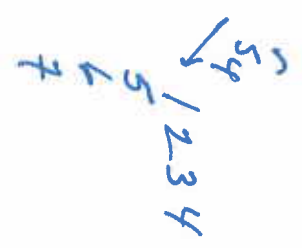
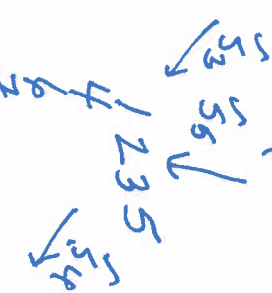
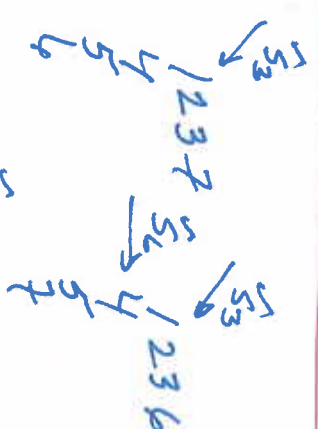
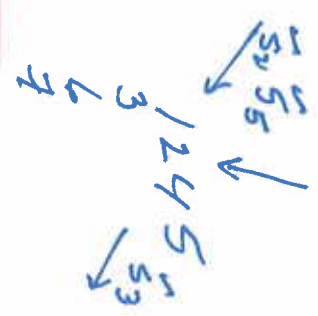
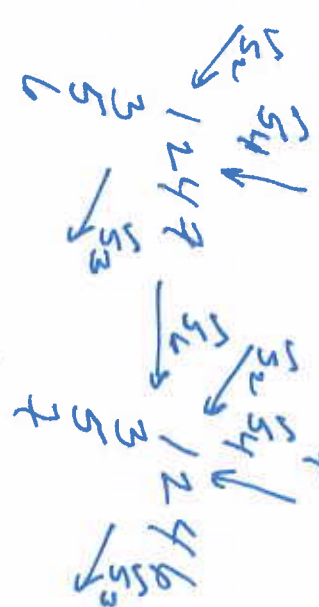
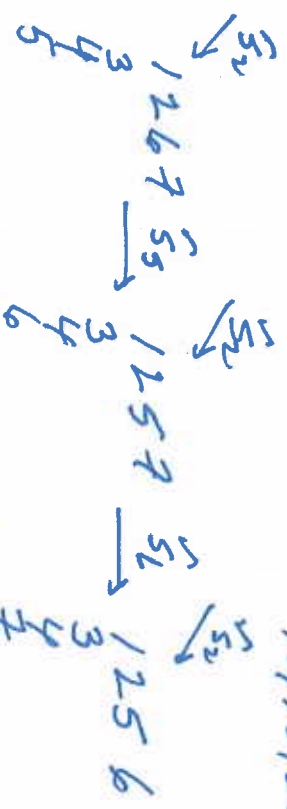
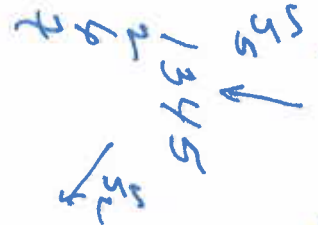
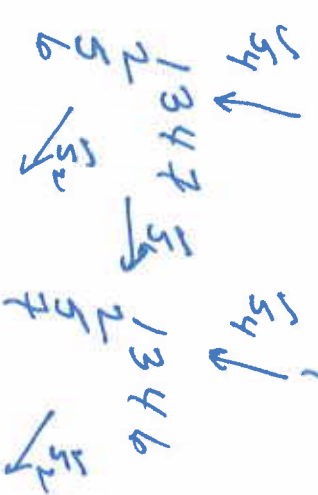
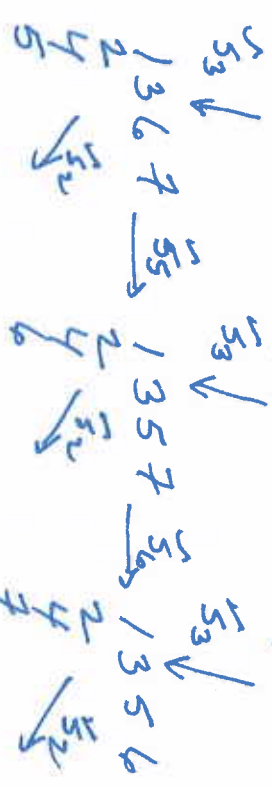
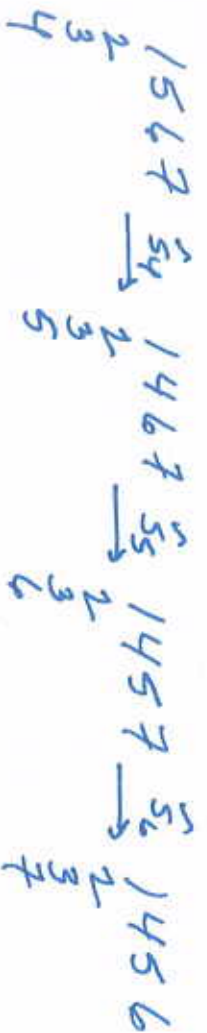


