

# Cartan subalgebras from the von Neumann algebra point-of-view

Sven Raum

University of Potsdam

Workshop “Cartan subalgebras in operator algebras, and topological full groups”

Banff International Research Station

5 November 2024

Cartan subalgebras and equivalence relations

Problems about  $vN$  algebraic Cartan subalgebras

Problems solved with  $vN$  algebraic Cartan subalgebras

Open problems about  $vN$  algebraic Cartan subalgebras

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

Abelian von Neumann algebras:  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$ .

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

Abelian von Neumann algebras:  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$ .

Every von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a direct integral  $\int_X^\oplus M_x dx$  where  $L^\infty(X) \cong \mathcal{Z}(M)$ . This reduces the theory to factors:  $\mathcal{Z}(M) = \mathbb{C}1$ .

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

Abelian von Neumann algebras:  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$ .

Every von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a direct integral  $\int_X^\oplus M_x dx$  where  $L^\infty(X) \cong \mathcal{Z}(M)$ . This reduces the theory to factors:  $\mathcal{Z}(M) = \mathbb{C}1$ .

Type classification separates factors in those of type I,  $\text{II}_1$ ,  $\text{II}_\infty$ , III.

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

Abelian von Neumann algebras:  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$ .

Every von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a direct integral  $\int_X^\oplus M_x dx$  where  $L^\infty(X) \cong \mathcal{Z}(M)$ . This reduces the theory to factors:  $\mathcal{Z}(M) = \mathbb{C}1$ .

Type classification separates factors in those of type I,  $\text{II}_1$ ,  $\text{II}_\infty$ , III.

Modular theory reduces (many) considerations to type  $\text{II}_1$  factors.

# Von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A von Neumann algebra is a  $*$ -subalgebra  $M \subseteq \mathcal{B}(H)$  satisfying  $M'' = M$ , where  $H$  is a complex Hilbert space.

Here  $S' = \{a \in \mathcal{B}(H) \mid \forall b \in S: ab = ba\}$  is the commutant.

Abelian von Neumann algebras:  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(L^2(X, \mu))$ .

Every von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a direct integral  $\int_X^\oplus M_x dx$  where  $L^\infty(X) \cong \mathcal{Z}(M)$ . This reduces the theory to factors:  $\mathcal{Z}(M) = \mathbb{C}1$ .

Type classification separates factors in those of type I,  $\text{II}_1$ ,  $\text{II}_\infty$ , III.

Modular theory reduces (many) considerations to type  $\text{II}_1$  factors.

## Definition

A  $\text{II}_1$  factor is an infinite dimensional factor admitting a non-zero tracial state.



# Cartan subalgebras in von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A Cartan subalgebra of a von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a maximal abelian self-adjoint subalgebra  $A \subseteq M$  with a normal, faithful, conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow A$  such that  $M = \mathcal{N}_M(A)''$  where  $\mathcal{N}_M(A) = \{u \in \mathcal{U}(M) \mid uAu^* = A\}$  is the unitary normaliser.

# Cartan subalgebras in von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A Cartan subalgebra of a von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a maximal abelian self-adjoint subalgebra  $A \subseteq M$  with a normal, faithful, conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow A$  such that  $M = \mathcal{N}_M(A)''$  where  $\mathcal{N}_M(A) = \{u \in \mathcal{U}(M) \mid uAu^* = A\}$  is the unitary normaliser.

For type  $\text{II}_1$  von Neumann algebras the existence of a conditional expectation is automatic.

For all other types it ensures compatibility with modular theory, reducing problems to the type  $\text{II}_1$  case.

# Cartan subalgebras in von Neumann algebras

## Definition

A Cartan subalgebra of a von Neumann algebra  $M$  is a maximal abelian self-adjoint subalgebra  $A \subseteq M$  with a normal, faithful, conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow A$  such that  $M = \mathcal{N}_M(A)''$  where  $\mathcal{N}_M(A) = \{u \in \mathcal{U}(M) \mid uAu^* = A\}$  is the unitary normaliser.

