

The integer cohomology algebra of toric arrangements

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A B S T R A C T

We compute the cohomology ring of the complement of a toric arrangement with integer coefficients and investigate its dependency from the arrangement's combinatorial data. To this end, we study a morphism of spectral sequences associated to certain combinatorially defined subcomplexes of the toric Salvetti category in the complexified case, and use a technical argument in order to extend the results to full generality. As a byproduct we obtain:

- a “combinatorial” version of Brieskorn’s lemma in terms of Salvetti complexes of complexified arrangements,
- a uniqueness result for realizations of arithmetic matroids with at least one basis of multiplicity 1.

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1. Introduction

The goal of this paper is to give a presentation of the cohomology ring with integer coefficients of the complement of a toric arrangement – i.e., of a family of level sets of characters of the complex torus – and to investigate its dependency from the poset of layers of the arrangement.

This line of research can be traced back to Deligne’s seminal work on complements of normal crossing divisors in smooth projective varieties [13] and has been extensively and successfully carried out in the case of arrangements of hyperplanes in complex space, where the integer cohomology ring of the complement is a well-studied object with strong combinatorial structure. In particular, it can be defined purely in terms of the intersection poset of the arrangement, and in greater generality, for any matroid, giving rise to the class of so-called *Orlik–Solomon algebras*. We refer to Yuzvinsky’s survey [38] for a thorough introduction and a “tour d’horizon” of the range of directions of study focusing on OS-algebras.

Recently, the study of hyperplane arrangements has been taken as a stepping stone towards different kinds of generalizations. Among these let us mention the work of Dupont [16] developing algebraic models for complements of divisors with hyperplane-like crossings and of Bibby [2] studying the rational cohomology of complements of arrangements in abelian varieties. Both apply indeed to the case of interest to us, that of toric arrangements.

Besides being a natural step beyond arrangements of hyperplanes in the study of complements of divisors, our motivation for considering toric arrangements stems also from recent work of De Concini, Procesi and Vergne which puts topological and combinatorial properties of toric arrangements in a much wider context (see [12] or the book [11]) and spurred a considerable amount of research aimed at establishing a suitable combinatorial framework. This research was tackled along two main directions.

One such direction, from algebraic combinatorics, led Moci [25] to introduce a suitable generalization of the Tutte polynomials and then, jointly with d’Adderio [7], to the development of arithmetic matroids (for an up-to date account see Brändén and Moci [4]). These objects, as well as others like matroids over rings [18], exhibit an interesting structure theory and recover earlier enumerative results by Ehrenborg, Readdy and Slone [17] and Lawrence [20] but, as of yet, only bear an enumerative relationship with topological or geometric invariants of toric arrangements – in particular, it is not known whether these structures characterize their intersection pattern (one attempt towards closing this gap has been made by considering group actions on semimatroids [14]).

The second direction is the study of the combinatorial invariants of the topology and geometry of toric arrangements: our work is a contribution in this direction, and therefore we now briefly review earlier contributions. The Betti numbers of the complement to a toric arrangement were known at least since work of Looijenga [23]. De Concini and Procesi [11] related these Betti numbers to the combinatorics of the poset of connected components of intersections in the context of their computation of a presentation of the cohomology ring over \mathbb{C} for unimodular arrangements (i.e., those arising from kernels of a totally unimodular set of characters), from which they also deduce formality for these arrangements. A first combinatorial model for the homotopy type of complements of toric arrangements was introduced by Moci and Settepanella [27] for “centered” arrangements (i.e., defined by kernels of characters) which induce a regular CW-decomposition of the compact torus $(S^1)^d \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$, and was subsequently generalized to the case of “complexified” toric arrangements (S^1 -level sets of characters) by d’Antonio and the second author [9] who, on this basis, also gave a presentation of the complement’s fundamental group. In later work [8], d’Antonio and the second author also proved that complements of complexified toric arrangements are minimal spaces (i.e., they have the homotopy of a CW-complex where the i -dimensional cells are counted by the i -th Betti number): in particular, the integer cohomology groups are torsion-free and are thus determined by the associated arithmetic matroid. This raises the question of whether, as is the case with the OS-Algebra of hyperplane arrangements, the integer cohomology ring is combinatorially determined. The work of Dupont [16] and Bibby [2] mentioned earlier, although more general in scope, does include the case of toric arrangements but falls slightly short of our aim in that on the one hand it uses field coefficients¹ and on the other hand computes only the bigraded module associated to a filtration of the cohomology algebra obtained as the abutment of a spectral sequence. Moreover, Deshpande and Sutar [15], by an explicit study of the Gysin sequence, gave a sufficient criterion for the complex cohomology algebra of a toric arrangement to be generated in first degree and to be formal.

After a first version of this paper De Concini and Gaiffi [10] constructed projective wonderful compactifications for complements of toric arrangements, improving on previous (non-projective) models described by Moci [26].

In this paper we pair the (by now standard) spectral sequence argument with a very explicit combinatorial analysis of the toric Salvetti complex and can thus compute the full cohomology algebra over the integers of general complexified toric arrangements. The generalization to non-complexified case relies then on a technical argument. We give two presentations of the cohomology algebra and discuss its dependency from the poset of connected components of intersections. In the case of arrangements defined by kernels of characters there is also an associated arithmetic matroid and in this case we prove that when the defining set of characters contains an unimodular basis the arithmetic

¹ A recent private conversation with Clément Dupont indicated that at least parts of his methods could be generalized to integer coefficients.

matroids determine the integer cohomology algebra. The precise results will be stated in Section 2, together with a brief survey of the architecture of the remainder of our work.

2. Overview and statement of results

2.1. Main definitions

Let $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ be the complex torus and let $T_c = (S^1)^d$ be the compact subtorus of T .

A *toric arrangement* is a finite set

$$\mathcal{A} = \{Y_1, \dots, Y_n\}$$

where, for every $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$Y_i := \chi_i^{-1}(a_i)$$

with $\chi_i \in \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$. The arrangement \mathcal{A} is called *complexified* if $a_i \in S^1$ for every i .

A *layer* of \mathcal{A} is a connected component of a non-empty intersections of elements of \mathcal{A} . The *rank* of a layer L is its codimension as a complex submanifold in T . We order layers by reverse inclusion: $L \leq L'$ if $L' \subseteq L$. Let \mathcal{C} be the poset of layers associated to \mathcal{A} and let \mathcal{C}_q be the subset of \mathcal{C} given by the layers $L \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\text{rk}(L) = q$.

The complement of a toric arrangement \mathcal{A} is the space

$$M(\mathcal{A}) := T \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}.$$

Remark 2.1.1. A toric arrangement is called *essential* if the layers of minimal dimension have dimension 0 (equivalently, the rank of $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$ as a poset equals the dimension of T). Notice that for any nonessential toric arrangement \mathcal{A} there is an essential toric arrangement \mathcal{A}' with $M(\mathcal{A}) = (\mathbb{C}^*)^r \times M(\mathcal{A}')$, where $r = \text{rk}(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}))$, see [9, Remark 4].

As in the case of an hyperplane arrangement, we define the rank of a toric arrangement $\text{rk}(\mathcal{A}) := \text{rk}(\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}))$.

To every toric arrangement \mathcal{A} corresponds a periodic affine hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A}^\dagger in the universal cover \mathbb{C}^d of the complex torus. The hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A}^\dagger is complexified exactly when \mathcal{A} is.

Definition 2.1.2. For a toric arrangement \mathcal{A} define the hyperplane arrangement

$$\mathcal{A}_0 := \{Y_1^\dagger, \dots, Y_n^\dagger\}$$

where, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, Y_i^\dagger is the translate at the origin of any hyperplane of \mathcal{A}^\dagger lifting Y_i .

Given a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$, define then

$$\mathcal{A}[L] := \{Y_j^\dagger \in \mathcal{A}_0 \mid L \subseteq Y_j\}.$$

Remark 2.1.3. It is immediate to see that the intersection lattice of the hyperplane arrangement $\mathcal{A}[L]$ is poset-isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}_{\leq L}$.

2.2. Background on hyperplane arrangements

The fact that the cohomology ring of an arrangement's complement is combinatorial can be made precise as follows.

Let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement of hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^d . The main combinatorial invariant of \mathcal{A} is the poset

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}) := \{\cap \mathcal{K} \mid \mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{A}\}$$

partially ordered by reverse inclusion: $X \geq Y$ if $X \subseteq Y$. Notice that \mathcal{L} contains a unique minimal element that we call $\hat{0}$, corresponding to the intersection over the empty set. When \mathcal{A} is central (i.e. $\cap \mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$), this poset is a geometric lattice and thus defines a (simple) matroid associated to the arrangement.

The j -th Betti number of the complement $M(\mathcal{A}) := \mathbb{C}^d \setminus \cup \mathcal{A}$ can be stated in terms of \mathcal{L} as

$$\beta_j(M(\mathcal{A})) = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{L}_j} \mu_{\mathcal{L}}(\hat{0}, x)$$

where $\mu_{\mathcal{L}}$ denotes the Möbius function of \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}_j is the set of elements of \mathcal{L} of rank j .

Brieskorn [6] proved that the cohomology of $M(\mathcal{A})$ is torsion-free, thus the additive structure of $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is determined by \mathcal{L} . Moreover, we have the following fundamental result expressing the cohomology of \mathcal{A} in terms of the top cohomology of subarrangements of the form

$$\mathcal{A}_X := \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid X \subseteq H\} \quad \text{for } X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}). \tag{1}$$

Lemma 2.2.1 (Brieskorn Lemma [30]). *Let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement of hyperplanes. For all k the map*

$$\bigoplus_{X \in \mathcal{L}, \text{rk}(X)=k} H^k(M(\mathcal{A}_X), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^k(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$$

induced by the inclusions $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{A}_X)$ is an isomorphism of groups.

Definition 2.2.2. Given a hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} and an intersection $X \in \mathcal{L}$, we will denote by $b^k : H^k(M(\mathcal{A}_X); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^k(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ the map given by inclusion into the X -summand in the decomposition given in Brieskorn's Lemma.

As far as the algebra structure is concerned, Orlik and Solomon defined an abstract algebra in terms of the matroid associated to \mathcal{A} , then proved it isomorphic to the cohomology algebra using induction on rank via the *deletion–restriction recurrence*, i.e., the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^k(M(\mathcal{A}'); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^k(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^{k-1}(M(\mathcal{A}''); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

valid for all $k > 0$, which, given any $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$, connects the cohomology of the complement of the *deleted* arrangement $\mathcal{A}' := \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_0\}$ and the cohomology of the complement of the *restricted* arrangement $\mathcal{A}'' := \{H \cap H_0 \mid H \in \mathcal{A}'\}$.

The abstract presentation given by Orlik and Solomon is the following.

Definition 2.2.3 (*Orlik–Solomon algebra of a hyperplane arrangement*). Consider a central arrangement of hyperplanes $\mathcal{A} = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$ and let E^* denote the graded exterior algebra generated by n elements e_1, \dots, e_n in degree 1 over the ring of integers. Define an ideal $\mathcal{J}(\mathcal{A})$ as generated by the set:

$$\{\partial e_X \mid X \subseteq [n]; \text{codim} \bigcap_{i \in X} H_i < |X|\}$$

where, for $X = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in [n]$, we write $\partial e_X := e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_k}$ and define

$$\partial e_X = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j-1} e_{X \setminus \{i_j\}}.$$

The Orlik–Solomon algebra of \mathcal{A} is then defined as the quotient

$$\text{OS}^*(\mathcal{A}) := E^* / \mathcal{J}(\mathcal{A}).$$

Theorem 2.2.4 (*Orlik and Solomon [29]*). For every central arrangement of hyperplanes \mathcal{A} , there is an isomorphism of graded algebras

$$\text{OS}^*(\mathcal{A}) \simeq H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}).$$

2.3. Results

We now briefly formulate our main results. The remainder of the paper will be then devoted to the proofs. Let us consider a toric arrangement \mathcal{A} , writing \mathcal{C} for the poset of layers of \mathcal{A} .

2.3.1. The algebra $A(\mathcal{A})$

Definition 2.3.1. Let $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \{\mathbb{Z}\text{-algebras}\}$ be the diagram defined by

$$L \mapsto \mathcal{L}_L := H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

and

$$L' \leq L \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L} = i^* \otimes b : \mathcal{L}_{L'} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_L,$$

where

$$i^* : H^*(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(L; \mathbb{Z})$$

is the natural morphism induced by the inclusion $L \xrightarrow{i} L'$ and b denotes the map of [Definition 2.2.2](#).

The algebra \mathcal{L}_L can be graded with the graduation induced by $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$, hence we have

$$\mathcal{L}_L^q = H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}).$$

Definition 2.3.2. We define the algebra $A(\mathcal{A})$ as the direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}$$

with multiplication map defined as follows. Let $L, L' \in \mathcal{C}$ be two layers. Consider two classes $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}$ and $\alpha' \in \mathcal{L}_{L'}^{\text{rk}(L')}$. We define the product

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\alpha) \Delta (\alpha'))_{L''} \\ & := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{L \leq L''}(\alpha) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L''}(\alpha') & \text{if } L \cap L' \leq L'' \text{ and } \text{rk}(L'') = \text{rk}(L) + \text{rk}(L'); \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the product structure depends on the maps $\mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L}$ from [Definition 2.3.1](#), hence on both i^* and b . While it is known that the map b is combinatorially determined (see [\[30, §5.4\]](#)), the map i^* is not combinatorial.

Theorem A. *There is an isomorphism of algebras*

$$H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \simeq A(\mathcal{A}).$$

Example 2.3.3. As a first example we can consider the following arrangement in the 2-dimensional complex torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ with coordinates z_1, z_2 .

$$\mathcal{A} = \{H, H'\}$$

where $H = \{(z_1, z_2) \in T \mid z_1 = 1\}$, $H' = \{(z_1, z_2) \in T \mid z_1 z_2^2 = 1\}$ and their intersection is given by the points $p = (1, 1)$ and $q = (1, -1)$.

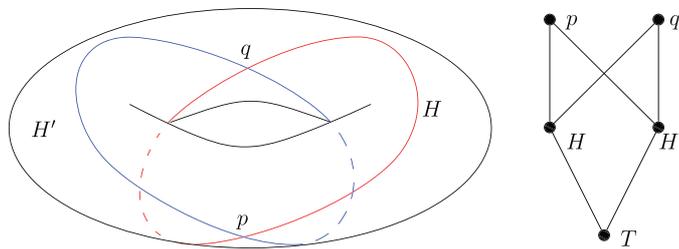


Fig. 1. The toric arrangement of Example 2.3.3 and its poset of layers.

The arrangements has poset of layers described in Fig. 1.

The local arrangements are the following: $\mathcal{A}[T]$ is the empty arrangement in dimension 0, $\mathcal{A}[H]$ and $\mathcal{A}[H']$ are isomorphic to a one-point arrangement in \mathbb{C} , $\mathcal{A}[p]$ and $\mathcal{A}[q]$ are isomorphic to a two-lines arrangement in \mathbb{C}^2 .

- The ring $\mathcal{L}_T^0 = H^*(T; \mathbb{Z})$ is an alternating algebra generated in degree 1 by x_1, x_2 .
- The free \mathbb{Z} -module

$$\mathcal{L}_H^1 = H^*(H; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^1(M(\mathcal{A}[H]); \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H^*(H; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^1(\mathbb{C}^*; \mathbb{Z})$$

is generated in degree 1 by $i^*(x_2)$ and in degree 2 by $i^*(x_2) \otimes w_1$, where i is the inclusion $H \xrightarrow{i} T$. Moreover, we have $i^*(x_1) = 0$.

Analogously, the free \mathbb{Z} -module $\mathcal{L}_{H'}^1 \simeq H^*(H'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^1(\mathbb{C}^*; \mathbb{Z})$ is generated in degree 1 by $i'^*(x_2)$ and in degree 2 by $i'^*(x_2) \otimes w_2$, where i' is the inclusion $H' \xrightarrow{i'} T$. Moreover, $i'^*(x_1) = 2i'^*(x_2)$.

- Both \mathcal{L}_p^1 and \mathcal{L}_q^1 are isomorphic to $H^2((\mathbb{C}^*)^2; \mathbb{Z})$, and are generated respectively by $w_1^p w_2^p$ and $\omega = w_1^q w_2^q$ where w_i^p (resp. w_i^q) is the image in \mathcal{L}_p^* (resp. \mathcal{L}_q^*) of the class w_i with respect to the map $H^1(M(\mathcal{A}[H]); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(M(\mathcal{A}[p]); \mathbb{Z})$ (resp. $H^1(M(\mathcal{A}[H']); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^1(M(\mathcal{A}[q]); \mathbb{Z})$) induced by the Brieskorn decomposition.

Hence the cohomology ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is an alternating algebra generated by x_1, x_2, w_1, w_2 in degree 1 and ω in degree 2, with relations

$$x_1 w_1 = 0, \quad (x_1 - 2x_2) w_2 = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \omega x_i = \omega w_i = 0 \text{ for all } i.$$

In particular $\text{rk} H^1(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) = 4, \text{rk} H^2(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) = 5$.

