

MODIFIED SYMMETRIZED INTEGRAL IN G -COALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. For G a commutative group, we give a purely Hopf G -coalgebra construction of G -colored 3-manifolds invariants using the notion of modified integral.

MSC: 57M27, 17B37.

Key words: Quantum group, ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra, Hennings type invariant, modified symmetrized integral.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [11], Ohtsuki defined the structure of a ribbon colored Hopf algebra and he reveal such a structure based on a non-semisimple example coming from quantum \mathfrak{sl}_2 . He showed that a ribbon colored Hopf algebra leads to a universal link invariant taking values in some quotient of the colored Hopf algebra. In the example of quantum \mathfrak{sl}_2 this universal invariant recovers the ADO link invariant given in [1].

A non commutative version of the notion of a ribbon colored Hopf algebra called a G -coalgebra was introduced by Turaev with the goal of producing Homotopy Quantum Field Theories (HQFTs), see [12]. Virelizier showed that certain G -coalgebras gives rise to universal invariants of a G -link (i.e. a link with a flat connection in a principal G -bundle over the complement of the link). Moreover, he shows that if the G -coalgebra has a G -trace this universal invariant leads to a *Hennings-Virelizier invariant* of 3 dimensional G -manifolds (3-manifolds endowed with a flat G -bundle), see [13] and [12, Appendix 7.2]. Moreover, in [14, Theorem 7.4], Virelizier shows that a G -trace exists when the G -coalgebra has certain conditions (for example, when it is semisimple and finite type). Constructing non-trivial G -manifold invariants in the non-semisimple and non-finite type setting seems to require new techniques which we propose here: we show that in a special case (when G is commutative and the G -coalgebra has certain conditions including a modified symmetrized integral) Virelizier's construction can be re-normalized and leads to non-trivial G -manifold invariants. In particular, we show that unrolled quantum group associated to \mathfrak{sl}_2 gives rise to G -coalgebra with modified symmetrized integral and so an invariant of G -manifolds. The link invariant underlying this example is

closely related to the universal link invariant defined by Ohtsuki in [11]. This link invariant was previously used to produce a representation theoretic Reshetikhin-Turaev type 3-manifold invariants in [3]. Here we give an Hopf G -coalgebra approach to make a Hennings type 3-manifold invariants.

The main new concept of this paper is the notion of a modified symmetrized integral on a G -coalgebra. This notion is related and inspired by the theory of modified traces and symmetrized integrals given in [2, 5, 6]. We show that modified symmetrized integrals exist in the general context of Theorem 3.5. This general context is inspired and modeled on topological unrolled quantum groups associated to simple Lie algebras, see [4]. However, the work of [4] requires technical topological completions where this paper uses more straightforward algebraic techniques.

The outline and main results of the paper are described as follows. In Section 2, when G is commutative, we describe Virelizier version of the universal invariant of G -links and its corresponding 3-dimensional G -manifold invariant which we call the graded Hennings-Virelizier invariant. In this context, a G -manifolds (M, ω) is just the data of a 3-manifold with a cohomology class $\omega \in H^1(M, G)$. In Section 3 we give the notion of a (modified) symmetrized integral and show that such an integral can be used to renormalize the graded Hennings-Virelizier invariant. In Section 4 we show that Ohtsuki's ribbon colored Hopf algebra associated to \mathfrak{sl}_2 leads to an example of the invariants defined in this paper.

Acknowledgments. N.G. is partially supported by NSF grants DMS-1664387 and DMS-2104497. He would also like to thank the Max Planck Institute for Mathematics in Bonn for its hospitality during work on this paper. N. P. H. would like to thank the fundamental research program of Hung Vuong University.

2. VIRELIZIER INVARIANT OF G -MANIFOLDS: THE ABELIAN CASE

Let \mathbb{K} be an integral domain.

2.1. Ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra over abelian group. The notion of a Ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra is a tool used to produce homotopy R-matrices and examples of non commutative HQFTs. In this section we give a simplified version of a Hopf G -coalgebra in the quasi-triangular case which coincide with Ohtsuki's notion of colored Hopf algebra [11]. In particular the group G is commutative and we use additive notation.

A Hopf G -coalgebra is a family $\mathbf{H} = \{\mathbf{H}_a\}_{a \in G}$ of \mathbb{K} -algebras (with a product $m_a : \mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_a$ and a unit $\eta_a : \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_a$ for each $a \in G$) endowed with a comultiplication $\Delta = \{\Delta_{a,b} : \mathbf{H}_{a+b} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b\}_{a,b \in G}$, a counit $\varepsilon : \mathbf{H}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ and an antipode $S = \{S_a : \mathbf{H}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{-a}\}_{a \in G}$ which satisfy (see [11, 12, 14]):

(1) Δ is coassociative: for any $a, b, c \in G$,

$$(\Delta_{a,b} \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_c}) \circ \Delta_{a+b,c} = (\text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a} \otimes \Delta_{b,c}) \circ \Delta_{a,b+c},$$

(2) ε is a counit: $(\text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a} \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta_{a,0} = (\varepsilon \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a}) \circ \Delta_{0,a} = \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a}$,

(3) S is a family of bijective antipode: for any $a \in G$,

$$m_a \circ (S_{-a} \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a}) \circ \Delta_{-a,a} = \eta_a \circ \varepsilon = m_a \circ (\text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a} \otimes S_{-a}) \circ \Delta_{a,-a},$$

(4) Δ and ε are algebra maps (for the standard algebra structure of $\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b$ and \mathbb{K}).

Let us now recall some definitions from [14, 8].

Definition 2.1 (pivotal structure). Let $\mathbf{H} = \{\mathbf{H}_a\}_{a \in G}$ be a Hopf G -coalgebra.

(1) A *G-grouplike* element is a family $\{x_a \in \mathbf{H}_a\}_{a \in G}$ such that $\Delta_{a,b}(x_{a+b}) = x_a \otimes x_b$, for all $a, b \in G$ and $\varepsilon(x_0) = 1$.

(2) A *pivot* for \mathbf{H} is a *G-grouplike* element $\{g_a\}_{a \in G}$ such that, for all $a \in G$ for any $x \in \mathbf{H}_a$, $S_{-a}S_a(x) = g_a x g_a^{-1}$. If \mathbf{H} has a pivot we say it is a *pivotal* Hopf G -coalgebra.