For type  $\text{II}_1$  von Neumann algebras the existence of a conditional expectation is automatic.

For all other types it ensures compatibility with modular theory, reducing problems to the type  $\text{II}_1$  case.

Alternatives to the unitary normaliser:

- the partial normaliser consisting of partial isometries normalising  $A$ , and
- the stable normaliser of all elements normalising  $A$ .

## Examples from the group-measure space construction

The main class of examples of Cartan subalgebras comes from Murray-von Neumann's group-measure space construction.

## Examples from the group-measure space construction

The main class of examples of Cartan subalgebras comes from Murray-von Neumann's group-measure space construction.

Given a discrete group  $\Gamma$  acting non-singularly on a measurable space  $(X, [\mu])$ , the group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is the (up to isomorphism) unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of unitaries  $(u_g)_{g \in \Gamma}$  satisfying  $u_g f u_g^* = {}^g f$  for all  $g \in \Gamma, f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow A$  such that  $E(u_g) = \delta_{g,e}$  for all  $g \in \Gamma$ .

## Examples from the group-measure space construction

The main class of examples of Cartan subalgebras comes from Murray-von Neumann's group-measure space construction.

Given a discrete group  $\Gamma$  acting non-singularly on a measurable space  $(X, [\mu])$ , the group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is the (up to isomorphism) unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of unitaries  $(u_g)_{g \in \Gamma}$  satisfying  $u_g f u_g^* = {}^g f$  for all  $g \in \Gamma, f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow A$  such that  $E(u_g) = \delta_{g,e}$  for all  $g \in \Gamma$ .

Given a free, ergodic action  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$ , we obtain a Cartan subalgebra  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$ . It is of type  $\text{II}_1$  if and only if the action is pmp.

# Type $\text{II}_1$ equivalence relations

## Definition

A type  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is an equivalence relation  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq X \times X$  for a standard probability measure space  $(X, \mu)$  such that

- $\mathcal{R}$  is a measurable subset of  $X \times X$ ,
- orbits of  $\mathcal{R}$  are countable,
- every partial automorphism of  $X$  whose graph lies in  $\mathcal{R}$  is probability measure preserving
- $\mathcal{R}$  is ergodic, that is  $\mathcal{R}$ -saturated subsets are null or conull in  $X$ .

# Type $\text{II}_1$ equivalence relations

## Definition

A type  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is an equivalence relation  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq X \times X$  for a standard probability measure space  $(X, \mu)$  such that

- $\mathcal{R}$  is a measurable subset of  $X \times X$ ,
- orbits of  $\mathcal{R}$  are countable,
- every partial automorphism of  $X$  whose graph lies in  $\mathcal{R}$  is probability measure preserving
- $\mathcal{R}$  is ergodic, that is  $\mathcal{R}$ -saturated subsets are null or conull in  $X$ .

Simplifications occur compared to the topological setup.



# Type $\text{II}_1$ equivalence relations

## Definition

A type  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is an equivalence relation  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq X \times X$  for a standard probability measure space  $(X, \mu)$  such that

- $\mathcal{R}$  is a measurable subset of  $X \times X$ ,
- orbits of  $\mathcal{R}$  are countable,
- every partial automorphism of  $X$  whose graph lies in  $\mathcal{R}$  is probability measure preserving
- $\mathcal{R}$  is ergodic, that is  $\mathcal{R}$ -saturated subsets are null or conull in  $X$ .

Simplifications occur compared to the topological setup.

Countability assumption imposed for measure theoretic reasons.

## Equivalence relations and group actions

Like for Cartan subalgebras, examples of  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations arise from group actions.

## Equivalence relations and group actions

Like for Cartan subalgebras, examples of  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations arise from group actions.

If  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  is any ergodic pmp action, then

$$\mathcal{R}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X) = \{(x, gx) \mid x \in X, g \in \Gamma\}$$

is a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.

