

FUSION CATEGORIES AND TQFT: PROBLEM SET 0

Learning Objectives

- Get familiar with the definition, properties, and various data types of a fusion ring; get comfortable working with small examples.
- Practice the most basic way to construct new fusion rings from old, namely the (Deligne-Kelley) product.
- Begin to appreciate how fusion category theory is connected to linear algebra, abstract algebra, and algebraic number theory.

Review

Definition 1. A fusion ring $(F, \otimes, 1, L)$ is a unital ring $(F, \otimes, 1)$ which is free as a \mathbb{Z} -module with finite basis $L \subset F$ together with an involution $\star : L \rightarrow L$ that lifts to an anti-involution on F satisfying

- $1 \in L$ and $1^* = 1$,
- $a \otimes b = \sum_{c \in L} N_{ab}^c c$ with $N_{ab}^c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for all $a, b \in L$
- $N_{ab}^1 = N_{ba}^1 = \delta_{a^*b}$ for all $a, b \in L$.

A fusion ring is called *multiplicity-free* if $N_{ab}^c \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $a, b, c \in L$.

Fusion ring invariants and properties

Recall that the *rank* of (F, L, \otimes) is the number of elements in the basis set $|L|$ and the Frobenius-Perron dimension of $a \in L$ is given by Frobenius-Perron eigenvalue of the matrix $[N_a]_{bc} := N_{ab}^c$.

Ways to present a fusion ring

There are several different ways to encode the data of a fusion ring: via the *fusion matrices* $\{N_a\}_{a \in L}$, the *fusion rules* $N_{ab}^c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, or the fusion table whose (a, b) entry is the nonzero entries of the vector $[N_a]_{b \cdot}$. The function $\text{FPdim} : L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that sends $a \mapsto \text{FPdim}(a)$ is a ring homomorphism.

Example

It is standard to write the basis of the Ising fusion ring as $L = \{1, \sigma, \psi\}$. Ising has rank 3 and Frobenius-Perron dimensions $1, \sqrt{2}, 1$.

Fusion matrices	Fusion rules	Fusion table																
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{cases} \sigma \otimes \sigma = 1 \oplus \psi \\ \sigma \otimes \psi = \psi \otimes \sigma = \sigma \\ \psi \otimes \psi = 1 \end{cases}$	<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>σ</td> <td>ψ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>σ</td> <td>ψ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>σ</td> <td>σ</td> <td>$1 \oplus \psi$</td> <td>σ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ψ</td> <td>ψ</td> <td>σ</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		1	σ	ψ	1	1	σ	ψ	σ	σ	$1 \oplus \psi$	σ	ψ	ψ	σ	1
	1	σ	ψ															
1	1	σ	ψ															
σ	σ	$1 \oplus \psi$	σ															
ψ	ψ	σ	1															

Exercises

- Consider the rank 2 fusion ring with fusion rule $\tau \otimes \tau = 1 \oplus \tau$.
 - Can you express the coefficient of τ in $\tau^{\otimes n}$ in terms of n ?
 - Compute the Frobenius-Perron dimension of τ .
- Describe all multiplicity-free fusion rings of rank 3 which contain a non-self dual basis element.
- Let (F_1, L_1, \otimes_1) and (F_2, L_2, \otimes_2) be fusion rings. Check that $L = L_1 \times L_2$ – which we will write as $L = \{a \boxtimes b\}_{a \in L_1, b \in L_2}$ – gives the free \mathbb{Z} -module on L the structure of a fusion ring with respect to the multiplication \boxtimes on L given by $(a_1 \boxtimes b_1) \boxtimes (a_2 \boxtimes b_2) = \sum_{c_1 \in L_1, c_2 \in L_2} N_{a_1 b_1}^{c_1} N_{a_2 b_2}^{c_2} c_1 \boxtimes c_2$.
- Fill in the blanks in the fusion table for the fusion ring Fib \boxtimes Ising.

	$1 \boxtimes 1$	$1 \boxtimes \sigma$	$1 \boxtimes \psi$	$\tau \boxtimes 1$	$\tau \boxtimes \sigma$	$\tau \boxtimes \psi$
$1 \boxtimes 1$	$1 \boxtimes 1$	$1 \boxtimes \sigma$	$1 \boxtimes \psi$	$\tau \boxtimes 1$	$\tau \boxtimes \sigma$	$\tau \boxtimes \psi$
$1 \boxtimes \sigma$	$1 \boxtimes \sigma$					
$1 \boxtimes \psi$	$1 \boxtimes \psi$					
$\tau \boxtimes 1$	$\tau \boxtimes 1$					
$\tau \boxtimes \sigma$	$\tau \boxtimes \sigma$					
$\tau \boxtimes \psi$	$\tau \boxtimes \psi$					

- Prove that $\text{FPdim}(X \boxtimes Y) = \text{FPdim}(X) \text{FPdim}(Y)$.
- How do you think you should define a fusion module, i.e. a module over a fusion ring?

Please report any errors to me at cdelaney@math.berkeley.edu.