

FUSION RULES FOR REPRESENTATIONS OF COMPACT QUANTUM GROUPS

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INTRODUCTION

The compact quantum groups are objects which generalise at the same time the compact groups, the duals of discrete groups and the q -deformations (with $q > 0$) of classical compact Lie groups. A compact quantum group is an abstract object which may be described by (is by definition the dual of) the algebra of “continuous functions on it”, which is a Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebra. A system of axioms for Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebras which leads to a satisfactory theory of compact quantum groups (e.g. a theorem stating the existence of the Haar measure) was found by Woronowicz at the end of the 80’s.

The representation theory of compact quantum groups gives rise to rich combinatorial structures. By Woronowicz’s analogue of the Peter-Weyl theory, each (finite dimensional unitary) representation of a compact quantum group G is completely reducible. In particular given two irreducible representations a and b , their tensor product decomposes in a unique way (up to equivalence) as a sum of irreducible representations

$$a \otimes b \simeq c + d + e + \dots$$

These formulae are called fusion rules for irreducible representations of G . The fusion semiring $\mathcal{R}^+(G)$ is by definition the set of equivalence classes of finite dimensional continuous representations of G , endowed with the binary operations $+$ (the sum of classes of corepresentations) and \otimes (the tensor product of classes of corepresentations). It is the algebraic structure describing the collection of all fusion rules. There are two basic examples:

- if G is a compact group then $\mathcal{R}^+(G)$ is the usual fusion semiring of G .
- if G is the dual of a discrete group Γ then $\mathcal{R}^+(G)$ is the convolution semiring of Γ .

More generally, we have the following construction of fusion rules and semirings: in a semisimple monoidal category \mathcal{C} , formulae of the form $a \otimes b \simeq c + d + e + \dots$ with a, b, c, d, e, \dots simple objects of \mathcal{C} , may be called fusion rules for simple objects of \mathcal{C} . The algebraic structure describing the collection of all fusion rules is the Grothendieck semiring $([\mathcal{C}], +, \otimes)$ of \mathcal{C} . Fusion rules – and related algebraic objects, such as fusion semirings, rings, algebras and principal graphs – appear in this way in many recent theories arising from mathematics and physics, such as conformal field theory, subfactors, quantum groups at roots of unity. They can be thought of as being a common language for these theories. The above fusion semiring $\mathcal{R}^+(G)$ arises also in this way: it is isomorphic to the Grothendieck semiring of the semisimple monoidal category $\text{Rep}(G)$ of finite dimensional continuous representations of G .

In this paper we give a survey of some recent results on the fusion semirings of compact quantum groups (computations of and applications to discrete quantum groups) by using the following simplifying terminology: we say that a compact quantum group

G is an \mathcal{R}^+ -deformation of a compact quantum group H if their fusion semirings are isomorphic. The paper contains also some easy related results (with proofs), two conjectures and many remarks and comments, some of them concerning classification by invariants related to \mathcal{R}^+ .

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1. THE FUSION SEMIRING OF A WORONOWICZ ALGEBRA

The Woronowicz algebras are the Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebras which correspond to both notions of “algebras of continuous functions on compact quantum groups” and “ \mathbf{C}^* -algebras of discrete quantum groups”. That is, specialists agree that one can define the category of compact quantum groups to be the dual $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ of the category \mathcal{W} of Woronowicz algebras, and the category of discrete quantum groups to be $\widehat{\widehat{\mathcal{W}}} = \mathcal{W}$.

The category \mathcal{W} may be defined in the following two equivalent ways.

– the “algebras of continuous functions on compact matrix quantum groups” or “ \mathbf{C}^* -algebras of finitely generated discrete quantum groups” were introduced by Woronowicz in [96] via a fairly simple and useful set of axioms (see definition 1.1 below; see also [97], [98] and section 3 below for various non-trivial translations of these axioms). Such objects are called finitely generated Woronowicz algebras. With a suitable definition for morphisms one gets a category $\mathcal{W}_{f.g.}$, and \mathcal{W} may be defined as $\mathcal{W} = Ind(\mathcal{W}_{f.g.})$, the category of inductive limits of $\mathcal{W}_{f.g.}$. See e.g. Baaž-Skandalis [4].

– \mathcal{W} is the category of bisimplifiable unital Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebras. See Woronowicz [99].

Almost all known examples of Woronowicz algebras (see sections 2 and 8 below for a quite complete list) are finitely generated. Also, the first approach to \mathcal{W} seems to be more useful than the second one. In what follows we will mainly be interested in objects of $\mathcal{W}_{f.g.}$ and we will always refer the reader to the fundamental paper [96]. We mention that all basic results are known to extend easily from $\mathcal{W}_{f.g.}$ to \mathcal{W} (see e.g. [4], [99]).

Definition 1.1 (cf. [96]). *A finitely generated (or co-matricial) Woronowicz algebra is a pair (A, u) consisting of a unital \mathbf{C}^* -algebra A and a unitary matrix $u \in M_n(A)$ subject to the following conditions:*

- (i) *the coefficients of u generate in A a dense $*$ -subalgebra, denoted \mathcal{A} .*
- (ii) *there exists a \mathbf{C}^* -morphism $\delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes_{\min} A$ such that $(id \otimes \delta)u = u_{12}u_{13}$.*
- (iii) *there exists a linear antimultiplicative map $\kappa : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $\kappa * \kappa * = id$ and such that $(id \otimes \kappa)u = u^{-1}$.*

The dense subalgebra \mathcal{A} is an (involutive) Hopf \mathbf{C} -algebra with the restriction of δ as comultiplication, with counit defined by $\varepsilon : u_{ij} \mapsto \delta_{i,j}$, and with antipode κ (see [96]). We recall that if V be a finite dimensional \mathbf{C} -linear space, a coaction of the Hopf \mathbf{C} -algebra \mathcal{A} on V is a linear map $\beta : V \rightarrow V \otimes \mathcal{A}$ satisfying

$$(id \otimes \delta)\beta = (\beta \otimes id)\beta, \quad (id \otimes \varepsilon)\beta = id$$

A corepresentation of \mathcal{A} on V is an element $u \in \mathcal{L}(V) \otimes \mathcal{A}$ satisfying

$$(id \otimes \delta)u = u_{12}u_{13}, \quad (id \otimes \varepsilon)u = 1$$

Coactions and corepresentations are in an obvious one-to-one correspondence. We prefer to work with corepresentations. We recall that if v, w are corepresentations of \mathcal{A} on V, W then their sum $v + w$ is the corepresentation $diag(v, w)$ of \mathcal{A} on $V \oplus W$, and their tensor product $v \otimes w$ is the corepresentation $v_{13}w_{23}$ of \mathcal{A} on $V \otimes W$. v and w are said to be equivalent if there exists an invertible linear map $T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ such that $w = (T \otimes 1)v(T^{-1} \otimes 1)$.

The finite dimensional corepresentations of the Hopf \mathbf{C} -algebra \mathcal{A} will be called finite dimensional smooth corepresentations of the finitely generated Woronowicz algebra (A, u) . We will sometimes call them “finite dimensional corepresentations”, or just “corepresentations” (there will be no other kind of corepresentation to appear in this paper).

Given a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra (A, u) one can construct its “full version” (A_{full}, u) and its “reduced version” (A_{red}, u) , which are in general different from (A, u) . This is because the Haar functional is not necessarily faithful (see [96], [4]). There exist canonical morphisms of \mathbf{C}^* -algebras

$$A_{full} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_{red}$$

A is said to be full if $A_{full} \rightarrow A$ is an isomorphism, reduced if $A \rightarrow A_{red}$ is an isomorphism and amenable (as a Woronowicz algebra) if $A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$ is an isomorphism.

The morphisms between two finitely generated Woronowicz algebras (A, u) and (B, v) are by definition the morphisms of Hopf $*$ -algebras $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$. Each such morphism canonically extends to a \mathbf{C}^* -morphism $A_{full} \rightarrow B_{full}$. Notice that:

- (A, u) is isomorphic to both (A_{full}, u) and (A_{red}, u) .
- if v is a finite dimensional corepresentation of \mathcal{A} whose coefficients generate \mathcal{A} as a $*$ -algebra then (A, u) is isomorphic to (A, v) .

This definition of morphisms is the one which makes the category of finitely generated discrete groups to embed in a unique (covariant) way into the category of finitely generated Woronowicz algebras. Indeed, if Γ is a finitely generated discrete group then

$$(A, u) = (\mathbf{C}_\pi^*(\Gamma), diag(\pi(g_i)))$$

is a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra, for any set $\{g_i\}$ of generators of Γ and for any unitary faithful representation π of Γ such that $\pi \otimes \pi$ is contained in a multiple of π (see [96]).

To simplify the terminology we will sometimes call “finitely generated Woronowicz algebra” the isomorphism class of a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra, and “corepresentation” the equivalence class of a corepresentation. The places where this abuse of language will be used should be clear to the reader.

These notions extend to all Woronowicz algebras (see e.g. [4], [99]).

