co–Jacobi identity
   \[ (\text{id}_b \otimes \text{id}_b + (123) + (132)) \circ \text{id}_b \otimes \delta_b \circ \text{id}_b = 0; \]
4. the cobracket \(\delta_b\) satisfies the cocycle condition
   \[ \delta_b \circ [\cdot, \cdot]_b = \text{ad}_{\delta_b} \circ \text{id}_b \circ \delta_b \circ (\text{id}_b \otimes \text{id}_b - (12)), \] as maps \(b \otimes b \rightarrow b \otimes b\), where \(\text{ad}_{\delta_b} : b \otimes b \otimes b \rightarrow b \otimes b\) denotes the left adjoint action of \(b\) on \(b \otimes b\).

A quantized enveloping algebra (QUE) is a Hopf algebra \(B\) in \(\text{Vect}_K\) such that

1. \(B\) is endowed with the \(h\)--adic topology, that is \(\{h^n B\}_{n \geq 0}\) is a basis of neighborhoods of 0. Equivalently, \(B\) is isomorphic, as topological \(K\)--module, to \(B_0[\hbar]\), for some discrete topological vector space \(B_0\).
2. \(B/hB\) is a connected, cocommutative Hopf algebra over \(k\). Equivalently, \(B/hB\) is isomorphic to an enveloping algebra \(Ub\) for some Lie bialgebra \((h, [\cdot, \cdot]_h, \delta_h)\) and, under this identification,
   \[ \delta_h(b) = \frac{\Delta(\tilde{h}) - \Delta^2(\tilde{h})}{\hbar} \text{ mod } \hbar, \]
   where \(\tilde{b} \in B\) is any lift of \(b \in b\).

We say that \(B\) is a quantization of \((b, [\cdot, \cdot]_b, \delta_b)\).

In Sections 2.2–2.6 we will describe the standard Lie bialgebra structure on symmetrisable Kac–Moody algebras and their quantization provided by Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups.

2.2. Kac–Moody algebras. We recall the definition from [Kac90, Chapter 1]. Fix a finite set \(I\) and a matrix \(A = (a_{ij})_{i,j \in I}\) with entries in \(k\). Recall that a realization \((h, \Pi, \Pi')\) of \(A\) is the datum of a finite dimensional \(k\)--vector space \(h\), and linearly independent vectors \(\Pi := \{e_i\}_{i \in I} \subset h^*, \Pi' := \{h_i\}_{i \in I} \subset h\) such that \(a_{ij}(h_i) = a_{ij}\). One checks easily that, in any realization \((h, \Pi, \Pi')\), \(\dim h \geq 2|I| - rk(\mathcal{R})\). Moreover, up to a (non–unique) isomorphism, there is a unique realization of minimal dimension \(2|I| - rk(\mathcal{R})\).

For any realization \(\mathcal{R} = (h, \Pi, \Pi')\), let \(\tilde{g}(\mathcal{R})\) be the Lie algebra generated by \(h, \{e_i, f_i\}_{i \in I}\) with relations \([h, h'] = 0\) for any \(h, h' \in h\), and
   \[ [h, e_i] = a_i(h) e_i, \quad [h, f_i] = -a_i(h) f_i, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} h_i. \]

Set
   \[ Q_+ := \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z}_{>0} a_i \subseteq h^*, \]
\(Q := Q_+ \oplus (-Q_+),\) and denote by \(\tilde{n}_+\) (resp. \(\tilde{n}_-\)) the subalgebra generated by \(\{e_i\}_{i \in I}\) (resp. \(\{f_i\}_{i \in I}\)). Then, as vector spaces, \(\tilde{g}(\mathcal{R}) = \tilde{n}_+ \oplus h \oplus \tilde{n}_-\) and, with respect to \(h\), one has the root space decomposition
   \[ \tilde{n}_\pm = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in Q_\pm} \tilde{g}_{\pm \alpha}, \]
where \(\tilde{g}_{\pm \alpha} = \{X \in \tilde{g}(\mathcal{R}) \mid \forall h \in h, [h, X] = \pm \alpha(h) X\}\). Note also that \(\tilde{g}_0 = h\) and \(\dim \tilde{g}_{\pm \alpha} < \infty\).
The Kac–Moody algebra corresponding to the realization $\mathcal{R}$ is the Lie algebra $g(\mathcal{R}) \coloneqq \bar{g}(\mathcal{R})/\tau$, where $\tau$ is the sum of all two-sided graded ideals in $\bar{g}(\mathcal{R})$ having trivial intersection with $\mathfrak{h}$. In particular, as ideals, $\tau = \tau_+ \oplus \tau_-$, where $\tau_\pm := \tau \cap \mathfrak{n}_\pm$.

Since $\tau = \tau_+ \oplus \tau_-$, the Lie algebra $g(\mathcal{R})$ has an induced triangular decomposition $g(\mathcal{R}) = n_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus n_-$ (as vector spaces), where
\[
n_\pm := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in Q_+} g_{\pm \alpha}, \quad g_\alpha := \{ X \in g(\mathcal{R}) \mid \forall h \in \mathfrak{h}, [h, X] = x(h) X \}.
\]

Note that $\dim g_\alpha < \infty$. The set of positive roots is denoted $R_+ := \{ \alpha \in Q_+ \setminus \{0\} \mid g_\alpha \neq 0 \}$.

Remark 2.1. The derived subalgebra $g(\mathcal{R})' := [g(\mathcal{R}), g(\mathcal{R})]$ has a similar and somewhat simpler description. One can show easily that $g(\mathcal{R})'$ is generated by the Chevalley generators $\{ e_i, h_i \}_{i \in I}$ and admits a presentation similar to that of $g(\mathcal{R})$. Namely, let $\bar{g}'$ be the Lie algebra generated by $\{ h_i, e_i, f_i \}_{i \in I}$ with relations
\[
[h_i, h_j] = 0, \quad [h_i, e_j] = a_{ij}(h_j) e_j, \quad [h_i, f_j] = -a_{ij}(h_j) f_j, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} h_i.
\]

Then, $\bar{g}'$ has a $Q$-gradation defined by $\deg(e_i) = a_{ij}, \deg(f_j) = -a_{ij}, \deg(h_i) = 0$, and $\bar{g}'_0 = \mathfrak{h}'$, where the latter is the $|I|$-dimensional span of $\{ h_i \}_{i \in I}$. The quotient of $\bar{g}'$ by the sum of all two-sided graded ideals with trivial intersection with $\mathfrak{h}'$ is easily seen to be canonically isomorphic to $g(\mathcal{R})'$.

Remark 2.2. It is sometimes convenient to consider the Kac–Moody algebras associated to a (non-minimal) canonical realization, which allows to obtain a presentation similar to that of the derived subalgebra (cf. [FZ85, MO12, ATL19a]). Namely, let $\mathcal{R} = (\bar{\mathcal{R}}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}')$ be the realization given by $\bar{\mathcal{R}} \cong \mathbb{K}^{|I|}$ with basis $\{ h_i \}_{i \in I} \cup \{ \lambda^i_{\pm} \}_{i \in I}, \mathcal{P}' = \{ h_i \}_{i \in I}$ and $\mathcal{P} = \{ \alpha_i \}_{i \in I} \subset \bar{\mathcal{R}}$, where $\alpha_i$ is defined by
\[
a_i(h_i) = a_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad a_i(\lambda^i_{\pm}) = \delta_{ij}.
\]

Then, $\bar{g}(\mathcal{R})$ is the Lie algebra generated by $\{ h_i, \lambda^i_{\pm}, e_i, f_i \}_{i \in I}$ with relations
\[
[h_i, h_j] = 0, \quad [h_i, \lambda^j_{\pm}] = 0, \quad [\lambda^i_{\pm}, \lambda^j_{\pm}] = 0,
\]
and
\[
[h_i, e_j] = a_{ij} e_j, \quad [h_i, f_j] = -a_{ij} f_j, \quad [\lambda^i_{\pm}, e_j] = \delta_{ij} e_j, \quad [\lambda^i_{\pm}, f_j] = -\delta_{ij} f_j, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} h_i.
\]

It is easy to check that the Kac–Moody algebra $g(\mathcal{R})$ is just a central extension of $g(\mathcal{R}_{\text{min}})$, i.e., $g(\mathcal{R}) \cong g(\mathcal{R}_{\text{min}}) \oplus \tau$, with $\dim \tau = rk(A)$.

Remark 2.3. In certain cases the ideal $\tau$ can be described explicitly. If $A$ is a generalised Cartan matrix (i.e., $a_{ij} = 2, a_{i} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}, i \neq j$, and $a_{ii} = 0$ implies $a_{ji} = 0$), then $\tau$ contains the ideal generated by the Serre relations
\[
ad(e_i)^{1-a_{ij}}(e_j) = 0 = ad(f_i)^{1-a_{ij}}(f_j) \quad i \neq j
\]
and coincides with it if $A$ is also symmetrizable [GK81].

A similar description of $\tau$ holds for any Borcherds–Cartan matrix $A$ (i.e., such that $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, $i \neq j$, and $2a_{ii}/a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ whenever $a_{ii} > 0$). In this case, $g$ is called a Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra and the corresponding maximal ideal contains the Serre relations
\[
ad(e_i)^{1-\frac{2}{a_{ii}}}(e_j) = 0 = ad(f_i)^{1-\frac{2}{a_{ii}}}(f_j) \quad a_{ii} > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad i \neq j
\]
and
\[
[e_i, e_j] = 0 = [f_i, f_j] \quad a_{ii} \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad a_{ij} = 0.
\]

2The terminology differs slightly from the one given in [Kac90] where $g(\mathcal{R})$ is called a Kac–Moody algebra if $A$ is a generalised Cartan matrix (cf. Remark 2.3) and $\mathcal{R}$ is the minimal realization. Note also that in [Kac90, Theorem 1.2] $\tau$ is set to be the sum of all two-sided ideals, not necessarily graded. However, since the functions $\alpha_i$ are linearly independent in $\mathfrak{h}'$ by construction, $\tau$ is automatically graded and satisfies $\tau = \tau_+ \oplus \tau_-$ (cf. [Kac90, Proposition 1.5]).
If \( A \) is symmetrizable, \( r \) is generated by the Serre relations (cf. [Bor88, Corollary 2.6]).

If the matrix \( A \) is symmetrizable, the corresponding Kac–Moody algebra can be further endowed with a standard Lie bialgebra structure. Assume henceforth that \( A \) is symmetrizable, and fix a realization \( \mathcal{R} = (\mathfrak{h}, \Pi, \Pi^\vee) \) and an invertible diagonal matrix \( D = \text{diag}(d_i)_{i=1}^k \) such that \( DA \) is symmetric. Let \( \mathfrak{h}' \subset \mathfrak{h} \) be the span of \( \{h_i\}_{i=1}^k \), and \( \mathfrak{h}'' \subset \mathfrak{h} \) a complementary subspace. Then, there is a symmetric, non–degenerate bilinear form \( (\cdot|\cdot) \) on \( \mathfrak{h} \), which is uniquely determined by \( (h_i|\cdot) := d_i^{-1} a_i(\cdot) \) and \( (h''|h'') = 0 \). The form \((\cdot|\cdot)\) uniquely extends to an invariant symmetric bilinear form on \( \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \), and \((e_i|f_j) = \delta_{ij} d_i^{-1} \). The kernel of this form is precisely \( r \), so that \((\cdot|\cdot)\) descends to a non–degenerate form on \( \mathfrak{g} \).

Set \( b_\pm := \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{R}^r} \mathfrak{g}_{\pm a} \subset \mathfrak{g} \). One can see easily that the bilinear form induces a canonical isomorphism of graded vector spaces \( b_+ \simeq b_-^* \), where \( b_- := \mathfrak{h}^* \oplus \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{R}^r} \mathfrak{g}_{-a}^* \), and, more specifically, \( \mathfrak{g}_a \simeq \mathfrak{g}_{-a}^* \).

Let \( \{e_{a,i} \mid i = 1, \ldots, \dim \mathfrak{g}_a \} \) and \( \{f_{a,j} \mid i = 1, \ldots, \dim \mathfrak{g}_a \} \) be bases of \( \mathfrak{g}_a \) and \( \mathfrak{g}_{-a}^* \), respectively, which are dual to each other with respect to \((\cdot|\cdot)\), and set

\[
\mathfrak{r} := \sum_{a \in \mathbb{R}_+} \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}_a} e_{a,i} \otimes f_{a,i} + \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{h}} x_i \otimes x_i ,
\]

where \( \{x_i \mid i = 1, \ldots, \dim \mathfrak{h} \} \) is an orthonormal basis of \( \mathfrak{h} \).

We will show in Section 2.4 that \( \mathfrak{g} \) has a natural structure of Lie bialgebra with cobracket \( \delta: \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \wedge \mathfrak{g} \) given by

\[
\delta|_\mathfrak{h} := 0, \quad \delta(e_i) := dh_i \wedge e_i , \quad \delta(f_i) := dh_i \wedge f_i .
\]

Moreover, it satisfies \( \delta(x) = [x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x, r] \).

2.3. Quasi–triangular Lie bialgebras. A Lie bialgebra is quasi–triangular if there exists a tensor \( r \in b \otimes b \) such that

1. \( \Omega := r + r_{21} \) is \( b \)-invariant, i.e., \( x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x, \Omega = 0 \) for any \( x \in b \);

2. \( r \) is a solution of the classical Yang–Baxter equation, i.e.,

\[
[r_{12}, r_{13}] + [r_{12}, r_{23}] + [r_{13}, r_{23}] = 0 ;
\]

3. \( \delta_b = \partial r, i.e., \) for any \( x \in b, \delta_b(x) = [x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x, r] \).

It is well–known that any Lie bialgebra \((b, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \delta_b)\) can be canonically embedded into a quasi–triangular topological Lie bialgebra. We recall below three versions of this construction, in terms of Drinfeld doubles, Manin triples and matched pairs of Lie algebras.

