

Lattice Congruences of the Weak Order

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Abstract. We study the congruence lattice of the poset of regions of a hyperplane arrangement, with particular emphasis on the weak order on a finite Coxeter group. Our starting point is a theorem from a previous paper which gives a geometric description of the poset of join-irreducibles of the congruence lattice of the poset of regions in terms of certain polyhedral decompositions of the hyperplanes. For a finite Coxeter system (W, S) and a subset $K \subseteq S$, let $\eta_K: w \mapsto w_K$ be the projection onto the parabolic subgroup W_K . We show that the fibers of η_K constitute the smallest lattice congruence with $1 \equiv s$ for every $s \in (S - K)$. We give an algorithm for determining the congruence lattice of the weak order for any finite Coxeter group and for a finite Coxeter group of type A or B we define a directed graph on subsets or signed subsets such that the transitive closure of the directed graph is the poset of join-irreducibles of the congruence lattice of the weak order.

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1. Introduction

A *congruence* on a lattice L is an equivalence relation on the elements of L which respects the join and meet operations in L . A *join-irreducible* in L is an element γ which covers a unique element γ_* . When L is a finite lattice, congruences are determined by the set of join-irreducibles such that $\gamma \equiv \gamma_*$. The set of congruences of a finite lattice, partially ordered by refinement, forms a finite distributive lattice [10] denoted $\text{Con}(L)$. In general it may not be straightforward to determine $\text{Con}(L)$ for a given lattice L , and indeed there are few examples where the congruence lattices are known for a class of finite lattices. Exceptions include the finite distributive lattices, whose congruence lattice is a Boolean algebra and the Tamari lattice T_n , whose congruence lattice was determined by Geyer [11]. One construction of the Tamari lattice is as the subposet (in fact, sublattice [3]) of the weak order on permutations consisting of 312-avoiding permutations.

A finite lattice is called *congruence uniform* (or sometimes *bounded*) when the join-irreducibles of $\text{Con}(L)$ are in bijection with the join-irreducibles of L and

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when the dual condition holds. In this case, the subposet $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$ consisting of join-irreducibles can be thought of as a partial order on the join-irreducibles of L . Geyer showed that the Tamari lattice is congruence uniform and determined $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(T_n))$ as a partial order on the join-irreducibles of T_n . Caspard, Le Conte de Poly-Barbut and Morvan [4] showed that the weak order on a finite Coxeter group is congruence uniform. This result was generalized to the posets of regions of certain hyperplane arrangements as [18, Theorem 25] which also provided an explicit description of the congruence lattice. This description involved cutting the hyperplanes into pieces called *shards* and using incidence relations among the shards to define a directed graph whose transitive closure is the poset of irreducibles of the congruence lattice.

Using this geometric description, we give an algorithm for determining the congruence lattice of the weak order on a finite Coxeter group and prove, in a more general context, the result on parabolic subgroups described in the abstract, as well as some related results. We give a concrete description of the congruence lattices of the weak orders on finite Coxeter groups of types A and B. Specifically, we reduce the incidence relations among the shards to combinatorial criteria on subsets and signed subsets. The combinatorics of the congruence lattice in type A is very simple, but in type B it is significantly more complicated. The concrete description of the congruence lattice has important applications. It is used in [21] to make a broad generalization of the Tamari lattices, called the *Cambrian lattices*. For each finite Coxeter group the Cambrian lattices are a family of lattices, defined as quotients of the weak order with respect to certain natural congruences. The Tamari lattice T_n is one of the Cambrian lattices associated to the Coxeter group S_n . The congruence lattices of the Cambrian lattices are also determined, generalizing a result of Geyer [11] on the Tamari lattice. The concrete description is also used in [20] to show that certain congruences of the weak order on S_n give rise to sub Hopf algebras of the Malvenuto–Reutenauer Hopf algebra of permutations [15]. Also in [20], for any lattice quotient of the weak order, a fan is constructed such that the geometry of the fan interacts with the lattice quotient in many of the pleasant ways that the weak order interacts with the geometry of the associated hyperplane arrangement. Finally, the algorithm and the explicit description lend themselves to using a computer to count the numbers of congruences of the weak orders.

This paper is the first in a series of papers which continues in [20] and [21]. Each paper relies on the results of the preceding papers and cites later papers only for motivation or in the context of examples.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces background and notation concerning lattices and the congruence lattice. In Section 3 we provide necessary background on hyperplane arrangements, the poset of regions and shards. In Section 4 we give background information on Coxeter groups and describe an algorithm for determining the congruence lattice of the weak order, and in Section 5 we give standard combinatorial interpretations of the Coxeter groups of types A and B. Section 6 deals with parabolic congruences of the poset of regions in the

case when it is a lattice. Sections 7 and 8 determine the shard digraph $\mathcal{Sh}(W)$, whose transitive closure is $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(W))$, where W refers to the weak order on a Coxeter group of type B or A (the types are treated in that order). We conclude with some examples and applications in Section 9.

2. The Congruence Lattice of a Lattice

Our notation for posets and lattices is fairly standard. Some pieces of notation that may not be familiar are as follows: We use the symbol “ \triangleleft ” to denote cover relations in a poset. If A and B are sets, we use the notation $A - B$ to mean the set of elements in A but not in B . This notation is not meant to imply that $B \subseteq A$.

Let L be a finite lattice, with join and meet operations denoted by \vee and \wedge respectively. An element γ of L is join-irreducible if for any $S \subseteq L$ with $\gamma = \vee S$, we have $\gamma \in S$. Equivalently, γ is join-irreducible if it covers exactly one element γ_* of L . Meet-irreducible elements are defined dually, and a meet-irreducible μ is covered by a unique element μ^* . Denote the set of join-irreducibles of L by $\text{Irr}(L)$. We also use $\text{Irr}(L)$ to represent the induced subposet of L consisting of join-irreducible elements. A *congruence* of L is an equivalence relation on the elements of L which respects joins and meets in the following sense: If $a_1 \equiv a_2$ and $b_1 \equiv b_2$ then $a_1 \vee b_1 \equiv a_2 \vee b_2$ and similarly for meets. If Θ is a congruence such that $x \equiv y$ for some $x \triangleleft y$, we say Θ *contracts* the edge $x \triangleleft y$. For an element y , if there exists an edge $x \triangleleft y$ contracted by Θ , we say Θ contracts y . In particular Θ contracts a join-irreducible γ if and only if $\gamma \equiv \gamma_*$. A lattice congruence is determined by the set of join-irreducibles it contracts (see for example [9, Section II.3]).

Lattice congruences can be described entirely in terms of the partial order on L , without referring to joins and meets. This leads to the definition of an *order congruence* on a poset P . A general definition can be found in [5], but here we restrict to the finite case, and we do not follow the convention of [5] that the equivalence relation with only one class is always a congruence.

Let P be a finite poset with an equivalence relation Θ defined on the elements of P . Given $a \in P$, let $[a]_\Theta$ denote the equivalence class of a . The equivalence relation is an *order congruence* if:

- (i) Every equivalence class is an interval.
- (ii) The projection $\pi_\downarrow: P \rightarrow P$, mapping each element a of P to the minimal element in $[a]_\Theta$, is order-preserving.
- (iii) The projection $\pi_\uparrow: P \rightarrow P$, mapping each element a of P to the maximal element in $[a]_\Theta$, is order-preserving.

If P is a lattice, then Θ is an order congruence if and only if it is a lattice congruence.

Define a partial order on the congruence classes by $[a]_\Theta \leq [b]_\Theta$ if and only if there exists $x \in [a]_\Theta$ and $y \in [b]_\Theta$ such that $x \leq_P y$. The set of equivalence classes under this partial order is P/Θ , the *quotient* of P with respect to Θ . The

quotient P/Θ is isomorphic to the induced subposet $\pi_{\downarrow}(P)$. The map π^{\uparrow} maps $\pi_{\downarrow}(P)$ isomorphically onto $\pi^{\uparrow}(P)$. The inverse is π_{\downarrow} . When P is a lattice, this construction of the quotient corresponds to the algebraic construction of the quotient lattice mod Θ . For more information on order congruences and quotients, see [5, 17].

Congruences on L are, in particular, partitions of the elements of L , and $\text{Con}(L)$ is the set of congruences of L partially ordered by refinement. The partial order $\text{Con}(L)$ is a distributive lattice, and thus is uniquely determined by the subposet $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$. The meet in $\text{Con}(L)$ is the intersection of the congruences as relations. If Θ_1 and Θ_2 are congruences on L , with associated downward projections $(\pi_{\downarrow})_1$ and $(\pi_{\downarrow})_2$, let $\Theta_1 \vee \Theta_2$ have associated downward projection π_{\downarrow} . Then $x \in L$ has $\pi_{\downarrow}x = x$ if and only if both $(\pi_{\downarrow})_1x = x$ and $(\pi_{\downarrow})_2x = x$. Thus the quotient of L mod $\Theta_1 \vee \Theta_2$ is isomorphic to the induced subposet $((\pi_{\downarrow})_1L) \cap ((\pi_{\downarrow})_2L)$ of L .

Given lattices L_1 and L_2 a *homomorphism* from L_1 to L_2 is a map $\eta: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ such that for all x and y in L_1 we have $\eta(x \vee y) = \eta(x) \vee \eta(y)$ and similarly for meets. Given a lattice homomorphism η , the equivalence relation whose classes are the fibers of η is a congruence, and conversely, given a congruence Θ on L , the map from an element to its equivalence class is a homomorphism $L \rightarrow (L/\Theta)$. Alternately, the map π_{\downarrow} is a homomorphism from L to $\pi_{\downarrow}(L) \cong L/\Theta$. If $\eta_1: L \rightarrow L_1$ and $\eta_2: L \rightarrow L_2$ are lattice homomorphisms, we say η_2 *factors through* η_1 if there is a lattice homomorphism $\eta: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ such that $\eta_2 = \eta \circ \eta_1$. Let Θ_1 and Θ_2 be the lattice congruences associated to η_1 and η_2 . If $\Theta_1 \leq \Theta_2$ in $\text{Con}(L)$ then η_2 factors through η_1 .

Given a covering pair $x \triangleleft y$ in L , let $\text{Cg}(x, y)$ be the smallest lattice congruence contracting that edge. Then $\text{Cg}(x, y)$ is a join-irreducible congruence. Given a join-irreducible γ of L , write $\text{Cg}(\gamma)$ for $\text{Cg}(\gamma, \gamma_*)$. The map $\text{Cg}: \text{Irr}(L) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$ is onto, but need not be one-to-one. A lattice L is *join congruence uniform* if Cg is a bijection [6]. The notion of *meet congruence uniformity* is defined dually, and L is called *congruence uniform* if it is both join and meet congruence uniform. All of the lattices we deal with here are self-dual, so that congruence uniformity and join congruence uniformity coincide. When L is a congruence uniform lattice, $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$ can be thought of as a partial order on the join-irreducibles. If Θ is a congruence on a congruence uniform lattice L , then $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L/\Theta))$ is the filter in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$ consisting of join-irreducibles of L not contracted by Θ .

A lattice L is called *join semi-distributive* if for any $x, y, z \in L$

$$x \vee y = x \vee z \quad \text{implies} \quad x \vee (y \wedge z) = x \vee y.$$

A lattice is *meet semi-distributive* if the dual condition holds and *semi-distributive* if it is both join semi-distributive and meet semi-distributive. Congruence uniform lattices are in particular semi-distributive [6].

