



On the tropical Torelli map [☆]

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Abstract

We construct the moduli spaces of tropical curves and tropical principally polarized abelian varieties, working in the category of (what we call) stacky fans. We define the tropical Torelli map between these two moduli spaces and we study the fibers (tropical Torelli theorem) and the image of this map (tropical Schottky problem). Finally we determine the image of the planar tropical curves via the tropical Torelli map and we use it to give a positive answer to a question raised by Namikawa on the compactified classical Torelli map.

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1. Introduction

1.0.1. The problem

The classical Torelli map $t_g : \mathcal{M}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g$ is the modular map from the moduli space \mathcal{M}_g of smooth and projective curves of genus g to the moduli space \mathcal{A}_g of principally polarized abelian varieties of dimension g , sending a curve C into its Jacobian variety $\text{Jac}(C)$, naturally endowed with the principal polarization given by the class of the theta divisor Θ_C . The Torelli map has been widely studied as it allows to relate the study of curves to the study of linear

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(although higher-dimensional) objects, i.e. abelian varieties. Among the many known results on the Torelli map t_g , we mention: the injectivity of the map t_g (proved by Torelli in [57]) and the many different solutions to the so-called Schottky problem, i.e. the problem of characterizing the image of t_g (see the nice survey of Arbarello in the appendix of [46]).

The aim of this paper is to define and study a tropical analogue of the Torelli map. Tropical geometry is a recent branch of mathematics that establishes deep relations between algebro-geometric and purely combinatorial objects. For an introduction to tropical geometry, see the surveys [39,55,52,22,41,28,43], or the books in preparation [44,34].

Ideally, every construction in algebraic geometry should have a combinatorial counterpart in tropical geometry. One may thus hope to obtain results in algebraic geometry by looking at the tropical (i.e. combinatorial) picture first and then trying to transfer the results back to the original algebro-geometric setting. For instance, this program has been carried out successfully for many problems of real and complex enumerative geometry, see for example [32,40,50,24,25,11,33,7,21].

In the paper [45], Mikhalkin and Zharkov studied abstract tropical curves and tropical abelian varieties. They construct the Jacobian $\text{Jac}(C)$ and observe that the naive generalization of the Torelli theorem, namely that a curve C is determined by its Jacobian $\text{Jac}(C)$, is false in this tropical setting. However, they speculate that this naive generalization should be replaced by the statement that the tropical Torelli map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}}$ has tropical degree one, once it has been properly defined!

In [9], Caporaso and Viviani determine when two tropical curves have the same Jacobians. They use this to prove that the tropical Torelli map is indeed of tropical degree one, assuming the existence of the moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} as well as the existence of the tropical Torelli map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}}$, subject to some natural properties. Indeed, a construction of the moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} for every g remained open so far, at least to our knowledge. Though, the moduli space of n -pointed tropical rational curves $M_{0,n}^{\text{tr}}$ was constructed by different authors (see [56, 42,23,30]).

1.0.2. The results

The aim of the present paper is to define the moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and A_g^{tr} , the tropical Torelli map $t_g : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}}$ and to investigate an analogue of the Torelli theorem and of the Schottky problem.

With that in mind, we introduce slight generalizations in the definition of tropical curves and tropical principally polarized abelian varieties. Throughout this paper, a *tropical curve* C of genus g is given by a marked metric graph (Γ, w, l) , where (Γ, l) is a metric graph and $w : V(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is a weight function defined on the set $V(\Gamma)$ of vertices of Γ , such that $g = b_1(\Gamma) + |w|$, where $|w| := \sum_{v \in V(\Gamma)} w(v)$ is the total weight, and the marked graph (Γ, w) satisfies a stability condition (see Definitions 3.1.1 and 3.1.3). A (principally polarized) *tropical abelian variety* A of dimension g is a real torus \mathbb{R}^g/A , together with a flat semi-metric coming from a positive semi-definite quadratic form Q with rational null-space (see Definition 4.1.1). To every tropical curve $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$ of genus g , it is associated a tropical abelian variety of dimension g , called the *Jacobian* of C and denoted by $\text{Jac}(C)$, which is given by the real torus $(H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^{|w|}) / (H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{|w|})$, together with the positive semi-definite quadratic form $Q_{(\Gamma,l)}$ which vanishes on $\mathbb{R}^{|w|}$ and is given on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ by $Q_{(\Gamma,l)}(\sum_{e \in E(\Gamma)} n_e \cdot e) = \sum_{e \in E(\Gamma)} n_e^2 \cdot l(e)$. The advantage of such a generalization in the definition of tropical curves and tropical abelian varieties is that the moduli spaces we will construct are closed under specializations (see Subsection 3.1 for more details).

The construction of the moduli spaces of tropical curves and tropical abelian varieties is performed within the category of what we call *stacky fans* (see Section 2.1). A stacky fan is, roughly speaking, a topological space given by a collection of quotients of rational polyhedral cones, called cells of the stacky fan, whose closures are glued together along their boundaries via integral linear maps (see Definition 2.1.1).

The moduli space M_g^{tr} of tropical curves of genus g is a stacky fan with cells $C(\Gamma, w) = \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{|E(\Gamma)|} / \text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$, where (Γ, w) varies among stable marked graphs of genus g , consisting of all the tropical curves whose underlying marked graph is equal to (Γ, w) (see Definition 3.2.1). The closures of two cells $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ and $\overline{C(\Gamma', w')}$ are glued together along the faces that correspond to common specializations of (Γ, w) and (Γ', w') (see Theorem 3.2.4). Therefore, in M_g^{tr} , the closure of a cell $C(\Gamma, w)$ will be equal to a disjoint union of lower dimensional cells $C(\Gamma', w')$ corresponding to different specializations of (Γ, w) .

We describe the maximal cells and the codimension one cells of M_g^{tr} and we prove that M_g^{tr} is pure-dimensional and connected through codimension one (see Proposition 3.2.5). Moreover the topology with which M_g^{tr} is endowed is shown in [8] to be Hausdorff. A Teichmüller-type approach to the construction of M_g^{tr} was suggested by Mikhalkin in [43, 3.1], using the theory of Outer Spaces from Geometric Group Theory. It would be very interesting to investigate this different approach and compare it to ours.

The moduli space A_g^{tr} of tropical abelian varieties of dimension g is first constructed as a topological space by forming the quotient $\Omega_g^{\text{rt}} / \text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$, where Ω_g^{rt} is the cone of positive semi-definite quadratic forms in \mathbb{R}^g with rational null space and the action of $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ is via the usual arithmetic equivalence (see Definition 4.2.2). In order to put a structure of stacky fan on A_g^{tr} , one has to specify a $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition Σ of Ω_g^{rt} (see Definition 4.2.3), i.e. a fan decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} into (infinitely many) rational polyhedral cones that are stable under the action of $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and such that there are finitely many equivalence classes of cones modulo $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$. Given such a $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition Σ of Ω_g^{rt} , we endow A_g^{tr} with the structure of a stacky fan, denoted by $A_g^{\text{tr}, \Sigma}$, in such a way that the cells of $A_g^{\text{tr}, \Sigma}$ are exactly the $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence classes of cones in Σ quotiented out by their stabilizer subgroups (see Theorem 4.2.4).

Among all the known $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decompositions of Ω_g^{rt} , one will play a special role in this paper, namely the (second) Voronoi decomposition which we denote by V . The cones of V are formed by those elements $Q \in \Omega_g^{\text{rt}}$ that have the same Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope $\text{Vor}(Q)$ (see Definition 4.3.2). We denote the corresponding stacky fan by $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$ (see Definition 4.3.4). We describe the maximal cells and the codimension one cells of $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$ and we prove that $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$ is pure-dimensional and connected through codimension one (see Proposition 4.3.5). $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$ admits an important stacky subfan, denoted by A_g^{zon} , formed by all the cells of $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$ whose associated Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope is a zonotope. We show that $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence classes of zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes (and hence the cells of A_g^{zon}) are in bijection with simple matroids of rank at most g (see Theorem 4.4.4).

After having defined M_g^{tr} and $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$, we show that the tropical Torelli map

$$t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$$

$$C \mapsto \text{Jac}(C),$$

is a map of stacky fans (see Theorem 5.1.5).

We then prove a Schottky-type and a Torelli-type theorem for t_g^{tr} . The Schottky-type theorem says that t_g^{tr} is a full map whose image is equal to the stacky subfan $A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} \subset A_g^{\text{zon}}$, whose cells correspond to cographic simple matroids of rank at most g (see Theorem 5.2.4). The Torelli-type theorem says that t_g^{tr} is of degree one onto its image (see Theorem 5.3.4). Moreover, extending the results of Caporaso and Viviani [9] to our generalized tropical curves (i.e. admitting also weights), we determine when two tropical curves have the same Jacobian (see Theorem 5.3.3).

Finally, we define the stacky subfan $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}} \subset M_g^{\text{tr}}$ consisting of planar tropical curves (see Definition 6.2.2) and the stacky subfan $A_g^{\text{gr}} \subset A_g^{\text{zon}}$ whose cells correspond to graphic simple matroids of rank at most g (see Definition 6.1.1). We show that A_g^{gr} is also equal to the closure inside $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$ of the so-called principal cone σ_{prin}^0 (see Proposition 6.1.4). We prove that $t_g^{\text{tr}}(C) \in A_g^{\text{gr}}$ if and only if C is a planar tropical curve and that $t_g^{\text{tr}}(M_g^{\text{tr,pl}}) = A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} := A_g^{\text{cogr}} \cap A_g^{\text{gr}}$ (see Theorem 6.2.7).

As an application of our tropical results, we study a problem raised by Namikawa in [49] concerning the extension \bar{t}_g of the (classical) Torelli map from the Deligne–Mumford compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ of \mathcal{M}_g to the (second) Voronoi toroidal compactification $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$ of \mathcal{A}_g (see Subsection 6.3 for more details). More precisely, in Corollary 6.3.1, we provide a characterization of the stable curves whose dual graph is planar in terms of their image via the compactified Torelli map \bar{t}_g , thus answering affirmatively to [49, Problem (9.31)(i)]. The relation between our tropical moduli spaces M_g^{tr} (resp. $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$) and the compactified moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ (resp. $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$) is that there is a natural bijective correspondence between the cells of the former and the strata of the latter; moreover these bijections are compatible with the Torelli maps t_g^{tr} and \bar{t}_g . This allows us to apply our results about t_g^{tr} to the study of \bar{t}_g , thus providing the necessary tools to solve Namikawa’s problem.

1.0.3. Outline of the paper

In Section 2, we collect all the preliminaries that we will need in the sequel. We first define the category of stacky fans. Then, for the reader’s convenience, we review the concepts of graph theory and (unoriented) matroid theory, that will play a major role throughout the paper.

In Section 3, we define tropical curves and construct the moduli space M_g^{tr} of tropical curves of genus g .

In Section 4, we first define tropical (principally polarized) abelian varieties and then we construct the moduli space A_g^{tr} of tropical abelian varieties. We show how to endow A_g^{tr} with the structure of a stacky fan $A_g^{\text{tr},\Sigma}$ for every $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition Σ of the cone Ω_g^{tr} . Then, we focus our attention on the (second) Voronoi $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{tr} and the resulting stacky fan structure on A_g^{tr} , which we denote by $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$. We define a stacky subfan $A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$ whose cells correspond to $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence classes of zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes, and we show that these cells are in bijection with simple matroids of rank at most g .

In Section 5, we define the tropical Torelli map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$. We prove a Schottky-type theorem and a Torelli-type theorem.

In Section 6, we study the restriction of the tropical Torelli map t_g^{tr} to the stacky subfan $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}} \subset M_g^{\text{tr}}$ of planar tropical curves and we give a positive answer to Namikawa’s question.

In Section 7, we list some of the possible further developments of our work. We hope to come back to some of them in a near future.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Stacky fans

In order to fix the notations, let us recall some concepts from convex geometry. A *polyhedral cone* \mathcal{E} is the intersection of finitely many closed linear half-spaces in \mathbb{R}^n . The *dimension* of \mathcal{E} is the dimension of the smallest linear subspace containing \mathcal{E} . Its *relative interior* $\text{Int } \mathcal{E}$ is the interior inside this linear subspace, and the complement $\mathcal{E} \setminus \text{Int } \mathcal{E}$ is called the *relative boundary* $\partial \mathcal{E}$. If $\dim \mathcal{E} = k$ then $\partial \mathcal{E}$ is itself a union of polyhedral cones of dimension at most $k - 1$, called *faces*, obtained by intersecting of \mathcal{E} with linear hyperplanes disjoint from $\text{Int } \mathcal{E}$. Faces of dimensions $k - 1$ and 0 are called *facets* and *vertices*, respectively. A polyhedral cone is *rational* if the linear functions defining the half-spaces can be taken with rational coefficients.

An *open polyhedral cone* of \mathbb{R}^n is the relative interior of a polyhedral cone. Note that the closure of an open polyhedral cone with respect to the Euclidean topology of \mathbb{R}^n is a polyhedral cone. An open polyhedral cone is rational if its closure is rational.

We say that a map $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is *integral linear* if it is linear and sends \mathbb{Z}^n into \mathbb{Z}^m , or equivalently if it is linear and can be represented by an integral matrix with respect to the canonical bases of \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{R}^m .

Definition 2.1.1. Let $\{X_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{m_k}\}_{k \in K}$ be a finite collection of rational open polyhedral cones such that $\dim X_k = m_k$. Moreover, for each such cone $X_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{m_k}$, let G_k be a group and $\rho_k : G_k \rightarrow \text{GL}_{m_k}(\mathbb{Z})$ a homomorphism such that $\rho_k(G_k)$ stabilizes the cone X_k under its natural action on \mathbb{R}^{m_k} . Therefore G_k acts on X_k (resp. $\overline{X_k}$), via the homomorphism ρ_k , and we denote the quotient by X_k/G_k (resp. $\overline{X_k}/G_k$), endowed with the quotient topology. A topological space X is said to be a *stacky (abstract) fan* with cells $\{X_k/G_k\}_{k \in K}$ if there exist continuous maps $\alpha_k : \overline{X_k}/G_k \rightarrow X$ satisfying the following properties:

- (i) The restriction of α_k to X_k/G_k is a homeomorphism onto its image;
- (ii) $X = \coprod_k \alpha_k(X_k/G_k)$ (set-theoretically);
- (iii) For any $j, k \in K$, the natural inclusion map $\alpha_k(\overline{X_k}/G_k) \cap \alpha_j(\overline{X_j}/G_j) \hookrightarrow \alpha_j(\overline{X_j}/G_j)$ is induced by an integral linear map $L : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m_j}$, i.e. there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \alpha_k(\overline{X_k}/G_k) \cap \alpha_j(\overline{X_j}/G_j) & \hookrightarrow & \alpha_k(\overline{X_k}/G_k) & \longleftarrow & \overline{X_k} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \\
 & \searrow & & & \downarrow L & & \downarrow L \\
 & & \alpha_j(\overline{X_j}/G_j) & \longleftarrow & \overline{X_j} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^{m_j}.
 \end{array} \tag{2.1}$$

By abuse of notation, we usually identify X_k/G_k with its image inside X so that we usually write $X = \coprod X_k/G_k$ to denote the decomposition of X with respect to its cells X_k/G_k .

A *stacky subfan* of X is a closed subspace $X' \subseteq X$ that is a disjoint union of cells of X . Note that X' inherits a natural structure of stacky fan with respect to the sub-collection $\{X_k/G_k\}_{k \in K'}$ of cells that are contained in X' .

The dimension of X , denoted by $\dim X$, is the greatest dimension of its cells. We say that a cell is maximal if it is not contained in the closure of any other cell. X is said to be of *pure dimension* if all its maximal cells have dimension equal to $\dim X$. A *generic point* of X is a point contained in a cell of maximal dimension.