# The crystal $B_7$

12/12/2017



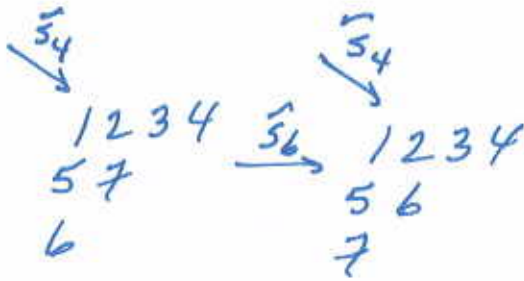
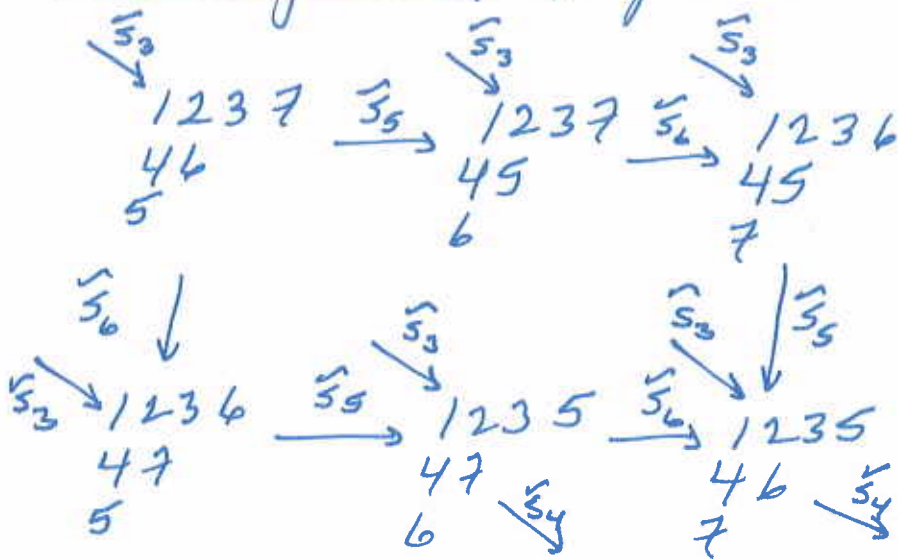
$$Card(B_7) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 20$$



The hexagon  $B_7^{\mathbb{P}}$  page 2.

12/14/2019

(3)

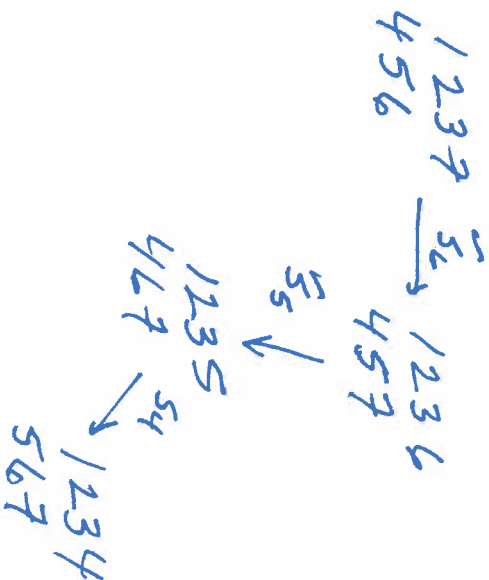
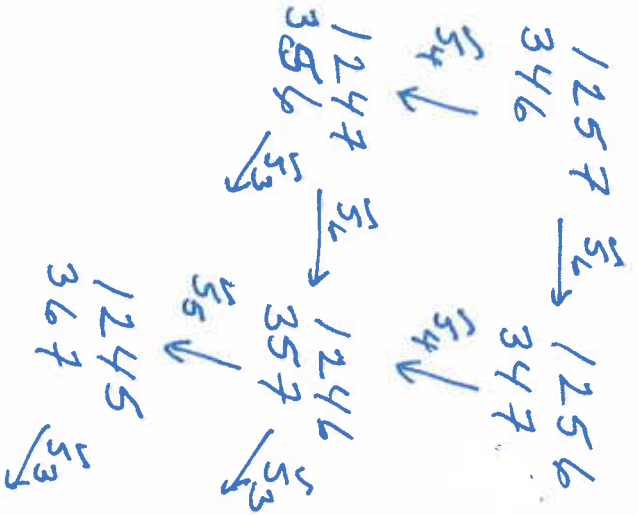
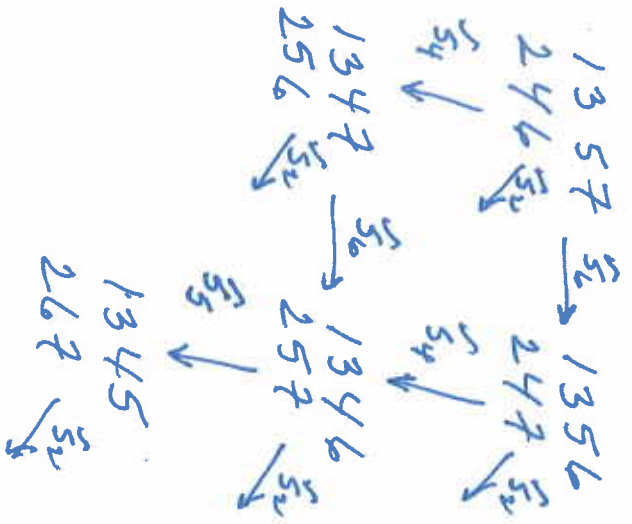


$$\text{Card}(B_7^{\mathbb{P}}) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 35$$