A finite lattice is join-semi-distributive if and only if for every join-irreducible γ there is a unique meet-irreducible μ such that $\gamma \wedge \mu = \gamma_*$ and $\gamma \vee \mu = \mu^*$ [9,

Theorem 2.56], and meet-semi-distributive if and only if the dual condition holds. In [18], such a pair (γ, μ) is called a *subcritical pair*. There it is also shown [18, Proposition 17] that if Θ is a congruence on L and (γ, μ) is a subcritical pair in $\pi_{\downarrow}(L)$, then $(\gamma, \pi^{\uparrow}(\mu))$ is a subcritical pair in L .

If (γ, μ) is a subcritical pair, then a congruence Θ contracts γ if and only if it contracts the edge $\mu < \mu^*$. Let L be semi-distributive and let σ be the map taking each γ to the unique μ such that (γ, μ) is a subcritical pair. If α is an anti-automorphism of L , then the composition $\alpha \circ \sigma$ is an automorphism of $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(L))$. Suppose Θ_1 and Θ_2 are two congruences of L , contracting respectively the sets C_1 and $C_2 := \alpha(\sigma(C_1))$ of join-irreducibles. Then σ maps C_1 to the set of meet-irreducibles μ such that $\mu < \mu^*$ is contracted by Θ_1 . The fact that C_2 is the image of that set under α means that α maps Θ_1 -classes to Θ_2 -classes. Thus α induces an anti-isomorphism from L/Θ_1 to L/Θ_2 . For more information on $\text{Con}(L)$, congruence uniformity and semi-distributivity, see [9, 12].

3. The Poset of Regions

In this section, we provide the necessary background on hyperplane arrangements and their posets of regions. We define the shards of an arrangement and the shard digraph, and determine some of the properties of the shard digraph.

A *hyperplane arrangement* \mathcal{A} is a finite nonempty collection of *hyperplanes* (codimension 1 subspaces) in \mathbb{R}^d . In general, the hyperplanes can be affine subspaces, but in this paper we assume all arrangements to be central, meaning that all hyperplanes contain the origin. The complement of the union of the hyperplanes is disconnected, and the closures of its connected components are called *regions*. The *span* of \mathcal{A} , written $\text{Span}(\mathcal{A})$, is understood to mean the linear span of the normal vectors of \mathcal{A} , and the *rank* of \mathcal{A} is the dimension of $\text{Span}(\mathcal{A})$. A region is called *simplicial* if the collection of normal vectors to its facets is linearly independent, and a central hyperplane arrangement is called *simplicial* if every region is simplicial.

The *poset* $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ of *regions* of \mathcal{A} with respect to a fixed region B is a partial order whose elements are the regions, with order relations given as follows. For convenience we think of each hyperplane as a nonspecified linear functional which is zero on H and negative in B . For any region R , and x in the interior of R , the set $S(R) := \{H \in \mathcal{A} : H(x) > 0\}$ is independent of the choice of x and is called the *separating set* of R . The poset of regions is a partial order on the regions with $R_1 \leq R_2$ if and only if $S(R_1) \subseteq S(R_2)$. The fixed region B , called the *base region*, is the unique minimal element. The antipodal map induces an anti-automorphism on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$, called the *antipodal anti-automorphism*, denoted by $R \mapsto -R$. This is an anti-automorphism because $S(-R) = \mathcal{A} - S(R)$. In particular, there is a unique maximal element $-B$, which is the minimal upper bound of the set of atoms (elements covering B) of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$. For more details on hyperplane arrangements and the poset of regions, see [2, 7, 16, 18, 19].

Let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement in \mathbb{R}^d with base region B . We say \mathcal{A}' is a *rank-two subarrangement* if \mathcal{A}' consists of all the hyperplanes containing some subspace of dimension $d - 2$ and $|\mathcal{A}'| \geq 2$. There is a unique region B' of \mathcal{A}' containing B . The two facet hyperplanes of B' are called *basic* hyperplanes in \mathcal{A}' . If H_1 and H_2 are basic in \mathcal{A}' but $H \in \mathcal{A}'$ is not, then $(H \cap B') = (H_1 \cap H_2 \cap B')$. Intersecting both sides of the equality with B , we obtain the following, which we name as a lemma for easy reference later.

LEMMA 3.1. *If H_1 and H_2 are basic in \mathcal{A}' but $H \in \mathcal{A}'$ is not, then $(H \cap B) = (H_1 \cap H_2 \cap B)$.*

We define a directed graph $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ whose vertex set is \mathcal{A} , with directed edges $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ whenever H_1 is basic and H_2 is not basic in the rank-two subarrangement determined by $H_1 \cap H_2$. For $H \in \mathcal{A}$, define $a(H) := \{H' : H' \rightarrow H \text{ in } \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}, B)\}$. It is immediate that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ contains no two-element cycles.

We cut the hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} into pieces called *shards* as follows. For each nonbasic H in a rank-two subarrangement \mathcal{A}' , cut H into connected components by removing the subspace $\cap \mathcal{A}'$ from H . Do this cutting for each rank-two subarrangement, and call the closures of the resulting connected components of the hyperplanes *shards*. Note that in [18, 19], closures were not taken when the shards were defined. The difference is entirely one of convenience and does not affect the combinatorics. In particular, taking closures makes the definition of $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$, below, look different than in the previous papers, but it is the same directed graph. Figures 1 and 3, in Sections 7 and 8, depict the collection of shards for two different arrangements.

For each shard Σ , let H_Σ be the hyperplane containing Σ . Define the *shard digraph* $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ to be the directed graph whose vertices are the shards, and whose arrows are as follows: There is a directed arrow $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ whenever $H_{\Sigma_1} \rightarrow H_{\Sigma_2}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ and $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $d - 2$.

Let $U(\Sigma)$ be the set of *upper regions* of Σ , that is, the set of regions R of \mathcal{A} whose intersection with Σ has dimension $d - 1$ and which have $H_\Sigma \in S(R)$. Think of $U(\Sigma)$ as an induced subposet of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$. In this paper regions are denoted by capital letters, so we denote join-irreducible regions by J to emphasize that they are regions. The following is [19, Proposition 2.2].

PROPOSITION 3.2. *A region J is join-irreducible in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ if and only if J is minimal in $U(\Sigma)$ for some shard Σ .*

Define $L(\Sigma)$ to be the set of regions R of \mathcal{A} whose intersection with Σ has dimension $d - 1$ and which have $H_\Sigma \notin S(R)$. The map taking a region R to the region R' with $S(R') = S(R) \cup \{H_\Sigma\}$ is an isomorphism from $L(\Sigma)$ to $U(\Sigma)$. The dual version of Proposition 3.2 identifies meet-irreducible regions as maximal elements of $L(\Sigma)$. The following is [19, Proposition 4.1].

PROPOSITION 3.3. *A pair (J, M) in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is subcritical if and only if there is a shard Σ such that J is minimal in $U(\Sigma)$, M is maximal in $L(\Sigma)$ and $J_* \leq M$.*

Since a join-irreducible J covers only one element, there is a *unique* shard Σ_J associated to J . We write H_J for H_{Σ_J} . When \mathcal{A} is simplicial, $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is a lattice [2], and furthermore, it is semi-distributive [18]. The following theorem is [18, Theorem 25]. We interpret the transitive closure of $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ as a poset by setting $\Sigma_1 > \Sigma_2$ when $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$.

THEOREM 3.4. *Given a simplicial arrangement \mathcal{A} , the lattice $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is congruence uniform if and only if $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is acyclic, in which case the transitive closure of $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$.*

For a shard Σ , define $\Phi(\Sigma)$ to be the smallest congruence which contracts any edge $P \triangleleft Q$ such that $P \cap Q \subseteq \Sigma$. In the proof of Theorem 3.3 in [18], independent of the hypotheses that \mathcal{A} is simplicial and $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is acyclic, it is shown that $\Phi(\Sigma)$ is a well-defined join-irreducible congruence, that Φ is a surjective map from the shards of (\mathcal{A}, B) to $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$ and that $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ implies $\Phi(\Sigma_1) \geq \Phi(\Sigma_2)$. Furthermore, although it is not explicitly stated in the proof, it is shown that $U(\Sigma)$ is a connected poset.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *If \mathcal{A} is a simplicial arrangement then there is a unique join-irreducible J_Σ associated to each shard Σ .*

Proof. Suppose for the sake of contradiction that there are two distinct minimal elements of $U(\Sigma)$. Then since $U(\Sigma)$ is connected, we can find two distinct minimal elements J_1 and J_2 which are both below the same maximal element M' of $U(\Sigma)$. Let M be the region reached from M' by crossing Σ . By Proposition 3.3 (J_1, M) and (J_2, M) are both subcritical pairs, but since \mathcal{A} is simplicial, $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is semi-distributive. This contradiction shows that $U(\Sigma)$ has a unique minimal element, so by Proposition 3.2 we are finished. \square

Since J_Σ is join-irreducible, it covers a unique region $(J_\Sigma)_*$. The hyperplane separating J_Σ from $(J_\Sigma)_*$ is H_Σ . A cover relation in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is contracted by a congruence Θ if and only if the shard crossed in the covering relation corresponds to a join-irreducible that is contracted by Θ . In other words, contracting join-irreducibles corresponds to “removing” shards. The “shard arrangement” of non-removed shards defines a complete fan \mathcal{F}_Θ which is studied in depth in [20].

The following lemmas are helpful in later sections where we apply Theorem 3.4. Here “relint” means relative interior.

LEMMA 3.6. *There is a directed arrow $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ in $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$ if and only if the following three conditions hold:*

- (i) $H_{\Sigma_1} \rightarrow H_{\Sigma_2}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}, B)$,
- (ii) H_{Σ_1} is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 , and
- (iii) $(\text{relint } \Sigma_1) \cap \Sigma_2 \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. We show that when (i) holds, conditions (ii) and (iii) are equivalent to the requirement that $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $d - 2$. For convenience let $H_i := H_{\Sigma_i}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Suppose that (i) holds and that $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $d - 2$. Then $H_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ also has dimension $d - 2$. Since $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$, we have $H_1 \cap (\text{relint } \Sigma_2) = \emptyset$, which implies (ii). Since H_1 is basic in the rank-two subarrangement determined by $H_1 \cap H_2$, the hyperplane H_2 does not define a facet of Σ_1 . Thus the fact that $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $d - 2$ implies that $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ contains a point in the relative interior of Σ_1 .

Conversely, suppose (i), (ii) and (iii) hold. As in the previous paragraph, (i) implies that H_2 does not define a facet of Σ_1 . Let $x \in (\text{relint } \Sigma_1) \cap \Sigma_2$ and let N be a (relatively) open neighborhood of x in Σ_1 . Since H_1 defines a facet of Σ_2 , the intersection $N \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $d - 2$ and therefore so does $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$. \square

LEMMA 3.7. *In a simplicial arrangement \mathcal{A} with base region B the shard Σ is the set of points $x \in H_\Sigma$ such that $H'(x) \geq 0$ for every $H' \in a(H_\Sigma) \cap S(J_\Sigma)$.*

Proof. By definition each point of the relative interior of a facet of Σ in H_Σ is contained in two hyperplanes $H_1, H_2 \in a(H_\Sigma)$. Without loss of generality, H_1 separates Σ from B and H_2 does not. Thus this facet is defined by the requirement that H_1 separate Σ from B , or alternately by the requirement that H_2 not separate Σ from B . But this means $H_1 \in S(J_\Sigma)$ and $H_2 \notin S(J_\Sigma)$. \square

LEMMA 3.8. *Let \mathcal{A} be a simplicial arrangement and let $R' \triangleleft R$ in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ with $S(R) - S(R') = \{H\}$. Then there is a unique join-irreducible J such that $\text{Cg}(J) = \text{Cg}(R', R)$. This J is the unique join-irreducible with $H_J = H$ and $a(H_J) \cap S(J) \subseteq S(R)$. It is also the unique join-irreducible with $H_J = H$ and $J \leq R$.*

Proof. We have $\text{Cg}(J) = \text{Cg}(R', R)$ if and only if $R' \cap R$ is contained in Σ_J . By Proposition 3.5, for any Σ there is a unique J with $\Sigma_J = \Sigma$. By Lemma 3.7 we have $R' \cap R \subseteq \Sigma_J$ if and only if $H = H_J$ and $H'(x) \geq 0$ for every $x \in R' \cap R$ and every $H' \in a(H_J) \cap S(J)$. This is equivalent to the requirement that $H_J = H$ and $a(H_J) \cap S(J) \subseteq S(R)$. If $R' \cap R \subseteq \Sigma_J$, we have $R \in U(\Sigma_J)$, so $J \leq R$. Conversely, if $J_1 \leq R$, $H_{J_1} = H$, $J_2 \leq R$ and $H_{J_2} = H$, then in particular $a(H_{J_1}) \cap S(J_1) \subseteq S(R)$ and $a(H_{J_2}) \cap S(J_2) \subseteq S(R)$, so $J_1 = J_2$. \square

LEMMA 3.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be a simplicial arrangement, let B be a base region and let Σ be a shard. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) Σ is a source in $\mathcal{Sh}(\mathcal{A}, B)$.
- (ii) Σ is a facet hyperplane of B .
- (iii) There is no facet of Σ intersecting J_Σ in dimension $d - 2$.

