Canad. J. Math. Vol. **58** (6), 2006 pp. 1268–1290

Gauge-Invariant Ideals in the C^*-Algebras of Finitely Aligned Higher-Rank Graphs

Aidan Sims

Abstract. We produce a complete description of the lattice of gauge-invariant ideals in $C^*(\Lambda)$ for a finitely aligned k-graph Λ. We provide a condition on Λ under which every ideal is gauge-invariant. We give conditions on Λ under which $C^*(\Lambda)$ satisfies the hypotheses of the Kirchberg–Phillips classification theorem.

1 Introduction

Among the main reasons for the sustained interest in the C^*-algebras of directed graphs and their analogues in recent years are the elementary graph-theoretic conditions under which the associated C^*-algebra is simple and purely infinite, and the relationship between the gauge-invariant ideals in a graph C^*-algebra and the connectivity properties of the underlying graph.

A complete description of the lattice of gauge-invariant ideals of the C^*-algebra $C^*(E)$ of a directed graph E was given in [2], and conditions on E were described under which $C^*(E)$ is simple and purely infinite. Building upon these results, Hong and Szymański [3] achieved a description of the primitive ideal space of $C^*(E)$. The results of [2] were obtained by a process which builds from a graph E and a gauge-invariant ideal I in $C^*(E)$, a new graph $F = F(E, I)$ in such a way that the graph C^*-algebra $C^*(F)$ is canonically isomorphic to the quotient algebra $C^*(E)/I$. However, recent work of Muhly and Tomforde shows that the quotient algebra $C^*(E)$ can also be regarded as a *relative graph algebra* associated to a subgraph of E.

In this note, we turn our attention to the classification of the gauge-invariant ideals in the C^*-algebra of a finitely aligned higher-rank graph Λ, and to the formulation of conditions under which these algebras are simple and purely infinite. Because of the combinatorial peculiarities of higher-rank graphs, constructive methods such as those employed in [2] are not readily available to us in this setting. However, the author has studied a class of *relative Cuntz–Krieger algebras* associated to a higher-rank graph Λ [12], and we use these results to analyse the gauge-invariant ideal structure of $C^*(\Lambda)$. We use the results of [12] to give conditions on Λ under which $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple and purely infinite; we also show that relative graph algebras $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$, and in particular graph algebras $C^*(\Lambda)$ always belong to the bootstrap class $\mathcal{N}$ of [11], and hence are nuclear and satisfy the UCT.

Received by the editors July 17, 2004; revised September 7, 2005.
This research is based on part of the author's Ph.D. thesis, supervised by Professor Iain Raeburn, and was supported by an Australian Postgraduate Award and by the Australian Research Council.
AMS subject classification: 46L05.
Keywords: Graphs as categories, graph algebra, C^*-algebra.

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

We begin in Section 2 by defining higher-rank graphs, and supplying the definitions and notation we will need for the remainder of the paper. In Section 3, we introduce the appropriate analogue in the setting of higher-rank graphs of a *saturated hereditary* set of the vertices of Λ, and show that such sets H give rise to gauge-invariant ideals I_H in $C^*(\Lambda)$. In Section 4, we use the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem of [12] to show that the quotient $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H$ of $C^*(\Lambda)$ by the gauge-invariant ideal associated to a saturated hereditary set H is canonically isomorphic to a relative Cuntz–Krieger algebra $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$ associated to a subgraph of Λ. Using this result, we show in Section 5 that the gauge-invariant ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ are in bijective correspondence with pairs (H, B) where H is saturated and hereditary, and $B \cup \mathcal{E}_H$ is *satiated* as in [12, Definition 4.1]. In Section 6, we describe the lattice order $\preceq$ on pairs (H, B) which corresponds to the lattice order $\subset$ on gauge-invariant ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$. In Section 7, we prove that for a certain class of higher-rank graphs Λ, all the ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ are gauge-invariant; however, whilst this result does generalise similar results of [1, 9], the condition (D) which we need to impose on Λ to guarantee that all ideals are gauge-invariant is, in most instances, more or less uncheckable. The situation is not particularly satisfactory in this regard. In Section 8 we show that $C^*(\Lambda)$ always falls into the bootstrap class $\mathcal{N}$ of [11], and provide graph-theoretic conditions under which $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple and purely infinite.

NB: for consistency with [4], the author has continued to use terminology such as “hereditary” and “cofinal” in this paper. Readers familiar with graph algebras should be wary as to the meaning of these terms because of the change of edge-direction conventions involved in going from directed graphs to k-graphs.

2 Higher-Rank Graphs and Their Representations

The definitions in this section are taken more or less wholesale from [12].

We regard $\mathbb{N}^k$ as an additive semigroup with identity 0. For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, we write $m \vee n$ for their coordinate-wise maximum and $m \wedge n$ for their coordinate-wise minimum. We write n_i for the i-th coordinate of $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and e_i for the i-th generator of $\mathbb{N}^k$, so $n = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \cdot e_i$.

Definition 2.1 Let $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$. A k-graph is a pair (Λ, d) where Λ is a countable category and d is a functor from Λ to $\mathbb{N}^k$ which satisfies the *factorisation property*: for all $\lambda \in \operatorname{Mor}(\Lambda)$ and all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ such that $d(\lambda) = m + n$, there exist unique morphisms μ and ν in $\operatorname{Mor}(\Lambda)$ such that $d(\mu) = m$, $d(\nu) = n$ and $\lambda = \mu\nu$.

Since we are regarding k-graphs as generalised graphs, we refer to elements of $\operatorname{Mor}(\Lambda)$ as *paths* and we write r and s for the codomain and domain maps.

The factorisation property implies that $d(\lambda) = 0$ if and only if $\lambda = \mathrm{id}_v$ for some $v \in \operatorname{Obj}(\Lambda)$. Hence we identify $\operatorname{Obj}(\Lambda)$ with $\{\lambda \in \operatorname{Mor}(\Lambda) : d(\lambda) = 0\}$, and write $\lambda \in \Lambda$ in place of $\lambda \in \operatorname{Mor}(\Lambda)$.

Given $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $E \subset \Lambda$, we define $\lambda E := \{\lambda\mu : \mu \in E, r(\mu) = s(\lambda)\}$ and $E\lambda := \{\mu\lambda : \mu \in E, s(\mu) = r(\lambda)\}$. In particular if $d(v) = 0$, then $vE = \{\lambda \in E : r(\lambda) = v\}$. In analogy with the path-space notation for 1-graphs, we denote by Λ^n the collecton $\{\lambda \in \Lambda : d(\lambda) = n\}$ of paths of degree n in Λ.

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The factorisation property ensures that if $l \le m \le n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and if $d(\lambda) = n$, then there exist unique elements, denoted $\lambda(0,l)$, $\lambda(l,m)$ and $\lambda(m,n)$, of Λ such that $d(\lambda(0,l)) = l$, $d(\lambda(l,m)) = m - l$, and $d(\lambda(m,n)) = n - m$ and such that $\lambda = \lambda(0,l)\lambda(l,m)\lambda(m,n)$.

Definition 2.2 Let (Λ, d) be a k-graph. For $\mu, \nu \in \Lambda$ we denote the collection

$$\{\lambda \in \Lambda : d(\lambda) = d(\mu) \vee d(\nu),\ \lambda(0, d(\mu)) = \mu,\ \lambda(0, d(\nu)) = \nu\}$$

of *minimal common extensions* of μ and ν by $\mathrm{MCE}(\mu,\nu)$. We write $\Lambda^{\min}(\mu,\nu)$ for the collection

$$\Lambda^{\min}(\mu,\nu) := \{(\alpha,\beta) \in \Lambda \times \Lambda : \mu\alpha = \nu\beta \in \mathrm{MCE}(\mu,\nu)\}.$$

If $E \subset \Lambda$ and $\mu \in \Lambda$, then we write $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E)$ for the set

$$\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E) := \{\beta \in s(\mu)\Lambda : \text{there exists } \nu \in E \text{ such that } \mu\beta \in \mathrm{MCE}(\mu,\nu)\};$$

when the ambient k-graph Λ is clear from context, we write $\mathrm{Ext}(\mu; E)$ in place of $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E)$. We say that Λ is finitely aligned if $|\mathrm{MCE}(\mu,\nu)| < \infty$ for all $\mu, \nu \in \Lambda$.

Let $v \in \Lambda^0$ and $E \subset v\Lambda$. We say E is *exhaustive* if $\mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; E) \neq \varnothing$ for all $\lambda \in v\Lambda$.

Notation 2.3 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. Define

$$\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda) := \bigcup_{v \in \Lambda^0} \{E \subset v\Lambda \setminus \{v\} :\ E \text{ is finite and exhaustive}\}.$$

For $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ we write $r(E)$ for the vertex $v \in \Lambda^0$ such that $E \subset v\Lambda$.

Notice that whilst any finite subset of $v\Lambda$ which contains v is automatically finite exhaustive, we do not include such sets in $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Note also that since $v\Lambda$ is never empty (it always contains v), finite exhausitve sets, and in particular elements of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$, are always nonempty.

Definition 2.4 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $\mathcal{E}$ be a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. A *relative Cuntz–Krieger* $(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$*-family* is a collection $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ of partial isometries in a C^*-algebra satisfying

(TCK1) $\{t_v : v \in \Lambda^0\}$ is a collection of mutually orthogonal projections;
(TCK2) $t_\lambda t_\mu = \delta_{s(\lambda), r(\mu)} t_{\lambda\mu}$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$;
(TCK3) $t_\lambda^* t_\mu = \sum_{(\alpha,\beta)\in\Lambda^{\min}(\lambda,\mu)} t_\alpha t_\beta^*$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$;
(CK) $\prod_{\lambda \in E}(t_{r(E)} - t_\lambda t_\lambda^*) = 0$ for all $E \in \mathcal{E}$.

When $\mathcal{E} = \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$, we call $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ a *Cuntz–Krieger* Λ*-family*.

For each pair $(\Lambda, \mathcal{E})$ there exists a universal C^*-algebra $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$, generated by a universal relative Cuntz–Krieger $(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$-family $\{s_\mathcal{E}(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ which admits a *gauge-action* γ of $\mathbb{T}^k$ satisfying $\gamma_z(s_\mathcal{E}(\lambda)) = z^{d(\lambda)} s_\mathcal{E}(\lambda)$. We write $C^*(\Lambda)$ for

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$C^*(\Lambda; \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda))$, and call it the *Cuntz–Krieger* algebra, and we denote the universal Cuntz–Krieger family by $\{s_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$; this agrees with the definitions given in [10].