Assume now that X is a stacky fan of pure dimension n . The cells of dimension $n - 1$ are called codimension one cells. X is said to be *connected through codimension one* if for any two maximal cells X_k/G_k and $X_{k'}/G_{k'}$ one can find a sequence of maximal cells $X_{k_0}/G_{k_0} = X_k/G_k, X_{k_1}/G_{k_1}, \dots, X_{k_r}/G_{k_r} = X_{k'}/G_{k'}$ such that for any $0 \leq i \leq r - 1$ the two consecutive maximal cells X_{k_i}/G_{k_i} and $X_{k_{i+1}}/G_{k_{i+1}}$ have a common codimension one cell in their closure.

Definition 2.1.2. Let X and Y be two stacky fans with cells $\{X_k/G_k\}_{k \in K}$ and $\{Y_j/H_j\}_{j \in J}$ where $\{X_k \subset \mathbb{R}^{m_k}\}_{k \in K}$ and $\{Y_j \subset \mathbb{R}^{m'_j}\}_{j \in J}$, respectively. A continuous map $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be a *map of stacky fans* if for every cell X_k/G_k of X there exists a cell Y_j/H_j of Y such that

- (1) $\pi(X_k/G_k) \subset Y_j/H_j$;
- (2) $\pi : X_k/G_k \rightarrow Y_j/H_j$ is induced by an integral linear function $L_{k,j} : \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m'_j}$, i.e. there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X_k/G_k & \longleftarrow & X_k & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^{m_k} \\
 \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow L_{k,j} & & \downarrow L_{k,j} \\
 Y_j/H_j & \longleftarrow & Y_j & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{R}^{m'_j}.
 \end{array} \tag{2.2}$$

We say that $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is *full* if it sends every cell X_k/G_k of X surjectively into some cell Y_j/H_j of Y . We say that $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ is *of degree one* if for every generic point $Q \in Y_j/H_j \subset Y$ the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(Q)$ consists of a single point $P \in X_k/G_k \subset X$ and the integral linear function $L_{k,j}$ inducing $\pi : X_k/G_k \rightarrow Y_j/H_j$ is primitive (i.e. $L_{k,j}^{-1}(\mathbb{Z}^{m'_j}) \subset \mathbb{Z}^{m_k}$).

Remark 2.1.3. The above definition of stacky fan is inspired by some definitions of polyhedral complexes present in the literature, most notably in [29, Def. 5, 6], [25, Def. 2.12], [4, Def. 5.1] and [26, p. 9].

The notions of pure-dimension and connectedness through codimension one are well-known in tropical geometry (see the Structure Theorem in [34]).

2.2. Graphs

Here we recall the basic notions of graph theory that we will need in the sequel. We follow mostly the terminology and notations of [17].

Throughout this paper, Γ will be a finite connected graph. By finite we mean that Γ has a finite number of vertices and edges; moreover loops or multiple edges are allowed. We denote by $V(\Gamma)$ the set of vertices of Γ and by $E(\Gamma)$ the set of edges of Γ . The *valence* of a vertex v , $\text{val}(v)$, is defined as the number of edges incident to v , with the usual convention that a loop around a vertex v is counted twice in the valence of v . A graph Γ is *k-regular* if $\text{val}(v) = k$ for every $v \in V(\Gamma)$.

Definition 2.2.1. A *cycle* of Γ is a subset $S \subseteq E(\Gamma)$ such that the graph $\Gamma / (E(\Gamma) \setminus S)$, obtained from Γ by contracting all the edges that are not in S , is (connected and) 2-regular.

If $\{V_1, V_2\}$ is a partition of $V(\Gamma)$, the set $E(V_1, V_2)$ of all the edges of Γ with one end in V_1 and the other end in V_2 is called a *cut*; a *bond* is a minimal cut, or equivalently, a cut $E(V_1, V_2)$ such that the graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 induced by V_1 and V_2 , respectively, are connected.

In the Example 2.2.15, the subsets $\{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ and $\{f_4, f_5\}$ are bonds of Γ_2 while the subset $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5\}$ is a non-minimal cut of Γ_2 .

2.2.2. Homology theory

Consider the space of 1-chains and 0-chains of Γ with values in a finite abelian group A (we will use the groups $A = \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}$):

$$C_1(\Gamma, A) := \bigoplus_{e \in E(\Gamma)} A \cdot e, \quad C_0(\Gamma, A) := \bigoplus_{v \in V(\Gamma)} A \cdot v.$$

We endow the above spaces with the A -bilinear, symmetric, non-degenerate forms uniquely determined by:

$$(e, e') := \delta_{e,e'}, \quad \langle v, v' \rangle := \delta_{v,v'}$$

where $\delta_{-, -}$ is the usual Kronecker symbol and $e, e' \in E(\Gamma)$; $v, v' \in V(\Gamma)$. Given a subspace $V \subset C_1(\Gamma, A)$, we denote by V^\perp the orthogonal subspace with respect to the form (\cdot, \cdot) .

Fix now an orientation of Γ and let $s, t : E(\Gamma) \rightarrow V(\Gamma)$ be the two maps sending an oriented edge to its source and target vertex, respectively. Define two boundary maps

$$\begin{aligned} \partial : C_1(\Gamma, A) &\longrightarrow C_0(\Gamma, A) & \delta : C_0(\Gamma, A) &\longrightarrow C_1(\Gamma, A) \\ e &\mapsto t(e) - s(e), & v &\mapsto \sum_{e:t(e)=v} e - \sum_{e:s(e)=v} e. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that the above two maps are adjoint with respects to the two symmetric A -bilinear forms (\cdot, \cdot) and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, i.e. $\langle \partial(e), v \rangle = (e, \delta(v))$ for any $e \in E(\Gamma)$ and $v \in V(\Gamma)$.

The kernel of ∂ is called the first homology group of Γ with coefficients in A and is denoted by $H_1(\Gamma, A)$. Since ∂ and δ are adjoint, it follows that $H_1(\Gamma, A)^\perp = \text{Im}(\delta)$. It is a well-known result in graph theory that $H_1(\Gamma, A)$ and $H_1(\Gamma, A)^\perp$ are free A -modules of ranks:

$$\begin{cases} \text{rank}_A H_1(\Gamma, A) = 1 - \#V(\Gamma) + \#E(\Gamma), \\ \text{rank}_A H_1(\Gamma, A)^\perp = \#V(\Gamma) - 1. \end{cases}$$

The A -rank of $H_1(\Gamma, A)$ is called also the *genus* of Γ and it is denoted by $g(\Gamma)$; the A -rank of $H_1(\Gamma, A)^\perp$ is called the *co-genus* of Γ and it is denoted by $g^*(\Gamma)$.

2.2.3. Connectivity and girth

There are two ways to measure the connectivity of a graph: the vertex-connectivity (or connectivity) and the edge-connectivity. Recall their definitions (following [17, Chap. 3]).

Definition 2.2.4. Let $k \geq 1$ be an integer.

- (1) A graph Γ is said to be *k-vertex-connected* (or simply *k-connected*) if the graph obtained from Γ by removing any set of $s \leq k - 1$ vertices and the edges adjacent to them is connected.
- (2) The *connectivity* of Γ , denoted by $k(\Gamma)$, is the maximum integer k such that Γ is k -connected. We set $k(\Gamma) = +\infty$ if Γ has only one vertex.

- (3) A graph Γ is said to be *k-edge-connected* if the graph obtained from Γ by removing any set of $s \leq k - 1$ edges is connected.
- (4) The *edge-connectivity* of Γ , denoted by $\lambda(\Gamma)$, is the maximum integer k such that Γ is *k-edge-connected*. We set $\lambda(\Gamma) = +\infty$ if Γ has only one vertex.

Note that $\lambda(\Gamma) \geq 2$ if and only if Γ has no separating edges; while $\lambda(\Gamma) \geq 3$ if and only if Γ does not have pairs of separating edges.

In [9], a characterization of 3-edge-connected graphs is given in terms of the so-called *C1-sets*. Recall (see [9, Def. 2.3.1, Lemma 2.3.2]) that a *C1-set* of Γ is a subset of $E(\Gamma)$ formed by edges that are non-separating and belong to the same cycles of Γ . The *C1-sets* form a partition of the set of non-separating edges ([9, Lemma 2.3.4]). In [9, Cor. 2.3.4], it is proved that Γ is 3-edge-connected if and only if Γ does not have separating edges and all the *C1-sets* have cardinality one.

The two notions of connectivity are related by the following inequalities:

$$k(\Gamma) \leq \lambda(\Gamma) \leq \delta(\Gamma),$$

where $\delta(\Gamma) := \min_{v \in V(\Gamma)} \{\text{val}(v)\}$ is the valence of Γ .

Finally recall the definition of the girth of a graph.

Definition 2.2.5. The *girth* of a graph Γ , denoted by $\text{girth}(\Gamma)$, is the minimum integer k such that Γ contains a cycle of length k . We set $\text{girth}(\Gamma) = +\infty$ if Γ has no cycles, i.e. if it is a tree.

Note that $\text{girth}(\Gamma) \geq 2$ if and only if Γ has no loops; while $\text{girth}(\Gamma) \geq 3$ if and only if Γ has no loops and no multiples edges. Graphs with girth greater or equal than 3 are called simple.

Example 2.2.6. For the graph Γ_1 in the Example 2.2.15, we have that $k(\Gamma_1) = 1$ because v is a separating vertex. The *C1-sets* of Γ_1 are $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ and $\{e_4, e_5\}$. We have that $\lambda(\Gamma_1) = 2$ because Γ_1 has a *C1-set* of cardinality greater than 1 and does not have separating edges. Moreover, $\text{girth}(\Gamma_1) = 2$ since $\{e_4, e_5\}$ is the smallest cycle of Γ_1 .

The Peterson graph Γ depicted in Fig. 6 is 3-regular and has $k(\Gamma) = \lambda(\Gamma) = 3$. Moreover, it is easy to check that $\text{girth}(\Gamma) = 5$.

2.2.7. 2-isomorphism

We introduce here an equivalence relation on the set of all graphs, that will be very useful in the sequel.

Definition 2.2.8. (See [62].) Two graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 are said to be *2-isomorphic*, and we write $\Gamma_1 \equiv_2 \Gamma_2$, if there exists a bijection $\phi : E(\Gamma_1) \rightarrow E(\Gamma_2)$ inducing a bijection between cycles of Γ_1 and cycles of Γ_2 , or equivalently, between bonds of Γ_1 and bonds of Γ_2 . We denote by $[\Gamma]_2$ the 2-isomorphism class of a graph Γ .

This equivalence relation is called cyclic equivalence in [9] and denoted by \equiv_{cyc} .

Remark 2.2.9. The girth, the connectivity, the edge-connectivity, the genus and the co-genus are defined up to 2-isomorphism; we denote them by $\text{girth}([\Gamma]_2)$, $k([\Gamma]_2)$, $\lambda([\Gamma]_2)$, $g([\Gamma]_2)$ and $g^*([\Gamma]_2)$.

As a consequence of a well-known theorem of Whitney (see [62] or [51, Sec. 5.3]), we have the following

Fact 2.2.10. *If Γ is 3-connected, the 2-isomorphism class $[\Gamma]_2$ contains only Γ .*

In the sequel, graphs with girth or edge-connectivity at least 3 will play an important role. We describe here a way to obtain such a graph starting with an arbitrary graph Γ .

Definition 2.2.11. Given a graph Γ , the *simplification* of Γ is the simple graph Γ^{sim} obtained from Γ by deleting all the loops and all but one among each collection of multiple edges.

Note that the graph Γ^{sim} does not depend on the choices made in the operation of deletion. A similar operation can be performed with respect to the edge-connectivity, but the result is only a 2-isomorphism class of graphs.

Definition 2.2.12. (See [9, Def. 2.3.6].) Given a graph Γ , a *3-edge-connectivization* of Γ is a graph, denoted by Γ^3 , obtained from Γ by contracting all the separating edges and all but one among the edges of each C_1 -set of Γ .

The 2-isomorphism class of Γ^3 , which is independent of all the choices made in the construction of Γ^3 (see [9, Lemma 2.3.8(iii)]), is called the 3-edge-connectivization class of Γ and is denoted by $[\Gamma^3]_2$.

2.2.13. *Duality*

Recall the following definition (see [17, Sec. 4.6]).

Definition 2.2.14. Two graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 are said to be in *abstract duality* if there exists a bijection a one-to-one correspondence $\phi : E(\Gamma_1) \rightarrow E(\Gamma_2)$ inducing a one-to-one correspondence between cycles (resp. bonds) of Γ_1 and bonds (resp. cycles) of Γ_2 . Given a graph Γ , a graph Γ' such that Γ and Γ' are in abstract duality is called an abstract dual of Γ and is denoted by Γ^* .

Example 2.2.15. Let us consider the graphs



The cycles of Γ_1 are $C_1 := \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ and $C_2 := \{e_4, e_5\}$, while the bonds of Γ_2 are $B_1 := \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ and $B_2 := \{f_4, f_5\}$. The bijection $\phi : E(\Gamma_1) \rightarrow E(\Gamma_2)$ sending e_i to f_i for $i = 1, \dots, 5$ sends the cycles of Γ_1 into the bonds of Γ_2 ; therefore Γ_1 and Γ_2 are in abstract duality.

Not every graph admits an abstract dual. Indeed we have the following theorem of Whitney (see [17, Thm. 4.6.3]).

Theorem 2.2.16 (Whitney). *A graph Γ has an abstract dual if and only if Γ is planar, i.e. if it can be embedded into the plane.*

It is easy to give examples of planar graphs Γ admitting non-isomorphic abstract duals (see [51, Example 2.3.6]). However it follows easily from the definition that two abstract duals of the same graph are 2-isomorphic. Therefore, using the above Theorem 2.2.16, it follows that abstract duality induces a bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Planar graphs}\}_{/\cong_2} &\longleftrightarrow \{\text{Planar graphs}\}_{/\cong_2} \\ [\Gamma]_2 &\longmapsto [\Gamma]_2^* := [\Gamma^*]_2. \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

Moreover, it is easy to check that the duality satisfies:

$$\text{girth}([\Gamma]_2) = \lambda([\Gamma]_2^*) \quad g^*([\Gamma]_2) = g([\Gamma]_2^*) \quad k([\Gamma]_2) = k([\Gamma]_2^*). \tag{2.4}$$

2.3. Matroids

Here we recall the basic notions of (unoriented) matroid theory that we will need in the sequel. We follow mostly the terminology and notations of [51].

2.3.1. Basic definitions

There are several ways of defining a matroid (see [51, Chap. 1]). We will use the definition in terms of bases (see [51, Sec. 1.2]).

Definition 2.3.2. A *matroid* M is a pair $(E(M), \mathcal{B}(M))$ where $E(M)$ is a finite set, called the *ground set*, and $\mathcal{B}(M)$ is a collection of subsets of $E(M)$, called *bases* of M , satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i) $\mathcal{B}(M) \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) If $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}(M)$ and $x \in B_1 \setminus B_2$, then there exists an element $y \in B_2 \setminus B_1$ such that $(B_1 \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{y\} \in \mathcal{B}(M)$.

Given a matroid $M = (E(M), \mathcal{B}(M))$, we define:

- (a) The set of independent elements

$$\mathcal{I}(M) := \{I \subset E(M): I \subset B \text{ for some } B \in \mathcal{B}(M)\};$$

- (b) The set of dependent elements

$$\mathcal{D}(M) := \{D \subset E(M): E(M) \setminus D \in \mathcal{I}(M)\};$$

- (c) The set of circuits

$$\mathcal{C}(M) := \{C \in \mathcal{D}(M): C \text{ is minimal among the elements of } \mathcal{D}(M)\}.$$

It can be derived from the above axioms, that all the bases of M have the same cardinality, which is called the *rank* of M and is denoted by $r(M)$.