## Equivalence relations and group actions

Like for Cartan subalgebras, examples of  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations arise from group actions.

If  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  is any ergodic pmp action, then

$$\mathcal{R}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X) = \{(x, gx) \mid x \in X, g \in \Gamma\}$$

is a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.

In fact, every  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is of this form by a result of Feldman-Moore.

## Equivalence relations and group actions

Like for Cartan subalgebras, examples of  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations arise from group actions.

If  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  is any ergodic pmp action, then

$$\mathcal{R}(\Gamma \curvearrowright X) = \{(x, gx) \mid x \in X, g \in \Gamma\}$$

is a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.

In fact, every  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is of this form by a result of Feldman-Moore.

The topological analogue is the effective quotient of a transformation groupoid.

## The Feldman-Moore theorem

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation on  $X$ . Then  $L(\mathcal{R})$  is the unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of partial isometries  $(u_\varphi)_{\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]}$  satisfying  $u_\varphi f = \varphi f u_\varphi$  for all  $\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]$  and all  $f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow L^\infty(X)$  satisfying  $E(u_\varphi) = \mathbb{1}_{\text{Fix}(\varphi)}$ .

## The Feldman-Moore theorem

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation on  $X$ . Then  $L(\mathcal{R})$  is the unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of partial isometries  $(u_\varphi)_{\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]}$  satisfying  $u_\varphi f = {}^\varphi f u_\varphi$  for all  $\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]$  and all  $f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow L^\infty(X)$  satisfying  $E(u_\varphi) = \mathbb{1}_{\text{Fix}(\varphi)}$ .

$L^\infty(X) \subseteq L(\mathcal{R})$  is a Cartan subalgebra.

## The Feldman-Moore theorem

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation on  $X$ . Then  $L(\mathcal{R})$  is the unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of partial isometries  $(u_\varphi)_{\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]}$  satisfying  $u_\varphi f = {}^\varphi f u_\varphi$  for all  $\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]}$  and all  $f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow L^\infty(X)$  satisfying  $E(u_\varphi) = \mathbb{1}_{\text{Fix}(\varphi)}$ .

$L^\infty(X) \subseteq L(\mathcal{R})$  is a Cartan subalgebra.

This construction can be made to accommodate a 2-cocycle  $\sigma \in Z^2(\mathcal{R}, S^1)$  giving rise to a Cartan subalgebra  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq L(\mathcal{R}, \sigma)$ .



# The Feldman-Moore theorem

Let  $\mathcal{R}$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation on  $X$ . Then  $L(\mathcal{R})$  is the unique von Neumann algebra  $M$  which

- is generated by a copy of  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq M$  together with
- a multiplicative family of partial isometries  $(u_\varphi)_{\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]}$  satisfying  $u_\varphi f = \varphi f u_\varphi$  for all  $\varphi \in [[\mathcal{R}]]$  and all  $f \in L^\infty(X)$ , and
- there is a normal conditional expectation  $E: M \rightarrow L^\infty(X)$  satisfying  $E(u_\varphi) = \mathbb{1}_{\text{Fix}(\varphi)}$ .

$L^\infty(X) \subseteq L(\mathcal{R})$  is a Cartan subalgebra.

This construction can be made to accommodate a 2-cocycle  $\sigma \in Z^2(\mathcal{R}, S^1)$  giving rise to a Cartan subalgebra  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq L(\mathcal{R}, \sigma)$ .

## Theorem (Feldman-Moore 1977)

*Every Cartan subalgebra of a  $\text{II}_1$  factor arises from a unique  $\text{II}_1$ -equivalence relation with a 2-cocycle.*

## Cartan subalgebras in the hyperfinite $\text{II}_1$ factor

Most problems about von Neumann algebraic Cartan subalgebras concern their classification.

# Cartan subalgebras in the hyperfinite $\text{II}_1$ factor

Most problems about von Neumann algebraic Cartan subalgebras concern their classification.

