

A magic square of Lie superalgebras via tensor categories



Alberto Elduque
(based on joint work with Isabel Cunha)

ManoloFest
June 2026

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- 2 Structurable algebras
- 3 From algebras to superalgebras via tensor categories
- 4 From J -ternary algebras to Lie superalgebras in characteristic 3
- 5 A magic square of Lie superalgebras

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J -ternary algebras

There are two different definitions of such algebras in the literature.

Definition (Hein 1975)

Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a triple system with ternary multiplication xyz . Then $\mathcal{T}$ is said to be a **J -ternary algebra** if the following conditions hold:

$$\begin{aligned}xy(uvz) &= (xyu)vz + u(yxv)z + uv(xyz), \\xyz - zyx &= zxy - xzy,\end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y, z, u, v \in \mathcal{T}$.

$\mathcal{J}$ -ternary algebras

Definition (Allison 1976)

Let $\mathcal{J}$ be a unital Jordan algebra with multiplication $a \cdot b$, for $a, b \in \mathcal{J}$. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a unital special Jordan module for $\mathcal{J}$ with action $a \bullet x$ for $a \in \mathcal{J}$ and $x \in \mathcal{T}$.

Assume $\langle . \mid . \rangle : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}$ is a skew-symmetric bilinear map and $(., ., .) : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ is a trilinear product on $\mathcal{T}$. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is called a **$\mathcal{J}$ -ternary algebra** if the following axioms hold for any $a \in \mathcal{J}$ and $x, y, z, w, v \in \mathcal{T}$:

$$a \cdot \langle x \mid y \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle a \bullet x \mid y \rangle + \langle x \mid a \bullet y \rangle),$$

$$a \bullet (x, y, z) = (a \bullet x, y, z) - (x, a \bullet y, z) + (x, y, a \bullet z),$$

$$(x, y, z) = (z, y, x) - \langle x \mid z \rangle \bullet y,$$

$$(x, y, z) = (y, x, z) + \langle x \mid y \rangle \bullet z,$$

$$\langle (x, y, z) \mid w \rangle + \langle z \mid (x, y, w) \rangle = \langle x \mid \langle z \mid w \rangle \bullet y \rangle,$$

$$(x, y, (z, w, v)) = ((x, y, z), w, v) + (z, (y, x, w), v) + (z, w, (x, y, v)).$$

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{J}$ be a unital Jordan algebra and $\mathcal{T}$ a $\mathcal{J}$ -ternary algebra. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is a J -ternary algebra.

Conversely, let $\mathcal{T}$ be a J -ternary algebra, then

- $\mathcal{J} := \mathbb{F}id + K(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$ is a Jordan subalgebra of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathcal{T})^{(+)}$, where $K(x, y)z = xzy - yzx$ for $x, y \in \mathcal{T}$ and $K(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$ is the linear span of the $K(x, y)$'s,*
- $\mathcal{T}$ becomes a $\mathcal{J}$ -ternary algebra with the natural action of J on $\mathcal{T}$: $a \bullet x = a(x)$, and the multilinear maps:*

$$\begin{aligned} (., ., .) : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}, & (x, y, z) &= xyz, \\ \langle . \mid . \rangle : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} &\rightarrow \mathcal{J}, & \langle x \mid y \rangle &= -K(x, y). \end{aligned}$$

Prototypical example

Let $(\mathcal{A}, *)$ be a unital associative algebra with involution and let $\mathcal{T}$ be a left $\mathcal{A}$ -module endowed with a skew-hermitian form $h : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is a $\mathcal{J}$ -ternary algebra, where $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{A}, *)$ is the Jordan algebra of symmetric elements of $\mathcal{A}$ relative to the involution $*$, with the following operations:

- $a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}(ab + ba)$ for any $a, b \in \mathcal{J} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{A}, *)$,
- $a \bullet x = ax$ for any $a \in \mathcal{J}$ and $x \in \mathcal{T}$,
- $\langle x \mid y \rangle = h(x, y) - h(y, x)$ for $x, y \in \mathcal{T}$, and
- $(x, y, z) = h(x, y)z + h(z, x)y + h(z, y)x$ for $x, y, z \in \mathcal{T}$.

