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COMBINATORIAL DESCRIPTIONS OF BICLOSED SETS IN AFFINE TYPE

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Abstract. Let W be a Coxeter group and let Φ^+ be the positive roots. A subset B of Φ^+ is called “biclosed” if, whenever we have roots α, β and γ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$, if α and $\beta \in B$ then $\gamma \in B$ and, if α and $\beta \notin B$, then $\gamma \notin B$. The finite biclosed sets are the inversion sets of the elements of W , and the containment between finite inversion sets is the weak order on W . Dyer suggested studying the poset of all biclosed subsets of Φ^+ , ordered by containment, and conjectured that it is a complete lattice. As progress towards Dyer’s conjecture, we classify all biclosed sets in the affine root systems. We provide both a type uniform description, and concrete models in the classical types $\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}, \tilde{D}$. We use our models to prove that biclosed sets form a complete lattice in types \tilde{A} and \tilde{C} , and we classify which biclosed sets are separable and which are weakly separable.

Keywords. Coxeter groups, root systems, affine Coxeter groups, lattice theory

Mathematics Subject Classifications. 20F55, 17B22, 06B23

1. Main result

This is a paper about Coxeter groups, affine root systems, and the weak order. In this section, we state our main results for the reader who is already familiar with these concepts. We will give a more gentle introduction in Section 2 by explaining what our results say in type \tilde{A} . We define all of our terminology in Section 3 and prove our main theorem in Section 4. In Section 5, we describe which of our biclosed sets are weakly separable. In Section 6, we expound on what our results mean for types \tilde{B}, \tilde{C} and \tilde{D} .

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Let Φ be an affine root system with corresponding affine Coxeter group W and let Φ^+ be the positive roots. We write V for the vector space in which Φ lives. A subset B of Φ^+ is called **biclosed** if, for any $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \Phi^+$ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$:

1. If α and $\beta \in B$, then $\gamma \in B$ and
2. if α and $\beta \notin B$, then $\gamma \notin B$.

We pause to discuss some related notions. For $w \in W$, the set of inversions of w is denoted $N(w)$ and is always biclosed. If $\rho \in V^*$ is a vector which has $\langle \rho, \beta \rangle > 0$ for all $\beta \in \Phi^+$, then $N(w) = \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle w\rho, \beta \rangle < 0\}$. More generally, for any linear functional $\theta \in V^*$ such that $\langle \theta, \beta \rangle \neq 0$ for all $\beta \in \Phi^+$, the set $\{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle \theta, \beta \rangle < 0\}$ is always biclosed; a biclosed set of this form is called **separable**. Even more generally, let $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ be a basis of V^* , then the set $\{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \exists k, \langle \theta_1, \beta \rangle = \langle \theta_2, \beta \rangle = \dots = \langle \theta_{k-1}, \beta \rangle = 0 \text{ and } \langle \theta_k, \beta \rangle < 0\}$ is biclosed; a biclosed set of this form is called **weakly separable**. If B is a finite set of roots then all four of these notions – biclosed, weakly separable, separable and an inversion set – coincide. In general, they do not. Biclosed sets seem to be the best replacement for inversion sets when considering infinite B . For this reason, we have taken on the task of classifying biclosed sets in affine Coxeter groups, and explaining how they relate to these other notions.

Let W_0 be the corresponding finite Coxeter group and let V_0 be the geometric representation of W_0 . The **Coxeter fan** in V_0^* is the fan defined by the reflecting hyperplanes of W_0 ; a **face** of this fan is a cone F of any dimension in this fan, including $\{0\}$. We write Φ_0 for the W_0 -root system, so there is a map $\pi : \Phi \rightarrow \Phi_0$ which equates roots that differ by a multiple of the imaginary root.

Let F be a face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan. We write Φ_0^F for set of roots in Φ_0 which are orthogonal to every vector in F , and we write Φ_F for the set of roots $\beta \in \Phi$ with $\pi(\beta) \in \Phi_0^F$. Let W_F be the reflection group generated by the reflections over the roots $\beta \in \Phi_F$; we call W_F a **face subgroup** of W . We can uniquely decompose Φ_F as a disjoint union of mutually orthogonal irreducible root systems, which we call the **components** of Φ_F . Our biclosed sets will be denoted $B(F, \Phi', w)$, where F is a face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan, Φ' is a union of components of Φ_F and w is in W_F . (We permit the cases $\Phi' = \emptyset$ and $\Phi' = \Phi_F$.)

The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', e)$ is given by

$$B(F, \Phi', e) = \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle F, \beta \rangle < 0\} \sqcup (\Phi' \cap \Phi^+).$$

The general biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is the symmetric difference between $B(F, \Phi', e)$ and the inversion set of w , where we identify inversions of $w \in W_F$ with elements of Φ_F^+ in a way we will spell out in Section 4.3.

Theorem 1.1. *The biclosed sets of Φ^+ are precisely the sets $B(F, \Phi', w)$ as above, and we have listed each biclosed set once.*

This result was found independently by Matthew Dyer in an unreleased work [Dye19b]; as a result, this article will emphasize explicit combinatorial descriptions in types $\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{C}, \tilde{D}$. There has been much previous work on classifying various special biclosed sets. The family that has seen the most attention are the **compatible** or **biconvex** sets (see, e.g., [CP98, Ito05]), which are

the inversion sets of *infinite reduced words* of a Coxeter group (see, e.g., [HL16, LP13, Wan19]). The results here extend this previous work.

We also summarize our results on separable and weakly separable sets.

Theorem 1.2. *The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is separable if and only if either F is either a maximal face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan, or else $F = \{0\}$; in the latter case, B is either of the form $N(w)$ or $\Phi^+ \setminus N(w)$. The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is weakly separable if and only if either $\Phi' = \emptyset$ or $\Phi' = \Phi_F$.*

The outline of this article is as follows. In Section 2, we give a concrete introduction to our results in the case of the affine symmetric group. In Section 3, we describe the necessary background to prove Theorem 1.1. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4.10, which gives a uniform description of affine-type biclosed sets in terms of faces of the Coxeter fan, refining Theorem 1.1. In Section 5, we discuss relations to separable and weakly separable sets. In Section 6, we give explicit combinatorial models for biclosed sets in the classical affine Coxeter groups and prove the results in Section 2. Our combinatorial models in Section 6 can be mostly understood independently of Sections 4 and 5.

The results in this paper were described in an extended abstract appearing in the proceedings of FPSAC 2022 [BS22], and some of our text, especially in Sections 2, 3 and the early parts of 4, has overlap with that abstract. The proofs, the results of Section 5, and the examples in Section 6, are all new to this paper.

2. Motivating example: The affine symmetric group

In this section, we illustrate our results by seeing how they apply to the affine symmetric group \tilde{S}_n . Some of the notation in this section will be replaced with more general notation in the following sections.

The symmetric group S_n is the group of permutations of $[n] := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Put $T = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$. For $\sigma \in S_n$, the set of *inversions* of σ is

$$I(\sigma) := \{(i, j) \in T : \sigma^{-1}(i) > \sigma^{-1}(j)\}.$$

The (right) weak order on S_n is the partial order on S_n defined by $\sigma \leq \tau$ if and only if $I(\sigma) \subseteq I(\tau)$. Surprisingly, weak order is a complete lattice, meaning that every subset of S_n has a unique least upper bound (its *join*) and a unique greatest lower bound (its *meet*).

The group \tilde{S}_n is the group of bijections $\tilde{\sigma} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, obeying the conditions:

$$\tilde{\sigma}(i + n) = \tilde{\sigma}(i) + n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (\tilde{\sigma}(k) - k) = 0.$$

Put $\tilde{T} = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 / (\mathbb{Z} \cdot (n, n)) : i < j, i \not\equiv j \pmod{n}\}$. To be clear, $\mathbb{Z}^2 / (\mathbb{Z} \cdot (n, n))$ is the quotient of \mathbb{Z}^2 by the subgroup $\mathbb{Z} \cdot (n, n)$. We will abuse notation by referring to a coset $(i, j) + \mathbb{Z} \cdot (n, n)$ by a representative element (i, j) . For $\tilde{\sigma} \in \tilde{S}_n$, the set of *inversions* of $\tilde{\sigma}$ is

$$I(\tilde{\sigma}) := \{(i, j) \in \tilde{T} : \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(i) > \tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(j)\}.$$

We once again define weak order on \tilde{S}_n by $\tilde{\sigma} \leq \tilde{\tau}$ if and only if $I(\tilde{\sigma}) \subseteq I(\tilde{\tau})$.

This time, weak order is only a complete meet-semilattice. This means that, if a subset \mathcal{X} of \tilde{S}_n has an upper bound, then it has a least upper bound, but no upper bound need exist at all. (Every non-empty subset of \tilde{S}_n continues to have a greatest lower bound.)

Weak order has many applications, for example in the representation theory of quivers and in the structure of cluster algebras, and for many of these purposes we would like to extend the weak order on \tilde{S}_n to some larger poset which is a complete lattice. It is natural to imagine doing this by defining some collection of subsets of \tilde{T} which would play the role of “generalized inversion sets”. Such a definition was proposed and studied by Matthew Dyer (see, e.g., [Dye19a]); we will describe it here for the case of S_n and \tilde{S}_n and for a general Coxeter group in the next section.

We define a subset J of T to be **closed** if, whenever $1 \leq i < j < k \leq n$ and (i, j) and $(j, k) \in J$, then $(i, k) \in J$.

We define a subset J of \tilde{T} to be **closed** if it obeys the four conditions

1. If $i < j < k$ with (i, j) and $(j, k) \in J$, and $i \not\equiv k \pmod{n}$, then $(i, k) \in J$.
2. If $i < j < k$ with (i, j) and $(j, k) \in J$, and $i \equiv k \pmod{n}$, then $(i, j + \ell n)$ and $(j, k + \ell n) \in J$ for all $\ell \geq 0$.
3. If $i < j < k$ with (i, j) and $(i, k) \in J$, and $j \equiv k \pmod{n}$, then $(i, j + \ell n) \in J$ for all ℓ such that $j \leq j + \ell n \leq k$.
4. If $i < j < k$ with (i, k) and $(j, k) \in J$, and $j \equiv k \pmod{n}$, then $(i + \ell n, k) \in J$ for all ℓ such that $i \leq i + \ell n \leq j$.

Note that conditions (3) and (4) are equivalent; we have included both for clarity. We define J to be **coclosed** if the complement of J is closed, and we define J to be **biclosed** if J is both closed and coclosed. We note that the intersection of any collection of closed sets is closed, and, for an arbitrary subset K of T or \tilde{T} , we define the **closure** \overline{K} , to be the intersection of all closed sets containing K . Similarly, the union of any collection of coclosed sets is coclosed; we define the **interior** K° to be the union of all coclosed sets contained in K .

The following is a special case of a result for all Coxeter groups (see, e.g., [Dye19a]):

Proposition 2.1. *The finite biclosed subsets of T (respectively \tilde{T}) are exactly the sets of inversions of the permutations in S_n (respectively \tilde{S}_n).*

The set T is finite, so all subsets of T are finite. But \tilde{T} is infinite, so it is natural to consider all biclosed subsets of \tilde{T} , without the assumption of finiteness.

The following is a special case of a conjecture by Matthew Dyer. Dyer tells us that he already checked this case; we will give the first published proof in Section 6.

Theorem 2.2. *The collection of all biclosed subsets of \tilde{T} , ordered by containment, is a complete lattice. For any collection of biclosed sets \mathcal{X} , we have $\bigvee \mathcal{X} = \overline{\bigcup_{J \in \mathcal{X}} J}$ and $\bigwedge \mathcal{X} = (\bigcap_{J \in \mathcal{X}} J)^\circ$.*

We now give a combinatorial model for the biclosed subsets of \tilde{T} . Define a **translationally invariant total order** on \mathbb{Z} to be a total order \prec obeying the condition that $i \prec j$ if and only

if $i + n \prec j + n$. Each translationally invariant total order \prec defines a biclosed subset $I(\prec)$ of \tilde{T} by $I(\prec) = \{(i, j) \in \tilde{T} : i \succ j\}$.

It turns out that any biclosed subset of \tilde{T} is of this form, but not in a unique way. To see the issue, take $n = 2$, and consider the following total orders on \mathbb{Z} :

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \prec_1 -5 \prec_1 -3 \prec_1 -1 \prec_1 1 \prec_1 3 \prec_1 5 \prec_1 \dots \prec_1 -4 \prec_1 -2 \prec_1 0 \prec_1 2 \prec_1 4 \prec_1 \dots \\ \dots \prec_2 -5 \prec_2 -3 \prec_2 -1 \prec_2 1 \prec_2 3 \prec_2 5 \prec_2 \dots \prec_2 4 \prec_2 2 \prec_2 0 \prec_2 -2 \prec_2 -4 \prec_2 \dots \end{aligned}$$

In other words, both \prec_1 and \prec_2 put all the odd numbers before all the even numbers, but \prec_1 preserves the standard ordering within each parity class whereas \prec_2 reverses the even numbers. Then $I(\prec_1) = I(\prec_2) = \{(i, j) : i < j, i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, j \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}$.

Theorem 2.3. *Biclosed subsets of \tilde{T} are in bijection with translationally invariant total orders, modulo reversing the order on intervals of the form*

$$\dots \prec k - 3n \prec k - 2n \prec k - n \prec k \prec k + n \prec k + 2n \prec k + 3n \prec \dots$$

The main result of this paper is not simply Theorem 2.3, but a generalization of this to all affine Coxeter groups. In the next section, we will introduce the vocabulary necessary to prove our results.

