

GENERALISED CLUSTER CATEGORIES FROM n -CY TRIPLES

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1. CLUSTER THEORY

- Fomin & Zelevinsky (2002): cluster algebras

↳ categorifications:

- Buan-Marsh-Reineke-Reiten-Todorov (2006):

$K = \bar{K}$ field, Q : finite quiver with no loops/cycles

cluster category of Q : the orbit category

$$\mathcal{C}_Q := \mathcal{D}^b(\text{mod } KQ) / (\tau^{-1} \circ \Sigma)^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

- Amiot (2009) & Guo (2011):

Chain dg algebra

$$A = \dots \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow A_0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

with some properties (A is 3-cy bimodule)

generalised cluster category:

Verdier quotient $\mathcal{C}_A := \text{per } A / \mathcal{D}^b(A)$

- Main properties :
- (1) \mathcal{E}_A triangulated, Hom-finite, 2-Calabi-Yau
 - (2) \mathcal{E}_A has 2-cluster tilting object A
 - (3) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{E}_A}(A, A) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{per} A}(A, A)$

• Guo : higher case (n instead of 2 above)

2. IYAMA-YANG GENERALISATION (2018)

Recall

\mathcal{T} triangulated

→ **torsion pair on \mathcal{T}** : pair $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ of full subcategories of \mathcal{T} s.t.

$$\mathcal{X} = {}^{\perp} \mathcal{Y}, \quad \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{X}^{\perp}, \quad \mathcal{X} * \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{T}$$

→ **t-structure on \mathcal{T}** : pair $(\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}^{\geq 0})$ of full subcategories of \mathcal{T} s.t.

$$\bullet \mathcal{T}^{\geq 1} := \Sigma^{-1} \mathcal{T}^{\geq 0} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^{\geq 0}$$

• $(\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}^{\geq 1})$ torsion pair

NB: $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(\mathcal{T}^{\leq m} := \Sigma^{-m} \mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}^{\geq m} := \Sigma^{-m} \mathcal{T}^{\geq 0})$ is a t-structure.

→ let $n \geq 3$, k field, $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}, \mathcal{M})$ an n -Calabi-Yau triple:

• \mathcal{T} : k -linear, Hom-finite, Krull-Schmidt Ded cat

• $\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$: Ded subcategory s.t. $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}})$ is

relative n -Calabi-Yau:

$$\text{D}\mathcal{T}(X, Y) \cong \mathcal{T}(Y, \Sigma^n X)$$

bifunctorial isomorphism $\forall X \in \mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}, Y \in \mathcal{T}$.

• $\mathcal{M} = \text{add } \mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ sifting subcategory:

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{M}, \Sigma^{>0} \mathcal{M}) = 0 \quad \& \quad \mathcal{T} = \text{thick}(\mathcal{M})$$

with right adjacent t -structure

$$(\mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}^{\geq 0}) = ((\Sigma^{<0} \mathcal{M})^{\perp \mathcal{T}}, (\Sigma^{>0} \mathcal{M})^{\perp \mathcal{T}})$$

Then I -Y generalised cluster category:

the Verdier quotient $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}$

- Main properties :
- (1) $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ triangulated, Hom-finite, $(n-1)$ -cy
 - (2) $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ has $(n-1)$ -ct object M
 - (3) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}}(M, M) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(M, M)$

Goal : Give deeper understanding of $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ using more classic homological tools

3. Hom-SPACES :

$\forall p > 0, X \in \mathcal{T}, \exists!$ (up to unique iso) *truncation triangle*

$$\underbrace{X^{\leq -p}}_{\in \mathcal{T}^{\leq -p}} \xrightarrow{f^{-p}} X \longrightarrow \underbrace{X^{\geq -p+1}}_{\in \mathcal{T}^{\geq -p+1}} \longrightarrow \Sigma X^{\leq -p}$$

There are morphisms of triangles

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X^{\leq -p} & \xrightarrow{f^{-p}} & X & \longrightarrow & X^{\geq -p+1} & \longrightarrow & \Sigma X^{\leq -p} \\ \xi^{-p} \downarrow & & \parallel & & \vdots & & \downarrow \\ X^{\leq -p+1} & \xrightarrow{f^{-p+1}} & X & \longrightarrow & X^{\geq -p+2} & \longrightarrow & \Sigma X^{\leq -p+1} \end{array}$$

Then, we have inverse system

$$\dots \rightarrow X^{\leq -2} \xrightarrow{\xi^{-2}} X^{\leq -1} \xrightarrow{\xi^{-1}} X^{\leq 0} \xrightarrow{f^0} X$$

For $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathcal{T}$, applying $\mathcal{T}(-, \mathcal{Y})$, we get direct system:

$$\mathcal{T}(X, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \varinjlim_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -q}, \mathcal{Y})$$

• Over $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}$:

$\forall p \geq 0$, the truncation triangle

$$X^{\leq -p} \xrightarrow{f^{-p}} X \longrightarrow X^{\geq -p+1} \longrightarrow \Sigma X^{\leq -p}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{in } \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}} \quad X^{\leq -p} \cong X$$

Direct system

$$\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \mathcal{Y}) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{Y}) \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow \varinjlim_{\mathcal{Y}} \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq -q}, \mathcal{Y})$$

We have commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \mathcal{T}(X, \mathcal{Y}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{Y}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{Y}) & \longrightarrow & \dots \longrightarrow \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{q}} \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -q}, \mathcal{Y}) \\
 \downarrow \mathcal{Q}(-) & & \downarrow \mathcal{Q}(-) & & \downarrow \mathcal{Q}(-) & & \downarrow \psi \\
 \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \mathcal{Y}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{Y}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{Y}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \dots \xrightarrow{\sim} \varinjlim_{\mathfrak{q}} \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X^{\leq -q}, \mathcal{Y})
 \end{array}$$

Theorem : let $X, \mathcal{Y} \in \mathcal{T}$.