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a J -ternary algebra and consider the Jordan algebra $\mathcal{J} = \mathbb{F}\text{id} + K(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$, then the direct sum

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T}) := (\mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes \mathcal{J}) \oplus (\mathbb{F}^2 \otimes \mathcal{T}) \oplus S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$$

is a 5-graded Lie algebra with a natural Lie bracket, where

$$S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}) = \text{span} \{S(x, y) = L(x, y) + L(y, x) \mid x, y \in \mathcal{T}\} \leq \mathfrak{gl}(\mathcal{T}),$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})_2 = E \otimes \mathcal{J}, \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})_0 = (H \otimes \mathcal{J}) \oplus S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}), \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})_{-2} = F \otimes \mathcal{J},$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \mathcal{T}, \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T})_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \mathcal{T},$$

J -ternary algebras and 5-graded Lie algebras

Conversely, let $\mathcal{L}$ be a 5-graded Lie algebra:

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{-2} \oplus \mathcal{L}_{-1} \oplus \mathcal{L}_0 \oplus \mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \mathcal{L}_2,$$

and assume that there are elements $E \in \mathcal{L}_2$ and $F \in \mathcal{L}_{-2}$, such that $\text{span} \{E, F, H = [E, F]\}$ is a subalgebra isomorphic to $\mathfrak{sl}_2$, with $\mathcal{L}_i = \{X \in \mathcal{L} \mid [H, X] = iX\}$, for $i = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$. Then $\mathcal{L}_1$ is a J -ternary algebra with the triple product

$$(X, Y, Z) = \frac{1}{2}[[X, [F, Y]], Z]$$

for $X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{L}_1$.

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Definition (Allison 1978, Allison and Faulkner 1993)

A unital algebra with involution $(\mathcal{A}, -)$ is a **structurable algebra** if the following two conditions hold:

$$\begin{aligned}[V_{a,b}, V_{c,d}] &= V_{V_{a,b}(c),d} - V_{c,V_{b,a}(d)} \\ (a - \bar{a}, b, c) &= (b, \bar{a} - a, c)\end{aligned}$$

for any $a, b, c, d \in \mathcal{A}$, where $(a, b, c) := (ab)c - a(bc)$ is the associator of a, b, c , and $V_{a,b}(c) = (a\bar{b})c + (c\bar{b})a - (c\bar{a})b$.

Theorem (Allison 79 in case the characteristic is $\neq 2, 3$)

Let $(\mathcal{A}, -)$ be a structurable algebra. Then the vector space

$$\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{A}, -) = \mathcal{N}^\sim \oplus \text{instrl}(\mathcal{A}, -) \oplus \mathcal{N},$$

where $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{S} = \{(x, s) \mid x \in \mathcal{A}, s \in \mathcal{S}\}$, $\mathcal{N}^\sim$ is a copy of $\mathcal{N}$, is a 5-graded Lie algebra with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_2 &= \{(0, s) \mid s \in \mathcal{S}\} & \mathcal{K}_1 &= \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathcal{A}\}, & \mathcal{K}_0 &= \text{instrl}(\mathcal{A}, -), \\ \mathcal{K}_{-1} &= \{(x, 0)^\sim \mid x \in \mathcal{A}\}, & \mathcal{K}_{-2} &= \{(0, s)^\sim \mid s \in \mathcal{S}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Kantor's construction

The bracket is given by imposing that $\text{instrl}(\mathcal{A}, -) = \text{span} \{V_{x,y} \mid x, y \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is a subalgebra, together with:

$$[T, (x, s)] = (T(x), T^\delta(s)),$$

$$[T, (x, s)^\sim] = (T^\varepsilon(x), T^{\varepsilon\delta}(s))^\sim,$$

$$[(x, s), (y, t)] = (0, x\bar{y} - y\bar{x}),$$

$$[(x, s)^\sim, (y, t)^\sim] = (0, x\bar{y} - y\bar{x})^\sim,$$

$$[(x, s), (y, t)^\sim] = -(tx, 0)^\sim + (V_{x,y} + L_s L_t) + (sy, 0),$$

for $x, y \in \mathcal{A}$, $s, t \in \mathcal{S}$, $T \in \text{instrl}(\mathcal{A}, -)$, where $V_{x,y}^\varepsilon = -V_{y,x}$ and $T^\delta = T + R_{\overline{T(1)}}$.

