

CLASSIFYING SMALL FUSION CATEGORIES

Julia Plavnik

Indiana University, Bloomington

jplavnik@iu.edu

IPAM WORKSHOP

ACTIONS OF \mathbb{Q} -CATEGORIES ON C^* -ALGEBRAS

January 28TH, 2021

WHY FUSION CATEGORIES?

- FUSION CATEGORIES HAVE CONNECTIONS WITH MANY AREAS OF MATH & PHYSICS.
- NATURAL HOSTS FOR QUANTUM SYMMETRIES

Why classification?

- USEFUL FOR :
- FINDING NEW EXAMPLES,
↳ n-ISING.
 - INSPIRING NEW CONSTRUCTIONS,
↳ GAUGING, TESTING
 - UNDERSTANDING INVARIANT &
PROPERTIES.
↳ CAUCHY TENSOR.

DEF.: \mathcal{C} is a **FUSION CATEGORY** OVER \mathbb{C} if
 Abelian \mathbb{C} -linear, $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, \mathbf{1}, l, r)$ monoidal,
 Rigid ($\exists x^*, \cap, \cup$), SEMISIMPLE, FINITE,
 $\mathbb{1}$ SIMPLE.

\mathcal{C} is a **BRAUER** FUSION CAT. if $\exists \sigma_{x,y} : x \otimes y \xrightarrow{\sim} y \otimes x$
 +  AXIOMS.

\mathcal{C} is a **MODULAR** FUSION CAT. if σ is non-deg.
 + NICE TRACES...

- EXAMPLES:
- 1) Rep G , G FINITE GROUP.
 - 2) VEC_G^w , G FINITE GROUP, w 3-COCYCLES
 - 3) SUBFACTORS, $N \subseteq M$ II_1 -SUBFACTOR
 N -MOD- N FINITE DEPTH, FIN. INDEX
 - 4) Fib: $\mathbb{1}, X$ $X \otimes X = \mathbb{1} \oplus X$

SOME INVARIANTS OF FUSION CATEGORIES:

• $\text{RANK}(\mathcal{C}) = \# \text{ isom. classes of simples} < \infty$

• **FUSION RULES** $\text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) = \{X_0 = 1, X_1, \dots, X_{r-1}\}$
 $= \{ \text{simple objects} \}$

$$X_i \otimes X_j = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{r-1} N_{ij}^k X_k \rightsquigarrow L_{X_i \otimes -} \rightsquigarrow L_{X_i} = (N_{ij}^k)_{j,k}$$

• **Fdim X_i** = Frobenius number of $L_{X_i} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

$$\text{Fdim } \mathcal{C} = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (\text{Fdim } X_i)^2$$

$$\text{RSP}(G) \rightsquigarrow \begin{aligned} \text{Fdim}(\text{Rep } G) &= |G| \\ \text{Fdim}(V, \rho) &= \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V) \end{aligned}$$

fib: $\text{Fdim}(X)$ Golden Ratio.

STATUS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF SMALL FINITE GR.

• By **rank**: [OSTRIK] rank 2, pivotal rank 3.

IF **MODULAR**: [BUILKENS, NG, ROWELL, STONG, WANG, OTHERS]
rank ≤ 5 , weakly integral: rank ≤ 7 , odd prim: rank ≤ 15

• By **Prim \mathcal{C}** : [ERINGOF, GELUKI, NIKSHYCH, OSTRIK, OTHERS]
 $p, pq, pqr, p^n, p^a q^b$.

IF **MODULAR**: [BUILKENS, DONG, NATALIS, P, ROWELL, OTHERS]
Prim $\mathcal{C} = p^n m$, m \square -FREE.

• By **Prim X** , if X \otimes -GEN. of \mathcal{C} : [AFZALY, MORRISON, PETERS, ERIC-MICHEL, OTHERS].
 $\leq 5 \frac{1}{4}$

• By **$cd(\mathcal{C})$** : [NATALIS, P, OTHERS]
 \rightarrow UNRAMIFIED.

• **BOUND MULTIPLICITIES**: X \otimes -GEN. of \mathcal{C} , $X \otimes X = \mathbb{1} \oplus A \oplus B$.
[MORRISON, PETERS, SNYDER]

WEAKLY INTEGRAL FUSION CATEGORIES

\hookrightarrow Frobenius $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{Z}$.

• Frobenius $\times \in \mathbb{Z} \sqrt{n} [GN]$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

CONJECTURE (ENO 2008): IF \mathcal{C} WEAKLY INTEGRAL THEN

\mathcal{C} IS WEAKLY GROUP-THEORETICAL.

\rightsquigarrow CAN BE CONSTRUCTED
USING GROUPS.

CASE: $\text{Fdim } \mathfrak{g}$ ODD. $X \approx X^* \Rightarrow X \approx \mathbb{1}$

$\text{Rank}(\mathfrak{g})$ ODD $\leftrightarrow \text{Fdim } \mathfrak{g} \in \mathbb{Z} \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \text{ MNSD}$

THEOR. [BWilliams, 1991]: If \mathfrak{g} modular, $\text{Fdim } \mathfrak{g}$ ODD

& $\text{Rank} \leq 11 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \cong \text{VEC}_G^w$

REMARK: They found an example in Rank 25
not of this form VEC_G^w .

THEOR. [CZENZKY, P]: If \mathfrak{g} modular, $\text{Fdim } \mathfrak{g}$ ODD

& $\text{Rank} \leq 23 \Rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \cong \text{VEC}_G^w$ or $G(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathbb{1}$.

THEOR. [NOTALS, P]: If $\text{Fdim } \mathfrak{g}$ ODD & \mathfrak{g} weakly G.T.
then \mathfrak{g} SOLVABLE

PROP. [ENO]: \mathfrak{g} SOLVABLE $\Rightarrow G(\mathfrak{g}) \neq \mathbb{1}$.

CONCLUSION: \mathfrak{g} modular, Fdim ODD, $\text{Rank } \mathfrak{g} \leq 23$
 $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \cong \text{VEC}_G^w$ or \mathfrak{g} NON W.G.T.

?

QUESTIONS

?

?

COMMENTS

?

THANK

YOU!