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**COMPATIBILITY IN OZSVÁTH–SZABÓ’S BORDERED HFK
VIA HIGHER REPRESENTATIONS**

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We equip the basic local crossing bimodules in Ozsváth–Szabó’s theory of bordered knot Floer homology with the structure of 1-morphisms of 2-representations, categorifying the $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1)^+)$ -intertwining property of the corresponding maps between ordinary representations. Besides yielding a new connection between bordered knot Floer homology and higher representation theory in line with work of Rouquier and Manion, this structure gives an algebraic reformulation of a “compatibility between summands” property for Ozsváth and Szabó’s bimodules that is important when building their theory up from local crossings to more global tangles and knots.

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1. Introduction

Ozsváth and Szabó’s theory [2018; 2019a; 2019b; 2020] of bordered knot Floer homology, or bordered HFK, has proven to be highly efficient for computations (see [Ozsváth and Szabó 2023] for a fast computer program based on the theory). It works by assigning certain dg algebras to sets of n tangle endpoints (oriented up or down) and certain A_∞ bimodules to tangles; one recovers HFK for closed knots by taking appropriate tensor products of these bimodules.

Manion [2019] showed that the dg algebras of bordered HFK categorify representations of the quantum supergroup $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1))$ and that the tangle bimodules categorify intertwining maps between these representations. While Manion [2019]

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did not consider a categorified action of the quantum group on the bordered HFK algebras, such an action (for Khovanov’s categorification \mathcal{U} [2014] of the positive half $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1)^+) = \mathbb{C}(q)[E]/(E^2)$) was defined in [Lauda and Manion 2021], compatibly (via [Lekili and Polishchuk 2020; Manion et al. 2020]) with a more general family of higher actions defined in [Manion and Rouquier 2020].

Since Ozsváth and Szabó’s tangle bimodules categorify intertwining maps between representations, it is natural to ask whether the bimodules themselves intertwine the higher actions of \mathcal{U} on the bordered HFK algebras. Since a higher action of \mathcal{U} on a dg algebra \mathcal{A} amounts to a dg bimodule \mathcal{E} over \mathcal{A} together with some extra data, one (roughly) asks whether tangle bimodules X satisfy $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$. A structured way to require such commutativity is to equip X with the data of a 1-morphism between 2-representations of \mathcal{U} .

The main result of this paper is that one can naturally equip Ozsváth and Szabó’s local crossing bimodules with this 1-morphism structure.

Theorem 1.1. *Ozsváth and Szabó’s local bimodules \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} , for a positive and negative crossing between two strands, can be equipped with the structure of 1-morphisms of 2-representations over \mathcal{U} , encoding the commutativity of \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} with the 2-action bimodule \mathcal{E} .*

In fact, the algebra over which \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} are defined has two natural 2-actions of \mathcal{U} , and we prove Theorem 1.1 for both 2-actions. Below we comment a bit more on the motivation and potential applications for Theorem 1.1, as well as future directions for study.

Remark 1.2. Theorem 1.1 is an algebraic expression of an important “compatibility between summands” property of the bordered HFK bimodules. Indeed, like the general strands algebras $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ of bordered Heegaard Floer homology, Ozsváth–Szabó’s bordered HFK algebras have a direct sum decomposition indexed by \mathbb{Z} (in Heegaard diagram terms this index describes occupancy number, while representation-theoretically it encodes a $\mathfrak{gl}(1|1)$ weight space decomposition). The A_∞ bimodules for tangles respect this decomposition, and there is a certain compatibility between the bimodule summands for different k . In [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018], this compatibility is encoded in a graph from which one can define all summands of the bimodules. Because of how the 2-action bimodules \mathcal{E} interact with the index of the direct sum decomposition, Theorem 1.1 is a more algebraic way to formulate this compatibility.

In [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018], this compatibility is the key ingredient in the “global extension” of the two-strand crossing bimodules to bimodules, over larger algebras, for n strands with one crossing between two adjacent strands (this extension is necessary when using the theory of Ozsváth and Szabó [2018] to compute HFK for knots). The global extension is one of the most technical parts of [Ozsváth and

[Szabó 2018]; the main hoped-for application of the results of this paper is a more algebraic treatment of the global extension, based on higher representation theory.

Remark 1.3. The 1-morphism structure of [Theorem 1.1](#) can be interpreted as an instance of an extra layer of the connection between higher representation theory and cornered Heegaard Floer homology, beyond what was explored in [\[Manion and Rouquier 2020\]](#). This extra layer involves 3-manifolds, not just 1- and 2-manifolds, and begins to relate to the parts of cornered Heegaard Floer homology that use holomorphic disk counts and domains in Heegaard diagrams with corners. Generalizing from [Theorem 1.1](#), there should be a general family of Heegaard diagrams (with the diagrams underlying the bordered HFK bimodules as special cases) whose bimodules can be upgraded to 1-morphisms of 2-representations, and the data needed for this upgrade should come from counting holomorphic disks whose domains have positive multiplicities at the corners of the Heegaard diagram.

Remark 1.4. This paper is focused on the local two-strand aspects of bordered HFK, since these are the elementary building blocks to which one wants to apply a global extension procedure to obtain n -strand tangle invariants. One could also ask whether the globally extended n -strand tangle bimodules of bordered HFK give 1-morphisms of 2-representations of \mathcal{U} ; we expect this to be true. Furthermore, the local bimodules considered here are adapted to two strands pointing in the same direction (downwards, in the conventions of [\[Ozsváth and Szabó 2018\]](#)). For strands with other orientations, one has a choice of more elaborate theories from [\[Ozsváth and Szabó 2018; 2019b; 2019a\]](#), some involving curved dg algebras. We expect that the bimodules of these more elaborate theories also give 1-morphisms of 2-representations of \mathcal{U} , once, e.g., 2-representations are appropriately defined on the curved dg algebras.

Remark 1.5. Since it follows from [\[Lekili and Polishchuk 2020; Manion et al. 2020\]](#) that the local Ozsváth–Szabó algebras appearing in this paper are quasiisomorphic to certain (larger) dg strands algebras $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$, it is natural to ask whether there are bimodules corresponding to \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} over the larger algebras, and if so, whether these bimodules give 1-morphisms between the 2-representation structures on $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ defined directly in [\[Manion and Rouquier 2020\]](#). The answer in both cases appears to be “yes;” the authors of [\[Manion et al. 2020\]](#) hope to address this question in work in preparation.

Remark 1.6. Along with E , there is another odd generator F of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1))$; since we are discussing actions of E here, it is natural to ask about F as well. While the framework of [\[Manion and Rouquier 2020\]](#) is based on a categorification of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1)^+)$ and fundamentally gives us E but not F , one can categorify at least a relative F' of F by taking homomorphisms of left \mathcal{A} -modules from the \mathcal{E} bimodule into \mathcal{A} (as discussed e.g., in [\[Lauda and Manion 2021, Theorem 1.3\]](#) with slightly

different conventions, as well as in [Manion and Rouquier 2020]). If we take \mathcal{E} to be projective on the left (“type DA ”) as in this paper, then the bimodule $\mathcal{F}' := \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A} \text{ on left}}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A})$ will be projective on the right (“type AD ”), so since X is type DA and has higher A_∞ actions on the right, it’s more natural to look at the bimodules $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E}$ than the bimodules $\mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}'$.

If we did define $\mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} -$ and $- \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}'$ appropriately, then we would expect adjunctions in the homotopy category $(\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} -) \dashv (\mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} -)$ and $(- \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}') \dashv (- \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E})$. Specifying maps $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ would be equivalent, up to homotopy, to specifying maps $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ and $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X \rightarrow X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E}$.

In our case, we will show that $\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ and $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{E}$ are literally the same up to a renaming of basis elements, so that neither direction is singled out and we have maps both ways giving an isomorphism. Based on the above, after making the right definitions one would get a map $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ up to homotopy; since we only have an adjunction one way, it’s not immediate that this map would be an isomorphism in the homotopy category, although it seems likely that $X \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{F}' \cong \mathcal{F}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} X$ is still true here. We will not investigate further, though; work in preparation of the second author at the decategorified level suggests that in some settings, but not the one under consideration, one should legitimately have actions of both odd generators E and F of $\mathfrak{gl}(1|1)$, whereas here we only have E along with whatever modifications we want to do to it algebraically.