The crystal  $B_7^{\text{III}}$

12/12/07

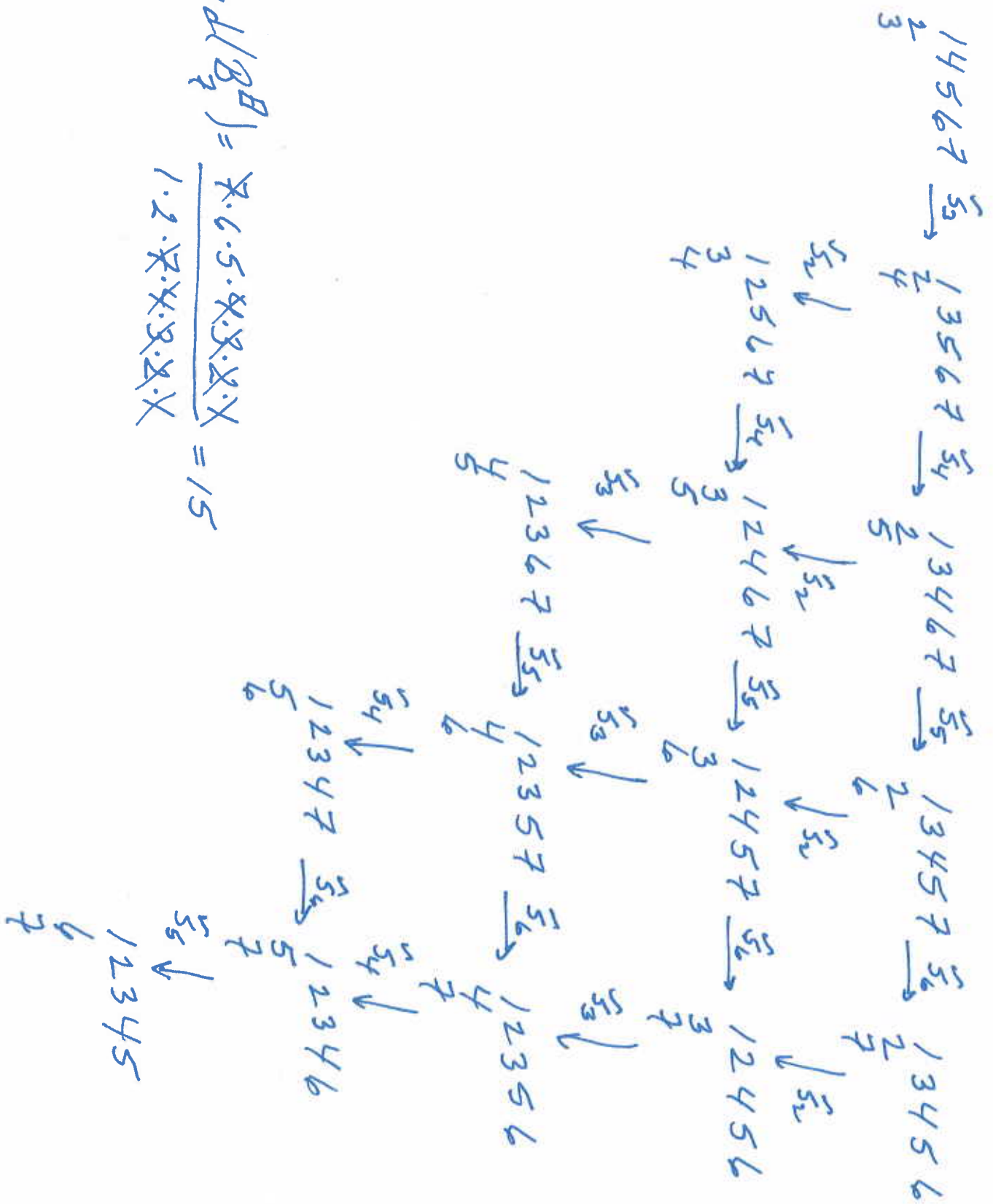
(4)



$$\text{Card}(B_7^{\text{III}}) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = 1$$

# The crystal $B_7^A$

12/12/2017 (8)

