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Homotopy invariants of braided commutative algebras and the Deligne conjecture for finite tensor categories

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\textbf{A B S T R A C T}

It is easy to find algebras \(T \in C\) in a finite tensor category \(C\) that naturally come with a lift to a braided commutative algebra \(T \in Z(C)\) in the Drinfeld center of \(C\). In fact, any finite tensor category has at least two such algebras, namely the monoidal unit \(I\) and the canonical end \(\int_{X \in C} X \otimes X'\). Using the theory of braided operads, we prove that for any such algebra \(T\) the homotopy invariants, i.e. the derived morphism space from \(I\) to \(T\), naturally come with the structure of a differential graded \(E_2\)-algebra. This way, we obtain a rich source of differential graded \(E_2\)-algebras in the homological algebra of finite tensor categories. We use this result to prove that Deligne’s \(E_2\)-structure on the Hochschild cochain complex of a finite tensor category is induced by the canonical end, its multiplication and its non-crossing half braiding. With this new and more explicit description of Deligne’s \(E_2\)-structure, we can lift the Farinati-Solotar bracket on the Ext algebra of a finite tensor category to an \(E_2\)-structure at cochain level. Moreover, we prove that, for a unimodular pivotal finite tensor category, the inclusion of the Ext algebra into the Hochschild...

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cochains is a monomorphism of framed $E_2$-algebras, thereby refining a result of Menichi.

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1. Introduction and summary

Over the last two decades, the notion of a finite tensor category developed in [11] and then later presented comprehensively in the monograph [9] has become one of the standard frameworks in quantum algebra: A finite tensor category over a field $k$ (that we will assume to be algebraically closed throughout) is a $k$-linear abelian rigid monoidal category with simple unit, finite-dimensional morphism spaces, enough projective objects, finitely many simple objects up to isomorphism subject to the requirement that every object has finite length. The notion has proven to be sufficiently restrictive to prove a great number of very strong results. At the same time, it remains flexible enough to allow for an inexhaustible supply of examples coming from Hopf algebras or vertex operator algebras, see e.g. [26,24,25]. Moreover, finite tensor categories are intimately related to low-dimensional topology, more precisely to topological field theories and modular functors [43,53,29,1] — both in the semisimple case and beyond semisimplicity.

In the non-semisimple situation, the homological algebra of finite tensor categories is a rich and well-studied subject [22,11,12,35,39,3,23,31,40]. The present article is concerned with the systematic construction and investigation of higher multiplicative structures in the homological algebra of finite tensor categories, more specifically differential graded $E_2$-algebras. The methods will be used to prove a number of results on the ‘standard’ homological algebra quantities of a finite tensor category (possibly with more structure), namely the Hochschild cochains and the Ext algebra, but will also be used for the construction of new multiplicative structures.

Before giving the precise statements and our motivation, let us recall that the $E_2$-operad is the topological operad whose space $E_2(n)$ of $n$-ary operations is the space of embeddings $(\mathbb{D}^2)^{\text{Lin}} \to \mathbb{D}^2$ built from translations and rescalings; we refer to [36,14] for a textbook treatment. A differential graded $E_2$-algebra $A$ is a (co)chain complex $A$
over \( k \) together with maps \( C_\ast(E_2(n); k) \to [A^\otimes n, A] \), where \( C_\ast(-; k) \) is the functor taking \( k \)-chains and \([-,-]\) denotes the hom complex. These maps are subject to the usual requirements regarding equivariance and operadic composition. Since \( E_2(n) \) is a classifying space of the (pure) braid group on \( n \) strands, an \( E_2 \)-algebra is an algebra whose commutativity behavior is controlled in a coherent way through the braid group. The (co)homology of an \( E_2 \)-algebra is a Gerstenhaber algebra [6]. If, in addition to translations and rescalings of disks, we allow rotations, we obtain the framed \( E_2 \)-operad. The (co)homology of a differential graded framed \( E_2 \)-algebra is a Batalin-Vilkovisky algebra [21]. It is impractical to construct differential graded \( E_2 \)-algebras by exhibiting the needed action maps \( C_\ast(E_2(n); k) \to [A^\otimes n, A] \) by hand, and in fact, a large part of this article is devoted to developing efficient methods for the construction of \( E_2 \)-algebras that are tailored towards applications in the homological algebra of finite tensor categories.

The article is centered around the following very natural problem: In any finite tensor category \( C \), one can define the canonical end \( \mathbb{A} = \int_{X \in C} X \otimes X^\vee \) (here \( X^\vee \) denotes the dual of \( X \)), and it is a standard observation that the maps \( X \otimes X^\vee \otimes X \otimes X^\vee \to X \otimes X^\vee \) contracting the middle two tensor factors via an evaluation endow \( \mathbb{A} \) with the structure of an algebra in \( C \). As a consequence, the space \( C(I, \mathbb{A}) \) of morphisms from the monoidal unit \( I \) to \( \mathbb{A} \) becomes an algebra as well — this time in vector spaces — and it is well-known that this algebra is commutative. The vector space \( C(I, \mathbb{A}) \) can be canonically identified with the zeroth Hochschild cohomology \( HH^0(C) = \int_{X \in C} C(X,X) \) of \( C \) (seen here just as a linear category). The vector space \( HH^0(C) \) inherits a commutative product from the composition of morphisms (both for the definition of \( \mathbb{A} \) and \( HH^0(C) \), we can restrict the ends to the subcategory \( \text{Proj}C \subset C \) of projective or, equivalently, injective objects without changing the value of the end). With these products, the isomorphism \( C(I, \mathbb{A}) \cong HH^0(C) \) is an isomorphism of algebras. The isomorphism \( C(I, \mathbb{A}) \cong HH^0(C) \) of vector spaces has a natural generalization: To this end, consider the homotopy invariants of \( \mathbb{A} \), i.e. the derived morphism space \( C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \), where \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) is an injective resolution of \( \mathbb{A} \); its cohomology is \( \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{A}}^2(I, \mathbb{A}) \). The cochain complex \( C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \) is canonically equivalent to the Hochschild cochains of \( C \), i.e. the homotopy end \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} C(X,X) \) of the endomorphism spaces of projective objects:

\[
C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \cong \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} \mathbb{R} C(X,X), \tag{1.1}
\]

see e.g. [3, Section 2.2] for this statement in Hopf-algebraic form which goes back to [5]. The Hochschild cochain complex \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} \mathbb{R} C(X,X) \), as the Hochschild cochain complex of any linear category, comes with more structure. By a result of Gerstenhaber [20], its cohomology is a Gerstenhaber algebra. Deligne famously conjectured in 1993 that this Gerstenhaber structure comes in fact from an \( E_2 \)-structure at cochain level. This conjecture was proven in a variety of different ways [51,38,2]. For symmetric Frobenius
algebras, the $E_2$-structure even extends to the structure of an algebra over the framed $E_2$-operad \cite{52,7,27}. Given that in zeroth cohomology, (1.1) reduces to the isomorphism $C(I, \mathbb{A}) \cong HH^0(C)$ of commutative algebras, the following question is evident:

(Q) Is there a structure on $\mathbb{A}$ or rather on an injective resolution $\mathbb{A}^\bullet$ that turns the homotopy invariants $C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$ into an $E_2$-algebra that solves the Deligne Conjecture, thereby turning (1.1) into an equivalence of $E_2$-algebras? If so, what is the needed structure? Or in a more pointed, but less precise way: Can one use the canonical end $\mathbb{A}$ to give a solution to Deligne’s Conjecture?

In order to answer this question, it will be beneficial to study multiplicative structures on homotopy invariants more generally: Let $T$ be an algebra inside a finite tensor category $C$ that lifts to a braided commutative algebra $T$ in the Drinfeld center $Z(C)$, i.e. $T = UT$ as algebras in $C$, where $U : Z(C) \longrightarrow C$ is the forgetful functor, and $\mu_T \circ c_{T,T} = \mu_T$ for the multiplication $\mu_T$ of $T$ and the braiding $c_{T,T}$ in $Z(C)$. Using the theory of braided operads, we prove the following very general result on the multiplicative structure on homotopy invariants $C(I, T^\bullet)$:

**Theorem 3.6.** Let $T \in C$ be an algebra in a finite tensor category $C$ together with a lift to a braided commutative algebra $T \in Z(C)$ in the Drinfeld center. Then the multiplication of $T$ and the half braiding of $T$ induce the structure of an $E_2$-algebra on the space $C(I, T^\bullet)$ of homotopy invariants of $T$.

In particular, $\text{Ext}^*_C(I, T)$ becomes a Gerstenhaber algebra. Of course, Theorem 3.6 includes cases in which $C(I, T^\bullet)$ will be even ‘more commutative’ (obviously, we find vector space valued commutative algebras in the semisimple case), but the result includes examples with a non-trivial Gerstenhaber bracket. In this sense, the ‘2’ in $E_2$ is sharp (Remark 5.9).

The connection between Theorem 3.6 and question (Q) is as follows: The right adjoint $R : C \longrightarrow Z(C)$ to the forgetful functor $U : Z(C) \longrightarrow C$ sends the unit $I$ of $C$ to a braided commutative algebra $A = R(I) \in Z(C)$ thanks to a result of Davydov, M"uger, Nikshych and Ostrik \cite{8}. The underlying object $A = UR(I) = \int_{X \in C} X \otimes X^\vee$ is the canonical end of the finite tensor category $C$; and in fact, $UA = A$ as algebras. By Theorem 3.6 the homotopy invariants $C(I, A^\bullet)$ now inherit a multiplication from the multiplication of $A$ and its half braiding (that is called the non-crossing half braiding). This specific $E_2$-structure is a solution to Deligne’s Conjecture and hence an answer to question (Q):

**Theorem 5.1 (Comparison Theorem).** For any finite tensor category $C$, the algebra structure on the canonical end $A = \int_{X \in C} X \otimes X^\vee$ and its canonical lift to the Drinfeld center induces an $E_2$-algebra structure on the homotopy invariants $C(I, A^\bullet)$. Under the equivalence $C(I, A^\bullet) \simeq \int_{X \in \text{Proj}_C} C(X, X)$, this $E_2$-structure provides a solution to
Deligne’s Conjecture in the sense that it induces the standard Gerstenhaber structure on the Hochschild cohomology of \( \mathcal{C} \).

Since the definition of \( A = \int_{X \in \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \) makes use of the monoidal structure of \( \mathcal{C} \) while the standard Gerstenhaber structure on the Hochschild cohomology of \( \mathcal{C} \) sees only the underlying linear structure, the comparison result of Theorem 5.1 is very non-obvious. As a result, the proof of Theorem 5.1 is unfortunately very involved and occupies a large portion of the article.

Our motivation Theorem 5.1 provides a new proof of Deligne’s Conjecture for finite tensor categories, but giving a new proof of the conjecture is not our main motivation. Instead, we are motivated by the fact that the new description of Deligne’s \( E_2 \)-structure on the Hochschild cochains of a finite tensor category in terms of the canonical end is significantly simpler. This description is one of the cornerstones of the proof of the differential graded Verlinde formula in [47] for the differential graded modular functor of a modular category [46].

Other applications Moreover, Theorem 3.6 can be used to construct other \( E_2 \)-algebras. We prove for example:

**Corollary 3.7.** Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a braided finite tensor category. For any braided commutative algebra \( B \in \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C} \), denote by \( B_{\otimes} \) the algebra in \( \mathcal{C} \) obtained by applying the monoidal product functor to \( B \). Then the homotopy invariants \( \mathcal{C}(I, B_{\otimes}^\bullet) \) of \( B_{\otimes} \) naturally form an \( E_2 \)-algebra.

As a special case, this contains the dolphin algebra needed as a critical auxiliary object in [47], see Example 3.8.

If we apply Theorem 3.6 to the monoidal unit, we obtain an \( E_2 \)-structure on the algebra \( \mathcal{C}(I, I^\bullet) \) of self-extensions of the monoidal unit, also called the Ext algebra. It induces on cohomology a well-known graded commutative product [11]. Its Gerstenhaber bracket is a generalization of the Farinati-Solotar bracket [12] to arbitrary finite tensor categories.

**Corollary 6.1.** Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a finite tensor category. The self-extension algebra \( \mathcal{C}(I, I^\bullet) \) carries the structure of an \( E_2 \)-algebra that after taking cohomology induces the Farinati-Solotar Gerstenhaber bracket. With this \( E_2 \)-structure, there is a canonical map \( \mathcal{C}(I, I^\bullet) \rightarrow \int_{X \in \text{Proj}\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, X) \) to the Hochschild cochain complex of \( \mathcal{C} \) equipped with the usual \( E_2 \)-structure. This map is a map of \( E_2 \)-algebras. After taking cohomology, it induces a monomorphism \( \text{Ext}^*_\mathcal{C}(I, I) \rightarrow \text{HH}^*(\mathcal{C}) \) of Gerstenhaber algebras (with suitable models, it is also a monomorphism at cochain level).

