

Title: Monodromy of the Casimir connection and Coxeter categories

Date: Sep 08, 2016 01:30 PM

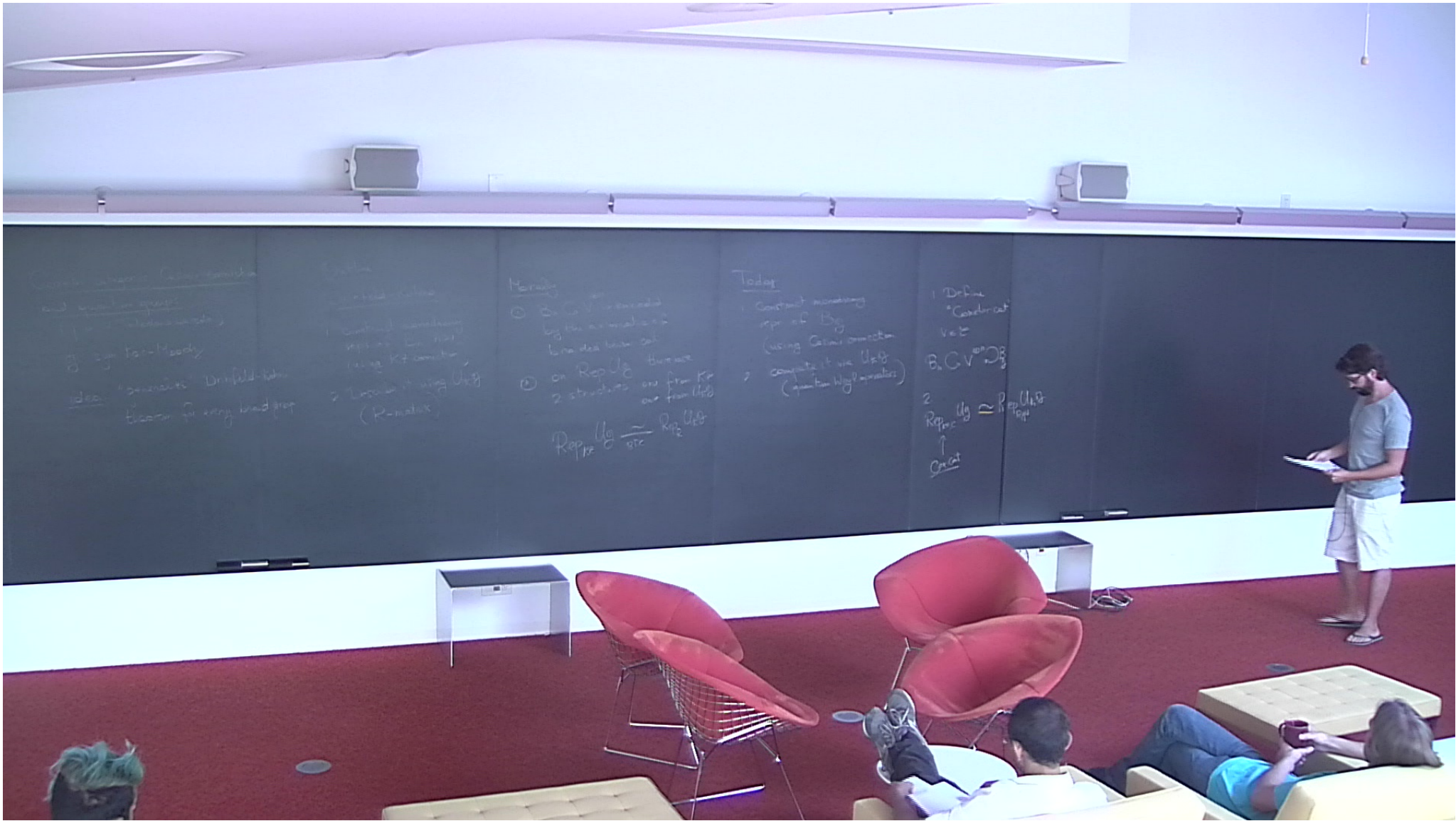
URL: <http://pirsa.org/16090044>

Abstract: <p>A Coxeter category is a braided tensor category which carries an action of a generalised braid group  $B_W$  on its objects. The axiomatics of a Coxeter category and the data defining the action of  $B_W$  are similar in flavor to the associativity and commutativity constraints in a monoidal category, but are related to the coherence of a family of fiber functors.<br />