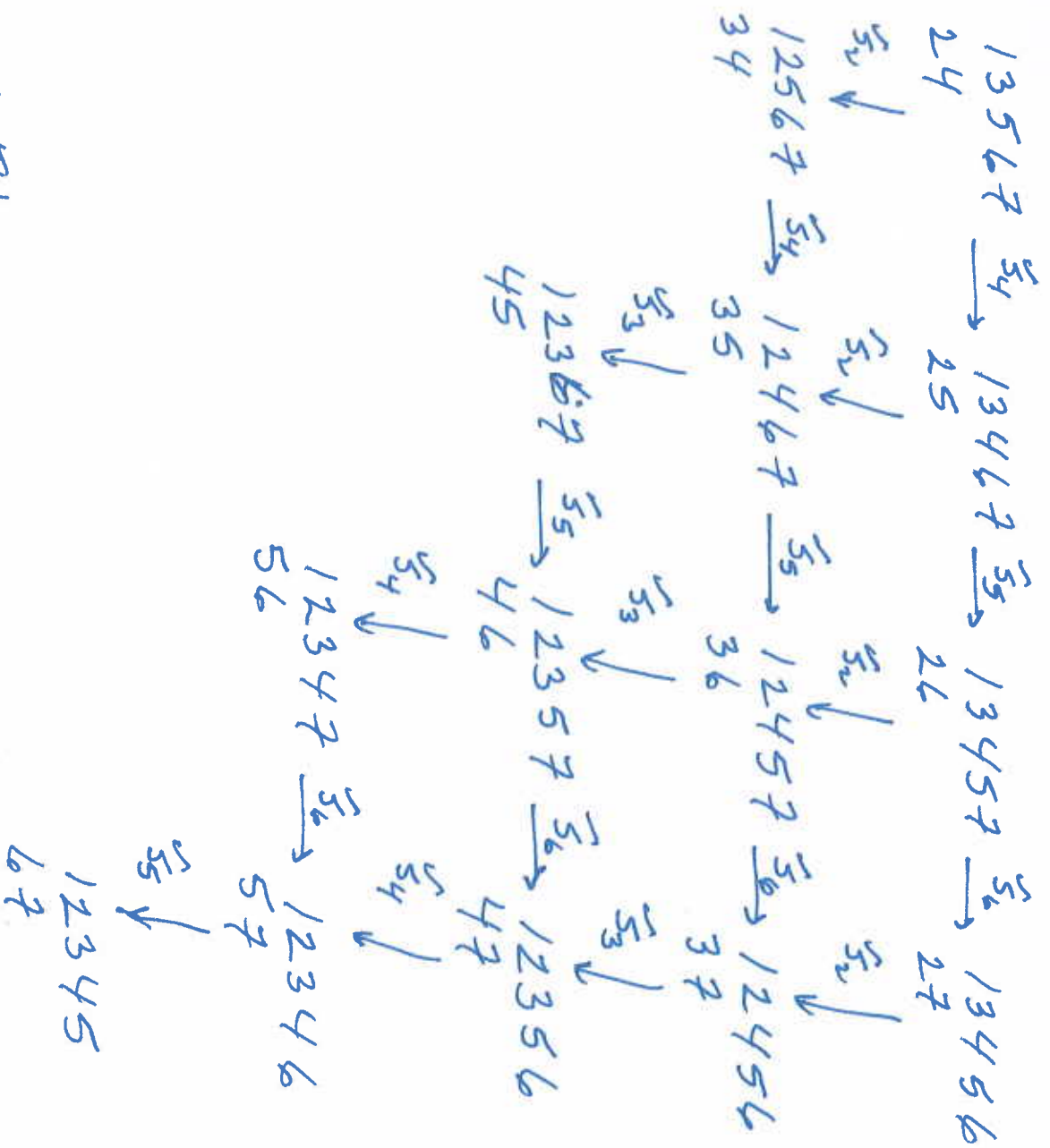


$$Card(B_7^A) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = 15$$

# The crystal $B_7^{\text{II}}$

12/12/2017

(6)



$$\text{Card}(B_7^{\text{II}}) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = 14$$

The crystals  $B_7^A$  and  $B_7^B$

12/12/2019

(4)

1234567  $\xrightarrow{5_2}$  124567  $\xrightarrow{5_3}$  123567  $\xrightarrow{5_4}$  123467  $\xrightarrow{5_5}$  123457  $\xrightarrow{5_6}$  123456  
2 3 4 5 6 7

$$\text{Card}(B_7^A) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 6.$$

$$1234567 \text{ with } \text{Card}(B_7^B) = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 1.$$

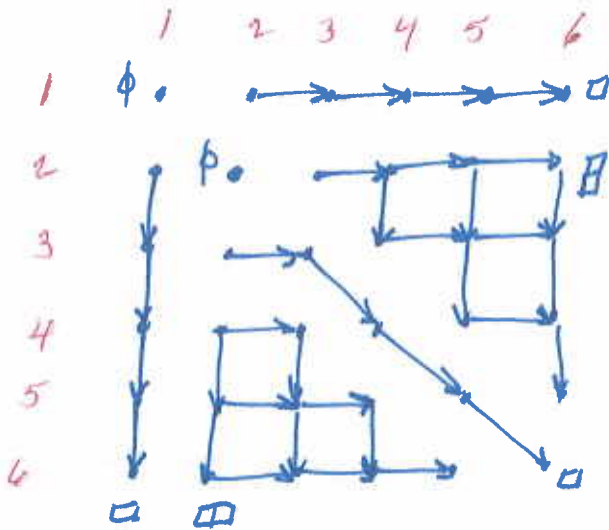
Products  $B^{\square} \otimes B^{\square}$

$$B_2^{\square} \otimes B_2^{\square} = B_2^{\phi}$$

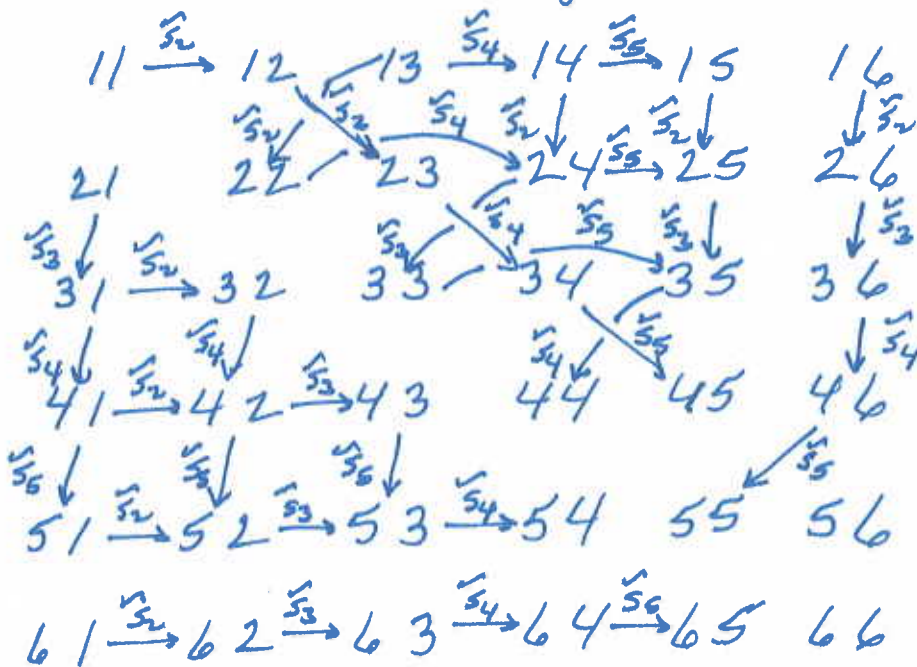
$$B_3^{\square} \otimes B_3^{\square} = B_3^{\phi} + B_3^{\square} + B_3^{\theta}$$

$$B_4^{\square} \otimes B_4^{\square} = B_4^{\phi} + B_4^{\square} + B_4^{\square\square} + B_4^{\theta}$$

and then it is stable



Halverson-Lewandorski gives





Products  $B^{\square} \otimes B^{\square} \otimes B^{\square}$

12/12/2017 (9)

$$B_2^{\square} \otimes B_2^{\square} \otimes B_2^{\square} = B_2^{\square}$$

$$B_3^{\square} \otimes B_3^{\square} \otimes B_3^{\square} = B_3^{\square} + 3B_3^{\square} + B_3^{\square}$$