Observe that each of the above sets $\mathcal{B}(M)$, $\mathcal{I}(M)$, $\mathcal{D}(M)$, $\mathcal{C}(M)$ determines all the others. Indeed, it is possible to define a matroid M in terms of the ground set $E(M)$ and each of the above sets, subject to suitable axioms (see [51, Sec. 1.1, 1.2]).

The above terminology comes from the following basic examples of matroids.

Example 2.3.3. Let F be a field and A an $r \times n$ matrix of rank r over F . Consider the columns of A as elements of the vector space F^r , and call them $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$. The *vector matroid* of A , denoted by $M[A]$, is the matroid whose ground set is $E(M[A]) := \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and whose bases are the subsets of $E(M[A])$ consisting of vectors that form a base of F^r . It follows easily that $\mathcal{I}(M[A])$ is formed by the subsets of independent vectors of $E(M[A])$; $\mathcal{D}(M[A])$ is formed by the subsets of dependent vectors and $\mathcal{C}(M[A])$ is formed by the minimal subsets of dependent vectors.

We now introduce a very important class of matroids.

Definition 2.3.4. A matroid M is said to be *representable* over a field F , or simply F -representable, if it is isomorphic to the vector matroid of a matrix A with coefficients in F . A matroid M is said to be *regular* if it is representable over any field F .

Regular matroids are closely related to *totally unimodular matrices*, i.e. to real matrices for which every square submatrix has determinant equal to -1 , 0 or 1 . We say that two totally unimodular matrices $A, B \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{R})$ are *equivalent* if $A = XBY$ where $X \in \text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and $Y \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is a permutation matrix.

Theorem 2.3.5.

- (i) A matroid M of rank r is regular if and only if $M = M[A]$ for a totally unimodular matrix $A \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{R})$ of rank r , where $n = \#E(M)$ and g is a natural number such that $g \geq r$.
- (ii) Given two totally unimodular matrices $A, B \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{R})$ of rank r , we have that $M[A] = M[B]$ if and only if A and B are equivalent.

Proof. Part (i) is proved in [51, Thm. 6.3.3]. Part (ii) follows easily from [51, Prop. 6.3.13, Cor. 10.1.4], taking into account that \mathbb{R} does not have non-trivial automorphisms. \square

In matroid theory, there is a natural duality theory (see [51, Chap. 2]).

Definition 2.3.6. Given a matroid $M = (E(M), \mathcal{B}(M))$, the *dual matroid* $M^* = (E(M^*), \mathcal{B}(M^*))$ is defined by setting $E(M^*) = E(M)$ and

$$\mathcal{B}(M^*) = \{B^* \subset E(M^*) = E(M) : E(M) \setminus B^* \in \mathcal{B}(M)\}.$$

It turns out that the dual of an F -representable matroid is again F -representable (see [51, Cor. 2.2.9]) and therefore that the dual of a regular matroid is again regular (see [51, Prop. 2.2.22]).

Finally, we need to recall the concept of simple matroid (see [51, pp. 13, 52]).

Definition 2.3.7. Let M be a matroid. An element $e \in E(M)$ is called a *loop* if $\{e\} \in \mathcal{C}(M)$. Two distinct elements $f_1, f_2 \in E(M)$ are called *parallel* if $\{f_1, f_2\} \in \mathcal{C}(M)$; a parallel class of M is

a maximal subset $X \subset E(M)$ with the property that all the elements of X are not loops and they are pairwise parallel.

M is called *simple* if it has no loops and all the parallel classes have cardinality one.

Given a matroid, there is a standard way to associate to it a simple matroid.

Definition 2.3.8. Let M be a matroid. The *simple matroid associated* to M , denoted by \tilde{M} , is the matroid whose ground set is obtained by deleting all the loops of M and, for each parallel class X of M , deleting all but one distinguished element of X and whose set of bases is the natural one induced by M .

2.3.9. *Graphic and cographic matroids*

Given a graph Γ , there are two natural ways of associating a matroid to it.

Definition 2.3.10. The *graphic matroid* (or *cycle matroid*) of Γ is the matroid $M(\Gamma)$ whose ground set is $E(\Gamma)$ and whose circuits are the cycles of Γ . The *cographic matroid* (or *bond matroid*) of Γ is the matroid $M^*(\Gamma)$ whose ground set is $E(\Gamma)$ and whose circuits are the bonds of Γ .

The rank of $M(\Gamma)$ is equal to $g^*(\Gamma)$ (see [51, p. 26]), and the rank of $M^*(\Gamma)$ is equal to $g(\Gamma)$, as it follows easily from [51, Formula 2.1.8].

It turns out that $M(\Gamma)$ and $M^*(\Gamma)$ are regular matroids (see [51, Prop. 5.1.3, Prop. 2.2.22]) and that they are dual to each other (see [51, Sec. 2.3]). Moreover we have the following obvious

Remark 2.3.11. Two graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 are 2-isomorphic if and only if $M(\Gamma_1) = M(\Gamma_2)$ or, equivalently, if and only if $M^*(\Gamma_1) = M^*(\Gamma_2)$. Therefore, we can write $M([\Gamma]_2)$ and $M^*([\Gamma]_2)$ for a 2-isomorphism class $[\Gamma]_2$.

We have the following characterization of abstract dual graphs in terms of matroid duality (see [51, Sec. 5.2]).

Proposition 2.3.12. *Let Γ and Γ^* be two graphs. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) Γ and Γ^* are in abstract duality;
- (ii) $M(\Gamma) = M^*(\Gamma^*)$;
- (iii) $M^*(\Gamma) = M(\Gamma^*)$.

By combining Proposition 2.3.12 with Remark 2.3.11, we get the following

Remark 2.3.13. There is a bijection between the following sets

$$\{\text{Graphic and cographic matroids}\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{Planar graphs}\}_{/\cong}.$$

Moreover this bijection is compatible with the respective duality theories, namely the duality theory for matroids (Definition 2.3.6) and the abstract duality theory for graphs (Definition 2.2.14).

Finally, we want to describe the simple matroid associated to a graphic or to a cographic matroid, in terms of the simplification 2.2.11 and of the 3-edge-connectivization 2.2.12.

Proposition 2.3.14. *Let Γ be a graph. We have that*

- (i) $\widetilde{M(\Gamma)} = M(\Gamma^{\text{sim}})$.
- (ii) $\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)} = M^*(\Gamma^3)$, for any 3-edge-connectivization Γ^3 of Γ .

Proof. The first assertion is well known (see [51, p. 52]).

The second assertion follows from the fact that an edge $e \in E(\Gamma)$ is a loop of $M^*(\Gamma)$ if and only if e is a bond of Γ , i.e. if e is a separating edge of Γ ; and that a pair f_1, f_2 of edges is parallel in $M^*(\Gamma)$ if and only if $\{f_1, f_2\}$ is a bond of Γ , i.e. if it is a pair of separating edges of Γ . \square

3. The moduli space M_g^{tr}

3.1. Tropical curves

In order to define tropical curves, we start with the following

Definition 3.1.1. A *marked graph* is a couple (Γ, w) consisting of a finite connected graph Γ and a function $w : V(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$, called the weight function. A marked graph is called *stable* if any vertex v of weight zero (i.e. such that $w(v) = 0$) has valence $\text{val}(v) \geq 3$. The total weight of a marked graph (Γ, w) is

$$|w| := \sum_{v \in V(\Gamma)} w(v),$$

and the genus of (Γ, w) is equal to

$$g(\Gamma, w) := g(\Gamma) + |w|.$$

We will denote by $\underline{0}$ the identically zero weight function.

Remark 3.1.2. It is easy to see that there is a finite number of stable marked graphs of a given genus g .

Definition 3.1.3. A *tropical curve* C is the datum of a triple (Γ, w, l) consisting of a stable marked graph (Γ, w) , called the combinatorial type of C , and a function $l : E(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, called the length function. The genus of C is the genus of its combinatorial type.

See 5.1.4 for an example of a tropical curve.

Remark 3.1.4. The above definition generalizes the definition of (equivalence class of) tropical curves given by Mikhalkin–Zharkov in [45, Prop. 3.6]. More precisely, tropical curves with total weight zero in our sense are the same as compact tropical curves up to tropical modifications in the sense of Mikhalkin–Zharkov.

A *specialization* of a tropical curve is obtained by letting some of its edge lengths go to 0, i.e. by contracting some of its edges (see [43, Sec. 3.1.D]). The weight function of the specialized

curve changes according to the following rule: if we contract a loop e around a vertex v then we increase the weight of v by one; if we contract an edge e between two distinct vertices v_1 and v_2 then we obtain a new vertex with weight equal to $w(v_1) + w(v_2)$. We write $C \rightsquigarrow C'$ to denote that C specializes to C' ; if (Γ, w) (resp. (Γ', w')) are the combinatorial types of C (resp. C'), we write as well $(\Gamma, w) \rightsquigarrow (\Gamma', w')$. Note that specialization preserves the genus of the tropical curves.

3.2. Construction of M_g^{tr}

Given a marked graph (Γ, w) , its automorphism group $\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$ is the subgroup of $S_{|E(\Gamma)|} \times S_{|V(\Gamma)|}$ consisting of all pairs of permutations (ϕ, ψ) such that $w(\psi(v)) = w(v)$ for any $v \in V(\Gamma)$ and, for a fixed orientation of Γ , $\{s(\phi(e)), t(\phi(e))\} = \{\psi(s(e)), \psi(t(e))\}$ for any $e \in E(\Gamma)$, where $s, t : E(\Gamma) \rightarrow V(\Gamma)$ are the source and target maps corresponding to the chosen orientation. Note that this definition is independent of the orientation. There is a natural homomorphism

$$\rho_{(\Gamma, w)} : \text{Aut}(\Gamma, w) \rightarrow S_{|E(\Gamma)|} \subset \text{GL}_{|E(\Gamma)|}(\mathbb{Z})$$

induced by the projection of $\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w) \subset S_{|E(\Gamma)|} \times S_{|V(\Gamma)|}$ onto the second factor followed by the inclusion of $S_{|E(\Gamma)|}$ into $\text{GL}_{|E(\Gamma)|}(\mathbb{Z})$ as the subgroup of the permutation matrices.

The group $\text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$ acts on $\mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$ via the homomorphism $\rho_{(\Gamma, w)}$ preserving the open rational polyhedral cone $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$ and its closure $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$. We denote the respective quotients by

$$C(\Gamma, w) := \mathbb{R}_{>0}^{|E(\Gamma)|} / \text{Aut}(\Gamma, w) \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{C(\Gamma, w)} := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|} / \text{Aut}(\Gamma, w)$$

endowed with the quotient topology. When Γ is such that $E(\Gamma) = \emptyset$ and $V(\Gamma)$ is just one vertex of weight g , we set $C(\Gamma, w) := \{0\}$. Note that $C(\Gamma, w)$ parametrizes tropical curves of combinatorial type equal to (Γ, w) .

Observe that, for any specialization $i : (\Gamma, w) \rightsquigarrow (\Gamma', w')$, we get a natural continuous map

$$\bar{i} : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma')|} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \twoheadrightarrow \overline{C(\Gamma, w)},$$

where $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ is endowed with the quotient topology. Note that, if i is a nontrivial specialization, the image of the map \bar{i} is contained in $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)} \setminus C(\Gamma, w)$, so it does not meet the locus of $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ parametrizing tropical curves of combinatorial type (Γ, w) .

We are now ready to define the moduli space of tropical curves of fixed genus.

Definition 3.2.1. We define M_g^{tr} as the topological space (with respect to the quotient topology)

$$M_g^{\text{tr}} := \left(\coprod \overline{C(\Gamma, w)} \right)_{j \sim}$$

where the disjoint union (endowed with the disjoint union topology) runs through all stable marked graphs (Γ, w) of genus g and \sim is the equivalence relation generated by the following binary relation \approx : given two points $p_1 \in \overline{C(\Gamma_1, w_1)}$ and $p_2 \in \overline{C(\Gamma_2, w_2)}$, $p_1 \approx p_2$ iff there exists a stable marked graph (Γ, w) of genus g , a point $q \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$ and two specializations $i_1 : (\Gamma_1, w_1) \rightsquigarrow (\Gamma, w)$ and $i_2 : (\Gamma_2, w_2) \rightsquigarrow (\Gamma, w)$ such that $\bar{i}_1(q) = p_1$ and $\bar{i}_2(q) = p_2$.

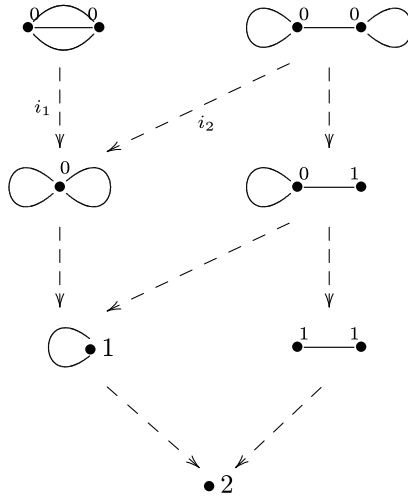


Fig. 1. Specializations of tropical curves of genus 2.

From the definition of the above equivalence relation \sim , we get the following

Remark 3.2.2.

- (i) Let $p_1, p_2 \in \coprod \overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ be such that $p_1 \sim p_2$. If there exist two stable marked graphs (Γ_1, w_1) and (Γ_2, w_2) such that $p_1 \in C(\Gamma_1, w_1)$ and $p_2 \in C(\Gamma_2, w_2)$, then $(\Gamma_1, w_1) = (\Gamma_2, w_2)$ and $p_1 = p_2$.
- (ii) Let $p \in \coprod \overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$. Then there exists a stable marked graph (Γ', w') and $p' \in C(\Gamma', w')$ such that $p \sim p'$.

Example 3.2.3. In Fig. 1 we represent all stable marked graphs corresponding to tropical curves of genus 2. The arrows represent all possible specializations.

The cells corresponding to the two graphs on the top of Fig. 1 are $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_3$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2$, respectively. According to Definition 3.2.1, M_2^{tr} corresponds to the topological space obtained by gluing $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_3$ and $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2$ along the points of $(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_3) \setminus (\mathbb{R}_{> 0}^3/S_3)$ and of $(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2) \setminus (\mathbb{R}_{> 0}^3/S_3)$ that correspond to common specializations of those graphs according to the above diagram. For instance, the specializations i_1 and i_2 induce the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{i}_1 : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_3 & \text{and} & & \bar{i}_2 : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^2 &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2, \\ (a_1, a_2) &\mapsto [(a_1, a_2, 0)] & & & (a_1, a_2) &\mapsto [(a_1, 0, a_2)] \end{aligned}$$

where in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2$ the second coordinate corresponds to the edge of the graph connecting the two vertices. So, a point $[(x_1, x_2, x_3)] \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_3$ will be identified with a point $[(y_1, y_2, y_3)] \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^3/S_2$ via the maps \bar{i}_1 and \bar{i}_2 if $y_2 = 0$ and if there exists $\sigma \in S_3$ such that $(y_1, y_3) = (x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)})$ and $x_{\sigma(3)} = 0$.

Theorem 3.2.4. *The topological space M_g^{tr} is a stacky fan with cells $C(\Gamma, w)$, as (Γ, w) varies through all stable marked graphs of genus g . In particular, its points are in bijection with tropical curves of genus g .*

Proof. Let us prove the first statement by checking the conditions of Definition 2.1.1. Consider the maps $\alpha_{(\Gamma, w)} : \overline{C(\Gamma, w)} \rightarrow M_g^{\text{tr}}$ naturally induced by $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)} \hookrightarrow \coprod \overline{C(\Gamma', w')} \twoheadrightarrow M_g^{\text{tr}}$. The maps $\alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}$ are continuous by definition of the quotient topology and the restriction of $\alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}$ to $C(\Gamma, w)$ is a bijection onto its image by Remark 3.2.2(i). Moreover, given an open subset $U \subseteq C(\Gamma, w)$, $\alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}(U)$ is an open subset of M_g^{tr} since its inverse image on $\coprod \overline{C(\Gamma', w')}$ is equal to U . This proves that the maps $\alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}$ when restricted to $C(\Gamma, w)$ are homeomorphisms onto their images, and condition 2.1.1(i) is satisfied.

