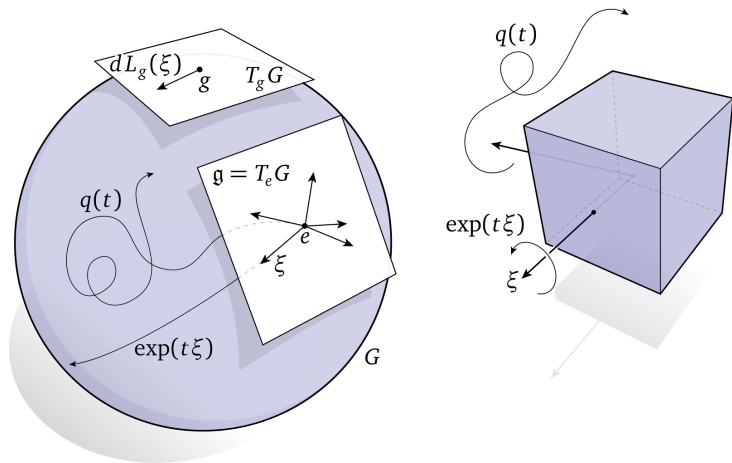


What are...crystal graphs?

Or: Low temperature behavior

Lie algebras and their representations



- ▶ Lie algebras (over \mathbb{C}) \iff (first order approx. of) continuous symmetries
- ▶ Their representations \iff vector spaces versions of continuous symmetries
- ▶ **Task** Find good models of (simple) Lie algebra representations

Generators and graphs

$\mathfrak{sl}_3(\mathbb{C}) = \{\text{complex 3-by-3 matrices with trace} = 0\}$ with generators :

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

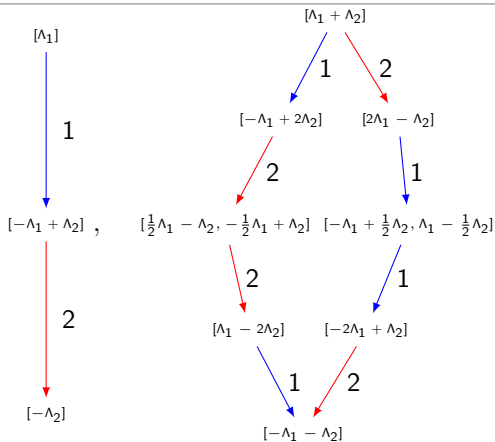
$$F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$V = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ + matrix action: $\textcircled{3} \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{E_{2,1}} \\ \xrightarrow{F_{2,1}} \end{matrix} \textcircled{2} \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{E_{1,1}} \\ \xrightarrow{F_{1,1}} \end{matrix} \textcircled{1}$

- ▶ The Chevalley generators are “matrices” such as the ones above
- ▶ With these representations are labeled weighted graphs (above only E, F_s)
- ▶ Problem These graphs get messy fast and are not super helpful

Crystals



- **Crystal** = labeled graph; one label for every F_i
- **Idea** The crystal of a representation is the graph of leading terms of the action of F_i , e.g.

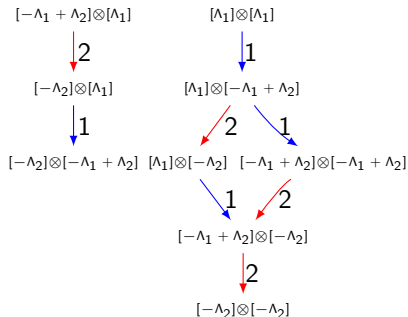
$$F_i \circledast v_j = v_k + \text{friends} \Rightarrow \text{draw an edge } v_j \rightarrow v_k$$

Enter, the theorem

We have the following (many more nice things about crystals are true):

- (i) Every representation has an associated crystal **Existence**
- (ii) The crystal determines the representation **Uniqueness**
- (iii) Connected components \leftrightarrow to simple representations **Combinatorial properties are encoded**

► Here is an example of a tensor product:

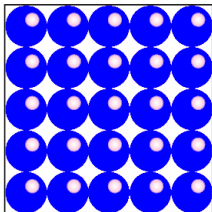


► Here connected components correspond to the tensor product decomposition

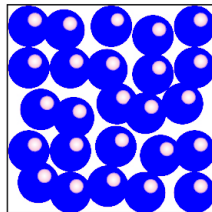
Temperature zero

Third Law of Thermodynamics

Entropy (S) of a pure crystal is zero as the temperature (T) approaches absolute zero



$$T = 0$$
$$S = 0$$



$$T > 0$$
$$S > 0$$

- ▶ **Big question** How to define “leading term”?
- ▶ **Trick** There is a “quantum object” and a “canonical basis” where the action coefficients are in $\mathbb{Z}[q]$, e.g. $1 + 2q^2 + 2q^4 + q^6$
- ▶ **Absolute zero** Specializing $q = 0$ gives the leading term

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.