2.3.1. Drinfeld double. Let \((b, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \delta_b)\) be a Lie bialgebra. The Drinfeld double \( b_\# \) is defined as follows.

- As a vector space, \( b_\# = b \oplus b^* \). The canonical pairing \((\cdot|\cdot) : b \otimes b^* \rightarrow k \) extends uniquely to a symmetric non–degenerate bilinear form on \( b_\# \), with respect to which \( b \) and \( b^* \) are isotropic. The Lie bracket on \( b_\# \) is defined as the unique bracket which coincides with \([\cdot, \cdot]_b \) on \( b \), with \( \delta_b^* \) on \( b^* \), and is compatible with \((\cdot|\cdot), i.e., \) satisfies \((x, y|z) = (x|[y, z]) \) for all \( x, y, z \in b_\# \). The mixed bracket of \( x \in b \) and \( \phi \in b^* \) is then given by

\[
[x, \phi] := ad^*(x)(\phi) - ad^*(\phi)(x) ,
\]

where \( ad^* \) denotes the coadjoint actions of \( b \) on \( b^* \) and of \( b^* \) on \( (b^*)^* \).

\[\text{Since} \ (\cdot|\cdot) \text{ is non–degenerate on} \ \mathfrak{h}, \text{the kernel} \ t := \ker(\cdot|\cdot) \text{ is a graded ideal trivially intersecting} \ \mathfrak{h} \text{ and therefore it is contained in} \ \mathfrak{r}. \text{ Conversely, for any graded ideal} \ i = \bigoplus i_a \text{ trivially intersecting} \ \mathfrak{h}, \text{ one has} \ i \subseteq \mathfrak{r}. \text{ More precisely, let} \ X \in i_a, \ Y \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_0 \text{ and} \ Z \in \mathfrak{h} \text{ such that} \ \beta(Z) \neq 0. \text{ Then,} \]

\[
\beta(Z) \cdot (X|Y) = (X|[Z, Y]) = - ([X, Y]|Z) = 0 .
\]

In particular \( r \subseteq \mathfrak{r} \) and therefore \( \mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{r} \).
• We endow $b$ and $b^*$ with the discrete and the weak topology, respectively, and $g_b = b \oplus b^*$ with the product topology. It is clear that the map $[\cdot, \cdot]_b^*: b^* \rightarrow b^* \otimes b^*$, where $\otimes$ denotes the completed tensor product, defines on $b^*$ a topological cobracket. Similarly, $\delta := \delta_b = [\cdot, \cdot]_b^*$ defines a topological cobracket on $g_b$, which is easily seen to be compatible with $[\cdot, \cdot]$. Therefore, $(g_b, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta)$ is a topological Lie bialgebra.

• Finally, the quasi–triangular structure on $g_b$ is given by the topological canonical tensor $r \in b \hat{\otimes} b^* \subset g_b \hat{\otimes} g_b$ corresponding to the identity under the identification $\text{End}(b) \simeq b \hat{\otimes} b^*$.

Remark 2.4. If $b = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{N}} b_n$ is $\mathbb{N}$–graded with finite–dimensional homogeneous components, the restricted dual $b^* := \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{N}} b_n^*$ and the restricted double $g_b^{\text{res}} = b \oplus b^*$ of $b$ are also Lie bialgebras, with cobracket $\delta_b = [\cdot, \cdot]_b^*$. Moreover, $g_b^{\text{res}}$ is quasi–triangular with respect to the canonical tensor $r \in b \hat{\otimes} b^* := \prod_{b \in \mathbb{N}} b_n \otimes b_n^*$.

2.3.2. Manin triples. A Manin triple is the datum of a Lie algebra $g$ with a non–degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot)$ and two isotropic Lie subalgebras $b_{\pm} \subset g$ such that

1. as a vector space $g = b_+ \oplus b_-$;
2. the inner product defines an isomorphism $b_+ \rightarrow b_+^*$;
3. the commutator of $g$ is continuous with respect to the topology obtained by putting the discrete and the weak topologies on $b_-$ and $b_+$ respectively.

Under these assumptions, the commutator on $b_+ \simeq b_+^*$ induces a cobracket $\delta: b_- \rightarrow b_- \otimes b_-$ which satisfies the cocycle condition. Therefore, $b_-$ is canonically endowed with a Lie bialgebra structure, while $b_+$ and $g$ are, in general, only topological Lie bialgebras. Moreover, $g$ is isomorphic, as a topological Lie bialgebra, to the Drinfeld double of $b_-$.

Remark 2.5. If $b$ is an $\mathbb{N}$–graded Lie bialgebra with finite–dimensional homogeneous components, one can consider restricted Manin triples, where the inner product induces a isomorphism $b_+ \rightarrow b_+^*$. In this case, $b_+$ and $g$ are both Lie bialgebras and the latter is isomorphic to the restricted Drinfeld double of $b_-$.

2.3.3. Matched pairs of Lie algebras. The last construction is due to S. Majid [Maj95] and it is, from a certain point of view, the most abstract, since it does not rely on a pairing. Two Lie algebras $(\epsilon, [\cdot, \cdot]_\epsilon)$ and $(\delta, [\cdot, \cdot]_\delta)$ form a matched pair if there are maps $\triangleright: \epsilon \otimes \delta \rightarrow \delta$ and $\triangleleft: \epsilon \otimes \delta \rightarrow \epsilon$

such that

1. $\triangleright$ is a left action of $\epsilon$ on $\delta$, i.e.,
   $\triangleright \circ [\cdot, \cdot]_\epsilon \otimes \text{id} = \triangleright \circ \text{id} \otimes \delta \circ (\text{id} - (12))$,
   and $\triangleleft$ is a right action of $\delta$ on $\epsilon$, i.e.,
   $\triangleleft \circ \text{id} \otimes [\cdot, \cdot]_\delta = \triangleleft \circ \text{id} \circ (\text{id} - (23))$;
2. $\triangleleft, \triangleright$ satisfy the compatibility conditions
   $\triangleleft \circ [\cdot, \cdot]_\epsilon \otimes \text{id} = [\cdot, \cdot]_\epsilon \circ \triangleleft \circ \text{id} \circ (23) + [\cdot, \cdot]_\epsilon \circ \text{id} \otimes \triangleleft = \triangleleft \circ \text{id} \circ (\text{id} - (12))$, and
   $\triangleright \circ \text{id} \otimes [\cdot, \cdot]_\delta = [\cdot, \cdot]_\delta \circ \triangleright \circ \text{id} \circ (12) + \triangleright \circ \text{id} \circ (\text{id} - (23))$.

Remark 2.6. The conditions above are equivalent to the requirement that the vector space $\epsilon \oplus \delta$ is endowed with a Lie bracket for which $\epsilon, \delta$ are Lie subalgebras and, for $X \in \epsilon$ and $Y \in \delta$,

$[X, Y]_{\infty} = X \triangleright Y + X \triangleleft Y$.

The Lie algebra $\epsilon \triangleright \delta = (\epsilon \oplus \delta, [\cdot, \cdot]_{\infty})$ is called the bicross sum Lie algebra of $\epsilon, \delta$. △
Example 2.7. If \((b, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta_b)\) is a Lie bialgebra, then \((b, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta_b)\) and \((b^*, \delta_{b^*})\) form a matched pair with respect to the coadjoint action of \(b^*\) on \(b\) and the opposite coadjoint action of \(b^*\) on \(b\). The corresponding double cross sum Lie algebra \(b \times b^*\) is precisely the Drinfeld double of \(a\). \(\triangle\)

2.4. Lie bialgebra structure on Kac–Moody algebras. It is well–known that any symmetrisable Kac–Moody algebra has a canonical structure of (quotient of) a Manin triple, which induces on it a standard Lie bialgebra structure.

Let \(A\) be a symmetrisable Borcherds–Cartan matrix and fix an invertible diagonal matrix \(D = \text{diag}(d_i)\) such that \(DA\) is symmetric. The bilinear form \((\cdot, \cdot)\) induces a canonical isomorphisms \(b^*_\pm \cong b_\pm\), where \(b^*_\pm\) denotes the restricted dual. Consider the product Lie algebra \(g^{(2)} = g \oplus b^*\), with \(b^* = h\), and endow it with the inner product \((\cdot, \cdot)_{|b^* \times b^*}\). Let \(\pi_0\): \(g \to g_0 := h\) be the projection, and \(b^{(2)}_\pm \subset g^{(2)}\) the subalgebras

\[
\begin{align*}
b^{(2)}_\pm := \{(X, h) \in b_\pm \oplus b^* | \pi(X) = \pm h\}.
\end{align*}
\]

Note that the projection \(g^{(2)} \to g\) onto the first component restricts to an isomorphism \(b^{(2)}_\pm \to b_\pm\) with inverse \(b_\pm \ni X \mapsto (X, \pm \pi_0(X)) \in b^{(2)}_\pm\). The following is straightforward.

1) \((g^{(2)}, g^{(2)}_+, b^+_\pm)\) is a restricted Manin triple. In particular, \(b^{(2)}_\pm\) and \(g^{(2)}\) are Lie bialgebras, with cobracket \(\delta^{(2)}_{b^+_\pm} := [\cdot, \cdot]_{b^+_\pm}\) and \(\delta_{g^{(2)}} = \delta_{b^+_\pm} - \delta_{b^-_\pm}\).

2) The central subalgebra \(0 \oplus b^* \subset g^{(2)}\) is a coideal, so that the projection \(g^{(2)} \to g\) induces a Lie bialgebra structure on \(g\) and \(b^+_\pm\).

3) The Lie bialgebra structure on \(g\) is given by

\[
\delta(h) = 0, \quad \delta(e_i) = d_i h_i \wedge e_i, \quad \delta(f_i) = d_i h_i \wedge f_i.
\]

2.5. Kac–Moody algebras by duality. We recall an alternative construction of symmetrisable Kac–Moody algebra, provided by G. Halbout in terms of matched pairs of Lie bialgebras [Hal99]. More precisely, his construction goes as follows.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Let \(A\) be a symmetrisable Borcherds–Cartan matrix, \(D = \text{diag}(d_i)\) an invertible diagonal matrix such that \(DA\) is symmetric, and \((\cdot, \cdot)\) the corresponding non–degenerate bilinear form on \(h\).
  \item Let \(L_\pm\) be the free Lie algebras generated by the set \(X_\pm := \{x^\pm_i, \xi^\pm | i \in I, \xi \in h\}\). The assignment

\[
\delta_\pm(\xi^\pm) := 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_\pm(x^\pm_i) := \mp d_i h_i \wedge x^\pm_i
\]

extends uniquely to a cobracket on \(L_\pm\) and induces a Lie bialgebra structure on it.

\item The assignment

\[
\langle x^+_i, x^-_j \rangle := d^{-1}_i \delta_i, \quad \langle \xi^+, \xi^- \rangle := 2 (\xi | \xi) , \quad \text{and} \quad \langle x^+_i | x^-_i \rangle := 0 =: (\xi^+ | \xi^-),
\]

extends uniquely to Lie bialgebra pairing \((\cdot, \cdot): L_+ \otimes L_+ \to k\), i.e., for \(X_+, Y_+ \in L_+\),

\[
\langle [X_+, Y_+], X_+ \rangle = \langle X_+ \otimes Y_+, \delta_+ (X_+) \rangle.
\]

Then, \(L_+\) and \(L_-\) naturally form a matched pair of Lie bialgebras.

4By slight abuse of notation, we impose that \((\cdot, \cdot)\) is symmetric, i.e., it can be considered as a function on either \(L_+ \otimes L_-\) or \(L_- \otimes L_+\), regardless of the order. Moreover, note that (2.3) can be equivalently restated as \(\langle (X_+, Y_+), X_+ \rangle = \langle X_+ \wedge Y_+, \delta_+ (X_+) \rangle\).

The pairing \((\cdot, \cdot)\) extends to a possibly degenerate, invariant pairing on the double cross sum Lie bialgebra \(L_+ \otimes L_-\).
• The ideals generated by \([\xi^\pm, \eta^\pm], [\xi^\pm, x_i^\pm] \] \(\ni a_i(\xi)x_i^\pm, \text{ad}(x_i^\pm)1 \text{ } - 2d a_{ij}(x_i^\pm) \) \((i \neq j \text{ and } a_{ii} > 0)\), and \([x_i^\pm, x_j^\pm] \) \((a_{ii} \leq 0 \text{ and } a_{jj} = 0)\) are orthogonal to \(L_+\) and are coideals. Let \(s\) be the sum of these ideals. In particular, \(s \subseteq \mathfrak{t} = \ker \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \subseteq L_+ \bowtie L_-\).

• Finally, one observes that \(L_+ \bowtie L_- / \mathfrak{t}\) has the form \(g \oplus h^*\), where \(h^*\) is a central copy of \(\mathfrak{h}\) and \(g\) is the Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra associated to \(A^3\). This implies, in particular, that \(\mathfrak{t}\) coincides with \(s\) and it is a coideal. Therefore, the Lie bialgebra structure on \(L_+ \bowtie L_-\) naturally descends to \(g\).

2.6. Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups. Let \(A\) be a symmetrisable Borcherds–Cartan matrix and fix an invertible diagonal matrix \(D = \text{diag}(d_i)_{i \in I}\) such that \(DA\) is symmetric. Let \(g = g(A)\) be the corresponding Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra with its standard Lie bialgebra structure, and set \(q = \exp(h/2)\), \(q_i = \exp(h/2 \cdot d_i)\). The following is a straightforward generalization to Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras of the quantum group defined by Drinfeld [Dri87] and Jimbo [Jim85] (cf. also [Kan95]).

The Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum group of \(g\) is the associative algebra \(U_q g\) topologically generated over \(K\) by \(h\) and the elements \(E_i, F_i, i \in I\) satisfying the following defining relations.