From Remark 3.2.2(ii), we get that

$$M_g^{\text{tr}} = \bigcup_{(\Gamma, w)} \alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}(C(\Gamma, w)) \tag{3.1}$$

and the union is disjoint by Remark 3.2.2(i); thus condition 2.1.1(ii) is satisfied.

Let us check condition 2.1.1(iii). Let (Γ, w) and (Γ', w') be two stable marked graphs of genus g and set $\alpha := \alpha_{(\Gamma, w)}$ and $\alpha' := \alpha_{(\Gamma', w')}$. By definition of the M_g^{tr} , the intersection of the images of $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ and $\overline{C(\Gamma', w')}$ in M_g^{tr} is equal to

$$\alpha(\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}) \cap \alpha'(\overline{C(\Gamma', w')}) = \coprod_i \alpha_i(C(\Gamma_i, w_i)),$$

where (Γ_i, w_i) runs over all common specializations of (Γ, w) and (Γ', w') . We have to find an integral linear map $L : \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma')|}$ making the following diagram commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \coprod_i \alpha_i(C(\Gamma_i, w_i)) & \hookrightarrow & \alpha(\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \\ & \searrow & & & \downarrow L \\ & & \alpha'(\overline{C(\Gamma', w')}) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma')|} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma')|} \end{array} \tag{3.2}$$

To this aim, observe that, since (Γ_i, w_i) are specializations of both (Γ, w) and (Γ', w') , there are orthogonal projections $f_i : \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma_i)|}$ and inclusions $g_i : \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma_i)|} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma')|}$. We define L as the composition

$$L : \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \xrightarrow{\oplus f_i} \bigoplus_i \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma_i)|} \xrightarrow{\oplus g_i} \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma')|}.$$

It is easy to see that L is an integral linear map making the above diagram (3.2) commutative, and this concludes the proof of the first statement.

The second statement follows from (3.1) and from the fact, already observed before, that $C(\Gamma, w)$ parametrizes tropical curves of combinatorial type (Γ, w) . \square

We now prove that M_g^{tr} is of pure dimension and connected through codimension one. To that aim, we describe the maximal cells and the codimension one cells of M_g^{tr} .

Proposition 3.2.5.

- (i) *The maximal cells of M_g^{tr} are exactly those of the form $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ where Γ is 3-regular. In particular, M_g^{tr} is of pure dimension $3g - 3$.*
- (ii) *M_g^{tr} is connected through codimension one.*
- (iii) *The codimension one cells of M_g^{tr} are of the following two types:*
 - (a) *$C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ where Γ has exactly one vertex of valence 4 and all other vertices of valence 3;*
 - (b) *$C(\Gamma, w)$ where Γ has exactly one vertex v of valence 1 and weight 1, and all the other vertices of valence 3 and weight 0.*

Each codimension one cell of type (b) lies in the closure of exactly one maximal cell, while each codimension one cell of type (a) lies in the closure of one, two or three maximal cells.

Proof. First of all, observe that given a stable marked graph (Γ, w) of genus g we have

$$3|V(\Gamma)| \leq \sum_{v \in V(\Gamma)} [\text{val}(v) + 2w(v)] = 2|E(\Gamma)| + 2|w|, \tag{3.3}$$

and the equality holds if and only if every $v \in V(\Gamma)$ is such that either $w(v) = 0$ and $\text{val}(v) = 3$ or $w(v) = \text{val}(v) = 1$. By substituting the formula for the genus $g = g(\Gamma, w) = g(\Gamma) + |w| = 1 + |E(\Gamma)| - |V(\Gamma)| + |w|$ in inequality (3.3), we obtain

$$|E(\Gamma)| \leq 3g - 3 - |w|. \tag{3.4}$$

Let us now prove part (i). If Γ is 3-regular and $w \equiv 0$, then $g(\Gamma) = g(\Gamma, w) = g$ and an easy calculation gives that $|E(\Gamma)| = 3g - 3$. Therefore $\dim(C(\Gamma, \underline{0})) = 3g - 3$, which is the maximal possible dimension of the cells of M_g^{tr} according to the above inequality (3.4). Hence $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ is maximal. On the other hand, every stable marked graph (Γ', w') can be obtained by specializing a stable marked graph $(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ with Γ a 3-regular graph (see for example [9, Appendix A.2]), which concludes the proof of part (i).

Let us prove part (ii). It is well known (see the appendix of [27] for a topological proof, [58, Thm. II] for a combinatorial proof in the case of simple graphs and [8, Thm. 3.3] for a combinatorial proof in the general case) that any two 3-regular graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 of genus g can be obtained one from the other via a sequence of twisting operations as the one shown in the top line of Fig. 2 below. In each of these twisting operations, the two graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 specialize to a common graph Γ (see Fig. 2) that has one vertex of valence 4 and all the others of valence 3. By what will be proved below, $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ is a codimension one cell. Therefore the two maximal dimensional cells $C(\Gamma_1, \underline{0})$ and $C(\Gamma_2, \underline{0})$ contain a common codimension one cell $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ in their closures, which concludes the proof of part (ii).

Let us prove part (iii). Let $C(\Gamma, w)$ be a codimension one cell of M_g^{tr} , i.e. such that $|E(\Gamma)| = 3g - 4$. According to the inequality (3.4), there are two possibilities: either $|w| = 0$ or $|w| = 1$. In the first case, i.e. $|w| = 0$, using the inequality in (3.3), it is easy to check that there should exist exactly one vertex v such that $\text{val}(v) = 4$ and all the other vertices should have valence equal to 3, i.e. we are in case (a). In the second case, i.e. $|w| = 1$, all the inequalities in (3.3) should be equalities and this implies that there should be exactly one vertex v such that $\text{val}(v) = w(v) = 1$ and all the other vertices have weight equal to zero and valence equal to 3, i.e. we are in case (b).

For a codimension one cell of type (a), $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$, there can be at most three maximal cells $C(\Gamma_i, \underline{0})$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) containing it in their closures, as we can see in Fig. 3. Note, however, that

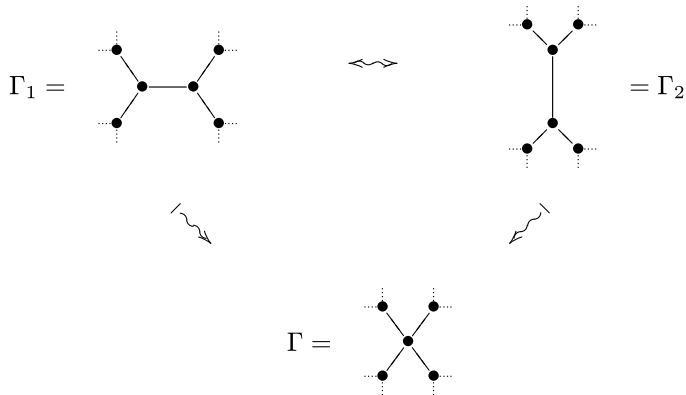


Fig. 2. The 3-regular graphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 are twisted. They both specialize to Γ . $C(\Gamma_1, \underline{0})$ and $C(\Gamma_2, \underline{0})$ are maximal dimensional cells containing the codimension one cell $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ in their closures.

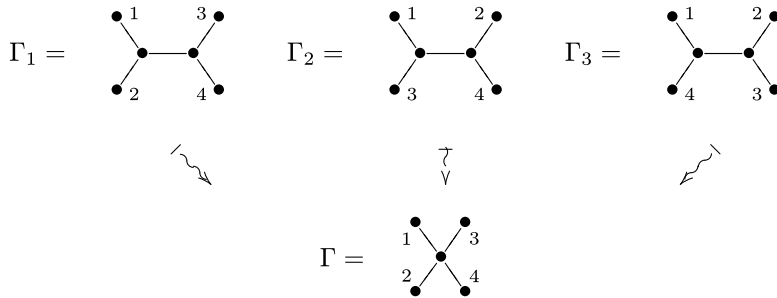


Fig. 3. The codimension one cell $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ is contained in the closure of the three maximal cells $C(\Gamma_i, \underline{0})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

it can happen that some of the Γ_i 's are isomorphic, and in that case the number of maximal cells containing $C(\Gamma, \underline{0})$ in their closure is strictly smaller than 3.

For a codimension one cell $C(\Gamma, w)$ of type (b), there is only one maximal cell $C(\Gamma', \underline{0})$ containing it in its closure, as we can see in Fig. 4 below. \square

4. The moduli space A_g^{tr}

4.1. Tropical abelian varieties

Definition 4.1.1. A principally polarized *tropical abelian variety* A of dimension g is a g -dimensional real torus \mathbb{R}^g/Λ , where Λ is a lattice of rank g in \mathbb{R}^g endowed with a flat semi-metric induced by a positive semi-definite quadratic form Q on \mathbb{R}^g such that the null space $\text{Null}(Q)$ of Q is defined over $\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, i.e. it admits a basis with elements in $\Lambda \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. Two tropical abelian varieties $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda, Q)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda', Q')$ are isomorphic if there exists $h \in \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{R})$ such that $h(\Lambda) = \Lambda'$ and $hQh^t = Q'$.

From now on, we will drop the attribute principally polarized as all the tropical abelian varieties that we will consider are of this kind.

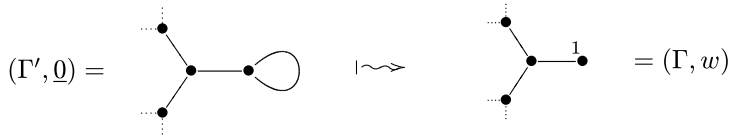


Fig. 4. The codimension one cell $C(\Gamma, w)$ is contained in the closure of the maximal dimensional cell $C(\Gamma', Q)$.

Remark 4.1.2. The above definition generalizes the definition of tropical abelian variety given by Mikhalkin–Zharkov in [45, Sec. 5]. More precisely, tropical abelian varieties endowed with positive definite quadratic forms in our sense are the same as (principally polarized) tropical abelian varieties in the sense of Mikhalkin–Zharkov.

Remark 4.1.3. Every tropical abelian variety $(\mathbb{R}^g/\Lambda, Q)$ can be written in the form $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q')$. In fact, it is enough to consider $Q' = hQh^t$, where $h \in GL(g, \mathbb{R})$ is such that $h(\Lambda) = \mathbb{Z}^g$. Moreover, $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q) \cong (\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q')$ if and only if there exists $h \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $Q' = hQh^t$, i.e., if and only if Q and Q' are arithmetically equivalent. Therefore, from now on we will always consider our tropical abelian varieties in the form $(\mathbb{R}^g/\mathbb{Z}^g, Q)$, where Q is uniquely defined up to arithmetic equivalence.

4.2. Definition of A_g^{tr} and $A_g^{tr, \Sigma}$

Let us denote by $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$ the vector space of quadratic forms in \mathbb{R}^g (identified with $g \times g$ symmetric matrices with coefficients in \mathbb{R}), by Ω_g the cone in $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$ of positive definite quadratic forms and by Ω_g^{rt} the cone of positive semi-definite quadratic forms with rational null space (the so-called rational closure of Ω_g , see [49, Sec. 8]).

The group $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$ via the usual law $h \cdot Q := hQh^t$, where $h \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and Q is a quadratic form on \mathbb{R}^g . This action naturally defines a homomorphism $\rho : GL_g(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow GL_{\binom{g+1}{2}}(\mathbb{Z})$. Note that the cones Ω_g or Ω_g^{rt} are preserved by the action of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$.

Remark 4.2.1. It is well known (see [49, Sec. 8]) that a positive semi-definite quadratic form Q in \mathbb{R}^g belongs to Ω_g^{rt} if and only if there exists $h \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that

$$hQh^t = \begin{pmatrix} Q' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some positive definite quadratic form Q' in $\mathbb{R}^{g'}$, with $0 \leq g' \leq g$.

Definition 4.2.2. We define A_g^{tr} as the topological space (with respect to the quotient topology)

$$A_g^{tr} := \Omega_g^{rt} / GL_g(\mathbb{Z}).$$

The space A_g^{tr} parametrizes tropical abelian varieties as it follows from Remark 4.1.3. However, in order to endow A_g^{tr} with the structure of stacky fan, we need to specify some extra-data, encoded in the following definition (see [49, Lemma 8.3] or [20, Chap. IV.2]).

Definition 4.2.3. A $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} is a collection $\Sigma = \{\sigma_\mu\}$ of rational polyhedral cones of Ω_g^{rt} such that:

- (1) If σ is a face of $\sigma_\mu \in \Sigma$ then $\sigma \in \Sigma$;
- (2) The intersection of two cones σ_μ and σ_ν of Σ is a face of both cones;
- (3) If $\sigma_\mu \in \Sigma$ and $h \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ then $h \cdot \sigma_\mu \cdot h^t \in \Sigma$;
- (4) $\#\{\sigma_\mu \in \Sigma \text{ mod } GL_g(\mathbb{Z})\}$ is finite;
- (5) $\bigcup_{\sigma_\mu \in \Sigma} \sigma_\mu = \Omega_g^{\text{rt}}$.

Each $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} gives rise to a structure of stacky fan on A_g^{tr} . In order to prove that, we need first to set some notations.

Let $\Sigma = \{\sigma_\mu\}$ be a $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} . For each $\sigma_\mu \in \Sigma$ we set $\sigma_\mu^0 := \text{Int}(\sigma_\mu)$; we denote by $\langle \sigma_\mu \rangle$ the smallest linear subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g+1}{2}}$ containing σ_μ and we set $m_\mu := \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \langle \sigma_\mu \rangle$. Consider the stabilizer of σ_μ^0 inside $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$

$$\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0) := \{h \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z}) : \rho(h) \cdot \sigma_\mu^0 = h \cdot \sigma_\mu^0 \cdot h^t = \sigma_\mu^0\}.$$

The restriction of the homomorphism ρ to $\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)$ defines a homomorphism

$$\rho_\mu : \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0) \rightarrow GL(\langle \sigma_\mu \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) = GL_{m_\mu}(\mathbb{Z}).$$

By definition, the image $\rho_\mu(\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0))$ acts on $\langle \sigma_\mu \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_\mu}$ and stabilizes the cone σ_μ^0 , defining an action of $\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)$ on σ_μ^0 . Note that $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ naturally acts on the set of quotients $\{\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)\}$; we will denote by $\{[\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)]\}$ the (finite) orbits of this action.

Theorem 4.2.4. Let Σ be a $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} . The topological space A_g^{tr} can be endowed with the structure of a stacky fan with cells $[\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)]$, which we denote by $A_g^{\text{tr}, \Sigma}$.

