COMBINATORICS OF THE TROPICAL TORELLI MAP

MELODY CHAN

ABSTRACT. This paper is a combinatorial and computational study of the moduli space M_g^{tr} of tropical curves of genus g, the moduli space A_g^{tr} of principally polarized tropical abelian varieties, and the tropical Torelli map. These objects were introduced recently by Brannetti, Melo, and Viviani. Here, we give a new definition of the category of stacky fans, of which M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} are objects and the Torelli map is a morphism. We compute the poset of cells of M_g^{tr} and of the tropical Schottky locus for genus at most 5. We show that A_g^{tr} is Hausdorff, and we also construct a finite-index cover for the space A_3^{tr} which satisfies a tropical-type balancing condition. Many different combinatorial objects, including regular matroids, positive semidefinite forms, and metric graphs, play a role.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction

This paper is a combinatorial and computational study of the tropical moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} and the tropical Torelli map.

There is, of course, a vast (to say the least) literature on the subjects of algebraic curves and moduli spaces in algebraic geometry. For example, two well-studied objects are the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_g$ of smooth projective complex curves of genus g and the moduli space $\mathcal{A}_g$ of g-dimensional principally polarized abelian varieties. The Torelli map

$$t_g : \mathcal{M}_g \to \mathcal{A}_g$$

then sends a genus g algebraic curve to its Jacobian, which is a certain g-dimensional complex torus. The image of t_g is called the Torelli locus or the Schottky locus. The problem of how to characterize the Schottky locus inside $\mathcal{A}_g$ is already very deep: see, for example, the survey of Grushevsky [11].

The perspective we take in this paper is the perspective of tropical geometry [12]. From this viewpoint, one replaces algebraic varieties with piecewise-linear or polyhedral objects. These latter objects are amenable to combinatorial techniques, but they still carry information about the former ones. Roughly speaking, the information they carry has to do with what is happening "at the boundary" or "at the missing points" of the algebraic object.

For example, the tropical analogue of $\mathcal{M}_g$, denoted M_g^{tr}, parametrizes certain weighted metric graphs, and it has a poset of cells corresponding to the boundary strata of the Deligne-Mumford compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ of $\mathcal{M}_g$. Under this correspondence, a stable curve C in $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ is sent to its so-called dual graph. The irreducible components of C, weighted by their geometric genus, are the vertices of this graph, and each node in the intersection of two components is recorded with an edge. The correspondence in genus 2 is shown in Figure 4. A rigorous proof of this correspondence was given by Caporaso in [6, Section 5.3].

We remark that the correspondence above yields dual graphs that are just graphs, not metric graphs. There is not yet in the literature a sensible way to equip these graphs with edge lengths and thus produce an actual tropicalization map $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g} \to M_g^{\mathrm{tr}}$. So for now, the correspondence between $\overline{\mathcal{M}_g}$ and M_g^{tr} is not as tight as it ultimately should be. However, we anticipate that forthcoming work on Berkovich spaces by Baker, Payne, and Rabinoff will address this interesting point.

The starting point of this paper is the recent foundational paper by Brannetti, Melo, and Viviani [5]. In that paper, the authors rigorously define a plausible category for tropical moduli spaces called stacky fans.

(The term "stacky fan" is due to the authors of [5], and is unrelated, as far as we know, to the construction of Borisov-Chen-Smith in [3]). They further define the tropical versions M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} of $\mathcal{M}_g$ and $\mathcal{A}_g$ and a tropical Torelli map between them, and prove many foundational results, some of which we will review here.

We should also mention the work of Caporaso [6], who proves geometric results on A_g^{tr} considered just as a topological space, and Caporaso and Viviani [7], who prove a tropical Torelli theorem stating that the tropical Torelli map is "mostly" injective. Preceding that work is the paper of Mikhalkin and Zharkov [14] in which tropical curves and Jacobians are defined, albeit slightly differently, and studied in detail.

In laying the groundwork for the results we will present here, we ran into some inconsistencies in [5]. It seems that the definition of a stacky fan there is inadvertently restrictive. In fact, it excludes M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} themselves from being stacky fans. Also, there is a topological subtlety in defining A_g^{tr}, which we will address in §4.4. Thus, we find ourself doing some foundational work here too.

We begin in Section 2 by recalling the definition in [5] of the tropical moduli space M_g^{tr} and presenting computations, summarized in Theorem 2.12, for $g \leq 5$. With M_g^{tr} as a motivating example, we attempt a better definition of stacky fans in Section 3. In Section 4, we define the space A_g^{tr}, recalling the necessary but beautiful combinatorics of Voronoi decompositions along the way, and prove that it is Hausdorff. Note that our definition of this space, Definition 4.8, is a modification of the one in [5, Section 4.2], and it corrects a minor error there. In Section 5, we study the combinatorics of the zonotopal subfan. We review the tropical Torelli map in Section 6; Theorem 6.4 presents computations on the tropical Schottky locus for $g \leq 5$. Tables 1 and 2 compare the number of cells in the stacky fans M_g^{tr}, the Schottky locus, and A_g^{tr} for $g \leq 5$. In Section 7, we partially answer a question suggested by Diane Maclagan: we give finite-index covers of A_2^{tr} and A_3^{tr} that satisfy a tropical-type balancing condition.
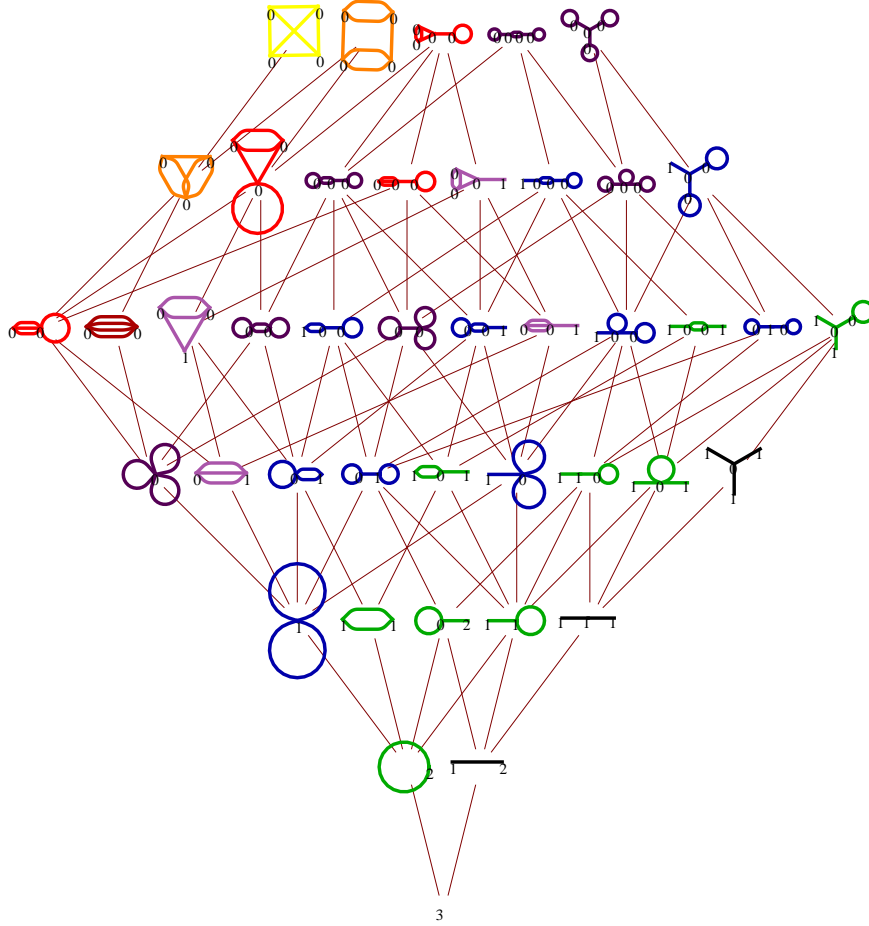
FIGURE 1. Poset of cells of M_3^{tr}, color-coded according
to their images in A_3^{tr} via the tropical Torelli map.

2. THE MODULI SPACE OF TROPICAL CURVES

In this section, we review the construction in [5] of the moduli space
of tropical curves of a fixed genus g. This space is denoted M_g^{tr}. Then,
we present explicit computations of these spaces in genus up to 5.

§2.1. **Definition of tropical curves.** Before constructing the moduli
space of tropical curves, let us review the definition of a tropical curve.

First, recall that a **metric graph** is a pair (G, l), where G is a finite
connected graph, loops and parallel edges allowed, and l is a function

$$l : E(G) \to \mathbb{R}_{>0}$$

on the edges of G. We view l as recording lengths of the edges of G.
The **genus** of a graph G is the rank of its first homology group:

$$g(G) = |E| - |V| + 1.$$

Definition 2.1. A **tropical curve** C is a triple (G, l, w), where (G, l)
is a metric graph, and w is a weight function

$$w : V(G) \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

on the vertices of G, with the property that only vertices with positive
weight may have degree less than 3.

Definition 2.2. Two tropical curves (G, l, w) and (G', l', w') are iso-
morphic if there is an isomorphism of graphs $G \xrightarrow{\cong} G'$ that preserves
edge lengths and preserves vertex weights.

We are interested in tropical curves only up to isomorphism. When
we speak of a tropical curve, we will really mean its isomorphism class.

Definition 2.3. Given a tropical curve $C = (G, l, w)$, write

$$|w| := \sum_{v \in V(G)} w(v).$$

Then the **genus** of C is defined to be

$$g(C) = g(G) + |w|.$$

The **combinatorial type** of C is the pair (G, w), in other words, all
of the data of C except for the edge lengths.

Remark 2.4. Informally, we view a weight of k at a vertex v as k loops,
based at v, of infinitesimally small length. Each infinitesimal loop
contributes once to the genus of C. Furthermore, the property that
only vertices with positive weight may have degree 1 or 2 amounts to
requiring that, were the infinitesimal loops really to exist, every vertex
would have degree at least 3.

Permitting vertex weights will ensure that the moduli space M_g^{tr},
once it is constructed, is complete. That is, a sequence of genus g
tropical curves obtained by sending the length of a loop to zero will
still converge to a genus g curve.

