Characterization of queer super crystals

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based on joint work with Maria Gillespie, Graham Hawkes, Wencin Poh

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Outline

1. Crystals of type A_n
2. Queer supercrystals
3. Stembridge axioms
4. Characterization of queer crystals

Crystals of type A_n

Abstract crystal of type A_n: nonempty set B together with the maps

$$
\begin{aligned}
e_i, f_i \colon B &\to B \sqcup \{0\} \qquad (i \in I) \\
\mathrm{wt} \colon B &\to \Lambda
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weight lattice $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}_{\geqslant 0}^{n+1}$
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simple root $\alpha_i = \epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+1}$, $\quad \epsilon_i$ i-th standard basis vector of $\mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$

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string lengths for $b \in B$

$$\varphi_i(b) = \max\{k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geqslant 0} \mid f_i^k(b) \neq 0\}$$
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We require:

A1. $f_i b = b'$ if and only if $b = e_i b'$
$\mathrm{wt}(b') = \mathrm{wt}(b) + \alpha_i$

Crystal: A_n example

Example

Standard crystal $\mathcal{B}$ for type A_n:

$$\boxed{1} \xrightarrow{1} \boxed{2} \xrightarrow{2} \boxed{3} \xrightarrow{3} \cdots \xrightarrow{n} \boxed{n+1}$$

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- $\mathrm{wt}\left(\boxed{i}\right) = \epsilon_i$
- Highest weight element: $\boxed{1}$

Tensor products

B and C crystals of type A_n

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- Elements: $b \otimes c := (b, c) \in B \times C$
- Weight map: $\mathrm{wt}(b \otimes c) = \mathrm{wt}(b) + \mathrm{wt}(c)$
- Crystal operators:

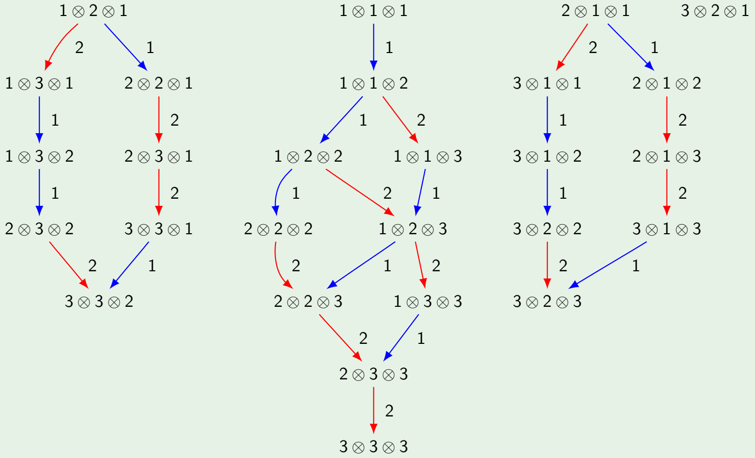
$$f_i(b \otimes c) = \begin{cases} f_i(b) \otimes c & \text{if } \varepsilon_i(b) \geqslant \varphi_i(c) \\ b \otimes f_i(c) & \text{if } \varepsilon_i(b) < \varphi_i(c) \end{cases}$$

$$e_i(b \otimes c) = \begin{cases} e_i(b) \otimes c & \text{if } \varepsilon_i(b) > \varphi_i(c) \\ b \otimes e_i(c) & \text{if } \varepsilon_i(b) \leqslant \varphi_i(c) \end{cases}$$

Example: Tensor product

Example

Components of crystal of words $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes 3} = \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ of type A_2:



Motivation

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$$s_\lambda s_\mu = \sum_\nu c^\nu_{\lambda\mu} s_\nu$$

$c^\nu_{\lambda\mu}$ = number of highest weights of weight ν in $B(\lambda) \otimes B(\mu)$

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- Queer Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{q}(n)$: a super analogue of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$

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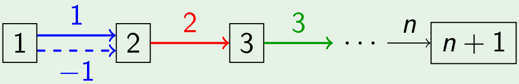
- [Grantcharov, Jung, Kang, Kashiwara, Kim, '10]:
  Crystal basis theory for queer Lie superalgebras using $U_q(\mathfrak{q}(n))$
  - Introduced queer crystals on words with tensor product rule.
  - Explicit combinatorial realization of queer crystals using semistandard decomposition tableaux.
  - Existence of fake highest (and lowest) weights on queer crystals.