Theorem

Let $(\mathcal{A}, -)$ be a structurable algebra and let s be a skew-symmetric element such that the left multiplication L_s is bijective. Then $\mathcal{A}$ is a J -ternary algebra with the triple product

$$(x, y, z) = V_{x, sy}(z)$$

for $x, y, z \in \mathcal{A}$.

Structurable algebras and J -ternary algebras

Moreover, $\mathcal{S} = \{x \in \mathcal{A} \mid \bar{x} = -x\}$ is a Jordan algebra with multiplication

$$a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}(a(sb) + b(sa)),$$

for $a, b \in \mathcal{S}$; $\mathcal{A}$ is a special Jordan $\mathcal{S}$ -module with

$$a \bullet x = a(sx),$$

for $a \in \mathcal{S}$ and $x \in \mathcal{A}$; and $\mathcal{A}$ is an $\mathcal{S}$ -ternary algebra with the triple product above and with

$$\langle x \mid y \rangle = y\bar{x} - x\bar{y},$$

for $x, y \in \mathcal{A}$.

Example

Let $(\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{E} \oplus \mathcal{W}, -)$ be a structurable algebra of a hermitian form, that is,

- $(\mathcal{E}, -)$ is an associative algebra with involution, with multiplication denoted by juxtaposition,
- $\mathcal{W}$ is a left $\mathcal{E}$ -module with action denoted by $e \circ x$ for $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and $x \in \mathcal{W}$,
- $\mathcal{W}$ is endowed with a hermitian form $h : \mathcal{W} \times \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, so that $h(y, x) = \overline{h(x, y)}$ and $h(e \circ x, y) = eh(x, y)$, for any $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ and $e \in \mathcal{E}$,
- the involution on $\mathcal{A}$ is defined by $\overline{e + x} = \bar{e} + x$, for $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and $x \in \mathcal{W}$.

Example

- The multiplication in $\mathcal{A}$ is defined as follows:

$$(e_1 + x_1)(e_2 + x_2) = (e_1 e_2 + \mathbf{h}(x_2, x_1)) + (\overline{e_1} \circ x_2 + e_2 \circ x_1)$$

for $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{E}$ and $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{W}$.

Take an element $s \in \mathcal{S} = \{x \in \mathcal{A} \mid \overline{x} = -x\} = \{a \in \mathcal{E} \mid \overline{a} = -a\}$, with L_s invertible. Then $\mathcal{S}$ is a Jordan algebra with $a \cdot b = \frac{1}{2}(asb + bsa)$ for $a, b \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\mathcal{E}$ is associative, so there is no need of parentheses), and $\mathcal{A}$ is an $\mathcal{S}$ -ternary algebra.

Not surprisingly, as an $\mathcal{S}$ -ternary algebra, $\mathcal{A}$ lies in the setting of our *prototypical example*.

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Algebras in a symmetric tensor category

An **algebra** in a symmetric tensor category $\mathcal{C}$ is an object $\mathcal{A}$ endowed with a morphism $\mu : \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$.

The algebra $(\mathcal{A}, \mu)$ is

- commutative if $\mu \circ c_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}} = \mu$,
- associative if $\mu \circ (\mu \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}) = \mu \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} \otimes \mu)$ (associator morphisms are omitted),
- Lie if it is anticommutative: $\mu \circ c_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}} = -\mu$, and

$$\mu \circ (\mu \otimes \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}) \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}} + c_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}} + c_{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}}) = 0,$$

- Jordan if
-

Superalgebras are algebras in $\text{sVec}_{\mathbb{F}}$.

