

2-rep theory of Soergel bimodules

(Thanks) of work of Mackaay, Nagelsch, Tubbenhauer, Zhang

Goal: Classify "simple" 2-rep's for Soergel bimodules.

① Background: $R = \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ mod $\langle q - 1 \rangle$ is a 2-cat. A -proj $(= A$ -inj) A f.d. bi-adj. 1-mor. $\text{Hom}^i(A, A) = \delta_{i,0} \cdot \dim A$. 2-mor $\text{Hom}^i(A, A) = \delta_{i,0} \cdot \dim A$.
 Let \mathcal{C} be the 2-cat of A -proj. \mathcal{C} is a 2-category with objects isom. to A . \mathcal{C} is a 2-category of A -proj. \mathcal{C} is a 2-category of A -proj.

- $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} : \mathcal{C}(i, i) \cong \mathbb{F}_k^+$
- Homotopy comp. $\text{Mod}^{\mathcal{C}} \cong \mathbb{Q}$ -linear
- $\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} : \mathbb{1}_i$ is indec.

$H = \text{Cat}$ if each 1-mor $F \in \mathcal{C}(i, j)$ has a biadjoint $F^* \in \mathcal{C}(j, i)$.

Example: • primary quotients of Kazhdan-Lusztig 2-cat
 • Soergel bimodules over the coinvariant algebra $W^{\text{fin}} \text{Coalg}$

(W, \mathcal{V}) $C = \text{Mod}^{\mathcal{C}}(W, \mathcal{V})$ $C_i = C \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{1}_i$ \mathcal{C} is a 2-category C is a 2-category

- fusion categories (e.g. $\mathbb{1}_i$ are indec.)

From now on \mathcal{C} finitary 2-cat.

A finitary 2-rep^{simple} of \mathcal{C} is a 2-functor $\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_k^+$, i.e.

$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} : M(i) \in \mathcal{B}$ -proj $\forall F \in \mathcal{C}(i, j) : \Sigma(F) : M(i) \rightarrow M(j)$ adj. bi-adj.
 $\forall \alpha \in \mathcal{C} : M(\alpha) : M(i) \rightarrow M(j)$ adj. bi-adj.

Example: $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}(i, -)$

A finitary 2-rep of \mathcal{C} is simple if $\coprod_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M(i)$ has no proper \mathcal{C} -stable ideals.

\leadsto analogue of Jordan-Hölder theory (Macaulay-H) \hookrightarrow infinitesimal

Then \mathcal{C} simple trans 2-rep of $\mathcal{C} \iff \exists$ simple coalg 1-mor $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \underline{C}$

• s.t. $M \in \text{inj}_{\mathcal{C}}(\underline{C})$

\exists bij $\{ \text{simple trans 2-rep's of } \mathcal{C} \} \cong \{ \text{simple coalg 1-mor } \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \underline{C} \}$

② Cells - resp

On inclusion of lines define $F \subseteq G$ if $\exists H$ s.t. $G|HF$ and normal of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & FH \\ \subseteq & & \\ \subseteq & \exists H, \varphi & G|HF \\ \subseteq & & \end{array}$$

Equip classes are left/right/normal cells. \mathcal{R} -cells: intersections of left/right cells.

Example: see Danial's talk!

Fact If simple trans 2-rep $\Rightarrow \exists!$ \mathcal{R} -cell \mathcal{R} s.t. $M(\mathcal{R}) \neq 0 \forall \lambda \neq \mu$ (open)
 For a left cell \mathcal{L} , define \mathcal{L}_μ as quotient of $\text{add}\{FX|F \in \mathcal{L}, X \in \mathcal{R}\}$
 by the unique max \mathcal{L} child ideal

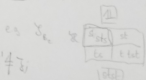
Note: simple transitive by definition!

Inheriting question: Under what conditions are all c.t. 2-rep's \mathcal{R} -cell 2-rep's?

True for finite and affine Kac-Moody, but not Serre bundles!

Why?

Fix $\lambda \in \mathcal{R}$, set $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{R}$



Define \mathcal{L}_μ as follows: take quotient by all $\mathcal{L}' \neq \mathcal{L}$

- inside quotient take additive closure of $\mathcal{L}' \cap \mathcal{R}$, and 1-mor $\in \mathcal{R}$.
- (• quotient def by max 2-ideal not containing \mathcal{L}_μ for $F \in \mathcal{R}$.)

Thm (Mackey-Moranduk 11-22-05)

\exists bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{c.t. 2-rep's of } \mathcal{C} \\ \text{wr/aper } \mathcal{R} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{1-1} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{c.t. 2-rep's of } \mathcal{L}_\mu \\ \text{wr/aper } \mathcal{R} \end{array} \right\} \quad (\text{analogy: renamings Danial's talk})$$

\rightarrow concentrate on \mathcal{L}_μ : smaller !!

(Remark: reason why Kac-Moody in only cell 2-rep's all \mathcal{R} -cells not normal)

Socle bimodules: sufficient to classify 2-reps for \mathbb{F}_q .

Recall (Daniel): To \mathbb{F}_q associate bicategory $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ (functor (or) simple bimodules)

$C_w =$ indec Soergel bimodule $\sim w \in W$
with top index zero (i.e. $C_u \mid C_w \mid C_v \iff C_u \circ C_w \circ C_v$)
 $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q} = \text{add}\{C_w \mid w \in W\}$



$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q}[C_w] = \mathcal{A}_w$$

Fact
 \exists oplax bifunctor $\oplus: \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$

by special nature $\rightarrow A \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ coalg 1-mor $\Rightarrow \oplus(A) \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$ coalg 1-mor

Prop \oplus preserves co-simplicity & MT-equiv & MT-equiv

\therefore Have injection $\hat{\oplus}: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{simplicians} \\ \text{2-reps of } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \end{array} \right\} \hookrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{et 2-reps} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \end{array} \right\} \xleftarrow{\text{inj}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{et 2-reps} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q} \end{array} \right\}$

Conj $\hat{\oplus}$ is bijective.

Proved: type A ancient MT
type B/D $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{\text{tr}}$ (new unpublished)
via Emil Jorg-Walke

type F_4, E_6, E_7, E_8 or $W_0^{\text{tr}} \circ \mathbb{F}$

\mathbb{F}_q type E_8 \mathbb{F}_q one open case $\text{Vect}^{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$ no \mathbb{F}

H_3 all but one \mathbb{F} -all (no group-like \mathbb{F} -all)

H_4 all but three \mathbb{F} -all \mathbb{F} (no clear what \mathbb{F} is)

$I_2(n) \vee W_0^{\text{tr}} \circ \mathbb{F}$

important C_d Duflo inv is a Frobenius alg bimor in $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_q}(C_d) \approx \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$$

$$\text{End}_{\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{F}_q}}^{P^{\text{tr}}}(C_d) \approx \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}_q}$$