Standard crystal and tensor product

Example

Standard queer crystal $\mathcal{B}$ for $\mathfrak{q}(n+1)$



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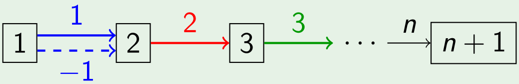


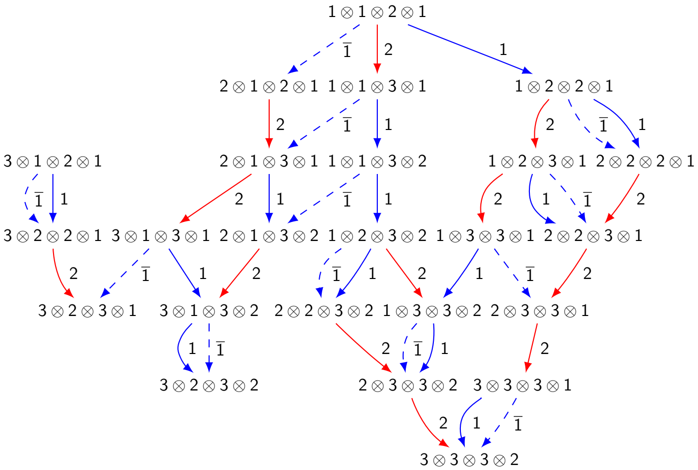
Tensor product: $b \otimes c \in B \otimes C$

$$f_{-1}(b \otimes c) = \begin{cases} b \otimes f_{-1}(c) & \text{if } \mathrm{wt}(b)_1 = \mathrm{wt}(b)_2 = 0 \\ f_{-1}(b) \otimes c & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$e_{-1}(b \otimes c) = \begin{cases} b \otimes e_{-1}(c) & \text{if } \mathrm{wt}(b)_1 = \mathrm{wt}(b)_2 = 0 \\ e_{-1}(b) \otimes c & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Queer crystal: Example

One connected component of $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes 4}$ for $\mathfrak{q}(3)$:



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In the queer crystal there exist fake highest weight elements.
Question: How do we detect highest weight elements?

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$$f_{-i} := s_{w_i^{-1}} f_{-1} s_{w_i} \qquad \text{and} \qquad e_{-i} := s_{w_i^{-1}} e_{-1} s_{w_i}$$

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Theorem (Grantcharov et al. 2014)

Each connected component in $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes \ell}$ has a unique highest weight element with

$$e_i u = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad e_{-i} u = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \in I_0 = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

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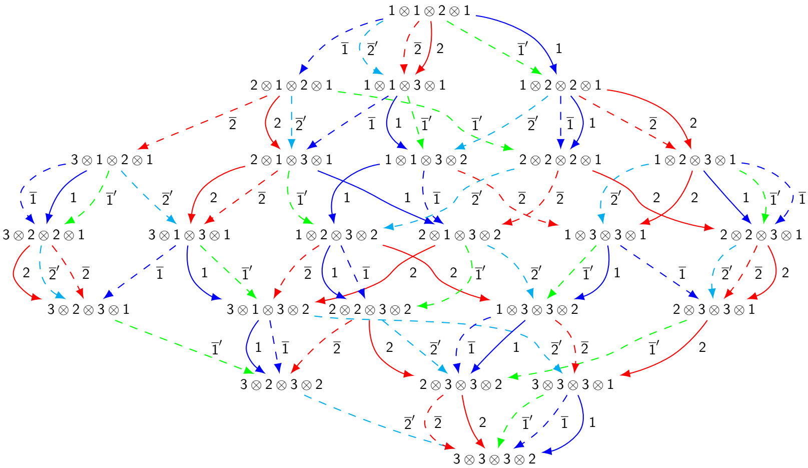
Similarly

$$f_{-i'} := s_{w_0} e_{-(n+1-i)} s_{w_0} \qquad \text{and} \qquad e_{-i'} := s_{w_0} f_{-(n+1-i)} s_{w_0}$$

where w_0 is long word in S_{n+1}, give lowest weight elements.

Queer crystal: Example revisited

Same connected component of $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes 4}$:



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Stembridge axioms

Question

Is there a local characterization of a crystal graph?