Traces in symmetric tensor categories

Given a morphism $f \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(X)$ in a symmetric tensor category, its **trace** $\text{tr}_X(f)$ is the following element in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbf{1}) \simeq \mathbb{F}$:

$$\mathbf{1} \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_X} X \otimes X^* \xrightarrow{f \otimes \text{id}_{X^*}} X \otimes X^* \xrightarrow{c_{X, X^*}} X^* \otimes X \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_X} \mathbf{1}$$

The **dimension** of an object X is $\dim_{\mathcal{C}}(X) := \text{tr}_X(\text{id}_X)$.

Negligible morphisms

A morphism $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}}(X, Y)$ in a symmetric tensor category is said to be **negligible** if

$$\text{tr}_Y(f \circ g) = 0 \quad \text{for all } g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}}(Y, X).$$

Denote by $\mathcal{N}(X, Y)$ be the subspace of negligible morphisms in $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}}(X, Y)$.

The subspaces $\mathcal{N}(X, Y)$ form a **tensor ideal**.

Semisimplification of a symmetric tensor category

This means that we can define a new category $\mathfrak{C}^{ss}$ with the same objects as $\mathfrak{C}$, but with morphisms given by the quotient with the subspace of negligible morphisms:

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}^{ss}}(X, Y) := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{C}}(X, Y) / \mathcal{N}(X, Y).$$

$\mathfrak{C}^{ss}$ is called the **semisimplification** of $\mathfrak{C}$.

The natural functor $S : \mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}^{ss}$ which is the identity on objects, and sends any morphism f to its class $[f]$ modulo negligible morphisms is a braided, monoidal, $\mathbb{F}$ -linear functor.

Semisimplification

The semisimplification $\mathfrak{C}^{ss}$ is **semisimple**: any object is a direct sum of finitely many simple objects.

The simple objects in $\mathfrak{C}^{ss}$ correspond to the indecomposable objects in $\mathfrak{C}$ of nonzero dimension.

Any indecomposable object in $\mathfrak{C}$ with $\dim_{\mathfrak{C}}(X) = 0$ becomes isomorphic to the zero object in $\mathfrak{C}^{ss}$.

Verlinde category

Let $\mathbb{F}$ be a field of characteristic $p > 0$. The affine group scheme α_p assigns to any unital, commutative, associative ring the additive group

$$\alpha_p(R) = \{r \in R \mid r^p = 0\}.$$

Its representing object is the Hopf algebra $\mathbb{F}[X]/(X^p)$, and hence a representation of α_p is nothing else but a vector space endowed with a nilpotent endomorphism δ satisfying $\delta^p = 0$.

An algebra in the symmetric tensor category $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$ is just an algebra $\mathcal{A}$ endowed with a nilpotent derivation $\delta \in \mathfrak{Der}(\mathcal{A})$ with $\delta^p = 0$.

Definition

The semisimplification of $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$ is called the **Verlinde category** Ver_p .

Semisimplification of $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$

- There are, up to isomorphism, p indecomposable objects in $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$: $L_1, \dots, L_p$, where L_i denotes the indecomposable object of dimension i , $1 \leq i \leq p$.
- These indecomposable objects $L_1, \dots, L_{p-1}$ become irreducible in Ver_p , while L_p is a zero object.
- Assuming $p > 2$, the full tensor subcategory of Ver_p generated by L_1 and L_{p-1} is equivalent to the symmetric tensor category sVec of vector superspaces (over our ground field).

Semisimplification of $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$

Therefore, given a Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}$ over $\mathbb{F}$ endowed with a nilpotent derivation $\delta \in \mathfrak{Der}(\mathcal{L})$ such that $\delta^p = 0$, that is, given a Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}$ in $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$, we obtain, by considering the Lie bracket modulo negligible homomorphisms, an ‘operadic’ Lie algebra in Ver_p .