2.3.2. The algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$

Definition 2.3.4. Let α be an element in the direct sum $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$. We say that α is *coherent* if for every integer q and for every $L \in \mathcal{C}_{>q}$ we have that

$$\sum_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L}(\alpha_{L'}^q) = \alpha_L^q$$

where α_L^q (resp. $\alpha_{L'}^q$) is the component of α_L (resp. $\alpha_{L'}$) in \mathcal{L}_L^q (resp. $\mathcal{L}_{L'}^q$).

Coherent elements in $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^q$ generate a subgroup, in fact they form a subalgebra (see [Proposition 5.2.7](#)) that we call $B(\mathcal{A})$ (see [Definition 5.2.8](#)).

Theorem B (see [Proposition 5.2.10](#)). *The algebras $A(\mathcal{A})$ and $B(\mathcal{A})$ are isomorphic.*

2.3.3. Combinatorial aspects

After obtaining a grasp on the cohomology algebra it is natural, especially in comparison with the case of hyperplane arrangements, to ask the question of whether (and in what sense) it is combinatorially determined. The most natural combinatorial structure to consider in this context is of course the poset of layers \mathcal{C} , both because this is the direct counterpart of the intersection poset of a hyperplane arrangement and because we already know it determines the Betti numbers and hence (by torsion-freeness) the cohomology groups. As an additional element of similarity, we prove in [§7.1](#) that just as in the case of hyperplane arrangements the cohomology groups can be obtained as the Whitney homology of \mathcal{C} . When the arrangement is centered (i.e., defined by kernels of characters), another associated structure is the arithmetic matroid of the defining characters [\[4\]](#). While for hyperplane arrangements the two counterparts – (semi)lattice of flats and (semi)matroid – are equivalent combinatorial structures, in our situation it is still true that in the centered case \mathcal{C} determines an arithmetic matroid, but it is not known at present how to construct \mathcal{C} from the associated abstract arithmetic matroid. Thus the question is the following.

Question 2.3.5. *Is the isomorphism type of the integer cohomology ring of the complement of a complexified toric arrangement determined by the poset of layers?*

The strongest affirmative result we can prove at the moment is that for centered toric arrangements which possess a unimodular basis the poset \mathcal{C} does determine the cohomology algebra. Indeed, in this case the arithmetic matroid determines the arrangement itself: our [Theorem 7.2.1](#) shows that if an arithmetic matroid with a unimodular basis is representable, then the representation is unique up to sign reversal of the vectors.

We cannot at this moment solve [Question 2.3.5](#) in the general (non-centered, without unimodular bases) case, and will close our work with an example that we hope will illustrate some of the delicacy of the situation, namely: even if two cohomology rings are isomorphic, there needs not be a “natural” isomorphism.

Remark 2.3.6. In the following sections we will consider only complexified toric arrangements. The extension of our results to general, non-complexified toric arrangement will be given in [Section 6](#).

2.4. Structure of the paper

Given a complexified toric arrangement \mathcal{A} (defined in §2.1), our combinatorial model for the homotopy type of the complement of \mathcal{A} is the toric Salvetti complex $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$, in the formulation given in [8], in particular as the nerve of an acyclic category obtained as homotopy colimit of a diagram of posets. In Section 3 we review some basic facts about the combinatorics and topology of acyclic categories and establish some facts about the combinatorial topology of Salvetti complexes of complexified hyperplane arrangements. In particular,

- (a) we identify maps between poset of cells of Salvetti complexes which induce the Brieskorn isomorphisms (Proposition 3.3.3, which we call a “combinatorial Brieskorn Lemma” for complexified arrangements).

The next step is carried out in Section 4, where

- (b) for every connected component L of an intersection of elements of \mathcal{A} we define a subcomplex

$$\mathcal{S}_L \hookrightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \tag{3}$$

with the homotopy type of the product $L \times M(\mathcal{A}[L])$, where $\mathcal{A}[L]$ is the arrangement of hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^d defined by \mathcal{A} in the tangent space to $(\mathbb{C}^*)^d$ at any generic point in L and $M(\mathcal{A}[L]) := \mathbb{C}^d \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}[L]$.

- (c) Moreover, using (a) we can identify, and study at the level of cell complexes, the maps that are induced in cohomology by the inclusions (3) and between $H^*(\mathcal{S}_L)$ and $H^*(\mathcal{S}_{L'})$ for $L \subseteq L'$.

Section 5.1 is devoted to the inspection of the spectral sequence $\widehat{E}_r^{p,q}$ for $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ coming from the formulation of the toric Salvetti complex as a homotopy colimit (see Segal [33]) (which is indeed equivalent to the Leray spectral sequence of the inclusion of $M(\mathcal{A})$ into the torus) and the (trivial) spectral sequences ${}_L E_r^{p,q}$ for \mathcal{S}_L coming from projection on the torus factor. These spectral sequences all degenerate at the second page.

- (d) The map of spectral sequences induced by the inclusions (3) leads us to consider the following commuting diagram (of groups).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})) & \longrightarrow & H^*(\coprod_L \mathcal{S}_L) = \bigoplus_L H^*(L) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L])) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \widehat{E}_2^{p,q} & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_L {}_L E_2^{p,q} \end{array}$$

After some preparation in Section 5.2, the gist of our proof is reached in Section 5.3, where we use the (explicit) bottom map (of groups) to prove injectivity and to characterize, via (c), the image of the top map (of rings). We do this by presenting the image as an algebra $A(\mathcal{A})$ obtained by defining “the natural product” on $\bigoplus_L H^*(L) \otimes H^{\text{codim}L}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]))$ (Definition 2.3.2) as well as an algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$ of “coherent elements” of $\bigoplus_L H^*(L) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]))$ (Definition 2.3.4).

In Section 6 we extend our results to general (non-complexified) toric arrangements, using a deletion–restriction type argument which allows us to reduce to the complexified case. We then close with Section 7 where we investigate the dependency of the cohomology ring structure from the poset \mathcal{C} of connected components of intersections, trying to identify similarities and differences with the case of hyperplane arrangements, where this cohomology structure is completely determined by the poset of intersections. We will show that the cohomology groups are, as in the hyperplane case, obtained as Whitney homology of the intersection poset (§7.1), and we prove that \mathcal{C} determines the cohomology ring of every toric arrangement which is defined as the set of kernels of a family of characters which contains at least one unimodular basis (Theorem 7.2.1). We conclude by giving two examples (§7.3) which illustrate the subtle relationship of the combinatorics of the poset of layers with the ring structure of the cohomology. First, we present two (centered) arrangements in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ with isomorphic posets of layers which do indeed have isomorphic cohomology rings, but no ‘natural’ isomorphism exists (i.e., no isomorphism which fixes the image of the injections in cohomology obtained from including the complements into the full complex torus). Last, we give another arrangement (also in rank 2) which shows that a “natural” condition for the cohomology ring to be generated in degree 1 is not sufficient.

3. Preparations

3.1. Categories and diagrams

Given a category \mathcal{C} , we will denote by $|\mathcal{C}|$ the geometric realization of the nerve of \mathcal{C} (in particular, this is a polyhedral complex in the sense of [19]). A functor $F : \mathcal{C}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2$ induces a cellular map $|F|$ between the geometric realizations. We will for brevity say that two categories are ‘homotopy equivalent’ meaning that their nerves are.

A kind of categories of special interest for us are *face categories of polyhedral complexes*. We refer e.g. to [8, Section 3] for a precise definition and here only recall that the face category $\mathcal{F}(K)$ of a polyhedral complex K has the cells of K as objects, and one morphism $P \rightarrow Q$ for every attachment of the polyhedral cell P to a face of the polyhedral cell Q .

It is a standard fact that, if K is a polyhedral complex, $|\mathcal{F}(K)|$ can be embedded into K as its barycentric subdivision (see [35] for a thorough investigation of this situation).

Face categories of polyhedral complexes are examples of categories where the identity morphisms are the only invertible morphisms, as well as the only endomorphisms. Such categories are called *scwols* (for “small categories without loops”) in the terminology of [5] or “acyclic categories”, e.g., in [19].

It is standard to consider a partially ordered set (P, \leq) as a scwol \mathcal{P} with set of objects $\text{Ob}(\mathcal{P}) = P$ and $|\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{P}}(p, q)| \leq 1$ for all $p, q \in P$, with $|\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{P}}(p, q)| = 1$ if and only if $p \leq q$: in this case we will simply speak of “the morphism $p \leq q$ ”.

A *diagram* over a category \mathcal{I} (which in our case will always be a scwol) is a functor

$$\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$$

where, in this paper, \mathcal{X} can be the category **Top** of topological spaces, **Scwol** of scwols, or the categories of Abelian groups or \mathbb{Z} -algebras. A morphism between diagrams $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ over the same index category \mathcal{I} is a family $\alpha = (\alpha_i : \mathcal{D}_1(i) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_2(i))_{i \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{I}}$ of morphisms of \mathcal{X} that commute with diagram maps – that is, such that, for every morphism $i \rightarrow j$ of \mathcal{I} , $\alpha_j \circ \mathcal{D}_1(i \rightarrow j) = \mathcal{D}_2(i \rightarrow j) \circ \alpha_i$.

3.1.1. $\mathcal{X} = \text{Top}$

There is an extensive literature on diagrams of spaces, in particular studying their homotopy colimits. We content ourselves with listing some facts we’ll have use for and refer to [37] or [19] for an introduction to the subject and proofs.

Lemma 3.1.1. *Let α be a morphism between two diagrams $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ over the same index category \mathcal{I} . If every α_i is a homotopy equivalence, then α induces a homotopy equivalence of homotopy colimits*

$$\text{hocolim } \mathcal{D}_1 \rightarrow \text{hocolim } \mathcal{D}_2.$$

That there is a canonical projection

$$\pi : \text{hocolim } \mathcal{D} \rightarrow |\mathcal{I}|.$$

The Leray spectral sequence of this projection then can be used to compute the (co)homology of the homotopy colimit. It is equivalent to the spectral sequence studied by Segal [33] and has second page

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(|\mathcal{I}|, \mathcal{H}^q(\pi^{-1}; \mathbb{Z})) \Rightarrow H^*(\text{hocolim } \mathcal{D}; \mathbb{Z}).$$

3.1.2. $\mathcal{X} = \text{Scwol}$

The topological spaces we will be studying will come with a natural combinatorial stratification and can therefore be written as nerves of acyclic categories. Recall from [36, Definition 1.1] the *Grothendieck construction* $\int \mathcal{D}$ associated to a diagram $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \text{Scwol}$. This is the category with object set consisting of all pairs (i, x) with $i \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{I})$ and

$x \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{D}(i))$, and with morphisms $(i_1, x_2) \rightarrow (i_2, x_2)$ corresponding to pairs (f, μ) , $f \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{I}}(i_1, i_2)$ and $\mu \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{D}(i_2)}(f(i_1), i_2)$, composed in the obvious fashion.

Lemma 3.1.2 (Theorem 1.2 of [36]). *Given a diagram $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \text{ScwO1}$, we have a natural homotopy equivalence*

$$\text{hocolim } |\mathcal{D}| \simeq |\int \mathcal{D}|.$$

Remark 3.1.3. In this case the canonical projection of the homotopy colimit on the nerve of the index category becomes the map of polyhedral complexes induced by the evident functor

$$\int \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}; \quad (i, x) \mapsto i.$$

3.2. Arrangements of hyperplanes

Let \mathcal{A} be a locally finite arrangement of hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^d . We will write

$$M(\mathcal{A}) := \mathbb{C}^d \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}$$

for its complement.

Recall the definitions of Section 2.2 and, given $X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$, the arrangement $\mathcal{A}_X := \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid X \subseteq H\}$ (Equation (1)). If \mathcal{A} is complexified, the associated real arrangement $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{R}}$ induces a polyhedral cellularization of \mathbb{R}^d with poset of *faces* $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, ordered by inclusion, whose maximal elements (the maximal cells) are called *chambers* of \mathcal{A} . We write $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ for the set of all chambers of \mathcal{A} .

Notice that every $G \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ is contained in a unique (relatively open) face of \mathcal{A}_X , that we denote by G_X . One readily checks that this defines a poset map $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_X)$, since $F_1 \supseteq F_2$ implies $(F_1)_X \supseteq (F_2)_X$.

3.2.1. Sign vectors and operations on faces

A standard way of dealing with such polyhedral subdivisions is by choosing a real defining form ℓ_H for every $H \in \mathcal{A}$ and thus defining $H^+ := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \ell_H(x) > 0\}$, $H^- := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \ell_H(x) < 0\}$, $H^0 := H$. Each face F is then identified by its *sign vector* $\gamma_F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, -1, 0\}$ with $\gamma_F(H) := \sigma$ if and only if $F \subseteq H^\sigma$. If we consider the set $\{+1, -1, 0\}$ partially ordered according to $+1 > 0$, $-1 > 0$ and $+, 1, -1$ incomparable we see that, with our notation, for any $F, G \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ we have

$$F \leq G \text{ if and only if, for all } H \in \mathcal{A}, \gamma_F(H) \leq \gamma_G(H).$$

Also, for every $X \in \mathcal{L}$ we have that γ_{F_X} is the restriction of γ_F to \mathcal{A}_X . Given chambers $C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$, recall the set

$$S(C_1, C_2) = \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid \gamma_{C_1}(H) = -\gamma_{C_2}(H) \neq 0\}$$

of hyperplanes *separating* C_1 from C_2 .

For $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ we let $\mathcal{A}_F := \mathcal{A}_{|F|}$, where $|F|$ denotes the affine span of F . This will then mean that $H \in \mathcal{A}_F$ if and only if $\gamma_F(H) = 0$.

Definition 3.2.1. Given $F, G \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, we define $G_F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ to be the face uniquely determined by $(G_F)_{|F|} = G_{|F|}$ and $G_F \geq F$.

In particular, there is an inclusion

$$i_F : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$$

where in terms of sign vectors we have

$$\gamma_{G_F}(H) := \begin{cases} \gamma_F(H) & \text{if } H \notin \mathcal{A}_F \\ \gamma_G(H) & \text{if } H \in \mathcal{A}_F \end{cases}$$

and

$$\gamma_{i_F(G)}(H) := \begin{cases} \gamma_F(H) & \text{if } H \notin \mathcal{A}_F \\ \gamma_G(H) & \text{if } H \in \mathcal{A}_F. \end{cases}$$

The following are some properties that show that the above objects are well-defined, and which we list as a lemma for later reference. Their proof is a straightforward check of sign vectors.

Lemma 3.2.2.

- (1) $(i_F(G))_{|F|} = G$, hence i_F maps bijectively onto $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})_{\geq F}$.
- (2) If $G_1 \geq G_2 \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_F)$, then $i_F(G_1) \geq i_F(G_2)$.
- (3) $(G_{F_1})_{F_2} = G_{F_1 F_2}$ for all $G, F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$.
- (4) $F_G = F$ if $F \geq G$.

Definition 3.2.3. Let \mathcal{A} be a complexified real central arrangement, $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{A}$ and $\sigma \in \{\pm 1, 0\}$. Define

$$\Delta^\sigma(\mathcal{A}; \mathcal{X}) := \{F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \mid \gamma_F(H) = \sigma \text{ if } H \in \mathcal{X}\}.$$

For disjoint (possibly empty) subsets $N, Z, P \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ define then

$$\Delta(\mathcal{A}; N, Z, P) := \Delta^{-1}(\mathcal{A}; N) \cap \Delta^0(\mathcal{A}; Z) \cap \Delta^{+1}(\mathcal{A}; P).$$

We will have occasional use for the following result.

Lemma 3.2.4 (See Proposition 4.3.6 of [3]). Let \mathcal{A} be a nonempty, central complexified arrangement. The subposet $\Delta(\mathcal{A}; N, Z, P)$, if not empty, is contractible.

Proof. If $N = P = \emptyset$, the posets under consideration contain the unique minimal element $\cap\mathcal{A}$ thus are contractible. Otherwise, our $\Delta(\mathcal{A}; N, Z, P)$ corresponds to the poset of cells in the interior of the shellable PL-ball denoted by $\Delta_{N \cup Z}^- \cap \Delta_{P \cup Z}^+$ in [3, Proposition 4.3.6.], and we conclude with the general fact that the order complex of the poset \mathcal{P} of cells of the interior of a PL-ball B is contractible. This last fact can be proved as follows: the order complex of \mathcal{P} is the maximal subcomplex of all cells of $\Delta(\mathcal{F}(B))$ that are disjoint from the (full) subcomplex $\Delta(\mathcal{F}(B) \setminus \mathcal{P})$ (which triangulates the boundary of B). Hence $\Delta(\mathcal{P})$ is a retract of the interior of B and, as such, contractible. \square

3.3. A combinatorial Brieskorn lemma

The data of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ can be used to construct a regular CW-complex due to Salvetti [32] which embeds in $M(\mathcal{A})$ as a deformation retract. This complex is called *Salvetti complex* of \mathcal{A} and denoted $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$. Its face category (in fact, a poset) $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) := \mathcal{F}(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}))$ can be described as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) &= \{[F, C] \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}) \mid F \leq C \text{ in } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})\} \\ [F, C] &\geq [F', C'] \text{ if } F \leq F', C_{F'} = C'. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 3.3.1. From now in this section we will assume that the arrangement \mathcal{A} is *central*, i.e., that $\cap\mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$. Then, letting $P := \cap\mathcal{A}$, the complex $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ can be decomposed as a union of (combinatorially isomorphic) closed polyhedral cells of dimension d , corresponding to the pairs $[P, C]$ with $C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$. We define subposets

$$\mathcal{S}_C := \mathcal{S}_{\leq [P, C]} \quad \text{for } C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$$

corresponding to the faces of the closure of the maximal cells $[P, C]$.