Theorem (Dye 1959, Feldman-Moore 1977)

*There is a unique hyperfinite  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.*

# Cartan subalgebras in the hyperfinite $\text{II}_1$ factor

Most problems about von Neumann algebraic Cartan subalgebras concern their classification.

Theorem (Dye 1959, Feldman-Moore 1977)

*There is a unique hyperfinite  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.*

Theorem (Connes-Feldman-Weiss 1981)

*Every amenable  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is hyperfinite.*

# Cartan subalgebras in the hyperfinite $\text{II}_1$ factor

Most problems about von Neumann algebraic Cartan subalgebras concern their classification.

Theorem (Dye 1959, Feldman-Moore 1977)

*There is a unique hyperfinite  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation.*

Theorem (Connes-Feldman-Weiss 1981)

*Every amenable  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relation is hyperfinite.*

Corollary

*The hyperfinite  $\text{II}_1$  factor has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to conjugacy by an automorphism.*

## Unitary conjugacy of Cartan subalgebras

Despite the clean result in the amenable case, classification of Cartan subalgebras up to conjugacy by an automorphism is not the right notion in general.

# Unitary conjugacy of Cartan subalgebras

Despite the clean result in the amenable case, classification of Cartan subalgebras up to conjugacy by an automorphism is not the right notion in general.

## Theorem (Speelman-Vaes 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a separable  $\text{II}_1$  factor. Then the set of Cartan subalgebras of  $M$  is a standard Borel space with the Effros Borel structure and the equivalence relation of unitary conjugacy is Borel.*

## Theorem (Speelman-Vaes 2012)

*There is a separable  $\text{II}_1$  factor  $M$  such that the space of Cartan subalgebras of  $M$  with the equivalence relation of being conjugate by an automorphism is complete analytic.*

# Popa's intertwining-by-bimodules

## Theorem (Popa 2006)

*Let  $M$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  factor and  $A, B \subseteq M$  two Cartan subalgebras. Then  $A$  and  $B$  are unitarily conjugate if and only if one of the following equivalent conditions is satisfied.*

- *There is a homomorphism  $\varphi: pA \longrightarrow qB$  and a partial isometry  $v \in pMq$  such that  $av = v\varphi(a)$  for all  $a \in pA$ .*
- *There is no net of unitaries  $(u_i)_i$  in  $A$  such that  $\|E_B(mu_i n)\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  for all  $m, n \in M$ .*



# Popa's intertwining-by-bimodules

## Theorem (Popa 2006)

*Let  $M$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  factor and  $A, B \subseteq M$  two Cartan subalgebras. Then  $A$  and  $B$  are unitarily conjugate if and only if one of the following equivalent conditions is satisfied.*

- *There is a homomorphism  $\varphi: pA \longrightarrow qB$  and a partial isometry  $v \in pMq$  such that  $av = v\varphi(a)$  for all  $a \in pA$ .*
- *There is no net of unitaries  $(u_i)_i$  in  $A$  such that  $\|E_B(mu_in)\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  for all  $m, n \in M$ .*

The last condition can be checked in practice using its negation.

# Popa's intertwining-by-bimodules

## Theorem (Popa 2006)

*Let  $M$  be a  $\text{II}_1$  factor and  $A, B \subseteq M$  two Cartan subalgebras. Then  $A$  and  $B$  are unitarily conjugate if and only if one of the following equivalent conditions is satisfied.*

- *There is a homomorphism  $\varphi: pA \longrightarrow qB$  and a partial isometry  $v \in pMq$  such that  $av = v\varphi(a)$  for all  $a \in pA$ .*
- *There is no net of unitaries  $(u_i)_i$  in  $A$  such that  $\|E_B(mu_in)\|_2 \rightarrow 0$  for all  $m, n \in M$ .*

The last condition can be checked in practice using its negation.

So far, no analogue for intertwining-by-bimodules is available in the  $C^*$ -algebraic world.