Organization. In Section 2 we review algebraic definitions from bordered Heegaard Floer homology, including a matrix-based notation from [Manion 2020] that will be useful here. In Section 3 we review what we need from Ozsváth and Szabó’s theory of bordered HFK. In Section 4 we review the relevant input from higher representation theory and define 2-actions of \mathcal{U} on the local bordered HFK algebras. In Section 5 we show that Theorem 1.1 holds for Ozsváth–Szabó’s local positive-crossing bimodule \mathcal{P} , and in Section 6 we do the same for the local negative-crossing bimodule \mathcal{N} .

2. Bordered algebra

2A. DA bimodules. We will work with DA bimodules, as defined by Lipshitz, Ozsváth and Thurston [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.2.4], over associative algebras with no differentials. We will assume that these associative algebras \mathcal{A} are defined over a field k of characteristic 2 and come equipped with a finite collection of orthogonal idempotents $\{I_1, \dots, I_n\}$ such that $I_1 + \dots + I_n = 1$. We will refer to the I_j as distinguished idempotents.

Remark 2.1. An equivalent perspective is to view \mathcal{A} as a k -linear category with objects $\{I_1, \dots, I_n\}$.

For such an algebra \mathcal{A} , we will let $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}$ denote the ring of idempotents of \mathcal{A} , i.e., a finite direct product of copies of k (one for each idempotent I_j), viewed as a subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

We will also assume that \mathcal{A} is equipped with two \mathbb{Z} -gradings which we will call the intrinsic and homological gradings; we let $[1]$ denote an upward shift by 1 in the homological grading (we use upward rather than downward shifts because, following the conventions of [Lipshitz et al. 2015; Ozsváth and Szabó 2018], we use differentials that decrease the homological grading by 1).

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} be graded associative algebras over a field k of characteristic 2. A DA bimodule over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is given by the data $(X, (\delta_i^1)_{i=1}^\infty)$ where X is a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -graded bimodule over $(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}})$ and, for $i \geq 1$,

$$\delta_i^1 : X \otimes \mathcal{B}[1]^{\otimes(i-1)} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}[1] \otimes X$$

(tensor products are over $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}$ or $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}}$ as appropriate) is a bidegree-preserving morphism of bimodules over $(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}})$ such that the DA bimodule relations are satisfied, i.e., such that

$$\sum_{j_1+j_2=i+1} (\mu_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \text{id}_X) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \delta_{j_1}^1) \circ (\delta_{j_2}^1 \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{B}^{\otimes(j_1-1)}}) + \sum_{j=1}^{i-2} \delta_{i-1}^1 \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{B}^{\otimes(j-1)}} \otimes \mu_{\mathcal{B}} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{B}^{\otimes(i-j-2)}}) = 0$$

for all $i \geq 1$, where $\mu_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{B}}$ are the multiplication operations on \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .

We will often refer to $(X, (\delta_i^1)_{i=1}^\infty)$ simply as X . We say that X is strictly unital if $\delta_2^1(x, 1) = 1 \otimes x$ for all $x \in X$ and $\delta_i^1(x, b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}) = 0$ if $i > 2$ and any b_j is in the idempotent ring $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}}$.

If we have a k -basis for X and x, x' are basis elements with $a \otimes x'$ appearing as a nonzero term of $\delta_i^1(x \otimes b_1 \otimes \dots \otimes b_{i-1})$ (where $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $b_1, \dots, b_{i-1} \in \mathcal{B}$), we will sometimes depict the situation using a “ DA module operation graph” as in [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Definition 2.2.45]. See Figure 1 for an example. In this notation, the DA bimodule relations are shown in Figure 2.

Remark 2.3. For all DA bimodules $(X, (\delta_i^1)_{i=1}^\infty)$ considered in this paper, X will be finite-dimensional over k , as well as left and right bounded in the sense of [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Definition 2.2.46].

Remark 2.4. If X is a DA bimodule over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, then $\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}} X$ is an A_∞ bimodule over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ such that the left action of \mathcal{A} has no higher A_∞ terms and such that, as a left \mathcal{A} -module, X is a direct sum of projective modules $\mathcal{A} \cdot I$ for distinguished idempotents I of \mathcal{A} (disregarding the differential). One can think of the definition of DA bimodule as a convenient way of specifying and reasoning about such A_∞ bimodules.

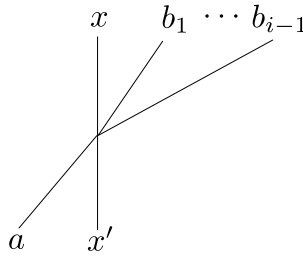


Figure 1. A DA module operation graph showing a term $a \otimes x'$ of the action of δ_i^1 on $x \otimes b_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes b_{i-1}$; this notation allows $i = 1$ in which case there are no edges to the right of the vertical line from x to x' .

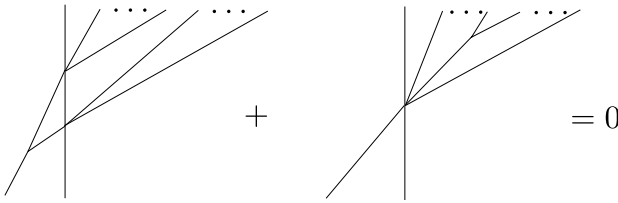


Figure 2. The DA bimodule relations in Definition 2.2.

2B. The box tensor product. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}$ be associative algebras as in Section 2A and let X and Y be DA bimodules over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ and $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$ respectively. Assuming X is left bounded or Y is right bounded, Lipshitz–Ozsváth–Thurston define a DA bimodule $X \boxtimes Y$ in [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.3.2].

Definition 2.5. As a bimodule over $(\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{C}})$, $X \boxtimes Y$ is defined to be $X \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}}} Y$. For $i \geq 1$, the DA bimodule operation $\delta_i^{\boxtimes, 1}$ on $X \boxtimes Y$ is defined in terms of the operations $\delta_*^{X, 1}$ on X and $\delta_*^{Y, 1}$ on Y by

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_i^{\boxtimes, 1} = \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{i_1 + \cdots + i_j = i + j - 1} & (\delta_j^{X, 1} \otimes \text{id}_Y) \circ (\text{id}_X \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{B}^{\otimes(j-1)}} \otimes \delta_{i_j}^{Y, 1}) \\ & \circ (\text{id}_X \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{B}^{\otimes(j-2)}} \otimes \delta_{i_{j-1}}^{Y, 1} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}^{\otimes(i_j-1)}}) \\ & \circ \cdots \circ (\text{id}_X \otimes \delta_{i_1}^{Y, 1} \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}^{\otimes(i_2 + \cdots + i_j - j + 1)}}). \end{aligned}$$

In terms of DA module operation graphs, the general pattern for the operation $\delta_i^{\boxtimes, 1}$ on $X \boxtimes Y$ is shown in Figure 3.

Remark 2.6. By [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Proposition 2.3.10], if X and Y are both left bounded then so is $X \boxtimes Y$.

Remark 2.7. Assuming suitable boundedness, the box tensor product $X \boxtimes Y$ is a convenient way of working with the derived tensor product $(\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}} X) \tilde{\otimes}_{\mathcal{B}} (\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{B}}} Y)$;

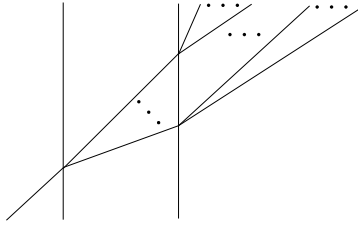


Figure 3. The general pattern for the operation $\delta_i^{\boxtimes, 1}$ on $X \boxtimes Y$.

indeed, by [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Proposition 2.3.18] we have

$$\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_A} (X \boxtimes Y) \simeq (\mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_A} X) \tilde{\otimes}_{\mathcal{B}} (\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{I}_B} Y)$$

where \simeq denotes homotopy equivalence of DA bimodules; see [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.2.4].

2C. Matrix notation. We will describe DA bimodules using the matrix-based notation of [Manion 2020, Section 2.2]; we recall this notation here. When using this notation to describe a DA bimodule over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, it is assumed that \mathcal{B} comes equipped with a choice of k -basis such that:

- Distinguished idempotents of \mathcal{B} are basis elements.
- Each basis element b satisfies $I \cdot b \cdot I' = b$ for unique distinguished idempotents I of \mathcal{A} and I' of \mathcal{B} (called the left and right idempotents of b respectively) with $\tilde{I} \cdot b \cdot \tilde{I}' = 0$ whenever \tilde{I}, \tilde{I}' are distinguished idempotents of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} with $\tilde{I} \neq I$ or $\tilde{I}' \neq I'$.
- Each basis element of \mathcal{B} is homogeneous with respect to the bigrading.