1. **Diagonal action:** for \(h, h' \in \mathfrak{h}, i \in I\),
\[
[h, h'] = 0, \quad [h, E_i] = \alpha_i(h)E_i, \quad [h, F_i] = -\alpha_i(h)F_i.
\]

In particular, for \(K_i := \exp(h/2 \cdot d_i h_i)\), it holds \(K_i E_i = q_i^{a_{ij}} \cdot E_i K_i\) and \(K_i F_i = q_i^{-a_{ij}} \cdot E_i K_i\).

2. **Quantum double relations:**
\[
[E_i, F_i] = \frac{K_i - K_i^{-1}}{q_i - q_i^{-1}}.
\]

3. **Quantum Serre relations:** for \(i, j \in I\) with \(a_{ij} = 0\),
\[
[E_i, E_j] = 0 = [F_i, F_j],
\]
and for \(i, j \in I\), \(i \neq j\), with \(a_{ij} = 2\),
\[
\sum_{m=0}^{1-a_{ij}} \frac{(-1)^m}{m! [1 - a_{ij} - m] q_i^m} X_i^{1-a_{ij}-m} X_j^m = 0 \quad (X = E, F).
\]

Moreover, \(U_q g\) has a Hopf algebra structure with counit, coproduct and antipode defined, for \(h \in \mathfrak{h}\) and \(i \in I\), by
\[
\epsilon(h) = 0, \quad \Delta(h) = h \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes h, \quad S(h) = -h,
\]
\[
\epsilon(E_i) = 0, \quad \Delta(E_i) = E_i \otimes K_i + 1 \otimes E_i, \quad S(E_i) = -E_i K_i^{-1},
\]
\[
\epsilon(F_i) = 0, \quad \Delta(F_i) = F_i \otimes 1 + K_i^{-1} \otimes F_i, \quad S(F_i) = -K_i F_i.
\]

The following is well-known (cf. [Dri87, Lus10, CP95]).

Theorem 2.8.

1. The Hopf algebra \(U_q g\) is a quantization of the Lie bialgebra \(g\).

2. Denote by \(U_q b_-\) (resp. \(U_q b_+\)) the Hopf subalgebra generated by \(h\) and \(\{F_i, i \in I\}\) (resp. \(h\) and \(\{E_i, i \in I\}\)). Then, \(U_q b_-\) (resp. \(U_q b_+\)) is a quantisation of the Lie bialgebra \(b_-\) (resp. \(b_+\)), and

\[\text{Indeed, it is clear that there is a surjective Lie algebra homomorphism } \pi : g \to \mathfrak{d}, \text{ where } \mathfrak{d} = L_+ \bowtie L_- / (\mathfrak{t} \oplus h^*), \text{ and, since } \ker \pi \subseteq g \text{ is an ideal trivially intersecting } \mathfrak{h}, \text{ it must be necessarily trivial.}\]
there exists a unique non-degenerate Hopf pairing \((\cdot|\cdot)_D : U_q b_- \otimes U_q b_+ \to k((h)), \) i.e., a non-degenerate bilinear form compatible with the Hopf algebra structure, defined on the generators by
\[
(1|1)_D := 1, \quad (h|h')_D := \frac{1}{h} (h|h'), \quad (F_i|E_j)_D := \frac{\delta_{ij}}{q - q^{-1}},
\]
and zero otherwise.

(3) The Hopf pairing \((\cdot|\cdot)_D\) induces an isomorphism of Hopf algebras \(U_q b_- \cong (U_q b_+)^*,\) which restricts to the identification \(\phi : h \to h^*, \phi(h) = -2 (h|\cdot).\) Moreover, \(U_q g\) can be realized as a quotient of the restricted quantum double of \(U_q b_-\) with respect to this identification, i.e., \(\mathcal{D} U_q b_-/(h \simeq h^*) \cong U_q q.\) In particular, \(U_q q\) is a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra with \(R-\)matrix
\[
\mathcal{R} = q \sum u_i \otimes u_i \cdot \sum_p X_p \otimes X^p,
\]
where \(\{u_i\} \subset h\) is an orthonormal basis with respect to \((\cdot|\cdot), \{X_p\} \subset U_q n_-; \{X^p\} \subset U_q n_+\) are dual basis with respect to the pairing \((\cdot|\cdot)_D.\)

It is useful to notice here that the proof of the theorem and the construction of the Hopf pairing \((\cdot|\cdot)_D\) is obtained following a quantum analogue of the procedure described in Section 2.5 (cf. [Lus10, Part I]).

3. Continuum Kac–Moody algebras

In this section, we recall the notion of continuum Kac–Moody algebras introduced in [ASS18], and their realization as continuous colimits of Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras.

3.1. Vertex space.

**Definition 3.1.** Let \(X\) be a Hausdorff topological space. We say that \(X\) is a vertex space if for any \(x \in X,\) there exists a chart \((U, A, \phi)\) around \(x\) such that

1. \(U\) is an open neighborhood of \(x,\)
2. \(A = \{A_i\}\) is a family of closed subsets \(A_i \subseteq U\) containing \(x,\) such that \(U = \bigcup_i A_i,\)
3. \(\phi = \{\phi_i\}\) is a family of continuous maps \(\phi_i : A_i \to \mathbb{R}\) which are homeomorphisms onto open intervals of \(\mathbb{R},\) such that if the intersection between \(A_i\) and \(A_j\) strictly contains the point \(x,\) then \(\phi_i|_{A_i \cap A_j} = \phi_j|_{A_i \cap A_j}\) and \(\phi_i|_{A_i \cap A_j}\) induces a homeomorphism between \(A_i \cap A_j\) and a closed interval of \(\mathbb{R}.\)

We say that \(x\) is a regular point if the exist a chart such that \(A = \{U\};\) while, we say that \(x\) is a critical point if there exists a chart such that the boundary \(\partial(A_i \cap A_j)\) of \(A_i \cap A_j\), as a subset of \(U,\) contains \(x\) for any \(i, j.\)

**Remark 3.2.** Let \(x\) be a critical point with a chart \((U, A, \phi)\) such that \(x \in \partial(A_i \cap A_j)\) for any \(i, j.\) Then \(x \in \partial A_i\) for any \(i.\)

**Definition 3.3.** Let \(X\) be a vertex space and let \(a\) be a subset of \(X.\) We say that \(a\) is an elementary interval if there exists a chart \((U, A, \phi)\) for which \(f \subset A_i\) for some \(i\) and \(\phi(a)\) is an open-closed interval of \(\mathbb{R}.\) A sequence of elementary intervals \((a_1, \ldots, a_n), n > 0,\) is admissible if

1. \((a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_i) \cap a_{i+1} = \emptyset\) and \((a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_i) \cup a_{i+1}\) is connected for any \(i = 1, \ldots, n - 1;\)
2. for any \(i = 1, \ldots, n - 1,\) there exist \(x \in X\) and a chart \((U, A, \phi)\) around \(x\) for which \(U \supseteq (a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_i) \cup a_{i+1}\) and \(((a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_i) \cup a_{i+1}) \cap A_k\) is either empty or an elementary interval for any \(k.\)

---

6Here, somehow we are following the terminology coming from the theory of persistence modules (cf. [DEHH18, Section 2.3]).
An interval of $X$ is a subset $a$ of the form $a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_n$, where $(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ is an admissible sequence of elementary intervals. We denote by $\Int(X)$ the set of all intervals in $X$. 

Example 3.4. Let $K = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$. Then $K$ is an example of a vertex space. An interval of $K$ is a subset $a \subset \mathbb{R}$ which is an an open–closed interval of the form $a = (a, b] := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid a < x \leq b\}$ for some $K$-values $a < b$. 

3.2. Continuum quivers. Let $X$ be a vertex space and $\Int(X)$ the set of all intervals of $X$. Set

$$a \oplus \beta := \begin{cases} a \cup \beta & \text{if } a \cap \beta = \emptyset \text{ and } a \cup \beta \in \Int(X), \\ \text{n.d.} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$a \ominus \beta := \begin{cases} a \setminus \beta & \text{if } a \cap \beta = \emptyset \text{ and } a \setminus \beta \in \Int(X), \\ \text{n.d.} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We call $\oplus$ the sum of intervals, while we call $\ominus$ the difference of intervals.

Remark 3.5. The elements of $\Int(X)$ are described as follows [ASS18, Lemma 5.5].

1. Every contractible interval is homeomorphic to a finite oriented tree such that any vertex is the target of at most one edge.

2. Every non–contractible interval is homeomorphic to an interval of the form

$$S^1 \oplus \bigoplus_{k=1}^N T_k := (\cdots (S^1 \oplus T_1) \oplus T_2) \cdots \oplus T_N$$

for some pairwise disjoint contractible intervals $T_k$, with $N \geq 0$. 

We denote by $f_X$ the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of the characteristic functions $1_a$ for all interval $a$ of $X$. Note that $1_{a \oplus \beta} = 1_a + 1_\beta$ for a given $(a, \beta) \in \Int(X)^{(2)}$. We call support of a function $f \in f_X$ the set $\supp(f) := \{ p \in X \mid f(p) \neq 0\}$. It is a disjoint union of finitely many intervals of $X$.

Define a bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $f_X$ in the following way. Let $f, g \in f_X$, and assume that there exists a point $x$ with a chart $(U, A, \phi)$ for which the supports of $f$ and $g$ are contained in $A_i$ for some $i$, then we set

$$\langle f, g \rangle := \sum_{p \in A_i} f_-(p) (g_-(p) - g_+(p)), \quad (3.1)$$

where $h_\pm(x) = \lim_{t \to 0^\pm} h(x \pm t)$.

Since we can always decompose an interval into a sum of elementary subintervals (and we can do similarly with supports of functions of $f_X$), we extend $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with respect to $\oplus$ by imposing the condition that $\langle 1_a, 1_\beta \rangle = 0$ for two elementary intervals $a, \beta$ for which there does not exist a common $A_i$ containing both.

As a consequence of the definition, the bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is compatible with the concatenation of intervals, by Remark 3.5, it is entirely determined by its values on contractible elements.

Remark 3.6. Thanks to the condition (b) of Definition 3.3, one can easily verify that if $\beta$ is a non–contractible sub–interval of $a$, then $\langle 1_a, 1_\beta \rangle = \langle 1_a \ominus \beta, 1_\beta \rangle$, whenever $a \ominus \beta$ is defined.

Moreover, whenever $a \perp \beta$, i.e., $(a, \beta) \not\in \Int(X)^{(2)}$ and $a \cap \beta = \emptyset$, then $\langle 1_a, 1_\beta \rangle = 0$. Note also that

$$\langle 1_a, 1_a \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a \text{ is contractible,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
Set

$$(f|g) := \langle f, g \rangle + \langle g, f \rangle$$

for $f, g \in \mathcal{F}_X$. Then, if $J, J' \in \text{Int}(X)$ are contractible, then

$$\begin{cases}
2 & \text{if } \alpha = \beta, \\
1 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ or } (\beta, \alpha) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)}, \\
0 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \notin \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset, \\
-1 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \oplus \beta \text{ is contractible}, \\
-2 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \oplus \beta \text{ is non-contractible}.
\end{cases}$$

$$(1_a|1_\beta) = \begin{cases}
2 & \text{if } \alpha = \beta, \\
1 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ or } (\beta, \alpha) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)}, \\
0 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \notin \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset, \\
-1 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \oplus \beta \text{ is contractible}, \\
-2 & \text{if } (\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X)^{(2)} \text{ and } \alpha \oplus \beta \text{ is non-contractible}.
\end{cases}$$

All other cases follow therein. Note in particular that, if $\alpha$ is non-contractible, $(1_a|1_a) = 0$.

Henceforth, we set $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle := \langle 1_a, 1_\beta \rangle$ and $(\alpha|\beta) := (1_a|1_\beta)$. It follows immediately from Remark 3.6 that

$$(\alpha|\alpha) = \begin{cases}
2 & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is contractible}, \\
0 & \text{if } \alpha \text{ is non-contractible}.
\end{cases}$$

Therefore, we will use real (resp. imaginary) as a synonym of contractible (resp. non-contractible) in analogy with the terminology used for the roots of a Kac–Moody algebra.

Finally, we give the following:

**Definition 3.7.** Let $X$ be a space of vertices. The continuum quiver of $X$ is the datum $Q_X := (\text{Int}(X), \oplus, \ominus, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle)$.

### 3.3. Continuum Kac–Moody algebras

It is well–known that the set $\mathbb{R}_+$ of positive roots of a Kac–Moody algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ has a standard structure of partial semigroup, induced by its embedding in the root lattice $Q_{\mathbb{Z}}$, and that, as Lie bialgebras, the positive and negative Borel subalgebras $\mathfrak{b}_\pm$ are graded over $\mathbb{R}_+$ (cf. [ATL19b, Sec. 8]). Roughly speaking, continuum Kac–Moody algebras are obtained by replacing the semigroup of the positive roots with the continuum quiver $Q_X$. Namely, to any continuum quiver $Q_X$, we associate a Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_X$, whose definition mimics the construction of Kac–Moody algebras. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_X$ be the Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$, freely generated by $\mathcal{F}_X$ and the elements $x^\pm_a, \alpha \in \text{Int}(X)$, subject to the relations:

$$[\xi^a, \xi^b] = 0, \quad [\xi^a, x^c_\beta] = \pm (\alpha|\beta) \cdot x^c_\beta,$$

$$[x^+_a, x^-_\beta] = \delta_{a\beta} x^+_a + (-1)^{|\alpha|\beta} \cdot (\alpha|\beta) \cdot (x^+_{a\subset\beta} - x^-_{\beta\subset a}).$$

where $\xi^a := 1_a$.

Note that the relation $\xi^a\subset\beta = \delta_{a\beta} (\xi^a + \xi^b)$ holds by definition. Set

$$\mathcal{F}_X^\pm := \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \{1_a \mid a \in \text{Int}(X)\}.$$

There is a natural $\mathcal{F}_X$–gradation on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_X$ given by $\text{deg}(x^\pm_a) = \pm 1_a$ and $\text{deg}(\xi^a) = 0$, inducing a triangular decomposition

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_X = \left( \bigoplus_{\phi \in \mathcal{F}_X^+} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\phi} \right) \oplus \mathcal{F}_X \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{\phi \in \mathcal{F}_X^-} \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{-\phi} \right).$$

where $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\pm\phi}$ denotes the homogeneous subspace of degree $\pm\phi$.

