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DOI
10.1090/proc/16165

Publication date
2023

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 151, Number 2, February 2023, Pages 737–744
https://doi.org/10.1090/proc/16165
Article electronically published on November 22, 2022

ON THE ISOMORPHISM CLASS OF q-GAUSSIAN C*-ALGEBRAS FOR INFINITE VARIABLES

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(Communicated by Adrian Ioana)

ABSTRACT. For a real Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $-1 < q < 1$ Bozejko and Speicher introduced the C*-algebra $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ and von Neumann algebra $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ of q-Gaussian variables. We prove that if $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$ and $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$ then $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ does not have the Akemann-Ostrand property with respect to $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$. It follows that $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ is not isomorphic to $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$. This gives an answer to the C*-algebraic part of Question 1.1 and Question 1.2 in raised by Nelson and Zeng [Int. Math. Res. Not. IMRN 17 (2018), pp. 5486–5535].

1. Introduction

In [BoSp91] Bożejko and Speicher introduced a non-commutative version of Brownian motion using a construction that is now commonly known as the q-Gaussian algebra where $-1 \leq q \leq 1$. These algebras range between the extreme Bosonic case $q = 1$ of fields of classical Gaussian random variables and the Fermionic case $q = -1$ of Clifford algebras. For $q = 0$ one obtains Voiculescu's free Gaussian functor. q-Gaussians can be studied on the level of $*$-algebras $\mathcal{A}_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$, C*-algebras $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ and von Neumann algebras $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ starting from a real Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ where $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ usually refers to the number of variables.

The dependence of q-Gaussian algebras on the parameter q has been an intriguing problem ever since their introduction. The $*$-algebras $\mathcal{A}_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ are easily seen to be isomorphic for all $-1 < q < 1$ (see [CIW21, Theorem 4.1, proof]). However, the isomorphisms do not extend to the C*-algebras $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$; one way to see this is that this isomorphism maps generators $W_q(\xi)$ to generators $W_{q'}(\xi)$ with $\xi \in H_{\mathbb{R}}$ (see Section 2 for notation) which is easily seen to be non-isometric. In fact, the isomorphism problem becomes notoriously difficult on the level of the C*-algebras and von Neumann algebras.

A breakthrough result was obtained by Guionnet-Shlyakhtenko in [GuSh14] where free transport techniques were developed to show that in case $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) < \infty$ one has that $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}) \simeq A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ and $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}) \simeq M_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ for a range of q close to 0.

Received by the editors February 28, 2022, and, in revised form, May 13, 2022.
2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 46L35, 46L06.
Key words and phrases. q-Gaussian C*-algebras, Akemann-Ostrand property.
The second author was supported by the NWO Vidi grant VI.Vidi.192.018 'Non-commutative harmonic analysis and rigidity of operator algebras'.
The third author was supported by the NWO project 613.009.125 'The structure of Hecke-von Neumann algebras'.
The fourth author was supported by the European Research Council Starting Grant 677120 INDEX.

The range becomes smaller as $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ increases. The proof is also based on the existence and power series estimates of conjugate variables by Dabrowski [Dab14].

The infinite variable case $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$ was then pursued by Nelson-Zeng [NeZe18] where they explicitly ask whether given a fixed Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ one can have isomorphism of the q-Gaussian C*- and von Neumann algebras, see [NeZe18, Questions 1.1 and 1.2]. They already note that the condition $q^2 \dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) < 1$ is required for the construction of conjugate variables to the free difference quotient [Dab14]. However, by passing to mixed q-Gaussians with sufficient decay on the coefficient array $Q = (q_{ij})_{i,j}$ they show that free transport techniques can still be developed in order to extend the Guionnet-Shlyakhtenko result to this mixed q-Gaussian setting. This approach is in some sense sufficiently close to the case of finite dimensional $H_{\mathbb{R}}$. The main merit of the current note is a rather definite and negative answer to the C*-algebraic part of [NeZe18, Questions 1.1 and 1.2], namely we show that we have $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}}) \not\cong A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}), -1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$ in case the dimension of $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ is infinite.