## Deformation/rigidity theory

All modern results on the classification of Cartan subalgebras use Popa's deformation/rigidity theory.

## Deformation/rigidity theory

All modern results on the classification of Cartan subalgebras use Popa's deformation/rigidity theory.

- A sequence of “deformations” of  $A \subseteq M$  consisting of ucp maps  $(\phi_n)_n$  that converge pointwise in 2-norm to the identity but are small outside of  $A$  is played against

## Deformation/rigidity theory

All modern results on the classification of Cartan subalgebras use Popa's deformation/rigidity theory.

- A sequence of “deformations” of  $A \subseteq M$  consisting of ucp maps  $(\phi_n)_n$  that converge pointwise in 2-norm to the identity but are small outside of  $A$  is played against
- rigidity of a  $B \subseteq M$  forcing any such family to converge uniformly in 2-norm to the identity on the unit ball of  $B$ .

## Deformation/rigidity theory

All modern results on the classification of Cartan subalgebras use Popa's deformation/rigidity theory.

- A sequence of “deformations” of  $A \subseteq M$  consisting of ucp maps  $(\phi_n)_n$  that converge pointwise in 2-norm to the identity but are small outside of  $A$  is played against
- rigidity of a  $B \subseteq M$  forcing any such family to converge uniformly in 2-norm to the identity on the unit ball of  $B$ .

This is typically paired with a suitable smallness of a Cartan subalgebra  $A \subseteq M$  called weak compactness.

## Deformation/rigidity theory

All modern results on the classification of Cartan subalgebras use Popa's deformation/rigidity theory.

- A sequence of “deformations” of  $A \subseteq M$  consisting of ucp maps  $(\phi_n)_n$  that converge pointwise in 2-norm to the identity but are small outside of  $A$  is played against
- rigidity of a  $B \subseteq M$  forcing any such family to converge uniformly in 2-norm to the identity on the unit ball of  $B$ .

This is typically paired with a suitable smallness of a Cartan subalgebra  $A \subseteq M$  called weak compactness.

### Theorem (Ozawa-Popa 2010)

*Let  $\mathbb{F}_n \curvearrowright X$  be a free, profinite action of a non-abelian free group. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \mathbb{F}_n$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy.*

## Group-measure space Cartan subalgebras

A Cartan subalgebra arising from a group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is called a group-measure space Cartan subalgebra.



## Group-measure space Cartan subalgebras

A Cartan subalgebra arising from a group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is called a group-measure space Cartan subalgebra.

The extra information about such Cartans is usually accessed either

- through the Fourier coefficients  $x_q = E(xu_g^*)$ , or

## Group-measure space Cartan subalgebras

A Cartan subalgebra arising from a group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is called a group-measure space Cartan subalgebra.

The extra information about such Cartans is usually accessed either

- through the Fourier coefficients  $x_q = E(xu_g^*)$ , or
- the comultiplication  $\Delta: L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \rightarrow L^\infty(X) \rtimes \overline{\Gamma} \rtimes \Gamma$  satisfying  $\Delta(f) = f \otimes 1$  and  $\Delta(u_g) = u_g \otimes u_g$ .

## Group-measure space Cartan subalgebras

A Cartan subalgebra arising from a group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is called a group-measure space Cartan subalgebra.

The extra information about such Cartans is usually accessed either

- through the Fourier coefficients  $x_q = E(xu_g^*)$ , or
- the comultiplication  $\Delta: L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \rightarrow L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \overline{\otimes} L\Gamma$  satisfying  $\Delta(f) = f \otimes 1$  and  $\Delta(u_g) = u_g \otimes u_g$ .

### Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2010)

Let  $\Gamma = \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) *_{\mathrm{UT}_2(\mathbb{Z})} \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  and  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  any free, mixing, pmp action. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique group-measure space Cartan subalgebra. The action is even  $W^*$ -superrigid.

## Group-measure space Cartan subalgebras

A Cartan subalgebra arising from a group-measure space construction  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \subseteq L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  is called a group-measure space Cartan subalgebra.