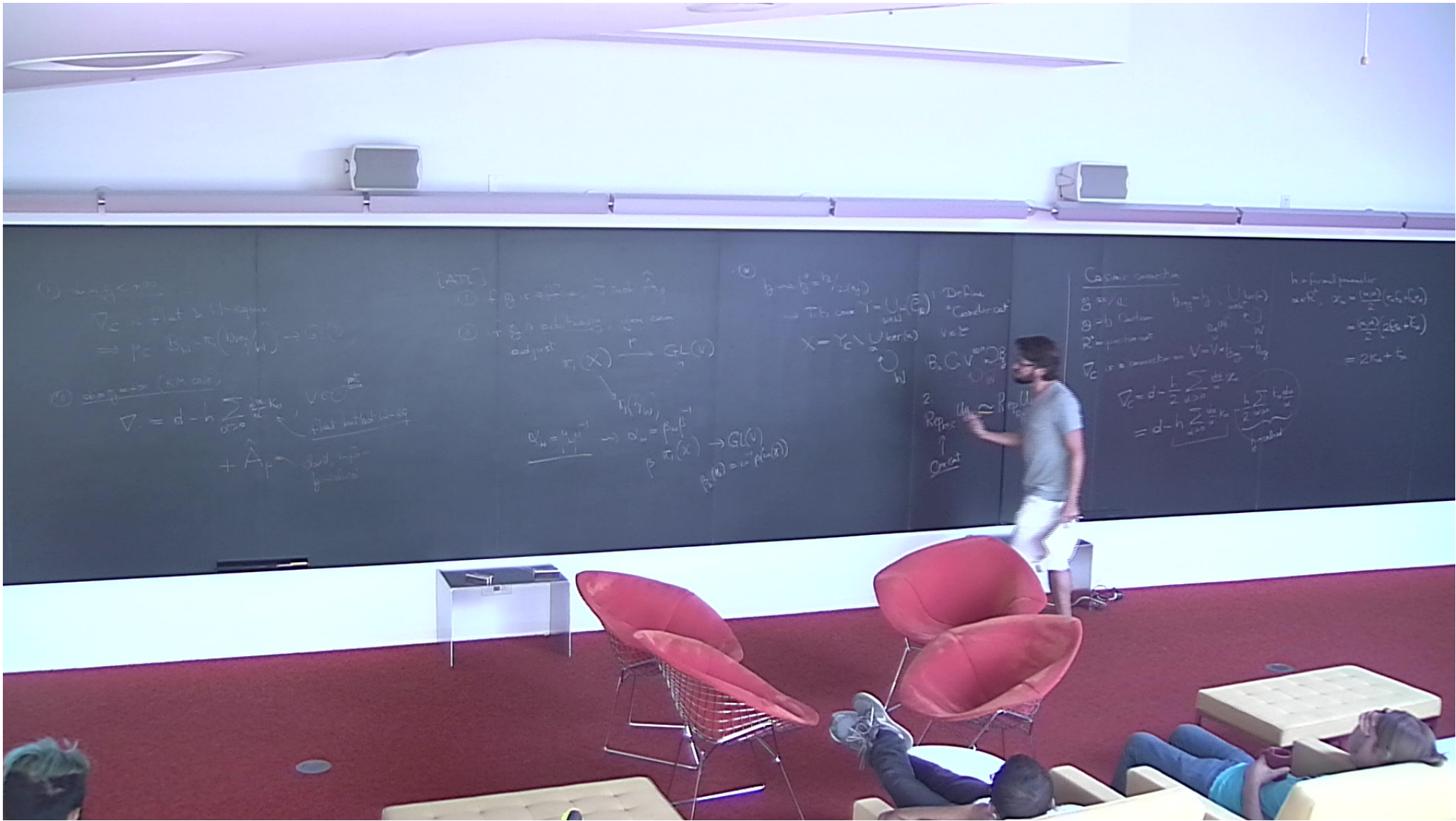
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We will show how to construct two examples of such structure on the integrable category  $\mathcal{O}$  representations of a symmetrisable Kac-Moody algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$ , the first one arising from the quantum group  $U_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g})$ , and the second one encoding the monodromy of the KZ and Casimir connections of  $\mathfrak{g}$ .<br />