Of course, the real reason to permit vertex weights is so that the
combinatorial types of genus g tropical curves correspond precisely to
dual graphs of stable curves in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$, as discussed in the introduction
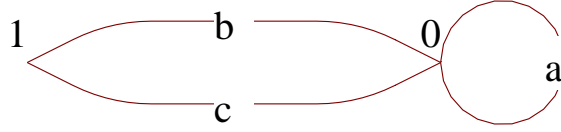and in [6, Section 5.3]. See Figure 4.

FIGURE 2. A tropical curve of genus 3. Here, a, b, c are fixed positive real numbers.

Figure 2 shows an example of a tropical curve C of genus 3. Note that if we allow the edge lengths l to vary over all positive real numbers, we obtain all tropical curves of the same combinatorial type as C. This motivates our construction of the moduli space of tropical curves below. We will first group together curves of the same combinatorial type, obtaining one cell for each combinatorial type. Then, we will glue our cells appropriately to obtain the moduli space.

§2.2. **Definition of the moduli space of tropical curves.** Fix $g \geq 2$. Our goal now is to construct a moduli space for genus g tropical curves, that is, a space whose points correspond to tropical curves of genus g and whose geometry reflects the geometry of the tropical curves in a sensible way. The following construction is due to the authors of [5].

First, fix a combinatorial type (G, w) of genus g. What is a parameter space for all tropical curves of this type? Our first guess might be a positive orthant $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{|E(G)|}$, that is, a choice of positive length for each edge of G. But we have overcounted by symmetries of the combinatorial type (G, w). For example, in Figure 2, $(a, b, c) = (1, 2, 3)$ and $(a, b, c) = (1, 3, 2)$ give the same tropical curve.

Furthermore, with foresight, we will allow lengths of zero on our edges as well, with the understanding that a curve with some zero-length edges will soon be identified with the curve obtained by contracting those edges. This suggests the following definition:

Definition 2.5. Given a combinatorial type (G, w), let the **automorphism group** $\mathrm{Aut}(G, w)$ be the set of all permutations $\varphi : E(G) \to E(G)$ that arise from weight-preserving automorphisms of G. That is, $\mathrm{Aut}(G, w)$ is the set of permutations $\varphi : E(G) \to E(G)$ that admit a permutation $\pi : V(G) \to V(G)$ which preserves the weight function w, and such that if an edge $e \in E(G)$ has endpoints v and w, then $\varphi(e)$ has endpoints $\pi(v)$ and $\pi(w)$.

Now, the group $\mathrm{Aut}(G, w)$ acts naturally on the set $E(G)$, and hence on the orthant $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}$, with the latter action given by permuting coordinates. We define $\overline{C(G, w)}$ to be the topological quotient space

$$\overline{C(G, w)} = \frac{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}}{\mathrm{Aut}(G, w)}.$$

Next, we define an equivalence relation on the points in the union

$$\coprod \overline{C(G, w)},$$

as (G, w) ranges over all combinatorial types of genus g. Regard a point $x \in \overline{C(G, w)}$ as an assignment of lengths to the edges of G. Now, given two points $x \in \overline{C(G, w)}$ and $x' \in \overline{C(G', w')}$, identify x and x' if one of them is obtained from the other by contracting all edges of length zero. Note that contracting a loop, say at vertex v, means deleting that loop and adding 1 to the weight of v. Contracting a nonloop edge, say with endpoints v_1 and v_2, means deleting that edge and identifying v_1 and v_2 to obtain a new vertex whose weight is $w(v_1) + w(v_2)$.

Finally, let $\sim$ be the smallest equivalence relation containing the identification we have just defined. Now we glue the cells $\overline{C(G, w)}$ along $\sim$ to obtain our moduli space:

Definition 2.6. The **moduli space** M_g^{tr} is the topological space

$$M_g^{\mathrm{tr}} := \coprod \overline{C(G, w)}/\sim,$$

where the disjoint union ranges over all combinatorial types of genus g, and $\sim$ is the equivalence relation defined above.

In fact, the space M_g^{tr} carries additional structure: it is an example of a stacky fan. We will define the category of stacky fans in Section 3.

Example 2.7. Figure 3 is a picture of M_2^{tr}. Its cells are quotients of polyhedral cones; the dotted lines represent symmetries, and faces labeled by the same combinatorial type are in fact identified. The poset of cells, which we will investigate next for higher g, is shown in Figure 4. It has two vertices, two edges and two 2-cells.

§2.3. **Explicit computations of M_g^{tr}.** Our next goal will be to compute the space M_g^{tr} for g at most 5. The computations were done in MATHEMATICA, and the code is available at

$$\texttt{http://math.berkeley.edu/\~{}mtchan/torelli/}$$
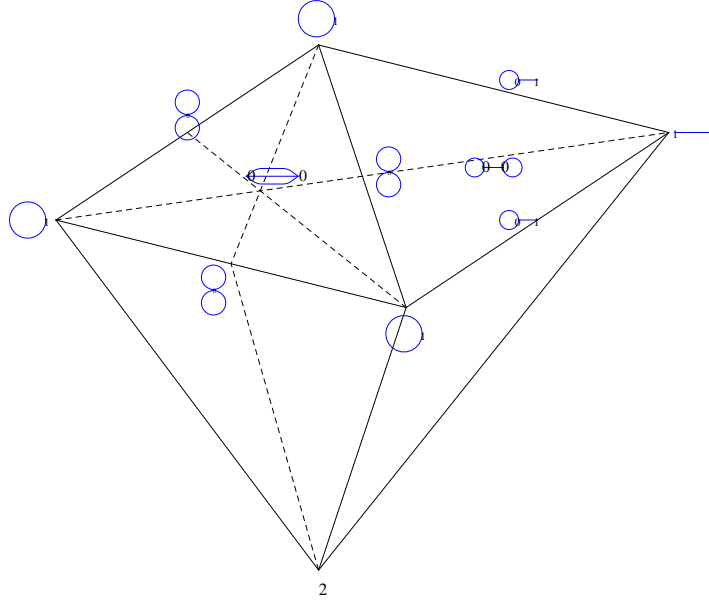
FIGURE 3. The stacky fan M_2^{tr}.

What we compute, to be precise, is the partially ordered set P_g on the cells of M_g^{tr}. This poset is defined in Lemma 2.9 below. Our results, summarized in Theorem 2.12 below, provide independent verification of the first six terms of the sequence A174224 in [16]:

$$0, 0, 7, 42, 379, 4555, 69808, 1281678, ...$$

This sequence, along with much more data along these lines, was first obtained by Maggiolo and Pagani by an algorithm described in [13].

Definition 2.8. Given two combinatorial types (G, w) and (G', w') of genus g, we say that (G', w') is a **specialization**, or **contraction**, of (G, w), if it can be obtained from (G, w) by a sequence of edge contractions. Here, contracting a loop means deleting it and adding 1 to the weight of its base vertex; contracting a nonloop edge, say with endpoints v_1 and v_2, means deleting the edge and identifying v_1 and v_2 to obtain a new vertex whose weight we set to $w(v_1) + w(v_2)$.

Lemma 2.9. *The relation of specialization on genus g combinatorial types yields a graded partially ordered set P_g on the cells of M_g^{tr}. The rank of a combinatorial type (G, w) is $|E(G)|$.*

Proof. It is clear that we obtain a poset; furthermore, (G', w') is covered by (G, w) precisely if (G', w') is obtained from (G, w) by contracting a single edge. The formula for rank then follows. $\qquad\square$
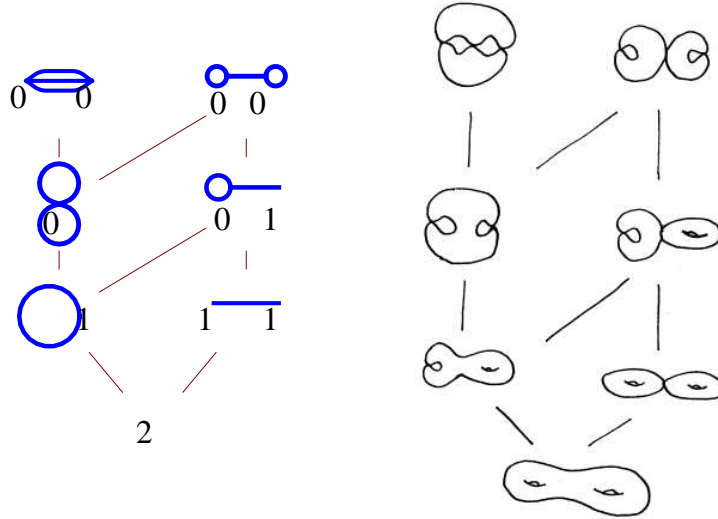
FIGURE 4. Posets of cells of M_2^{tr} (left) and of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ (right).

For example, P_2 is shown in Figure 4; it also appeared in [5, Figure1]. The poset P_3 is shown in Figure 1. It is color-coded according to the Torelli map, as explained in Section 6.

Our goal is to compute P_g. We do so by first listing its maximal elements, and then computing all possible specializations of those combinatorial types. For the first step, we use Proposition 3.2.4(i) in [5], which characterizes the maximal cells of M_g^{tr}: they correspond precisely to combinatorial types $(G, \overline{0})$, where G is a connected 3-regular graph of genus g, and $\overline{0}$ is the zero weight function on $V(G)$. Connected, 3-regular graphs of genus g are equivalently characterized as connected, 3-regular graphs on $2g - 2$ vertices. These have been enumerated:

Proposition 2.10. *The number of maximal cells of M_g^{tr} is equal to the $(g - 1)$ term in the sequence*

$$2, 5, 17, 71, 388, 2592, 21096, 204638, 2317172, 30024276, 437469859, \ldots$$

Proof. This is sequence A005967 in [16], the number of connected 3-regular graphs on $2g$ vertices. □

In fact, the connected, 3-regular graphs of genus g have been conveniently written down for g at most 6. This work was done in the 1970s by Balaban, a chemist whose interests along these lines were in molecular applications of graph theory. The graphs for $g \le 5$ appear in his article [1], and the 388 genus 6 graphs appear in [2].