Stembridge axioms

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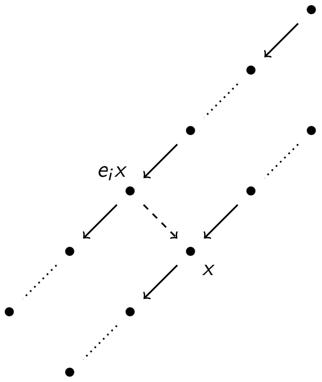
Is there a local characterization of a crystal graph?

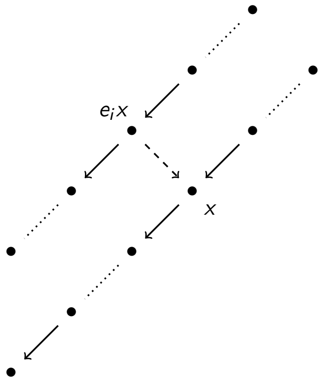
- [Stembridge '03] Yes, for crystals of simply-laced root systems (in particular type A_n)
- Local rules characterize Stembridge crystals: allows pure combinatorial analysis of these crystals

Stembridge axioms

B crystal for a simply-laced root system with index set $I = \{1, 2 \ldots, n\}$.

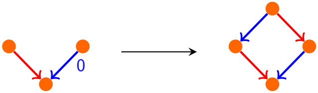
Axiom S1. For distinct $i, j \in I$ and $x, y \in B$ with $y = e_i x$, then either $\varepsilon_j(y) = \varepsilon_j(x) + 1$ or $\varepsilon_j(y) = \varepsilon_j(x)$.





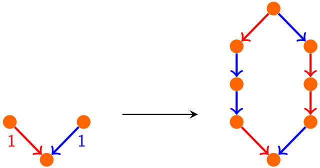
Stembridge axioms

Axiom S2. For distinct $i, j \in I$, if $x \in B$ with both $\varepsilon_i(x) > 0$ and $\varepsilon_j(x) = \varepsilon_j(e_i x) > 0$, then $e_i e_j x = e_j e_i x$ and $\varphi_i(e_j x) = \varphi_i(x)$.



Stembridge axioms

Axiom **S3.** For distinct $i, j \in I$, if $x \in B$ with both $\varepsilon_j(e_i x) = \varepsilon_j(x) + 1 > 1$ and $\varepsilon_i(e_j x) = \varepsilon_i(x) + 1 > 1$, then $e_i e_j^2 e_i x = e_j e_i^2 e_j x \neq 0$, $\varphi_i(e_j x) = \varphi_i(e_j^2 e_i x)$ and $\varphi_j(e_i x) = \varphi_j(e_i^2 e_j x)$.



Why Stembridge crystals?

Theorem (Stembridge 2003)

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B, B' Stembridge crystals, $u \in B$, $u' \in B'$ highest weight elements
If $\mathrm{wt}(u) = \mathrm{wt}(u')$, then B and B' are isomorphic.

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Stembridge crystals describe the representation theory of the corresponding Lie algebra.

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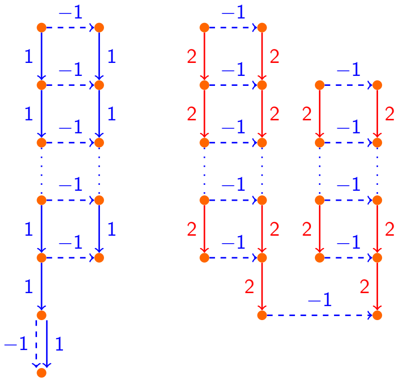
Stembridge type axioms

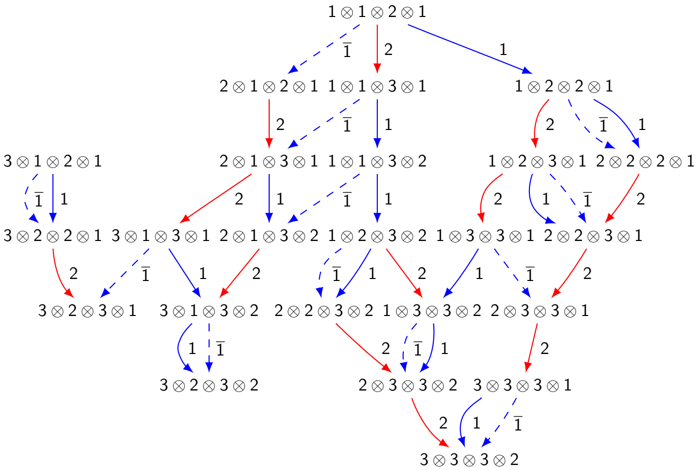
Conjecture (Assaf, Oguz 2018)

In addition to the Stembridge axioms, the relations below uniquely characterize queer crystals.



