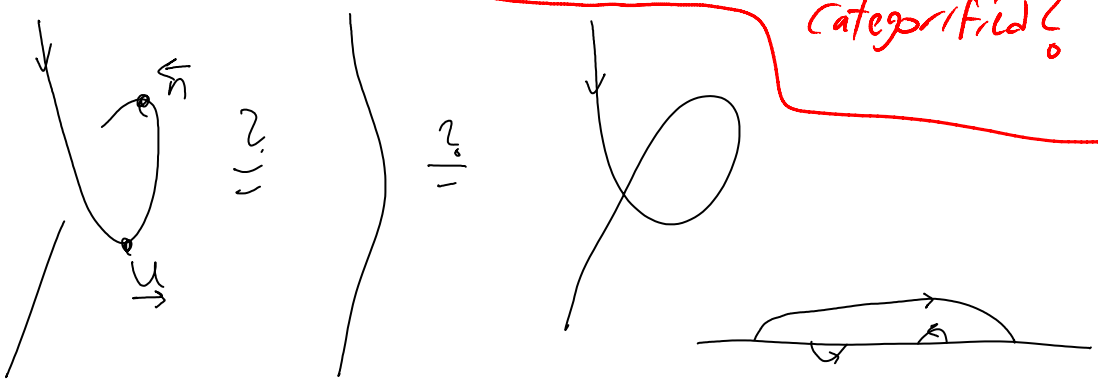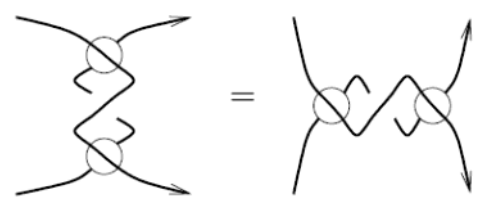A long term question: Can the universal R/G invariant be categorified?

Morals: 1. Aim to understand situations where $\vec{n} \neq \overleftarrow{n}$ and $\underset{\to}{u} \neq \overleftarrow{u}$

2. Derive conditions on $\underset{\to}{u}, \underset{\leftarrow}{u}, \vec{n}, \overleftarrow{n}$ from the $\overline{XII}$ Picture.

From papers/v-Dims:

Question If we prove "formality" for some class of marked R/G tangles, how will it imply "weak formality" (that there is an expansion, maybe not homomorphic) for unmarked R/G tangles?

Question. Is all this somehow related to the fact that cup products are (super-)commutative?
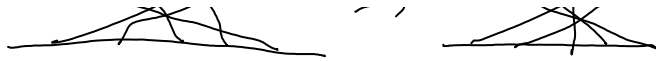
(Probably not, even though some similarity exists.

Is $D = II - X$ well defined? of couraj $D=0$.
Any higher D's are well defined?

2 $\overset{2341}{\underset{1234}{IIII}} \sim \overset{4123}{XX} - \overset{4123}{XX}$

$\overset{1432}{IX} + \overset{321\,4}{XXI} - 2\overset{4321}{XX}$

} no cons. equals 0.

(& no higher ones, according to 2009-09/Derivations on Redover Green.nb

$R = \underline{\underline{}} + \overline{\underline{IX}} +$

$D =$

$53412 :$

||

54312
||
54321
||
54,231
45231

$\longrightarrow$

The all-virtual subcase:

$\stackrel{2o}{=}$

||
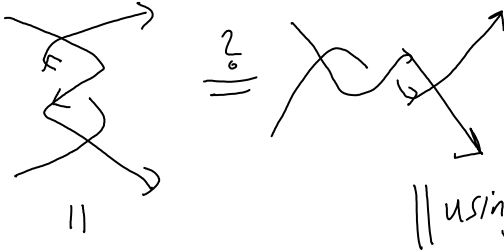
using 2 VR1's!

=
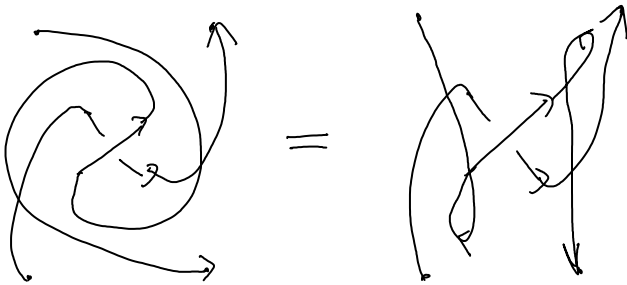
At global level, is K^{rg} filtered (i.e., does one ever need to go up before coming down?)?

$\longrightarrow$
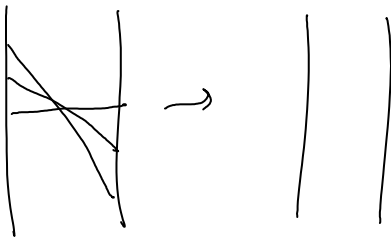
Likely it is indeed filtered.

$\overline{m}$ $\xrightarrow[\text{simplify}]{\text{m}\vee\text{}}$ $\bigg\backslash\bigg\rangle - 2\bigg\rangle\bigg/ + \bigg\{$

$-\big($ same $\big) = 0.$

$=$ $+\vdots\vdots-\vdots\vdots+$ $=$ $+ - 2 \longrightarrow +$

$1+a$ $1-a+a^2$

$1+a+\frac{a^2}{2}$ $1-a+\frac{a^2}{2}$