

Categories graded by group homomorphisms

HOPF25

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Introduction

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Theorem (Sözer-Virelizier 2023)

Fusion categories graded by crossed modules can be used to construct 3-dimensional Homotopy Quantum Field Theories with base space a homotopy 2-type.

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Fusion categories graded by crossed modules can be used to construct 3-dimensional Homotopy Quantum Field Theories with base space a homotopy 2-type.

Crossed module

A group homomorphism ‘with extra structure’.

Outline

$$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$$

1. τ -graded categories
 - 1.1 Definition
 - 1.2 Semisimplicity
2. Correspondence with τ -module categories
 - 2.1 Special case ($G = 1$)
 - 2.2 General case
3. Structure theorem for semisimple τ -graded categories
 - 3.1 Special case ($G = 1$)
 - 3.2 General case
4. Current work

τ -graded categories

τ -graded categories with $H = 1$

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

 G -graded category

A category with subcategories $(\mathcal{C}_g)_{g \in G}$ such that

1. objects are finite direct sums $\bigoplus_{g \in G} X_g$, $X_g \in \mathcal{C}_g$.
2. $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = 0$ for homogeneous X, Y unless $|X| = |Y|$.

Example: Vect_G is G -graded.

- Every G -graded vector space is of the form $V = \bigoplus_{g \in G} V_g$.
- Morphisms are by definition degree-preserving linear maps.

τ -graded categories with $G = 1$

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

 H -Hom-graded category

A category enriched in Vect_H . That is, a \mathbb{k} -linear category with

- $\text{Hom}(X, Y) = \bigoplus_{h \in H} \text{Hom}^h(X, Y) \in \text{Vect}_H$.
- $|f' \circ f| = |f'| |f|$.

Example: Vect_H^\bullet is H -Hom-graded.

- 1-subcategory is Vect_H (objects, degree 1 morphisms).
- Degree h morphisms are linear $f: V \rightarrow W$ with each $f(V_a) \subseteq W_{ha}$.

τ -graded categories for general τ

$$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$$

 τ -graded category

An H -Hom-graded category \mathcal{C} such that

1. \mathcal{C}^1 is G -graded
2. $\text{Hom}^h(X, Y) = 0$ for homogeneous X, Y unless $|Y| = \tau(h)|X|$.

Example: Vect_H^\bullet is τ -graded for any G .

Choose each $|\mathbb{k}_h| = \tau(h)$

$\implies \text{Hom}^h(\mathbb{k}_a, \mathbb{k}_{a'}) = 0$ unless $a' = ha$, hence $\tau(a') = \tau(h)\tau(a)$.

Semisimplicity

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

Shifts

A H -Hom-graded category \mathcal{C} **has shifts** if for each $h \in H$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$ there is an object $X\langle h \rangle$ together with a canonical degree h isomorphism

$$r_{X,h}: X \rightarrow X\langle h \rangle.$$

Semisimple H -Hom-graded category

An H -Hom-graded category with shifts such that the 1-subcategory is semisimple.

Semisimplicity

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

Shifts and semisimplicity for a general τ -graded category

As for the underlying H -Hom-graded category.

Example: $\text{Vect}_H^{fd, \bullet}$

- Simple objects $(\mathbb{k}_h)_{h \in H}$ have $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{k}_h, \mathbb{k}_{h'}) = \delta_{h'h} \mathbb{k}$.
- Shifts $\mathbb{k}_h \langle h' \rangle = \mathbb{k}_{h'h}$
with $r_{\mathbb{k}_h, h'}: \bigoplus_{a \in H} \delta_{ah} v \mapsto \bigoplus_{a \in H} \delta_{ah'h} v$.

τ -module categories

Shifts as an H -action

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

Lemma

If \mathcal{C} is an H -Hom-graded category with shifts, then $(\mathcal{C}^1, \alpha, \mu, \epsilon)$ is an H -module category (Vect_H -module) with $\alpha^h X = X\langle h \rangle$ and

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \alpha^h X & \xrightarrow{\alpha^h f} & \alpha^h Y \\
 r_{X,h}^{-1} \downarrow & & \uparrow r_{Y,h} \\
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \alpha^h \alpha^{h'} X & \xrightarrow{(\mu_{h,h'})_X} & \alpha^{hh'} X \\
 r_{\alpha^{h'} X, h}^{-1} \downarrow & & \uparrow r_{X, hh'} \\
 \alpha^{h'} X & \xrightarrow{r_{X,h'}^{-1}} & X
 \end{array}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{\epsilon_X = r_{X,1}} \alpha^1 X = X\langle 1 \rangle$$

Shifts as an H -action

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

Lemma

Every H -module category $(\mathcal{D}, \alpha, \mu, \epsilon)$ induces an H -Hom-graded category \mathcal{D}^\bullet with shifts $X\langle h \rangle = \alpha^h X$.