Definition 2.2 (quasitriangular structure). Let $\tau : \mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_b \otimes \mathbf{H}_a$ be the linear map defined by $x \otimes y \mapsto y \otimes x$. A Hopf G -coalgebra $\mathbf{H} = \{\mathbf{H}_a\}_{a \in G}$ is quasitriangular if it has an R-matrix, which is a family of invertible elements $\mathcal{R} = \{\mathcal{R}_{a,b} \in \mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b\}_{a,b \in G}$ satisfying for any $a, b, c \in G$

(1) $\mathcal{R}_{a,b} \cdot \Delta_{a,b}(x) = \tau(\Delta_{b,a}(x)) \cdot \mathcal{R}_{a,b}$ for any $x \in \mathbf{H}_{a+b}$,

(2) $(\text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_a} \otimes \Delta_{b,c})\mathcal{R}_{a,b+c} = (\mathcal{R}_{a,c})_{1b3}(\mathcal{R}_{a,b})_{12c}$,

(3) $(\Delta_{a,b} \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_c})\mathcal{R}_{a+b,c} = (\mathcal{R}_{a,c})_{1b3}(\mathcal{R}_{b,c})_{a23}$

where $(\mathcal{R}_{a,c})_{1b3} = r_a \otimes 1_b \otimes s_c$, $(\mathcal{R}_{a,b})_{12c} = r_a \otimes s_b \otimes 1_c$ and $(\mathcal{R}_{b,c})_{a23} = 1_a \otimes r_b \otimes s_c$ uses the notation $r_a \otimes s_b$ (with an implied summation) for the element $\mathcal{R}_{a,b} \in \mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b$.

In [14], Virelizier defines a ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra using a ribbon element (a similar style of definition is given in [11]). Here we give an equivalent definition in terms of the pivotal structure and a twist element.

Definition 2.3 (ribbon structure). A pivotal quasitriangular Hopf G -coalgebra is *ribbon* if for any $a \in G$ the element $\theta_a = m_a(\tau((g_a \otimes 1_a)R_{a,a}))$ satisfies

$$(1) \quad \theta_a = m_a((1_a \otimes g_a^{-1})R_{a,a}).$$

Definition 2.4 (symmetrized integral). A *symmetrized integral* for a pivotal Hopf G -coalgebra is a family of linear forms $\mu = \{\mu_a \in \mathbf{H}_a^*\}_{a \in G}$ such that

$$(2) \quad (\mu_a \otimes g_b)\Delta_{a,b}(x) = \mu_{a+b}(x)1_b \text{ for } x \in \mathbf{H}_{a+b},$$

$$(3) \quad \mu_a(xy) = \mu_a(yx) \text{ for } x, y \in \mathbf{H}_a,$$

$$(4) \quad \mu_{-a}(S_a(x)) = \mu_a(x) \text{ for } x \in \mathbf{H}_a.$$

A symmetrized integral is *twist non degenerate* if the scalar

$$\mu_0(g_0\theta_0)\mu_0(g_0^{-1}\theta_0^{-1})$$

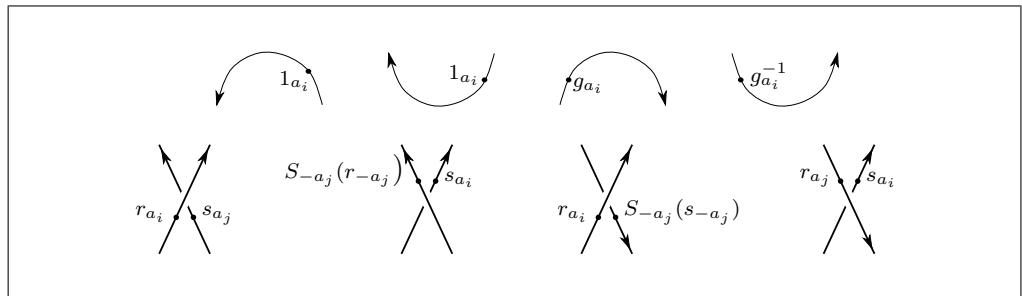
is non zero.

It is known (see [14]) that if \mathbf{H} is ribbon and finite type (i.e. $\dim(\mathbf{H}_a) < \infty$ for all $a \in G$), then \mathbf{H} has a unique up to a scalar symmetrized integral closely related to the right integral. However, the finiteness is not a necessary conditions as we shall see in Section 4.

2.2. The universal invariant of G -links. Let $\mathbf{H} = \{\mathbf{H}_a\}_{a \in G}$ be a ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra and let $\mathbf{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_a) = \mathbf{H}_a/[\mathbf{H}_a, \mathbf{H}_a]$ where $[\mathbf{H}_a, \mathbf{H}_a]$ is the subspace of \mathbf{H}_a spanned by $xy - yx$ for $x, y \in \mathbf{H}_a$.

Definition 2.5. A G -link is a couple (L, ω) where L is an oriented framed link embedded in \mathbb{R}^3 and ω is a map from the set of components of L to G . To reduce some technicalities, we will consider G -links with ordered components.

Let L be a G -link and denote the color of its i^{th} -component by $a_i \in G$. The universal invariant of L is an element $J(L, \omega) \in \bigotimes_i \mathbf{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i})$ obtained as follows. Let D be a regular planar diagram of L where each component has a marked point. For each crossing, cup and cap put beads colored with elements of the algebra determined by the following diagrams:



where the i and j refer to the ordering of the components of L and as above we write $r_{a_i} \otimes s_{a_j}$ for \mathcal{R}_{a_i, a_j} . The four remaining possible orientations at a crossing are obtained by reversing simultaneously the orientation of the two strands in the figure above. For each component of D (starting at the marked point) we multiply these colored beads with the following rules:

$$(5) \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ y \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{c} xy \\ \cdot \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ y \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{c} yx \\ \cdot \end{array} .$$

Also beads can freely move around cap and cup with any orientation

$$(6) \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ x \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ x \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ x \end{array} \equiv \begin{array}{c} x \\ \cdot \\ x \end{array} .$$

and it can pass through a crossing. For the i^{th} component, from this process we obtain an element in \mathbf{H}_{a_i} and consider its image in $\text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i}) = \mathbf{H}_{a_i}/[\mathbf{H}_{a_i}, \mathbf{H}_{a_i}]$. We define the collection of these images as $J(D, \omega) \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i})$ where n is the number of components of L . The following theorem is a graded version of Lawrence-Ohtsuki universal invariant ([10, 11]).

Theorem 2.6. *The element $J(D, \omega)$ is a diffeomorphism invariant of the G -link (L, ω) . We call this invariant the universal \mathbf{H} invariant of L and denote it by $J(L, \omega)$.*

Proof. First, because we quotient by the subspace $[\mathbf{H}_{a_i}, \mathbf{H}_{a_i}]$ for each i , the element $J(D, \omega)$ does not depend on the choice of the marked points on each component. We need to check that if D and D' are two regular planar diagram of L then $J(D, \omega) = J(D', \omega)$. It is well known that D and D' are related by isotopy in \mathbb{R}^2 and a finite sequence of Reidemeister II and III moves and the move:

$$(7) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram:} \\ \text{A loop with an arrow pointing upwards, followed by a double-headed arrow, then a vertical line with an arrow pointing upwards.} \end{array}$$

Thus, to prove the theorem we need to show these moves can be translated into identities satisfied by the ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra \mathbf{H} . To show the assignment is invariant under isotopies in \mathbb{R}^2 it is enough to show it satisfies the move:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram:} \\ \text{A sequence of strands: a wavy line, a vertical line with an arrow pointing upwards, a wavy line, a vertical line with an arrow pointing downwards, a wavy line, a vertical line with an arrow pointing downwards, followed by a double-headed arrow, then a wavy line, a vertical line with an arrow pointing upwards, a wavy line.} \end{array}$$

This move follows directly from the definition of the universal invariant on cups and caps.