One of the key advantages of Theorem 3.6 is the possibility to find, with relatively little effort, extensions to framed \( E_2 \)-algebras. For unimodular pivotal finite tensor categories, we can give the following framed extension of Corollary 6.1:
Corollary 7.4. For any unimodular pivotal finite tensor category \( \mathcal{C} \), both the self-extension algebra \( \mathcal{C}(I, I^*) \) and the Hochschild cochain complex \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}\, \mathcal{C}}^R \mathcal{C}(X, X) \) come equipped with a framed \( E_2 \)-algebra structure such that the map \( \mathcal{C}(I, I^*) \to \int_{X \in \text{Proj}\, \mathcal{C}}^R \mathcal{C}(X, X) \) is a map (and with suitable models even a monomorphism) of framed \( E_2 \)-algebras. In cohomology, it induces a monomorphism \( \text{Ext}_\mathcal{C}^*(I, I) \to \text{HH}^*(\mathcal{C}) \) of Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras.

This generalizes a result of Menichi [39] who previously proved the result at cohomology level for unimodular pivotal Hopf algebras by giving a Batalin-Vilkovisky structure (i.e. the structure of an algebra over the homology of the framed \( E_2 \)-operad) on the self-extension algebra.

Conventions

1. We fix for the entire article an algebraically closed field \( k \).
2. We denote by \( \text{Ch}_k \) the symmetric monoidal category of chain complexes over \( k \).
   Unless otherwise stated, it will be equipped with its projective model structure.
   In this model structure, the weak equivalences (for short: equivalences) are quasi-isomorphisms while the fibrations are degree-wise surjections. We call a (co)fibration which is also an equivalence a trivial (co)fibration. Equivalences will be denoted by \( \simeq \) (we reserve \( \cong \) for isomorphisms). As a (canonical) equivalence between chain complexes, we understand a (canonical) zigzag of equivalences. We assume functors between linear and differential graded categories automatically to be enriched.
3. Concerning the convention for duality in monoidal categories, we follow [9, Section 2.10]: Let \( \mathcal{C} \) be a rigid monoidal category and \( X \in \mathcal{C} \). We denote
   - the left dual by \( X^\vee \) and by \( d_X : X^\vee \otimes X \to I \) and \( b_X : I \to X \otimes X^\vee \) the evaluation and coevaluation, respectively,
   - the right dual by \( ^\vee X \) and by \( d'_X : X \otimes ^\vee X \to I \) and \( b'_X : I \to ^\vee X \otimes X \) the evaluation and coevaluation, respectively.
   Left and right duality induces the following adjunction isomorphisms for \( X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{C} \):
   \[
   \mathcal{C}(X \otimes Y, Z) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, Z \otimes Y^\vee),
   \]
   \[
   \mathcal{C}(Y^\vee \otimes X, Z) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, Y \otimes Z),
   \]
   \[
   \mathcal{C}(X \otimes ^\vee Y, Z) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, Z \otimes Y),
   \]
   \[
   \mathcal{C}(Y \otimes X, Z) \cong \mathcal{C}(X, ^\vee Y \otimes Z).
   \]
4. If \( \mathcal{C} \) is a finite (tensor) category, then it is a module category over the symmetric monoidal category of finite-dimensional vector spaces over \( k \). As a result, we can form the tensoring \( V \otimes X \in \mathcal{C} \) of a finite-dimensional vector space \( V \) with an object \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) and similarly a powering \( X^V = V^* \otimes X \in \mathcal{C} \), where \( V^* \) is the dual of \( V \).
5. In several places, we will use the graphical calculus for morphisms in (braided) monoidal categories, see e.g. [26]. In this calculus, objects are vertical lines and the monoidal product corresponds to the juxtaposition of lines (the monoidal unit is
the empty collection of lines) while composition is represented by vertical stacking. We denote the braiding and inverse braiding as an overcrossing and undercrossing, respectively, while evaluation and coevaluation are written as a cap and cup, respectively. Morphisms should be read from bottom to top.

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2. A reminder on the Drinfeld center and related structures

We assume that the reader is familiar with the notion of a braided finite tensor category, i.e. a finite tensor category $\mathcal{B}$ that comes with natural isomorphisms $c_{X,Y} : X \otimes Y \cong Y \otimes X$ subject to the usual hexagon axioms. To any finite tensor category $\mathcal{C}$, we can assign a braided finite tensor category, namely its Drinfeld center. The Drinfeld center $Z(\mathcal{C})$ is the category whose objects are pairs of an object $X \in \mathcal{C}$ together with a half braiding which is a natural isomorphism $X \otimes \cdot \cong \cdot \otimes X$ satisfying certain coherence conditions. Details on these notions can be found in [9, Chapters 6-8]. By [11, Theorem 3.34] $Z(\mathcal{C})$ is a finite tensor category again, and it is (by construction) braided (see also [48, Theorem 3.8]).

The forgetful functor $U : Z(\mathcal{C}) \to \mathcal{C}$ is monoidal and exact and, for this reason, has both an oplax monoidal left adjoint $L : \mathcal{C} \to Z(\mathcal{C})$ and also a lax monoidal right adjoint $R : \mathcal{C} \to Z(\mathcal{C})$; we refer to [4,48] for a detailed overview. This implies the following: Since $I \in \mathcal{C}$ is naturally an algebra,

$$F := LI, \quad A := RI$$

inherit the structure of a coalgebra and an algebra in $Z(\mathcal{C})$, respectively. One can prove that the underlying objects of $F$ and $A$ are given by the canonical coend and end, respectively, i.e. $UF = F = \int^{X \in \mathcal{C}} X^\vee \otimes X$ and $UA = A = \int^{X \in \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee$. In order to give the half braiding $c_{F,Y} : F \otimes Y \to Y \otimes F$ and $c_{A,Y} : A \otimes Y \to Y \otimes A$ with $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ (that is often referred to as non-crossing half braiding), it suffices by the universal property of the (co)end to give the restriction to $X^\vee \otimes X \otimes Y$ and the component $X \otimes X^\vee \otimes Y$, respectively, by
\[
X^\vee \otimes X \otimes Y \xrightarrow{(c_F, Y)_X} Y \otimes X^\vee \otimes X \otimes Y \cong Y \otimes ((X \otimes Y)^\vee \otimes X \otimes Y) \rightarrow Y \otimes F
\]
\[\text{(2.1)}\]
\[
A \otimes Y \rightarrow (Y \otimes X \otimes (Y \otimes X)^\vee) \otimes Y \cong Y \otimes X \otimes X^\vee \otimes Y \xrightarrow{(c_A, X)^Y} Y \otimes X \otimes X^\vee ,
\]
\[\text{(2.2)}\]

where the last map in (2.1) and the first map in (2.2) are the structure maps of the coend and the end and where
\[
(c_F, Y)_X = \begin{array}{ccc}
X^\vee & X & Y \\
\cup & & \cup \\
Y & X & Y^\vee
\end{array}, \quad (c_A, Y)^X = \begin{array}{ccc}
Y & X & X^\vee \\
\cup & & \cup \\
X & X^\vee & Y^\vee
\end{array}
\]  
\[\text{(2.3)}\]

As stated in our conventions on the graphical calculus on page 6, the cup is the evaluation, and the cap is the coevaluation. Thanks to $F = UF$ and $A = UA$, we see that $F$ is coalgebra in $\mathcal{C}$ while $A$ an algebra in $\mathcal{C}$. The coproduct $\delta : F \rightarrow F \otimes F$ of $F$ can be described as being induced by the coevaluation
\[
X^\vee \otimes X \xrightarrow{X^\vee \otimes b_X \otimes X} X^\vee \otimes X \otimes X^\vee \otimes X ;
\]
dually, the product $\gamma : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ can be described as being induced by the evaluation
\[
X \otimes X^\vee \otimes X \otimes X^\vee \xrightarrow{X \otimes d_X \otimes X^\vee} X \otimes X^\vee . \quad \text{(2.4)}
\]

We have $\vee F \cong A$ (and $\vee F \cong A$), and under this duality, the product on $A$ (and $A$) and the coproduct on $F$ (and $F$) translate into each other.

We will denote by $D$ the distinguished invertible object of $\mathcal{C}$ that controls by [10] the quadruple dual of a finite tensor category through the Radford formula $- \vee^\vee \vee^\vee \cong D \otimes - \otimes D^{-1}$ that generalizes the classical result on the quadruple of the antipode of a Hopf algebra [42]. By [48, Lemma 5.5] $D$ is the socle of the projective cover of the monoidal unit. By [48, Lemma 4.7 & Theorem 4.10] there are canonical natural isomorphisms
\[
L(D \otimes -) \cong R \cong L(- \otimes D), \quad R(D^{-1} \otimes -) \cong L \cong R(- \otimes D^{-1}) . \quad \text{(2.5)}
\]

One calls a finite tensor category \textit{unimodular} if $\Delta \cong I$. By [48, Theorem 4.10] a finite tensor category is unimodular if and only if $L \cong R$.

3. The $E_2$-structure on homotopy invariants

In this section, we present our result for the systematic construction of an $E_2$-algebra structure on homotopy invariants of braided commutative algebras. This will rely heavily
on the notions of a braided operad whose definition we briefly recall from [14, Section 5.1]:
Let \( \mathcal{M} \) be a closed and bicomplete symmetric monoidal category. A braided operad \( \mathcal{O} \) consists of objects \( \mathcal{O}(n) \in \mathcal{M} \) of \( n \)-ary operations, where \( n \geq 0 \), that carry an action of the braid group \( B_n \) on \( n \) strands (as commonplace in the theory of operads, we will work with right actions throughout), a unit \( I \to \mathcal{O}(1) \) for 1-ary operations (here \( I \) is the unit of \( \mathcal{M} \)) and composition maps
\[
\mathcal{O}(n) \otimes \mathcal{O}(m_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{O}(m_n) \to \mathcal{O}(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)
\]
such that the composition is associative, unital and compatible with the braid group actions. Morphisms of braided operads are defined analogously to the symmetric case. There is an obvious restriction functor \( \text{Res} : \text{SymOp}(\mathcal{M}) \to \text{BrOp}(\mathcal{M}) \) from symmetric operads in \( \mathcal{M} \) to braided operads in \( \mathcal{M} \) (it restricts arity-wise along the epimorphisms from braid groups to symmetric groups). This restriction functor has a left adjoint, the symmetrization
\[
\text{Sym} : \text{BrOp}(\mathcal{M}) \xleftrightarrow{\sim} \text{SymOp}(\mathcal{M}) : \text{Res}
\]
that takes arity-wise orbits of pure braid group actions, i.e. \((\text{Sym}\mathcal{O})(n) = \mathcal{O}(n)/P_n\) for \( n \geq 0 \), where \( P_n \) is the pure braid group on \( n \) strands.

Let \( \mathcal{B} \) be an \( \mathcal{M} \)-enriched braided monoidal category. Then for any \( A \in \mathcal{B} \), the objects \( \text{End}_A(n) := [A^{\otimes n}, A] \) for \( n \geq 0 \) (we denote here by \([-,-]\) the \( \mathcal{M} \)-valued hom) form a braided operad in \( \mathcal{M} \), the braided endomorphism operad of \( A \). If \( \mathcal{O} \) is a braided operad in \( \mathcal{M} \), a braided \( \mathcal{O} \)-algebra in \( \mathcal{B} \) is an object \( A \in \mathcal{B} \) and a map \( \mathcal{O} \to \text{End}_A \) of braided operads.

A braided commutative algebra \( T \in \mathcal{B} \) in a braided monoidal category \( \mathcal{B} \) is an algebra whose multiplication \( \mu : T \otimes T \to T \) satisfies \( \mu \circ c_{T,T} = \mu \), where \( c_{T,T} : T \otimes T \to T \otimes T \) is the braiding. Although we will treat general braided commutative algebras (and braided commutative coalgebras which are defined dually), it is instructive to think of the example of the canonical algebra and the canonical coalgebra in the Drinfeld center that were defined in Section 4:

**Lemma 3.1** ([Davydov, M"uger, Nikshych, Ostrik [8, Lemma 3.5]].) For any finite tensor category \( \mathcal{C} \), the canonical algebra \( A \in Z(\mathcal{C}) \) is braided commutative and the canonical coalgebra \( F \in Z(\mathcal{C}) \) is braided cocommutative.

In [8] this Lemma is only given in the semisimple case, but the argument can be extended to the non-semisimple case as well, see [50, Appendix A.3] for a formulation in terms of module categories that also covers the situation as given in Lemma 3.1.

For a braided finite tensor category \( \mathcal{B} \) and a braided commutative algebra \( T \in \mathcal{B} \), denote by \( \iota : T \to T^* \) an injective resolution of \( T \) in \( \mathcal{B} \); the map \( \iota \) will be referred to as coaugmentation. For \( n \geq 0 \), we define the map
that selects the map $T^\otimes n \xrightarrow{\mu} T \xrightarrow{\iota} T^\bullet$ defined as the concatenation of the (n-fold) multiplication $\mu$ of $T$ with the coaugmentation $\iota$ of the injective resolution. The map itself is not very interesting, but the non-trivial point is that it is actually a map of chain complexes with $B_n$-action, where the $B_n$-action on $k$ is trivial and the one on $B(T^\otimes n, T^\bullet)$ comes by virtue of $B$ being a braided category. The fact that (3.2) is really $B_n$-equivariant follows from the assumption that $T$ is braided commutative.