Definition 1.2. *The fusion semiring $R^+(A)$ of a Woronowicz algebra A is the set of equivalence classes of finite dimensional smooth corepresentations of A , endowed with the binary operations $+$ (the sum of classes of corepresentations) and \otimes (the tensor product of classes of corepresentations).*

By cosemisimplicity coming from Woronowicz’s Peter-Weyl type theory [96] $R^+(A)$ is isomorphic as an additive monoid to the free monoid $\mathbf{N} \cdot Irr(A)$, where $Irr(A)$ is the set of equivalence classes of finite dimensional irreducible corepresentations of A .

$$(R^+(A), +) \simeq \mathbf{N} \cdot Irr(A)$$

Thus $R^+(A)$ encodes the same information as the collection of formulae of the form

$$a \otimes b = c + d + e + \dots$$

with $a, b, c, d, e, \dots \in Irr(A)$. These formulae, which describe the splitting of a tensor product of irreducible corepresentations into a sum of irreducible corepresentations, are called fusion rules for irreducible corepresentations of A .

Notice that the complex conjugation of corepresentations $u \mapsto \bar{u}$ makes $R^+(A)$ an involutive semiring, but the involution is *not* an extra structure of the semiring $R^+(A)$: if $u \in Irr(A)$ then \bar{u} may be characterized as being the unique $v \in Irr(A)$ such that $1 \subset u \otimes v$, and then $-$ may be extended by additivity to the whole $R^+(A)$.

A few remarks on some related algebraic objects, that will not appear in the rest of the paper. The fusion (or representation) ring is the Grothedieck ring

$$R(A) = K(R^+(A))$$

By extending scalars we get the fusion \mathbf{C} -algebra

$$\mathbf{C}Alg(A) = R(A) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{C}$$

The involution of $R^+(A)$ extends by antilinearity to an involution of $\mathbf{C}Alg(A)$. The linear map $\phi \in \mathbf{C}Alg(A)^*$ given by $\phi(a) = \delta_{a,1}$ for all $a \in Irr(A)$ is a faithful positive trace. By applying the GNS construction to $(\mathbf{C}Alg(A), \phi)$ we get the fusion \mathbf{C}^* -algebra

$$\mathbf{C}^*Alg(A) = \overline{\pi_\phi(\mathbf{C}Alg(A))}^{\|\cdot\|}$$

By [96] $\mathbf{C}Alg(A)$ embeds into \mathcal{A} via the linear extension of the character application

$$u \mapsto \chi(u) = (Tr \otimes id)u$$

The linear form ϕ corresponds in this way to the restriction of the Haar functional $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, so the embedding χ extends to an embedding $\mathbf{C}^*Alg(A) \rightarrow A_{red}$, also

denoted by χ . The image of $\mathbf{C}^*Alg(A)$ is the \mathbf{C}^* -algebra of “central functions on the corresponding compact quantum group”

$$A_{central} = \chi(\mathbf{C}^*Alg(A))$$

Each isomorphism of the form $R^+(A) \simeq R^+(B)$ canonically extends to isomorphisms between the above four algebraic objects associated to A and B . However, the converses are not true, i.e. the semiring $R^+(A)$ may contain (much) more information on A than $R(A)$, $\mathbf{C}Alg(A)$, $\mathbf{C}^*Alg(A)$ or $A_{central}$. This is the reason why we have to use the quite unfamiliar semirings.

Note that $a \geq b \iff a - b \in R^+(A)$ makes the fusion ring $R(A)$ an ordered ring, which contains the same information on A as $R^+(A)$. We prefer to use the semiring $R^+(A)$ instead of the ordered ring $(R(A), \geq)$.

Let us also mention that the dimension and quantum dimension of corepresentations are morphisms of semirings

$$dim : R^+(A) \rightarrow (\mathbf{N}, +, \cdot), \quad qdim : R^+(A) \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}_+^*, +, \cdot)$$

Both of them may happen to be extra structures of $R^+(A)$ (cf. [5], resp. [95]). They will be used only at the end of the paper.

In the commutative and cocommutative cases, the fusion semiring can be computed as follows.

Theorem 1.1 ([96]). *Let G be a compact group. Then $A = C(G)$ is a Woronowicz algebra. The finite dimensional corepresentations of A are in one-to-one correspondence with the finite dimensional representations of G , and this induces an isomorphism between $R^+(A)$ and the usual fusion semiring $\mathcal{R}^+(G)$.*

Theorem 1.2 ([96]). *Let Γ be a discrete group. Then $A = \mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ is a Woronowicz algebra. The finite dimensional irreducible corepresentations of A are all 1-dimensional, and are in one-to-one correspondence with the elements of Γ . Their fusion corresponds in this way to the product of Γ . That is, the fusion semiring of $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to the convolution semiring $\mathbf{N} \cdot \Gamma$ of Γ .*

2. EXAMPLES OF R^+ -DEFORMATIONS

In this section we give a survey of some recent computations of fusion semirings of Woronowicz algebras. It turns out that (the main parts of) these results have very short statements when using the following terminology.

Definition 2.1. *Let A and B be two Woronowicz algebras. We say that A is an R^+ -deformation of B if there exists an isomorphism of semirings $R^+(A) \simeq R^+(B)$.*

Later on we will use the following related definition: we say that A is a dimension-preserving R^+ -deformation of B if there exists an isomorphism of semirings $R^+(A) \simeq R^+(B)$ which preserves the dimensions of corepresentations.

Maybe the first requirement for a good notion of deformation is that \mathbf{C}^* -algebras of discrete groups should be rigid ($:=$ undeformable).

Proposition 2.1. *If Γ is a discrete group then $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ is R^+ -rigid.*

Proof. Let A be an R^+ -deformation of $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$, and choose an isomorphism $f : \mathbf{N} \cdot \Gamma \simeq R^+(A)$ (cf. theorem 1.2). For any $g \in \Gamma$ we have $gg^{-1} = 1$, and by applying f we get $f(g) \otimes f(g^{-1}) = 1$. This shows that the corepresentation $f(g)$ is 1-dimensional, for any g . Since A is generated by the coefficients of its irreducible finite dimensional corepresentations, and since $\text{Irr}(A) = f(\Gamma)$, we get that A is cocommutative, hence isomorphic to some $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma')$ (cf. [96]). But from $\mathbf{N} \cdot \Gamma \simeq \mathbf{N} \cdot \Gamma'$ we get $\Gamma \simeq \Gamma'$, so $A \simeq \mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$. \square

We discuss now the relationship between R^+ -deformations and q -deformations. Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex Lie algebra of type A,B,C,D and let G be the corresponding compact connected simply-connected Lie group. Let $q \in \mathbf{C}^*$ be a number which is not a root of unity, and let $U_q\mathfrak{g}$ be the Drinfeld-Jimbo quantization of the universal enveloping algebra $U\mathfrak{g}$ [25], [42]. It follows from Rosso [72] that if $q > 0$, the restricted dual $(U_q\mathfrak{g})^\circ$ has a canonical involution, has a \mathbf{C}^* -norm and its completion is a Woronowicz algebra, called $C(G)_q$. The results of Lusztig and Rosso on the q -deformation of finite dimensional representations of $U\mathfrak{g}$ [56], [71] show via [72] that these q -deformations are R^+ -deformations. More generally, it follows from work of Levendorskii and Soibelman [53], [54], [73] that given any simple compact Lie group G and any $q > 0$ one can define a q -deformation $C(G)_q$ of $C(G)$, which is an R^+ -deformation of $C(G)$.

Theorem 2.1 ([25, 42, 53, 54, 56, 71, 72, 73]). *$C(G)_q$ is an R^+ -deformation of $C(G)$.*

We mention that for $G = \mathbf{SU}(2)$ (resp. $G = \mathbf{SU}(N)$ for any N) the construction of $C(G)_q$ and the computation of its fusion semiring were also done by Woronowicz in [95] (resp. [97]) by using different methods.

We recall that for $n \geq 2$ and $F \in \mathbf{GL}(n, \mathbf{C})$ the \mathbf{C}^* -algebra $A_u(F)$ is defined by generators $\{u_{ij}\}_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ and the relations making the matrices u and $F\bar{u}F^{-1}$ unitaries. It is a Woronowicz algebra. Its universal property shows that it corresponds to both notions of “algebra of continuous functions on the quantum (or free) unitary group” and “ \mathbf{C}^* -algebra of the free discrete quantum group”. See Van Daele-Wang [79]. By [6] the irreducible corepresentations of $A_u(F)$ can be labeled by the elements of the free monoid $\mathbf{N} * \mathbf{N}$, $\text{Irr}(A_u(F)) = \{r_x \mid x \in \mathbf{N} * \mathbf{N}\}$ such that the fusion rules are

$$r_x \otimes r_y = \sum_{x=ag, y=\bar{g}b} r_{ab}$$

where $-$ is the involution of $\mathbf{N} * \mathbf{N}$ which interchanges its two generators. Moreover, these fusion rules were shown to characterise the $A_u(F)$'s, and this can be interpreted as follows.