Definition 2.8. To specify a DA bimodule $(X, (\delta_i^1)_{i=1}^\infty)$ over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ (finite-dimensional over k), we specify two matrices, a *primary matrix* and a *secondary matrix*:

- The primary matrix is a set-valued matrix (each entry is a finite set with a $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ -bidegree specified for each element) with columns indexed by the distinguished idempotents of \mathcal{B} and rows indexed by the distinguished idempotents of \mathcal{A} . Given such a matrix, the bimodule X over $(\mathcal{I}_A, \mathcal{I}_B)$ is taken to have a k -basis given by the union of the sets in each entry (with each basis element given its specified bidegree). More specifically, the left-action of \mathcal{I}_A and right-action of \mathcal{I}_B are fixed by saying that, for distinguished idempotents I of \mathcal{A} and I' of \mathcal{B} , the vector space $I \cdot X \cdot I'$ has a basis given by the set in row I and column I' . For an element x of this set, we say that I is the left idempotent of x and I' is the right idempotent of x .

- The secondary matrix is a matrix whose entries are formal sums of expressions a (for $a \in \mathcal{A}$) and $a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$ (for $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and each b_j a basis element for \mathcal{B}). The sums are allowed to be infinite, but there should be finitely many terms of the form a (without the \otimes symbol) and finitely many terms for each given sequence (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}) . The rows and columns of the secondary matrix are each indexed by the union of all entries of the primary matrix, in some fixed order. Given such a matrix, the operations δ_i^1 on X are defined as follows for a basis element x of X (a column label of the secondary matrix):
 - $\delta_1^1(x)$ is the sum of all elements $a \otimes y$ where a is a term (without the \otimes symbol) of a secondary matrix entry in column x and y is the row label of the entry containing this term.
 - For $i > 1$ and a sequence (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1}) of basis elements of \mathcal{B} , $\delta_i^1(x \otimes b_1 \otimes \dots \otimes b_{i-1})$ is the sum of all elements $a \otimes y$ where $a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$ is a term of a secondary matrix entry in column x and y is the row label of the entry containing this term.

An example of a DA bimodule specified by primary and secondary matrices can be found in [Definition 3.3](#) below. We use the following conventions:

Convention 2.9. If indices such as k or l appear in entries of the secondary matrix, we take an infinite sum over all $k \geq 0$ or $l \geq 0$ unless otherwise specified.

Convention 2.10. When using matrix notation to specify a strictly unital DA bimodule, the above rules would say that in each diagonal entry of the secondary matrix (corresponding to an entry x of the primary matrix), there is a term $I \otimes I'$ where I and I' are the left and right idempotents of x respectively (it should also be the case that no basis element b_j appearing in an entry $a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$ is a distinguished idempotent). However, we will omit the terms $I \otimes I'$ when we write the secondary matrix.

If the primary or secondary matrix has block form, we will often give each block separately.

Remark 2.11. One advantage of this matrix-based notation is that the DA bimodule relations can be checked using linear-algebraic manipulations. Indeed, to check the DA bimodule relations, one forms two new matrices from the secondary matrix. The first matrix, which we will call the “squared secondary matrix,” is obtained by multiplying the secondary matrix by itself. When doing so, one will need to take products of secondary matrix entries; these products are defined by:

- $a \cdot a' = a'a$.
- $a \cdot (a' \otimes (b'_1, \dots, b'_{i-1})) = a'a \otimes (b'_1, \dots, b'_{i-1})$.
- $(a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})) \cdot a' = a'a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$.
- $(a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})) \cdot (a' \otimes (b'_1, \dots, b'_{j-1})) = a'a \otimes (b'_1, \dots, b'_{j-1}, b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$.

The second matrix, which we will call the “multiplication matrix,” is obtained by, for each b_j in an entry $a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$ and each pair of \mathcal{B} -basis elements (b', b'') (neither a distinguished idempotent in the strictly unital case) such that Cb_j is a term of the basis expansion of $b'b''$ for some nonzero element $C \in k$, adding the term $Ca \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{j-1}, b', b'', b_{j+1}, \dots, b_{i-1})$ to the corresponding entry of the multiplication matrix.

Once these two matrices are formed, the DA bimodule relations amount to saying that the squared secondary matrix and the multiplication matrix sum to zero.

2D. Box tensor products in matrix notation. Suppose we have DA bimodules X over $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ and Y over $(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C})$ as in Section 2B. To specify $X \boxtimes Y$ in matrix notation, one can do the following manipulations:

- The primary matrix for $X \boxtimes Y$ is the matrix product of the primary matrix for X (on the left) and the primary matrix for Y (on the right). When multiplying two entries of these primary matrices, one uses the Cartesian product of sets, and when adding these products together, one uses the disjoint union.
- Let (x, y) and (x', y') be two elements of the primary matrix for $X \boxtimes Y$. To obtain the secondary matrix element in row (x', y') and column (x, y) , there are two cases to consider:
 - For entries a (with no \otimes symbol) in row x' and column x of the secondary matrix for X , if $y = y'$ then add an entry a to the secondary matrix for $X \boxtimes Y$ in row (x', y') and column (x, y) . If $y \neq y'$, do not add such an entry.
 - For entries $a \otimes (b_1, \dots, b_{i-1})$ in row x' and column x of the secondary matrix for X , look for all sequences $(y = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i = y')$ of primary matrix entries for Y such that, for $1 \leq j \leq i - 1$, there is a term $b \otimes (c_1^j, \dots, c_{m_{j-1}}^j)$ in row y_{j+1} and column y_j of the secondary matrix for Y such that $C_j b_j$ is a term of the basis expansion of b for some nonzero $C_j \in k$. For all such sequences (y_1, \dots, y_i) and all such choices of terms $b \otimes (c_1^j, \dots, c_{m_{j-1}}^j)$, add an entry

$$C_1 \cdots C_{i-1} a \otimes (c_1^1, \dots, c_{m_1-1}^1, \dots, c_1^{i-1}, \dots, c_{m_{i-1}-1}^{i-1})$$

to the secondary matrix of $X \boxtimes Y$ in row (x', y') and column (x, y) .

3. Bordered HFK

3A. Algebras. We now review Ozsváth and Szabó’s algebra $\mathcal{B}(2) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^3 \mathcal{B}(2, k)$ from [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018, Section 3.2], which is an algebra over \mathbb{F}_2 .

Definition 3.1. The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2, 0)$ is \mathbb{F}_2 . The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$ is the path algebra of the quiver shown in Figure 4 modulo the relations $[R_i, U_j] = 0$, $[L_i, U_j] = 0$,

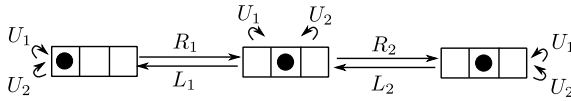


Figure 4. The quiver for $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$.

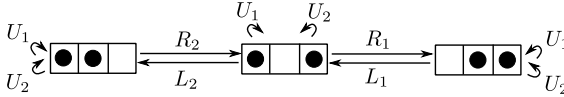


Figure 5. The quiver for $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$.

$R_i L_i = U_i$, $L_i R_i = U_i$, $R_1 R_2 = 0$, $L_2 L_1 = 0$, $U_2 = 0$ at the leftmost node, and $U_1 = 0$ at the rightmost node.

The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$ is the path algebra of the quiver shown in Figure 5 modulo the relations $[R_i U_j] = 0$, $[L_i, U_j] = 0$, $R_i L_i = U_i$, and $L_i R_i = U_i$. The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2, 3)$ is $\mathbb{F}_2[U_1, U_2]$. We set $\mathcal{B}(2) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^3 \mathcal{B}(2, k)$.