The extra information about such Cartans is usually accessed either

- through the Fourier coefficients  $x_q = E(xu_g^*)$ , or
- the comultiplication  $\Delta: L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \rightarrow L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma \overline{\otimes} L\Gamma$  satisfying  $\Delta(f) = f \otimes 1$  and  $\Delta(u_g) = u_g \otimes u_g$ .

### Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2010)

Let  $\Gamma = \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z}) *_{\text{UT}_2(\mathbb{Z})} \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$  and  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  any free, mixing, pmp action. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique group-measure space Cartan subalgebra. The action is even  $W^*$ -superrigid.

### Theorem (Ioana 2011)

The Bernoulli action of any property (T) is  $W^*$ -superrigid.

## From absence of Cartan subalgebras to uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

The years after Popa introducing deformation/rigidity theory, the following pattern crystallised:

Strengthenings of absence of Cartan subalgebras for group von Neumann algebras are relativised to obtain uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras in group-measure space constructions.

## From absence of Cartan subalgebras to uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

The years after Popa introducing deformation/rigidity theory, the following pattern crystallised:

Strengthenings of absence of Cartan subalgebras for group von Neumann algebras are relativised to obtain uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras in group-measure space constructions.

### Theorem (Chifan-Sinclair 2013)

*If  $\Gamma$  is a hyperbolic group, then  $L\Gamma$  is strongly solid, that is  $N_M(A)''$  is amenable for every diffuse von Neumann subalgebra  $A \subseteq L\Gamma$ . In particular,  $L\Gamma$  has no Cartan subalgebra.*

## From absence of Cartan subalgebras to uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

The years after Popa introducing deformation/rigidity theory, the following pattern crystallised:

Strengthenings of absence of Cartan subalgebras for group von Neumann algebras are relativised to obtain uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras in group-measure space constructions.

### Theorem (Chifan-Sinclair 2013)

*If  $\Gamma$  is a hyperbolic group, then  $L\Gamma$  is strongly solid, that is  $N_M(A)''$  is amenable for every diffuse von Neumann subalgebra  $A \subseteq L\Gamma$ . In particular,  $L\Gamma$  has no Cartan subalgebra.*

### Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2014)

*If  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$  is a free, ergodic, pmp action of a hyperbolic group, then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy.*

## $W^*$ -superrigid groups

A group  $\Gamma$  is called  $W^*$ -superrigid if for any group  $\Lambda$  an isomorphism  $L\Gamma \cong L\Lambda$  entails an isomorphism  $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ .



## $W^*$ -superrigid groups

A group  $\Gamma$  is called  $W^*$ -superrigid if for any group  $\Lambda$  an isomorphism  $L\Gamma \cong L\Lambda$  entails an isomorphism  $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ .

Refinements of this notion are due to Popa and can in practice be proven whenever the above statement can be established.

## $W^*$ -superrigid groups

A group  $\Gamma$  is called  $W^*$ -superrigid if for any group  $\Lambda$  an isomorphism  $L\Gamma \cong L\Lambda$  entails an isomorphism  $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ .

Refinements of this notion are due to Popa and can in practice proven whenever the above statement can be established.

**Conjecture (Connes 1982)**

*Every icc, property (T) group is  $W^*$ -superrigid.*

## $W^*$ -superrigid groups

A group  $\Gamma$  is called  $W^*$ -superrigid if for any group  $\Lambda$  an isomorphism  $L\Gamma \cong L\Lambda$  entails an isomorphism  $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ .

Refinements of this notion are due to Popa and can in practice proven whenever the above statement can be established.

### Conjecture (Connes 1982)

*Every icc, property (T) group is  $W^*$ -superrigid.*

### Theorem (Ioana-Popa-Vaes 2013)

*There are (concrete) examples of icc groups that are  $W^*$ -superrigid. Specifically, these arise as iterated generalised wreath products.*

## $W^*$ -superrigid groups

A group  $\Gamma$  is called  $W^*$ -superrigid if for any group  $\Lambda$  an isomorphism  $L\Gamma \cong L\Lambda$  entails an isomorphism  $\Gamma \cong \Lambda$ .