Proof. We begin by showing that (i) is equivalent to (ii). Any shard that arises by cutting a hyperplane is arrowed to by a shard in the hyperplane that cut it, and any

shard that is a whole hyperplane is not arrowed. Thus Σ is a source in $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{h}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ if and only if it is a hyperplane and it remains to show that a shard is a hyperplane if and only if it is a facet hyperplane of B .

A facet hyperplane of B is necessarily basic in any rank-two subarrangement containing it, and thus it is a shard. Conversely, suppose for the sake of contradiction that $\Sigma = H$ is a shard of (\mathcal{A}, B) but not a facet hyperplane of B , and let \mathcal{B} be the set of facet hyperplanes of B . By Proposition 3.5 there is a unique join-irreducible J associated to Σ , and by Proposition 3.2, J is the meet of all elements of $U(\Sigma)$. But since Σ is an entire hyperplane H , the region J is in fact the meet of all the regions R with $H \in S(R)$. For each facet hyperplane H' there is a region $R(H')$ adjacent to B whose separating set is $\{H'\}$. Thus for every $H' \in \mathcal{B}$ we have $H \notin S(R(H'))$. The join of the regions $\{R(H') : H' \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is $-B$. By the antipodal anti-automorphism, we have a set of regions $\{-R(H') : H' \in \mathcal{B}\}$ all containing H in their separating set, whose meet is B , so $J = B$. This contradicts the fact that $H \in S(J)$ and therefore no such shard Σ exists.

We now show that (ii) is equivalent to (iii). If Σ is a facet hyperplane of B then in particular it has no facets, so (iii) holds. Conversely, suppose there is no facet of Σ intersecting $J := J_\Sigma$ in dimension $d - 2$. Let $H := H_\Sigma$ and let H' be any facet hyperplane of J_* . Because $J > J_*$ we have $H \notin S(J_*)$. If $H \neq H'$ then since \mathcal{A} is simplicial, the intersection $H \cap H'$ defines a $(d - 2)$ -dimensional face of J . Let R be the region with $H \in S(R)$ such that $R \cap H$ has dimension $d - 1$ and $R \cap H \cap H' \cap J$ has dimension $d - 2$. Since there is no facet of Σ intersecting J in dimension $d - 2$, the intersection $R \cap H$ is in Σ , so $R \in U(\Sigma)$. Since J is the unique minimal element of $U(\Sigma)$ we have $J < R$, so that $H' \notin S(J)$ and therefore $H' \notin S(J_*)$. We have shown that J_* is not separated from B by any of its facet hyperplanes. Therefore $J_* = B$ and Σ is a facet hyperplane of B . \square

One can determine the poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$ computationally when \mathcal{A} is simplicial and $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{h}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is acyclic, using Theorem 3.4 and Lemma 3.8. If $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$, let \mathcal{A}' be the rank-two subarrangement in which $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$. Let D be some d -dimensional ball centered somewhere in $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ such that D intersects no hyperplanes except those in \mathcal{A}' . The set \mathcal{R} of regions intersecting D forms an interval in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ isomorphic to $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}', B')$. The arrow $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ corresponds to some arrow $\Sigma'_1 \rightarrow \Sigma'_2$ in $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{h}(\mathcal{A}', B')$. Any interval \mathcal{R} in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ isomorphic to a rank-two poset of regions arises in this way. Thus to determine $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{h}(\mathcal{A}, B)$, one can consider all such intervals \mathcal{R} , and given an arrow $\Sigma'_1 \rightarrow \Sigma'_2$, use Lemma 3.8 to determine the join-irreducibles J_1 and J_2 corresponding to Σ_1 and Σ_2 . For a given arrow $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$, there may be more than one interval \mathcal{R} giving rise to $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$. In Section 4 we use this approach to give an algorithm for determining the congruence lattice of the weak order on a finite Coxeter group.

Another approach is useful when the join-irreducibles have a good combinatorial description. One uses the combinatorial description and Lemma 3.7 to give an explicit description of the shards as polyhedra. Then Lemma 3.6 provides a means

of writing down the arrows in $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$. In Sections 7 and 8 we use this approach to determine the shard arrows for Coxeter arrangements of types B and A.

4. Coxeter Groups and Weak Order

In this section, we give background information on Coxeter groups and the weak order, and relate these concepts to hyperplane arrangements. We describe an algorithm for computing $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(W))$ for a finite Coxeter group W . For more information on Coxeter groups and the weak order, see for example [1, 13, 18, 19].

A *Coxeter system* (W, S) is a group W given by generators S , and relations $s^2 = 1$ for all $s \in S$ and the *braid relations* $(s_1 s_2)^{m(s_1, s_2)} = 1$ for all $s_1 \neq s_2 \in S$. Each $m(s, t)$ is an integer ≥ 2 or is ∞ , where $x^\infty = 1$ by convention. A Coxeter system is concisely represented by its *Coxeter graph* G , a graph whose vertex set is S , with edges for every pair $s_1, s_2 \in S$ with $m(s_1, s_2) > 2$. The edges are labeled by $m(s_1, s_2)$, except that edge-labels 3 are omitted. Usually one refers to the *Coxeter group* W , implying the existence of some S so that (W, S) is a Coxeter system. Important examples of Coxeter groups include finite reflection groups and Weyl groups.

Each element of W can be written in many different ways as a word with letters in S . A word a for an element w is called *reduced* if the length (number of letters) of a is minimal among words representing w . The length of a reduced word for w is called the *length* $l(w)$ of w . Elements of S are called *simple reflections* and any conjugate of an element of S is called a *reflection*. The set of reflections is denoted T . When W is finite, it has a *maximal element* w_0 , which is maximal in length, and which is an involution in W .

A *right descent* of an element $w \in W$ is a generator $s \in S$ such that $l(w) > l(ws)$. A *left descent* of w is $s \in S$ such that $l(w) > l(sw)$. The right weak order on a Coxeter group W is generated by covering relations $w \succ ws$ for every $w \in W$ and every right descent s of w . There is also a left weak order, but throughout this paper, we use the right weak order and refer to it simply as the weak order. We use the letter W to denote the partially ordered set consisting of W equipped with the weak order. An element of W is join-irreducible if and only if it has a unique right descent. Given $w \in W$, define the (*left*) *inversion set* of w to be $I(w) = \{t \in T : l(tw) < l(w)\}$. For any covering relation $u < w$ in weak order, there is a unique left reflection t associated to the covering relation. Namely $t = uw^{-1}$ is the unique reflection such that $u = tw$. The (right) weak order is equivalent to containment of (left) inversion sets. The inversion set of w_0 is T , so w_0 is maximal in the weak order. The map $w \mapsto w_0 w w_0$ is an automorphism of the weak order which permutes the set S . The maps $w \mapsto w_0 w$ and $w \mapsto w w_0$ are both anti-automorphisms. The map $w \mapsto w w_0$ has the additional property that $I(w w_0) = T - I(w)$.

Given any finite Coxeter system (W, S) and $K \subseteq S$, the subgroup generated by K is called the *parabolic subgroup* W_K . The pair (W_K, K) is a finite Coxeter

system, and any $w \in W$ has a unique factorization $w = w_K \cdot {}^K w$ which maximizes $l(w_K)$ subject to the constraints that $l(w_K) + l({}^K w) = l(w)$ and that $w_K \in W_K$. The left inversion set of w_K is $I(w_K) = I(w) \cap I(w_0(K))$, where $w_0(K)$ is the maximal element of W_K , so that $I(w_0(K))$ is the set of all reflections in W_K . The elements of W_K are a lower interval in the weak order, so an element $\gamma \in W_K$ is join-irreducible in the weak order on W_K if and only if it is join-irreducible in the weak order on W .

There is a clash of terminology inherent in studying lattice or order quotients of partial orders defined on Coxeter groups. It is standard to take the set of elements ${}^K w$ which appear in decompositions $w = w_K \cdot {}^K w$ and call this set the *left quotient* ${}^K W$ of W with respect to W_K . There is a similar definition of right quotients W^K . When W is partially ordered by the weak order, ${}^K W$ is not a lattice quotient of W , but W_K is. Interestingly, when W is partially ordered under the Bruhat order (which we do not define here), the situation is reversed and ${}^K W$ is an order quotient of W , while W_K is not [17].

Every finite Coxeter group can be realized as a *reflection group* – a group generated by Euclidean reflections in some \mathbb{R}^d . When W is realized as a reflection group, the set T is exactly the set of Euclidean reflections in W . Each reflection fixes a *reflecting hyperplane*, and our results on the weak orders arise from a study of the arrangement of reflecting hyperplanes associated to W . Such an arrangement always simplicial and is called a *Coxeter arrangement*. Every region of a Coxeter arrangement is identical by symmetry, so we choose any region B to be the base region. Once a base region has been chosen, the elements of W correspond to the regions of the associated Coxeter arrangement, and the inversion set of an element w is the separating set of the corresponding region. Cover relations in the weak order correspond to pairs of adjacent regions, and the left reflection associated to a cover relation fixes the hyperplane separating the two regions. The map $w \mapsto w_0 w w_0$ corresponds to a Euclidean symmetry of the corresponding Coxeter arrangement, fixing the base region. The map $w \mapsto w w_0$ corresponds to the antipodal anti-automorphism of the poset of regions. We use W to refer to the pair (\mathcal{A}, B) , as for example $\mathcal{Q}(W)$ and $\mathcal{S}h(W)$.

The weak order is known [1] to be a meet-semilattice in general, and a lattice when W is finite. Caspard, Le Conte de Poly-Barbut and Morvan showed that the weak order is in fact a congruence uniform lattice [4]. One part of their proof implies in particular that the directed graph $\mathcal{Q}(W)$ is acyclic and thus also $\mathcal{S}h(W)$ is acyclic.