There is also a Toeplitz algebra $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)$ associated to each k-graph Λ. By definition, this is the universal C^*-algebra generated by a family $\{s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ which satisfy (TCK1)–(TCK3), and hence is canonically isomorphic to $C^*(\Lambda; \varnothing)$. Indeed, each $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is a quotient of $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)$:

Lemma 2.5 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Let $J_{\mathcal{E}}$ denote the ideal of $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by the projections*

$$\Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} \big(s_{\mathcal{T}}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda)^* \big) : E \in \mathcal{E} \Big\}.$$

Then $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)/J_{\mathcal{E}}$.

Proof The universal property of $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)$ gives a homomorphism $\pi\colon \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda) \to C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ satisfying $\pi(s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda)) = s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)$ for all λ. Since $\{s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ satisfy (CK), we have $J_{\mathcal{E}} \subset \ker \pi$ and hence π descends to a homomorphism $\tilde{\pi}\colon \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)/J_{\mathcal{E}} \to C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ such that $\tilde{\pi}(s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) + J_{\mathcal{E}}) = s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)$ for all λ.

On the other hand, the family $\{s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) + J_{\mathcal{E}} : \lambda \in \Lambda\} \subset \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)/J_{\mathcal{E}}$ satisfy (CK) by definition of $J_{\mathcal{E}}$, so the universal property of $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ gives a homomorphism $\phi\colon C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E}) \to \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda)/J_{\mathcal{E}}$ such that $\phi(s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)) = s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) + J_{\mathcal{E}}$ for all λ. We have that $\tilde{\pi}$ and ϕ are mutually inverse, and the result follows. ■

3 Hereditary Subsets and Associated Ideals

Definition 3.1 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. Define a relation $\le$ on Λ^0 by $v \le w$ if and only if $v\Lambda w \neq \varnothing$.

(i) We say that a subset H of Λ^0 is *hereditary* if $v \in H$ and $v \le w$ imply $w \in H$.

(ii) We say that $H \subset \Lambda^0$ is *saturated* if, whenever $v \in \Lambda^0$ and there exists a finite exhaustive subset $F \subset v\Lambda$ with $s(F) \subset H$, we also have $v \in H$.

For $H \subset \Lambda^0$ we call the smallest saturated set containing H the *saturation* of H.

Lemma 3.2 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let $G \subset \Lambda^0$. Let $\Sigma G := \{v \in \Lambda^0 :$ there exists a finite exhaustive set $F \subset v\Lambda G\}$. Then*

(i) *ΣG is equal to the saturation of G; and*

(ii) *if G is hereditary, then ΣG is hereditary.*

Proof First note that if $v \in G$, then $\{v\} \subset v\Lambda G$ is finite and exhaustive so that $G \subset \Sigma G$. Note also that ΣG is a subset of the saturation of G by definition. To see that ΣG is saturated, let $v \in \Lambda^0$ and suppose $F \in v\Lambda(\Sigma G)$ is finite and exhaustive. If $v \in F$, then $v \in \Sigma G$ by definition, so suppose that $v \notin F$. Let $E := \{\lambda \in F : s(\lambda) \notin G\}$. By definition of ΣG, for each $\lambda \in E$, there exists $E_\lambda \in s(\lambda)\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ with $s(E_\lambda) \subset G$. Then [12, Lemma 5.3] shows that $F' := (F \setminus E) \cup (\bigcup_{\lambda \in E} \lambda E_\lambda)$ belongs to $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Since $F' \subset v\Lambda G$, it follows that $v \in \Sigma G$ by definition. This establishes (i).

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To prove claim (ii), suppose G is hereditary, and suppose $v, w \in \Lambda^0$ satisfy $v \in \Sigma G$ and $v \leq w$; say $\lambda \in \Lambda$ with $r(\Lambda) = v$, $s(\Lambda) = w$. If $v \in G$ then $w \in G$ because G is hereditary, so suppose that $v \in \Sigma G \setminus G$. By definition of Σ there exists $F \in v\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ such that $s(F) \subset G$. By [12, Lemma 2.3], $\mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; F)$ is a finite exhaustive subset of $w\Lambda$. Since $s(F) \subset G$, and since, for $\alpha \in \mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; F)$, we have $s(\alpha) \leq s(\mu)$ for some $\mu \in F$, we have $s(\mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; F)) \subset G$. It follows that $w \in \Sigma G$, completing the proof. ■

Lemma 3.3 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let I be an ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$. Then $H_I := \{v \in \Lambda^0 : s_v \in I\}$ is saturated and hereditary.*

To prove Lemma 3.3, we first need to recall some notation from [8].

Notation 3.4 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let E be a finite subset of Λ. As in [8], we denote by $\vee E$ the smallest subset of Λ such that $E \subset \vee E$ and such that if $\lambda, \mu \in \vee E$, then $\mathrm{MCE}(\lambda, \mu) \subset \vee E$. We have that $\vee E$ is finite and that $\lambda \in \vee E$ implies $\lambda = \mu\mu'$ for some $\mu \in E$ by [8, Lemma 8.4].

Proof of Lemma 3.3 Suppose $v \in H_I$ and $w \in \Lambda^0$ with $v \leq w$. So there exists $\lambda \in v\Lambda w$. Since $s_v \in I$, we have $s_w = s_\lambda^* s_v s_\lambda \in I$, and then $w \in H_I$; consequently H_I is hereditary. Now suppose that $v \in \Lambda^0$ and there is a finite exhaustive set $F \subset v\Lambda$ with $s(F) \subset H_I$. By [10, Lemma 3.1], we have $s_v \in \operatorname{span}\{s_\lambda s_\lambda^* : \lambda \in \vee F\}$. Since $\lambda \in \vee F$ implies $\lambda = \alpha\alpha'$ for some $\alpha \in F$, and since H_I is hereditary, we have $s(\vee F) \subset H_I$. Consequently, for $\lambda \in \vee F$, we have $s_\lambda s_\lambda^* = s_\lambda s_{s(\lambda)} s_\lambda^* \in I$, so $s_v \in I$, giving $v \in H_I$. ■

Notation 3.5 For $H \subset \Lambda^0$, let I_H be the ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in H\}$. Let $H\Lambda$ denote the subcategory $\{\lambda \in \Lambda : r(\lambda) \in H\}$ of Λ.

Lemma 3.6 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and suppose that $H \subset \Lambda^0$ is saturated and hereditary. Then $(H\Lambda, d|_{H\Lambda})$ is also a finitely aligned k-graph, and $C^*(H\Lambda) \cong C^*(\{s_\lambda : r(\lambda) \in H\}) \subset C^*(\Lambda)$. Moreover this subalgebra is a full corner in I_H.*

Proof One checks that $(H\Lambda, d|_{H\Lambda})$ is a k-graph just as in [9, Theorem 5.2], and it is finitely aligned because $(H\Lambda)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \subset \Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu)$.

The universal property of $C^*(H\Lambda)$ ensures that there exists a homomorphism $\pi\colon C^*(H\Lambda) \to C^*(\{s_\lambda : r(\lambda) \in H\})$. Write γ_H for gauge action on $C^*(H\Lambda)$ and $\gamma|$ for the restriction of the gauge action on $C^*(\Lambda)$ to $C^*(\{s_\lambda : r(\lambda) \in H\})$. Then $\pi \circ (\gamma_H)_z = (\gamma|)_z \circ \pi$ for all $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$, and [10, Theorem 4.2] shows that π is injective.

For the final statement, just use the argument of [1, Theorem 4.1(c)] to see that $C^*(\{s_\lambda : r(\lambda) \in H\})$ is the corner of I_H determined by the projection $P_H := \sum_{v \in H} s_v \in \mathcal{M}(I_H)$, and that this projection is full. ■

4 Quotients of $C^*(\Lambda)$ by I_H

We now want to show that the quotients of Cuntz–Krieger algebras by the ideals I_H of Section 3 are relative Cuntz–Krieger algebras associated to $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$.

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Let (Λ, d) be a k-graph, and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be a saturated hereditary set. Consider the subcategory $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H = \{\lambda \in \Lambda : s(\lambda) \notin H\}$.

Lemma 4.1 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Then $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H,\ d|_{\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H})$ is also a finitely aligned k-graph.*

Proof We first check the factorisation property for $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H, d|_{\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H})$, and then that $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H, d|_{\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H})$ is finitely aligned. For the factorisation property, let $\lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$, and let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, $m + n = d(\lambda)$. By the factorisation property for Λ, there exist unique $\mu, \nu \in \Lambda$ such that $d(\mu) = m$, $d(\nu) = n$ and $\lambda = \mu\nu$. Since $s(\nu) = s(\lambda) \notin H$, we have $\nu \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. Since, by definition of $\leq$, we have $r(\nu) \leq s(\nu)$ it follows that $r(\nu) \notin H$ because H is hereditary. But $r(\nu) = s(\mu)$ so it follows that $\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. Finite alignedness of the k-graph $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ is trivial since $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \subset \Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu)$ for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. ∎

Definition 4.2 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let H be a saturated hereditary subset of Λ^0. Define $\mathcal{E}_H := \{E \setminus EH : E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)\}$.

Lemma 4.3 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and suppose that $H \subset \Lambda^0$ is saturated and hereditary. Then $\mathcal{E}_H \subset \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$.*

Proof Suppose that $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$ and that $\mu \in r(E)(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$. Suppose for contradiction that $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) = \varnothing$ for all $\lambda \in E$. Since $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, there exists $F \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ such that $F \setminus FH = E$. We have

$$\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; F) = \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E) \cup \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; F \setminus E) = \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E) \cup \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; FH). \tag{4.1}$$

Now $FH \subset \Lambda H$ by definition, and then $\mathrm{Ext}(\mu; FH) \in \Lambda H$ because H is hereditary. Since $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) = \varnothing$ for all $\lambda \in E$, we must have $\Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \subset \Lambda H \times \Lambda H$ for all $\lambda \in E$, and hence we also have $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E) \subset \Lambda H$. Hence (4.1) shows that $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; F) \subset \Lambda H$. But F is exhaustive in Λ, so $\mathrm{Ext}(\mu; F)$ is also exhaustive by [12, Lemma 2.3], and then since H is saturated, it follows that $s(\mu) \in H$, contradicting our choice of μ. ∎

Theorem 4.4 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Then $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H$ is canonically isomorphic to $C^*((\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H); \mathcal{E}_H)$.*

To prove Theorem 4.4, we need to collect some additional results. Recall from [12, Definition 4.1] that a subset $\mathcal{E}$ of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ is said to be *satiated* if it satisfies

(S1) if $G \in \mathcal{E}$ and $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ with $G \subset E$, then $E \in \mathcal{E}$;
(S2) if $G \in \mathcal{E}$ with $r(G) = v$ and $\mu \in v\Lambda \setminus G\Lambda$, then $\mathrm{Ext}(\mu; G) \in \mathcal{E}$;
(S3) if $G \in \mathcal{E}$ and $0 < n_\lambda \leq d(\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in G$, then $\{\lambda(0, n_\lambda) : \lambda \in G\} \in \mathcal{E}$;
(S4) if $G \in \mathcal{E}$, $G' \subset G$ and for each $\lambda \in G'$, G'_λ is an element of $\mathcal{E}$ such that $r(G'_\lambda) = s(\lambda)$, then $((G \setminus G') \cup (\bigcup_{\lambda \in G'} \lambda G'_\lambda)) \in \mathcal{E}$.