3. Background

3.1. Coxeter groups and root systems

Let $(m_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ be a symmetric matrix with $m_{ii} = 1$ for all i , and $m_{ij} = m_{ji} \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, \infty\}$ for $i \neq j$. Such a matrix is called a **Coxeter matrix**. A **Coxeter group** is a group with a presentation of the form

$$W = \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \mid (s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1, 1 \leq i, j \leq n \rangle$$

for some Coxeter matrix (m_{ij}) . In this case we say (W, S) is a **rank n Coxeter system**, where $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ is the set of **simple reflections**. The **length** $\ell(w)$ of an element w is the minimal number k of simple reflections in any word $s_1 \dots s_k = w$. We further write

$$T = \{wsw^{-1} : w \in W, s \in S\}$$

for the set of **reflections** in W .

Associated to each Coxeter group is a faithful n -dimensional representation V called the **geometric** or **reflection representation**. Fix a (real-valued) **Cartan matrix** $(A_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ii} &= 2 \\ A_{ij} &= 0 && \text{for } m_{ij} = 2 \\ A_{ij}A_{ji} &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}, A_{ij} < 0 && \text{for } 2 < m_{ij} < \infty \\ A_{ij}A_{ji} &\geq 4, A_{ij} < 0 && \text{for } m_{ij} = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

The Cartan matrix A is called **crystallographic** if every A_{ij} is an integer. Our primary results are for crystallographic Cartan matrices, although we will state some early results in the generality of real Cartan matrices. If A is crystallographic, then we must have $4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $m_{ij} < \infty$, and hence $m_{ij} \in \{2, 3, 4, 6, \infty\}$ for all $i \neq j$.

The **geometric representation** is a representation V with basis $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$. We will also want to work with the dual representation V^* , which has dual basis $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$. We write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ for the pairing $V^* \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We put $\alpha_j^\vee = \sum_i A_{ij} \omega_i$, so $\langle \alpha_j^\vee, \alpha_i \rangle = A_{ij}$. (Note that α_i^\vee need not be a basis of V^* .) Then W acts on V by $s_i(v) = v - \langle \alpha_i^\vee, v \rangle \alpha_i$ and acts on V^* by the dual formula $s_i(f) = f - \langle f, \alpha_i \rangle \alpha_i^\vee$. The representations V and V^* are faithful representations of W ; see [BB05, Section 4.1-4.3].

The (real) **roots** are the vectors of the form $w\alpha_i$ for $w \in W$, $1 \leq i \leq n$. Each root is either **positive**, meaning in the positive linear span of the α_i , or **negative**, meaning the negation of a positive root. We write Φ and Φ^+ for the sets of roots and positive roots respectively; these are called the **root system** and the **positive root system**.

The reflections in T are precisely those elements of W which act on V and V^* by involutions fixing a codimension 1 subspace. Specifically, for each $t \in T$, there is a positive root β_t and positive co-root β_t^\vee such that $t(v) = v - \langle \beta_t^\vee, v \rangle \beta_t$. We will assume β_t and β_t^\vee are uniquely determined by t (i.e., that our root system is **reduced**); this is true for all root systems considered in this paper. Conversely, for any $\beta \in \Phi$ there is a unique reflection $t_\beta \in T$ such that $t_\beta \beta = -\beta$, called the **reflection over** β .

We are interested in the weak order on W . To this end, define the set of (left) **inversions** of a group element $w \in W$ to be

$$N(w) = \{\beta_t : t \in T, \ell(tw) < \ell(w)\}.$$

The inversion set also admits a geometric description: Take a point f in V^* such that $\langle f, \alpha_i \rangle > 0$ for each i , then β is an inversion of w if and only if $\langle wf, \beta \rangle < 0$. We say $w \leq v$ in **weak order** if $N(w) \subseteq N(v)$.

A subset Φ' of Φ is called a **subsystem** of Φ if Φ' is preserved by reflections over any $\beta \in \Phi'$. We define $\Phi'_+ = \Phi' \cap \Phi^+$ and $\Phi'_- = \Phi' \cap \Phi^-$. The following is a collection of results from [Dye91] and [Dye90].

Proposition 3.1. *Let Φ' be a subsystem of Φ . There is a unique minimal set $\Pi' \subseteq \Phi'_+$ such that*

$$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \Pi' \cap \Phi' = \Phi'_+ = -\Phi'_-.$$

Let W' be the subgroup of W generated by reflections over the roots in Φ' , and let S' be the reflections over elements of Π' . Then (W', S') is a Coxeter system, and the bijection between T and Φ^+ restricts to a bijection between Φ'_+ and reflections in W' . Furthermore,

$$S' = \{t \in T : N(t) \cap \Phi' = \{\beta_t\}\}.$$

If additionally the span of Φ' is 2-dimensional, then $|\Pi'| = 2$.

The set Π' is called a **base** for Φ' and its elements are called the **simple roots** of Φ' . The cardinality of Π' is called the **rank** of Φ' . The group W' is called the **reflection subgroup** generated by Φ' . We say a subsystem Φ' is **full** if whenever α and $\beta \in \Phi'$, it follows that any γ

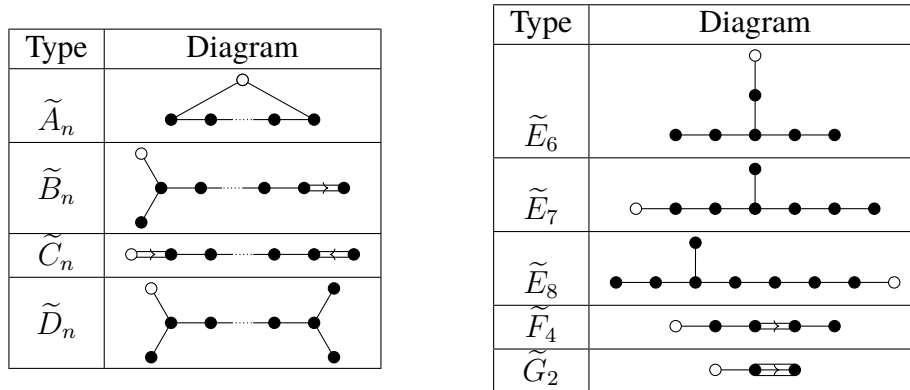


Figure 3.1: The Dynkin diagrams associated to affine indecomposable root systems. The extra, unfilled, node corresponds to the extra simple root α_0 . The remaining filled nodes form the Dynkin diagram for the associated finite crystallographic root system.

in the span $\mathbb{R}\alpha + \mathbb{R}\beta$ is also in Φ' . The **type** of Φ' is a description of its Cartan matrix. If X_n is a Cartan type, then a full subsystem of Φ with type X_n is called an X_n -**subsystem**. (E.g., an A_2 -subsystem consists of roots $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta$ and their negations, such that no other elements of Φ are in their span.)

Remark 3.2. In general, if Φ' is a subsystem of Φ , then the elements of Π' may be linearly dependent. In other words, the rank of Φ' might be larger than $\dim \mathbb{R}\Phi'$. If Φ' is finite or the span of Φ' is 2-dimensional, then this doesn't happen. In general, there even exist infinite rank subsystems of finite rank root systems; however, all subsystems of the finite rank root systems considered here are finite rank [DL11].

A root system is **indecomposable** when it cannot be written as the disjoint union of two nonempty full subsystems. A Coxeter group with an indecomposable root system is called **irreducible**. Every root system can be written uniquely as a disjoint union of indecomposable subsystems, and each Coxeter group can be written uniquely as a product of irreducible factors.

3.2. Finite and affine Coxeter groups

Let (A_{ij}) be a crystallographic Cartan matrix with Coxeter group W_0 such that the associated root system Φ_0 is finite and indecomposable. Such matrices are classified by **Dynkin diagrams** (see Figure 3.1); we will say that Φ_0 or W_0 is of **type** X_n where n is the rank of Φ_0 and the symbol X_n is one of $\{A_n, B_n, C_n, D_n, E_6, E_7, E_8, F_4, G_2\}$. There is a unique root $\theta \in \Phi_0^+$ such that $\theta - \alpha$ is in the positive span of Φ_0^+ for any $\alpha \in \Phi_0^+$. The root θ is called the **highest root** of Φ_0 .

From this data, we construct a new Coxeter group W , called the **affine Coxeter group** of type \tilde{X}_n . The affine symmetric group \tilde{S}_n from the introduction is the affine Coxeter group of type \tilde{A}_{n-1} . See [BB05] or [Kac83] for more.

The affine Coxeter group W has simple generators s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n where, for $i, j \geq 1$, we have the same Coxeter matrix m_{ij} as in W_0 and, for $j \geq 1$, we take $m_{0j} = m_{j0}$ to be the order of $t_\theta s_j$ in W_0 . Thus, there is a map $W \rightarrow W_0$ sending s_i to s_i and $s_0 \rightarrow t_\theta$, as well as an

inclusion $W_0 \hookrightarrow W$; making W into a semidirect product $W_0 \ltimes P$. It turns out that P is a free abelian group of rank n .

The corresponding root system can be described as follows: Let V_0 be the ambient n -dimensional vector space of Φ_0 and let $V := V_0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\delta$ be an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional vector space, with new basis vector δ . Then Φ is the set

$$\Phi = \{\alpha + k\delta : \alpha \in \Phi_0, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

The simple roots of Φ are $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \alpha_0$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are the simple roots of Φ_0 and $\alpha_0 = \delta - \theta$. The affine Dynkin diagrams of the possible resulting root systems are shown in Figure 3.1. We write π for the map $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi_0$ sending $\beta + k\delta$ to β , for $\beta \in \Phi_0$.

For each pair $\pm\beta$ of roots in Φ_0 , there is a type A_1 root subsystem of Φ , whose elements are $\{\pm\beta + k\delta : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Each root of Φ lies in exactly one such A_1 subsystem.

We now recall the definition of the **Coxeter fan** of a finite Coxeter group W_0 . This is a complete fan living in the dual representation V_0^* of W_0 . The set F_0 of $f \in V_0^*$ such that $\langle f, \alpha \rangle \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi_0^+$ is called the **dominant chamber**. A **chamber** is any cone of the form wF_0 for $w \in W_0$. The Coxeter fan consists of all cones formed by intersections of chambers. These cones are called the **faces** of the fan. Let $\text{Faces}(W_0)$ denote the set of faces of the Coxeter fan of W_0 . The action of W_0 on V_0^* permutes the elements of $\text{Faces}(W_0)$.

When we defined W , we stated that there was a map $W \rightarrow W_0$, so W acts on $\text{Faces}(W_0)$ through this map. We now describe the action of W on $\text{Faces}(W_0)$ more geometrically: we embed V_0^* as a codimension 1 subspace of V^* by identifying the co-roots $\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_n^\vee$ in V_0^* with the corresponding co-roots in V^* . This identification is W -equivariant and identifies V_0^* with the subspace $\delta^\perp \subset V^*$. So we think of the W_0 -Coxeter fan as living in a hyperplane in V^* , and this perspective is compatible with the W -action.

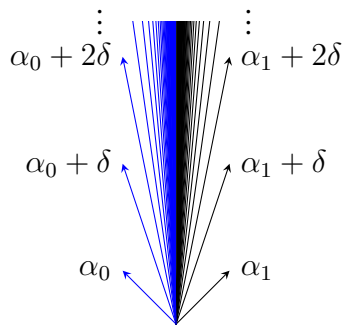
Given $F \in \text{Faces}(W_0)$, we write Φ_0^F for set of roots in Φ_0 which are orthogonal to F , and we write Φ_F for the set of roots $\beta \in \Phi$ with $\pi(\beta) \in \Phi_0^F$. Let W_F be the reflection group generated by the reflections over the roots β in Φ_F ; we call W_F a **face subgroup** of W . If F and F' are faces of the W_0 -Coxeter fan with the same linear span, then $W_F = W_{F'}$. Hence, face subgroups are indexed by spans of faces of the W_0 -Coxeter fan or, equivalently, parabolic subgroups of W_0 .

3.3. Closed and biclosed sets

A subset J of Φ^+ is called **closed** if, for any three roots α, β and γ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$, if α and $\beta \in J$ then $\gamma \in J$. A subset J of Φ^+ is called **coclosed** if $\Phi^+ \setminus J$ is closed. The set J is **biclosed** if it is both closed and coclosed. As in the introduction, for a subset A of Φ^+ , we define the **closure** \bar{A} to be the intersection of all closed sets containing A and we define the **interior** A° to be the union of all coclosed sets contained in A .

If J is a subset of Φ^+ and Φ' is a subsystem of Φ , then we say J is **finite** in Φ' if $|J \cap \Phi'|$ is finite. We say J is **cofinite** in Φ' if $|\Phi'_+ \setminus J|$ is finite.

To give some intuition for what biclosed sets look like, we will introduce a notation for describing rank 2 systems inside Φ^+ . Each rank two subsystem can be linearly ordered such that, if $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$, then γ appears in between α and β in the order. The linear order is characterized by this property up to reversal. If $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$, then we say that γ is



$$\alpha_0 \rightarrow \alpha_0 + \delta \rightarrow \alpha_0 + 2\delta \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \alpha_1 + 2\delta \rightarrow \alpha_1 + \delta \rightarrow \alpha_1$$

Figure 3.2: The positive roots in the \tilde{A}_1 root system. A possible reflection order is shown below. An example of a biclosed set is shaded in blue.

between α and β , and we abbreviate this to $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \beta$; note that the order is only defined up to reversal, so we could equally well write $\beta \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \alpha$.