Proof. Fix a set $\mathcal{S} = \{\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)\}$ of representatives for the orbits $[\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)]$. For each element $\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0) \in \mathcal{S}$, consider the continuous map

$$\alpha_\mu : \frac{\sigma_\mu}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}},$$

induced by the inclusion $\sigma_\mu \hookrightarrow \Omega_g^{\text{rt}}$. By the definition of A_g^{tr} it is clear that α_μ sends $\sigma_\mu^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)$ homeomorphically onto its image and also that

$$\bigcup \alpha_\mu \left(\frac{\sigma_\mu^0}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_\mu^0)} \right) = A_g^{\text{tr}},$$

where the union runs over all the elements of \mathcal{S} . Therefore the first two conditions of Definition 2.1.1 are satisfied. Let us check condition 2.1.1(iii). Consider two elements $\{\sigma_{\mu_1}^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_1}^0)\}$

and $\{\sigma_{\mu_2}^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_2}^0)\}$ of \mathcal{S} . Clearly, the intersection of the images of $\sigma_{\mu_1} / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_1}^0)$ and $\sigma_{\mu_2} / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_2}^0)$ in A_g^{tr} can be written in the form

$$\alpha_{\mu_1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mu_1}}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_1}^0)} \right) \cap \alpha_{\mu_2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mu_2}}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_2}^0)} \right) = \coprod_i \alpha_{v_i} \left(\frac{\sigma_{v_i}^0}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{v_i}^0)} \right),$$

where $\sigma_{v_i}^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{v_i}^0)$ are the elements of \mathcal{S} for which there exist elements $h_{i1}, h_{i2} \in \text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $h_{i1}\sigma_{v_i}h_{i1}^t$ is a face of the cone σ_{μ_1} and $h_{i2}\sigma_{v_i}h_{i2}^t$ is a face of the cone σ_{μ_2} . Note that the above elements h_{i1} and h_{i2} are not unique, but we will fix a choice for them in what follows. We have to find an integral linear map $L : \langle \sigma_{\mu_1} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_1}} \rightarrow \langle \sigma_{\mu_2} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_2}}$ making the following diagram commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \coprod_i \alpha_{v_i} \left(\frac{\sigma_{v_i}^0}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{v_i}^0)} \right) & \hookrightarrow & \alpha_{\mu_1} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mu_1}}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_1}^0)} \right) & \longleftarrow \sigma_{\mu_1} \hookrightarrow & \langle \sigma_{\mu_1} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_1}} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow L & & \downarrow L \\ & & \alpha_{\mu_2} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\mu_2}}{\text{Stab}(\sigma_{\mu_2}^0)} \right) & \longleftarrow \sigma_{\mu_2} \hookrightarrow & \langle \sigma_{\mu_2} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_2}}. \end{array} \tag{4.1}$$

Consider the integral linear maps

$$\begin{cases} \pi_i : \langle \sigma_{\mu_1} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_1}} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\pi}_i} \langle \rho(h_{i1})(\sigma_{v_i}) \rangle \xrightarrow{\rho(h_{i1}^{-1})} \langle \sigma_{v_i} \rangle := \mathbb{R}^{m_{v_i}}, \\ \gamma_i : \langle \sigma_{v_i} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{v_i}} \xrightarrow{\rho(h_{i2})} \langle \rho(h_{i2})(\sigma_{v_i}) \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle \sigma_{\mu_2} \rangle = \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_2}}, \end{cases}$$

where $\tilde{\pi}_i$ is the orthogonal projection of $\langle \sigma_{\mu_1} \rangle$ onto its subspace $\langle \rho(h_{i1})(\sigma_{v_i}) \rangle$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_i$ is the natural inclusion of $\langle \rho(h_{i2})(\sigma_{v_i}) \rangle$ onto $\langle \sigma_{\mu_2} \rangle$. We define the following integral linear map

$$L : \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_1}} \xrightarrow{\oplus_i \pi_i} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{m_{v_i}} \xrightarrow{\oplus_i \gamma_i} \mathbb{R}^{m_{\mu_2}}.$$

It is easy to see that L is an integral linear map making the above diagram (4.1) commutative, and this concludes the proof. \square

4.3. Voronoi decomposition: $A_g^{\text{tr}, V}$

Some $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decompositions of Ω_g^{tr} have been studied in detail in the reduction theory of positive definite quadratic forms (see [49, Chap. 8] and the references there), most notably:

- (i) The perfect cone decomposition (also known as the first Voronoi decomposition);
- (ii) The central cone decomposition;
- (iii) The Voronoi decomposition (also known as the second Voronoi decomposition or the L-type decomposition).

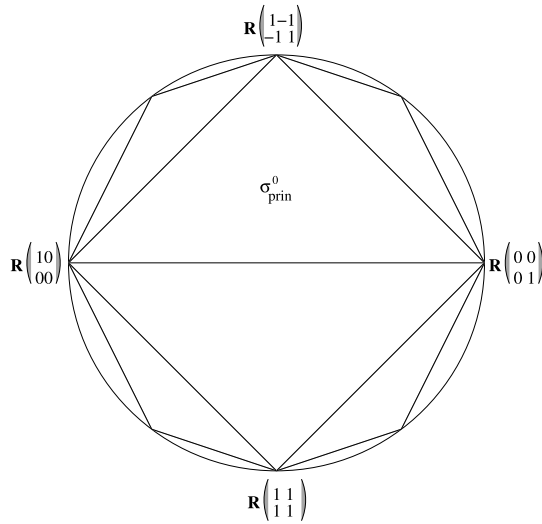


Fig. 5. A section of Ω_2^{rt} and its Voronoi decomposition.

Each of them plays a significant (and different) role in the theory of the toroidal compactifications of the moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties (see [31,1,54]).

Example 4.3.1. In Fig. 5 we illustrate a section of the 3-dimensional cone Ω_2^{rt} , where we represent just some of the infinite Voronoi cones (which for $g = 2$ coincide with the perfect cones and with the central cones). For $g = 2$, there is only one $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class of maximal dimensional cones, namely the principal cone σ_{prin}^0 (see Section 6.1). Therefore, all the maximal cones in the picture will be identified in the quotient $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$.

Let us focus our attention on the Voronoi decomposition, since it is the one that better fits in our setting. It is based on the so-called *Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope* $\text{Vor}(Q) \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ associated to a positive semi-definite quadratic form $Q \in \Omega_g^{\text{rt}}$. Recall (see for example [49, Chap. 9] or [59, Chap. 3]) that if $Q \in \Omega_g$, then $\text{Vor}(Q)$ is defined as

$$\text{Vor}(Q) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^g : Q(x) \leq Q(v - x) \text{ for all } v \in \mathbb{Z}^g\}. \tag{4.2}$$

More generally, if $Q = h \begin{pmatrix} Q' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} h^t$ for some $h \in \text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and some positive definite quadratic form Q' in $\mathbb{R}^{g'}$, $0 \leq g' \leq g$ (see Remark 4.2.1), then $\text{Vor}(Q) := h^{-1} \text{Vor}(Q')(h^{-1})^t \subset h^{-1} \mathbb{R}^{g'}(h^{-1})^t$. In particular, the smallest linear subspace containing $\text{Vor}(Q)$ has dimension equal to the rank of Q .

Definition 4.3.2. The Voronoi decomposition $V = \{\sigma_P\}$ is the $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of Ω_g^{rt} whose open cones $\sigma_P^0 := \text{Int}(\sigma_P)$ are parametrized by Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ in the following way

$$\sigma_P^0 := \{Q \in \Omega_g^{\text{rt}} : \text{Vor}(Q) = P\}.$$

Remark 4.3.3. The polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ that appear as Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes of quadratic forms in Ω_g are of a very special type: they are *parallelohedra*, i.e. the set of translates of the form $v + P$ for $v \in \mathbb{Z}^g$ form a face-to-face tiling of \mathbb{R}^g (see for example [36] or [59, Chap. 3]). Indeed, it has been conjectured by Voronoi [61] that all the parallelohedra are affinely isomorphic to Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes (see [14] for an account on the state of the conjecture).

The natural action of $\mathrm{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ on the cones σ_P^0 corresponds to the natural action of $\mathrm{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ on the set of all Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$. We denote by $[P]$ (resp. $[\sigma_P^0]$) the equivalence class of P (resp. σ_P^0) under this action. We set also $C([P]) := [\sigma_P^0 / \mathrm{Stab}(\sigma_P^0)]$.

Definition 4.3.4. $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ is the stacky fan associated to the Voronoi decomposition $V = \{\sigma_P\}$. Its cells are the $C([P])$'s as $[P]$ varies among the $\mathrm{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence classes of Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes in \mathbb{R}^g .

In order to describe the maximal cells and the codimension one cells of $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ (in analogy with Proposition 3.2.5), we need to introduce some definitions. A Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ is said to be *primitive* if it is of dimension g and the associated face-to-face tiling of \mathbb{R}^g (see Remark 4.3.3) is such that at each vertex of the tiling, the minimum number, namely $g + 1$, of translates of P meet (see [59, Sec. 2.2]). A Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ is said to be *almost primitive* if it is of dimension g and the associated face-to-face tiling of \mathbb{R}^g (see Remark 4.3.3) is such that there is exactly one vertex, modulo translations by \mathbb{Z}^g , where $g + 2$ translates of P meet and at all the other vertices of the tiling only $g + 1$ translates of P meet.

The properties of the following proposition are the translation in our language of well-known properties of the Voronoi decomposition (see the original paper [61] or [59] and the references there). Unfortunately, the results we need are often stated in terms of the Delaunay decomposition, which is the dual of the tiling of \mathbb{R}^g by translates of the Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope (see for example [49, Chap. 9] or [59, Sec. 2.1]). So, in our proof we will assume that the reader is familiar with the Delaunay decomposition, limiting ourselves to translate the above properties in terms of the Delaunay decomposition and to explain how they follow from known results about the Voronoi decomposition.

Proposition 4.3.5.

- (i) *The maximal cells of $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ are exactly those $C([P])$ such that P is primitive. $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ is of pure dimension $\binom{g+1}{2}$.*
- (ii) *The codimension one cells of $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ are exactly those of the form $C([P])$ such that P is almost-primitive. $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ is connected through codimension one.*
- (iii) *Every codimension one cell of $A_g^{\mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{V}}$ lies in the closure of one or two maximal cells.*

Proof. The Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ that are primitive correspond to Delaunay decompositions that are triangulations, i. e. such that every Delaunay polytope is a simplex (see [59, Sec. 3.2]). The Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ that are almost-primitive correspond to the Delaunay decompositions that have exactly one Delaunay repartitioning polytope, in the sense of [59, Sec. 2.4], and all the other Delaunay polytopes are simplices. Two maximal cells that have a common codimension one cell in their closure are usually called bistellar neighbors

(see [59, Sec. 2.4]). With this in mind, all the above properties follow from the (so-called) *Main Theorem of Voronoi’s reduction theory* (see [61] or [59, Thm. 2.5.1]). □

4.4. Zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes: A_g^{zon}

Among all the Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes, a remarkable subclass is represented by the *zonotopal* ones. Recall (see [63, Chap. 7]) that a zonotope is a polytope that can be realized as a Minkowski sum of segments, or equivalently, that can be obtained as an affine projection of a hypercube.

Remark 4.4.1. Voronoi’s conjecture has been proved for zonotopal parallelohedra (see [35,38,18, 15,60]): every zonotopal parallelohedron is affinely equivalent to a zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope. Therefore, there is a bijection

$$\left\{ \text{Zonotopal parallelohedra in } \mathbb{R}^g \right\}_{/\text{aff}} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \text{Zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes in } \mathbb{R}^g \right\}_{/\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})}.$$

There is a close (and well-known) relation between zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes $P \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ up to $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -action and regular matroids M of rank at most g . We need to review this correspondence in detail because it is crucial for the sequel of the paper and also because we need to fix the notations we are going to use. Consider first the following

Construction 4.4.2. Let $A \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{R})$ be a totally unimodular matrix of rank $r \leq g$. Consider the linear map $f_{A^t} : \mathbb{R}^g \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, x \mapsto A^t \cdot x$, where A^t is the transpose of A . For any n -tuple $\underline{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_n) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, consider the positive definite quadratic form $\| \cdot \|_{\underline{l}}$ on \mathbb{R}^n given on $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by

$$\|y\|_{\underline{l}} := l_1 y_1^2 + \dots + l_n y_n^2,$$

and its pull-back $Q_{A,\underline{l}}$ on \mathbb{R}^g via f_{A^t} , i.e.

$$Q_{A,\underline{l}}(x) := \|A^t \cdot x\|_{\underline{l}}, \tag{4.3}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^g$. Clearly $Q_{A,\underline{l}}$ has rank equal to r and belongs to Ω_g^{rt} . As \underline{l} varies in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, the semi-positive definite quadratic forms $Q_{A,\underline{l}}$ form an open cone in Ω_g^{rt} which we denote by $\sigma^0(A)$. Its closure in Ω_g^{rt} , denoted by $\sigma(A)$, consists of the quadratic forms $Q_{A,\underline{l}} \in \Omega_g^{\text{rt}}$, where \underline{l} varies in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n$. The faces of $\sigma(A)$ are easily seen to be of the form $\sigma(A \setminus I)$ for some $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, where $A \setminus I$ is the totally unimodular matrix obtained from A by deleting the column vectors v_i with $i \in I$.

Considering the column vectors $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ of A as elements of $(\mathbb{R}^g)^*$, we define the following zonotope of \mathbb{R}^g :

$$Z_A := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^g : -1/2 \leq v_i(x) \leq 1/2 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^g. \tag{4.4}$$

Its polar polytope (see [63, Sec. 2.3]) $Z_A^* \subset (\mathbb{R}^g)^*$ is given as a Minkowski sum:

$$Z_A^* := \left[-\frac{v_1}{2}, +\frac{v_1}{2} \right] + \dots + \left[-\frac{v_n}{2}, +\frac{v_n}{2} \right] \subset (\mathbb{R}^g)^*. \tag{4.5}$$

Clearly the linear span of Z_A has dimension r .

Finally, if M is a regular matroid of rank $r(M) \leq g$, write $M = M[A]$, where $A \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{R})$ is a totally unimodular matrix of rank r (see Theorem 2.3.5(i)). Note that if $A = XBY$ for a matrix $X \in GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and a permutation matrix $Y \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$, then $\sigma^0(A) = X\sigma^0(B)X^t$ and $Z_A = X \cdot Z_B$. Therefore, according to Theorem 2.3.5(ii), the $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class of $\sigma^0(A)$, $\sigma(A)$ and of Z_A depends only on the matroid M and therefore we will set $[\sigma^0(M)] := [\sigma^0(A)]$, $[\sigma(M)] = [\sigma(A)]$ and $[Z_M] := [Z_A]$. The matroid $M \setminus I = M[A \setminus I]$ for a subset $I \subset E(M) = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ is called the *deletion* of I from M (see [51, p. 22]).

Lemma 4.4.3. *Let A be as in 4.4.2. Then Z_A is a Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope whose associated cone is given by $\sigma^0(A)$, i.e. $\sigma_{Z_A}^0 = \sigma^0(A)$.*

Proof. Let us first show that $\text{Vor}(Q_{A,l}) = Z_A$ for any $l \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$, i.e. that Z_A is a Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope and that $\sigma^0(A) \subset \sigma_{Z_A}^0$. Assume first that A has maximal rank $r = g$ or, equivalently, that $f_{A^t} : \mathbb{R}^g \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is injective. By definitions (4.2) and (4.3), we get that

$$\text{Vor}(Q_{A,l}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^g : \|f_{A^t}(x)\|_l \leq \|f_{A^t}(\lambda - x)\|_l \text{ for all } \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^g\}. \tag{*}$$

The total unimodularity of A and the injectivity of f_{A^t} imply that the map $f_{A^t} : \mathbb{R}^g \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is integral and primitive, i.e. $f_{A^t}(x) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ if and only if $x \in \mathbb{Z}^g$. Therefore, from (*) we deduce that

$$\text{Vor}(Q_{A,l}) = f_{A^t}^{-1}(\text{Vor}(\|\cdot\|_l)). \tag{**}$$

Since $\|\cdot\|_l$ is a diagonal quadratic form on \mathbb{R}^n , it is easily checked that

$$\text{Vor}(\|\cdot\|_l) = \left[-\frac{e_1}{2}, \frac{e_1}{2}\right] + \dots + \left[-\frac{e_n}{2}, \frac{e_n}{2}\right], \tag{***}$$

where $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Combining (**) and (***), and using the fact that $f_{A^t}(x) = (v_1(x), \dots, v_n(x))$, we conclude. The general case $r \leq g$ follows in a similar way after replacing \mathbb{R}^g with $\mathbb{R}^g / \text{Ker}(f_{A^t})$. We leave the details to the reader.

