

# Interpolating Partition Categories

Laura Maaßen

joint work with Johannes Flake

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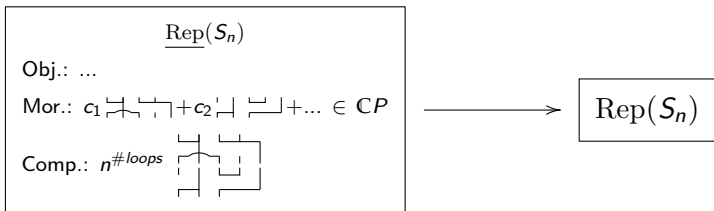
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SYMBOLIC TOOLS

Deligne '07

$$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right., \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right., \dots \right\}$$




Deligne '07

$$P = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right., \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right., \dots \right\}$$

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(P, t), t \in \mathbb{C}$

Obj.: ...

Mor.:  $c_1 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} + c_2 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} + \dots \in \mathbb{C}P$

Comp.:  $t^{\# \text{loops}}$  

$$\xrightarrow{t=n \in \mathbb{N}}$$


$$\text{Rep}(S_n)$$

$$\mathcal{C} \subseteq P = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array}, \dots \right\}$$

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t), t \in \mathbb{C}$

Obj.: ...

Mor.:  $c_1 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} + c_2 \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} + \dots \in \mathbb{C}\mathcal{C}$

Comp.:  $t^{\#\text{loops}}$  

$$\xrightarrow{t=n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$\text{Rep}(G_n(\mathcal{C}))$   
representation cat. of  
easy quantum group  $G_n(\mathcal{C})$

# Interpolation partition categories

# Categories of partitions

Banica – Speicher '09:

- $P(k, l) := \{\text{partitions of } \{1, \dots, k, 1', \dots, l'\}\}$  for  $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ .

$$p = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \in P(4, 5), \quad q = \begin{array}{c} | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \in P(5, 3)$$

- Operations:

$$q \cdot p = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$l(q, p) = \# \text{ loops} = 1$

$$p \otimes q = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

$$p^* = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

- $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \bigcup_{k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0} P(k, l)$  *category of partitions* if  $\mathcal{C}$  is closed under the operations and  $|, \sqcap \in \mathcal{C}$

# Interpolating partition categories

$\mathcal{C}$  category of partitions,  $t \in \mathbb{C}$

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t) =$  Karoubi envelope of

Obj.:  $[k], k \in \mathbb{N}_0,$

Mor.:  $\text{Hom}([k], [l]) = \mathbb{C}\mathcal{C}(k, l),$

Comp.:  $\text{Hom}([l], [m]) \times \text{Hom}([k], [l]) \rightarrow \text{Hom}([k], [m]),$   
 $(q, p) \mapsto qp := t^{l(q,p)} q \cdot p$

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$  is a rigid monoidal  $*$ -category.

Monoidal structure:  $[k] \otimes [l] = [k + l], p \otimes q$

$*$ -structure:  $[k]^* = [k], p^*$

Duals:  $[k]^\vee = [k]$

# Interpolating representation categories

$\text{Rep}(S_n)$

Obj.:  $v: S_n \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$

Mor.:  $\text{Hom}_{S_n}(V, W)$

$u : S_n \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$  canonical representation of  $S_n$

$\text{Rep}(S_n)$

Karoubi env. of

Obj.:  $u^{\otimes k}, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$

Mor.:  $\text{Hom}_{S_n}((\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes k}, (\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes l})$

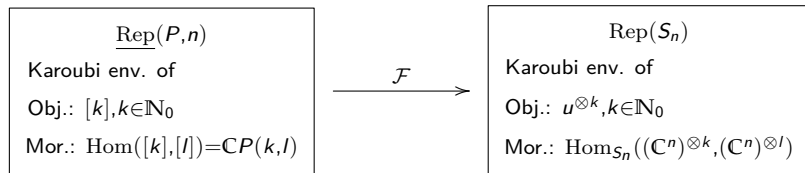


## Interpolating representation categories

$u : S_n \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  canonical representation of  $S_n$