Our next goal will be to offer a combinatorial version of Lemma 2.2.1, i.e., to express Brieskorn's map as induced by poset maps between Salvetti complexes.

Definition 3.3.2. Given $X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ define

$$b_X : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X), [G, C] \mapsto [G_X, C_X].$$

Moreover, for every $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ we have the following natural inclusion of posets, well-defined by Lemma 3.2.2.(2).

$$j_F : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}), [G, C] \mapsto [i_F(G), i_F(C)].$$

The following is then a combinatorial version of Brieskorn's Lemma.

Proposition 3.3.3 (*Combinatorial Brieskorn Lemma*). *Let \mathcal{A} be a central complexified arrangement of hyperplanes and for every $X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ choose an $F(X) \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ with $|F(X)| = X$.*

The maps of posets $j_{F(X)}, b_X$ induce an injective map $b_X^ : H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_X)) \rightarrow H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}))$ and a surjective map $j_{F(X)}^* : H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_F))$, such that $j_F^* \circ \hat{b}_X = \text{id}_{H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_X))}$.*

Then for all k the inclusion

$$j_k (= \sqcup_{\text{rk}(X)=k} j_{F(X)}) : \bigsqcup_{\text{rk}(X)=k} \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{F(X)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$$

induces the Brieskorn isomorphism

$$(b^k)^{-1} : H^k(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\text{rk}(X)=k} H^k(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{F(X)})) = \bigoplus_{\text{rk}(X)=k} H^k(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)).$$

In particular, the map induced in cohomology by $j_{F(X)}$ does not depend on the choice of $F(X)$ among the maximal cells of its affine span.

Proof. For the first part of the claim, notice (e.g., by a check of sign vectors) that the composition $b_X \circ j_{F(X)}$ is the identity on $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{F(X)})$. For the second part we prove that, in fact, the map b_X is homotopic to the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M(\mathcal{A}_X)$.

First of all, notice that the radial map $\rho : z \mapsto z/|z|$ defines a homotopy between the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M(\mathcal{A}_X)$ and the inclusion $S \setminus \mathcal{A} \subseteq S \setminus \mathcal{A}_X$, where S denotes the unit sphere in $\mathbb{C}^d \simeq \mathbb{R}^{2d}$.

We follow [30, Chapter 5] and consider the arrangements \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}_X as framed by the arrangement

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2 := \{H \times \mathbb{R}^d \mid H \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{R}}\} \cup \{\mathbb{R}^d \times H \mid H \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{R}}\}$$

in \mathbb{R}^{2d} . This defines, as usual, a cellularization of \mathbb{R}^{2d} with poset of faces $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}) \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ (product of posets, see e.g. [34, Section 3.2]) and, after barycentric subdivision, a triangulation $T_{\mathcal{H}}$ of the sphere S realizing the order complex of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}) \setminus \{\hat{0}\}$. The intersection $S \cap \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ (resp. $S \cap \bigcup \mathcal{A}_X$) is a full subcomplex $N_{\mathcal{A}}$ (resp. $N_{\mathcal{A}_X}$) of $T_{\mathcal{H}}$, thus $N_{\mathcal{A}_X} \subseteq N_{\mathcal{A}}$ as a full subcomplex. Let $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A})$ be the biggest subcomplex of $T_{\mathcal{H}}$ which is disjoint to $N_{\mathcal{A}}$, and similarly for $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$. Then, $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$ is a full subcomplex.

It is a standard fact (see e.g. [28, Lemma 70.1]) that $T_{\mathcal{H}} \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}_X$ deformation retracts onto $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$ (say, by a retraction f_X) and $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) \setminus \mathcal{A}$ deformation retracts onto $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A})$ (say, by f). We then have that the inclusion $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$ is homotopic to the original inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M(\mathcal{A}_X)$.

Now notice that the simplicial complexes $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$, $M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A})$ are in fact realizations of the order complexes of the posets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) &= \{(F, G) \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \mid \mathcal{A}_F \cap \mathcal{A}_G \cap \mathcal{A}_X = \emptyset\} \\ \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) &= \{(F, G) \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \mid \mathcal{A}_F \cap \mathcal{A}_G = \emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

and the inclusion of complexes is induced by the inclusion of posets $\iota : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$. We summarize by saying that the following diagram commutes up to homotopy

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\rho|M(\mathcal{A})} & T_{\mathcal{H}} \setminus N_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{f_X} & M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) \setminus N_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{f} & M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) \\ \subseteq \downarrow & & \subseteq \downarrow & & \subseteq \downarrow & & |\iota| \downarrow \\ M(\mathcal{A}_X) & \xrightarrow{\rho} & T_{\mathcal{H}} \setminus N_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) & \xrightarrow{f_X} & M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) & \xlongequal{\quad} & M_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) \end{array}$$

In order to study the map $|\iota|$ further, it is enough to argue at the level of posets. In [30, Chapter 5] it is proved that the map

$$\phi : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})^{op}, \quad (F, G) \mapsto [F, G_F]$$

is a homotopy equivalence.

We define a map

$$\psi : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)^{op}, \quad (F, G) \mapsto [F_X, (G_F)_X]$$

so that, by definition, the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})^{op} \\ \iota \downarrow & & b_X \downarrow \\ \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)^{op} \end{array}$$

Now it is enough to prove that ψ is a homotopy equivalence, and we will then have proved that the geometric map $|b_X|$ induced by b_X is homotopic to $|\iota|$, which in turn is homotopic to the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq M(\mathcal{A}_X)$.

To prove that ψ is a homotopy equivalence, consider some $[F, C] \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)^{op}$ and $(F', G) \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$ such that $\psi(F', G) \geq [F, C]$ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)^{op}$. This is the case exactly if $F'_X \geq F$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ and $(G_{F'})_X = C_{(F')_X}$.

In terms of sign vectors, this will be verified exactly if:

- $\gamma_{F'}(H) \geq \gamma_F(H)$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}_X$;
- $\gamma_G(H) = \gamma_C(H)$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}_X \cap \mathcal{A}_{F'}$;
- $\mathcal{A}_{F'} \cap \mathcal{A}_X \cap \mathcal{A}_G = \emptyset$,

where the last condition just ensures that indeed $(F', G) \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathcal{A}_X)$.

Going back, we see that, under the isomorphism $(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}))^2 \simeq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H})$ these (F', G) are exactly the faces \hat{F} of \mathcal{H} with

$$\gamma_{\hat{F}}(H \times \mathbb{R}^d) = \gamma_F(H) \text{ for } H \in \mathcal{A}_X \setminus \mathcal{A}_F, \quad \gamma_{\hat{F}}(\mathbb{R}^d \times H) = \gamma_C(H) \text{ for } H \in \mathcal{A}_X,$$

and thus $\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_X)_{\geq [F, C]})$ is a subposet of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H})$ consisting of all faces with prescribed sign on a certain set of hyperplanes. This set is of the form $\Delta(\mathcal{H}; N, Z, P)$, nontrivial because $X \neq \hat{0}$ and nonempty because it contains (F, C) , and their order complex is thus contractible by [Lemma 3.2.4](#). \square

We next prove a proposition which expresses, in the language of posets, the fact that given any face F of a central arrangement, the union of the cells $[P, C]$ with C running through all chambers adjacent to F is a subcomplex of $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ homotopy equivalent to $M(\mathcal{A}_F)$.

Definition 3.3.4. Let \mathcal{A} be a central, complexified arrangement of hyperplanes, and write P for the minimal element of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$. We define a subposet of $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$ as

$$\mathcal{S}^F(\mathcal{A}) := \bigcup_{C \geq F} \mathcal{S}_C$$

(where we view \mathcal{S}_C as a subposet of $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})$ as in [Definition 3.3.1](#)), consider the restriction

$$j_0^F : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^F(\mathcal{A})$$

of the map j_F of [Definition 3.3.2](#) and define

$$\xi_F : \mathcal{S}^F(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{|F|}), \quad [G, C] \mapsto [G_{|F|}, C_{|F|}].$$

Proposition 3.3.5. *The poset maps j_0^F , ξ_F are homotopy inverse to each other.*

The proof of this proposition will rest on some technical facts about the maps ξ_F that we prove as separate lemmas for later reference.

Lemma 3.3.6. *Let $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, $C, G \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_{|F|})$ with C a chamber. Then*

$$\xi_F^{-1}([G, C]) = \{[K, i_F(C)_K] \in \mathcal{S}_C \mid K_{|F|} = G\}.$$

Proof. We first prove the right-to-left inclusion. For K such that $K_{|F|} = G$ we have

$$\xi_F([K, i_F(C)_K]) = [K_{|F|}, (i_F(C)_K)_{|F|}] = [K_{|F|}, i_F(C)_{K_{|F|}}] = [K_{|F|}, C_G] = [G, C]$$

where in the second equality we used [Lemma 3.2.2.\(3\)](#) and in the last equality simply the fact that by definition $C \geq G$.

Now to the left-to-right inclusion. Consider $K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ and $R \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ with $K \leq R$ and such that $\xi_F([K, R]) = [G, C]$. Immediately by definition we have $K_F = G$, and we are left with proving that $R = i_F(C)_K$. For that, we check the definitions.

- If $\gamma_K(H) \neq 0$, $\gamma_{i_F(C)_K}(H) = \gamma_K(H)$ and, since $R \geq K$, $\gamma_K(H) = \gamma_R(H)$.
- If $\gamma_K(H) = 0$,

$$\gamma_{i_F(C)_K}(H) = \begin{cases} \gamma_F(H) & \text{if } \gamma_F(H) \neq 0, \\ \gamma_{i_F(C)}(H) = \gamma_R(H) & \text{else, because } C = R_{|F|}. \end{cases}$$

It remains to see that $\gamma_F(H) = \gamma_R(H)$ when $\gamma_K(H) = 0$ and $\gamma_F(H) \neq 0$. Indeed, since $[K, R] \in \mathcal{S}^F(\mathcal{A})$, it must be $R = (C')_K$ (hence $\gamma_R(H) = \gamma_{C'}(H)$ when $\gamma_K(H) = 0$) for some $C' \geq F$ (thus $\gamma_{C'}(H) = \gamma_F(H)$ whenever $\gamma_F(H) \neq 0$). \square

Corollary 3.3.7. *For every $S \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{|F|})$, the poset $\xi_F^{-1}(S)$ is contractible.*

Proof. The expression given in [Lemma 3.3.6](#) shows that $\xi_F^{-1}([G, C])$ is poset-isomorphic to the order dual of the subposet of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ consisting of all $K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ with $K_{|F|} = G$: indeed, given two such K_1, K_2 with $K_1 \geq K_2$, then $(i_F(C)_{K_1})_{K_2} = i_F(C)_{K_1 K_2} = i_F(C)_{K_1}$, hence $[K_1, i_F(C)_{K_1}] \leq [K_2, i_F(C)_{K_2}]$, and the reverse implication is trivial.

Now, the $K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ with $K_{|F|} = G$ are exactly those in the subposet

$$\Delta(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}_F \cap \gamma_G^{-1}(-1), \mathcal{A}_F \cap \gamma_G^{-1}(0), \mathcal{A}_F \cap \gamma_G^{-1}(+1)),$$

which is nonempty thus contractible by [Lemma 3.2.4](#). \square

Lemma 3.3.8. *Let \mathcal{A} be a central, complexified arrangement of hyperplanes. For every $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ and every $[G, C] \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)$, the poset $\xi_F^{-1}(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)_{\leq [G, C]})$ is contractible.*

Proof. Consider an element $[G, C] \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)$ (thus $G \geq F$ and $C \geq G$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$) and consider the preimage of

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)_{\leq [G, C]} = \{[G', C'] \mid G' \geq G, C_{G'} = C'\}$$

with respect to ξ_F .

By [Lemma 3.3.6](#), this preimage is the subposet of \mathcal{S}^F consisting of elements

$$\bigcup_{\substack{G' \geq G \\ C' = C_{G'}}} \{[K, C'_K] \mid K_{|F|} = G'\} = \{[K, R_K] \mid K_{|F|} \geq G, R = i_F(C_{G'}) = i_F(C_{K_{|F|}})\}$$

which is isomorphic, as in the proof of [Corollary 3.3.7](#) to the subposet of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ given by

$$\mathcal{P} := \{K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \mid K|_F \geq G\} = \Delta(\mathcal{A}; \mathcal{A}_F \cap G^-; \emptyset; \mathcal{A}_F \cap G^+),$$

which is nonempty (it contains e.g. $i_F(G)$), hence contractible by [Lemma 3.2.4](#). \square

Proof of Proposition 3.3.5. The composition $\xi_F \circ j_0^F$ equals obviously the identity. We prove that $j_0^F \circ \xi_F$ is homotopic to the identity on \mathcal{S}^F . To this end consider

$$\alpha : \Delta(\mathcal{S}^F) \rightarrow 2^{|\mathcal{S}^F|}, \quad \alpha(\sigma) := |\xi_F^{-1}(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)_{\leq \max \xi_F(\sigma)})|.$$

Clearly, the carrier map α carries the identity. Moreover, an easy check shows that

$$(\xi_F \circ j_0^F \circ \xi_F)(\sigma) = \xi_F(\sigma)$$

and thus

$$(j_0^F \circ \xi_F)(\sigma) \subseteq \xi^{-1}(\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_F)_{\leq \max \xi_F(\sigma)}),$$

hence α carries both the identity and $j_0^F \circ \xi_F$. We conclude by the Carrier Lemma [\[24, Proposition II.9.2\]](#) and [Lemma 3.3.8](#). \square

4. Combinatorial topology of toric arrangements

4.1. The toric Salvetti category

Let \mathcal{A} be a complexified toric arrangement. One way to obtain an analogue of Salvetti's complex is to notice that the canonical embedding of $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ into $M(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ is equivariant with respect to the action of the rank- d integer lattice on \mathbb{C}^d as the group of deck transformations of the universal cover of T . This leads us to look for a convenient description of the quotient of the Salvetti complex, as was first done in [\[27\]](#) in the case where the resulting complex is again simplicial. In general, one sees that this action restricts to an action on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$, and the face category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ is isomorphic to the quotient

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}) \cong \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)/\mathbb{Z}^d, \quad \text{with covering functor } Q : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}).$$

This action induces an action on $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ via

$$g[F, C] := [gF, gC] \tag{4}$$

for every $F, C \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ with $C \geq F$, and hence to a cellular action on $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$. In [\[9\]](#), taking advantage of the generality of acyclic categories, a description of the quotient category $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)/\mathbb{Z}^d$ is given, together with the proof that indeed $|\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)/\mathbb{Z}^d| \simeq |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)|/\mathbb{Z}^d \simeq M(\mathcal{A})$.

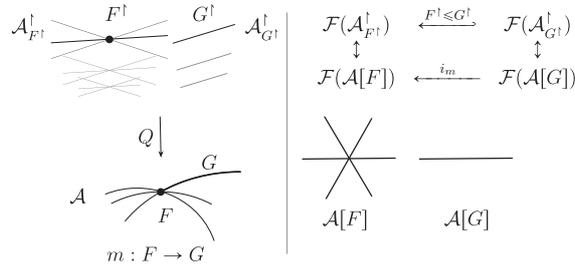


Fig. 2. A pictorial representation of the notations introduced here. The “abstract” arrangements $\mathcal{A}[F]$ serve as a model for the localizations $\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger$, and the map i_m is induced at the abstract level by the inclusion defined by a(ny) lift of the morphism m to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$.

In fact, much of the notation of the previous section has been introduced in [9,8] in order to describe the relationships involved in these covering morphisms. For instance, if $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, the arrangement $\mathcal{A}[F]$ is an ‘abstract’ copy of every $\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger$ with $Q(F^\dagger) = F$ for which we can choose linear forms according to those defining \mathcal{A}^\dagger . Then, there are canonical isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)_{\geq F^\dagger} \cong \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[F]), \quad \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger) \cong \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[F]), \quad (5)$$

given by the identical mapping of sign vectors. If $m : F \rightarrow G$ is a morphism of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, then $\mathcal{A}[G] = \mathcal{A}[F]_{G_0}$ where G_0 is the intersection of all hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}[F]$ that correspond to hypertori containing G . Moreover, for any choice of $F^\dagger \in Q^{-1}(F)$ there is exactly one face G^\dagger such that $Q(F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger) = m$: we call F_m the corresponding face of $\mathcal{A}[F]$ under the isomorphism of Equation (5) (notice that $|F_m| = G_0$). Following [9] we define

$$i_m : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[G]) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[F])$$

to be the map corresponding to the inclusion $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)_{\geq G^\dagger} \subseteq \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)_{\geq F^\dagger}$. For an illustration of these definitions see Fig. 2.