We now use the method described at the end of Section 3 to give an algorithm for determining $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(W))$ for a finite Coxeter group W . The intervals \mathcal{R} described there are exactly the cosets of the parabolic subgroups W_K where $|K| = 2$. We may as well ignore the subsets $\{r, s\}$ with $m(r, s) = 2$, because these do not contribute any shard arrows. Let K vary over all sets $\{r, s\} \subseteq S$ forming an edge in the Coxeter graph. Let w vary over all elements of $W^{(r,s)}$ to obtain cosets of the form $w W_{\{r,s\}}$. For every join-irreducible γ in $W_{\{r,s\}}$ covering γ_* in $W_{\{r,s\}}$,

determine the (left) reflection t corresponding to the edge $w\gamma \succ w\gamma_*$, and test all the join-irreducibles γ' of W with the same associated reflection to find one for which $(a(t) \cap I(\gamma')) \subseteq I(w\gamma)$. By Lemma 3.8, this γ' is unique and we denote it by $c(w\gamma)$. Thus we obtain arrows of the form $c(wr) \rightarrow c(w\gamma)$ and $c(ws) \rightarrow c(w\gamma)$ for every join-irreducible γ in $W_{\{r,s\}}$ with $l(\gamma) > 1$. Every arrow of $\mathcal{S}h(W)$ arises in this way for some $\{r, s\}$ and w , although some arrows may arise more than once.

5. Coxeter Groups of Types A and B

The finite Coxeter groups are classified, and the infinite families are A_n , B_n , D_n and $I_2(m)$. In this section we present the usual combinatorial descriptions of the Coxeter groups A_n and B_n , along with the corresponding Coxeter arrangements, and give a well-known description of the join-irreducibles of the weak order.

Type A (The Symmetric Group). For $n \geq 1$, the Coxeter group A_{n-1} is the symmetric group S_n consisting of all permutations w of the set $[n]$. We write $w = w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n \in S_n$, where $w_i := w(i)$. The generating set S is the set $\{s_i : i \in [n-1]\}$, where s_i is the adjacent transposition $(i, i+1)$. The reflection set T is the set of all transpositions, and the inversion set $I(w)$ of a permutation w is $\{(w_j, w_i) : 1 \leq i < j \leq n, w_i > w_j\}$. Moving up in the weak order on S_n corresponds to switching adjacent entries in a permutation so as to create an additional inversion. The anti-automorphism $w \mapsto ww_0$ corresponds to reversing the order of entries in w .

The symmetric group can be realized as a reflection group so that the corresponding Coxeter arrangement \mathcal{A} consists of the hyperplanes whose normal vectors are $\{e_i - e_j : 1 \leq j < i \leq n\}$, where e_i is the i th standard basis vector of \mathbb{R}^n . We blur the distinction between the hyperplanes and this choice of normals, so that we refer, for example, to “the hyperplane $e_i - e_j$,” and to the inner product of two hyperplanes. Choose B to be the region such that $\langle x, e_i - e_j \rangle < 0$ for every x in the interior of B and for every hyperplane. Thus for each region R , the separating set $S(R)$ is $\{e_a - e_b : \langle x, e_a - e_b \rangle > 0\}$ for any x in the interior of R . We associate to each permutation w the region R containing the vector (w_1, \dots, w_n) . Thus $S(R) = \{e_a - e_b : (b, a) \in I(w)\}$.

Let J be a join-irreducible region of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$, for (\mathcal{A}, B) as in the previous paragraph. Then J corresponds to an element γ of S_n , with unique right descent s_i for some $i \in [n-1]$. That is, $\gamma_i > \gamma_{i+1}$ but $\gamma_j < \gamma_{j+1}$ for every other $j \in [n-1]$. Let $A := \{\gamma_{i+1}, \gamma_{i+2}, \dots, \gamma_n\}$. For any nonempty subset $A \subseteq [n]$, let $A^c := [n] - A$ and set $m = \min A$ and $M = \max A^c$. As long as $M > m$, we can construct a join-irreducible permutation consisting of the elements of A^c in ascending order followed by the elements of A in ascending order. Thus join-irreducible elements of the weak order on S_n correspond to nonempty subsets A with $M > m$, and

this correspondence is used frequently in later sections. The separating set of the region J is

$$S(J) = \{e_a - e_b : a \in A^c, b \in A, a > b\}.$$

Type B. The Coxeter group B_n is the group of *signed permutations*. These are permutations w of $\pm[n] := \{i : |i| \in [n]\}$ satisfying $w(i) = -w(-i)$. We represent a signed permutation by its *full notation* $w_{-n}w_{-n+1} \cdots w_{-1}w_1w_2 \cdots w_n$ where $w_i := w(i)$. However, w is determined by its values on the set $[n]$. For $i \in [n-1]$, let s_i be the product of transpositions $(i, i+1)(-i-1, -i)$, and let s_0 be the transposition $(-1, 1)$. The generating set S is the set $\{s_i : i \in [0, n-1]\}$. The reflection set T is the set of all symmetric transpositions $(-a, a)$ for $a \in [n]$ together with all symmetric pairs of transpositions $(a, b)(-b, -a)$ for $a, b \in \pm[n]$ with $a \neq -b$. We refer to the latter type of reflection by specifying either the transposition (a, b) or the transposition $(-b, -a)$. It is important in what follows to remember that some reflections can be named in more than one way. We write the inversion set of a signed permutation w as $\{(w_j, w_i) : i, j \in \pm[n], i < j, w_i > w_j\}$, and this expression is redundant, in that it may give some of the inversions of w twice.

The group B_n can be realized as a reflection group so that the corresponding Coxeter arrangement consists of the hyperplanes whose normal vectors are $\{e_i : i \in [n]\} \cup \{e_i \pm e_j : 1 \leq j < i \leq n\}$. However, to avoid breaking into a large number of cases when we determine $\mathcal{S}h(B_n)$, we take a different approach. Number the unit vectors of \mathbb{R}^{2n} as $e_{-n}, \dots, e_{-1}, e_1, \dots, e_n$, and consider the arrangement \mathcal{A} (corresponding to S_{2n}) whose normals are $\{e_i - e_j : i, j \in \pm[n], i > j\}$. For the rest of the paper, when discussing B_n we assume that all subscripts i in e_i, x_i , etc. are in $\pm[n]$, so that in particular, $i > j$ implies that $n \geq i > j \geq -n$ and neither i nor j is zero. The arrangement corresponding to B_n is the set of hyperplanes in the subspace $\{x : x_i = -x_{-i} \text{ for all } i\}$ of \mathbb{R}^{2n} which are contained in hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} . We name the hyperplanes of B_n by the normals to corresponding hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} . Thus a hyperplane in B_n may be referred to in more than one way. Specifically, the hyperplane $e_i - e_j$ with $j \neq -i$ can also be referred to as $e_{-j} - e_{-i}$. Choose B to be the intersection of the base region of \mathcal{A} (as chosen above for S_n) with the subspace $\{x : x_i = -x_{-i} \text{ for all } i\}$. Thus for each region R , the separating set $S(R)$ is $\{e_a - e_b : \langle x, e_a - e_b \rangle > 0\}$ for any x in the interior of R . We associate to each signed permutation w the region R containing $(w_{-n}, \dots, w_{-1}, w_1, \dots, w_n)$, so that $S(R) = \{e_a - e_b : (b, a) \in I(w)\}$. This expression for the separating set is redundant because it names each hyperplane in $S(R)$ in all possible ways.

A *signed subset* A of $[n]$ is a subset of $\pm[n]$ such that for every $i \in [n]$, we have $\{-i, i\} \not\subseteq A$. Given a nonempty signed subset A , let $-A := \{a : -a \in A\}$, let $\pm A := A \cup -A$, let the superscript “ c ” mean complementation in $\pm[n]$ and set $m := \min A$. Notice that the expression $-A^c$ is unambiguous, since $(-A)^c = -(A^c)$. If $|A| = n$, set $M := -m$ and otherwise set $M := \max(\pm A)^c$. Let J be a join-irreducible region in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ where (\mathcal{A}, B) are as in the previous paragraph.

Then J corresponds to an element $\gamma \in B_n$ whose unique descent is s_i for some $i \in [0, n-1]$. In other words $\gamma_i > \gamma_{i+1}$ but $\gamma_j < \gamma_{j+1}$ for every other $j \in [0, n-1]$, so that in particular $\gamma_j > 0$ for every $j \in [i]$. The set $A := \{\gamma_{i+1}, \gamma_{i+2}, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ is a signed subset of $[n]$ with $M > m$. Conversely, given a nonempty signed subset A of $[n]$ with $M > m$, form a join-irreducible signed permutation consisting of the elements of $-A$ in ascending order, followed by $(\pm A)^c$ in ascending order, then the elements of A in ascending order. Thus join-irreducible elements of the weak order on B_n correspond to nonempty signed subsets A with $M > m$. The hyperplane H separating J from the unique region it covers is $e_M - e_m$ and the separating set of J can be expressed

$$S(J) = \{e_a - e_b : a > b, (a, b) \in (A^c \times A) \cup (-A \times (\pm A)^c)\}.$$

The group S_n is the parabolic subgroup of B_n generated by $S - \{s_0\}$. It consists of all signed permutations w with $w(i) \in [n]$ for every $i \in [n]$. Alternately, we can view B_n as the sublattice of S_{2n} consisting of elements fixed by the automorphism $w \mapsto w_0 w w_0$.

6. Parabolic Congruences

In this section, we define the notion of a parabolic congruence on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ in the case where $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is a lattice. We define the degree of a join-irreducible, and define homogeneous congruences to be congruences generated by join-irreducibles all of the same degree. The parabolic congruences are homogeneous of degree 1.

Throughout this section, \mathcal{A} is a central hyperplane arrangement and B is a base region such that $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is a lattice. In [2] it is shown that this implies that B is a simplicial region. Recall also that if \mathcal{A} is simplicial then $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is a lattice for any B . Let \mathcal{B} be the set of facet hyperplanes of the base region, and for $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ let $L_K := \bigcap_{H \in K} H$. The intersection $L_K \cap B$ is full dimensional in L_K and is a face of B . Define $\mathcal{A}_K := \{H \in \mathcal{A} : L_K \subseteq H\}$, so that in particular $\bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}_K} H = L_K$. Let $\langle H \rangle := \mathcal{B} - \{H\}$. We omit the easy proof of the following lemma, in which we interpret the empty intersection to mean \mathcal{A} .

LEMMA 6.1. $A_K = \bigcap_{H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)} A_{\langle H \rangle}$.

For any \mathcal{A} -region R , define R_K to be the \mathcal{A}_K -region containing R . The separating set of R_K is $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K$. We can also think of R_K as an \mathcal{A} -region, as explained in the following lemma.

LEMMA 6.2. *Given any \mathcal{A} -region R and any $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$, there is an \mathcal{A} -region R_K whose separating set is $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K$.*

Proof. By induction on $|\mathcal{B} - K|$. If $K = \mathcal{B}$, the result is trivial because $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_K$. Suppose $S(R) \neq (S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K)$, let p be a point in the interior of R , and let $H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)$. If $S(R) \neq (S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle})$, let L be the line $\text{Span}(\mathcal{A}) \cap L_{\langle H \rangle}$.

Since no hyperplane in $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ contains L , the affine line $p + L$ intersects every hyperplane of $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. The intersection $L \cap B$ is a ray, and moving along $p + L$ in the direction of that ray, we eventually reach a region R' separated from B only by hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. Since $p + L$ intersects no hyperplane of $\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$, the separating set of this region is $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. If $S(R) = (S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle})$, set $R' = R$.

In either case we have a region R' whose separating set is $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. By induction there is a region whose separating set is $S(R') \cap \mathcal{A}_{K \cup \{H\}} = S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle} \cap \mathcal{A}_{K \cup \{H\}}$. By Lemma 6.1, this is $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K$. \square

Thus it makes sense to think of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)$ as an induced subposet of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$. In fact it is the interval $[B, (-B)_K]$ in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$, and furthermore it is a homomorphic image of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$, as we now show.

PROPOSITION 6.3. $\eta_K: R \mapsto R_K$ is a lattice homomorphism.

