

SIMPLICITY OF ALGEBRAS ASSOCIATED TO NON-HAUSDORFF GROUPOIDS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a uniqueness theorem and give a characterization of simplicity for Steinberg algebras associated to non-Hausdorff ample groupoids. We also prove a uniqueness theorem and give a characterization of simplicity for the C^* -algebra associated to non-Hausdorff étale groupoids. Then we show how our results apply in the setting of tight representations of inverse semigroups, groups acting on graphs, and self-similar actions. In particular, we show that C^* -algebra and the complex Steinberg algebra of the self-similar action of the Grigorchuk group are simple but the Steinberg algebra with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_2 is not simple.

1. INTRODUCTION

Algebras associated to locally compact groupoids play an important role in both analysis and algebra. The theory of C^* -algebras associated to Hausdorff groupoids, introduced by Renault in [24], is fairly well-developed. Connes introduced C^* -algebras of non-Hausdorff groupoids in [7], but a lot less is known in this setting. What we do know is that results about Hausdorff groupoids often fail when the Hausdorff property is relaxed, see for example [9].

As much as we might be tempted to treat non-Hausdorff groupoids as pathological outliers, they appear in crucial examples, see, for example, [8] and more recently [13]. In this paper we investigate simplicity of algebras associated to non-Hausdorff groupoids.

One important result used to characterize simplicity in the Hausdorff setting is the Cuntz-Krieger uniqueness theorem. It gives suitable conditions on the groupoid under which every ideal in the associated algebra contains a function entirely supported on the unit space. In this paper we establish algebraic and analytic Cuntz-Krieger uniqueness theorems for non-Hausdorff groupoid algebras.

What goes wrong when moving from Hausdorff to non-Hausdorff groupoids? The existence of nonclosed compact sets wreaks havoc on our understanding of ‘compactly supported functions’. We are forced to consider functions that fail to be continuous and functions whose ‘open support’, that is, the set of points where the function is nonzero,

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 16S99, 16S10, 22A22, 46L05, 46L55.

Key words and phrases. Groupoid C^* -algebra, Steinberg algebra, Self-similar graph algebra.

The first named author was partially supported by Marsden grant 15-UOO-071 from the Royal Society of New Zealand. The second named author was partially supported by CNPq. The third named author was partially supported by PAI III grant FQM-298 of the Junta de Andalucía, and by the DGI-MINECO and European Regional Development Fund, jointly, through grants MTM2014-53644-P and MTM2017-83487-P. The fourth named author was partially supported by the Australian Research Council grant DP150101595. The fifth named author was partially supported by a Carleton University internal research grant.

is not an open set at all. In fact, there might be nonzero *singular functions* whose open support has empty interior.

After establishing some preliminaries in Section 2, we consider the purely algebraic class of Steinberg algebras in Section 3. Introduced in [28], Steinberg algebras are built from *ample* groupoids: an ample groupoid is a topological groupoid that has a basis of compact open bisections. Given an ample groupoid \mathcal{G} with Hausdorff unit space, the complex Steinberg algebra associated to \mathcal{G} is the convolution algebra consisting of the linear span of characteristic functions (from \mathcal{G} to \mathbb{C}) of compact open bisections. In the Hausdorff setting, the Steinberg algebra is simple if and only if the associated groupoid \mathcal{G} is *effective* and *minimal*. More generally, we show in Theorem 3.13 that the Steinberg algebra associated to \mathcal{G} is simple if and only if \mathcal{G} is minimal, effective, and there are no singular functions. The proof uses our newly established algebraic Cuntz-Krieger uniqueness theorem, Theorem 3.11.

We also present a topological condition on the groupoid that, along with effective and minimal, implies simplicity. Given a groupoid \mathcal{G} that is effective and minimal, if every compact open set of \mathcal{G} is *regular open*, then the associated Steinberg algebra is simple. Although this condition is not necessary (see example in subsection 5.6) it does capture many examples and is fairly straight forward to check.

We view Steinberg algebras as a laboratory for finding conditions to characterize C^* -simplicity for groupoid C^* -algebras. We move to the analytic setting in Section 4, where we study general *étale* groupoids, that is, groupoids with a bases of open bisections. (Ample groupoids are always étale.) Given an étale groupoid \mathcal{G} , we can view the elements of the reduced C^* -algebra as functions from \mathcal{G} to \mathbb{C} as described in [19] (see Section 4.1). After establishing a Cuntz-Krieger uniqueness theorem in Theorem 4.4, we show in Theorem 4.10 that the reduced groupoid C^* -algebra of \mathcal{G} is simple if and only if \mathcal{G} is minimal, effective and there are no singular functions in the C^* -algebra. We look at the special case of ample groupoids in Section 4.5.

In Section 5 we present broad classes of examples. First, we present a class of groupoids that are topologically principal and minimal but whose associated algebras are not simple. Note that our examples are not effective and demonstrate that, unlike the Hausdorff situation, topologically principal does not imply effective.

Next we apply our simplicity results to tight groupoids of inverse semigroup representations, then specialize to groups acting on graphs and further specialize to self-similar group actions. Finally we showcase our results by applying them to the self-similar action of the Grigorchuk group. We answer the long standing open question of whether or not the algebras associated to this action are simple. We show in Theorem 5.22 that both the complex Steinberg algebra and the C^* -algebra are simple. However, there is a surprise: in Corollary 5.26 we show the Steinberg algebra with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_2 is not simple. Thus the field plays a role in whether or not the algebra is simple, which is an unexpected non-Hausdorff only phenomenon.

Although we have made significant progress, here are three open question that we were unable to answer:

1. What are necessary and sufficient conditions on a non-Hausdorff groupoid \mathcal{G} that ensure the Steinberg algebra is simple? Although we have necessary and sufficient conditions characterizing simplicity, one of our conditions is not a groupoid condition, rather, it is a condition about functions. We still do not know whether minimal and effective alone are necessary and sufficient.

2. What are necessary and sufficient conditions on a non-Hausdorff groupoid \mathcal{G} that ensure its reduced C^* -algebra algebra is simple? Again, the best we could do was to impose a condition on functions.

3. Suppose the complex Steinberg algebra associated to an ample groupoid is simple. Must the C^* -algebra also be simple?

2. PRELIMINARIES

Regular open sets

In a topological space we say a subset B is a *regular open set* if B equals the interior of its closure; that is $B = (\overline{B})^\circ$. The intersection of a collection of regular open sets is again regular open but the same is not true for unions. See for example [15, Chapter 10] for a detailed discussion of regular open sets.

Lemma 2.1. *Let B and D be regular open sets. If $B \setminus D$ is nonempty, then $B \setminus D$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Since $B \setminus D$ is nonempty we have $D \cap B \subsetneq B$. Regular openness then gives

$$\overline{D \cap B} \subsetneq \overline{B}.$$

Let O be the complement of $\overline{D \cap B}$. Thus O is an open set that intersects \overline{B} and hence intersects B . Also $O \cap (D \cap B) = \emptyset$. Thus $\emptyset \neq B \cap O \subseteq B \setminus D$ and hence $B \setminus D$ has nonempty interior. \square

Étale and ample groupoids

We say topological groupoid \mathcal{G} is *étale* if there is a basis for its topology consisting of *open bisections*. That is, of open sets B such that the source map (equivalently the range map) restricts to a homeomorphism onto an open subset of the unit space $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. We will always assume our groupoids are étale, locally compact and that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff in the relative topology. Since \mathcal{G} is étale, $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is open in \mathcal{G} , and \mathcal{G} is Hausdorff if and only if $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is also closed in \mathcal{G} (see e.g. [12, Proposition 3.10].) We will make use of the following lemma often.

Lemma 2.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be a locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Suppose B is an open bisection. Then B is locally compact and Hausdorff in the relative topology.*

Proof. Since B is an open bisection, B is homeomorphic to an open subset of the Hausdorff space $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. The lemma follows. \square

We say \mathcal{G} is *minimal* if for any $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we have $[u] := s(r^{-1}(u))$ dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. Equivalently, \mathcal{G} is minimal if for every open $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we have $[U] := s(r^{-1}(U)) = \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$.

For $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, denote

$$\mathcal{G}_u := \{\gamma \in \mathcal{G} : s(\gamma) = u\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G}_u^u := \{\gamma \in \mathcal{G} : s(\gamma) = r(\gamma) = u\}.$$

Then \mathcal{G}_u^u is called the *isotropy group* at u ; the *isotropy group bundle* of \mathcal{G} is then

$$\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) := \bigcup_{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}} \mathcal{G}_u^u.$$

Notice that in an étale groupoid $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is open subset of $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})$. If the interior of $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})$ is equal to $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we say that \mathcal{G} is *effective*. Thus, if \mathcal{G} is not effective, then there exists an open bisection $B \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ such that $B \not\subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ and for every $\gamma \in B$, $s(\gamma) = r(\gamma)$. In our main results, we require \mathcal{G} to be second countable. In this setting, if \mathcal{G} is effective, then \mathcal{G} is *topologically principal*, that is, the collection of units with trivial isotropy group dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ see [25, Proposition 3.6]. If \mathcal{G} is Hausdorff, the converse is true but in the non-Hausdorff case the converse does not hold, see Example 5.1.

Regular open sets in effective étale groupoids

In the following, we demonstrate that effective groupoids contain a lot of regular open sets.

Lemma 2.3. *Suppose that \mathcal{G} is a locally compact étale groupoid. If \mathcal{G} is effective, then $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is regular open in \mathcal{G} .*

Proof. Since r, s are continuous, we have $\overline{\mathcal{G}^{(0)}} \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})$. Hence $(\overline{\mathcal{G}^{(0)}})^\circ \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$. Since \mathcal{G} is effective, we have $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ = \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, and so $(\overline{\mathcal{G}^{(0)}})^\circ \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. \square

Corollary 2.4. *Suppose that \mathcal{G} is a locally compact étale groupoid. If \mathcal{G} is effective, and $K \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is relatively closed in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, then K° is regular open in \mathcal{G} .*

Proof. We have $\overline{K^\circ} \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{G}^{(0)}}$, and so $(\overline{K^\circ})^\circ \subseteq (\overline{\mathcal{G}^{(0)}})^\circ = \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ by Lemma 2.3. Hence

$$(\overline{K^\circ})^\circ \subseteq \overline{K} \cap \mathcal{G}^{(0)}.$$

Since K is closed in the relative topology in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we deduce that $(\overline{K^\circ})^\circ \subseteq K$. \square

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that \mathcal{G} is locally compact étale groupoid. Suppose that \mathcal{G} is effective. If $B \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ is an open bisection and $K \subseteq B$ is relatively closed in B , then K° is regular open. In particular, if $K \subseteq B$ is compact, then K° is regular open.*

Proof. For $x \in r(B)$, let α_x be the unique element of B with $r(\alpha_x) = x$, and define $T_B : r(B)\mathcal{G} \rightarrow s(B)\mathcal{G}$ by $T_B(\gamma) = \alpha_{r(\gamma)}^{-1}\gamma$. Since B is a bisection, T_B is a homeomorphism between the open subsets $r(B)\mathcal{G}$ and $s(B)\mathcal{G}$. Since $T_B(V) = s(V)$ for all $V \subseteq B$, we have $T_B(K^\circ) = s(K^\circ) = s(K)^\circ$. Since T_B is a homeomorphism and $\overline{K} \subseteq r(B)\mathcal{G} = \text{dom}(T_B)$, we also have

$$T_B((\overline{K})^\circ) = T_B(\overline{K})^\circ = (\overline{T_B(K)})^\circ = (\overline{s(K)})^\circ.$$

So K° is regular open if and only if $s(K)^\circ$ is regular open. Since T_B is a homeomorphism, $s(K)$ is relatively closed in $s(B)$. Since $s(B)$ is open, it follows that $s(K)$ is relatively closed in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. So $s(K)^\circ$ is regular open by Corollary 2.4. The final statement follows because B is Hausdorff and so compact subsets of B are relatively closed in B . \square

Ample groupoids and Steinberg algebras

An *ample groupoid* is an étale groupoid that has a basis of *compact* open bisections. This is the class of groupoids for which there is an associated *Steinberg algebra* [28]. Let K be a field. The Steinberg K -algebra associated to an ample groupoid \mathcal{G} is

$$A_K(\mathcal{G}) := \text{span}\{1_B : B \text{ is a compact open bisection}\}$$

where 1_B denotes the characteristic function of B , and where addition and scalar multiplication are defined pointwise and multiplication is given by convolution:

$$f * g(\gamma) = \sum_{r(\eta)=r(\gamma)} f(\eta)g(\eta^{-1}\gamma).$$

In the Hausdorff setting, the support of every function in $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is compact open. This is not true in the non-Hausdorff setting and pinpointing exactly where a function is nonzero can be tricky. For $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ we can write

$$f = \sum_{D \in F} a_D 1_D$$

where F is a collection of compact open bisections and for each $D \in F$, $a_D \in K$. We can “disjointify”^{1 2} the collection F and write f as a sum of characteristic functions, each of which is nonzero on a set of the form

$$(2.1) \quad \left(\bigcap_{B \in F_1} B \right) \setminus \left(\bigcup_{D \in F_2} D \right)$$

where F_1 and F_2 are finite collections of compact open bisections. Thus, in general, we can say that f is nonzero precisely on a finite union of pairwise disjoint sets the form given in (2.1). Further, if $k \in f(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$, then $f^{-1}(k)$ is also equal to a finite union of sets of the form given in (2.1).

The “support” of a function

If X is a topological space, K is a (possibly topological) field, and $f : X \rightarrow K$ is a function, we write

$$(2.2) \quad \text{supp}(f) = \{x \in X : f(x) \neq 0\} \text{ and}$$

$$(2.3) \quad \overline{\text{supp}}(f) = \overline{\{x \in X : f(x) \neq 0\}}.$$

and call these the *support* and *closed support* of f , respectively.

3. SIMPLICITY OF STEINBERG ALGEBRAS ASSOCIATED TO AMPLE GROUPOIDS

In the following lemma, we introduce the conditions we later connect to simplicity.

Lemma 3.1. *Let \mathcal{G} be an ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Consider the following statements:*

- (1) *Every compact open subset of \mathcal{G} is regular open.*
- (2) *For every $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ and $k \in f(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$, the set $f^{-1}(k)$ has nonempty interior.*
- (3) *For every nonzero $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ the set $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior.*

Then (1) and (2) are equivalent, and both imply (3).

¹We point out that there is an error in the description of “disjointification” in [5].

²Caution: in a non-Hausdorff space, the intersection of compact sets might not be compact. Also, compact sets need not be closed.

Proof. Suppose item (1) holds. Fix $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ and $k \in f(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$. As described in (2.1), there are finite collections F_1 and F_2 of compact open bisections such that

$$\left(\bigcap_{B \in F_1} B \right) \setminus \left(\bigcup_{D \in F_2} D \right) \subseteq f^{-1}(k).$$

So it suffices to show that, writing

$$B := \bigcap_{B \in F_1} B \quad \text{and} \quad D := \bigcup_{D \in F_2} D,$$

the set $B \setminus D$ has nonempty interior.

Since D is compact open, it is regular open by assumption. Since the intersection of regular open sets is again regular open, B is regular open too. Thus we can apply Lemma 2.1 to see that $B \setminus D$ has nonempty interior giving (1) \implies (2).

For (2) implies (1), we show the contrapositive. Suppose there exists a compact open set V that is not regular open. Because \mathcal{G} is ample, we can write

$$V = \bigcup_{B \in F} B$$

where F is a finite collection of compact open bisections. Since V is not regular open, we can find a compact open bisection D such that $D \subseteq \overline{V}$ but $D \not\subseteq V$. Thus $D \setminus V$ is nonempty and has empty interior. Consider the function

$$f = 1_D - \sum_{B \in F} 1_B \in A_K(\mathcal{G}).$$

Then $f^{-1}(1) = D \setminus V$ and hence item (2) is false. The implication (2) implies (3) is immediate. □

We now record a consequence of $\text{supp}(f)$ having empty interior.

Lemma 3.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be an ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, and suppose we have $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ such that $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior. Then for all $\gamma \in \text{supp}(f)$, there exists some compact open bisection D such that $\gamma \in \overline{D} \setminus D$.*

Proof. Suppose that $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ such that $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior. If $\text{supp}(f) = \emptyset$ we are done, so suppose $\gamma \in \text{supp}(f)$ and write $f(\gamma) = k \neq 0$. Then as in the proof of Lemma 3.1, there are finite collections F_1 and F_2 of compact open bisections such that $\gamma \in \left(\bigcap_{B \in F_1} B \right) \setminus \left(\bigcup_{D \in F_2} D \right) \subseteq f^{-1}(k)$. We claim that γ is in the closure of some element of F_2 . If not, then there must be some open set O around γ such that $O \cap D = \emptyset$ for all $D \in F_2$, which would imply that $O \cap \left(\bigcap_{B \in F_1} B \right)$ is an open set inside $f^{-1}(k)$, a contradiction. Hence there exists $D \in F_2$ such that $\gamma \in \overline{D}$, and since γ is not in D by assumption we are done. □

In order to determine when the groupoid condition of Lemma 3.1 (1) holds, it is not enough to show that every compact open bisection is regular open. In fact, when \mathcal{G} is effective, every compact open bisection is regular open by Lemma 2.5 yet Lemma 3.1 (1) can still fail to hold. See for example the Grigorchuk group of Section 5.6 which demonstrates that (3) is strictly weaker than (1) and (2).