Lemma 4.5 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Then $\mathcal{E}_H$ is satiated.*

Proof For (S1), suppose that $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$ and $F \subset \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ is finite with $E \subset F$. By definition of $\mathcal{E}_H$, there exists $E' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ such that $E' \setminus E'H = E$. But then $F' := F \cup E'H \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ by [12, Lemma 5.3]. Since $F = F' \setminus F'H$, it follows that $F \in \mathcal{E}_H$.

For (S2), suppose that $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, that $\mu \in r(E)(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ and that $\mu \notin E\Lambda$. Since $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, there exists $E' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ such that $E' \setminus E'H = E$. Since $\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$, we have $\mu \notin E'H$, and hence $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E') \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ by [12, Lemma 2.3]. We also have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E') &= \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E) \cup \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E'H)\\ &= \mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H}(\mu; E) \cup \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E)H \cup \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E'H).\end{aligned}$$

Since both $\mathrm{Ext}\,\Lambda(\mu; E)H$ and $\mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E'H)$ are subsets of ΛH, it follows that

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H}(\mu; E) = \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E') \setminus \mathrm{Ext}_\Lambda(\mu; E')H,$$

and hence belongs to $\mathcal{E}_H$.

For (S3), suppose that $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, say $E' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ and $E = E' \setminus E'H$. For each $\lambda \in E$, let $n_\lambda \in \mathbb{N}^k$ with $0 < n_\lambda \le d(\lambda)$. For $\mu \in E'H$, let $n_\mu := d(\mu)$. Since E' is exhaustive in Λ, we have that $\{\mu(0, n_\mu) : \mu \in E'\}$ is also a finite exhaustive subset of Λ by [12, Lemma 5.3], and since

$$\{\lambda(0, n_\lambda) : \lambda \in E\} = \{\mu(0, n_\mu) : \mu \in E'\} \setminus \{\mu(0, n_\mu) : \mu \in E'H\},$$

it follows that $\{\lambda(0, n_\lambda) : \lambda \in E\} \in \mathcal{E}_H$.

Finally, for (S4), suppose that $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, say $E' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ and $E = E' \setminus E'H$. Let $F \subset E$, and for each $\lambda \in F$, suppose that $F_\lambda \in \mathcal{E}_H$ with $r(F_\lambda) = s(\lambda)$. We must show that $G := (E \setminus F) \cup \big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F_\lambda\big) \in \mathcal{E}_H$. Since each $F_\lambda \in \mathcal{E}_H$, for each $\lambda \in F$, there exists a set $F'_\lambda \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ with $F_\lambda = F'_\lambda \setminus F'_\lambda H$. Let $G' := (E' \setminus F) \cup (\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F'_\lambda)$. We will show that $G = G' \setminus G'H$, and that G' is finite and exhaustive in Λ; it follows from the definition of $\mathcal{E}_H$ that $G \in \mathcal{E}_H$, proving the result.

We have $G' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ by [12, Lemma 5.3], so it remains only to show that $G = G' \setminus G'H$. But since H is hereditary, we have

$$\begin{aligned}G'H &= \Big((E' \setminus F) \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F'_\lambda\Big)\Big) H\\ &= (E' \setminus F)H \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda(F'_\lambda H)\Big) = E'H \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F'_\lambda\Big) H\end{aligned}$$

because $F \subset E \subset \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. Consequently

$$G' \setminus G'H = \Big((E' \setminus F) \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F'_\lambda\Big)\Big) \setminus \Big(E'H \cup \Big(\bigcup_{\lambda\in F} \lambda F'_\lambda H\Big)\Big) = G$$

as required. ■

Lemma 4.6 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Let $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ be a Cuntz–Krieger Λ-family, and let I^t_H be the ideal in $C^*(\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\})$ generated by $\{t_v : v \in H\}$. Then $\{t_\lambda + I^t_H : \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H\}$ is a relative Cuntz–Krieger $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$-family in $C^*(\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\})/I^t_H$.*

Proof Relations (TCK1) and (TCK2) hold automatically since they also hold for the Cuntz–Krieger Λ-family $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$. For (TCK3), let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ and notice that since $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is a Cuntz–Krieger Λ-family, we have

$$(t^*_\lambda + I^t_H)(t_\mu + I^t_H) = \sum_{(\alpha,\beta)\in\Lambda^{\min}(\lambda,\mu)} t_\alpha t^*_\beta + I^t_H.$$

To show that this is equal to $\sum_{(\alpha,\beta)\in(\Lambda\setminus\Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda,\mu)} t_\alpha t^*_\beta + I^t_H$, we need to show that

$$(\alpha, \beta) \in \Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \setminus (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \text{ implies } t_\alpha t^*_\beta \in I^t_H.$$

So fix $(\alpha, \beta) \in \Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu) \setminus (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^{\min}(\lambda, \mu)$. Then $s(\alpha) = s(\beta) \in H$, and hence $s_\alpha s^*_\beta = s_\alpha s_{s(\alpha)} s^*_\beta \in I^t_H$.

It remains to check (CK). Let $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$, say $E' \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ and $E = E' \setminus E'H$, and let $v := r(E)$. We must show that $\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda)$ belongs to I^t_H. We know that $\prod_{\lambda\in E'}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda) = 0$, and it follows that

$$\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda)\Big(\prod_{\mu\in E'H}(t_v - t_\mu t^*_\mu)\Big) = 0. \tag{4.2}$$

Since H is hereditary, Notation 3.4 gives $\vee(E'H) \subset \Lambda H$, and $\prod_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)}(t_v - t_\mu t^*_\mu) \leq \prod_{\mu\in E'H}(t_v - t_\mu t^*_\mu)$. Furthermore by [10, Proposition 3.5] we have

$$t_v = \prod_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)}(t_v - t_\mu t^*_\mu) + \sum_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)} Q(t)^{\vee(E'H)}_\mu$$

where $Q(t)^{\vee(E'H)}_\mu := \prod_{\mu\mu'\in\vee(E'H)\setminus\{\mu\}}(t_\mu t^*_\mu - t_{\mu\mu'} t^*_{\mu\mu'})$.

Hence we can calculate

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda) &= \Big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda)\Big) t_v \\ &= \Big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda)\Big)\Big(\prod_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)}(t_v - t_\mu t^*_\mu) + \sum_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)} Q(t)^{\vee(E'H)}_\mu\Big).\end{aligned}$$

Hence (4.2) gives $\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda) = \big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(t_v - t_\lambda t^*_\lambda)\big)\big(\sum_{\mu\in\vee(E'H)} Q(t)^{\vee(E'H)}_\mu\big)$, and hence belongs to I_H because $\vee(E'H) \subset \Lambda H$, so each $Q(t)^{\vee(E'H)}_\mu \in I_H$. ∎

Finally, before proving Theorem 4.4, we need to recall some notation and definitions from [10, 12].

Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $G \subset \Lambda$. As in [10, Definition 3.3], ΠG denotes the smallest subset of Λ which contains G and has the property that if

λ, μ and σ belong to G with $d(\lambda) = d(\mu)$ and $s(\lambda) = s(\mu)$ and if $(\alpha, \beta) \in \Lambda^{\min}(\mu, \sigma)$, then $\lambda\alpha \in G$. If follows from [10, Lemma 3.2] that ΠG is finite when G is. We denote by $\Pi G \times_{d,s} \Pi G$ the set of pairs $\{(\lambda, \mu) \in \Pi G \times \Pi G : d(\lambda) = d(\mu), s(\lambda) = s(\mu)\}$.

Let $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ satisfy (TCK1)–(TCK3). As in [10, Proposition 3.5], for a finite set $G \subset \Lambda$ and a path $\lambda \in \Pi G$, we write $Q(t)^{\Pi G}_\lambda$ for the projection

$$Q(t)^{\Pi G}_\lambda := \prod_{\lambda\lambda' \in (\Pi G) \setminus \{\lambda\}} (t_\lambda t_\lambda^* - t_{\lambda\lambda'} t_{\lambda\lambda'}^*), \tag{4.3}$$

and for $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Pi G \times_{d,s} \Pi G$, we define

$$\Theta(t)^{\Pi G}_{\lambda,\mu} := t_\lambda \Big(\prod_{\lambda\lambda' \in (\Pi G) \setminus \{\lambda\}} (t_{s(\lambda)} - t_{\lambda'} t_{\lambda'}^*) \Big) t_\mu^*.$$

By [10, Lemma 3.10], we have

$$Q(t)^{\Pi G}_\lambda t_\lambda t_\mu^* = \Theta(t)^{\Pi G}_{\lambda,\mu} = t_\lambda t_\mu^* Q(t)^{\Pi G}_\mu.$$

As in [9], for $m \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\})^k$, $\Omega_{k,m}$ is the k-graph with vertices $\{p \in \mathbb{N}^k : p \in m\}$, morphisms $\{(p, q)\} \in \mathbb{N}^k : p \leq q \leq m\}$ with $r(p, q) = p$, $s(p, q) = q$ and $d(p, q) = q - p$. Recall from [12, Definition 4.4] that a graph morphism $x \colon \Omega_{k,m} \to \Lambda$ is a *boundary path of* Λ if, whenever $n \leq m$ and $E \in x(n)\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$, we have $x(n, n + d(\lambda)) = \lambda$ for some $\lambda \in E$. We write $r(x)$ for $x(0)$ and $d(x)$ for m. The collection $\partial\Lambda := \{x : x$ is a boundary path of $\Lambda\}$ is called the boundary-path space of Λ. For $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $x \in \partial\Lambda$ with $r(x) = s(\lambda)$, there is a unique boundary path λx such that $(\lambda x)(0, d(\lambda)) = \lambda$ and $(\lambda x)(d(\lambda), d(\lambda) + n) = x(0, n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$. Likewise, given $x \in \partial\Lambda$ and $n \leq d(x)$, there is a unique boundary path $x|_n^{d(x)}$ such that $(x|_n^{d(x)})(0, m) = x(n, n + m)$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}^k$. As in [12, Definition 4.6], we define partial isometries $\{S_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\} \subset \mathcal{B}(\ell^2(\partial\Lambda))$ by

$$S_\lambda e_x := \delta_{s(\lambda), r(x)} e_{\lambda x}.$$

Lemma 4.7 of [12] shows that $\{S_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ is a Cuntz–Krieger Λ-family called the *boundary-path representation* and that

$$S_\lambda^* e_x = \begin{cases} e_{x|_{d(\lambda)}^{d(x)}} & \text{if } x(0, d(\lambda)) = \lambda, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{4.4}$$

Proof of Theorem 4.4 Fix $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus \Lambda H$ and fix $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$.