Our main result is that if $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$ then the von Neumann algebra $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ does not have the Akemann-Ostrand property with respect to the natural C*-subalgebra $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ for any $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$. This will then distinguish $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ from $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$. The idea of our proof is as follows. In [Con76, Theorem 5.1] Connes proved that a finite von Neumann algebra M is amenable if and only if the map

$$M \otimes_{\mathrm{alg}} M^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathcal{B}(L_2(M)) : a \otimes b^{\mathrm{op}} \to ab^{\mathrm{op}}$$

is $\otimes_{\min}$-bounded. This characterisation – in combination with a Khintchine inequality – was used by Nou [Nou04] to show that $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ is not amenable for $-1 < q < 1$ and $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) \geq 2$. We show that if $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$ and $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$ then we cannot even have that

$$\begin{aligned} A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}) \otimes_{\mathrm{alg}} A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})^{\mathrm{op}} &\to \mathcal{B}(L_2(M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}))) : a \otimes b^{\mathrm{op}} \\ &\to ab^{\mathrm{op}} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}))) \end{aligned}$$

is $\otimes_{\min}$-bounded where we have taken a quotient by compact operators. This is proved in Section 3. We then harvest the non-isomorphism results in Section 4.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. **Von Neumann algebras.** In the following $\mathcal{B}(H)$ denotes the bounded operators on a Hilbert space H and $\mathcal{K}(H)$ denotes the compact operators on H. For a von Neumann algebra M we denote by $(M, L_2(M), J, L_2(M)^+)$ the standard form. For $x \in M$ we write $x^{\mathrm{op}} := Jx^*J$ which is the right multiplication with x on the standard space. This way $L_2(M)$ becomes an M-M-bimodule called the trivial bimodule.

The algebraic tensor product is denoted by $\otimes_{\mathrm{alg}}$ and $\otimes_{\min}$ is the minimal tensor product of C*-algebras which by Takesaki's theorem [Tak02, Theorem IV.4.19] is the spatial tensor product.

2.2. **q-Gaussians.** Let $-1 < q < 1$. Now let $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a real Hilbert space with complexification $H := H_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus iH_{\mathbb{R}}$. We define the symmetrization operator P_q^k on $H^{\otimes k}$ by

$$P_q^k(\xi_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_k} q^{i(\sigma)} \xi_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_{\sigma(n)}, \tag{2.1}$$

where S_k is the symmetric group of permutations of k elements and $i(\sigma) := \#\{(a,b) \mid a < b, \sigma(b) < \sigma(a)\}$ the number of inversions. The operator P_q^k is positive and invertible [BoSp91]. Define a new inner product on $H^{\otimes k}$ by

$$\langle \xi, \eta \rangle_q := \langle P_q^k \xi, \eta \rangle,$$

and call the new Hilbert space $H_q^{\otimes k}$. Set the Hilbert space $F_q(H) := \mathbb{C}\Omega \oplus (\oplus_{k=1}^{\infty} H_q^{\otimes k})$ where Ω is a unit vector called the vacuum vector. For $\xi \in H$ let

$$l_q(\xi)(\eta_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \eta_k) := \xi \otimes \eta_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \eta_k, \qquad l_q(\xi)\Omega = \xi,$$

and then $l_q^*(\xi) = l_q(\xi)^*$. These 'creation' and 'annihilation' operators are bounded and extend to $F_q(H)$. We define a $*$-algebra, C*-algebra and von Neumann algebra by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R}) &:= *-\mathrm{alg}\{l_q(\xi) + l_q^*(\xi) \mid \xi \in H_\mathbb{R}\}, \\ A_q(H_\mathbb{R}) &:= \overline{\mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})}^{\|\cdot\|}, \\ M_q(H_\mathbb{R}) &:= A_q(H_\mathbb{R})'', \end{aligned}$$

where $*$-alg denotes the unital $*$-algebra in $\mathcal{B}(F_q(H))$ generated by the set. Then $\tau_\Omega(x) := \langle x\Omega, \Omega \rangle$ is a faithful tracial state on $M_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ which is moreover normal. Now $F_q(H)$ is the standard form Hilbert space of $M_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ and $Jx\Omega = x^*\Omega$.