It is important to observe that the bilinear form $\langle \cdot \mid \cdot \rangle$ on $\mathcal{F}_X$ is non–degenerate unless $X = S^1$, in which case, $\ker(\cdot \mid \cdot) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot 1_{S^1}$. Therefore, whenever $X \neq S^1$, the homogeneous spaces $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\pm\phi}$ coincide with weight spaces corresponding to the diagonal action of $\mathcal{F}_X$. That is, we have

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_{\pm\phi} = \{ x \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_X \mid \forall \psi \in \mathcal{F}_X \mid [\psi, x] = \pm (\phi|\psi) \cdot x \},$$
for $\phi \in f_X^+$. 

**Definition 3.8.** The continuum Kac–Moody algebra of $Q_X$ is the Lie algebra $g_X := \tilde{g}_X/\tau_X$, where $\tau_X \subset \tilde{g}_X$ is the sum of all two–sided graded ideals with trivial intersection with $f_X$. 

In particular, $g_X$ has a triangular decomposition 

$$g_X = n_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus n_-, $$ 

where $\mathfrak{h} = f_X$ and $n_{\pm}$ are the Lie subalgebras generated, respectively, by the elements $x^\pm_\alpha$, $\alpha \in \text{Int}(X)$. 

The main result of [ASS18] is a generalization to the case of $g_X$ of the results of Gabber–Kac [GK81] and Borcherds [Bor88], showing that the ideal $\tau_X$ is generated by the Serre relations. In particular, this gives an explicit description of the Lie algebra $g_X$ as follows.

**Definition 3.9.** Let $\text{Serre}(X)$ be the set of all pairs $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(X) \times \text{Int}(X)$ such that one of the following occurs:

- $\alpha$ is contractible, and, for subintervals $\alpha' \subseteq \alpha$ and $\beta' \subseteq \beta$ with $(\beta|\beta') \neq 0$ whenever $\beta' \neq \beta$, $\alpha' \oplus \beta'$ is either undefined or non–homeomorphic to $S^1$;
- $\alpha \perp \beta$, i.e., $\alpha \oplus \beta$ does not exist and $\alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset$. 

**Example 3.10.** One has $\text{Serre}(\mathbb{R}) = \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}) \times \text{Int}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\text{Serre}(S^1) = (\text{Int}(S^1) \setminus \{S^1\}) \times \text{Int}(S^1)$. 

Set 

$$a_{\alpha\beta} := (-1)^{(\alpha, \beta)} \cdot (\alpha|\beta) \quad \text{and} \quad b_{\alpha\beta} := a_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \alpha \oplus \beta. \quad (3.2)$$

Note that, if $\alpha \oplus \beta$ or $\beta \ominus \alpha$ are defined, then $a_{\alpha\beta} \in \{0, \pm 1\}$, and, if $\alpha \oplus \beta$ is defined and $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X)$, then $b_{\alpha\beta} \in \{\pm 1\}$. 

**Theorem 3.11** (cf. [ASS18, Theorem 5.16]). The continuum Kac–Moody algebra $g_X$ is freely generated by the abelian Lie algebra $f_X$ and the elements $x^\pm_\alpha$, $\alpha \in \text{Int}(X)$, subject to the following defining relations:

1. **Diagonal action:** for $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X)$,

$$[\tilde{x}_\alpha, x^\pm_\beta] = \pm (\alpha|\beta) \cdot x^\pm_\beta;$$

2. **Double relations:** for $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X)$,

$$[x^+_\alpha, x^-_\beta] = \delta_{\alpha\beta} n_\alpha + a_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \left( x^+_\alpha - x^-_\beta \right);$$

3. **Serre relations:** for $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X)$,

$$[x^+_\alpha, x^-_\beta] = \pm b_{\alpha\beta} \cdot x^\pm_{\alpha\beta}. $$

**Remark 3.12.** If $\beta \simeq S^1$ and $\alpha \subseteq \beta$, then $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X)$. Hence, by (2) above $[x^+_\alpha, x^-_\beta] = 0$. 

3.4. **Colimit realization.** One fundamental ingredient in the proof of Theorem 3.11 is the relation between $g_X$ and certain Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras naturally arising from families of intervals. Let $\mathcal{J} = \{a_k\}_k$ be a finite set of intervals $a_k \in \text{Int}(X)$. We say that $\mathcal{J}$ is irreducible if the following conditions hold:

1. every interval is either contractible or homeomorphic to $S^1$;
2. given two intervals $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{J}$, $\alpha \neq \beta$, one of the following mutually exclusive cases occurs:
   a. $\alpha \oplus \beta$ exists;
   b. $\alpha \oplus \beta$ does not exist and $\alpha \cap \beta = \emptyset$;
   c. $\alpha \simeq S^1$ and $\beta \subset \alpha$. 


Assume henceforth that \( \mathcal{J} \) is an irreducible set of intervals. Let \( A_\mathcal{J} \) be the matrix given by the values of \( (\cdot|\cdot) \) on \( \mathcal{J} \), i.e., \( (A_\mathcal{J})_{\alpha\beta} = (\alpha|\beta) \) for \( \alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{J} \). Note that the diagonal entries of \( A_\mathcal{J} \) are either 2 or 0, while the only possible off–diagonal entries are 0, \(-1\), \(-2\). Let \( Q_\mathcal{J} \) be the corresponding quiver with Cartan matrix \( A_\mathcal{J} \). Note that a contractible elementary interval in \( \mathcal{J} \) corresponds to a vertex of \( Q_\mathcal{J} \) without loops at it. For example, we obtain the following quivers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration of intervals</th>
<th>Borcherds–Cartan diagram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 \to \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4 )</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 )</td>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 \to \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_6 )</td>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 \to \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_6 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead, an interval of \( \mathcal{J} \) homeomorphic to \( S^1 \) corresponds in \( Q_\mathcal{J} \) to a vertex having exactly one loop at it, as in the following examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration of intervals</th>
<th>Borcherds–Cartan diagram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 \to \alpha_3 )</td>
<td>( \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2 \to \alpha_3 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(( \alpha_3 ) is a complete circle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To any irreducible set of intervals \( J \), we can associate two Lie algebras:

1. the Lie subalgebra \( g_J \subset g_X \) generated by the elements \( \{ x^+_a, \xi_a \mid a \in J \} \);
2. the derived Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebra \( g^{BM}_J := \mathfrak{g}(A_J)' \).

We prove in [ASS18, Section 5.5] that \( g_J \) and \( g^{BM}_J \) are canonically isomorphic. More precisely, we have the following.

**Proposition 3.13.** The assignment
\[
e_\alpha \mapsto x^+_\alpha, \quad f_\alpha \mapsto x^-_\alpha \quad \text{and} \quad h_\alpha \mapsto \xi_\alpha
\]
for any \( \alpha \in J \), defines an isomorphism of Lie algebras \( \Phi_J : g^{BM}_J \rightarrow g_J \).

The proof relies on the simple observation that, for \( \alpha, \beta \in J \), \( \alpha \neq S^1 \beta \),
\[
\text{ad}(x^\pm_\alpha)^{1-(\alpha|\beta)}(x^\pm_\beta) = 0.
\]

It is then clear that \( g_X \) can be constructed exclusively from Borcherds–Kac–Moody algebras. That is, we have the following.

**Corollary 3.14.** Let \( J, J' \) be two irreducible (finite) sets of intervals in \( X \).

1. If \( J' \subseteq J \), there is a canonical embedding \( \phi_{J,J'} : g_{J'} \rightarrow g_J \) sending \( x^+_a \mapsto x^+_a \), \( \xi_a \mapsto \xi_a for \( a \in J' \).

2. If \( J \) is obtained from \( J' \) by replacing an element \( \gamma \in J' \) with two intervals \( \alpha, \beta \) such that \( \gamma = \alpha \oplus \beta \), there is a canonical embedding \( \phi''_{J,J'} : g_{J'} \rightarrow g_J \), which is the identity on \( g_J \setminus \{ \gamma \} = g_{J'} \setminus \{ \alpha, \beta \} \) and sends
\[
\xi_\gamma \mapsto \xi_\alpha + \xi_\beta, \quad x^\pm_\gamma \mapsto \pm (-1)^{(\beta|\alpha)}[x^\pm_\alpha, x^\pm_\beta].
\]

3. The collection of embeddings \( \phi_{J,J'}, \phi''_{J,J'} \), indexed by all possible irreducible sets of intervals in \( X \), form a direct system. Moreover,
\[
g_X \simeq \text{colim}_J g^{BM}_J.
\]

### 3.5. The Lie algebras of the line and of the circle.

In this section we recall the defining relations of the Lie algebras of the line and the circle, \( \mathfrak{sl}(K) \) and \( \mathfrak{sl}(K/Z) \) with \( K = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \), introduced in [SS17], and their realizations as continuum Kac–Moody algebras. Indeed, these examples were the stepping stones for the definition of continuum Kac–Moody algebras.

First, we need to distinguish all relative positions of two intervals. For any two intervals \( \alpha = (a,b) \) and \( \beta = (a',b') \), we write
- \( \alpha \rightarrow \beta \) if \( b = a' \) (adjacent)
- \( \alpha \perp \beta \) if \( b < a' \) or \( b' < a \) (disjoint)
- \( \alpha \vdash \beta \) if \( a = a' \) and \( b < b' \) (closed subinterval)
• $a \vdash b$ if $a' < a$ and $b = b'$ (open subinterval)\footnote{The symbol $\vdash$ (resp. $\prec$) should be read as $a$ is a proper subinterval in $b$ starting from the left (resp. right) endpoint.}

• $a < b$ if $a' < a < b < b'$ (strict subinterval)

• $a \sqcap b$ if $a < a' < b < b'$ (overlapping)

We are ready to give the definition of $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$.

**Definition 3.15.** Let $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$ be the Lie algebra generated by elements $e_\alpha, f_\alpha, h_\alpha$, with $\alpha \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})$, modulo the following set of relations:

- **Kac–Moody type relations**: for any two intervals $\alpha, \beta$,
  \[
  [h_\alpha, h_\beta] = 0, \quad [h_\alpha, e_\beta] = (1_\alpha | 1_\beta) e_\beta, \quad [h_\alpha, f_\beta] = -(1_\alpha | 1_\beta) f_\beta,
  \]
  \[
  [e_\alpha, f_\beta] = \begin{cases} h_\alpha & \text{if } \alpha = \beta, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha \not\prec \beta, \alpha \rightarrow \beta, \text{ or } \beta \rightarrow \alpha. \end{cases}
  \]

- **join relations**: for any two intervals $\alpha, \beta$ with $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})^2$,
  \[
  h_{\alpha \sqcup \beta} = h_\alpha + h_\beta, \quad e_{\alpha \sqcup \beta} = -1(1_\alpha, 1_\beta)[e_\alpha, e_\beta], \quad f_{\alpha \sqcup \beta} = -1(1_\alpha, 1_\beta)[f_\alpha, f_\beta];
  \]

- **nest relations**: for any nested $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})$ (that is, such that $\alpha = \beta$, $\alpha \sqcap \beta$, $\alpha \prec \beta$, $\beta \prec \alpha$, $\alpha \vdash \beta$, $\alpha \sqsubset \beta$, $\beta \vdash \alpha$, or $\beta \sqsubset \alpha$),
  \[
  [e_\alpha, e_\beta] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [f_\alpha, f_\beta] = 0.
  \]

**Remark 3.16.** It is easy to check that the bracket is anti–symmetric and satisfies the Jacobi identity.

Note that the joint relations are consistent with anti–symmetry, since, whenever $\alpha \sqcup \beta$ is defined, $(-1)(1_\alpha, 1_\beta) = -(1_\beta, 1_\alpha)$. Moreover, the combination of join and nest relations yields the (type A) Serre relations ($\alpha \neq \beta$):

\[
\begin{align*}
[e_\alpha, [e_\alpha, e_\beta]] &= 0 \quad \text{if } (1_\alpha | 1_\beta) = -1, \\
[e_\alpha, e_\beta] &= 0 \quad \text{if } (1_\alpha | 1_\beta) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

Let $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{Z})$ be the subalgebra generated by the elements $e_\alpha, h_\alpha, f_\alpha$ for $\alpha$ of the form $(i, i + 1), i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then it is clear that $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathfrak{sl}(\infty)$ and there are canonical strict embeddings $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{Z}) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{Q}) \subset \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{R})$.

First, note that the Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$, $\mathfrak{h} := \{h_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})\}$, is canonically isomorphic, as a Lie algebra, to the commutative algebra $\mathbb{K}[\mathfrak{h}]$ generated by the characteristic functions \{\(\xi_\alpha := 1_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})\). In [ASS18, Corollary 2.10], we show that the set of relations satisfied by the generators of $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$ can be simplified, indeed we have:

**Proposition 3.17.** The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{K}}$.

Let us now move to the Lie algebra of the circle.