Claim 4.7 *For all* $a \in \operatorname{span}\{s_\lambda s_\mu^* : \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda H\}$, *we have*

(i) $\|s_v - a\| \geq 1$;
(ii) $\|(\prod_{\lambda \in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)) - a\| \geq 1$.

Proof of Claim: Express $a = \sum_{\lambda \in F} a_{\lambda,\mu} s_\lambda s_\mu^*$ where F is a finite subset of ΛH, and $\{a_{\lambda,\mu} : \lambda, \mu \in F\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let π_S be the boundary-path representation of $C^*(\Lambda)$ and let $A := \pi_S(a) = \sum_{\lambda,\mu \in F} a_{\lambda,\mu} S_\lambda S_\mu^*$.

To check (i), note that since $v \notin H$ and since H is saturated, we have that $vF \cap \Lambda^0 = \varnothing$ and that $vF \notin \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Hence there exists $\tau \in v\Lambda$ such that $\Lambda^{\min}(\tau, \lambda) = \varnothing$ for all $\lambda \in F$. By [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], there exists a boundary path x in $s(\tau)\partial\Lambda$. By choice of τ, we have that $\tau x \in v\partial\Lambda \setminus F\partial\Lambda$. But now

$$\|S_v - A\| \geq \|(S_v - A)e_{\tau x}\| = \|S_v e_{\tau x} - \sum_{\lambda,\mu \in F} (a_{\lambda,\mu} S_\lambda S_\mu^* e_{\tau x})\|. \tag{4.5}$$

Since $\tau x \notin F\partial\Lambda$ by choice, (4.4) gives $S_\mu^* e_{\tau x} = 0$ for all $\mu \in F$, and hence (4.5) gives $\|S_v - A\| \geq \|S_v e_{\tau x}\| = \|e_{\tau x}\| = 1$. Since π_S is a C^*-homomorphism, and hence norm-decreasing, this establishes (i).

For (ii), note that $E \notin \mathcal{E}_H$, and $F \subset \Lambda H$ is finite, so we know that $E \cup F \notin \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Hence there exists $\tau \in \Lambda$ such that $\Lambda^{\min}(\sigma, \tau) = \varnothing$ for all $\sigma \in E \cup F$. By [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], there exists $x \in \partial\Lambda$ such that $r(x) = s(\tau)$. Set $y := \tau x \in \partial\Lambda$. By choice of τ, we have that $y(0, d(\sigma)) \neq \sigma$ for all $\sigma \in E \cup F$. Hence $S_\sigma^* e_y = 0$ for all $\sigma \in E \cup G$ by (4.4). In particular, $\sigma \in F$ implies $S_\sigma^* e_y = 0$, so $Ae_y = 0$, and $\lambda \in E$ implies $S_\lambda^* e_y = 0$. It follows that $(\prod_{\lambda \in E}(S_{r(E)} - S_\lambda S_\lambda^*))e_y = S_{r(E)} e_y = e_y$. Hence

$$\Big\| \Big(\prod_{\lambda \in E} (S_{r(E)} - S_\lambda S_\lambda^*) - A \Big) \Big\| \geq \Big\| \Big(\prod_{\lambda \in E} (S_{r(E)} - S_\lambda S_\lambda^*) - A \Big) e_y \Big\| = \|e_y\| = 1.$$

It follows that $\| \prod_{\lambda \in E}(S_{r(E)} - S_\lambda S_\lambda^*) - A\| \geq 1$. Again since π_S is norm-decreasing, this establishes (ii) and the Claim. ■

Since $I_H \subset C^*(\Lambda)$ is fixed under the gauge action, γ descends to a strongly continuous action θ of $\mathbb{T}^k$ on $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H$ such that $\theta_z \circ \pi_{s+I_H}^{\mathcal{E}_H} = \pi_{s+I_H}^{\mathcal{E}_H} \circ \gamma_z$ fo all $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$.

It is easy to check using (TCK3) that $\mathrm{span}\{s_\lambda s_\mu^* : \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda H\}$ is a dense subset of I_H. Hence Claim 4.7 shows that neither s_v nor $\prod_{\lambda \in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)$ belongs to I_H. Since $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$ and $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ were arbitrary, and since Lemma 4.5 shows that $\mathcal{E}_H$ is satiated, the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem [12, Theorem 6.1] shows that $\pi_{s+I_H}^{\mathcal{E}_H}$ is injective. ■

5 Gauge-Invariant Ideals in $C^*(\Lambda)$

Theorem 4.4 and [12, Theorem 6.1] combine to show that every nontrivial gauge-invariant ideal in $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$ which contains no vertex projection $s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(v)$ must contain some collection of projections

$$\Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} \big(s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda)^* \big) : E \in B \Big\}$$

where B is a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$.

Since $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$ itself is the quotient of $C^*(\Lambda)$ by I_H, it follows that the ideals I of $C^*(\Lambda)$ such that the set H_I defined in Lemma 3.3 is equal to H should be indexed by some collection of subsets of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$.

In this section, we show that the gauge-invariant ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ are indexed by pairs (H, B) where H is a saturated hereditary subset of Λ^0 and B is a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ such that $B \cup \mathcal{E}_H$ is satiated.

Definition 5.1 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Let B be a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$. We define $J_{H,B}$ to be the ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by

$$\{s_v : v \in H\} \cup \Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) : E \in B \Big\}.$$

We define $I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$ to be the ideal of $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$ generated by

$$\Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda)^*) : E \in B \Big\}.$$

If $H \subset \Lambda^0$ is saturated and hereditary, and if B is a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ such that $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated, then $q(J_{H,B}) \cong I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$ where q is the quotient map from $C^*(\Lambda)$ to $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H \cong C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$.

We now investigate the structure of $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B}$.

Lemma 5.2 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary. Let B be a subset of* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ *such that $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated. Then*

$$C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B = C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; (\mathcal{E}_H \cup B)).$$

Proof By Lemma 2.5, we have that $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H) \cong \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)/J_{\mathcal{E}_H}$ and $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; (\mathcal{E}_H \cup B)) \cong \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)/J_{\mathcal{E}_H \cup B}$. Hence we just need to show that $a \in \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ belongs to $J_{\mathcal{E}_H \cup B}$ if and only if $q(a) \in I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$, where $q \colon \mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \to C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)$ is the quotient map.

By definition of $I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$, the inverse image $q^{-1}(I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B)$ under the quotient map is precisely the ideal in $\mathcal{T}C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ generated by

$$\Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{T}}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda)^*) : E \in B \Big\} \cup \Big\{ \prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{T}}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{T}}(\lambda)^*) : E \in \mathcal{E}_H \Big\};$$

that is, $q^{-1}(I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B) = J_{\mathcal{E}_H \cup B}$ as required. ■

Corollary 5.3 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary, and let $B \subset$* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$. *Then*

$$C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B} \cong C^*\big(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; (\mathcal{E}_H \cup B)\big).$$

Proof We will show that $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B} = (C^*(\Lambda)/I_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$; the result then follows from Lemma 5.2. Let

$$q_{H,B}\colon C^*(\Lambda) \to C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B}, \quad q_H\colon C^*(\Lambda) \to C^*(\Lambda)/I_H,$$
$$q_B\colon C^*(\Lambda)/I_H \to (C^*(\Lambda)/I_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$$

be the quotient maps. The kernel of $q_{H,B}$ is contained in that of $q_B \circ q_H$, giving a canonical homomorphism π_1 of $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B}$ onto $(C^*(\Lambda)/I_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$. On the other hand, since $I_H \subset J_{H,B}$, there is a canonical homomorphism π_2 of $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H$ onto $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B}$ whose kernel contains $I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$ by definition. It follows that π_2 descends to a canonical homomorphism $\tilde{\pi}_2$ of $(C^*(\Lambda)/I_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B$ onto $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H,B}$ which is inverse to π_1. ■

Definition 5.4 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. For each gauge-invariant ideal I in $C^*(\Lambda)$, recall that H_I denotes $\{v \in \Lambda^0 : s_v \in I\}$, and define

$$B_I := \Big\{ E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I) \setminus \mathcal{E}_{H_I} : \prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}}(\lambda)^*) \in q_{H_I}(I) \Big\},$$

where q_{H_I} is the quotient map from $C^*(\Lambda)$ to $C^*(\Lambda)/I_{H_I}$.

Theorem 5.5 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph.*

(i) *Let I be a gauge-invariant ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$. Then $H_I \subset \Lambda^0$ is nonempty saturated and hereditary, $\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I$ is a satiated subset of* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I)$, *and $I = J_{H_I,B_I}$.*

(ii) *Let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be nonempty, saturated and hereditary, and let B be a subset of* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ *such that $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated in $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. Then $H_{J_{H,B}} = H$ and $B_{J_{H,B}} = B$.*

Proof Theorem 6.1 of [12] shows that H_I is nonempty, and Lemma 3.3 shows that it is saturated and hereditary. That $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B_I$ is satiated follows from [12, Corollary 4.10].

Let I be a gauge-invariant ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$. We have $J_{H_I,B_I} \subset I$ by definition, so there is a canonical homomorphism π of $C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H_I,B_I}$ onto $C^*(\Lambda)/I$. By Corollary 5.3, this gives us a homomorphism, also denoted π, of $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I; \mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I)$ onto $C^*(\Lambda)/I$. Since I is gauge-invariant, the gauge action on $C^*(\Lambda)$ descends to an action θ of $\mathbb{T}^k$ on $C^*(\Lambda)/I$ such that $\theta_z \circ \pi = \pi \circ \gamma_z$, where γ is the gauge action on $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I; \mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I)$.

Suppose that $\pi(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(v))$ is equal to 0 in $C^*(\Lambda)/I$. Then $s_v \in I$ by definition, so $v \in H_I$. Hence $\pi(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(v)) \neq 0$ for all $v \in (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I)^0$.