Closed sets in Φ^+ may now be characterized as those sets B such that for each full rank 2 subsystem Φ' and for any ordering on Φ'_+ as above, the intersection $B \cap \Phi'$ is an interval in the order. Similarly, biclosed sets in Φ^+ are exactly those sets such that $B \cap \Phi'$ is either a down-set in the order, or an up-set in the order, for all full rank 2 subsystems Φ' .

Remark 3.3. There are global total orders on Φ^+ which restrict to an order as above on each rank two subsystem. Such a total order is called a **reflection order**; we do not make use of the theory of reflection orders. The interested reader can refer to [BB05] or [Dye19a].

Example 3.4. Consider Figure 3.2, a diagram of the \tilde{A}_1 root system. The set $\{\alpha_0 + n\delta : n \geq 0\}$, shaded blue in the figure, is a biclosed set since it is a down-set in the ordering shown below the figure. Other biclosed sets include $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \delta\}$ and $\Phi^+ \setminus \{\alpha_0\}$, which are both up-sets in the order. The former of these is finite (since it has 2 elements) and the latter is cofinite (since its complement has 1 element). The biclosed set shown in the figure is neither finite nor cofinite.

Recall that the set of inversions of a Coxeter group element is a finite set which can be described as $N(w) = \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle wf, \beta \rangle < 0\}$, where $f \in V^*$ obeys $\langle f, \alpha_i \rangle > 0$ for all i . From this geometric description, it is clear that $N(w)$ is biclosed for any $w \in W$. This characterizes the finite biclosed sets:

Proposition 3.5 ([Dye19a]). *A set B of positive roots is finite and biclosed if and only if there exists $w \in W$ such that $B = N(w)$. In this case, w is uniquely defined.*

There is another way to describe biclosed sets, using subsets of Φ rather than Φ^+ : Let B be a subset of Φ^+ and let $D(B) = B \cup -(\Phi^+ \setminus B)$. So, for each $\beta \in \Phi^+$, we put β into $D(B)$ if $\beta \in B$ and we put $-\beta$ into $D(B)$ if $\beta \notin B$.

Lemma 3.6. *The set B is biclosed if and only if there do not exist $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in D(B)$ and positive real scalars a, b, c such that $a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 0$.*

Proof. If B is not closed, then there are $\alpha, \beta \in B$ and $\gamma \notin B$ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$. Then α, β and $-\gamma \in D(B)$ and there is a linear relation between α, β and $-\gamma$ as above.

If B is not coclosed, then there are $\alpha, \beta \notin B$ and $\gamma \in B$ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$. Then $-\alpha, -\beta$ and $\gamma \in D(B)$ and there is a linear relation between $-\alpha, -\beta$ and γ as above.

Conversely, suppose there are α, β and $\gamma \in D(B)$ as above. Then α, β and γ cannot all be positive roots or all negative roots; rename them so that either α and $\beta \in \Phi^+$ and $\gamma \in (-\Phi^+)$, or else α and $\beta \in (-\Phi^+)$ and $\gamma \in \Phi^+$. In the first case, α and $\beta \in B$ and $(-\gamma) \notin B$, showing that B is not closed; in the second case, $(-\alpha)$ and $(-\beta) \notin B$ and $\gamma \in B$, showing that B is not coclosed. \square

We conclude this section by connecting the general notion of biclosure to the biclosed subsets from Section 2. Let e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n be the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^n , then $\{e_i - e_j : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$ form a root system of type A_{n-1} , which spans an $(n-1)$ -dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . The rank 2 subsystems of Φ^+ come in two forms: The type A_2 subsystems are

$$(e_i - e_j) \rightarrow (e_i - e_k) \rightarrow (e_j - e_k)$$

for $i < j < k$, and the type $A_1 \times A_1$ subsystems are

$$(e_i - e_j) \rightarrow (e_k - e_\ell)$$

for $i < j$ and $k < \ell$ distinct. The closure conditions for the A_2 -subsystems are the conditions from Section 2; the closure conditions for the $A_1 \times A_1$ -subsystems are trivial, since they only have two positive roots.

Similarly, define \widehat{V} to be the $n+1$ -dimensional vector space spanned by a collection of vectors \tilde{e}_i , for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, modulo the relation $\tilde{e}_{i+n} - \tilde{e}_i = \tilde{e}_{j+n} - \tilde{e}_j$ for all i, j . Then the vectors $\{\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j : i < j, i \not\equiv j \pmod{n}\}$ form a copy of the positive A_{n-1} -system, inside an n -dimensional subspace of \widehat{V} . There are three types of full rank 2 subsystems: For $i < j < k$ all distinct modulo n , we have an A_2 -subsystem

$$(\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_k) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_k).$$

For $i < j < i+n$ we have an \widetilde{A}_1 -subsystem on the roots

$$\{\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_{j+pn} : p \geq 0\} \cup \{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_{i+pn} : p \geq 1\}$$

with ordering

$$(\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_{j+n}) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_{j+2n}) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_{i+3n}) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_{i+2n}) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_{i+n}).$$

For $i < j, k < \ell$ distinct modulo n , we have an $A_1 \times A_1$ -subsystem

$$(\tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_j) \rightarrow (\tilde{e}_k - \tilde{e}_\ell).$$

The closure conditions for the first two types of subsystems are the conditions from Section 2; the closure conditions for the $A_1 \times A_1$ -subsystems are trivial.

4. A combinatorial model for biclosed sets in affine type

We now give a description of the biclosed sets for affine Coxeter groups, generalizing Theorem 2.3. Many of these results were proved independently by Matthew Dyer in unpublished work [Dye19b].

Fix an affine root system Φ with associated finite subsystem Φ_0 for the duration of the section. When we say ‘‘biclosed set’’ here, we mean a biclosed set in Φ^+ .

4.1. The commensurability relation

Lemma 4.1. *Let B be a biclosed subset in Φ^+ and let β be a root in Φ_0 . Then either $\beta + k\delta \in B$ for all sufficiently large k , or else $\beta + k\delta \notin B$ for all sufficiently large k .*

Proof. The intersection of Φ^+ with $\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta$ is

$$\beta \rightarrow \beta + \delta \rightarrow \beta + 2\delta \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow 2\delta - \beta \rightarrow \delta - \beta$$

if β is a positive root, and is

$$\beta + \delta \rightarrow \beta + 2\delta \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow 2\delta - \beta \rightarrow \delta - \beta \rightarrow (-\beta)$$

if β is a negative root. Either way, the roots $\beta + k\delta$ occur in linear order as k grows, so the result follows. \square

This lemma allows us to make the following definition: For a biclosed subset B of Φ^+ , we define

$$B_\infty = \{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \beta + k\delta \in B \text{ for } k \gg 0\}.$$

We will classify biclosed subsets of Φ by first classifying the possible sets B_∞ and then classifying the biclosed sets B corresponding to each B_∞ .

For two sets B and C , we define $B \oplus C$ to be the symmetric difference $(B \setminus C) \sqcup (C \setminus B)$. We say that B and C are **commensurable** if $B \oplus C$ is finite. Being commensurable is clearly an equivalence relation, and we will refer to an equivalence class of biclosed sets for this equivalence relation as a **commensurability class**.

Lemma 4.2. *Let B and C be two biclosed sets in Φ^+ . Then B and C are commensurable if and only if $B_\infty = C_\infty$.*

Proof. The positive root system Φ^+ breaks up into finitely many disjoint pieces of the form $\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta$, for $\beta \in \Phi_0^+$, and $\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}\delta$, for $-\beta \in \Phi_0^+$. So B and C are commensurable if and only if their intersections with $\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta$ are commensurable. For each β , the intersection of B with $\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta$ is either finite or cofinite in $\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta$; the former if $\beta \notin B_\infty$ and the latter if $\beta \in B_\infty$. So $B_\infty = C_\infty$ if and only if $B \cap (\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta)$ and $C \cap (\beta + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\delta)$ are either both finite or both cofinite for each $\beta \in \Phi_0$, which is the same as saying that B and C are commensurable. \square

Let C be a subset of Φ_0 . We say that C is **biclosed in** Φ_0 if, for any (positive or negative) roots $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \Phi_0$ such that $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$, then $\alpha, \beta \in C$ implies $\gamma \in C$, and $\alpha, \beta \notin C$ implies $\gamma \notin C$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let B be a biclosed subset in Φ^+ . Then B_∞ is biclosed in Φ_0 .*

Proof. Let α, β and $\gamma \in \Phi_0$ such that $\gamma = a\alpha + b\beta$ for a and $b \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$.

Suppose that α and $\beta \in B_\infty$. For all sufficiently large integers p and q , we have $\alpha + p\delta$ and $\beta + q\delta \in B$. Assuming we choose p and q such that $ap + bq$ is an integer, $a(\alpha + p\delta) + b(\beta + q\delta) = \gamma + (ap + bq)\delta$ is a positive root and lies in a A_1 subsystem in between $\alpha + p\delta$ and $\beta + q\delta$. So, for all sufficiently large p and q such that $ap + bq$ is an integer, $\gamma + (ap + bq)\delta$ is in B , and this forces γ into B_∞ by Lemma 4.1.

The case where α and $\beta \notin B_\infty$ is exactly analogous. \square

We therefore want to classify biclosed sets in Φ_0 . Once we have done this, we will return then classify which biclosed sets in Φ^+ can give rise to a particular biclosed set in Φ_0 .

4.2. Classification of biclosed subsets of Φ_0

To understand the sets which can appear as B_∞ for some biclosed set B , we will use the Coxeter fan described in Section 3.2. Let F be a face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan and let f lie in the relative interior of F . Then $\{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle < 0\}$ and $\{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle \leq 0\}$ are both biclosed sets. We now describe a more general construction that interpolates between $\{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle < 0\}$ and $\{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle \leq 0\}$.

Let $\Phi_0^F = \{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle = 0\}$. If Φ'_0 is any union of indecomposable components of Φ_0^F , we define:

$$B_0(F, \Phi'_0) := \{\beta \in \Phi_0 : \langle f, \beta \rangle < 0\} \cup \Phi'_0$$

The following is the main result of Đoković, Check, and Hée [DCH94, Theorem 4]:

Theorem 4.4. *The biclosed subsets of Φ_0 are precisely the sets $B_0(F, \Phi'_0)$.*

We remark on some differences between the statement in their paper and the one shown here. The statement of the theorem in [DCH94] gives only W_0 -orbit representatives of biclosed sets. The representatives they list are exactly the sets $B_0(F, \Phi'_0)$ where F is a face in the dominant chamber of the Coxeter fan. (More specifically, their Δ is a base for our Φ_0^F , and their Δ' is a base for our Φ'_0 .) Because every element of $\text{Faces}(W_0)$ is in the W_0 -orbit of a face in the dominant chamber, the biclosed sets they construct are the same as ours. A more serious difference is that their article defines closed sets to be those subsets B of Φ_0 such that if $\alpha, \beta \in B$, then $\alpha + \beta \in B$. This differs from our notion of closed. However, by the following Lemma, their definition gives the same biclosed sets of Φ_0 as our definition.

Lemma 4.5. *Let B be a subset of a finite crystallographic root system Φ_0 . Then B is biclosed if and only if, for all $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \Phi_0$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$, if α and $\beta \in B$ then $\gamma \in B$, and if α and $\beta \notin B$ then $\gamma \notin B$.*

Proof. The forwards direction is clear. To prove the converse, it is enough to prove it for the four different types of finite rank 2 system: $A_1 \times A_1$, A_2 , B_2 , and G_2 . For each of these it is a straightforward check. \square

Let $\Phi_F = \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle F, \beta \rangle = 0\}$; this is the root system of the face subgroup W_F . The indecomposable subsystems of Φ_F are in bijection with the indecomposable subsystems of Φ_0^F . We let Φ' be a union of indecomposable subsystems of Φ_F . We now associate a ‘‘standard’’ biclosed subset of Φ^+ to each (F, Φ') . Let f be a functional in the relative interior of F . We define

$$B(F, \Phi') := \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle f, \beta \rangle < 0\} \cup (\Phi' \cap \Phi^+).$$

The following is immediate from the definition:

Lemma 4.6. *With the above notation, we have*

$$B(F, \Phi')_\infty = B_0(F, \Phi').$$

We also verify:

Lemma 4.7. *The sets $B(F, \Phi')$ are biclosed in Φ^+ .*

Proof. We abbreviate $B_- := \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle f, \beta \rangle < 0\}$, $B_0 := \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle f, \beta \rangle = 0\}$ and $B_+ := \{\beta \in \Phi^+ : \langle f, \beta \rangle > 0\}$. So $B(F, \Phi')$ is $B_- \cup (\Phi' \cap \Phi^+)$ and $\Phi^+ \setminus B(F, \Phi')$ is $B_+ \cup (B_0 \setminus \Phi')$. Now, suppose that we have distinct roots α, β and γ in Φ^+ with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$.

If α and β are in (B_+, B_-) or (B_-, B_+) (respectively), then the biclosure condition is automatic. If α and β are in (B_\pm, B_\pm) , (B_\pm, B_0) or (B_0, B_\pm) (respectively, with all signs the same), then the condition on $\langle f, \cdot \rangle$ implies that γ is in B_\pm as well, and the biclosure condition follows. The only remaining case is where α and $\beta \in B_0$. In this case, the condition on $\langle f, \cdot \rangle$ implies that γ is in B_0 . Since the different indecomposable components of Φ_F are mutually orthogonal root systems, the condition that $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}\alpha + \mathbb{R}_{>0}\beta$ implies that α, β and γ are all in the same component of Φ_F , so either all of them are in Φ' or none are and, in either case, the biclosed condition is satisfied. \square

Thus, combining Lemmas 4.2, 4.3, 4.6 and 4.7 and Theorem 4.4, we see that we can classify the biclosed subsets of Φ by finding the biclosed sets which are commensurable to $B(F, \Phi')$ for each (F, Φ') . We carry out this task in the next section.