3.1. Singular elements. In this subsection, we identify an important ideal of $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ which does not appear in the non-Hausdorff case. Recall that $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ consists of all functions of the form

$$f = \sum_{D \in F} a_D 1_D$$

where F is a finite set of compact bisections and $a_D \in K$. For any subset $J \subseteq F$, define

$$M_J := \left(\bigcap_{B \in J} B \right) \setminus \left(\bigcup_{D \notin J} D \right) = \left(\bigcap_{B \in J} B \right) \cap \left(\bigcap_{D \notin J} (\mathcal{G} \setminus D) \right)$$

so that the union of the elements of F can be written as the *disjoint* union of the M_J . Moreover, f is constant on M_J , so we can rewrite f as

$$(3.1) \quad f = \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq F} c_J 1_{M_J}$$

where the sum ranges over all nonempty subsets $J \subseteq F$, and $c_J \in K$. One notices that

$$O_J := \bigcap_{B \in J} B$$

is an open bisection (which is not necessarily compact) while

$$C_J := \bigcap_{D \notin J} \mathcal{G} \setminus D$$

is a closed set. Given that $M_J = O_J \cap C_J$, we see that M_J is a relatively closed subset of the open bisection O_J . This leads us to the following definition.

Definition 3.3. We will say that $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is *singular* if f can be written as a linear combination of the form

$$(3.2) \quad f = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i 1_{M_i}$$

where each M_i is a relatively closed subset of some open bisection, and each M_i has empty interior. We let

$$(3.3) \quad \mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G}) = \{f \in A_K(\mathcal{G}) : f \text{ is singular}\}.$$

We now prove a pair of topological lemmas which will help us characterize singular elements.

Lemma 3.4. *Let M be a relatively closed subset of an open set O in some topological space, and suppose M has empty interior. Then $\overline{M} \cap O = M$ and \overline{M} has empty interior.*

Proof. Write $M = O \cap C$ for some closed set C . Then $\overline{M} \subseteq C$ and $\overline{M} \subseteq \overline{O}$. Then

$$M = M \cap O \subseteq \overline{M} \cap O \subseteq C \cap O = M \quad \Rightarrow \quad \overline{M} \cap O = M.$$

Suppose that $U \subseteq \overline{M}$ is an open set. Then

$$U \cap O \subseteq \overline{M} \cap O = M$$

and since M has empty interior, we have $U \cap O = \emptyset$. We have $U \subseteq \overline{M} \subseteq \overline{O}$, so

$$U \subseteq \overline{O} \setminus O \subseteq \partial O$$

and since the boundary of any open set in any topological space has empty interior, we have $U = \emptyset$ and hence \overline{M} has empty interior. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose that $\{O_j\}_{j=1}^n$ is a finite collection of open sets in a topological space, and suppose that for all j , M_j is a relatively closed subset of O_j with empty interior. Then $\cup_{j=1}^n M_j$ has empty interior.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.4 we can assume that for each j , $M_j = O_j \cap C_j$ for a closed set C_j with empty interior. By way of contradiction suppose that $U \subseteq \cup_{j=1}^n M_j$ is a nonempty open set. Then

$$U \setminus M_1 = U \setminus (O_1 \cap C_1) = (U \setminus O_1) \cup (U \setminus C_1).$$

Since C_1 has empty interior by assumption, U is not contained in C_1 , so $U \setminus C_1$ is a nonempty open set contained in $U \setminus M_1$. Since

$$U \setminus M_1 = U \cap M_1^c \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^n M_j \right) \cap M_1^c \subseteq \bigcup_{j=2}^n M_j$$

we must have that $\cup_{j=2}^n M_j$ has nonempty interior. Continuing inductively, we end up concluding that M_n has nonempty interior, a contradiction. Hence, $\cup_{j=1}^n M_j$ has empty interior. \square

We now have the following characterization of singular elements.

Proposition 3.6. *A function $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is singular if and only if $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior.*

Proof. If $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is any element for which $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior, then upon writing f in the form (3.1) and discarding the terms corresponding to vanishing c_J , the remaining M_J must have empty interior, since they are contained in the support of f . Hence f is singular.

For the other implication, suppose that f is singular, written as in (3.2). Then $\text{supp}(f) \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^n M_n$, which has empty interior by Lemma 3.5. \square

Proposition 3.7. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable étale groupoid with Hausdorff unit space. Then the set $\mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$ of singular elements is an ideal of $A_K(\mathcal{G})$.*

Proof. It is clear that $\mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$ is closed under addition and scalar multiplication. We need to show that fg and gf are in $\mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$ for all $f \in \mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$ and $g \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$, and by linearity this will be accomplished if we can show that $1_B 1_M = 1_{BM}$ and $1_M 1_B = 1_{MB}$ are in $\mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$, where B is a compact open bisection and M is a relatively closed subset of some open bisection such that M has empty interior.

So let B be a compact open bisection and let M be a relatively closed subset of some open bisection O . We claim that MB is a relatively closed subset of the open bisection OB and that the interior of MB is empty.

To see that MB is closed in OB , let $\{\gamma_i\}$ be a net in MB converging to some $\gamma \in OB$. Write $\gamma_i = m_i b_i$ and $\gamma = x b$ with $m_i \in M$, $b_i, b \in B$ and $x \in O$. Then

$$s(b_i) = s(m_i b_i) = s(\gamma_i) \rightarrow s(\gamma) = s(b),$$

so $b_i \rightarrow b$ due to the fact that s is a homeomorphism from B to $s(B)$. Consequently

$$m_i = m_i b_i b_i^{-1} = \gamma_i b_i^{-1} \rightarrow \gamma b^{-1} = x.$$

We conclude that x lies in the closure of M relative to O , and so $x \in M$, because M is closed in O . Consequently,

$$\gamma = xb \in MB,$$

thus proving that MB is closed in OB .

To see that the interior of MB is empty, assume otherwise, so that there is a nonempty open bisection $A \subseteq MB$. We then have

$$AB^{-1} \subseteq MBB^{-1} \subseteq M.$$

Clearly AB^{-1} is an open bisection, so it must be empty, because M has empty interior. Observing that $s(A) \subseteq s(B)$, we then have that

$$A = As(A) \subseteq As(B) = AB^{-1}B = \emptyset,$$

contradicting our choice of A . This shows that $1_{MB} = 1_M 1_B \in \mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$. A similar argument shows that $1_{BM} = 1_B 1_M \in \mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G})$, and we are done. \square

We will return to simplicity in Section 3.3, but for now we note the following consequence of the above.

Corollary 3.8. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable étale groupoid and with Hausdorff unit space. If $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior for all nonzero $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$.*

3.2. A Uniqueness theorem for Steinberg algebras. The proof of our uniqueness theorem is a non-Hausdorff version of [4, Lemma 3.3]³ which is our Lemma 3.10 below (and is an algebraic analogue of [3, Lemma 3.3(b)].) The non-Hausdorff proof is almost exactly the same as the Hausdorff version; we include the details. First we establish a non-Hausdorff version of [3, Lemma 3.3(a)].

Lemma 3.9. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Then*

$$X := \{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} : \mathcal{G}_u^u \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ\}$$

is dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$.

Proof. Fix a compact open bisection B of \mathcal{G} . Let $B' := B \cap (\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ)$. Since B' is closed in B with respect to the relative topology, $r(B')$ is closed in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. We claim that $r(B')$ has empty interior. Suppose that V is an open subset contained in $r(B')$. We show that V is empty. Since B is open,

$$VB = r^{-1}(V) \cap B$$

is open too. Further, since B is a bisection, r is injective on B and hence $VB \subseteq B'$. Thus VB is an open subset of $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$. But $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ has empty interior. Therefore $V = \emptyset$ proving the claim.

Let

$$C := \{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} : \mathcal{G}_u^u \not\subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ\}.$$

Since \mathcal{G} has a basis of compact open bisections,

$$C = \{r(B \cap (\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ)) : B \text{ is a compact open bisection}\}.$$

³See the sentence before [4, Example 3.5].

So \mathcal{G} being second countable implies C is a countable union of nowhere-dense sets. By applying the Baire Category Theorem in the locally compact Hausdorff space $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we see that C is nowhere dense. Hence its complement $\{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} : \mathcal{G}_u^u \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ\}$ is dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. \square

Lemma 3.10. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Suppose $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is such that $\mathcal{G}_u^u \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ and take $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$ such that there exists $\gamma_u \in \mathcal{G}_u^u$ with $f(\gamma_u) \neq 0$. Then there exists a compact open set $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $u \in L$ and*

$$(3.4) \quad \emptyset \neq \{\gamma \in \mathcal{G} : 1_L f 1_L(\gamma) \neq 0\} \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ.$$

Proof. Write $f = \sum_{D \in F} a_D 1_D$ where D is a collection of compact open bisections. For each $D \in F$, choose a compact open neighbourhood $V_D \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ as follows:

- If $u = r(\gamma) = s(\gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in D$, then $\gamma \in \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ by assumption. Let V_D be a compact open subset in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ containing u such that V_D is contained in the open set

$$r(D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ) = s(D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ).$$

Then $V_D D V_D \subseteq D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$.

- If there exists $\gamma \in D$ such that $r(\gamma) = u$ and $s(\gamma) \neq u$ or $s(\gamma) = u$ and $r(\gamma) \neq u$, we chose V_D as follows. Because $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, we can find a compact open subset $D' \subseteq D$ containing γ such that $r(D') \cap s(D') = \emptyset$. Take $V_D = r(D')$ (or $V_D = s(D')$), so that $u \in V_D$ and $V_D D V_D = \emptyset$.
- If $u \notin r(D)$ and $u \notin s(D)$, use that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff to choose a neighbourhood V_D of u such that $V_D D V_D = \emptyset$.

Let

$$L := \bigcap_{D \in F} V_D.$$

Then L is a compact open set that contains u . Further the hypotheses about u and f imply $1_L f 1_L(\gamma_u) \neq 0$ and by construction (3.4) holds. \square

Theorem 3.11. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, \mathcal{G} is effective, and $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior for all nonzero $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$. Suppose A is a K -algebra and $\pi : A_K(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow A$ is a ring homomorphism with nonzero kernel. Then there exists a compact open $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $1_L \in \ker(\pi)$.*

Proof. Fix nonzero $f \in \ker(\pi)$. Since $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior, by writing f in the form (3.1) and applying Lemma 3.5, find a compact open bisection B such that f is constant on B . Consider the function $g := f * 1_{B^{-1}} \in \ker(\pi)$.

We claim that $g(u) \neq 0$ for all $u \in r(B)$. To see this, fix $u = bb^{-1} \in r(B)$. Then

$$g(u) = f * 1_{B^{-1}}(u) = \sum_{r(\beta)=u} f(\beta) 1_{B^{-1}}(\beta^{-1}) = f(b) \neq 0.$$

Because \mathcal{G} is second countable and effective, \mathcal{G} is topologically principal (for example, see [25, Proposition 3.6]). Thus, there exists $u \in r(B) \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $\mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}$ and $g(u) \neq 0$. Now we apply Lemma 3.10 to find a compact open set $M \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that for $h := 1_M g 1_M$, we have (3.4) holds for h . Notice $h \in \ker(\pi)$.

Since \mathcal{G} is effective, $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ = \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ and hence

$$\{\gamma \in \mathcal{G} : h(\gamma) \neq 0\} \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}.$$

By applying Lemma 3.1(2) again, we find a compact open set $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that h is constant on L . Now

$$1_L = (h(L))^{-1}1_L h \in \ker(\pi).$$

□

Corollary 3.12. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, \mathcal{G} is effective, and $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior for all nonzero $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$. Suppose I is a nonzero ideal in $A_K(\mathcal{G})$. Then there exists a compact open $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $1_L \in I$.*

3.3. Simplicity of Steinberg algebras. We are now in a position to generalize the following theorem:

Theorem 3.13. [27, Theorem 3.5] *Let \mathcal{G} be an ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. If $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then \mathcal{G} is effective and minimal. The converse holds if \mathcal{G} is Hausdorff.*

Theorem 3.14. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Then $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is simple if and only if the following three conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) \mathcal{G} is minimal,
- (2) \mathcal{G} is effective, and
- (3) for every nonzero $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior.

Proof. Suppose items (1)–(3) are satisfied. Let I be a nonzero ideal in $A_K(\mathcal{G})$. By Corollary 3.12, there exists a compact open set $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $1_L \in I$. We show that for each $x \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, there exists a compact open L_x containing x such that $1_{L_x} \in I$. Using item (1), there exists $\gamma_x \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $r(\gamma_x) = x$ and $s(\gamma_x) \in L$. Let B_x be a compact open bisection containing γ_x . Then the function

$$1_{B_x}1_L1_{B_x^{-1}} = 1_{B_x L B_x^{-1}} \in I.$$

is nonzero at x . So the compact open subset $L_x := B_x L B_x^{-1} \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ suffices. Thus, we have $1_M \in I$ for any compact open subset M of $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ and hence $I = A_K(\mathcal{G})$.

Now suppose $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is simple. Items (1) and (2) hold by Theorem 3.13, and Corollary 3.8 implies (3).

□

By applying Lemma 3.1, we get the following corollary.

Corollary 3.15. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Suppose following three conditions are satisfied:*

- (1) \mathcal{G} is minimal,
- (2) \mathcal{G} is effective, and
- (3) every compact open subset of \mathcal{G} is regular open.

Then $A_K(\mathcal{G})$ is simple.

4. GROUPOID C^* -ALGEBRAS

4.1. Groupoid C^* -algebra preliminaries. In this section, we no longer restrict our attention to ample groupoids, instead we consider arbitrary (second-countable, locally-compact) étale groupoids (with Hausdorff unit space). Here we mainly deal with the ‘open’ support, (unconventionally) defined earlier in (2.2) as

$$\text{supp}(f) = \{x \in X : f(x) \neq 0\}.$$

We denote the set of continuous functions with compact support by

$$C_c(X) := \{f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : f \text{ is continuous and } \exists \text{ compact } K \text{ such that } f(x) = 0 \forall x \notin K\}.$$

We write $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ for Connes’ algebra of functions $f : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ linearly spanned by the spaces $C_c(U)$ for open bisections U contained in \mathcal{G} . We view a function in $C_c(U)$ as a function on \mathcal{G} by defining it to be 0 outside of U . In some papers and texts, this algebra $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ is simply denoted $C_c(\mathcal{G})$, but we avoid this since its elements are in general not continuous.

For $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we write L_u for the regular representation $L_u : \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\ell^2(\mathcal{G}_u))$ satisfying

$$L_u(f)\delta_\gamma = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{G}_r(\gamma)} f(\alpha)\delta_{\alpha\gamma} \text{ for } f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G}).$$

By definition, $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is the completion of the image of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ under $\bigoplus_{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}} L_u$.

Recall that if \mathcal{G} is an étale groupoid and $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, then we can define a function $j(a) : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $j(a)(\gamma) = (L_{s(\gamma)}(a)\delta_{s(\gamma)} \mid \delta_\gamma)$. It is routine to check that $j(f) = f$ for $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$. Since $\bigoplus_u L_u$ is faithful, the map $a \mapsto j(a)$ is injective. Write $B(\mathcal{G})$ for the vector space of all bounded functions $f : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and regard $B(\mathcal{G})$ as a normed vector space under $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. For $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$, we have

$$|j(a)(\gamma)| = |(L_{s(\gamma)}(a)\delta_{s(\gamma)} \mid \delta_\gamma)| \leq \|L_{s(\gamma)}(a)\| \leq \|a\|,$$

so j is an injective norm-decreasing linear map from $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ to $B(\mathcal{G})$.

4.2. Singular elements. As in the Steinberg algebra setting, the presence of any singular elements gives rise to a nontrivial ideal. Here we call $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ *singular* if $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has empty interior. The following lemma gives some useful insight.

Lemma 4.1. *Let \mathcal{G} be a locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Consider the following conditions:*

- (1) *For every $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$, every $z \in f(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$, the set*

$$\{\gamma \in \mathcal{G} : |f(\gamma) - z| < \varepsilon\}$$

has nonempty interior.

- (2) *For every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ nonempty interior.*

Then (1) \implies (2).