Our definition matches Ozsváth and Szabó’s by [Manion et al. 2021, Theorem 1.1]; also see [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018, Figure 10] for $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$, although in this figure Ozsváth and Szabó leave out some of the relations. We define an intrinsic grading on $\mathcal{B}(2)$ by setting $\deg(R_i) = \deg(L_i) = 1$ and $\deg(U_i) = 2$; this grading is twice Ozsváth and Szabó’s single Alexander grading (the doubling is related to the expression $t = q^2$ when obtaining the Alexander polynomial from representations of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(1|1))$). We define the homological grading to be identically zero on the generators of $\mathcal{B}(2)$.

The algebras $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$ and $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$ each have three distinguished idempotents given by the length-zero paths at each node. Ordering the nodes from left to right and following Ozsváth and Szabó’s notation, for $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$ we can call these idempotents I_0 , I_1 , and I_2 . For $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$ we can call them I_{01} , I_{02} , and I_{12} . The unique nonzero element of $\mathcal{B}(2, 0)$ is its distinguished idempotent and we can call it I_\emptyset ; for $\mathcal{B}(2, 3)$ the distinguished idempotent is $1 \in \mathbb{F}_2[U_1, U_2]$ and we can call it I_{012} .

To avoid subscripts as much as possible, we will relabel these idempotents as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset &:= I_\emptyset, \\ A &:= I_0, \quad B := I_1, \quad C := I_2, \\ AB &:= I_{01}, \quad AC := I_{02}, \quad BC := I_{12}, \\ ABC &:= I_{012}. \end{aligned}$$

To clarify the conventions: in Figure 4 the left and right idempotents of R_1 are A and B respectively, while in Figure 5 the left and right idempotents of R_1 are AC and BC respectively.

The following proposition can be deduced from the definition of $\mathcal{B}(2)$.

Proposition 3.2. *A \mathbb{F}_2 -basis for $\mathcal{B}(2, 1)$ is given by*

$$\{U_1^k(A), U_1^k(B), U_2^k(B), U_2^k(C), R_1U_1^k, L_1U_1^k, R_2U_2^k, L_2U_2^k\}$$

(k runs over all integers ≥ 0). A \mathbb{F}_2 -basis for $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$ is given by

$$\{U_1^kU_2^l(AB), U_1^kU_2^l(AC), U_1^kU_2^l(BC), R_1U_1^kU_2^l, L_1U_1^kU_2^l, R_2U_1^kU_2^l, L_2U_1^kU_2^l\}$$

(k and l run over all integers ≥ 0).

The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2, 0) = \mathbb{F}_2$ has a unique \mathbb{F}_2 -basis, and for $\mathcal{B}(2, 3)$ we use the basis of monomials $U_1^kU_2^l$ for $k, l \geq 0$.

3B. Bimodules. Next we review, in matrix notation, Ozsváth and Szabó’s DA bimodules \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} over $\mathcal{B}(2)$. One thinks of these bimodules as being associated to two-strand tangles consisting of a single positive crossing and a single negative crossing respectively and containing the minimal amount of data necessary to build the bimodules for n -strand single-crossing tangles. They can be obtained by counting holomorphic disks in the Heegaard diagrams shown in [Section 3B3](#) below.

3B1. The bimodule \mathcal{P} . This bimodule is defined in [[Ozsváth and Szabó 2018](#), Section 5.1]; here we translate Ozsváth and Szabó’s definition into matrix notation.

Definition 3.3. The primary matrix for \mathcal{P} has rows and columns indexed by the distinguished idempotents

$$\emptyset, A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC$$

of $\mathcal{B}(2)$. The matrix has block-diagonal form with blocks specified by the following matrices:

$$\begin{array}{c} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset S_{\emptyset} \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \{A S_A\} & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \{B W_A\} & \{B N_B\} & \{B E_C\} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \{C S_C\} \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ \{AB N_{AB}\} & \{AB E_{AC}\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{AC S_{AC}\} & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \{BC W_{AC}\} & \{BC N_{BC}\} \end{array} \right] \\ \\ ABC \\ ABC \left[\begin{array}{c} \{ABC N_{ABC}\} \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

Below we will abuse notation slightly and omit the braces $\{\}$, writing e.g., ${}_A S_A$ instead of $\{ {}_A S_A \}$. The secondary matrix for \mathcal{P} has a corresponding block-diagonal form; the blocks are:

$$\begin{array}{c} \emptyset S_\emptyset \\ \emptyset S_\emptyset \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset S_\emptyset \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} {}_A S_A \\ {}_B W_A \\ {}_B N_B \\ {}_B E_C \\ {}_C S_C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} {}_A S_A & {}_B W_A & {}_B N_B & {}_B E_C & {}_C S_C & \\ 0 & L_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^{k+1} \otimes L_1 U_1^k & 0 & L_2 U_2^k \otimes (L_2, L_1 U_1^k) & \\ R_1 U_1^k \otimes (R_1, U_2^{k+1}) & U_2^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k & L_2 U_2^k \otimes (L_2, U_1^{k+1}) & \\ R_1 U_1^k \otimes (R_1, R_2 U_2^k) & 0 & U_1^{k+1} \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R_2 & 0 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} {}_{AB} N_{AB} \\ {}_{AB} E_{AC} \\ {}_{AC} S_{AC} \\ {}_{BC} W_{AC} \\ {}_{BC} N_{BC} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} {}_{AB} N_{AB} & {}_{AB} E_{AC} & {}_{AC} S_{AC} & {}_{BC} W_{AC} & {}_{BC} N_{BC} \\ U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l & U_1^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k & *_1 & L_1 L_2 U_2^k \otimes L_2 U_1^{k+1} & L_1 L_2 U_1^l U_2^k \otimes L_1 L_2 U_1^k U_2^l \\ U_1^{l+1} U_2^k \otimes R_2 U_1^l U_2^l & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & *_2 & L_1 L_2 U_2^k \otimes U_1^{k+1} & L_1 L_2 U_1^l U_2^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k U_2^l \\ 0 & R_2 & 0 & L_1 & 0 \\ R_2 R_1 U_1^l U_2^k \otimes R_2 U_1^l U_2^l & R_2 R_1 U_1^k \otimes U_2^{k+1} & *_3 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_1^l U_2^{k+1} \otimes L_1 U_1^k U_2^l \\ R_2 R_1 U_1^l U_2^k \otimes R_2 R_1 U_1^k U_2^l & R_2 R_1 U_1^k \otimes R_1 U_2^{k+1} & *_4 & U_2^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \end{array} \right]$$

$${}_{ABC} N_{ABC} \left[U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \right].$$

The entries $*_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 4$ are specified below; also, in any entry of the form $U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l$, we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$ to match [Convention 2.10](#). The entry $*_1$ in column ${}_{AC} S_{AC}$ and row ${}_{AB} N_{AB}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^{n+1}, L_2 U_2^t) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^n, L_1 L_2 U_2^t) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^{n+1}, U_2^t) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^t, U_1^{n+1}) & (1 \leq t \leq n) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^t, L_2 U_1^{n+1}) & (1 \leq t \leq n) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^t, L_1 L_2 U_1^n) & (1 \leq t \leq n) \\ & + L_2 U_2^n \otimes (L_2, U_1^{n+1}) & (0 \leq n). \end{aligned}$$

The entry $*_2$ in column ${}_{AC} S_{AC}$ and row ${}_{AB} E_{AC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^{n+1}, U_2^t) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^n, L_1 U_2^t) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^{n+1}, R_2 U_2^{t-1}) & (0 \leq n < t) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^t, U_1^{n+1}) & (1 \leq t \leq n) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^t, L_1 U_1^n) & (1 \leq t \leq n) \\ & + L_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^{t-1}, R_2 U_1^{n+1}) & (1 \leq t \leq n). \end{aligned}$$

The entry $*_3$ in column ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ and row ${}_{BC}W_{AC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^{t+1}, U_1^n) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^t, R_2 U_1^n) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^{t+1}, L_1 U_1^{n-1}) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^n, U_2^{t+1}) & (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^n, R_2 U_2^t) & (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^{n-1}, L_1 U_2^{t+1}) & (1 \leq n \leq t)
 \end{aligned}$$

The entry $*_4$ in column ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ and row ${}_{BC}N_{BC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^{t+1}, R_1 U_1^n) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^t, R_2 R_1 U_1^n) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^{t+1}, U_1^n) & (0 \leq t < n) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^n, U_2^{t+1}) & (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^n, R_1 U_2^{t+1}) & (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^n, R_2 R_1 U_2^t) & (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 & + R_1 U_1^t \otimes (R_1, U_2^{t+1}) & (0 \leq t).
 \end{aligned}$$