For $K_\mathbb{R}$ a closed subspace of $H_\mathbb{R}$ we have that $\mathcal{A}_q(K_\mathbb{R})$ is naturally a $*$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$. Further, if $(K_{\mathbb{R},i})_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$ is an increasing sequence of closed subspaces whose span is dense in $H_\mathbb{R}$ then $\cup_i \mathcal{A}_q(K_{\mathbb{R},i})$ is dense in $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$.

For vectors $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_k \in H$ there exists a unique operator $W_q(\xi_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_k) \in \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$W_q(\xi_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_k)\Omega = \xi_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_k.$$

These operators are called Wick operators. It follows that $W_q(\xi)^{\mathrm{op}}\Omega = \xi$. We shall further need the constant

$$C_q := \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^i)^{-1} > 0. \tag{2.2}$$

3. Main theorem: Failure of the Akemann-Ostrand property

3.1. **Failure of AO.** We will work with Definition 3.1 of the Akemann-Ostrand property [BrOz08].

Definition 3.1. A finite von Neumann algebra M has the Akemann-Ostrand property (or AO) if there exists a σ-weakly dense unital C*-subalgebra $A \subseteq M$ such that A is locally reflexive (see [BrOz08]) and such that the multiplication map $\theta : A \otimes_{\mathrm{alg}} A^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathcal{B}(L_2(M))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(M)) : a \otimes b^{\mathrm{op}} \to ab^{\mathrm{op}} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(M))$ is continuous with respect to the minimal tensor norm. We also say that M has AO with respect to A.

We assumed local reflexivity of the C*-algebra A in Definition 3.1 as part of the usual definition of AO. However, in the current paper local reflexivity does not play a crucial role and all our results hold if we consider Definition 3.1 without the local reflexivity assumption on A.

Note that θ in Definition 3.1 is a $*$-homomorphism, so if it is continuous it is automatically a contraction.

Theorem 3.2. *Let M be a finite von Neumann algebra with a σ-weakly dense unital C*-subalgebra A. Suppose there exists a unital C*-subalgebra $B \subseteq A$ and infinitely many mutually orthogonal closed subspaces $H_i \subseteq L_2(M), i \in \mathbb{N}$ that are left and right B-invariant. Suppose moreover that there exist $\delta > 0$ and finitely many operators $b_j, c_j \in B$ such that for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$\|\sum_j b_j c_j^{op}\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_i)} \geq (1+\delta)\|\sum_j b_j \otimes c_j^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min} B^{\mathrm{op}}}. \tag{3.1}$$

Then M does not have AO with respect to A.

Proof. Since there are infinitely many B-B-invariant spaces H_i we have for any finite rank operator $x \in \mathcal{B}(L_2(M))$ that

$$\|\sum_j b_j c_j^{op} + x\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_2(M))} \geq (1+\delta)\|\sum_j b_j \otimes c_j^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min} B^{\mathrm{op}}}.$$

Taking the infimum over all such x we obtain that

$$\|\sum_j b_j c_j^{op} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(M))\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_2(M))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(M))} \geq (1+\delta)\|\sum_j b_j \otimes c_j^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min} B^{\mathrm{op}}}. \tag{3.2}$$

But the definition of AO entails the existence of a contraction $\theta : A \otimes_{\min} A^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathcal{B}(L_2(M))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(M))$ such that $\theta(b \otimes c^{\mathrm{op}}) = bc^{\mathrm{op}} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(M))$ for all $b, c \in A$. Hence

$$\|\sum_j b_j c_j^{op} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(M))\|_{\mathcal{B}(L_2(M))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(M))} \leq \|\sum_j b_j \otimes c_j^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min} B^{\mathrm{op}}},$$

which contradicts (3.2). □

3.2. **The case of q-Gaussians.**

Theorem 3.3. *Assume $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$ and $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$. Then the von Neumann algebra $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ does not have AO with respect to $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$.*

Proof. Let $d \geq 2$ be so large that $q^2 d > 1$. Let

$$M := M_q(\mathbb{R}^d \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}}), \quad A := A_q(\mathbb{R}^d \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}}), \quad B := A_q(\mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0).$$

We shall prove that M does not have AO with respect to A; since $\mathbb{R}^d \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}} \simeq H_{\mathbb{R}}$ this suffices to conclude the proof.