From Proposition 1.4 of [11], the quasitriangular structure of \mathbf{H} implies

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{R}_{a,b}^{-1} = (1_a \otimes S_b^{-1})\mathcal{R}_{a,-b} = (S_{-a} \otimes 1_b)\mathcal{R}_{-a,b},$$

$$(9) \quad (\mathcal{R}_{a,b})_{12c}(\mathcal{R}_{a,c})_{1b3}(\mathcal{R}_{b,c})_{a23} = (\mathcal{R}_{b,c})_{a23}(\mathcal{R}_{a,c})_{1b3}(\mathcal{R}_{a,b})_{12c},$$

$$(10) \quad (S_a \otimes S_b)\mathcal{R}_{a,b} = \mathcal{R}_{-a,-b}.$$

These relations imply that the Reidemeister II and III moves with all orientations of strands hold.

Finally, we need to prove Move (7). Since \mathbf{H} is ribbon then the condition in Definition 2.3 implies that the universal invariant satisfies the move:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram:} \\ \text{A loop with an arrow pointing upwards, followed by a double-headed arrow, then a loop with an arrow pointing upwards.} \end{array}$$

After applying this move to the first loop in the first diagram of Equation (7) we can apply Reidemeister II and III moves to unknot the diagram. \square

We now give two well known properties of the universal invariant, analogous propositions have been proved in related situations, see [13] and [4].

Proposition 2.7. *Let (L, ω) and (L', ω') be G -links such that (L', ω') is obtained from (L, ω) by reversing the orientation of the i^{th} component and changing the corresponding value of ω to its opposite. Then $J(L', \omega')$ is obtained from $J(L, \omega)$ by applying the antipode to the i^{th} factor.*

Proof. This proposition was proved in a special case of certain unrolled quantum groups in [4, Lemma 5.4]. The proof of [4, Lemma 5.4] works word for word in the context of this paper after adding the grading on the antipode map, pivotal element and the R-matrix. \square

Proposition 2.8. *Let (L, ω) be a G -link and (L', ω') be obtained from L by replacing the i^{th} component colored by $a + b \in G$ by two parallel copies colored by a and b respectively. Then $J(L', \omega')$ is obtained from $J(L, \omega)$ by applying the coproduct $\Delta_{a,b}$ to the i^{th} factor.*

Proof. To prove this proposition it is enough to check on elementary diagrams consisting of a cup, cap or crossing. For a crossing the relations (2) and (3) of Definition 2.2 imply the desired equality of beads. For a cup or cap the equality on beads follows from the fact that the pivotal element is grouplike. \square

2.3. Invariant of G -manifolds. From now on we assume \mathbb{K} is an algebraic closed field. A G -manifold is a pair (M, ω) where M is an oriented closed 3-manifold and $\omega \in H^1(M, G)$. A surgery presentation of a G -manifold M is a G -link L in S^3 such that S^3_L is homeomorphic to M . Note, we put an ordering on the components of L . Such a link is G -colored where the color of the i^{th} component of L is defined by the value of ω on its oriented meridian in $S^3 \setminus L \subset M$ and denoted by a_i .

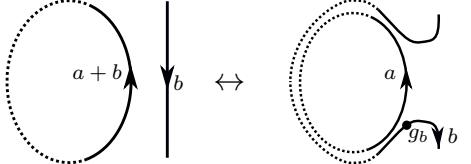
In [13], Virelizier proves the following theorem, we give a sketch of the proof because similar ideas will be used below when we re-normalize this invariant. Let \mathbf{H} be a ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra with a twist non-degenerate symmetrized integral (we assume $\mu_0(g_0^{-1}\theta_0^{-1})^{-1} = \mu_0(g_0\theta_0) = \delta$ for some non zero element $\delta \in \mathbb{K}$, which is always possible, up to rescaling, since \mathbb{K} has square roots).

Theorem 2.9. *For each G -manifold (M, ω) the assignment*

$$\text{HV}(M, \omega) = \delta^{-s} \bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mu_{a_i}(J(L, \omega)) \in \mathbb{K},$$

is an invariant of G -manifolds where $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ is the signature of the linking matrix of L .

Proof. Any two presentations of M are related by isotopy, orientation reversal of components of L and colored Kirby I and II moves which are a stabilization with ± 1 framed 0-colored unknot and sliding along a component of L , respectively. The colored Kirby II move is represented by



To prove the theorem we will show HV is unchanged under these operations.

Since $\mu \circ S = \mu$ then Proposition 2.7 implies HV is invariant by orientation reversal of a component of L . A Kirby I move increases the signature of L by ± 1 and also multiplies the invariant by $\mu_0((g_0\theta_0)^{\pm 1}) = \delta^{\pm 1}$. Thus, HV is globally unchanged under a Kirby I move. Finally, invariance by a colored Kirby II move follow from Proposition 2.8 and the first property of the symmetrized integral. Remark that the invariance under this move only uses that the components colored with $a+b$ and a on the picture and are evaluated with the symmetrized integral. \square

We call HV the *graded Hennings-Virelizier invariant*. When the grading is trivial (i.e. $G = 0$) then HV is the Hennings invariant defined in [9]. As we will see in Section 4 there is a Ribbon Hopf $\mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -coalgebra \mathbf{U} , associated to \mathfrak{sl}_2 , with a twist non-degenerate symmetrized integral. The degree zero restriction of the invariant HV associated to \mathbf{U} is the Hennings invariant associated to usual quantum group of \mathfrak{sl}_2 . However, in this example HV vanishes in non-integral degree. Next we will discuss how to modify the integral so that one can produce a non-zero invariant where it previously vanished.

3. THE MODIFIED SYMMETRIZED INTEGRAL AND MODIFIED INVARIANT

3.1. Ambidexterity of the symmetrized integral. Let \mathbf{H} be a finite type pivotal G -coalgebra with a symmetrized integral μ .

For a linear endomorphism f of a finite dimensional \mathbb{K} -vector space $V \otimes W$ we denote by $\text{ptr}_W^{\mathbb{K}}(f) \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(V)$ the right partial trace of f given by $\text{ptr}_W^{\mathbb{K}}(f)(v) = \sum_i (\text{Id}_V \otimes w_i^*)(f(v \otimes w_i))$ for any basis $\{w_i\}$ of W with dual basis $\{w_i^*\}$. We define similarly the left partial trace of f denoted $\text{ptr}_V^{\mathbb{K}}(f) \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(W)$. Remark that denoting by $\text{tr}^{\mathbb{K}}$ the usual linear trace, we have $\text{tr}_V^{\mathbb{K}}(\text{ptr}_W^{\mathbb{K}}(f)) = \text{tr}_W^{\mathbb{K}}(\text{ptr}_V^{\mathbb{K}}(f)) = \text{tr}_{V \otimes W}^{\mathbb{K}}(f) \in \mathbb{K}$.