Proof. Choose a nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, and fix γ with $j(a)(\gamma) \neq 0$. Fix $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ with $\|a - f\|_r < |j(a)(\gamma)|/3$. Since j is norm-decreasing, we see that $\|j(a) - f\|_\infty < |j(a)(\gamma)|/3$ and so $|f(\gamma)| > 2|j(a)(\gamma)|/3$. By hypothesis,

$$(4.1) \quad U := \{\eta \in \mathcal{G} : |f(\eta) - f(\gamma)| < |j(a)(\gamma)|/3\}$$

has nonempty interior. Since $\|j(a) - f\|_\infty < |j(a)(\gamma)|/3$, we see that for $\eta \in U$ we have

$$|j(a)(\eta)| > |f(\eta)| - |j(a)(\gamma)|/3 > (|f(\gamma)| - |j(a)(\gamma)|/3) - |j(a)(\gamma)|/3 > 0.$$

So $U \subseteq \text{supp}(j(a))$, and since U has nonempty interior, so does $\text{supp}(j(a))$. \square

In what follows, we denote the collection of units with trivial isotropy as S . That is

$$S := \{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} : \mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}\}.$$

Recall that S and $\mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S$ are *saturated*; that is $[S] = S$ and $[\mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S] = \mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be a locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Suppose that $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is a singular element.*

- (1) *For every $\gamma \in \text{supp}(j(a))$, there exists $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ such that $\gamma \in \text{supp}(f)$ and f is discontinuous at γ .*
- (2) *We have $s(\text{supp}(j(a))) \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S$.*

Proof. Suppose $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is singular, that is $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has empty interior. For (1), as in the proof of Lemma 4.1, find $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ with $\|a - f\|_r < |j(a)(\gamma)|/3$. Then the set U as defined in (4.1), must have empty interior, because otherwise the rest of the proof of Lemma 4.1 would imply that $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior. Using a decreasing neighbourhood base, we can find a sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ such that γ_n converges to γ but $\gamma_n \notin U$. That is

$$(4.2) \quad |f(\gamma_n) - f(\gamma)| \geq \epsilon$$

where $\epsilon = |j(a)(\gamma)|/3$. Item (1) follows.

For item (2), write the f from item (1) as $f = \sum_{D \in F} f_D$ where F is a finite collection of open bisections and each $f_D \in C_c(D)$. We know from (4.2) that $f(\gamma_n)$ does not converge to $f(\gamma)$, so there must exist $D_1 \in F$ such that

$$(4.3) \quad f_{D_1}(\gamma_n) \not\rightarrow f_{D_1}(\gamma)$$

and so f_{D_1} is not continuous at γ . Since f_{D_1} is continuous on D_1 , we must have $\gamma \notin D_1$, which implies $f_{D_1}(\gamma) = 0$. By (4.3), there exists a subsequence $\{\gamma_{n_k}\}$ such that $\{|f_{D_1}(\gamma_{n_k})|\}$ is bounded away from zero, in particular they are nonzero. Hence $\gamma_{n_k} \in D_1$ for all k , and since f_{D_1} is supported on a compact subset of D_1 which must necessarily contain all the γ_{n_k} , we can pass to a convergent subsequence $\gamma_{n_{k_\ell}} \rightarrow \gamma_1 \in D_1$. Because f_{D_1} is continuous on D_1 and $\{|f_{D_1}(\gamma_{n_k})|\}$ is bounded away from zero, we have $f_{D_1}(\gamma_{n_{k_\ell}}) \rightarrow f_{D_1}(\gamma_1) \neq 0$. But $f_{D_1}(\gamma) = 0 \neq f_{D_1}(\gamma_1)$, so $\gamma \neq \gamma_1$.

Since r and s are continuous, we have $s(\gamma_1) = s(\gamma)$ and $r(\gamma_1) = r(\gamma)$. Thus $\gamma\gamma_1^{-1} \in \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. Thus $s(\gamma) \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S$. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let \mathcal{G} be an effective, second countable, locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. If $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ has any singular elements, then $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is not simple.*

Proof. Suppose $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is a singular element. Hence Lemma 4.2 implies that $s(\text{supp}(j(a))) \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)} \setminus S$. Since \mathcal{G} is second countable and effective, it is topologically principal by [25, Proposition 3.6]. Thus there exists $u \in S$. Then $L_u(a) = 0$ and hence the kernel of L_u is a nontrivial ideal of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. \square

4.3. Uniqueness theorem for groupoid C^* -algebras. In this section, we prove a uniqueness theorem for the reduced C^* -algebra $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ of an étale groupoid \mathcal{G} :

Theorem 4.4. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, \mathcal{G} is effective and for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior. Let $\rho : C_r^*(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow B$ be a C^* -homomorphism that is injective on $C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$. Then ρ is injective.*

In our proof, we will invoke Theorem 3.2 of [3] which we restate for convenience.

Theorem 4.5. [3, Theorem 3.2] *Let A be a C^* -algebra and M a C^* -subalgebra of A . Suppose S is collection of states of M such that*

- (1) *every $\varphi \in S$ has a unique extension to a state $\tilde{\varphi}$ of A ; and*
- (2) *the direct sum $\bigoplus_{\varphi \in S} \pi_{\tilde{\varphi}}$ of the GNS representations associated to extensions of the elements of S to A is faithful on A .*

Let $\rho : A \rightarrow B$ be a C^ -homomorphism. Then ρ is injective if and only if it is injective on M .*

We use $C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ for the M in Theorem 4.5. It is a subalgebra by the following lemma.

Lemma 4.6. *Let \mathcal{G} be an étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Then*

- (1) $C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) \subseteq \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$
- (2) *The inclusion map $i : C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ extends to an injective homomorphism $i : C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) \rightarrow C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$.*

Proof. The unit space $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is an open bisection in \mathcal{G} , so each $f \in C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ belongs to $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ by definition. The argument of [22, Proposition 1.9] works verbatim in the non-Hausdorff case to show that i extends to injective C^* -homomorphisms. \square

Remark 4.7. When we view elements $f \in C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ as elements of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ via the inclusion map i , $i(f)$ might not be continuous as a function on \mathcal{G} .

We also need a non-ample version of Lemma 3.10 in order to establish item (1) of Theorem 4.5.

Lemma 4.8. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, étale groupoid such $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. Suppose $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is such that $\mathcal{G}_u^u \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ and take $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ such that there exists $\gamma_u \in \mathcal{G}_u^u$ with $f(\gamma_u) \neq 0$. Then there exists an open set $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $u \in L$ and*

$$\text{supp}(bfb) \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$$

for every $b \in C_c(L)$; moreover, $bfb \neq 0$ whenever b satisfies $b(u) = 1$.

Proof. Write $f = \sum_{D \in F} f_D$ where D is a collection of compact open bisections and each $f_D \in C_c(D)$. For each $D \in F$, choose an open neighbourhood $V_D \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ as follows:

- If $u = r(\gamma) = s(\gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in D$, then $\gamma \in \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$ by assumption. Let V_D be an open subset of $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ containing u such that V_D is contained in the open set

$$r(D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ) = s(D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ).$$

Then $V_D D V_D \subseteq D \cap \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ$.

- If there exists $\gamma \in D$ such that $r(\gamma) = u$ and $s(\gamma) \neq u$ or $s(\gamma) = u$ and $r(\gamma) \neq u$, we chose V_D as follows. Because $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff, we can find an open subset $D' \subseteq D$ containing γ such that $r(D') \cap s(D') = \emptyset$. Take $V_D = r(D')$ (or $V_D = s(D')$), so that $u \in V_D$ and $V_D D V_D = \emptyset$.

- If $u \notin r(D)$ and $u \notin s(D)$, use that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff to choose a neighbourhood V_D of u such that $V_D D V_D = \emptyset$.

Let

$$L := \bigcap_{D \in F} V_D.$$

Then L is an open set that contains u . If $b \in C_c(L)$, then

$$\text{supp}(bfb) \subseteq \text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ.$$

by construction. If $b(u) = 1$, then $(bfb)(\gamma_u) = b(u)f(\gamma_u)b(u) = f(\gamma_u) \neq 0$, and so $bfb \neq 0$. \square

Lemma 4.9. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, effective étale groupoid such that for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior. Let $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ be a unit such that $\mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}$. Let ϵ_u be the state of $C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ determined by evaluation at u . Then ϵ_u extends uniquely to a state of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$.*

Proof. We follow the argument of [3, Theorem 3.1(a)]. By the argument preceding [1, Theorem 3.1], it suffices to show that for each $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ and each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist $b \in C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})_+$ and $c \in C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ such that $\epsilon_u(b) = \|b\| = 1$ and $\|bab - c\| < \varepsilon$.

For this, observe that by continuity it suffices to show that for each f in the dense subalgebra $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$ there exists a positive $b \in C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ such that $bfb \in C_c(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ and $\phi(b) = \|b\| = 1$. Since \mathcal{G} is effective, we have $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G})^\circ = \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, and so we can apply Lemma 4.8 to find an open $L \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $u \in L$ and $bfb \in C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ for all $b \in C_c(L)$. Fix $b \in C_c(L)$ with $b(u) = 1$ and $b(v) \leq 1$ for all $v \in L$. Then we have $\epsilon_u(b) = 1 = \|b\|$, so this b suffices. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.4. Let $M := C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) \subseteq C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. Lemma 4.9 shows that the states $\{\epsilon_u : \mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}\}$ have unique extension to states of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. So by Theorem 4.5, it suffices to show that the direct sum of the GNS representations of these state extensions is faithful on $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$.

For this, first observe that for $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, the vector state $\phi_u(a) := (L_u(a)\delta_u \mid \delta_u)$ is an extension of ϵ_u to a state of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, so if u satisfies $\mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}$, then the preceding paragraph shows that this is the unique extension. We will show that

$$(4.4) \quad \|\pi_{\phi_u}(a)\| \geq \|L_u(a)\| \text{ for every } a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G}).$$

To see this, for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u$, let B_γ be a compact open bisection containing γ , and fix $f_\gamma \in C_c(B_\gamma)$ with $f_\gamma(\gamma) = 1$. So the f_γ belong to $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. For each $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u$, let $h_\gamma := [f_\gamma]$ be the corresponding element of the GNS space \mathcal{H}_{ϕ_u} .

We first claim that $\{h_\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u\}$ is an orthonormal set in the GNS space \mathcal{H}_{ϕ_u} of ϕ_u . To see this, fix $\gamma, \eta \in \mathcal{G}_u$, and calculate:

$$(h_\gamma \mid h_\eta) = \phi_u(f_\eta^* f_\gamma) = j(f_\eta^* f_\gamma)(u) = (f_\eta^* f_\gamma)(u)$$

Since B_η and B_γ are bisections containing η and γ , and since $s(\eta) = s(\gamma) = u$, we have $u \in B_\eta^{-1} B_\gamma \supseteq \text{supp}(f_\eta^* f_\gamma)$ if and only if $\eta = \gamma$. So if $\gamma \neq \eta$ then $(h_\gamma \mid h_\eta) = 0$ and if $\gamma = \eta$, then

$$(h_\gamma \mid h_\gamma) = \sum_{\alpha\beta=u} f_\gamma^*(\alpha) f_\gamma(\beta) = \sum_{\alpha\beta=u} \overline{f_\gamma(\alpha^{-1})} f_\gamma(\beta) = |f_\gamma(\gamma)|^2 = 1.$$

So

$$(h_\gamma | h_\eta) = \delta_{\gamma,\eta},$$

and $\{h_\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u\}$ is an orthonormal set as claimed.

We now claim that if B is an open bisection in \mathcal{G} , $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u$, and $g \in C_c(B)$, then

$$\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma = \begin{cases} g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma} & \text{if } \eta \in B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} \\ 0 & \text{if } B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} = \emptyset. \end{cases}$$

First suppose that $B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} \neq \emptyset$, say $\eta \in B \cap G_{r(\gamma)}$. We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma - g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma}\|^2 \\ &= (\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma - g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma} | \pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma - g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma}) \\ &= ([g * f_\gamma] - [g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}] | [g * f_\gamma] - [g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}]) \\ &= \phi_u((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma) - (g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma})^*(g * f_\gamma) - (g * f_\gamma)^*(g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}) + |g(\eta)|^2 f_{\eta\gamma}^* * f_{\eta\gamma}) \\ &= (L_u((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma)\delta_u | \delta_u) - (L_u((g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma})^*(g * f_\gamma))\delta_u | \delta_u) \\ &\quad - (L_u((g * f_\gamma)^*(g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}))\delta_u | \delta_u) + |g(\eta)|^2 (L_u(f_{\eta\gamma}^* * f_{\eta\gamma})\delta_u | \delta_u)) \\ &= ((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma) - (g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma})^*(g * f_\gamma) - (g * f_\gamma)^*(g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}) + |g(\eta)|^2 f_{\eta\gamma}^* * f_{\eta\gamma})(u). \end{aligned}$$

Since the unique element of BB_γ with source equal to u is $\eta\gamma$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} ((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma))(u) &= ((g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma})^*(g * f_\gamma))(u) = ((g * f_\gamma)^*(g(\eta)f_{\eta\gamma}))(u) \\ &= (|g(\eta)|^2 f_{\eta\gamma}^* * f_{\eta\gamma})(u) = |g(\eta)|^2, \end{aligned}$$

so we deduce that

$$\|\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma - g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma}\|^2 = 0,$$

so $\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma = g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma}$. Now suppose that $B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} = \emptyset$. Then $BB_\gamma \cap \mathcal{G}_u = \emptyset$, and so

$$\|\pi_{\phi_u}(g)h_\gamma\|^2 = \phi_u((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma)) = (L_u((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma))\delta_u | \delta_u) = ((g * f_\gamma)^*(g * f_\gamma))(u) = 0.$$

This proves the claim.

Since $\text{span}\{g : B \text{ is an open bisection and } g \in C_c(B)\}$ is dense in $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, it follows that $\text{supp}\{h_\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u\}$ is invariant for π_u . Moreover, since for every open bisection B and every $g \in C_c(B)$, we have

$$L_u(g)\delta_\gamma = \begin{cases} g(\eta)h_{\eta\gamma} & \text{if } \eta \in B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} \\ 0 & \text{if } B \cap G_{r(\gamma)} = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

the unitary $U : \ell^2(\mathcal{G}_u) \rightarrow H_{\phi_u}$ intertwines L_u with the reduction of π_{ϕ_u} to $\overline{\text{span}\{h_\gamma : \gamma \in \mathcal{G}_u\}}$. That is π_{ϕ_u} contains a summand equivalent to L_u , proving (4.4).

So to prove the theorem, it now suffices to show that $\bigoplus_{\mathcal{G}_u^u=\{u\}} L_u$ is a faithful representation of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. So suppose that $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$. Then $j(a)$ is nonzero, and so by hypothesis there is an open set $O \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ such that $j(a)(\gamma) \neq 0$ for all $\gamma \in O$. Fix an open bisection B contained in O . Then $s(B)$ is an open subset of $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ and so there exists $u \in s(B) \cap S$. Let $\gamma \in B$ be the unique element in B with $s(\gamma) = u$. Then

$$(L_u(a)\delta_u | \delta_\gamma) = j(a)(\gamma) \neq 0$$

because $\gamma \in O$. Hence $L_u(a) \neq 0$. Since $u \in S$, it follows that $\bigoplus_{u \in S} L_u(a) \neq 0$ too, as required. \square

4.4. Simplicity of groupoid C^* -algebras.

Theorem 4.10. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, locally compact, étale groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff.*

- (1) *If $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then $C^*(\mathcal{G}) = C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, \mathcal{G} is effective and for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior.*
- (2) *If $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then \mathcal{G} is minimal.*
- (3) *If \mathcal{G} is minimal and effective and for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior, then $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple.*

In particular, if $C^(\mathcal{G}) = C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, then $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple if and only if \mathcal{G} is minimal, effective and for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. If $C^*(\mathcal{G}) \neq C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, then the kernel of the regular representation is nontrivial and so $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ is not simple. Suppose that \mathcal{G} is not effective. Then there is an open bisection $B \not\subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that for every $\gamma \in B$, $s(\gamma) = r(\gamma)$. Fix $u \in s(B)$, and let ϵ_u be the augmentation representation on $\ell^2(r(\mathcal{G}_u))$ described in [2, Proposition 5.2]. Fix a function $f \in C_c(B)$ and let $f_0 \in C_c(s(B))$ be the function defined by $f_0(s(\gamma)) = f(\gamma)$ for $\gamma \in B$. Then $\epsilon_u(f_0)$ is nonzero, and $\epsilon_u(f_0 - f) = 0$. So $\ker \epsilon_u$ is a nontrivial ideal of $C^*(\mathcal{G})$. So we have $C^*(\mathcal{G}) = C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, \mathcal{G} is effective.

By way of contradiction, suppose there exists $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ such that $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has empty interior. That is, $j(a)$ is a singular element. Then by Proposition 4.3 $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is not simple, which is a contradiction.

For (2) we proceed by contrapositive. Suppose that \mathcal{G} is not minimal. Then we can find $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $r(\mathcal{G}_u)$ is not dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. So there is an open set $U \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $r(\mathcal{G}_u) \cap U = \emptyset$. For any $f \in C_c(U) \setminus 0$, we have $L_u(f) = 0$, so L_u is a nonzero representation of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ with nontrivial kernel, and therefore $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is not simple.