Remark 4.1.1. In terms of sign vectors, the map i_m is determined as follows:

$$\gamma_{i_m(K)}(H) := \begin{cases} \gamma_{F_m}(H) & \text{if } H \notin \mathcal{A}[G] \\ \gamma_K(H) & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, if X is a flat of both $\mathcal{A}[G]$ and of $\mathcal{A}[F]$, then $i_m(K)_X = K_X$ for all $K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[G])$.

The order relation $F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger$ also defines an inclusion

$$j[F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger] : \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_{G^\dagger}^\dagger) \hookrightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger),$$

i.e., the map induced on complexes by the inclusion j_G of [Definition 3.3.2](#) with respect to the “ambient” arrangement \mathcal{A}_F^\dagger .

Given a morphism $m : F \rightarrow G$ of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, there is a corresponding inclusion induced by i_m (see also [\[8, Definition 5.9\]](#)),

$$j_m : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G]) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F]), [K, C] \mapsto [i_m(K), i_m(G)].$$

We can now re-state the following definition from [\[8\]](#).

Definition 4.1.2. Let \mathcal{A} be a complexified toric arrangement, recall the notations of [Definition 2.1.2](#) and, for $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$, write $\mathcal{A}[F] := \mathcal{A}[|F|]$, where $|F|$ denotes the smallest dimensional layer that contains F . Define a diagram

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} : \quad \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})^{op} &\rightarrow \mathbf{ScwO}1 \\ F &\mapsto \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F]) \\ m : F \rightarrow G &\mapsto j_m : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G]) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F]). \end{aligned}$$

In [\[8\]](#) it is proved that $|\operatorname{colim} \mathcal{D}|$ is homotopy equivalent to $M(\mathcal{A})$. For our purposes we need to prove another connection between \mathcal{D} and the homotopy type of $M(\mathcal{A})$.

Theorem 4.1.3. $\operatorname{hocolim} |\mathcal{D}| \simeq M(\mathcal{A})$.

Proof. We will prove that $\operatorname{hocolim} |\mathcal{D}|$ is homotopy equivalent to the quotient of $\operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ by the induced \mathbb{Z}^d -action.

Write \mathbb{Z}^d for the one-object category (we write $*$ for this object) representing the group. We then write the quotient $\operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ as the colimit of the diagram

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} : \mathbb{Z}^d &\rightarrow \mathbf{Top} \\ * &\mapsto \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \\ g &\mapsto g : \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \rightarrow \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \end{aligned}$$

where the action of some $g \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ on $\operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ is described in [Equation \(4\)](#).

Now notice that by construction $\operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ is covered by the subcomplexes $\operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_F^\dagger)$ and is thus the colimit of

$$\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}, \quad F \mapsto \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_F^\dagger), \quad F \leq G \mapsto j[F \leq G] : \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_G^\dagger) \rightarrow \operatorname{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_F^\dagger),$$

where $j[F \leq G]$ denotes the map induced on complexes by the inclusion j_G of [Definition 3.3.2](#) with respect to the “ambient” arrangement \mathcal{A}_F^\dagger . Consider now the push-forward $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ of \mathcal{E} along the functor $Q : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ (and thus with $\operatorname{colim} \mathcal{E} = \operatorname{colim} \hat{\mathcal{E}}$). We have the following explicit form.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{E}} : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})^{op} &\rightarrow \mathbf{Top} \\ F &\mapsto \bigsqcup_{F^\dagger \in Q^{-1}(F)} \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}_{F^\dagger}^\dagger) \\ m : F \rightarrow G &\mapsto \sqcup_{(F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger) \in Q^{-1}(m)} j[F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger] : (S, G^\dagger) \mapsto (j[F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger](S), F^\dagger). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, for $g \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and any morphism $F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger$ of the (poset-) category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$, we have $g \circ j[F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger] = j[g(F^\dagger \leq G^\dagger)]$, where we write g for the automorphism of $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$ defined by g . With this, the following diagram describing the action of \mathbb{Z}^d on $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ is well-defined.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{G}} : \mathbb{Z}^d \times \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})^{op} &\rightarrow \mathbf{Top} \\ (*, F) &\mapsto \hat{\mathcal{E}}(F) \\ (g, m : F \rightarrow G) &\mapsto g \circ \hat{\mathcal{E}}(m). \end{aligned}$$

Claim 1. $\text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \hat{\mathcal{G}} = \mathcal{S}$.

Proof. We check the equality pointwise. On object(s) we have

$$(\text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \hat{\mathcal{G}})(*) = \text{colim} \hat{\mathcal{E}} = \text{colim} \mathcal{E} = \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger).$$

The morphism $(\text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \hat{\mathcal{G}})(g) : (\text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \hat{\mathcal{G}})(*) \rightarrow (\text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \hat{\mathcal{G}})(*)$ is induced by the natural transformation $\hat{\mathcal{G}}(g, \text{id}_-) : \hat{\mathcal{G}}(*, -) \Rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}}(*, -)$ which acts over objects as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{G}}(g, \text{id}_{F^\dagger}) : \hat{\mathcal{G}}(*, F) &\rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{G}}(*, F), \\ (S, F^\dagger) &\mapsto (g \circ \text{id}_F)(S, F^\dagger) = (g(S), g(F^\dagger)). \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Now one checks explicitly that this induces the map $S \mapsto g(S)$ on $\text{colim} \hat{\mathcal{E}} = \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$, as required. \square

Claim 2. $\text{colim}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{\mathcal{G}} \cong |\mathcal{D}|$.

Proof. Again we can verify the isomorphism pointwise using the fact that preimages under the functor Q are exactly orbits of the action of \mathbb{Z}^d on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)$. For every $F \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}))$, with Equation (6) we have

$$\text{colim}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{\mathcal{G}}(-, F) = \hat{\mathcal{E}}(F)/\mathbb{Z}^d \cong \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[F]) \cong |\mathcal{D}(F)|,$$

where the last two congruence symbols denote isomorphism of complexes and homeomorphism (by barycentric subdivision), and on morphisms $m \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}))$:

$$\text{colim}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{\mathcal{G}}(-, m) = \hat{\mathcal{E}}(m)/\mathbb{Z}^d \cong |j_m|. \quad \square$$

With these two claims the Theorem will follow, because then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}^\dagger)/G &= \text{colim}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \mathcal{S} = \text{colim} \hat{\mathcal{G}} \\ &= \text{colim}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})} \text{colim}_{\mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{\mathcal{G}} = \text{colim} |\mathcal{D}| \simeq \text{hocolim} |\mathcal{D}|, \end{aligned}$$

where the last homotopy equivalence is given by the Projection Lemma [37, Proposition 3.1]. \square

Corollary 4.1.4. $M(\mathcal{A}) \simeq |\int \mathcal{D}|$.

Proof. Immediate with the Theorem above and Lemma 3.1.2. \square

This prompt us to deviate from the conventions of [8] and to define the Salvetti complex of a complexified toric arrangement as follows.

Definition 4.1.5. For every complexified toric arrangement \mathcal{A} let

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}) := \int \mathcal{D}; \quad \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) := |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A})|.$$

Remark 4.1.6. We have immediately $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \simeq M(\mathcal{A})$. Moreover, with Remark 3.1.3 we have a cellular map

$$\pi : \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})| \simeq T_c$$

induced by the canonical projection from $\text{hocolim} |\mathcal{D}|$.

4.2. Inclusions

The goal of this section will be to associate to every layer L a subcomplex of $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ homotopy equivalent to the product of L times the complement of the (hyperplane) arrangement $\mathcal{A}[L]$. We will do this in a way that is compatible with the projection to the compact torus and so that the maps induced in cohomology by the inclusions of these subcomplexes satisfy a Brieskorn-type compatibility condition which will be the stepping stone towards a presentation of the cohomology algebra.

Definition 4.2.1. Given a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$ we write L_c for the intersection $L \cap T_c$ of L with the compact torus.

Definition 4.2.2. Let \mathcal{A}^L denote the complexified toric arrangement defined in the torus L by all hypertori not containing L , that is the arrangement of all hypertori appearing as a connected component of an intersection $L \cap K$ for $K \in \mathcal{A}$, $L \not\subseteq K$.

Notice that the cellularization $|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})|$ of T_c restricts to a cellularization $|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)|$ of L_c (i.e., there is a cellular homeomorphism $h : T_c \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})|$ with $|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| = |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})| \cap h(L)$).

Theorem 4.2.3. For every layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$ and every chamber $B_0 \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}_0)$ adjacent to $L_0 := \cap \mathcal{A}[L] \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A}_0)$, let $F_0 := \overline{B_0} \cap L_0$. Then, there is a subcomplex \mathcal{S}_{F_0} of the toric Salvetti complex $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ satisfying

- (1) under the canonical projection $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow T_c$, \mathcal{S}_{F_0} maps to the layer L_c ;
- (2) there is a homotopy equivalence $\Theta_{F_0} : \mathcal{S}_{F_0} \rightarrow |F(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L])$;
- (3) the first component of Θ_{F_0} is the projection from (1).

We keep the notations of the theorem's claim (F_0, B_0, L_0) split the proof in multiple steps for easier understanding and later reference.

Definition 4.2.4. Recall [Definition 2.1.2](#): F_0 is a face of \mathcal{A}_0 and we can define

$$B(F_0) := \{C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}_0) \mid C \geq F_0 \text{ in } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}_0)\},$$

the set of all chambers of \mathcal{A}_0 that are adjacent to F_0 . Moreover, for every $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)$ define

$$\mu_F : \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}[F]); \mu_F(C) \supseteq C.$$

Lemma 4.2.5.

- (a) For every morphism $m : F \rightarrow G$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})$ and every $C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}_0)$,

$$S(\mu_F(C), i_m(\mu_G(C))) \cap \mathcal{A}[G] = \emptyset.$$

- (b) For all $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)$ we have $F_0 \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[F])$, and

$$\mu_F(B(F_0)) = \{C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}[F]) \mid C \geq F_0 \text{ in } \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[F])\}.$$

Proof. For part (a) notice that $C \subseteq \mu_F(C) \subseteq \mu_G(C)$, thus for $H \in \mathcal{A}[G]$ clearly $\gamma_{\mu_G(C)}(H) = \gamma_{\mu_F(C)}(H)$, and moreover with [Remark 4.1.1](#) we have $\gamma_{i_m(\mu_G(C))}(H) = \gamma_{\mu_G(C)}(H)$ whenever $H \in \mathcal{A}[G]$. For part (b) notice first that μ_F maps chambers to chambers, thus it is enough to check that for $C \in B(F_0)$ we have $\mu_F(C) \geq F_0$. But the definition of μ_F is that $\gamma_{\mu_F(C)}(H) = \gamma_C(H)$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}[F]$, thus $F_0 \leq C$ in \mathcal{A}_0 implies $F_0 \leq \mu_F(C)$ in $\mathcal{A}[F]$. \square

Definition 4.2.6. We now define the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}_{F_0} : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)^{op} & \rightarrow & \text{Scwo1} \\ & & F \mapsto \bigcup_{B \in B(F_0)} \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F])_{\mu_F(B)} \end{array}$$

and the maps are defined as restrictions of the corresponding maps of the diagram \mathcal{D} .

Lemma 4.2.7. *The diagram is well-defined, and*

$$\mathcal{D}_{F_0}(F) = \mathcal{S}^{F_0}(\mathcal{A}[F]).$$

Proof. The diagram is well-defined because, by [Lemma 4.2.5.\(a\)](#) and [\[8, Remark 5.13\]](#), for every $m : F \rightarrow G$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)$ and every $C \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}_0)$ the inclusion $j_m : \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G]) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F])$ restricts to an inclusion $\mathcal{S}_{\mu_F(C)} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{\mu_G(C)}$ (compare [\[8, Lemma 5.12\]](#)). The second claim follows from [Lemma 4.2.5.\(b\)](#). \square

Definition 4.2.8. Define

$$\mathcal{S}_{F_0} := |\int \mathcal{D}_{F_0}|.$$

Remark 4.2.9. Since $\int \mathcal{D}_{F_0}$ is a subcategory of $\int \mathcal{D}$, \mathcal{S}_{F_0} is a subcomplex of $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$.

Notation 4.2.10. We will from now on use a ‘column’ notation for the Grothendieck construction. For a diagram $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \text{Scwo1}$ we will write $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ i \end{bmatrix}$ for the object of $\int \mathcal{D}$ associated to $i \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{I}$ and $x \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{D}(i)$, and

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} \mu \\ f \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

for the morphism corresponding to $f \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{I}}(i_1, i_2)$ and $\mu \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{D}(i_2)}(\mathcal{D}(f)(x_1), x_2)$.

Lemma 4.2.11. *The canonical projection $\pi : \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})|$ restricts to $\pi_L : \mathcal{S}_{F_0} \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)|$.*

Proof. This is a check of the definitions, e.g. with [Remark 4.2.9](#). \square

Definition 4.2.12. Let \mathcal{K}_L be the constant diagram

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_L : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)^{op} &\rightarrow \text{Scwo1} \\ F &\mapsto \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L]) \\ m &\mapsto \text{id}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.2.13. Given $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)$ let

$$\xi[F]_{F_0} : \mathcal{S}^{F_0}(\mathcal{A}[F]) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[F]_{|F_0|=L}) = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])$$

denote the map described in [Definition 3.3.4](#) referred to the ‘ambient’ arrangement $\mathcal{A}[F]$.

Lemma 4.2.14. *The maps $\xi[F]_{F_0}$ of Definition 4.2.13 induce a natural transformation*

$$\mathcal{D}_{F_0} \Rightarrow \mathcal{K}_L$$

and thus a functor

$$\Xi_{F_0} : \int \mathcal{D}_{F_0} \rightarrow \int \mathcal{K}_L$$

which, moreover, induces homotopy equivalence of nerves.

Proof. In order to check that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}_{F_0}(F) & \xrightarrow{\xi[F]_{F_0}} & \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L]) \\ j_m \uparrow & & \uparrow = \\ \mathcal{D}_{F_0}(G) & \xrightarrow{\xi[G]_{F_0}} & \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L]) \end{array}$$

commutes it is enough to see that, for every $K \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}[G])$, $i_m(K)|_{F_0} = K|_{F_0}$, as is proved in Remark 4.1.1. Thus, the maps $\xi[F]_{F_0}$ induce a well-defined natural transformation, and thereby the required functor Ξ_{F_0} , acting on objects $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} K \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ and morphisms $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \geq \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ (notice that every $\mathcal{D}_{F_0}(F)$ is indeed a poset), as

$$\Xi_{F_0} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} K \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \xi[F]_{F_0}(K) \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right], \quad \Xi_{F_0} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \geq \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right] = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \geq \\ m \end{smallmatrix} \right].$$

Since each map $\xi[F]_{F_0}$ is a homotopy equivalence (by Lemma 3.3.8 via Quillen's Theorem A [31]), the homotopy theorem [37, Proposition 2.3] ensures that the natural transformation induces homotopy equivalence between homotopy colimits, thus also between the Grothendieck constructions, as claimed. \square

We consider nerves as simplicial sets, and thus denote cells in the geometric realization of a category by the corresponding chain of morphisms.

Lemma 4.2.15. *A cell of \mathcal{S}_{F_0} has the form*

$$\sigma = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} D_0 \\ G_0 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \xrightarrow{\left[\begin{smallmatrix} \geq \\ m_1 \end{smallmatrix} \right]} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} D_1 \\ G_1 \end{smallmatrix} \right] \cdots \left[\begin{smallmatrix} D_k \\ G_k \end{smallmatrix} \right]$$

where $G_i \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^l))$, $m_i : G_{i-1} \rightarrow G_i \in \text{Mor}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^l))$, $D_i \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G_i])$ and $D_{i-1} \geq j_{m_i}(D_i)$.

Then the function mapping σ to

$$\sigma \mapsto (G_0 \xrightarrow{m_1} G_1 \cdots \xrightarrow{m_k} G_k, \widehat{\xi_{F_0} D_0} \geq \cdots \geq \widehat{\xi_{F_0} D_k})$$

(where for $D \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G_i])$ we write $\hat{D} := j_{m_i \circ \dots \circ m_1}(D_i) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[G_0])$) induces a homotopy equivalence $\Theta_{F_0} : \mathcal{S}_{F_0} \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])|$.

Proof. Notice that there is an evident equivalence of categories $\int \mathcal{K}_L \cong \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)^{op} \times \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])$ – thus we see that

$$\Theta_{F_0} = \Sigma_L \circ |\Xi_{F_0}|,$$

the composition of the homotopy equivalence induced by Ξ_{F_0} and the canonical (“reverse-subdivision”, see e.g. [19, 4.2.2]) homeomorphism $\Sigma_L : |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)^{op} \times \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])| \rightarrow |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])|$. \square

Definition 4.2.16. We now fix for every layer L a face $F_0 = F_0(L)$ of \mathcal{A}_0 with $|F_0| = L$ and a chamber B_0 of \mathcal{A}_0 adjacent to F_0 , and define

$$\mathcal{D}_L := \mathcal{D}_{F_0}, \quad \mathcal{S}_L := \mathcal{S}_{F_0}, \quad \Theta_L := \Theta_{F_0}, \quad \Xi_L := \Xi_{F_0}.$$

We call φ_L the inclusion map $\mathcal{S}_L \hookrightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ from [Theorem 4.2.3](#).