Given the maximal cells of M_g^{tr}, we can compute the rest of them:

Algorithm 2.11.
Input: Maximal cells of M_g^{tr}
Output: Poset of all cells of M_g^{tr}

1. Initialize P_g to be the set of all maximal cells of M_g^{tr}, with no relations. Let L be a list of elements of P_g.
2. While L is nonempty:

   Let (G, w) be the first element of L. Remove (G, w) from L. Compute all 1-edge contractions of (G, w).

   For each such contraction (G', w'):

   If (G', w') is isomorphic to an element (G'', w'') already in the poset P_g, add a cover relation $(G'', w'') \leq (G, w)$.

   Else, add (G', w') to P_g and add a cover relation $(G', w') \leq (G, w)$. Add (G', w') to the list L.
3. Return P_g.

We implemented this algorithm in MATHEMATICA. The most costly step is computing graph isomorphisms in Step 2. Our results are summarized in the following theorem. By an f-vector of a poset, we mean the vector whose i-th entry is the number of elements of rank $i - 1$.

Theorem 2.12. *We obtained the following computational results:*

(i) *The moduli space M_3^{tr} has 42 cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 2, 5, 9, 12, 8, 5).$$

  Its face poset P_3 is shown in Figure 1.

(ii) *The moduli space M_4^{tr} has 379 cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 3, 7, 21, 43, 75, 89, 81, 42, 17).$$

(iii) *The moduli space M_5^{tr} has 4555 cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 3, 11, 34, 100, 239, 492, 784, 1002, 926, 632, 260, 71).$$

The posets P_4 and P_5 are much too large to display here, but are available at the website above.

Remark 2.13. The data of P_3, illustrated in Figure 1, is related, but not identical, to the data obtained by T. Brady in [4, Appendix A]. In that paper, the author enumerates the cells of a certain deformation retract, called K_3, of Culler-Vogtmann Outer Space, modulo the action of the group $\mathrm{Out}(F_3)$. In that setting, one only needs to consider bridgeless graphs with all vertices of weight 0, thus throwing out all but 8 cells of the poset P_3. In turn, the cells of $K_3/\mathrm{Out}(F_n)$ correspond to chains in the poset on those eight cells, and it is these chains that are listed in Appendix A of [4]. We believe that further exploration of

the connection between Outer Space and M_g^{tr} would be interesting to researchers in both tropical geometry and geometric group theory.

3. Stacky fans

In Section 2, we defined the space M_g^{tr}. In Sections 4 and 6, we will define the space A_g^{tr} and the Torelli map $t_g^{\mathrm{tr}} : M_g^{\mathrm{tr}} \to A_g^{\mathrm{tr}}$. For now, however, let us pause and define the category of stacky fans, of which M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} are objects and t_g^{tr} is a morphism. The reader is invited to keep M_g^{tr} in mind as a running example of a stacky fan.

The purpose of this section is to offer a new definition of stacky fan, Definition 3.2, which we hope fixes an inconsistency in the definition by Brannetti, Melo, and Viviani, in Section 2.1 of [5]. We believe that their condition for integral-linear gluing maps is too restrictive and fails for M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr}. However, we do think that their definition of a stacky fan morphism is correct, so we repeat it in Definition 3.5. We also prove that M_g^{tr} is a stacky fan according to our new definition. The proof for A_g^{tr} is deferred to §4.3.

Definition 3.1. A rational open polyhedral cone in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ of the form $\{a_1 x_1 + \cdots + a_t x_t : a_i \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\}$, for some fix vectors $x_1, \ldots, x_t \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. By convention, we also allow the trivial cone $\{0\}$.

Definition 3.2. Let $X_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m_1}, \ldots, X_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m_k}$ be full-dimensional rational open polyhedral cones. For each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, let G_i be a subgroup of $GL_{m_i}(\mathbb{Z})$ which fixes the cone X_i setwise, and let X_i/G_i denote the topological quotient thus obtained. The action of G_i on X_i extends naturally to an action of G_i on the Euclidean closure $\overline{X_i}$, and we let $\overline{X_i}/G_i$ denote the quotient.

Suppose that we have, for each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, a continuous map

$$\alpha_i : \frac{\overline{X_i}}{G_i} \to X,$$

and write $C_i = \alpha_i\left(\frac{X_i}{G_i}\right)$ and $\overline{C_i} = \alpha_i\left(\frac{\overline{X_i}}{G_i}\right)$ for each i. Suppose that the following properties hold for each index i:

   (i) The restriction of α_i to $\frac{X_i}{G_i}$ is a homeomorphism onto C_i,

   (ii) We have an equality of sets $X = \coprod C_i$,

   (iii) For each cone $\overline{X_i}$ and for each face F_i of $\overline{X_i}$, $\alpha_i(F_i) = \overline{C_k}$ for some k. Furthermore, $\dim F_i = \dim \overline{X_k} = m_k$, and there is an invertible linear map $L : \operatorname{span}\langle F_i \rangle \cong \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \to \mathbb{R}^{m_k}$ such that

      • $L(F_i) = \overline{X_k}$,

      • $L(\mathbb{Z}^{m_i} \cap \operatorname{span}(F_i)) = \mathbb{Z}^{m_k}$, and

- the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
F_i & & \\
\downarrow L & \searrow & \\
& & \overline{C_k} \\
\downarrow & \nearrow & \\
X_k & &
\end{array}
$$

We say that $\overline{C_k}$ is a **stacky face** of $\overline{C_i}$ in this situation.

(iv) For each pair i, j,

$$\overline{C_i} \cap \overline{C_j} = C_{k_1} \cup \cdots \cup C_{k_t}$$

for some $C_{k_1}, \ldots, C_{k_t}$, where the C_{k_l}'s range over the common stacky faces of $\overline{C_i}$ and $\overline{C_j}$.

Then we say that X is a **stacky fan**, with cells $\left\{ \frac{X_i}{G_i} \right\}$.

Remark 3.3. Condition (iii) in the definition above essentially says that $\overline{X_i}$ has a face F_i that looks "exactly like" $\overline{X_k}$, even taking into account where the lattice points are. It plays the role of the usual condition on polyhedral fans that the set of cones is closed under taking faces. Condition (iv) replaces the usual condition on polyhedral fans that the intersection of two cones is a face of each; here, we instead allow unions of common faces.

Theorem 3.4. *The moduli space M_g^{tr} is a stacky fan with cells*

$$C(G, w) = \frac{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{E(G)}}{\mathrm{Aut}(G, w)}$$

as (G, w) ranges over genus g combinatorial types. Its points are in bijection with tropical curves of genus g.

Proof. Recall that

$$M_g^{\mathrm{tr}} = \frac{\coprod \overline{C(G, w)}}{\sim},$$

where $\sim$ is the relation generated by contracting zero-length edges. Thus, each equivalence class has a unique representative (G_0, w, l) corresponding to an honest metric graph: one with all edge lengths positive. This gives the desired bijection.

Now we prove that M_g^{tr} is a stacky fan. For each (G, w), let

$$\alpha_{G,w} : \overline{C(G, w)} \to \frac{\coprod \overline{C(G', w')}}{\sim}$$

be the natural map. Now we check each of the requirements to be a stacky fan, in the order (ii), (iii), (iv), (i).

For (ii), the fact that

$$M_g^{\mathrm{tr}} = \coprod C(G, w)$$

follows immediately from the observation above.

Let us prove (iii). Given a combinatorial type (G, w), the corresponding closed cone is $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}$. A face F of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}$ corresponds to setting edge lengths of some subset S of the edges to zero. Let (G', w') be the resulting combinatorial type, and let $\pi : E(G) \setminus S \to E(G')$ be the natural bijection (it is well-defined up to (G', w')-automorphisms, but this is enough). Then π induces an invertible linear map

$$L_\pi : \mathbb{R}^{E(G) \setminus S} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{E(G')}$$

with the desired properties. Note also that the stacky faces of $\overline{C(G, w)}$ are thus all possible specializations $\overline{C(G', w')}$.

For (iv), given two combinatorial types (G, w) and (G', w'), then

$$\overline{C(G, w)} \cap \overline{C(G', w')}$$

consists of the union of all cells corresponding to common specializations of (G, w) and (G', w'). As noted above, these are precisely the common stacky faces of $\overline{C(G, w)}$ and $\overline{C(G', w')}$.

For (i), we show that $\alpha_{G,w}$ restricted to $C(G, w) = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{E(G)}/\operatorname{Aut}(G, w)$ is a homeomorphism onto its image. It is continuous by definition of $\alpha_{G,w}$ and injective by definition of $\sim$. Let V be closed in $C(G, w)$, say $V = W \cap C(G, w)$ where W is closed in $\overline{C(G, w)}$. To show that $\alpha_{G,w}(V)$ is closed in $\alpha_{G,w}(C(G, w))$, it suffices to show that $\alpha_{G,w}(W)$ is closed in M_g^{tr}. Indeed, the fact that the cells $C(G, w)$ are pairwise disjoint in M_g^{tr} implies that

$$\alpha_{G,w}(V) = \alpha_{G,w}(V') \cap \alpha_{G,w}(C(G, w)).$$

Now, note that M_g^{tr} can equivalently be given as the quotient of the space

$$\coprod_{(G,w)} \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}$$

by all possible linear maps L_π arising as in the proof of (iii). All of the maps L_π identify faces of cones with other cones. Now let $\tilde{W}$ denote the lift of W to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G)}$; then for any other type (G', w'), we see that the set of points in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G')}$ that are identified with some point in $\tilde{W}$

is both closed and $\mathrm{Aut}(G', w')$-invariant, and passing to the quotient $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{E(G')}/\mathrm{Aut}(G', w')$ gives the claim. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

We close this section with the definition of a morphism of stacky fans. The tropical Torelli map, which we will define in Section 6, will be an example.