For (3), suppose that I is a nonzero ideal of $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. By Theorem 4.4, there exists

$$f \in (C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) \cap I) \setminus \{0\}.$$

For each $u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, we have $r(\mathcal{G}_u) \cap \text{supp}(f) \neq \emptyset$, and so we can choose a compact open bisection B such that $u \in s(B)$, and the unique $\gamma \in B$ with $s(\gamma) = u$ satisfies $f(r(\gamma)) \neq 0$. Fix $h \in C_c(B)$ such that $h(\gamma) = 1$. Then $g := h^* f h \in C_0(\mathcal{G}_0)$ belongs to I and satisfies

$$g(u) = h^*(\gamma^{-1})f(r(\gamma))h(\gamma) = f(r(\gamma)) \neq 0.$$

So $I \cap C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ is an ideal and there is no u in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ such that $f(u) = 0$ for all $f \in I \cap C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$. This forces $I \cap C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)}) = C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$, and since $C_0(\mathcal{G}^{(0)})$ contains an approximate identity for $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, we deduce that $I = C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$. \square

4.5. A special case: simplicity of ample groupoid C^* -algebras. In many of the examples we are interested in, the groupoid is ample. So we state explicitly what our C^* -algebraic results say in this case. We also show that, like in the Steinberg algebra situation, the condition of every compact open set is regular open is sufficient.

Lemma 4.11. *Let \mathcal{G} be an ample groupoid such that $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ is Hausdorff. If every compact open set is regular open, then for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Suppose the every compact open set is regular open. That is that Lemma 3.1(1) holds. Thus Lemma 3.1(2) also holds. Fix $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G}) \setminus \{0\}$. Since $A_C(\mathcal{G})$ is dense in $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$, we can find $f \in A_C(\mathcal{G})$ where

$$\|f - a\| < \|j(a)\|_\infty/3.$$

Since j is norm-decreasing and $j(f) = f$ we deduce that

$$\|f - j(a)\| < \|j(a)\|_\infty/3,$$

and hence $\|f\|_\infty > 2\|j(a)\|_\infty/3$. Fix γ with $|f(\gamma)| > 2\|j(a)\|_\infty/3$. By 3.1(2), the set $O := \{\eta \in \mathcal{G} : f(\eta) = f(\gamma)\}$ has nonempty interior. Since $\|f - j(a)\|_\infty < \|j(a)\|_\infty/3$, for each $\eta \in O$, we have

$$|j(a)(\eta)| \geq |f(\eta)| - \|j(a)\|_\infty/3 > \|j(a)\|_\infty/3 > 0.$$

So $O \subseteq \{\eta \in \mathcal{G} : j(a)(\eta) \neq 0\}$, and so the latter has nonempty interior because O does. \square

Thus we combine Lemma 4.11 and Theorem 4.10 to get the following corollary.

Corollary 4.12. *Let \mathcal{G} be a second-countable, ample groupoid.*

- (1) *If $C^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then $C^*(\mathcal{G}) = C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ and \mathcal{G} is minimal and effective.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{G} is minimal and effective and every compact open subset of \mathcal{G} is regular open, then $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple.*
- (3) *If $C_r^*(\mathcal{G})$ is simple, then $A_C(\mathcal{G})$ is simple.*

5. EXAMPLES

5.1. A class showing minimal, topologically principal, and second countable are not sufficient for simplicity. In this example, we exhibit a class of minimal, topologically principal, amenable, second countable, étale groupoids whose corresponding algebras are not simple. This shows that one really does need the groupoid to be effective and not just topologically principal.

Let X be a compact Hausdorff space with no isolated points, let $\varphi : X \rightarrow X$ be a minimal homeomorphism (which we recall means that, in contrast to the definition of minimality for a groupoid, the *forward* orbit of every point is dense), and fix $x_0 \in X$. Let $\mathcal{G} = X \sqcup \{a_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. We make \mathcal{G} into a groupoid by declaring that the unit space of \mathcal{G} is X , that $r(a_n) = s(a_n) = \varphi^n(x_0)$ and that $a_n a_n = r(a_n)$. Note that the minimality of φ means that there are no other composable pairs in $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$. The basic open neighbourhoods of a_n are of the form $U \cup \{a_n\} \setminus \{r(a_n)\}$, where U ranges over a base of open neighbourhoods of $r(a_n)$. It is straightforward to verify that \mathcal{G} is an étale groupoid.

The map $\alpha : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ defined by

$$\alpha(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi(x) & \text{if } x \in X \\ a_{n+1} & \text{if } x = a_n \text{ for some } n \end{cases}$$

is readily verified to be a topological groupoid isomorphism, and so induces an action of \mathbb{Z} on \mathcal{G} . Recall that the semidirect product $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a groupoid that is the product space (with product topology) $\mathcal{G} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with range, source, product, and inverse given by

$$r(\gamma, n) = (r(\gamma), 0), \quad s(\gamma, n) = (\alpha^{-n}(s(\gamma)), 0),$$

$$(\gamma, n)(\alpha^{-n}(\eta), m) = (\gamma\eta, m + n), \quad (\gamma, n)^{-1} = (\alpha^{-n}(\gamma^{-1}), -n).$$

Then $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is étale. Since X has no isolated points, \mathcal{G} is not Hausdorff, and so neither is $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$. The unit space of $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ can be identified with X , and since φ is minimal, $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is minimal. If X is totally disconnected, then $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is ample.

If $r(\gamma, n) = s(\gamma, n)$, we must have that $\alpha^{-n}(s(\gamma)) = r(\gamma)$. Since $s(\gamma) = r(\gamma) \in X$ for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$, this implies that $r(\gamma)$ is periodic for φ which contradicts minimality, unless $n = 0$. Hence $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}) \setminus X = \{(a_n, 0) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and each $(a_n, 0)$ has an open neighbourhood of the form $V \times \{0\}$ contained in $\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z})$. Hence, $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is not effective. Take $y \in X$ not in the orbit of x_0 (which must exist because compact Hausdorff spaces with no isolated points must be uncountable). Then the orbit of y is dense in X , and each point in the orbit of y has trivial isotropy. Hence $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is topologically principal.

Consider the functions

$$f = 1_{\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}^{(0)}}$$

$$g = 1_{\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}^{(0)} \cup \{(a_0, 0)\} \setminus \{(x_0, 0)\}}.$$

Then $f, g \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{G})$, since both $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}^{(0)}$ and $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}^{(0)} \cup \{(a_0, 0)\} \setminus \{(x_0, 0)\}$ are compact open bisections in $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ (they are both homeomorphic to X). But $\text{supp}(f - g) = \{(a_0, 0)\} \cup \{(x_0, 0)\}$, which has empty interior. Hence by Theorem 4.10, $C_r^*(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}) = C^*(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z})$ is not simple. Furthermore, if $\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is ample, then f, g are elements of the Steinberg algebra. So neither $A_K(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z})$ nor $C_r^*(\mathcal{G} \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z})$ is simple by Theorem 3.14 and Theorem 4.10 respectively.

5.2. Inverse semigroup actions and their groupoids. For any unreferenced claims in this section, see [11] and [12]. We will use the notation $Y \subseteq_{\text{fin}} X$ to indicate that Y is a finite subset of X .

An *inverse semigroup* is a semigroup S for which every $s \in S$ has an “inverse” s^* in the sense that

$$ss^*s = s \quad \text{and} \quad s^*ss^* = s^*.$$

For every $s, t \in S$ we have $(s^*)^* = s$ and $(st)^* = t^*s^*$. If S has an identity, we will denote it 1_S . Every inverse semigroup will be assumed to be countable and have a zero element 0 which satisfies $0s = s0 = 0$ for all $s \in S$. The set of *idempotents* of S is denoted

$$E(S) = \{e \in S : e^2 = e\}$$

and contains all elements of the form s^*s .

Any inverse semigroup carries a natural order structure. For $s, t \in S$, we write $s \leq t$ if $ts^*s = s$. For two idempotents $e, f \in E(S)$, we have $e \leq f$ if and only if $ef = e$. A *filter* in $E(S)$ is a nonempty subset $\xi \subseteq E(S)$ such that

- (1) $0 \notin \xi$,
- (2) $e, f \in \xi$ implies that $ef \in \xi$, and
- (3) $e \in \xi, e \leq f$ implies $f \in \xi$.

We denote the set of filters $\widehat{E}_0(S)$; it can be viewed as a subspace of $\{0, 1\}^{E(S)}$. For $X, Y \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S)$, let

$$(5.1) \quad U(X, Y) = \{\xi \in \widehat{E}_0(S) : X \subseteq \xi, Y \cap \xi = \emptyset\}.$$

Sets of this form are clopen and generate the topology on $\widehat{E}_0(S)$ as X and Y vary over all the finite subsets of $E(S)$. With this topology, $\widehat{E}_0(S)$ is called the *spectrum* of $E(S)$.

From the definition of a filter it is easy to see that if $X, Y \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S)$ and $e := \prod_{x \in X} x$, then $U(X, Y) = U(\{e\}, Y)$, and so we can take sets of the form

$$(5.2) \quad U(\{e\}, Y) = \{\xi \in \widehat{E}_0(S) : e \in \xi, Y \cap \xi = \emptyset\}$$

to be the basis of the topology on $\widehat{E}_0(S)$.

A filter is called an *ultrafilter* if it is not properly contained in any other filter. The set of all ultrafilters is denoted $\widehat{E}_\infty(S)$. As a subspace of $\widehat{E}_0(S)$, $\widehat{E}_\infty(S)$ may not be closed. Let $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ denote the closure of $\widehat{E}_\infty(S)$ in $\widehat{E}_0(S)$ — this is called the *tight spectrum* of $E(S)$.

An *action* of an inverse semigroup S on a space X consists of a collection $\alpha = \{\alpha_s\}_{s \in S}$ of homeomorphisms between open subsets of S satisfying:

- (1) $\alpha_s \circ \alpha_t = \alpha_{st}$ for all $s, t \in S$, and
- (2) the union of the domains of the α_s coincides with X .

These imply that if e is an idempotent, then α_e is the identity map on some open subset $D_e \subseteq X$, and that the domain of θ_s coincides with D_{s^*s} .

If α is an action of S on a space X , we let

$$S \times_\alpha X = \{(s, x) : x \in D_{s^*s}\}$$

and put an equivalence relation on this set by saying $(s, x) \sim (t, y)$ if and only if $x = y$ and there exists $e \in E(S)$ such that $x \in D_e$ and $se = te$. The equivalence class of (s, x) is denoted $[s, x]$ and is called the *germ* of (s, x) . The set of all germs is denoted

$$\mathcal{G}(\alpha) = \{[s, x] : x \in D_{s^*s}\}$$

and becomes a groupoid with source, range, inverse, and product given by

$$s([t, x]) = [t^*t, x], \quad r([t, x]) = [tt^*, \alpha_t(x)], \quad [t, x]^{-1} = [t^*, \alpha_t(x)], \quad [u, \alpha_t(x)][t, x] = [ut, x].$$

The unit space $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)^{(0)}$ is identified with X . If X is a totally disconnected locally compact Hausdorff space such that D_e is compact open for all $e \in E(S)$, then $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ is ample, with sets of the form

$$(5.3) \quad \Theta(s, U) := \{[s, x] \in \mathcal{G}(\alpha) : x \in U \subseteq D_{s^*s} \text{ and } U \text{ compact open}\}$$

forming a basis of compact open sets for $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$. If S is countable, then $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ is second countable.

It is possible for $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ to be non-Hausdorff, as we will see in examples of subsections 5.5 and 5.6. In [12, Theorem 3.15] are given criteria on α which are equivalent to $\mathcal{G}(\alpha)$ being Hausdorff. This problem was also considered in [27].

An inverse semigroup acts on its tight spectrum. Let

$$D_e^\theta = \{\xi \in \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) : e \in \xi\} = U(\{e\}, \emptyset),$$

and define

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_s &: D_{s^*s}^\theta \rightarrow D_{ss^*}^\theta \\ \theta_s(\xi) &= \{e \in E(S) : e \geq sfs^* \text{ for some } f \in \xi\}. \end{aligned}$$

This defines an action of S on $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$, called the *standard action* of S . The groupoid of germs for the standard action is denoted $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S) := \mathcal{G}(\theta)$ and is called the *tight groupoid* of S . This groupoid is quite general. Indeed, by [10] every ample groupoid arises this way.

In what follows, we are concerned with the subsets (5.2) intersected with $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$. If ξ is an ultrafilter, then by [12, Proposition 2.5] the set $\{D_e^\theta : e \in \xi\}$ is a neighbourhood basis for ξ . Hence, if every tight filter is an ultrafilter (i.e., if $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = \widehat{E}_\infty(S)$), then the D_e form a basis for the topology on $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let S be an inverse semigroup and suppose that $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = \widehat{E}_\infty(S)$. Then*

$$\{\Theta(s, D_{s^*s}^\theta) : s \in S\} \cup \{\emptyset\}$$

is an inverse semigroup of compact open bisections which generates the topology of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$.

Proof. The given set generates the topology on $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ because the D_e^θ generate the topology of $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ when $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = \widehat{E}_\infty(S)$. Since the set of compact open bisections in an ample groupoid forms an inverse semigroup under setwise product and inverse, we need to prove our set is closed under the product and inverse.

We claim that

$$\Theta(s, D_{s^*s}^\theta)\Theta(t, D_{t^*t}^\theta) = \Theta(st, D_{(st)^*st}^\theta)$$

if the product is nonempty. If $\gamma \in \Theta(s, D_{s^*s}^\theta)\Theta(t, D_{t^*t}^\theta)$, then $\gamma = [s, \theta_t(\eta)][t, \eta]$ for some $\eta \in D_{t^*t}^\theta$. Since $\theta_t(\eta) \in D_{s^*s}^\theta$, we must have $\eta = \theta_{t^*}(\xi)$ for some $\xi \in D_{s^*s}^\theta$. Because $s^*s \in \xi$, $t^*s^*st = (st)^*st \in \eta$, and so $\eta \in D_{(st)^*st}^\theta$. Thus $\gamma \in \Theta(st, D_{(st)^*st}^\theta)$ proving the \subseteq inclusion.

To prove the \supseteq inclusion, we take $\xi \in D_{(st)^*st}^\theta$ and notice that $[st, \xi] = [s, \theta_t(\xi)][t, \xi]$.

To prove closure under inverse, it is straightforward that

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(s, D_{s^*s}^\theta)^{-1} &= \{[s, \xi]^{-1} : \xi \in D_{s^*s}^\theta\} = \{[s^*, \theta_s(\xi)] : \xi \in D_{s^*s}^\theta\} \\ &= \{[s^*, \eta] : \eta \in D_{ss^*}^\theta\} = \Theta(s^*, D_{ss^*}^\theta) \end{aligned}$$

because $\theta_s : D_{s^*s}^\theta \rightarrow D_{ss^*}^\theta$ is a bijection. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let S be a inverse semigroup, let $s, t \in S$, let $\xi \in D_{t^*t}^\theta$, let $e \leq s^*s$, and let $Y \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S)$. Then:*

- (1) *The following are equivalent:*
 - (a) $[t, \xi] \in \overline{\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))}$
 - (b) $\xi \in U(\{e\}, Y)$ and for every $f \in \xi$ and for all $Z \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S) \setminus \xi$, there exists $0 \neq k \leq ef$ such that $ky = 0$ for all $y \in Y \cup Z$, and $sk = tk$.
- (2) *In case of (1), $[t, \xi] \notin \Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))$ if and only if for any such k we have that $k \notin \xi$.*

Proof. For the sake of brevity, define $R := \Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))$ and suppose that $[t, \xi] \in \overline{R}$. We have

$$\xi = s([t, \xi]) \in s(\overline{R}) \subseteq \overline{s(R)} = \overline{U(\{e\}, Y)}.$$

Since $U(\{e\}, Y)$ is closed in $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$, there exists a closed set $V \subseteq \mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ such that $U(\{e\}, Y) = V \cap \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$. Hence, $\overline{U(\{e\}, Y)} \subseteq \overline{V} = V$ and so $\overline{U(\{e\}, Y)} \cap \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) \subseteq V \cap \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = U(\{e\}, Y)$, and so $\xi \in U(\{e\}, Y)$.