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^\bullet}(X, Y) = \bigoplus_{h \in H} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}^\bullet}^h(X, Y) = \bigoplus_{h \in H} \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\alpha^h X, Y)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathrm{id}_X^\bullet = \epsilon_X^{-1}: \alpha^1 X \rightarrow X & & \alpha^{h'h} X \xrightarrow{f' \circ f} Z \\
 & & \downarrow (\mu_{h'h})_{X^{-1}}^{-1} \quad \uparrow \mathrm{id} \\
 r_{X,h} = \mathrm{id}_{\alpha^h X}: \alpha^h X \rightarrow \alpha^h X & & \alpha^{h'} \alpha^h X \xrightarrow{\alpha^{h'} f} \alpha^{h'} Y \xrightarrow{f} Z
 \end{array}$$

Shifts as an H -action

$$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$$

Theorem

There is a 2-equivalence between the 2-categories of

- H -Hom-graded categories with shifts
- H -module categories.

Theorem

There is a 2-equivalence between the 2-categories of

- semisimple H -Hom-graded categories
- semisimple H -module categories.

General τ -module categories

$$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$$

τ -graded category

An H -Hom-graded category \mathcal{C} such that

1. \mathcal{C}^1 is G -graded
2. $\text{Hom}^h(X, Y) = 0$ for homogeneous X, Y unless $|Y| = \tau(h)|X|$.

τ -module category

A G -graded H -module category $(\mathcal{D}, \alpha, \mu, \epsilon)$ such that

$$|\alpha^h X| = \tau(h)|X|$$

for homogeneous $X \in \mathcal{D}$.

General τ -module categories

$$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$$

Theorem

There is a 2-equivalence between the 2-categories of

- τ -graded categories with shifts
- τ -module categories.

Theorem

There is a 2-equivalence between the 2-categories of

- semisimple τ -graded categories
- semisimple τ -module categories.

Structure theorem

Structure theorem for H -module categories $(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$ **Theorem**

An H -module category \mathcal{D} is semisimple if and only if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{D} \simeq \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}(L_i, \psi_i).$$

See e.g. Example 7.4.10 of EGNO *Tensor Categories* (2015).

Structure theorem for H -Hom-graded categories $(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$ $\mathcal{M}^\bullet(L, \psi)$ for $L \leq H$, normalised 2-cocycle $\psi: H^2 \rightarrow \text{Fun}(H/L, \mathbb{k}^\times)$ The indecomposable semisimple H -Hom-graded category with

- simple objects $(\mathbb{k}_{hL})_{hL \in H/L}$
- morphisms $\text{Hom}^k(\mathbb{k}_{hL}, \mathbb{k}_{h'L}) \cong \delta_{khL, h'L} \mathbb{k}$
- shifts $\mathbb{k}_{hL} \langle k \rangle = \mathbb{k}_{khL}$ with $r_{\mathbb{k}_{hL}, k}$ given by a choice of basis
- composition $r_{\mathbb{k}_{khL}, k'} \circ r_{\mathbb{k}_{hL}, k} = \psi(k', k)(hL)^{-1} r_{\mathbb{k}_{hL}, k'k}$

Example: $\text{Vect}_H^\bullet \simeq \mathcal{M}^\bullet(1, 1)$

Structure theorem for H -Hom-graded categories $(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$ **Theorem**

An H -Hom-graded category \mathcal{C} is semisimple if and only if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{C} \simeq \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}^\bullet(L_i, \psi_i).$$

- I is in bijection with the simples $(S_i)_{i \in I}$ up to general isomorphism
- $L_i = \{h \in H : S_i \langle h \rangle \cong S_i\}$ (degree 1 isomorphisms)

Fix representatives $(h_a)_{a \in J}$ for cosets in H/L_i . For $k \in H$, let h_b represent the coset $kh_a L_i$, and choose a canonical isomorphism $e_{a,k}^i$ spanning $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^k(S_i \langle h_a \rangle, S_i \langle h_b \rangle)$. Then ψ_i is defined by $e_{a,k'k}^i = \psi_i(k', k)(h_a L_i) \cdot (e_{b,k'}^i \circ e_{a,k}^i)$.

Structure theorem for general τ -graded categories

$(\tau: H \rightarrow G)$

Lemma

Let $g \in G$, and suppose $L \leq \ker(\tau)$.

Then $\mathcal{M}^\bullet(L, \psi) =: \mathcal{M}_\tau^\bullet(L, \psi)\langle g \rangle$ is τ -graded with each $|\mathbb{k}_{hL}| = \tau(h)g$.

Theorem

A τ -graded category \mathcal{C} is semisimple if and only if it is of the form

$$\mathcal{C} \simeq \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathcal{M}_\tau^\bullet(L_i, \psi_i)\langle g_i \rangle.$$

We choose each L_i and ψ_i as before, and $g_i = |S_i|$.

Conclusion

Outlook

When $\tau =: \chi$ is a crossed module,

- χ -module categories are pseudofunctors $\mathbb{k} \text{Disc}(\mathcal{G}_\chi) \rightarrow 2\text{Vect}$.
- there is a Deligne tensor product \boxtimes of χ -graded categories.

I am working to show that

- \boxtimes corresponds to the Day convolution of χ -module categories.
- finite semisimple χ -graded categories form a fusion 2-category, in which χ -graded fusion categories are the algebra objects.

References

- Kursat Sözer and Alexis Virelizier. *Monoidal Categories Graded by Crossed Modules and 3-Dimensional HQFTs*, Adv. Math 428 (2023). arXiv: 2207.06534
- Etingof, Gelaki, Nikshych and Ostrik. *Tensor Categories*, Mathematical Surveys and Monographs 205 (2015)

Thank you for listening!