Definition 3.5. [5, Definition 2.1.2] Let

$$X_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m_1}, \dots, X_k \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{m_k}, \ Y_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_1}, \dots, Y_l \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n_l}$$

be full-dimensional rational open polyhedral cones. Let $G_1 \subseteq GL_{m_1}(\mathbb{Z})$, $\dots, G_k \subseteq GL_{m_k}(\mathbb{Z}), H_1 \subseteq GL_{n_1}(\mathbb{Z}), \dots, H_l \subseteq GL_{n_l}(\mathbb{Z})$ be groups stabilizing $X_1, \dots, X_k, Y_1, \dots, Y_l$ respectively. Let X and Y be stacky fans with cells

$$\left\{\frac{X_i}{G_i}\right\}_{i=1}^k, \ \left\{\frac{Y_j}{H_j}\right\}_{j=1}^l,$$

Denote by α_i and β_j the maps $\frac{\overline{X_i}}{G_i} \to X$ and $\frac{\overline{Y_j}}{H_j} \to Y$ that are part of the stacky fan data of X and Y.

Then a **morphism of stacky fans** from X to Y is a continuous map $\pi : X \to Y$ such that for each cell X_i/G_i there exists a cell Y_j/H_j such that

(i) $\pi\left(\alpha_i\left(\frac{X_i}{G_i}\right)\right) \subseteq \beta_j\left(\frac{Y_j}{H_j}\right)$, and

(ii) there exists an integral-linear map

$$L : \mathbb{R}^{m_i} \to \mathbb{R}^{n_j},$$

restricting to a map

$$L : X_i \to Y_j,$$

such that the diagram below commutes:

$$
\begin{CD}
X_i @>>> \alpha_i(X_i/G_i) \\
@V L VV @VV \pi V \\
Y_j @>>> \beta_j(Y_j/H_j)
\end{CD}
$$

4. Principally polarized tropical abelian varieties

The purpose of this section is to construct the moduli space of principally polarized tropical abelian varieties, denoted A_g^{tr}. Our construction is different from the one in [5], though it is still very much inspired by the ideas in that paper. The reason for presenting a new construction here is that a topological subtlety in the construction there prevents their space from being a stacky fan as claimed in [5, Thm. 4.2.4].

We begin in §4.1 by recalling the definition of a principally polarized tropical abelian variety. In §4.2, we review the theory of Delone subdivisions and the main theorem of Voroni reduction theory. We construct A_g^{tr} in §4.3 and prove that it is a stacky fan and that it is Hausdorff; we remark on the difference between our construction and the one in [5] in §4.4.

§4.1. **Definition of principally polarized tropical abelian variety.** Fix $g \geq 1$. Following [5], we define a **principally polarized tropical abelian variety**, or **pptav** for short, to be a pair

$$(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda, Q),$$

where Λ is a lattice of rank g in $\mathbb{R}^g$ (i.e. a discrete subgroup of $\mathbb{R}^g$ that is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^g$), and Q is a positive semidefinite quadratic form on $\mathbb{R}^g$ whose nullspace is rational with respect to Λ. By this, we mean that the subspace $\ker(Q) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^g$ has a vector space basis whose elements are each of the form

$$a_1\lambda_1 + \cdots + a_k\lambda_k, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{Q}, \lambda_i \in \Lambda.$$

We say that Q has **rational nullspace** if its nullspace is rational with respect to $\mathbb{Z}^g$.

We say that two pptavs $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda, Q)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda', Q')$ are isomorphic if there exists a matrix $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{R})$ such that

- left multiplication by X^{-1} sends Λ isomorphically to Λ', that is, the map $X^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^g \to \mathbb{R}^g$ sending a column vector v to $X^{-1}v$ restricts to an isomorphism of lattices Λ and Λ'; and
- $Q' = X^T Q X$.

Note that any pptav $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda, Q)$ is isomorphic to one of the form $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q')$, namely by taking X to be any matrix sending $\mathbb{Z}^g$ to Λ and setting $Q' = X^T Q X$. Furthermore, $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q')$ are isomorphic if and only if there exists $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ with $X^T Q X = Q'$.

We are interested in pptavs only up to isomorphism. Therefore, we might be tempted to define the moduli space of pptavs to be the quotient of the topological space $\widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$, the space of positive semidefinite matrices with rational nullspace, by the action of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$. But, as we will see in Section 4.4., this quotient space is unexpectedly thorny: for $g \geq 2$, it is not even Hausdorff!

It turns out that we can solve this problem by first grouping matrices together into cells according to their Delone subdivisions, and then gluing the cells together to obtain the full moduli space. We review the theory of Delone subdivisions next.

§4.2. **Voronoi reduction theory.** Recall that a matrix has rational nullspace if its kernel has a basis defined over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Definition 4.1. Let $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ denote the set of $g \times g$ positive semidefinite matrices with rational nullspace. By regarding a $g \times g$ symmetric real matrix as a vector in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$, with one coordinate for each diagonal and above-diagonal entry of the matrix, we view $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ as a subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$.

The group $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ on the right by conjugation:

$$Q \cdot X = X^T Q X, \text{ for all } X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z}), Q \in \widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}.$$

Definition 4.2. Given $Q \in \widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$, define $\mathrm{Del}(Q)$ as follows. Consider the map $l : \mathbb{Z}^g \to \mathbb{Z}^g \times \mathbb{R}$ sending $x \in \mathbb{Z}^g$ to $(x, x^T Q x)$. View the image of l as an infinite set of points in $\mathbb{R}^{g+1}$, one above each point in $\mathbb{Z}^g$, and consider the convex hull of these points. The lower faces of the convex hull (the faces that are visible from $(0, -\infty)$) can now be projected to $\mathbb{R}^g$ by the map $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{g+1} \to \mathbb{R}^g$ that forgets the last coordinate. This produces an infinite periodic polyhedral subdivision of $\mathbb{R}^g$, called the **Delone subdivision** of Q and denoted $\mathrm{Del}(Q)$.

Now, we group together matrices in $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ according to the Delone subdivisions to which they correspond.

Definition 4.3. Given a Delone subdivision D, let

$$\sigma_D = \{Q \in \widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0} : \mathrm{Del}(Q) = D\}.$$

Proposition 4.4. [18, Section 2.2] *The set σ_D is an open rational polyhedral cone in $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$.*

Let $\overline{\sigma_D}$ denote the Euclidean closure of σ_D in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$, so $\overline{\sigma_D}$ is a closed rational polyhedral cone. We call it the **secondary cone** of D. Figure 5 shows the decomposition of $\widetilde{S}^2_{\geq 0}$ into secondary cones. Since $\widetilde{S}^2_{\geq 0}$ is actually a cone in $\mathbb{R}^3$, we only draw a hyperplane slice of it.

Now, the action of the group $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ extends naturally to an action on subsets of $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$, and one may check that, given $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and D a Delone subdivision,

$$\sigma_D \cdot X = \sigma_{X^{-1}D} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\sigma_D} \cdot X = \overline{\sigma_{X^{-1}D}}.$$

So $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on the set

$$\{\overline{\sigma_D} : D \text{ is a Delone subdivision of } \mathbb{R}^g\}.$$

Furthermore, $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on the set of Delone subdivisions, with action induced by the action of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\mathbb{R}^g$. Here, two cones σ_D and $\sigma_{D'}$ are $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent iff D and D' are.
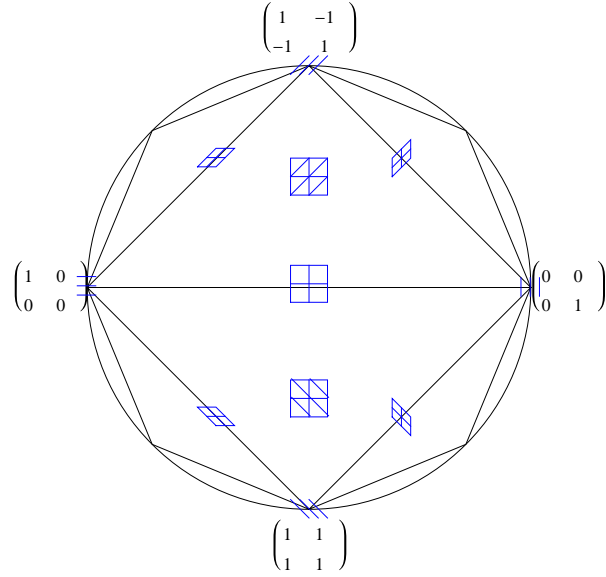
FIGURE 5. Infinite decomposition of $\widetilde{S}^2_{\geq 0}$ into secondary cones.

Theorem 4.5 (Main theorem of Voronoi reduction theory [6, 19])**.** *The set of secondary cones*

$$\{\overline{\sigma_D} : D \text{ is a Delone subdivision of } \mathbb{R}^g\}$$

yields an infinite polyhedral fan whose support is $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$. There are only finitely many $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-orbits of this set.

§4.3. **Construction of $A_g^{\mathbf{tr}}$.** Equipped with Theorem 4.5, we will now construct our tropical moduli space A_g^{tr}. We will show that its points are in bijection with the points of $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}/GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$, and that it is a stacky fan whose cells correspond to $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalence classes of Delone subdivisions of $\mathbb{R}^g$.

Definition 4.6. Given a Delone subdivision D of $\mathbb{R}^g$, let

$$\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_D) = \{X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z}) : \sigma_D \cdot X = \sigma_D\}$$

be the setwise stabilizer of σ_D.

Now, the subgroup $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_D) \subseteq GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on the open cone σ_D, and we may extend this action to an action on its closure $\overline{\sigma_D}$.

Definition 4.7. Given a Delone subdivision D of $\mathbb{R}^g$, let

$$C(D) \;=\; \overline{\sigma_D}/\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_D).$$

Thus, $C(D)$ is the topological space obtained as a quotient of the rational polyhedral cone $\overline{\sigma_D}$ by a group action.

Now, by Theorem 4.5, there are only finitely many $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-orbits of secondary cones $\overline{\sigma_D}$. Thus, we may choose $D_1, \ldots, D_k$ Delone subdivisions of $\mathbb{R}^g$ such that $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}, \ldots, \overline{\sigma_{D_k}}$ are representatives for $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalence classes of secondary cones. (Note that we do not need anything like the Axiom of Choice to select these representatives. Rather, we can use Algorithm 1 in [18]. We start with a particular Delone triangulation and then walk across codimension 1 faces to all of the other ones; then we compute the faces of these maximal cones to obtain the nonmaximal ones. The key idea that allows the algorithm to terminate is that all maximal cones are related to each other by finite sequences of "bistellar flips" as described in Section 2.4 of [18]).