3B2. *The bimodule \mathcal{N} .* The bimodule \mathcal{N} is defined in [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018, Section 5.5] using a symmetry relationship with \mathcal{P} . Explicitly, \mathcal{N} has the same primary matrix as \mathcal{P} . The blocks of the secondary matrix of \mathcal{N} are:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \emptyset S \emptyset \\ \emptyset S \emptyset \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} {}_{AS}A \\ {}_{BS}A \\ {}_{BN}B \\ {}_{BE}C \\ {}_{CS}C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc}
 {}_{AS}A & {}_{BS}A & {}_{BN}B & {}_{BE}C & {}_{CS}C \\
 0 & 0 & L_1 U_1^k \otimes (U_2^{k+1}, L_1) & L_1 U_1^k \otimes (L_2 U_2^k, L_1) & 0 \\
 R_1 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^{k+1} \otimes L_2 U_2^k & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & U_1^k \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_2 \\
 0 & R_2 U_2^k \otimes (R_1 U_1^k, R_2) & R_2 U_2^k \otimes (U_1^{k+1}, R_2) & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} {}_{AB}N_{AB} \\ {}_{AB}E_{AC} \\ {}_{AC}S_{AC} \\ {}_{BC}W_{AC} \\ {}_{BC}N_{BC} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc}
 {}_{AB}N_{AB} & {}_{AB}E_{AC} & {}_{AC}S_{AC} & {}_{BC}W_{AC} & {}_{BC}N_{BC} \\
 U_1^k U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} U_2^k \otimes L_2 U_1^k U_2^k & 0 & L_1 L_2 U_1^k U_2^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k U_2^k & L_1 L_2 U_1^k U_2^k \otimes L_1 L_2 U_1^k U_2^k \\
 U_1^k \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_2 & L_1 L_2 U_1^k \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_1 L_2 U_1^k \otimes L_1 U_2^{k+1} \\
 *'_1 & *'_2 & 0 & *'_3 & *'_4 \\
 R_2 R_1 U_2^k \otimes R_2 U_1^{k+1} & R_2 R_1 U_2^k \otimes U_1^{k+1} & R_1 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\
 R_2 R_1 U_1^k U_2^k \otimes R_2 R_1 U_1^k U_2^k & R_2 R_1 U_1^k U_2^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k U_2^k & 0 & U_1^k U_2^{k+1} \otimes R_1 U_1^k U_2^k & U_1^k U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^k
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 {}_{ABC}N_{ABC} \left[\begin{array}{c} {}_{ABC}N_{ABC} \\ {}_{ABC}N_{ABC} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} U_1^k U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^k \end{array} \right] \right]
 \end{array}$$

where in any entry of the specific form $U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l$ we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$ to match [Convention 2.10](#). The entry $*'_1$ in column ${}_{AB}N_{AB}$ and row ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ is:

$$\begin{aligned}
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_2 U_2^t, U_1^{n+1}) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& + R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_2 R_1 U_2^t, L_1 U_1^n) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& + R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^t, R_2 U_1^{n+1}) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& + R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^{n+1}, R_2 U_2^t) && (1 \leq t \leq n) \\
& + R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_2 U_1^{n+1}, U_2^t) && (1 \leq t \leq n) \\
& + R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_2 R_1 U_1^n, L_1 U_2^t) && (1 \leq t \leq n) \\
& + R_2 U_2^n \otimes (U_1^{n+1}, R_2) && (0 \leq n).
\end{aligned}$$

The entry $*'_2$ in column ${}_{AB}E_{AC}$ and row ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^t, U_1^{n+1}) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^t, L_1 U_1^n) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^{t-1}, R_2 U_1^{n+1}) && (0 \leq n < t) \\
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^{n+1}, U_2^t) && (1 \leq t \leq n) \\
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^n, L_1 U_2^t) && (1 \leq t \leq n) \\
& R_2 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^{n+1}, R_2 U_2^{t-1}) && (1 \leq t \leq n).
\end{aligned}$$

The entry $*'_3$ in column ${}_{BC}W_{AC}$ and row ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_1^n, U_2^{t+1}) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_1^n R_2 U_2^t) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_1^{n-1}, L_1 U_2^{t+1}) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (U_2^{t+1}, U_1^n) && (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (L_2 U_2^t, R_2 U_1^n) && (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
& L_1 U_1^t U_2^n \otimes (R_1 U_2^{t+1}, L_1 U_1^{n-1}) && (1 \leq n \leq t).
\end{aligned}$$

The entry $*'_4$ in column ${}_{BC}N_{BC}$ and row ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (L_1U_1^n, U_2^{t+1}) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (L_1L_2U_1^n, R_2U_2^t) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (U_1^n, L_1U_2^{t+1}) && (0 \leq t < n) \\
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (U_2^{t+1}, L_1U_1^n) && (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (L_1U_2^{t+1}, U_1^n) && (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 &L_1U_1^tU_2^n \otimes (L_1L_2U_2^t, R_2U_1^n) && (1 \leq n \leq t) \\
 &L_1U_1^t \otimes (U_2^{t+1}, L_1) && (0 \leq t).
 \end{aligned}$$

The starred terms in row ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ of middle block of the secondary matrix for \mathcal{N} , as well as in the column ${}_{AC}S_{AC}$ of the middle block of the secondary matrix for \mathcal{P} , encode the A_∞ terms of the right algebra actions on (the middle summands of) the bimodules; see [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.2.4] for more context on these A_∞ structures in general.

The symmetry relationship between \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} described in [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018, Section 5.5] can be summarized by saying the secondary matrix of \mathcal{N} is obtained from that of \mathcal{P} by performing the following operations:

- Take the transpose of the secondary matrix of \mathcal{P} .
- In each entry, replace L_i with R_i and vice versa, while reversing the order of multiplication when relevant (so e.g., L_1L_2 becomes R_2R_1).
- For any entry $a \otimes (b_1, b_2)$, reverse the order of b_1 and b_2 .

3B3. Heegaard diagram origins. We comment briefly here on the Heegaard diagram origins of the DA bimodules \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} . Roughly, they can be thought of as DA bimodules associated to the bordered sutured Heegaard diagrams shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7 respectively. A detailed study of the relationship of the algebraically defined bimodules \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} to the holomorphic geometry associated with these diagrams can be found in [Ozsváth and Szabó 2019a], although in that paper Ozsváth and Szabó do not use the language of bordered sutured Heegaard Floer homology.

Remark 3.4. The diagrams in Figures 6 and 7 do not satisfy all the hypotheses necessary to be covered by Lipshitz, Ozsváth and Thurston’s results [2015] or Zarev’s results [2011]; Ozsváth and Szabó [2019a] show that they can still be analyzed using a generalization of the analytic setup of bordered or bordered sutured Heegaard Floer homology. However, a more literal generalization of these theories would yield bimodules over the larger dg algebras of [Lekili and Polishchuk 2020; Manion et al. 2020] rather than over the associative algebra $\mathcal{B}(2)$. The second

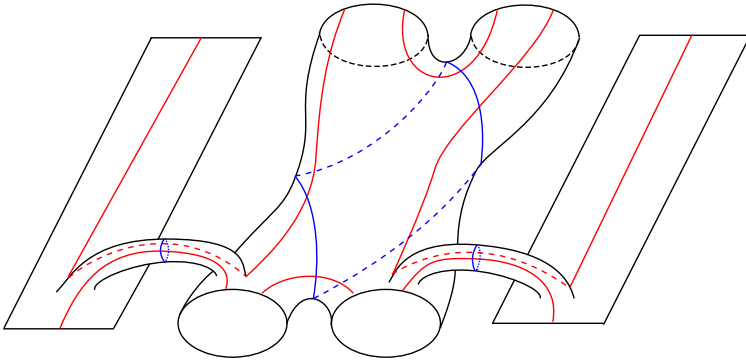


Figure 6. The bordered sutured Heegaard diagram for \mathcal{P} .