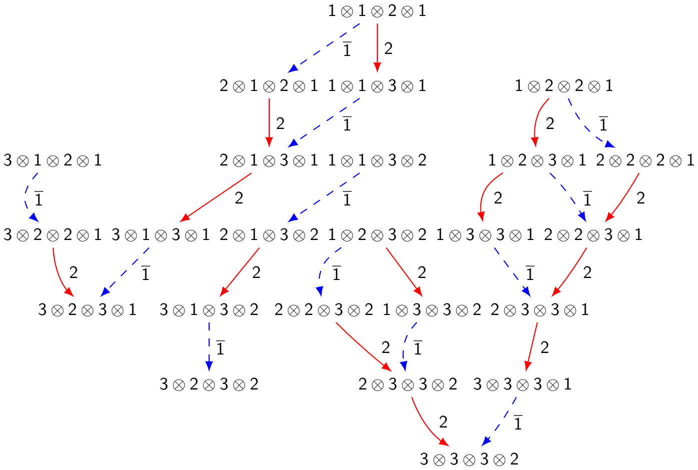
Subcrystal example

For instance, the $\{-1,2\}$-subcrystal of



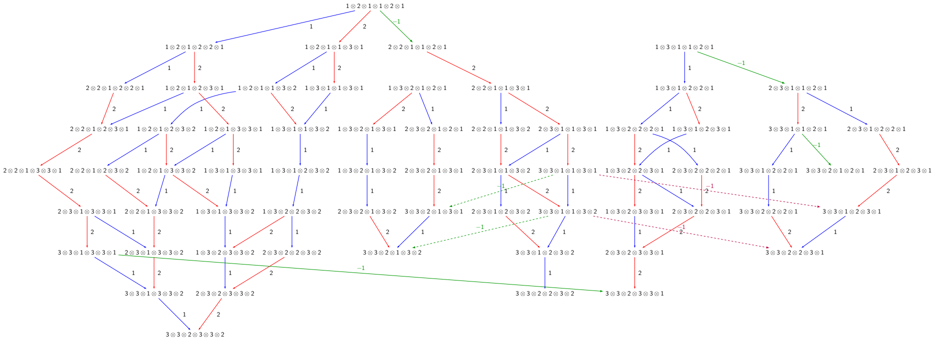
Subcrystal Example Cont.

...is given by



Counterexample

[Gillespie, Hawkes, Poh, S. 2018]



Main theorem: characterization of queer supercrystals

Theorem (GHPS 2018)

$\mathcal{C}$ connected component of a generic abstract queer crystal satisfying:

1. *$\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the local queer axioms.*
2. *$\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the connectivity axioms.*
3. *Component graph $G(\mathcal{C}) \cong G(\mathcal{D})$*
   $\mathcal{D}$ some connected component of $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes \ell}$

Then the queer supercrystals $\mathcal{C} \cong \mathcal{D}$.

Graph on type A components

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$\mathcal{C}$ crystal with index set $I_0 \cup \{-1\}$, A_n Stembridge crystal when restricted to I_0

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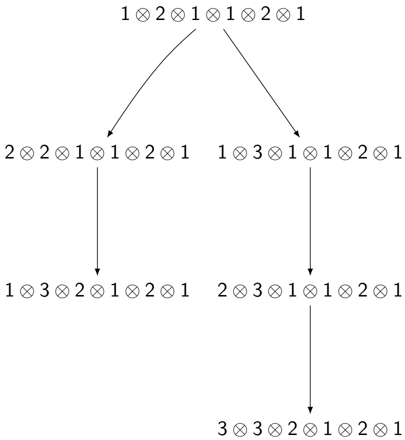
- Vertices of $G(\mathcal{C})$ are the type A components of $\mathcal{C}$, labeled by highest weight elements
- Edge from vertex C_1 to vertex C_2, if $\exists\ b_1 \in C_1$ and $b_2 \in C_2$ such that

$$f_{-1} b_1 = b_2.$$

Graph on type A components: example

correct graph $G(\mathcal{C})$



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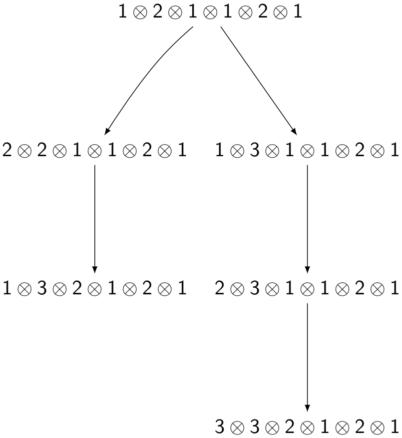