Theorem 2.2 ([6]). *The R^+ -deformations of any $A_u(F)$ are exactly all the $A_u(F)$'s.*

The quotient of $A_u(F)$ by the relations $u = F\bar{u}F^{-1}$ is called $A_o(F)$. Its universal property shows that it corresponds to the notion of “algebra of continuous functions on the quantum (or free) orthogonal group”. See Van Daele-Wang [79]. As the operator $F\bar{F}$ is an intertwiner of the fundamental corepresentation u , the algebra $A_o(F)$ is defined only for matrices F satisfying $F\bar{F} = \text{scalar multiple of the identity}$ (see Wang's paper [87] for what happens when $F\bar{F} \notin \mathbf{C} \cdot \text{Id}$).

Theorem 2.3 ([5]). *The R^+ -deformations of any $A_o(F)$ are exactly all the $A_o(F)$'s.*

Actually one can easily prove that $A_o \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is isomorphic to $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$, so the above result says that the R^+ -deformations of $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ are exactly all the $A_o(F)$'s (with $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and $F \in \mathbf{GL}(n, \mathbf{C})$ satisfying $F\bar{F} \in \mathbf{C} \cdot Id$). For $n = 2$ the $A_o(F)$'s coincide with Woronowicz's deformations of $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ from [95] (see below). For $n \geq 3$ the Woronowicz algebra $A_o(F)$ is a more exotic object: the dimension of its irreducible corepresentation r_k corresponding to the k -dimensional irreducible representation of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ is given by

$$\dim(r_k) = \frac{x^k - y^k}{x - y}$$

where x, y are the solutions of $X^2 - nX + 1 = 0$. See [5] and sections 2 and 5 in [6].

One can ask then whether there exist such structure results for the R^+ -deformations of $\mathbf{SU}(N)$ for arbitrary N . Besides theorem 2.1 for $G = \mathbf{SU}(N)$, which gives examples and theorem 2.3 which solves the problem for $N = 2$, we have the following results.

Theorem 2.4 ([50]). *Any rigid monoidal semisimple \mathbf{C} -category having the Grothendieck semiring isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}^+(\mathbf{SU}(N))$ is monoidal equivalent to a twist $Rep(U_q \mathfrak{sl}_N)^\tau$ of the category $Rep(U_q \mathfrak{sl}_N)$ of finite dimensional representations of $U_q \mathfrak{sl}_N$, for some $q \in \mathbf{C}^*$ which is not a root of unity, and which is uniquely determined up to $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$.*

Here τ is a N -th root of unity (see Kazhdan-Wenzl [50]). We mention that for $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_\mu$ where $\mu \in [-1, 1] - \{0\}$ is as in [95] computation of q and τ gives

$$Corep(C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_\mu) \simeq^\otimes Rep(U_{\sqrt{|\mu|}} \mathfrak{sl}_2)^{sgn(\mu)}$$

For $N \geq 3$ it is not known what values of the twist can arise from Woronowicz algebras. This should be related to the question asked by Woronowicz at the end of [97].

Theorem 2.5 ([10]). *The R^+ -deformations of $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))$ are exactly its R -matrix quantizations in the most general sense – the one of Gurevich [35].*

Theorem 2.5 was proved in the following way: theorem 2.4 and the Tannaka-Krein type duality of Woronowicz [97] show that the R^+ -deformations of $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the faithful monoidal functors (satisfying certain positivity conditions) from the categories $Rep(U_q \mathfrak{sl}_N)^\tau$ to the category of finite dimensional Hilbert spaces. These functors can be shown (via reconstruction) to be in one-to-one correspondence with the R -matrices in [35] (satisfying certain positivity conditions). In fact the proofs of the above theorems 2.2, 2.3 and of theorem 2.6 below also use reconstruction methods (see section 4 below).

Actually the R -matrix quantization of $\mathbf{SU}(N)$ in the spirit of FRT [31] requires some work. In [10] the quantum group $\mathbf{SU}(N)_R$ was introduced in the same time as an object coming via duality and (quite sketchy) as a “compact form” of Gurevich's $\mathbf{SL}(N, \mathbf{C})_R$. See [1] for a detailed construction of $\mathbf{SU}(N)_R$. See also [37] and [64] for related results, obtained via different methods.

We mention that Gurevich's R -matrices (satisfying the same positivity requirements as those needed in theorem 2.5) were shown by Wassermann to appear naturally in the theory of full multiplicity ergodic actions of $\mathbf{SU}(N)$ on von Neumann algebras. A complete classification of these R -matrices for $N = 3$ may be found in [90].

We recall from Wang [84] that associated to any finite dimensional \mathbf{C}^* -algebra B is a Woronowicz algebra $A^{aut}(B)$, which by definition has a universal property making it the “algebra of continuous functions on the compact quantum automorphism group of B ”. If $n := \dim(B)$ is 1, 2, 3 then $B = \mathbf{C}^n$ and $A^{aut}(B)$ is the algebra of functions on the n -th symmetric group. By [9] if $n \geq 4$ then $A^{aut}(B)$ is an R^+ -deformation of $C(\mathbf{SO}(3))$, and this could be interpreted in the following way (nothing is lost when stating the less precise result below, as it is easy to see that $A^{aut}(M_2(\mathbf{C})) \simeq C(\mathbf{SO}(3))$).

Theorem 2.6 ([9]). *For $\dim(B) \geq 4$ the $A^{aut}(B)$ ’s are each other’s R^+ -deformations.*

All these results seem to justify our terminology “ R^+ -deformation”. However, it is not clear how R^+ -deformation could be related to operator algebraic notions of deformation (see e.g. Rieffel [70], Blanchard [19], Wang [83]). Maybe a constructive proof of the “anti-deformation” conjecture 8.1 below would do part of the job.

3. PRESENTATION OF DISCRETE QUANTUM GROUPS

In this section we discuss the notion of presentation for finitely generated (discrete quantum groups represented by) Woronowicz algebras. We will see in the next section that this kind of considerations are the first step in the so-called reconstruction method, which was used for proving theorems 2.2–2.6.

We will use the following notations. If D is a unital \mathbf{C} -algebra, V and W are two finite dimensional \mathbf{C} -linear spaces and $v \in \mathcal{L}(V) \otimes D$ and $w \in \mathcal{L}(W) \otimes D$ are two elements we define

$$v \otimes w := v_{13}w_{23} \in \mathcal{L}(V) \otimes \mathcal{L}(W) \otimes D$$

$$Hom(v, w) := \{T \in \mathcal{L}(V, W) \mid (T \otimes id)v = w(T \otimes id)\}$$

If D is a Hopf \mathbf{C} -algebra and v, w are corepresentations, then \otimes and Hom are the usual tensor product, respectively space of intertwiners. Note also that in general, for any unital \mathbf{C} -algebra D , the elements of the form $v \in \mathcal{L}(V) \otimes D$ with V ranging over the finite dimensional \mathbf{C} -linear spaces form a monoidal category with these Hom and \otimes , so our notations are not as abusive as they seem to be.

We will use freely the terminology from [97] concerning concrete monoidal \mathbf{W}^* -categories, that we will call concrete monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -categories. We recall that the word “concrete” comes from the fact that the monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -category is given together with an embedding into (= faithful monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -functor to) the category of finite dimensional Hilbert spaces. We recall also from [97] that if H, K are finite dimensional Hilbert spaces then any invertible antilinear map $j : H \rightarrow K$ gives rise to two linear maps

$$t_j : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow H \otimes K, \quad t_j(1) = \sum_i e_i \otimes j(e_i)$$

$$t_{j^{-1}} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow K \otimes H, \quad t_{j^{-1}}(1) = \sum_i f_i \otimes j^{-1}(f_i)$$

where $\{e_i\}, \{f_i\}$ are (arbitrary) orthonormal bases in H , respectively K . The objects H and K are said to be conjugate in a concrete monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -category \mathcal{C} (containing them) if there exists $j : H \rightarrow K$ such that

$$t_j \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{C}, H \otimes K) \quad t_{j^{-1}} \in Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{C}, K \otimes H)$$

The result below is somehow a translation of one of the three important particular cases of the main result in [97] (see section 4 below).

Theorem 3.1. *Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, I be a set, $\{a_k\}_{k \in I}$ and $\{b_k\}_{k \in I}$ be positive integers, and $X = \{T_k \mid k \in I\}$ be a set of linear maps of the form*

$$T_i : (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes a_k} \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes b_k}$$

(where $(\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes 0} := \mathbf{C}$). *If there exists $j : \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ such that $t_j, t_{j^{-1}} \in X$ then*

$$A_X = \mathbf{C}^* \langle (u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n} \mid u = (u_{ij}) \text{ is unitary, } T_k \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes a_k}, u^{\otimes b_k}), \forall k \in I \rangle$$

is a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra. Its category of corepresentations is the completion in the sense of [97] of the concrete monoidal \mathbf{C}^ -category \mathcal{C}_X defined as follows: its objects are the tensor powers of \mathbf{C}^n , and its arrows are such that \mathcal{C}_X is the smallest monoidal category containing the arrows $\{T_k \mid k \in I\}$.*

Moreover, any finitely generated Woronowicz algebra arises in this way.