4.3. The commensurability class of $B(F, \Phi')$

We note that $B(\{0\}, \emptyset) = \emptyset$ and that the commensurability class of $B(\{0\}, \emptyset)$ consists of the finite biclosed sets which, by Proposition 3.5, are in bijection with the elements of W . Our goal will be to generalize this by giving a bijection between the commensurability class of $B(F, \Phi')$ and the face subgroup W_F .

To do this, we define an action of W on the class of biclosed sets, introduced in [Dye19a, Section 4.1]. The easiest way to describe this action is in terms of the doubling construction from Lemma 3.6: if w is in W and B is a biclosed set, then $w \cdot B$ is defined to be the unique biclosed set such that

$$D(w \cdot B) = wD(B).$$

We can rewrite this formula (less naturally) so to not mention D : We have

$$\begin{aligned} w \cdot B &= \{w\gamma : w\gamma \in \Phi^+, \gamma \in \Phi^+, \gamma \in B\} \cup \{w\gamma : w\gamma \in \Phi^+, (-\gamma) \in \Phi^+, (-\gamma) \notin B\} \\ &= \{ |w\gamma| : \gamma \in B \} \oplus N(w), \end{aligned}$$

where $|\phi|$ is ϕ if $\phi \in \Phi^+$ and $-\phi$ if $-\phi \in \Phi^+$. With this definition, it holds that $v \cdot N(w) = N(vw)$ for any elements v, w of W .

Lemma 4.8. *For $w \in W_F$, we have*

$$w \cdot B(F, \Phi') = B(F, \Phi') \oplus (N(w) \cap \Phi_F).$$

Proof. In terms of the doubling construction, we need to show that

$$wD(B(F, \Phi')) = D(B(F, \Phi')) \oplus \{\pm\beta : \beta \in N(w) \cap \Phi_F\}.$$

Given a root β , we must show it is contained in the left hand side if and only if it is contained in the right.

Case 1: $\beta \notin \Phi_F$. Then $\langle F, \beta \rangle \neq 0$. Since $w \in W_F$, we have $wF = F$ and $\langle F, w^{-1}(\beta) \rangle = \langle wF, \beta \rangle = \langle F, \beta \rangle$. So $\langle F, w^{-1}(\beta) \rangle$ has the same (nonzero) sign as $\langle F, \beta \rangle$. So $w^{-1}(\beta) \in D(B(F, \Phi'))$ if and only if $\beta \in D(B(F, \Phi'))$. We see that β is contained in the left hand side if and only if it is contained in the right.

Case 2: $\beta \in \Phi_F$. In this case, we need to break into two cases.

Case 2a: $|\beta| \notin N(w) \cap \Phi_F$. In this case, $w^{-1}(\beta)$ and β have the same sign, and both of them are in the same indecomposable component of Φ_F . So either β and $w^{-1}(\beta)$ are both in $B(F, \Phi')$ or neither are, and we see that β is in the left hand side if and only if it is in the right hand side.

Case 2b: $|\beta| \in N(w) \cap \Phi_F$. In this case, $w^{-1}(\beta)$ and β have opposite signs, and both of them are in the same indecomposable component of Φ_F . So exactly one of β and $w^{-1}(\beta)$ is in $B(F, \Phi')$, and we see that β is in the left hand side if and only if it is in the right hand side. \square

Theorem 4.9. *The set of biclosed sets commensurable to $B(F, \Phi')$ is the W_F -orbit of $B(F, \Phi')$, and W_F acts freely on this orbit.*

Proof. This theorem contains three statements, which we check in turn.

First, we show that, for $w \in W_F$, the biclosed sets $w \cdot B(F, \Phi')$ and $B(F, \Phi')$ are commensurable. This follows from the formula in Lemma 4.8, which writes $w \cdot B(F, \Phi')$ as the symmetric difference of $B(F, \Phi')$ and a finite set.

Next, we show that W_F acts freely on $B(F, \Phi')$. Suppose that $w \in W_F$ with $w \cdot B(F, \Phi') = B(F, \Phi')$. Then Lemma 4.8 shows that $N(w) \cap \Phi_F = \emptyset$. But $N(w) \cap \Phi_F$ is in bijection with the set of inversions of w when considered as an element of the Coxeter group W_F , so $N(w) \cap \Phi_F = \emptyset$ only if $w = e$.

Finally, let B be a biclosed set commensurable with $B(F, \Phi')$. We want to show that $B = w \cdot B(F, \Phi')$ for some $w \in W_F$.

Write $B = B(F, \Phi') \oplus X$. We first claim that $X \subseteq \Phi_F$. In other words, for $\beta \notin \Phi_F$, we want to show that $B \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta) = B(F, \Phi') \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta)$. The assumption that $\beta \notin \Phi_F$ means that $B(F, \Phi') \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta)$ is either the set of positive roots of the form $\beta + k\delta$, or the set of positive roots of the form $-\beta + k\delta$. We know that $B \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta)$ must be commensurable with this and must be biclosed in the \tilde{A}_1 subsystem $\pm\beta + \mathbb{Z}\delta$; the only way for this to happen is for $B \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta)$ to be $B(F, \Phi') \cap (\mathbb{R}\beta + \mathbb{R}\delta)$. So we have shown that $X \subseteq \Phi_F$.

Let Φ_i be any indecomposable component of Φ_F , let W_i be the associated affine Coxeter group and let $X_i = X \cap \Phi_i$. So X_i is finite. If Φ_i is not one of the components of Φ' , then $B \cap \Phi_i = X_i$; if Φ_i is one of the components of Φ' , then $B \cap \Phi_i = \Phi_i \setminus X_i$. Either way, we deduce that X_i is a finite set which is biclosed in Φ_i . Therefore, $X_i = N_{W_i}(w_i)$ for some $w_i \in W_i$, where N_{W_i} means to compute the inversion set within the Coxeter group W_i . Using the isomorphism $W_F \cong \prod_i W_i$, we see that $X = N_{W_F}(\prod_i w_i)$. Then, putting $w = \prod_i w_i$, Lemma 4.8 shows that $B = w \cdot B(F, \Phi')$. \square

Combining our results, we have the following.

Theorem 4.10. *Let W be an affine Coxeter group and W_0 the associated finite Coxeter group. Biclosed sets for W are in bijection with triples (F, Φ', w) , where F is a face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan, and $w \in W$ stabilizes F , and Φ' is a union of indecomposable subsystems of Φ_F . Explicitly, if f is a functional in the relative interior of F , then the set associated to the triple is*

$$B(F, \Phi', w) = \left((\{\alpha + r\delta \mid r \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha \in \Phi_0, \langle f, \alpha \rangle < 0\} \cap \Phi^+) \sqcup \Phi'_+ \right) \oplus \left(N(w) \cap \Phi_F \right).$$

The triples $(F_1, \Phi'_1, w_1), (F_2, \Phi'_2, w_2)$ are in the same path component if and only if $F_1 = F_2$ and $\Phi'_1 = \Phi'_2$.

This is Theorem 1.1, with some additional details added.

Remark 4.11. For a general affine Coxeter group, the limit weak order of Lam and Pylyavskyy [LP13] corresponds to triples (F, \emptyset, w) . This was shown by Weijia Wang in [Wan19].

We can use our parametrization to describe the poset of biclosed sets in a commensurability class in terms of weak order on the face subgroup.

Corollary 4.12. *Let F and Φ' be as above. Let the components of Φ_F be $\Phi_1 \sqcup \Phi_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \Phi_r$, with corresponding Coxeter groups W_1, W_2, \dots, W_r . Let $\Phi' = \bigsqcup_{i \in I} \Phi_i$ for some index set $I \subseteq [r]$. The partially ordered set of biclosed sets which are commensurable with $B(F, \Phi')$ is isomorphic to $\prod_{i \in I} W_i^{\text{op}} \times \prod_{i \in [r] \setminus I} W_i$. Here W_i is the weak order on the Coxeter group W_i and W_i^{op} is the opposite of this weak order.*

Proof. From Lemma 4.8, the biclosed sets commensurable with $B(F, \Phi')$ are of the form

$$B(F, \Phi') \oplus X,$$

where $X \subset \Phi_F$ corresponds to the inversions of $w \in W_F$. Writing $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_r)$ for $w_i \in W_i$, this is $B(F, \Phi') \setminus \bigcup_{i \in I} N_{W_i}(w_i) \cup \bigcup_{i \in [r] \setminus I} N_{W_i}(w_i)$, where $N_{W_i}(w_i)$ is the set of inversions of w_i as an element of W_i .

Containment of inversion sets in W_i is weak order on W_i . For the indices i which are in I , making $N_{W_i}(w_i)$ larger will make $B(F, \Phi')$ smaller; for the indices i which are not in I , making $N_{W_i}(w_i)$ larger will make $B(F, \Phi')$ larger. This is why the W_i factors are reversed for $i \in I$. \square

Corollary 4.13. *Let X and Y be biclosed sets in Φ^+ . Then X and Y are commensurable if and only if there is a sequence $X = Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_\ell = Y$ of biclosed sets with Z_i and Z_{i+1} differing by a single element.*

Proof. The reverse implication is immediate. To prove the forwards direction, let $X = B(F, \Phi', u)$ and let $Y = B(F, \Phi', v)$. Take chains $u = u_p > u_{p-1} > \dots > u_1 > u_0 = e$ and $e = v_0 < v_1 < \dots < v_{q-1} < v_q = v$ in W_F . Then $B(F, \Phi', u_q), B(F, \Phi', u_{q-1}), \dots, B(F, \Phi', u_1), B(F, \Phi', u_0) = B(F, \Phi') = B(F, \Phi', v_0), B(F, \Phi', v_1), \dots, B(F, \Phi', v_{q-1}), B(F, \Phi', v_q)$ is a sequence of the sort we seek. \square

Remark 4.14. Corollary 4.13 implies that commensurable biclosed sets are in the same connected component of the Hasse diagram of the poset of biclosed sets. In fact, commensurability classes are exactly the connected components of the Hasse diagram. To see this, we would need to know that whenever $X \subset Y$ is a cover relation in the poset of biclosed sets, then X and Y should be commensurable. An even stronger statement holds: if $X \subset Y$ is a cover relation, then $|Y \setminus X| = 1$. This has been shown for affine Coxeter groups by Matthew Dyer, in an unpublished work [Dye19b]. We give a different proof in [BS23].

5. Separable and weakly separable sets

In this section, we determine which biclosed sets are separable and weakly separable. In part, we study these other notions in order to clarify the relationship between biclosure and other concepts in the literature. Also, in the course of this study, we prove Corollary 5.6, which will play a key role in our following paper [BS23].

5.1. Separability and weak separability

Let V be a real vector space and let X be a set of nonzero vectors in V . Let B be a subset of X . If X is finite, then the hyperplane separation theorem states that the following are equivalent:

1. There is a linear functional $\theta \in V^*$ such that $\langle \theta, \beta \rangle < 0$ for $\beta \in B$ and $\langle \theta, \beta \rangle > 0$ for $\beta \in X \setminus B$.
2. There do **not** exist $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_j \in B$ and $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k \in X \setminus B$ and positive scalars $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_j, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$ such that $\sum b_i \beta_i = \sum c_i \gamma_i$; here we permit one of j and k to be 0 but not $j = k = 0$.

If X is infinite, these conditions no longer coincide, though Condition 1 still clearly implies Condition 2. We define B to be **separable in X** if Condition 1 holds and **weakly separable in X** if Condition 2 holds. We will omit the “in X ” when X is clear from context.

Here is an alternate description of weak separability which resembles the separating hyperplane condition: For a vector $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) \in \mathbb{R}^k$, define $\vec{x} \succ 0$ if there is an index r such that $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_{r-1} = 0$ and $x_r > 0$; define $\vec{x} \prec 0$ analogously.

Lemma 5.1. *The set $B \subset X$ is weakly separable if and only if there exists a linear map $\theta : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ such that $\theta(\beta) \prec 0$ for $\beta \in B$ and $\theta(\beta) \succ 0$ for $\beta \in X \setminus B$. If we want, we may further assume that θ is an isomorphism of vector spaces.*

Proof. First, let $\theta : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be any linear map which is nonzero on X . It is easy to check that $\{\beta : \theta(\beta) \prec 0\}$ is a weakly separable set.

Now, suppose that B is weakly separable in X . Fix an auxiliary inner product (\cdot, \cdot) on V . For each $\beta \in X$, let H_β be the closed hemisphere

$$H_\beta = \{\theta \in V : (\theta, \theta) = 1 \text{ and } (\theta, \beta) \leq 0 \text{ if } \beta \in B, (\theta, \beta) \geq 0 \text{ if } \beta \in X \setminus B.\}$$

For any finite subset Y of X , the set $B \cap Y$ is weakly separable, hence separable, in Y , which means that $\bigcap_{\beta \in Y} H_\beta$ is nonempty. So the H_β are compact subsets of the unit sphere in V for which any finite subset has nonempty intersection, and therefore $\bigcap_{\beta \in X} H_\beta$ is nonempty. Let $\theta_1 \in \bigcap_{\beta \in X} H_\beta$. We will take θ_1 to be the first component of the map θ .