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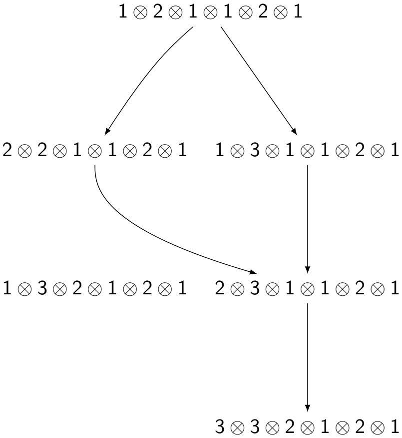

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Proposition (GHPS 2018)

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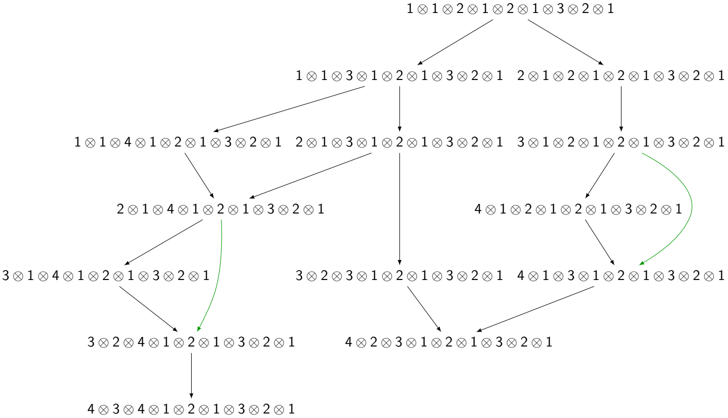
Let $u_2 \in C_2$ be I_0-highest weight element

There is an edge from C_1 to C_2 in $G(\mathcal{C})$
$\Leftrightarrow e_{-i}u_2 \in C_1$ for some $i \in I_0$

Combinatorial description of $G(\mathcal{C})$ (continued)

- Remove by-pass arrows:



Combinatorial description of $G(\mathcal{C})$ (continued)

- Combinatorial description of remaining arrows:
  Define $f_{(-i,h)} := f_{-i} f_{i+1} f_{i+2} \cdots f_{h-1}$.

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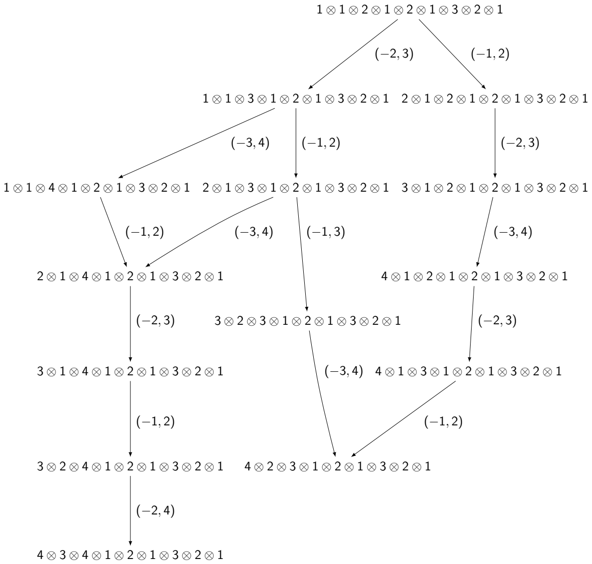
- Combinatorial description of remaining arrows:
  Define $f_{(-i,h)} := f_{-i} f_{i+1} f_{i+2} \cdots f_{h-1}$.

Theorem (GHPS 2018)

Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a connected component in $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes \ell}$. Then each non by-pass edge in $G(\mathcal{C})$ can be obtained by $f_{(-i,h)}$ for some i and $h > i$ minimal such that $f_{(-i,h)}$ applies.