In order to conclude that $\sigma^0(A) = \sigma_{Z_A}^0$, it is enough to show that the rays of σ_{Z_A} are contained in $\sigma(A)$. By translating the results of [19, Sec. 3] into our notations, we deduce that the rays of σ_{Z_A} are all of the form $\sigma_{Z(A)_i}$ for the indices i such that $v_i \neq 0$, where

$$Z(A)_i := Z(A) \bigcap_{j \neq i} \{v_j^* = 0\}.$$

By what we already proved, we have the inclusion $\sigma(v_i) := \sigma(A \setminus \{i\}^c) \subset \sigma_{Z(A)_i}$, where $\{i\}^c := \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{i\}$. Since both the cones are one dimensional, we deduce that $\sigma(A \setminus \{i\}^c) = \sigma_{Z(A)_i}$, which shows that all the rays of σ_{Z_A} are also rays of $\sigma(A)$. \square

Theorem 4.4.4.

- (i) *Given a regular matroid M of rank $r(M) \leq g$, $[Z_M]$ is the $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class of a zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope and every such class arises in this way.*
- (ii) *If M_1 and M_2 are two regular matroids, then $[Z_{M_1}] = [Z_{M_2}]$ if and only if $[\sigma(M_1)] = [\sigma(M_2)]$ if and only if $\tilde{M}_1 = \tilde{M}_2$.*

- (iii) If M is simple, then any representative $\sigma(M)$ in $[\sigma(M)]$ is a simplicial cone of dimension $\#E(M)$ whose faces are of the form $\sigma(M \setminus I) \in [\sigma(M \setminus I)]$ for some uniquely determined $I \subset E(M)$.

Proof. The first assertion of (i) follows from the previous Lemma 4.4.3 together with the fact that each representative $Z_A \in [Z_M]$ is zonotopal by definition (see 4.4.2). The second assertion is a well-known result of Shephard and McMullen ([53,35] or also [15, Thm. 1]).

Consider part (ii). By Definition 4.3.2 and what remarked shortly after, $[\sigma(M_1)] = [\sigma(M_2)]$ if and only if $[Z_{M_1}] = [Z_{M_2}]$. Let us prove that $[Z_M] = [Z_{\tilde{M}}]$. Write $M = M[A]$ as in 4.4.2. From Definitions 2.3.3 and 2.3.8, it is straightforward to see that $\tilde{M} = M[\tilde{A}]$, where \tilde{A} is the totally unimodular matrix obtained from A by deleting the zero columns and, for each set S of proportional columns, deleting all but one distinguished column of S . From the definition (4.4), it follows easily that $Z_A = Z_{\tilde{A}}$, which proves that $[Z_M] = [Z_{\tilde{M}}]$.

To conclude part (ii), it remains to prove that if M_1 and M_2 are simple regular matroids such that $[Z_{M_1}] = [Z_{M_2}]$, then $M_1 = M_2$. We are going to use the poset of flats $\mathcal{L}(M)$ of a matroid M (see [51, Sec. 1.7]). In the special case (which will be our case) where $M = M[A]$ for some matrix $A \in M_{g,n}(F)$ over some field F , whose column vectors are denoted as usual by $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, a flat (see [51, Sec. 1.4]) is a subset $S \subset E(M) = \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that

$$\text{span}(v_i : i \in S) \subsetneq \text{span}(v_k, v_i : i \in S),$$

for any $k \notin S$. $\mathcal{L}(M)$ is the poset of flats endowed with the natural inclusion. It turns out that (see [51, p. 58]) for two matroids M_1 and M_2 , we have

$$\mathcal{L}(M_1) \cong \mathcal{L}(M_2) \iff \tilde{M}_1 = \tilde{M}_2. \tag{*}$$

Moreover, in the case where M is a regular and simple matroid, $\mathcal{L}(M)$ is determined by the $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class $[Z_M]$. Indeed, writing $M = M[A]$ as in 4.4.2, Z_M determines, up to the natural action of $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$, a central arrangement \mathcal{A}_M of non-trivial and pairwise distinct hyperplanes in $(\mathbb{R}^g)^*$, namely those given by $H_i := \{v_i = 0\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Denote by $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_M)$ the intersection poset of \mathcal{A}_M , i.e. the poset of linear subspaces of $(\mathbb{R}^g)^*$ that are intersections of some of the hyperplanes H_i , ordered by inclusion. Clearly $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_M)$ depends only on the $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class $[Z_M]$. It is easy to check that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(M) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_M)^{\text{opp}} \\ S &\mapsto \bigcap_{i \in S} H_i, \end{aligned} \tag{**}$$

is an isomorphism of posets, where $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_M)^{\text{opp}}$ denotes the opposite poset of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_M)$. Now we can conclude the proof of part (ii). Indeed, if M_1 and M_2 are regular and simple matroids such that $[Z_{M_1}] = [Z_{M_2}]$ then $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{M_1}) \cong \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_{M_2})$ which implies that $\mathcal{L}(M_1) \cong \mathcal{L}(M_2)$ by (**) and hence $M_1 = M_2$ by (*).

Finally consider part (iii). Write $M = M[A]$ as in 4.4.2 and consider the representative $\sigma(A) \in [\sigma(M)]$. From [19, Thm. 4.1], we know that $\sigma(A)$ is simplicial. We have already observed in 4.4.2 that all the faces of $\sigma(A)$ are of the form $\sigma(A \setminus I)$ for $I \subset E(M) = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and that $\sigma(A \setminus I) \in [\sigma(M \setminus I)]$ by definition of deletion of I from M . In particular, the rays of $\sigma(A)$ are all of the form $\sigma(v_i) := \sigma(A \setminus \{v_i\}^c)$ for some $v_i \in E(M)$, where $\{v_i\}^c := E(M) \setminus \{v_i\}$.

The hypothesis that M is simple (see 2.3.7) is equivalent to the fact that the matrix A has no zero columns and no parallel columns. This implies that all the faces $\sigma(v_i)$ are 1-dimensional and pairwise distinct. Since $\sigma(A)$ is a simplicial cone, its dimension is equal to the number of rays, i.e. to $n = \#E(M)$. The fact that each face of $\sigma(A)$ is of the form $\sigma(A \setminus I)$ for a unique $I \subset E(M)$ follows from the fact that in a simplicial cone each face is uniquely determined by the rays contained in it. \square

From Theorem 4.4.4, it follows that the class of all open Voronoi cones σ_Z^0 such that $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ is a zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope is stable under the action of $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ and under the operation of taking faces of the closures $\sigma_Z = \overline{\sigma_Z^0}$. Therefore the collection of zonotopal Voronoi cones, i.e.

$$\text{Zon} := \{ \sigma_Z \subset \Omega_g^{\text{tr}} : Z \subset \mathbb{R}^g \text{ is zonotope} \},$$

is a $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of a closed subcone of Ω_g^{tr} , i.e. Zon satisfies all the properties of Definition 4.2.3 except the last one. Therefore we can give the following

Definition 4.4.5. A_g^{zon} is the stacky subfan of $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ whose cells are of the form $C([Z])$, where $[Z]$ varies among the $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence classes of zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes in \mathbb{R}^g .

A_g^{zon} has dimension $\binom{g+1}{2}$ but it is not pure-dimensional if $g \geq 4$ (see Example 6.2.6 or [12] for the list of maximal zonotopal cells for small values of g). There is indeed only one zonotopal cell of maximal dimension $\binom{g+1}{2}$, namely the one corresponding to the principal cone (see Section 6.1 below). Using the notations of 4.4.2, given a regular matroid M of rank at most g , we set $C(M) := C([Z_M])$. From Theorem 4.4.4, we deduce the following useful

Corollary 4.4.6. *The cells of A_g^{zon} are of the form $C(M)$, where M is a simple regular matroid of rank at most g .*

We want to conclude this section on zonotopal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes (and hence on zonotopal parallelohedra by Remark 4.4.1) by mentioning the following

Remark 4.4.7. Zonotopal parallelohedra $Z \subset \mathbb{R}^g$ are also closely related to other geometric-combinatorial objects:

- (i) Lattice dicings of \mathbb{R}^g (see [19]);
- (ii) Venkov arrangements of hyperplanes of \mathbb{R}^g (see [18]);
- (iii) Regular oriented matroids of rank at most g , up to reorientation (see [6, Secs. 2.2, 6.9]).

5. The tropical Torelli map

5.1. Construction of the tropical Torelli map t_g^{tr}

We begin by defining the Jacobian of a tropical curve.

Definition 5.1.1. Let $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$ be a tropical curve of genus g and total weight $|w|$. The *Jacobian* $\text{Jac}(C)$ of C is the tropical abelian variety of dimension g given by the real torus

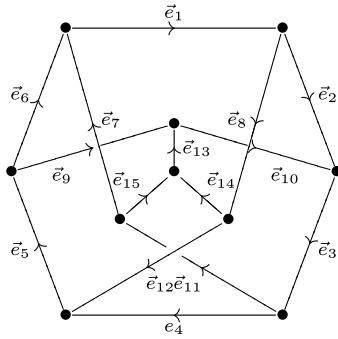


Fig. 6. The Peterson graph Γ endowed with an orientation.

$(H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) \oplus \mathbb{R}^{|w|}) / (H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{|w|})$ together with the semi-positive quadratic form $Q_C = Q_{(\Gamma, w, l)}$ which vanishes identically on $\mathbb{R}^{|w|}$ and is given on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ as

$$Q_C \left(\sum_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \alpha_e \cdot e \right) = \sum_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \alpha_e^2 \cdot l(e). \tag{5.1}$$

Remark 5.1.2. Note that the above definition is independent of the orientation chosen to define $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, after identifying the lattice $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{|w|}$ with \mathbb{Z}^s (which amounts to choose a basis of $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$), we can (and will) regard the arithmetic equivalence class of Q_C as an element of Ω_g^{rt} .

Remark 5.1.3. The above definition of Jacobian is a generalization of the definition of Mikhalkin–Zharkov (see [45, Sec. 6]). More precisely, the Jacobian of a tropical curve of total weight zero in our sense is the same as the Jacobian of Mikhalkin–Zharkov.

Example 5.1.4. In Fig. 6, the so-called Peterson graph is regarded as a tropical curve C of genus 6 with identically zero weight function and with length function $l(e_i) := l_i \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, i = 1, \dots, 15$.

Fix an orientation of the edges as shown in the figure and consider the basis B for the space $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^6$ formed by the cycles C_1, \dots, C_6 , where $C_1 = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4, \vec{e}_5, \vec{e}_6\}$, $C_2 = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_{11}, \vec{e}_7\}$, $C_3 = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_8, \vec{e}_{12}, \vec{e}_5, \vec{e}_6\}$, $C_4 = \{\vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_{11}, \vec{e}_{15}, \vec{e}_{13}, \vec{e}_{10}\}$, $C_5 = \{\vec{e}_5, \vec{e}_9, -\vec{e}_{13}, -\vec{e}_{14}, \vec{e}_{12}\}$ and $C_6 = \{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_8, \vec{e}_{14}, -\vec{e}_{15}, \vec{e}_7\}$. Then the tropical Jacobian $J(C)$ of C is the real torus $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R}) / H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{R}^6 / \mathbb{Z}^6$ endowed with the positive definite quadratic form Q_C which is represented in the basis B by the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^6 l_i & \frac{l_1+l_2+l_3}{2} & \frac{l_1+l_5+l_6}{2} & \frac{l_3}{2} & \frac{l_5}{2} & \frac{l_1}{2} \\ \frac{l_1+l_2+l_3}{2} & l_1+l_2+l_3+l_{11}+l_7 & \frac{l_1}{2} & \frac{l_3+l_{11}}{2} & 0 & \frac{l_1+l_7}{2} \\ \frac{l_1+l_5+l_6}{2} & \frac{l_1}{2} & l_1+l_5+l_6+l_8+l_{12} & 0 & \frac{l_5+l_{12}}{2} & \frac{l_1+l_8}{2} \\ \frac{l_3}{2} & \frac{l_3+l_{11}}{2} & 0 & l_3+l_{10}+l_{11}+l_{13}+l_{15} & \frac{-l_{13}}{2} & \frac{-l_{15}}{2} \\ \frac{l_5}{2} & 0 & \frac{l_5+l_{12}}{2} & \frac{-l_{13}}{2} & l_5+l_9+l_{12}+l_{13}+l_{14} & \frac{-l_{14}}{2} \\ \frac{l_1}{2} & \frac{l_1+l_7}{2} & \frac{l_1+l_8}{2} & \frac{-l_{15}}{2} & \frac{-l_{14}}{2} & l_1+l_7+l_8+l_{14}+l_{15} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider now the map (called tropical Torelli)

$$t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr},V}$$

$$C \mapsto \text{Jac}(C).$$

Theorem 5.1.5. *The above map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ is a map of stacky fans.*

Proof. Let us first prove that t_g^{tr} is a continuous map. The map t_g^{tr} restricted to the closure of one cell $\overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ of M_g^{tr} is clearly continuous since the quadratic form Q_C on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ depends continuously on the lengths $l \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$. The continuity of t_g^{tr} follows then from the fact that M_g^{tr} is a quotient of $\coprod \overline{C(\Gamma, w)}$ with the induced quotient topology.

Lemma 5.1.6 below implies that $t_g^{\text{tr}}(C(\Gamma, w)) \subset C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)})$. It remains to see that this map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : C(\Gamma, w) \rightarrow C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)})$ is induced by an integral linear function $L_{(\Gamma,w)}$ between $\mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|}$ and the space $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{g(\Gamma)+1}{2}}$ of symmetric matrices on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$. We define

$$L_{(\Gamma,w)} : \mathbb{R}^{|E(\Gamma)|} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\binom{g(\Gamma)+1}{2}},$$

$$l \mapsto Q_{(\Gamma,w,l)}, \tag{5.2}$$

where $Q_{(\Gamma,w,l)}$ is defined by (5.1) above. Clearly $L_{(C,\Gamma)}$ is an integral linear map that induces the map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : C(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)})$. This concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.1.6. *The map t_g^{tr} sends the cell $C(\Gamma, w)$ of M_g^{tr} surjectively onto the cell $C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)})$ of $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$.*

Proof. We use the construction in 4.4.2. Fixing an orientation of Γ , a basis of $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ and an order of the edges of Γ , we get a natural inclusion

$$H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{g(\Gamma)} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \cong C_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}).$$

The transpose of the integral matrix representing this inclusion, call it $A^*(\Gamma) \in M_{g(\Gamma),n}(\mathbb{Z})$, is well-known to be totally unimodular and such that $M^*(\Gamma) = M[A^*(\Gamma)]$ (see for example [63, Ex. 6.4]).

Now given a length function $l : E(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, consider the n -tuple $\underline{l} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ whose entries are the real positive numbers $\{l(e)\}_{e \in E(\Gamma)}$ with respect to the order chosen on $E(\Gamma)$. Comparing definitions (4.3) and (5.1), we deduce that $Q_{A^*(\Gamma),\underline{l}} = Q_{(\Gamma,w,l)}$. The conclusion now follows from Lemma 4.4.3 and Theorem 4.4.4. \square

5.2. Tropical Schottky

In this subsection, we want to prove a Schottky-type theorem, i.e. we describe the image of the map t_g^{tr} .

We need to recall the following result (see [51, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1] for a proof).