For all $f \in \xi$ and for all $Z \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S) \setminus \xi$, there is a point in the intersection $\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y)) \cap \Theta(t, U(\{f\}, Z))$. Hence for all $f \in \xi$ and for all $Z \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S) \setminus \xi$, there exists $\eta \in U(\{e\}, Y) \cap U(\{f\}, Z) = U(\{ef\}, Y \cup Z)$ such that $[s, \eta] = [t, \eta]$. In other words, there exists $k \in \eta$ such that $tk = sk$. Since $\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y)) \cap \Theta(t, U(\{f\}, Z))$ is open and s is an open map, we may assume that η is an ultrafilter. Without loss of

generality, we can assume that $k \leq ef$ by perhaps replacing it with kef if needed, and since $k, e, f \in \eta$, we must have $kef \neq 0$. If $y \in Y \cup Z$, the fact that η is an ultrafilter which does not contain y implies there exists $e_y \in \eta$ such that $ye_y = 0$. So also without loss of generality, we can assume that $ky = 0$ by perhaps replacing it by ke_y if needed. This establishes (a) \Rightarrow (b)

For the other implication, suppose (b) holds. We will be done if we show that for every $f \in \xi$ and for all $Z \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S) \setminus \xi$, there is a point in $\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y)) \cap \Theta(t, U(\{f\}, Z))$. For $f \in \xi$, find the $k \leq f$ guaranteed by (b) and find an ultrafilter η containing k . Since $tk = sk$, we have that $[t, \eta] = [s, \eta]$, and since $k \in \eta$ we must have that $k, e, f \in \eta$. Since $ky = 0$ for all $y \in Y \cup Z$ we must also have that $y \notin \eta$ for all $y \in Y \cup Z$. Hence $\Theta(t, U(\{f\}, Z)) \ni [t, \eta] = [s, \eta] \in \Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))$, establishing (b) \Rightarrow (a).

Point (2) is direct, so we are done. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let S be a inverse semigroup, and take $s \in S$, $e \in E(S)$ with $e \leq s^*s$, and $Y \subseteq_{\text{fin}} E(S)$. If $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ is effective, then $\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))$ is regular open.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 2.5, because each $\Theta(s, U(\{e\}, Y))$ is a compact open bisection. \square

Let us introduce a couple of (equivalent) properties that extend effectiveness of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$, and give us necessary conditions for regularity of compact open sets. Following the notation in [12, Section 4], for any $s \in S$ we will denote by

$$F_s := \{x \in \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) : \theta_s(x) = x\}$$

the set of *fixed elements* for s , and by

$$TF_s := \{x \in \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) : \exists e \in E(S) \text{ with } e \leq s \text{ and } x \in D_e^\theta\}$$

the set of *trivially fixed elements* for s . By [12, Proposition 4.5], if $\mathcal{J}_s := \{e \in E : e \leq s\}$, then

$$TF_s = \bigcup_{e \in \mathcal{J}_s} D_e^\theta$$

Definition 5.4. Let S be an inverse semigroup. We will say S satisfies *condition (S)* if whenever there exists an element $x \in \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ and a finite set $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\} \subseteq S \setminus E(S)$ such that $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{s_i}$, then

$$(S) \quad x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n (F_{s_i} \setminus TF_{s_i}) \implies x \notin \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \right)^\circ.$$

Remark 5.5. Suppose that S satisfies (S). In particular, for $n = 1$ we have that $x \in F_s \setminus TF_s$ implies $x \notin F_s^\circ$; this is equivalent to saying that if $x \in F_s^\circ$ then $x \notin F_s \setminus TF_s$, i.e. $x \in TF_s$, which is exactly [12, Theorem 4.10(iii)].

Suppose that either $\widehat{E}_\infty(S) = \widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ or $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ is Hausdorff. According to [12, Theorem 4.10], if it satisfies condition (S), then $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ is effective; as we will see later, effectiveness of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ does not imply in general condition (S). Hence, for $n = 1$, condition (S) is in general closely related but weaker than effectiveness of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$.

Lemma 5.6. *Let S be an inverse semigroup which satisfies condition (S), and suppose that $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = \widehat{E}_\infty(S)$. Then any compact open subset of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$ is regular open.*

Proof. As noted before, the condition $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S) = \widehat{E}_\infty(S)$ implies that the D_e^θ are a basis for the topology on $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(S)$, and hence sets of the form $\Theta(t, D_e^\theta)$ are a basis for the topology on $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$.

Let V be a compact open subset of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S)$. Then, there exist $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\} \subseteq S$ and $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\} \subseteq E(S)$ with $e_i \leq s_i^* s_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that

$$V = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Theta(s_i, D_{e_i}^\theta).$$

Take $[t, x] \in \overline{V} \setminus V$. We will show that any open neighbourhood of $[t, x]$ contains a point outside of \overline{V} . If $1 \leq i \leq n$ is any index such that $[t, x] \notin \overline{\Theta(s_i, D_{e_i}^\theta)}$, then there is a neighbourhood of $[t, x]$ disjoint from $\Theta(s_i, D_{e_i}^\theta)$, so we can assume without loss of generality that $[t, x] \in \overline{\Theta(s_i, D_{e_i}^\theta)} \setminus \Theta(s_i, D_{e_i}^\theta)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Hence, by Lemma 5.2, for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ we have that $\theta_{t^* s_i}(x) = x$ but $[t^* s_i, x] \notin TF_{t^* s_i}$; in particular, $\{t^* s_1, \dots, t^* s_n\} \subseteq S \setminus E(S)$. Thus, $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n (F_{t^* s_i} \setminus TF_{t^* s_i})$. Since condition (S) holds, for every $f \in x$ we have that $D_f^\theta \not\subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{t^* s_i}$, and so $\Theta(t, D_f^\theta) \not\subseteq \overline{V}$, as desired. \square

Now, we will apply these results to various classes of algebras.

5.3. Algebras of self-similar graphs. In this subsection, we consider the algebras $\mathcal{O}_{G,E}$ associated to triples (G, E, φ) , introduced in [13]. We use the convention where a path in the graph E is a sequence of edges $e_1 \cdots e_n$ such that $s(e_i) = r(e_{i+1})$. Let us recall the construction.

5.4. The basic data for our construction is a triple (G, E, φ) composed of:

- (1) A finite directed graph $E = (E^0, E^1, r, s)$ without sources.
- (2) A discrete group G acting on E by graph automorphisms.
- (3) A map $\varphi : G \times E^1 \rightarrow G$ satisfying
 - (a) $\varphi(gh, a) = \varphi(g, h \cdot a)\varphi(h, a)$, and
 - (b) $\varphi(g, a) \cdot v = g \cdot v$ for every $g \in G, a \in E^1, v \in E^0$.

The property (3)(b) required of φ is tagged (2.3) in [13].

Definition 5.7. Given a triple (G, E, φ) as in (5.4), we define $\mathcal{O}_{G,E}$ to be the universal C^* -algebra as follows:

- (1) Generators:

$$\{p_x : x \in E^0\} \cup \{s_a : a \in E^1\} \cup \{u_g : g \in G\}.$$

- (2) Relations:

- (a) $\{p_x : x \in E^0\} \cup \{s_a : a \in E^1\}$ is a Cuntz-Krieger E -family in the sense of [23].
- (b) The map $u : G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{G,E}$ defined by the rule $g \mapsto u_g$ is a unitary $*$ -representation of G .
- (c) $u_g s_a = s_{g \cdot a} u_{\varphi(g,a)}$ for every $g \in G, a \in E^1$.
- (d) $u_g p_x = p_{g \cdot x} u_g$ for every $g \in G, x \in E^0$.

Notice that the relation (2a) in Definition 5.7 implies that there is a natural representation map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : C^*(E) &\rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{G,E} \\ p_x &\mapsto p_x \\ s_a &\mapsto s_a \end{aligned}$$

which is injective [13, Proposition 11.1].

Recall from [13, Definition 4.1] that given a triple (G, E, φ) as in (5.4), we define an inverse semigroup $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ as follows:

(1) The set is

$$\mathcal{S}_{G,E} = \{(\alpha, g, \beta) : \alpha, \beta \in E^*, g \in G, d(\alpha) = gd(\beta)\} \cup \{0\},$$

where E^* denotes the set of finite paths in E .

(2) The operation is defined by:

$$(\alpha, g, \beta)(\gamma, h, \delta) := \begin{cases} (\alpha(g \cdot \varepsilon), \varphi(g, \varepsilon)h, \delta) & \text{if } \gamma = \beta\varepsilon \\ (\alpha, g\varphi(h^{-1}, \varepsilon)^{-1}, \delta(h^{-1} \cdot \varepsilon)) & \text{if } \beta = \gamma\varepsilon \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } (\alpha, g, \beta)^* := (\beta, g^{-1}, \alpha).$$

Then, we can construct the groupoid of germs of the action of $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ on the space of tight filters $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ of the semilattice $E(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ of idempotents of $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$. In our concrete case, $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ turns out to be homeomorphic to the compact space E^∞ of one-sided infinite paths on E which has the *cylinder sets*

$$C(\gamma) := \{\gamma\widehat{\eta} : \widehat{\eta} \in E^\infty\}$$

as a basis for its topology. In particular, $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(\mathcal{S}_{G,E}) = \widehat{E}_\infty(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$, and thus condition (S) implies effectiveness of the groupoid $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ defined below.

The action of $(\alpha, g, \beta) \in \mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ on $\eta = \beta\widehat{\eta}$ is given by the rule $(\alpha, g, \beta) \cdot \eta = \alpha(g\widehat{\eta})$. Thus, the groupoid of germs is

$$\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)} = \{[\alpha, g, \beta; \eta] : \eta = \beta\widehat{\eta}\},$$

where $[s; \eta] = [t; \mu]$ if and only if $\eta = \mu$ and there exists $0 \neq e^2 = e \in \mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ such that $e \cdot \eta = \eta$ and $se = te$. The unit space

$$\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}^{(0)} = \{[\alpha, 1, \alpha; \eta] : \eta = \alpha\widehat{\eta}\}$$

is identified with the one-sided infinite path space E^∞ , via the homeomorphism $[\alpha, 1, \alpha; \eta] \mapsto \eta$. Under this identification, the range and source maps on $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ are:

$$s([\alpha, g, \beta; \beta\widehat{\eta}]) = \beta\widehat{\eta} \quad \text{and} \quad r([\alpha, g, \beta; \beta\widehat{\eta}]) = \alpha(g\widehat{\eta}).$$

A basis for the topology on $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is given by compact open bisections of the form

$$\Theta(\alpha, g, \beta, C(\gamma)) := \{[\alpha, g, \beta; \xi] \in \mathcal{G}_{(G,E)} : \xi \in C(\gamma)\}$$

for $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in E^*$ and $g \in G$. Thus $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is locally compact and ample. In [13] characterizations are given for when $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is Hausdorff [13, Theorem 12.2], amenable [13, Corollary

10.18] and effective [13, Theorem 14.10]⁴ in terms of the properties of the triple (G, E, φ) and the action of $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ on E^∞ .

We recall the property which guarantees that $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is Hausdorff. For this we require some notation. For $g \in G$, let

$$(5.5) \quad FW_g = \{\alpha \in X^* : g \cdot \alpha = \alpha\}$$

and call this the set of *fixed* paths for g . We also let

$$(5.6) \quad SFW_g = \{\alpha \in E_A^* : g \cdot \alpha = \alpha \text{ and } g|_\alpha = 1_G\}$$

and call this the set of *strongly fixed* paths for g . If $\beta \in E_A^*$ has a prefix which is strongly fixed by g , then β will be strongly fixed by g as well. We say a path α is *minimally strongly fixed* by g if it is strongly fixed by g and no proper prefix of α is strongly fixed by g . We denote this set by

$$(5.7) \quad MSFW_g = \{\alpha \in E_A^* : \alpha \in SFW_g \text{ and no prefix of } \alpha \text{ is in } SF_g\}.$$

In [13, Theorem 12.2] it is shown that

$$(5.8) \quad \mathcal{G}_{(G,E)} \text{ is Hausdorff} \iff MSFW_g \text{ is finite for all } g \in G \setminus \{1_G\}.$$

By [13, Theorem 6.3 & Corollary 6.4], we have a *-isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{G,E} \cong C^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$, so that $\mathcal{O}_{G,E}$ can be seen as a full groupoid C^* -algebra. The complex Steinberg algebra $A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$ is a dense subalgebra of $\mathcal{O}_{G,E} \cong C^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$ by [28, Proposition 6.7].

Finally, recall that for any unital commutative ring R , the Steinberg algebra $A_R(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$ is isomorphic to the R -algebra $\mathcal{O}_{(G,E)}^{\text{alg}}(R)$ with presentation given by Definition 5.7 [4, Theorem 6.4].

Now, we apply the results obtained in the previous subsection to this case.

Lemma 5.8. *Let (G, E, φ) be a triple as in (5.4), let $s \in \mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ and $e \in E(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ with $e \leq s^*s$. If $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is effective, then $\Theta(s, D_e^\theta)$ is regular open.*

Proof. This is immediate from Lemma 5.3. □

We next prove a lemma that will allow us to verify condition (S) more readily in this context.

Lemma 5.9. *Let (G, E, φ) be a triple as in (5.4), and suppose that for every vertex v and every finite set $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\} \subseteq G \setminus \{1_G\}$ we have that*

$$(5.9) \quad x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{(v, g_i, v)} \setminus TF_{(v, g_i, v)} \implies x \notin \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{(v, g_i, v)} \right)^\circ.$$

Then $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ satisfies (S).

Proof. Suppose that we have $\{s_1, \dots, s_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{G,E} \setminus E(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ and $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \setminus TF_{s_i}$. We need to show that $x \notin \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \right)^\circ$.

For $i = 1, \dots, n$, write $s_i = (\alpha_i, g_i, \beta_i)$. If $|\alpha_i| \neq |\beta_i|$, by [13, Proposition 14.3] F_{s_i} has at most one point, and since x is assumed to be in this set it must be x . Hence $F_{s_i} \subset F_{s_j}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$, so in showing that $x \notin \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \right)^\circ$ we can assume without loss of generality that $|\alpha_i| = |\beta_i|$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, which means that $\alpha_i = \beta_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

⁴We note that in [12] and [13], ‘essentially principal’ is defined to be what we are calling effective, see [12, Definition 4.6].

Since x is fixed by each s_i , there exists $\alpha \in E^*$ such that $\alpha = \alpha_i \gamma_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\gamma_i \in E^*$. We also must have that $g_i \cdot \gamma_i = \gamma_i$ and $s(\gamma_i) = s(\alpha)$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Write $v := s(\alpha)$ and let $t_i = (v, \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i), v)$. We claim that $\alpha F_{t_i} = F_{s_i}$ and $\alpha T F_{t_i} = T F_{s_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. First, let $y \in F_{t_i}$. Then $\varphi(g_i, \gamma_i) \cdot y = y$. We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{s_i}(\alpha y) &= \theta_{(\alpha_i, g_i, \alpha_i)}(\alpha_i \gamma_i y) \\ &= \alpha_i g_i \cdot (\gamma_i y) \\ &= \alpha_i \gamma_i \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i) \cdot y \\ &= \alpha y \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, if $\alpha z \in F_{s_i}$ a similar calculation shows that $z \in F_{t_i}$, and so $\alpha F_{t_i} = F_{s_i}$.

If $x \in T F_{t_i}$, then there exists $e \in E(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$ such that $t_i e = e$ and $x \in D_e^\theta$. We may write $e = (\mu, 1_G, \mu)$ for some $\mu \in E^*$ with $|\mu| \geq 1$, and so $y = \mu z$ for some $z \in E^\infty$. We want to show $\alpha \mu z$ is trivially fixed by s_i . Since $t_i e = e$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (v, \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i), v)(\mu, 1_G, \mu) &= (\mu, 1_G, \mu) \\ (\varphi(g_i, \gamma_i) \cdot \mu, \varphi(\varphi(g_i, \gamma_i), \mu), \mu) &= (\mu, 1_G, \mu) \end{aligned}$$

Which implies $\varphi(g_i, \gamma_i) \cdot \mu = \mu$ and $\varphi(\varphi(g_i, \gamma_i), \mu) = 1_G$. If we let $f = (\alpha \mu, 1_G, \alpha \mu)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} s_i f &= (\alpha_i, g_i, \alpha_i)(\alpha_i \gamma_i \mu, 1_G, \alpha_i \gamma_i \mu) \\ &= (\alpha_i g_i \cdot (\gamma_i \mu), \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i \mu), \alpha \mu) \\ &= (\alpha_i \gamma_i \varphi(g_i, \mu) \cdot \mu, \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i \mu) \varphi(g_i, \gamma_i \mu), \alpha \mu) \\ &= (\alpha \mu, 1_G, \alpha \mu) = f \end{aligned}$$

and clearly $\alpha \mu z \in D_f^\theta$. Hence $\alpha \mu z$ is trivially fixed by s_i . Conversely, a similar calculation shows that if αy is trivially fixed by s_i then y is trivially fixed by t_i .

Now, $x \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \setminus T F_{s_i}$ implies $x = \alpha y$ for some $y \in E^\infty$. Since

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{s_i} \setminus T F_{s_i} = \bigcap_{i=1}^n \alpha F_{t_i} \setminus \alpha T F_{t_i} = \alpha \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{t_i} \setminus T F_{t_i}$$

we have that $y \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{t_i} \setminus T F_{t_i}$ and so by hypothesis we must have that $y \notin (\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{t_i})^\circ$.