Proof. We check that η_K is an order homomorphism. There is a minimal element of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ mapping to R_K , namely R_K itself, and the map is order preserving because $S(R_K) = S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K$. The region $-B$ has the same set \mathcal{B} of facet-hyperplanes as B , so we can use the same set K to define a map on the anti-automorphic poset $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, -B)$. The fibers of this map coincide with the fibers of η , and so in particular the fibers of η have a unique maximal element, and projection up to that element is order-preserving. \square

Let Θ_K be the lattice congruence whose congruence classes are the fibers of η_K . Recall from Section 2 that if L is a finite lattice and π_\downarrow and π^\uparrow are the projections associated to some congruence Θ then $\pi_\downarrow(L) \cong L/\Theta$ and π^\uparrow maps $\pi_\downarrow(L)$ isomorphically onto $\pi^\uparrow(L)$. The downward projection corresponding to the parabolic congruence Θ_K is $R \mapsto R_K$, and we denote the upward projection by $R \mapsto R^K$. We call the image of this upper projection $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)^K$.

LEMMA 6.4. Let $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ and let Θ be any lattice congruence on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$. Then the restriction of Θ to $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)$ corresponds to the restriction of Θ to $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)^K$ via the isomorphism $R \mapsto R^K$.

Proof. Suppose $R \leq Q$ in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)$, so that $R^K \leq Q^K$ in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)^K$. We have $S(R^K) = S(R) \cup (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_K)$ and $S(Q^K) = S(Q) \cup (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_K)$, but $S(Q) - S(R) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_K$. Thus $Q \vee R^K = Q^K$ and $Q \wedge R^K = R$. If $Q \equiv R$ then $Q \vee R^K \equiv R \vee R^K$, so that $Q^K \equiv R^K$ and if $Q^K \equiv R^K$ then $Q \wedge Q^K \equiv Q \wedge R^K$, so that $Q \equiv R$. \square

Our next goal is to show that when \mathcal{A} is simplicial Θ_K has a very simple characterization as an element of $\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B))$. We begin with some technical lemmas.

LEMMA 6.5. Θ_K is the join $\bigvee_{H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)} \Theta_{\langle H \rangle}$ in $\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B))$.

Proof. We have $\Theta_K \geq \Theta_{\langle H \rangle}$ in $\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B))$ for every $H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)$ because for regions R, Q , if $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle} = S(Q) \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ then $S(R) \cap \mathcal{A}_K = S(Q) \cap \mathcal{A}_K$. Let $\Phi \geq \Theta_{\langle H \rangle}$ in $\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B))$ for every $H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)$, and let R be a region. Following the argument in Lemma 6.2, we construct a sequence $R = R^1, R^2, \dots, R^m = R_K$ such that for each $i \in [m-1]$ we have $R^i \equiv R^{i+1} \pmod{\Theta_{\langle H \rangle}}$ for some $H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)$. Since $\Phi \geq \Theta_{\langle H \rangle}$, we have $R \equiv R_K \pmod{\Phi}$. Therefore any other region Q with $Q \equiv R \pmod{\Theta_K}$ has $Q \equiv R \pmod{\Phi}$, and thus $\Phi \geq \Theta_K$. \square

LEMMA 6.6. *Let $H_1 \in (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle})$, let $H_2 \in \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ and let \mathcal{A}' be the rank-two subarrangement determined by $H_1 \cap H_2$. Then $(\mathcal{A}' \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}) = \{H_2\}$ and H_2 is basic in \mathcal{A}' .*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that $H_3 \in (\mathcal{A}' \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle})$ and $H_3 \neq H_2$. Then $H_1 \supseteq (H_2 \cap H_3) \supseteq L_{\langle H \rangle}$, and so by definition $H_1 \in \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$, contradicting the hypothesis. Therefore $(\mathcal{A}' \cap \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}) = \{H_2\}$. Suppose now that H_2 is not basic in \mathcal{A}' . Then there exist $H_4, H_5 \in (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle})$ with $H_4 \neq H_5$ such that H_4 and H_5 are basic hyperplanes in \mathcal{A}' . But $B \cap L_{\langle H \rangle} = (H_2 \cap B) \cap L_{\langle H \rangle}$ has dimension $d - 2$, and by Lemma 3.1, so does $(H_4 \cap H_5 \cap B) \cap L_{\langle H \rangle}$. In particular, $(H_4 \cap H_5) \supseteq L_{\langle H \rangle}$, so $H_4, H_5 \in \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. This contradiction shows that H_2 is basic in \mathcal{A}' . \square

LEMMA 6.7. *The shards of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}, B_{\langle H \rangle})$ are exactly the shards of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ contained in hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$.*

Proof. Lemma 6.6 implies that no hyperplane of $\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ is “cut” into shards along an intersection with a hyperplane of $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. \square

LEMMA 6.8. *For a join-irreducible J_1 associated to a shard Σ_1 contained in hyperplane H_1 , we have $H_1 \in \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ if and only if $S(J_1) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$.*

Proof. If $H_1 \notin \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$, then since $H_1 \in S(J_1)$ we have $S(J_1) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. On the other hand, if $H_1 \in \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$, by Lemma 6.7, we can consider Σ_1 as a shard in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}, B_{\langle H \rangle})$. So J_1 and $(J_1)_{\langle H \rangle}$ are both in $U(\Sigma_1)$, with $(J_1)_{\langle H \rangle} \leq J_1$. By Proposition 3.2, J_1 is minimal in $U(\Sigma_1)$, so $J_1 = (J_1)_{\langle H \rangle}$, or in other words $S(J_1) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. \square

Let \mathcal{B} be the set of facet hyperplanes of B , and for any $H \in \mathcal{B}$, denote by $R(H)$ the region whose separating set is $\{H\}$.

THEOREM 6.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be simplicial and let $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$. Then Θ_K is the unique minimal lattice congruence with $B \equiv R(H)$ for every $H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.5 it is enough to prove the theorem with $K = \langle H \rangle$ for some $H \in \mathcal{B}$. A region R is contracted by $\eta_{\langle H \rangle}$ if and only if $S(R) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. In particular, $B \equiv R(H) \pmod{\Theta_{\langle H \rangle}}$ and $B \not\equiv R(H')$ for $H' \in \mathcal{B} - \{H\}$. We now prove by induction on $|S(J)|$ that if a join-irreducible J has $S(J) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$ then $\text{Cg}(J) \leq \text{Cg}(R(H))$ in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$.

Suppose J_2 is a join-irreducible with $S(J_2) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. Let Σ_2 be the shard associated to J_2 and let Φ be the map defined after the statement of Theorem 3.4, so

that $\Phi(\Sigma_2) = \text{Cg}(J_2)$. Let H_2 be the hyperplane containing Σ_2 . Lemma 6.8 says that $H_2 \notin \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. If $|S(J_2)| = 1$ then $J_2 = R(H)$. Otherwise by Lemma 3.9, Σ_2 is not a source in $\mathcal{S}h(\mathcal{A}, B)$, so $\Sigma_2 \neq H_2$. Let \mathcal{A}' be a rank-two subarrangement which defines a facet-hyperplane of Σ_2 as a polyhedron in H_2 . By Lemma 3.9 we can choose \mathcal{A}' so that $\cap \mathcal{A}'$ intersects J_2 in dimension $d - 2$. By Lemma 6.6, \mathcal{A}' contains at most one hyperplane in $\mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$, so there is a basic hyperplane H_1 of \mathcal{A}' in $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$. Thus some shard Σ_1 in H_1 has $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$. Let J_1 be the associated join-irreducible. Then Lemma 6.8 says that $S(J_1) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_{\langle H \rangle}$.

Since J_2 intersects $\cap \mathcal{A}'$ in dimension $d - 2$ there is a region R with $S(R) = (S(J_2) - \mathcal{A}') \cup \{H_1\}$. But $S(J_2)$ contains $H \in \mathcal{A}'$ as well as some basic hyperplane of \mathcal{A}' . Since H is not basic we have $|S(J_2) \cap \mathcal{A}'| \geq 2$, so $|S(R)| \leq |S(J_2)| - 1$. Because $R \in U(\Sigma_1)$ we have $R \geq J_{\Sigma_1} =: J_1$. Thus $|S(J_2)| > |S(J_1)|$ so by induction $\text{Cg}(J_1) \leq \text{Cg}(R(H))$. Now since $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ we have $\text{Cg}(J_2) = \Phi(\Sigma_2) \leq \Phi(\Sigma_1) = \text{Cg}(J_1) \leq \text{Cg}(R(H))$. \square

In particular, the poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)))$ is isomorphic to the order filter in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$ which is the complement of the order ideal generated by $\{R(H) : H \in (\mathcal{B} - K)\}$.

These constructions generalize the definition of a parabolic subgroup of a finite Coxeter group. Thus we call the congruences Θ_K *parabolic congruences*, and call \mathcal{A}_K a parabolic subarrangement of \mathcal{A} . Recall from Section 4 the unique factorization $w = w_K \cdot {}^K w$ for any $w \in W$. Proposition 6.3 says that the map $w \mapsto w_K$ is a lattice homomorphism of weak order, a fact that also appears in [14]. For a Coxeter arrangement, each fiber of this homomorphism is isomorphic to the weak order restricted to ${}^K W$, the left quotient of W with respect to W_K , defined in Section 4. However, for general simplicial arrangements the fibers need not be mutually isomorphic. The upper projection π^\uparrow of this congruence is $\pi^\uparrow w = w_K \cdot {}^K(w_0)$. In the language of Coxeter groups, Theorem 6.9 is the following.

COROLLARY 6.10. *Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system and let $K \subseteq S$. Then the fibers of the map $w \mapsto w_K$ constitute the smallest lattice congruence of the weak order with $1 \cong s$ for every $s \in (S - K)$.*

We now proceed to define the degree of a join-irreducible.

PROPOSITION 6.11. *For any region R of \mathcal{A} , there is a unique minimal K (called the support of R) such that $R = R_K$, or equivalently $S(R) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_K$.*

Proof. Suppose $R = R_{K_1} = R_{K_2}$, or in other words

$$S(R) = \{H \in S(R) : L_{K_1} \subseteq H\} = \{H \in S(R) : L_{K_2} \subseteq H\}.$$

This is equal to $\{H \in S(R) : \text{Span}(L_{K_1} \cup L_{K_2}) \subseteq H\}$, which is $S(R_{K_1 \cap K_2})$, so $R = R_{K_1 \cap K_2}$. Since $R = R_{\mathcal{B}}$ for any R , the support of R is the intersection of all $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ with the property that $R = R_K$. \square

Write $\text{supp}(R)$ for the support of R . For the weak order on a Coxeter group, the support of an element x is the set of generators appearing in a reduced word for x . The existence of a congruence $\Theta_{\text{supp}(J)}$ contracting every join-irreducible whose support is not contained in $\text{supp}(J)$ means in particular that none of these join-irreducibles are above J in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$. Thus in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$, if $J_1 \leq J_2$ we have $\text{supp}(J_2) \subseteq \text{supp}(J_1)$. We rephrase this as a lemma for easy reference.

LEMMA 6.12. *If $K \subseteq \mathcal{B}$, then the poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}_K, B_K)))$ is an order filter in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$.*

Define the *degree* of a region R to be $\text{deg}(R) = |\text{supp}(R)|$. If $J_1 \leq J_2$ in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$, we have $\text{deg}(J_2) \leq \text{deg}(J_1)$. A congruence Θ on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is *homogeneous of degree k* if it is generated by contracting join-irreducibles of degree k . A lattice homomorphism is homogeneous of degree k if its associated congruence is. The lattice homomorphisms which project onto a parabolic subgroup are the homogeneous degree-one homomorphisms. We will see in Section 9 that other important homomorphisms are homogeneous.