Let $L_x : \mathbf{H}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_a$ be the left multiplication by $x \in \mathbf{H}_a$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $a, b \in G$ and $f \in \text{End}_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b)$ be a morphism of \mathbf{H}_{a+b} -module (i.e. $f(\Delta_{a,b}(x).y \otimes z) = \Delta_{a,b}(x)f(y \otimes z)$). Then*

$$(11) \quad \mu_a(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathbb{K}}((\text{Id} \otimes L_{g_b})f)(1_a)) = \mu_b(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}((L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \text{Id})f)(1_b))$$

Proof. The proof is based on the theory of modified trace: The guiding principle is that by [2, 8] the symmetrized integral is the modified trace and we transpose the partial trace property of modified trace to a property for the symmetrized integral.

In this proof we use the notation and result of [8]. Let \mathcal{C} be the pivotal category of left \mathbf{H} -modules (an object of \mathcal{C} is a finite dimensional \mathbb{K} -vector space equipped with a structure of left \mathbf{H}_a -module for some $a \in G$). For $a \in G$, the action of left multiplication on \mathbf{H}_a makes \mathbf{H}_a into a projective object of \mathcal{C} . A *cyclic trace* on the subcategory of projective object Proj of \mathcal{C} is a family of linear function $\{\mathbf{t}_P : \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(P) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}\}_{P \in \text{Proj}}$ satisfying $\mathbf{t}_P(fg) = \mathbf{t}_Q(gf)$ for any $f : Q \rightarrow P$ and $g : Q \rightarrow P$. By [2, Proposition 2.4] and Definition 2.4 (2), there is a unique cyclic trace \mathbf{t} such that for any $a \in G$ and $f \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{H}_a)$ we have $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{H}_a}(f) = \mu_a(f(1_a))$. Definition 2.4 (1) implies that μ is a right symmetrized G -integral, thus by [8, Theorem 1.1], \mathbf{t} is a right modified trace thus satisfies the right partial trace property which implies that for any $f \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b)$,

$$\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b}(f) = \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{H}_a}(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathcal{C}}(f))$$

where $\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathcal{C}}$ is the partial trace in \mathcal{C} which uses the pivotal structure of \mathcal{C} . Now Definition 2.4 (3) implies that μ is also a left symmetrized G -integral (i.e. (\mathbf{H}, g) is unibalanced) thus \mathbf{t} satisfies the left partial trace property: $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b}(f) = \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{H}_b}(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathcal{C}}(f))$. Since in \mathcal{C} the left and right categorical partial trace are given by the vector space partial trace precomposed with the action of g_a^{-1} and g_b respectively, combining the two equalities gives the desired identity. \square

Remark 3.2. Even if the grading is trivial and \mathbf{H} is an ordinary unibalanced unimodular Hopf algebra, we do not know a proof without using modified traces of Proposition 3.1 which shows an unexpected result about the integral.

3.2. The modified symmetrized integral. Let

$$\Delta_{a_1, \dots, a_n} : \mathbf{H}_{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_n}$$

be the $(n-1)$ -fold coproduct. For example,

$$\Delta_{a_1, a_2, a_3} = (\Delta_{a_1, a_2} \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_{a_3}}) \circ \Delta_{a_1+a_2, a_3} = (\text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_{a_1}} \otimes \Delta_{a_2, a_3}) \circ \Delta_{a_1, a_2+a_3}.$$

Let $C(\mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_n})$ be the subspace of $\otimes_{i=1}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i}$ of all elements which commute with the image of Δ_{a_1, \dots, a_n} , in other words all $x \in \otimes_{i=1}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i}$ such that

$$x\Delta_{a_1, \dots, a_n}(y) = \Delta_{a_1, \dots, a_n}(y)x$$

for all $y \in \mathbf{H}_{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}$ (note here if $n = 1$ then $\Delta_{a_1} = \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_{a_1}}$).

Lemma 3.3. *Recall $L_x : \mathbf{H}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_a$ is the left multiplication by $x \in \mathbf{H}_a$. Then*

$$\mu_{a_1} L_{g_{a_1}^{-1}} \otimes \text{Id}(C(\mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_n})) \subset C(\mathbf{H}_{a_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_n})$$

$$\text{and } \text{Id} \otimes \mu_{a_n} L_{g_{a_n}}(C(\mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_n})) \subset C(\mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_{n-1}})$$

Proof. We prove the first inclusion, the second is similar. In this proof we use implied summation when using coproducts. Let $y \in \mathbf{H}_{\sum_{i=2}^n a_i}$ we use the following notation:

$$\otimes_{i=0}^n y_i = \Delta_{-a_1, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n}(y) = ((\Delta_{-a_1, a_1} \otimes \text{Id}_{\otimes_{i=2}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i}}) \Delta_{0, a_2, \dots, a_n})(y)$$

is an element of $\mathbf{H}_{-a_1} \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_1} \otimes (\otimes_{i=2}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i})$. Then the defining property of the antipode imply

$$1_{\mathbf{H}_{a_1}} \otimes (\Delta_{a_2, \dots, a_n}(y)) = S_{-a_1}(y_0) y_1 \otimes (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i) = y_1 S_{a_1}^{-1}(y_0) \otimes (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i).$$

We use this equation in the first and last equalities of the following calculation: for $\otimes_{i=1}^n x_i \in C(\otimes_{i=1}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i})$ with $x_i \in \mathbf{H}_{a_i}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{a_1}(g_{a_1}^{-1} x_1) (\Delta_{a_2, \dots, a_n}(y)) \cdot (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) &= \mu_{a_1}(g_{a_1}^{-1} S_{-a_1}(y_0) y_1 x_1) (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i) \cdot (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) \\ &= \mu_{a_1}(g_{a_1}^{-1} S_{-a_1}(y_0) x_1 y_1) (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) \cdot (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i) \\ &= \mu_{a_1}(S_{a_1}^{-1}(y_0) g_{a_1}^{-1} x_1 y_1) (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) \cdot (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i) \\ &= \mu_{a_1}(g_{a_1}^{-1} x_1 y_1 S_{a_1}^{-1}(y_0)) (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) \cdot (\otimes_{i=2}^n y_i) \\ &= \mu_{a_1}(g_{a_1}^{-1} x_1) (\otimes_{i=2}^n x_i) \cdot (\Delta_{a_2, \dots, a_n}(y)) \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality comes from the fact that $\otimes_{i=1}^n x_i$ is in $C(\otimes_{i=1}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i})$, the third from the property of the pivot and the forth from the cyclic property of the integral. \square