Our next goal is the following theorem, which will justify the idea of coherent element given in [Definition 2.3.4](#).

Theorem 4.2.17. Fix an integer q and let L be a layer with $\text{rk}(L) > q$. Consider the set $(\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q$ of all the layers L' such that $L \subseteq L'$ and $q = \text{rk}(L')$. The following diagram of groups is commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} \varphi_{L'}^*} & \bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \\ & \searrow \varphi_L^* & \downarrow \sum_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} \mathcal{L}_{(L' \leq L)} \\ & & H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

Lemma 4.2.18. The map

$$C_L : \mathcal{F}(|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])|) \rightarrow |\int \mathcal{D}_L|, x \mapsto \Theta_L^{-1}(x)$$

is a contractible carrier map (in the sense of [24, Chapter II]).

Proof. Let us consider a cell x as in the claim, say

$$x = |(F_k \xrightarrow{m_{k-1}} F_{k-1} \cdots \xrightarrow{m_1} F_1)| \times |(S_l \geq \cdots \geq S_1)|.$$

Since x is a cell in a product of two regular trisps (see [19, p. 153]), its embedding is homeomorphic to a closed ball. Also, since $\Theta_L = \Sigma_L \circ |\Xi_L|$, we first compute the subcomplex $\Sigma_L^{-1}(x)$. This is the union of all cells that triangulate x , hence it consists (see e.g. [19, p. 169]) of the subcomplex generated by the following union of cells (i.e., these cells and every cell in their boundaries).

$$\Sigma_L^{-1}(x) = \bigcup_{f,g} |(F_{f(r)}, S_{g(r)}) \xrightarrow{(n(f)_{r-1}, \geq)} \dots (F_{f(1)}, S_{g(1)})| \subseteq |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)^{op} \times \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])|$$

where $r := k + l$ and the union ranges over all pairs (f, g) , where

$$\begin{cases} f : [r] \rightarrow [k] \text{ and } g : [r] \rightarrow [l] \text{ are order-preserving surjections,} \\ \text{and the morphisms } n(f)_i \text{ are defined as } n(f)_i = \begin{cases} m_{f(i)} & \text{if } f(i+1) \neq f(i), \\ \text{id} & \text{else.} \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

This subcomplex is then, by construction, a triangulation of a closed ball. The preimage under $|\Xi_L|$ of $\Sigma_L^{-1}(x)$ can be seen as being covered by subcomplexes of the form $|\Xi_L|^{-1}(y)$, where y is a cell of $\Sigma_L^{-1}(x)$. The face poset of the complex $\Sigma_L^{-1}(x)$ is the nerve of this covering, and thus by the generalized Nerve Lemma [19, Theorem 15.24] $\Theta_L^{-1}(x)$ has the homotopy type of the homotopy colimit of the associated nerve diagram [19, 15.4.1]

$$\mathcal{N}_x : \mathcal{F}(\Sigma_L^{-1}(x)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}, \quad y \mapsto |\Xi_L|^{-1}(y)$$

with maps being inclusions. Now we claim that it is enough to prove that the spaces of \mathcal{N}_x are contractible. Indeed, in that case the diagram maps of \mathcal{N}_x will be inclusions of contractible subcomplexes into contractible complexes, and thus in particular they will be homotopy equivalences. The quasifibration lemma [37, Proposition 3.6] then applies and, because the index category of \mathcal{N}_x is contractible (it is the face poset of a triangulation of a closed ball), will say that hocolim \mathcal{N}_x has the same homotopy type of any of the spaces $\mathcal{N}_x(y)$ – and hence will be contractible as required.

To conclude the proof it is thus enough to prove the following.

Claim. *For any $y \in \mathcal{F}(\Sigma_L^{-1}(x))$, the complex $|\Xi_L|^{-1}(y)$ is contractible.*

Proof. Fix such an y , say $y = |\sigma|$ for a chain

$$\sigma = (F_k, S_k) \xrightarrow{(m_{k-1}, \geq)} \dots (F_1, S_1)$$

in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A})^{op} \times \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])$. The cells of $|\int \mathcal{D}_L|$ which map to y under $|\Xi_L|$ are all and only those of the form

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{S}_k \\ F_k \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\left[\begin{array}{c} \geq \\ m_{k-1} \end{array} \right]} \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{S}_1 \\ F_1 \end{array} \right]$$

with $\tilde{S}_j \in \xi[F_j]_{F_0}^{-1}(S_j)$. Now, those are exactly the cells that make up the trisp $|\int \mathcal{G}|$, where

$$\mathcal{G} : \sigma^{op} \rightarrow \mathbf{Scwol}, \quad \left[\begin{array}{c} S_i \\ F_i \end{array} \right] \mapsto \xi[F_i]_{F_0}^{-1}(S_i), \quad m_i \rightarrow j_{m_i}$$

now, $|\int \mathcal{G}|$ is contractible because by [Corollary 3.3.7](#) the spaces are contractible, hence the diagram morphisms are homotopy equivalences (inclusions of contractible subcomplexes in contractible subcomplexes) and – since the index category is contractible – the homotopy colimit of $|\mathcal{G}|$ is contractible. This completes the proof of our claim, hence the Lemma. \square

Scholium 4.2.19. Given a cell $x = |F_k \xrightarrow{m_{k-1}} F_{k-1} \dots \xrightarrow{m_1} F_1| \times |S_l \geq \dots \geq S_1|$, the explicit expression for $C_L(x)$ is as the subcomplex consisting of the following cells

$$\left| \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{S}_{g(r)} \\ F_{f(r)} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\left[\begin{array}{c} \geq \\ n(f)_{r-1} \end{array} \right]} \dots \left[\begin{array}{c} \tilde{S}_{g(1)} \\ F_{f(1)} \end{array} \right] \right|$$

where $\tilde{S}_{g(j)} \in \xi[F_{f(j)}]_{F_0}^{-1}(S_{g(j)})$ and $f, g, n(f)_i$ are defined in [\(7\)](#).

Proof of Theorem 4.2.17. We consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}_{L'} = |\int \mathcal{D}_{L'}| & \xrightarrow[\text{homeq}]{\Theta_{L'}} & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^{L'})| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])| \\ \swarrow \varphi_{L'} & & \uparrow \iota \times \text{id} \\ \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) & & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])| \\ \swarrow \varphi_L & & \downarrow \text{id} \times j_{F'_0} \\ \mathcal{S}_L = |\int \mathcal{D}_L| & \xrightarrow[\text{homeq}]{\Theta_L} & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])| \end{array}$$

where F'_0 is the face associated to L' ([Definition 4.2.16](#)) and $j_{F'_0}$ is as in [Definition 3.3.2](#).

Now, using the Carrier Lemma [[24, Proposition II.9.2](#)] and [Lemma 4.2.18](#) choose maps J_L and $J_{L'}$ carried by C_L resp. $C_{L'}$. The explicit form of C_L given before shows that both carrier maps $\Theta_L \circ C_L$ and $C_{L'} \circ \Theta_{L'}$ carry the identity map. This proves – again, by the Carrier Lemma, that J_L is a homotopy inverse to Θ_L (and similarly for $J_{L'}$ and $\Theta_{L'}$). Consider then the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{S}_{L'} = |\int \mathcal{D}_{L'}| & \xleftarrow[\mathcal{J}_{L'}]{\text{homeq}} & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^{L'})| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])| \\
 \swarrow \varphi_{L'} & & \uparrow \iota \times \text{id} \\
 \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) & & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])| \\
 \swarrow \varphi_L & & \downarrow \text{id} \times j_{F'_0} \\
 \mathcal{S}_L = |\int \mathcal{D}_L| & \xleftarrow[\mathcal{J}_L]{\text{homeq}} & |\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])|
 \end{array} \tag{8}$$

Again by [Lemma 4.2.18](#) the map $C_{L'} \circ (\iota \times \text{id})$ is a contractible carrier map which carries $\mathcal{J}_{L'} \circ (\iota \times \text{id})$. In the next claim we will prove that the same carrier map carries also $\mathcal{J}_L \circ (\text{id} \times j_{F'_0})$. By the contractible carrier [Lemma \[24, Proposition II.9.2\]](#) then the two compositions in the diagrams are homotopic – thus in particular the diagram commutes in cohomology.

Claim. $C_{L'} \circ (\iota \times \text{id})$ carries $\mathcal{J}_L \circ (\text{id} \times j_{F'_0})$.

Proof. We know that $C_L \circ (\text{id} \times j_{F_0})$ carries $\mathcal{J}_L \circ (\text{id} \times j_{F_0})$. It is then enough to prove that, for every cell τ of $|\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)| \times |\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])|$,

$$C_L((\text{id} \times j_{F'_0})(|\tau|)) \subseteq C_{L'}((\iota \times \text{id})). \tag{9}$$

To this end, we refer to the explicit description of these complexes given in [Scho-lium 4.2.19](#) and see that, for a given τ , the composable chains indexing maximal cells of the two subcomplexes are completely determined by the ‘ S -components’ of the objects – since the F -components and the morphisms are completely determined by the F -component of τ and the fact that $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L])$ and $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])$ are posets.

Thus to prove (9) it is enough to prove that, for every cell S of $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}[L'])$ and every $F \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{A}^L)$,

$$\xi[F]_{F_0}^{-1}(j_{F'_0}(S)) \subseteq \xi[F]_{F'_0}^{-1}(S). \tag{10}$$

This is now a computation. Write $S = [G, K]$ and recall the definition of $j_{F'_0}$ ([Def-inition 3.3.2](#)). Then $j_{F'_0}([G, K]) = [i_{F'_0}(G), i_{F'_0}(K)]$ and, with the expression given in [Lemma 3.3.6](#), we need to verify

$$\xi[F]_{F'_0}(\{[R, i_{F'_0}(K)]_R \mid R_{|F_0|} = i_{F'_0}(G)\}) = \{[G, K]\}.$$

Now, if $R_{|F_0|} = i_{F'_0}(G)$, then

$$R_{|F'_0|} = (R_{|F_0|})_{|F'_0|} = (i_{F'_0}(G))_{|F'_0|} = G$$

(the first equality because $|F_0| \subseteq |F'_0|$, the second by assumption, the third by [Lemma 3.2.2.\(1\)](#)) and the condition on R is also satisfied. So we only need to show that $(i_{F'_0}(K)_R)_{|F'_0|} = K$.

Again, we compute

$$\gamma_{(i_{F'_0}(K)_R)_{|F'_0|}}(H) = \begin{cases} \gamma_R(H) & \text{if } \gamma_{F'_0}(H) = 0, \gamma_R(H) \neq 0 \\ \gamma_{i_{F'_0}(K)}(H) = \gamma_K(H) & \text{if } \gamma_{F'_0}(H) = 0, \gamma_R(H) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Now consider the second alternative and remember that $R_{|F'_0|} = G$, thus when $\gamma_{F'_0}(H) = 0$ we have $\gamma_R(H) = \gamma_G(H) \leq \gamma_K(H)$ and if additionally $\gamma_R(H) \neq 0$, $\gamma_R(H) = \gamma_G(H) = \gamma_K(H)$, as required. Hence the claim follows. \square

In order to complete the proof of [Theorem 4.2.17](#) we can consider the cohomology diagram corresponding to diagram (8).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \\ & \nearrow \varphi_{L'}^* & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \iota^* \\ H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) & & H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \quad (11) \\ & \searrow \varphi_L^* & \uparrow j_{F'_0}^* \otimes \text{id} \\ & & H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

We project to the cohomological degree q for the first factor of the tensor product for the terms in the right side of diagram (11) and we take the direct sum for all $L' \in \mathcal{C}_{\leq L}^q$. We get:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \\ & \nearrow \bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} \varphi_{L'}^* & \downarrow \text{id} \otimes \iota^* \\ H^*(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) & & \left(\bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \right) H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \\ & \searrow \varphi_L^* & \uparrow \left(\bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} j_{F'_0}^* \right) \otimes \text{id} \\ & & H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}). \end{array}$$

From the Combinatorial Brieskorn Lemma ([Proposition 3.3.3](#)) the left factor $\bigoplus_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} j_{F'_0}^*$ of the bottom right map is an isomorphism. Hence we can invert the bottom right arrow and, composing with the upper right map $\text{id} \otimes \iota^*$ we get $\sum_{L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} \mathcal{L}_{(L' \leq L)}$. Thus, the commutativity of the diagram of the statement of the Theorem follows. \square

5. The complexified case

In this section we provide an explicit description of the cohomology ring of the complement of a complexified toric arrangement. To this end we will consider for all $L \in \mathbb{C}$ the inclusion $\varphi_L : \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ from [Theorem 4.2.3](#) and use these maps in order to define a map

$$\Phi : \bigsqcup_{L \in \mathbb{C}} \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}).$$

The understanding of the corresponding cohomology homomorphism Φ^* is the key ingredient for the proof of [Theorem A](#) in the complexified case.

5.1. Spectral sequences

We consider the Leray spectral sequence $\widehat{E}_*^{p,q}$ induced by the projection $\pi : \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow T_c$ (defined as in [Remark 4.1.6](#)) with second page

$$\widehat{E}_2^{p,q} = H^p(T_c; \mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})),$$

where $\mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$ is the sheaf given by the sheafification of the presheaf

$$U \mapsto H^q(\pi^{-1}(U); \mathbb{Z}).$$

Remark 5.1.1. The spectral sequence above is equivalent to the one used by Bibby in [\[2\]](#), induced by the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow T$. In fact the inclusions $T_c \hookrightarrow T$ and $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{A})$ are homotopy equivalences and the following square is homotopy commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) & \xrightarrow{\subset} & M(\mathcal{A}) \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \subset \\ T_c & \xrightarrow{\subset} & T \end{array}$$

Moreover for every point $z \in T_c$, let $L_z := \bigcap_{z \in L \subset \mathcal{C}} L$ be the unique layer containing z in its interior and let $\mathcal{C}_{(z)} := \{L \in \mathcal{C} \mid z \in L\} = \mathcal{C}_{\leq L_z}$ be the set of layers containing z . Then, given an open set $U \in T$ containing z , if U is small enough then $\pi^{-1}(U \cap T_c)$ is homotopy equivalent to $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L_z])$ and the inclusion $\pi^{-1}(U \cap T_c) \hookrightarrow U \cap M(\mathcal{A})$ is an homotopy equivalence.

Given a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$, let π_L be the restriction of the map π to the subcomplex \mathcal{S}_L : $\pi_L : \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow T_c$. Let ${}_L E_*^{p,q}$ be the Leray spectral induced by the projection π_L , with second page

$${}_L E_2^{p,q} = H^p(T_c; \mathcal{H}^q(\pi_L; \mathbb{Z})).$$

We notice that the sheaf $\mathcal{H}^q(\pi_L; \mathbb{Z})$ is supported on the subtorus $L_c = L \cap T_c$.

Lemma 5.1.2. *The sheaf $\mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$ is a direct sum of the sheaves*

$$\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}_q} [H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})]_{L_c}$$

where $[H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})]_{L_c}$ is the restriction of the constant sheaf $H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$ to the layer L_c . We have the following decomposition

$$\widehat{E}_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z} \quad (12)$$

and for every layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$

$${}_L E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}. \quad (13)$$

Proof. We prove our lemma with a straightforward generalization of the argument given in [2, Lemma 3.1].

Let L' be a layer in \mathcal{C}_q . The set of subtori of \mathcal{A} that contain L' is in bijection with the central arrangement $\mathcal{A}[L']$. The projection $\pi_{L'} : \mathcal{S}_{L'} \rightarrow T_c$ defines the sheaf $\epsilon_{L'} := \mathcal{H}^q(\pi_{L'}; \mathbb{Z})$ on T_c . The sheaf $\epsilon_{L'}$ has support in L'_c and the stalk at a point $z \in L'_c$ is $(\epsilon_{L'})_z \simeq H^q(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, since the complex $\mathcal{S}_{L'}$ is homotopy equivalent to the product $L'_c \times \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L'])$, the sheaf $\epsilon_{L'}$ is constant on L'_c .

Then we can consider the sheaf $\epsilon := \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} \epsilon_{L'}$. The stalk at $z \in T$ is

$$\epsilon_z = \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} (\epsilon_{L'})_z \simeq \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^q(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z}$$

and the map

$$\epsilon_{L'} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$$

induced by inclusion $L'_c \hookrightarrow T_c$ and hence by the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}_{L'} & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \\ \downarrow \pi_{L'} & & \downarrow \pi \\ L'_c & \xrightarrow{\subset} & T_c \end{array}$$

can be described in terms of Brieskorn Lemma (Proposition 2.2.1). In fact for every point $z \in L'_c$ we have that the map of stalks

$$(\epsilon_{L'})_z \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})_z$$

is induced by an inclusion $\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L']) \hookrightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L_z])$ and corresponds to the map

$$j_F^* : H^q(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L_z]); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^q(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z})$$

where j_F is the map given in [Definition 3.3.2](#). From [Proposition 3.3.3](#) the last map is the left inverse of map

$$b^q : H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L_z]); \mathbb{Z})$$

of [Definition 2.2.2](#), that is the $\mathcal{A}[L']$ -component of the Brieskorn decomposition. Since $(\epsilon)_z$ is given by the direct sum of $(\epsilon_{L'})_z$ over all $L \in \mathcal{C}_q$ containing z , it follows that the corresponding map $\epsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})$ is an isomorphism of sheaves (in fact, this map is the Brieskorn isomorphism).