Using again that $B$ is braided, the mapping complex $B(T^\otimes n, T^\bullet)$ comes with a $B_n$-action. The precomposition with the map $\iota^\otimes n : T^\otimes n \to T^\bullet^\otimes n$ yields a map

\[(\iota^\otimes n)^* : B(T^\bullet^\otimes n, T^\bullet) \to B(T^\otimes n, T^\bullet)
\]

This map is also $B_n$-equivariant. We may now define the chain complex $J_T(n)$ as a pullback

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
J_T(n) & \xrightarrow{} & B(T^\bullet^\otimes n, T^\bullet) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow (\iota^\otimes n)^* \\
k & \xrightarrow{(3.2)} & B(T^\otimes n, T^\bullet)
\end{array}
\]

of differential graded $k$-vector spaces with $B_n$-action (it will be explained in the proof of Proposition 3.2 below that $(\iota^\otimes n)^*$ is, in particular, a fibration, so that $J_T(n)$ is also a homotopy pullback).

**Proposition 3.2.** Let $B$ be a braided finite tensor category and $T \in B$ a braided commutative algebra. The chain complexes $J_T(n)$ defined in (3.4) for $n \geq 0$ naturally form a braided operad $J_T$ in differential graded $k$-vector spaces such that the following holds:

(i) The operad $J_T$ is acyclic in the sense that it comes with a canonical trivial fibration $J_T \to k$, i.e. $J_T$ is a model for the braided commutative operad.

(ii) The maps $J_T(n) \to B(T^\bullet^\otimes n, T^\bullet)$ from (3.4) endow $T^\bullet$ with the structure of a braided $J_T$-algebra.

**Proof.** We first establish the braided operad structure: The complexes $J_T(n)$ come with an $B_n$-action by definition. Moreover, the identity of $T^\bullet$ seen as map $k \to B(T^\bullet, T^\bullet)$ yields a map $k \to J_T(1)$ that we define as a unit. In order to define the operadic composition, let $m_1, \ldots, m_n \geq 0$ be given. By definition of $J_T$ we obtain the maps ($\ast$) and (**) in the following diagram:
The braided monoidal Lemma

The Lemmas.

\[ J_\mathcal{T}(n) \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{n} J_\mathcal{T}(m_j) \]

\[ \exists ! \]

\[ J_\mathcal{T}(m_1 + \cdots + m_n) \]

\[ \rightarrow \]

\[ k \]

\[ \rightarrow \]

\[ B(T^{\otimes n}, T^*) \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{n} B(T^{\otimes m_j}, T^*) \]

It is straightforward to see that the outer pentagon commutes. Now by the universal property of the pullback there is unique map \( J_\mathcal{T}(n) \otimes \bigotimes_{j=1}^{n} J_\mathcal{T}(m_j) \rightarrow J_\mathcal{T}(m_1 + \cdots + m_n) \) making the entire diagram commute. We define this to be the needed operadic composition map. The composition can be seen to be equivariant. Since it is induced by composition in \( \mathcal{B} \), it is associative and unital with respect to the identity (which we defined as operadic unit). The operad structure on \( J_\mathcal{T} \) is defined in such a way that statement (ii) holds by construction.

It remains to prove (i): First observe that the maps \( J_\mathcal{T}(n) \rightarrow k \) are \( B_n \)-equivariant by construction and are also compatible with composition. Therefore, we only need to show that \( J_\mathcal{T}(n) \rightarrow k \) for fixed \( n \geq 0 \) is a trivial fibration. Indeed, the exactness of the monoidal product in \( \mathcal{B} \) ensures that \( \iota^{\otimes n} : T^{\otimes n} \rightarrow T^{\otimes n} \) is again an injective resolution, i.e., a trivial cofibration in the injective model structure on complexes in \( \mathcal{B} \). Since \( T^* \) is fibrant in this model structure, the precomposition with \( \iota^{\otimes n} \) in (3.3) is a trivial fibration.

Now \( J_\mathcal{T}(n) \rightarrow k \), as the pullback of a trivial fibration according to its definition in (3.4), is a trivial fibration as well. \( \Box \)

The construction from Proposition 3.2 can be used for the construction of differential graded \( E_2 \)-algebras. In order to see this, let us record the following two straightforward Lemmas.

It is well-known that a symmetric lax monoidal functor preserves operadic algebras. The following Lemma is a braided version of this fact:

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( F : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}' \) be an enriched braided lax monoidal functor between braided monoidal categories enriched over \( \mathcal{M} \) and let \( \mathcal{O} \) be a braided operad in \( \mathcal{M} \). Then for any braided \( \mathcal{O} \)-algebra \( A \) in \( \mathcal{B} \), the image \( F(A) \) naturally comes with the structure of a braided \( \mathcal{O} \)-algebra.

**Proof.** The structure maps that turn \( F(A) \) into a braided \( \mathcal{O} \)-algebra are

\[
\mathcal{O}(n) \rightarrow [A^{\otimes n}, A] \xrightarrow{F} [F(A^{\otimes n}), F(A)] \rightarrow [(F(A))^{\otimes n}, F(A)], \quad n \geq 0.
\]
The first map is the structure map of \( A \), the third map precomposes with the maps 
\( (F(A))^\otimes_n \to F(A^\otimes_n) \) that are a part of the lax monoidal structure of \( F \). These maps 
are \( B_n \)-equivariant because \( F \) is braided. □

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( O \) be a braided operad in \( \mathcal{M} \) and \( A \) a braided \( O \)-algebra in a symmetric 
monoidal category \( \mathcal{B} \) enriched over \( \mathcal{M} \). Then \( A \) induces in a canonical way an algebra 
over the symmetrization \( \text{Sym} \, O \) of \( O \). More precisely, the structure map \( O \to \text{End}_A \)
canonically factors through the unit \( O \to \text{Res} \, \text{Sym} \, O \) of the adjunction \( \text{Sym} \dashv \text{Res} \)
from (3.1).

**Proof.** Pure braid group elements act trivially on \([A^\otimes_n, A]\) because \( \mathcal{B} \) is symmetric. As 
a consequence, the structure maps of \( A \) factor as

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathcal{O}(n) & \longrightarrow & [A^\otimes_n, A] \\
\text{Sym} \, \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n)/P_n & \longrightarrow & \\
\end{array}
\]

This implies the assertion. □

**Proposition 3.5.** Let \( \mathcal{B} \) be a braided finite tensor category. Then for any braided com-
mutative algebra \( T \in \mathcal{B} \) and any braided cocommutative coalgebra \( K \in \mathcal{B} \) the derived 
morphism space \( \mathcal{B}(K, T^\bullet) \) is naturally an \( E_2 \)-algebra.

**Proof.** We denote by \( \tilde{J}_T \) a resolution of the braided operad \( J_T \) that is arity-wise a pro-
jectively cofibrant \( k[B_n]-\)module (a cofibrant object in the projective model structure on 
differential graded \( k[B_n]-\)modules); this is the braided analogue of a \( \Sigma \)-cofibrant symmetric 
operad. In other words, we pick a braided operad \( \tilde{J}_T \) with arity-wise projectively 
cofibrant braid group actions and a trivial fibration \( \tilde{J}_T \to J_T \).

Since \( J_T \) and thus \( \tilde{J}_T \) is acyclic thanks to Proposition 3.2 (i) and since \( \tilde{J}_T \) has a 
projectively cofibrant braid group action, we obtain

\[
(\text{Sym} \, \tilde{J}_T)(n) = \left( \tilde{J}_T(n) \right) / P_n = C_*(BP_n; k) \simeq C_*(E_2(n); k),
\]

where \( C_*(-; k) \) is the functor taking \( k \)-chains. Consequently, we obtain an equivalence

\[
\text{Sym} \, \tilde{J}_T \simeq C_*(E_2; k)
\]

of operads. In other words, \( \text{Sym} \, \tilde{J}_T \) is a model for \( E_2 \). This is an instance of the Recog-
nition Principle for \( E_2 \) [13].

If we pull back the \( J_T \)-action on \( T^\bullet \) from Proposition 3.2 (ii) along \( \tilde{J}_T \to J_T \), we 
turn \( T^\bullet \) into a braided \( \tilde{J}_T \)-algebra.

The functor \( \mathcal{B}(K, -) : \text{Ch}(\mathcal{B}) \to \text{Ch}_k \) is
lax monoidal since \( K \) is a coalgebra,
and also braided since \( K \) is braided cocommutative.

This implies by Lemma 3.3 that \( B(K, T^\bullet) \) becomes a braided \( \tilde{J}_T \)-algebra, which by Lemma 3.4 induces a Sym \( \tilde{J}_T \)-algebra structure on \( B(K, T^\bullet) \) because \( \text{Ch}_k \) is symmetric. Now (3.5) yields the assertion. □

We apply Proposition 3.5 to the canonical coalgebra \( F \in Z(C) \) to obtain a source of \( E_2 \)-algebras:

**Theorem 3.6.** Let \( T \in C \) be an algebra in a finite tensor category \( C \) together with a lift to a braided commutative algebra \( T \in Z(C) \) in the Drinfeld center. Then the multiplication of \( T \) and the half braiding of \( T \) induce the structure of an \( E_2 \)-algebra on the space \( C(I, T^\bullet) \) of homotopy invariants of \( T \).

**Proof.** By assumption we have \( T = U T \) as algebras with the forgetful functor \( U : Z(C) \to C \), where \( T \) is braided commutative. Now let \( F \) be the canonical coalgebra in \( Z(C) \), namely the image \( LI \) of the unit \( I \in C \) under the oplax monoidal left adjoint \( L : C \to Z(C) \) to \( U \). Since \( F \) is braided cocommutative by Lemma 3.1, we may apply Proposition 3.5 and find that \( Z(C)(F, T^\bullet) \) comes with an \( E_2 \)-structure.

Using the adjunction \( L \dashv U \), we observe

\[
Z(C)(F, T^\bullet) = Z(C)(LI, T^\bullet) \cong C(I, UT^\bullet) .
\]

Therefore, \( C(I, UT^\bullet) \) inherits the \( E_2 \)-structure.

It remains to show that \( UT^\bullet \) is an injective resolution of \( T \): Since \( U \) is exact, the map \( T = UT \to UT^\bullet \) is a monomorphism and an equivalence. Finally, \( UT^\bullet \) is also degree-wise injective because \( U \) is a right adjoint whose left adjoint \( L \) is exact by [48, Corollary 4.9] and hence preserves injective objects. □

Let us demonstrate the use of Theorem 3.6: For any braided finite tensor category \( C \), denote by \( \tilde{C} \) the same finite tensor category, but equipped with the inverse braiding. The Deligne product \( \tilde{C} \boxtimes C \) is a braided finite tensor category again. There is now a canonical braided monoidal functor \( G : \tilde{C} \boxtimes C \to Z(C) \) [10] that sends \( X \boxtimes Y \in \tilde{C} \boxtimes C \) to \( X \otimes Y \) together with the half braiding whose component indexed by some \( Z \in C \) is given by

\[
X \otimes Y \otimes Z \xrightarrow{X \otimes c_{Y,Z}} X \otimes Z \otimes Y \xrightarrow{c_{X,Z,Y}^{-1}} Z \otimes X \otimes Y .
\]

This half braiding is sometimes called the *field goal transform* or the *dolphin half braiding*. The structure maps that turn \( G \) into a braided monoidal functor use the braiding of \( Z(C) \). For any braided commutative algebra \( B \in \tilde{C} \boxtimes C \), the object \( G(B) \) is naturally a braided commutative algebra in \( Z(C) \) that lifts the algebra \( B_\otimes := U G(B) \) to the Drinfeld center.
(the notation $B_\otimes$ is explained by the fact that $B_\otimes$ by definition is obtained by applying the monoidal product to $B$). As an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.6, we obtain:

**Corollary 3.7.** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a braided finite tensor category. For any braided commutative algebra $B \in \mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}$, denote by $B_\otimes$ the algebra in $\mathcal{C}$ obtained by applying the monoidal product functor to $B$. Then the homotopy invariants $\mathcal{C}(I, B_\otimes^*)$ of $B_\otimes$ naturally form an $E_2$-algebra.

**Example 3.8.** If we consider the special case $B = \int_{X \in \mathcal{C}} X^\vee \boxtimes X$ with the structure of a braided commutative algebra from [17, Proposition 2.3], then $B_\otimes$ is the canonical coend $\mathbb{F} = \int_{X \in \mathcal{C}} X^\vee \otimes X$ with the underlying algebra structure given by Lyubashenko [34, Section 2]. The resulting braided commutative algebra in $Z(\mathcal{C})$ is described directly, without passing through an algebra in $\mathcal{C} \boxtimes \mathcal{C}$, by Neuchl and Schauenburg in [41, Definition 4 & Proposition 5]. A detailed description of how the braided commutative algebra structure on $\mathbb{F}$ is obtained by applying $\otimes$ to $B = \int_{X \in \mathcal{C}} X^\vee \boxtimes X$ is given in [16, Section 2]. If $\mathcal{C}$ is given by finite-dimensional modules over a finite-dimensional quasi-triangular Hopf algebra, then $\mathbb{F}$ is the dual of the Hopf algebra with coadjoint action (we discuss the dual version of this statement in Example 5.10). The resulting $E_2$-algebra $\mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{F}^*)$ is needed as an important technical ingredient for proof of the differential graded Verlinde algebra [47]. It appears there under the name dolphin algebra (because the $E_2$-algebra structure comes from the dolphin half braiding).