Definition 3.4. Let $X \subset G$ and set $G' = G \setminus X$. A modified symmetrized integral on G' is a family of \mathbb{K} -linear maps

$$\mu' = \{\mu'_a : C(\mathbf{H}_a) \rightarrow \mathbb{K}\}_{a \in G'}$$

satisfying for any $a, b \in G'$

$$\mu_a L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \mu'_b = \mu'_a \otimes \mu_b L_{g_b} \text{ on } C(\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b).$$

Theorem 3.5. *Assume \mathbb{K} is an algebraically closed field. Let \mathbf{H}_a be finite dimensional and semi-simple for all $a \in G'$. Then there exists a family $\{z_a \in C(\mathbf{H}_a)\}_{a \in G'}$ such that*

$$\mu_a(x) = \text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{z_a x}) \text{ for all } x \in \mathbf{H}_a.$$

Furthermore, there is a modified symmetrized integral on G' defined by

$$\mu'_a(z) = \mu_a(z_a z) = \text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{z_a^2 z}) \text{ for all } z \in C(\mathbf{H}_a).$$

Proof. Since \mathbb{K} is an algebraically closed field then for each $a \in G'$ the algebra \mathbf{H}_a is a product of matrix algebra. Since any linear form on $M_n(\mathbb{K})$ can be realized by $M \mapsto \text{tr}_{M_n(\mathbb{K})}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_N L_M)$ for a unique $N \in$

$M_n(\mathbb{K})$ we have μ_a is equal to $x \mapsto \text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{z_a x})$ for some unique $z_a \in \mathbf{H}_a$. Property (2) of Definition 2.4 implies that $z_a \in C(\mathbf{H}_a)$.

For the second assertion we need to show that μ'_a is a modified symmetrized integral on G' . Let $a, b \in G'$ and $x = x' \otimes x'' \in C(\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b)$ (summation symbol omitted). Then let $\tilde{x} = (z_a \otimes z_b) \cdot x \in C(\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b)$ so that $L_{\tilde{x}}$ is an endomorphism of the \mathbf{H}_{a+b} -module $\mathbf{H}_a \otimes \mathbf{H}_b$ as in Proposition 3.1. Applying the proposition, we get following equivalences of equalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_b(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}((L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \text{Id})L_{\tilde{x}})(1_b)) &= \mu_a(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathbb{K}}((\text{Id} \otimes L_{g_b})L_{\tilde{x}})(1_a)) \\ \mu_b(\text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{g_a^{-1}z_a x'})z_b x'') &= \mu_a(z_a x' \text{ptr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{g_b z_b x''})) \\ \text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_a}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{g_a^{-1}z_a x'})\mu_b(z_b x'') &= \mu_a(z_a x') \text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{g_b z_b x''}) \\ \mu_a L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \mu'_b(x) &= \mu'_a \otimes \mu_b L_{g_b}(x) \end{aligned}$$

and the proposition follows. \square

Remark 3.6. The central elements z_a are determined via a basis $\{z_i\}$ of the center $C(\mathbf{H}_a)$ in which z_i is the element corresponding to the identity matrix of i^{th} -factor in the decomposition $\mathbf{H}_a \cong \prod_i \text{End}(V_i)$, $V_i \simeq \mathbb{K}^{n_i}$ are irreducible representations of \mathbf{H}_a . Remark that $\text{tr}_{\mathbf{H}_b}^{\mathbb{K}}(L_{z_i}) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\text{End}(V_i)) = n_i^2$. In particular, if \mathbb{K} has characteristic 0 then $z_a = \sum_i \frac{d_i}{n_i} z_i$ where d_i is an element of \mathbb{K} (note d_i can be interpreted as the modified dimension of V_i , see [8]). Note $\mu_a(z_i) = n_i d_i$ then $\mu'_a(z_i) = d_i^2$ and $\mu'_a(1) = \mu_a(z_a) = \sum_i d_i^2$.

3.3. The modified invariant. For this section let \mathbf{H} be a ribbon Hopf G -coalgebra with a twist non-degenerate symmetrized integral and a modified symmetrized integral $\mu' = (\mu'_a)_{a \in G'}$.

An *admissible* G -manifold is a G -manifold with the requirement that the cohomology class $\omega \in H^1(M, G) \simeq \text{Hom}(H_1(M), G)$ has a value in G' i.e. $\text{Im}(\omega) \cap G' \neq \emptyset$. A surgery presentation L of a G -manifold is called *computable* if there exists a component L_i of L such that $\omega(m_i) \in G'$ where m_i is a meridian of L_i .

Lemma 3.7. *Let M be an admissible G -manifold. There exists a computable surgery presentation of M .*

Proof. Consider any link presentation L of M . Since $\text{Im}(\omega) \subset G$ is generated by its values on the meridians of L , there exists a sequence $a_1, \dots, a_k \in G$ such that $\sum_{j=1}^k a_j \in G'$ with $a_j = \omega(m_{i_j})$ where m_i is a meridian of the i^{th} -component of L . We will show that a series of Kirby moves can be applied to L to obtain the desired computable presentation as follows. Isotope L so that all the strands with the colors a_j are in a small ball as in the left side of the diagram in Equation (12). Now do two Kirby I moves to create both a +1 and -1 framed 0-colored unknot. Sliding one of these unknots over the other we obtain a Hopf link where one of the components is zero framed. Sliding the strands

colored with the a_j 's over this zero framed component we obtain the right side of Equation (12):

$$(12) \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram showing } k \text{ strands } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k \text{ with arrows pointing down, followed by a braid closure with strands } 0, \dots, \sum_j a_j. \end{array}$$

□

Let L be a G -link with n components. A k -string G -link T with ℓ closed component is a (k, k) -pure framed oriented tangle with $k + \ell$ ordered components colored by elements of G . Its closure \hat{T} is a G -link in S^3 with $k + \ell$ components obtained by taking the braid closure (which is well defined up to isotopy). We define as in Section 2.2 a universal invariant $J(T)$ by multiplying the beads along components. The proof of the following proposition follows in the same way as the proof of Theorem 2.6.

Proposition 3.8. *Let T as above, let $H_i^T = \mathbf{H}_{a_i}$ if the i^{th} component of T is open and $H_i^T = \text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i})$ if the i^{th} component of T is closed. The element $J(T) \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n H_i^T$ is an isotopy invariant of T . Furthermore, let $cl : \mathbf{H}_{a_i} \rightarrow \text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i})$ be the map that send x to the class of $g_{a_i}x$ then we have*

$$cl^{\otimes k}(J(T)) = J(\hat{T})$$

Suppose (M, ω) is an G -manifold with surgery presentation L . Let T_j be a 1-string G -link whose closure is L . Then the universal invariant of T_j is given by

$$J(T_j, \omega) \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^{j-1} \text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i}) \otimes \mathbf{H}_{a_j} \otimes \bigotimes_{i=j+1}^n \text{HH}_0(\mathbf{H}_{a_i}).$$

Lemma 3.9. *We have*

$$\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^{j-1} \mu_{a_i} \otimes \text{Id}_{\mathbf{H}_{a_j}} \otimes \bigotimes_{i=j+1}^n \mu_{a_i} \right) (J(T_j, \omega)) \in C(\mathbf{H}_{a_j}).$$

Proof. Consider a n -string G -link T whose braid closure of the $n - 1$ right-most strands produces T_j . Then one can prove (see for example [4, Theorem 5.1]) that $J(T) \in C(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n \mathbf{H}_{a_i})$. Then applying $n - 1$ times Lemma 3.3 we have the above property. □

Remark 3.10. Applying μ_{a_i} to g_{a_i} times the element of the previous lemma produces $\delta^s \text{HV}(M, \omega)$. Suppose now that for $a \in G'$, H_a is semi-simple and all its irreducible representations have zero quantum dimension (where the quantum dimension is defined as the trace on the action of g_a). Then it follows that $g_a C(H_a)$ is in the kernel of μ_a . In this situation, we get that $\text{HV}(M, \omega) = 0$ for any admissible G -manifold (M, ω) . This motivate the renormalized invariant of Theorem 3.11.