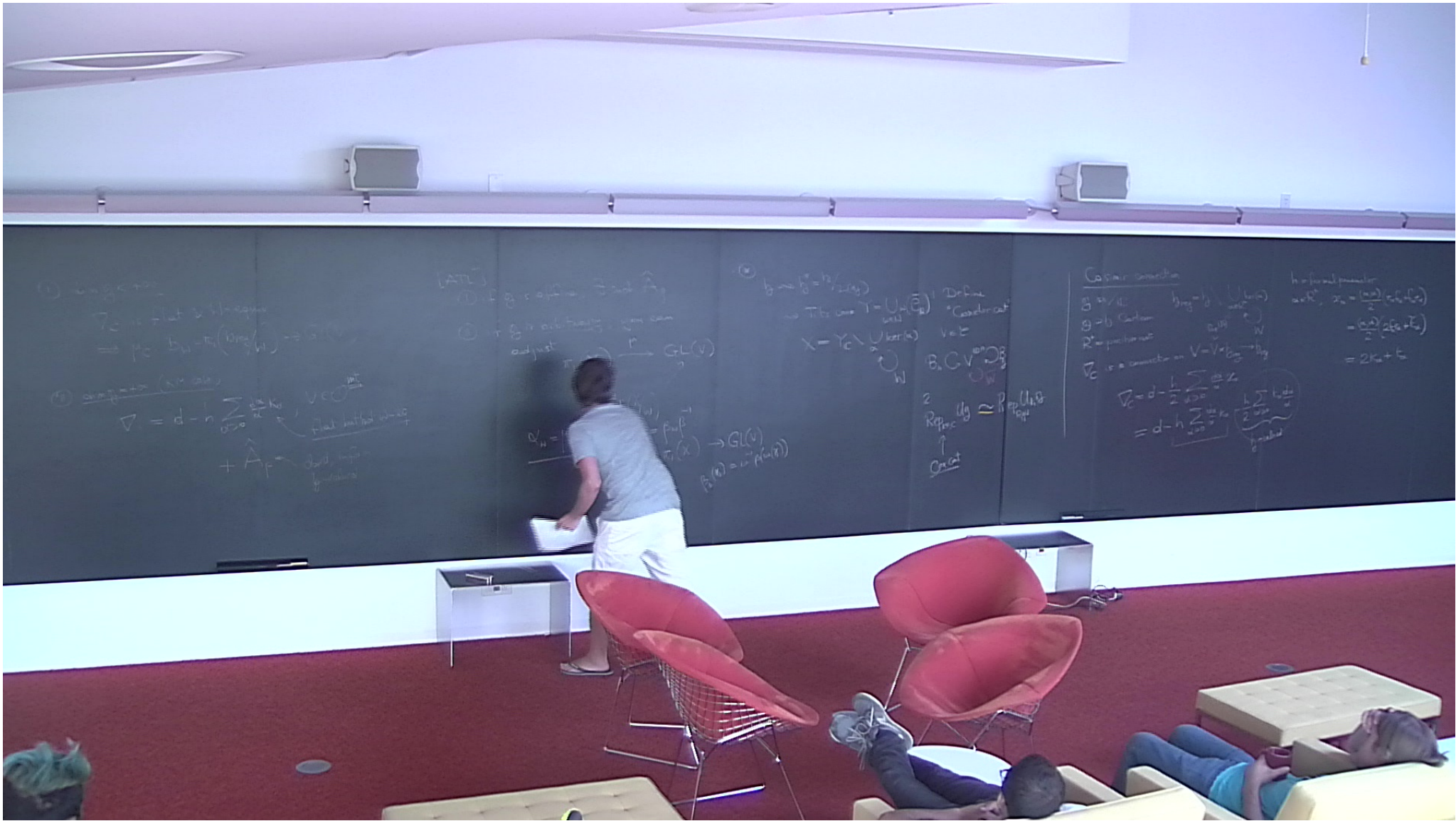
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The rigidity of this structure, proved in the framework of  $\mathbf{PROP}$  categories, implies in particular that the monodromy of the Casimir connection is given by the quantum Weyl group operators of  $U_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g})$ .<br />