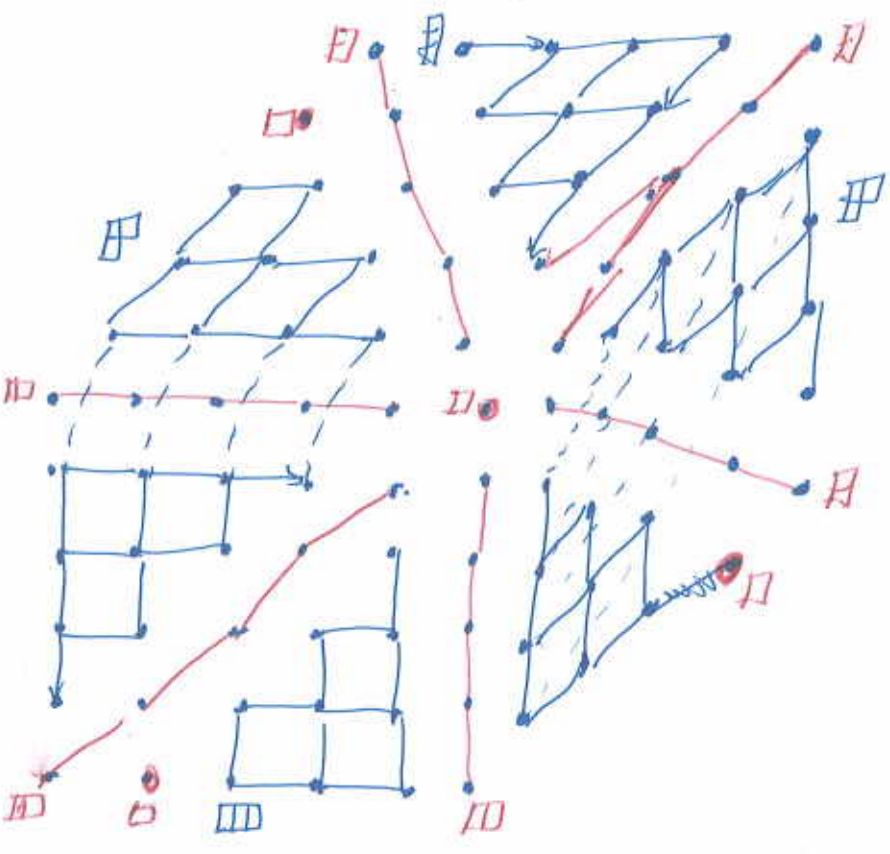
$$B_4^{\square} \otimes B_4^{\square} \otimes B_4^{\square} = B_4^{\square} + 4B_4^{\square} + 2B_4^{\square} + 3B_4^{\square} + B_4^{\square}$$

$$B_5^{\square} \otimes B_5^{\square} \otimes B_5^{\square} = B_5^{\square} + 4B_5^{\square} + 3B_5^{\square} + 3B_5^{\square} + 2B_5^{\square} + B_5^{\square}$$

$$B_6^{\square} \otimes B_6^{\square} \otimes B_6^{\square} = B_6^{\square} + 4B_6^{\square} + 3B_6^{\square} + 3B_6^{\square} + B_6^{\square} + 2B_6^{\square} + B_6^{\square}$$