Now suppose that $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I)$ satisfies

$$\pi\Big(\prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(\lambda)^*) \Big) = 0_{C^*(\Lambda)/I}.$$

Then either $E \in \mathcal{E}_{H_I}$ or else $E \in B_I$ by the definition of B_I. But then $\prod_{\lambda \in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) \in J_{H_I,B_I}$, so that

$$\prod_{\lambda \in E} (s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I}(\lambda)^*) = 0_{C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I; \mathcal{E}_{H_I} \cup B_I)}.$$

Hence $\pi\big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}\cup B_I}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}\cup B_I}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_I}\cup B_I}(\lambda)^*)\big) \neq 0$ for all $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda) \setminus (\mathcal{E}_H \cup B)$.

By the previous three paragraphs we can apply [12, Theorem 6.1] to see that π is faithful, and hence that $I = J_{H_I,B_I}$ as required.

Now let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be saturated and hereditary, and let B be a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ such that $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated.

We have $H \subset H_{J_{H,B}}$ and $B \subset B_{J_{H,B}}$ by definition. If $v \in H_{J_{H,B}}$, then $s_v \in J_{H,B}$ and hence its image in $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H \cup B)$ is trivial. It follows that either $v \in H$ or $s_{\mathcal{E}_H\cup B}(v) = 0$. But $s_{\mathcal{E}_H\cup B}(v) \neq 0$ for all $v \in (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^0$ by [12, Theorem 4.3], giving $v \in H$.

If $E \in B_{J_{H,B}}$, then we have

$$\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(v) - s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}_H}(\lambda)^*) \in I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B \subset C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H).$$

Hence $\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{\mathcal{E}_H\cup B}(v) - s_{\mathcal{E}_H\cup B}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}_H\cup B}(\lambda)^*)$ is equal to the zero element of

$$C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H)/I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B = C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H; \mathcal{E}_H \cup B).$$

Since $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated, it follows that either $E \in \mathcal{E}_H$ or $E \in B$ by [12, Theorem 4.3]. But $B_{J_{H,B}} \cap \mathcal{E}_H = \varnothing$ by definition, and it follows that $E \in B$ as required. ∎

Remark 5.6 (i) Given a saturated hereditary $H \subset \Lambda^0$, the ideal I_H (see Notation 3.5) is listed by Theorem 5.5 as $J_{H,\varnothing}$.

(ii) It seems difficult to establish an analogue of Lemma 3.6 for arbitrary $J_{H,B}$. A good strategy would be to aim to describe $I(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)_B = J_{H,B}/I_H$ as (Morita equivalent to) a k-graph algebra. But this seems difficult even when B is "singly generated," *i.e.*, when $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is the satiation (see [12, Definition 5.1]) of $\mathcal{E}_H \cup \{E\}$ where $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$.

6 The Lattice Structure

In this section we describe the lattice ordering of the gauge-invariant ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ in terms of a lattice order on the pairs (H, B) where $H \subset \Lambda^0$ is saturated and hereditary, and B is a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ such that $\mathcal{E}_H \cup B$ is satiated.

Definition 6.1 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. Define

$$\mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda) := \big\{ (H, B) : \varnothing \neq H \subset \Lambda^0, H \text{ is saturated and hereditary}, \\ B \subset \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_H \cup B \text{ is satiated} \big\}.$$

Define a relation $\preceq$ on $\mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda)$ by $(H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2)$ if and only if

(i) $H_1 \subset H_2$;

(ii) if $E \in B_1$ and $r(E) \notin H_2$, then $E \setminus EH_2$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$.

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Theorem 6.2 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. The map $(H, B) \mapsto J_{H,B}$ is a lattice isomorphism between $(\mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda), \preceq)$ and $(I^{\gamma}(\Lambda), \subset)$ where $I^{\gamma}(\Lambda)$ denotes the collection of gauge-invariant ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$.*

Proof Theorem 5.5 implies that $(H, B) \mapsto J_{H,B}$ is a bijection between $\mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda)$ and $I^{\gamma}(C^*(\Lambda))$. Hence, we need only establish that for $(H_1, B_1), (H_2, B_2) \in \mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda)$,

$$J_{H_1,B_1} \subset J_{H_2,B_2} \text{ if and only if } (H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2). \tag{6.1}$$

First suppose that $J_{H_1,B_1} \subset J_{H_2,B_2}$. Theorem 5.5 shows immediately that $H_1 \subset H_2$, so if we can show that $F \in B_1$ with $r(F) \notin H_2$ implies $F \setminus FH_2 \in \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$, it will follow that $(H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2)$.

Suppose that $E = F \setminus FH_2$ for some $F \in B_1$ with $r(F) \notin H_2$. Suppose further for contradiction that $E \notin \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$. Let $q_i : C^*(\Lambda) \to C^*(\Lambda)/J_{H_i,B_i}$ where $i = 1, 2$ denote the quotient maps; by Corollary 5.3, we can regard q_i as a homomorphism of $C^*(\Lambda)$ onto $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_i; \mathcal{E}_{H_i} \cup B_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. Since $J_{H_1,B_1} \subset J_{H_2,B_2}$, there is a homomorphism $\pi : C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_1; \mathcal{E}_{H_1} \cup B_1) \to C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2; \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2)$ such that $\pi \circ q_1 = q_2$. Since $F \in B_1$, we have $q_1\big(\prod_{\lambda \in F}(s_{r(F)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\big) = 0$, and hence

$$q_2\Big(\prod_{\lambda \in F}(s_{r(F)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\Big) = \pi\Big(q_1\Big(\prod_{\lambda \in F}(s_{r(F)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\Big)\Big) = 0. \tag{6.2}$$

Since $s(\lambda) \in H_2$ implies $q_2(s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) = 0$ by definition, we have that

$$q_2\Big(\prod_{\lambda \in F}(s_{r(F)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\Big) = \prod_{\lambda \in E}\big(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda)^*\big), \tag{6.3}$$

We consider two cases: *Case 1: E* belongs to $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2)$. Then since $E \notin \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$, [12, Corollary 4.10] ensures that $\prod_{\lambda \in E}\big(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda)^*\big)$ is nonzero. *Case 2: $E \notin \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2)$.* Then there exists $\mu \in r(E)\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2$ with $\mathrm{Ext}(\mu; E) = \varnothing$; we then have

$$\prod_{\lambda \in E}\big(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda)^*\big) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu)^*$$
$$= s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu)^*$$

by (TCK3). Since $s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu)^* \neq 0$ by [12, Corollary 4.10], it follows that

$$\prod_{\lambda \in E}\big(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\lambda)^*\big) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu) s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2}(\mu)^* \neq 0.$$

In either case, (6.3) shows that $q_2\big(\prod_{\lambda \in F}(s_{r(F)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\big)$ is nonzero, contradicting (6.2). This establishes the "only if" assertion of (6.1).

Now suppose that $(H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2) \in \mathrm{SH{\times}S}(\Lambda)$. Let $v \in H_1$. Since $(H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2)$, we have that $H_1 \subset H_2$, and hence $v \in H_2$ giving $s_v \in J_{H_2,B_2}$ by definition. Now let $E \in B_1$. If $r(E) \in H_2$, then $s_{r(E)} \in J_{H_2,B_2}$ by definition, and hence $\prod_{\lambda \in E}(s_{r(E)} -$

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$s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) = \big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\big) s_{r(E)} \in J_{H_2,B_2}$. If $r(E) \notin H_2$, then since $(H_1, B_1) \preceq (H_2, B_2)$, we have that $E \setminus EH_2 \in \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$. For $\lambda \in \Lambda H_2$, we have $s_\lambda s_\lambda^* = s_\lambda s_{s(\lambda)} s_\lambda^* \in J_{H_2,B_2}$ and hence $q_2(s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) = 0$, so

$$q_2\Big(\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*)\Big) = \prod_{\lambda\in E\setminus EH_2}(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(\lambda)^*). \tag{6.4}$$

Since $E \setminus EH_2 \in \mathcal{E}_{H_2} \cup B_2$, and since $\{s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2\}$ is a relative Cuntz–Krieger $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_2; E_{H_2} \cup B_2)$-family, relation (CK) gives

$$\prod_{\lambda\in E\setminus EH_2}(s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(r(E)) - s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}_{H_2}\cup B_2}(\lambda)^*) = 0.$$

Hence $\prod_{\lambda\in E}(s_{r(E)} - s_\lambda s_\lambda^*) \in \ker q_2 = J_{H_2,B_2}$ by (6.4) and Corollary 5.3.

Since all the generating projections of J_{H_1,B_1} belong to J_{H_2,B_2}, it follows that $J_{H_1,B_1} \subset J_{H_2,B_2}$, establishing the "if" assertion of (6.1). ■

7 *k*-Graphs in Which All Ideals Are Gauge-Invariant

In this section we use the Cuntz–Krieger uniqueness theorem of [12] to show that for a certain class of k-graphs, the ideals $J_{H,B}$ identified in Section 5 are all the ideals in $C^*(\Lambda)$; that is, every ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$ is gauge-invariant.

Recall from [12, Definition 6.2] that if $x\colon \Omega_{k,d(x)} \to \Lambda$ and $y\colon \Omega_{k,d(y)} \to \Lambda$ are graph morphisms, then $\mathrm{MCE}(x, y)$ is the collection of all graph morphisms $z\colon \Omega_{k,d(z)} \to \Lambda$ such that $d(z)_i = \max d(x)_i, d(y)_i$ for $1 \le i \le k$, and such that $z|_{\Omega_{k,d(x)}} = x$ and $z|_{\Omega_{k,d(y)}} = y$.

Recall also from [12, Theorem 6.3] that if (Λ, d) is a finitely aligned k-graph and $\mathcal{E}$ is a subset of $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$, then $(\Lambda, \mathcal{E})$ is said to satisfy *condition* (C) if

(C)
(1) For all $v \in \Lambda^0$ there exists $x \in v\partial(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ such that for distinct λ, μ in $\Lambda r(x)$, we have $\mathrm{MCE}(\lambda x, \mu x) = \varnothing$;
(2) for each $F \in v\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda) \setminus \overline{\mathcal{E}}$, there is a path x as in (1) such that $x \in v\partial(\Lambda; \mathcal{E}) \setminus F\partial(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$.

Definition 7.1 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. We say that Λ satisfies *condition* (D) if

(D) $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H, \mathcal{E}_H)$ satisfies condition (C) for each saturated, hereditary $H \subset \Lambda^0$.

Theorem 7.2 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph which satisfies condition* (D).