The construction of Theorem 3.6 is natural with respect to the input datum in the following sense:

**Proposition 3.9 (Naturality in the braided algebra).** Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a finite tensor category with algebras $\mathbb{T}$ and $\mathbb{U}$ in $\mathcal{C}$ with lifts $\mathbb{T}$ and $\mathbb{U} \in Z(\mathcal{C})$ to braided commutative algebras. Then any algebra map $\varphi : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}$, which has the property to induce a map $\mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}$ in the Drinfeld center, gives rise to a map

$$\varphi^* : \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{T}^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{U}^*)$$

of $E_2$-algebras.

**Proof.** The assumption says exactly that $\varphi : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}$ gives us a map of algebras in $Z(\mathcal{C})$. We can extend $\varphi$ to a map $\varphi^* : \mathbb{T}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{U}^*$ between injective resolutions such that $\varphi^* \circ \iota_\mathbb{T} = \iota_\mathbb{U} \circ \varphi$ for the coaugmentations $\iota_\mathbb{T} : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^*$ and $\iota_\mathbb{U} : \mathbb{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}^*$. The idea is to see $\varphi^* : \mathbb{T}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{U}^*$ as map of braided algebras over an acyclic braided operad and then to apply the functor $Z(\mathcal{C})(\mathbb{F}, -)$ as in the proof of Theorem 3.6. This will give us a map of $E_2$-algebras.

The non-obvious point is how to see $\varphi^* : \mathbb{T}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{U}^*$ as map of braided algebras over an acyclic braided operad because, according to Proposition 3.2, $\mathbb{T}^*$ is a $J_\mathbb{T}$-algebra while
$U^*$ is a $J_U$-algebra. Both algebras are defined over different operads. Moreover, $\varphi$ does not directly induce a map $J_T \to J_U$.

Instead, we use the following construction: First we define for $n \geq 0$ the pullback of complexes with $B_n$-action

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
K_\varphi(n) & \longrightarrow & Z(C)(T^\bullet \otimes n, U^*) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow (\iota_T^n)^* \\
k & \mapsto & 1 \longmapsto (T^\otimes n \longmapsto T \varphi \circ U \longrightarrow U^*).
\end{array}
$$

(3.6)

As in the proof of Proposition 3.2, this is also a homotopy pullback. Since the right vertical map is a trivial fibration, so is $K_\varphi(n) \to k$. The map

$$
J_T(n) \to Z(C)(T^\bullet \otimes n, T^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\varphi^*} Z(C)(T^\bullet \otimes n, U^*)
$$

induces by construction a map $J_T(n) \to K_\varphi(n)$ that by abuse of notation we just write as $\varphi_*$. Similarly, the map

$$
J_U(n) \to Z(C)(U^\bullet \otimes n, U^*) \xrightarrow{(\varphi^*)^*} Z(C)(T^\bullet \otimes n, U^*)
$$

induces a map $\varphi^*: J_U(n) \to K_\varphi(n)$. This uses

$$
j \circ \varphi^* \circ \iota_T^n = j \circ \iota_U^n \circ \varphi \circ \iota_U^n = j \circ \mu_U^n \circ \varphi \circ \iota_U^n = j \circ \varphi \circ \mu_U^n \quad \text{for} \quad j \in J_U(n),
$$

where $\varphi$ being a map of algebras enters in the last step. The maps $\varphi_*: J_T(n) \to K_\varphi(n)$ and $\varphi^*: J_U(n) \to K_\varphi(n)$ are not zero because $\varphi$ must preserve unit and hence is not zero (we assume that the algebras $T$ and $U$ are not zero). Since $J_T(n)$, $J_U(n)$ and $K_\varphi(n)$ are acyclic, $\varphi_*$ and $\varphi^*$ are equivalences. As a consequence, the homotopy pullback

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
(J_T \times_\varphi J_U)(n) & \longrightarrow & J_T(n) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_* \\
J_U(n) & \longrightarrow & K_\varphi(n)
\end{array}
$$

(3.7)

is also acyclic. The complexes $(J_T \times_\varphi J_U)(n)$ form an acyclic braided operad $J_T \times_\varphi J_U$. By virtue of the projections, $J_T \times_\varphi J_U \to J_T$ and $J_T \times_\varphi J_U \to J_U$, $T^\bullet$ and $U^\bullet$ become braided $J_T \times_\varphi J_U$-algebras such that $\varphi^*: T^\bullet \to U^\bullet$ becomes a $J_T \times_\varphi J_U$-algebra map (up to coherent homotopy depending on the model for (3.7)).
4. Resolving the canonical algebra

We intend to eventually apply Theorem 3.6 to the canonical algebra $A$ and to exploit the relation to Hochschild cochains. As a preparation for the very technical next section, we present in this section an injective resolution of $A$ which conveniently allows us to do that.

For any finite tensor category $C$, $X \in C$ and a finite-dimensional vector space $W$, recall that we denote by $X^W = W^* \otimes X$ the powering of $X$ by $W$. We may now define the objects

$$\prod_{X_0, \ldots , X_n \in \Proj C} (X_0 \otimes X_n)^{C(X_n,X_{n-1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_1,X_0)}$$

that we organize into a cosimplicial object

$$\prod_{X_0 \in \Proj C} X_0 \otimes X_0 \overset{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \prod_{X_0, X_1 \in \Proj C} (X_0 \otimes X_1)^{C(X_1,X_0)} \overset{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} \ldots ,$$

which a priori lives in a completion of $C$ by infinite products. We denote by $\int^\mathbb{R}_{X \in \Proj C} X \otimes X^\vee$ the differential graded object in $C$ which is obtained as the totalization of the restriction to any finite collection of projective objects in $C$ that contains a projective generator.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $C$ be a finite tensor category. The differential graded object $\int^\mathbb{R}_{X \in \Proj C} X \otimes X^\vee$ in $C$ is well-defined up to equivalence and an injective resolution of the canonical end $A = \int_X X \otimes X^\vee$.

**Proof.** We apply the duality functor $\vee -$ to the projective resolution $\int^\mathbb{R}_{X \in \Proj C} X^\vee \otimes X$ of $\mathbb{F}$ given in [45, Corollary 4.3] and observe that, after a substitution of dummy variables, we obtain (4.2). Since $\vee F \cong A$, we now obtain the well-definedness of $\int^\mathbb{R}_{X \in \Proj C} X \otimes X^\vee$ and the fact that it is an injective resolution of $A$ (all of this crucially uses that in a finite tensor category the projective objects are precisely the injective ones). $\square$

Let $X_0, \ldots , X_{p+q}$ be a family of projective objects in $C$ from the finite collection of projective objects used to define $\int^\mathbb{R}_{X \in \Proj C} X \otimes X^\vee$. The evaluation $d_{X_p} : X_p^\vee \otimes X_p \to I$ of $X_p$ induces a map

$$\begin{align*}
(X_0 \otimes X_p)^{C(X_1,X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_p,X_{p-1})} \\
\otimes (X_p \otimes X_{p+q})^{C(X_p,X_{p+1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_{p+q-1},X_{p+q})} \quad \longrightarrow \quad (X_0 \otimes X_{p+q})^{C(X_1,X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_{p+q},X_{p+q-1})}.
\end{align*}$$

(4.3)

We may now define a map
\[
\gamma^\bullet_{p+q} : \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right)^p \otimes \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right)^q \rightarrow \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right)^{p+q} \quad (4.4)
\]

as follows: By the universal property of the product it suffices to give the component for any family \(X_0, \ldots, X_{p+q}\) of projective objects in \(\mathcal{C}\). We define this component to be the map that projects to the component of \(X_0, \ldots, X_p\) for the first factor and to \(X_p, \ldots, X_{p+q}\) for the second factor and applies the map \((4.3)\). A direct computation shows that \((4.4)\) yields a chain map and an associative and unital multiplication \(\gamma^\bullet\) on \(\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee\). This is a model for a lift of the algebra structure \(\gamma : \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}\) from \((2.4)\) to the injective resolution as one can directly verify:

**Lemma 4.2.** For any finite tensor category \(\mathcal{C}\), the coaugmentation \(\mathbb{A} \rightarrow \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee\) is an equivalence

\[
(\mathbb{A}, \gamma) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee, \gamma^\bullet \right)
\]

of differential graded algebras.

Let us now discuss the relation to Hochschild cochains: For a linear category \(\mathcal{A}\) over \(k\) (to be thought of as algebra with several objects), the Hochschild cochain complex \(\int_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{A}(a, a)\) is the homotopy end over the endomorphism spaces of objects in \(\mathcal{A}\). When spelled out, it is the cochain complex of vector spaces which in cohomological degree \(n \geq 0\) is given by

\[
\left( \int_a \mathcal{A}(a, a) \right)^n = \left\{ \prod_{a_0, \ldots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}} \mathcal{A}(a_0, a_0) \prod_{a_{n-1}} \text{Hom}_k(\mathcal{A}(a_1, a_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{A}(a_n, a_{n-1}), \mathcal{A}(a_n, a_0)) \right. \quad \text{for } n = 0, \\
\left. \prod_{a_{n-1}} \text{Hom}_k(\mathcal{A}(a_1, a_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{A}(a_n, a_{n-1}), \mathcal{A}(a_n, a_0)) \right) \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.
\]

The composition in \(\mathcal{A}\) gives us the differentials. One may define the *cup product* \(~\) on the Hochschild cochain complex as follows: Let a \(p\)-cochain \(\varphi\) and a \(q\)-cochain \(\psi\) be given, and let \((a_0, \ldots, a_{p+q})\) be a \(p+q\)-tuple of objects in \(\mathcal{A}\). The \((a_0, \ldots, a_{p+q})\)-component \((\varphi \sim \psi)_{a_0, \ldots, a_{p+q}}\) of the cochain \(\varphi \sim \psi\) with degree \(p+q\) is given by

\[
(\varphi \sim \psi)_{a_0, \ldots, a_{p+q}} := \varphi_{a_0, \ldots, a_p} \circ a_p \psi_{a_p, \ldots, a_{p+q}},
\]

where \(\circ a_p\) denotes the composition over \(a_p\) in \(\mathcal{A}\). In cohomology, the cup product yields a graded commutative product. By work of Gerstenhaber [20] the Hochschild cohomology
comes also with a degree one bracket, a structure that today is called Gerstenhaber algebra (we will review the definition of the Gerstenhaber bracket once we need it).

For a finite tensor category \( \mathcal{C} \), we apply this definition to \( \text{Proj} \mathcal{C} \) and call \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, X) \) the Hochschild cochain complex of \( \mathcal{C} \). The fact that the end runs over the projective objects will always be implicit.

**Proposition 4.3.** For any finite tensor category \( \mathcal{C} \), there is a canonical equivalence

\[
\left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, X), \sim \right) \xrightarrow{\cong} \left( \mathcal{C} \left( I, \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right), \gamma^* \right)
\]

of differential graded algebras.

If we ignore the algebra structure, Proposition 4.3 reduces (on cohomology) to an isomorphism

\[
HH^*(\mathcal{C}) \cong \text{Ext}^*_\mathcal{C}(I, A)
\]

which is well-known for Hopf algebras and goes back to Cartan and Eilenberg [5] as reviewed in [3, Proposition 2.1] and formulated for arbitrary finite tensor categories in [50, Corollary 7.5]. The new aspect in Proposition 4.3 is the compatibility with the algebra structures (and, on a technical level, the fact that we exhibit a very convenient cochain level model that we can work with later).

**Proof of Proposition 4.3.** The finite homotopy end \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \) runs by definition over a full subcategory of \( \text{Proj} \mathcal{C} \) consisting of a family of finitely many objects that include a projective generator. For this proof, we denote this subcategory by \( \mathcal{F} \subset \text{Proj} \mathcal{C} \). Now by definition

\[
\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee = \int_{X \in \mathcal{F}} X \otimes X^\vee .
\]

Moreover, we set

\[
\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, X) := \int_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{C}(X, X) = \int_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \mathcal{F}(X, X) .
\]

(i) We define a map \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}(X, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \left( I, \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right) \) by the commutativity of the triangle
where the maps appearing in the triangle are defined as follows:

- The equivalence on the left comes from the restriction to \( \mathcal{F} \). (This is the dual version of the Agreement Principle of McCarthy [37] and Keller [28], see [45, Section 2.2] for a review.)

- The isomorphism on the right comes, in each degree, from the isomorphisms

\[
\prod_{X_0, \ldots, X_n \in \mathcal{F}} C(X_n, X_0)^{C(X_1, X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_n, X_{n-1})} \cong C \left( I, \prod_{X_0, \ldots, X_n \in \mathcal{F}} (X_0 \otimes X_n^\vee)^{C(X_1, X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_n, X_{n-1})} \right)
\]

induced by duality.

Now clearly (\( \ast \)) is an equivalence.

(ii) Since \( \mathcal{F} \subset \text{Proj} \mathcal{C} \) is a full subcategory, the cup product of \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \) restricts to the cup product of \( \int_{X \in \mathcal{F}} C(X, X) \). With the notation from (4.5), this means that

\[
\left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} C(X, X), \sim \right) \cong \left( \int_{X \in \mathcal{F}} C(X, X), \sim \right)
\]

is an equivalence of differential graded algebras. Hence, it remains to prove that

\[
\left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} C(X, X), \sim \right) \cong \left( C \left( I, \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right), \gamma^* \right)
\]

is an isomorphism of algebras. After unpacking the definition of the multiplications on both sides, this means that for \( X_0, \ldots, X_{p+q} \in \mathcal{F} \) and the abbreviations

\[
V := C(X_1, \ldots, X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_p, X_{p-1}) ,
\]

\[
W := C(X_{p+1}, X_p) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_{p+q}, X_{p+q-1}) ,
\]

the square

\[
\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \xrightarrow{(*)} C \left( I, \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right) \cong \left( C \left( I, \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee \right), \gamma^* \right)
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
C(X_p, X_0)^V \otimes C(X_{p+q}, X_p)^W &\xrightarrow{\sim} C(X_{p+q}, X_0)^{V \otimes W} \\
C \left( I, X_0 \otimes X_p^V \right) \otimes C \left( I, X_p \otimes X_{p+q}^W \right) &\xrightarrow{d_X} C \left( I, X_0 \otimes X_{p+q}^V \otimes W \right),
\end{align*}
\]

in which the vertical isomorphisms come from duality, commutes. The exponentials are just tensored together in both clockwise and counterclockwise direction. Since the cup product composes over \(X_p\), the commutativity of the square now boils down to the basic equality

\[
\begin{align*}
\forall f, g : X_0 \to X_p \otimes X_{p+q}^\vee.
\end{align*}
\]

5. Comparison theorem

In this section, we prove that Theorem 3.6 produces a solution to Deligne’s Conjecture:

**Theorem 5.1 (Comparison Theorem).** For any finite tensor category \(C\), the algebra structure on the canonical end \(A = \int_{X \in C} X \otimes X^\vee\) and its canonical lift to the Drinfeld center induces an \(E_2\)-algebra structure on the homotopy invariants \(C(I, A^\bullet)\). Under the equivalence \(C(I, A^\bullet) \simeq \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C} C(X, X)\), this \(E_2\)-structure provides a solution to Deligne’s Conjecture in the sense that it induces the standard Gerstenhaber structure on the Hochschild cohomology of \(C\).

**Outline of the strategy of the proof of Theorem 5.1.** In order to obtain the \(E_2\)-structure on \(C(I, A^\bullet)\), we specialize Theorem 3.6 to the algebra \(T = A \in C\). This is possible because \(A\) lifts to a braided commutative algebra in \(Z(C)\) by Lemma 3.1. One can conclude from Proposition 4.3 that the underlying multiplication of this \(E_2\)-structure on \(C(I, A^\bullet)\) translates to the cup product on the Hochschild cochain complex under the equivalence \(C(I, A^\bullet) \simeq \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C} C(X, X)\). It remains to prove that the Gerstenhaber bracket that we extract from the \(E_2\)-structure on \(C(I, A^\bullet)\) constructed via Theorem 3.6 yields the standard Gerstenhaber bracket on the Hochschild cohomology \(H^\bullet \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C} C(X, X) \right)\).

Unfortunately, this part is relatively involved and will occupy the rest of this section: We need to spell out a model for the homotopy \(h\) between the multiplication \(\gamma^\bullet_s\) on
$\mathcal{C}(I, A^\bullet)$ coming from the product $\gamma^\bullet : A^\bullet \otimes A^\bullet \to A^\bullet$ and the opposite multiplication $\gamma^\bullet_{\text{op}}$. Of course, we cannot just exhibit any homotopy, but need to compute the specific homotopy that the $E_2$-structure provided by Theorem 3.6 gives us. Afterwards, we will extract the Gerstenhaber bracket from the homotopy $h$. Since the Gerstenhaber bracket is an operation on homology, it suffices to compute $h$ up to a higher homotopy.

More concretely, the homotopy $h$ between $\gamma^\bullet_{\text{op}}$ and $\gamma^\bullet_{\text{op}}$ that we need to compute is the evaluation of the map $C_*(E_2(2); k) \otimes \mathcal{C}(I, A^\bullet)^{\otimes 2} \to \mathcal{C}(I, A^\bullet)$ (that the $E_2$-structure provides for us) on the 1-chain on $E_2(2)$ given by the path in the configuration space of two disks shown in Fig. 1.

The steps of the proof are as follows:

(i) Construct explicitly with algebraic tools some homotopy (that in hindsight we call $h$) between the multiplication and the opposite multiplication on $\mathcal{C}(I, A^\bullet)$.

(ii) Prove that $h$ as constructed in step (i) agrees up to higher homotopy with the topologically extracted homotopy described above.

(iii) Extract the Gerstenhaber bracket from $h$ and prove that it agrees with the standard Gerstenhaber bracket on Hochschild cohomology. □

**Step (i)** For step (i), we will choose as the injective resolution for $A$ the one from Lemma 4.1, i.e. the (finite) homotopy end $\int_{X \in \text{Proj}}^{\mathcal{C}} X \otimes X^\vee$. With this model, the product on $\mathcal{C}(I, A^\bullet)$ is given by the product $\gamma^\bullet$ of $A^\bullet$ from (4.4). This has the advantage that $\gamma^\bullet$ translates strictly to the cup product on Hochschild cochains (Proposition 4.3).

Let us now begin with the construction of $h$: For $p, q \geq 0$ and $0 \leq i \leq p - 1$, we fix an arbitrary family of $p + q$ projective objects

$$C_i = (X_0, \ldots, X_{i-1}, Y_0, \ldots, Y_q, X_{i+2}, \ldots, X_p)$$

(the labeling is chosen in hindsight and will become clear in a moment) and define the vector spaces

$$V' := \mathcal{C}(X_1, X_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{C}(X_{i-1}, X_{i-2}) \otimes \mathcal{C}(Y_0, X_{i-1})$$.
\[ W := C(Y_1, Y_0) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(Y_q, Y_{q-1}) , \]
\[ V'': = C(X_{i+2}, Y_q) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_p, X_{p-1}) . \]

With this notation, the component \((\mathbb{A}^{p+q-1})^C_i\) of the product \(\mathbb{A}^{p+q-1}\) (this is the \(p+q-1\)-th term of \(\mathbb{A}^\bullet\), not the \(p+q-1\)-fold monoidal product) indexed by \(C_i\) is given by

\[ (\mathbb{A}^{p+q-1})^C_i = (X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)^{V' \otimes W \otimes V''} , \quad (5.1) \]

see (4.1). Similarly, for the families

\[ D'_i := (X_0, \ldots, X_{i-1}, Y_0, Y_q, X_{i+2}, \ldots, X_p) , \]
\[ D''_i := (Y_0, \ldots, Y_q) , \]

we have

\[ (\mathbb{A}^p D'_i = (X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)^{V' \otimes C(Y_q, Y_0) \otimes V''} , \]
\[ (\mathbb{A}^q D''_i = (Y_0 \otimes Y_q^\vee)^W . \]

Next observe

\[
C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^p D'_i) \right) \otimes C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^q D''_i) \right)
\]
\[
= \text{Hom}_k(V' \otimes C(Y_q, Y_0) \otimes V'', C(I, X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)) \otimes \text{Hom}_k(W, C(I, Y_0 \otimes Y_q^\vee))
\]
\[
\cong \text{Hom}_k(V' \otimes C(Y_q, Y_0) \otimes V'', C(I, X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)) \otimes \text{Hom}_k(W, C(Y_q, Y_0)) .
\]

Composition over \(C(Y_q, Y_0)\) provides a map to \(\text{Hom}_k(V' \otimes W \otimes V'', C(I, X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee))\) which is \(C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^p C_i) \right)\) by (5.1). Therefore, we obtain a map

\[ (h_i^{p,q})^{C_i} : C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^p D'_i) \right) \otimes C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^q D''_i) \right) \rightarrow C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^{p+q-1})^{C_i} \right) \]
decreasing degree by one. By the universal property of the product, we may define the linear map

\[ h_i^{p,q} : C(I, \mathbb{A}^p) \otimes C(I, \mathbb{A}^q) \rightarrow C(I, \mathbb{A}^{p+q-1}) \]

by the commutativity of the square

\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
C(I, \mathbb{A}^p) \otimes C(I, \mathbb{A}^q) & \xrightarrow{h_i^{p,q}} & C(I, \mathbb{A}^{p+q-1}) \\
\downarrow \text{projection to components } D'_i \text{ and } D''_i & & \downarrow \text{projection to component } C_i \\
C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^p D'_i) \right) \otimes C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^q D''_i) \right) & \xrightarrow{(h_i^{p,q})^{C_i}} & C \left( I, (\mathbb{A}^{p+q-1})^{C_i} \right),
\end{array} \]
and define the components of $h$ by

$$h^{p,q} := \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{i+(p-1-i)} h_i^{p,q} : C(I, A^p) \otimes C(I, A^q) \longrightarrow C(I, A^{p+q-1}) \, . \tag{5.2}$$

In order to establish a graphical representation for the definition of $h$, we symbolize a $p$-cochain in $C(I, A^\bullet)$, i.e. a vector in

$$\prod_{X_0, \ldots, X_p \in \text{Proj} C} \text{Hom}_k \left( \frac{C(X_p, X_{p-1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_1, X_0) \otimes C(I, X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)}{(*)} \right)$$

as follows:

The box labeled with $\varphi$ with attached legs represents the part ($\ast$) of the cochain which is a morphism $I \longrightarrow X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee$ (we suppress the labels because the cochains have components running over arbitrary labels). The $p$ blank boxes can be filled with composable morphisms and make the cochains multilinearly dependent on $p$ types of morphisms; this is part ($\ast$) of the cochain. With this diagrammatic presentation, we arrive at the following description of $h$:

$$h^{p,q}_i \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\varphi \ldots \varphi
\end{array}
\end{array} \right) \otimes \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\psi \ldots \psi
\end{array}
\end{array} \right) = i\text{-th} \, \left( \begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c}
\varphi
\end{array}
\end{array} \right)$$

(5.3)

On the left, we have $p$ boxes for $\varphi$ and $q$ blank boxes for $\psi$ (dotted); the insertion is made in the $i$-th one. The total number of boxes on the right is $p + q$.

Step (i) is achieved with the following Lemma:

**Lemma 5.2.** With the definition (5.2) of $h$,

$$h d + dh = \gamma^\bullet \text{op} - \gamma^\bullet, \tag{5.4}$$

i.e. $h$ is a homotopy from $\gamma^\bullet$ to $\gamma^\bullet \text{op}$. 
Proof. Let $\varphi$ and $\psi$ be cochains of degree $p$ and $q$, respectively. We will write $h_i$ instead of $h_{p,q}^i$ for better readability because the degree can be read off from the cochains that $h$ is being applied to. Thanks to

$$h_0(d_0\varphi \otimes \psi) =$$

$$h_0\left( \begin{array}{c}
\varphi \\
\ldots
\end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c}
\psi \\
\ldots
\end{array} \right) = \gamma_\star(\psi \otimes \varphi),$$

$$h_p(d_{p+1}\varphi \otimes \psi) =$$

$$h_p\left( \begin{array}{c}
\varphi \\
\ldots
\end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c}
\psi \\
\ldots
\end{array} \right) = \gamma_\star(\varphi \otimes \psi),$$

we obtain

$$h(d\varphi \otimes \psi) = (-1)^{pq}h_0(d_0\varphi \otimes \psi) + \sum_{i=1}^p (-1)^{i+(p-i)q}h_i(d_0\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^p \sum_{j=1}^p (-1)^{i+j+(p-i)q}h_i(d_j\varphi \otimes \psi) + \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{i+p+1+(p-i)q}h_i(d_{p+1}\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$=: S(\varphi, \psi)$$

$$- h_p(d_{p+1}\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$= (-1)^{pq}\gamma_\star(\psi \otimes \varphi) - d_0 h(\varphi \otimes \psi) + S(\varphi, \psi)$$

$$- (-1)^{p+q}d_{p+q}h(\varphi \otimes \psi) - \gamma_\star(\varphi \otimes \psi).$$

Next we further compute $S(\varphi, \psi)$: For $0 \leq i \leq p$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$, we find

$$h_i(d_j\varphi \otimes \psi) = \begin{cases}
    d_{j-1+q}h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi), & i < j - 1, \\
h_i(\varphi \otimes d_{q+1}\psi), & i = j - 1, \\
h_{i-1}(\varphi \otimes d_0\psi), & i = j, \\
d_jh_{i-1}(\varphi \otimes \psi), & i > j.
\end{cases}$$
With the dummy variables $\ell = j - 1 + q$ and $m = i - 1$, this leads to

$$S(\varphi, \psi) = - \sum_{0 \leq i \leq p-1 \atop q \leq \ell \leq p-1+q} \sum_{\ell \geq i+q} (-1)^{i+\ell+(p-1-i)q} d_\ell h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$- \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{(p-i)q} h_i(\varphi \otimes d_{q+1}\psi)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{(p-1-i)q} h_i(\varphi \otimes d_0\psi)$$

$$- \sum_{0 \leq m \leq p-1 \atop 1 \leq j \leq p \atop m \geq j} (-1)^{m+j+(p-1-m)q} d_j h_m(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$= K(\varphi, \psi) - (-1)^p \left( h(\varphi \otimes (-1)^{q+1} d_{q+1}\psi) + h(\varphi \otimes d_0\psi) \right)$$

with $$K(\varphi, \psi) := - \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \left( \sum_{q \leq j \leq p-1+q \atop j \geq i+q} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)q} d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi) \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{1 \leq j \leq p \atop i \geq j} (-1)^{(i+j+(p-i)q)} d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi) \right).$$