Definition 4.8. Let $D_1, \ldots, D_k$ be Delone subdivisions such that $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}, \ldots, \overline{\sigma_{D_k}}$ are representatives for $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalence classes of secondary cones in $\mathbb{R}^g$. Consider the disjoint union

$$C(D_1) \coprod \cdots \coprod C(D_k),$$

and define an equivalence relation $\sim$ on it as follows. Given $Q_i \in \overline{\sigma(D_i)}$ and $Q_j \in \overline{\sigma(D_j)}$, let $[Q_i]$ and $[Q_j]$ be the corresponding elements in $C(D_i)$ and $C(D_j)$, respectively. Now let

$$[Q_i] \sim [Q_j]$$

if and only if Q_i and Q_j are $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent matrices in $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$. Since $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i}), \mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_{D_j})$ are subgroups of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$, the relation $\sim$ is defined independently of choice of representatives Q_i and Q_j, and is clearly an equivalence relation.

We now define the **moduli space of principally polarized tropical abelian varieties**, denoted A_g^{tr}, to be the topological space

$$A_g^{\mathrm{tr}} \;=\; \coprod_{i=1}^{k} C(D_k)/\sim .$$

Example 4.9. Let us compute A_2^{tr}. Combining the taxonomies in Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of [18], we may choose four representatives D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 for orbits of secondary cones as in Figure 6.
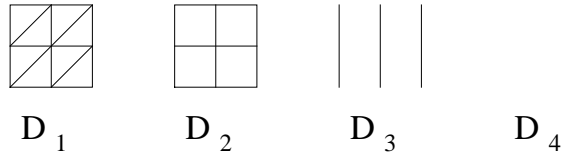

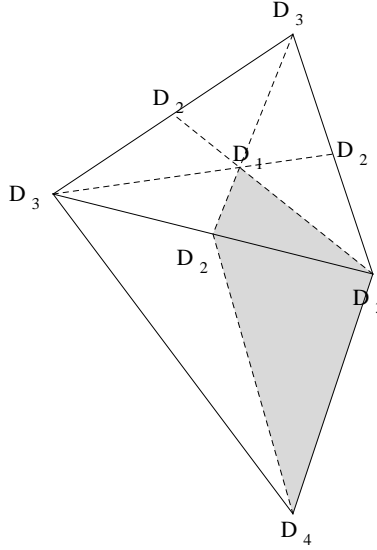FIGURE 6. Cells of A_2^{tr}.

FIGURE 7. The stacky fan A_2^{tr}. The shaded area represents a choice of fundamental domain.

We can describe the corresponding secondary cones as follows: let $R_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, R_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, R_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Then

$$\overline{\sigma_{D_1}} = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{23}\rangle,$$
$$\overline{\sigma_{D_2}} = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle R_{13}, R_{23}\rangle,$$
$$\overline{\sigma_{D_3}} = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle R_{13}\rangle, \text{ and}$$
$$\overline{\sigma_{D_4}} = \{0\}.$$

Note that each closed cone $\overline{\sigma_{D_2}}, \overline{\sigma_{D_3}}, \overline{\sigma_{D_4}}$ is just a face of $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}$. One may check – and we will, in Section 5 – that for each $j = 2, 3, 4$, two matrices Q, Q' in $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ are $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_{D_j})$-equivalent if and only if they are $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_{D_1})$-equivalent. Thus, gluing the cones $C(D_2)$, $C(D_3)$, and $C(D_4)$ to $C(D_1)$ does not change $C(D_1)$. We will see in Theorem 5.10 that the action of $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_{D_1})$ on $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}$ is an S_3-action that permutes the three rays of $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}$. So we may pick a fundamental domain, say the closed cone

$$C = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\right\rangle,$$

and conclude that $C(D_1)$, and hence A_2^{tr}, is homeomorphic to C. See Figure 7 for a picture of A_2^{tr}. Of course, A_2^{tr} has further structure, as the next theorem shows.

Theorem 4.10. *The space A_g^{tr} constructed in Definition 4.8 is a stacky fan with cells $\sigma_{D_i}/\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})$ for $i = 1, \ldots, k$.*

Proof. For each $i = 1, \ldots, k$, let α_i be the composition

$$\frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})} \overset{\gamma_i}{\hookrightarrow} \coprod_{j=1}^{k} C(D_j) \overset{q}{\longrightarrow} \left(\coprod_{j=1}^{k} C(D_j) \right) /\sim,$$

where γ_i is the inclusion of $C(D_i) = \frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})}$ into $\coprod_{j=1}^{k} C(D_j)$ and q is the quotient map. Now we check the four conditions listed in Definition 3.2 for A_g^{tr} to be a stacky fan.

First, we prove that the restriction of α_i to $\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})}$ is a homeomorphism onto its image. Now, α_i is continuous since both γ_i and π are. To show that $\alpha_i|_{\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})}}$ is one-to-one onto its image, let $Q, Q' \in \sigma_{D_i}$ such that $\alpha_i([Q]) = \alpha_i([Q'])$. Then $[Q] \sim [Q']$, so there exists $A \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $Q' = A^T Q A$. Hence $Q' \in A^T \sigma_{D_i} A = \sigma_{A^{-1} D_i}$. Thus $\sigma_{A^{-1} D_i}$ and σ_{D_i} intersect, hence $\sigma_{A^{-1} D_i} = \sigma_{D_i}$ and $A \in \operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})$. So $[Q] = [Q']$.

Thus, $\alpha_i|_{\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})}}$ has a well-defined inverse map, and we wish to show that this inverse map is continuous. Let $X \subseteq \frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}$ be closed; we wish to show that $\alpha_i(X)$ is closed in $\alpha_i\left(\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}\right)$. Write $X = Y \cap \frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}$ where $Y \subseteq \frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}$ is closed; then since α_i is bijective, we have

$$\alpha_i(X) = \alpha_i(Y) \cap \alpha_i\left(\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}\right).$$

So we need only show that $\alpha_i(Y)$ is closed in A_g^{tr}. To be clear: we want to show that given any closed $Y \subseteq \frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}$, the image $\alpha_i(Y) \subseteq A_g^{\mathrm{tr}}$ is closed.

Let $\tilde{Y} \subseteq \overline{\sigma_{D_i}}$ be the preimage of Y under the quotient map

$$\overline{\sigma_{D_i}} \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow \frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}}{\operatorname{Stab}\sigma_{D_i}}.$$

Then, for each $j = 1, \ldots, k$, let

$$\tilde{Y}_j = \{Q \in \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} : Q \equiv_{GL_g(\mathbb{Z})} Q' \text{ for some } Q' \in \tilde{Y}\} \subseteq \overline{\sigma_{D_j}}.$$

We claim each $\tilde{Y}_j$ is closed in $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$. Indeed, given any $A \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$, the cone $A^T \overline{\sigma_{D_i}} A$ intersects $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ in a (closed) face of $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ (after all, the cones form a polyhedral subdivision). Furthermore, $\tilde{Y}$ is invariant

under the action of $\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_i}$. Thus there exist finitely many matrices $A_1, \ldots, A_s \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that

$$\tilde{Y}_j = \bigcup_{l=1}^s \left(A_l^T \tilde{Y} A_l \cap \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \right).$$

Now each A_l acts homeomorphically, so each $A_l^T \tilde{Y} A_l$ is closed in $A_l^T \overline{\sigma_{D_i}} A_l$, hence $A_l^T \tilde{Y} A_l \cap \overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ is closed in $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$, so $\tilde{Y}_j$ is closed.

Finally, let Y_j be the image of $\tilde{Y}_j \subseteq \overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ under the quotient map

$$\overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \overset{\pi_i}{\longrightarrow} \frac{\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_j}}.$$

Since $\pi_j^{-1}(Y_j) = \tilde{Y}_j$, we have that Y_j is closed.

Then the inverse image of $\alpha_i(Y)$ under the quotient map

$$\coprod_{j=1}^k C(D_j) \longrightarrow \left(\coprod_{j=1}^k C(D_j) \right) /\sim$$

is precisely $Y_1 \coprod \cdots \coprod Y_k$, which is closed. Hence $\alpha_i(Y)$ is closed. This finishes the proof that $\alpha_i|_{\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab}(\sigma_{D_i})}}$ is a homeomorphism onto its image.

Property (ii) of being a stacky fan follows from the fact that any matrix $Q \in \widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$ is $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent only to some matrices in a single open cone σ_{D_i} and no others. Here, $\operatorname{Del}(Q)$ and D_i are $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent. Thus, given a point in A_g^{tr} represented by $Q \in \widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$, Q lies in $\alpha_i \left(\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_i}} \right)$ and no other $\alpha_j \left(\frac{\sigma_{D_j}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_j}} \right)$, and is the image of a single point in $\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_i}}$ since α_i was shown to be bijective on $\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_i}}$. This shows that $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}} = \coprod_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \left(\frac{\sigma_{D_i}}{\operatorname{Stab} \sigma_{D_i}} \right)$ as a set.

Third, a face F of some cone $\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}$ is $\overline{\sigma_{D(F)}}$, where $D(F)$ is a Delone subdivision that is a coarsening of D_i [18, Proposition 2.6.1]. Then there exists D_j and $A \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ with $\overline{\sigma_{D(F)}} \cdot A = \overline{\sigma_{D_j}}$ (recall that A acts on a point $p \in \widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$ by $p \mapsto A^T p A$). Restricting A to the linear span of $\overline{\sigma_{D(F)}}$ gives an integral-linear map

$$L : \operatorname{span}(\overline{\sigma_{D(F)}}) \longrightarrow \operatorname{span}(\overline{\sigma_{D_j}})$$

with the desired properties. Note, therefore, that $\overline{\sigma_{D_k}}$ is a stacky face of $\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}$ precisely if D_k is $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent to a coarsening of D_i.