There exists an essentially surjective and full functor

$$\mathcal{F} : \underline{\text{Rep}}(P, n) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(S_n) \text{ with } \mathcal{F}([k]) = u^{\otimes k}.$$



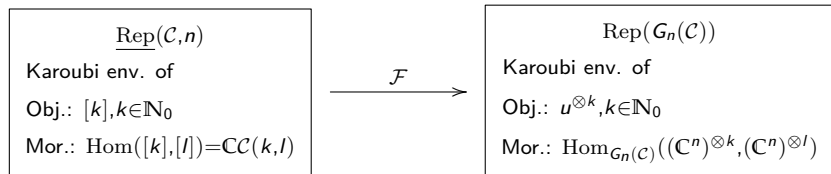
# Interpolating representation categories

1.  $G \subseteq \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$  compact matrix group  
 $\rightsquigarrow C(G) = \{f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ continuous}\}$   
commutative  $C^*$ -algebra with comultiplication  
 $\rightsquigarrow$  canonical representation  $u : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \in C(G)^{n \times n}$
2. Compact matrix quantum group (Woronowicz '87)  
 $\rightsquigarrow$  ~~commutative~~  $C^*$ -algebra  $A$  with comultiplication  
 $\rightsquigarrow$  'fundamental representation'  $u \in A^{n \times n}$
3. Tannaka-Krein duality (Woronowicz '88)  
Recover compact matrix quantum group  $G$  from its representation category  $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$
4. Easy quantum group (Banica – Speicher '09)  
Compact matrix quantum group such that  $\mathrm{Rep}(G)$  can be described by a category of partitions  $\mathcal{C}$

# Interpolating representation categories

There exists an essentially surjective and full functor

$$\mathcal{F} : \underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, n) \rightarrow \text{Rep}(G_n(\mathcal{C})) \text{ with } \mathcal{F}([k]) = u^{\otimes k}.$$



## Examples

$\mathcal{C}$	$G_n(\mathcal{C})$	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$	Reference
all partitions	$S_n$	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(S_t)$	Deligne '07
pair partitions	$O_n$	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(O_t)$	Deligne '90
non-crossing pair partitions	$O_n^+$	$\text{TL}_q,$ $q = t + t^{-1}$	Graham–Lehrer '98

# Semisimplicity

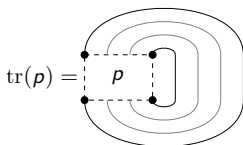
Compute  $t \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$  semisimple

### Example

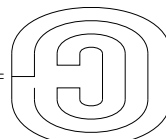
$\mathcal{C}$	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$	Semisimple	Reference
all partitions	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{S}_t)$	$t \notin \mathbb{N}_0$	Deligne '07
pair partitions	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{O}_t)$	$t \notin \mathbb{Z}$	Deligne '90
non-crossing pair partitions	$\text{TL}_q,$ $q = t + t^{-1}$	$q \neq e^{\frac{j\pi}{l}},$ $l \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$ $j \in \mathbb{N}_{\leq l-1}$	Graham- Lehrer '98

Compute  $t \in \mathbb{C}$  with  $\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$  semisimple

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$  is a spherical category with trace



Example

$\text{tr}\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{---} \\ \hline \end{array}\right) =$    $= t^2$

## Compute $t \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$ semisimple

'Symmetric' trace form

$$\langle, \rangle: \mathcal{C}(k, l) \times \mathcal{C}(l, k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, (p, q) \mapsto \text{tr}(qp)$$

*Etingof – Ostrik '18:*

$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$  semisimple  $\Leftrightarrow \langle, \rangle$  is non-degenerate for all  $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$

$\rightsquigarrow$  Compute determinants of the corresponding Gram matrices

$\rightsquigarrow \{t \in \mathbb{C} \mid \underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t) \text{ not semisimple}\}$  countable

Consider **group-theoretical category of partitions**  $\mathcal{C}$ , i.e. closed under coarsening the block structure.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \cup \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \in \mathcal{C} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \in \mathcal{C}$$

