

We provide more detail on the proof of [Pen20, Lem. 3.26]. We thank Giovanni Ferrer and Brett Hungar for their careful reading of the manuscript, leading to this note.

Let  $(\mathcal{C}, \varphi)$  be a (semisimple) pivotal tensor category. The following definition is based on André Henriques' notion of *modular distortion* for bimodules over a  $|rmII_1$  factor [BCE<sup>+</sup>19, BCE<sup>+</sup>20].

**Definition 1.** We say an object  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has *constant distortion*  $\delta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$  if

$$\mathrm{tr}_L(f) = \delta \cdot \mathrm{tr}_R(f) \quad \forall f \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(c). \quad (1)$$

Observe that every simple object has constant distortion.

**Lemma 2.**

- (1) If  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has constant distortion  $\delta_c$ , then so does every subobject  $b \subseteq c$ .
- (2) If  $a, b \in \mathcal{C}$  have constant distortion  $\delta_a, \delta_b$  respectively, then  $a \otimes b$  has constant distortion  $\delta_a \delta_b$ .

*Proof.* To prove (1), let  $r : c \rightarrow b$  and  $s : b \rightarrow c$  such that  $r \circ s = \mathrm{id}_b$ . Then for all  $f \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(b)$ , suppressing the pivotal structure  $\varphi$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \end{array} \right) &= \left( \begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{---} r \text{---} \\ c \\ \text{---} s \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} c \\ \text{---} s \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} r \text{---} \\ c \end{array} \right) = \delta_c \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} c \\ \text{---} s \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} r \text{---} \\ c \end{array} \right) = \delta_c \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{---} r \text{---} \\ c \\ \text{---} s \text{---} \\ b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \end{array} \right) = \delta_c \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ b \end{array} \right). \end{aligned}$$

To prove (2), we observe that for all  $f \in \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(a \otimes b)$ ,

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} a \otimes b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ a \otimes b \end{array} \right) = \delta_b \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} a \otimes b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ a \otimes b \end{array} \right) = \delta_b \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} a \otimes b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ a \otimes b \end{array} \right) = \delta_a \delta_b \cdot \left( \begin{array}{c} a \otimes b \\ \text{---} f \text{---} \\ a \otimes b \end{array} \right). \quad \square$$

By Lemma 2 above, we get a (most likely non-faithful)  $\mathbb{C}^\times$ -grading on  $\mathcal{C}$  given by  $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{z \in \mathbb{C}^\times} \mathcal{C}_z$  where  $\mathcal{C}_z$  is the semisimple subcategory of  $\mathcal{C}$  whose objects have constant distortion  $z$ . Observe  $\mathcal{C}_w \otimes \mathcal{C}_z \subseteq \mathcal{C}_{wz}$ , and if  $c \in \mathcal{C}_z$ , then  $c^\vee \in \mathcal{C}_{z^{-1}}$ .

Denote by  $G$  the subgroup of  $\mathbb{C}^\times$  such that  $\mathcal{C}_z \neq 0$  so that  $\mathcal{C}$  is faithfully graded by  $G$ . By [Pen20, Rem. 3.17], there is a surjective group homomorphism from the universal grading group  $U_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow G$ . Composing with the inclusion map  $G \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$  gives a group homomorphism  $U_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ . In summary, we have the following proposition.

**Proposition 3.** *Let  $(\mathcal{C}, \varphi)$  be a pivotal (semisimple) tensor category. The map  $\delta : \mathrm{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$  given by  $c \mapsto \delta_c := \mathrm{dim}_L(c) / \mathrm{dim}_r(c)$  gives a group homomorphism from the universal grading group  $U_{\mathcal{C}}$  to  $\mathbb{C}^\times$ . In particular,  $\mathcal{C}_e$  is spherical.*

Now suppose  $(\mathcal{C}, \varphi)$  is a pivotal (semisimple) multitensor category with unit decomposition  $1 = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r 1_i$ . We write  $\mathcal{C}_{ij} = 1_i \otimes \mathcal{C} \otimes 1_j$  and  $c_{ij} = 1_i \otimes c \otimes 1_j$  for  $c \in \mathcal{C}$ .