The fourth property then follows: the intersection

$$\alpha_i(\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}) \cap \alpha_j(\overline{\sigma_{D_j}}) = \bigcup \alpha_k(\sigma_{D_k})$$

where σ_{D_k} ranges over all common stacky faces. $\qquad \square$

Proposition 4.11. *The construction of A_g^{tr} in Definition 4.8 does not depend on our choice of $D_1, \ldots, D_k$. More precisely, suppose $D_1', \ldots, D_k'$ are another choice of representatives such that D_i' and D_i are $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent for each i. Let $A_g^{tr'}$ be the corresponding stacky fan. Then there is an isomorphism of stacky fans between A_g^{tr} and $A_g^{tr'}$.*

Proof. For each i, choose $A_i \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ with

$$\sigma_{D_i} \cdot A_i = \sigma_{D_i'}.$$

Then we obtain a map

$$C(D_1) \coprod \cdots \coprod C(D_k) \xrightarrow{(A_1, \ldots, A_k)} C(D_1') \coprod \cdots \coprod C(D_k')$$

descending to a map

$$A_g^{tr} \longrightarrow A_g^{tr'},$$

and this map is an isomorphism of stacky fans, as evidenced by the inverse map $A_g^{tr'} \to A_g^{tr}$ constructed from the matrices $A_1^{-1}, \ldots, A_k^{-1}$. $\square$

Theorem 4.12. *The moduli space A_g^{tr} is Hausdorff.*

Remark 4.13. Theorem 4.12 complements the theorem of Caporaso that M_g^{tr} is Hausdorff [6, Theorem 5.2].

Proof. Let $\overline{\sigma_{D_1}}, \ldots, \overline{\sigma_{D_k}}$ be representatives for $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-classes of secondary cones. Let us regard A_g^{tr} as a quotient of the cones themselves, rather than the cones modulo their stabilizers, thus

$$A_g^{tr} = \left(\coprod_{i=1}^{k} \overline{\sigma_{D_k}} \right) / \sim$$

where $\sim$ denotes $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalence as usual. Denote by β_i the natural maps

$$\beta_i : \overline{\sigma_{D_i}} \longrightarrow A_g^{tr}.$$

Now suppose $p \neq q \in A_g^{tr}$. For each $i = 1, \ldots, k$, pick disjoint open sets U_i and V_i in $\overline{\sigma_{D_i}}$ such that $\beta_i^{-1}(p) \subseteq U_i$ and $\beta_i^{-1}(q) \subseteq V_i$. Let

$$U := \{x \in A_g^{tr} \ : \ \beta_i^{-1}(x) \subseteq U_i \text{ for all } i\},$$
$$V := \{x \in A_g^{tr} \ : \ \beta_i^{-1}(x) \subseteq V_i \text{ for all } i\}.$$

By construction, we have $p \in U$ and $q \in V$. We claim that U and V are disjoint open sets in A_g^{tr}.

Suppose $x \in U \cap V$. Now $\beta_i^{-1}(x)$ is nonempty for some i, hence $U_i \cap V_i$ is nonempty, contradiction. Hence U and V are disjoint. So we

just need to prove that U is open (similarly, V is open). It suffices to show that for each $j = 1, \ldots, k$, the set $\beta_j^{-1}(U)$ is open. Now,

$$\beta_j^{-1}(U) = \{y \in \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \; : \; \beta_i^{-1}\beta_j(y) \subseteq U_i \text{ for all } i\},$$
$$= \bigcap_i \{y \in \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \; : \; \beta_i^{-1}\beta_j(y) \subseteq U_i\}.$$

Write U_{ij} for the sets in the intersection above, so that $\beta_j^{-1}(U) = \bigcap_i U_{ij}$, and let $Z_i = \overline{\sigma_{D_i}} \setminus U_i$. Then, just as in the proof of Theorem 4.10, there exist finitely many matrices $A_1, \ldots, A_s \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that

$$\overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \setminus U_{ij} = \{y \in \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \; : \; y \sim z \text{ for some } z \in Z_i\}$$
$$= \bigcup_{l=1}^{s} \left(A_l^T Z_i A_l \cap \overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \right),$$

which shows that $\overline{\sigma_{D_j}} \setminus U_{ij}$ is closed. Thus the U_{ij}'s are open and so $\beta_j^{-1}(U)$ is open for each j. Hence U is open, and similarly, V is open. $\qquad\square$

§4.4. **The quotient space $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}/GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$.** We briefly remark on the construction of A_g^{tr} originally proposed in [5]. There, the strategy is to start with the quotient space $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}/GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and then hope to equip it directly with a stacky fan structure. But $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}/GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ is not even Hausdorff, as the following example shows.

Example 4.14. Let $\{X_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ and $\{Y_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ be the sequences of matrices

$$X_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n^2} \end{pmatrix}, \; Y_n = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

in $\widetilde{S}^2_{\geq 0}$. Then we have

$$\{X_n\} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \; \{Y_n\} \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

On the other hand, for each n, $X_n \equiv_{GL_2(\mathbb{Z})} Y_n$ even while $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \not\equiv_{GL_2(\mathbb{Z})} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. This example then descends to non-Hausdorffness in the topological quotient. It can easily be generalized to $g > 2$.

In particular, we disagree with the claim in the proof of Theorem 4.2.4 of [5] that the open cones σ_D, modulo their stabilizers, map homeomorphically onto their image in $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}/GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$. Example 4.14 is a counterexample. However, we emphasize that our construction in Section 4.3 is just a minor modification of the ideas already extant in [5].

5. Regular matroids and the zonotopal subfan

In the previous section, we defined the moduli space A_g^{tr} of principally polarized tropical abelian varieties. In this section, we describe a particular stacky subfan of A_g^{tr} whose cells are in correspondence with simple regular matroids of rank at most g. This subfan is called the zonotopal subfan and denoted A_g^{zon} because its cells correspond to those classes of Delone triangulations which are dual to zonotopes; see [5, Section 4.4]. The zonotopal subfan A_g^{zon} is important because, as we shall see in Section 6, it contains the image of the Torelli map. For $g \geq 4$, this containment is proper. Our main contribution in this section is to characterize the stabilizing subgroups of all zonotopal cells.

We begin by recalling some basic facts about matroids. A good reference is [15]. The connection between matroids and the Torelli map seems to have been first observed by Gerritzen [10], and our approach here can be seen as an continuation of his work in the late 1970s.

Definition 5.1. A matroid is said to be **simple** if it has no loops and no parallel elements.

Definition 5.2. A matroid M is **regular** if it is representable over every field; equivalently, M is regular if it is representable over $\mathbb{R}$ by a totally unimodular matrix. (A totally unimodular matrix is a matrix such that every square submatrix has determinant in $\{0, 1, -1\}$.)

Next, we review the correspondence between simple regular matroids and zonotopal cells.

Construction 5.3. *Let M be a simple regular matroid of rank at most g, and let A be a $g \times n$ totally unimodular matrix that represents M. Let $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ be the columns of A. Then let $\sigma_A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$ be the rational open polyhedral cone*

$$\mathbb{R}_{>0} \langle v_1 v_1^T, \ldots, v_n v_n^T \rangle.$$

Proposition 5.4. [5, Lemma 4.4.3, Theorem 4.4.4] *The cone σ_A is a secondary cone in $\widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$. Choosing a different totally unimodular matrix A' to represent M produces a cone $\sigma_{A'}$ that is $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-equivalent to σ_A. Thus, we may associate to M a unique cell of A_g^{tr}, denoted $C(M)$.*

Example 5.5. Here is an example of Construction 5.3 at work. Let M be the uniform matroid $U_{2,3}$; equivalently M is the graphic matroid $M(K_3)$. Then the 2×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

represents M, and σ_A is the open cone generated by amtrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is the cone σ_{D_1} in Example 4.9, and is shaded in Figure 7.

Definition 5.6. The **zonotopal subfan** A_g^{zon} is the union of cells

$$\{C(M) : M \text{ a simple regular matroid of rank} \leq g\} \quad \text{in } A_g^{\mathrm{tr}}.$$

We briefly recall the definition of the Voronoi polytope of a quadratic form in $\widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$, just in order to explain the relationship with zonotopes.

Definition 5.7. Let $Q \in \widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$, and let $H = (\ker Q)^\perp \subseteq \mathbb{R}^g$. Then

$$\mathrm{Vor}(Q) = \{x \in H : x^T Q x \leq (x - \lambda)^T Q(x - \lambda) \,\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^g\}$$

is a polytope in $H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^g$, called the **Voronoi polytope** of Q.

Theorem 5.8. [5, Theorem 4.4.4, Definition 4.4.5] *The zonotopal sub-fan A_g^{zon} is a stacky subfan of A_g^{tr}. It consists of those points of the tropical moduli space A_g^{tr} whose Voronoi polytope is a zonotope.*

Remark 5.9. Suppose σ is an open rational polyhedral cone in $\mathbb{R}^n$ of full dimension. Then any $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $A\sigma = \sigma$ must permute the rays of $\overline{\sigma}$, since the action of A on $\overline{\sigma}$ is linear. Furthermore, it sends a first lattice point on a ray to another first lattice point; that is, it preserves lattice lengths. Finally, the action of $GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\overline{\sigma}$ is faithful. Thus, the subgroup $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma) \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ can be identified with some subgroup of the permutation group on the rays of $\overline{\sigma}$.

Now, given a simple regular matroid M of rank $\leq g$, we have almost computed the cell of A_g^{tr} to which it corresponds. Specifically, we have computed the cone $\overline{\sigma_A}$ for A a matrix representing M, in Construction 5.3. The remaining task is to compute the stabilizer $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_A)$.

Note that $\overline{\sigma_A}$ has rays corresponding to the columns of A: a column vector v_i corresponds to the ray generated by the symmetric rank 1 matrix $v_i v_i^T$. In light of Remark 5.9, we might conjecture that the permutations of rays of $\overline{\sigma_A}$ coming from the stabilizer are the ones that respect the matroid M, i.e. come from matroid automorphisms. That is precisely the case and furnishes valuable local information about A_g^{tr}.

Theorem 5.10. *Let A be a $g \times n$ totally unimodular matrix representing the simple regular matroid M. Then, viewing both the group $\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_A) \subseteq GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{Aut}(M)$ as permutation groups on the elements of M, we have*

$$\mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_A) = Aut(M).$$

Remark 5.11. This statement seems to have been known to Gerritzen in [10], but we present a new proof here, one which might be easier to read. Our main tool is the combinatorics of unimodular matrices.

