

Singularities of nilpotent Slodowy slices and collapsing levels for W -algebras

(joint work in progress with Tomoyuki Arakawa)

REPRESENTATION THEORY XVI – Dubrovnik

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\rightsquigarrow *The local geometry of $\overline{\mathbb{O}}$ at $f \in \overline{\mathbb{O}}$ is therefore encoded in $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{O},f}$.*

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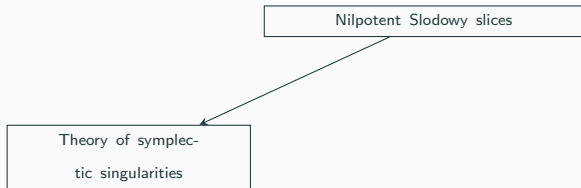
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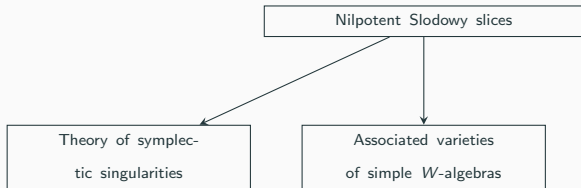
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- ▶ Kraft and Procesi (1981-1982) determined the generic singularities (that is, the isomorphism type of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{O},f}$ for $G.f$ a minimal degeneration) in the classical types.
- ▶ More recently, Fu-Juteau-Levy-Sommers (2017) determined the generic singularities in the exceptional types.

Nilpotent Slodowy slices appear in various areas

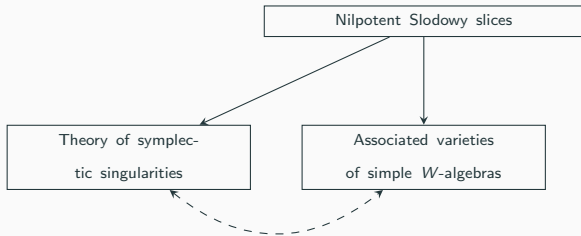
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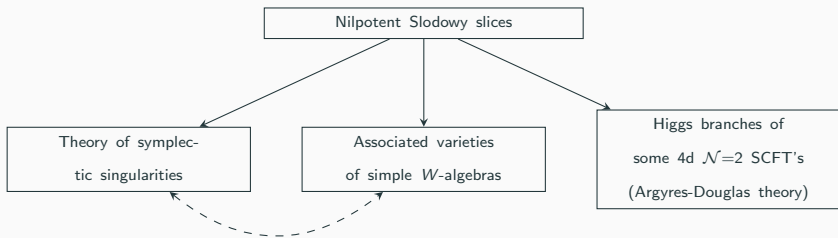
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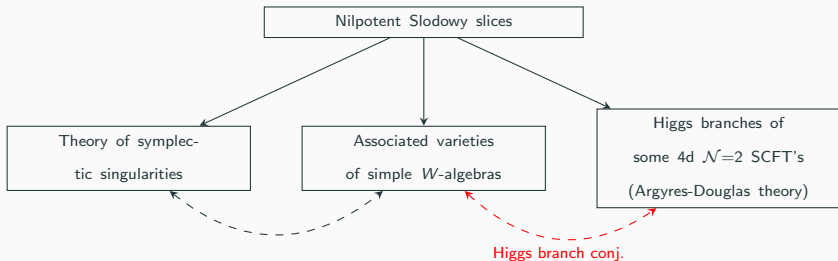
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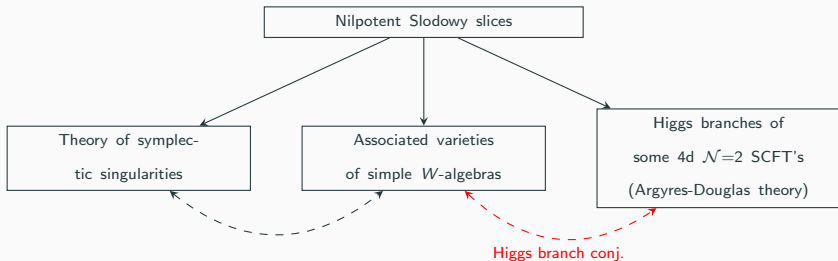
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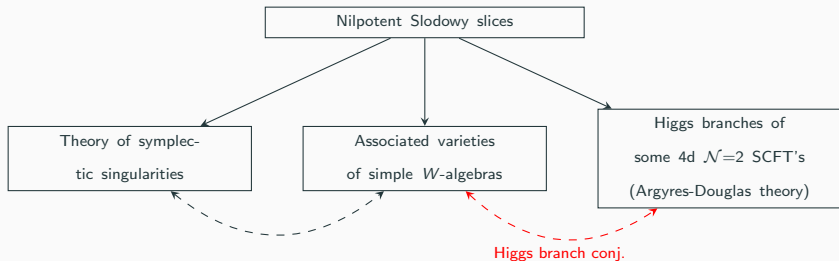