Let $\{f_i\}_i$ be an orthonormal basis of $0 \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let $H_{q,i} := \overline{Bf_iB}^{\|\cdot\|}$ as a closed subspace of the Fock space $F_q(\mathbb{R}^d \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}})$. Then $H_{q,i} \perp H_{q,j}$ if $i \neq j$ which can be seen straight from the definition of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_q$. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$\mathcal{B}(k) = \{W_q(\xi) \mid \xi \in (\mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0)^{\otimes k}\}.$$

Let $\xi, \eta \in (\mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0)^{\otimes k}$ and write $\xi = \xi_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_k$ with $\xi_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$. We have $W_q(\xi)^* = W_q(\xi^*)$ where $\xi^* = \xi_k \otimes \ldots \otimes \xi_1$. We have that (see [EfPo03])

$$\langle W_q(\xi) f_i W_q(\eta), f_i \rangle_q = \langle f_i W_q(\eta), W_q(\xi)^* f_i \rangle_q = \langle f_i \otimes \eta, \xi^* \otimes f_i \rangle_q = \langle P_q^{k+1} f_i \otimes \eta, \xi^* \otimes f_i \rangle.$$

We examine the right hand side of this expression. The q-symmetrization operator P_q^{k+1} is defined as a sum of permutations $\sigma \in S_{k+1}$ (see (2.1)) and it follows from the fact that $f_i \in 0 \oplus H_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\xi, \eta \in (\mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0)^{\otimes k}$ that the only summands that contribute a possibly non-zero term are the ones where $\sigma(k+1) = 1$. Note that for such a permutation σ we have

$$i(\sigma) = \#\left(\{(a, k+1) \mid 1 \leq a \leq k\} \cup \{(a,b) \mid 1 \leq a < b \leq k, \sigma(b) < \sigma(a)\}\right).$$

Therefore we find

$$\begin{aligned}\langle W_q(\xi)f_iW_q(\eta),f_i\rangle_q &= \sum_{\sigma\in S_k} q^{k+i(\sigma)}\langle \eta_{\sigma(1)}\otimes\ldots\otimes\eta_{\sigma(k)},\xi_k\otimes\ldots\otimes\xi_1\rangle \\ &= q^k\langle P_q^k\eta,\xi^*\rangle = q^k\langle\eta,\xi^*\rangle_q = q^k\langle W_q(\xi)\Omega W_q(\eta),\Omega\rangle_q.\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Now from (3.3) we conclude that for $b_j,c_j\in\mathcal{B}(k)$,

$$\|\sum_j b_jc_j^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_{q,i})} \geq |\langle\sum_j b_jc_j^{\mathrm{op}}f_i,f_i\rangle_q| = |\sum_j\langle b_jf_ic_j,f_i\rangle_q| = |\sum_j q^k\langle b_j\Omega c_j,\Omega\rangle_q|. \tag{3.4}$$

Now let $\{e_1,\ldots,e_d\}$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathbb{R}^d\oplus 0$ and for $j=(j_1,\ldots,j_k)\in\{1,\ldots,d\}^k$ let $e_j=e_{j_1}\otimes\ldots\otimes e_{j_k}$. Let J_k be the set of all such multi-indices of length k. So $\#J_k=d^k$. Set $\xi_j=(P_q^k)^{-\frac{1}{2}}e_j$ so that $\langle\xi_j,\xi_j\rangle_q=\langle P_q^k\xi_j,\xi_j\rangle=1$.