Refinements of this notion are due to Popa and can in practice proven whenever the above statement can be established.

### Conjecture (Connes 1982)

*Every icc, property (T) group is  $W^*$ -superrigid.*

### Theorem (Ioana-Popa-Vaes 2013)

*There are (concrete) examples of icc groups that are  $W^*$ -superrigid. Specifically, these arise as iterated generalised wreath products.*

### Theorem (Chifan-Ioana-Osin-Sun 2021)

*There are (concrete) examples of icc, property (T) groups that are  $W^*$ -superrigid. They are extensions  $1 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/2)^\Lambda \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda \rightarrow 1$  for hyperbolic groups  $\Lambda$  with property (T).*

# Uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras and $\ell^2$ -cohomology

Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2013)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a weakly amenable group with positive first  $\ell^2$ -Betti number. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy for any free, ergodic, pmp action  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$*

# Uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras and $\ell^2$ -cohomology

## Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2013)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a weakly amenable group with positive first  $\ell^2$ -Betti number. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy for any free, ergodic, pmp action  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$*

## Conjecture

*The group-measure space construction associated with any free, ergodic, pmp action of a group with some positive  $\ell^2$ -Betti number has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy.*

# Uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras and $\ell^2$ -cohomology

## Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2013)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a weakly amenable group with positive first  $\ell^2$ -Betti number. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy for any free, ergodic, pmp action  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$*

## Conjecture

*The group-measure space construction associated with any free, ergodic, pmp action of a group with some positive  $\ell^2$ -Betti number has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy.*

A generalisation to arbitrary von Neumann algebras with a Cartan subalgebra could be thought of using Gaboriou's  $\ell^2$ -Betti numbers for  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations. But I have not heard of version in any conversation I recall.

# Uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras and $\ell^2$ -cohomology

## Theorem (Popa-Vaes 2013)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a weakly amenable group with positive first  $\ell^2$ -Betti number. Then  $L^\infty(X) \rtimes \Gamma$  has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy for any free, ergodic, pmp action  $\Gamma \curvearrowright X$*

## Conjecture

*The group-measure space construction associated with any free, ergodic, pmp action of a group with some positive  $\ell^2$ -Betti number has a unique Cartan subalgebra up to unitary conjugacy.*

A generalisation to arbitrary von Neumann algebras with a Cartan subalgebra could be thought of using Gaboriou's  $\ell^2$ -Betti numbers for  $\text{II}_1$  equivalence relations. But I have not heard of version in any conversation I recall.

A positive solution would give computable, non-zero cohomological invariants for  $\text{II}_1$  factors – a major open problem.



## Beyond absence and uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

I focused on uniqueness and absence of Cartan subalgebras, but this is just the tip of an iceberg.

## Beyond absence and uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

I focused on uniqueness and absence of Cartan subalgebras, but this is just the tip of an iceberg.

**Theorem (Connes-Jones 1982)**

*There is a  $\text{II}_1$  factor  $M$  that has exactly two Cartan subalgebras up to conjugacy by an automorphism.*

# Beyond absence and uniqueness of Cartan subalgebras

I focused on uniqueness and absence of Cartan subalgebras, but this is just the tip of an iceberg.

## Theorem (Connes-Jones 1982)

*There is a  $\text{II}_1$  factor  $M$  that has exactly two Cartan subalgebras up to conjugacy by an automorphism.*

## Problem

*Which equivalence relations can arise from unitary conjugacy / conjugacy by an automorphism of Cartan subalgebras in a  $\text{II}_1$  factor? In particular, for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  is there a  $\text{II}_1$  factor with exactly  $n$  Cartan subalgebras up to unitary conjugacy / conjugacy by an automorphism.*

Thank you for your attention!