**Definition 3.18.** Let $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Z})$ be the Lie algebra generated by elements $e_\alpha, f_\alpha, h_\alpha$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Z})$ and $\alpha \neq S^1$, modulo the following set of relations:

- **Kac–Moody type relations**: for any two intervals $\alpha, \beta$,
  \[
  [h_\alpha, h_\beta] = 0, \quad [h_\alpha, e_\beta] = (1_\alpha | 1_\beta) e_\beta, \quad [h_\alpha, f_\beta] = -(1_\alpha | 1_\beta) f_\beta,
  \]
  \[
  [e_\alpha, f_\beta] = \begin{cases} h_\alpha & \text{if } \alpha = \beta, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha \not\prec \beta, \alpha \rightarrow \beta, \text{ or } \beta \rightarrow \alpha. \end{cases}
  \]
• join relations:
  - for any two intervals \( a, \beta \) with \((a, \beta) \in \text{Int}(K/Z)^{(2)}\), we have \( h_{a \oplus \beta} = h_a + h_\beta \);
  - for any two intervals \( a, \beta \) with \((a, \beta) \in \text{Int}(K/Z)^{(2)}\), such that \( a, \beta, \alpha \oplus \beta \neq S^1 \),
    \[
    e_{a \oplus \beta} = (-1)^{(3a, 3\beta)}[e_a, e_\beta], \quad f_{a \oplus \beta} = (-1)^{(1a, 3\beta)}[f_a, f_\beta];
    \]
• nest relations: for any nested \( a, \beta \in \text{Int}(K/Z) \) (that is, such that \( a = \beta, a \perp \beta, a < \beta \), \( \beta < a, a \vdash \beta, a \vdash \beta, \beta \vdash a \), or \( \beta \vdash a \)), with \( a, \beta \neq S^1 \),
  \[
  [e_a, e_\beta] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [f_a, f_\beta] = 0.
  \]

The continuum Kac–Moody algebra \( g_{S^1} \) strictly contains the Lie algebra \( sl(S^1) \) and their difference is reduced to the elements \( x_{S^1}^\pm \) corresponding to the entire space. More precisely, let \( \mathfrak{g}_{S^1} \) be the subalgebra in \( g_{S^1} \) generated by the elements \( x_{S^1}^\pm, \xi_{S^1}, \alpha \neq S^1 \). Note that the elements \( x_{S^1}^\pm, \xi_{S^1} \), generate a Heisenberg Lie algebra of order one in \( g_{S^1} \), which we denote \( \text{heis}_{S^1} \). Then, \( g_{S^1} = \mathfrak{g}_{S^1} \oplus \text{heis}_{S^1} \) and there is a canonical embedding \( sl(S^1) \to g_{S^1} \), whose image is \( \mathfrak{g}_{S^1} \oplus k \cdot \xi_{S^1} \).

4. The classical continuum \( R \)-matrix

In this section, we show that continuum Kac–Moody algebras are naturally endowed with a standard topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra structure. To this end, we provide here an alternative construction of continuum Kac–Moody algebras by duality in the spirit of [Hal99].

Note that the results of this section rely on the non–degeneracy of the Euler form on \( f_X \), which is automatic whenever \( X \not\cong S^1 \). If \( X = S^1 \), the kernel of the Euler form is one–dimensional, spanned by the central element \( \xi_{S^1} \). However, this can be easily corrected by extending the vector space \( f_X \) with a derivation corresponding to the Heisenberg Lie algebras \( \text{heis}_{S^1} \). Henceforth, we will therefore assume that the Euler form is non–degenerate on \( f_X \) for any vertex space \( X \).

4.1. Continuum free Lie algebras. Let \( L_\pm \) be the free Lie algebras generated, respectively, by the sets \( V_\pm = \{ x_\alpha^\pm, \xi_\alpha^\pm \mid a \in \text{Int}(X) \} \). Let \( L_\pm \) be the characteristic function corresponding to the interval \( a \in \text{Int}(X) \), and \( F := \text{int}_X = \text{span}_{Z_{\geq 0}} \{ 1_a \mid a \in \text{Int}(X) \} \). We consider on \( L_\pm \) the natural grading over \( F \) given by \( \text{deg}(x_\alpha^\pm) = 1_a \) and \( \text{deg}(\xi_\alpha^\pm) = 0 \), thus

\[
L_\pm = \bigoplus_{\phi \in F} L_{\pm, \phi}.
\]

Example 4.1. Let \( a, \beta, \gamma \in \text{Int}(X) \) such that \( a = \beta \oplus \gamma \). Then, the elements \( x_\alpha^\pm, [x_\beta^\pm, x_\gamma^\pm], \) and \( [[[x_\beta^\pm, \xi_\gamma^\pm], x_\gamma^\pm], \xi_\gamma^\pm] \) have degree \( 1_a \).

\( \triangle \)

For \( N > 0 \) and \( \phi \in F \), a \( N \)-th partition of \( \phi \) is a tuple \( \psi = (\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_N) \in F^N \) such that \( \psi_1 + \cdots + \psi_N = \phi \). We denote the set of \( N \)th partitions of \( \phi \) by \( F(\phi, N) \). Then, we set

\[
L_{\pm, N} = \bigoplus_{\phi \in F} \left( \prod_{\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_N} L_{\pm, \psi_1} \ast \cdots \ast L_{\pm, \psi_N} \right),
\]

where \( \ast = \otimes, \land \). We regard \( L_{\pm, N}^\circ \) (resp. \( L_{\pm, N}^\lor \)) as a completion of \( L_{\pm, N}^\circ \) (resp. \( L_{\pm, N}^\lor \)). The following is a straightforward generalization of [Hal99, Propositions 2.2, 2.3, and 2.5].

Proposition 4.2.

\[\text{In other words, we need to consider the canonical realization of the Cartan matrix } [0] \text{ (cf. Section 2.2).}\]
(1) For any collection of antisymmetric elements $u^\pm:\ \Int(X)\to \mathcal{L}^\pm_\pm$, there exist unique maps $\delta_+: \mathcal{L}_+\to \mathcal{L}^\pm_\pm$ such that
\[
delta_+(x^+_a) = u^+_a \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_+(\xi^+_a) = 0
\]
and the cocycle condition (2.2) holds. Moreover, if the co–Jacobi identity (2.1) holds for the generators $x^+_a$, i.e.,
\[
(id + (123) + (132)) \circ \delta_+(u^+_a) = 0,
\]
then $(\mathcal{L}_+, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta_+)$ are topological Lie bialgebras.

(2) Fix two matrices $\kappa_i: \Int(X) \times \Int(X) \to \mathbf{k}$, $i = 0, 1$, and let $\mathbf{V}_+ \subset \mathcal{L}_+$ be the subspace spanned by the set $V_+$. Assume that the elements $u^+_a$ satisfy the condition (4.1), so that $(\mathcal{L}_+, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta_+)$ are topological Lie bialgebras, and belong to $\mathbf{V}^\pm_\pm$. Then, there exists a unique pairing of Lie bialgebras
\[
\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: \mathcal{L}_+ \otimes \mathcal{L}_- \to \mathbf{k}
\]
such that
\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\xi^+_a & \xi^+_{\beta} & x^+_a \\
\xi^+_{\beta} & \kappa_0(\alpha, \gamma) & 0 \\
x^+_a & 0 & \kappa_1(\beta, \delta)
\end{array}
\]
while \( \langle \xi^\pm_{\alpha \oplus \beta}, \xi^\pm_{\gamma} \rangle = 0 = \langle \xi^+_a + \xi^+_{\beta}, \xi^+_\gamma \rangle \). Moreover, \( \delta_\pm (\xi^+_a) = 0 \), therefore the condition on the cobracket is trivially satisfied. Similarly, by duality, one has

\[
\langle [\xi^+_a, \xi^+_\beta], \xi^+_\gamma \rangle = 0 = \langle [\xi^+_a, \xi^+_{\beta}], x^+_\gamma \rangle .
\]

and, by Formula (4.2), \( \delta_\pm ([\xi^+_a, \xi^+_{\beta}]) = 0 \). Finally, we have

\[
\langle [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta], \xi^+_\gamma \rangle \equiv (a|\beta) (x^+_{\beta}, \xi^+_\gamma) = 0 .
\]

and

\[
\langle [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta], x^+_\gamma \rangle \equiv (a|\beta) (x^+_{\beta}, x^+_\gamma) = \langle \xi^+_a \wedge x^+_\beta, \delta_+ (x^+_\gamma) \rangle \equiv \delta_\beta \gamma (a|\beta) \]

\[
= \pm \delta_\beta \gamma (\xi^+_a \wedge x^+_\beta \wedge x^+_\gamma) \equiv \delta_\beta \gamma (a|\beta) \]

\[
= \pm \delta_\beta \gamma (a|\gamma) \equiv \delta_\beta \gamma (a|\beta) = 0 .
\]

Moreover, since \( (a|\beta) = (a|\gamma) + (a|\gamma') \) whenever \( \gamma \oplus \gamma' = \beta \), we get

\[
\delta_\pm ([\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta]) \equiv (a|\beta) x^+_\beta
\]

\[
= [\xi^+_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi^+_a, \delta_\pm (x^+_\beta)] \equiv (a|\beta) \delta_\pm (x^+_\beta)
\]

\[
= [\xi^+_a, \xi^+_\beta] \wedge x^+_\beta \equiv \xi^+_\beta \wedge [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta]
\]

\[
\equiv \sum_{\gamma \oplus \gamma' = \beta} b_{\gamma \gamma'} \left( [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta] \wedge x^+_\gamma + x^+_\gamma \wedge [\xi^+_a, x^+_\gamma] \right) \equiv (a|\beta) \delta_\pm (x^+_\beta)
\]

\[
= [\xi^+_a, \xi^+_\beta] \wedge x^+_\beta \equiv \xi^+_\beta \wedge \left( [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta] \equiv (a|\beta) x^+_\beta \right)
\]

\[
\equiv \sum_{\gamma \oplus \gamma' = \beta} b_{\gamma \gamma'} \left( [\xi^+_a, x^+_\beta] \equiv (a|\gamma) x^+_\gamma \right) \wedge x^+_\gamma + x^+_\gamma \wedge \left( [\xi^+_a, x^+_\gamma] \equiv (a|\gamma') x^+_\gamma \right) .
\]

The result follows from Proposition 4.2–(3). \( \square \)

Thanks to this result, the pairing \( \langle , \rangle : \mathcal{L}_+ \otimes \mathcal{L}_- \rightarrow k \) descends to a pairing between the topological Lie bialgebras \( \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\pm := \mathcal{O}_\pm / i_{\pm} \).

**Proposition 4.4.** Let \( s^\pm \) be the ideal generated in \( \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\pm \) by the elements

\[
s^\pm_{a \beta} := [x^+_a, x^+_\beta] \equiv b_{a \beta} x^+_a \wedge x^+_\beta ,
\]

with \( (a, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X) \). Then, \( s^\pm \) is a coideal and it is orthogonal to \( \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_\pm \).

**Proof.** We proceed as before. Clearly, we have \( \langle s^\pm_{a \beta}, \xi^+_{\gamma} \rangle = 0 \) and

\[
\langle s^\pm_{a \beta}, x^+_\gamma \rangle = \langle [x^+_a, x^+_\beta], x^+_\gamma \rangle \equiv b_{a \beta} (x^+_a \wedge x^+_\beta)
\]

\[
= (x^+_a \wedge x^+_\beta, \delta_+ (x^+_\gamma)) \equiv \delta_{\gamma, a \beta} b_{a \beta}
\]

\[
= \pm \delta_{\gamma, a \beta} b_{a \beta} \equiv \delta_{\gamma, a \beta} b_{a \beta} = 0 ,
\]

therefore the elements \( s^\pm_{a \beta} \) are orthogonal to \( \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\pm \). Finally, one checks by direct inspection that \( \delta_\pm (s^\pm_{a \beta}) = \sum_{\gamma' \gamma} s^\pm_{a \gamma'} \wedge V^a_{\gamma \gamma'} \) for some vectors \( V^a_{\gamma \gamma'} \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_\pm \). The result follows from Proposition 4.2–(3). \( \square \)
4.3. Continuum Kac–Moody algebras by duality. We now show that the procedure described above realizes the continuum Kac–Moody algebra $\mathfrak{g}_X$ as a topological Lie bialgebras, endowed with a non–degenerate invariant bilinear form.

Set $\mathfrak{o}_\pm := \partial_\pm / _\mathfrak{g}_\pm$. Then, $\mathfrak{o}_\pm$ are topological Lie bialgebras endowed with a Lie bialgebra pairing $(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathfrak{o}_+ \otimes \mathfrak{o}_- \to \mathfrak{k}$. In particular, $(\partial_+, \partial_-)$ is a matched pair of Lie algebras with respect to the coadjoint actions given by $\text{ad}^\circ (d_\pm) (d'_\pm) := \{1 \otimes d_\pm, d_\pm (d'_\pm), d_\pm, d'_\pm \in \mathfrak{o}_\pm$. Let $\mathfrak{o}^{(2)} := \partial_+ \cong \partial_-$ be the double cross sum Lie bialgebra.

**Proposition 4.5.** The following relations hold in $\mathfrak{o}^{(2)}$. For any $a, b \in \text{Int}(X)$

$$[\hat{x}_a^+, \hat{x}_b^-] = \delta_{a\beta} \frac{\tilde{\xi}_a^+ + \tilde{\xi}_a^-}{2} + a_{a\beta} \left( \hat{x}_{a\beta}^+ - \hat{x}_{b\gamma}^- \right),$$

where $a_{a\beta} := (-1)^{(a, \beta)} (a|\beta)$.

**Proof.** It is enough to observe that, by definition,

$$\text{ad}^\circ (x_a^+) (x_b^-) = \delta_{a\beta} \frac{\tilde{\xi}_a^+ + \tilde{\xi}_a^-}{2} + \frac{b_{\beta\alpha, \gamma} - b_{\alpha, \beta\gamma}}{2} \hat{x}_{\beta\gamma}^-,$$

$$\text{ad}^\circ (x_b^-) (x_a^+) = \delta_{a\beta} \frac{\tilde{\xi}_a^+ + \tilde{\xi}_a^-}{2} + \frac{b_{\beta\alpha, \gamma} - b_{\alpha, \beta\gamma}}{2} \hat{x}_{\alpha\beta}^+.$$

Moreover, since $b_{ab} = a_{a, a \oplus b}$ and $a_{a, a \oplus b} = -a_{b, a \oplus b}$, we get

$$\frac{b_{\beta\alpha, \gamma} - b_{\alpha, \beta\gamma}}{2} = -a_{a\beta}, \quad \frac{b_{\beta\alpha, \gamma} - b_{\alpha, \beta\gamma}}{2} = a_{a\beta}.$$

The combination of Propositions 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 leads to the following.