Now let (M, ω) be an admissible G -manifold with computable surgery presentation L . Suppose the coloring of the j^{th} component of L is in G' then set

$$\text{HV}'(M, \omega) = \delta^{-s} \bigotimes_{i=1}^{j-1} \mu_{a_i} \otimes \mu'_{a_j} \otimes \bigotimes_{i=j+1}^n \mu_{a_i}(J(T_j, \omega)).$$

Theorem 3.11. $\text{HV}'(M, \omega)$ is an invariant of the admissible G -manifold (M, ω) .

Proof. Given a computable G -link L with one marked point on one component colored by an element of G' , consider the complement of a small 3-ball centered at the marked point. It is diffeomorphic to a 1-string G -link whose closure is L . Let denote by $\text{HV}'(L)$ the image of this 1-string G -link by the map of Lemma 3.9. The scalar $\text{HV}'(L)$ only depends of the isotopy class of L . Property of μ' implies that moving the marked point from one G' -colored component to an other does not change $\text{HV}'(L)$. The proof of Theorem 2.9 implies the scalar $\text{HV}'(L)$ is also invariant by Kirby I moves between computable links. Moreover, it is also invariant by any Kirby II moves when one slides any strand of a component that does not have the marked point. We call such Kirby II moves admissible.

Let L^0, L^N be two computable G -link with marked points m_0 and m_N , respectively. Then L^0 and L^N are related by a sequence of ambient isotopies and Kirby I and II moves which correspond to a sequence of G -links L^1, L^2, \dots, L^{N-1} . Here it is possible that these Kirby moves are not admissible (two problems can happen: no G' color or one of the moves could slide over the strand with the marked point). However, we will show this sequence can be used to produce a new sequence that only contains admissible Kirby moves. For this we perform a series of admissible Kirby moves similar to the moves depicted in Equation (12): close to a strand of L^0 colored with an element of G' do two Kirby I moves and a Kirby II move to create a Hopf link with a zero and a +1 framed component. Slide the G' colored strand of L^0 over the zero framed component to create an link with a new G' colored unknot (as in the right side of Equation (12)). Move the marked point m_0 to this unknot to create a new admissible link presentation contains L^0 as a sublink. Now we can perform the same Kirby moves ignoring the newly created Hopf link to get a sequence of admissible Kirby moves $\overline{L^0} \rightarrow \overline{L^1}, \dots, \overline{L^N}$. By construction $\overline{L^N}$ is the link L^N with a Hopf link stabilization as depicted in the right side of Equation (12) with a marked point on the zero framed component of the Hopf link. Move this marked point to the marked point m_N on the sublink L^N . Preform the reverse admissible Kirby moves to remove the Hopf link of $\overline{L^N}$ and obtain L^N . Since all moves are admissible we have that $\text{HV}'(L^0) = \text{HV}'(L^N)$. \square

4. EXAMPLES FROM QUANTUM GROUPS

Here we show the unrolled quantum group associated to \mathfrak{sl}_2 gives rise to ribbon Hopf coalgebra with a modified symmetrized integral. We first describe a Hopf algebra that embed into the topological unrolled quantum group $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$ of [4].

Let $\ell \geq 3$ be an integer, let $\ell' = \ell/\gcd(\ell, 2)$ and $\xi = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\ell}}$. We use the notations $\xi^x = \exp(2i\pi x/\ell)$, $\{x\} = \xi^x - \xi^{-x}$ and $\{n\}! = \{n\}\{n-1\}\dots\{1\}$.

Let \mathcal{U}^K be the \mathbb{C} -algebra with generators E, F, K^α where $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ with relations: for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} K^\alpha K^\beta &= K^{\alpha+\beta}, & K^\alpha E K^{-\alpha} &= \xi^{2\alpha} E, & K^\alpha F K^{-\alpha} &= \xi^{-2\alpha} F, \\ K^0 &= 1, & [E, F] &= \frac{K - K^{-1}}{\xi - \xi^{-1}}, & E^{\ell'} &= 0 = F^{\ell'}. \end{aligned}$$

The algebra \mathcal{U}^K is a Hopf algebra where the coproduct, counit and antipode are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(E) &= 1 \otimes E + E \otimes K, & \varepsilon(E) &= 0, & S(E) &= -EK^{-1}, \\ \Delta(F) &= K^{-1} \otimes F + F \otimes 1, & \varepsilon(F) &= 0, & S(F) &= -KF, \\ \Delta(K^\alpha) &= K^\alpha \otimes K^\alpha & \varepsilon(K^\alpha) &= 1, & S(K^\alpha) &= K^{-\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

The Hopf algebra \mathcal{U}^K is pivotal with pivot $g = K^{1-\ell'}$. Let $G = \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$. For $a \in G$, set $\mathbf{U}_a = \mathcal{U}^K/(K^{\ell/2} - \xi^{\ell a/2})$. The Hopf algebra structure of \mathcal{U}^K induces a structure of pivotal Hopf G -coalgebra on the family $\mathbf{U} = \{\mathbf{U}_a\}_{a \in G}$. We denote the coproduct, counit and antipode of \mathbf{U} by $\Delta = \{\Delta_{a,b}\}_{a,b \in G}$, ε , and $S = \{S_a\}_{a \in G}$, respectively.

In [11], Ohtsuki proved a version of the following theorem for a colored Hopf algebra closely related to \mathbf{U} .

Theorem 4.1. *The Hopf G -coalgebra \mathbf{U} is ribbon with R -matrix*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{a,b} &= \mathcal{H}_{a,b} \check{\mathcal{R}}_{a,b} \in \mathbf{U}_a \otimes \mathbf{U}_b, \\ \text{with } \check{\mathcal{R}}_{a,b} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\ell'-1} \frac{\{1\}^{2n}}{\{n\}!} \xi^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} E^n \otimes F^n \in \mathbf{U}_a \otimes \mathbf{U}_b \\ \text{and where } \mathcal{H}_{a,b} &= \frac{1}{\ell'} \sum_{m_1, m_2=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2(m_1+\beta)(m_2+\alpha)} K^{\beta+m_1} \otimes K^{\alpha+m_2} \in \mathbf{U}_a \otimes \mathbf{U}_b \end{aligned}$$

does not depends of $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ congruent to $\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}$ respectively modulo \mathbb{Z} .