The first part of the lemma is now straightforward, since we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{E}_2^{p,q} &= H^p(T_c; \mathcal{H}^q(\pi; \mathbb{Z})) = \\ &= H^p(T_c; \epsilon) = \\ &= \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(T_c; \epsilon_{L'}) = \\ &= \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(L'_c; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

The second part of the lemma follows since the subcomplex \mathcal{S}_L is homotopy equivalent to the product $L_c \times \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L])$ and the map π_L is homotopically equivalent to the projection on the first factor (see [Theorem 4.2.3](#)). Hence the sheaf $\mathcal{H}^q(\pi_L; \mathbb{Z})$ is the constant sheaf $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$ and the decomposition given in [\(13\)](#) follows from the decomposition given by the Brieskorn Lemma applied to $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$. \square

Theorem 5.1.3. *The spectral sequences $\widehat{E}_*^{p,q}$ and ${}_L E_*^{p,q}$ collapse at the second page.*

Proof. We can prove the collapsing of $\widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$ by means of a counting argument. We assume the arrangement \mathcal{A} to be ordered and we define a no broken circuit in $\mathcal{C}_{\leq L}$ via the natural poset-isomorphism with $\mathcal{A}[L]$ (see [Remark 2.1.3](#)). According to De Concini–Procesi [\[11\]](#) (see also Looijenga [\[23\]](#)) the Poincaré polynomial $P_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$ of the cohomology $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{C})$ of a toric arrangement \mathcal{A} in a complex torus T of dimension d is given by

$$P_{\mathcal{A}}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\mathcal{N}_j| (1+t)^{d-j} t^j$$

where we define

$$\mathcal{N}_j := \{(L, N) \in \mathcal{C}_j \times \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}) \mid N \text{ is a no broken circuit set of } \mathcal{C}_{\leq L}, |N| = j\}$$

(we refer to [11, Definition 3.6] for a definition of *no broken circuit set*).

We compare the Poincaré polynomial above with the rank of the term $\widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$. For a fixed q we have that $\bigoplus_p \widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module with Poincaré polynomial given by $|\mathcal{N}_q|(1+t)^{d-q}$. Hence the total rank of $\widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$ is computed by its Poincaré polynomial

$$\sum_{q \geq 0} |\mathcal{N}_q|(1+t)^{d-q}t^q$$

and the spectral sequence must collapse at the page \widehat{E}_2 .

The collapsing for ${}_L E_2^{p,q}$ is straightforward since the projection $\pi_L : \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow T_c$ maps onto the compact subtorus L_c and (again, applying Theorem 4.2.3) the subcomplex \mathcal{S}_L factors as $L_c \times \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L])$ where π_L is the projection on the first factor. Hence the spectral sequence trivially collapses at the second page, since the two factors have torsion-free integer cohomology. \square

We will see in Section 7 that a similar argument shows that the Leray spectral sequence induced by the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \in T$ always collapses at the second page.

Remark 5.1.4. It has already been noticed in [2] that the analogous spectral sequence over the rationals collapses at the third page in the more general case of smooth connected divisors intersecting like hyperplanes in a smooth complex projective variety.

Theorem 5.1.5. *The inclusion $\varphi_L : \mathcal{S}_L \hookrightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ induces a natural morphism of spectral sequences*

$$\widehat{E}_*^{p,q} \xrightarrow{\overline{\varphi}_L^*} {}_L E_*^{p,q}.$$

The map $\overline{\varphi}_L^* : \widehat{E}_2^{p,*} \rightarrow {}_L E_2^{p,*}$ is the natural map

$$H^p(T; \mathcal{H}^*(\pi; \mathbb{Z})) \rightarrow H^p(T; \mathcal{H}^*(\pi_L; \mathbb{Z}))$$

induced by the morphism of \mathbb{Z} -algebras

$$H^*(\pi^{-1}(U); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(\pi_L^{-1}(U); \mathbb{Z})$$

given by the inclusion

$$\pi_L^{-1}(U) \hookrightarrow \pi^{-1}(U).$$

This is obvious from the definition (or following Leray's argument in [22], see also [33]).

Corollary 5.1.6. *The morphism*

$$\overline{\varphi}_L^* : \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}$$

decomposes in maps between the direct summands as follows. For every $L' \in \mathcal{C}_q$, $L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q$ we have a map:

$$H^p(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\omega \otimes \lambda \mapsto \begin{cases} i^*(\omega) \otimes \lambda & \text{if } L' = L'', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular $\overline{\varphi}_L^*$ is a surjective map.

Proof. According to [Theorem 5.1.5](#) we have the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\overline{\varphi}_L^*} & \bigoplus_{L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z} \\ \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \simeq \\ H^p(T_c; \bigoplus_{L' \in \mathcal{C}_q} [H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'])); \mathbb{Z}]_{L'}) & \longrightarrow & H^p(T_c; \bigoplus_{L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} [H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}]_L) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are isomorphisms and the map in the bottom row is induced by the natural map of sheaves. The top arrow is simply inclusion in the corresponding direct summands. More precisely, the top arrow splits in a direct sum of maps, a null map for every $L' \not\leq L$ and the natural restriction map

$$H^p(T_c; [H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}]_{L''}) \rightarrow H^p(T_c; [H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}]_L), \quad (14)$$

for every $L' = L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q$. The two sheaves that appear in (14) are two restrictions of the same constant sheaf, thus the map is the projection

$$H^p(L'') \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{i^* \otimes \text{id}} H^p(L) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L''])); \mathbb{Z}$$

given by the tensor product of the projection on the first factor induced by the inclusion $i : L \hookrightarrow L''$ and the identity on the second factor.

The surjectivity of $\overline{\varphi}_L^*$ follows from the surjectivity of the cohomology homomorphism i^* induced by the inclusion $i : L \hookrightarrow L'$ for $L' \leq L$. \square

Corollary 5.1.7. *With respect to the decomposition given in Equation (12) of [Lemma 5.1.2](#), for a fixed $L \in \mathcal{C}$ the map $\overline{\varphi}_L^* : \widehat{E}_2^{p,q} \rightarrow {}_L E_2^{p,q}$ restricts on every L' -summand of $\widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$ as follows*

$$H^p(L') \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^p(L; H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})) = {}_L E_2^{p,q}$$

$$\omega \otimes \lambda \mapsto \begin{cases} i^*(\omega) \otimes b(\lambda) & \text{if } L' \leq L, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. The statement follows from [Corollary 5.1.6](#), applying the Brieskorn decomposition to Equation (13) of [Lemma 5.1.2](#). \square

Remark 5.1.8. Recall the definition of the map $\Phi : \bigsqcup_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A})$ given at the beginning of Section 5. The morphism of spectral sequences, and of algebras,

$$\overline{\Phi}^* : \widehat{E}_*^{p,q} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} {}_L E_*^{p,q}$$

induced by the map Φ is the direct sum $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \overline{\varphi}_L^*$.

5.2. Algebras

Recall [Definition 2.3.2](#) of the algebra $A(\mathcal{A})$. In this section we define the algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$ and we prove that the algebras $A(\mathcal{A})$ and $B(\mathcal{A})$ are isomorphic. We will see that two algebras turn out to be both isomorphic to the integer cohomology ring of the complement $M(\mathcal{A})$ of a toric arrangement. In the case of a real complexified arrangement this is proved in Section 5.3. Actually the abstract construction of the two algebras and of their isomorphism holds not only for real complexified toric arrangements, but also for the general case, thus the following results will be useful also in Section 6, the proof of [Theorem 6.2.4](#).

We begin with some definitions.

Definition 5.2.1. The map of \mathbb{Z} -modules $p : A(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ is the map defined on generators by:

$$\mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)} \ni \alpha \mapsto p(\alpha)$$

where

$$p(\alpha)_{L'}^q = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{L \leq L'}(\alpha) & \text{if } L \leq L', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.2.2. The map p is a section of the natural projection $\pi : \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$.

Proposition 5.2.3. *The map $p : A(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ is injective and its image is the submodule of coherent elements (introduced in [Definition 2.3.4](#)).*

Proof. It is clear that the image of p is given by coherent elements since the images of all the generators are coherent. The map p is clearly injective since the projection of

$\pi : \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$ is a left inverse for p . Finally, since it follows from [Definition 2.3.4](#) that every coherent element α is determined by its projection on $A(\mathcal{A})$, the map p is surjective on the submodule of coherent elements. \square

We need to introduce a special product on the sum of algebras $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$.

Definition 5.2.4. The product \odot on the direct sum $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ is given on generators as follows. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}_L^q$ and $\alpha' \in \mathcal{L}_{L'}^{q'}$:

$$(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L''} := \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{L \leq L''}(\alpha) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L''}(\alpha') & \text{if } \text{rk}(L) = q, \text{rk}(L') = q' \text{ and } L \cap L' \leq L'', \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.2.5. Notice that the product \odot restricts on the subgroup $A(\mathcal{A})$ to the product Δ introduced in [Definition 2.3.2](#).

Lemma 5.2.6. *The restriction of the product \odot , defined on the sum $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$, to the submodule of coherent elements equals the restriction of the natural product given on $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ viewed as a direct sum of cohomology rings.*

Proof. Since all coherent elements are in the image of p , we can easily check the lemma on generators of the form $p(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}_L^q$. \square

The following proposition allows us to define the algebra of coherent elements.

Proposition 5.2.7. *The product \odot maps two coherent elements $\alpha \in \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^q$ and $\alpha' \in \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^{q'}$ to a coherent element in $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq(q+q')}} \mathcal{L}_L^{q+q'}$.*

Proof. From the definition of the product \odot in $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ we have that for $L'' \in \mathcal{C}_{\geq(q+q')}$

$$(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L''} = \sum_{\substack{L \in (\mathcal{C}_{\geq L''})_q \\ L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\geq L''})_{q'}}} \mathcal{L}_{L \leq L''}(\alpha_L) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L''}(\alpha'_{L'}).$$

We claim that such an element is coherent. For $\text{rk}(L'') = q + q'$ there is nothing to check, while for $\text{rk}(L'') > q + q'$ we need to check that

$$(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L''} = \sum_{\tilde{L} \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L''})_{q+q'}} \mathcal{L}_{\tilde{L} \leq L''}(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{\tilde{L}}. \quad (15)$$

In order to prove Equation (15), we need to show that if $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}$, $\alpha' \in \mathcal{L}_{L'}^{\text{rk}(L')}$ and $\text{rk}(L) + \text{rk}(L') > \text{rk}(L \cap L')$ then $\alpha \odot \alpha' = 0$. First notice that even if $L \cap L'$ can not be a layer. Nevertheless its connected components are parallel layers with the same rank, hence $\text{rk}(L \cap L')$ is well defined. The equality $\alpha \odot \alpha' = 0$ follows since for every connected

component L° of $L \cap L'$ we have $\mathcal{L}_{L^\circ}^{\text{rk}(L)+\text{rk}(L')} = 0$ and this implies that $(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L^\circ} = 0$. Moreover for any layer \bar{L} such that $\bar{L} > L$ and $\bar{L} > L'$ we have that there exists a unique connected component L° of $L \cap L'$ such that $\bar{L} > L^\circ$ and we have that

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \odot \alpha')_{\bar{L}} &= \mathcal{L}_{L \leq \bar{L}}(\alpha) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq \bar{L}}(\alpha') = \\ &= \mathcal{L}_{L^\circ \leq \bar{L}}(\mathcal{L}_{L \leq L^\circ}(\alpha) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L^\circ}(\alpha')) = \mathcal{L}_{L^\circ \leq \bar{L}}(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L^\circ} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then we can assume that for any pair of layers $(L, L') \in \mathcal{C}_q \times \mathcal{C}_{q'}$ we have that either $\text{rk}(L \cap L') = q + q'$ or $\alpha_L \odot \alpha_{L'} = 0$. Now the equality

$$(\alpha \odot \alpha')_{L''} = \sum_{\tilde{L} \in (\mathcal{C}_{\geq L''})_{(q+q')}} \sum_{\substack{L \in (\mathcal{C}_{\geq \tilde{L}})_q \\ L' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\geq \tilde{L}})_{q'}}} \mathcal{L}_{L \leq L''}(\alpha_L) \cup \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L''}(\alpha'_{L'}) \quad (16)$$

follows by bilinearity, since it holds when α, α' are supported on a single layer. From Equation (16) it follows that Equation (15) holds. \square

Definition 5.2.8. Let \mathcal{A} be a toric arrangement in T and let \mathcal{C} be the poset of layers. We define the algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$ as the subring of

$$\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$$

endowed with the natural product \odot , generated as a \mathbb{Z} -module by the coherent elements.

Remark 5.2.9. Lemma 5.2.6 implies that $B(\mathcal{A})$ is also a subring of $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ with respect to the multiplication given by \odot . Moreover, as previously remarked, the two product structures coincide on $B(\mathcal{A})$.

Proposition 5.2.10. *The map of \mathbb{Z} -modules $p : A(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{A})$ is an isomorphism of algebras.*

Proof. Given $\alpha, \alpha' \in A(\mathcal{A})$, we remarked that

$$\pi(p(\alpha) \odot p(\alpha')) = \pi(p(\alpha) \cup p(\alpha')) = \alpha \Delta \alpha'$$

where the second equality follows from the definition of the product Δ . Hence proposition follows from the injectivity of $\pi : B(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$. \square

5.3. Proof of the main theorem

We are ready to prove our main theorem in the case of a real complexified toric arrangement.

Proof of Theorem A (complexified case). We will consider the map $\Phi : \bigsqcup_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow M(\mathcal{A})$ defined at the beginning of Section 5. This induces a map in cohomology

$$\Phi^* : H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$$

that is a ring homomorphism with respect to the natural product on the sum of cohomology rings $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$.

Moreover it follows from Proposition 4.2.17 that the image of Φ^* is given by coherent elements. Hence Φ^* maps in $B(\mathcal{A})$ and from Lemma 5.2.6 it is also an homomorphism of rings, with respect to the product \odot defined in Section 5.2.

We need to prove the injectivity and surjectivity of the map Φ^* .

Recall that from Lemma 5.1.2 we can write

$$\widehat{E}_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} H^p(T; [H^{\text{rk}(L)}(\text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}]_L)$$

for the Leray spectral sequence associated to the projection $\pi : \text{Sal } \mathcal{A} \rightarrow T_c$ and

$${}_L E_2^{p,q} = H^p(T_c; \mathcal{H}^q(\pi_L; \mathbb{Z})) = H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

for the Leray spectral sequence associated to the map $\pi_L : \mathcal{S}_L \rightarrow T_c$. Moreover, also due to Lemma 5.1.2, we have the decomposition

$${}_L E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{L'' \in (\mathcal{C}_{\leq L})_q} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L'']); \mathbb{Z}).$$

From Theorem 4.2.3 we have that for any layer L we have a commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{S}_L & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \text{Sal}(\mathcal{A}) \\ \downarrow \pi_L & & \downarrow \pi \\ L_c & \xrightarrow{\subset} & T_c \end{array}$$

and hence a map $\overline{\varphi}_L^*$ of Leray spectral sequences in cohomology, together with the following commutative diagram, where, from Theorem 5.1.3 the vertical maps $\overline{\psi}$ and ψ_L are group isomorphisms; moreover ψ_L and the horizontal maps φ_L^* and $\overline{\varphi}_L^*$ are ring homomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_L^*} & H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \\ \overline{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_L \\ \widehat{E}_2^{p,q} & \xrightarrow{\overline{\varphi}_L^*} & {}_L E_2^{p,q}. \end{array}$$

Note that it follows from [Corollary 5.1.6](#) that the horizontal maps are surjective. If we take the sum for on the right hand side all layers L we get the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}^*} & \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \\
 \bar{\psi} \downarrow & & \downarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \psi_L \\
 \widehat{E}_2^{p,q} & \xrightarrow{\bar{\Phi}^*} & \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} E_2^{p,q}.
 \end{array} \tag{17}$$

As above, the vertical maps are group isomorphisms. Moreover the horizontal maps and $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \psi_L$ are ring homomorphisms. We want to describe the image of the subalgebra $B(\mathcal{A}) \subset \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$ of coherent elements in the subalgebra of $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} E_2^{p,q}$.

Let $L' \in \mathcal{C}_q$ be a layer and take a class $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}_{L'}^q$. Moreover we assume that $\alpha = \omega \otimes \lambda \in H^*(L'; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L']); \mathbb{Z})$. It is clear that $B(\mathcal{A})$ is generated by the elements of the form $p(\alpha)$ (see [Definition 5.2.1](#)):

$$p(\alpha)_L = \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_{L' \leq L}(\alpha) = i^*(\omega) \otimes b(\lambda) & \text{if } L' \leq L, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Since the map $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \psi_L$ is the identity, it follows from [Corollaries 5.1.7](#) and [Remark 5.1.8](#) that the class $\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \psi_L p(\alpha)$ is the image, via $\bar{\Phi}^*$, of the class $\omega \otimes \lambda \in \widehat{E}_2^{p,q}$. Hence $\bar{\Phi}^*$ is surjective on the algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$.