The definition of A_X should be understood as follows. Let F be the free $*$ -algebra on n^2 variables $(u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n}$ and let $u = (u_{ij}) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{C}^n) \otimes F$. By explicitating our notations for Hom and \otimes with $D = F$ we see that each condition of the form $T_k \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes a_k}, u^{\otimes b_k})$, as well as the condition “ u is unitary”, could be interpreted as being a collection of relations between the u_{ij} ’s and their adjoints. Let $J \subset F$ be the two-sided $*$ -ideal generated by all these relations. Then the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is unitary in $M_n(\mathbf{C}) \otimes (F/J)$, so its coefficients u_{ij} are of norm ≤ 1 for every \mathbf{C}^* -seminorm on F/J and the enveloping \mathbf{C}^* -algebra of F/J is well-defined. We call it A_X .

The definition of \mathcal{C}_X should be understood as follows: its arrows are linear combinations of (composable) compositions of tensor products of maps of the form T_k, T_k^* and $id_m := \text{identity of } (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes m}$. It is clear that \mathcal{C}_X is a concrete monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -category.

Proof. The assumptions $t_j, t_{j^{-1}} \in X$ show that \mathbf{C}^n is a self-conjugate object in \mathcal{C}_X . Thus theorem 1.3 in [97] applies, and shows that the universal \mathcal{C}_X -admissible pair – which is (A_X, u) by definition of A_X – is a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra (i.e. a compact matrix pseudogroup in the terminology there) whose category of corepresentations is the completion of \mathcal{C}_X .

Conversely, let A be an arbitrary finitely generated Woronowicz algebra. Choose $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and $v \in M_n(A)$ a unitary corepresentation whose coefficients generate A . By repalcing v with a unitary representation which is equivalent to the sum $v + \bar{v}$ we may assume that v is equivalent to \bar{v} . Let X be the set of *all* intertwiners between *all* tensor powers of v . As v is equivalent to \bar{v} we get from [97] the existence of $j : \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ such that $t_j, t_{j^{-1}} \in X$. Thus X satisfies the condition in the statement, so we may consider the algebra A_X . As both A and A_X can be obtained from \mathcal{C}_X by taking the completion and then by applying duality, we get by uniqueness of these operations (see [97]) that they are isomorphic. \square

Notice that in the proof of the converse one can take X to be countable – just take bases in each space of intertwiners.

As a first application, we may state the following (non-trivial) definition.

Definition 3.1. *A finitely generated Woronowicz algebra is said to be finitely presented if it is of the form A_X with X a finite set.*

We will see in the next section that the Woronowicz algebras $A_o(F)$, $A_u(F)$ and $A^{aut}(B)$ are finitely presented, and that the set X has 1 or 2 arrows. In fact, besides these universal quantum groups, many recently studied “universal quantum objects” such as the BMW algebra [15] or the Fuss-Catalan algebra [17] are “1- or 2-generated” in a certain sense (see Bisch-Jones [18]).

To our knowledge, the only known examples of non-finitely presented Woronowicz algebras are those of the form $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$, with Γ a non-finitely presented discrete group. One can show by using [7] and the hereditary consequence of the main result in [8] that Bhattacharyya’s planar algebras [13] have to come from Woronowicz algebras. The fact that these planar algebras are not finitely generated (cf. [13]) should imply that the corresponding Woronowicz algebras are non-finitely presented.

4. RECONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR COMPUTING R^+

In this section we explain how the so-called “reconstruction method” for computing R^+ of Woronowicz algebras A given with generators and relations works. This method was used in [97] for $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))_q$, in [5] for $A_o(F)$, in [6] for $A_u(F)$, in [10] for $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))_R$ and in [9] for $A^{aut}(B)$. Some related techniques were used in [50] and in [8] for proving the main results there. The reconstruction method uses the Tannaka-Krein-Woronowicz duality [97] and has four steps.

(I,II) Translate the presentation of A into a “presentation” of its category of corepresentations $Corep(A)$. That is, (I) show that $Corep(A)$ is the “smallest” monoidal category containing certain arrows (“generators”) and (II) find the relevant formulae (“relations”) satisfied by these arrows.

(III) Brutal combinatorial computation of $Corep(A)$ by using the old method “use generators and relations for writing everything as reduced words”.

(IV) In fact what we are interested in is just the Grothendieck semiring $R^+(A)$ of $Corep(A)$, and in many cases there exist ad-hoc arguments for ending the computation of $Corep(A)$ once enough information needed for computing $R^+(A)$ is known.

We will briefly describe how this method is used. There are in fact three cases.

– Self-adjoint case. (I) We have $A_o(F) = A_X$ where X is the set consisting of one arrow $E : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$ given by $1 \mapsto \sum F_{ji} e_i \otimes e_j$. Also $A^{aut}(B) = A_X$ where X is the set consisting of two arrows: the multiplication $\mu : B \otimes B \rightarrow B$ and the unit $\eta : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow B$ (here we use an isomorphism $B \simeq \mathbf{C}^n$ with $n = \dim(B)$). (II) The only relevant formula satisfied by E is $(E^* \otimes id)(id \otimes E) = c \cdot id$, with $c \in \mathbf{R}$ a constant. The only relevant formulae satisfied by η and μ are those coming from the axioms of the algebra structure on B . (III) the relations in (II) and theory from [43] allow one to show in both cases that the algebras $End_{\mathcal{C}_X}((\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes k})$ are Temperley-Lieb-Jones algebras, and that the spaces $Hom_{\mathcal{C}_X}(\mathbf{C}, (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes k})$ have bases indexed by certain non-crossing partitions. (IV) By (III) we get that the dimensions of the spaces $Hom_{\mathcal{C}_X}(\mathbf{C}, (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes k})$ are given by the Catalan numbers, and an ad-hoc argument (see below) allows one to end the computation here. See [5] and [9].

– Non-self-adjoint case. When A is given together with a natural non-self-adjoint representation, say u , it is technically convenient to work with an analogue of theorem 3.1, where the monoid of objects of \mathcal{C}_X is the free monoid on two copies of \mathbf{C}^n (one for u and one for \bar{u}). This is done in [6] for $A_u(F)$: (I) the set X has two arrows, (II)

these arrows satisfy two relations, (III,IV) what happens here is quite similar to what happens for $A_o(F)$. This is also done in a quite abstract setting in [8]. We mention that the computations in section 4 in there (i.e. step III) were successfully finished due to the fact that we used in the first stage the formalism of planar diagrams.

– Third case. It may happen that A is given together with a natural non-self-adjoint representation, say u , which satisfies $u \subset u^{\otimes N}$ for some N . In this case it is technically convenient to work with an analogue of theorem 3.1, where the monoid of objects of \mathcal{C}_X is still the one in theorem 3.1, but where complication arises around complex conjugation of \mathbf{C}^n in \mathcal{C}_X . This happens in the “A” case: for $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))_q$ [97] or $U_q\mathfrak{sl}_N$ [50] or $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))_R$ [10]. Let us just mention that (I) the set X consists of one arrow $\mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^n)^{\otimes N}$, (II,III) the proofs use theory of the Hecke algebra of type A from [32], [44], [92].

We mention that it would be of interest for subfactor theory to say something about the fusion semiring of Woronowicz algebras coming from vertex models [7], and especially from those coming from spin models [11] and from Krishnan-Sunder permutation matrices [51]. One can easily see that the “reconstruction” method does not bring anything new, i.e. that the combinatorial problem (III) coincides with the corresponding combinatorial problem one meets in subfactor theory (see e.g. [47]).

We describe now the “ad-hoc argument” used as step (IV) in the reconstruction method for $A_o(F)$, $A_u(F)$ and $A^{aut}(B)$. We recall from [81] that if (P, ϕ) is a $*$ -algebra together with a linear form, the $*$ -distribution of an element $a \in P$ is the functional

$$\mu_a : \mathbf{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle \xrightarrow{X \mapsto a} P \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathbf{C}$$

If (P, ϕ) is a \mathbf{C}^* -algebra together with a faithful state and if $a = a^*$ then μ_a may be viewed (first by restricting it to $\mathbf{C}[X]$, then by extending it by continuity) as a probability measure on the spectrum of a .

If (A, u) is a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra, one can consider the $*$ -distribution $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ of the character of the fundamental representation with respect to the Haar functional $\int \in A^*$. By using the orthogonality formulae in [96] we get the following result.

Proposition 4.1. *The $*$ -moments of $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ are given by*

$$\mu_{\chi(u)}(M) = \int M(\chi(u), \chi(u)^*) = \int \chi(M(u, \bar{u})) = \dim(\text{Hom}(1, M(u, \bar{u})))$$

for any non-commutative 2-variable monomial M , where $M(u, \bar{u})$ denotes the image of M through the unique morphism of monoids $\langle X \rangle * \langle X^* \rangle \rightarrow (R^+(A), \otimes)$ given by $X \mapsto u$ and $X^* \mapsto \bar{u}$.

Thus the pointed semiring $(R^+(A), u)$ uniquely determines $\mu_{\chi(u)}$. □

The interest in $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ comes from the fact that converses of the last assertion – which may be used as step (IV) in the reconstruction method – hold in certain cases.