Moreover, this ‘operadic’ Lie algebra in Ver_p contains a subalgebra, which lies in the subcategory above, and hence it is a Lie algebra in sVec . Note that if $p = 3$, the tensor categories Ver_3 and sVec are equivalent, because L_3 is a zero object in Ver_3 .

Recipe to convert Lie algebras into superalgebras

Theorem

Let $\mathcal{L}$ be a finite-dimensional Lie algebra over a field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic $p > 2$, endowed with a nilpotent derivation $\delta \in \mathfrak{Der}(\mathcal{L})$ such that $\delta^p = 0$. Decompose $\mathcal{L}$ in a sum of indecomposable modules for the action of δ , so that

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{L}_p,$$

where $\mathcal{L}_i$ is a sum of indecomposable modules of dimension i for the action of δ , $1 \leq i \leq p$. Write $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}} = \mathcal{L}_1$ and choose a subspace $\mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}}$ of $\mathcal{L}_{p-1}$ complementing $\delta(\mathcal{L}_{p-1})$: $\mathcal{L}_{p-1} = \mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}} \oplus \delta(\mathcal{L}_{p-1})$.

Recipe to convert Lie algebras into superalgebras

Define a bracket on $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}} := \mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}}$ as follows:

$$[x_{\bar{0}}, y_{\bar{0}}] = \text{proj}_{\mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}}}([x_{\bar{0}}, y_{\bar{0}}])$$

$$[x_{\bar{0}}, y_{\bar{1}}] = \text{proj}_{\mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}}}([x_{\bar{0}}, y_{\bar{1}}])$$

$$[x_{\bar{1}}, y_{\bar{0}}] = \text{proj}_{\mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}}}([x_{\bar{1}}, y_{\bar{0}}])$$

$$[x_{\bar{1}}, y_{\bar{1}}] = \text{proj}_{\mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}}}([x_{\bar{1}}, \delta^{p-2}(y_{\bar{1}})])$$

for all $x_{\bar{0}}, y_{\bar{0}} \in \mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}}$ and $x_{\bar{1}}, y_{\bar{1}} \in \mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}}$, with projections relative to the decomposition $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathcal{L}_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{L}_{p-2} \oplus \mathcal{L}_{\bar{1}} \oplus \delta(\mathcal{L}_{p-1}) \oplus \mathcal{L}_p$.

Then $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}$, with this bracket, is an operadic Lie algebra in sVec , which is isomorphic to a subalgebra of the operadic Lie algebra in Ver_p obtained from the Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}$ in $\text{Rep } \alpha_p$.

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From J -ternary algebras to Lie superalgebras in characteristic 3

Corollary

Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a J -ternary algebra over a field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic 3. Then the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded vector space $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})$ with

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})_{\bar{0}} = S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}), \quad \mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})_{\bar{1}} = \mathcal{T},$$

is a weak Lie superalgebra with the bracket given by the usual bracket in $S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}) \leq \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathcal{T})$, by $[d, x] = d(x)$ for $d \in S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$ and $x \in \mathcal{T}$, and by

$$[x, y] = S(x, y)$$

for $x, y \in \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})_{\bar{1}}$.

From J -ternary algebras to Lie superalgebras in characteristic 3

Sketch of Proof

The Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T}) = (\mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes \mathcal{J}) \oplus (\mathbb{F}^2 \otimes \mathcal{T}) \oplus S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$ is endowed with the nilpotent derivation $\delta = \text{ad}_{F \otimes \text{id}}$ ($\delta^3 = 0$) and:

- $\mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes \mathcal{J}$ is a sum of indecomposable modules (for the action of δ) of dimension 3, that become trivial in $\text{Ver}_3 \cong \text{sVec}$,
- $\mathbb{F}^2 \otimes \mathcal{T}$ is a sum of indecomposable modules of dimension 2,
- $S(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T})$ is a sum of indecomposable modules of dimension 1.

Now it is enough to apply our recipe.