Here is a nice fact about totally unimodular matrices: they are essentially determined by the placement of their zeroes.

Lemma 5.12. [17, Lemma 9.2.6] *Suppose A and B are $g \times n$ totally unimodular matrices with the same support, i.e. $a_{ij} \neq 0$ if and only if $b_{ij} \neq 0$ for all i, j. Then A can be transformed into B by negating rows and negating columns.*

Lemma 5.13. *Let A and B be $g \times n$ totally unimodular matrices, with column vectors $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ and $w_1, \ldots, w_n$ respectively. Suppose that the map $v_i \mapsto w_i$ induces an isomorphism of matroids $M[A] \xrightarrow{\cong} M[B]$, i.e. takes independent sets to independent sets and dependent sets to dependent sets. Then there exists $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that*

$$Xv_i = \pm w_i, \ \text{for each } i = 1, \ldots, n.$$

Proof. First, let $r = \operatorname{rank}(A) = \operatorname{rank}(B)$, noting that the ranks are equal since the matroids are isomorphic. Since the statement of Lemma 5.13 does not depend on the ordering of the columns, we may simultaneously reorder the columns of A and the columns of B and so assume that the first r rows of A (respectively B) form a basis of $M[A]$ (respectively $M[B]$). Furthermore, we may replace A by ΣA and B by $\Sigma' B$, where $\Sigma, \Sigma' \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ are appropriate permutation matrices, and assume that the upper-left-most $r \times r$ submatrix of both A and B have nonzero determinant, in fact determinant ± 1. Then, we can act further on A and B by elements of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ so that, without loss of generality, both A and B have the form

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathrm{Id}_{r \times r} & * \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Note that after these operations, A and B are still totally unimodular; this follows from the fact that totally unimodular matrices are closed under multiplication and taking inverses. But then A and B are totally unimodular matrices with the same support. Indeed, the support of a column v_i of A, for each $i = r+1, \ldots, n$, is determined by the fundamental circuit of v_i with respect to the basis $\{v_1, \ldots, v_r\}$ in $M[A]$, and since $M[A] \cong M[B]$, each v_i and w_i have the same support.

Thus, by Lemma 5.12, there exists a diagonal matrix $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$, whose diagonal entries are ± 1, such that XA can be transformed into B by a sequence of column negations. This is what we claimed. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 5.10. Let $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ be the columns of A. Let $X \in$ Stab σ_A. Then X acts on the rays of $\overline{\sigma_A}$ via

$$(v_i v_i^T) \cdot X = X^T v_i v_i^T X = v_j v_j^T \text{ for some column } v_j.$$

So $v_j = \pm X^T v_i$. But X^T is invertible, so a set of vectors $\{v_{i_1}, \ldots, v_{i_k}\}$ is linearly independent if and only if $\{X^T v_{i_1}, \ldots, X^T v_{i_k}\}$ is, so X induces a permutation that is in $\mathrm{Aut}(M)$.

Conversely, suppose we are given $\pi \in \mathrm{Aut}(M)$. Let B be the matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ v_{\pi(1)} & \cdots & v_{\pi(n)} \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then $M[A] = M[B]$, so by Lemma 5.13, there exists $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $X^T \cdot v_i = \pm v_{\pi(i)}$ for each i. Then

$$X^T v_i v_i^T X = (\pm v_{\pi(i)})(\pm v_{\pi(i)}{}^T) = v_{\pi(i)} v_{\pi(i)}{}^T$$

so X realizes π as a permutation of the rays of $\overline{\sigma_A}$. $\qquad\square$

6. The tropical Torelli map

The classical Torelli map $t_g : \mathcal{M}_g \to \mathcal{A}_g$ sends a curve to its Jacobian. We now define the tropical Torelli map as given in [5], and recall the characterization of its image, the so-called Schottky locus, in terms of cographic matroids. We then present a comparison of the number of cells in M_g^{tr}, in the Schottky locus, and in A_g^{tr}, for small g.

Definition 6.1. The tropical Torelli map

$$t_g^{\mathrm{tr}} : M_g^{\mathrm{tr}} \to A_g^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

is defined as follows. Consider the first homology group $H_1(G, \mathbb{R})$ of the graph G, whose elements are formal sums of edges with coefficients in $\mathbb{R}$ lying in the kernel of the boundary map. Given a genus g tropical curve $C = (G, l, w)$, we define a positive semidefinite form Q_C on $H_1(G, \mathbb{R}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^{|w|}$, where $|w| := \sum w(v)$. The form is 0 on the second summand $\mathbb{R}^{|w|}$, and on $H_1(G, \mathbb{R})$ it is

$$Q_C\left(\sum_{e \in E(G)} \alpha_e \cdot e\right) = \sum_{e \in E(G)} \alpha_e^2 \cdot l(e).$$

Here, the edges of G are oriented for reference, and the α_e are real numbers such that $\sum \alpha_e \cdot e \in H_1(G, \mathbb{R})$.

Now, pick a basis of $H_1(G, \mathbb{Z})$; this identifies $H_1(G, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{|w|}$ with the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^g$, and hence $H_1(G, \mathbb{R}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^{|w|}$ with $\mathbb{R}^g = \mathbb{Z}^g \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. Thus Q_C is identified with an element of $\widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^g$. Choosing a different basis

gives another element of $\widetilde{S}^g_{\geq 0}$ only up to a $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$-action, so we have produced a well-defined element of A^{tr}_g.

Theorem 6.2. [5, Theorem 5.1.5] *The map*

$$t^{tr}_g : M^{tr}_g \to A^{tr}_g$$

is a morphism of stacky fans.

Note that the proof by Brannetti, Melo, and Viviani of Theorem 6.2 is correct under the new definitions. In particular, the definition of a morphism of stacky fans has not changed.

The following theorem tells us how the tropical Torelli map behaves, at least on the level of stacky cells. Given a graph G, its cographic matroid is denoted $M^*(G)$, and $\widetilde{M^*(G)}$ is then the matroid obtained by removing loops and replacing each parallel class with a single element. See [5, Definition 2.3.8].

Theorem 6.3. [5, Theorem 5.1.5] *The map t^{tr}_g sends the cell $C(G, w)$ of M^{tr}_g surjectively to the cell $C(\widetilde{M^*(G)})$.*

We denote by A^{cogr}_g the stacky subfan of A^{tr}_g consisting of those cells

$$\{C(M) : M \text{ a simple cographic matroid of rank } \leq g\}.$$

The cell $C(M)$ was defined in Construction 5.3. Note that A^{cogr}_g sits inside the zonotopal subfan of Section 5:

$$A^{\mathrm{cogr}}_g \subseteq A^{\mathrm{zon}}_g \subseteq A^{\mathrm{tr}}_g.$$

Also, $A^{\mathrm{cogr}}_g = A^{\mathrm{tr}}_g$ when $g \leq 3$, but not when $g \geq 4$ ([5, Remark 5.2.5]). The previous theorem says that the image of t^{tr}_g is precisely $A^{\mathrm{cogr}}_g \subseteq A^{\mathrm{tr}}_g$. So, in analogy with the classical situation, we call A^{cogr}_g the **tropical Schottky locus**.

Figures 1 and 8 illustrate the tropical Torelli map in genus 3. The cells of M^{tr}_3 in Figure 1 are color-coded according to the color of the cells of A^{tr}_3 in Figure 8 to which they are sent. These figures serve to illustrate the correspondence in Theorem 6.3.

Our contribution in this section is to compute the poset of cells of the A^{cogr}_g, for $g \leq 5$, using MATHEMATICA. First, we computed the cographic matroid of each graph of genus $\leq g$, and discarded the ones that were not simple. Then we checked whether any two matroids obtained in this way were in fact isomorphic. Part of this computation was done by hand in the genus 5 case, because it became intractable to check whether two 12-element matroids were isomorphic. Instead, we used some heuristic tests and then checked by hand that, for the few pairs of matroids passing the tests, the original pair of graphs
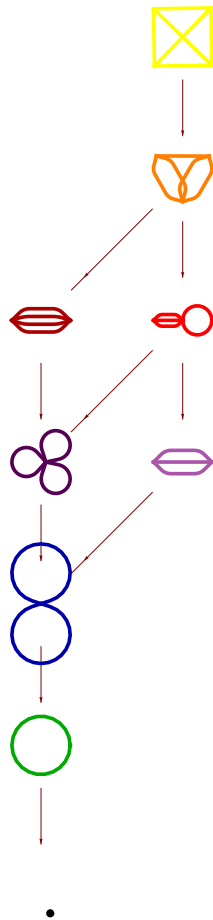
FIGURE 8. Poset of cells of $A_3^{\mathrm{tr}} = A_3^{\mathrm{cogr}}$. Each cell corresponds to a cographic matroid, and for convenience, we draw a graph G in order to represent its cographic matroid $M^*(G)$.

were related by a sequence of vertex-cleavings and Whitney flips. This condition ensures that they have the same cographic matroid; see [15].

Theorem 6.4.   *We obtained the following computational results:*

(i) *The tropical Schottky locus A_3^{cogr} has nine cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1).$$

Its poset of cells is shown in Figure 8.

(ii) *The tropical Schottky locus A_4^{cogr} has 25 cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 2).$$

(iii) *The tropical Schottky locus A_5^{cogr} has 92 cells and f-vector*

$$(1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12, 15, 17, 15, 7, 4).$$

Remark 6.5. Actually, since $A_3^{\mathrm{cogr}} = A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$, the results of part (i) of Theorem 6.4 were already known, say in [18].

Tables 1 and 2 show a comparison of the number of maximal cells and the number of total cells, respectively, of M_g^{tr}, A_g^{cogr}, and A_g^{tr}. The numbers in the first column of Table 2 were obtained in [13] and in Theorem 2.12. The first column of Table 1 is the work of Balaban [1]. The results in the second column are our contribution in Theorem 6.4. The third columns are due to [8] and [9]; computations for $g > 5$ were done by Vallentin [18].

g	M_g^{tr}	A_g^{cogr}	A_g^{tr}
2	2	1	1
3	5	1	1
4	17	2	3
5	71	4	222

TABLE 1. Number of maximal cells in the stacky fans M_g^{tr}, A_g^{cogr}, and A_g^{tr}.

g	M_g^{tr}	A_g^{cogr}	A_g^{tr}
2	7	4	4
3	42	9	9
4	379	25	61
5	4555	92	179433

TABLE 2. Total number of cells in the stacky fans M_g^{tr}, A_g^{cogr}, and A_g^{tr}.