Lemma 5.2.1. *Let Γ be a graph. For any subset $I \subset E(\Gamma) = E(M^*(\Gamma))$, we have that*

$$M(\Gamma) \setminus I = M(\Gamma \setminus I), \tag{5.3}$$

$$M^*(\Gamma) \setminus I = M^*(\Gamma/I), \tag{5.4}$$

where $\Gamma \setminus I$ (resp. Γ/I) is the graph obtained from Γ by deleting (resp. contracting) the edges in I and, for a matroid M and $I \subset E(M)$, we denote by $M \setminus I$ the matroid obtained from M by deleting I .

From formula (5.4) and Theorem 4.4.4(iii), we deduce that the collection of cographic cones

$$\text{Cogr} := \{ \sigma_Z \subset \Omega_g^{\text{tr}} : [\sigma_Z] = [\sigma(M)] \text{ for a cographic matroid } M \}$$

is closed under taking faces of the cones, and therefore it defines a $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of a closed subcone of Ω_g^{tr} , i.e. Cogr satisfies all the properties of Definition 4.2.3 except the last one. Therefore we can give the following

Definition 5.2.2. A_g^{cogr} is the stacky subfan of $A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ whose cells are of the form $C(M)$, where M is a simple cographic matroid of rank at most g .

The following proposition summarizes some important properties of A_g^{cogr} (compare with Propositions 3.2.5 and 4.3.5).

Proposition 5.2.3.

- (i) *The cells of A_g^{cogr} are of the form $C(M^*([\Gamma]_2))$, where $[\Gamma]_2$ varies among the 2-isomorphism classes of 3-edge-connected graphs of genus at most g .*
- (ii) *A_g^{cogr} has pure dimension $3g - 3$ and its maximal cells are of the form $C(M^*(\Gamma))$, where Γ is 3-regular and 3-(edge)-connected.*
- (iii) *A_g^{cogr} is connected through codimension one.*
- (iv) *All the codimension one cells of A_g^{cogr} lie in the closure of one, two or three maximal cells of A_g^{cogr} .*

Proof. Part (i) follows by combining Definition 5.2.2, Remark 2.3.11 and Proposition 2.3.14.

According to Theorem 4.4.4(iii), a cell $C(M^*([\Gamma]_2))$ of A_g^{cogr} is of maximal dimension if and only if Γ has the maximum number of edges, and this happens precisely when Γ is 3-regular in which case $\#E(\Gamma) = \dim C(M^*([\Gamma]_2)) = 3g - 3$. On the other hand, using the fact that every 3-edge-connected graph of genus g is the specialization of a 3-regular and 3-edge-connected graph (see [9, Prop. A.2.4]), formula (5.4) and Theorem 4.4.4(iii) give that every cell of A_g^{cogr} is the face of some maximal dimensional cell, i.e. A_g^{cogr} is of pure dimension $3g - 3$. To conclude the proof of part (ii), it is enough to recall that a 3-edge-connected and 3-regular graph Γ is also 3-connected (see for example [9, Lemma A.1.2]) and that $[\Gamma]_2 = \{\Gamma\}$ according to Fact 2.2.10.

Using the same argument as at the beginning of the proof of Proposition 3.2.5, it is easy to see that the codimension one cells of A_g^{cogr} are of the form $C(M^*([\Gamma]_2))$, where $[\Gamma]_2$ varies among the 2-equivalence classes of genus g graphs having one vertex of valence 4 and all the others of valence 3 (it is easy to see that this property is preserved under 2-isomorphism). The

same proof as in Proposition 3.2.5 gives now part (iv) while part (iii) follows from [8, Thm. 3.3]: any two 3-regular and 3-(edge)-connected graphs of the same genus are 3-linked, i.e. they can be obtained one from the other via a sequence of twisting operations as in Fig. 2 in such a way that each intermediate graph is also 3-edge-connected. \square

From the above Proposition 5.2.3 and Lemma 5.1.6, we deduce the following tropical Schottky theorem.

Theorem 5.2.4. *The tropical Torelli map t_g^{tr} is full and its image is equal to the stacky subfan $A_g^{\text{cogr}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr},V}$.*

Remark 5.2.5. It is known (see Example 6.2.6 or [59, Chap. 4]) that $A_g^{\text{cogr}} = A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ if and only if $g \leq 3$. Therefore $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ is surjective if and only if $g \leq 3$. There is a clear analogy with the fact that the classical Torelli map $t_g : M_g \rightarrow A_g$ is dominant if and only if $g \leq 3$.

5.3. Tropical Torelli

In [9, Thm. 4.1.9], the authors determine when two tropical curves C and C' of total weight zero (i.e. tropical curves up to tropical modifications in the sense of Mikhalkin–Zharkov) are such that $\text{Jac}(C) \cong \text{Jac}(C')$. Indeed, we show here that the same result extends easily to the more general case of tropical curves (with possible non-zero weight). We first need the following definitions.

Definition 5.3.1. Two tropical curves $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$ and $C' = (\Gamma', w', l')$ are 2-isomorphic, and we write $C \equiv_2 C'$, if there exists a bijection $\phi : E(\Gamma) \rightarrow E(\Gamma')$ commuting with the length functions l and l' that induces a 2-isomorphism between Γ and Γ' . We denote by $[C]_2$ the 2-isomorphism equivalence class of a tropical curve C .

Similarly to Definition 2.2.12, we have the following

Lemma–Definition 5.3.2. *Let $C = (\Gamma, l, w)$ be a tropical curve. A 3-edge-connectivization of C is a tropical curve $C^3 = (\Gamma^3, l^3, w^3)$ obtained in the following way:*

- (i) Γ^3 is a 3-edge-connectivization of Γ in the sense of Definition 2.2.12, i.e. Γ^3 is obtained from Γ by contracting all the separating edges of Γ and, for each $C1$ -set S of Γ , all but one among the edges of S , which we denote by e_S ;
- (ii) w^3 is the weight function on Γ^3 induced by the weight function w on Γ in the way explained in 3.1 viewing Γ^3 as a specialization of Γ ;
- (iii) l^3 is the length function on Γ^3 given by

$$l^3(e_S) = \sum_{e \in S} l(e),$$

for each $C1$ -set S of Γ .

The 2-isomorphism class of C^3 is well defined; it will be called the 3-edge-connectivization class of C and denoted by $[C^3]_2$.

It is now easy to extend [9, Thm. 4.1.9] to the case of tropical curves.

Theorem 5.3.3. *Let C and C' be two tropical curves of genus g . Then $t_g^{\text{tr}}(C) = t_g^{\text{tr}}(C')$ if and only if $[C^3]_2 = [C'^3]_2$. In particular t_g^{tr} is injective on the locus of 3-connected tropical curves.*

Proof. Note that $[C^3]_2 = [C'^3]_2$ if and only if the 3-edge-connectivizations (in the sense of definition [9, Def. 4.1.7]) of the underlying metric graphs (Γ, l) and (Γ', l') are cyclically equivalent (in the sense of [9, Def. 4.1.6]), or in symbols $[(\Gamma^3, l^3)]_{\text{cyc}} = [(\Gamma'^3, l'^3)]_{\text{cyc}}$.

On the other hand, from the Definition 5.1.1, it follows that $\text{Jac}(C) \cong \text{Jac}(C')$ if and only if the Albanese tori (in the sense of definition [9, 4.1.4]) of the underlying metric graphs (Γ, l) and (Γ', l') are isomorphic, or in symbols $\text{Alb}(\Gamma, l) \cong \text{Alb}(\Gamma', l')$.

With these two re-interpretations, the first assertion of the Theorem follows from [9, Thm. 4.1.10]. The second assertion follows from the first and Fact 2.2.10. \square

Finally we can prove a tropical analogue of the classical Torelli theorem which was conjectured by Mikhalkin–Zharkov in [45, Sec. 6.4] and proved in [9, Thm. A.2.1] assuming the existence of the relevant moduli spaces (see [9, Assumptions 1, 2, 3]). However, since the conjectural properties that these moduli spaces were assumed to have in [9] are slightly different from the properties of the moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and $A_g^{\text{tr}, \text{V}}$ that we have constructed here, we give a new proof of this result.

Theorem 5.3.4. *The tropical Torelli map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{tr}, \text{V}}$ is of degree one onto its image.*

Proof. The image of t_g^{tr} is equal to A_g^{cogr} according to Theorem 5.2.4. Therefore, we have to prove that $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{cogr}}$ satisfies the two conditions of Definition 2.1.2.

Proposition 5.2.3 and Theorem 5.3.3 give that a generic point of A_g^{cogr} is of the form $\text{Jac}(C)$ for a unique tropical curve $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$, whose underlying graph Γ is 3-regular and 3-connected. This proves that the first condition of Definition 2.1.2 is satisfied.

It remains to prove that the integral linear function $L_{(\Gamma, w)}$, defined in (5.2), is primitive for a tropical curve $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$ whose underlying graph Γ is 3-regular and 3-connected. So suppose that the quadratic form $Q_{(\Gamma, w, l)}$ on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{R})$ is integral, i.e. that the associated symmetric bilinear form (which, by abuse of notation, we denote by $Q_{(\Gamma, w, l)}(-, -)$) takes integral values on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$; we have to show that the length function l takes integral values. Since Γ is 3-edge-connected by hypothesis, every edge of Γ is contained in a C_1 -set and all the C_1 -sets of Γ have cardinality one (see 2.2.3). Therefore, using [9, Lemma 3.3.1], we get that for every edge $e \in E(\Gamma)$ there exist two cycles Δ_1 and Δ_2 of Γ such that the intersection of their supports is equal to $\{e\}$. By Definition 5.1, these two cycles define two elements C_1 and C_2 of $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ (with respect to any chosen orientation of Γ) such that $Q_{(\Gamma, w, l)}(C_1, C_2) = l(e)$. Since $Q_{(\Gamma, w, l)}(-, -)$ takes integral values on $H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z})$ by hypothesis, we get that $l(e) \in \mathbb{Z}$, q.e.d. \square

6. Planar tropical curves and the principal cone

6.1. A_g^{gr} and the principal cone

Another important stacky subfan of A_g^{zon} (other than A_g^{cogr}) is formed by the zonotopal cells that correspond to graphic matroids. Indeed, from formula (5.3) and Theorem 4.4.4(iii), it follows that the collection of graphic cones

$$\text{Gr} := \{ \sigma_Z \subset \Omega_g^{\text{tr}} : [\sigma_Z] = [\sigma(M)] \text{ for a graphic matroid } M \}$$

is closed under taking faces of the cones, and therefore it defines a $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of a closed subcone of Ω_g^{rt} , i.e. Gr satisfies all the properties of Definition 4.2.3 except the last one. Therefore we can give the following

Definition 6.1.1. A_g^{gr} is the stacky subfan of $A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$ whose cells are of the form $C(M)$, where M is a simple graphic matroid of rank at most g .

By combining Corollary 4.4.6, Remark 2.3.11 and Proposition 2.3.14, we get the following

Remark 6.1.2. The cells of A_g^{gr} are of the form $C(M([\Gamma]_2))$, where $[\Gamma]_2$ varies among the 2-isomorphism classes of simple graphs of cogenus at most g .

A_g^{gr} is closely related to the so-called principal cone (Voronoi’s principal domain of the first kind), see [49, Chap. 8.10] and [59, Chap. 2.3]. It is defined as

$$\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0 := \left\{ Q = (q_{ij}) \in \Omega_g: q_{ij} < 0 \text{ for } i \neq j, \sum_j q_{ij} > 0 \text{ for all } i \right\}.$$

It is well known that $\text{Stab}(\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0) = S_{g+1}$ (see [59, Sec. 2.3]) and we will denote by $C_{\text{prin}} := [\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0 / \text{Stab}(\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0)]$ the cell of $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$ corresponding to the principal cone σ_{prin}^0 , and call it the principal cell.

The following result is certainly well known (see for example [59, Sec. 3.5.2]), but we include a proof here by lack of a proper reference.

Lemma 6.1.3. *The $GL_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivalence class $[\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0]$ of the principal cone is equal to $[\sigma^0(M(K_{g+1}))]$, where K_{g+1} is the complete simple graph on $(g + 1)$ -vertices. Therefore $C_{\text{prin}} = C(M(K_{g+1}))$ in $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$.*

Proof. Call $\{v_1, \dots, v_{g+1}\}$ the vertices of K_{g+1} and e_{ij} (for $i < j$) the unique edge of K_{g+1} joining v_i and v_j . Choose the orientation of K_{g+1} such that if $i < j$ then $s(e_{ij}) = v_i$ and $t(e_{ij}) = v_j$. It can be easily checked that the elements $\{\delta(v_1), \dots, \delta(v_g)\}$ form a basis for $\text{Im}(\delta) = H_1(K_{g+1}, \mathbb{Z})^\perp$. Consider the transpose of the integral matrix, call it $A(K_{g+1})$, that gives the inclusion $H_1(K_{g+1}, \mathbb{Z})^\perp \hookrightarrow C_1(K_{g+1}, \mathbb{Z})$ with respect to the basis $\{\delta(v_1), \dots, \delta(v_g)\}$ and $\{e_{ij}\}_{i < j}$. In other words

$$A(K_{g+1})^t \cdot \delta(v_k) = \sum_{i < k} e_{ik} - \sum_{k < j} e_{kj}. \tag{*}$$

Observe that $A(K_{g+1}) \in M_{g,n}(\mathbb{Z})$ where $n = \binom{g+1}{2} = \#E(K_{g+1})$. It is well known (see [51, Props. 5.1.2, 5.1.3]) that $A(K_{g+1})$ is totally unimodular and that $M(K_{g+1}) = M[A(K_{g+1})]$.

We now apply the construction in 4.4.2 to this matrix $A(K_{g+1})$. For an n -tuple $\underline{l} = (l_{ij})_{i < j} \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^n$ (setting $l_{j,i} = l_{i,j}$ if $i < j$), consider the quadratic form $Q_{A(K_{g+1}), \underline{l}}$ of formula (4.3).

For the associated bilinear symmetric form, which, by an abuse of notation, we denote by $Q_{A(K_{g+1}), \underline{l}}(-, -)$, we can compute, using (*) above, that (for $i \neq j$)

$$\begin{cases} Q_{A(K_{g+1}), \underline{l}}(\delta(v_i), \delta(v_i)) = \sum_{1 \leq k \neq i \leq g} l_{k,i} + l_{i,g+1}, \\ Q_{A(K_{g+1}), \underline{l}}(\delta(v_i), \delta(v_j)) = -l_{i,j}. \end{cases}$$

This easily implies that $\sigma^0(A(K_{g+1})) = \sigma_{\text{prin}}^0$, which concludes the proof since, as observed before, $[\sigma^0(A(K_{g+1}))] = [\sigma^0(M(K_{g+1}))]$. \square

From the previous lemma, we deduce the following

Proposition 6.1.4. *The stacky subfan A_g^{gr} of $A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr}, \text{V}}$ coincides with the closure inside A_g^{zon} (or $A_g^{\text{tr}, \text{V}}$) of the principal cell C_{prin} . In particular it has pure dimension equal to $\binom{g+1}{2}$ and C_{prin} is the unique maximal cell.*

Proof. Consider the closure, call it $\overline{C_{\text{prin}}}$, of C_{prin} inside $A_g^{\text{tr}, \text{V}}$. Note that $C_{\text{prin}} \subset A_g^{\text{gr}}$, because of the above Lemma 6.1.3, and therefore we get that $\overline{C_{\text{prin}}} \subset A_g^{\text{gr}}$. In order to prove equality, consider a cell of A_g^{gr} , which, according to Remark 6.1.2, is of the form $C(M([\Gamma]_2))$, for a simple graph Γ of cogenus at most g . Such a graph can be obtained by K_{g+1} by deleting some edges and therefore, using Theorem 4.4.4(iii) and formula (5.3), we get that $C(M([\Gamma]_2))$ is a face of the closure of $C(M(K_{g+1})) = C_{\text{prin}}$, and hence it belongs to $\overline{C_{\text{prin}}}$. q.e.d. \square

Remark 6.1.5. The principal cone σ_{prin}^0 has many important properties, among which we want to mention the following

- (i) C_{prin} is the unique zonotopal cell of maximal dimension $\binom{g+1}{2}$ (see [59, Sec. 3.5.3] and the references therein);
- (ii) The Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope associated to $[\sigma_{\text{prin}}^0]$ is the permutahedron of dimension g (see [63, Ex. 0.10]), which is an extremal Dirichlet–Voronoi polytope in the sense that it has the maximum possible number of d -dimensional faces among all Dirichlet–Voronoi polytopes of dimension g (see [59, Sec. 3.3.2] and the references therein);
- (iii) σ_{prin}^0 is the unique Voronoi cone that is also a perfect cone (see [16]).