J -ternary algebras in our prototypical example give classical Lie superalgebras

Theorem

Let $(\mathcal{A}, -)$ be a finite-dimensional simple algebra with involution (i.e., there is no proper ideal closed under the involution!) over an algebraically closed field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic 3. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be a left $\mathcal{A}$ -module and let $h : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ be a nondegenerate skew-hermitian form. Then $\mathcal{T}$ is a J -ternary algebra with triple product

$$(x, y, z) = h(x, y)z + h(z, x)y + h(z, y)x$$

for $x, y, z \in \mathcal{T}$.

J -ternary algebras in our prototypical example give classical Lie superalgebras

Let $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})$ be the associated operadic Lie superalgebra. Then $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})$ is a Lie superalgebra and the following conditions hold:

- If the involution $-$ on $\mathcal{A}$ is of the first kind, then there are $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, with m even, such that $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})$ is isomorphic to the orthosymplectic Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{osp}(n|m)$.
- If the involution $-$ on $\mathcal{A}$ is of the second kind, then there are $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{T})$ is isomorphic to the projective special linear Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{psl}(n|m)$.

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Lie superalgebras from simple structurable algebras

There is no known classification of the simple J -ternary algebras in characteristic 3, but the known simple J -ternary algebras in characteristic $\neq 2, 3$ have counterparts in characteristic 3.

These are either of prototypical type or obtained from a simple structurable algebra and an invertible skew-symmetric element. However, for most simple structurable algebras, the associated J -ternary algebras are of prototypical type.

We are left with two families of simple structurable algebras:

- Those of skew-dimension one, in which case the associated Lie superalgebras $\mathcal{L}^{ss}(\mathcal{T})$ are known [E. 2006]: the Brown superalgebra $\mathfrak{br}(2; 3)$, and the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{g}(r, 6)$, for $r = 1, 2, 4, 8$, in the ‘supermagic square’ [Cunha, E. 2007].
- The tensor products of an octonion algebra and an arbitrary unital composition algebra.

Theorem

Let $(\mathcal{A}, -)$ be the structurable algebra obtained as the tensor product of the Cayley algebra $\mathcal{C}_1$ and a unital composition algebra $\mathcal{C}_2$ over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 3. Let s be a skew-symmetric element such that L_s is invertible, and let $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{A})$ be the Lie superalgebra attached to the J -ternary algebra defined on $\mathcal{A}$. Then the Lie superalgebra $\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{A})$ is given, up to isomorphism, by the following table:

$\dim \mathcal{C}_2$	1	2	4	8
$\mathcal{L}^{\text{ss}}(\mathcal{A})$	$\mathfrak{psl}(4 1)$	$\mathfrak{g}(3, 3)$	$\mathfrak{el}(5; 3)$	$\mathfrak{g}(6, 6)$

A magic square of Lie superalgebras

The Lie superalgebras in the previous slide form the last row of the square of the Lie superalgebras obtained using the structurable algebras given by the tensor product of two unital composition algebras:

		$\dim \mathcal{C}_1$			
		1	2	4	8
$\dim \mathcal{C}_2$	1		$\mathfrak{psl}(1 1)$	$\mathfrak{osp}(2 2)$	$\mathfrak{psl}(4 1)$
	2	$\mathfrak{psl}(1 1)$	$\mathfrak{psl}(1 1) \oplus \mathfrak{psl}(1 1)$	$\mathfrak{psl}(2 2)$	$\mathfrak{g}(3, 3)$
	4	$\mathfrak{osp}(2 2)$	$\mathfrak{psl}(2 2)$	$\mathfrak{osp}(4 4)$	$\mathfrak{el}(5; 3)$
	8	$\mathfrak{psl}(4 1)$	$\mathfrak{g}(3, 3)$	$\mathfrak{el}(5; 3)$	$\mathfrak{g}(6, 6)$



I. Cunha and A. Elduque.

J-ternary algebras, structurable algebras, and Lie superalgebras.

Rev. Real Acad. Cienc. Exactas Fis. Nat. Ser. A-Mat. (2026) 120:59.



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Semisimplifying Lie algebras of J-ternary algebras in characteristic 3.

Commun. Algebra (2026).