Lemma 4.1 (cf. [5, 6, 9]). *Let (A, u) be a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra.*

- (i) $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ is semicircular if and only if $R^+(A) \simeq \mathcal{R}^+(\mathbf{SU}(2))$.
- (ii) $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ is circular if and only if $R^+(A) \simeq R^+(A_u(I_2))$.
- (iii) $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ is quarter-circular if and only if $R^+(A) \simeq \mathcal{R}^+(\mathbf{SO}(3))$.

Let us also mention that another point of interest in $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ is the following useful lemma, which was the key argument in the computation of certain free products of Woronowicz algebras [6], [8].

Lemma 4.2 ([8]). *Let (A, u) be a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra and let $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ be a surjective morphism of Woronowicz algebras. If $\mu_{\chi(\varphi_*u)} = \mu_{\chi(u)}$ then φ is an isomorphism.*

The relation of these results with Voiculescu's free probability theory is at a combinatorial level, so it is very unclear. The most conceptual result in this sense seems to be the one in [8], where the operation of going "from finitely generated Woronowicz algebras to Popa systems and back" was explicitly computed in terms of some free products. This result also hasn't been understood yet at the spatial ($:=$ non-combinatorial) level. In fact at the spatial level there is only the following nice remark, to be related to lemma 4.1 (i): by identifying $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ with the sphere \mathbf{S}^3 we see that the character of the fundamental representation of $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ is semicircular.

See Biane [14] for other applications of free probability techniques to representation theory.

The explanation for the fact that certain notions related to (A, u) depending only on $(R^+(A), u)$ turn out to depend only on $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ (cf. e.g. lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 and the comments before theorem 5.2 below) seems to be the fact that knowing $\mu_{\chi(u)}$ imposes important restrictions on the metric space $Irr(A)$ in proposition 5.1 below.

5. APPLICATIONS OF R^+ TO DISCRETE QUANTUM GROUPS

Proposition 2.1 could be interpreted as saying that any property of a discrete group Γ could be translated in terms of $R^+(\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma))$. One should expect that, more generally, there are many properties of (discrete quantum groups represented by) arbitrary Woronowicz algebras A that can be translated in terms of $R^+(A)$.

On the other hand, it is part of the subfactor philosophy that analytical properties of subfactors should be read from their standard invariants, and, in certain cases, from their principal graphs or from their fusion algebras (see e.g. [66], [68]; for fusion algebras of subfactors see e.g. [16]). As subfactors are known to be closely related to Woronowicz algebras (see e.g. [28], [41], [8], [7], [11]) this gives real hope for the corresponding properties of (discrete quantum groups represented by) Woronowicz algebras to depend only on R^+ (or at least only on (R^+, dim) , or on $(R^+, list)$, cf. the comment on principal graphs at the end of section 6 below).

A third reason for believing that this is the case comes from discrete group philosophy. We recall that if Γ is a discrete group of finite type, any finite set of generators $X \subset \Gamma$ satisfying $1 \in X = X^{-1}$ gives rise to a distance d_X on Γ . The quasi-isometry class of the metric space (Γ, d_X) in the sense of Margulis [58] does not depend on X . A number of properties of discrete groups were shown to be geometric, i.e. to depend only on their quasi-isometry class (see e.g. Gromov [34] and the survey [33]). The result below extends the notion of metric and of quasi-isometry class to the finitely generated (discrete quantum groups represented by) Woronowicz algebras, in terms of R^+ .

Proposition 5.1. *Let A be a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra. Choose a corepresentation $v \in R^+(A)$ whose coefficients generate A , such that $1 \subset v = \bar{v}$ (e.g. take $v = 1 + u + \bar{u}$ in definition 1.1). Then*

$$d_v(a, b) = \inf\{n \in \mathbf{N} \mid 1 \subset a \otimes \bar{b} \otimes v^{\otimes n}\}$$

makes $\text{Irr}(A)$ into a metric space. Moreover, the quasi-isometry class of $(\text{Irr}(A), d_v)$ does not depend on the choice of v .

Proof. Note first that $d_v(a, b) < \infty$ for any a, b – just take an irreducible component $r \subset a \otimes \bar{b}$, and $n \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $\bar{r} \subset v^{\otimes n}$ (cf. [96]). By Frobenius reciprocity we have

$$d_v(a, b) = \inf\{n \in \mathbf{N} \mid a \subset v^{\otimes n} \otimes b\} = \inf\{n \in \mathbf{N} \mid b \subset v^{\otimes n} \otimes a\}$$

This shows that $d_v(a, b) = d_v(b, a)$ for any a, b , and that $d_v(a, b) = 0$ if and only if $a = b$. Let $a, b, c \in \text{Irr}(A)$. As $b \subset v^{\otimes d_v(a,b)} \otimes a$ and $b \in v^{\otimes d_v(b,c)} \otimes c$ we get that

$$1 \subset b \otimes \bar{b} \subset v^{\otimes d_v(a,b)} \otimes a \otimes \bar{c} \otimes v^{\otimes d_v(b,c)}$$

By Frobenius reciprocity we get $1 \subset a \otimes \bar{c} \otimes v^{\otimes (d_v(a,b)+d_v(b,c))}$, and it follows that

$$d_v(a, c) \leq d_v(a, b) + d_v(b, c)$$

Thus $(\text{Irr}(A), d_v)$ is a metric space. Let us prove now the last assertion. Let $w \in R^+(A)$ be another corepresentation whose coefficients generate A , such that $1 \subset w = \bar{w}$. Let $a, b \in \text{Irr}(A)$ be arbitrary elements. We consider the distance $d_{v+w}(a, b)$ with respect to the corepresentation $v + w \in R^+(A)$ and we have

$$1 \subset a \otimes \bar{b} \otimes (v+w)^{\otimes d_{v+w}(a,b)} \subset a \otimes \bar{b} \otimes (v+v^{\otimes d_v(1,w)})^{\otimes d_{v+w}(a,b)} \subset a \otimes \bar{b} \otimes v^{\otimes (1+d_v(1,w))d_{v+w}(a,b)}$$

It follows that $d_v(a, b) \leq K d_{v+w}(a, b)$ with $K = 1 + d_v(1, w)$ independent of a, b and as we clearly have $d_{v+w}(a, b) \leq K' d_v(a, b)$ with $K' = 1$ we get that d_v and d_{v+w} (hence d_v and d_w also) are quasi-equivalent. \square

If $A = \mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ with Γ a discrete group of finite type then v has to be of the form $\sum_{g \in X} g$, where X is a system of generators of Γ satisfying $1 \subset X = X^{-1}$, so the distance d_v on $\text{Irr}(A) = \Gamma$ is the usual distance associated to X . When $A = C(G)$ the construction of distances on \widehat{G} is probably well-known, but we were unable to find a suitable reference; however see McKay [59] for $\mathbf{SU}(2)$ and its subgroups. The computation using fusion rules in [6] of $(\text{Irr}(A_u(F)), d_{1+u+\bar{u}})$ is left as an exercise to the reader.

We hope that the reader is convinced that many analytical properties of Woronowicz algebras should depend only on R^+ (or at least only on (R^+, \dim) or on (R^+, list) ; cf. the subfactor point of view, see the beginning of this section). Unfortunately there seem to be only two properties for which the translation was done. The first one is amenability (see section 1 for its definition).

Theorem 5.1 (G. Skandalis, see [8]). *Let A be a finitely generated reduced Woronowicz algebra and $u \in M_n(A)$ be a corepresentation whose coefficients generate A . Let $\chi(u) = (\text{Tr} \otimes \text{id})u \in A$ be the character of u .*

- (i) *The spectrum $X \subset \mathbf{R}$ of $\text{Re}(\chi(u))$ is contained in $[-n, n]$.*
- (ii) *A is amenable if and only if $n \in X$.*

This result is the quantum Kesten theorem. Indeed, let $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \rangle$ be a finitely generated discrete group. Then $A = \mathbf{C}_{red}^*(\Gamma)$ is a finitely generated reduced Woronowicz algebra with fundamental corepresentation $u = \text{diag}(\lambda(g_i))$, where $\lambda : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_{red}^*(\Gamma)$ is the left regular representation. Thus the operator $Re(\chi(u))$ is exactly the one in Kesten's criterion for the amenability of Γ :

$$Re(\chi(u)) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda(g_i) + \lambda(g_i^{-1}) \in \mathbf{C}_{red}^*(\Gamma) \subset B(l^2(\Gamma))$$

Let us come back to the general case. The spectrum X of $Re(\chi(u))$ is the support of the spectral measure $\mu_{Re(\chi(u))}$. As $\mu_{Re(\chi(u))}$ depends only on the $*$ -distribution $\mu_{\chi(u)}$, which in turn depends only on the pointed semiring $(R^+(A), u)$ (cf. proposition 4.1) we get the following result.

Theorem 5.2 ([8]). *Let A be a finitely generated amenable Woronowicz algebra and B be an R^+ -deformation of A . Then any isomorphism $f : R^+(A) \rightarrow R^+(B)$ has to be dimension-increasing, i.e. we have*

$$\dim(f(u)) \geq \dim(u)$$

for any $u \in R^+(A)$. Moreover, B is amenable if and only if f is dimension-preserving.