Now (3.4) yields that for all $k\geq 1$ and all i,

$$\begin{aligned}\|\sum_{j\in J_k} W_q(\xi_j)^*W_q(\xi_j)^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_{q,i})} &\geq \sum_{j\in J_k} q^k\langle W_q(\xi_j)^*\Omega W_q(\xi_j),\Omega\rangle_q \\ &= \sum_{j\in J_k} q^k\langle\Omega W_q(\xi_j),W_q(\xi_j)\Omega\rangle_q \\ &= \sum_{j\in J_k} q^k\langle\xi_j,\xi_j\rangle_q = q^kd^k.\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand from [Nou04, Proof of Theorem 2] we find

$$\|\sum_{j\in J_k} W_q(\xi_j)^*\otimes W_q(\xi_j)^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min}B^{\mathrm{op}}} \leq C_q^3(k+1)^2d^{k/2},$$

where the constant $C_q>0$ was defined in (2.2). Therefore, as $q^2d>1$ there exists $\delta>0$ such that for k large enough we have for every i,

$$\|\sum_{j\in J_k} W_q(\xi_j)^*W_q(\xi_j)^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{\mathcal{B}(H_{q,i})} \geq (1+\delta)\|\sum_{j\in J_k} W_q(\xi_j)^*\otimes W_q(\xi_j)^{\mathrm{op}}\|_{B\otimes_{\min}B^{\mathrm{op}}}.$$

Hence the assumptions of Theorem 3.2 are witnessed which shows that AO does not hold. □

4. A non-isomorphism result for q-Gaussian C*-algebras

We now turn to the isomorphism question of $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ for q close to 0. We first need a result of independent interest which seems not to be proved in the literature. By [Ric05] we know that the von Neumann algebra $M_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ with $\dim(H_\mathbb{R})\geq 2$ is a factor of type II_1. This was proven already in the case $\dim(H_\mathbb{R})=\infty$ in [BKS97, Theorem 2.10]. In this section we need a strengthening of the latter result, namely that $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ has a unique tracial state. The proof is based again on Nou's Khintchine inequality [Nou04].

Theorem 4.1. *Let* $\dim(H_\mathbb{R})=\infty$. *Then* $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ *has a unique tracial state and is a simple C*-algebra.*

We will prove the theorem after first proving a lemma. Assume for simplicity that $H_\mathbb{R}$ is separable. Let $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be an orthonormal basis of $H_\mathbb{R}$ and identify $\mathbb{R}^d$

with the span of $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^d$. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$ consider the map $\mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ given by

$$\Phi_m(X) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m W_q(e_i)XW_q(e_i).$$

Then Φ_m extends to a bounded map $A_q(H_\mathbb{R}) \to A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ with bound uniform in m.

Lemma 4.2 is stronger than [BKS97, Theorem 2.10, proof] where only weak convergence was established; the result is used in the proof of [BKS97, Theorem 2.14] but its proof is not given. Therefore we give it here.

Lemma 4.2. *For $X = W_q(\xi), \xi \in H^{\otimes n}$ we have $\Phi_m(X) \to q^n X$ as $m \to \infty$ in the norm of $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$.*

Proof. First assume that there exists $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\xi \in (\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes n} \subseteq H^{\otimes n}$. By density and uniform boundedness of Φ_m in m this suffices to conclude the lemma. Then, for $m > d$, by [EfPo03, Theorem 3.3],

(4.1)
$$\Phi_m(W_q(\xi)) = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^d W_q(e_i)W_q(\xi)W_q(e_i) + \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=d+1}^m q^n W_q(\xi) + \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=d+1}^m W_q(e_i\otimes\xi\otimes e_i).$$

The first term converges to 0 as $m \to \infty$, whereas the second term converges to $q^n W_q(\xi)$. It thus remains to show that the last term converges to 0 in norm. We have by [Nou04, Lemma 2] (see also [Boz99] where a weaker but sufficient estimate was obtained)

$$\|\sum_{i=d+1}^m W_q(e_i\otimes\xi\otimes e_i)\| \leq (n+3)C_q^{\frac{3}{2}}\|\sum_{i=d+1}^m e_i\otimes\xi\otimes e_i\|_{H_q^{\otimes n+2}}.$$

The vectors $\{e_i\otimes\xi\otimes e_i\}_i$ are orthogonal in $H_q^{\otimes n+2}$ and have the same norm which we denote by C. Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{m}\|\sum_{i=d+1}^m W_q(e_i\otimes\xi\otimes e_i)\| \leq (n+3)C_q^{\frac{3}{2}}Cm^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

We conclude that the third term in (4.1) converges to 0 as $m \to \infty$ in norm. □