If (θ_1, β) is nonzero for all $\beta \in X$, we are done. Otherwise, we can reduce to considering the set $B \cap \theta_1^\perp$ inside $X \cap \theta_1^\perp$. Since the vector space θ_1^\perp is lower dimensional than V , we are done by induction on dimension.

Finally, we note that our proof gives a linearly independent (even orthonormal!) set $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$ of vectors in V , and it is harmless to complete it to a basis, so we may assume that $\theta : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ is an isomorphism. □

5.2. Separable biclosed sets

We now specialize to the setting of the rest of the paper, considering separability and weak separability of biclosed sets in Φ^+ , for Φ^+ a root system of affine type.

Theorem 5.2. *The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is separable if and only if either F is either a maximal face of the W_0 -Coxeter fan, or else $F = \{0\}$; in the latter case, B is either of the form $N(w)$ or $\Phi^+ \setminus N(w)$.*

Proof. Recall that separable sets are induced by vectors θ in V^* such that $\langle \theta, \beta \rangle \neq 0$ for all $\beta \in \Phi^+$. The points θ in V^* which do not lie on any of the hyperplanes β^\perp fall into three classes:

1. Points in the **Tits cone** (meaning that $\langle \theta, \delta \rangle > 0$), which also lie in the complement of the W -Coxeter hyperplane arrangement.
2. Points in the **negative Tits cone** (meaning that $\langle \theta, \delta \rangle < 0$), which also lie in the complement of the W -Coxeter hyperplane arrangement.
3. Points in the boundary of the Tits cone (so $\langle \theta, \delta \rangle = 0$) which also lie in the complement of the W_0 -Coxeter hyperplane arrangement.

In the first case, we know that the regions of the complement of the W -Coxeter hyperplane arrangement in the Tits cone are indexed by $w \in W$, and the corresponding biclosed set is the inversion set $N(w) = B(\{0\}, \emptyset, w)$. In the second case, each region in the negative Tits cone is the negation of a region in the positive Tits cone, so the separable sets coming from θ in the negative Tits cone are of the form $\Phi^+ \setminus N(w) = B(\{0\}, \Phi^+, w)$. In the third case, let F be the corresponding face of the W_0 -Coxeter arrangement. The condition that F does not lie in any β^\perp means that F is maximal. In this case, W_F is the trivial group, so the data of Φ' and w is trivial, and B is the unique biclosed set for this F . \square

5.3. Weakly separable biclosed sets

Our next result is

Theorem 5.3. *The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is weakly separable if and only if either $\Phi' = \emptyset$ or $\Phi' = \Phi_F$.*

Remark 5.4. If $\Phi' = \emptyset$ then B is the inversions of a finite or infinite reduced word in the sense of [LP13] and B is biclosed in $\Phi^+ \cup \{\delta\}$. If $\Phi' = \Phi_F$ then $\Phi^+ \setminus B$ is the inversions of a finite or infinite reduced word and $B \cup \{\delta\}$ is biclosed in $\Phi^+ \cup \{\delta\}$. If F is a maximal face of the W_0 -Coxeter arrangement, then $\Phi_F = \emptyset$, so we have $\Phi' = \emptyset = \Phi_F$ in this case and both B and $\Phi^+ \setminus B$ are the inversions of finite or infinite reduced words.

Remark 5.5. Our description of weakly separable biclosed sets can largely be deduced from results of Wang, and of Hohlweg and Labbé, on inversions of infinite reduced words. (Throughout this remark, we use “infinite reduced word” as a shorthand for “finite or infinite reduced word”.) The description of which biclosed sets correspond to infinite reduced words, as in Remark 5.4, can also be found in Wang’s paper [Wan19, Theorem 3.12]; this relies on Dyer’s unpublished preprint [Dye19b] in the form of [Wan19, Theorem 1.13]. Hohlweg and Labbé, [HL16, Proposition 4.2(i)] shows that inversion sets of infinite reduced words are weakly separable. Hohlweg and Labbé’s result relies on a result of Cellini and Papi [CP98, Theorem 3.12] which relates infinite reduced words to a version of biclosed sets in an enlarged root system containing the imaginary root δ .

Theorems 5.2 and 5.3 together prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 5.3. First, suppose that Φ' is equal to neither \emptyset nor Φ_F . Let P be an indecomposable component of Φ' and let Q be an indecomposable component of $\Phi_F \setminus \Phi'$. Then δ is in the positive span of both P and Q , so B is not weakly separable.

Now, suppose that $\Phi' = \emptyset$. In this case, we must show that $B(F, \emptyset, w)$ is separable. First, let θ_1 be in the relative interior of F . Then $\langle \theta_1, \beta \rangle < 0$ for $\beta \in B(F, \emptyset, e)$, and $\langle \theta_1, \beta \rangle = 0$ for $\beta \in \Phi_F$, and $\langle \theta_1, \beta \rangle > 0$ for $\beta \in \Phi^+ \setminus (B(F, \emptyset, e) \cup \Phi_F)$. It remains to find θ_2 such that, when restricted to Φ_F^+ , $\langle \theta_2, \cdot \rangle$ is negative precisely for the inversions of w .

Let $\Phi_0^1, \Phi_0^2, \dots, \Phi_0^r$ be the components of Φ_0^F and let Φ_i be the preimage of Φ_0^i in Φ , so that the Φ_i are the components of Φ_F . Each of the Φ_i ’s is an affine root system, all of which share the same imaginary root δ . If we write $V_i = \text{Span}(\Phi_i)$ and $V_F = \text{Span}(\Phi_F)$, then the kernel of $\bigoplus V_i \rightarrow V_F$ is spanned by the differences $\delta_i - \delta_j$, where δ_i is the copy of δ in the i -th

summand. We have $W_F = \prod W_i$, where the W_i are the affine groups associated with the Φ_i ; let $w = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_r)$ in this product decomposition. For each w_i , we can find a $\theta_{2i} \in V_i^*$ such that $\langle \theta_{2i}, \cdot \rangle$ is negative on $N(w_i)$; moreover, θ_{2i} is in the Tits cone, so $\langle \theta_{2i}, \delta_i \rangle > 0$. Normalize the θ_{2i} 's so that $\langle \theta_{2i}, \delta_i \rangle = 1$. Then $\sum \langle \theta_{2i}, \cdot \rangle$ vanishes on the kernel of $\bigoplus V_i \rightarrow V_F$, so there is some $\theta_2 \in V_F^*$ which restricts to θ_{2i} on each V_i . Extending this θ_2 to a linear functional on all of V , we have the functional we seek.

We have now verified, using the map $(\theta_1, \theta_2) : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, that $B(F, \emptyset, w)$ is weakly separable. The verification for $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is similar. □

Corollary 5.6. *If Φ is an affine root system of rank ≤ 3 , then every biclosed set is weakly separable.*

Proof. In this case, Φ_0^F must be either the whole Coxeter diagram Φ_0 , or a single vertex of it, or the empty set. In any of these cases, Φ_0^F has at most one component, so we always have either $\Phi' = \emptyset$ or $\Phi' = \Phi_F$ (or both). □

6. Combinatorial descriptions

In this section we apply our previous results to give a combinatorial description of the commensurability classes and the biclosed sets for types $A_\infty, \tilde{A}_{n-1}, \tilde{C}_n, \tilde{B}_n$ and \tilde{D}_n . Additionally, we give combinatorial proofs of the lattice property for types $A_\infty, \tilde{A}_{n-1}$ and \tilde{C}_n .

The results in this section, though not their proofs, can be understood independently of Sections 4 and 5.

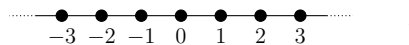
We will use the combinatorial descriptions of the classical affine Coxeter groups that are described in the book by Björner and Brenti [BB05]. This source does not emphasize root systems, so we will include descriptions of the root systems as well.

6.1. The Coxeter group A_∞

We begin with a Coxeter group of infinite rank, the (two-sided) infinite symmetric group A_∞ .

Definition 6.1. The Coxeter group A_∞ is the group of permutations $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which fix all but finitely many points. The simple generators are the simple transpositions $s_i = (i, i + 1)$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The Coxeter diagram of A_∞ is



The reflections of A_∞ are the transpositions (i, j) for $i < j$. Letting \mathbb{R}^∞ be the vector space with basis e_i for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we can take V to be the span of the vectors $\beta_{ij} := e_j - e_i$. The positive roots are the β_{ij} for $i < j$, and the simple roots are $\alpha_i := \beta_{i, i+1}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The rank 2 subsystems of A_∞ are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_{ij} &\rightarrow \beta_{ik} \rightarrow \beta_{jk} && \text{for } i < j < k \\
 \beta_{ij} &\rightarrow \beta_{k\ell} && \text{for } i, j, k, \ell \text{ pairwise distinct.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 6.2. *Let $\bar{\cdot}$ be the closure operator for A_∞ . Then $\bar{\cdot}$ is the weakest closure operator on subsets of Φ^+ which satisfies*

$$\overline{\{\beta_{ij}, \beta_{jk}\}} = \{\beta_{ij}, \beta_{ik}, \beta_{jk}\}$$

for all $i < j < k$.

Thus, if we think of a set U of positive roots as defining a relation R on \mathbb{Z} , where iRj if $\beta_{ij} \in U$, then \bar{U} corresponds to taking the transitive closure of this relation.

We can use this idea to show that the poset of biclosed sets is a lattice. We start with a lemma.

Lemma 6.3. *If $U \subseteq \Phi^+$ is a coclosed set, then the closure \bar{U} is biclosed. If $K \subseteq \Phi^+$ is a closed set, then the interior K° is closed.*

For legibility, in this proof we label the elements of U by the corresponding transpositions (i, j) in T , so we write (i, j) instead of β_{ij} .

Proof. Let U be a coclosed set. By the corollary, \bar{U} is the set of all pairs (a, c) with $a < c$ such that there exists a sequence

$$a = b_0 < b_1 < \dots < b_{r-1} < b_r = c$$

$$(b_i, b_{i+1}) \in U \text{ for all } i.$$

Let $a < b < c$ such that $(a, c) \in \bar{U}$. To show that \bar{U} is coclosed, we must show that either $(a, b) \in \bar{U}$ or $(b, c) \in \bar{U}$. Since $(a, c) \in \bar{U}$, we have a chain $b_0 < \dots < b_r$ as above. If $b = b_i$ for some i , then both (a, b) and (b, c) are in \bar{U} and we are done. Otherwise there is some i for which $b_i < b < b_{i+1}$. However, we know that U is a coclosed set and that

$$(b_i, b) \rightarrow (b_i, b_{i+1}) \rightarrow (b, b_{i+1})$$

is a rank 2 system. Since (b_i, b_{i+1}) is in U , it follows that either $(b_i, b) \in U$ or that $(b, b_{i+1}) \in U$. In the first case, $(a, b) \in \bar{U}$, and in the second case, $(b, c) \in \bar{U}$. Thus \bar{U} is coclosed. Since it is closed by definition, it is also biclosed.

The case of a closed set follows since $K^\circ = \Phi^+ \setminus \left(\overline{\Phi^+ \setminus K} \right)$. □

Theorem 6.4. *The poset $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$ is a complete lattice.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{X} be any subset of $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$; we will show that \mathcal{X} has a least upper bound.

Put $U = \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{X}} I$. Since U is a union of coclosed sets, it is coclosed. Put $V = \bar{U}$. Since V is a closure, it is closed; by Lemma 6.3 it is also coclosed. So V is a biclosed set. We claim that it is the least upper bound of \mathcal{X} .

Clearly, for each $I \in \mathcal{X}$, we have $I \subseteq U \subseteq V$, so V is an upper bound for \mathcal{X} . Let Y be any other upper bound for \mathcal{X} . Then, for each $I \in \mathcal{X}$, we have $I \subseteq Y$, so $U \subseteq Y$. Since Y is closed, we have $V = \bar{U} \subseteq Y$ as well. So V is below every upper bound for \mathcal{X} .

The case of a greatest lower bound is analogous, using $\left(\bigcap_{I \in \mathcal{X}} I \right)^\circ$. □

It will turn out that biclosed sets in A_∞ are in correspondence with total orders of the integers. To state this precisely, we introduce the following notations.

Definition 6.5. Let R be a binary relation on a set X . We say that R is *trichotomous* if, for all $x, y \in X$, exactly one of xRy, yRx , and $x = y$ holds. A *total order* is a transitive trichotomous relation. Let $\text{Tot}(\mathbb{Z})$ denote the collection of total orderings of \mathbb{Z} . For $x \in \text{Tot}(\mathbb{Z})$, we write \prec_x for the corresponding total order. We always write $<$ for the standard total order

$$\dots < -2 < -1 < 0 < 1 < 2 < \dots .$$

We define an *inversion* of \prec_x to be a root β_{ij} such that $i < j$ and $i \succ_x j$, and let $N(\prec_x)$ denote the set of such inversions.

Using this, we have the following neat characterization of biclosed sets.

Theorem 6.6. Let $B \subseteq \Phi^+$ be a set of positive roots for A_∞ . Then B is biclosed if and only if $B = N(\prec_x)$ for some total order $\prec_x \in \text{Tot}(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. Let R be a trichotomous relation on \mathbb{Z} . Then R is determined by the pairs $a < b$ for which bRa . Such a pair determines a positive root β_{ij} of A_∞ , which we consider to be an inversion of R . Let B_R be the set of inversions associated to R .

Then B_R is closed if and only if there are no $a < b < c$ with $cRbRaRc$, and B_R is coclosed if and only if there are no $a < b < c$ with $aRbRcRa$. So B_R is biclosed if and only if R is transitive. Since a trichotomous relation is a total order iff it is transitive, we thus have that R is a total order \prec_x if and only if B is biclosed. \square

Thus the poset of biclosed sets on A_∞ is isomorphic to the poset of inversion sets of total orders on \mathbb{Z} , which we may naturally interpret as the “weak order” on $\text{Tot}(\mathbb{Z})$.