As a consequence, we obtain

$$S(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^p h(\varphi \otimes d\psi)$$

$$= K(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^p \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^{q} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)(q+1)} h_i(\varphi \otimes d_j\psi)$$

$$= K(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^p \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^{q} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)(q+1)} d_i d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

(because $h_i(\varphi \otimes d_j\psi) = d_i d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$ for $0 \leq i \leq p-1$, $1 \leq j \leq q$)

$$= K(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^p \sum_{0 \leq i \leq p-1 \atop i+1 \leq j \leq i+q} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)(q+1)} d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$= K(\varphi, \psi) - \sum_{0 \leq i \leq p-1 \atop i+1 \leq j \leq i+q} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)q} d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$

$$= - \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} (-1)^{i+j+(p-1-i)q} d_j h_i(\varphi \otimes \psi)$$
\[ = -dh(\varphi \otimes \psi) + d_0 h(\varphi \otimes \psi) + (-1)^{p+q}d_{p+q} h(\varphi \otimes \psi). \]  

(5.6)

In summary,

\[ h(d(\varphi \otimes \psi)) = h(d\varphi \otimes \psi) + (-1)^p h(\varphi \otimes d\psi) \]

\[ (5.5) = (-1)^{pq} \gamma^*_\psi(\varphi \otimes \varphi) - d_0 h(\varphi \otimes \psi) + S(\varphi, \psi) \]

\[ - (-1)^{p+q}d_{p+q} h(\varphi \otimes \psi) - \gamma^*_\psi(\varphi \otimes \psi) + (-1)^p h(\varphi \otimes d\psi) \]

\[ (5.6) = (-1)^{pq} \gamma^*_\psi(\varphi \otimes \varphi) - \gamma^*_\psi(\varphi \otimes \psi) - dh(\varphi \otimes \psi). \]

This proves (5.4) and hence the Lemma. \qed

**Step (ii)** We now prepare ourselves to prove that the homotopy \( h \) constructed algebraically in step (i) agrees with the topologically extracted homotopy: The \( E_2 \)-structure on \( C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \) comes by construction from the braided \( J_\mathbb{A} \)-algebra structure on an injective resolution \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) of \( \mathbb{A} \in Z(C) \). In this description, one needs \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet = U\mathbb{A}^\bullet \). We will cover afterwards the situation for an injective resolution of \( \mathbb{A} \in C \) which does not lift degree-wise to the Drinfeld center. The construction will now be spelled out:

**Lemma 5.3.** For any finite tensor category \( C \), let \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) be an injective resolution of the canonical algebra \( \mathbb{A} \in Z(C) \). Moreover, set \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet := U\mathbb{A}^\bullet \).

\( i \) Denote by \( \Gamma : \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) the product of \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) (any extension of the product \( \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \) to the injective resolution) and by \( c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet, \mathbb{A}^\bullet} : \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) the braiding of the differential graded object \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) in \( Z(C) \). There is an essentially unique homotopy \( H : \Gamma \simeq \Gamma^{op} := \Gamma \circ c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet, \mathbb{A}^\bullet} \) (essentially unique means here up to higher homotopy) with the additional property that the precomposition with the coaugmentation \( \iota^{\otimes 2}_\mathbb{A} : \mathbb{A}^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{\otimes 2} \)

\[ Z(C) \left( \mathbb{A}^{\otimes 2}, \mathbb{A}^\bullet \right) \xrightarrow{\simeq} Z(C)(\mathbb{A}^{\otimes 2}, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \]

sends \( H \) to the zero self-homotopy of the map \( \mathbb{A}^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \) \( \iota_{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) that first applies the product of \( \mathbb{A} \) (or the opposite product, which is equal) and then the coaugmentation.

\( ii \) If we apply the forgetful functor \( U : Z(C) \rightarrow C \), \( H \) yields a homotopy \( UH \) from the multiplication \( \gamma^\bullet : \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) (extending the product \( \gamma : \mathbb{A} \otimes \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A} \)) to

\[ \tilde{\gamma}^\bullet := \gamma^\bullet \circ U(c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet, \mathbb{A}^\bullet}) : \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \xrightarrow{U(c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet, \mathbb{A}^\bullet})} \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \xrightarrow{\gamma^\bullet} \mathbb{A}^\bullet. \]

(5.7)

The multiplications \( \gamma^\bullet \) and \( \tilde{\gamma}^\bullet \) on \( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \) induce the multiplications \( \gamma^\bullet \) and \( \gamma^{op}_\bullet \) on \( C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \), respectively. The homotopy \( h \) from \( \gamma^\bullet \) to \( \gamma^{op}_\bullet \) extracted from the \( E_2 \)-
structure on $\mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$ is the result of applying $\mathcal{C}(I, -)$ to $U\mathcal{H}$, i.e. it is given by the composition

$$h : \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \otimes \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{\text{lax monoidal structure of } \mathcal{C}(I, -)} \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet) \xrightarrow{C(I, U\mathcal{H})} \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet).$$

(5.8)

**Proof.** All of this is consequence of the definition of the braided operad $J_\mathbb{A}$ (see (3.4)), a careful unpacking of the proofs of Proposition 3.5 and Theorem 3.6, and the fact $\mathcal{H}$, as described in (i), is the result of the evaluation of the $J_\mathbb{A}$-action

$$J_\mathbb{A}(2) \rightarrow Z(C) \left( \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet \right)$$

on a 1-chain that is mapped by the epimorphism $J_\mathbb{A}(2) \rightarrow C_*(E_2(2); k)$ to the 1-chain in $E_2(2)$ described in Fig. 1. \(\Box\)

One should be a bit careful to see (5.7) as an ‘opposite’ multiplication because $U(c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet, \mathbb{A}^\bullet})$ is not a part of a braiding in $\mathcal{C}$. Nonetheless, the images of the braiding in $Z(C)$ under $U$ turn $(\mathbb{A}^\bullet)^\otimes n$ into a $B_n$-module.

If we want to use Lemma 5.3 to extract the topologically defined homotopy and compare it with the one concretely given in (5.2), there is a problem: The resolution $\mathbb{A}^\bullet = \int_{X \in \mathcal{C}}^{\mathfrak{fr}} X \otimes X^\vee$ used to write down the homotopy in (5.2) does not lift degree-wise to $Z(C)$, i.e. it does not come with a half braiding. However, it comes with a structure that one could call a *homotopy coherent half braiding*. This means that the half braiding for $\mathbb{A}$ (the non-crossing half braiding from (2.3)) can be extended to $\mathbb{A}^\bullet$ (but without being a half braiding degree-wise). With this homotopy coherent half braiding, Lemma 5.3 remains in principle true, but a little more care is required in some places. In order to provide the details, we will adapt the calculus for monoidal categories such that we can effectively compute with the resolution $\mathbb{A}^\bullet = \int_{X \in \text{proj} \mathcal{C}}^{\mathfrak{fr}} X \otimes X^\vee$. Recall that its $p$-cochains live in the product

$$\prod_{X_0, \ldots, X_p \in \text{proj} \mathcal{C}} (X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)^{C(X_p, X_{p-1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_1, X_0)}$$

We will write the component of an $p$-cochain indexed by $(X_0, \ldots, X_p)$ in the graphical calculus by
Formally speaking, this picture is to be read as the projection

$$\mathbb{A}^p \rightarrow (X_0 \otimes X_p^\vee)^{C(X_p,X_{p-1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes C(X_1,X_0)}.$$  \hfill (5.10)

The boxes represent the vector spaces appearing in the exponent of the powering (5.10). More precisely, the box between $X_{j+1}$ and $X_j$ for $0 \leq j \leq p - 1$ represents a blank argument that can be filled with a morphism $X_{j+1} \rightarrow X_j$. The dotted line is purely mnemonic; it is not a coevaluation, but symbolizes the constraint that the object on the upper right (here: $X_p^\vee$) must be dual to the one in the left bottom (here: $X_p$). With this notation, we can actually omit the labeling in (5.9) because all components in the picture run over all labels, with the single constraint implemented through the dotted line.

Now we can give the homotopy coherent half braiding of our resolution $\mathbb{A}^\bullet$ with $X \in \mathcal{C}$ by

$$c_{\mathbb{A}^\bullet,X} := \quad \vdots \quad X^\vee : \mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes X \rightarrow X \otimes \mathbb{A}^\bullet.$$  \hfill (5.11)
The lines drawn through the boxes indicate that identities have been inserted. Note that $c_{A^\bullet,X}$ is determined up to a contractible choice by the fact that the restriction along the coaugmentation $\iota_A : A \to A^\bullet$ gives us $(X \otimes \iota_A) \circ c_{A,X}$, where $c_{A,X}$ is the usual non-crossing half braiding on $A$. The following is a consequence of this characterization of $c_{A^\bullet,X}$:

**Lemma 5.4.**

(i) The homotopy coherent half braiding \((5.11)\) endows $A^\bullet \otimes^n$ with a homotopy coherent action of $B_n$ which is the essentially unique $B_n$-action making the $n$-fold coaugmentation

$$A^\otimes_n \xrightarrow{\sim} (A^\bullet)^\otimes_n$$

$B_n$-equivariant up to coherent homotopy.

(ii) There is a unique homotopy $H : \gamma^\bullet \simeq \gamma^\bullet \circ c_{A^\bullet,A^\bullet}$ that becomes trivial if we precompose with the coaugmentation in the first slot.

(iii) The homotopy coherent half braiding $c_{A^\bullet,-}$ is natural up to coherent homotopy: For objects $X$ and $Y$ in $C$ (that can themselves be differential graded if $c_{A^\bullet,-}$ is understood degree-wise)

$$c_{A^\bullet,Y} \xrightarrow{N} (\mathbb{A}^\bullet \otimes C(X,Y) \otimes X \to Y \otimes A^\bullet),$$

holds up to a coherent homotopy that we denote by $N$ (we suppress the dependence on $X$ and $Y$ in the notation). The box with the question mark can be filled with a morphism $X \to Y$. The integer $\varepsilon$ is the product of the degree of $?$ and the degree of $A^\bullet$. This homotopy is the essentially unique one that becomes trivial if we precompose with the coaugmentation $A \to A^\bullet$.

(iv) Through the homotopies $N$, the maps

$$C(I,A^\bullet)^\otimes_n \to C(I,A^\bullet^\otimes_n)$$

become $B_n$-equivariant up to coherent homotopy, where on the left hand side the action is the strict action factoring through the permutation group.

**Proof.** The points (i), (ii) and (iii) follow from the construction because the homotopy coherent half braiding reduces to the usual non-crossing braiding if we precompose with the coaugmentation. One obtains (iv) by specializing (iii) to $X = I$ and $Y = A^\bullet$. \qed
We cannot only endow the homotopy end \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C}^{R} X \otimes X^{\vee} \) with a homotopy coherent half braiding, but also an injective resolution \( UA^{\bullet} \) of \( A \in C \) that comes from an arbitrary injective resolution of \( A \in Z(C) \). In the latter case, we have of course an actual half braiding, so the statements of Lemma 5.4 hold in a much stricter sense (for all points except (iii), the coherence data are trivial). Now we make two observations:

- The injective resolutions \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C}^{R} X \otimes X^{\vee} \) and \( UA^{\bullet} \) are homotopy equivalent, and their homotopy coherent half braidings agree, possibly up to higher homotopy. The first part is standard, the second part comes from the fact that the half braiding is by construction determined by its restriction to \( A \). In fact, all injective resolutions of \( A \) with homotopy coherent half braiding are equivalent.
- The homotopy \( h : \gamma_{\ast}^{\bullet} \simeq \gamma_{\ast}^{\bullet}^{\text{op}} \) described in Lemma 5.3 depends only on \( UA^{\bullet} \) as object with half braiding. Indeed, we get the multiplication \( \gamma^{\bullet} \) from the multiplication on \( A \), \( \hat{\gamma}^{\bullet} \) from the braid group action (5.3) which is a special case of the half braiding, and the needed homotopy from \( \gamma^{\bullet} \) to \( \hat{\gamma}^{\bullet} \) from Lemma 5.3 (ii) can once again be characterized by the fact that it becomes trivial when precomposed with the coaugmentation. With these ingredients, we can obtain \( h \) via (5.8).

These two observations imply: We can compute \( h \) from any injective resolution of \( A \) equipped with homotopy coherent half braiding. This will possibly change \( h \) by a higher homotopy, but we are only interested in \( h \) up to higher homotopy anyway.

**Lemma 5.5.** For the resolution \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C}^{R} X \otimes X^{\vee} \) of \( A \) and the half braiding (5.11), the topologically extracted homotopy \( h : \gamma^{\bullet} \simeq \gamma_{\ast}^{\bullet}^{\text{op}} \) is given by the homotopy

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{array}{c}
A^{\bullet} \\
\gamma^{\bullet} \\
?_1 \quad ?_2
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{H} \begin{array}{c}
A^{\bullet} \\
\gamma^{\bullet} \\
C_{A^{\bullet}, A^{\bullet}} \\
\gamma^{\bullet} \\
\gamma_{\ast}^{\bullet} \\
?_1 \quad ?_2
\end{array}
\xrightarrow{N} \begin{array}{c}
A^{\bullet} \\
\gamma^{\bullet} \\
?_1 \quad ?_2
\end{array}
\end{align*}
\]

where the frames indicate the areas that \( H \) and \( N \) are applied to.