When $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ is semi-distributive, as for example when \mathcal{A} is simplicial, and in particular when \mathcal{A} is a Coxeter arrangement, the antipodal anti-automorphism α gives rise to an automorphism of $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)))$, as explained in Section 2. If Θ is a congruence on the weak order on W , let $\alpha(\Theta)$ be the antipodal congruence, defined by $\alpha(x) \equiv \alpha(y) \pmod{\alpha(\Theta)}$ if and only if $x \equiv y \pmod{\Theta}$. Then α induces an anti-isomorphism from W/Θ to $W/(\alpha(\Theta))$. If \mathcal{A} is a Coxeter arrangement, then α is $w \mapsto ww_0$.

PROPOSITION 6.13. *A degree-one join-irreducible $s \in W$ is contracted by Θ if and only if it is contracted by $\alpha(\Theta)$. Let $\gamma = srs \cdots$ be a reduced word for a degree-two join-irreducible in W . Then $\gamma' := \gamma_* \cdot (w_0)_{\{r,s\}}$ is a degree-two join-irreducible with reduced word of the form $rsr \cdots$ with length $l(\gamma') = m(r, s) - l(\gamma) + 1$ and γ is contracted by Θ if and only if γ' is contracted by $\alpha(\Theta)$.*

Proof. An element has degree one if and only if it is some $s \in S$. It is easily checked that (s, sw_0) is a subcritical pair, so that $\alpha \circ \sigma(s) = s$. An element γ with a reduced word of the form $srs \cdots$ is a join-irreducible if and only if $l(\gamma) \leq m(s, r) - 1$, and has degree two if and only if $l(\gamma) \geq 2$. Suppose γ is a degree-two join-irreducible. In $W_{\{s,r\}}$, the pair (γ, γ_*) is subcritical, and so $(\gamma, \pi^\uparrow(\gamma_*)) = (\gamma, \gamma_*(^K w_0))$ is subcritical in W , where $K = \{s, r\}$ and π^\uparrow is the upward projection associated to the parabolic congruence Θ_K . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \circ \sigma(\gamma) &= \gamma_*(^K w_0) \cdot w_0 = \gamma_*(w_0)_K^2 (^K w_0) \cdot w_0 \\ &= \gamma_*(w_0)_K (w_0)^2 = \gamma_*(w_0)_K = \gamma'. \end{aligned}$$

We have $l(\gamma') = m(r, s) - l(\gamma_*) = m(r, s) - l(\gamma) + 1$, so $2 \leq l(\gamma) \leq m(r, s) - 1$. \square

7. Congruences on B_n

In this section, we apply Theorem 3.4 and Lemma 3.6 to characterize the directed graph $\mathfrak{sh}(B_n)$. The transitive closure of $\mathfrak{sh}(B_n)$ is $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_n))$, the poset of join-irreducibles of the congruence lattice of weak order on B_n .

Since the Coxeter group B_n is the set of elements of S_{2n} fixed by the automorphism $w \mapsto w_0 w w_0$, one might expect that the congruences of B_n are the symmetric order ideals in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_{2n}))$. However, one can check that, for example, the relationship between $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_2))$ and $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_4))$ is not that simple, so it is necessary to determine $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_n))$ directly from Theorem 3.4. Then, since S_n is a parabolic subgroup of B_n , we determine $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ as an induced subposet of $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_n))$, thus avoiding repetition.

We begin by determining the arrows in $\mathcal{Q}(B_n)$. Recall the realization of B_n in Section 5, including the fact that each hyperplane may have more than one name. The rank-two subarrangements of size > 2 , with the basic hyperplanes underlined, are

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\underline{e_i - e_j}, \underline{e_j - e_k}, e_i - e_k\} \quad \text{for } i > j > k \text{ with } j \neq -i, k \neq -i, k \neq -j, \\ & \text{and } \{e_i - e_{-i}, \underline{e_i - e_j}, e_i + e_{-j}, \underline{e_j - e_{-j}}\} \quad \text{for } i > j > 0. \end{aligned}$$

We have arrows $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ and $e_j - e_k \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ for each $i > j > k$ with $j \neq -i, k \neq -i, k \neq -j$, as well as the four possible arrows from the set $\{e_i - e_j, e_j - e_{-j}\}$ to the set $\{e_i - e_{-i}, e_i - e_{-j}\}$ for each $i > j > 0$. Arrows of the form $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ and $e_j - e_k \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ with $j = -i$ or $k = -j$ can be re-indexed to be exactly the arrows of the forms $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_{-j}$ and $e_j - e_{-j} \rightarrow e_i - e_{-j}$. So we rewrite the collection of arrows as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} e_i - e_j &\rightarrow e_i - e_k \leftarrow e_j - e_k && \text{for } i > j > k \neq -i, \text{ and} \\ e_i - e_j &\rightarrow e_i - e_{-i} \leftarrow e_j - e_{-j} && \text{for } i > j > 0. \end{aligned}$$

This list is complete, but since the hyperplanes can appear under more than one name, there are other ways to name these arrows. For the purpose of determining $a(H) \cap S(J)$ for a join-irreducible J with associated hyperplane H , it is convenient to use this less redundant list. The redundancy in the expression from Section 5 for $S(J)$ allows us to use the less redundant list without erroneously leaving hyperplanes out of $a(H) \cap S(J)$. However, for the purpose of determining the arrows in $\mathfrak{sh}(B_n)$, we need to write each arrow in every possible way. We begin with the arrows $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ and $e_j - e_k \rightarrow e_i - e_k$ for every $i > j > k \neq -i$. Since each of the hyperplanes involved can be named in up to two different ways, both of these arrows can be named in up to four ways, for a total of eight. However the substitution $i \mapsto -k, j \mapsto -j, k \mapsto -i$ shows that four of the eight are redundant.

The arrow $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_{-i}$ can also be named $e_{-j} - e_{-i} \rightarrow e_i - e_{-i}$. Thus these are all possible ways of naming an arrow in $\mathcal{Q}(B_n)$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 e_i - e_j \\
 \downarrow \\
 e_{-j} - e_{-i} \rightarrow e_i - e_k \leftarrow e_{-k} - e_{-j} \quad \text{for } i > j > k \neq -i, \text{ and} \\
 \uparrow \\
 e_j - e_k
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_{-i} \leftarrow e_j - e_{-j} \quad \text{for } i > j > 0. \\
 \uparrow \\
 e_{-j} - e_{-i}
 \end{array}$$

Let J be a join-irreducible region of B_n with associated subset A and hyperplane $e_M - e_m$. Recall that $S(J) = \{e_a - e_b : a > b, (a, b) \in (A^c \times A) \cup (-A \times (\pm A)^c)\}$. The sets $a(H) \cap S(J)$ have two different forms, corresponding to two classes of signed subsets. Class 1 is the signed subsets A with $|A| = n$, or equivalently, $M = -m$. In this case $a(H) = \{e_M - e_b : 0 < b < M\} \cup \{e_a - e_{-a} : 0 < a < M\}$. We have $M \in -A = A^c$, and $\pm A = \pm[n]$, so that

$$a(H) \cap S(J) = \{e_M - e_b : b \in A \cap (0, M)\} \cup \{e_a - e_{-a} : a \in A^c \cap (0, M)\}.$$

Class 2 is the signed subsets with $|A| < n$, or equivalently $M \neq -m$. In this case $a(H) = \{e_M - e_b : m < b < M\} \cup \{e_a - e_m : m < a < M\}$, and therefore

$$a(H) \cap S(J) = \{e_M - e_b : b \in A \cap (m, M)\} \cup \{e_a - e_m : a \in A^c \cap (m, M)\}.$$

The shard associated to a signed subset A is the polyhedron defined by the conditions $x_i = -x_{-i}$ for all $i \in [n]$ and $x_M = x_m$, as well as the requirement that $H'(x) \geq 0$ for each hyperplane $H' \in a(H) \cap S(J)$. For A in Class 1, since $-A = A^c$ and $m = -M$, we rewrite these conditions as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_i &= -x_{-i} && \text{for all } i \in [n], \\
 x_M &= x_m, \\
 x_M &\geq x_a && \text{for all } a \in A \cap (m, M), \\
 x_a &\geq x_M && \text{for all } a \in A^c \cap (m, M).
 \end{aligned}$$

The above description also applies for A in Class 2. In the case where A is in Class 1, $x_M = x_m$ implies $x_M = 0$, and the fourth line of the description duplicates the third line. Thus for A in Class 1, each of these inequalities defines a facet of the shard. For Class 2, we have the following lemmas. In the proof of each lemma, we show that an inequality defines a facet by exhibiting a vector x which does not satisfy the inequality, but which satisfies every other condition defining the shard. In each case, x satisfies the conditions $x_M = x_m$ and $x_i = -x_{-i}$ by construction, so these conditions are not mentioned in the proofs.

LEMMA 7.1. *Let A be in Class 2, and let $a \in A \cap (m, M)$. Then the inequality $x_M \geq x_a$ defines a facet of the associated shard Σ .*

Proof. Let x have coordinates:

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = -M \text{ or } -m, \text{ or if } i \in (-A - \{-a\}) \cap (-M, -m), \\ -1 & \text{if } i = m \text{ or } M, \text{ or if } i \in (A - \{a\}) \cap (m, M), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This definition is not self-contradictory because $A \cap \{-M, -m\} = \emptyset$. Because $-M, -m \notin A$ and $m, M \notin (m, M)$, we have $a \notin \{\pm m, \pm M\}$, so $x_a = 0 > -1 = x_M$. However, if $b \in A \cap (m, M)$ and $b \neq a$, we have $x_b = -1 \leq -1 = x_M$. For any b , and in particular for $b \in A^c \cap (m, M)$ we have $x_b \geq -1 = x_M$. \square

LEMMA 7.2. *Let A be in Class 2, and let $a \in A^c \cap (m, M)$. Then the inequality $x_a \geq x_M$ defines a facet of the associated shard Σ if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (i) $a \notin \{-M, -m\}$ and $-a \notin A \cap (m, M)$, or
- (ii) $a \in \{-M, -m\}$ and $(\pm A)^c \cap (m, M) \cap (-M, -m) = \emptyset$.

Proof. If $a \notin \{-M, -m\}$ and $-a \notin A \cap (m, M)$, let $x_a = -1$, $x_{-a} = 1$ and $x_i = 0$ for $i \neq \pm a$. By hypothesis $a \in (m, M)$, so we have $a \notin \{\pm m, \pm M\}$ and therefore $x_M = x_m = 0$. Thus $-1 = x_a < x_M$. However, for $b \in A \cap (m, M)$ we have $b \neq \pm a$, so $x_M = 0 \geq 0 = x_b$. For $b \in (A^c - \{a\}) \cap (m, M)$ we have $x_b = 0$ or 1 , so $x_b \geq 0 = x_M$.

If $a \in \{-M, -m\}$ and $(\pm A)^c \cap (m, M) \cap (-M, -m) = \emptyset$, let x have coordinates:

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = m, \text{ or } M, \text{ or if } i \in (A^c - \{a\}) \cap (m, M), \\ -1 & \text{if } i = -M, \text{ or } -m, \text{ or if } i \in (-A^c - \{-a\}) \cap (-M, -m), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This definition is not self-contradictory because $(m, M) \cap \{-M, -m\} = \{a\}$. We have $x_a = -1 < 1 = x_M$, but for any b , and in particular $b \in A \cap (m, M)$ we have $x_b \leq 1 = x_M$. For $b \in (A^c - \{a\}) \cap (m, M)$, we have $x_b = 1 \geq 1 = x_M$.