(I) For $p \gg 0$, the direct system

$$\mathcal{T}(X, \mathcal{Y}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq 0}, \mathcal{Y}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -1}, \mathcal{Y}) \longrightarrow \dots$$

stabilizes. Moreover

$$\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{q}} \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -q}, \mathcal{Y}) \cong \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \mathcal{Y})$$

(II)
$$\varprojlim_{\mathfrak{q}} \left(\varinjlim_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathcal{T}(\Sigma^{-1} X^{\geq -p+1}, \mathcal{Y}^{\leq -q}) \right) \cong \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \mathcal{Y})$$

4. THE MAIN PROPERTIES :

(1) $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}$ triangulated, Hom-finite, $(n-1)$ -Calabi-Yau :

- triangulated : $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}$ Verdier quotient
- Hom-finite : \mathcal{T} Hom-finite & for $p \gg 0$ Theorem
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \mathcal{Y}) \cong \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq -p}, \mathcal{Y})$
- $(n-1)$ -CY : Theorem + relative n -CY property

(3) $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}}(M, M) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{T}}(M, M)$:

For $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{Y} = \sum^j M$ the direct system stabilizes at
 $p = j - n + 2$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(X, \sum^j M) \cong \mathcal{T}(X^{\leq j+n-2}, \sum^j M)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(M, M) \cong \mathcal{T}(M^{\leq n-2}, M) \cong \mathcal{T}(M, M)$$

(2) $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}$ has $(n-1)$ -cluster tilting object M :

$$\text{ie } \begin{cases} \bullet \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(M, \Sigma^1 \dots \Sigma^{n-2} M) = 0 \\ \bullet \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}} \cong \mathcal{M} * \Sigma \mathcal{M} * \dots * \Sigma^{n-2} \mathcal{M} \end{cases}$$

For $j=1, \dots, n-2$, $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(M, \Sigma^j M) \cong \mathcal{T}(M^{\leq -j+n-2}, \Sigma^j M)$

$\bullet -j+n-2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{T}^{\leq -j+n-2} \subseteq \mathcal{T}^{\leq 0}$ and so

$$\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(M, \Sigma^j M) \cong \mathcal{T}(M, \Sigma^j M)$$

$\bullet j > 0$ and M silting $\Rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{\text{fd}}(M, \Sigma^j M) = 0$.

5. NEGATIVE CLUSTER CATEGORY :

Setup so far

→ let $n \geq 3$, k field, $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{fd}, \mathcal{M})$ an n -Calabi-Yau triple.

• \mathcal{T} : k -linear, Hom-finite, Krull-Schmidt Ded cat

• $\mathcal{T}^{fd} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$: Ded subcategory st. $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{fd})$ is relative n -Calabi-Yau :

$$D\mathcal{T}(X, Y) \cong \mathcal{T}(Y, \Sigma^n X)$$

bifunctorial isomorphism $\forall X \in \mathcal{T}^{fd}, Y \in \mathcal{T}$.

• $\mathcal{M} = \text{add } \mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ silting subcategory :

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{M}, \Sigma^{>0} \mathcal{M}) = 0 \quad \& \quad \mathcal{T} = \text{thick}(\mathcal{M})$$

with right adjacent t -structure

$$(\mathcal{T}_{\leq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{\geq 0}) = ((\Sigma^{\leq 0} \mathcal{M})^{\perp \mathcal{T}}, (\Sigma^{\geq 0} \mathcal{M})^{\perp \mathcal{T}})$$

Setup for negative cluster category

→ let $n \geq 3$, k field, $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{fd}, \mathcal{M})$ a $(-n)$ -Calabi-Yau triple.

• \mathcal{T} : k -linear, Hom-finite, Krull-Schmidt Ded cat

• $\mathcal{T}^{fd} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$: Ded subcategory st. $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}^{fd})$ is relative $(-n)$ -Calabi-Yau :

$$D\mathcal{T}(X, Y) \cong \mathcal{T}(Y, \Sigma^{-n} X)$$

bifunctorial isomorphism $\forall X \in \mathcal{T}^{fd}, Y \in \mathcal{T}$.

• $\mathcal{M} = \text{add } \mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ **simple minded collection** :

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{M}, \Sigma^{<0} \mathcal{M}) = 0, \quad \mathcal{T} = \text{thick}(\mathcal{M}), \quad \dim_k \mathcal{T}(M', M'') = \delta_{M', M''}$$

with right adjacent ∞ - t -structure

$$(\mathcal{T}_{\geq 0}, \mathcal{T}_{\leq 0}) = (\mathcal{T}^{\perp}(\Sigma^{>0} \mathcal{M}), \mathcal{T}^{\perp}(\Sigma^{<0} \mathcal{M}))$$

→ $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ **negative cluster category**
(Coelho Simões, Paukszetello, Ploog, Jin)

Properties :

• $\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ Ded, Hom-finite, $(-n-1)$ -CY

• $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}$ **$(n+1)$ -simple minded system** :

$$\rightarrow \dim_k \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}(M', M'') = \delta_{M', M''}, \quad M', M'' \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd}(\Sigma^{-1 \dots -n} M, M) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}^{fd} \cong \langle \mathcal{M} \rangle * \Sigma^{-1} \langle \mathcal{M} \rangle * \dots * \Sigma^{-n} \langle \mathcal{M} \rangle$$

NB : truncation triangles in ∞ - t -structures are not unique.