Proof. In this proof we use the topological ribbon Hopf algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$ defined in [4, Examples 2.3 and 2.7 and Section 3.2]. For $a \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$, let $I_a = (\xi^{\ell H} - \xi^{\ell a/2}) \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$ the ideal of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$. The assignment $E \mapsto E$, $F \mapsto F$ and $K^\alpha \mapsto \xi^{2\alpha H}$ extends to an embedding of the Hopf algebra

\mathcal{U}^K into $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$ which induces an embedding of (topological) Hopf G -coalgebra $\{\mathbf{U}_a \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 / I_a\}_{a \in G}$. We will use this embedding to define a ribbon structure on \mathbf{U} as follows.

The R -matrix element of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2$ is given by

$$\mathcal{R} = \xi^{2H \otimes H} \sum_{n=0}^{\ell'-1} \frac{\{1\}^{2n}}{\{n\}!} \xi^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} E^n \otimes F^n \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 \widehat{\otimes} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2.$$

We get the R -matrix of the Hopf G -coalgebra \mathbf{U} by applying the discrete Fourier transform in [7, Proposition 4.6] as follow: Let $a, b \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $a \equiv 2\alpha, b \equiv 2\beta$ modulo $2\mathbb{Z}$. The function $\xi^{2(H-\alpha) \otimes (H-\beta)}$ is ℓ' -periodic on $(a, b) = (\alpha, \beta) + \mathbb{Z}^2$ thus it can be expressed as a polynomial in $K \otimes 1 = \xi^{2H \otimes 1}$ and $1 \otimes K = \xi^{1 \otimes 2H}$.

$$\mathcal{F}_{(a,b)}(\xi^{2(H-\alpha) \otimes (H-\beta)}) = \sum_{m_1, m_2=0}^{\ell'-1} c_{m_1 m_2} K^{m_1} \otimes K^{m_2},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} c_{m_1 m_2} &= \frac{1}{\ell'^2} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2m_1(\alpha+i_1)-2m_2(\beta+i_2)} \xi^{2i_1 i_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ell'^2} \xi^{-2m_1 \alpha - 2m_2 \beta} \sum_{i_1=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2m_1 i_1} \sum_{i_2=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{2(i_1 - m_2) i_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ell'^2} \xi^{-2m_1 \alpha - 2m_2 \beta} \sum_{i_1=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2m_1 i_1} \ell' \delta_{0, i_1 - m_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ell'} \xi^{-2m_1 \alpha - 2m_2 \beta} \xi^{-2m_1 m_2}. \end{aligned}$$

The third equality holds as ξ^2 is a primitive ℓ' root of unity. Let

$$\mathcal{H}_{a,b} = \frac{1}{\ell'} \sum_{m_1, m_2=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2(m_1 + \beta)(m_2 + \alpha)} K^{\beta + m_1} \otimes K^{\alpha + m_2} \in \mathbf{U}_a \otimes \mathbf{U}_b,$$

then (see [4, Proposition 4.3]), $\xi^{2H \otimes H} = \mathcal{H}_{a,b} \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 / I_a \widehat{\otimes} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 / I_b$. Hence, the image of \mathcal{R} in $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 / I_a \widehat{\otimes} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H \mathfrak{sl}_2 / I_b$ belongs to $\mathbf{U}_a \otimes \mathbf{U}_b$ and is equal to $\mathcal{R}_{a,b}$.

Since \mathcal{R} is the universal R -matrix of the topological ribbon Hopf algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H$ with pivot $K^{1-\ell'}$, the properties for $(\mathcal{R}_{a,b})_{a,b \in G}$ defined in Definition 2.2 and Equation (1) are direct transposition of the properties of \mathcal{R} . \square

Now we consider a finite type sub Hopf G -coalgebra of \mathbf{U} : For $a \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$, let $\widehat{\mathbf{U}}_a$ be the subalgebra of \mathbf{U}_a generated by E, F and K . By the PBW theorem this algebra is finite with dimension ℓ'^3 and has a

basis $\{E^{n_E} F^{n_F} K^{n_K}\}_{0 \leq n_E, n_F, n_K < \ell'}$. The family $\tilde{\mathbf{U}} = \{\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a\}_{a \in G}$ forms a finite type unimodular pivotal sub Hopf G -coalgebra of \mathbf{U} (which is not ribbon), see [8]. Its symmetrized integral $\tilde{\mu}$ is given in the PBW basis by sending all vectors to 0 except $\tilde{\mu}_a(E^{\ell'-1} F^{\ell'-1}) = \eta$ for some arbitrary non zero constant independent of $a \in G$.

By Theorem 3.5, there exists a unique $z_a \in C(\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a)$ such that $\tilde{\mu}_a(x) = \text{tr}_{\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a}^{\mathbb{C}}(L_{z_a x})$ and there is a modified symmetrized integral $\tilde{\mu}'$ given for $a \in G \setminus \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$ by $\tilde{\mu}'_a(x) = \text{tr}_{\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a}^{\mathbb{C}}(L_{z_a^2 x}) = \tilde{\mu}_a(z_a x)$.

Theorem 4.2. *The pivotal Hopf G -coalgebra (\mathbf{U}, g) has a symmetrized integral μ given by*

$$(13) \quad \mu_a : \begin{cases} E^{n_E} F^{n_F} K^{n_K} \mapsto 0 & \text{if } n_E \neq \ell' - 1 \text{ or } n_F \neq \ell' - 1 \\ & \text{or } n_K \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \frac{\ell}{2} \mathbb{Z}, \\ E^{\ell'-1} F^{\ell'-1} K^{\frac{\ell}{2}} \mapsto \xi^{\frac{\ell}{2} a} \eta, \end{cases}$$

for an arbitrary non zero constant η . Furthermore \mathbf{U} has a modified symmetrized integral on $G' = \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$ given by $\mu'_a = \mu_a \circ L_{z_a}$.