(i) *Let I be an ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$. Then H_I is nonempty, saturated and hereditary, $B_I \cup \mathcal{E}_{H_I}$ is satiated in $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H_I$, and $I = J_{H_I,B_I}$.*
(ii) *Let $H \subset \Lambda^0$ be nonempty, saturated and hereditary, and let $B \subset \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \setminus \mathcal{E}_H$ be such that $B \cup \mathcal{E}_H$ is satiated in $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$. Then $H_{J_{H,B}} = H$ and $B_{J_{H,B}} = B$.*

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Proof The proof of (i) is the same as the proof of of Theorem 5.5(i) except that, since we do not know *a priori* that I is gauge-invariant, we do not automatically have an action π on $C^*(\Lambda)/I$ such that $\theta_z \circ \pi = \pi \circ \gamma_z$. Consequently, we cannot apply [12, Theorem 6.1] to deduce that π is faithful; instead, we use our assumption that $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H, \mathcal{E}_H)$ satisfies condition (C) to apply [12, Theorem 6.3].

The proof of (ii) is identical to the proof of part (ii) of Theorem 5.5. ■

8 Classifiability

We show that all relative k-graph algebras $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ fall into the bootstrap class $\mathcal{N}$ of [11]. We show that if Λ satisfies condition (C), then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple if and only if Λ is *cofinal*. Finally, we show that if in addition every vertex of Λ can be reached from a *loop with an entrance*, then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.

Our results in this section are informed by and generalise Theorem 5.5, Proposition 4.8 and Proposition 4.9 of [4], though our methods are more akin to those of [1]. The author thanks D. Gwion Evans for drawing his attention to the results of [5] which provide the basis for the proof of Proposition 8.1.

Proposition 8.1 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and let $\mathcal{E}$ be a subset of* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. *Then $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is stably isomorphic to a crossed product of an AF algebra by $\mathbb{Z}^k$, and hence falls into the bootstrap class $\mathcal{N}$ of* [11]*; in particular, $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is nuclear and satisfies the Universal Coefficient Theorem.*

The strategy for proving Proposition 8.1 comes from [4, §5], but the techniques employed are drawn from [10, 5]. We first need to establish some preliminary lemmas.

Lemma 8.2 ([4, Lemma 5.4]) *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph and $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. Suppose there is a function $b\colon \Lambda^0 \to \mathbb{Z}^k$ such that $d(\lambda) = b(s(\lambda)) - b(r(\lambda))$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Then $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is AF.*

Proof It suffices to show that for $E \subset \Lambda$ finite, we have that $C^*(\{s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda) : \lambda \in E\})$ is finite dimensional. Recalling the definition of $\vee E$ from Notation 3.4, define a map M on finite subsets of Λ by

$$(8.1)\quad M(E) := \Big\{ (\lambda_1(0, d(\lambda_1))\lambda_2(n_2, d(\lambda_2)) \cdots \lambda_l(n_l, d(\lambda_l)) : \\ l \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}, \lambda_i \in \vee E, n_i \leq d(\lambda_i) \Big\}.$$

We claim that

(a) $M(E)$ is finite;
(b) $E \subset \vee E \subset M(E)$;
(c) $\bigvee_{\lambda \in M(E)} b(s(\lambda)) = \bigvee_{\mu \in E} b(s(\mu))$;
(d) $\lambda, \mu, \sigma, \tau \in E$ implies $s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}}(\mu)^* s_{\mathcal{E}}(\sigma)s_{\mathcal{E}}(\tau)^* \in \mathrm{span}\{s_{\mathcal{E}}(\eta)s_{\mathcal{E}}(\zeta)^* : \eta, \zeta \in M(E)\}$;

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

(e) if $M^2(E) \neq M(E)$, then $\min\{\sum_{i=1}^k b(s(\lambda))_i : \lambda \in M^2(E) \setminus M(E)\}$ is strictly greater than $\min\{\sum_{i=1}^k b(s(\mu))_i : \mu \in M(E) \setminus E\}$.

For (a), note that each path in $M(E)$ can be factorised as $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{|d(\lambda)|}$ where each $\alpha_i = \mu(n, n + e_l)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, $1 \leq l \leq k$, and $\mu \in \vee E$. Moreover, $i < j \implies b(s(\alpha_i)) < (b(s(\alpha_i)) + d(\alpha_j)) \leq b(s(\alpha_j)) \implies \alpha_i \neq \alpha_j$. Since $\vee E$ is finite, the number of possible values for α_i is finite, and it follows that $M(E)$ is finite.

We have $E \subset \vee E$ by definition, and $\vee E \subset M(E)$ by taking $l = 1$ in (8.1), establishing (b).

For (c), first note that $\lambda \in M(E) \implies s(\lambda) = s(\mu)$ for some $\mu \in \vee E$, so

$$\bigvee_{\lambda \in M(E)} b(s(\lambda)) \leq \bigvee_{\mu \in \vee E} b(s(\mu)). \tag{8.2}$$

Next recall from [8, Definition 8.3] that for finite $F \subset \Lambda$,

$$\mathrm{MCE}(F) := \{\lambda \in \Lambda : d(\lambda) = \bigvee_{\mu \in F} d(\mu), \lambda(0, d(\mu)) = \mu \text{ for all } \mu \in F\},$$

and that $\vee E = \bigcup\{\mathrm{MCE}(F) : F \subset E\}$. So $\lambda \in \vee E \implies \lambda \in \mathrm{MCE}(F)$ for some subset F of E. In particular, $\mathrm{MCE}(F)$ is nonempty, so we must have $F \subset v\Lambda$ for some $v \in \Lambda^0$. Write n for $b(v)$, and calculate:

$$b(s(\lambda)) = n + \bigvee_{\mu \in F} d(\mu) = n + \bigvee_{\mu \in F} (b(s(\mu)) - n) = \bigvee_{\mu \in F} b(s(\mu)).$$

Hence $\bigvee_{\lambda \in \vee E} b(s(\lambda)) \leq \bigvee_{\mu \in E} b(s(\mu))$, so $\bigvee_{\lambda \in M(E)} b(s(\lambda)) \leq \bigvee_{\mu \in E} b(s(\mu))$ by (8.2). The reverse inequality follows from (b), establishing (c).

Claim (d) follows from (8.1) and (TCK3). Finally, (e) follows from an argument identical to the proof of (e) in [10, Lemma 3.2] but with $d(\lambda)$ replaced with $b(\lambda)$ throughout. This establishes the claim.

It now follows as in [10, Lemma 3.2] that $M^\infty(E) := \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty M^i(E)$ is finite and that $\mathrm{span}\{s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)s_{\mathcal{E}}(\mu)^* : \lambda, \mu \in M^\infty(E)\}$ is a finite-dimensional subalgebra of $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ containing $C^*(\{s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda) : \lambda \in E\})$. ∎

Let $\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k$ be the skew-product k-graph which is equal, as a set, to $\Lambda \times \mathbb{Z}^k$ and has range, source and degree maps given by $r(\lambda, n) := (r(\lambda), n - d(\lambda))$, $s(\lambda, n) := (s(\lambda), n)$, and $d(\lambda, n) := d(\lambda)$ (see [4, Definition 5.1]). For $E \in \mathcal{E}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}^k$, let $E \times_d \{n\} := \{(\lambda, n + d(\lambda)) : \lambda \in E\}$, and let $\mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k := \{E \times_d \{n\} : E \in \mathcal{E}, n \in \mathbb{Z}^k\}$.

Recall that a *coaction* δ of a group G on a C^*-algebra A is an injective unital homomorphism $\delta \colon A \to A \otimes C^*(G)$ satisfying the *cocycle identity* $(\mathrm{id} \otimes \delta_G) \circ \delta = (\delta \otimes \mathrm{id}) \circ \delta$. The *fixed point algebra* is the subspace $A^\delta := \{a \in A : \delta(a) = a \otimes e\}$. There is a universal crossed product algebra $A \times_\delta G$ associated to the triple (A, G, δ), and this algebra admits a *dual action* $\hat{\delta}$ of G. Crossed product duality says that $A \times_\delta G \times_{\hat{\delta}} G$ is stable isomorphic to A.

Lemma 8.3 ([5, Theorem 7.1]) *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $\mathcal{E}$ be a subset of* $\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$. *Then*

(i) *$\mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k$ is a subset of* $\operatorname{FE}(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$*;*
(ii) *$C^*(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k; \mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$ is AF;*
(iii) *there is a unique coaction δ of $\mathbb{Z}^k$ on $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ such that $\delta(s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda)) := s_{\mathcal{E}}(\lambda) \otimes d(\lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$;*
(iv) *the crossed product $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E}) \times_\delta \mathbb{Z}^k$ is isomorphic to $C^*(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k; \mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$.*

Proof For part (i), fix $E \times_d \{n\} \in \mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k$, and suppose that $r(\lambda, m) = r(E \times_d \{n\})$. Then $m = n + d(\lambda)$ and $r(\lambda) = r(E)$. Since $E \in \operatorname{FE}(\Lambda)$, there exists $\alpha \in \operatorname{Ext}(\lambda; E)$. It is straightforward to check that $(\alpha, m + d(\alpha)) \in \operatorname{Ext}((\lambda, m); E \times_d \{n\})$. Since (λ, m) was arbitrary, it follows that $E \times_d \{n\} \in \operatorname{FE}(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$, and since $E \times_d \{n\}$ was itself arbitrary in $\mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k$, this establishes (i).

For (ii), define $b \colon (\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)^0 \to \mathbb{Z}^k$ by $b(\lambda, n) := n$. Then the pair $(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k, b)$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 8.2, so $C^*(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k; \mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$ is AF.

Parts (iii) and (iv) now follow exactly as (i) and (ii) of [5, Theorem 7.1]. ■

Proof of Proposition 8.1 We have that $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E}) \times_\delta \mathbb{Z}^k \cong C^*(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k; \mathcal{E} \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$ is AF. But crossed product duality gives $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ stably isomorphic to $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E}) \times_\delta \mathbb{Z}^k \times_{\hat{\delta}} \mathbb{Z}^k$, so $C^*(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$ is stably isomorphic to a crossed product of an AF algebra by $\mathbb{Z}^k$. ■

To give a simplicity condition for $C^*(\Lambda)$ we adapt the methods of [1, Proposition 5.1] to our situation.

Definition 8.4 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. We say that Λ is *cofinal* if for all $v \in \Lambda^0$ and $x \in \partial\Lambda$, there exists $n \leq d(x)$ such that $v\Lambda x(n) \neq \varnothing$.