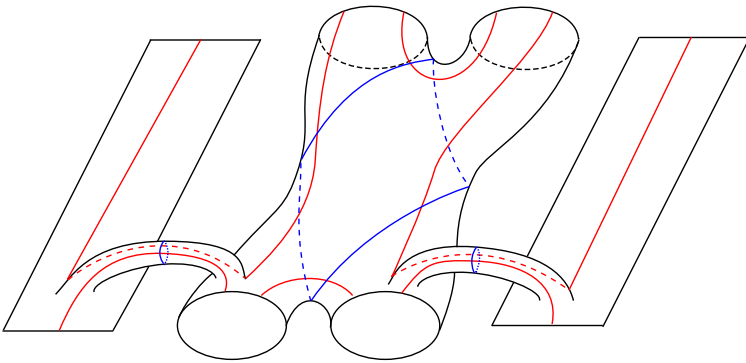


Figure 7. The bordered sutured Heegaard diagram for \mathcal{N} .

author, with Marengon and Willis, hope to address this difference in future work, defining DA bimodules over the larger dg algebras and relating them to \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{N} .

4. Higher representations

4A. General setup. We now briefly review how higher representation theory interacts with bordered Heegaard Floer homology, as discussed in more generality in [Manion and Rouquier 2020].

4A1. Monoidal category. The following differential monoidal category \mathcal{U} was defined in [Khovanov 2014], and 2-actions of \mathcal{U} are a main subject of [Manion and Rouquier 2020]; see also [Douglas and Manolescu 2014; Douglas et al. 2019].

Definition 4.1. Let \mathcal{U} denote the strict differential monoidal category with objects generated under \otimes by a single object e and with morphisms generated under \otimes and composition by an endomorphism τ of $e \otimes e$, subject to the relations $\tau^2 = 0$ and

$$(\text{id}_e \otimes \tau) \circ (\tau \otimes \text{id}_e) \circ (\text{id}_e \otimes \tau) = (\tau \otimes \text{id}_e) \otimes (\text{id}_e \otimes \tau) \otimes (\tau \otimes \text{id}_e),$$

and with differential determined by $d(\tau) = \text{id}_{e^{\otimes m}}$.

Remark 4.2. A grading on \mathcal{U} is defined in [Khovanov 2014], making it into a dg category. Here we will not need to work with this grading; indeed, in the 2-actions of \mathcal{U} we consider below, τ will act as zero.

The endomorphism algebra in \mathcal{U} of $e^{\otimes m}$ is the nil-Coxeter dg algebra denoted by \mathfrak{N}_m in [Douglas and Manolescu 2014].

4A2. 2-representations. We will be especially concerned with 2-representations of \mathcal{U} on associative algebras in the setting of DA bimodules; we give a concrete definition of this notion below.

Definition 4.3. Let \mathcal{A} be an associative algebra (we make the same assumptions on \mathcal{A} as in Section 2A). A (DA bimodule) 2-representation of \mathcal{U} on \mathcal{A} is the data of a DA bimodule \mathcal{E} over \mathcal{A} and a (typically nonclosed) DA bimodule morphism τ from $\mathcal{E} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}$ to itself satisfying $\tau^2 = 0$,

$$(\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}} \boxtimes \tau) \circ (\tau \boxtimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}} \boxtimes \tau) = (\tau \boxtimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}} \boxtimes \tau) \circ (\tau \boxtimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}),$$

and $d(\tau) = 1$. We also assume that \mathcal{E} is left bounded in the sense of [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Definition 2.2.46].

We will write the above data as $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}, \tau)$.

Remark 4.4. The definitions of DA bimodule morphisms, their tensor products, and their differentials can be found in [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.2.4 and Section 2.3.2], but we will refrain from spelling out these definitions here because in the examples we will consider, $\mathcal{E} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}$ will be the zero DA bimodule and τ will be the zero morphism.

4A3. 1-morphisms of 2-representations. We will also work with a DA bimodule version of 1-morphisms between 2-representations of \mathcal{U} .

Definition 4.5. Let $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}, \tau)$ and $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{E}', \tau')$ be (DA bimodule) 2-representations of \mathcal{U} on associative algebras \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' . A (DA bimodule) 1-morphism of 2-representations from $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}, \tau)$ to $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{E}', \tau')$ consists of a left bounded DA bimodule X over $(\mathcal{A}', \mathcal{A})$ together with a homotopy equivalence

$$\alpha: X \boxtimes \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \boxtimes X,$$

satisfying

$$(\tau' \boxtimes \text{id}_X) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}'} \boxtimes \alpha) \circ (\alpha \boxtimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}) = (\text{id}_{\mathcal{E}'} \boxtimes \alpha) \circ (\alpha \boxtimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{E}}) \circ (\text{id}_X \boxtimes \tau)$$

as morphisms from $X \boxtimes \mathcal{E} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}$ to $\mathcal{E}' \boxtimes \mathcal{E}' \boxtimes X$.

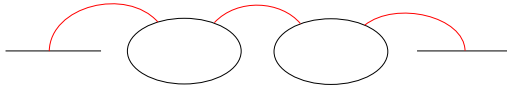


Figure 8. The arc diagram \mathcal{Z} such that $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ is quasiisomorphic to $\mathcal{B}(2)$; the 2-to-1 matching is indicated by the arcs (red), and by symmetry one may take any orientation on the circles and intervals.

Remark 4.6. We will not elaborate on the definition of homotopy equivalence of DA bimodules here (it can be found in [Lipshitz et al. 2015, Section 2.2.4]); in this paper the homotopy equivalences α will be isomorphisms given by bijections between primary matrix entries such that the corresponding secondary matrices agree.

4B. Actions on bordered HFK algebras. In [Manion and Rouquier 2020], 2-representations of \mathcal{U} are defined on the algebras $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ appearing in bordered sutured Heegaard Floer homology. Here \mathcal{Z} denotes an arc diagram, i.e., a finite collection of oriented intervals and circles equipped with a 2-to-1 matching of finitely many points in the interiors of the intervals and circles, and there is a 2-representation of \mathcal{U} on $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ for each interval in \mathcal{Z} .

The algebra $\mathcal{B}(2)$ was shown in [Manion et al. 2020; Lekili and Polishchuk 2020] to be quasiisomorphic to $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{Z})$ where \mathcal{Z} is the arc diagram shown in Figure 8. Since \mathcal{Z} has two intervals, we should expect two 2-actions of \mathcal{U} on $\mathcal{B}(2)$; we define these 2-actions below; see [Lauda and Manion 2021] for a related 2-representation of \mathcal{U} on an n -strand Ozsváth–Szabó algebra from [Ozsváth and Szabó 2018]. In more detail, we will define DA bimodules \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 over $\mathcal{B}(2)$; these bimodules will satisfy $\mathcal{E}_i \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_i = 0$, so that $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{E}_i, 0)$ is a 2-representation of \mathcal{U} .

Remark 4.7. The arc diagram shown in Figure 8 can also be seen on the front and back edges of the Heegaard diagrams in Figure 6 and Figure 7, with the red arcs in Figure 8 determined by the matching pattern of the red arcs in the Heegaard diagrams.

Definition 4.8. The primary matrix for \mathcal{E}_1 has block form with the following blocks (we write e.g., X_1 for the singleton set $\{X_1\}$):

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & A & B & C \\ \emptyset & [X_1 & \emptyset & \emptyset] \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc} & AB & AC & BC \\ A & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ X_2 & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & X_3 & \emptyset \end{array} \right] & \begin{array}{ccc} & ABC & \\ AB & \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \\ X_4 \end{array} \right] & \\ AC & & \\ BC & & \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for \mathcal{E}_1 has a corresponding block form with blocks:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 X_1 \\
 x_1 \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 X_2 & X_3 \\
 x_2 \left[\begin{array}{cc} U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_2 U_2^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k \\ R_2 U_2^k \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} \end{array} \right] \\
 x_3 \left[\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 X_4 \\
 x_4 \left[\begin{array}{c} U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$ to match [Convention 2.10](#).

Definition 4.9. The primary matrix for \mathcal{E}_2 has block form with the following blocks (again we write e.g., Y_1 for the singleton set $\{Y_1\}$):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} ABC \\ Y_4 \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \emptyset \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & Y_1 \end{array} \right] \end{array} & \begin{array}{ccc} A \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & Y_2 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & Y_3 \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{array} \right] & \begin{array}{ccc} AB \left[\begin{array}{c} Y_4 \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right] \\ AC \\ BC \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset \end{array} \right] \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for \mathcal{E}_2 has a corresponding block form with blocks:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Y_1 \\
 y_1 \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 Y_2 & Y_3 \\
 y_2 \left[\begin{array}{cc} U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & L_1 U_1^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\ R_1 U_1^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} \end{array} \right] \\
 y_3 \left[\begin{array}{cc} & \\ & \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 Y_4 \\
 y_4 \left[\begin{array}{c} U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$ to match [Convention 2.10](#).