We mention that a similar result was independently obtained by Longo and Roberts at the level of monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -categories [55].

By combining this with theorems 2.3, 2.1, 2.6 and with the trivial fact that $C(G)$ is amenable for any compact group G we get the following results.

Corollary 5.1 ([6], [8], [9]). (i) $A_o(F)$ is amenable iff $F \in \mathbf{GL}(2, \mathbf{C})$.

(ii) If G is a simple compact Lie group and $q > 0$ then $C(G)_q$ is amenable.

(iii) If B is a finite dimensional \mathbf{C}^* -algebra then $A^{aut}(B)$ is amenable iff $\dim(B) \leq 4$.

A direct proof of (ii) would certainly be quite difficult: for $G = \mathbf{SU}(N)$ this was done by Nagy in [61] by using direct quite technical arguments.

The second translation concerns Powers' Property of de la Harpe [39].

Theorem 5.3 ([6]). *Let A be a Woronowicz algebra. We endow the set $\mathcal{P}(\text{Irr}(A))$ of subsets of $\text{Irr}(A)$ with the involution $\bar{S} = \{\bar{a} \mid a \in S\}$ and with the multiplication*

$$S \circ T = \{r \in \text{Irr}(A) \mid \exists a \in S, \exists b \in T \text{ with } r \subset a \otimes b\}$$

We say that A has Powers' Property if for any finite subset $F \subset \text{Irr}(A) - \{1\}$ there exist elements $r_1, r_2, r_3 \in \text{Irr}(A)$ and a partition $\text{Irr}(A) = D \coprod E$ such that $F \circ D \cap D = \emptyset$ and $r_s \circ E \cap r_k \circ E = \emptyset, \forall s \neq k$.

If A has Powers' Property then A_{red} is simple, with at most one trace.

Powers' Property for A depends of course only on $R^+(A)$, but this is not so interesting from the point of view explained in the beginning of this section, because it is true by definition. However, theorem 5.3 could be regarded as an illustrating example for the following general method (with $(P) = A_{red}$ is simple, with at most one trace):

$$\text{compute } R^+(A) \implies \text{get that } A \text{ has } (P)$$

Finally, let us remark in connection with discrete groups that any statement about all compact groups which extends to all compact quantum groups has to hold for all duals

of discrete groups (see section 7 in [12] for what may happen in this case). Fortunately, not all the results on compact groups are of this kind, and it would be interesting for instance to find the correct quantum extension of the theory of actions of compact groups on von Neumann algebras from [40], [88], [89], [90], [69]. On the positive (?) side some results which extend to all compact quantum groups were given in [20] and [11]; on the other hand, some counterexamples were found in [86] and in the first version of [11]. We mention that these counterexamples suggest that for certain delicate operator algebra problems the “good” definition for a “compact quantum group” should be (at least) that of a “co-amenable compact quantum group of Kac type”.

6. MODULAR THEORY, POSITIVE PARAMETERS AND THE INVARIANT $(R^+, list)$

Proposition 2.1 could be interpreted as saying that R^+ is a complete invariant for any C^* -algebra of a discrete group. In this section we use Woronowicz’s work on the modular properties of the Haar functional and on the square of the antipode [96] for introducing a finer invariant, that we call $(R^+, list)$. We mention that the construction of $(R^+, list)$ is a very simple consequence of the results in [96] and also that this invariant appears (not in a very explicit form) independently in section 5 in Wang’s paper [85] and in section 1 in [8].

We first recall from theorem 2.2 that the invariant R^+ distinguishes the $A_u(F)$ ’s from all the other Woronowicz algebras, but does not distinguish between the $A_u(F)$ ’s. The invariant (R^+, dim) distinguishes $A_u(I_2)$ from $A_u(I_3)$. However, it does not distinguish $A_u(I_2)$ from $A_u\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{smallmatrix}\right)$. One invariant which does this job is $(R^+, qdim)$, where $qdim$ is the quantum dimension of corepresentations. Conversely, if $q > 0$ is such that $q^2 + q^{-2} = 3$ then $(R^+, qdim)$ does not distinguish between $A_u\left(\begin{smallmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & q^{-1} \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ and $A_u(I_3)$, but these algebras are distinguished by (R^+, dim) . The next step is to consider the invariant $(R^+, dim, qdim)$. However, this invariant is not as fine as expected: if $q \in (0, 1)$ and q_{\pm} is one of the positive solutions of the equation $X^2 + X^{-2} = 3 \pm q$ then

$$A_u(diag(q_+, q_+^{-1}, q_-, q_-^{-1}))$$

have the same $(R^+, dim, qdim)$ invariant but are not isomorphic (see below).

The above results may be obtained by using the fact that the fusion algebra of $A_u(F)$ is the free $*$ -algebra on its fundamental corepresentation u , so both dim and $qdim$ are uniquely determined by their values on u (cf. [6]). See below for the definition of $qdim$, and for his value $qdim(u)$.

There is one invariant which is finer than both (R^+, dim) and $(R^+, qdim)$ and that we conjecture it splits the class of Woronowicz algebras into finite sets. This is the invariant $(R^+, list)$, where $list(u)$ is the list of eigenvalues of the square root Q_u of the canonical intertwiner between $u \in R^+$ and its double contragradient. Let us first recall in detail the construction $u \mapsto Q_u$.

Theorem 6.1 ([96]). *Let A be a Woronowicz algebra and let $\mathcal{A} \subset A$ be the dense $*$ -subalgebra of coefficients of finite dimensional corepresentations of A . Then there exists a unique family of characters $\{f_z\}_{z \in \mathbf{C}}$ of \mathcal{A} having the following properties (where $*$ denotes the convolutions over the Hopf \mathbf{C} -algebra \mathcal{A}):*

- (f1) $f_z * f_{z'} = f_{z+z'}, \forall z, z' \in \mathbf{C}$ and $f_0 = \varepsilon$ (the counit of \mathcal{A}).
(f2) the square of the antipode κ of \mathcal{A} is given by $\kappa^2(a) = f_{-1} * a * f_1, \forall a \in \mathcal{A}$.
(f3) $f_z \kappa(a) = f_{-z}(a), f_z(a^*) = f_{-\bar{z}}(a), \forall a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $z \in \mathbf{C}$.
(f4) $\int(ab) = \int(b(f_1 * a * f_1)), \forall a, b \in \mathcal{A}$, where $\int : A \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is the Haar functional.

If $u \in \mathcal{L}(H) \otimes \mathcal{A}$ is a finite dimensional unitary corepresentation then the restriction of f_z to the space of coefficients of u can be computed by using the formula $(id \otimes f_z)v = Q_u^{2z}$, where $Q_u = (id \otimes f_{\frac{1}{2}})u \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ (this follows from (f1)). The following useful characterisation of Q_u follows easily from theorem 6.1.

Lemma 6.1 ([8], cf. theorem 5.4 in [96]). *Let $u \in \mathcal{L}(H) \otimes \mathcal{A}$ be a finite dimensional unitary corepresentation of \mathcal{A} . Then $Q = Q_u = (id \otimes f_{\frac{1}{2}})u$ has the following properties:*

- (i) $Q > 0$ and $Tr(Q^2 \cdot) = Tr(Q^{-2} \cdot)$ on $End(u)$.
(ii) $Q^t \bar{u} (Q^t)^{-1}$ is unitary.
(iii) $Q^2 \in Hom(u, (id \otimes \kappa^2)u)$.

Conversely, if $Q \in \mathcal{L}(H)$ satisfies (i) and one of (ii) and (iii) then $Q = Q_u$.

This operator Q_u allows one to associate to u some canonical objects (cf. [8]). The positive number (cf. (i))

$$qdim(u) := Tr(Q_u^2) = Tr(Q_u^{-2}) = (Tr \otimes f_1)u = f_1 \chi(u)$$

is called the quantum dimension of u . It coincides with the quantum dimension as defined in [55]. The linear form (cf. (i))

$$\tau_u : T \mapsto qdim(u)^{-1} Tr(Q_u^2 T) = qdim(u)^{-1} Tr(Q_u^{-2} T)$$

is called the canonical trace on $End(u)$. The unitary corepresentation (cf. (ii))

$$\hat{u} := (Q_u)^t \bar{u} (Q_u^t)^{-1} = (t \otimes f_{\frac{1}{2}} * \kappa(\cdot) * f_{-\frac{1}{2}})u$$

is called the canonical dual of u . The list of eigenvalues of Q_u is called the list of positive parameters associated to u and is denoted $list(u)$ (we call *lists* the sets with repetitions, i.e. a list of n elements of a set X is an element of X^n / \mathcal{S}_n).