6.2. The affine group \tilde{A}_{n-1}

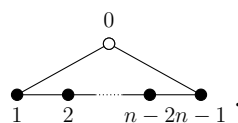
Definition 6.7. Let $n \geq 1$. The *affine symmetric group* \tilde{A}_{n-1} is the group of permutations $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which are equivariant under translation by n :

$$\pi(i + n) = \pi(i) + n \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

which satisfy the normalization condition

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \pi(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i.$$

When $n \geq 3$, the Coxeter diagram of \tilde{A}_{n-1} is shown below:



The reflections of \tilde{A}_{n-1} are

$$t_{ij}^{\tilde{A}} := \prod_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} (i + rn, j + rn) \quad i \not\equiv j \pmod{n}.$$

As we described earlier, the root system can be embedded in an $(n + 1)$ -dimensional vector space with spanning set \tilde{e}_i for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and relations $\tilde{e}_{i+n} - \tilde{e}_i = \tilde{e}_{j+n} - \tilde{e}_j$. The corresponding positive roots are $\beta_{ij} := \tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$ for $i < j$ and $i \not\equiv j \pmod{n}$. The simple roots are $\alpha_i := \beta_{i,i+1}$ for $0 \leq i < n$. We also define the vector $\delta := \tilde{e}_n - \tilde{e}_0$ for convenience later.

Remark 6.8. The affine group \tilde{A}_{n-1} is sometimes only defined for $n \geq 3$, but we take the above definition for \tilde{A}_{2-1} and \tilde{A}_{1-1} as well. The Coxeter group \tilde{A}_1 has two generators, $s_0 := t_{01}^{\tilde{A}}$ and $s_1 := t_{12}^{\tilde{A}}$, with $m_{01} = \infty$. The Coxeter group \tilde{A}_0 is the trivial group, with no generators.

We now describe what Theorem 4.10 says in the case of \tilde{A}_{n-1} . The vector space V_0^* , is naturally coordinatized as $\mathbb{R}^n / \mathbb{R}(1, 1, \dots, 1)$, and we will write elements of V_0^* as (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) . The symmetric group $W_0 = S_n$ acts on these coordinates by permuting the f_i .

The reflecting hyperplanes V_0^* are of the form $f_i = f_j$, so the faces of the Coxeter fan are in bijection with ordered set partitions (equivalently, total preorders) of $[n]$. We can determine the total preorder from the face F as follows: if f is a functional in the relative interior of F , then $j \geq i$ in the preorder if and only if $f(\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i) \geq 0$. In particular, i and j are in the same block of the ordered set partition if and only if $f(\beta_{ij}) = 0$. For example, with $n = 4$, the ordered set partition $(\{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\})$ corresponds to the face $\{f_1 = f_3 \leq f_2 = f_4\}$. So, to give a face F is to give an ordered set partition (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_r) of $[n]$.

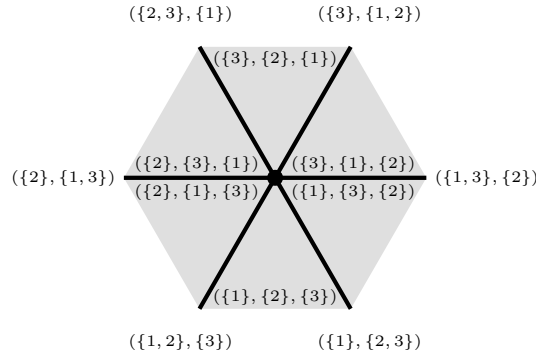


Figure 6.1: The A_2 Coxeter fan. Each face is labeled by an ordered partition of $\{1, 2, 3\}$. The origin is also a face, with label $(\{1, 2, 3\})$.

The root system Φ_F consists of the roots $\tilde{e}_p - \tilde{e}_q$ where $p \pmod{n}$ and $q \pmod{n}$ belong to the same block B_i of the set partition. Thus, the indecomposable components of Φ_F are in bijection with the nonsingleton blocks B_i . So, to give a pair (F, Φ') is to give an ordered set partition (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_r) of $[n]$ and a subset R of the non-singleton blocks of this partition. Set $n_i = |B_i|$.

The face subgroup W_F is a product $\prod \tilde{A}_{n_i-1}$, where \tilde{A}_{n_i-1} acts on the integers which reduce to elements of B_i modulo n .

In summary, to give a triple (F, Φ', w) in type \tilde{A}_{n-1} corresponds to giving:

1. An ordered set partition (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_r) of $[n]$.
2. A subset R of the nonsingleton blocks of this partition.
3. For each non-singleton block B_i , an affine permutation w_i in \tilde{A}_{n_i-1} .

We now explain how to translate this data into a total order on \mathbb{Z} , as described in Section 2. Let $p \bmod n$ and $q \bmod n$ be in the blocks B_i and B_j . If $i \neq j$, then we order $p \prec q$ if $i < j$ and order $p \succ q$ if $i > j$. So each of the $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$ forms an interval for our order, and we must describe the ordering of each $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$. If B_i is a singleton, recall that we do not need to choose an order on $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$. Finally, we must describe how to order $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$ if B_i is not a singleton. If $B_i \notin R$, then we order $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$ by the permutation w_i ; if $B_i \in R$, then we order $B_i + n\mathbb{Z}$ by the reverse of w_i . We leave to the reader the routine check that the biclosed set $B(F, \Phi', w)$ is then $\{\tilde{e}_q - \tilde{e}_p \in \Phi^+ : p \succ q\}$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.3.

We will now show that we can use Theorem 2.3 to prove that biclosed sets in type \tilde{A}_{n-1} form a lattice. Let L_n be the set of translation invariant total orders on \mathbb{Z} , meaning total orders that obey $i \prec j$ if and only if $i + n \prec j + n$. Since the set of all total orders of \mathbb{Z} is identified with $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$, we embed L_n into $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$; order L_n by the order induced from $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$.

Lemma 6.9. *The poset L_n is a complete sublattice of $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$ and, in particular, is a complete lattice.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{X} be a subset of L_n . The meet and join $\bigwedge \mathcal{X}$ and $\bigvee \mathcal{X}$ exist in $\text{Bic}(A_\infty)$; we must show that $\bigwedge \mathcal{X}$ and $\bigvee \mathcal{X}$ are also translation invariant.

Let the group \mathbb{Z} act on the set of total orders by $a(\prec + k)b$ if and only if $a + kn \prec b + kn$. Then L_n is the fixed points for this action. Since this action preserves the poset structure, it commutes with meet and join, so the meet and join of a collection of fixed point must also be fixed. □

We now construct maps $\pi : L_n \rightarrow \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$ and $\iota : \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1}) \hookrightarrow L_n$. The map π is simple: Given a translation invariant biclosed subset X of A_∞ , we put

$$\pi(X) = \{\beta_{ij} : (i, j) \in X, i < j, i \not\equiv j \pmod n\}.$$

To define ι , let $X \in \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$. Then X corresponds to a translation invariant total order on \mathbb{Z} which is defined up to reversing intervals of the form $r + n\mathbb{Z}$. Let $\iota(X)$ be the translation invariant total order where we order each such interval in increasing order.

Lemma 6.10. *Let X be a translation invariant biclosed subset of A_∞ . Then $\pi(X)$ is a biclosed subset of \tilde{A}_{n-1} .*

Proof. It's enough to check that $\pi(X)$ is closed; taking complements then gives that $\pi(X)$ is coclosed. Write \prec for the translation invariant total order associated to X . We can consider the closure criteria (1)-(3) from Section 2. Let $i < j < k$. If $\beta_{ij}, \beta_{jk} \in \pi(X)$, then (i, j) and (j, k) are in X , so $i \succ j$ and $j \succ k$, hence $i \succ k$. If $i \not\equiv k \pmod n$, then $\beta_{ik} \in X$ and (1) is satisfied.

If instead $i \equiv k \pmod n$, then it must be that $k \succ k + n \succ k + 2n \succ \dots$, since in a translation invariant total order, the elements of \mathbb{Z} in a given residue class must be ordered in increasing or decreasing order. Hence $(i, k + \ell n)$ is in X for all $\ell \geq 0$, so (2) is satisfied. If now we assume β_{ij} and $\beta_{ik} \in \pi(X)$, with $j \equiv k \pmod n$, then $i \succ j$ and $i \succ k$. The \prec -interval between j and k will contain every integer of the form $j + \ell n$ with $j \leq j + \ell n \leq k$, again since residue classes appear in monotone order. Hence $i \succ j + \ell n$ for such choices of ℓ . Therefore (3) is satisfied and $\pi(X)$ is closed. \square

Lemma 6.11. *The maps $\pi : L_n \rightarrow \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_n)$ and $\iota : \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_n) \rightarrow L_n$ are maps of posets satisfying $\pi(\iota(X)) = X$ for any $X \in \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$.*

Proof. It is clear that π is a map of posets, since L_n is ordered by containment of subsets of $\{(i, j) : i < j\}$, and π simply intersects these subsets with $\{(i, j) : i < j, i \not\equiv j \pmod n\}$.

It is almost as clear that ι is a map of posets. The only issue is the following: Let X and $Y \in \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_n)$ with $X \subseteq Y$. We need to rule out the possibility that some residue class $r + n\mathbb{Z}$ is ordered in decreasing order in $\iota(X)$ but in increasing order in $\iota(Y)$. Let \prec_X and \prec_Y be translation invariant total orders corresponding to X and Y . Since $r + n\mathbb{Z}$ is ordered in decreasing order in $\iota(X)$, the residue class $r + n\mathbb{Z}$ is not an interval for \prec_X , so we can find some $s \not\equiv r \pmod n$ and some $q > 0$ such that $r < s < r + qn$ and $r \succ_X s \succ_X r + qn$. Then (r, s) and $(s, r + qn)$ must be inverted in Y as well, so $r \succ_Y r + qn$.

Now let $X \in \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$. That $\pi(\iota(X)) = X$ follows from the fact that, if $p < q$ and $p \not\equiv q \pmod n$, then (p, q) is an inversion of $\iota(X)$ if and only if β_{pq} is an inversion of X . \square

We now deduce:

Theorem 6.12. *The poset $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$ is a complete lattice.*

Proof. Put $p = \iota \circ \pi$. By Lemma 6.11, p is an idempotent map of posets $L_n \rightarrow L_n$, and $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{n-1})$ is isomorphic to the poset $\text{Fix}(p)$ of fixed points of p .

Let $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \text{Fix}(p)$; we must show that \mathcal{X} has a join and a meet in $\text{Fix}(p)$. We do the case of the join; the meet is analogous.

The join $\bigvee \mathcal{X}$ exists in L_n ; call it Z . We claim that $p(Z)$ is the join of \mathcal{X} in $\text{Fix}(p)$. For any $I \in \mathcal{X}$, we have $I \subseteq Z$ and thus, since p is order preserving, we have $I = p(I) \subseteq p(Z)$. So $p(Z)$ is an upper bound for \mathcal{X} .

Let $Y \in \text{Fix}(p)$ be any other upper bound for \mathcal{X} . Since Z is the join of \mathcal{X} in L_n , we have $Z \subseteq Y$ and thus $p(Z) \subseteq p(Y) = Y$. So $p(Z)$ is the least upper bound for \mathcal{X} , as desired. \square

Example 6.13. We close with an extended example of computing a join in \tilde{A}_{4-1} , both in terms of roots and in terms of total orders. Specifically, we will compute $(s_0s_1) \vee (s_2s_3)$. The inversion sets of s_0s_1 and s_2s_3 are $\{\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\}$ and $\{\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\}$ respectively. According to Theorem 2.2, the join of these inversion sets should be $\{\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\}$.

We claim that this closure is

$$B := \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \{\alpha_0 + k\delta, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + k\delta, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + k\delta, \alpha_2 + k\delta, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + k\delta, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_0 + k\delta\}.$$

We sketch the proof: First of all, $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ are the base of a \tilde{A}_1 subsystem, so the closure contains each root of the form $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + k\delta$ and $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + k\delta$. Then, using the identities $\alpha_0 + k\delta = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + (k-1)\delta) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_0)$, $\alpha_2 + k\delta = (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + (k-1)\delta) + (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$, $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + k\delta = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + k\delta) + \alpha_2$ and $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_0 + k\delta = (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + k\delta) + \alpha_0$, we deduce that the other elements of B are in the closure. An easy case check shows that B is closed, so B is the closure. A further check verifies that B is biclosed, as promised in Theorem 2.2. In terms of our classification of biclosed sets, the ordered set partition is $(\{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\})$, with Φ' corresponding to the block $\{2, 4\}$.

We observe that B contains $\alpha_0 + \alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, but not $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ and $\alpha_3 + \alpha_0$, even though $(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_0)$. So we cannot find a $\theta \in V^*$ which pairs positively (or nonnegatively) with the elements of B and negatively with the elements of $\Phi^+ \setminus B$. In other words, this biclosed set is not weakly separable. This matches Theorem 5.3, since Φ_F has two components, corresponding to the two blocks of $(\{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\})$, and Φ' is one of the two components.