6.2. Tropical Torelli map for planar tropical curves

We begin with the following

Definition 6.2.1. We say that a tropical curve $C = (\Gamma, w, l)$ (resp. a stable marked graph (Γ, w)) is *planar* if the underlying graph Γ is planar.

Note that the specialization of a planar tropical curve is again planar. Therefore it makes sense to give the following

Definition 6.2.2. $M_g^{\text{tr}, \text{pl}}$ is the stacky subfan of M_g^{tr} consisting of planar tropical curves.

It is straightforward to check that any planar tropical curve can be obtained as a specialization of a 3-regular planar tropical curve. Therefore we get the following

Remark 6.2.3. $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}}$ is of pure dimension $3g - 3$ with cells $C(\Gamma, w) \subset \mathbb{R}^{|w|}$, for planar stable marked graphs (Γ, w) of genus g . A cell $C(\Gamma, w)$ of $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}}$ is maximal if and only if Γ is 3-regular.

We want now to describe the image of $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}}$ under the map t_g^{tr} . With that in mind, we consider the locus inside A_g^{zon} formed by the zonotopal cells corresponding to matroids that are at the same time graphic and cographic. Indeed, from formulas (5.3), (5.4) and Theorem 4.4.4(iii), it follows that the collection of cones

$$\text{Gr} - \text{cogr} := \{ \sigma_Z : [\sigma_Z] = [\sigma(M)] \text{ for a graphic and cographic matroid } M \}$$

is a $\text{GL}_g(\mathbb{Z})$ -admissible decomposition of a closed subcone of Ω_g^{rt} , i.e. $\text{Gr} - \text{cogr}$ satisfies all the properties of Definition 4.2.3 except the last one. Therefore we can give the following

Definition 6.2.4. $A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ is the stacky subfan of $A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$ whose cells are of the form $C(M)$, where M is a simple graphic and cographic matroid of rank at most g .

Equivalently, $A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ is the intersection of A_g^{cogr} and A_g^{gr} inside A_g^{zon} . Using Corollary 4.4.6, Proposition 2.3.12, Remark 2.3.13 and Proposition 2.3.14, we get the following

Remark 6.2.5. The cells of $A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ are of the form

$$C(M([\Gamma]_2)) = C(M^*([\Gamma]_2^*)),$$

for $[\Gamma]_2$ planar and simple and $[\Gamma]_2^*$ the dual 2-isomorphism class as in (2.3) (which is therefore planar and 3-edge-connected by (2.4)).

Example 6.2.6. We have defined several stacky subfans of $A_g^{\text{tr,V}}$, namely:

$$A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} \subset A_g^{\text{cogr}}, \quad A_g^{\text{gr}} \subset A_g^{\text{zon}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr,V}}.$$

For $g = 2, 3$, they are all equal and they have a unique maximal cell, namely the principal cell C_{prin} associated to the principal cone σ_{prin}^0 (see [59, Chaps. 4.2, 4.3]). However, for $g \geq 4$, all the above subfans are different. For example, for $g = 4$, we have that (see [59, Chap. 4.4]):

- (i) $A_4^{\text{tr,V}}$ has 3 maximal cells (of dimension 10), one of which is C_{prin} ;
- (ii) A_4^{zon} has two maximal cells: C_{prin} of dimension 10 and $C(M^*([K_{3,3}]_2))$ of dimension 9, where $K_{3,3}$ is the complete bipartite graph on $(3, 3)$ -vertices;
- (iii) A_4^{cogr} has two maximal cells (of dimension 9): $C(M^*([K_{3,3}]_2))$ and $C(M^*([K_5 - 1]_2^*))$, where $K_5 - 1$ is the (planar) graph obtained by the complete simple graph K_5 on 5 vertices by deleting one of its edges;
- (iv) A_4^{gr} has a unique maximal cell (of dimension 10), namely C_{prin} ;
- (v) $A_4^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ has a unique maximal cell (of dimension 9): $C(M^*([K_5 - 1]_2^*)) = C(M([K_5 - 1]_2))$.

Finally, we point out that A_g^{zon} becomes quickly much smaller than $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ as g grows: $A_5^{\text{tr},V}$ has 222 maximal cells while A_5^{zon} only 4; $A_6^{\text{tr},V}$ has more than 250,000 maximal cells (although the exact number is still not known) while A_6^{zon} only 11 (see [59, Chaps. 4.5, 4.6] and [12, Sec. 9]).

Now, we can prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.2.7. *The following diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M_g^{\text{tr,pl}} & \hookrightarrow & M_g^{\text{tr}} \\
 \downarrow t_g^{\text{tr}} & & \downarrow t_g^{\text{tr}} \\
 A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} & \hookrightarrow & A_g^{\text{cogr}}
 \end{array}$$

is cartesian. In particular, the map $t_g^{\text{tr}} : M_g^{\text{tr,pl}} \rightarrow A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ is full and of degree one.

Proof. The fact that the diagram is cartesian follows from Lemma 5.1.6 together with the fact that $M^*(\Gamma)$ is graphic if and only if Γ is planar (see 2.3.13). The last assertion follows from the first and the Theorems 5.2.4, 5.3.4. \square

6.3. Relation with the compactified Torelli map: Namikawa’s conjecture

In this last subsection, we use the previous results to give a positive answer to a problem posed by Namikawa [49, Problem (9.31)(i)] concerning the compactified (classical) Torelli map.

We need to recall first some facts about the classical Torelli map and its compactification. Denote by \mathcal{M}_g the coarse moduli space of smooth and projective curves of genus g , by \mathcal{A}_g the coarse moduli space of principally polarized abelian varieties of dimension g . The classical Torelli map

$$t_g : \mathcal{M}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_g,$$

sends a curve X into its polarized Jacobian $(\text{Jac}(X), \Theta_X)$.

It was known to Mumford and Namikawa (see [48, Sec. 18], or also [2, Thm. 4.1]) that the Torelli map extends to a regular map (called the compactified Torelli map)

$$\bar{t}_g : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V \tag{6.1}$$

from the Deligne–Mumford moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ of stable curves of genus g (see [13]) to the toroidal compactification $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$ of \mathcal{A}_g associated to the (second) Voronoi decomposition (see [5, 49] or [20, Chap. IV]). The above map \bar{t}_g admits also a modular interpretation (see [2]), which was used in [10] to give a description of its fibers.

The moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ admits a stratification into locally closed subsets parametrized by stable weighted graphs (Γ, w) of genus g (see Definition 3.1.1). Namely, for each stable weighted graph (Γ, w) we can consider the locally closed subset $S_{(\Gamma,w)} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ formed by stable curves of genus g whose weighted dual graph is isomorphic to (Γ, w) . Observe that, given a stable curve X with weighted dual graph (Γ, w) , any smoothing of X at a subset S of nodes of X has weighted dual

graph equal to the specialization of (Γ, w) obtained by contracting the edges corresponding to the nodes of S (see 3.1). From this remark, we deduce that:

$$C(\Gamma, w) \subset \overline{C(\Gamma', w')} \Leftrightarrow \overline{S(\Gamma, w)} \supset S(\Gamma', w'). \tag{6.2}$$

Similarly, from the general theory of toroidal compactifications of bounded symmetric domains (see [5] or [49]), it follows that $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$ admits a stratification into locally closed subsets $S_{C([P])}$, parametrized by the cells $C([P])$ of $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$. We have also that

$$C([P]) \subset C([P']) \Leftrightarrow \overline{S_{C([P])}} \supset S_{C([P'])}. \tag{6.3}$$

The compactified Torelli map respects the toroidal structures of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$ (see [2, Thm. 4.1]); more precisely, we have that (compare with Lemma 5.1.6):

$$\overline{t}_g(S(\Gamma, w)) \subset S_{C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma)})}. \tag{6.4}$$

Given a stacky subfan N of M_g^{tr} (in the sense of Definition 2.1.1), consider the union of all the strata $S(\Gamma, w)$ of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ such that $C(\Gamma, w) \in N$, and call it U_N . Similarly for any stacky subfan of $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$. It is easily checked, using formulas (6.2) and (6.3), that such a U_N is an open subset of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ (resp. $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$) containing \mathcal{M}_g (resp. \mathcal{A}_g), and thus it is a partial compactification of \mathcal{M}_g (resp. \mathcal{A}_g).

In particular we define $\mathcal{M}_g^{\text{pl}} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ as the open subset corresponding to the stacky subfan $M_g^{\text{tr,pl}} \subset M_g^{\text{tr}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} \subset \overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$ as the two open subsets corresponding to the two stacky subfans $A_g^{\text{gr,cogr}} \subset A_g^{\text{cogr}} \subset A_g^{\text{tr},V}$.

Observe that from formula (6.4) it follows that the compactified Torelli map \overline{t}_g takes values in $\mathcal{A}_g^{\text{cogr}}$. Finally we can state the main result of this subsection.

Corollary 6.3.1. *Given a stable curve X , we have that $\overline{t}_g(X) \in \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ if and only if the dual graph Γ_X of X is planar.*

Proof. From formula (6.4), it follows that $t_g^{\text{tr}}(X) \in S_{C(\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma_X)})}$. Therefore $t_g^{\text{tr}}(X) \in \mathcal{A}_g^{\text{gr,cogr}}$ if and only if $\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma_X)}$ is a graphic matroid. By the Definition 2.3.8 of the simplification of a matroid, it follows easily that $\widetilde{M^*(\Gamma_X)}$ is a graphic matroid if and only if $M^*(\Gamma_X)$ is a graphic matroid. By combining Proposition 2.3.12 and Theorem 2.2.16, we finally get that $M^*(\Gamma_X)$ is a graphic matroid if and only if Γ_X is planar. \square

The part if of the above Corollary was proved (using analytic techniques) by Namikawa in [47, Thm. 5]. The converse was posed as a problem in [49, Problem (9.31)(i)].

7. Open questions and future plans

In this section, we want to mention some of the many questions that arise in connection to our work and on which we hope to come back in a near future:

- (1) Is it possible to make sense of the balancing condition for a stacky fan? In other words, is it possible to define a tropical stacky fan? In particular, can our moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ be endowed with the structure of tropical stacky fans?
- (2) What can be said about the topology of the tropical moduli spaces M_g^{tr} and $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ that we have constructed? Can the study of these tropical topological spaces share some light on the topology of the classical moduli spaces \mathcal{M}_g and \mathcal{A}_g and of their compactifications $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_g^V$?
- (3) Generalize the construction of the moduli space M_g^{tr} to the construction of the moduli space $M_{g,n}^{\text{tr}}$ of n -pointed tropical curves of genus g . Even more generally, construct the moduli space of tropical maps $M_{g,n}^{\text{tr}}(\mathbb{R}^N, \Delta)$ from n -pointed tropical curves of genus g to \mathbb{R}^N with degree Δ . (The genus $g = 0$ case is solved in [23].)
- (4) Construct modular compactifications $\overline{M}_g^{\text{tr}}$ and $\overline{A}_g^{\text{tr},V}$ of the tropical moduli space M_g^{tr} and $A_g^{\text{tr},V}$ and extend the tropical Torelli map t_g^{tr} to a map $\overline{t}_g^{\text{tr}} : \overline{M}_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow \overline{A}_g^{\text{tr},V}$.
- (5) (The first half of this problem was suggested to us by Bernd Sturmfels.)

Recall that, in classical geometry, the class in integral cohomology of a smooth and projective curve C of genus $g \geq 2$ embedded in its Jacobian $\text{Jac}(C)$ via an Abel–Jacobi map $\text{alb} : C \hookrightarrow \text{Jac}(C)$ is equal to

$$[C] = \frac{[\Theta_C]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!} \in H^{g-1}(\text{Jac}(C), \mathbb{Z}) \quad (\text{Poincaré formula}),$$

where Θ_C is the principal polarization induced by the canonical theta divisor. Moreover, starting with an arbitrary principally polarized abelian variety (A, Θ) of dimension $g \geq 2$, the Matsusaka–Ran criterion says that the integral cohomological class $\frac{[\Theta]^{g-1}}{(g-1)!}$ is represented by an effective 1-cycle $[D]$ if and only if $(A, \Theta) \cong (\text{Jac}(C), \Theta_C)$ for a smooth and projective curve C of genus g and $D = C$ embedded via some Abel–Jacobi map. (This criterion is in particular a geometric solution of the Schottky problem.)

In tropical geometry, the intersection in the cohomology ring of a variety can be replaced by the stable intersection (see [52]). Therefore the following two questions seem very natural:

- (a) Is there a tropical Poincaré formula? Can such a formula help to recover geometrically the tropical Torelli Theorem 5.3.4?
 - (b) Is there a tropical Matsusaka–Ran criterion? Can such a criterion provide a geometric solution to the Schottky problem, complementary to the combinatorial solution proposed in Theorem 5.2.4?
- (6) Recall that in classical algebraic geometry, a well-known finite cover of \mathcal{M}_g is the moduli space \mathcal{R}_g parametrizing non-trivial double étale covers $\tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ such that C is a smooth and projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$. There is a map $\text{Pr}_g : \mathcal{R}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{g-1}$, called the Prym map, sending a double étale cover $\tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ into its Prym variety $\text{Prym}(\tilde{C} \rightarrow C)$. A study of a compactified rational map (and in particular a study of its indeterminacy locus) between a modular compactification $\overline{\mathcal{R}}_g$ of \mathcal{R}_g and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_{g-1}^V$ has been carried out in [3].

We ask for tropical analogues of the following classical results:

- (a) Construct a space R_g^{tr} parametrizing double étale covers $\tilde{C} \rightarrow C$ between tropical curves such that C has genus $g \geq 2$.
 - (b) Define a tropical Prym map $\text{Pr}_g^{\text{tr}} : R_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow A_{g-1}^{\text{tr},V}$ and study the fibers and the image of Pr_g^{tr} .
- (7) Another well-known finite cover of \mathcal{M}_g is the moduli space \mathcal{S}_g parametrizing spin curves of genus g , i.e. pairs (C, η) such that C is a smooth and projective curve of genus $g \geq 2$ and η

is a theta-characteristic. There is a natural spin-Torelli map $\text{st}_g : \mathcal{S}_g \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_g$, where \mathcal{N}_g is the moduli space of dimension g abelian varieties with a principal theta-level structure, i.e. pairs (A, Θ) such that A is an abelian variety of dimension g and Θ is an effective symmetric divisor defining a principal polarization on A . A study of the corresponding compactified rational map (and in particular a study of its indeterminacy locus) between a modular compactification $\overline{\mathcal{S}}_g$ of \mathcal{S}_g and a modular compactification $\overline{\mathcal{N}}_g^V$ of \mathcal{N}_g is obtained in [37].

We ask for tropical analogues of the following classical results:

- (a) Construct a space S_g^{tr} parametrizing tropical spin curves of genus g and a space $N_g^{\text{tr},V}$ parametrizing tropical abelian varieties with principal theta-level structure.
- (b) Define a tropical spin-Torelli map $\text{st}_g^{\text{tr}} : S_g^{\text{tr}} \rightarrow N_g^{\text{tr},V}$ and study the fibers and the image of st_g^{tr} .

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