It is easy to see from theorem 6.1 that

$$Q_{u+w} = Q_u \oplus Q_w, Q_{u \otimes w} = Q_u \otimes Q_w, Q_{\hat{v}} = (Q_v^t)^{-1}$$

and it follows that $qdim$, the canonical dual, and $list$ have some obvious additive, multiplicative and involutive properties (see [8]). More precisely, for $list$ we have that $list(u + w) = list(u) \cup list(w)$ (union of lists), $list(u \otimes w) = list(u) \cdot list(w)$ (multiplication of lists) and $list(\hat{u}) = list(u)^{-1}$ (inversion of lists). It is also clear that $list(u)$ depends only on the class $u \in R^+(A)$. Summarizing, we have:

Proposition 6.1. *The map $u \mapsto list(u)$ factors through $R^+(A)$ into a morphism of semirings*

$$list : R^+(A) \rightarrow (Lists(\mathbf{R}_+^*), \cdot, \cup)$$

from $R^+(A)$ to the semiring of lists of positive numbers. \square

Since $dim(u) = \#list(u)$ the invariant $(R^+, list)$ is finer than (R^+, dim) . Also since

$$qdim(u) = \sum_{q \in list(u)} q^2 = \sum_{q \in list(u)} q^{-2}$$

the invariant $(R^+, list)$ is finer than $(R^+, qdim)$. This last remark has the following converse: any list L of positive numbers satisfying $\sum_{q \in L} q^2 = \sum_{q \in L} q^{-2}$ arises as $list(u)$ for a certain corepresentation u of a certain Woronowicz algebra A – just take u to be the fundamental corepresentation of $A = A_u(Q)$, with Q a diagonal matrix having L as list of eigenvalues (cf. lemma 6.1). One can get from this and from theorem 2.2 that $(R^+, list)$ is a complete invariant for each $A_u(F)$ (see [87], [8]). Notice also that $(R^+, list)$ being finer than R^+ , it is a complete invariant for each $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ with Γ a discrete group (cf. proposition 2.1) and also that it distinguishes between the $C(G)$'s with G a compact connected Lie group (see McMullen [60] and Handelmann [38]). However, $(R^+, list)$ does not distinguish between $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ and $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_{-1}$ (cf. [95]).

Conjecture 6.1 (“Finiteness”). *There are only finitely many Woronowicz algebras having a given $(R^+, list)$ invariant.*

We will see in section 8 that this statement is stronger than the recently proved result on the finiteness of finite dimensional Kac algebras of given dimension (cf. [63] and [74]). An even finer invariant will be introduced in section 7 below.

We end this section with various considerations on $(R^+, list)$. First, the definition of $(R^+, list)$ might seem quite complicated. An equivalent invariant $(R^+, trig)$ may be defined as follows. By using theorem 6.1 and the additive and multiplicative properties of χ we get that the map $trig : R^+(A) \rightarrow C(\mathbf{R})$ defined by

$$trig(u)(t) = f_{it}(\chi(u)) = (Tr \otimes f_{it})u = Tr(Q_u^{2it}) = \sum_{q \in list(u)} exp(2itq)$$

is a morphism of semirings. The invariants $(R^+, trig)$ and $(R^+, list)$ are equivalent.

It follows from theorem 5.2 that the notion of amenability depends only on $(R^+, list)$ (in fact, only on (R^+, dim)). Here is another notion encoded in $(R^+, list)$.

Proposition 6.2. *If (A, u) is a finitely generated Woronowicz algebra then the modular operator Δ_{f_A} of the Haar functional $\int_A \in A^*$ is diagonal and its point spectrum $Spec(\Delta_{f_A})$ is the subgroup of \mathbf{R}_+^* generated by the set $\{p^2 q^2 \mid p, q \in list(u)\}$.*

Proof. Let $l^2(A)$ be the Hilbert space associated to the Haar functional, and denote by $i : \mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow l^2(A)$ the canonical embedding (see [96]). Let $w \in R^+(A)$ be an arbitrary corepresentation. By taking a basis in the Hilbert space where w acts consisting of eigenvectors of Q_w we may assume that $w \in M_n(\mathcal{A})$ with $Q_w = diag(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ diagonal. Formula (f4) shows that Δ_{f_A} sends $i(x) \mapsto i(f_1 * x * f_1)$ for any $x \in \mathcal{A}$, so its restriction to $i(\mathcal{C}_w)$, where \mathcal{C}_w is the space of coefficients of w , is given by

$$\Delta_{f_A} : i(w_{ij}) \mapsto p_i^2 p_j^2 i(w_{ij})$$

The Peter-Weyl type decomposition $l^2(A) = \bigoplus_{w \in Irr(A)} i(\mathcal{C}_w)$ (cf. [96]) shows that Δ_{f_A} is diagonal, and that we have

$$\bigcup_{U \in P} E(U) \subset Spec(\Delta_{f_A}) = \bigcup_{w \in Irr(A)} E(w) \subset \bigcup_{U \in P} E(U)$$

where $E(w)$ denotes the set of eigenvalues of $\Delta_{f_A} |_{i(\mathcal{C}_w)}$ for any corepresentation w , and where P is the set of corepresentations consisting of all tensor products of u 's and \hat{u} 's (the last inclusion follows from the fact that each $w \in Irr(A)$ is a subcorepresentation

of some $U \in P$, cf. [96]). We have shown that $E(w) = \{p^2q^2 \mid p, q \in \text{list}(w)\}$ for any w . Together with the additive and multiplicative properties of list this shows that $E(w \otimes v) = E(w)E(v)$ and $E(\hat{w}) = E(w)^{-1}$ (as subsets of the multiplicative group \mathbf{R}_+^*), so $\text{Spec}(\Delta_{f_A}) = \bigcup_{U \in P} E(U)$ is the group generated by $E(u)$. \square

For the Woronowicz algebra $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_\mu$ from [95] we have

$$\text{Spec}(\Delta_{f_{C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_\mu}}) = \mu^{2\mathbf{Z}}$$

(cf. the formulae in the appendix of [96]). Together with the formula $\mu = \tau q^2$ (see the remark after theorem 2.4) this suggests that for $C(G)_q$ computation should give $\text{Spec}(\Delta_{f_{C(G)_q}}) = q^{c_G \mathbf{Z}}$ with $c_G \in \mathbf{Q}_+^*$ computable. This would be a nice way of solving the problem “given $C(G)_q$, what is q ?”. We mention that this is a particular case of the more general problem “what is a q -commutative variety?” which is currently being considered ([36]). Another interesting application is the following one: if x_1, \dots, x_n are positive numbers such that $\sum x_k = \sum x_k^{-1}$, then for $A_u(\text{diag}(\sqrt{x_k}))$ we have that

$$\text{Spec}(\Delta_{f_{A_u(\text{diag}(\sqrt{x_k}))}}) = \langle \{x_i x_j\}_{i,j=1 \dots n} \rangle$$

It is not clear how Connes’ theory [21] applied to the corresponding von Neumann algebras could be understood in terms of quantum groups.

We end with a remark on the extra information contained in (R^+, list) . To any $u \in R^+(A)$ one can associate the following tower of \mathbf{C}^* -algebras with traces

$$\mathbf{C} \subset \text{End}(u) \subset \text{End}(u \otimes \hat{u}) \subset \text{End}(u \otimes \hat{u} \otimes u) \subset \text{End}(u \otimes \hat{u} \otimes u \otimes \hat{u}) \subset \dots$$

where the duals and the traces are the canonical ones (see above). By taking the Bratteli diagram and then by deleting the reflections coming from basic constructions one obtains a weighted graph Γ_u , called the principal graph of u . It is a standard graph in the sense of subfactor theory (cf. [8] and [67] in the general case; see [11] for a constructive proof in the Kac algebra case). It is easy to see that Γ_u depends *as a graph* only on the pointed semiring $(R^+(A), u)$, and *as a weighted graph* only on the object $((R^+, \text{list})(A), u)$.

7. A NON-COMMUTATIVE DOPLICHER-ROBERTS PROBLEM

We recall that the Woronowicz algebras $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ and $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_{-1}$ have the same (R^+, list) invariant (cf. [95]). They are not isomorphic: the first one is commutative, and the second one isn’t. A more conceptual argument which shows that they are not isomorphic is that the “twist” in [50] is given by

$$\tau(\text{Corep}(C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_{\pm 1})) = \pm 1$$

(see section 2). That is, $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ and $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))_{-1}$ are distinguished by Corep , the monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -equivalence class of the monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -category of finite dimensional corepresentations. This invariant Corep is a complete invariant for each $C(G)$ with G a compact group (cf. Doplicher-Roberts [24]; see also Deligne [22]). It is also a complete invariant for each $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ with Γ a discrete group (cf. e.g. proposition 2.1 and the fact that Corep is finer than R^+). However, one can see using $A_u(F)$ ’s that Corep is not finer than (R^+, list) . Note also that both Corep and (R^+, list) are finer than $(R^+, q\text{dim})$ (see e.g. [55] for the definition of $q\text{dim}$ in terms of Corep).

While the relation between $(R^+, list)$ and $Corep$ is very unclear, one can consider then the invariant $(Corep, list)$, which is strictly finer than both $(R^+, list)$ and $Corep$. Here $list$ should be viewed as a morphism of semirings from the Grothendieck semiring of $Corep(\cdot)$ to the semiring of lists of positive numbers. This is, to our knowledge, the finest known invariant for Woronowicz algebras. Due to the lack of known examples of Woronowicz algebras, we were unable to conjecture something on the relation between the invariants $(Corep, list)$ and Id . On the other hand, we have the following much more important and interesting question.