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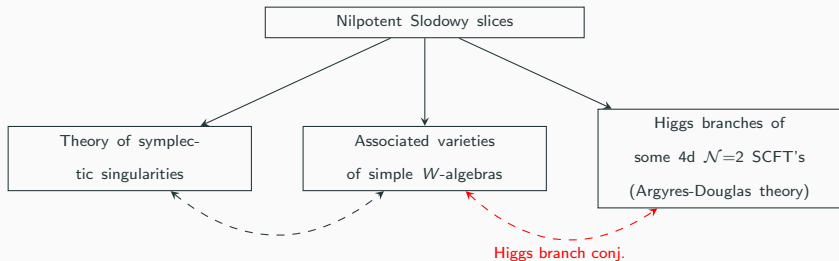
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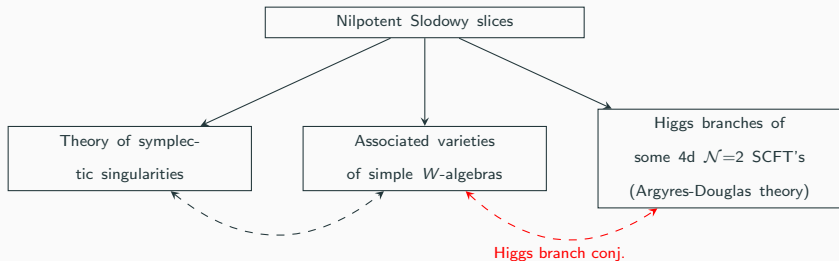
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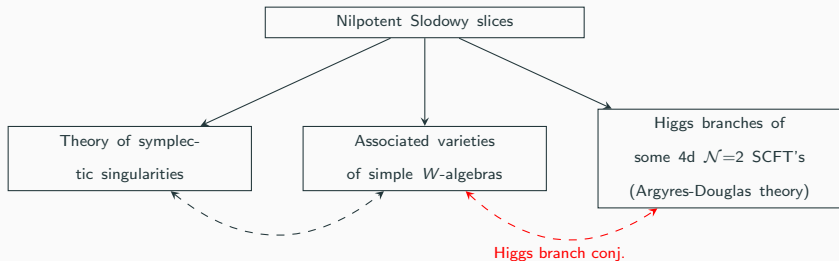
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4. Applications and motivations coming from physics.

1. Collapsing levels for W -algebras

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Conjecturally (Kac-Wakimoto),

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For example, if $\mathcal{W}_k(\mathfrak{g}, f) \cong \mathbb{C}$, then k is collapsing.

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► If k is collapsing, the vertex algebra homomorphism

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If k is collapsing, then

$$X_{\mathcal{W}_k(\mathfrak{g}, f)} \cong X_{L_{k\mathfrak{h}}(\mathfrak{g}^{\mathfrak{h}})},$$

and this is a very restrictive condition on (k, f) as we will see now...