The injectivity of the map $\bar{\Phi}^* : H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L$ follows by a rank argument. In fact both terms are torsion-free and we already know that the Poincaré polynomial of $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is given by

$$P_{\mathcal{A}}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} |\mathcal{N}_j| (1+t)^{d-j} t^j$$

where \mathcal{N}_j is the set of pairs $(L, N) \in \mathcal{C}_j \times \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A})$ and N is a no broken circuit set of cardinality j of $\mathcal{C}_{\leq L}$. We claim that $P_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$ is also the Poincaré polynomial of the algebra $B(\mathcal{A})$. In fact from [Theorem B](#) we have $B(\mathcal{A}) \simeq A(\mathcal{A})$ and $A(\mathcal{A})$ is the direct sum of free modules

$$A(\mathcal{A}) = \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)},$$

and the contribution of the term $\mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}$ for the Poincaré polynomial of $A(\mathcal{A})$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1+t)^{d-\text{rk}L} \text{rk} H^{\text{rk}L}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) = \\
 & = (1+t)^{d-\text{rk}L} |\{N \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}) \text{ a no broken circuit set in } \mathcal{C}_{\leq L}\}|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking the sum over all $L \in \mathcal{C}$ we get that the two torsion free algebras $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ and $B(\mathcal{A})$ have the same Poincaré polynomial $P_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$. Hence the surjective map $\Phi^* : H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{A})$ is also injective. The theorem follows. \square

6. The general case

From now on we drop the restriction to complexified arrangements and treat general complex toric arrangements. We will show that the description of the cohomology ring of the complement naturally applies also to this case. In fact, a deletion–restriction argument allows us to always reduce to the complexified case.

6.1. Deletion–restriction recursion

We thus start with a brief discussion of the effect on the cohomology of removing an hypertorus from the arrangement and of restricting the arrangement to an hypertorus.

This type of operation has been investigated by Bibby in [2] and by Deshpande and Sutar in [15]. Here we discuss how some of their results generalize to cohomology with integer coefficients, and start with a remark on degeneration of spectral sequences.

Remark 6.1.1. In analogy with [Theorem 5.1.3](#), the Leray spectral sequence induced by the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow T$, also considered in [2] (see also [16, sec. 4.3], gives, as a second term

$$E_2^{p,q} = \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}_q} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \implies H^{p+q}(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}).$$

Looking at the Poincaré polynomial $P_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$ of $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{C})$ as in the proof of [Theorem 5.1.3](#) in the complexified case, we can see that E_2 is a free \mathbb{Z} -module and the rank of E_2 is the same as the rank of $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{C})$. This implies that the spectral sequence collapses at the E_2 term and hence the cohomology $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion free.² In particular, since the E_2 term of the spectral sequence is isomorphic as a \mathbb{Z} -module to the cohomology $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{C})$, given a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$ and a class $\alpha \in H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$ we can associate in a natural way an element $\bar{\alpha} \in H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{C})$.

Lemma 6.1.2. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B}$ be toric arrangements in T , the inclusion $M(\mathcal{B}) \subset M(\mathcal{A})$ induces an injective homomorphism of cohomology rings $i^* : H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{B}); \mathbb{Z})$.*

² We thank Clément Dupont for a useful conversation where we noticed this natural generalization of [Theorem 5.1.3](#).

Proof. This is straightforward from the description of the Leray spectral sequences ${}_{\mathcal{A}}E_r^{p,q}$ and ${}_{\mathcal{B}}E_r^{p,q}$ associated to the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow T$ and $M(\mathcal{B}) \hookrightarrow T$. Following the construction of the spectral sequence one can see that the inclusion $i : M(\mathcal{B}) \subset M(\mathcal{A})$ induces a map of spectral sequences that on the E_2 -term is as follows:

$$i_* : \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}_q(\mathcal{A})} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}_q(\mathcal{B})} H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{B}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

where the map i^* is given by the sum of the homomorphisms on the summands

$$i_L^* : H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^p(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{B}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

and i_L^* is given by the identity on the first factor and by the natural injection

$$H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \hookrightarrow H^q(M(\mathcal{B}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

on the second factor induced by the inclusion $M(\mathcal{B}[L]) \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{A}[L])$. The Lemma follows since the spectral sequence collapses at the page E_2 . \square

Given a toric arrangement \mathcal{A} , choose $Y_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ and let $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A} \setminus \{Y_0\}$ and $\mathcal{A}'' = \{Y_0 \cap Y \mid Y \in \mathcal{A}'\}$. We consider \mathcal{A}' as a toric arrangement in T , even if its rank differs from the rank of \mathcal{A} . We consider \mathcal{A}'' as an arrangement in Y_0 .

Theorem 6.1.3. *We have the following short exact sequence of groups:*

$$0 \rightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{A}'); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^{*-1}(M(\mathcal{A}''; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We observe that, in light of [Remark 6.1.1](#), for every toric arrangement \mathcal{B} we have an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z} -modules

$${}_{\mathcal{B}}E_2^{p,q} \rightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{B}); \mathbb{Z}),$$

where we write ${}_{\mathcal{B}}E_2^{p,q}$ for the Leray spectral sequence in the case of the arrangement \mathcal{B} . The result follows applying the isomorphism above to the exact sequence (see [\[2\]](#))

$$0 \rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{A}'}E_2^{p,q} \rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{A}}E_2^{p,q} \rightarrow {}_{\mathcal{A}''}E_2^{p,q} \rightarrow 0. \quad \square$$

6.2. The cohomology ring of (non-complexified) toric arrangements

Given a layer $L \in \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$ we define, as we did for hyperplane arrangements, the subarrangement:

$$\mathcal{A}_L := \{Y \in \mathcal{A} \mid L \in Y\}.$$

Remark 6.2.1. For any layer $L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$, the subarrangement \mathcal{A}_L is “almost” a complexified toric arrangement, in the following sense: choose an element $p \in L$ and consider the inverse $p^{-1} \in T$ of p . Then the translated arrangement $p^{-1}\mathcal{A}_L = \{p^{-1}Y \mid Y \in \mathcal{A}_L\}$ is complexified.

It is straightforward to see that the descriptions of the cohomology ring of $M(\mathcal{A})$ given in [Theorem A](#) and [Theorem B](#) extend to this case.

Let $\mathcal{C}_{\max} := \mathcal{C}_{\text{rk}(\mathcal{A})}$ be the set of layers of maximal rank in \mathcal{C} . We recall that if \mathcal{A} is essential, then the elements in \mathcal{C}_{\max} are points. Otherwise, given the subtorus \overline{L} that is the translation of any of the element in \mathcal{C}_{\max} passing through the identity, we can factor $M(\mathcal{A}) = \overline{L} \times M(\mathcal{A}/\overline{L})$, where \mathcal{A}/\overline{L} is the essential arrangement induced by \mathcal{A} in T/\overline{L} .

For every layer $L \in \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$ we can choose a layer of maximal rank $P(L) \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ contained in L . Now, we fix a layer $P_1 \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ and let $L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_{P_1})$. Let $\alpha \in H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{P_1}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, let $\overline{\alpha}$ be the class corresponding to α in the ring $A(\mathcal{A}_{P_1}) = H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_{P_1}); \mathbb{Z})$. We can consider the class

$$\beta \in H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

induced by α via the inclusion $i : L \times M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]) \hookrightarrow L \times M(\mathcal{A}_{P_1}[L])$:

$$\beta := i^* \alpha$$

and let $\overline{\beta}$ be the corresponding class in $A(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}) = H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}); \mathbb{Z})$. Finally, let $\tilde{\alpha}$ (resp. $\tilde{\beta}$) be the class induced by $\overline{\alpha}$ (resp. $\overline{\beta}$) in the tensor product $\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$ where the P_1 -factor (resp. $P(L)$ -factor) is $\overline{\alpha}$ (resp. $\overline{\beta}$) and all the other factors equal 1.

We define the ideal

$$I(\mathcal{A}) \subset \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$$

generated by the elements of the form

$$\tilde{\alpha} - \tilde{\beta}$$

for any pair $(\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta})$ constructed as above. Moreover we define the ideal

$$J(\mathcal{A}) \subset \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$$

generated by all the cup products of the form

$$\tilde{\alpha}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{\alpha}_h$$

for some disjoint layers $P_{j_1}, \dots, P_{j_h} \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ and $L_{j_1}, \dots, L_{j_h} \in \mathcal{C}$ such that:

- i) $P(L_{j_i}) = P_{j_i}$;
- ii) $\tilde{\alpha}_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, h$) is an element in the tensor product $\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$ induced by $\bar{\alpha}_i \in H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_{P_{j_i}}); \mathbb{Z})$ on the P_{j_i} -factor and all the other factors equal 1, with $\bar{\alpha}_i$ induced by a class $\alpha_i \in H^*(L_{j_i}; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L_{j_i})}(M(\mathcal{A}_{P_{j_i}}[L_{j_i}]); \mathbb{Z})$;
- iii) the layers L_{j_i} have trivial intersection:

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^h L_{j_i} = \emptyset.$$

We consider the map

$$\Delta : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \prod_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} M(\mathcal{A}_P)$$

induced by the inclusions $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{A}_P)$.

The next proposition is useful in order to understand the corresponding cohomology homomorphism

$$\Delta^* : \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_P); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}).$$

Proposition 6.2.2. *The homomorphism Δ^* is surjective and the kernel of Δ^* is given by the ideal $I(\mathcal{A}) + J(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. We begin showing that the map Δ^* is surjective. Let consider a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}$ and an element $\alpha \in H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$. Let $\bar{\alpha} \in H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ be the corresponding class. The hyperplane arrangements $\mathcal{A}[L]$ and $\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]$ are equal. Hence we can consider the class $\bar{\beta} \in H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}); \mathbb{Z})$ associated to

$$\alpha \in H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) = H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}).$$

From the description of the map $i^* : H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ given in the proof of [Lemma 6.1.2](#) we have that $i^*(\bar{\beta}) = \bar{\alpha}$. Hence we can consider the class

$$\tilde{\beta} \in \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_P); \mathbb{Z}) = \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$$

given by the product of the term $\bar{\beta}$ in the $P(L)$ -factor and 1 for all other factors and we have

$$\Delta^* \tilde{\beta} = \bar{\alpha} \tag{18}$$

and the surjectivity of Δ^* follows since the element $\bar{\alpha}$ runs over a set of generators of $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$.

Let us define the \mathbb{Z} -submodule

$$V(\mathcal{A}) \subset \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$$

generated by all the classes $\tilde{\beta}$ as above, that is with $\tilde{\beta}$ induced in one of the factors of the tensor product by a class $\beta \in H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$ for all possible layers $L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$ and all the other factors equal to 1. We notice that by equation (18) the restriction of the map Δ^* to $V(\mathcal{A})$ is injective.

It is clear that the ideal $I(\mathcal{A})$ is contained in the kernel of Δ^* . We need to show that also $J(\mathcal{A}) \subset \ker \Delta^*$. Given a generator $\tilde{\alpha}_1 \cup \dots \cup \tilde{\alpha}_h$, we can consider the images $\Delta^* \tilde{\alpha}_i$. From the Leray spectral sequence associated to the inclusion $M(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow T$ it follows that $\Delta^* \tilde{\alpha}_i$ can be represented by a cocycle supported in a neighborhood of L_{j_i} . Since we can choose neighborhoods U_1, \dots, U_h of the layers L_{j_1}, \dots, L_{j_h} such that $\bigcap U_i = \emptyset$, this implies that the product $\Delta^* \tilde{\alpha}_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta^* \tilde{\alpha}_h$ must be trivial.

In order to show that the kernel of Δ^* is the ideal $I(\mathcal{A}) + J(\mathcal{A})$ it remains to show that any element of $\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_P); \mathbb{Z})$ is equivalent, modulo $I(\mathcal{A}) + J(\mathcal{A})$, to an element in the submodule $V(\mathcal{A})$.

Let ω be an element in $\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} H^*(M(\mathcal{A}_P); \mathbb{Z}) = \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$. We can reduce to the case of $\omega = \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} \bar{\alpha}_P$, with $\bar{\alpha}_P \in A(\mathcal{A}_P)$.

If we write $\tilde{\alpha}_P$ for the tensor product with P -factor $\bar{\alpha}_P \in A(\mathcal{A}_P)$ and 1 for all other factors, we have

$$\omega = \tilde{\alpha}_{P_1} \cup \dots \cup \tilde{\alpha}_{P_k}$$

where $\mathcal{C}_{\max} = \{P_1, \dots, P_k\}$.

Moreover we can suppose that for every $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ the class $\bar{\alpha}_P$ is induced by a class $\alpha_P \in H^*(L_P) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L_P)}(M(\mathcal{A}_P[L_P]); \mathbb{Z})$ for some $L_P \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_P)$.

If $\bigcap_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} L_P = \emptyset$ then $\omega \in J(\mathcal{A})$ and hence $\omega \equiv 0 \pmod{I(\mathcal{A}) + J(\mathcal{A})}$.

Otherwise, the intersection of the layers L_P is non-empty. Let $\bar{P} \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ be such that $\bar{P} \in \bigcap_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} L_P$.

Since $\bar{P} \subset L_P$ for all $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$, we have that the local arrangements $\mathcal{A}_P[L_P]$ and $\mathcal{A}_{\bar{P}}[L_P]$ are equal. Hence the class $\tilde{\alpha}_P$ is equivalent, modulo the ideal $I(\mathcal{A})$, to the class $\tilde{\gamma}_P$ that is the tensor product with \bar{P} -factor $\bar{\gamma}_P \in A(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{P}})$ and all the other factors equal 1 and $\bar{\gamma}_P$ is induced by the class $\alpha_P \in H^*(L_P) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L_P)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{P}}[L_P]); \mathbb{Z}) = H^*(L_P) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L_P)}(M(\mathcal{A}_P[L_P]); \mathbb{Z})$. Hence we have reduced, modulo $I(\mathcal{A})$, the class ω to the product of the classes $\tilde{\gamma}_P$:

$$\omega \equiv \tilde{\gamma}_{P_1} \cup \dots \cup \tilde{\gamma}_{P_k} \pmod{I(\mathcal{A})}$$

and the right hand side is a tensor product with \bar{P} -factor equal to $\bar{\gamma}_{P_1} \cup \dots \cup \bar{\gamma}_{P_k} \in A(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{P}})$ and all other factors equal to 1. Finally, since $A(\mathcal{A}_{\bar{P}})$ decomposes as a direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{P}})} H^*(L) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{P}}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$$

we have that

$$\overline{\gamma}_{P_1} \cup \dots \cup \overline{\gamma}_{P_k} = \sum_{L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{P}})} \overline{\delta}_L$$

where $\overline{\delta}_L$ is induced by a class in $H^*(L) \otimes H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{P}}[L]); \mathbb{Z})$. So we can write

$$\omega \equiv \sum_{L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_{\overline{P}})} \tilde{\delta}_L$$

where $\tilde{\delta}_L$ is the class in tensor product with \overline{P} -factor $\overline{\delta}_L$ and all other factors equal to 1. Now it is clear that each of the summands $\tilde{\delta}_L$ can be replaced, modulo $I(\mathcal{A})$ with an element in $V(\mathcal{A})$ and this completes the proof. \square

We recall that in [Definition 2.3.2](#) we introduced the ring

$$A(\mathcal{A}) = \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}} \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}.$$

Remark 6.2.3. We notice that the definitions of the algebras $A(\mathcal{A})$ and $B(\mathcal{A})$ ([Definition 5.2.8](#)) do not depend on the structure of complexified arrangement. In particular all the results in [Section 5.2](#) hold for any arrangement and [Proposition 5.2.10](#) gives, for any arrangement \mathcal{A} , the isomorphism

$$A(\mathcal{A}) \simeq B(\mathcal{A}).$$

We can then state and prove in full generality the result of [Theorem A](#):

Theorem 6.2.4. *There exists a well defined map $\overline{\iota} : (\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)) / \ker \Delta^* \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$ that induces the isomorphism $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. For any $P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}$ there's a natural map $\iota_P : A(\mathcal{A}_P) \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$ that is induced on the summands by the maps

$$\mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A}_P) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A})$$

induced by the identifications $M(\mathcal{A}[L]) \subset M(\mathcal{A}_P[L])$. It is easy to see that the map ι_P is a ring homomorphism and is injective. Hence there is a well defined map

$$\iota : \bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P) \rightarrow A(\mathcal{A})$$

defined by the cup product of the generators:

$$\iota(a_{P_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{P_k}) = \iota_{P_1}(a_{P_1}) \cup \cdots \cup \iota_{P_k}(a_{P_k}).$$

We will show that the kernel of the map ι is $\ker \Delta^*$. Given classes $a_i \in \mathcal{L}_{L_i}^{\text{rk}(L_i)}(\mathcal{A})$, for $i = 1, \dots, h$ it is clear that $a_1 \cup \cdots \cup a_h$ is supported only on the summands $\mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $L \subset \bigcap_i L_i$ and this implies that $J(\mathcal{A}) \subset \ker \iota$.