Now suppose $\alpha y \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \alpha F_{t_i})^\circ$. Then there exists a prefix μ of y such that $\alpha y = \alpha \mu y'$ and $C(\alpha \mu) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n \alpha F_{t_i}$. But then we must have $y \in C(\mu) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{t_i}$, which contradicts the fact that $y \notin (\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{t_i})^\circ$. Therefore we must have $\alpha y = x \notin (\bigcup_{i=1}^n \alpha F_{t_i})^\circ$ and we are done. \square

Lemma 5.10. *Let (G, E, φ) be a triple as in (5.4) which satisfies (5.9). Then, any compact open set is regular open.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.9, $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ satisfies (S) and so Lemma 5.6 implies the result. \square

We can now state a consequence of our results to the case of self-similar graphs.

Theorem 5.11. *Let (G, E, φ) be a triple as in (5.4) such that $\mathcal{S}_{G,E}$ satisfies condition (S) and such that $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is minimal. Then:*

- (1) $C_r^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$ is simple.
- (2) If G is amenable, then $\mathcal{O}_{G,E}$ is simple.
- (3) If K is a field, then $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)})$ is simple.

Proof. Since $\widehat{E}_{\text{tight}}(\mathcal{S}_{G,E}) = \widehat{E}_{\infty}(\mathcal{S}_{G,E})$, condition (S) and countability implies that $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is effective by Remark 5.5. By Lemma 5.6, every compact open subset of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,E)}$ is regular open. Now (3) follows from Theorem 3.14, and (1) and (2) follow from Theorem 4.10 together with [13, Corollary 10.16]. \square

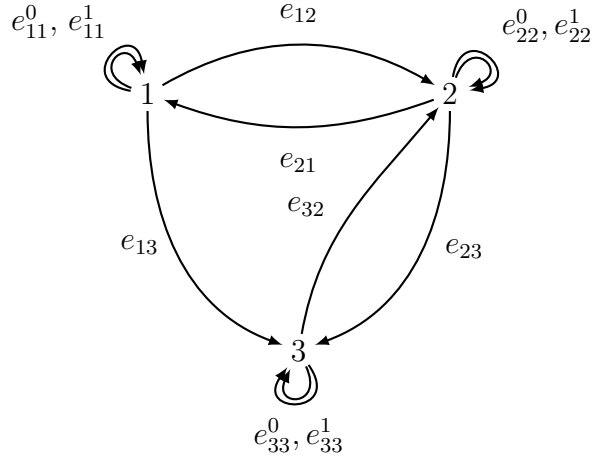
We note that the minimality assumption in Theorem 5.11 is satisfied in many cases, for example when the action of G fixes every vertex and the graph is transitive, see [13, Theorem 13.6] together with note (2) below [13, Corollary 13.7].

5.4. A simple Katsura algebra with non-Hausdorff groupoid. In [18], Katsura associates a C^* -algebra to a pair of square integer matrices A, B and studies their properties. These were recast as C^* -algebras of self-similar graphs in [13]. In this section we describe such a self-similar graph action which gives a groupoid which is minimal, effective, non-Hausdorff groupoid in which every compact open set is regular open.

Consider the matrices

$$(5.10) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $E_A = (E_A^0, E_A^1, r, s)$ be the directed graph whose incidence matrix is A . A diagram of E_A is given below.



The matrix B determines a \mathbb{Z} action and a cocycle $\varphi : \mathbb{Z} \times E_A^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, as described in [13]. This action and cocycle are described for $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot e_{ii}^0 &= e_{ii}^1, & \varphi(1, e_{ii}^0) &= 0 & \text{for } i = 1, 2, 3, \\ 1 \cdot e_{ii}^1 &= e_{ii}^0, & \varphi(1, e_{ii}^1) &= 1 & \text{for } i = 1, 2, 3, \\ 1 \cdot e_{12} &= e_{12}, & \varphi(1, e_{12}) &= 2, \\ 1 \cdot e_{21} &= e_{21}, & \varphi(1, e_{21}) &= 2, \\ 1 \cdot e_{32} &= e_{32}, & \varphi(1, e_{32}) &= 2, \\ 1 \cdot e_{23} &= e_{23}, & \varphi(1, e_{23}) &= 2, \\ 1 \cdot e_{13} &= e_{13}, & \varphi(1, e_{13}) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In what follows, we let

$$(5.11) \quad W = \{w \in E_A^* : r(e) = s(e) \text{ for every edge } e \text{ in } w\}$$

$$(5.12) \quad V = \{v \in E_A^* : r(e) \neq s(e) \text{ for every edge } e \text{ in } v\}.$$

Evidently, \mathbb{Z} acts differently on paths in W than on paths in V . On paths in W , \mathbb{Z} acts like a 2-odometer, while for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $v \in V$ we have

$$(5.13) \quad n \cdot v = v \quad \varphi(n, v) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e_{13} \text{ is an edge in } v \\ n2^{|v|} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, suppose that $n \cdot w = w$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $w \in W$. Then we must have that $n = k2^{|w|}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and in this case

$$(5.14) \quad k2^{|w|} \cdot w = w \quad \varphi(k2^{|w|}, w) = k,$$

in other words, $\varphi(n, w) = 2^{-|w|}n$. We note that this works for either positive or negative n , using the rule $\varphi(-n, \mu) = -\varphi(n, (-n) \cdot \mu)$, see [12, Proposition 2.6].

Lemma 5.12. *Let $(\mathbb{Z}, E_A, \varphi)$ be the Katsura triple associated to the matrices (5.10), and let $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ be the associated groupoid. Then $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ is minimal and non-Hausdorff.*

Proof. The matrix A is irreducible, and so $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ is minimal by [13, Theorem 18.7].

To show non-Hausdorff, by (5.8), it will be enough to find an element of \mathbb{Z} with infinitely many minimal strongly fixed paths. We claim that the generator 1 does the job. Indeed, for any $k \geq 1$, if we let $\alpha^{(k)} = (e_{23}e_{32})^k e_{13}$, then

$$1 \cdot \alpha^{(k)} = \alpha^{(k)}, \quad \varphi(1, \alpha^{(k)}) = e$$

while if $\alpha_{[1, n]}^{(k)}$ denotes the prefix of $\alpha^{(k)}$ of length n , we see that

$$1 \cdot \alpha_{[1, n]}^{(k)} = \alpha_{[1, n]}^{(k)}, \quad \varphi\left(z, \alpha_{[1, n]}^{(k)}\right) = z^{2^n}.$$

Hence $\alpha^{(k)}$ is a minimal strongly fixed word for 1, and since they are distinct for each $k \geq 1$, 1 has infinitely many minimal strongly fixed paths. \square

We now show that the inverse semigroup associated to this self-similar action satisfies condition (S). Let $x \in E^0$ be any vertex, and use the shorthand

$$(5.15) \quad F_n := F_{(x, n, x)}, \quad TF_n := TF_{(x, n, x)}.$$

Lemma 5.13. *Let $(\mathbb{Z}, E_A, \varphi)$ be the Katsura triple associated to the matrices (5.10), and let $x \in E^0$. Then keeping the notation (5.15) in force, we have*

- (1) *If $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ is odd, then $F_\ell = F_1$ and $TF_\ell = TF_1$.*
- (2) *If $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ is nonzero, even and $\ell = m2^n$ for some $n \geq 1$ and some odd $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $F_\ell = F_{2^n}$ and $TF_\ell = TF_{2^n}$.*
- (3) *For every $n \geq 0$ we have $F_{2^n} \subsetneq F_{2^{n+1}}$ and $TF_{2^n} \subsetneq TF_{2^{n+1}}$.*

Proof. (1) Clearly, $F_1 \subseteq F_\ell$ and $TF_1 \subseteq TF_\ell$ for all $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$. We prove the other containments.

Given $\xi \in E_A^\infty$ it is of one of two forms:

$$\xi = w_1 v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots \quad \text{or} \quad \xi = v_1 w_2 v_2 w_3 \cdots \quad w_i \in W, v_i \in V, i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Suppose $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ is odd and that $\xi \in F_\ell$. Since ℓ is odd, ξ must be of the form $x = v_1 w_2 v_2 w_3 \cdots$. We claim that the equation

$$(5.16) \quad |w_j| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^{j-1} |w_i|$$

must hold for every j such that v_k does not contain the edge e_{13} for $k = 1, \dots, j$. Suppose that we have such a j . Since $\varphi(\ell, v_1) = \ell 2^{|v_1|}$ (because v_1 does not contain e_{13}) and w_2 is fixed by multiples of $2^{|w_2|}$, we must have $|w_2| \leq |v_1|$. So suppose that we know

$$|w_k| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} |w_i|$$

holds for some $k = 3, \dots, j-1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \ell \cdot \xi &= \ell \cdot v_1 w_2 v_2 w_3 \cdots \\ &= v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots w_k \varphi(\ell, v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots w_k) \cdot v_k w_{k+1} \cdots \\ &= v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots w_k (\ell 2^{\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|}) \cdot v_k w_{k+1} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

and we know the power of 2 is greater than or equal to 0. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \ell \cdot \xi &= v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots w_k v_k (\ell 2^{|v_k|} 2^{\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|}) \cdot w_{k+1} \cdots \\ &= v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots w_k v_k (\ell 2^{\sum_{i=1}^k |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|}) \cdot w_{k+1} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

By hypothesis ξ is fixed by ℓ , and so $\ell 2^{\sum_{i=1}^k |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|} \cdot w_{k+1} = w_{k+1}$ hence $\ell 2^{\sum_{i=1}^k |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|}$ must be a multiple of $2^{|w_k|}$, i.e., $|w_k| \leq \sum_{i=1}^k |v_i| - \sum_{i=2}^k |w_i|$. Hence (5.16) holds for all such j . Now the same calculation as above with 1 replacing ℓ shows that ξ is fixed by 1. Hence $F_1 = F_\ell$.

We now turn to the trivially fixed infinite paths. It is straightforward to verify that a path $\xi \in F_\ell$ will be trivially fixed if and only if there is a prefix μ of ξ such that $\ell \cdot \mu = \mu$ and $\varphi(\ell, \mu) = 0$, and this happens if and only if the edge e_{13} appears in ξ . This statement does not depend on what ℓ is, and so we see that $TF_\ell = TF_1$.

- (2) Suppose ℓ is nonzero and even, and write $\ell = m2^n$ for $n \geq 1$ and odd m . If we write $\xi = w_1 v_1 w_2 v_2 \cdots$ for $w_i \in W$, $v_i \in V$ (with the possibility that w_1 is the vertex x), then similar arguments to the above imply that $\xi \in F_\ell$ if and only if the equation

$$(5.17) \quad |w_j| \leq n + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} |v_i| - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} |w_i|$$

holds for every j such that v_k does not contain the edge e_{13} for $k = 1, \dots, j$. This statement does not depend on m , so $F_\ell = F_{2^n}$. Again for similar reasons as the above, $TF_\ell = TF_{2^n}$.

- (3) If ξ satisfies (5.17) for every j such that v_k does not contain the edge e_{13} for $k = 1, \dots, j$, then the same will be true if n is replaced by $n+1$. Hence $F_{2^n} \subseteq F_{2^{n+1}}$ and $TF_{2^n} \subseteq TF_{2^{n+1}}$.

To show the containments are proper, we note that at vertex 1 we have that

$$(e_{11})^{n+1} e_{21} e_{32} e_{13} (e_{21} e_{12})^\infty$$

is in both $TF_{2^{n+1}} \setminus TF_{2^n}$ and $F_{2^{n+1}} \setminus F_{2^n}$ and similar paths can be constructed at the other vertices. \square

Lemma 5.14. *Let $(\mathbb{Z}, E_A, \varphi)$ be the Katsura triple associated to the matrices (5.10), and let $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ be the associated groupoid. Then $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ is effective.*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in (\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}))^\circ$. Then $\gamma = [(\alpha, \ell, \beta), \beta\xi]$ for $\alpha, \beta \in E_A^\infty$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\beta\xi$ is a fixed point for (α, n, β) . By [13, Proposition 14.3(i)] and the fact that our path space has no isolated points, we can assume that $|\alpha| = |\beta|$, which implies $\alpha = \beta$ and ξ is a fixed point for ℓ .

If ξ is not trivially fixed by ℓ , then the edge e_{13} does not appear in ξ . Hence for every prefix μ of ξ , we can find an element of $C(\mu)$ (say μx where $x \in E_A^\infty$ consists only of loops at the vertex $s(\mu)$) which is not fixed by ℓ . Hence for every neighbourhood U of γ we can find some $[(\alpha, \ell, \beta), \mu x] \in U$ which is not in the isotropy group bundle. This contradicts $\gamma \in (\text{Iso}(\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}))^\circ$, so ξ must be trivially fixed by n , which implies that $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}^{(0)}$. Thus $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ is effective. \square

We can now prove that our example satisfies condition (S).

Lemma 5.15. *Let $(\mathbb{Z}, E_A, \varphi)$ be the Katsura triple associated to the matrices (5.10), and let $\mathcal{S}_{E_A, \mathbb{Z}}$ be the associated inverse semigroup. Then $\mathcal{S}_{E_A, \mathbb{Z}}$ satisfies condition (S).*

Proof. We use Lemma 5.9. Let $\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_n$ be a sequence of distinct integers, and let $x \in E^0$. Without loss of generality we may assume that there exists $0 \leq k \leq n$ such that the ℓ_i are arranged in order so that ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_k are odd and such that for any $j = k+1, \dots, n$ we have that $\ell_j = r_j 2^{m_j}$ for some $r_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $1 \leq m_{k+1} < m_{k+2} < \dots < m_n$ (we take the case $k = 0$ to mean that none of the ℓ_i are odd). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{\ell_i} \setminus TF_{\ell_i} &= \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{\ell_i} \cap TF_{\ell_i}^c \\ &= (F_{\ell_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{\ell_n}) \cap (TF_{\ell_1}^c \cap \dots \cap TF_{\ell_n}^c) \\ &= F_{\ell_1} \cap TF_{\ell_n}^c && \text{by Lemma 5.13(3)} \\ &= F_{\ell_1} \setminus TF_{\ell_n} \\ &= \begin{cases} F_1 \setminus TF_1 & \text{if } k = n \\ F_1 \setminus TF_{2^{m_n}} & \text{if } 1 < k < n \\ F_{2^{m_{k+1}}} \setminus TF_{2^{m_n}} & \text{if } k = 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{\ell_i} \right)^\circ = \begin{cases} \mathring{F}_1 & \text{if } k = n \\ F_{2^{m_n}}^\circ & \text{if } 1 < k < n \\ F_{2^{m_n}}^\circ & \text{if } k = 0. \end{cases}$$

By Lemma 5.14 $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ is effective, so [12, Definition 4.1] and [12, Theorem 4.7] imply that $TF_\ell = \mathring{F}_\ell$ for every $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If $k = n$, we have

$$\xi \in \bigcap_{i=1}^n F_{\ell_i} \setminus TF_{\ell_i} = F_1 \setminus TF_1 \implies \xi \notin TF_1 = \mathring{F}_1 \implies \xi \notin \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_{\ell_i} \right)^\circ.$$

The other two cases are similar. Thus the conditions of Lemma 5.9 are satisfied and so we are done. \square

Theorem 5.16. *Let $(\mathbb{Z}, E_A, \varphi)$ be the Katsura triple associated to the matrices (5.10), and let $\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)}$ be the associated groupoid. Then*

- (1) $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Z}, E_A} = C^*(\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)})$ is simple and
- (2) if K is a field, then $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(\mathbb{Z}, E_A)})$ is simple.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 5.11, Lemma 5.15, Lemma 5.12, and Lemma 5.14. \square

5.5. Algebras of self-similar actions. Let X be a finite set with more than one element, let G be a group, and let X^* denote the set of all words in elements of X , including an empty word \emptyset . Let X^ω denote the Cantor set of one-sided infinite words in X , with the product topology of the discrete topology on X . Recall that the cylinder sets $C(\alpha) = \{\alpha x : x \in X^\omega\}$ form a clopen basis for the topology on X^ω as α ranges over X^* .

Suppose that we have a faithful length-preserving action of G on X^* , with $(g, \alpha) \mapsto g \cdot \alpha$, such that for all $g \in G$, $x \in X$ there exists a unique element of G , denoted $g|_x$, such that for all $\alpha \in X^*$

$$g(x\alpha) = (g \cdot x)(g|_x \cdot \alpha).$$

In this case, the pair (G, X) is called a *self-similar action*. The map $G \times X \rightarrow G$, $(g, x) \mapsto g|_x$ is called the *restriction* and extends to $G \times X^*$ via the formula

$$g|_{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n} = g|_{\alpha_1} |_{\alpha_2} \cdots |_{\alpha_n}$$

and this restriction has the property that for $\alpha, \beta \in X^*$, we have

$$g(\alpha\beta) = (g \cdot \alpha)(g|_\alpha \cdot \beta).$$

The action of G on X^* extends to an action of G on X^ω given by

$$g \cdot (x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots) = (g \cdot x_1)(g|_{x_1} \cdot x_2)(g|_{x_1 x_2} \cdot x_3) \cdots.$$

Notice that if $R_{|X|}$ denotes the graph with a single vertex and $|X|$ edges, and $\varphi(g, \alpha) := g|_\alpha$, then the self-similar group (G, X) is equivalent to the self-similar graph triple $(G, R_{|X|}, \varphi)$.