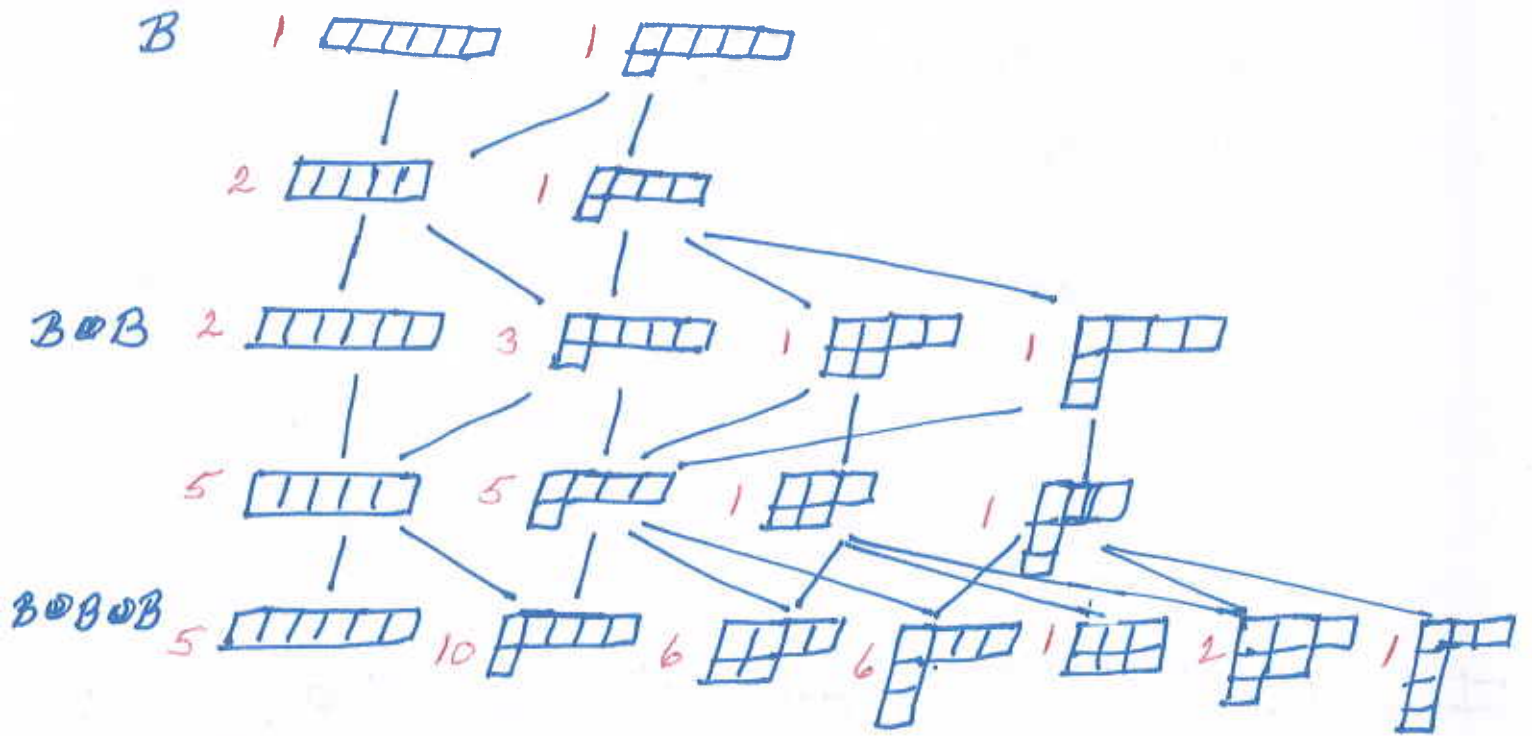
and then it is stable.

*Handwritten note:* must be a  $B_n^{\square}$  product

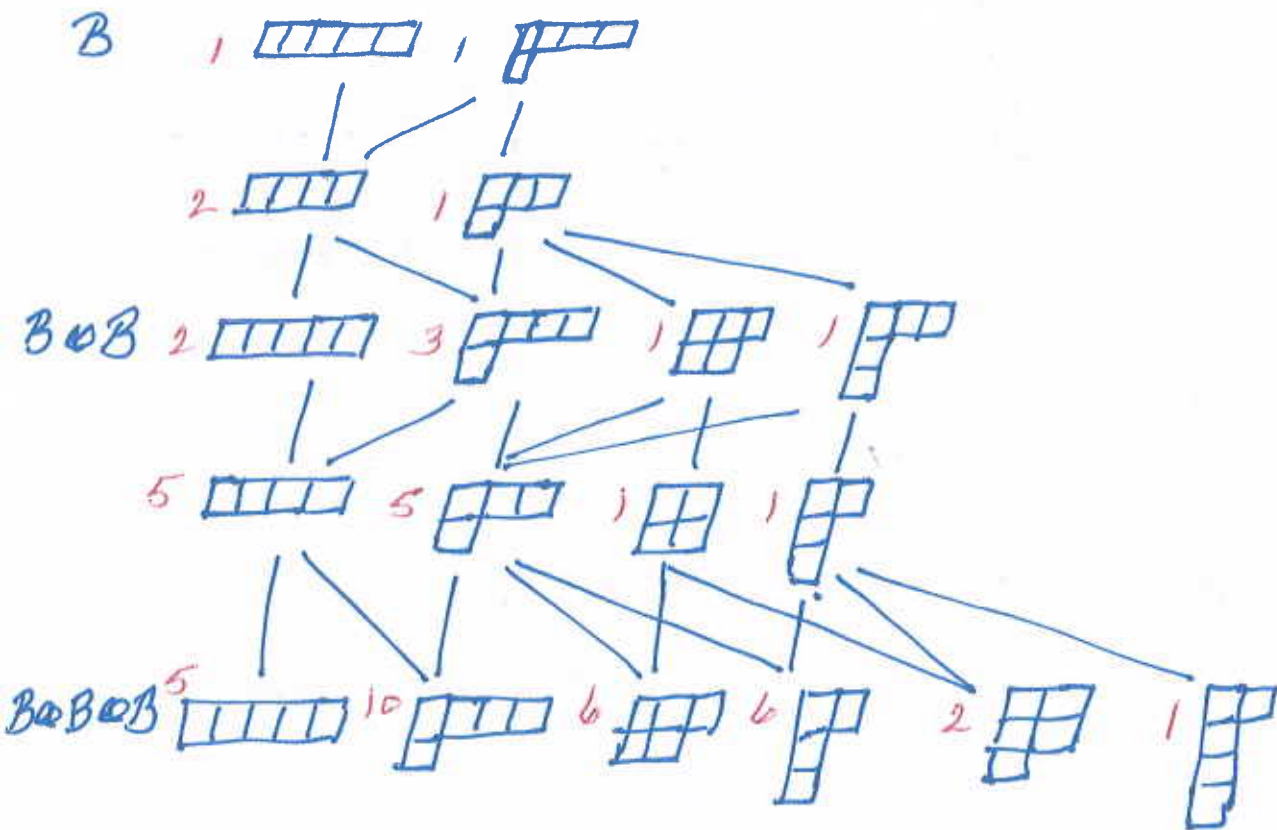


Bratelli diagram  $n=6$

12/12/2019 (10)