Moreover, given a maximal layer $P_1 \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}(\mathcal{A})$ and a layer $L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A}_{P_1})$, we have that $\mathcal{A}_{P_1}[L] = \mathcal{A}[L] = \mathcal{A}_{P(L)}[L]$. Hence there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A}_{P_1}) & \xrightarrow{=} & \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \searrow = & \nearrow = \\ & \mathcal{L}_L^{\text{rk}(L)}(\mathcal{A}_{P_L}) & \end{array}$$

and this implies that $I(\mathcal{A}) \subset \ker \iota$ and the map ι is surjective. Then the map ι induces a well defined surjective map $\bar{\iota}$. The injectivity of $\bar{\iota}$ follows from a rank-counting argument, since the \mathbb{Z} -modules $A(\mathcal{A})$ and $\bigotimes_{P \in \mathcal{C}_{\max}} A(\mathcal{A}_P)$ have the same rank given by the sum

$$\sum_{L \in \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})} 2^{\text{rk}(L)} \dim H^{\text{rk}(L)}(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Q}). \quad \square$$

7. Dependency on the poset of layers

We now turn to the study of the relationship between the cohomology algebra structure and the poset of layers. We refer to Section 2.3.3 for a discussion of the our results on this topic.

7.1. Whitney homology of the poset of layers

In analogy with the case of hyperplanes, the additive structure of the toric OS-algebra can be obtained as the (Whitney) homology of the sheaf of rings $\mathcal{W} : L \mapsto H^*(L; \mathbb{Z})$ defined on the poset of layers \mathcal{C} with zero maps as restrictions. In fact, in this situation the differentials of the associated spectral sequence [1, Section 4] vanish already at the first page, thus we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} H^q(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{W}) &= \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}, \text{rk}(L)=q} H^*(L; \mathbb{Z})^{\mu(T^d, L)} \simeq \bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}, \text{rk}(L)=q} H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}^{\mu(T^d, L)} \simeq \\ &\bigoplus_{L \in \mathcal{C}, \text{rk}(L)=q} H^*(L; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^q(M(\mathcal{A}[L]); \mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

since the absolute value of the Möbius function at L is precisely the number of maximal no broken circuit sets of $\mathcal{C}_{\leq L}$.

7.2. Centered arrangements with unimodular basis

Suppose that the given toric arrangement is centered, i.e., each subtorus is of the form $Y_i = \ker \chi_i$ (for notations see Section 2.1). We can identify the lattice $\text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$ with \mathbb{Z}^d through any isomorphism. The characters then correspond to the columns of a $(d \times n)$ matrix A with integer entries. For any subset $I \subseteq [n]$ let then $A(I)$ denote the matrix given by the columns of A with indices in I and let $m(I)$ denote the product of the invariant factors of $A(I)$. Then the function $m(\cdot)$ defines an arithmetic matroid on the \mathbb{Q} -dependency matroid of the columns of A (we refer to [4] for basics on arithmetic matroids); the matrix A is then called a *representation* of this arithmetic matroid. In particular notice that, if $|I| = d$, we have that $m(I) = |\det A(I)|$.

Now suppose that the set of defining characters has a unimodular basis, i.e., that – say χ_1, \dots, χ_d are a basis of the lattice $\text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$. Notice that the existence of a unimodular basis can be ascertained from the multiplicity data of the associated arithmetic matroid: such a basis has multiplicity 1. We choose the isomorphism $\text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^d$ to be such that χ_i is sent to the standard vector e_i for $i \leq d$. Then, the leftmost $d \times d$ -block of A , $A(\{1, \dots, d\})$, is the identity matrix.

We now claim that in this case the whole matrix A can be recovered from the multiplicity data (which is part of the information given by the poset of layers).

Theorem 7.2.1. *If an arithmetic matroid with a basis of multiplicity 1 is representable by a matrix A , then A is unique up to sign reversal of the column vectors.*

Proof. For every non-zero entry $a_{i,j}$ of A ($j > d$) we have $a_{i,j} = (-1)^i \det(A(1, \dots, i-1, j, i+1, \dots, d))$.

$$a_{i,j} = m([d] \setminus \{i\} \cup \{j\}) \text{sign}(\det A(j, 1, \dots, i-1, i+1, \dots, d)).$$

We may without loss of generality (by taking negatives of characters) suppose that the first nonzero entries past the first d columns in every row are positive, i.e., for

$$j_0(i) := \min\{j > d \mid a_{i,j} \neq 0\},$$

$$a_{i,j_0} > 0$$

and that the first entry in every column is positive, i.e., if

$$i_0(j) := \min\{i \mid a_{i,j} \neq 0\},$$

$$a_{i_0(j),j} = \det(A(j, 1, \dots, \widehat{i_0(j)}, \dots, d)) > 0.$$

We will determine the sign of the entries $a_{i,j}$ by induction on j . We assume $j \geq d$ and if $j = d$ there's nothing to prove.

For a fixed $j > d$ we will determine the sign of the entries $a_{i,j}$ by induction on i . For fixed i and j , we restrict to study the submatrix A' of A given by the columns $1, \dots, d$ and $j' > d$ such that $a_{i,j'} \neq 0$ of A and to the corresponding submatroid with multiplicity function m' . Then we can assume that $a_{i,j'} \neq 0$ for all $d < j' \leq j$.

Let $i_0(j)$ be as above, we recursively define the integers $i_h(j)$ for $h > 0$ as follows:

$$i_h(j) := \min\{i > i_{h-1}(j) \mid a_{i,j} \neq 0\}$$

and let

$$\bar{k}(j) := \min\{k \mid j_0(i_k(j)) \neq j\}.$$

We notice that if $\bar{k}(j) = \infty$ then $j_0(i_k(j)) = j$ for all k and hence we are assuming that $a_{i,j} \geq 0$ for all i . In general, since for $k \leq \bar{k}(j)$ we have that $j_0(i_k(j)) = j$, we can assume that $a_{i_k(j),j} > 0$ for all $k < \bar{k}(j)$.

Assume $\bar{k}(j) < \infty$. Hence for a fixed i , if we suppose $i > i_0(j)$ and $a_{i,j} \neq 0$, we have three possible cases:

- a) if $i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j) > i$ then we have $i = i_k(j)$ for a certain $k \leq \bar{k}(j)$ and hence we are already assuming that $a_{i,j} > 0$;
- b) if $i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j) = i$ then, up to changing the sign of the j -th column of A we can assume that $a_{i,j} > 0$; moreover, in order to keep A as previously assumed, we need to change the sign of the i' -th row and of the i' -th column of A for all $i' < i$, of the j' -th columns of A for all j' such that $i_0(j') < i$ and finally, recursively for $i'' > i$, if with the changes of sign already done we changed the sign of $a_{i'',j_0(i'')}$ then we need to change the sign of the i'' -th row, of the i'' -th column and of the j'' -th column for all $j'' > d$ such that $i_0(j'') = i''$;
- c) if $i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j) < i$ then we already know by induction the sign of $a_{i,j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j))}$ and since from the hypothesis of restriction we have that $a_{i,j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j))} \neq 0$, we can consider, up to a sign, the determinant

$$\begin{aligned} & |\det A'(j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j)), j, 1, \dots, \widehat{i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j)}, \dots, \widehat{i}, \dots, d)| = \\ & = |a_{i,j} a_{i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j), j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j))} - a_{i,j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j))} a_{i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j), j}|. \end{aligned}$$

All entries in the right hand side are non-zero and we have

$$\begin{aligned} & m'([d] \setminus \{i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j), i\} \cup \{j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j)), j\}) = \\ & = |\det A'(j_0(i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j)), j, 1, \dots, \widehat{i_{\bar{k}(j)}(j)}, \dots, \widehat{i}, \dots, d)| \end{aligned}$$

we can determine the sign of $a_{i,j}$. \square

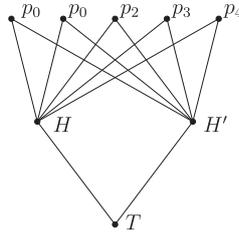


Fig. 3. The poset of layers associated to the arrangements \mathcal{A}^1 and \mathcal{A}^2 of Example 7.3.2.

Remark 7.2.2. The result of Theorem 7.2.1 has been recently improved by Matthias Lenz in [21].

7.3. Further questions and examples

We close by presenting some examples addressing the dependency of the ring structure from the arrangement's combinatorics.

7.3.1. Isomorphism type

Since our description of the cohomology ring of the complement of a toric arrangement depends on the defining equation of the arrangement, we are led to consider the following problem:

Question 7.3.1. *Is the toric OS-algebra combinatorial? Does the ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ only depend on the poset $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$?*

We provide an example which shows the delicacy of the situation, even in small rank. We give two complexified toric arrangements (of rank 2) with isomorphic posets of layers whose integer cohomology rings are indeed isomorphic – yet the isomorphism can't be chosen to be natural with respect to the inclusion into the ambient torus $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$.

Example 7.3.2. Fix $d = 2$ and let $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ the 2-dimensional complex torus with coordinates z_1, z_2 . We write H_{ij} for the subtorus defined by the equation $H_{ij} = \{(z_1, z_2) \in T \mid z_1^i z_2^j = 1\}$. Moreover we write χ_{ij} for the character defined by $\chi_{ij}(z) := z_1^i z_2^j$. Consider the arrangements $\mathcal{A}^1, \mathcal{A}^2$ defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}^1 = \{H_{10}, H_{15}\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}^2 = \{H_{10}, H_{25}\}.$$

The two arrangements have isomorphic posets of layers described in Fig. 3.

Let x be a generator of $H^1(\mathbb{C}^*; \mathbb{Z})$ and y a generator of $H^1(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}; \mathbb{Z})$.

The group $H^1(M(\mathcal{A}^1); \mathbb{Z})$ has rank 4 and is generated by the classes $x_1 := \chi_{10}^*(x)$, $x_2 := \chi_{01}^*(x)$, $y_1 := \chi_{10}^*(y)$, $y_2 := \chi_{15}^*(y)$. The inclusions $i_1 : \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ and $i_2 : \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ give the relation

$$i_1^*(x)i_2^*(y) = 0. \tag{19}$$

From the identity $\chi_{15} = \chi_{10}\chi_{01}^5$ we get $\chi_{15}^*(x) = x_1 + 5x_2$ and hence, applying Equation (19), we get the following relations for the ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}^1); \mathbb{Z})$:

$$x_1y_1 = 0 \tag{20}$$

and

$$(x_1 + 5x_2)y_2 = 0. \tag{21}$$

Moreover we have the square relations $x_1^2 = x_2^2 = y_1^2 = y_2^2 = 0$. Let p_0^1, \dots, p_4^1 be the points of the intersection $H_{10} \cap H_{15}$, then the group $H^2(M(\mathcal{A}^1); \mathbb{Z})$ has rank 8 and is generated by $x_1x_2, x_2y_1, x_1y_2, \tau_0, \dots, \tau_4$, where τ_k corresponds to the class $1 \otimes \alpha_k$ in the algebra $A(\mathcal{A}^1)$ and α_k is a top class generating the group $H^2(M(\mathcal{A}^1[p_k^1]); \mathbb{Z})$. The ring structure is completed by the relation

$$y_1y_2 = \sum_{k=0}^4 \tau_k.$$

The analogous computation for \mathcal{A}^2 goes as follows. The group $H^1(M(\mathcal{A}^2); \mathbb{Z})$ has rank 4 and is generated by the classes $x_1 := \chi_{10}^*(x)$, $x_2 := \chi_{01}^*(x)$, $y_1 := \chi_{10}^*(y)$, $y_2' := \chi_{25}^*(y)$. The following relations holds for the ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}^2); \mathbb{Z})$:

$$x_1y_1 = 0 \tag{22}$$

and

$$(2x_1 + 5x_2)y_2' = 0. \tag{23}$$

Moreover we have the square relations $x_1^2 = x_2^2 = y_1^2 = y_2'^2 = 0$. Let p_0^2, \dots, p_4^2 be the points of the intersection $H_{10} \cap H_{25}$, then the group $H^2(M(\mathcal{A}^2); \mathbb{Z})$ has rank 8 and is generated by $x_1x_2, x_2y_1', (x_2 - 2x_1)y_2', \tau_0', \dots, \tau_4'$, where τ_k' corresponds to the class $1 \otimes \alpha_k'$ in the algebra $A(\mathcal{A}^2)$ and α_k' is a top class generating the group $H^2(M(\mathcal{A}^2[p_k^2]); \mathbb{Z})$. The ring structure is completed by the relation

$$y_1y_2' = \sum_{k=0}^4 \tau_k'.$$

With an easy computation one can see that the annihilator of an element $u \neq 0$ of dimension 1 in the ring $R_1 = H^*(M(\mathcal{A}^1); \mathbb{Z})$ (that we simply call $\text{Ann}_1^1(u)$) is a subgroup of R_1^1 that has rank 1, except when u belongs to one of the following two groups:

$$G_1 = \{ax_1 + by_1 | a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

or

$$G_2 = \{a(x_1 + 5x_2) + by_2 | a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

In such cases the rank of $\text{Ann}_1^1(u)$ is 2.

Similarly, for $u \neq 0$ of dimension 1 in the ring $R_2 = H^*(M(\mathcal{A}^2); \mathbb{Z})$, the rank of $\text{Ann}_1^1(u)$ has rank 2 if and only if u belongs to one of the following two groups:

$$G_1 = \{ax_1 + by_1 | a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

or

$$G'_2 = \{a(2x_1 + 5x_2) + by'_2 | a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

It is easy to verify that the map $f : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} f : x_1 &\mapsto 2x_1 + 5y_1; & f : y_1 &\mapsto x_1 + 2y_1; \\ f : x_2 &\mapsto x_2 - y_1; & f : y_2 &\mapsto y'_2; \\ f : \sum_{i=0}^4 \tau_i &\mapsto x_1 y'_2 + 2 \sum_{i=0}^4 \tau'_i; & f : \tau_i - \tau_j &\mapsto \tau'_i - \tau'_j \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism of rings.

In order to show the impossibility of a natural isomorphism we can consider the ring $R_0 = H^*(T; \mathbb{Z}) = \Lambda[x_1, x_2]$. The inclusion of $M(\mathcal{A}^i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) into T induces a structure of R_0 -algebra on R_i .

We claim that the pairs of rings (R_1, R_0) and (R_2, R_0) are not isomorphic, hence the two cohomology rings R_1 and R_2 are not isomorphic as algebras on the cohomology of T .

In fact we can consider the groups $G_1 \cap R_0$ and $G_2 \cap R_0$ for (R_1, R_0) and respectively $G_1 \cap R_0$ and $G'_2 \cap R_0$ for (R_2, R_0) . In the first pair a sum of generators of the two intersections is a multiple of 5 (namely $(x_1 + 5x_2) - x_1 = 5x_2$) while in the second pair this is not possible since the two intersections are generated by x_1 and $2x_1 + x_5$.

7.3.2. Degree one generators

The question of whether a cohomology ring is generated in degree one is natural and well-studied. For toric arrangements, this question has been addressed also in [11,15].

Question 7.3.3. *When is the cohomology ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ generated in degree 1? Is this property combinatorially determined by $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{A})$?*

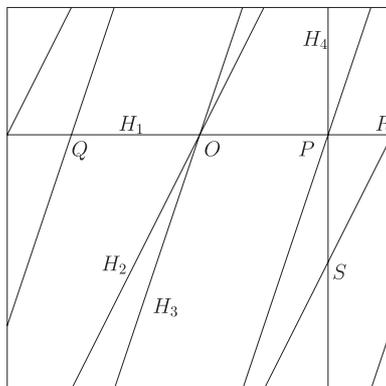


Fig. 4. Example of a toric arrangement with cohomology ring not generated in degree 1.

In order to have that the cohomology ring $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is generated in degree 1, it is natural to ask as a necessary condition ensuring that intersections can distinguish layers, that is

for every k , the Boolean algebra generated by the non-empty intersections of rank k of elements of \mathcal{A} contains all the layers of rank k .

However, the following example shows that this condition is not sufficient.

Example 7.3.4. Fix $d = 2$ and let $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ the 2-dimensional complex torus with coordinates z_1, z_2 . We define the arrangement \mathcal{A} given by the following subtori (see Fig. 4):

$$H_1 = \{z_1 = 1\}; \quad H_2 = \{z_1 z_2^2 = 1\}; \quad H_3 = \{z_1 z_2^3 = 1\}; \quad H_4 = \{z_2 = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{3}}\}.$$

It is easy to check that the intersections of rank 2 are the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \{S\} &= H_2 \cap H_4; \quad \{P\} = H_1 \cap H_4 = H_3 \cap H_4; \\ \{Q, O, P\} &= H_1 \cap H_3; \quad \{R, O\} = H_1 \cap H_2; \quad \{O\} = H_2 \cap H_3 \end{aligned}$$

and hence they generate a Boolean algebra containing all the layers of rank 1.

Nevertheless, we claim that the algebra $H^*(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$ is not generated in rank 1. In fact the five local arrangements of rank 2, namely $\mathcal{A}[P], \mathcal{A}[Q], \mathcal{A}[R], \mathcal{A}[O]$ and $\mathcal{A}[S]$, determine a submodule of rank 7 in $H^2(M(\mathcal{A}); \mathbb{Z})$. This module can be generated only by products of the generators associated to the four hypertori of \mathcal{A} . The claim follows since $\binom{4}{2} = 6 < 7$.

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