Suppose conversely that neither condition holds. If $a \notin \{-M, -m\}$, this means that $-a \in A \cap (m, M)$. Then in particular, we have $(-M, -m) \cap (m, M) \neq \emptyset$. Since $m \neq -M$, we easily see that in fact $\{-M, -m\} \cap (m, M) \neq \emptyset$. Furthermore, both $-M$ and $-m$ are in A^c , and thus we have either $x_{-M} \geq x_M$ or $x_{-m} \geq x_M$, which are both equivalent to $x_{-M} \geq x_M$ since $x_{-m} = x_{-M}$. Since $-a \in A \cap (m, M)$, we also have the inequality $x_M \geq x_{-a}$. These two inequalities imply $x_{-M} \geq x_{-a}$ or equivalently $x_a \geq x_M$.

If $a \in \{-M, -m\}$, we must have some $b \in (\pm A)^c \cap (m, M) \cap (-M, -m)$. Since $a \in \{-M, -m\}$ and $b \in (-M, -m)$, we have $b \neq \pm a$. We have the inequalities $x_b \geq x_M$ and $x_{-b} \geq x_M$ (or equivalently $-x_b \geq x_M$), which together imply $x_{-M} \geq$

x_M , or in other words $x_a \geq x_M$. Thus in either case, the inequality $x_a \geq x_M$ is not facet-defining. \square

Figure 1 shows the shards of the Coxeter arrangement associated to B_3 , with the join-irreducible regions labeled by the corresponding signed subset of $\{1, 2, 3\}$. The signed subsets are given with set braces and commas deleted, so that for example the string $-3-12$ should be interpreted as $\{-3, -1, 2\}$. The arrangement is represented as an arrangement of great circles on a 2-sphere. The left drawing shows the “northern hemisphere” of the sphere as seen from the North Star, and the right drawing is a 180-degree rotation of what would be seen if the northern hemisphere were removed. The advantage of the 180-degree rotation is that the two drawings are identical except for the labeling of the regions, and the antipodal map corresponds to translating one drawing on top of the other. The shards are the thick gray lines, and some shards extend to both hemispheres. The vector e_1 points to the right, e_2 points towards the top of the page, and e_3 points South (down into the page).

We now give a combinatorial description of the arrows in $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{h}(B_n)$ in terms of signed subsets. Let J_1 and J_2 be join-irreducibles corresponding to signed sets A_1 and A_2 with M_1, M_2, m_1 and m_2 as defined in Section 5. Let J_1 and J_2 correspond to shards Σ_1 and Σ_2 contained in hyperplanes H_1 and H_2 . To simplify the statement and proof Theorem 7.3, we first list some relevant conditions on A_1 and A_2 . We begin with conditions (q1) through (q6), in which the “q” indicates that these conditions determine whether $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ in $\mathcal{Q}(B_n)$.

- (q1) $-m_1 = M_1 < M_2 = -m_2$.
- (q2) $-m_2 = M_2 = M_1 > m_1 > 0$.
- (q3) $M_2 = M_1 > m_1 > m_2 \neq -M_2$.
- (q4) $M_2 > M_1 > m_1 = m_2 \neq -M_2$.

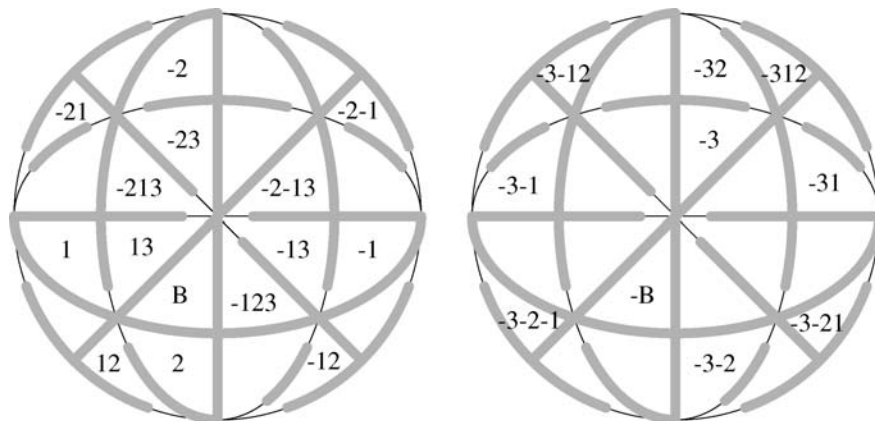


Figure 1. The shards of B_3 .

$$(q5) \quad -m_2 = M_1 > m_1 > -M_2 \neq m_2.$$

$$(q6) \quad -m_2 > M_1 > m_1 = -M_2 \neq m_2.$$

Next we have condition (f) which is a combination of three conditions, and which depends on a parameter in $\pm[n]$. Here the “f” indicates that this condition determines whether H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 . For $a \in \pm[n]$, say A_2 satisfies condition (f : a) if one of the following holds:

$$(f1 : a) \quad a \in A_2.$$

$$(f2 : a) \quad a \in A_2^c - \{-M_2, -m_2\} \text{ and } -a \notin A_2 \cap (m_2, M_2).$$

$$(f3 : a) \quad a \in \{-M_2, -m_2\} \text{ and } (\pm A_2)^c \cap (m_2, M_2) \cap (-M_2, -m_2) = \emptyset.$$

Notice that the conditions $a \in A_2$, $a \in A_2^c - \{-M_2, -m_2\}$ and $a \in \{-M_2, -m_2\}$ are mutually exclusive.

Finally, we have conditions (r1) and (r2), in which the “r” indicates that these conditions indicate whether $(\text{relint } \Sigma_1) \cap \Sigma_2$ is nonempty.

$$(r1) \quad A_1 \cap (m_1, M_1) = A_2 \cap (m_1, M_1).$$

$$(r2) \quad A_1 \cap (m_1, M_1) = -A_2^c \cap (m_1, M_1).$$

THEOREM 7.3. $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ if and only if one of the following combinations of conditions holds:

1. (q1) and (r1).
2. (q2) and (r1).
3. (q3), (f : m_1) and (r1).
4. (q4), (f : M_1) and (r1).
5. (q5), (f : $-m_1$) and (r2).
6. (q6), (f : $-M_1$) and (r2).

Proof. We show that the theorem gives necessary and sufficient conditions on A_1 and A_2 for Σ_1 and Σ_2 to satisfy conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) of Lemma 3.6. To check condition (i), we need to use the list of arrows in $\mathcal{Q}(B_n)$ which includes all possible ways of naming an arrow. We now check conditions (i) and (ii), breaking into several cases depending on which class A_1 and A_2 belong to.

Case 1: A_1 and A_2 are in Class 1.

In this case $M_1 = -m_1$ and $M_2 = -m_2$. Then $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ if and only if (q1) holds. In this case, since A_2 is in Class 1, H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 .

Case 2: A_1 is in Class 2 and A_2 is in Class 1.

In this case $M_1 \neq -m_1$ and $M_2 = -m_2$. There is an arrow $e_{-j} - e_{-i} \rightarrow e_i - e_{-i}$ for $i > j > 0$, but $M_1 > 0$ so $M_1 \neq -j < 0$. Thus the only possibility is the arrow $e_i - e_j \rightarrow e_i - e_{-i}$ for $i > j > 0$, so $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ if and only if (q2) holds. As in Case 1, H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 .

Case 3: A_2 is in Class 2.

In this case $M_2 \neq -m_2$, and there are four ways to have $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$, corresponding to the conditions (q3) through (q6). If (q3) holds, then by Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2, H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 if and only if one of conditions (f1 : m_1), (f2 : m_1) or (f3 : m_1) holds. The conditions in Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2 requiring $m_1 \in (m_2, M_2)$ are satisfied because (q3) holds. Similarly, if (q4) holds, then H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 if and only if one of conditions (f1 : M_1), (f2 : M_1) or (f3 : M_1) holds. If (q5) holds, then H_1 is the hyperplane $e_{M_1} - e_{m_1}$, but since $-M_1 = m_2$, we rename H_1 as $e_{-m_1} - e_{-M_1}$. Thus in the description of Σ_2 arising from Lemma 3.7, the hyperplane H_1 contributes some comparison between x_{M_2} and x_{-m_1} . Applying Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2, we see that H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 if and only if one of conditions (f1 : $-m_1$), (f2 : $-m_1$) or (f3 : $-m_1$) holds. Similarly, if (q6) holds, then H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 if and only if one of conditions (f1 : $-M_1$), (f2 : $-M_1$) or (f3 : $-M_1$) holds.

When (q1), (q2), (q3) or (q4) holds, we describe $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ by the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= -x_{-i} && \text{for all } i \in [n], \\ x_{M_1} = x_{m_1} = x_{m_2} &= x_{M_2}, \\ x_{M_2} &\geq x_a && \text{for all } a \in A_1 \cap (m_1, M_1), \\ x_a &\geq x_{M_2} && \text{for all } a \in A_1^c \cap (m_1, M_1), \\ x_{M_2} &\geq x_a && \text{for all } a \in A_2 \cap (m_2, M_2), \\ x_a &\geq x_{M_2} && \text{for all } a \in A_2^c \cap (m_2, M_2), \end{aligned}$$

which may imply that $x_{M_2} = 0$. So if $(\text{relint } \Sigma_1) \cap \Sigma_2$ is nonempty then

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 \cap (m_1, M_1) \cap A_2^c \cap (m_2, M_2) &= \emptyset, && \text{and} \\ A_1^c \cap (m_1, M_1) \cap A_2 \cap (m_2, M_2) &= \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

By (q1), (q2), (q3) or (q4), we have $(m_1, M_1) \subset (m_2, M_2)$, so this is equivalent to $A_1 \cap (m_1, M_1) = A_2 \cap (m_1, M_1)$, which is condition (r1). Conversely, if (r1) holds, then $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2 = H_1 \cap \Sigma_2$. When H_1 is a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_2 , in particular $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ has dimension $n - 2$. Since $H_2 \nrightarrow H_1$, H_2 is not a facet-defining hyperplane of Σ_1 , so $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ contains a point in $(\text{relint } \Sigma_1)$.

When (q5) or (q6) holds, we can write $\Sigma_1 \cap \Sigma_2$ as

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= -x_{-i} && \text{for all } i \in [n], \\ x_{M_1} = x_{m_1} = -x_{m_2} &= -x_{M_2}, \\ x_a &\geq x_{M_2} && \text{for all } a \in -A_1 \cap (-M_1, -m_1), \\ x_{M_2} &\geq x_a && \text{for all } a \in -A_1^c \cap (-M_1, -m_1), \\ x_{M_2} &\geq x_a && \text{for all } a \in A_2 \cap (m_2, M_2), \\ x_a &\geq x_{M_2} && \text{for all } a \in A_2^c \cap (m_2, M_2). \end{aligned}$$

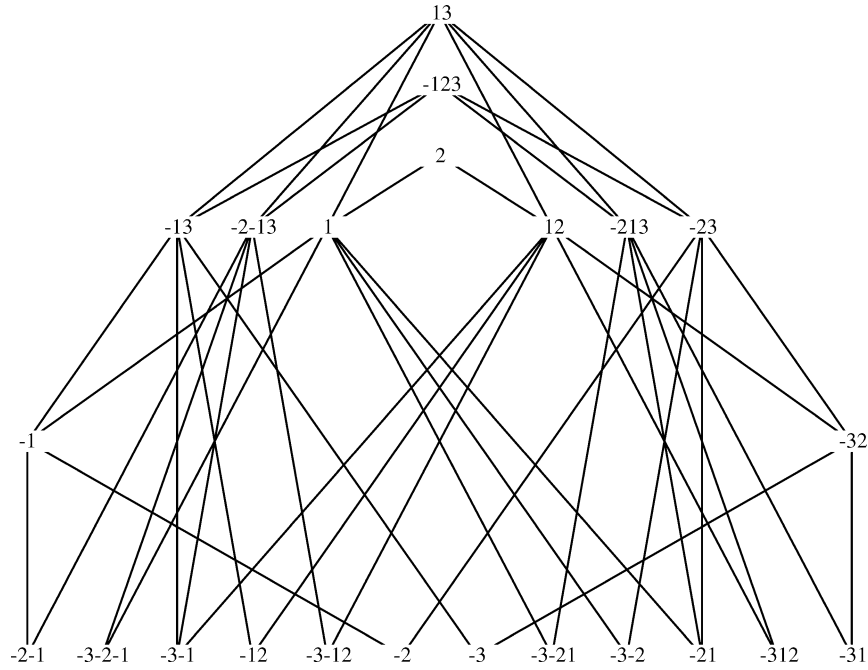


Figure 2. $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_3))$.