**Theorem 4.6.** Let $Q_X$ be a continuum quiver and $\mathfrak{g}_X$ the corresponding continuum Kac–Moody algebras.

1. The Euler form (3.1) on $\mathfrak{t}_X$ uniquely extends to a non–degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathfrak{g}_X \otimes \mathfrak{g}_X \to \mathfrak{k}$ defined on the generators as follows:

$$(\xi_a | \xi_b) := (a|\beta), \quad (x_a^+ | x_b^-) := 0, \quad (x_a^- | x_b^+) := 0, \quad (x_a^+ | x_b^-) := \delta_{a\beta}.$$

2. There is a unique topological cobracket $\delta : \mathfrak{g}_X \to \mathfrak{g}_X \otimes \mathfrak{g}_X$ defined on the generators by

$$\delta(\xi_a) := 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(x_a^+) := \frac{\tilde{\xi}_a^+ \wedge x_a^+ + \sum_{\beta \gamma = a} b_{\beta\gamma} x_{\beta\gamma}^+ \wedge x_a^+},$$

and inducing on $\mathfrak{g}_X$ a topological Lie bialgebra structure, with respect to which the positive and negative Borel subalgebras $b_{\pm}$ are Lie sub-bialgebras.

3. The Euler form restricts to a non–degenerate pairing of Lie bialgebras $(\cdot, \cdot) : b_\mp^\circ \otimes (b_\pm)^{\text{cop}} \to \mathfrak{k}$. Then, the canonical element $r_X \in b_\mp^\circ \otimes b_\pm$ corresponding to $(\cdot, \cdot)$ defines a quasi–triangular structure on $\mathfrak{g}_X$.

**Proof.** First, let $c$ be the ideal generated in $\mathfrak{o}^{(2)}$ by the elements $\xi_a^+ - \xi_a^-$, $a \in \text{Int}(X)$. It is clear that $c$ is central in $\mathfrak{o}^{(2)}$, is a coideal, and moreover it is contained in the kernel of the pairing $(\cdot, \cdot)$ naturally extended to $\mathfrak{o}^{(2)}$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{o} := \mathfrak{o}^{(2)}/c$ is also Lie bialgebra endowed with a pairing, which we denote by $(\cdot, \cdot)_b$.

Set $\xi_a := \frac{1}{2} (\xi_a^+ + \xi_a^-)$. In particular, we have

$$(\xi_a, \xi_b)_b = (a|\beta).$$

By Propositions 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5, there is an obvious identification $\mathfrak{g}_X = \mathfrak{o}$ as Lie algebras (cf. Theorem 3.11). This allows to define a cobracket and possibly degenerate pairing on $\mathfrak{g}_X$. However, it follows from (4.3) that the kernel of $(\cdot, \cdot)_b$ is a two–sided graded ideal, which trivially intersects $\mathfrak{t}_X$. Therefore, by definition of $\mathfrak{g}_X$, it must hold $\ker (\cdot, \cdot)_b = 0$. Therefore, (1), (2), (3) follows directly from the identification $\mathfrak{g}_X = \mathfrak{o}$. 

\[\square\]
From the proof above, we also deduce the following

**Corollary 4.7.** The Euler form \((3.1)\) on \(f_X\) uniquely extends to a non-degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form \(\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle : \mathfrak{g} X \otimes \mathfrak{g} X \to k\) defined on the generators as follows:

\[
(x^+|\xi_\beta) := (a|\beta), \quad (x^+|x^\pm_\beta) := 0, \quad (x^+_\alpha | x^\pm_\beta) := 0.
\]

Moreover, \(r_X = \ker(\cdot | \cdot)\), i.e., \(\ker(\cdot | \cdot)\) is the maximal two-sided ideal trivially intersecting \(f_X\) and it is generated by the Serre relations from Theorem 3.11.

5. **CONTINUUM QUANTUM GROUPS**

In this section we shall introduce the *continuum quantum groups*, which provide a quantization of the continuum Kac–Moody algebras. We will see that they can be similarly realized as uncountable colimits of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups. Finally, when the underlying vertex space is the line or the circle, they coincide with the line quantum group and the circle quantum continuum Kac–Moody algebras. We will see that they can be similarly realized as uncountable colimits of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups. Finally, when the underlying vertex space is the line or the circle, they coincide with the line quantum group and the circle quantum group of [SS17].

### 5.1. Definition of continuum quantum groups.

Let \(Q_X := (\text{Int}(X), \oplus, \ominus, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle)\) be a *continuum quiver* with underlying vertex space \(X\). In order to define the *continuum quantum group*, we need to introduce some new operations on intervals.

**Definition 5.1.** We define the following partial operations on \(\text{Int}(X)\):

1. the strict union of two intervals \(a\) and \(b\), whenever defined, is the smallest interval \(a \triangledown b \in \text{Int}(X)\) for which \((a \triangledown b) \ominus a\) and \((a \triangledown b) \ominus b\) are both defined;
2. the strict intersection of two intervals \(a\) and \(b\), whenever defined, is the biggest interval \(a \triangle b \in \text{Int}(X)\) for which \(a \ominus (a \triangle b)\) and \(b \ominus (a \triangle b)\) are both defined.

**Remark 5.2.** Note that \(a \triangledown (b\text{ resp. } a \triangle b)\) is defined and coincides with \(a \cup b\) (resp. \(a \cap b\)) whenever it contains strictly \(a\) and \(b\) (resp. it is contained strictly in \(a\) and \(b\)). In particular, \(\triangledown\) and \(\triangle\) are clearly symmetric.

**Remark 5.3.** Let \(X = \mathbb{R}\) and \(a, \beta \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{R})\).

- If \(a \to \beta\), then \(a \triangledown \beta = a \ominus \beta\) and \(a \triangle \beta\) is not defined.
- If \(a \triangle \beta\), then \(a \triangledown \beta = a \cup \beta\) and \(a \triangle \beta = a \cap \beta\). Moreover,
  \[
  ((a \triangledown \beta) \ominus \beta) \oplus (a \triangle \beta) = a = (a \triangledown \beta) \ominus (\beta \ominus (a \triangle \beta))
  \]
- If \(a\) and \(\beta\) are nested, then \(a \triangledown \beta\) and \(a \triangle \beta\) are not defined.  

**Definition 5.4.** We shall use the following functions on \(\text{Int}(\mathbb{K}) \times \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})\):

- \(a_{\beta} := (-1)^{(a,\beta)}(a|\beta)\);
- \(b_{\alpha \beta} := a_{\alpha \triangledown \beta}\) which generalizes the function \(b_{\alpha \beta}\) defined in (3.2);
- \(c^+_{\alpha \beta} := \frac{1}{2}(a_{\beta \ominus \alpha \ominus \beta} - 1)\), and \(c^-_{\alpha \beta} := \frac{1}{2}(a_{\beta \ominus \alpha \ominus \beta} + 1)\);
- \(f_{\alpha \beta} := (1 - \delta_{\alpha \beta})(-1)^{(a,\beta)}(a|\beta)^2\);
- \(s_{\alpha \beta} := \frac{1}{2}(a_{\beta \ominus \alpha \ominus \beta} \pm 1)\).

---

9 Recall that \(a\) and \(\beta\) are nested if they are perpendicular or one contained in the other.
Remark 5.5. Let $X = \mathbb{K}$, with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$. We summarize below all possible values of the functions above.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\alpha \ast \beta & (\alpha, \beta) & (\beta, \alpha) & a_{\alpha \beta} & b_{\alpha \beta} & c^+_{\alpha \beta} & c^-_{\alpha \beta} & r_{\alpha \beta} & s^+_{\alpha \beta} & s^-_{\alpha \beta} \\
\hline
(a) & \alpha \to \beta & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & n.d. & n.d. & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
(b) & \beta \to \alpha & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & n.d. & n.d. & -1 & 0 & 1 \\
(c) & \alpha \cap \beta & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & n.d. & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & n.d. \\
(d) & \beta \cap \alpha & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & n.d. & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & n.d. \\
(e) & \alpha \perp \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & n.d. \\
(f) & \beta \lessdot \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & n.d. \\
(g) & \beta \lessdot \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & n.d. & n.d. \\
(h) & \alpha \sqcup \beta & 0 & 1 & 1 & n.d. & 0 & 1 & n.d. & n.d. & n.d. \\
(i) & \alpha \ntriangledown \beta & 1 & 0 & -1 & n.d. & 1 & -1 & n.d. & n.d. & n.d. \\
(j) & \beta \ntriangledown \alpha & 1 & 0 & -1 & n.d. & 0 & n.d. & -1 & n.d. & n.d. \\
(k) & \beta \triangleleft \alpha & 0 & 1 & 1 & n.d. & -1 & n.d. & 1 & n.d. & n.d. \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

(5.1)

Definition 5.6. Let $Q_X$ be a continuum quiver. The continuum quantum group of $X$ is the associative algebra $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ generated by $f_X$ and the elements $X^\pm_{\alpha \beta}, \alpha \in \text{Int}(\mathbb{K})$, satisfying the following defining relations:

1. **Diagonal action:** for any $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X)$,
   \[
   [\xi_\alpha, \xi_\beta] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [\xi_\alpha, X^\pm_{\beta \alpha}] = \pm (\alpha \beta) X^\pm_{\beta \alpha}. 
   \]
   In particular, for $K_\lambda := \exp(h/2 \cdot \xi_\alpha)$, it holds $K_\lambda X^\pm_{\beta \alpha} = q^{\pm(\alpha \beta)} X^\pm_{\beta \alpha} K_\lambda$.

2. **Quantum double relations:** for any $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Int}(X)$,
   \[
   [X^+_{\alpha \beta}, X^-_{\beta \alpha}] = \delta_{\alpha \beta} K_\alpha \frac{K_\beta - K_\alpha^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} + a_{\alpha \beta} \cdot \left( q^{c^+_{\alpha \beta}} X^+_{\alpha \beta} K_\alpha^{-1} - q^{c^-_{\alpha \beta}} K_\alpha X^-_{\alpha \beta} \right) 
   \]
   \[
   + b_{\alpha \beta} q^{b_{\alpha \beta}} (q - q^{-1}) X^+_{(\alpha \beta) \cap \gamma} K_{\alpha \beta} b_{\alpha \beta} X^-_{(\alpha \beta) \cap \gamma}.
   \]

3. **Quantum Serre relations:** for any $(\alpha, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X)$,
   \[
   X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} X^\pm_{\beta \alpha} - q^{r_{\alpha \beta}} \cdot X^\pm_{\beta \alpha} X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} = \pm b_{\alpha \beta} \cdot q^{b_{\alpha \beta}} \cdot X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} + b_{\alpha \beta} \cdot (q - q^{-1}) \cdot X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} X^\pm_{\alpha \beta}.
   \]

We assume that $X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} = 0$ whenever $\alpha \beta$ is not defined, for $\cap = \oplus, \ominus, \cup, \triangle$, and the functions $a, b, c, r, s$ are those introduced of Definition 5.4.

\[\triangle\]

5.2. Colimit structure. In analogy with Section 3.4, we prove that the continuum quantum group $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ is covered by an uncountable family of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups. Let $\mathcal{J}$ be an irreducible family of intervals in $\text{Int}(X)$ (cf. Section 3.4). We then consider two quantum algebras associated to $\mathcal{J}$:

- the Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum group $U_q\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{J}}$ with Cartan matrix $A_\mathcal{J} = [(\alpha | \beta)]_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{J}}$;
- the subalgebra $U_q\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{J}}$ generated in $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ by the elements $\{\xi_\alpha, X^\pm_{\alpha \beta} | \alpha \in \mathcal{J}\}$.

Proposition 5.7. The assignment
\[
E_\alpha \mapsto X^+_{\mathcal{J}}, \quad F_\alpha \mapsto X^-_{\mathcal{J}} \quad \text{and} \quad H_\alpha \mapsto \xi_\alpha
\]
for any $\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$, defines a surjective homomorphism of algebras $\Phi_\mathcal{J} : U_q\mathfrak{g}_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$.

Proof. First, note that Proposition 3.13 follows from the result above by setting $h = 0$. It is easy to check that, applying the quantum Serre relations (3) of Definition 5.6 corresponding to the
elements $X^\pm_a$ with $a \in \mathcal{J}$, one recovers the standard quantum Serre relations of the Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum group $U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2$ (cf. Section 2.6). Thus, by mimicking the arguments of the proof of Proposition 3.13, the result follows.

The following is straightforward.

**Corollary 5.8.** Let $\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}'$ be two irreducible (finite) sets of intervals in $X$.

1. If $\mathcal{J}' \subseteq \mathcal{J}$, there is a canonical embedding $\phi_{\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}'}: U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2 \rightarrow U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2$ sending $X^\pm_a \mapsto X^\pm_a$, $\xi_a \mapsto \xi_{\mathcal{J}' \mathcal{J}}$.

2. If $\mathcal{J}$ is obtained from $\mathcal{J}'$ by replacing an element $\gamma \in \mathcal{J}'$ with two intervals $\alpha, \beta$ such that $\gamma = \alpha \cup \beta$, there is a canonical embedding $\phi_{\mathcal{J}', \mathcal{J}'}: U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2 \rightarrow U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2$, which is the identity on $U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2 \backslash \{\gamma\} = U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2 \{\alpha, \beta\}$ and sends

$$\xi_{\gamma} \mapsto \xi_{\alpha} + \xi_{\beta}, \quad X^\pm_{\gamma} \mapsto +b_{\beta}^{-1} \cdot q^{-s_{\alpha\beta}} \cdot \left( X^\pm_{\alpha} X^\pm_{\beta} - q^{s_{\alpha\beta}} X^\pm_{\beta} X^\pm_{\alpha} \right).$$

3. The collection of embeddings $\phi_{\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{J}'}$, $\phi_{\mathcal{J}', \mathcal{J}'}$, indexed by all possible irreducible sets of intervals in $X$, form a direct system. Moreover, there is a canonical surjective homomorphism

$$\operatorname{colim}_{\mathcal{J}} U_q \mathfrak{sl}_2 \rightarrow U_q \mathfrak{sl}(X).$$

### 5.3. Comparison with the quantum group of the line

We will now show that the continuum quantum groups of $U_q \mathfrak{sl}(X, X = \mathbb{R}, S^1)$, coincide with the quantum groups of the line and the circle introduced in [SS17]. Let us first recall the definition of the line quantum group $U_q \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{R})$.