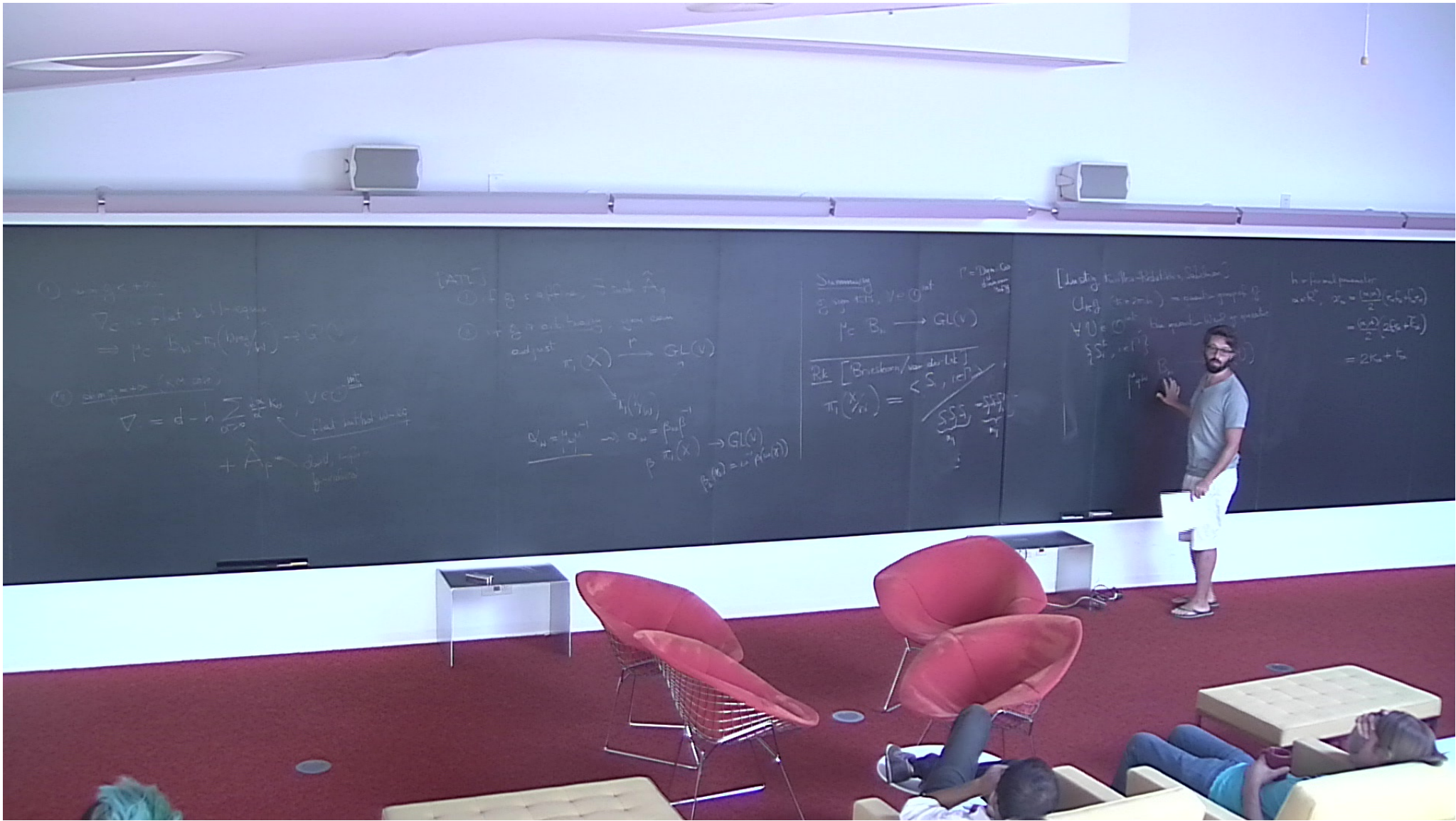
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This is a joint work with Valerio Toledano Laredo.</p>