Problem 7.1. *What are the possible values of $(Corep, list)$?*

This should be regarded as a “non-commutative Doplicher-Roberts problem”. Indeed, when restricting attention to algebras of continuous functions on compact groups, this problem is completely solved by the Doplicher-Roberts duality ([24], see also [23]):

- $Corep$ is a complete invariant, so $list$ is uniquely determined by it.
- the values of $Corep$ are all symmetric rigid semisimple monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -categories.

This kind of question is well-known to be quite hopeless for the moment, due to fact that the examples of semisimple monoidal \mathbf{C}^* -categories which do not come from Woronowicz algebras are many and varied. Here “do not come” means a priori “do not come by construction” but there are tools – e.g. index or amenability – for proving that they really do not come from Woronowicz algebras.

We end this section by recalling what the main examples are. A first kind of examples come from subfactors of Jones index < 4 (see Ocneanu [62]; see also Kawahigashi [49]). A second kind of examples are related to Verlinde rules [80] and come from subfactors/quantum groups at roots of unity (see Wenzl [92], [93], [94] and Xu [100]) or subfactors/conformal field theory (see Wassermann [91]; see also Jones’ Bourbaki exposé [46] and Toledano [75]). A third kind of examples come from exotic subfactors of small index > 4 (see Asaeda and Haagerup [2]).

8. KAC ALGEBRAS

Hopf-von Neumann algebras and Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebras with the square of the antipode equal to the identity were considered – long before quantum groups, Woronowicz algebras, or multiplicative unitaries – starting with Kac at the beginning of the 60’s [48]. A whole theory, mainly dedicated to the non-commutative extensions of various duality results for locally compact abelian groups, was developed since then. See Enock and Schwartz [29] and the references there in.

Definition 8.1. *A Woronowicz algebra A is said to be a Woronowicz-Kac algebra if it satisfies one of the following equivalent conditions (see section 6):*

- (i) *the square of the antipode of A is the identity.*
- (ii) *the Haar functional $\int : A \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is a trace.*
- (iii) *all f_z ’s are equal to the counit.*
- (iv) *the ultraweak closure of A_{red} in its regular representation is a Kac algebra.*
- (v) *$dim(u) = qdim(u)$ for any $u \in R^+(A)$.*
- (vi) *for any $u \in R^+(A)$ the list $list(u)$ consists only of 1’s (i.e. “there are no q ’s”).*

See Baaž-Skandalis [4] for the relationship between Woronowicz-Kac algebras, duals of Woronowicz-Kac algebras, compact Kac algebras and discrete Kac algebras.

The algebras of continuous functions on compact groups, the \mathbf{C}^* -algebras of discrete groups and the finite dimensional Woronowicz algebras (= finite dimensional Hopf \mathbf{C}^* -algebras) are Woronowicz-Kac algebras. The universal \mathbf{C}^* -algebras $A_u(I_n)$, $A_o(I_n)$ and $A^{aut}(B)$ are also Woronowicz-Kac algebras. One can construct many Woronowicz-Kac algebras by using cocycle twistings (see Enock-Vainerman [30]). A method which produces exotic examples is the use of free products of discrete quantum groups: for instance if G and H are compact groups, then the free product $C(G) * C(H)$ – which is equal to $\mathbf{C}^*(\widehat{G} * \widehat{H})$ if G and H are commutative – is a Woronowicz-Kac algebra (see Wang [82]). A big class of examples comes from Jones' vertex models [45]: with a suitable terminology, this construction [7] produces exactly all the algebras representing the “bi-linear compact quantum groups of Kac type”. This class of Woronowicz-Kac algebras includes many exotic objects, such as those associated to vertex models coming from spin models. The Woronowicz algebras coming from Bhattacharyya's planar algebras [13] (see section 3) are also of Kac type.

Most of the above examples – $C(G)$ with G compact Lie group, $\mathbf{C}^*(\Gamma)$ with Γ discrete group of finite type, all the finite dimensional ones, $A_u(I_n)$, $A_o(I_n)$ and $A^{aut}(B)$, those coming from vertex models and from planar algebras in [13], as well as the (full versions of) free products of such objects – are finitely generated full Woronowicz-Kac algebras. We thought it useful to include the list of independent axioms for such objects, which were of great use in the construction of many of these examples.

Definition 8.2 (cf. definitions 1.1 and 8.1). *A finitely generated full Woronowicz-Kac algebra is a unital \mathbf{C}^* -algebra A such that there exists $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and a unitary matrix $u \in M_n(A)$ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) *A is the enveloping \mathbf{C}^* -algebra of its $*$ -subalgebra generated by the entries of u .*
- (ii) *there exists a \mathbf{C}^* -morphism $\delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes_{max} A$ such that $(id \otimes \delta)u = u_{12}u_{13}$.*
- (iii) *there exists a \mathbf{C}^* -antimorphism $\kappa : A \rightarrow A$ sending $u_{ij} \leftrightarrow u_{ji}^*$.*

In many operator algebraic situations one may/has to restrict attention from Woronowicz algebras to Woronowicz-Kac algebras. First, the coactions on von Neumann algebras of the Woronowicz algebras which are not of Kac type are quite badly understood (see the comments in the end of section 5). Second, almost all known constructions of subfactors using Woronowicz algebras (see [11] and the references there in) use in fact Woronowicz-Kac algebras. There are even precise results which assert that for subfactor constructions one has to restrict attention to Woronowicz-Kac algebras (theorem 8.5 in [27], theorem 6.2 in [8], proposition 2.1 in [7]). There seems to be (a priori) only one exception: one can associate a Popa system to any corepresentation of any Woronowicz algebra. However, from Woronowicz algebras which are not of Kac type one cannot obtain amenable Popa systems (see [8]). Also, the subfactors associated to such Popa systems are not understood in general in terms of quantum groups (but some important advances on this subject have been recently made by Ueda [76], [77]).

On the other hand, at the level of known examples (see above) only q -deformations with $q > 0$ and the like are not of Kac type. More precisely, to our knowledge, each known example of a Woronowicz algebra is related to a Woronowicz-Kac algebra. The word “related” should be taken in a very vague sense. For instance $A_u(F)$ may be thought (a priori) as being related to $A_u(I_n)$ just because their presentations look quite the same – the identity matrix I_n is just replaced by a matrix “of parameters” F

(actually the “minimal” set of parameters in this example is the list of eigenvalues of $\sqrt{F^*F}$ modulo multiplication by a scalar, cf. section 6).

Conjecture 8.1 (“Anti-deformation”). *Any Woronowicz algebra is a dimension-preserving R^+ -deformation of a Woronowicz-Kac algebra.*

This would be of real interest for certain operator algebraic problems, in connection with properties which are invariant under dimension-preserving R^+ -deformation (see section 5) – experts know that life is always much easier in the Kac algebra case, where no “parameters” come to complicate the computations. As an example, see the remarks preceding proposition 8 in [6] and the remarks after theorem A in [8]. A second point of interest is that the conjecture would add to the above point of view the fact that “no fusion semiring is lost when restricting attention to Woronowicz-Kac algebras”. A third point of interest is that a constructive proof of this conjecture might establish a link between R^+ -deformation and operator algebraic notions of deformation.

Another requirement for a good notion of deformation would be that Woronowicz-Kac algebras should have some “rigidity” properties (weaker of course than the one of being rigid:=undeformable). This might be the case for R^+ -deformation: for Woronowicz-Kac algebras the invariants $(R^+, list)$ and (R^+, dim) are equivalent, so conjecture 6.1 would imply that any Woronowicz-Kac algebra has finitely many dimension-preserving R^+ -deformations in the category of Woronowicz-Kac algebras.

Notice that this would be stronger than the result on the finiteness of finite dimensional Kac algebras of given dimension, which was (a version of) one of Kaplansky’s longstanding conjectures, and which follows from the recent work of Stefan [74] and Ocneanu [63]. Indeed, it’s easy to see that there are finitely many choices for the fusion semirings of Kac algebras having a given finite dimension.

Finally, let us mention that very little is known about R^+ -deformations which are not dimension-preserving. If A is a Woronowicz algebra, let us call dimension function on $R^+(A)$ any morphism of monoids $d : R^+(A) \rightarrow (\mathbf{N}, +, \cdot)$, and standard dimension function any dimension function which comes from an R^+ -deformation. Since the fusion algebra (see section 1) of $C(\mathbf{SU}(2))$ (resp. of $A_u(I_2)$) is the free algebra (resp. *-algebra) on one variable (well-known for $\mathbf{SU}(2)$; see [6] for $A_u(I_2)$) we get that any dimension function on $R^+(C(\mathbf{SU}(2)))$ (resp. $R^+(A_u(I_2))$) is uniquely determined by its value on the fundamental corepresentation, so theorem 2.4 (resp. 2.3) shows that any dimension function is standard. This kind of statement should be regarded as an accident, for instance because of the restrictions on standard dimension functions coming from amenability (theorem 5.2). We mention that for $C(\mathbf{SU}(N))$ with arbitrary N some other (independent) restrictions on standard dimension functions should come from Gurevich’s Poincaré type duality [35].

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