Combinatorial description of $G(\mathcal{C})$ (continued)



Combinatorial description of f_{-i}

- $b_{q_i}, b_{q_{i-1}}, \ldots, b_{q_1}$ leftmost sequence $i, i-1, \ldots, 1$ from left to right

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Example

$b = 1331242312111$ and $i = 3$

We overline b_{q_j}

$$b = 1\overline{3}31\overline{2}423\overline{1}2111$$

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Here $k = 1$.

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Proposition

Let $b \in \mathcal{B}^{\otimes \ell}$ be $\{1, 2, \ldots, i\}$-highest weight for $i \in I_0$ and $\varphi_{-i}(b) = 1$. Then $f_{-i}(b)$ is obtained from b by changing

- $b_{q_j} = j$ *to* $j - 1$ *for* $j = i, i-1, \ldots, k+1$
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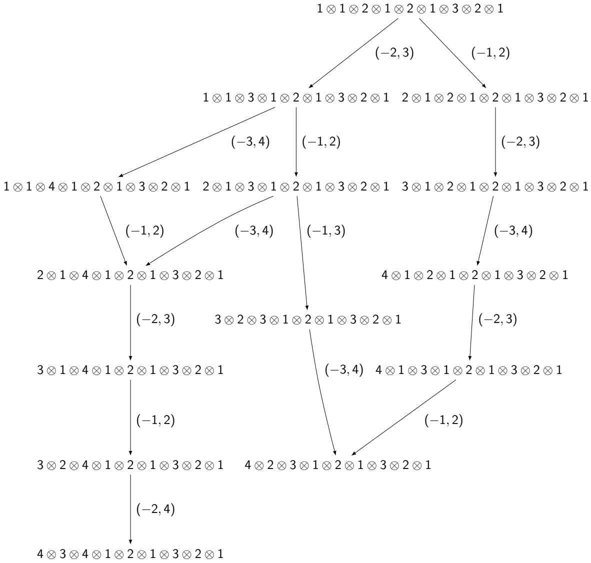
$$b = 1\bar{3}\underline{3}1\bar{2}4\underline{2}3\underline{\bar{1}}2111 \qquad i = 3$$

$$f_{-3}(b) = 1241143322111$$


1 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
(−2, 3)
(−1, 2)
1 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
(−3, 4)
(−1, 2)
(−2, 3)
1 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 4 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
3 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
(−1, 2)
(−3, 4)
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2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 4 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
4 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
(−2, 3)
3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1 ⊗ 3 ⊗ 2 ⊗ 1
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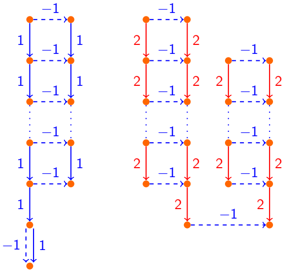
Almost lowest weight elements



Almost lowest weight elements:

$$\varphi_1(b) = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_i(b) = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \in I_0 \setminus \{1\}$$

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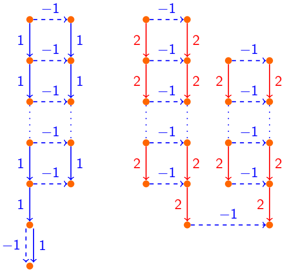

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Lemma

Almost lowest weight elements are $g_{j,k} := (e_1 \cdots e_j)(e_1 \cdots e_k)v$, *where* v *is lowest weight and* $1 \leqslant j \leqslant k \leqslant n$.

Connectivity axioms

Definition (Connectivity axioms)

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$$f_{-1} g_{j,k} = (e_2 \cdots e_j)(e_1 \cdots e_h) v',$$

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C2. (a) $G(\mathcal{C})$ contains edge $u \to u'$ such that $\mathrm{wt}(u')$ is obtained from $\mathrm{wt}(u)$ by moving a box from row $n+1-k$ to row $n+1-h$ with $h < k$ or
(b) no such edge exists in $G(\mathcal{C})$

Then for all $1 \leqslant j \leqslant h$ in case (a) and all $1 \leqslant j \leqslant k$ in case (b)

$$f_{-1} g_{j,k} = (e_2 \cdots e_k)(e_1 \cdots e_j) v.$$

Thank you !