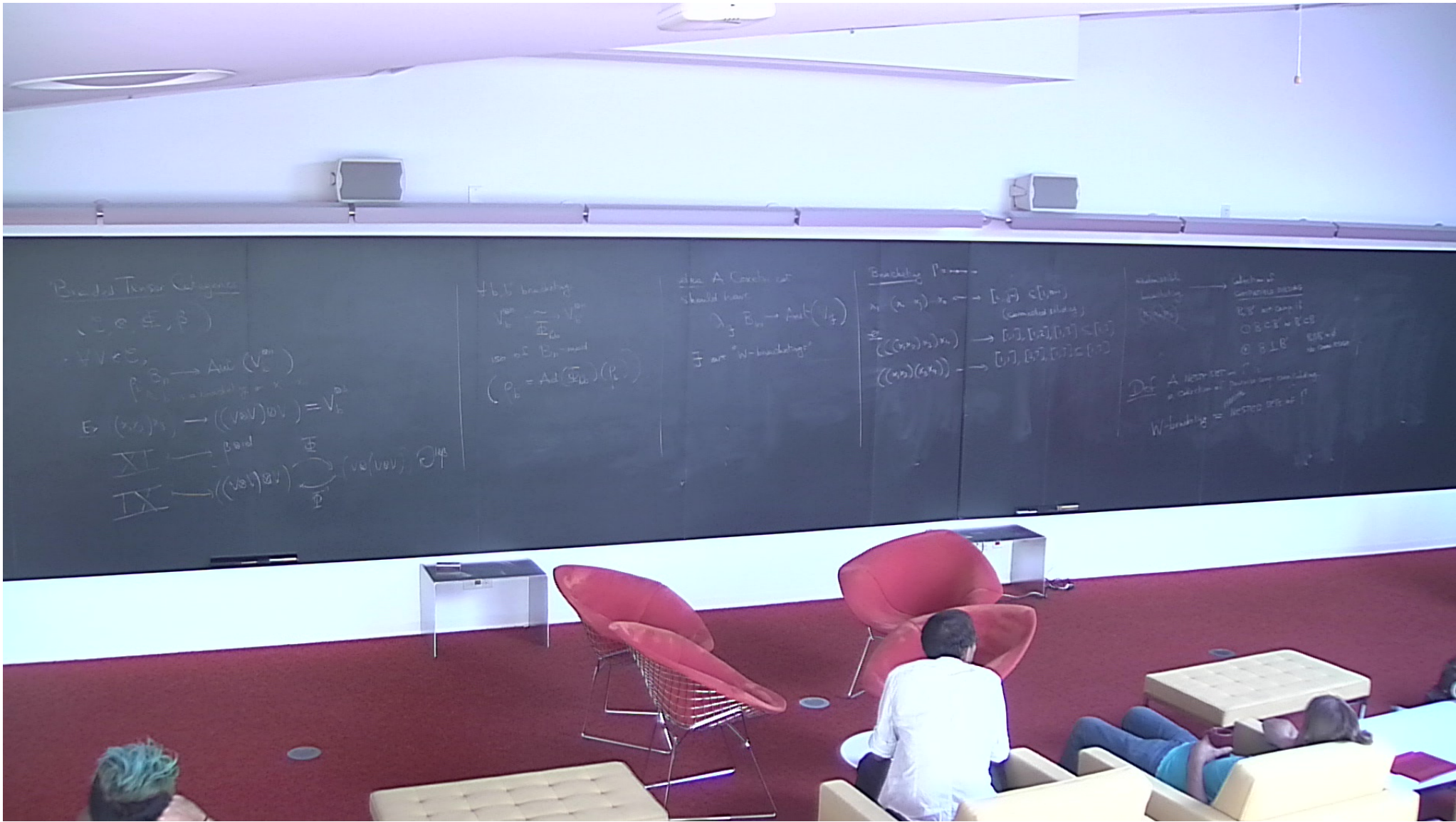












Basic Tensor Calculus

$$(S, \rho, \mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$$

$$\forall V \in \mathfrak{g}$$

$$\rho(V) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(V_k^{\otimes n})$$

$$E \rightarrow (v \otimes v) \rightarrow ((v \otimes v) \otimes v) = V_k^{\otimes 3}$$

$$X \rightarrow \rho \otimes \rho$$

$$IX \rightarrow ((v \otimes v) \otimes v)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mathfrak{g} \\ \downarrow \rho \\ \mathfrak{h} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (v \otimes v) \otimes v \in \mathfrak{h}^{\otimes 3}$$

W-bracketing

$$V_k^{\otimes n} \xrightarrow{\rho} V_k^{\otimes n}$$

$$\text{iso of } \mathfrak{h} \text{-mod}$$

$$(\rho_k = \text{Ad}(\mathfrak{g}_k))(P_k)$$

A Cartan subalgebra

$$\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$\mathfrak{h}$  are "W-bracketing"

Branching

$$A_3 \rightarrow (a, a) \rightarrow [a, a] \in [A_3]$$

$$\rightarrow [A_3], [A_3], [A_3] \in [A_3]$$

$$\rightarrow [A_3], [A_3], [A_3] \in [A_3]$$

W-bracketing

definition of nested sets

$$E \subseteq F \subseteq G \subseteq H$$

$$O \subseteq B \subseteq C \subseteq D$$

Def: A nested set of subalgebras

W-bracketing = nested sets of