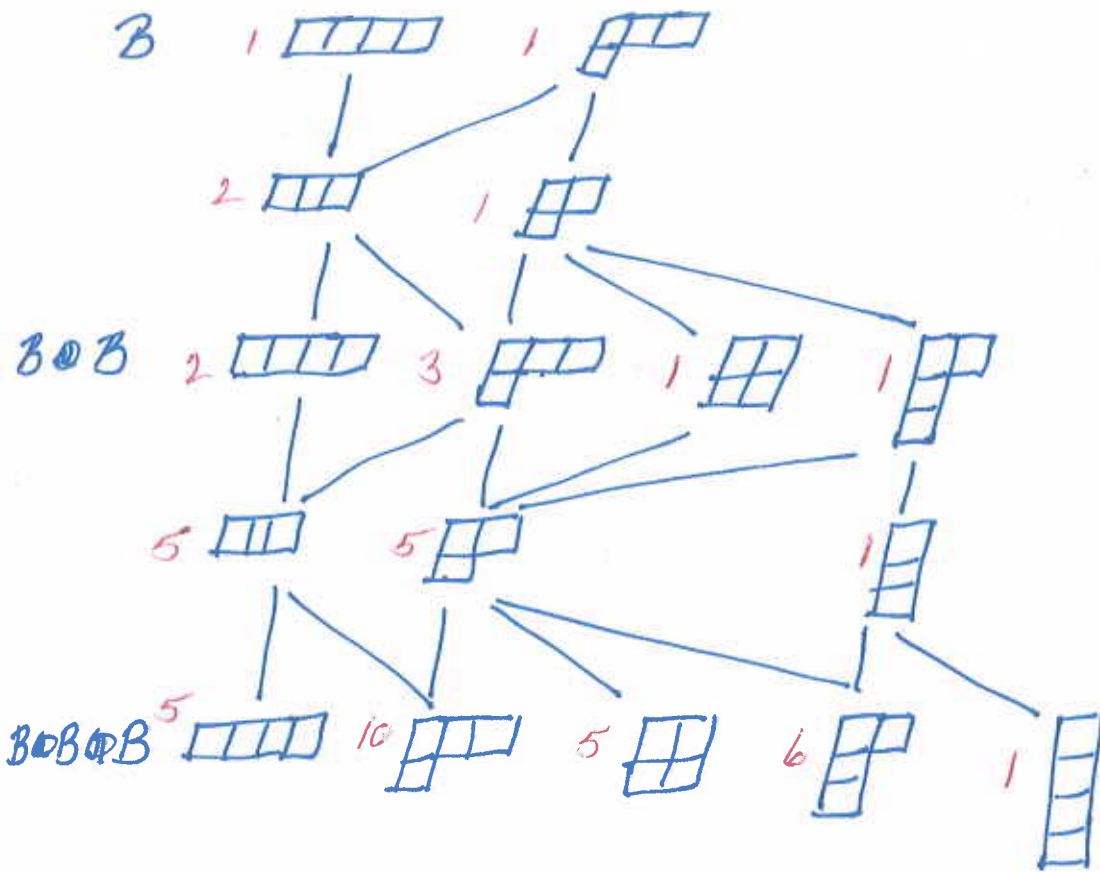


Bratelli diagram  $n=5$

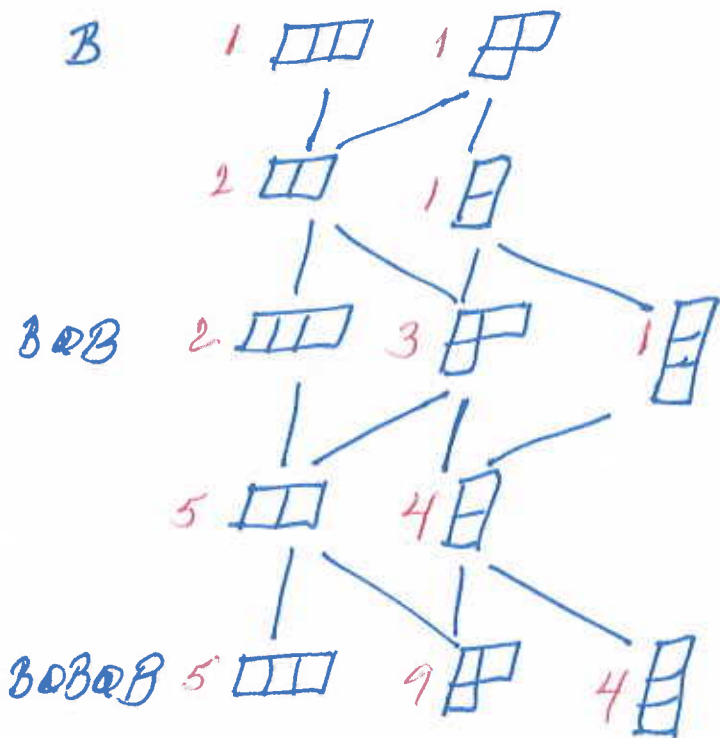


Bratelli diagram  $n=4$

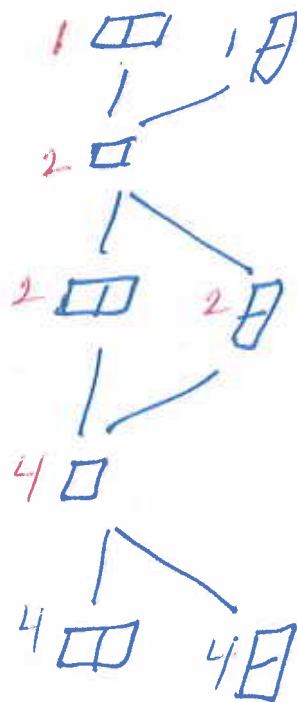
12/12/2017 (11)