In terms of total orders, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{\alpha_0, \alpha_0 + \alpha_1\} &\longleftrightarrow \cdots \prec 1 \prec 2 \prec 0 \prec 3 \prec 5 \prec 6 \prec 4 \prec 7 \prec \cdots \\ \{\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\} &\longleftrightarrow \cdots \prec -2 \prec 1 \prec 3 \prec 4 \prec 2 \prec 5 \prec 7 \prec 8 \prec \cdots \end{aligned}$$

The join B corresponds to the order

$$\cdots 1 \prec 3 \prec 5 \prec 7 \prec \cdots \prec 8 \prec 6 \prec 4 \prec 2 \prec 0 \prec \cdots .$$

6.3. The affine group \tilde{C}_n

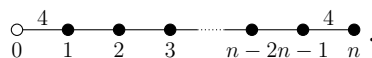
In this section and in Sections 6.4 and 6.5, set $N = 2n + 1$ and adopt the convention that the variables i, j, k and ℓ denote integers which are not divisible by N . Much of the notation we will introduce below will be useful not only for \tilde{C}_n but also for \tilde{B}_n and \tilde{D}_n .

Definition 6.14. Let $n \geq 1$. The *signed affine symmetric group* \tilde{C}_n is the subgroup of $\tilde{S}_N = \tilde{A}_{N-1}$ consisting of permutations f obeying $f(x) = -f(-x)$.

Remark 6.15. We note that our conditions $f(x) = -f(-x)$ and $f(x + N) = f(x) + N$ force $f(x) = x$ for any $x \equiv 0 \pmod N$. The elements of $N\mathbb{Z}$ thus play no important role and we could discard them and then renumber $\mathbb{Z} \setminus (N\mathbb{Z})$ by the elements of \mathbb{Z} . If one does this, we obtain the subgroup of permutations in \tilde{S}_{N-1} which obey $f(1-x) = 1-f(x)$; this group is also isomorphic to \tilde{C}_n . However, we have decided to follow the conventions of [BB05], which uses the periodicity we have imposed here.

Remark 6.16. Usually, \tilde{C}_n is only defined for $n \geq 2$, but we will use the above definition for $n = 1$ as well. In that case, \tilde{C}_1 is the subgroup of \tilde{A}_{3-1} generated by $t_{(-1)1}^{\tilde{A}}$ and $t_{12}^{\tilde{A}}$; as an abstract Coxeter group, $\tilde{C}_1 \cong \tilde{A}_1$.

The Coxeter diagram for \tilde{C}_n , when $n \geq 2$, is:



We now describe the reflections in \tilde{C}_n , they are

$$t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}} := t_{ij}^{\tilde{A}} t_{(-i)(-j)}^{\tilde{A}} \quad i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}$$

$$t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}} = t_{ij}^{\tilde{A}} \quad i + j \equiv 0 \pmod{N}.$$

(We recall our standing convention that i and j are never $0 \pmod{N}$.) For $i < j$ with $i \not\equiv j \pmod{N}$, the reflection t_{ij} is an inversion of f if and only if $f(j) < f(i)$.

Let V be the $(n + 1)$ -dimensional real vector space with spanning set \tilde{e}_x , indexed by the integers, modulo the relations $\tilde{e}_{x+N} = \tilde{e}_x + \tilde{e}_N$ and $\tilde{e}_{-x} = -\tilde{e}_x$. (The second condition implies that $\tilde{e}_0 = 0$.) Then the root system Φ can be identified with the vectors $\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$ for $i \not\equiv j \pmod{N}$ in this vector space. The positive root corresponding to $t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}}$ is $\beta_{ij} := \tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$. The simple roots are $\alpha_i := \beta_{i,i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\alpha_0 := \beta_{-1,1}$. We also define the vector $\delta := \tilde{e}_N - \tilde{e}_0 = \tilde{e}_N$ for convenience later.

Remark 6.17. We have $\beta_{-i,i} = \tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_{-i} = 2\tilde{e}_i$. This is a “long root”. We will not need this level of detail, but we include it to confirm that this model matches the usual crystallographic root system.

We will want to work with faces of the Coxeter fan of type C_n . These are indexed by **signed ordered set partitions**. A signed ordered set partition is a total preorder on $\{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm n\}$ obeying $i \preceq j$ if and only if $(-j) \preceq (-i)$. We note that such a partition always has an odd number of parts, $p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-2}, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$, with $0 \in p_0$. We call p_0 the central block.

Theorem 6.18. *Let \prec be a total order on \mathbb{Z} which is invariant for translation (meaning $i \prec j$ implies $(i + N) \prec (j + N)$) and for negation (meaning that $i \prec j$ implies $-j \prec -i$). Then $\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i : i < j, i \succ j, i \not\equiv j \pmod{N}\}$ is a biclosed set of \tilde{C}_n , and all biclosed sets for \tilde{C}_n are of this form. Two total orders on \mathbb{Z} give the same biclosed set if and only if they are the same up to reversal on intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof sketch. Let F be a face of the C_n Coxeter fan corresponding to the signed ordered set partition $p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-2}, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r$. The corresponding face subgroup is $\tilde{C}_{(|p_0|-1)/2} \times \prod_{i=1}^r A_{|p_i|-1}$, where we take the trivial factor for any singleton p_i , including the case $p_0 = \{0\}$. Each of the nontrivial factors is a connected Coxeter group, so choosing Φ' is just choosing a subset of the non-singleton blocks, with the condition that if we choose p_i then we must also choose p_{-i} .

The biclosed set $B(F, \Phi')$ corresponds to the total order on \mathbb{Z} where we take

$$(p_{-r} + N\mathbb{Z}) \prec \dots \prec (p_{-1} + N\mathbb{Z}) \prec (p_0 + N\mathbb{Z}) \prec (p_1 + N\mathbb{Z}) \prec \dots \prec (p_r + N\mathbb{Z})$$

and order $p_i + N\mathbb{Z}$ forwards if p_i is not in Φ' and backwards if p_i is in Φ' . As in Type \tilde{A} , if p_i is a singleton then it doesn't matter if we order $p_i + N\mathbb{Z}$ forwards or backwards.

Then $B(F, \Phi', w)$ corresponds to acting on the order on each $p_i + N\mathbb{Z}$ by w . □

Example 6.19. Define an auxiliary set of roots $B_\infty =$

$$\{\beta_{-1,1}, \beta_{-1,2}, \beta_{-1,3}, \beta_{-1,4}, -\beta_{-4,4}, -\beta_{-3,4}, -\beta_{-2,4}, -\beta_{-1,4}, -\beta_{1,2}, -\beta_{1,3}, -\beta_{1,4}, -\beta_{2,4}, -\beta_{3,4}\}$$

and consider the set of positive roots

$$B = \{\beta_{-3,3}, \beta_{-2,2}, \beta_{-2,3}, \beta_{-1,1}, \beta_{-1,2}, \beta_{-1,3}, \beta_{2,3}\} \cup \bigcup_{k \geq 1} \{\beta + k\delta \mid \beta \in B_\infty\}.$$

One can verify that B is a biclosed set. Let's determine the parameters (F, Φ', w) so that $B = B(F, \Phi', w)$. We first compute B_∞ , which coincides with the auxiliary set shown above. From B_∞ we can extract the data of a face F of the C_n -Coxeter fan, and a subsystem Φ' of Φ_F . The total preorder associated to F satisfies $i \preceq j$ if and only if $\beta_{i,j} \in B_\infty$. We deduce that the signed ordered set partition associated to F is

$$(\{-4, 1\}, \{-3, -2, 0, 2, 3\}, \{-1, 4\}).$$

Then Φ_F consists of roots $\pm\beta_{i,j} + k\delta$ with i, j sharing a block in this partition, so

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_F = \Phi_1 \cup \Phi_2 = & \{\pm\beta_{-3,3} + k\delta, \pm\beta_{-2,2} + k\delta, \pm\beta_{-2,3} + k\delta, \pm\beta_{2,3} + k\delta \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ & \cup \{\pm\beta_{-1,4} + k\delta \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \end{aligned}$$

and this is the decomposition of Φ_F into its two indecomposable components. The subsystem Φ' is the union of the components intersecting B_∞ non-trivially, so in this case Φ' is the indecomposable component Φ_2 associated to the block $\{-1, 4\}$.

It remains to deduce the element $w \in W_F = \tilde{C}_2 \times \tilde{A}_1$. This w is the product of a signed affine permutation w_1 of $\{-3, -2, 0, 2, 3\}$ and an affine permutation w_2 of $\{-1, 4\}$. We determine w_1 as the element with inversion set equal to

$$B \cap \Phi_1^+ = \{\beta_{-3,3}, \beta_{-2,2}, \beta_{-2,3}, \beta_{2,3}\}.$$

This is the element w_1 sending $(-3, -2, 0, 2, 3)$ to $(3, 2, 0, -2, -3)$. And since $\Phi_2 \subseteq \Phi'$, we compute w_2 as the element with inversion set equal to

$$\Phi_2^+ \setminus B = \{\beta_{-1,4}\},$$

which is the affine permutation sending $(-1, 4)$ to $(4, -1)$.

We deduce that $B = B(F, \Phi', w)$. We can compute that the total order associated by Theorem 6.18 to $B(F, \Phi)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \prec 5 \prec 1 \prec -4 \prec -8 \prec \dots \prec -6 \prec -3 \prec -2 \prec 0 \prec 2 \prec 3 \prec 6 \prec \dots \\ \dots \prec 8 \prec 4 \prec -1 \prec -5 \prec \dots, \end{aligned}$$

and the total order associated to B is the result of acting by w on this total order. Hence the total order associated to B is

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \prec 10 \prec -4 \prec 1 \prec -13 \prec \dots \prec -12 \prec 3 \prec 2 \prec 0 \prec -2 \prec -3 \prec 12 \prec \dots \\ \dots \prec 13 \prec -1 \prec 4 \prec -10 \prec \dots. \end{aligned}$$

One can verify that B consists of exactly those $\beta_{i,j}$ with $i < j$ so that $i \succ j$ in this total order.

Corollary 6.20. *We can also identify $\text{Bic}(\tilde{C}_n)$ with total orders on $\mathbb{Z} \setminus (N\mathbb{Z})$ which are invariant under translation and negation, modulo reversing intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof sketch. Given such a total order on \mathbb{Z} , we can always restrict it to $\mathbb{Z} \setminus (N\mathbb{Z})$. Conversely, given such a total order on $\mathbb{Z} \setminus (N\mathbb{Z})$, we know that 0 must lie between $-i$ and i for any i , so it is clear where to insert each element of $N\mathbb{Z}$ into $\mathbb{Z} \setminus (N\mathbb{Z})$. The only ambiguity would be if all of $N\mathbb{Z}$ was inserted into the same position, in which case we wouldn't know whether to insert it forwards or backwards, but this is exactly the case where $N\mathbb{Z}$ forms an interval for the total order on \mathbb{Z} . \square

Theorem 6.21. *The poset $\text{Bic}(\tilde{C}_n)$ is a lattice.*

Proof. We define an involution σ on $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$: If $X \in \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$ corresponds to the total order \prec , define a new total order \prec_σ by $x \prec_\sigma y$ if and only if $(-y) \prec (-x)$. Let $\sigma(X)$ correspond to the total order \prec_σ . It is easy to check that this operation commutes with the equivalence relation mapping L_N to $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$, so σ is an involution on $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$. It is also clear that σ is a poset automorphism. Therefore, we have $\bigvee \sigma(\mathcal{X}) = \sigma(\bigvee \mathcal{X})$ and $\bigwedge \sigma(\mathcal{X}) = \sigma(\bigwedge \mathcal{X})$ for any subset \mathcal{X} of $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$.

From our combinatorial model for $\text{Bic}(\tilde{C}_n)$ above, we see that $\text{Bic}(\tilde{C}_n)$ is the fixed points of σ . The compatibility of σ with the lattice operations, noted above, then implies that $\text{Bic}(\tilde{C}_n)$ is a sublattice of $\text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_{N-1})$. \square

6.4. The affine group \tilde{B}_n

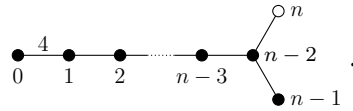
We continue to set $N = 2n + 1$ and to impose that the variables i, j, k and ℓ represent integers $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{N}$.

Definition 6.22. The affine group \tilde{B}_n is the subgroup of \tilde{C}_n consisting of permutations $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ in \tilde{C}_n such that $\#\{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \geq n + 1, f(x) \leq n\}$ is even.

For example, $t_{(-1)1}^{\tilde{C}}$ is in \tilde{B}_n but $t_{n(n+1)}^{\tilde{C}}$ is not in \tilde{B}_n .

Remark 6.23. Usually, \tilde{B}_n is defined for $n \geq 2$, but our definition also works for $n = 1$. In this case, \tilde{B}_1 is the subgroup of \tilde{A}_2 generated by $t_{(-1)1}^{\tilde{C}}$ and $t_{15}^{\tilde{C}}$. We note that this group is isomorphic to \tilde{A}_1 . The isomorphism can be seen either by restricting the action to $\{\pm 1\} + 6\mathbb{Z}$ or to $\{\pm 2\} + 6\mathbb{Z}$, either of which \tilde{B}_2 permutes within itself.

The Coxeter diagram for \tilde{B}_n , when $n \geq 2$, is:



The reflections of \tilde{B}_n are $t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}}$ for $i < j$ with either $i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}$ or $i + j \equiv 0 \pmod{2N}$. The positive root corresponding to $t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}}$ for $i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}$ is $\beta_{ij} := \tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$; the positive root corresponding to $t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}}$ for $i + j \equiv 0 \pmod{2N}$ is $\beta'_{ij} := \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i)$. The simple roots are $\alpha_0 := \beta'_{-1,1}$, $\alpha_i := \beta_{i,i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $\alpha_n := \beta_{n-1,n+1}$.