By multiplying the primary matrix for \mathcal{E}_i by itself ($i = 1, 2$), one can see that $\mathcal{E}_i \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_i$ has a primary matrix with each entry the empty set; in other words, $\mathcal{E}_i \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_i$ is zero as claimed above.

5. 1-morphism structure for \mathcal{P}

5A. Commutativity with \mathcal{E}_1 .

5A1. *The bimodule $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$.* We give a matrix description for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ following [Section 2D](#). To get the primary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$, we multiply the primary matrices

for \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{P} . We can do this block-by-block, so the primary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ has block form with blocks given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} & A & B & C \\ \emptyset & [X_1 & \emptyset & \emptyset] \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} & A & B & C \\ A & [S_A & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B & [W & N & E] \\ C & [\emptyset & \emptyset & S_C] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} & A & B & C \\ \emptyset & [X_1 S_C & \emptyset & \emptyset] \end{matrix}, \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} & AB & AC & BC \\ A & [\emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B & [X_2 & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ C & [\emptyset & X_3 & \emptyset] \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} & AB & AC & BC \\ AB & [N_{AB} & E & \emptyset] \\ AC & [\emptyset & S & \emptyset] \\ BC & [\emptyset & W & N_{BC}] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} & AB & AC & BC \\ A & [\emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B & [X_2 N_{AB} & X_2 E & \emptyset] \\ C & [\emptyset & X_3 X & \emptyset] \end{matrix}, \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} & ABC \\ AB & [\emptyset] \\ AC & [\emptyset] \\ BC & [X_4] \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} & ABC \\ ABC & [N] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} & ABC \\ AC & [\emptyset] \\ BC & [X_4 N] \end{matrix}. \end{aligned}$$

In these matrices, we indicate idempotents only when necessary to distinguish primary matrix entries in the same block (so, for example, in the block with rows and columns A, B, C , we distinguish between two types of S generators, but the only N generator in this block is ${}_B N_B$ so we omit the idempotents and just write N).

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ also has block form with blocks given by:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} & X_1 S_C \\ X_1 S_C & [\ 0 \] \end{matrix} \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} & X_2 N_{AB} & X_2 E & X_3 S \\ X_2 N_{AB} & [U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k & L_2 U_2^k \otimes (L_2, U_1^{k+1})] \\ X_2 E & [U_1^{k+1} \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & 0] \\ X_3 S & [0 & R_2 & 0] \end{matrix} \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} & X_4 N \\ X_4 N & [U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l] \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$. An explanation for the terms in the secondary matrix is given in [Figure 9](#), which uses the operation graph depictions of [Figure 3](#).

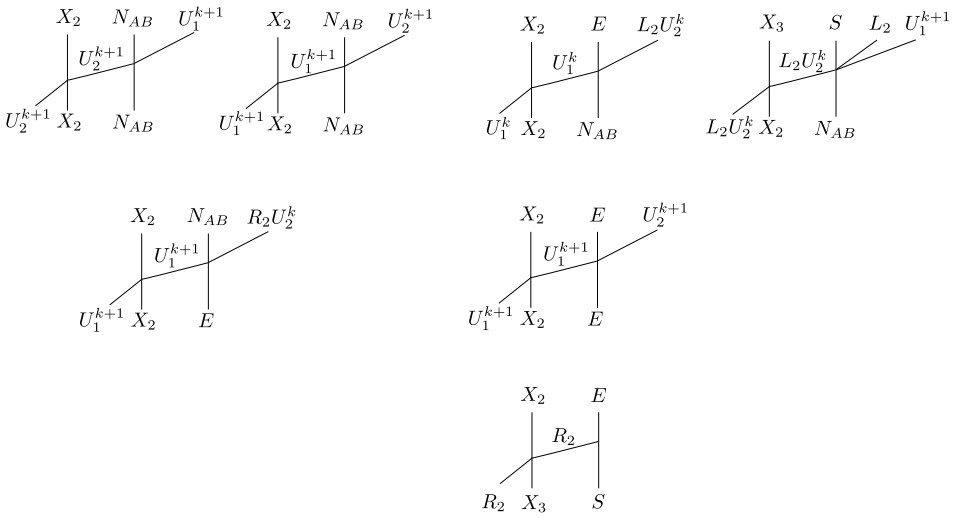


Figure 9. Operation graphs for the terms in the secondary matrix of $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$.

5A2. *The bimodule $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$.* Similarly, we give a matrix description for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$. The primary matrix has block form with blocks

$$\begin{aligned} & \emptyset \quad A \quad B \quad C & & A \quad B \quad C \\ & \emptyset [S] \cdot \emptyset [X_1 \quad \emptyset \quad \emptyset] = \emptyset [SX_1 \quad \emptyset \quad \emptyset], \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ A [S_A & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B [W & N & E] \\ C [\emptyset & \emptyset & S_C] \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} AB & AC & BC \\ A [\emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B [X_2 & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ C [\emptyset & X_3 & \emptyset] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} AB & AC & BC \\ A [\emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset] \\ B [NX_2 & EX_3 & \emptyset] \\ C [\emptyset & S_C X_3 & \emptyset] \end{matrix}, \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} AB & AC & BC \\ AB [N_{AB} & E & \emptyset] \\ AC [\emptyset & S & \emptyset] \\ BC [\emptyset & W & N_{BC}] \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} ABC \\ AB [\emptyset] \\ AC [\emptyset] \\ BC [X_4] \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} ABC \\ AB [\emptyset] \\ AC [\emptyset] \\ BC [N_{BC} X_4] \end{matrix}. \end{aligned}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ also has block form with blocks:

$$\begin{aligned} & SX_1 \\ & SX_1 [\quad 0 \quad] \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} NX_2 & EX_3 & S_C X_3 \\ NX_2 [U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^k \otimes L_2 U_2^k & L_2 U_2^k \otimes (L_2, U_1^{k+1}) \\ EX_3 [& U_1^{k+1} \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & 0 \\ S_C X_3 [& 0 & R_2 & 0 \end{matrix} \\ \\ & \begin{matrix} N_{BC} X_4 \\ N_{BC} X_4 [U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l] \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

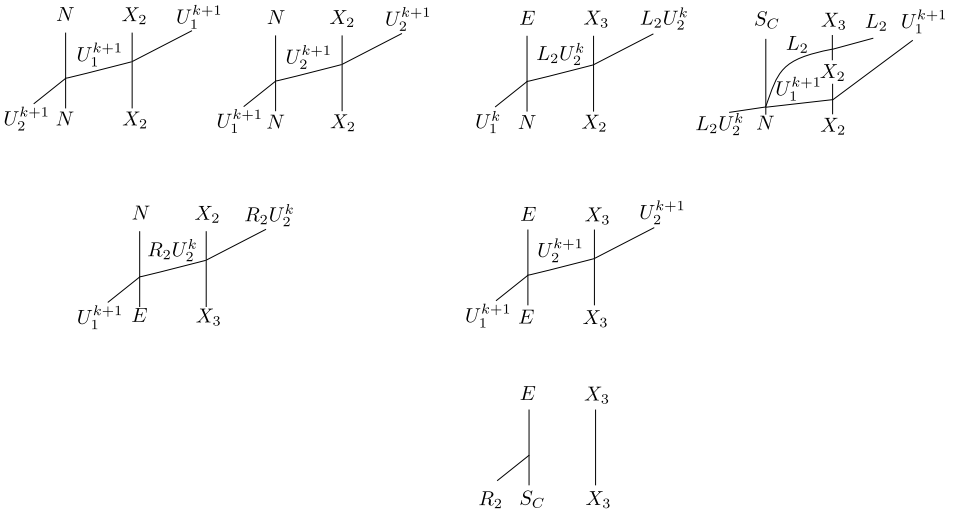


Figure 10. Operation graphs for the terms in the secondary matrix of $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$.

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$. An explanation for the terms in the secondary matrix is given in [Figure 10](#).

Corollary 5.1. *The DA bimodules $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ are isomorphic to each other.*

Proof. The primary and secondary matrices for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ agree up to a relabeling of primary matrix entries. □

5B. Commutativity with \mathcal{E}_2 .