2. Associated varieties of vertex algebras

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$$1 = \overline{|0\rangle}, \quad \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \overline{a_{(-1)}b}, \quad \{\bar{a}, \bar{b}\} = \overline{a_{(0)}b}, \quad a, b \in V.$$

Definition

The *associated variety* of V is $X_V = (\text{Spec } R_V)_{\text{red}}$.

The vertex algebra V is called *lisse* if $\dim X_V = \{0\}$.

- *The lisse condition implies for instance that V has only finitely many simple modules (Zhu 1996, Abe-Buhl-Dong 2004).*

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$\rightsquigarrow X_{L_k(\mathfrak{g})}$ is very difficult to compute in general.

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In all the above cases, the associated variety of $L_k(\mathfrak{g})$ behaves like the associated variety of primitive ideals in the enveloping algebra.

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- if k is admissible, then $X_{\mathcal{W}_k(\mathfrak{g}, f)} = \overline{\mathbb{O}_k} \cap \mathcal{S}_f = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{O}_k, f}$ for any $f \in \overline{\mathbb{O}_k}$.

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- If $\mathfrak{g} \in \text{DES}$, $k = -h^\vee/6 - 1 + n$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, then $\mathcal{W}_k(\mathfrak{g}, f_{\min})$ is lisse.

3. Main results

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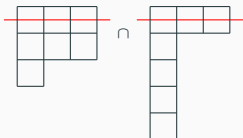
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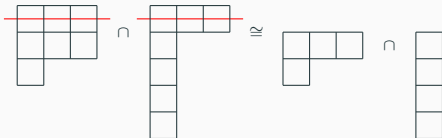
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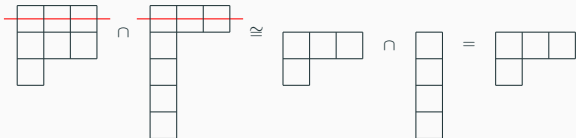
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4. Applications and motivations coming from physics

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 $\mathcal{W}_{-12+12/7}(E_6, D_4) \cong L_{-3+3/7}(A_2)$, etc. were predicted by physicists.

Other conjectures

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One can also consider isomorphisms between non-trivial W -algebras.

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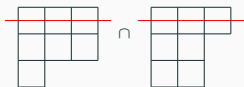
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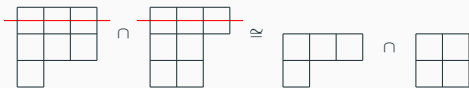
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(Evidences : the same central charge, amplitude, and asymptotic growth.)

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$$\mathcal{W}_{-7+7/3}(\mathfrak{sl}_7, f) \cong \mathcal{W}_{-4+4/3}(\mathfrak{sl}_4, f').$$

(Evidences : the same central charge, amplitude, and asymptotic growth.)

Other conjectures (non admissible levels) :

Other conjectures

One can also consider isomorphisms between non-trivial W -algebras.

Ex : $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_7$. Pick $f \in \mathbb{O}_{(3,2^2)} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_7$, and let $f' \in \mathbb{O}_{(2^2)} \subset \mathfrak{sl}_4$.

$$X_{\mathcal{W}_{-7+p/3}(\mathfrak{sl}_7, f)} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \cap \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \cong \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \cap \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} = X_{\mathcal{W}_{-4+p'/3}(\mathfrak{sl}_4, f')}$$

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Other conjectures (non admissible levels) :

$$\mathcal{W}_{-9}(E_6, 2A_2) \cong L_{-3}(G_2), \quad \mathcal{W}_{-12}(E_7, A_2 + 2A_1) \cong L_{-2}(G_2)$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{-24}(E_8, E_6(a_3)) \cong L_{-2}(G_2), \quad \mathcal{W}_{-6}(F_4, \tilde{A}_2) \cong L_{-2}(G_2), \dots$$

Thank you !