**Proof.** For any injective resolution \( R = (A^{\bullet}, c) \) of \( A \) with homotopy coherent half braiding, one obtains the homotopies \( H \) and \( N \) that we can use to associate to \( R \) the homotopy \( h_{R} \) via the formula (5.12). But all of such injective resolutions with homotopy coherent half braidings are equivalent as explained, and hence so are the \( h_{R} \). Now it remains to
verify that \( h_R \) with \( R = UA^* \) reduces to the homotopy from (5.8) from Lemma 5.3 (ii). But this is true because the homotopy \( N \), in this case, happens to be trivial since we have an actual half braiding.  

With the following Lemma, we complete step (ii):

**Lemma 5.6.** The homotopy \( h: \gamma_* \simeq \gamma_*^{op} \) from Lemma 5.2 given for the injective resolution \( A^* = \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C} X \otimes X^\vee \) agrees up to higher homotopy with the topologically extracted homotopy \( \gamma_* \simeq \gamma_*^{op} \) of the \( E_2 \)-algebra \( C(I, A^*) \).

**Proof.** For the entire proof, we fix the injective resolution \( A^* = \int_{X \in \text{Proj} C} X \otimes X^\vee \).

Rephrasing Lemma 5.5, the topologically extracted homotopy \( h \) is obtained by applying \( C(I, -) \) to the homotopy \( L \) of maps \( \xi, \bar{\xi}: A^* \otimes C(I, A^*) \rightarrow A^* \) defined by

\[
L : \xi := \begin{array}{c}
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^* \\
\downarrow \\
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^*
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
H \\
\downarrow \\
\text{Lemma 5.4 (ii)}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^* \\
\downarrow \\
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^*
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^* \\
\downarrow \\
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^*
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \\
\text{Lemma 5.4 (iii)}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^* \\
\downarrow \\
\gamma^* \\
\downarrow \\
A^*
\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\downarrow \\
\text{Lemma 5.4 (iii)}
\end{array}
\]

In short,

\[ h = C(I, L) \]  \hspace{1cm} (5.13)

If we precompose with the coaugmentation, \( L \) becomes trivial (this follows for \( H \) from Lemma 5.4 (ii) and for \( N \) by from Lemma 5.4 (iii)). But

\[
C(A^* \otimes C(I, A^*), A^*) \xrightarrow{(\imath_A \otimes \id_{C(I, A^*)})^*} C(A \otimes C(I, A^*), A^*)
\]

is again a trivial fibration which implies that \( L \) is the essentially unique homotopy \( \xi \simeq \bar{\xi} \) that becomes trivial when precomposed with the coaugmentation. This allows us to give a model for \( L \): First we define \( L_{i}^{p,q}: A^p \otimes C(I, A^q) \rightarrow A^{p+q-1} \) through
The operations $L_{i}^{p,q}$ are binary, and the boxes and dotted boxes are associated to the first and second argument, respectively. Next we set

$$L^{p,q} := \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{i+(p-1-i)q} L_{i}^{p,q} : \mathbb{A}^{p} \otimes C(I, \mathbb{A}^{q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{A}^{p+q-1}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.14)

Then

$$Ld + dL = \bar{\xi} - \xi,$$

i.e. $L$ is a homotopy from $\xi$ to $\bar{\xi}$. This can be confirmed with essentially the same computation as for Lemma 5.2. In order to verify that this homotopy really models $L$, we need to verify that it vanishes when precomposed with the coaugmentation. But this follows from $L^{0,q} = 0$.

Now we can use the model (5.14) to compute $h$ via (5.13). This gives us exactly the formula for $h$ in Lemma 5.2. □

**Step (iii)** We can now finally compute algebraically the Gerstenhaber bracket of the $E_{2}$-algebra $C(I, \mathbb{A}^{*})$. So far, we obtained for the $E_{2}$-algebra $C(I, \mathbb{A}^{*})$ the homotopy between multiplication and opposite multiplication coming from the path in $E_{2}(2)$ given in Fig. 1. The key technical ingredient for this is Lemma 5.6 that tells us that the homotopy $h$ concretely defined via (5.2) gives us a model for this homotopy.
Finally, in this step, we want to compute the Gerstenhaber bracket for the $E_2$-algebra $\mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$. To this end, we compute the binary degree one operation $b$ corresponding to the fundamental class of $E_2(2) \simeq S^1$ (the orientation comes here from preferring the braiding over its inverse). From this operation $b$ and an additional sign, we obtain the Gerstenhaber bracket as we will explain in a moment.

We can obtain the loop in $E_2(2) \simeq S^1$ corresponding to the fundamental class by composing two half circular paths. We have established that the homotopy $h$ is the evaluation of the $E_2$-algebra $\mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$ on the first of these half circles, at least up to higher homotopy. As a consequence, the binary degree one operation $b$ is the composition $h + h\tau$ of the homotopy $h$ from $\gamma^*_s$ to $\gamma^*_s^\text{op}$ and the homotopy $h\tau$ from $\gamma^*_s^\text{op}$ to $\gamma^*_s$, where $\tau$ is the symmetric braiding in $\mathcal{C}_h$:

$$b(\varphi, \psi) = h(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^{pq}h(\psi, \varphi) \quad \text{for} \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^p), \, \psi \in \mathcal{C}(I, \mathbb{A}^q).$$

The connection to the Gerstenhaber bracket is $[\varphi, \psi] = (-1)^p b(\varphi, \psi)$ [44, page 220] (this additional sign ensures the anti-symmetry of the Gerstenhaber bracket), which leads us to

$$[\varphi, \psi] = (-1)^p h(\varphi, \psi) + (-1)^{pq+p}h(\psi, \varphi). \quad (5.15)$$

Under order to express compactly the Gerstenhaber bracket induced on Hochschild cohomology under the equivalence $\int_{X \in \text{Proj } \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \simeq C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$, recall the $i$-th partial composition operation

$$\circ_i : \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj } \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \right)^p \otimes \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj } \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \right)^q \rightarrow \left( \int_{X \in \text{Proj } \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \right)^{p+q-1}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq p - 1$$

$$\alpha \otimes \beta \mapsto \alpha \circ_i \beta,$$

where

$$(\alpha \circ_i \beta)_{x_0, \ldots, x_{i-1}, y_{0}, \ldots, y_q, x_{i+1}, \ldots, x_p} := \alpha_{x_0, \ldots, x_{i-1}, y_0, y_q, x_{i+1}, \ldots, x_p}(-, \beta_{y_0, \ldots, y_q}, -).$$

The operations $\circ_i$ are used to define the circle product in the sense of [54, Definition 1.4.1]

$$\alpha \circ \beta := \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} (-1)^{(q-1)i} \circ_i \beta, \quad |\alpha| = p, \quad |\beta| = q.$$

**Lemma 5.7.** Under the equivalence, $\int_{X \in \text{Proj } \mathcal{C}} C(X, X) \simeq C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$ the Gerstenhaber bracket of $C(I, \mathbb{A}^\bullet)$ translates to the bracket

$$[\alpha, \beta] = -(-1)^{(p-1)(q-1)} \alpha \circ \beta + \beta \circ \alpha, \quad (5.16)$$
where \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are in degree \( p \) and \( q \), respectively.

With our sign conventions, (5.16) is the ‘standard’ Gerstenhaber bracket on Hochschild cohomology (we comment on other conventions in Remark 5.8). This finishes the proof that the \( E_2 \)-algebra \( (C(I, A^\bullet), \gamma_*^\bullet) \) is a (very explicit) solution to Deligne’s Conjecture.

**Proof of Lemma 5.7.** Under the equivalence \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} C(X, X) \simeq C(I, A^\bullet) \), the part \( h_{i}^{p,q} \) of the homotopy \( h \) from step (i), (5.3) (here \( p, q \geq 0 \) and \( 0 \leq i \leq p - 1 \)) translates to the partial composition operation \( \circ_i \). Hence, the homotopy \( h \) on \( C(I, A^\bullet) \) from (5.2) translates to the degree one operation on \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} C(X, X) \) sending \( \alpha \) in degree \( p \) and \( \beta \) in degree \( q \) to

\[
\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{i+(p-1-i)q} \circ_i \beta = (-1)^{pq+q} \circ \beta .
\]

But then the bracket (5.15) translates to the bracket

\[
[\alpha, \beta] = (-1)^{p+pq+q} \circ \beta + \beta \circ \alpha = (-1)^{(p-1)(q-1)} \circ \beta + \beta \circ \alpha . \quad \Box
\]

**Remark 5.8.** In many places in the literature, including the textbook [54], a different convention for the cup product is used. This alternative cup product \( \cup' \) relates to ours by \( \alpha \cup' \beta = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \alpha \cup \beta \) with \( p = |\alpha| \) and \( q = |\beta| \). For us, this convention would be a bad choice because it does not turn \( \cup' \) into a chain map (only up to a sign), but it can be convenient for other purposes. If we want to obtain the bracket associated to \( \cup' \) rather than \( \cup \), we need to multiply the homotopy \( h \) above also degree-wise with \( (-1)^{pq} \). This entails that \( b \) on \( C(I, A^\bullet) \) must also be multiplied with \( (-1)^{pq} \), thereby giving us \( b' \). But

\[
b'(\varphi, \psi) = (-1)^{pq} b(\varphi, \psi) = b(\psi, \varphi) \quad \text{for} \quad \varphi \in C(I, A^p) , \: \psi \in C(I, A^q)
\]

because \( b \) is graded commutative by definition. This changes the bracket that we obtain on \( \int_{X \in \text{Proj}C} C(X, X) \) to

\[
[\alpha, \beta]' = (-1)^{p+pq+q} \beta \circ \alpha + \alpha \circ \beta = \alpha \circ \beta - (-1)^{(p-1)(q-1)} \beta \circ \alpha .
\]

This agrees now with [54, Definition 1.4.1].

**Remark 5.9.** By considering for \( C \) the modules over the group algebra of a finite group, we deduce from Theorem 5.1 and the computations in [32] that the Gerstenhaber bracket of the \( E_2 \)-algebras constructed from the homotopy invariants of a braided commutative algebra is generally non-trivial.
Example 5.10 (Quantum groups). Let $H$ be a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra with antipode $S : H \to H$. Then the category $\mathcal{C}$ of a finite-dimensional $H$-modules is a finite tensor category and its canonical end $A$ is isomorphic to the adjoint representation $H_{\text{ad}}$ [29, Theorem 7.4.13], i.e. $H$ with action $x, y = x'yS(x'')$ for $x, y \in H$, where $\Delta x = x' \otimes x''$ is the Sweedler notation for the coproduct. With (1.1), we can now write the Hochschild cohomology of $H$ as $\text{Ext}^*_H(k, H_{\text{ad}})$, see [3, Section 2.2]. The multiplication of $H$ is ad-equivariant and therefore endows $H_{\text{ad}}$ with structure of an algebra in $H$-modules. This gives us the multiplicative structure on Hochschild cohomology. If $H$ is a small quantum group $u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ at a primitive root of unity, the entire multiplicative structure on the Hochschild cohomology is known as graded ring [31]. What Theorem 5.1 tells us in the case of categories of $H$-modules is how the Gerstenhaber structure on $HH^*(H)$ is determined by the canonical structure of $H_{\text{ad}}$ as an object in the Drinfeld center of the category of $H$-modules, i.e. its structure as a module over the quantum double $D(H)$ and its structure as a braided commutative algebra in $D(H)$-modules. This is of course just the informal summary; the actual construction is the abstract one from Theorem 3.6 — and as we have seen, the actual proof that this produces the ‘usual’ Gerstenhaber bracket is quite involved (and the main point of this article). Let us emphasize again that the motivation behind writing the Gerstenhaber structure on Hochschild cohomology (or rather the $E_2$-structure on the Hochschild cochains) is (at least for now) not the computation of Gerstenhaber brackets in examples. It is rather about condensing all of the complicated differential graded information into one non-differential graded braided commutative algebra. This is exactly the description that we need for our study of the differential graded Verlinde algebra in [47].

Theorem 5.1 allows for a generalization to exact module categories: For a finite tensor category $\mathcal{C}$, an exact (left) module category $\mathcal{M}$ [11] is a finite category together with structure of a left module $\otimes : \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{M}$ over $\mathcal{C}$ such that $P \otimes M$ is projective for $P \in \text{ProjC}$ and $M \in \mathcal{M}$. If we denote by $[-, -] : \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M} \to \mathcal{C}$ the internal hom of the module category $\mathcal{M}$, one may define the object $A_{\mathcal{M}} := \int_{M \in \mathcal{M}} [M, M] \in \mathcal{C}$. This object is an algebra in $\mathcal{C}$ and lifts in fact to a braided commutative algebra $A_{\mathcal{M}}$ in $Z(\mathcal{C})$ [50, Theorem 4.9]. The object $A_{\mathcal{M}}$ allows to express the Hochschild cochains of $\mathcal{M}$ as $\int_{M \in \text{ProjM}} \mathcal{M}(M, M) \simeq \mathcal{C}(I, A_{\mathcal{M}})$; this is [50, Corollary 7.5] in a slightly different language (this is the point where exactness of $\mathcal{M}$ is needed). After implementing the needed changes to Theorem 5.1 and its proof, we arrive at the following generalization:

Theorem 5.11. For any exact module category $\mathcal{M}$ over a finite tensor category $\mathcal{C}$, the algebra structure on the canonical end $A_{\mathcal{M}} = \int_{M \in \mathcal{M}} [M, M] \in \mathcal{C}$ induces an $E_2$-algebra structure on the derived morphism space $\mathcal{C}(I, A_{\mathcal{M}})$. Under the equivalence $\mathcal{C}(I, A_{\mathcal{M}}) \simeq \int_{M \in \text{Proj}\mathcal{M}} \mathcal{M}(M, M)$, this $E_2$-structure provides a solution to Deligne’s Conjecture in the sense that it induces the standard Gerstenhaber structure on the Hochschild cohomology of $\mathcal{M}$. 
Considering $C$ as an exact module category over itself, the above result specializes to Theorem 5.1.