It would be desirable to extend our computations of A_g^{cogr} to $g \geq 6$, but this would require some new ideas on effectively testing matroid isomorphisms.

7. Tropical curves via level structure

One problem with the spaces M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} is that although they are tropical moduli spaces, they do not "look" very tropical: they do not satisfy a tropical balancing condition (see [12]). In other words: stacky fans, so far, are not tropical varieties. But what if we allow ourselves to consider finite-index covers of our spaces – can we then produce a more tropical object? In what follows, we answer this question for the spaces A_2^{tr} and A_3^{tr}. The uniform matroid U_4^2 and the Fano matroid F_7 play a role. We are grateful to Diane Maclagan for suggesting this question and the approach presented here.

Given $n \geq 1$, let $\mathbb{FP}^n$ denote the complete polyhedral fan in $\mathbb{R}^n$ associated to projective space $\mathbb{P}^n$, regarded as a toric variety. Concretely, we fix the rays of $\mathbb{FP}^n$ to be generated by

$$e_1, \ldots, e_n, \quad e_{n+1} := -e_1 - \cdots - e_n,$$

and each subset of at most n rays spans a cone in $\mathbb{FP}^n$. So $\mathbb{FP}^n$ has $n+1$ top-dimensional cones. Given $S \subseteq \{1, \ldots, n+1\}$, let $\mathrm{cone}(S)$ denote the open cone $\mathbb{R}_{>0}\{e_i : i \in S\}$ in $\mathbb{FP}^n$, let $\mathrm{cone}(\hat{\imath}) := \mathrm{cone}(\{1, \ldots, \hat{\imath}, \ldots, n+1\})$, and let $\overline{\mathrm{cone}(S)}$ be the closed cone corresponding to S. Note that the polyhedral fan $\mathbb{FP}^n$ is also a stacky fan: each open cone can be equipped with trivial symmetries.

§7.1. **A tropical cover for A_3^{tr}.** By the classification in Sections 4.1–4.3 of [18], we note that

$$A_3^{\mathrm{tr}} = \left(\coprod_{M \subseteq MK_4} C(M) \right) / \sim .$$

In the disjoint union above, the symbol MK_4 denotes the graphic (equivalently, in this case, cographic) matroid of the graph K_4, and $M \subseteq M'$ means that M is a submatroid of M', i.e. obtained by deleting elements. The cell $C(M)$ of a regular matroid M was defined in Construction 5.3. There is a single maximal cell $C(MK_4)$ in A_3^{tr}, and the other cells are stacky faces of it. The cells are also listed in Figure 8.

Now define a continuous map

$$\pi : \mathbb{FP}^6 \to A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

as follows. Let A be a 3×6 unimodular matrix representing MK_4, for example

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and let $\overline{\sigma_A}$ be the cone in $\widetilde{S}^3_{\geq 0}$ with rays $\{v_i v_i^T\}$, where the v_i's are the columns of A, as in Construction 5.3. Fix, once and for all, a Fano matroid structure on the set $\{1, \ldots, 7\}$. For example, we could take F_7 to have circuits $\{124, 235, 346, 457, 156, 267, 137\}$.

Now, for each $i = 1, \ldots, 7$, the deletion $F_7 \setminus \{i\}$ is isomorphic to MK_4, so let

$$\pi_{\hat{i}} : [7] \setminus \{i\} \to E(MK_4)$$

be any bijection inducing such an isomorphism. Now define

$$\alpha_{\hat{i}} : \overline{\mathrm{cone}(\hat{i})} \to A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

as the composition

$$\overline{\mathrm{cone}(\hat{i})} \xrightarrow{L_{\hat{i}}} \overline{\sigma_A} \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow \frac{\overline{\sigma_A}}{\mathrm{Stab}\,\sigma_A} = C(MK_4) \longrightarrow A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

where $L_{\hat{i}}$ is the integral-linear map arising from $\pi_{\hat{i}}$.

Now, each $\alpha_{\hat{i}}$ is clearly continuous, and to paste them together into a map on all of $\mathbb{FP}^6$, we need to show that they agree on intersections. Thus, fix $i \neq j$ and let $S \subseteq \{1, \ldots, 7\} \setminus \{i, j\}$. We want to show that

$$\alpha_{\hat{i}} = \alpha_{\hat{j}} \text{ on } \overline{\mathrm{cone}(S)}.$$

Indeed, the map $L_{\hat{i}}$ sends $\overline{\mathrm{cone}(S)}$ isomorphically to $\overline{\sigma_{A|_{\pi_{\hat{i}}(S)}}}$, where $A|_{\pi_{\hat{i}}(S)}$ denotes the submatrix of A gotten by taking the columns indexed by $\pi_{\hat{i}}(S)$. Furthermore, the bijection on the rays of the cones agrees with the isomorphism of matroids

$$F_7|_S \xrightarrow{\cong} MK_4|_{\pi_{\hat{i}}(S)}.$$

Similarly, $L_{\hat{j}}$ sends $\overline{\mathrm{cone}(S)}$ isomorphically to $\overline{\sigma_{A|_{\pi_{\hat{j}}(S)}}}$, and the map on rays agrees with the matroid isomorphism

$$F_7|_S \xrightarrow{\cong} MK_4|_{\pi_{\hat{j}}(S)}.$$

Hence $MK_4|_{\pi_{\hat{i}}(S)} \cong MK_4|_{\pi_{\hat{j}}(S)}$ and by Theorem 5.10, there exists $X \in GL_3(\mathbb{Z})$ such that the diagram commutes:

We conclude that $\alpha_{\hat{\imath}}$ and $\alpha_{\hat{\jmath}}$ agree on $\overline{\mathrm{cone}(S)}$, since $L_{\hat{\imath}}$ and $L_{\hat{\jmath}}$ differ only by a $GL_3(\mathbb{Z})$-action.

Therefore, we can glue the seven maps $\alpha_{\hat{\imath}}$ together to obtain a continuous map $\alpha : \mathbb{FP}^6 \to A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$.

Theorem 7.1. *The map* $\alpha : \mathbb{FP}^6 \to A_3^{tr}$ *is a surjective morphism of stacky fans. Each of the seven maximal cells of* $\mathbb{FP}^6$ *is mapped surjectively onto the maximal cell of* A_3^{tr}.

Proof. By construction, α sends each cell $\mathrm{cone}(S)$ of $\mathbb{FP}^6$ surjectively onto the cell of A_3^{tr} corresponding to the matroid $F_7|_S$, and each of these maps is induced by some integral-linear map $L_{\hat{\imath}}$. That α is surjective then follows from the fact that every submatroid of MK_4 is a proper submatroid of F_7. Also, by construction, α maps each maximal cell $\mathrm{cone}(\hat{\imath})$ of $\mathbb{FP}^6$ surjectively to the cell $C(MK_4)$ of A_3^{tr}. $\qquad\square$

§**7.2. A tropical cover for** $A_2^{\mathbf{tr}}$. Our strategy in Theorem 7.1 for constructing a covering map $\mathbb{FP}^6 \to A_3^{\mathrm{tr}}$ was to use the combinatorics of the Fano matroid to paste together seven copies of MK_4 in a coherent way. In fact, an analogous, and easier, argument yields a covering map $\mathbb{FP}^3 \to A_2^{\mathrm{tr}}$. We will use U_4^2 to paste together four copies of U_3^2. Here, U_n^d denotes the uniform rank d matroid on n elements.

The space A_2^{tr} can be given by

$$A_2^{\mathrm{tr}} = \left(\coprod_{M \subseteq U_3^2} C(M) \right) / \sim .$$

It has a single maximal cell $C(U_3^2)$, and the three other cells are stacky faces of it of dimensions 0, 1, and 2. See Figure 7.

Analogously to Section 7.1, let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

say, and for each $i = 1, \ldots, 4$, define

$$\beta_{\hat{\imath}} : \overline{\mathrm{cone}(\hat{\imath})} \to A_2^{\mathrm{tr}}$$

by sending $\overline{\mathrm{cone}(\hat{\imath})}$ to $\overline{\sigma_A}$ by a bijective linear map preserving lattice points. Here, any of the 3! possible maps will do, because the matroid U_3^2 has full automorphisms.

Just as in Section 7.1, we may check that the four maps $\alpha_{\hat{\imath}}$ agree on their overlaps, so we obtain a continuous map

$$\beta : \mathbb{FP}^3 \to A_2^{\mathrm{tr}}.$$

Proposition 7.2. *The map $\beta : \mathbb{FP}^3 \to A_2^{tr}$ is a surjective morphism of stacky fans. Each of the four maximal cells of $\mathbb{FP}^3$ maps surjectively onto the maximal cell of A_2^{tr}.*

Proof. The proof is exactly analogous to the proof of Theorem 7.1. Instead of noting that every one-element deletion of F_7 is isomorphic to MK_4, we make the easy observation that every one-element deletion of U_4^2 is isomorphic to U_3^2. $\square$

Remark 7.3. We do not know a more general construction for $g \geq 4$. We seem to be relying on the fact that all cells of A_g^{tr} are cographic when $g = 2, 3$, but this is not true when $g \geq 4$: the Schottky locus is proper.

Remark 7.4. Although our constructions look purely matroidal, they come from level structures on A_2^{tr} and A_3^{tr} with respect to the primes $p = 3$ and $p = 2$, respectively. More precisely, in the genus 2 case, consider the decomposition of $\widetilde{S}_{\geq 0}^2$ into secondary cones as in Theorem 4.5, and identify rays vv^T and ww^T if $v \equiv \pm w \pmod{3}$. Then we obtain P^3. The analogous statement holds, replacing the prime 3 with 2, in genus 3.

<div align="center">REFERENCES</div>

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E-mail address: `mtchan@math.berkeley.edu`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY