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To every oriented link L , we associate a topologically defined biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, which we call the topological biquandle of L . The construction of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is similar to the topological description of the fundamental quandle given by Matveev. We find a presentation of the topological biquandle and explain how it is related to the fundamental biquandle of the link.

1. Introduction

A biquandle is an algebraic structure with two operations that generalizes a quandle. The axioms of both structures represent an algebraic encoding of the Reidemeister moves, and study of quandles and related structures has been closely intertwined with knot theory.

It is well known that every knot has a fundamental quandle, that admits an algebraic as well as a topological interpretation. Its topological description is due to Matveev [1982], who called it *the geometric groupoid* of a knot and proved that the fundamental quandle is a complete knot invariant up to inversion (taking the mirror image and reversing orientation).

The fundamental biquandle of a knot or link, however, is purely algebraically defined. It is not clear whether it also admits a topological interpretation [Kauffman et al. 2012]. Various other issues concerning biquandles have not yet been resolved, see [Fenn et al. 2005].

To any classical oriented link, we associate a topologically defined biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, which we call the topological biquandle of the link. Our construction is similar to Matveev's construction of the geometric groupoid of a knot. The topological construction enables us to visualize the biquandle operations directly and improves our understanding of the biquandle structure. Another advantage of this construction is that it defines a functor from the (topological) category of oriented links in S^3 to the category of biquandles.

We show that the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is a quotient of the fundamental biquandle, but its structure is simpler than that of a general biquandle.

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This paper is organized as follows. In [Section 2](#), we give the definition of a biquandle, recall some of its basic properties, define biquandle presentations and the fundamental biquandle of a link. [Section 3](#) is the core of the paper, in which we define the topological biquandle of a link, prove that it is a biquandle and study some of its properties. In [Section 4](#), we investigate the topological biquandle from the perspective of a link diagram. We find a presentation of the topological biquandle and show that it is a quotient of the fundamental biquandle.

2. Preliminaries

For an introduction to biquandles, we refer the reader to [\[Fenn et al. 2004; Hrencecin and Kauffman 2007; Kauffman and Manturov 2005\]](#).

Definition 2.1 (Biquandle axioms). A *biquandle* is a set B with two binary operations, the up operation $\sqcap$ and the down operation $\sqcup$, such that B is closed under these operations and the following axioms are satisfied:

- (1) For every $a \in B$, the maps $f_a, g_a : B \rightarrow B$ and $S : B \times B \rightarrow B \times B$, defined by $f_a(x) = x \overline{a}$, $g_a(x) = x \underline{a}$ and $S(x, y) = (y \underline{x}, x \overline{y})$, are bijections.
- (2) For every $a \in B$, we have $f_a^{-1}(a) = a \underline{f_a^{-1}(a)}$ and $g_a^{-1}(a) = a \overline{g_a^{-1}(a)}$.
- (3) For every $a, b, c \in B$, the equalities

$$\text{up interchanges} \quad a \overline{b} \overline{c} = a \overline{c \underline{b}} \overline{b \overline{c}},$$

$$\text{rule of five} \quad a \underline{b} \overline{c \underline{b \overline{a}}} = a \overline{c} \underline{b \overline{c \underline{a}}},$$

$$\text{down interchanges} \quad a \underline{b} \underline{c} = a \underline{c \overline{b}} \underline{b \overline{c}}$$

are valid.

A biquandle $(B, \sqcap, \sqcup)$ in which $a \underline{b} = a$ for all $a \in B$ is called a *quandle*.

It follows from the first biquandle axiom that the map $S : B \times B \rightarrow B \times B$ has an inverse. Define two new operations $\sqcap^{-1}$ and $\sqcup^{-1}$ on B by

$$S^{-1}(a, b) = (b \overline{a}, a \underline{b}).$$

Remark 2.2. This “corner” notation was introduced by Kauffman [\[Fenn et al. 2004\]](#). Another alternative is the “exponential notation” that was used by Fenn and Rourke [\[1992\]](#), and avoids brackets. One may translate between the two notations using equalities: $a^b = a \overline{b}$, $a^{\bar{b}} = a \underline{b}$, $a_b = a \underline{b}$ and $a_{\bar{b}} = a \overline{b}$.

Lemma 2.3. For every $a, b \in B$, the equalities

$$a \overline{b} \overline{b \underline{a}} = a \overline{b} \overline{b \underline{a}} = a \underline{b} \underline{b \overline{a}} = a \underline{b} \underline{b \overline{a}} = a$$

are valid.

Proof. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}(a, b) &= S^{-1}(S(a, b)) = S^{-1}(b \underline{a}, a \overline{b}) = (a \overline{b} \mid \overline{b \underline{a}}, b \underline{a} \mid a \overline{b}), \\ (a, b) &= S(S^{-1}(a, b)) = S(b \overline{a}, a \underline{b}) = (a \underline{b} \mid b \overline{a}, b \overline{a} \mid a \underline{b})\end{aligned}$$

and the desired equalities follow. $\square$

Lemma 2.4. *Let X and Y be two biquandles. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a biquandle homomorphism, then $f(a \overline{b}) = f(a) \overline{f(b)}$ and $f(a \underline{b}) = f(a) \underline{f(b)}$ for every $a, b \in X$.*

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a biquandle homomorphism. Choose elements $a, b \in X$ and denote $f(b \overline{a}) = x$ and $f(a \underline{b}) = y$. By Lemma 2.3 we have $a \underline{b} \mid b \overline{a} = a$, and since f is a biquandle homomorphism, it follows that $f(a \underline{b} \mid b \overline{a}) = y \underline{x} = f(a)$. Also by Lemma 2.3, we have $b \overline{a} \mid a \underline{b} = b$, and since f is a biquandle homomorphism, it follows that $f(b \overline{a} \mid a \underline{b}) = x \overline{y} = f(b)$. Putting those two equalities together, Lemma 2.3 gives

$$y = y \underline{x} \mid x \overline{y} = f(a) \underline{f(b)} \quad \text{and} \quad x = x \overline{y} \mid y \underline{x} = f(b) \overline{f(a)}. \quad \square$$

The fundamental biquandle of a link is usually defined via a presentation, coming from a link diagram. Following [Ishikawa 2018], we define biquandle presentations categorically.

Definition 2.5. Let A be a set. A *free biquandle* on A is the biquandle $F_{\text{BQ}}(A)$ together with an injective map $i : A \rightarrow F_{\text{BQ}}(A)$, characterized by the following. For any map $f : A \rightarrow B$, where B is a biquandle, there exists a unique biquandle homomorphism $\tilde{f} : F_{\text{BQ}}(A) \rightarrow B$ such that $f = \tilde{f} \circ i$.

For a biquandle X , let $j : A \rightarrow X$ be a map and let $\tilde{j} : F_{\text{BQ}}(A) \rightarrow X$ be the induced biquandle homomorphism. Let $R \subset F_{\text{BQ}}(A) \times F_{\text{BQ}}(A)$ be a relation on the set $F_{\text{BQ}}(A)$. We say that $\langle A \mid R \rangle$ is a *presentation* of the biquandle X if

- (1) $(\tilde{j} \times \tilde{j})(R) \subset \Delta_X$ (here $\Delta_X \subset X \times X$ is the diagonal),
- (2) for any biquandle Y and for any map $f : A \rightarrow Y$ such that $(\tilde{f} \times \tilde{f})(R) \subset \Delta_Y$, there exists a unique biquandle homomorphism $\tilde{f} : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $f = \tilde{f} \circ j$.

Any classical oriented link may be given by its diagram, i.e., the image of a regular projection of the link to a plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$. A link diagram D is a directed 4-valent graph, whose vertices contain the information about the over- and under-crossings. The edges of the graph are called *semiarcs*, while the vertices are called *crossings* of the diagram. Denote by $A(D)$ the set of semiarcs and by $C(D)$ the set of crossings of the diagram D . In any crossing, the four semiarcs are connected by two *crossing relations*, depicted in Figure 1.

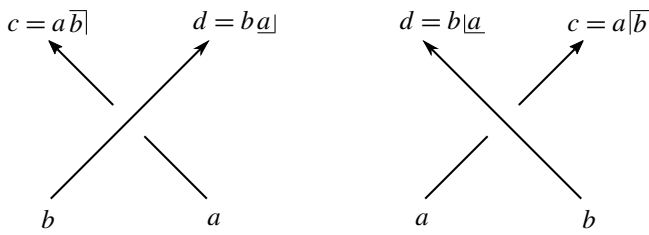


Figure 1. Crossing relations between the semiarcs of D .

Definition 2.6. The *fundamental biquandle* $BQ(L)$ of a link L with a diagram D is the biquandle, given by the presentation

$$\langle A(D) \mid \text{crossing relations for every } c \in C(D) \rangle .$$

3. The topological biquandle of a link

By a link we will mean an oriented subspace of S^3 , homeomorphic to a disjoint union of circles $\bigsqcup_{i=1}^k S^1$. For a link L , denote by N_L a regular neighborhood of L in S^3 and let $E_L = \text{closure}(S^3 - N_L)$. The orientation of L induces an orientation of its normal bundle using the right-hand rule.

Choose a 3-ball $B^3 \subset S^3$ such that $N_L \subset B^3$, then let z_0 and z_1 be two antipodal points of $S^2 = \partial B^3$. Define

$$\mathcal{B}_L = \{ (a_0, a_1) \mid a_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L \text{ a path from a point on } \partial N_L \text{ to } z_i \\ \text{for } i = 0, 1 \text{ and } a_0(0) = a_1(0) \} .$$

If $a : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ is a path, we denote by $\bar{a} : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ the reverse path, given by $\bar{a}(t) = a(1 - t)$. Given paths $a, b : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ with $a(1) = b(0)$, their combined path $a \cdot b$ is given by

$$(a \cdot b)(t) = \begin{cases} a(2t), & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ b(2t - 1), & \frac{1}{2} < t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

We say that two elements $(a_0, a_1), (b_0, b_1) \in \mathcal{B}_L$ are *equivalent* if there exists a homotopy $H_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ such that $H_0 = \bar{a}_0 \cdot a_1$, $H_1 = \bar{b}_0 \cdot b_1$, $H_t(0) = z_0$, $H_t(1) = z_1$ and $H_t(\frac{1}{2}) \in \partial N_L$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. It is easy to see this defines an equivalence relation on the set $\mathcal{B}_L$. The quotient set $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L = \mathcal{B}_L / \sim$ will be the underlying set of the topological biquandle of L .

Remark 3.1. Observe that every element of $\mathcal{B}_L$ is given by a pair of paths (a_0, a_1) in E_L . The homotopy class of the path a_i is an element of the fundamental quandle $Q(L)$ with the basepoint z_i for $i = 0, 1$. We thus obtained the set $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ by taking

pairs of representatives of the fundamental quandle $Q(L)$, and then imposing on those pairs a new equivalence relation.

The set $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is closely related to the group of the link L . For any point $p \in \partial N_L$, denote by m_p the loop in ∂N_L , based at p , which goes once around the meridian of L in the positive direction according to the orientation of the normal bundle. Define two maps $p_i : \mathcal{B}_L \rightarrow \pi_1(E_L, z_i)$ by $p_i(a_0, a_1) = [\bar{a}_i \cdot m_{a_i(0)} \cdot a_i]$ for $i = 0, 1$.

Lemma 3.2. *If $(a_0, a_1) \sim (b_0, b_1)$, then $p_i(a_0, a_1) = p_i(b_0, b_1)$ for $i = 0, 1$.*

Proof. Let $(a_0, a_1) \sim (b_0, b_1)$ be two equivalent elements of $\mathcal{B}_L$. Then there exists a homotopy $H_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ such that $H_0 = \bar{a}_0 \cdot a_1$, $H_1 = \bar{b}_0 \cdot b_1$, $H_t(0) = z_0$, $H_t(1) = z_1$ and $H_t(\frac{1}{2}) \in \partial N_L$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. It follows that $a_0(0)$ and $b_0(0)$ lie in the same boundary component of ∂N_L . Since $m_{a_0(0)}$ and $m_{b_0(0)}$ are two meridians of the same component of L , we may choose a homotopy $G_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial N_L$ such that $G_0 = m_{a_0(0)}$, $G_1 = m_{b_0(0)}$ and $G_t(0) = G_t(1) = H_t(\frac{1}{2})$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Similarly, we may choose a homotopy $J_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow \partial N_L$ such that $J_0 = m_{a_1(0)}$, $J_1 = m_{b_1(0)}$ and $J_t(0) = J_t(1) = H_t(\frac{1}{2})$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Define a map $S_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ by

$$S_t(u) = \begin{cases} H_t(3u/2), & 0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{3}, \\ G_t(3u-1), & \frac{1}{3} \leq u \leq \frac{2}{3}, \\ H_t(3(1-u)/2), & \frac{2}{3} \leq u \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Now S_t is a homotopy between the loops $\bar{a}_0 \cdot m_{a_0(0)} \cdot a_0$ and $\bar{b}_0 \cdot m_{b_0(0)} \cdot b_0$, which thus represent the same element of the fundamental group $\pi_1(E_L, z_0)$. It follows that $p_0(a_0, a_1) = p_0(b_0, b_1)$. The proof for $i = 1$ is similar. $\square$

Corollary 3.3. *The map p_i induces a map $\hat{p}_i : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \pi_1(E_L, z_i)$ for $i = 0, 1$.*

Denote by $[a_0, a_1] \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ the equivalence class of the element $(a_0, a_1) \in \mathcal{B}_L$. We have found a way to associate to each element $[a_0, a_1]$ of the set $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ two elements of the fundamental groups $\pi_1(E_L, z_0)$ and $\pi_1(E_L, z_1)$, namely $\hat{p}_0[a_0, a_1]$ and $\hat{p}_1[a_0, a_1]$. Using this association, we will now define the operations on $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$.

Define two binary operations (called the up- and down-operation) on $\mathcal{B}_L$ by

$$(a_0, a_1)^{(b_0, b_1)} := (a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1), a_1) \quad \text{and} \quad (a_0, a_1)_{(b_0, b_1)} := (a_0, a_1 \cdot p_1(b_0, b_1)).$$

We intend to show that these operations induce operations on the quotient space $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, and that $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ equipped with those operations forms a biquandle.

Lemma 3.4. *If $(a_0, a_1) \sim (c_0, c_1)$ and $(b_0, b_1) \sim (d_0, d_1)$, then $(a_0, a_1)^{(b_0, b_1)} \sim (c_0, c_1)^{(d_0, d_1)}$ and $(a_0, a_1)_{(b_0, b_1)} \sim (c_0, c_1)_{(d_0, d_1)}$.*

Proof. Let $(a_0, a_1) \sim (c_0, c_1)$ and $(b_0, b_1) \sim (d_0, d_1)$ in $\mathcal{B}_L$. There is a homotopy $H_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ such that $H_0 = \bar{a}_0 \cdot a_1$, $H_1 = \bar{c}_0 \cdot c_1$, $H_t(0) = z_0$, $H_t(1) = z_1$ and $H_t(\frac{1}{2}) \in \partial N_L$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Since $(b_0, b_1) \sim (d_0, d_1)$, it follows by Lemma 3.2 that

there exists a homotopy $G_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ such that $G_0 = p_0(b_0, b_1)$, $G_1 = p_0(d_0, d_1)$ and $G_t(0) = G_t(1) = z_0$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Define a map $S_t : [0, 1] \rightarrow E_L$ by

$$S_t(u) = \begin{cases} G_t(1 - 4u), & 0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{4}, \\ H_t(2u - \frac{1}{2}), & \frac{1}{4} \leq u \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ H_t(u), & \frac{1}{2} \leq u \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Now S_t is a homotopy from $\overline{a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1) \cdot a_1}$ to $\overline{c_0 \cdot p_0(d_0, d_1) \cdot c_1}$, for which $S_t(0) = z_0$, $S_t(1) = z_1$ and $S_t(\frac{1}{2}) \in \partial N_L$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. It follows that $(a_0, a_1)^{(b_0, b_1)} \sim (c_0, c_1)^{(d_0, d_1)}$. The proof is similar for $(a_0, a_1)_{(b_0, b_1)} \sim (c_0, c_1)_{(d_0, d_1)}$. $\square$

Corollary 3.5. *There are induced up- and down-operations on $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, defined by*

$$[a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]} := [a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1), a_1] \quad \text{and} \quad [a_0, a_1]_{[b_0, b_1]} := [a_0, a_1 \cdot p_1(b_0, b_1)].$$

Lemma 3.6. *The maps $f_a, g_a : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, defined by $f_a(x) = x^a$ and $g_a(x) = x_a$, are bijective for any $a \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$.*

Proof. Define maps $f'_a, g'_a : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ by $f'_a([b_0, b_1]) = [a_0 \cdot \overline{p_0(b_0, b_1)}, a_1]$ and $g'_a([b_0, b_1]) = [a_0, a_1 \cdot \overline{p_1(b_0, b_1)}]$. It is easy to see that f'_a is the inverse of f_a and g'_a is the inverse of g_a , thus f_a and g_a are bijective. $\square$

Theorem 3.7. *The set $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, equipped with the induced up- and down-operations, is a biquandle.*

Proof. For any $a, b \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, denote $a\overline{b} := a^b$ and $a\underline{b} := a_b$. We need to show that $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ equipped with those operations satisfies all the biquandle axioms.

(1) Let $a \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$. The maps $f_a, g_a : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, defined by $f_a(x) = x\overline{a}$ and $g_a(x) = x\underline{a}$, are bijective by Lemma 3.6. The map $S : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is defined by $S(a, b) = (b\underline{a}, a\overline{b})$. Consider another map $T : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, defined by $T([a_0, a_1], [b_0, b_1]) = ([b_0 \cdot \overline{p_0(a_0, a_1)}, b_1], [a_0, a_1 \cdot \overline{p_1(b_0, b_1)}])$, and compute

$$\begin{aligned} T(S([a_0, a_1], [b_0, b_1])) &= T([b_0, b_1 \cdot p_1(a_0, a_1)], [a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1), a_1]) \\ &= ([a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1) \cdot \overline{p_0(b_0, b_1 \cdot p_1(a_0, a_1))}, a_1], \\ &\quad [b_0, b_1 \cdot p_1(a_0, a_1) \cdot \overline{p_1(a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1), a_1)}]) \\ &= ([a_0 \bar{b}_0 m_{b_0(0)} b_0 \bar{b}_0 \bar{m}_{b_0(0)} b_0, a_1], [b_0, b_1 \bar{a}_1 m_{a_1(0)} a_1 \bar{a}_1 \bar{m}_{a_1(0)} a_1]) \\ &= ([a_0, a_1], [b_0, b_1]). \end{aligned}$$

A similar calculation shows that $ST = id$, thus S is bijective with inverse T .

(2) Let $a = [a_0, a_1] \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$. We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} f_a^{-1}(a) &= [a_0, a_1]^{\overline{[a_0, a_1]}} = [a_0 \bar{a}_0 \bar{m}_{a_0(0)} a_0, a_1] = [\bar{m}_{a_0(0)} a_0, a_1], \\ a \underline{f_a^{-1}(a)} &= [a_0, a_1]_{([a_0, a_1]^{\overline{[a_0, a_1]}})} = [a_0, a_1]_{[a_0 \bar{a}_0 \bar{m}_{a_0(0)} a_0, a_1]} = [a_0, a_1 \bar{a}_1 m_{a_1(0)} a_1] \\ &= [a_0, m_{a_1(0)} a_1]. \end{aligned}$$

Since $a_0(0) = a_1(0)$, we have $m_{a_0(0)} = m_{a_1(0)}$ and therefore the path $\overline{m_{a_0(0)} a_0} a_1$ is homotopic to the path $\bar{a}_0 m_{a_1(0)} a_1$. It follows that $f_a^{-1}(a) = a \underline{f_a^{-1}(a)}$. The proof of $g_a^{-1}(a) = a \underline{g_a^{-1}(a)}$ is similar.

(3) Let $a = [a_0, a_1]$, $b = [b_0, b_1]$ and $c = [c_0, c_1]$ be elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} a \underline{c \underline{b}} \underline{b \underline{c}} &= (a^{c_b})^{(b^c)} = ([a_0, a_1]^{[c_0, c_1 \bar{b}_1 m_{b_1(0)} b_1]})^{[b_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, b_1]} \\ &= [a_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1]^{[b_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, b_1]} \\ &= [a_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0 \bar{c}_0 \bar{m}_{c_0(0)} c_0 \bar{b}_0 m_{b_0(0)} b_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1] \\ &= [a_0 \bar{b}_0 m_{b_0(0)} b_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1] = ([a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]})^{[c_0, c_1]} = a \underline{b} \underline{c}, \\ a \underline{b} \underline{c \underline{b \underline{a}}} &= (a_b)^{c(b^a)} = [a_0, a_1 \bar{b}_1 m_{b_1(0)} b_1]^{[c_0, c_1]_{[b_0 \bar{a}_0 m_{a_0(0)} a_0, b_1]}} \\ &= [a_0, a_1 \bar{b}_1 m_{b_1(0)} b_1]^{[c_0, c_1 \bar{b}_1 m_{b_1(0)} b_1]} = [a_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1 \bar{b}_1 m_{b_1(0)} b_1] \\ &= [a_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1]_{[b_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, b_1]} \\ &= [a_0 \bar{c}_0 m_{c_0(0)} c_0, a_1]_{([b_0, b_1]^{[c_0, c_1 \bar{a}_1 m_{a_1(0)} a_1]})} \\ &= ([a_0, a_1]^{[c_0, c_1]})_{([b_0, b_1]^{[c_0, c_1]_{[a_0, a_1]}})} = a \underline{c} \underline{b \underline{c \underline{a}}}. \end{aligned}$$

A similar calculation proves the down interchanges equality $a \underline{c \underline{b}} \underline{b \underline{c}} = a \underline{b} \underline{c}$. Therefore $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is a biquandle. $\square$

Since $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is a biquandle, there are two more operations $\sqcap$ and $\sqcup$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, defined by $S^{-1}(a, b) = (b \underline{a}, a \underline{b})$. We call those operations the up-bar and the down-bar operation, respectively. It follows from the proof of [Theorem 3.7](#) that the bar operations are computed as

$$\begin{aligned} [a_0, a_1] \sqcap [b_0, b_1] &= [a_0, a_1]^{\overline{[b_0, b_1]}} = [a_0 \cdot \overline{p_0(b_0, b_1)}, a_1] \quad \text{and} \\ [a_0, a_1] \sqcup [b_0, b_1] &= [a_0, a_1]_{\overline{[b_0, b_1]}} = [a_0, a_1 \cdot \overline{p_1(b_0, b_1)}]. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 3.8. Biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is called the *topological biquandle* of the link L .

Observe that in the case of the topological biquandle, the name *biquandle* becomes further justified, since every element of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is represented by an ordered pair of paths (whose homotopy classes represent the elements of the fundamental quandle). We might ask ourselves which biquandles could be constructed from two quandles in a similar way. In [\[Horvat 2018\]](#) it is shown that given two quandles Q and K , one

may construct a product biquandle with underlying set $Q \times K$, whose operations are induced by the operations on Q and K . Product biquandles are classified in [Horvat 2018, Theorem 5.3].

In the remainder of this Section, we study properties of the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$. It turns out that its structure is simpler than that of a general biquandle.

Lemma 3.9. *In the topological biquandle, for any $a, b, c \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ the following hold:*

(1) *Any up-operation commutes with any down-operation.*

$$(2) \quad a\bar{b}|\bar{b} = a|\bar{b} \bar{b} = a\bar{b}|\bar{b} = a|\bar{b} \bar{b} = a.$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} a\bar{b}\underline{c}| &= a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a\bar{b}|, & a|\bar{b}\underline{c} &= a|\bar{b}\underline{c} = a|\bar{b}, \\ a\bar{b}\underline{c}| &= a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a\bar{b}|, & a|\bar{b}\underline{c} &= a|\bar{b}\underline{c} = a|\bar{b}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (1) For any $[a_0, a_1], [b_0, b_1], [c_0, c_1] \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ we have

$$([a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]})_{[c_0, c_1]} = [a_0 \cdot p_0(b_0, b_1), a_1 \cdot p_1(c_0, c_1)] = ([a_0, a_1]_{[c_0, c_1]})^{[b_0, b_1]},$$

and similar equalities hold for the up-bar and down-bar operations.

(2) Let $a, b \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$, $a = [a_0, a_1]$, $b = [b_0, b_1]$, and compute

$$a\bar{b}|\bar{b} = ([a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]})^{\bar{[b_0, b_1]}} = [a_0 \cdot \bar{b}_0 m_{b_0(0)} b_0, a_1] = [a_0, a_1] = a,$$

and similarly in the other three cases.

(3) We have

$$[a_0, a_1]^{([b_0, b_1]_{[c_0, c_1]})} = [a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1 \cdot p_1(c_0, c_1)]} = [a_0 \cdot \bar{b}_0 m_{b_0(0)} b_0, a_1] = [a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]},$$

and similar calculations settle the other cases. $\square$

Proposition 3.10. *Let $(X, \neg, _)$ be any biquandle in which the equalities $a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a\bar{b}|$, $a|\bar{b}\underline{c} = a|\bar{b}$, $a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a\bar{b}|$ and $a|\bar{b}\underline{c} = a|\bar{b}$ are valid for any $a, b, c \in X$. Then*

- (1) *the equalities (3) from Lemma 3.9 are valid for any $a, b, c \in X$,*
- (2) *for any $a, b \in X$ we have $a\bar{b}|\bar{b} = a|\bar{b} \bar{b} = a\bar{b}|\bar{b} = a|\bar{b} \bar{b} = a$,*
- (3) *any up-operation on X commutes with any down-operation,*
- (4) *for any $a, b, c \in X$ we have $a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a|\bar{b} \bar{c}|$ and $a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a|\bar{b} \bar{c}|$.*

Proof. Let X be a biquandle with the prescribed property. To prove (1), we use Lemma 2.3 to compute $a\bar{b}\underline{c}| = a\bar{b}\underline{c}| \underline{c}|\bar{b}| = a\bar{b}|$ and similarly for the other three cases.

To prove (2), choose elements $a, b \in X$ and use Lemma 2.3 to compute

$$\begin{aligned} a\bar{b}|\bar{b} &= a\bar{b}|\bar{b}\underline{a}| = a, & a|\bar{b} \bar{b} &= a|\bar{b} \bar{b}\underline{a}| = a, \\ a\bar{b}|\bar{b} &= a\bar{b}|\bar{b}\underline{a}| = a, & a|\bar{b} \bar{b} &= a|\bar{b} \bar{b}\underline{a}| = a. \end{aligned}$$

To prove (3), choose elements $a, b, c \in X$ and use the second equality of biquandle axiom (3) to compute

$$(1) \quad a\overline{c}|b] = a\overline{c}|b\overline{c}a]] = a\overline{b}|c\overline{b}a]] = a\overline{b}|c].$$

Now write $x = a\overline{b}|c]$ and use (2) together with Equation (1) to obtain $a = x\overline{c}|b] = x\overline{b}|c]$, which implies $x = a\overline{c}|b] = a\overline{b}|c]$.

Writing $y = a\overline{c}|b]$, we use (2) and the second equality of biquandle axiom (3) to compute

$$y\overline{c}| = y\overline{c}b\overline{a}]] = a\overline{c}|b\overline{c}b\overline{a}]] = a\overline{c}|c\overline{c}|b\overline{c}a]] = a\overline{b}|,$$

which implies $y = a\overline{b}|c] = a\overline{c}|b]$.

Finally, write $z = a\overline{b}|c]$ and use the previously proved equality to obtain $a = z\overline{c}|b] = z\overline{b}|c]$, which implies $z = a\overline{c}|b] = a\overline{b}|c]$.

To prove (4), choose elements $x, y, z \in X$ and use the first equality of biquandle axiom (3) to compute $x\overline{y}|z\overline{y}]] = x\overline{y}z\overline{y}]] = x\overline{z}|y]$ and putting $a = x\overline{y}]$, $b = z$ and $c = y$ gives $a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{c}|b]$. Similarly, the third equality of biquandle axiom (3) gives $x\overline{y}|z\overline{y}]] = x\overline{y}z\overline{y}]] = x\overline{z}|y]$ and putting $a = x\overline{y}]$, $b = z$ and $c = y$ implies $a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{c}|b]$. $\square$

Part (3) of Lemma 3.9 together with Proposition 3.10 implies:

Corollary 3.11. *Let A be a generating set of the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$. Any element of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ can be expressed in the form $a\overline{w_1}|w_2]$, where $a \in A$ and w_i is a word in $F(A)$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

4. Presentation of the topological biquandle

Recall the setting described at the beginning of Section 3. For a link L in S^3 , we have chosen a regular neighborhood N_L and fixed an orientation of the normal bundle of L . We have also chosen the basepoints z_0 and z_1 , which represent two antipodal points of the boundary sphere of a 3-ball neighborhood of N_L . Choose a coordinate system in which the points z_0 and z_1 have coordinates $(0, 0, 1)$ and $(0, 0, -1)$ respectively, and let D be the diagram of L obtained by projection to the plane $z = 0$.

As before, we denote by $A(D)$ the set of semiarcs and by $C(D)$ the set of crossings of the diagram D . We would like to find a presentation of the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ in terms of the link diagram.

For any $a, b, c \in A(D)$, denote by $R_{a,b,c}$ the set of relations

$$R_{a,b,c} = \{a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{b}], a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{b}], a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{b}], a\overline{b}c] = a\overline{b}]\}.$$

Theorem 4.1. *Let D be a diagram of a link L in S^3 . Then*

$\langle A(D) | \text{crossing relations for each } c \in C(D), R_{a,b,c} \text{ for each } a, b, c \in A(D) \rangle$
is a presentation of the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$.

Proof. Let $R = \{\text{crossing relations for each } c \in C(D), R_{a,b,c} \text{ for each } a, b, c \in A(D)\}$. We will define a map $j : A(D) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ such that

- (1) $(\bar{j} \times \bar{j})(R) \subset \Delta_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L}$,
- (2) for any biquandle Y and for any map $f : A(D) \rightarrow Y$ such that $(\bar{f} \times \bar{f})(R) \subset \Delta_Y$, there exists a unique biquandle homomorphism $\tilde{f} : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow Y$ such that $f = \tilde{f} \circ j$.

For a semiarc $a \in A(D)$, let $j(a) = [a_0, a_1]$, where a_0 is any path from the parallel curve to the semiarc a to z_0 that passes over all the other arcs of the diagram, and a_1 is a path from $a_0(0)$ to z_1 that passes under all the other arcs of the diagram.

Proof of 1. By definition of a free biquandle, there exists a unique biquandle homomorphism $\bar{j} : F_{\text{BQ}}(A(D)) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ that extends the map j , and it is given by

$$\bar{j}(a\bar{b}) = j(a)^{j(b)} = [a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]}, \quad \bar{j}(a\underline{b}) = j(a)_{j(b)} = [a_0, a_1]_{[b_0, b_1]}.$$

It follows from [Lemma 2.4](#) that $\bar{j}$ also satisfies

$$\bar{j}(a\overline{b}) = j(a)^{\bar{j}(b)} = [a_0, a_1]^{\overline{[b_0, b_1]}}, \quad \bar{j}(a\overline{b}) = j(a)_{\bar{j}(b)} = [a_0, a_1]_{\overline{[b_0, b_1]}}.$$

For any $a, b, c \in A(D)$, we use part (3) of [Lemma 3.9](#) to compute

$$\bar{j}(a\overline{b\underline{c}}) = j(a) \overline{j(b) \underline{j(c)}} = j(a) \overline{j(b)} = \bar{j}(a\bar{b}),$$

and a similar computation shows that the homomorphism $\bar{j}$ preserves every relation from the set $R_{a,b,c}$.

At every positive crossing of the diagram D , the outgoing semiarc c and d are related to the incoming semiarc a and b by two crossing relations $c = a\bar{b}$ and $d = b\underline{a}$ (see the left part of [Figure 1](#)). [Figure 2](#) shows a homotopy between $\bar{j}(a\bar{b})$ and $\bar{j}(c)$ and another homotopy between $\bar{j}(b\underline{a})$ and $\bar{j}(d)$.

At every negative crossing of the diagram D , the outgoing semiarc c and d are related to the incoming semiarc a and b by two relations, $c = a\overline{b}$ and $d = b\overline{a}$ (see the right part of [Figure 1](#)). [Figure 3](#) shows a homotopy between $\bar{j}(a\overline{b})$ and $\bar{j}(c)$ and another homotopy between $\bar{j}(b\overline{a})$ and $\bar{j}(d)$. This shows that $(\bar{j} \times \bar{j})(R) \subset \Delta_{\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L}$.

Proof of 2. Suppose Y is a biquandle and choose any map $f : A(D) \rightarrow Y$ such that $(\bar{f} \times \bar{f})(R) \subset \Delta_Y$. An element of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is represented by a pair (γ_0, γ_1) , where γ_i is a path in E_L from a point in ∂N_L to z_i for $i = 0, 1$ and $\gamma_0(0) = \gamma_1(0)$. Project the paths γ_0, γ_1 in general position onto the plane of the diagram D . Suppose that the initial point $\gamma_0(0) = \gamma_1(0)$ lies on the parallel curve to the semiarc a and suppose that γ_0 subsequently passes under the semiarc $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m$, while γ_1 subsequently passes over the semiarc $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$. Define

$$\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) := f(a) f(b_1)^{\epsilon_1} \dots f(b_m)^{\epsilon_m} \overline{f(c_1)^{\phi_1} \dots f(c_n)^{\phi_n}},$$

where ϵ_i denotes the sign of the crossing between γ_0 and its overlying semiarc b_i , while ϕ_i denotes the sign of the crossing between γ_1 and its underlying semiarc c_i .

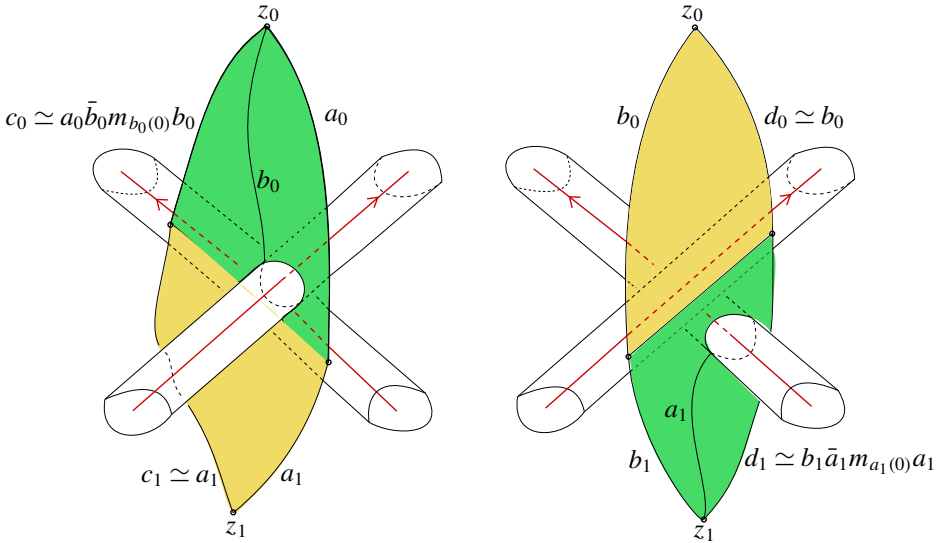


Figure 2. An illustration of the crossing relations $[a_0, a_1]^{[b_0, b_1]} = [c_0, c_1]$ and $[b_0, b_1]_{[a_0, a_1]} = [d_0, d_1]$.

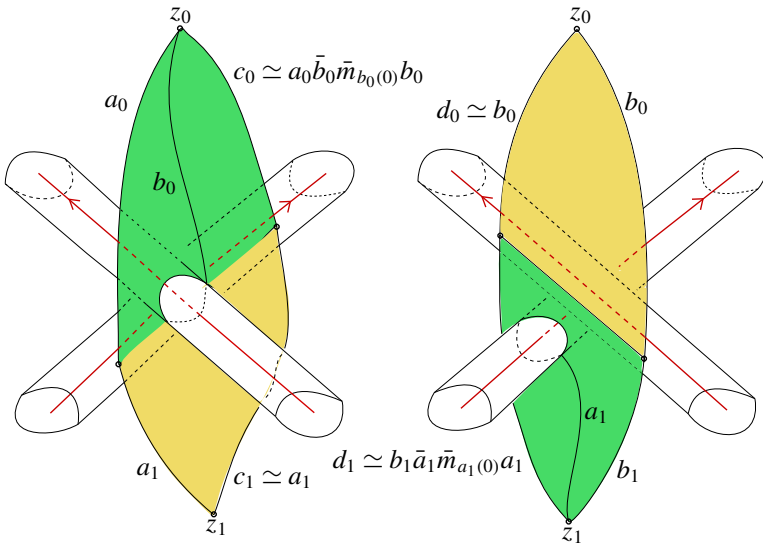


Figure 3. An illustration of the crossing relations $[a_0, a_1]^{\overline{[b_0, b_1]}} = [c_0, c_1]$ and $[b_0, b_1]_{\overline{[a_0, a_1]}} = [d_0, d_1]$.

It follows from the above definition of $\tilde{f}$ that for any $a \in A(D)$, we have $(\tilde{f} \circ j)(a) = \tilde{f}([a_0, a_1]) = f(a)$, therefore $\tilde{f} \circ j = f$. We need to show that $\tilde{f}$ is a well defined map on $\hat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ and that it is a biquandle homomorphism. To show that $\tilde{f}$

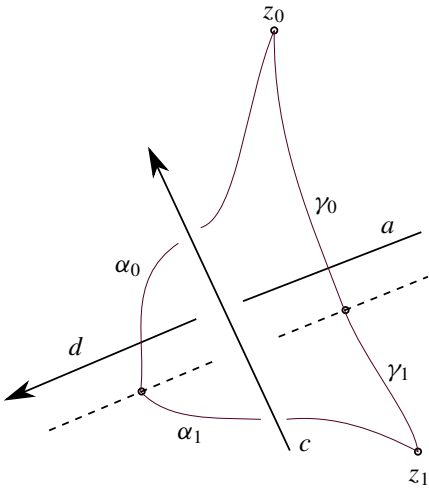


Figure 4. The invariance of $\tilde{f}$ — change of initial point.

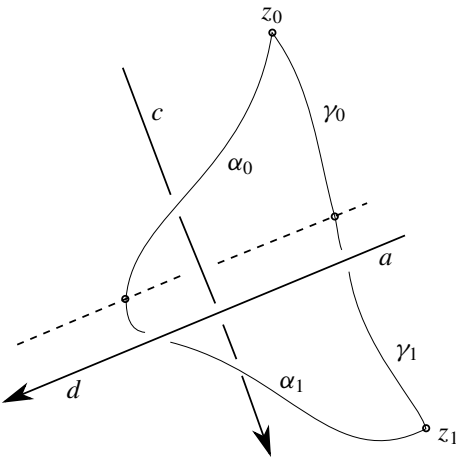


Figure 5. The invariance of $\tilde{f}$ — change of initial point.

is well defined, we have to check that any representative of the equivalence class $[\gamma_0, \gamma_1]$ gives the same value of $\tilde{f}$. During a homotopy from (γ_0, γ_1) to another representative (α_0, α_1) , the following critical stages may occur:

- (a) The initial point $\gamma_0(0) = \gamma_1(0)$ moves to another semiarc.

First suppose that the initial point of γ_i is at the semiarc a , while the initial point of α_i is at the semiarc d where $a\overline{c} = d$ (see Figure 4). Since $(\tilde{f} \times \tilde{f})(R) \subset \Delta_Y$, we have $f(a)\overline{f(c)} = f(d)$. Writing $\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = f(a)\overline{w_1}w_2$, we use Lemma 2.3 to obtain $\tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) = f(d)\overline{\tilde{f}(c\overline{a})}\overline{w_1}w_2 = f(a)\overline{f(c)}\overline{[f(c)\overline{f(a)}]}\overline{w_1}w_2 = f(a)\overline{w_1}w_2 = \tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1])$.

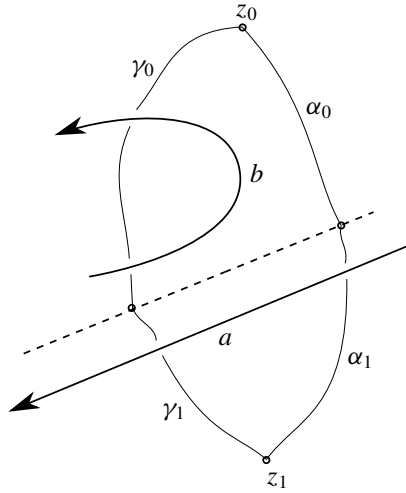


Figure 6. The invariance of $\tilde{f}$ under a homotopy — first case of (b).

Second, suppose that the initial point of γ_i is at the semiarc a , while the initial point of α_i is at the semiarc d where $a \sqsubset d$ (see Figure 5). Since $\tilde{f}$ preserves the crossing relations, we have $f(a) \overline{f(c)} = f(d)$. Since $\tilde{f}$ preserves the relations $R_{a,b,c}$, it follows by Proposition 3.10 that any up-operation on $\tilde{f}(A(D))$ commutes with any down-operation. Write $\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \underline{w_2}$ and it follows that $\tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) = f(d) \overline{w_1} [\tilde{f}(c \overline{a}) \underline{w_2}] = f(a) \overline{f(c)} [f(c) \overline{f(a)} \underline{w_1} \underline{w_2}] = f(a) \overline{w_1} \underline{w_2} = \tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1])$.

For the two remaining cases, we prove the invariance in a similar way.

(b) The arc γ_0 , overcrossed by the same semiarc b twice, homotopes to an arc α_0 that is not crossed by b (or the arc γ_1 , overcrossing the same semiarc b twice, homotopes to an arc α_1 that does not cross b).

For the first case, see Figure 6. We have

$$\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{f(b)} [f(b) \overline{w_2} \underline{w_3}] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \underline{w_2} \underline{w_3}.$$

Since $\tilde{f}$ preserves the relations $R_{a,b,c}$, it follows by Proposition 3.10 that

$$\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]).$$

For the second case, see Figure 7. We have

$$\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \underline{w_2} \underline{f(b)} [f(b) \underline{w_3}] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \underline{w_2} \underline{w_3}.$$

Since $\tilde{f}$ preserves the relations $R_{a,b,c}$, it follows by Proposition 3.10 that

$$\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]).$$

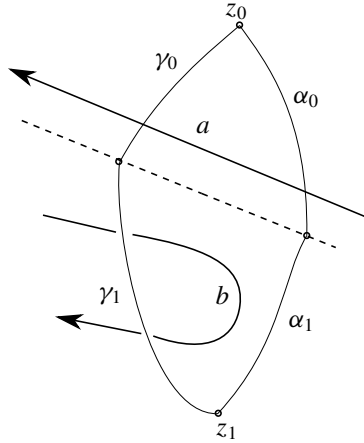


Figure 7. The invariance of $\tilde{f}$ under a homotopy — second case of (b).

(c) γ_0 passes under a crossing between two semiarcs (or γ_1 passes over a crossing between two semiarcs).

For the first case, see [Figure 8](#). We write

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) &= f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{f(b)} \overline{f(c)} \overline{w_2} \overline{w_3}, \\ \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) &= f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{f(c) f(b)} \overline{f(b) f(c)} \overline{w_2} \overline{w_3}.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{f}$ preserves the relations $R_{a,b,c}$, we may use the first equality of biquandle axiom (3) to compute

$$f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{f(c) f(b)} \overline{f(b) f(c)} = f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{f(b)} \overline{f(c)}$$

and therefore $\tilde{f}([\gamma_0, \gamma_1]) = \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1])$. The remaining cases are settled in a similar way.

To show that $\tilde{f}$ is a biquandle homomorphism, choose two elements

$$[\alpha_0, \alpha_1], [\beta_0, \beta_1] \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L.$$

Let $\tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]) = f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{w_2}$ and $\tilde{f}([\beta_0, \beta_1]) = f(b) \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2}$. Using [Proposition 3.10](#), we calculate

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]^{[\beta_0, \beta_1]}) &= \tilde{f}[\alpha_0 \bar{\beta}_0 m_{\beta_0(0)} \beta_0, \alpha_1] = f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{z_1} \overline{f(b)} \overline{z_1} \overline{w_2} \\ &= f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{w_2} \overline{z_1} \overline{f(b)} \overline{z_1} = \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \overline{f(b) z_1}, \\ &= \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \tilde{f}[\beta_0, \beta_1], \\ \tilde{f}([\alpha_0, \alpha_1]_{[\beta_0, \beta_1]}) &= \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1 \bar{\beta}_1 m_{\beta_1(0)} \beta_1] = f(a) \overline{w_1} \overline{w_2} \overline{z_2} \overline{f(b)} \overline{z_2} \\ &= \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \overline{f(b) z_2} = \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \overline{f(b) z_2} \overline{z_1} \\ &= \tilde{f}[\alpha_0, \alpha_1] \tilde{f}[\beta_0, \beta_1],\end{aligned}$$

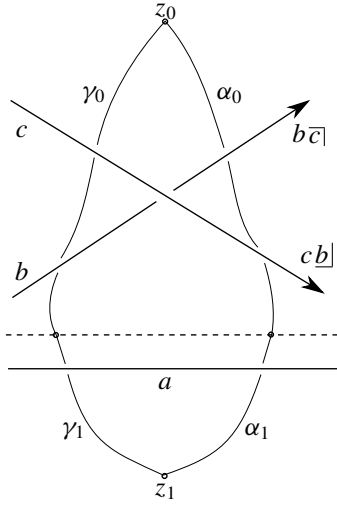


Figure 8. The invariance of $\tilde{f}$ under a homotopy — first case of (c).

thus $\tilde{f}$ is indeed a biquandle homomorphism.

To prove uniqueness of $\tilde{f}$, observe that by [Corollary 3.11](#), any element of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ can be written as $[\gamma_0, \gamma_1] = j(a) \bar{j}(w_1) \bar{j}(w_2)$, where $a \in A(D)$ and w_1, w_2 are elements of the free group, generated by $A(D)$. If $g : \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L \rightarrow Y$ is any biquandle homomorphism for which $g \circ j = f$, then we have

$$g[\gamma_0, \gamma_1] = f[a_0, a_1] \bar{f}(w_1) \bar{f}(w_2) = \tilde{f}[\gamma_0, \gamma_1]. \quad \square$$

Corollary 4.2. *For any link L , the topological biquandle $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_L$ is a quotient of its fundamental biquandle $\text{BQ}(L)$.*

Corollary 4.3. *The topological biquandle is a link invariant.*

Example 4.4. Consider the link $L = L6n1$ in the Thistlethwaite Link Table, whose diagram is depicted in [Figure 9](#). Denoting the semiarcs of the diagram as shown in [Figure 9](#), the fundamental biquandle of L is given by the presentation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BQ}(L) = \left\langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l \mid \begin{aligned} l\bar{a} &= i, a\bar{l} = b, f\bar{k} = g, k\bar{f} = l, \\ g\bar{d} &= h, d\bar{g} = a, c\bar{j} = d, j\bar{c} = k, \\ i\bar{h} &= j, h\bar{i} = e, b\bar{e} = c, e\bar{b} = f \end{aligned} \right\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

that reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BQ}(L) = \left\langle b, f, l \mid \begin{aligned} b\bar{f}\bar{b} &= l\bar{f}\bar{b}\bar{f}\bar{b}, f\bar{l}\bar{f} = l, f\bar{l}\bar{f} = b\bar{l}\bar{f}\bar{f}\bar{b}, l\bar{b}\bar{l} = b, \\ l\bar{b}\bar{l} &= f\bar{b}\bar{l}\bar{b}\bar{l}, b\bar{f}\bar{b} = f \end{aligned} \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

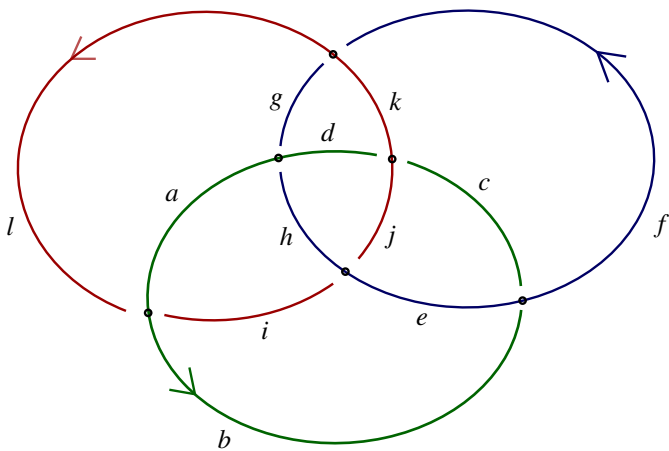


Figure 9. A diagram of the link $L6n1$ from [Example 4.4](#).

The topological biquandle $\widehat{B}_L$ is given by the presentation

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{B}_L = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l \mid & l\overline{a} = i, a\overline{l} = b, f\overline{k} = g, k\overline{f} = l, g\overline{d} = h, \\ & d\overline{g} = a, c\overline{j} = d, j\overline{c} = k, i\overline{h} = j, h\overline{i} = e, \\ & b\overline{e} = c, e\overline{b} = f, R \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where R denotes all relations $R_{x,y,z}$ for $x, y, z \in \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l\}$. These relations include: $x\overline{y[x]} = x\overline{y}$, $x\overline{y[z][w\overline{z}]} = x\overline{y}$ and $x\overline{y[z]} = x\overline{y}$ for every $x, y, z, w \in \{b, f, l\}$. Since none of these new relations is implied from the relations in the presentation of $BQ(L)$, it follows that the topological biquandle $\widehat{B}_L$ is a quotient of the fundamental biquandle $BQ(L)$. The presentation of the topological biquandle thus reduces to

$$\widehat{B}_L = \langle b, f, l \mid b\overline{f[l]}f\overline{l} = b, f\overline{l[b]}l\overline{b} = f, l\overline{b[f]}b\overline{f} = l, R \rangle.$$

Remark 4.5. A presentation of the topological biquandle $\widehat{B}_L$ is obtained from a presentation of the fundamental biquandle $BQ(L)$ by adding relations

$$R_{a,b,c} = \{a\overline{b[c]} = a\overline{b}, a\overline{[b]c} = a\overline{b}, a\overline{b[c]} = a\overline{b}, a\overline{[b]c} = a\overline{b}\}$$

for every ordered triple of generators (a, b, c) . Seeing $\widehat{B}_L$ as a subbiquandle of the fundamental biquandle $BQ(L)$, we may talk about the corresponding “sections.” For any $a \in BQ(L)$, the section $\widehat{B}_L a$ is given as $\widehat{B}_L a = \{x\overline{a}, x\overline{a} \mid x \in \widehat{B}_L\}$. The quotient set $BQ(L)/\widehat{B}_L$ is generated by

$$BQ(L)/\widehat{B}_L = \langle \widehat{B}_L a\overline{b}, \widehat{B}_L a\overline{b}, \widehat{B}_L a\overline{b}, \widehat{B}_L a\overline{b} \mid a, b \in BQ(L) \rangle.$$

Denoting by n the number of generators of $BQ(L)$, the quotient set $BQ(L)/\widehat{B}_L$ has $4n^2$ generators, which indicates the “index” of the topological biquandle inside the fundamental biquandle. In [Example 4.4](#), the quotient $BQ(L)/\widehat{B}_L$ has 36 generators.

One might question the need for the topological biquandle, when the fundamental quandle is already a complete invariant of knots up to inversion. In a more sophisticated study of links (e.g., virtual links), however, we sometimes need to combine two or more different link invariants to yield a stronger invariant. Some examples of this are the quantum enhancements using biquandles, see [[Nelson et al. 2017](#); [2019](#); [Nelson and Oyamaguchi 2017](#); [Ilyutko and Manturov 2017](#)]. In the study of virtual links, Manturov [[2010](#)] introduced the concept of parity, that induces a function on the set of crossings of any virtual link diagram. Parity allows constructions of new link invariants and also improvement of the existing invariants (e.g., Kauffman bracket). As was shown in [[Ilyutko and Manturov 2017](#), Example 2.3], a parity of knots may be induced by a certain coloring of the fundamental biquandle of the knot. It might be possible to define other parities of virtual knots using the fundamental or topological biquandle.

The topological biquandle may just as well be defined for links in other 3-manifolds, virtual links, or higher-dimensional links, and it might lead to interesting new invariants.

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