**Definition 5.9.** Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$. The quantum group of the line is the associative algebra $U_q \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$ generated over $\mathbb{C}[\hbar]$ by elements $E_a, F_a, H_a$, with $a \in \operatorname{Int}(\mathbb{K})$, with the following defining relations. Set $q := \exp(\hbar/2)$ and $K_a := \exp(\hbar/2 \cdot H_a)$.

- **Kac–Moody type relations:** for any two intervals $a, b$,

$$[H_a, H_b] = 0, \quad [H_a, E_b] = (a|b) E_b, \quad [H_a, F_b] = -(a|b) F_b,$$

$$[E_a, F_b] = \begin{cases} K_a - K_b^{-1} & \text{if } a = b, \\ -q^{-1} & \text{if } a \perp b, a \rightarrow b, \text{ or } b \rightarrow a, \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

- **Join relations:** for any two intervals $a, b$ with $a \rightarrow b$,

$$H_{a \cup b} = H_a + H_b,$$

$$E_{a \cup b} = q^{1/2} E_a E_b - q^{-1/2} E_b E_a,$$

$$F_{a \cup b} = -q^{1/2} F_a F_b + q^{-1/2} F_b F_a; \quad (5.5)$$

- **Nest relations:** for any nested $a, b \in \operatorname{Int}(\mathbb{K})$ (that is, such that $a = b, a \perp b, a < b, b < a, a \leftarrow b, a \leftrightarrow b, b \leftrightarrow a, \text{ or } b \leftarrow a$),

$$q^{(a|b)} E_a F_b = q^{(b|a)} E_b F_a \quad \text{and} \quad q^{(a|b)} F_a E_b = q^{(b|a)} F_b E_a. \quad (5.7)$$

It follows, in particular, that

$$K_a K_b = K_b K_a, \quad K_a E_b = q^{(1_a|1_b)} E_b K_a, \quad K_a F_b = q^{-(1_a|1_b)} F_b K_a.$$

As in the case of $\mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$, the Cartan subalgebra of $U_q \mathfrak{sl}(\mathbb{K})$, namely $U_q \mathfrak{h} := \langle H_a | a \in \operatorname{Int}(\mathbb{K}) \rangle$, is canonically isomorphic to the symmetric algebra $S[\mathbb{K}[\hbar]]$ generated by the characteristic functions $\{\xi_a := 1_a | a \in \operatorname{Int}(\mathbb{K})\}$.

We have the following:
Proposition 5.10. There is an isomorphism of algebras $U_q g_k \rightarrow U_q gl(k)$ given by

\[ X^+_a \mapsto q^{1/2} E_a , \quad X^-_a \mapsto q^{-1/2} F_a , \quad \xi_a \mapsto H_a , \]

with $a \in \text{Int}(k)$.

Proof. First, we show that the relations (1)–(3) from Definition 5.6 imply those from Definition 5.9.

5.3.1. The Kac–Moody relations (5.2) and (5.3) follow immediately from (1) and (2), respectively. The join relation (5.4) is automatic, while (5.5) and (5.6) follow from (3). Namely, if $a \rightarrow b$, then $a \lor b = a \oplus b$, and $a \land b$ is not defined (therefore the last summand on the RHS of (3) does not appear) and

\[ r_{ab} = -1 , \quad b_{ab} = 1 , \quad s_{ab}^+ = 0 , \quad s_{ab}^- = -1 . \]

So that (3) reads $X^+_a X^+_b - q^{-1} X^+_b X^+_a = X^+_{a \oplus b}$ (resp. $X^-_a X^-_b - q^{-1} X^-_b X^-_a = -q^{-1} X^-_{a \oplus b}$). Then, since $X^+_a = q^{1/2} E_a$ and $X^-_a = q^{-1/2} F_a$, one has

\[ q E_a E_b - E_b E_a = q^{1/2} E_{ab} + q^{-1/2} F_{ab} , \quad q^{-1} F_a F_b - q^{-2} F_b F_a = -q^{-1/2} F_{ab} , \]

which corresponds to (5.5) and (5.6), respectively. Assume now that $a$ and $b$ are nested and $a \neq b$, so that $a \oplus b$, $a \lor b$ and $a \land b$ are not defined, and (3) reduces to $X^+_a X^-_b = q E_a X^-_b X^+_a$. Then, (5.7) follows by observing that, in case of nested intervals, $r_{ab} := (-1)^{(a,b)} (a|b)^2 = \langle b, a \rangle - \langle a, b \rangle$, as one checks easily from the last seven rows (e–d) of the table (5.1) above.

5.3.2. Conversely, we shall show that the relations (1)–(3) holds in $U_q gl(k)$. (1) follows from (5.2). By the previous discussion, (3) holds for the cases (a) and (e–k) listed in the table (5.1). It remains to prove it holds in the cases (b–d).

- **Case (b):** $b \rightarrow a$. From (5.5) and (5.6), we get

\[ q^{1/2} E_b E_a - q^{-1/2} E_a E_b = E_{ab} , \quad q^{1/2} F_b F_a - q^{-1/2} F_a F_b = -F_{ab} . \]

Then, by $X^+_a = q^{1/2} E_a$ and $X^-_a = q^{-1/2} F_a$, we get

\[ q^{1/2} X^+_a X^+_b = q^{-1/2} X^-_b X^-_a , \quad q^{-1/2} X^-_a X^-_b = q^{1/2} X^+_b X^+_a . \]

Finally, we get

\[ X^+_a X^+ - X^+ X^-_a = -X^-_a X^+_b - X^+_b X^-_a = X^+_a X^-_a , \]

which agrees with (3), since for $b \rightarrow a$ we have $r_{ab} = 1$, $b_{ab} = -1$, $s_{ab}^+ = 1$, and $s_{ab}^- = 0$.

- **Case (c):** $a \land b$. Note that, in this case, $a \lor b$ and $a \land b$ are both defined, $r_{ab} = 0$, $b_{ab} = 1$, and (3) reads

\[ X^\pm_a X^\pm_b - X^\pm_b X^\pm_a = (q - q^{-1}) X^\pm_{a \land b} . \]

Set $a = a \lor (a \land b)$, $b = a \lor (a \land b)$, and $c = a \land b$. Thus, $a = a \lor c$ with $a \rightarrow c$, $b = b \lor c$ with $b \rightarrow c$, and $a \lor b = (a \lor c) \lor (b \lor c)$ with $a \rightarrow b$. Since $c \rightarrow a$ and $a \rightarrow b$, we have

\[ E_b = q^{1/2} E_c E_b - q^{-1/2} E_b E_c , \quad E_a E_c = q E_c E_a , \quad E_a E_b = q^{1/2} E_a E_b + q^{-1} E_b E_a . \]

Therefore

\[ E_a E_b = E_a \left( q^{1/2} E_c E_b - q^{-1/2} E_b E_c \right) = q^{3/2} E_c \left( q^{-1/2} E_{ab} + q^{-1} E_b E_a \right) = q^{3/2} \left( q^{-1/2} E_{ab} + q^{-1} E_b E_a \right) E_c = q E_c E_{ab} + q^{1/2} E_c E_b E_a - q^{-1} E_a E_b E_c - q^{-1/2} E_b E_c E_a . \]
Since $c = \alpha \triangle \beta < \alpha \lor \beta$, we get
\[ E_\alpha E_\beta = E_\beta E_\alpha + (q - q^{-1}) E_{\alpha \lor \beta} E_{\alpha \land \beta}, \]
which agrees with (3) under the identification $X^+_\alpha = q^{1/2} E_\alpha$. Similarly,
\[ F_\beta = -q^{1/2} F_c F_b + q^{-1/2} F_b F_c, \quad F_a F_c = q F_c F_a, \quad F_a F_b = -q^{-1/2} F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q^{-1} F_b F_a. \]
Therefore,
\[ F_a F_\beta = F_a \left( -q^{1/2} F_c F_b + q^{-1/2} F_b F_c \right) = -q^{1/2} F_c \left( -q^{-1/2} F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q^{-1} F_b F_a \right) + q^{-1/2} \left( -q^{-1/2} F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q^{-1} F_b F_a \right) F_c = q F_c F_a \lor \beta - q^{1/2} F_c F_b F_a - q^{-1} F_a \lor \beta F_c + q^{-1/2} F_b F_c F_a = F_\beta F_a + (q - q^{-1}) F_{\alpha \lor \beta} F_{\alpha \land \beta}, \]
which agrees with (3) under the identification $X^-_\alpha = q^{-1/2} F_a$.

• Case (d): $\beta \cap a$. In this case, $r_{\alpha \beta} = 0$, $b_{\alpha \beta} = -1$, and (3) reads
\[ X^\pm_{\beta} X^\pm_{\beta} = -\left( q - q^{-1} \right) X^\pm_{\alpha \lor \beta} X^\pm_{\alpha \land \beta}. \]
Thus, $a = c \oplus a$ with $c \to a$, $\beta = b \oplus c$ with $b \to c$, and $a \lor \beta = b \oplus a$ with $b \to a$. Since $c \vdash a$ and $b \to a$, we have
\[ E_\beta = q^{1/2} E_b E_c - q^{-1/2} E_c E_b, \quad E_a E_c = q^{-1} E_c E_a, \quad E_a E_b = -q^{1/2} E_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q E_b E_a. \]
Therefore,
\[ E_\alpha E_\beta = E_\alpha \left( q^{1/2} E_b E_c - q^{-1/2} E_c E_b \right) = q^{1/2} \left( -q^{1/2} E_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q E_b E_a \right) E_c - q^{-1/2} F_c \left( -q^{1/2} E_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q E_b E_a \right) = -q E_{\alpha \lor \beta} E_c + q^{1/2} E_b E_c E_a + q^{-1} E_c E_a \lor \beta - q^{-1/2} E_c E_a \]
\[ = F_\beta F_a - (q - q^{-1}) E_{\alpha \lor \beta} E_{\alpha \land \beta}, \]
which agrees with (3). Similarly,
\[ F_\beta = -q^{1/2} F_b F_c + q^{-1/2} F_c F_b, \quad F_a F_c = q^{-1} F_c F_a, \quad F_a F_b = q^{1/2} F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q F_b F_a. \]
Therefore,
\[ F_a F_\beta = F_a \left( -q^{1/2} F_b F_c + q^{-1/2} F_c F_b \right) = -q^{1/2} \left( F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q F_b F_a \right) F_c + q^{-1/2} F_c \left( q^{1/2} F_{\alpha \lor \beta} + q F_b F_a \right) = -q F_{\alpha \lor \beta} F_c - q^{1/2} F_c F_b F_a + q^{-1} F_c F_a \lor \beta + q^{-1/2} F_c F_b F_a = F_\beta F_a - (q - q^{-1}) F_{\alpha \lor \beta} F_{\alpha \land \beta}, \]
which agrees with (3).

5.3.3. We now show that relations (2) hold in $U_{\mathfrak{sl}(K)}$. This is clear for the cases (a), (b), (e) in the table (5.1). We should prove it for all remaining cases. We start with the cases of a boundary subinterval (rows h–k).

• Case (h): $\alpha \vdash \beta$. In this case, we have $a_{\alpha \beta} = 1$ and $c^{-}_{\alpha \beta} = 0$, so that (2) reads
\[ [X^+_{\alpha}, X^-_{\beta}] = -K_{\alpha} X^-_{\beta \land \alpha}. \]
Set $\gamma = \beta \land a$. Thus, $\beta = a \oplus \gamma$ with $a \to \gamma$. We have
\[ F_\beta = -q^{1/2} F_a F_\gamma + q^{-1/2} F_\gamma F_a, \quad [E_\alpha, F_\gamma] = 0, \quad F_\gamma K_{\alpha} = q^{-1} K_{\alpha} F_\gamma, \quad F_\gamma K_{\alpha}^{-1} = q K_{\alpha}^{-1} F_\gamma. \]
Therefore,

\[ [E_\alpha, F_\beta] = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} [E_\alpha, F_\alpha] F_\gamma + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma [E_\alpha, F_\alpha] \]

\[ = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1} \frac{q}{q-q^{-1}} F_\gamma + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma \frac{K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}} \]

\[ = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1} \frac{q}{q-q^{-1}} F_\gamma + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{-1} K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1} \frac{q}{q-q^{-1}} \]

\[ = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1} \frac{q}{q-q^{-1}} \beta \]

and we get \([X^+_\alpha, X^-_\beta] = -K_\alpha X^-_\beta \). 

- **Case (i):** \( \alpha \nLeftarrow \beta \).
  
  In this case, we have \( a_{\alpha \beta} = -1 \) and \( c_{\alpha \beta} = 1 \), so that (2) reads

\[ [X^+_\alpha, X^-_\beta] = qK_\alpha^{-1} X^-_\beta \] 

Set \( \gamma = \beta \lhd \alpha \). Thus, \( \beta = \alpha \lhd \gamma \) with \( \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \). We have

\[ F_\beta = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma F_\alpha + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} F_\alpha F_\gamma, \quad [E_\alpha, F_\beta] = 0, \quad F_\gamma K_\alpha = q^{-1} K_\alpha F_\gamma, \quad F_\gamma K_\alpha^{-1} = qK_\alpha^{-1} F_\gamma. \]

Therefore,

\[ [E_\alpha, F_\beta] = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma [E_\alpha, F_\alpha] + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} [E_\alpha, F_\alpha] F_\gamma \]

\[ = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma \frac{K_\alpha - K_\alpha^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}} \]

\[ = -q^{\frac{1}{2}} F_\gamma \frac{q^{-1} K_\alpha - qK_\alpha^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}} \]

\[ = q^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{q^{-1} K_\alpha - qK_\alpha^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}} \gamma \]

and we get \([X^+_\alpha, X^-_\gamma] = qK_\alpha^{-1} X^-_\gamma = X^-_\gamma K_\alpha^{-1} \].