In [21], Nekrashevych associates a C^* -algebra to (G, X) , denoted $\mathcal{O}_{G, X}$, which is the universal C^* -algebra generated by a set of isometries $\{s_x\}_{x \in X}$ and a unitary representation $\{u_g\}_{g \in G}$ satisfying

- (i) $s_x^* s_y = 0$ if $x \neq y$,
- (ii) $\sum_{x \in X} s_x s_x^* = 1$ and
- (iii) $u_g s_x = s_{g \cdot x} u_{g|_x}$.

The Nekrashevych C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_{G, X}$ turns out to be the self-similar graph C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_{G, R_{|X|}}$ associated to the triple $(G, R_{|X|}, \varphi)$. Hence, the results in previous subsection apply here. Nevertheless, we will recall the specific construction of the groupoid, as it will be useful for understanding the example in next subsection.

As before, one can express $\mathcal{O}_{G, X}$ as the tight C^* -algebra of an inverse semigroup. Let

$$S_{G, X} = \{(\alpha, g, \beta) : \alpha, \beta \in X^*, g \in G\} \cup \{0\}.$$

This set becomes an inverse semigroup when given the operation

$$(\alpha, g, \beta)(\gamma, h, \nu) = \begin{cases} (\alpha(g \cdot \varepsilon'), g|_{\varepsilon} h, \nu) & \text{if } \gamma = \beta\varepsilon, \\ (\alpha, g(h^{-1}|_{\varepsilon})^{-1}, \nu(h^{-1} \cdot \varepsilon)) & \text{if } \beta = \gamma\varepsilon, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with

$$(\alpha, g, \beta)^* = (\beta, g^{-1}, \alpha).$$

The set of idempotents is given by

$$E(S_{(G,X)}) = \{(\alpha, 1_G, \alpha) : \alpha \in X^*\} \cup \{0\}.$$

The tight spectrum of $E(S_{(G,X)})$ is homeomorphic to X^ω , and the standard action of $S_{(G,X)}$ on its tight spectrum is realized as follows: for $\alpha, \beta \in X^*$ and $g \in G$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{(\alpha,g,\beta)} : C(\beta) &\rightarrow C(\alpha) \\ \theta_{(\alpha,g,\beta)}(\beta w) &= \alpha(g \cdot w) \end{aligned}$$

for every $w \in X^\omega$.

We use the notation $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)} := \mathcal{G}_{\text{tight}}(S_{(G,X)})$. Then $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is ample and minimal, and since the action of G on X^* is faithful, then $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is effective, see [13, Section 17]. The C^* -algebra is isomorphic to $C^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$, see [13, Example 3.3] and [13, Corollary 6.4]. We keep the notation in (5.5), (5.6), (5.7) in force (though we call their elements *words* rather than paths) and note that (5.8) still characterizes when $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is Hausdorff.

We record the translation of Lemma 5.2 to this context.

Lemma 5.17. *Let (G, X) be a self-similar action, let $(\alpha, g, \beta) \in S_{(G,X)}$, let $\eta \in X^*$, and let $U = \Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$. Let $z = [(\gamma, h, \delta), \delta w]$ for some $\gamma, \delta \in X^*$, $w \in X^\omega$, and $h \in G$ with $|\delta| \geq |\beta\eta|$. Then*

- (1) $z \in \overline{U}$ if and only if the following conditions hold:
 - (a) $\delta = \beta\eta\eta'$ and $\gamma = \alpha(g \cdot (\eta\eta'))$ for some $\eta' \in X^*$, and
 - (b) every prefix of w can be extended to a strongly fixed word for $h^{-1}g|_{\eta\eta'}$.
- (2) In the case of (1), $z \notin U$ if and only if no prefix of w is strongly fixed by $h^{-1}g|_{\eta\eta'}$.

Proof. This is direct from Lemma 5.2 and is left to the reader. \square

We note that Lemma 5.17(1) implies that if $[(\gamma, h, \delta), \delta w] \in \overline{U}$, then $w \in X^\omega$ is fixed by $h^{-1}g|_{\eta\eta'}$ since every prefix of w extends to a strongly fixed word for $h^{-1}g|_{\eta\eta'}$.

Lemma 5.18. *Let (G, X) be a self-similar action. If (G, X) is faithful, then for all $(\alpha, g, \beta) \in S_{(G,X)}$ and all $\eta \in X^*$, the compact open bisection $\Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$ is regular open.*

Proof. If (G, X) is faithful, $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is effective. Hence this follows from Lemma 5.3. \square

As mentioned before, Lemma 5.18 is not enough to allow us to conclude that every compact open set is regular open, see Example 5.6. The following condition is enough to guarantee that all compact open sets are regular open.

Definition 5.19. We say that a self-similar action (G, X) is ω -faithful if for every $F \subseteq_{\text{fin}} G$ and every $x \in X^\omega$ such that every prefix of x is in $\bigcap_{f \in F} FW_f \setminus SFW_f$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for every prefix μ of x with $|\mu| \geq n$ there exists a word ξ such that $f|_{\mu} \cdot \xi \neq \xi$ for all $f \in F$.

Lemma 5.20. *Let (G, X) be an ω -faithful self-similar action. Then $S_{(G,X)}$ satisfies condition (S) and hence every compact open subset of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is regular open.*

Proof. We use Lemma 5.9. Suppose that we have $F \subseteq_{\text{fin}} G \setminus \{1_G\}$ such that $f \cdot x = x$ for all $f \in F$ but that x is not trivially fixed by any $f \in F$. Then every prefix of x must be in $\cap FW_g \setminus SFW_g$. Let n be the element of \mathbb{N} guaranteed to exist by the definition of ω -faithful, let μ be a prefix of x longer than n , and consider the corresponding cylinder set $C(\mu)$. We show that $C(\mu)$ contains an element not fixed by any $f \in F$.

Let ξ be a word such that $f|_{\mu} \cdot \xi \neq \xi$ for all $f \in F$. Then for any $y \in X^\omega$, $\mu\xi y \in C(\mu)$ is not fixed by any element of F , so x is not in the interior of $\cup F_f$. Hence by Lemma 5.9, $S_{(G,X)}$ satisfies (S). □

We can now state the culmination of our results in the case of self-similar actions.

Theorem 5.21. *Let (G, X) be an ω -faithful self-similar action. Then*

- (1) $C_r^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is simple.
- (2) If G is amenable, then $\mathcal{O}_{(G,X)}$ is simple.
- (3) If K is a field, then $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is simple.

Proof. Faithfulness implies that $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is effective. Regardless of what G is or its action, $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is always minimal (see for example [26, Lemma 4.2]). By Lemma 5.20, every compact open subset of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is regular open. Now (3) follows from Theorem 3.14, and (1) and (2) follow from Theorem 4.10 together with [13, Corollary 10.16]. □

5.6. The Grigorchuk group. Let $X = \{0, 1\}$, and let a, b, c, d be the length-preserving bijections of X^* determined by the formulas

$$\begin{aligned} a \cdot (0w) &= 1w & c \cdot (0w) &= 0(a \cdot w) \\ a \cdot (1w) &= 0w & c \cdot (1w) &= 1(d \cdot w) \\ b \cdot (0w) &= 0(a \cdot w) & d \cdot (0w) &= 0w \\ b \cdot (1w) &= 1(c \cdot w) & d \cdot (1w) &= 1(b \cdot w) \end{aligned}$$

for every $w \in X^*$. The group G generated by the set of bijections $\{a, b, c, d\}$ is called the *Grigorchuk group*, and was the first example of an amenable group with intermediate word growth [16, 17]. It is worth noting that we have the relations $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^2 = e$ (here we write the identity element of G as e), $bc = d = cb$, $db = c = bd$, and $cd = b = dc$. We also have that (G, X) is a faithful self-similar action with restrictions given by

$$\begin{aligned} a|_0 &= e & c|_0 &= a \\ a|_1 &= e & c|_1 &= d \\ b|_0 &= a & d|_0 &= e \\ b|_1 &= c & d|_1 &= b. \end{aligned}$$

Each of the elements b, c , and d have infinitely many minimally fixed words. Indeed, some short calculations ⁵ show that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

⁵These calculations were aided by following the presentation of the Grigorchuk group and its nucleus given in [20, Section 2.4].

$$(5.18) \quad \begin{aligned} b \cdot (1^{3n+2}0) &= 1^{3n+2}0 & b|_{1^{3n+2}0} &= e \\ c \cdot (1^{3n+1}0) &= 1^{3n+1}0 & c|_{1^{3n+1}0} &= e \\ d \cdot (1^{3n}0) &= 1^{3n}0 & d|_{1^{3n}0} &= e \end{aligned}$$

and that none of the prefixes of the words in question are strongly fixed. Hence $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ is not Hausdorff.

In what follows, we will make use of the fact that (G, X) is *contracting with nucleus* $\{e, a, b, c, d\}$, which means that for any $g \in G$ there exists $n \geq 0$ such that $g|_\alpha \in \{e, a, b, c, d\}$ for all $v \in X^*$ with $|v| \geq n$, see [20, Proposition 2.7].

The remainder of this paper is devoted to proving the following theorem.

Theorem 5.22. *Let G be the Grigorchuk group, let (G, X) be its self-similar action, and let $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ be the associated groupoid. Then*

- (1) *For any field K of characteristic zero, $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is simple, and*
- (2) *$C^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is simple.*

Interestingly, simplicity can fail when K has nonzero characteristic, see Corollary 5.26.

We begin by observing that $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ has compact open subsets which are not regular open.

Lemma 5.23. *Let*

$$U = \Theta((\emptyset, b, \emptyset), X^\omega) \cup \Theta((\emptyset, c, \emptyset), X^\omega) \cup \Theta((\emptyset, d, \emptyset), X^\omega),$$

then U is a compact open set which is not regular open.

Proof. It is clear that U is compact and open because it is a union of compact open sets.

Let $z_e = [(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^\infty]$. Every prefix of 1^∞ can be extended to a strongly fixed word for each of b, c, d by (5.18), but no prefix of 1^∞ is strongly fixed by any of these elements. Thus $z_e \in \overline{U} \setminus U$.

We will find a neighbourhood V of z_e such that $V \setminus \{z_e\} \subseteq U$, which will show that z_e is an interior point of \overline{U} . We take $V = \mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}^{(0)}$, the entire unit space of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$. Every point in $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}^{(0)} \setminus \{z_e\}$ is of the form $[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^n 0x]$ for some $x \in X^\omega$ and $n \geq 0$.

If $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ then $n = 3m$ for some $m \geq 0$ and

$$(\emptyset, d, \emptyset)(1^{3m}x, e, 1^{3m}x) = (1^{3m}x, e, 1^{3m}x) = (\emptyset, e, \emptyset)(1^{3m}x, e, 1^{3m}x)$$

and so

$$[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] = [(\emptyset, d, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] \in U.$$

If $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ then $n = 3m + 1$ for some $m \geq 0$ and

$$(\emptyset, c, \emptyset)(1^{3m+1}x, e, 1^{3m+1}x) = (1^{3m+1}x, e, 1^{3m+1}x) = (\emptyset, e, \emptyset)(1^{3m+1}x, e, 1^{3m+1}x)$$

and so again

$$[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] = [(\emptyset, c, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] \in U.$$

If $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ then $n = 3m + 2$ for some $m \geq 0$ and

$$(\emptyset, d, \emptyset)(1^{3m+2}x, e, 1^{3m+2}x) = (1^{3m+2}x, e, 1^{3m+2}x) = (\emptyset, e, \emptyset)(1^{3m+2}x, e, 1^{3m+2}x)$$

and so once again we have

$$[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] = [(\emptyset, b, \emptyset), 1^n 0x] \in U.$$

Hence $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}^{(0)} \setminus \{z_e\} \subseteq \bar{U}$, and since $z \in \bar{U} \setminus U$, z_e is an interior point of \bar{U} . This proves that U is not regular open. \square

Even though $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ admits a compact open set which is not regular open, we can still prove that $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is simple for any characteristic zero field K . We do this over a sequence of lemmas. First, for $g \in G$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we use the notation

$$U_{g,m} := \Theta((\emptyset, g, \emptyset), C(1^m)).$$

In addition, following the notation set in the proof of Lemma 5.23 we set

$$(5.19) \quad \begin{aligned} z_e &:= [(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^\infty], & z_c &:= [(\emptyset, c, \emptyset), 1^\infty], \\ z_b &:= [(\emptyset, b, \emptyset), 1^\infty], & z_d &:= [(\emptyset, d, \emptyset), 1^\infty]. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.24. *For all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} U_{b,m} \cap U_{e,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{b,3n+2} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{e,3n+2} \\ U_{c,m} \cap U_{e,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{c,3n+1} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{e,3n+1} \\ U_{d,m} \cap U_{e,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n \geq m}} U_{d,3n} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n \geq m}} U_{e,3n} \\ U_{c,m} \cap U_{d,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{c,3n+2} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{d,3n+2} \\ U_{b,m} \cap U_{d,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{b,3n+1} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{d,3n+1} \\ U_{c,m} \cap U_{b,m} &= \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n \geq m}} U_{c,3n} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n \geq m}} U_{b,3n}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We prove the first and fourth lines — the rest are similar.

Suppose that $z \in U_{b,m} \cap U_{e,m}$, so that there exists $w \in X^\omega$ such that

$$z = [(\emptyset, b, \emptyset), 1^m w] = [(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^m w].$$

Hence there exists $\alpha \in X^*$ such that $w = \alpha v$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (\emptyset, b, \emptyset)(1^m \alpha, e, 1^m \alpha) &= (\emptyset, e, \emptyset)(1^m \alpha, e, 1^m \alpha) \\ (b \cdot (1^m b \alpha), b|_{1^m b \alpha}, 1^m \alpha) &= (1^m \alpha, e, 1^m \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $1^m b \alpha$ is strongly fixed by b , and so $1^m \alpha = 1^{3n+2}$ for some $n \geq 0$. Furthermore, any $w \in C(\alpha)$ of this form will produce such a z in the intersection, so

$$U_{b,m} \cap U_{e,m} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{b,3n+2} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+2 \geq m}} U_{e,3n+2}.$$

Now suppose that $z \in U_{c,m} \cap U_{d,m}$, so that there exists $w \in X^\omega$ such that

$$z = [(\emptyset, c, \emptyset), 1^m w] = [(\emptyset, d, \emptyset), 1^m w].$$

Hence there exists $\alpha \in X^*$ such that $w = \alpha v$ and

$$\begin{aligned} (\emptyset, c, \emptyset)(1^m\alpha, e, 1^m\alpha) &= (\emptyset, d, \emptyset)(1^m\alpha, e, 1^m\alpha) \\ (c \cdot (1^m\alpha), c|_{1^m\alpha}, 1^m\alpha) &= (d \cdot (1^m\alpha), d|_{1^m\alpha}, 1^m\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

implying that $c \cdot (1^m\alpha) = d \cdot (1^m\alpha)$ and $c|_{1^m\alpha} = d|_{1^m\alpha}$, and hence $1^m\alpha$ is strongly fixed by $cd^{-1} = cd = b$. So as before

$$U_{b,m} \cap U_{d,m} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{b,3n+1} = \bigcup_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 3n+1 \geq m}} U_{d,3n+1}.$$

□

Lemma 5.25. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let K be a field of characteristic zero, and let*

$$(5.20) \quad f = \sum_{g \in \{e,b,c,d\}} c_g 1_{U_{g,m}}$$

for some $c_g \in K$. Then $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior if and only if f is identically zero.

Proof. We can write the support of such an f as the disjoint union of sets of the form given in (2.1) for F_1, F_2 a partition of $\{U_{g,m}\}_{g=e,b,c,d}$. From Lemma 5.24 it is straightforward to see that the intersection of any three of these four sets is empty. By looking at the first three lines of Lemma 5.24, one can see that $U_{b,m} \cup U_{c,m} \cup U_{d,m}$ will contain every point of the form $[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^m w]$ where $w \in X^\omega$ contains at least one 0 — and so it includes every point in $U_{e,m}$ except for $z_e = [(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^\infty]$. Hence

$$U_{e,m} \setminus (U_{b,m} \cup U_{c,m} \cup U_{d,m}) = \{z_e\}.$$

Similarly, we have

$$U_{b,m} \setminus (U_{c,m} \cup U_{d,m} \cup U_{e,m}) = \{z_b\}$$

$$U_{c,m} \setminus (U_{d,m} \cup U_{e,m} \cup U_{b,m}) = \{z_c\}$$

$$U_{d,m} \setminus (U_{e,m} \cup U_{b,m} \cup U_{c,m}) = \{z_d\}$$

all of which have empty interior. Hence there are six sets of the form (2.1) which have nonempty interior, and they are listed in Lemma 5.24. Then $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior if and only if f takes the value zero on these sets. This leads to the following six equations

$$(5.21) \quad \begin{array}{ll} c_e + c_b = 0 & c_c + c_d = 0 \\ c_e + c_c = 0 & c_b + c_d = 0 \\ c_e + c_d = 0 & c_c + c_b = 0 \end{array}$$

and since K has characteristic zero, this has the unique solution $c_e = c_b = c_c = c_d = 0$. Hence $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior if and only if f is identically zero. □

Before moving on, we note an interesting corollary of the above proof.