5B1. *The bimodule $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$.* Next we give a matrix description of $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$. The primary matrix has block form with blocks

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{matrix} & A & B & C \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \varnothing & \varnothing & Y_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} S_A & \varnothing & \varnothing \\ W & N & E \\ \varnothing & \varnothing & S_C \end{bmatrix} & = \varnothing & \begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ \begin{bmatrix} \varnothing & \varnothing & Y_1 S_C \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \end{aligned} \\
 \\
 & \begin{matrix} & AB & AC & BC \\ \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \varnothing & Y_2 & \varnothing \\ \varnothing & \varnothing & Y_3 \\ \varnothing & \varnothing & \varnothing \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} N_{AB} & E & \varnothing \\ \varnothing & S & \varnothing \\ \varnothing & W & N_{BC} \end{bmatrix} & = \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \varnothing & Y_2 S & \varnothing \\ \varnothing & Y_3 W & Y_3 N_{BC} \\ \varnothing & \varnothing & \varnothing \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \\
 \\
 & \begin{matrix} & ABC \\ \begin{matrix} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} Y_4 \\ \varnothing \\ \varnothing \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} ABC \\ ABC \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} N \end{bmatrix} & = \begin{matrix} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} Y_4 N \\ \varnothing \\ \varnothing \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}
 \end{aligned}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ also has block form with blocks:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Y_1 S_C \\
 Y_1 S_C \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} Y_2 S \\ Y_3 W \\ Y_3 N_{BC} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc}
 & Y_2 S & Y_3 W & Y_3 N_{BC} \\
 & 0 & L_1 & 0 \\
 & 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^{k+1} \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\
 R_1 U_1^k \otimes (R_1, U_2^{k+1}) & U_2^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1}
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 Y_4 N \\
 Y_4 N \left[U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^l U_2^k \right]
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$. One can draw operation graphs for the secondary matrix entries as we did above in Figures 9 and 10, but we will omit the graphs here.

5B2. *The bimodule $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$.* The primary matrix for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ has block form with blocks

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \emptyset \\
 \emptyset \left[S \right] \cdot \emptyset \left[\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & Y_1 \end{array} \right] = \emptyset \left[\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & S Y_1 \end{array} \right], \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ S_A & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ W & N & E \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & S_C \end{array} \right] \cdot \begin{array}{c} B \\ C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ \emptyset & Y_2 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & Y_3 \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{array} \right] = \begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ \emptyset & S_A Y_2 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & W Y_2 & N Y_3 \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{array} \right], \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ N_{AB} & E & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & S & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & W & N_{BC} \end{array} \right] \cdot \begin{array}{c} AC \\ BC \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} ABC \\ Y_4 \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right] = \begin{array}{c} AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} ABC \\ N_{AB} Y_4 \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right].
 \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ also has block form with blocks:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 S Y_1 \\
 S Y_1 \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c} S_A Y_2 \\ W Y_2 \\ N Y_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc}
 & S_A Y_2 & W Y_2 & N Y_3 \\
 & 0 & L_1 & 0 \\
 & 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^{k+1} \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\
 R_1 U_1^k \otimes (R_1, U_2^{k+1}) & U_2^k \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1}
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 N_{AB} Y_4 \\
 N_{AB} Y_4 \left[U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^l U_2^k \right]
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$. As with $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$, we will omit drawing the operation graphs.

Corollary 5.2. *The DA bimodules $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ are isomorphic to each other.*

Proof. The primary and secondary matrices for $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ agree up to a relabeling of primary matrix entries. \square

6. 1-morphism structure for \mathcal{N}

Here we summarize, with fewer details, the computations for \mathcal{N} that are analogous to those for \mathcal{P} in Section 5.

6A. Commutativity with \mathcal{E}_1 .

6A1. *The bimodule $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$.* The primary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ has block form with the same blocks as for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$, namely

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \emptyset & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & X_1 S_C \end{array} \right], \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ A \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ X_2 N_{AB} & X_2 E & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & X_3 X & \emptyset \end{array} \right], \\ B \\ C \end{array} \end{array}, & \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} ABC \\ AB \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \\ X_4 N \end{array} \right]. \\ AC \\ BC \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ has block form with blocks given by:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & & X_1 S_C \\ X_1 S_C & \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\ & & \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & X_2 N_{AB} & X_2 E & X_3 S \\ X_2 N_{AB} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^{k+1} \otimes L_2 U_2^k & 0 \\ X_2 E \left[\begin{array}{ccc} U_1^k \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_2 \\ X_3 S \left[\begin{array}{ccc} R_2 U_2^k \otimes (U_1^{k+1}, R_2) & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \\ & & \end{array} \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} & & X_4 N \\ X_4 N & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \end{array} \right] \\ & & \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$.

6A2. *The bimodule $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$.* The primary matrix for $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ has block form with the same blocks as for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$, namely

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \emptyset & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} S X_1 & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{array} \right], \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} AB & AC & BC \\ A \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\ N X_2 & E X_3 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & S_C X_3 & \emptyset \end{array} \right], \\ B \\ C \end{array} \end{array}, & \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} ABC \\ AB \left[\begin{array}{c} \emptyset \\ \emptyset \\ N_{BC} X_4 \end{array} \right]. \\ AC \\ BC \end{array} \end{array} \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ has block form with blocks given by

$$\begin{array}{c}
 SX_1 \\
 SX_1 \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 NX_2 \\
 EX_3 \\
 SCX_3
 \end{array}
 \left[\begin{array}{ccc}
 U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} + U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & U_1^{k+1} \otimes L_2 U_2^k & 0 \\
 U_1^k \otimes R_2 U_2^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} & L_2 \\
 R_2 U_2^k \otimes (U_1^{k+1}, R_2) & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 N_{BC} X_4 \\
 N_{BC} X_4 \left[U_1^l U_2^k \otimes U_1^k U_2^l \right]
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$.

Corollary 6.1. *The DA bimodules $\mathcal{E}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_1$ are isomorphic to each other.*

6B. Commutativity with \mathcal{E}_2 .

6B1. *The bimodule $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$. The primary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ has block form with the same blocks as for $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{P}$, namely*

$$\begin{array}{c}
 A \quad B \quad C \\
 \emptyset \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & \emptyset & Y_1 S_C \end{array} \right],
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 AB \quad AC \quad BC \\
 A \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \emptyset & Y_2 S & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & Y_3 W & Y_3 N_{BC} \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{array} \right],
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 ABC \\
 AB \left[\begin{array}{c} Y_4 N \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{array} \right].
 \end{array}$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ has block form with blocks given by

$$\begin{array}{c}
 Y_1 S_C \\
 Y_1 S_C \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 Y_2 S \\
 Y_3 W \\
 Y_3 N_{BC}
 \end{array}
 \left[\begin{array}{ccc}
 0 & 0 & L_1 U_1^k \otimes (U_2^{k+1}, L_1) \\
 R_1 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\
 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1}
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 Y_4 N \\
 Y_4 N \left[U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^l U_2^k \right]
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$.

6B2. *The bimodule $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$.* The primary matrix for $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ has block form with the same blocks as for $\mathcal{P} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$, namely

$$\emptyset \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & SY_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} AB & AC & BC \\ A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \emptyset & S_A Y_2 & \emptyset \\ \emptyset & W Y_2 & N Y_3 \\ \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{matrix} ABC \\ AB \\ AC \\ BC \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_{AB} Y_4 \\ \emptyset \\ \emptyset \end{bmatrix}.$$

The secondary matrix for $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ has block form with blocks given by

$$\begin{matrix} SY_1 \\ SY_1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} S_A Y_2 \\ W Y_2 \\ N Y_3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & L_1 U_1^k \otimes (U_2^{k+1}, L_1) \\ R_1 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} & U_2^k \otimes L_1 U_1^k \\ 0 & U_2^{k+1} \otimes R_1 U_1^k & U_1^{k+1} \otimes U_2^{k+1} + U_2^{k+1} \otimes U_1^{k+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} N_{AB} Y_4 \\ N_{AB} Y_4 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1^k U_2^l \otimes U_1^l U_2^k \end{bmatrix}$$

In the final block we disallow $(k, l) = (0, 0)$.

Corollary 6.2. *The DA bimodules $\mathcal{E}_2 \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N} \boxtimes \mathcal{E}_2$ are isomorphic to each other.*

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