- **Case (j):** \( \beta \nLeftarrow \alpha \).
  
  In this case, we have \( a_{\alpha \beta} = -1 \) and \( c_{\alpha \beta} = 0 \), so that (2) reads

\[ [X^+_\alpha, X^-_\beta] = -X^+_\alpha K_\beta^{-1} \]

Set \( \gamma = \alpha \lhd \beta \). Thus, \( \alpha = \beta \lhd \gamma \) with \( \beta \rightarrow \gamma \). We have

\[ E_\alpha = q^{\frac{1}{2}} E_\beta E_\gamma - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\gamma E_\beta, \quad [E_\gamma, F_\beta] = 0, \quad K_\beta E_\gamma = q^{-1} E_\gamma K_\beta, \quad K_\beta^{-1} E_\gamma = qE_\gamma K_\beta^{-1}. \]

Therefore,

\[ [E_\alpha, F_\beta] = q^{\frac{1}{2}} [E_\beta, F_\beta] E_\gamma - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\gamma [E_\beta, F_\beta] \]

\[ = q^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{K_\beta - K_\beta^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}} \gamma - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} q^{-1} K_\beta - K_\beta^{-1} \frac{q}{q-q^{-1}} \]

\[ = E_\gamma \left( q^{\frac{1}{2}} q^{-1} K_\beta - qK_\beta^{-1} - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_\beta - K_\beta^{-1} \right) \gamma \]

\[ = E_\gamma K_\beta^{-1} q^{\frac{1}{2}} + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} \gamma \]

and we get \([X^+_\alpha, X^-_\beta] = -X^+_\alpha K_\beta^{-1} = -q^{-1} K_\beta^{-1} X^+_\alpha \).
• Case (k): $\beta \vdash a$. In this case, we have $a_\alpha \beta = 1$ and $c_\alpha \beta = -1$, so that (2) reads

$$[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = q^{-1} X_{a_\infty \beta} X_{\alpha \beta}^+ K_{\beta}^-.$$

Set $\gamma = \alpha \oplus \beta$. Thus, $\alpha = \gamma \oplus \beta$ with $\gamma \rightarrow \beta$. We have

$$E_a = \frac{1}{2} E_\gamma E_\beta - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\beta E_\gamma, \quad [E_\gamma, F_\beta] = 0, \quad K_\beta E_\gamma = q^{-1} E_\gamma K_\beta, \quad K_\beta^{-1} E_\gamma = q E_\gamma K_\beta^{-1}.$$

Therefore,

$$[E_a, F_\beta] = q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\gamma [E_\beta, F_\beta] - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} [E_\beta, F_\beta] E_\gamma$$

$$= q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_\beta - K_\beta^{-1} \left( \frac{q - q^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) E_\gamma$$

$$= E_\gamma \left( q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_\beta - K_\beta^{-1} \left( \frac{q - q^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \right) \right)$$

$$= E_\gamma K_\beta \frac{q^2 - q^{-2}}{q - q^{-1}} = q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\gamma K_\beta$$

and we get $[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = q^{-1} X_{a_\infty \beta} X_{\alpha \beta}^+ K_{\beta}^- = K_{\alpha \beta} X_{\alpha \beta}^+ K_{\beta}^-$. 

• Case (c): $\alpha \vdash b$. In this case, we have $b_\alpha \beta = 1$ and $b_\beta \alpha = -1$, so that (2) reads

$$[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = -q^{-1} (q - q^{-1}) X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta} X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta}.$$

Set $c = a \Delta \beta, a = a \oplus c, b = \beta \ominus c$. Thus, $\alpha = a \oplus c$ with $a \rightarrow c, \beta = c \oplus b$ with $c \rightarrow b, and c \vdash \beta$.

Therefore,

$$E_a = \frac{1}{2} E_c E_\alpha - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_\alpha E_c, \quad [E_a, F_\beta] = 0, \quad [E_c, F_\beta] = -q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_c F_\beta, \quad K_c E_a = q^{-1} E_a K_c,$$

and we have

$$[E_a, F_\beta] = [q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a E_c - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_c E_a, F_\beta]$$

$$= q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a [E_c, F_\beta] - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} [E_c, F_\beta] E_a$$

$$= q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a \left( -q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_c F_\beta \right) - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( -q^{-\frac{1}{2}} K_c F_\beta \right) E_a$$

$$= -E_a K_c F_\beta + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a K_c F_\beta = -K_c E_a + q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a K_c F_\beta.$$

Therefore, $[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = -q^{-1} (q - q^{-1}) X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta} X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta}$. 

• Case (d): $\beta \vdash a$. In this case, we have $b_{a \beta} = -1$ and $b_{\beta \alpha} = 1$, so that (2) reads

$$[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = q(q - q^{-1}) X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta} X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta}.$$

Set $c = a \Delta \beta, a = a \oplus c, b = \beta \ominus c$. Thus, $\alpha = c \oplus a$ with $a \rightarrow c, \beta = b \oplus c$ with $b \rightarrow c, and c \vdash \beta$.

Therefore,

$$E_a = \frac{1}{2} E_c E_a - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a E_c, \quad [E_a, F_\beta] = 0, \quad [E_c, F_\beta] = q^2 K_c^{-1} F_\beta, \quad K_c^{-1} E_a = q E_a K_c^{-1},$$

and we have

$$[E_a, F_\beta] = [q^2 E_a E_c - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a E_c, F_\beta]$$

$$= q^2 [E_c, F_\beta] E_a - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a [E_c, F_\beta]$$

$$= q^2 \left( q^2 K_c^{-1} F_\beta \right) E_a - q^{-\frac{1}{2}} E_a \left( q^2 K_c^{-1} F_\beta \right)$$

$$= (q^2 - 1) E_a K_c^{-1} F_\beta.$$

Therefore, $[X_\alpha^+, X_\beta^-] = q(q - q^{-1}) X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta} X_{(a \land \beta) \in \Theta}$. 

Let $g$ be naturally endowed with a topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra structure, quantizing the second main result of the paper. Namely, we show that the continuum quantum group $U$ admits a quasi–triangular bialgebra structure on continuum quantum groups.

5.4. Quasi–triangular bialgebra structure on continuum quantum groups. We now prove the second main result of the paper. Namely, we show that the continuum quantum group $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ is naturally endowed with a topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra structure, quantizing the topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra $\mathfrak{g}_X$.

More precisely, we prove the following.

Theorem 5.11. Let $Q_X$ be a continuum quiver and $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ the corresponding continuum quantum group.

1. The algebra $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ is a topological Hopf algebra with respect to the maps $\Delta: U_q\mathfrak{g}_X \to U_q\mathfrak{g}_X \otimes U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ and $\varepsilon: U_q\mathfrak{g}_X \to \mathbb{C}[h]$ defined on the generators by $\varepsilon(\xi_a) := 0 := \varepsilon(X^+_a), \Delta(\xi_a) := \xi_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_a,$ and

$$
\Delta(X^+_a) := X^+_a \otimes 1 + K_a \otimes X^+_a + \sum_{\beta \triangleright \gamma} a_{\gamma, \beta \triangleright \gamma} s_{\beta \gamma} \cdot \cdot q^{-1} (q - q^{-1}) X^+_\beta K_\gamma \otimes X^+_\gamma,
$$

$$
\Delta(X^-_a) := 1 \otimes X^-_a + X^-_a \otimes K^-_a - \sum_{\beta \triangleright \gamma} a_{\gamma, \beta \triangleright \gamma} s_{\beta \gamma} \cdot (q - q^{-1}) K^-_\beta \otimes X^-_\gamma.
$$

In particular, $\varepsilon(K_a) = 1$ and $\Delta(K_a) = K_a \otimes K_a$. As usual, the antipode is given by the formula

$$
S := \sum_n m^{(n)} \circ (id - \varepsilon \circ \otimes n) \circ \Delta^{(n)} ,
$$

where $m^{(n)}$ and $\Delta^{(n)}$ denote the iterated product and coproduct, respectively.
(2) Denote by $U_q b_\pm^X$ the Hopf subalgebras generated by $f_X$ and $X^\pm_a$, $a \in \text{Int}(X)$. Then, there exists a unique Hopf pairing $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle : U_q b_\pm^X \otimes (U_q b_\pm^X)^{\text{cop}} \to \mathbb{C}((h))$, defined on the generators by

$$
\langle 1 | 1 \rangle := 1, \quad \langle \xi_a | \xi_\beta \rangle := \frac{1}{h} (\alpha | \beta), \quad \langle X^+_a | X^-_\beta \rangle := \frac{\delta_{a\beta}}{q - q^{-1}},
$$

and zero otherwise. In particular, $\left( K_a | K_\beta \right) = q^{(a | \beta)}$.

(3) Through the Hopf pairing $\langle | \cdot \rangle$, the Hopf algebras $(U_q b_\pm^X, U_q b_\pm^X)$ form a match pair. Therefore, $U_q g_X$ can be realized as a quotient of the double cross product Hopf algebra $U_q b_\pm^X \bowtie U_q b_\pm^X$ obtained by identifying the two copies of $f_X$. In particular, $U_q g_X$ is a topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra.

(4) The topological quasi–triangular Hopf algebra $U_q g_X$ is a quantization of the topological quasi–triangular Lie bialgebra $g_X$.

The strategy of the proof is essentially identical to that of Theorem 4.6 and consists in showing that the continuum quantum group $U_q g_X$ can be equivalently realized by duality. This is obtained by considering the quantum analogue of the techniques used earlier, generalizing the construction of Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum groups given by Lusztig (cf. [Lus10, Chapter 1]). We will schematically described the proof below, leaving the details to reader.

- Let $H_\pm$ be the free associative algebras over $\mathbb{C}[h]$ with set of generators $\xi^\pm_a$ and $X^\pm_a$, $a \in \text{Int}(X)$. Then, the assignments $\epsilon(\xi^\pm_a) := 0 := \epsilon(X^\pm_a)$, $\Delta(\xi^\pm_a) := \xi^\pm_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi^\pm_a$, and

$$
\Delta_+(X^+_a) := X^+_a \otimes 1 + K_a \otimes X^+_a + \sum_{a = \beta \oplus \gamma} a_{\gamma, \beta} \delta^\gamma_{\beta} \cdot q(q - q^{-1}) X^+_a K_{\gamma} \otimes X^+_\gamma,
$$

$$
\Delta_-(X^-_a) := 1 \otimes X^-_a + X^-_a \otimes K_a^- - \sum_{a = \beta \oplus \gamma} a_{\gamma, \beta} \delta^\gamma_{\beta} \cdot (q - q^{-1}) X^-_a \otimes X^-_{\gamma} K_{\gamma}^-,
$$

extend uniquely to two algebra maps $\Delta_\pm : H_+ \otimes H_- \to C[h]$, defining on $H_\pm$ a structure of topological bialgebra.

- There exists a unique pairing of bialgebras $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle : H_+ \otimes H_- \to C((h))$ defined on the generators by

$$
\langle 1 | 1 \rangle := 1, \quad \langle \xi^\pm_a | \xi^\pm_\beta \rangle := \frac{1}{h} (\alpha | \beta), \quad \langle X^+_a | X^-_\beta \rangle := \frac{\delta_{a\beta}}{q - q^{-1}},
$$

where $q := \exp(h/2)$, and zero otherwise. In particular, $\left( K_a | K_\beta \right) = q^{(a | \beta)}$, where $K_a := \exp h/2 \cdot \xi^a$.

- Let $I_\pm$ be the ideal generated in $H_\pm$ by the elements

$$
\xi^\pm_a \otimes \delta_{a \oplus \beta} - \delta_{a \oplus \beta} \cdot (\xi^\pm_a \otimes \delta^\pm_{\beta}), \quad \left[ \xi^\pm_a \otimes \delta^\pm_{\beta} \right], \quad \left[ \xi^\pm_a \otimes X^\pm_\beta \right] - \langle a | \beta \rangle X^\pm_\beta
$$

for any $a, \beta \in \text{Int}(X)$, and

$$
X^+_a X^\pm_\beta - q^{\delta_{a\beta}} \cdot X^\pm_\beta X^+_a - b_{a\beta} \cdot q^{\delta_{a\beta}} \cdot X^\pm_\beta X^+_a - b_{a\beta} \cdot (q - q^{-1}) \cdot X^\pm_{a \oplus \beta} X^\pm_{a \oplus \beta}
$$

for any $(a, \beta) \in \text{Serre}(X)$. Then, $I_\pm$ is a coideal and it is orthogonal to $H_\pm$.

- Set $B_\pm := H_\pm / I_\pm$. Then, $(B_+, B_-)$ form a matched pair of topological bialgebras. Moreover, the quantum double relation (cf. Definition 5.6-(2)) holds in the double cross product bialgebra $D = B_+ \bowtie B_- / \sim$, where the quotient is obtained by identifying the two copies of the commutative subalgebra generated by the elements $\xi^\pm_a$, $a \in \text{Int}(X)$. In particular, there is a canonical algebra isomorphism $U_q g_X \simeq D$. 
Finally one observes that, for any irreducible set $J$, the map $U_q\mathfrak{g}_{BKM}^J \to U_q\mathfrak{g}_X \simeq \mathcal{D}$ from Section 5.2 preserves the pairing. In particular, this implies that the pairing on $\mathcal{D}$, and therefore on $U_q\mathfrak{g}_X$ is non-degenerate. The result follows.

Moreover we get the following.

**Corollary 5.12.** The morphism $\operatorname{colim}_J U_q\mathfrak{g}_{BKM}^J \to U_q\mathfrak{g}(X)$ from Corollary 5.8 is an algebra isomorphism.

**REFERENCES**


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