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By Lemma 4.2 for $X \in \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ set the norm limit $\Phi(X) := \lim_{m\to\infty}\Phi_m(X)$. Let τ be any tracial state on $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$. Then, for $X \in \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau(\Phi(X)) &= \lim_{m\to\infty}\tau(\Phi_m(X)) = \lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m \tau(W_q(e_i)XW_q(e_i))\\ &= \lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^m \tau(XW_q(e_i)W_q(e_i)) = \tau(X\Phi(1)) = \tau(X).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by Lemma 4.2, $\tau(W_q(\xi)) = \tau(\Phi^k(W_q(\xi))) = q^{kn}\tau(W_q(\xi))$ for $\xi \in H^{\otimes n}$. For $k \to \infty$ the expression converges to 0 for $n \geq 1$. It follows that for $X \in \mathcal{A}_q(H_\mathbb{R})$ we have $\tau(X) = \tau_\Omega(X)$ and by continuity this actually holds for $X \in A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$. So τ_Ω is the unique tracial state on $A_q(H_\mathbb{R})$.

Simplicity was already obtained in [BKS97, Theorem 2.14]; it is also based on Lemma 4.2. □

Proposition 4.3 was also proved in [Hou07, Chapter 4]; the proof uses the same method as [Shl04] where this result was also obtained for finite dimensional $H_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Proposition 4.3. *For any real Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ the von Neumann algebra $M_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ satisfies AO with respect to $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$.*

Theorem 4.4. *Let $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a real Hilbert space with $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) = \infty$. Then $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ with $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$ is not isomorphic to $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ and neither to $A_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with $|q'| < \sqrt{2} - 1$ or $|q'| \leq d^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.*

Proof. If $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ were to be isomorphic to $A_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ then the unique trace property of Theorem 4.1 shows that the pair $(M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}),\ A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}}))$ is isomorphic to $(M_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d), A_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d))$, see [CKL21, Lemma 1.1] for the standard argument. However this is not the case by Theorem 3.3 and the fact that $(M_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d), A_{q'}(\mathbb{R}^d))$ has AO by [CIW21], [Shl04] (the property AO^+ in these references directly implies AO). The argument for the non-isomorphism of $A_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ and $A_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ is the same where we use Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 4.3 instead. □

Remark 4.5. Fix a real Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ with $\dim(H_{\mathbb{R}}) < \infty$ and complexification H as before. We call the C*-subalgebra of $\mathcal{B}(F_q(H))$ generated by $l_q(\xi), \xi \in H$ the q-CCR algebra. Shortly after completion of this paper it was announced in [Kuz22] that, for $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ fixed, all q-CCR algebras for $-1 < q < 1$ are isomorphic. In particular these C*-algebras are nuclear. Following the proof of [Shl04, Theorem 4.2] while using that $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ is finite dimensional, it follows that $(M_{q'}(H_{\mathbb{R}}), A_{q'}(H_{\mathbb{R}}))$ has AO for all $-1 < q' < 1$. Consequently, Theorem 4.4 holds for any $-1 < q' < 1$. This also completely classifies when q-Gaussian von Neumann algebras have AO with respect to the underlying q-Gaussian C*-algebra.

Remark 4.6. In principle it is possible to give a purely C*-algebraic proof of Theorem 4.4 as well by considering the following version of AO. We say that a C*-algebra has C*AO if it has a unique faithful tracial state τ and the map $A \otimes_{\mathrm{alg}} A^{\mathrm{op}} \to \mathcal{B}(L_2(A,\tau))/\mathcal{K}(L_2(A,\tau)) : a \otimes b^{\mathrm{op}} \mapsto ab^{\mathrm{op}} + \mathcal{K}(L_2(A,\tau))$ is continuous for the minimal tensor norm. Here $L_2(A,\tau)$ is the GNS-space for τ and b^{op} the right multiplication with b. This property distinguishes the algebras then.

Remark 4.7. The question stays open whether for a real infinite dimensional Hilbert space $H_{\mathbb{R}}$ one can distinguish the von Neumann algebra $M_0(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ from $M_q(H_{\mathbb{R}})$ with $-1 < q < 1, q \neq 0$.

Acknowledgment

The third author wishes to thank IMPAN where part of this research was carried out during a research visit.

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