Remark 6.24. We take $\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i)$ rather than $\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$ to match the standard convention that we should have a “short root”; this factor of $1/2$ will never matter. Additionally, our indexing is chosen to match [BB05], so in this section α_n is the “extra” root added to the type B_n root system to get \tilde{B}_n . In the other sections, that role is played by α_0 .

Remark 6.25. The inclusion $\tilde{B}_n \hookrightarrow \tilde{C}_n$ is a map of groups, and of posets (using weak order), but it is not a map of lattices. We can see this issue by thinking about the subgroups of \tilde{B}_3 and \tilde{C}_3 taking $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ to itself, which are isomorphic to D_3 and to $C_3 = B_3$, respectively. Restricting our attention to $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, consider the permutations 624351 and 365214, both of which are in D_3 . Their join in B_3 is 654321, whereas their join in D_3 is 653421. (Note that 653421 is not greater than 624351 in B_3 , because $(3, 4)$ is a B_3 -inversion of 624351 and not of 653421, but $(3, 4)$ is not a D_3 -inversion, so $653421 > 624351$ in D_3 .) The lack of an inclusion $\iota : D_3 \hookrightarrow B_3$ which is a map of lattices is a major obstacle to mimicking our proof of the lattice structures in \tilde{A} and \tilde{C} for types \tilde{B} and \tilde{D} .

Although for group theory purposes it is useful to think of \tilde{B}_n as a subgroup of \tilde{C}_n , for lattice purposes it is often better to think of \tilde{B}_n as a quotient. Namely, each coset in $\tilde{C}_n / \langle t_{n(n+1)}^{\tilde{C}} \rangle$ contains a unique element of \tilde{B}_n . In other words, an element of \tilde{B}_n can be thought of as a permutation in \tilde{C}_n , modulo the operation of switching the values of $f(n+rN)$ and $f(n+1+rN)$. Note that we always have $f(n+rN) + f(n+1+rN) \equiv N \pmod{2N}$ and that, conversely, if i and j with $i + j \equiv N \pmod{2N}$ occur as consecutive values $f(m)$ and $f(m+1)$, then we must have $m \equiv n \pmod{N}$. So we can also describe this as being allowed to switch consecutive elements i and j if $i + j \equiv N \pmod{2N}$.

Remark 6.26. This quotient map $\tilde{C}_n \rightarrow \tilde{B}_n$ is a map of posets, but it is not a map of groups (since $\langle t_{n(n+1)}^{\tilde{C}} \rangle$ is not normal) and it is not a map of lattices. As in Remark 6.25, the absence of a surjection of lattices $\pi : \tilde{C}_n \rightarrow \tilde{B}_n$ is a major obstacle to mimicking our proof of the lattice structures in \tilde{A} and \tilde{C} for types \tilde{B} and \tilde{D} .

We now proceed to describe $\text{Bic}(\tilde{B}_n)$. Proving that it is a lattice will occur in a future paper.

Theorem 6.27. *Let \prec be a total order on \mathbb{Z} which is invariant for translation (meaning $i \prec j$ implies $(i + N) \prec (j + N)$) and for negation (meaning that $i \prec j$ implies $-j \prec -i$). Then $\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i : i < j, i \succ j, i \not\equiv j \pmod{N}, i + j \not\equiv N \pmod{2N}\}$ is a biclosed set of \tilde{B}_n , and all biclosed sets for \tilde{B}_n are of this form. Two total orders on \mathbb{Z} give the same biclosed set if and only they are the same up to (1) reversal on intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$ and (2) interchanging neighbors i and j for which $i + j \equiv N \pmod{2N}$.*

Proof sketch. Since the Coxeter groups B_n and C_n are the same, the faces of the B_n Coxeter fan are, like those of the C_n Coxeter fan, indexed by the signed ordered set partitions. Given a signed set partition $(p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-2}, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r)$, the corresponding face subgroup is $\tilde{B}_{(|p_0|-1)/2} \times \prod_{i=1}^r \tilde{A}_{|p_i|-1}$, with the conventions that \tilde{B}_0 and \tilde{A}_{1-1} are the trivial group and \tilde{B}_1 , as mentioned in Remark 6.23, is \tilde{A}_1 .

As in the \tilde{C} proof, this gives us a total order on \mathbb{Z} , except that we need to keep track of the \tilde{A}_{1-1} factors, coming from the singleton p_i for i , and we need to deal with the fact that our

first factor is $\tilde{B}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$, not $\tilde{C}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$. As in the \tilde{C} proof, the singleton p_i are addressed by allowing us to reverse intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$.

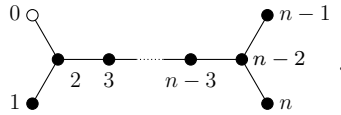
We now must check that the freedom to interchange i and j , when $i + j \equiv N \pmod{2N}$, is equivalent to working with $\tilde{B}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$ rather than $\tilde{C}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$. First, note that such i and j can only occur together in the same block if that block is the central block, so we only need to study what happens to our order on $p_0 + N\mathbb{Z}$. As discussed above, switching from $\tilde{C}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$ to $\tilde{B}_{(|p_0|-1)/2}$ corresponds to switching consecutive values i and j with $i + j \equiv N \pmod{2N}$. \square

6.5. The affine group \tilde{D}_n

Finally, we come to \tilde{D}_n . We continue to use our conventions that $N = 2n + 1$ and i, j, k, ℓ are not $0 \pmod{N}$.

Definition 6.28. For $n \geq 2$, the group \tilde{D}_n is the subgroup of \tilde{C}_n where both $\#\{x : x > 0, f(x) < 0\}$ and $\#\{x : x \geq n + 1, f(x) \leq n\}$ are even.

The Coxeter diagram for \tilde{D}_n , when $n \geq 3$, is:



When $n \geq 2$, the reflections in \tilde{D}_n are $t_{ij}^{\tilde{C}}$ for $i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}$, and the positive roots are $\beta_{ij} := \tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$ for $i < j$, $i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}$. In this case, we may also think of \tilde{D}_n as a quotient of \tilde{C}_n by $\langle t_{(-1)1}^{\tilde{C}}, t_{n(n+1)}^{\tilde{C}} \rangle$. When $n \geq 3$, the simple roots are $\alpha_0 := \beta_{-1,2}$, $\alpha_i := \beta_{i,i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $\alpha_n := \beta_{n-1,n+1}$.

We now discuss small values of n . We note that this discussion is important, because our face subgroups will contain factors \tilde{D}_r for $r \geq 1$, so we need to know what we mean by \tilde{D}_1 , \tilde{D}_2 and \tilde{D}_3 .

For $n = 1$, we define \tilde{D}_1 to be the trivial group. This makes sense from a root system perspective: The roots of \tilde{D}_1 should be $\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i$ where $i, j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ and $i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{3}$, and there are no solutions to these equations. It also makes sense when thinking of \tilde{D}_1 as a quotient of \tilde{C}_1 : the reflections $t_{(-1)1}^{\tilde{C}}$ and $t_{12}^{\tilde{C}}$ generate \tilde{C}_1 . If we literally used the definition above as a subgroup of \tilde{C}_1 , this would not work. For any $x \equiv 1 \pmod{6}$, the permutation defined by $f(3n \pm 1) = 3n \pm x$ and $f(3n) = 3n$ obeys the given parity conditions, but we will not allow this.

For $n = 2$, we can use the definition above. The root system then is $\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i : i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{5}\}$. We note that the roots with $(i, j) \equiv \pm(1, 2) \pmod{5}$ form one root system and those with $(i, j) \equiv \pm(1, 3) \pmod{5}$ form a second, orthogonal root system. The simple roots of the first system are $\tilde{e}_2 - \tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_6 - \tilde{e}_2$ and the simple roots of the second system are $\tilde{e}_3 - \tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_6 - \tilde{e}_3$. We thus have $\tilde{D}_2 \cong \tilde{A}_1 \times \tilde{A}_1$ as groups and $\text{Bic}(\tilde{D}_2) \cong \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_1) \times \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_1)$. The fact that the group \tilde{D}_2 factors will be a major inconvenience for us, because it means that, whenever we have a factor of \tilde{D}_2 in our face subgroups, we get two different irreducible factors in that subgroup, so there are twice as many options for Φ' as we might guess.

Finally, we note that we have $\tilde{D}_3 \cong \tilde{A}_3$, as Coxeter groups and as root systems, so $\text{Bic}(\tilde{D}_3) \cong \text{Bic}(\tilde{A}_3)$. This isomorphism is interesting but not important for us; we can simply study \tilde{D}_3 separately by the methods in this section without needing to consider this isomorphism.

To index the faces of the D_n Coxeter arrangement, we use a variant of signed ordered set partitions. We define a **type D signed ordered set partition** to be an ordered set partition of $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm n\}$ into sets $p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \dots, p_r$ such that $p_{-i} = -p_i$ and p_0 is nonempty. (Note that $|p_0|$ is even now.)

We consider the D_n Coxeter fan as living in \mathbb{R}^n with coordinates x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . The D_n hyperplanes are the hyperplanes of the form $x_i = \pm x_j$ for $i \neq j$. We put $x_{-i} = -x_i$.

The type D signed ordered set partition $(p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \dots, p_r)$ corresponds to the region in \mathbb{R}^n where

1. For $a > 0$ and $p_a = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$, we have $x_{i_1} = x_{i_2} = \dots = x_{i_k} > 0$.
2. If $|p_0| > 2$ and $p_0 = \{\pm i_1, \pm i_2, \dots, \pm i_k\}$, we have $x_{i_1} = x_{i_2} = \dots = x_{i_k} = 0$.
3. For $-r \leq a < b \leq r$, with $i \in p_a$ and $j \in p_b$, we have $x_i < x_j$.

Example 6.29. The type D signed ordered set partition

$$(\{3\}, \{-2, 5\}, \{\pm 1, \pm 4\}, \{2, -5\}, \{-3\})$$

corresponds to $0 = x_1 = x_4 < x_2 = (-x_5) < (-x_3)$. The type D signed ordered set partition $(\{3\}, \{-2, 5\}, \{-4\}, \{\pm 1\}, \{4\}, \{2, -5\}, \{-3\})$ corresponds to $|x_1| < x_4 < x_2 = (-x_5) < (-x_3)$.

Let $(p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \dots, p_r)$ be a type D signed ordered set partition. The corresponding face subgroup is $\tilde{D}_{|p_0|/2} \times \prod \tilde{A}_{|p_i|-1}$, with the conventions for \tilde{D}_1 , \tilde{D}_2 and \tilde{D}_3 described above.

We'd like to describe $\text{Bic}(\tilde{D}_n)$ using total orders on \mathbb{Z} , as we have in other types. Based on our other examples, we might consider total orders on \mathbb{Z} which are invariant for translation by N and negation, modulo the relations of (1) reversing intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$ and (2) interchanging adjacent values i and j where $i + j \equiv 0 \pmod N$. We can turn such a total order \prec into the biclosed set $\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i : i < j, i \succ j, i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod N\}$.

This would describe a large portion, but not all, of $\text{Bic}(\tilde{D}_n)$. Specifically, what we miss is those biclosed sets that correspond to a type D signed ordered set partition $(p_{-r}, \dots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \dots, p_r)$ where $|p_0| = 4$ and where Φ' uses precisely one of the two factors of $\tilde{D}_2 \cong \tilde{A}_1 \times \tilde{A}_1$.

Let us see what these extra biclosed sets look like. Let $p_0 = \{\pm i, \pm j\}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. The positive roots in Φ_F are

$$\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i, \tilde{e}_{j+N} - \tilde{e}_i, \dots, \tilde{e}_{i+2N} - \tilde{e}_j, \tilde{e}_{i+N} - \tilde{e}_j\} \cup \{\tilde{e}_{N-j} - \tilde{e}_i, \tilde{e}_{2N-j} - \tilde{e}_i, \dots, \tilde{e}_{i+N} - \tilde{e}_{-j}, \tilde{e}_i - \tilde{e}_{-j}\}$$

These are two disjoint \tilde{A}_1 's. The extra biclosed sets are those which have finite intersection with the first \tilde{A}_1 and cofinite intersection with the second \tilde{A}_1 , or vice versa.

We thus spell out our, somewhat wordy, classification of biclosed sets in type \tilde{D} :

Theorem 6.30. *Let \prec be a total order on \mathbb{Z} which is invariant for translation (meaning $i \prec j$ implies $(i + N) \prec (j + N)$) and for negation (meaning that $i \prec j$ implies $-j \prec -i$). Then $\{\tilde{e}_j - \tilde{e}_i : i < j, i \succ j, i \not\equiv \pm j \pmod{N}\}$ is a biclosed set of \tilde{D}_n . Two total orders on \mathbb{Z} give the same biclosed set if and only they are the same up to (1) reversal on intervals of the form $r + N\mathbb{Z}$ and (2) interchanging neighbors i and j for which $i + j \equiv 0 \pmod{N}$.*

In addition to the biclosed sets described above, we must introduce some additional biclosed sets. Let \prec be a total order such that there is an interval of the form $\{\pm i, \pm j\} + N\mathbb{Z}$ (with $\pm i \not\equiv \pm j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{N}$). Let X be the biclosed set corresponding to this partial order. Then we can get another biclosed set as $X \oplus \{\tilde{e}_b - \tilde{e}_a : a < b, \{a, b\} \equiv \{i, j\} \pmod{N}\}$.

The biclosed sets coming from total orders, and their modifications as in the second paragraph, are the complete list of biclosed sets in \tilde{D}_n .

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