Thus if $(\text{relint } \Sigma_1) \cap \Sigma_2$ is nonempty then

$$\begin{aligned}
 -A_1 \cap (-M_1, -m_1) \cap A_2 \cap (m_2, M_2) &= \emptyset, \quad \text{and,} \\
 -A_1^c \cap (-M_1, -m_1) \cap A_2^c \cap (m_2, M_2) &= \emptyset.
 \end{aligned}$$

By (q5) or (q6) we have $(-M_1, -m_1) \subset (m_2, M_2)$, so this is equivalent to $-A_1 \cap (-M_1, -m_1) = A_2^c \cap (-M_1, -m_1)$, which is equivalent to (r2). We finish the argument as in the case of (q1) through (q4). \square

The poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_3))$ is shown in Figure 2. The elements are signed subsets, with set braces and commas deleted as in Figure 1, and the antipodal symmetry of $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_3))$ corresponds to reflecting the diagram through a vertical line.

8. Congruences on S_n

In this section, we use the the results of Section 7 and the fact that S_n is a parabolic subgroup of B_n to obtain $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$, the poset of join-irreducibles of the congruence lattice of weak order on S_n . Alternately $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ can be determined directly using a much simpler version of the method of Section 7.

Since S_n is a parabolic subgroup of B_n , the poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ is an induced subposet (in fact an order filter) of $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_n))$, consisting of the join-irreducibles A

with $m > 0$, or in other words, the signed subsets with no negative elements. Let J_1 and J_2 be join-irreducibles of S_n corresponding to sets A_1 and A_2 with M_1, M_2, m_1, m_2 as defined in Section 5. Let J_1 and J_2 correspond to shards Σ_1 and Σ_2 . Conditions (q1), (q2), (q5) and (q6) in Theorem 7.3 never hold. Also, when (q3) holds, (f1 : m_1) must also hold, and when (q4) holds, (f2 : M_1) must also hold. Thus $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ if and only if (r1) holds and either (q3) or (q4) holds. Because $m = \min A$ and $M = \max A^c$, we can rewrite these conditions as follows.

THEOREM 8.1. *In $\mathcal{S}h(S_n)$ we have $\Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$ if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (i) $A_1 \cap [1, M_1) = A_2 \cap [1, M_1)$ and $M_2 > M_1$, or
- (ii) $A_1 \cap (m_1, n] = A_2 \cap (m_1, n]$ and $m_2 < m_1$.

The reader familiar with *root systems* (see for example [13]) may notice that the transitive closure of $\mathcal{Q}(S_n)$ is isomorphic to the *root poset* of the corresponding root system. This is not true for general Coxeter groups, for example B_2 .

Figure 3 shows the shards of the Coxeter arrangement associated to S_4 , with the join-irreducible regions labeled by the corresponding subset of $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The Coxeter arrangement corresponding to S_n , described in Section 5 is an arrangement of rank $n - 1$ in \mathbb{R}^n . To represent S_4 by an arrangement in \mathbb{R}^3 , we map the normals described in Section 5 into \mathbb{R}^3 by the linear map which fixes $e_2 - e_1$ and $e_3 - e_2$, sends $e_4 - e_3$ to $e_2 + e_1$ and sends $e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4$ to zero. The orientation of the axes, the 180-degree rotation of the right drawing, and the other drawing conventions are the same as in Figure 1, except that the equatorial plane is shown as a dotted circle, indicating that it is not one of the hyperplanes in the arrangement. Since the equator is not in the arrangement, some of the regions (including those labeled 1, 123, 2 and 124) intersect both hemispheres. Also, since there are no rank-

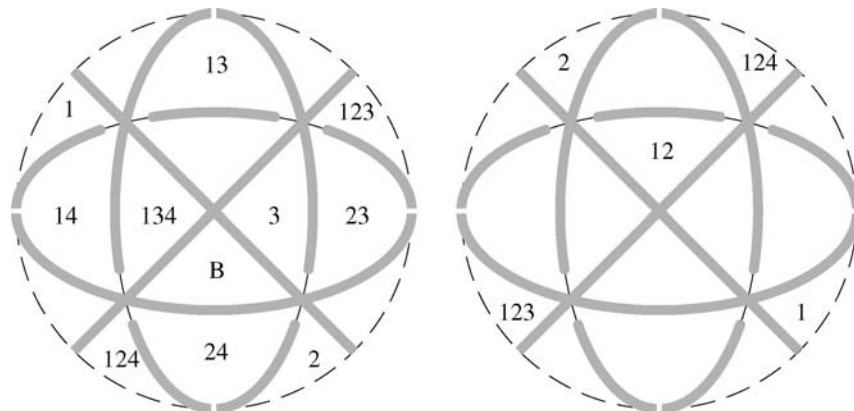


Figure 3. The shards of S_4 .

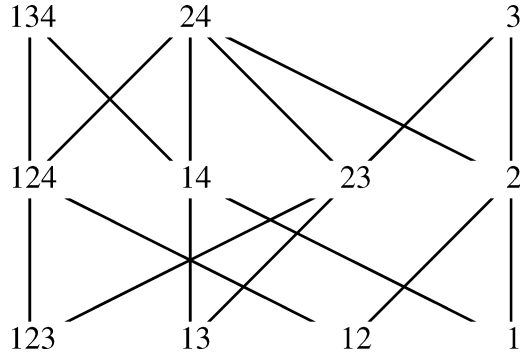


Figure 4. $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_4))$.

two subarrangements of size > 2 on the equator, all of the shards which touch the equator continue through it.

Theorem 8.1 leads to a determination of the covering relations in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$. The proof is straightforward, and we omit the details.

THEOREM 8.2. *Let $A, A' \subset [n]$ represent join-irreducible elements J and J' of the weak order on S_n , let $m := \min A$ and let $M := \max A^c$. Then J covers J' in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ if and only if A' is one of the following:*

$$\begin{aligned} & A - \{M + 1\} && \text{for } M < n, \\ (A - \{M + 1\}) \cup \{M\} && \text{for } M < n, \\ & A \cup \{m - 1\} && \text{for } 1 < m \text{ or} \\ (A \cup \{m - 1\}) - \{m\} && \text{for } 1 < m. \end{aligned}$$

The degree of a join-irreducible A of S_n is $M - m$, and $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ is dually ranked by $\text{deg}(A) = M - m$, in the sense that $\text{deg}(A) = \text{deg}(A') - 1$ whenever A covers A' . The poset $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_4))$ is shown in Figure 4.

9. Examples and Applications

The Descent Map. For any simplicial arrangement \mathcal{A} and base region B , let Δ be the homogeneous degree-two congruence on $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ which contracts every join-irreducible of degree two or greater. The only cover relations not contracted by Δ are those which cross facet hyperplanes of B . Thus $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)/\Delta$ is isomorphic to the poset of regions of the hyperplane arrangement given by the facet hyperplanes of B . Since the normals to the facet hyperplanes are a basis of $\text{Span}(\mathcal{A})$, this is a Boolean algebra. If \mathcal{A} is a Coxeter arrangement, the associated lattice homomorphism of the weak order is the descent map, which maps each group element to its left descent set. This is because Δ contracts every covering relation whose associated left reflection is not in S . Thus every element w is projected down to the

element $\pi_{\downarrow}x$ which is minimal among elements whose left inversion set contains $I(x) \cap S$. Since $I(x) \cap S$ is the left descent set of x , the element $\pi_{\downarrow}x$ is minimal among elements with the same descent set as x . Say a lattice homomorphism is of *higher degree* if it contracts no join-irreducibles of degree one. It is immediate that the descent map factors through any higher degree homomorphism.

The Cambrian Lattices, the Tamari Lattice and the Cluster Lattice. In [21], the author uses a fiber-polytope construction and Theorems 8.1 and 7.3 to explicitly construct the *Cambrian lattices* of types A and B. For any finite Coxeter group W , the Cambrian lattices are a family of homogeneous degree-two lattice quotients of the weak order on W . The Tamari lattices are Cambrian lattices of type A, and in type B we identify an analogous member of the family of Cambrian lattices. Björner and Wachs [3] constructed the map from S_n to the Tamari lattice, and proved essentially all that was necessary to show that it is a lattice homomorphism, but were apparently unaware of the formulation of lattice congruences in terms of order congruences. Hugh Thomas [24], working independently and approximately simultaneously, constructed the Tamari lattice of type B, and proposed a Tamari lattice of type D. In types A and B (and we conjecture in all types), one of the Cambrian lattices corresponds to the *cluster poset*, a natural partial order defined in [21] on the *clusters*. The clusters are the central characters in Fomin and Zelevinsky's generalized associahedra [8].

Fan Lattices. In [20], it is shown that whenever \mathcal{A} is simplicial, for any congruence Θ of $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ there is a fan \mathcal{F}_{Θ} with very strong properties. In [21], using the results of this paper, it is shown that the fans corresponding to Cambrian congruences on Coxeter groups of types A and B are combinatorially isomorphic to the normal fans of associahedra.

Sub Hopf Algebras of the Malvenuto–Reutenauer Hopf Algebra. Applying the results of the present paper, the author shows in [20] that certain families of congruences, consisting of a congruence on S_n for each n , give rise to sub Hopf algebras of the Malvenuto–Reutenauer Hopf algebra [15]. In particular, we recover the well-known setup in which the Hopf algebra of quasi-symmetric functions is included in the Hopf algebra of planar binary trees (associated to the Tamari lattices), which is in turn included in the Malvenuto–Reutenauer Hopf algebra.

Number of Congruences. Using Theorems 8.1 and 7.3, it is easy to write a computer program to generate the digraphs $\mathcal{S}h(S_n)$ and $\mathcal{S}h(B_n)$, up to a fairly large value of n . The algorithm of Section 4, though less efficient, can also generate these directed graphs. It is computationally more intense to count the order ideals in $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(S_n))$ and $\text{Irr}(\text{Con}(B_n))$. We used John Stembridge's `posets` package [23] for Maple, as well as another program written by Stembridge, to count the order ideals. The results are as follows:

W	$ \text{Con}(W) $
S_1	1
S_2	2
S_3	7
S_4	60
S_5	3,444
S_6	11,402,948
S_7	129,187,106,461,769
B_1	2
B_2	19
B_3	8,368
B_4	360,350,697,981
D_4	465,994

The sequences for S_n and B_n do not match any previous entries in Sloane's Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences [22]. Setting $s(n) := |\text{Con}(S_n)|$ and $b(n) := |\text{Con}(B_n)|$, we can guess some approximations. To a very good approximation for $4 \leq n \leq 6$, we have $s(n+1) \sim s(n)^2$. Note that $(3,444)^2 = 11,861,136$ and

$$(11,402,948)^2 = 130,027,223,090,704.$$

The approximation $b(n+1) \sim b(n)^3$ appears to estimate the order of magnitude of $b(n)$ for these small values of n . We have $19^3 = 6,859$ and

$$(8,368)^3 = 585,956,012,032.$$

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