6. The self-extension algebra of a finite tensor category and the Farinati-Solotar Gerstenhaber bracket

Our results, in particular Theorem 3.6 and Theorem 5.1, allow us to generalize some results in the homological algebra of finite tensor categories (and to simplify the proofs of the existing results).

One of the key homological algebra quantities of a finite tensor category $C$ is the self-extension algebra $\text{Ext}_C^*(I, I)$ of the unit $I$ which was studied, in the framework of finite tensor categories, by Etingof and Ostrik [11], see [40] for an overview. It is known that $\text{Ext}_C^*(I, I)$ is graded commutative. If $C$ is the category of finite-dimensional representation of a finite group $G$, $\text{Ext}_C^*(I, I)$ is the group cohomology ring $H^*(G; k)$. For certain small quantum groups, the Ext algebra was computed by Ginzburg and Kumar [22].

If $C$ is given by the category of finite-dimensional modules over a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra, Farinati and Solotar [12] have given a Gerstenhaber bracket on the self-extension algebra, see also [23] for a discussion of the inclusion $\text{Ext}_C^*(I, I) \rightarrow \text{HH}^*(C)$ of algebras. The appearance of the Farinati-Solotar bracket comes, as we will show below, from the fact that under mild conditions the derived endomorphisms $C(I, I^\bullet)$ of the unit of a tensor category actually form an $E_2$-algebra. A similar argument is given, albeit in a non-linear setting, by Kock and Toën in [30] in terms of weak 2-monoids and discussed in terms of $B_\infty$-algebras by Lowen and van den Bergh in [33]. Theorem 3.6 allows us to give a direct proof for the $E_2$-structure on $C(I, I^\bullet)$:

**Corollary 6.1.** Let $C$ be a finite tensor category. The self-extension algebra $C(I, I^\bullet)$ carries the structure of an $E_2$-algebra that after taking cohomology induces the Farinati-Solotar Gerstenhaber bracket. With this $E_2$-structure, there is a canonical map

$$C(I, I^\bullet) \longrightarrow \int_{X \in \text{Proj } C} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{C}(X, X)$$

(6.1)

to the Hochschild cochain complex of $C$ equipped with the usual $E_2$-structure. This map is a map of $E_2$-algebras. After taking cohomology, it induces a monomorphism

$$\text{Ext}_C^*(I, I) \rightarrow \text{HH}^*(C)$$

(6.2)

of Gerstenhaber algebras (with suitable models, it is also a monomorphism at cochain level).

**Proof.** The unit $I$ is trivially an algebra in $C$ that also lifts to a braided commutative algebra in $Z(C)$. This turns $C(I, I^\bullet)$ into an $E_2$-algebra by Theorem 3.6 which by
construction is equivalent to the $E_2$-algebra $Z(C)(F,I^\bullet)$ from Proposition 3.5. By Theorem 5.1 the Hochschild cochain complex $\bigwedge^R_{X \in \text{Proj}} C(X,X)$ is canonically equivalent as an $E_2$-algebra to $C(I,A^\bullet)$ and also to $Z(C)(F,A^\bullet)$. Therefore, up to equivalence, the map (6.1) is the map

\[ Z(C)(F,I^\bullet) \rightarrow Z(C)(F,A^\bullet) \quad (6.3) \]

induced by the unit map $I \rightarrow A$ of $A \in Z(C)$. Since this unit map is a morphism of algebras, (6.3) is a map of $E_2$-algebras by Proposition 3.9. This gives us the morphism of $E_2$-algebras (6.1).

Next we need to prove that (6.3) is a monomorphism in cohomology and, for suitable models, also at cochain level: By means of the adjunction $L \dashv U$, we can identify (6.3) with the map

\[ C(I,I^\bullet) \rightarrow C(I,A^\bullet). \quad (6.4) \]

Consider the projection $A \rightarrow I \otimes I^\vee \cong I$ to the unit component. Then the composition $I \rightarrow A \rightarrow I$ is the identity of $I$, i.e. $I \rightarrow A$ is a split monomorphism (although $I \rightarrow A$ in $Z(C)$ is generally not split). Since we can model $A^\bullet$ as $I^\bullet \otimes A$, we see that $I^\bullet \rightarrow A^\bullet$ is a split monomorphism as well. Hence, the monomorphism $I^\bullet \rightarrow A^\bullet$ is absolute (i.e. preserved by any functor). As a consequence, (6.4) is a monomorphism and (6.2) is also a monomorphism.

In order to complete the proof, we must compare the structure on cohomology with the one given by Farinati and Solotar [12]: By virtue of (6.2) being a monomorphism of Gerstenhaber algebras and Theorem 5.1, the Gerstenhaber structure that we construct on $\text{Ext}^*_C(I,I)$ is a restriction of the usual Gerstenhaber structure on Hochschild cohomology. The same is true for the Farinati-Solotar Gerstenhaber algebra structure by the construction in [12]. Hence, both structures must agree on cohomology. □

**Example 6.2 (Quantum groups).** Let $u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ be again the small quantum group at a primitive root of unity as discussed in [31]. The Ext algebra of $u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ is computed in [22]; it is supported in even degree. Its Gerstenhaber bracket is zero because $u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ comes with an $R$-matrix (and hence its category of modules with a braiding). This uses that by [23, Corollary 6.3.17 & Remark 6.3.19] the Gerstenhaber bracket on $\text{Ext}^*_C(I,I)$ vanishes if $C$ is braided. The monomorphism $\text{Ext}^*_C(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2),k,k) \rightarrow HH^*(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ is of course only non-trivial in even degree. For the description in even degree, one uses that $HH^2(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ is given by $\text{Ext}^*_C(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2),k,k) \otimes Z(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ modulo a certain ideal [31, Proposition 5.6]. The map $\text{Ext}^*_C(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2),k,k) \rightarrow HH^*(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ is the concatenation of $\text{Ext}^*_C(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2),k,k) \xrightarrow{\text{id}\otimes \text{unit}} \text{Ext}^*_C(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2),k,k) \otimes Z(u_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2))$ with the quotient map. The statement of Corollary 6.1 is that the chain level version of this map is a map of $E_2$-algebras.
7. Generalizing a result of Menichi

In this section, we ask the question when the $E_2$-algebras built from homotopy invariants of braided commutative algebras naturally extend to framed $E_2$-algebras, thereby making their cohomology a Batalin-Vilkovisky algebra. We will use this to generalize a result of Menichi [39].

First of all, recall from [48, Theorem 6.1 (4)] that for any finite tensor category $C$ the algebra $A = RI \in Z(C)$ has the structure a Frobenius algebra if and only if $C$ is unimodular. We will focus in this section on the case that $C$ is additionally pivotal, i.e. equipped with a monoidal isomorphism $\psi \psi \cong \text{id}_C$. The Frobenius structure on $A$ comes from the fact in the case $D \cong I$, we obtain via (2.5) an isomorphism $\Psi : A \to F$ which is in fact an isomorphism of left $A$-modules, and this is one of the many ways to describe a Frobenius structure, see [19]. A direct computation using [48, Remark 6.2] shows

$$\Lambda : I \to F$$

where $\Lambda : I \to F$ is the so-called integral of $F$. In fact, this Frobenius structure is symmetric:

**Lemma 7.1.** For a unimodular pivotal finite tensor category $C$, the Frobenius algebra $A \in Z(C)$ is symmetric.

**Proof.** We give the proof using the language of pivotal module categories from [49]: For the canonical algebra $A \in Z(C)$, denote by $A-\text{mod}_{Z(C)}$ the category of left $A$-modules in $Z(C)$. Then $A$ can be recovered as the endomorphisms of the left regular $A$-module $A$ in $Z(C)$; in short $A = \text{End}_A(A, A)$. By [48, Theorem 6.1 (2)] $A-\text{mod}_{Z(C)} \simeq C$ as $Z(C)$-module categories. Since $C$ is pivotal, $C$ is also pivotal as a module category over itself. Of course, $C$ is also a module category over $Z(C)$, and it is in fact a pivotal module category by [18, Corollary 38]. Therefore, $A-\text{mod}_{Z(C)}$ is also a pivotal $Z(C)$-module category. By $A = \text{End}_A(A, A)$ the object $A \in Z(C)$ can be recovered as the endomorphism object of an object in a pivotal module category and hence inherits the structure of a symmetric Frobenius algebra in $Z(C)$ by [49, Theorem 3.15].

**Lemma 7.2.** For any unimodular pivotal finite tensor category $C$, the canonical algebra $A \in Z(C)$ is not only braided commutative, but framed braided commutative in the sense that additionally the balancing of $A$ is trivial, $\theta_A = \text{id}_A$. The same is true for the canonical coalgebra $F \in Z(C)$. 
Proof. The canonical algebra \( A \in Z(C) \) is a symmetric Frobenius algebra by Lemma 7.1 and braided commutative (Lemma 3.1) (note that the braided commutativity does not imply the symmetry because we are not working in a symmetric category). Thanks to [15, Proposition 2.25 (i)], this implies that the balancing of \( A \) is trivial, \( \theta_A = \text{id}_A \). The same holds true for the canonical coalgebra \( F \in Z(C) \) because \( A \cong F \) as objects in \( Z(C) \) thanks to unimodularity. \( \square \)

The Drinfeld center \( Z(C) \) of a pivotal finite tensor category \( C \) comes with an induced pivotal structure. As usual, a pivotal structure allows us to define a balancing on \( X \in Z(C) \) by

\[
\theta_X = \begin{array}{c}
X \\
\otimes \circ \otimes \\
X
\end{array},
\]

where the black dot is the natural isomorphism \( X^\vee \cong \vee X \) given by the pivotal structure.

We are now ready to prove a statement on framed extensions of the \( E_2 \)-algebras constructed from homotopy invariants of braided commutative algebras:

**Theorem 7.3.** Let \( \mathbb{T} \in C \) be an algebra in a unimodular pivotal finite tensor category \( C \) with a lift to a framed braided commutative algebra \( T \in Z(C) \). Then the multiplication and the half braiding of \( T \) induce the structure of a framed \( E_2 \)-algebra on the space \( C(I, T^\bullet) \simeq Z(C)(F, T^\bullet) \) of homotopy invariants of \( T \).

Proof. If \( C \) is pivotal, then \( Z(C) \) is balanced via (7.1); operadically speaking, this is an extension to a framed \( E_2 \)-algebra in categories [44]. Passing from \( E_2 \) to framed \( E_2 \) means passing from braid groups to framed braid groups. Therefore, it is straightforward to observe that Proposition 3.5 remains true if we replace the braided category by a balanced braided category and the braided commutative algebra by a framed braided commutative algebra. We can now proceed as in the proof of Theorem 3.6 because \( F \) is framed braided cocommutative by Lemma 7.2. \( \square \)

Theorem 7.3 has the following application: Menichi proves in [39, Theorem 63] that for a finite-dimensional pivotal and unimodular Hopf algebra \( A \), the inclusion \( \text{Ext}^*_A(k, k) \rightarrow \text{HH}^*(A; A) \) is not only a monomorphism of Gerstenhaber algebras, but actually a monomorphism of Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras. We can use Theorem 3.6 to give a generalization of this result to a result at cochain level that holds for all unimodular pivotal finite tensor categories, not only those coming from pivotal and unimodular Hopf algebras.
Corollary 7.4. For any unimodular pivotal finite tensor category $\mathcal{C}$, both the self-extension algebra $\mathcal{C}(I, I^*)$ and the Hochschild cochain complex $\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}}^\mathbb{R} \mathcal{C}(X, X)$ come equipped with a framed $E_2$-algebra structure such that
\[
\mathcal{C}(I, I^*) \to \int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}}^\mathbb{R} \mathcal{C}(X, X)
\]
is a map (and with suitable models even a monomorphism) of framed $E_2$-algebras. After taking cohomology, it induces a monomorphism
\[
\text{Ext}^*_\mathcal{C}(I, I) \to \text{HH}^*(\mathcal{C})
\]
of Batalin-Vilkovisky algebras.

Proof. We obtain the framed $E_2$-algebras $\mathcal{C}(I, I^*)$ and $\int_{X \in \text{Proj} \mathcal{C}}^\mathbb{R} \mathcal{C}(X, X) \simeq \mathcal{C}(I, A^*)$ thanks to Theorem 7.3 (we need to use Lemma 7.2 again). Then we can proceed as for Corollary 6.1. □

References