Bratelli diagram  $n=3$



Bratelli diagram  $n=2$



12/12/2017

(12)

Definitions and remarks

Highest weight: The highest weight of  $B_n^\lambda$  is the column reading tableau

Weights The weight of a standard tableau is  $(c(T(1)), \dots, c(T(n)))$

$s_i$  operators  $s_i \cdot T$  is  $T$  with  $\text{box } i$  and  $\text{box } i+1$  switched

$$(s_i T)(i) = T(i+1)$$

$$(s_i T)(i+1) = T(i)$$

$$(s_i T)(j) = T(j), \text{ if } j \neq i, i+1.$$

The sign representation: If  $\epsilon$  is the sign representation then

$$(\lambda \otimes \epsilon) \otimes (\mu \otimes \epsilon) = (\lambda \otimes \mu) \otimes (\epsilon \otimes \epsilon) = \lambda \otimes \mu$$

$$(\lambda \otimes \epsilon) \otimes \mu = (\lambda \otimes \mu) \otimes \epsilon.$$

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(13)

Goal and bad news

Define  $B_n^\lambda$  and  $B_n^\mu \otimes B_n^\nu \xrightarrow{\pi} \oplus (B_n^\lambda)^{\otimes \gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda}$

with

$$(a) \text{Card}(B_n^\lambda) = \dim(S_n^\lambda)$$

$$(b) \pi(a \otimes \pi(b \otimes c)) = \pi(\pi(a \otimes b) \otimes c).$$

Example  $n=3$ : Let

$$B_3^{\square} = \{A\} \quad B_3^{\square\square} = \{B, C\} \quad B_3^{\square\square\square} = \{D\}$$

We need

$\otimes$	A	B	C	D
A	A	B	C	D
B	B	x	y	v
C	C	z	w	s
D	D	t	u	A

with  $(x, y, z, w)$  a permutation of  $(A, B, C, D)$

$(v, s)$  a permutation of  $(B, C)$

$(t, u)$  a permutation of  $(B, C)$

Checks

(1) If  $BD = v = \mathbb{Q}$  and  $DB = t = C$  then

$$(BD)B = CB \text{ and } B(DB) = BC,$$

but  $CB \neq BC$ .

Good and bad news continued

13/12/2017 ①

(2) If  $BD = C$  and  $DB = B$  then

$(BD)B = CB$  and  $B(DB) = BB$ ,  
but  $CB \neq BB$ .

(3) If  $BD = B$  and  $DB = C$  then

$(BD)B = BB$  and  $B(DB) = BC$ ,  
but  $BB \neq BC$

Hence  $BD = B$  and  $DB = B$ .

So  $CD = C$  and  $DC = C$ .

(a) If  $BB = A$  then  $(BB)D = AD = D$

and  $B(BD) = BB = A$ ,  
but  $D \neq A$ .

(b) If  $BB = D$  then  $(BB)D = DD = A$

and  $B(BD) = BB = D$ , but  $A \neq D$ .

(c) If  $CC = A$  then  $(CC)D = AD = D$

and  $C(CD) = CC = A$ , but  $A \neq D$ .

(d) If  $CC = D$  then  $(CC)D = DD = A$

and  $C(CD) = CC = D$ , but  $A \neq D$

So  $BC = A$  or  $BC = D$ .

## Goal and bad news

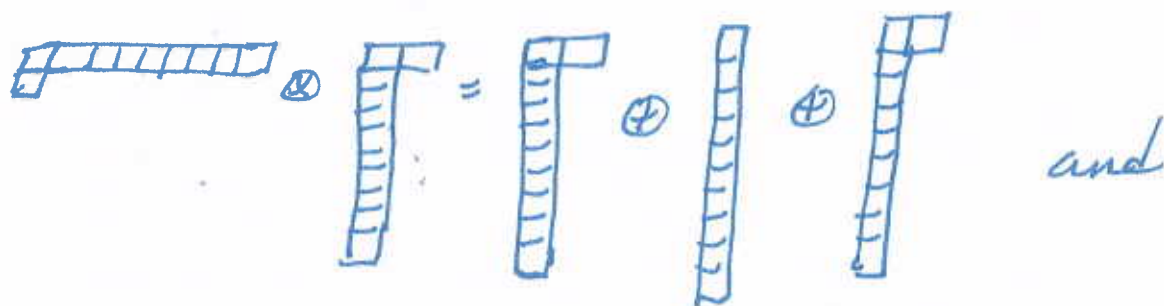
13/12/2017 (2)

(e) If  $BC = A$  then  $(BC)D = AD = D$   
and  $B(CD) = BC = A$ , but  $D \neq A$ .

(f) If  $BC = D$  then  $(BC)D = DD = A$   
and  $B(CD) = BC = D$ , but  $A \neq D$ .

So the  $S_3$ -crystal is impossible.

For future use



The crystal for  $S_2$  does exist

$$B_2^{\oplus} = 2 \text{ and } B_2^{\ominus} = 12 \text{ and}$$

$$(B_2)^{\oplus k} = \{ i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \mid i_j \in \{1, 2\} \} \text{ and}$$

$$i_1 i_2 \dots i_k = \begin{cases} 12, & \text{if } \#2\text{s in } i_1 \dots i_k \text{ is even} \\ \bar{1}, & \text{if } \#2\text{s in } i_1 \dots i_k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$