1124-57-57 **Charles Frohman*** (`charles-frohman@uiowa.edu`), Department of Mathematics, The University of Iowa, Iowa city, IA 52245, and **Joanna Kania-Bartoszynska** and **Thang Le**. *The Unicity Theorem for the Kauffman Bracket Skein Algebra.*

Let F be finite type surface (including closed surfaces). Let ζ be a root of unity. The Kauffman bracket skein algebra of F at ζ, $K_\zeta(F)$, is an algebra built out of the vector space whose basis is isotopy classes of framed links in $F \times I$, modulo the Kauffman bracket skein relations. An irreducible representation of $K_\zeta(F)$ is an onto algebra homomorphism $\phi : K_\zeta(F) \to M_n(\mathbb{C})$, where $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ is the algebra of $n \times n$ matrices with coefficients in the complex numbers for some n. Bonahon and Wong prove that such a representation has a **classical shadow** which consists of a trace equivalence class of homomorphisms $\rho : \pi_1(F) \to SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and a choice of a complex number for each puncture of the surface. They conjecture that there is a generic set of shadows for which the representation is determined up to equivalence by its shadow. We prove this to be the case.

Our approach is structural, and it follows from the fact that the Kauffman bracket skein algebra is **almost Azumaya**. That is there is $c \neq 0$ the center of $K_\zeta(F)$ so that the result of localizing $K_\zeta(F)$ at the powers of c is an Azumaya algebra. (Received August 24, 2016)