**Definition 4.** We say  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has constant distortion  $\Delta \in M_r(\mathbb{C}^\times)$  if  $c_{ij}$  has constant distortion  $\Delta_{ij}$  for all  $1 \leq i, j \leq r$ . Here, we have used a slight abuse of notation; for  $f_{ij} \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(c_{ij})$ ,  $\text{tr}_L(f_{ij}) \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_j)$  and  $\text{tr}_R(f_{ij}) \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_i)$ . We may identify  $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_i) \cong \mathbb{C}$  and  $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(1_j) \cong \mathbb{C}$  by mapping the identity to  $1_{\mathcal{C}}$ ; under this isomorphism, we require (1) to hold.

We omit the proof of the following lemma, which is similar to the proofs of Lemma 2.

**Lemma 5.**

- (1) If  $c \in \mathcal{C}$  has constant distortion  $\Delta_c$ , then so does every subobject  $b \subseteq c$ .
- (2) If  $a \in \mathcal{C}_{ij}$  and  $b \in \mathcal{C}_{jk}$  have constant distortion  $\Delta_a, \Delta_b$  respectively (which have exactly one non-zero entry), then  $a \otimes b \in \mathcal{C}_{ik}$  has constant distortion  $\Delta_a \Delta_b$  (which again has exactly one non-zero entry).

Similar to above, we get a (most likely non-faithful)  $\mathcal{G}_r \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -grading on  $\mathcal{C}$  given by  $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus (\mathcal{C}_{ij})_z$ , where  $\mathcal{G}_r$  is the groupoid with  $r$  objects and a unique isomorphism between any two objects, and  $(\mathcal{C}_{ij})_z$  is the semisimple subcategory of  $\mathcal{C}_{ij}$  whose objects have constant distortion  $z$ . Observe that  $(\mathcal{C}_{ij})_w \otimes (\mathcal{C}_{jk})_z \subseteq (\mathcal{C}_{ik})_{wz}$ , and if  $c \in (\mathcal{C}_{ij})_z$ , then  $c^\vee \in (\mathcal{C}_{ji})_{z^{-1}}$ .

Denote by  $\mathcal{G}$  the subgroupoid of  $\mathcal{G}_r \times \mathbb{C}^\times$  such that  $\mathcal{C}$  is faithfully graded by  $\mathcal{G}$ . Observe that the map

$$(\mathcal{C}_{ij})_z \ni c \mapsto z \in \mathbb{C}^\times$$

descends to a well-defined groupoid homomorphism  $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ . By [Pen20, Rem. 3.17], there is a surjective groupoid homomorphism from the universal grading groupoid  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ . Composing these two homomorphisms gives a groupoid homomorphism  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ . In summary, we have the following proposition.

**Proposition 6.** *Let  $(\mathcal{C}, \varphi)$  be a pivotal (semisimple) multitensor category. The map  $\Delta : \text{Irr}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$  given by  $c \mapsto \delta_c := \dim_L(c) / \dim_R(c)$  gives a groupoid homomorphism from the universal grading groupoid  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{C}}$  to  $\mathbb{C}^\times$ . In particular, for any idempotent  $e \in \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{C}}$ ,  $\mathcal{C}_e$  is spherical.*

## REFERENCES

- [BCE<sup>+</sup>19] Marcel Bischoff, Ian Charlesworth, Samuel Evington, Luca Giorgetti, David Penneys, and André Henriques, *Modular distortion for  $\text{II}_1$  factor bimodules*, Subfactors and Applications (Organized by Dietmar Bisch, Terry Gannon, Vaughan Jones, and Yasuyuki Kawahigashi, eds.), Oberwolfach Rep., vol. 49, 2019, DOI:10.4171/OWR/2019/49, pp. 42–46.
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