Proof. For $a \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$, let $M_a = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in]0, 1[+ i\mathbb{R}} K^\alpha \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a$. Then $\mathbf{U}_a = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a \oplus M_a$ with $S_a(M_a) \subset M_{-a}$ and $\Delta_{a,b}(M_{a+b}) \subset M_a \otimes M_b$. Let $\pi_a : \mathbf{U}_a \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a$ be the projection with kernel M_a and define $\mu_a = \tilde{\mu}_a \circ \pi_a$. Then for any $x = h + m \in \mathbf{U}_{a+b} = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_{a+b} \oplus M_{a+b}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_a \otimes g_b(\Delta_{a,b}x) &= \mu_a \otimes g_b(\Delta_{a,b}h) + \mu_a \otimes g_b(\Delta_{a,b}m) \\ &= \tilde{\mu}_a \otimes g_b(\Delta_{a,b}h) = \tilde{\mu}_{a+b}(h)1_b = \mu_{a+b}(x)1_b \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality comes from $\pi_a \otimes \text{Id}(\Delta_{a,b}m) = 0$. This proves point (1) of Definition 2.4. Point (3) follows for $x = h + m \in \mathbf{U}_a$ from

$$\mu_{-a}(S_a(x)) = \tilde{\mu}_{-a}(S_a(h)) + \mu_{-a}(S_a(m)) = \tilde{\mu}_a(h) + 0 = \mu_a(x).$$

Finally we take advantage of the \mathbb{Z} -grading in \mathbf{U} by the weights where the weights of E , F and K^α are respectively 2, -2 and 0. Remark that μ vanishes on homogeneous elements of non zero weight. Let $\alpha \in [0, 1[+ i\mathbb{R}$ and $\beta \in]-1, 0] + i\mathbb{R}$ and fix $x \in K^\alpha \mathbf{U}_a$ and $y \in K^\beta \mathbf{U}_a$ with homogeneous weights w_x and w_y respectively. Then $\mu_a(xy) = \mu_a(yx) = 0$ unless $\beta = -\alpha$ and $w_y = -w_x$. In this last case K^α commutes with xy so using that $K^{-\alpha}x, yK^\alpha \in \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a$ we have

$$\mu_a(xy) = \tilde{\mu}_a((K^{-\alpha}x)(yK^\alpha)) = \tilde{\mu}_a((yK^\alpha)(K^{-\alpha}x)) = \mu_a(yx).$$

We now check that the family $\{\mu'_a\}_{a \in G \setminus \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}}$ satisfies Definition 3.4. Since $z_a M_a \subset M_a$ and $g_a^{\pm 1} M_a \subset M_a$, for $x \in \mathbf{U}_a, y \in \mathbf{U}_b$ with $x \in M_a$ or $y \in M_b$ then we have $\mu_a L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \mu'_b(x \otimes y) = 0 = \mu'_a \otimes \mu_b L_{g_b}(x \otimes y)$.

On the other hand, if $x \in \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a, y \in \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_b$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_a L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \mu'_b(x \otimes y) &= \tilde{\mu}_a L_{g_a^{-1}} \otimes \tilde{\mu}'_b(x \otimes y) \\ &= \tilde{\mu}'_a \otimes \tilde{\mu}_b L_{g_b}(x \otimes y) \\ &= \mu'_a \otimes \mu_b L_{g_b}(x \otimes y). \end{aligned}$$

□

As in the proof of Theorem 4.1, the discrete Fourier transform on the twist of $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\xi^H$

$$\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{\frac{n^2+3n}{2}} \frac{\{1\}^{2n}}{\{n\}!} \xi^{2H^2} K^{\ell'-1-n} E^n F^n$$

and on its inverse

$$\theta^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\ell'-1} (-1)^n \xi^{-\frac{n^2+3n}{2}} \frac{\{1\}^{2n}}{\{n\}!} \xi^{-2H^2} K^{n+1-\ell'} E^n F^n$$

gives a formula for the twists θ_0^\pm in \mathbf{U}_0 such that

$$\mu_0(g\theta_0) = \overline{\mu_0(g^{-1}\theta_0^{-1})} = \lambda \frac{(-1)^{\ell+1}\xi^{-1}}{\ell'^2} \{1\}^{2\ell'-2} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{2k^2+2k}$$

where we assume the normalization factor λ is in \mathbb{R}^* . Finally, the last Gauss sum in the previous equation is known to vanish if and only if $\ell \in 8\mathbb{Z}$. Thus, the Hopf $\mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -coalgebra \mathbf{U} lead to an invariant of $\mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -manifolds HV and a modified invariant HV' of admissible $\mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -manifolds.

We finish with a simple example which shows that HV' is a non-trivial renormalization of HV .

Proposition 4.3. *Assume $\ell \in 2\mathbb{Z} \setminus 8\mathbb{Z}$. Let $M = S^2 \times S^1$ and ω be a cohomology class on M which takes value $a \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z}$ on a generator of $H_1(M)$. Then $\text{HV}(M, \omega) = 0$. However, if $a \notin \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$ then*

$$\text{HV}'(M, \omega) = \begin{cases} -2 \frac{\{1\}^{4\ell'-4}}{\{\ell' a\}^2} \eta^2 & \text{if } \ell > 4 \\ 2 \frac{\{a\}^2}{\{2a\}^2} \eta^2 & \text{if } \ell = 4. \end{cases}$$

Proof. A surgery presentation of M is given by an unknot colored by a . The universal invariant is then $g_a = \xi^{-\ell' a} K$ and μ_a vanishes on it. Let now $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ be in the class of $a \in \mathbb{C}/2\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$. To compute HV' we open the unknot to obtain an open straight strand. The universal invariant is then 1_a and one should compute

$$\text{HV}'(M, \omega) = \mu'_a(1_a) = \mu_a(z_a).$$

Now $\tilde{\mathbf{U}}_a$ has ℓ' irreducible representations of dimensions ℓ' : $\{V_{\xi^{\alpha+2k}} : k = 0 \dots \ell' - 1\}$ where $\xi^{\alpha+2k}$ is the highest weight of $V_{\xi^{\alpha+2k}}$ (i.e. the eigenvalue of K on the kernel of E in $V_{\xi^{\alpha+2k}}$). Let us write $z_a =$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} \frac{d_{\alpha+2k}}{\ell'} z_{\alpha+2k}$ as in Remark 3.6. As shown by the second author in [8] (see also [2]), $d_{\alpha+2k} = \text{tr}^{\mathbb{C}}(L_{z_\alpha z_{\alpha+2k}}) = \tilde{\mu}_a(z_{\alpha+2k})$ is (a normalization of) the modified dimension of $V_{\xi^{\alpha+2k}}$. The explicit computation done for an even root of unity gives that

$$d_{\alpha+2k} = d_0 \frac{\ell' \{\alpha + 2k\}}{\{\ell' \alpha\}} \text{ where } d_0 = \frac{\{1\}^{2\ell'-2}}{\ell'^3} \eta.$$

Then for $\ell > 4$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu'(1_a) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} d_{\alpha+2k}^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} d_0^2 \ell'^2 \frac{\xi^{2(a+2k)} + \xi^{-2(a+2k)} - 2}{\{\ell' a\}^2} \\ &= \frac{d_0^2 \ell'^2}{\{\ell' a\}^2} \left(-2\ell' + \xi^{2a} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{2k} + \xi^{-2a} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell'-1} \xi^{-2k} \right) \\ &= -2 \frac{\ell'^3 d_0^2}{\{\ell' a\}^2} = -2 \frac{\{1\}^{4\ell'-4}}{\ell'^3 \{\ell' a\}^2} \eta^2, \end{aligned}$$

where we used that the last two sum vanish for $\ell > 4$. \square

The example of this section is the Hopf G -coalgebra version of the invariants of [4].

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