**Theorem (Flake–M. '20)**

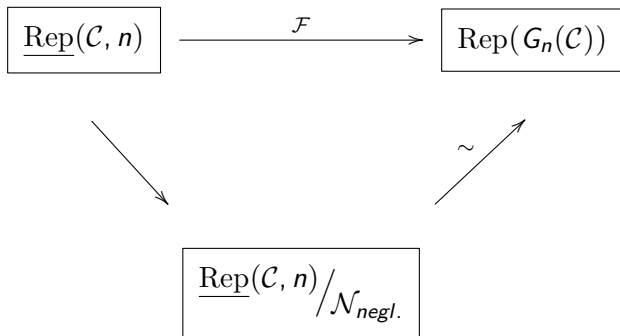
$\mathcal{C}$  *group-theoretical category of partitions*

$$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t) \text{ semisimple} \Leftrightarrow t \notin \mathbb{N}_0$$



# Semisimplification

$$\mathcal{N}_{negl.} = \{f : X \rightarrow Y \mid \langle f, g \rangle = 0 \quad \forall g : Y \rightarrow X\}$$



# Indecomposable Objects

# Indecomposable Objects

## Example

$\mathcal{C}$	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$	Indecomp. Obj.	Reference
all partitions	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(S_t)$	Young diagrams of arbitrary size	Deligne '07
pair partitions	$\underline{\text{Rep}}(O_t)$	Young diagrams of arbitrary size	Deligne '90
non-crossing pair partitions	$\text{TL}_q,$ $q = t + t^{-1}$	Jones–Wenzl idempotents	Jones '83, Wenzl '87

# Indecomposable Objects

## Definition

A block of a partition  $p \in P(k, l)$  is called *through-block* if it contains upper points as well as lower points.

$$t(p) = \#\text{through-blocks of } p$$

## Example

$$p = \begin{array}{c} \text{┌───┐} \quad \text{┌───┐} \\ \text{├───┤} \quad \text{├───┤} \\ \text{└───┘} \quad \text{└───┘} \\ \text{┌───┐} \quad \text{┌───┐} \\ \text{├───┤} \quad \text{├───┤} \\ \text{└───┘} \quad \text{└───┘} \end{array}, \quad t(p) = 2$$

# Indecomposable Objects

Freslon – Weber '17:

Projective partitions  $\text{Proj}_{\mathcal{C}}$  with an equivalence relation  $\sim$

$\rightsquigarrow$  associate a finite group  $S(p) \leq S_{t(p)}$  to any  $[p] \in \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{C}} / \sim$

## Theorem (Flake–M. '20)

Let  $t \neq 0$ . We have a bijection

$$L: \bigsqcup_{[p] \in \text{Proj}_{\mathcal{C}} / \sim} \text{Irr}(S(p)) \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{isom. classes of non-zero} \\ \text{indecomp. obj. in } \underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t) \end{array} \right\}$$

## Example

Consider  $\underline{\text{Rep}}(S_t) = \underline{\text{Rep}}(P, t)$ . Then

$\mathcal{P} / \sim = \{\emptyset, |, ||, |||, \dots\} = \{\text{id}_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$  and  $S(\text{id}_n) = S_n$ .

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Young diagrams of} \\ \text{arbitrary size} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{isom. classes of non-zero} \\ \text{indecomp. obj. in } \underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t) \end{array} \right\}$$

# Indecomposable Objects

## Remark

$K(\mathcal{C}, t) :=$  split Grothendieck ring of  $\underline{\text{Rep}}(\mathcal{C}, t)$

$\rightsquigarrow t(p)$  induces a  $\mathbb{N}_0$ -filtration on  $K(\mathcal{C}, t)$

$K(S(p)) :=$  Grothendieck group of  $\text{Rep}(S(p))$

$$R := \bigoplus_{[p] \in \mathcal{P}/\sim} K(S(p))$$

ring with multiplication

$$[\rho_1] \cdot [\rho_2] := [\text{Ind}_{S(p) \times S(q)}^{S(p \otimes q)} (\rho_1 \boxtimes \rho_2)]$$

## Proposition (Flake–M. '20)

Let  $t \neq 0$ . There exists a ring isomorphism  $R \rightarrow \text{gr } K(\mathcal{C}, t)$  into the associated graded ring of  $K(\mathcal{C}, t)$ .