Proposition 8.5 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and suppose that Λ satisfies condition* (C). *Then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple if and only if Λ is cofinal.*

Proof First suppose that Λ is cofinal, and suppose that I is an ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$. If $s_v \in I$ for all $v \in \Lambda^0$, then $I = C^*(\Lambda)$ by (TCK2). Suppose that $v \in \Lambda^0$ with $s_v \notin I$. We must show that H_I is empty, for if so then [12, Theorem 6.3] shows that I is trivial. Since H_I is saturated, we have that

(8.3) if $v' \notin H_I$ and $E \in v\operatorname{FE}(\Lambda)$, then there exists $\lambda \in E$ such that $s(\lambda) \notin H_I$.

To prove the proposition, we first establish the following claim:

Claim 8.6 *There exists a path $x \in \partial\Lambda$ such that $x(n) \notin H_I$ for all $n \leq d(x)$.*

Proof of Claim: The proof of the claim is very similar to the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], but with minor technical changes needed to establish that we can obtain $x(n) \notin H_I$ for all n. Consequently, we give a proof sketch with frequent references to the proof in [12].

As in the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], let $P \colon \mathbb{N}^2 \to \mathbb{N}$ be the position function associated to the diagonal listing of $\mathbb{N}^2$: $P(0,0) = 0$, $P(0,1) = 1$, $P(1,0) = 2$,

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$P(0,2) = 3$, $P(1,1) = 4 \dots$. For $l \in \mathbb{N}$, let (i_l, j_l) be the unique element of $\mathbb{N}^2$ such that $P(i_l, j_l) = l$.

We will show by induction that there exists a sequence $\{\lambda_l : l \geq 0\} \subset v\Lambda$ and enumerations $\{E_{l,j} : j \geq 0\}$ of $s(\lambda_l)\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ for all $l \geq 0$ such that

(i) $s(\lambda_l) \notin H_I$ for all l;
(ii) $\lambda_{l+1}(0, d(\lambda_l)) = \lambda_l$ for all $l \geq 1$;
(iii) $\lambda_{l+1}(d(\lambda_{i_l}), d(\lambda_{l+1})) \in E_{i_l, j_l}\Lambda$ for all $l \geq 0$.

As in the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], we proceed by induction on l; for $l = 0$ we take $\lambda_0 := v$ and fix $\{E_{0,j} : j \geq 0\}$ to be any enumeration of $\{E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda) : r(E) = v\}$. These satisfy (i) by definition of H_I, and trivially satisfy (ii) and (iii).

Now as an inductive hypothesis, suppose that $l \geq 0$ and that $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l$ and $\{E_{1,j} : j \geq 1\}, \dots, \{E_{l,j} : j \geq 1\}$ have been chosen and satisfy (i)–(iii). Just as in the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)], we have that $l \geq i_l$ so that E_{i_l, j_l} has already been defined. If $\lambda_l(d(\lambda_{i_{l+1}}, d(\lambda_l))) \in E_{i_{l+1}, j_{l+1}}$ already, then $l > 0$ because $E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ implies $E \cap \Lambda^0 = \varnothing$, so $\lambda_{l+1} := \lambda_l$ and $E_{l+1,j} := E_{l,j}$ for all j satisfy (i)–(iii) by the inductive hypothesis. On the other hand, if $\lambda_l(d(\lambda_{i_{l+1}}, d(\lambda_l))) \notin E_{i_{l+1}, j_{l+1}}$, then $E := \mathrm{Ext}\left(\lambda_l(d(\lambda_{i_{l+1}}, d(\lambda_l))); E_{i_{l+1}, j_{l+1}}\right) \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ by [10, Lemma C.5]. By (8.3), there exists $\nu_{l+1} \in E$ such that $s(\nu) \notin H_i$. But now $\lambda_{l+1} := \lambda_l \nu_{l+1}$ satisfies (i) by choice of ν_{l+1}, and taking $\{E_{l+1,j} : j \geq 1\}$ to be any enumeration of $\{E \in \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda) : r(E) = s(\nu_{l+1})\}$ we have (ii) and (iii) satisfied just as in the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)].

The remainder of the proof of [12, Lemma 4.7(1)] shows that $x(0, d(\lambda_l)) := \lambda_l$ for all l defines an element of $v\partial\Lambda$, and since H_I is hereditary, condition (i) shows that $x(n) \notin H_I$ for all $n \leq d(x)$. This proves the claim. ∎

Now fix $w \in \Lambda^0$. Let $x \in v\partial\Lambda$ with $x(n) \notin H_I$ for all n as in Claim 8.6. Since Λ is cofinal, there exists $n \leq d(x)$ such that $w\Lambda x(n) \neq \varnothing$. Since $x(n) \notin H_I$ by construction of x, and since H_I is hereditary, it follows that $w \notin H_I$. Consequently $H_I = \varnothing$ as required.

Now suppose that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple. Let $x \in \partial\Lambda$, and let

$$H_x := \{w \in \Lambda^0 : w\Lambda x(n) = \varnothing \text{ for all } n\}.$$

It is clear that H_x is hereditary. We claim that H_x is saturated: suppose that $E \in v\,\mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$ with $s(E) \in H_x$, and suppose for contradiction that $\lambda \in v\Lambda x(n)$. If $\lambda = \mu\mu'$ for $\mu \in E$, then $\mu' \in s(\mu)\Lambda x(n)$, contradicting $s(\mu) \in H_x$. On the other hand, if $\lambda \notin E\Lambda$, then $\mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; E)$ is exhaustive by [12, Lemma 2.3]. Since $x \in \partial(\Lambda; \mathcal{E})$, it follows that $x(n, n + d(\alpha)) = \alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \mathrm{Ext}(\lambda; E)$; say $(\alpha, \beta) \in \Lambda^{\min}(\lambda, \mu)$ where $\mu \in E$. Then $\beta \in s(\mu)\Lambda x(n + d(\alpha))$, again contradicting $s(\mu) \in H_x$. This proves our claim.

Now $H_x \neq \Lambda^0$ because, in particular, $r(x) \notin H_x$. It follows that if H_x is nonempty, then it corresponds to a nontrivial ideal I_{H_x} which is impossible since $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple by assumption. Hence Λ is cofinal as required. ∎

We now give a condition under which $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.

Definition 8.7 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. We say that a path $\mu \in \Lambda$ is a *loop with an entrance* if $s(\mu) = r(\mu)$ and there exists $\alpha \in s(\mu)\Lambda$ such that $d(\mu) \geq d(\alpha)$ and $\mu(0, d(\alpha)) \neq \alpha$. We say that a vertex $v \in \Lambda^0$ can be *reached from a loop with an entrance* if there exists a loop with an entrance $\mu \in \Lambda$ such that $v\Lambda s(\mu) \neq \varnothing$.

Proposition 8.8 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and suppose that Λ satisfies condition* (C)*. Suppose also that every $v \in \Lambda^0$ can be reached from a loop with an entrance. Then every nontrivial hereditary subalgebra of $C^*(\Lambda)$ contains an infinite projection. In particular, if Λ is also cofinal, then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.*

The hypotheses of Propositon 8.8 are stronger than those of [4, Proposition 4.9]. There is actually a minor error in the latter, and the stronger condition presented here is needed even in the setting of [4]. Our proof is based on [1, Proposition 5.3]. First we need to recall some definitions and establish some technical results and notation. Definitions 8.9 and 8.10 and the proof of Lemma 8.12 are based almost entirely on the definitions and techniques used in [10] from [10, Notation 3.12] to the proof of [10, Proposition 3.13]. We present them separately here because the conclusion of Lemma 8.12 is not stated explicitly in [10].

Definition 8.9 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and let $E \subset \Lambda$ be finite. As in [10, Notation 3.12], for all n and v such that $(\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$ is nonempty, we write $T^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ for the set $\{\nu \in v\Lambda \setminus \{v\} : \lambda\nu \in \Pi E \text{ for some } \lambda \in (\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n\}$. By the properties of ΠE, the set $T(\lambda) := \{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda \setminus \{s(\lambda)\} : \lambda\nu \in \Pi E\}$ is equal to $T^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ for all $\lambda \in (\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$ [10, Remark 3.4]. If, in addition to $(\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n \neq \varnothing$, we have $T^{\Pi E}(n, v) \notin \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)$, we fix, once and for all, an element $\xi^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ of $v\Lambda$ such that $\mathrm{Ext}(\xi^{\Pi E}(n, v); T^{\Pi E}(n, v)) = \varnothing$, and for $\lambda \in (\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$, we define $\xi_\lambda := \xi^{\Pi E}(n, v)$.

Notice that if $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi E$ satisfy $s(\lambda) = s(\mu)$ and $d(\lambda) = d(\mu)$, then we also have $T(\lambda) = T(\mu)$ and $\xi_\lambda = \xi_\mu$.

Definition 8.10 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, let $E \subset \Lambda$ be finite, and let $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ be a Cuntz–Krieger Λ-family. For each n, v such that $(\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$ is nonempty and $T^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ is not exhaustive, we define

$$P_{n,v} := \sum_{\lambda \in (\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n} s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda} s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda} \in C^*(\Lambda).$$

Notation 8.11 Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. We write Φ for the linear map from $C^*(\Lambda)$ to $C^*(\Lambda)^\gamma$ determined by $\Phi(a) := \int_{\mathbb{T}} \gamma_z(a)\, dz$. We have that Φ is positive and is faithful on positive elements.

Lemma 8.12 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, let $E \subset \Lambda$ be finite, and let $a = \sum_{\lambda,\mu \in \Pi E} a_{\lambda,\mu} s_\lambda s^*_\mu$ with $a \neq 0$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and $v \in \Lambda^0$ such that $(\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$ is nonempty and $T^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ is not exhaustive, let*

$$\mathcal{F}_{\Pi E}(n, v) := \overline{\operatorname{span}}\{s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda} s^*_{\mu\xi_\lambda} : \lambda, \mu \in (\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n\}.$$

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Then for all n, v such that $(\Pi E)v \cap \Lambda^n$ is nonempty and $T^{\Pi E}(n, v)$ is not exhaustive, we have that $P_{n,v}\Phi(a) \in \mathcal{F}_{\Pi E}(n, v)$. Furthermore, there exist n_0, v_0 such that $(\Pi E)v_0 \cap \Lambda^{n_0}$ is nonempty and $T^{\Pi E}(n_0, v_0)$ is not exhaustive, and such that $\|P_{n_0,v_0}\Phi(a)\| = \|\Phi(a)\|$.