Corollary 5.26. *Let G be the Grigorchuk group, let (G, X) be its self-similar action, and let $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ be the associated groupoid. Then $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is nonzero, and hence the Steinberg algebra $A_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ is not simple.*

Proof. Consider $f := \sum_{g \in e, b, c, d} 1_{U_{g,1}}$, that is, take $c_g = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ for all $g \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ in (5.20). Then the equations (5.21) are satisfied, and so $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior. From the proof of Lemma 5.25, it is clear that in fact $f = 1_{\{z_e, z_b, z_c, z_d\}}$ is the characteristic function of a set with empty interior. Hence f is singular. \square

We now prove that if the closure of a basic compact open bisection contains one of the points in (5.19), it contains them all.

Lemma 5.27. *Let $D = \Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$. Then either*

$$\{z_e, z_b, z_c, z_d\} \subseteq \overline{D} \quad \text{or} \quad \{z_e, z_b, z_c, z_d\} \cap \overline{D} = \emptyset$$

Proof. Since (G, X) is contracting with nucleus $\{e, a, b, c, d\}$, we can find m so that $g|_v \in \{e, a, b, c, d\}$ for all $v \in X^*$ such that $|v| \geq m$, and also such that $|\beta\eta| + m$ is divisible by 3. Take $h \in \{e, b, c, d\}$. By Lemma 5.17, $z_h = [(1^{|\beta\eta|+m}, h, 1^{|\beta\eta|+m}), 1^\infty] \in \overline{D}$ implies that

$$\beta\eta = 1^{|\beta\eta|}, \quad \alpha = 1^{|\alpha|}, \quad g \cdot (1^{|\eta|+m}) = 1^{|\eta|+m},$$

and every prefix of 1^∞ can be extended to a strongly fixed word for $h^{-1}g|_{1^{|\eta|+m}} \in \{e, a, b, c, d\}$. Hence, $h^{-1}g|_{1^{|\eta|+m}}$ is either e, b, c , or d .

We can write $D = \Theta((1^{|\beta|}, g, 1^{|\beta|}), C(1^{|\beta\eta|})) = \Theta((1^{|\beta\eta|}, g|_{1^{|\eta|}}, 1^{|\beta\eta|}), C(1^{|\beta\eta|}))$ and we denote $g|_{1^{|\eta|+m}} = k$.

The compact open bisection $B := \Theta((1^{|\beta\eta|+m}, k, 1^{|\beta\eta|+m}), C(1^{|\beta\eta|+m}))$ is contained in D . Take $f \in \{e, b, c, d\}$, and find n such that $3n \geq |\beta\eta| + m$. Then by Lemma 5.17, the element $z_f = [(\emptyset, f, \emptyset), 1^\infty] = [(1^{3n}, f, 1^{3n}), 1^\infty]$ is in \overline{B} , because no matter what f is every prefix of 1^∞ can be extended to a strongly fixed word for $f^{-1}k|_{1^{3n-|\beta\eta|-m}} \in \{e, b, c, d\}$. Hence $z_f \in \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{D}$. Since f was arbitrary, we have $\{z_e, z_b, z_c, z_d\} \subseteq \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{D}$. \square

We note that the proof of the above Lemma shows that for a basic compact bisection to contain z_e , it must be of the form $D = \Theta((1^k, g, 1^k), C(1^k))$ where $g|_{1^m} \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ for some $m \geq 0$.

In the next lemma, we use the notation

$$(5.22) \quad U_m := U_{e,m} \cup U_{b,m} \cup U_{c,m} \cup U_{d,m}.$$

Lemma 5.28. *Suppose D is a basic compact bisection whose closure contains z_e . Then there exists $h \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ and $n \geq 0$ such that*

$$D \cap U_n = D \cap U_{h,n} = U_{h,n}.$$

Proof. As noted above the lemma, there exists $k \geq 0$ such that $D = \Theta((1^k, g, 1^k), C(1^k))$ where $g|_{1^m} \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ for some $m \geq 0$. Then as in the proof of Lemma 5.27, we have $B = \Theta((1^{k+m}, g|_{1^m}, 1^{k+m}), C(1^{k+m}))$ is contained in D . Then there exists one and only one $h \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ such that $h|_{1^{k+m}} = g|_{1^m}$, and it follows from Lemma 5.17 that $U_{h,k+m} \subseteq B \subseteq D$.

Now suppose $f \in \{e, b, c, d\} \setminus \{h\}$, and consider $D \cap U_{f,k+m}$. If $z = [(\emptyset, f, \emptyset), 1^{k+m}w] \in U_{f,k+m} \cap D$, we have $z = [(1^k, g, 1^k), 1^{k+m}w] = [(1^{k+m}, g|_{1^m}, 1^{k+m}), 1^{k+m}w]$. So there exists $\alpha \in X^*$ with $w = \alpha y$ for some $y \in X^\omega$ such that

$$f|_{1^{k+m}} \cdot \alpha = g|_{1^m} \cdot \alpha, \quad g|_{1^m} |_\alpha = f|_{1^{k+m}} |_\alpha.$$

This implies that α is strongly fixed by $(f|_{1^{k+m}})^{-1} g|_{1^m}$. Since $f \neq h$, this group element is not the identity. We have

$$\begin{aligned} [(\emptyset, f, \emptyset), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] &= [(\emptyset, f, \emptyset)(1^{k+m}\alpha, e, 1^{k+m}\alpha), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] \\ &= [(1^{k+m} f|_{1^{k+m}} \cdot \alpha, f|_{1^{k+m}}|_{\alpha}, 1^{k+m}\alpha), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] \\ &= [(1^{k+m} g|_{1^m} \cdot \alpha, g|_{1^m}|_{\alpha}, 1^{k+m}\alpha), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] \\ &= [(1^{k+m} h|_{1^{k+m}} \cdot \alpha, h|_{1^{k+m}}|_{\alpha}, 1^{k+m}\alpha), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] \\ &= [(\emptyset, h, \emptyset), 1^{k+m}\alpha y] \in U_{h,k+m}. \end{aligned}$$

So $U_{f,k+m} \cap D \subseteq U_{h,k+m}$, and paired with the above we conclude that $D \cap U_{k+n} = U_{h,k+m}$. \square

We now show that if a function is nonzero at the point $[(\emptyset, e, \emptyset), 1^\infty]$, then its support has nonempty interior.

Lemma 5.29. *Let K be a field of characteristic zero, and let $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$. If $f(z_e) \neq 0$, then $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Let $f = \sum_{D \in F} c_D 1_D$ for some finite set F of compact open bisections and $c_D \in K$ for $D \in F$. By Lemma 5.1 and [28, Lemma 4.14], we may assume each element of F is of the form $\Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$.

Let $F_e = \{D \in F : z_e \in \overline{D}\}$ and write

$$f = \sum_{D \in F_e} c_D 1_D + \sum_{B \notin F_e} c_B 1_B.$$

If $B \notin F_e$, for each $g \in \{e, b, c, d\}$ there exists $m_g \geq 0$ such that $U_{g,m}$ is disjoint from B (because such sets form a neighbourhood basis of z_g and z_g is not in the closure of B). Then if we let $m_B = \max_{g \in \{e, b, c, d\}} \{m_g\}$, U_{m_B} is disjoint from B . Likewise, for $D \in F_e$, Lemma 5.28 tells us we can find $m_D \geq 0$ such that $U_{m_D} \cap D = U_{m_D}$.

Define $m := \max_{D \in F} \{m_D\}$. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned} f|_{U_m} &= \left(\sum_{D \in F_e} c_D 1_D + \sum_{B \notin F_e} c_B 1_B \right) \Big|_{U_m} \\ &= \left(\sum_{D \in F_e} c_D 1_D \right) \Big|_{U_m} \\ &= \left(\sum_{D \in F_e} c_D (1_D)|_{U_m} \right) \\ &= \sum_{g=e,b,c,d} \left(\sum_{\substack{D \in F_e \\ D \cap U_m = U_{g,m}}} c_D \right) 1_{U_{g,m}} \end{aligned}$$

Note that while we would not expect $A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ to be closed under function restriction, in this case it happens that $f|_{U_m} \in A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$. Since $z_e \in U_m$ and $f(z_e) \neq 0$, this function is not identically zero. Hence by Lemma 5.25, the support of this function has

nonempty interior. The support of this function is contained in the support of f , so we conclude that $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior. \square

Lemma 5.30. *Suppose that K is a field of characteristic zero, let $f \in A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$, and suppose $f \in \mathcal{S}_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ (that is, $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior). Then f is identically zero.*

Proof. Suppose that $\gamma \in \text{supp}(f)$. Since $\text{supp}(f)$ has empty interior, by Lemma 3.2 there must be a compact bisection D such that $\gamma \in \overline{D} \setminus D$, and by [28, Lemma 4.14] we can assume that D is of the form $\Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$. By Lemma 5.17 this implies that there exists $s \in S_{(G,X)}$ and $\mu \in X^*$ such that $\gamma = [s, \mu 1^\infty]$. If we let

$$\xi = [(\mu, e, 1^{|\mu|}), 1^\infty]$$

then a short calculation shows that $\xi^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\gamma\xi = z_e$. Find compact open bisections B and C with $\gamma\xi \in B$, $\xi^{-1} \in C$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1_B * f * 1_D(z_e) &= 1_B * f * 1_C(\xi^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\gamma\xi) \\ &= f * 1_C(\gamma\xi) \\ &= f(\gamma) \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

The singular elements form an ideal by Proposition 3.7, and so $1_B * f * 1_D$ is singular. But by Lemma 5.29, singular elements must be zero at z_e , a contradiction. Hence no such γ exists, which implies that f is identically zero. \square

We note that Lemmas 5.23 and 5.30 combine to show that in Lemma 3.1, (3) is strictly weaker than (1) and (2).

Proof of Theorem 5.22(1). This follows from Theorem 3.14 and Lemma 5.30. \square

We now turn to the C^* -algebra of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$. By Theorem 4.10, we need to prove that for every nonzero $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ we have that $\text{supp}(j(a))$ has nonempty interior. For a given $a \in C_r^*(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$, by density of $A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ we can find a sequence (f_n) in $A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ converging to a , and so

$$\|j(a) - f_n\|_\infty = \|j(a - f_n)\|_\infty \leq \|a - f_n\| \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence $j(a)$ is a uniform limit of elements of $A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$.

We proceed as we did in the Steinberg algebra case — prove our result at the point z_e and then translate it to an arbitrary point.

Lemma 5.31. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and let*

$$f = \sum_{g \in \{e, b, c, d\}} c_g 1_{U_{g,m}} \in A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$$

for some $c_g \in \mathbb{C}$. If $f(z_e) \neq 0$, then $|f| \geq \frac{|f(z_e)|}{4}$ on a set with nonempty interior.

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 5.25, f is possibly nonzero on six sets with nonempty interior — the six listed in Lemma 5.24. Call the values on these sets K_i , $i = 1, \dots, 6$. Writing $R := f(z_e) = c_e$, we have

$$(5.23) \quad \begin{aligned} R + c_b &= K_1 & c_c + c_d &= K_4 \\ R + c_c &= K_2 & c_b + c_d &= K_5 \\ R + c_d &= K_3 & c_c + c_b &= K_6 \end{aligned}$$

Rearranging (5.23) we have

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 + K_2 - K_4 &= 2R \\ K_2 + K_3 - K_5 &= 2R \\ K_1 + K_3 - K_6 &= 2R \end{aligned}$$

Solving this linear system yields

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t + R \\ K_2 &= \frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}s - \frac{1}{2}t + R \\ K_3 &= -\frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t + R \\ K_4 &= r \\ K_5 &= s \\ K_6 &= t \end{aligned}$$

for $r, s, t \in \mathbb{C}$.

By way of contradiction, suppose that $|K_i| < \frac{|R|}{4}$ for $i = 1, \dots, 6$. Then in particular $|r|, |s|, |t| < \frac{|R|}{4}$ and so

$$\left| \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t \right| \leq \frac{|R|}{8} + \frac{|R|}{8} + \frac{|R|}{8} = \frac{3|R|}{8},$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned} |K_1| &= \left| R + \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t \right| \\ &\geq \left| |R| - \left| \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t \right| \right| \\ &= |R| - \left| \frac{1}{2}r - \frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{2}t \right| \\ &\geq |R| - \frac{3|R|}{8} = \frac{5|R|}{8} \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction, since $|K_1|$ was supposed to be less than $\frac{|R|}{4}$. Hence $|K_i| \geq \frac{|R|}{4}$ for some i , and hence $|f| \geq \frac{|R|}{4}$ on a set with nonempty interior. \square

Lemma 5.32. *Suppose that $f \in B(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$, $f(z_e) \neq 0$, that $f_n \in A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ for all n and that $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly. Then $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Write $R := f(z_e)$, and find N such that $n \geq N$ implies $\|f - f_n\|_{\infty} < \frac{|R|}{10}$. Then in particular

$$|f_N(z_e) - R| < \frac{|R|}{10} \quad \text{so} \quad |f_N(z_e)| \geq \frac{9|R|}{10}.$$

Also, $0 \notin B_{|R|/10}(f_N(z_e))$. If $V := f_N^{-1}(f_N(z_e))$ has nonempty interior then we would be done since $f(v) \in B_{|R|/10}(f_N(v)) = B_{|R|/10}(f_N(z_e))$ for all $v \in V$, implying that f is nonzero on V .

So suppose V has empty interior. By the same reasoning as in the proof of Lemma 5.29, we can find $m \geq 0$ and $c_e, c_b, c_c, c_d \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$f_N|_{U_m} = \sum_{g \in \{e, b, c, d\}} c_g 1_{U_{g,m}}$$

where $c_e = f_N(z_e) = R$. Then Lemma 5.31 implies that there exists a set W with nonempty interior such that for all $w \in W$ we have

$$|f_N(w)| \geq \frac{|f_N(z_e)|}{4} \geq \frac{9|R|}{40}.$$

Then for all $w \in W$, $|f(w) - f_N(w)| < \frac{|R|}{10}$ implies that $|f(w)|$ is at least

$$\frac{9|R|}{40} - \frac{|R|}{10} = \frac{5|R|}{40}$$

for all $w \in W$. Hence f is nonzero on a set with nonempty interior. \square

Now, as in Lemma 5.30, we have the same conclusion for general nonzero uniform limits of elements of $A_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ by using Lemma 5.32 and translating.

Lemma 5.33. *Suppose that $0 \neq f \in B(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ and that $f_n \rightarrow f$ uniformly with $f_n \in A_K(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$ for all n . Then $\text{supp}(f)$ has nonempty interior.*

Proof. Find $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ and as before set $R := f(\gamma)$. Again find N such that for all $n \geq N$ we have $\|f_n - f\|_{\infty} < \frac{|R|}{10}$ — for the same reasons as in the proof of Lemma 5.32 we can assume that $f_N^{-1}(f_N(\gamma))$ has empty interior.

As before, this implies that there exists a compact bisection D of the form $\Theta((\alpha, g, \beta), C(\beta\eta))$ such that $\gamma \in \overline{D} \setminus D$. By Lemma 5.17 this implies that there exists $s \in S_{(G,X)}$ and $\mu \in X^*$ such that $\gamma = [s, \mu 1^{\infty}]$. As in the proof of Lemma 5.30, letting

$$\xi = [(\mu, e, 1^{|\mu|}), 1^{\infty}]$$

yields $\xi^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\gamma\xi = z_e$, and finding compact open bisections B and C with $\gamma\xi \in B$, $\xi^{-1} \in C$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} 1_B * f_N * 1_C(z_e) &= 1_B * f_N * 1_C(\xi^{-1}\gamma^{-1}\gamma\xi) \\ &= f_N * 1_C(\gamma\xi) \\ &= f_N(\gamma) \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Let $g := 1_B * f_N * 1_C$. Then as in the proof of Lemma 5.32 there exists a set W with nonempty interior such that for all $w \in W$ we have $|g(w)| \geq \frac{|f_N(\gamma)|}{4} \geq \frac{9|R|}{40}$. For any bisection D and any $h \in B(\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)})$, the ranges of $1_D * h$ and $h * 1_D$ are contained in the range of h , so $\|1_D * h\|_{\infty}, \|h * 1_D\|_{\infty} \leq \|h\|_{\infty}$. Hence

$$\|g - 1_B * f * 1_C\|_{\infty} \leq \|f_N - f\|_{\infty} < \frac{|R|}{10}$$

and so $1_B * f * 1_C$ is nonzero on a set with nonempty interior. But then the support of f has nonempty interior, because otherwise the same would be true of $1_B * f * 1_C$. \square

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 5.22.

Proof of Theorem 5.22(2). This follows from Theorem 4.10(3), Lemma 5.33, the fact that amenability of G implies amenability of $\mathcal{G}_{(G,X)}$ by [13, Corollary 10.18]. \square

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