Proof By [10, Lemma 3.15], we have that each $s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda} \leq Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\lambda$ where $Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\lambda$ is defined by (4.3). Since the $Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\lambda$ are mutually orthogonal projections, it follows that $s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\mu = \delta_{\lambda,\mu}s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}$. Hence, for $(\lambda, \mu) \in \Pi E \times_{d,s} \Pi E$, we have

$$(8.4) \qquad P_{n,v}\Theta(s)^{\Pi E}_{\lambda,\mu} = P_{n,v}Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\lambda s_\lambda s^*_\mu = s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s_\lambda s^*_\mu = s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\mu\xi_\lambda},$$

and hence $P_{n,v}\Phi(a) \in \mathcal{F}_{\Pi E}(n, v)$. Moreover, taking adjoints in (8.4), shows that each $P_{n,v}$ commutes with each $\Theta(s)^{\Pi E}_{\lambda,\mu}$.

By definition of the $\Theta(s)^{\Pi E}_{\lambda,\mu}$, and by [12, Corollary 4.10], we have that $\Theta(s)^{\Pi E}_{\lambda,\mu}$ is nonzero if and only if $T(\lambda)$ is not exhaustive. Moreover, since the $Q(s)^{\Pi E}_\lambda$ are mutually orthogonal and dominate the $s_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}s^*_{\lambda\xi_\lambda}$, we have that the latter are also mutually orthogonal. It follows from this and from (8.4) that

$$b \mapsto \sum_{\substack{(\Pi E)v\cap\Lambda^n \neq \varnothing \\ T^{\Pi E}(n,v)\notin \mathrm{FE}(\Lambda)}} P_{n,v}b$$

is an injective homomorphism of $\overline{\operatorname{span}}\{\Theta(s)^{\Pi E}_{\lambda,\mu} : \lambda, \mu \in \Pi E \times_{d,s} \Pi E\}$. Since injective C^*-homomorphisms are isometric, it follows that $\big\|\sum P_{n,v}\Phi(a)\big\| = \|\Phi(a)\|$.

Since the $P_{n,v}$ are mutually orthogonal and commute with $\Phi(a)$, there therefore exists a vertex v_0 and a degree n_0 such that $\|\Phi(a)\| = \|P_{n_0,v_0}\Phi(a)\|$. Clearly for this n_0, v_0 we must have $(\Pi E)v_0 \cap \Lambda^{n_0}$ nonempty and $T(\lambda)$ non-exhaustive for $\lambda \in (\Pi E)v_0 \cap \Lambda^{n_0}$, for otherwise we have $P_{n_0,v_0} = 0$, contradicting $a \neq 0$. ∎

Lemma 8.13 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph, and suppose that every $v \in \Lambda^0$ can be reached from a loop with an entrance. Then for each $v \in \Lambda^0$, the projection s_v is infinite, and hence for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the range projection $s_\lambda s^*_\lambda$ is also infinite.*

Proof Fix $v \in \Lambda^0$, and let μ be a loop with an entrance such that $v\Lambda s(\mu)$ is nonempty. Fix $\lambda \in v\Lambda s(\mu)$, and fix $\alpha \in s(\mu)\Lambda$ such that $d(\alpha) \leq d(\mu)$ and $\mu(0, d(\alpha)) \neq \alpha$. We have $s_v \geq s_\lambda s^*_\lambda \sim s^*_\lambda s_\lambda = s_{s(\mu)}$, so it suffices to show that $s_{s(\mu)}$ is infinite. But (TCK3) ensures that $s_\mu s^*_\mu s_\alpha s^*_\alpha = 0$, and it follows that $s_{s(\mu)} = s^*_\mu s_\mu \sim s_\mu s^*_\mu \leq s_{s(\mu)} - s_\alpha s^*_\alpha < s_{s(\mu)}$.

For the last statement, notice that $s_{s(\lambda)}$ is infinite by the previous paragraph, and $s_\lambda s^*_\lambda \sim s^*_\lambda s_\lambda = s_{s(\lambda)}$. ∎

Lemma 8.14 ([1, Lemma 5.4]) *Let $E \subset \Lambda^n$, let $w \in s(E)$, and let t be a positive element of $\mathcal{F}_E(w) := \operatorname{span}\{s_\lambda s^*_\mu : \lambda, \mu \in Ew\}$. Then there is a projection r in $C^*(t) \subset \mathcal{F}_E(w)$ such that $rtr = \|t\|r$.*

Proof The proof is formally identical to that of [1, Lemma 5.4] ∎

https://doi.org/10.4153/CJM-2006-045-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Proof of Proposition 8.8 Our proof follows that of [1, Proposition 5.3] very closely. Fix a nontrivial hereditary subalgebra A of $C^*(\Lambda)$, and a positive element $a \in A$ such that $\Phi(a) \in C^*(\Lambda)^\gamma$ satisfies $\|\Phi(a)\| = 1$. Let $b = \sum_{\lambda,\mu\in E} b_{\lambda,\mu} s_\lambda s_\mu^*$ be a finite linear combination such that $b > 0$ and $\|a - b\| \leq \frac{1}{4}$; this is always possible because $\operatorname{span}\{s_\lambda s_\mu^* : \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda\}$ is a dense *-subalgebra of $C^*(\Lambda)$. Let $b_0 := \Phi(b)$. Since Φ is norm-decreasing and linear, we have

$$1 - \|b_0\| = \big|\,\|\Phi(a)\| - \|\Phi(b)\|\,\big| \leq \|\Phi(a - b)\| \leq \|a - b\| \leq \frac{1}{4},$$

and hence $\|b_0\| \geq \frac{3}{4}$. Furthermore, $b_0 \geq 0$ because Φ is positive. Applying Lemma 8.12, we obtain a projection P_{n_0,v_0} such that $b_1 := P_{n_0,v_0} b_0$ satisfies $b_1 \in \mathcal{F}_{\Pi E}(n_0, v_0)$ and $\|b_1\| = \|b_0\|$, where $(\Pi E)v_0 \cap \Lambda^{n_0}$ is nonempty and $T^{\Pi E}(n_0, v_0)$ is not exhaustive. Notice that $b_1 \geq 0$. By Lemma 8.14 there exists a projection $r \in C^*(b_1)$ with $rb_1r = \|b_1\|r$; note that r is clearly nonzero. Let $v_1 := s(\xi^{\Pi E}(n_0, v_0))$, and let $S := \{\lambda\xi_\lambda : \lambda \in (\Pi E)v_0 \cap \Lambda^{n_0}\}$.

Since $b_1 \in \operatorname{span}\{s_\lambda s_\mu^* : \lambda, \mu \in S\}$, which is a matrix algebra indexed by S, we can express r as a finite sum $r = \sum_{\lambda,\mu\in S} r_{\lambda,\mu} s_\lambda s_\mu^*$, and the $S \times S$ matrix $(r_{\lambda,\mu})$ is a projection.

Since (Λ, d) satisfies condition (C), there exists $x \in v_1\partial\Lambda$ such that for $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda r(x)$ with $\lambda \neq \mu$, we have $\operatorname{MCE}(\lambda x, \mu x) = \varnothing$. By [12, Lemma 6.4], for distinct $\lambda, \mu \in S$, there exists $n^x_{\lambda,\mu}$ such that $\Lambda^{\min}(\lambda x(0, n^x_{\lambda,\mu}), \mu x(0, n^x_{\lambda,\mu})) = \varnothing$. Let

$$M := \bigvee\{n^x_{\lambda,\mu} : \lambda, \mu \in S, \lambda \neq \mu\},$$

and let $x_M := x(0, M)$. Let $q := \sum_{\lambda,\mu\in S} r_{\lambda,\mu} s_{\lambda x_M} s^*_{\mu x_M}$. Since the matrix $(r_{\lambda,\mu})$ is a nonzero projection in $M_S(\mathbb{C})$, we know that q is a nonzero projection in $\mathcal{F}_{N_E + d(x_M)}$, and since $s_{x_M} s^*_{x_M}$ is a subprojection of s_{v_1}, we have $q \leq r$. Using the defining property of x_M as in the proof of [12, Lemma 6.7], we have that $qP_{n_0,v_0}bq = qP_{n_0,v_0}b_0q = qb_1q$. Now $q \leq P_{n_0,v_0}$ by definition, so our choice of r gives

$$qbq = qb_1q = qrb_1rq = \|b_1\|rq = \|b_0\|q \geq \frac{3}{4}q.$$

Since $\|a - b\| \leq \frac{1}{4}$, we have $qaq \geq qbq - \frac{1}{4}q \geq \frac{3}{4}q - \frac{1}{4}q = \frac{1}{2}q$, and it follows that qaq is invertible in $qC^*(\Lambda)q$. Write c for the inverse of qaq in $qC^*(\Lambda)q$, and let

$$t := c^{1/2}qa^{1/2}.$$

Then $t^*t = a^{1/2}qcqa^{1/2} \leq \|c\|a$, so $t^*t \in A$ because A is hereditary.

We now need only show that t^*t is an infinite projection. But

$$t^*t \sim tt^* = c^{1/2}qaqc^{1/2} = 1_{qC^*(\Lambda)q} = q,$$

so it suffices to show that q is infinite. By choice of n_0, v_0, there exists $\sigma \in S$. By Lemma 8.13, $s_{\sigma x_M} s^*_{\sigma x_M}$ is infinite. But $s_{\sigma x_M} s^*_{\sigma x_M}$ is a minimal projection in the finite-dimensional C^*-algebra $\operatorname{span}\{s_{\sigma x_M} s^*_{\tau x_M} : \sigma, \tau \in S\}$, which contains q. Since $q \neq 0$, $s_{\sigma x_M} s^*_{\sigma x_M}$ is equivalent to a subprojection of q, so q is infinite. ■

Corollary 8.15 *Let (Λ, d) be a finitely aligned k-graph. Suppose that Λ satisfies condition* (C) *and is cofinal, and that every $v \in \Lambda^0$ can be reached from a loop with an entrance. Then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is determined up to isomorphism by its K-theory.*

Proof We have that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is nuclear and satisfies UCT by Proposition 8.1, is simple by Proposition 8.5, and is purely infinite by Proposition 8.8. The result then follows from the Kirchberg–Phillips classification theorem [6, Theorem 4.2.4]. ■

Acknowledgements This article is based on part of the author's Ph.D. dissertation, which was written at the University of Newcastle, Australia, under the supervision of Iain Raeburn. The author would like to thank Iain for his insight and guidance. The author would also like to thank D. Gwion Evans for directing his attention to the results of [5] on AF algebras associated to non-row-finite skew-product *k*-graphs.

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School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences
University of Newcastle
Callaghan, NSW 2308
Australia
e-mail: Aidan.Sims@newcastle.edu.au