# Combinatorics of the stability space of Fine compactified Jacobians

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#### Motivation:

- Fine compactified Jacobians (FCJ) are defined by J. Kass, N. Pagani and O.Tommasi over nodal curves for arbitrary genus in [KP22] and [PT20].
- Classical stability conditions for FCJ have been constructed in [OS79] starting from polarisations. A polarisation  $\phi$  is the datum of a rational number for each irreducible component of the curve such that the sum of components is 0.
- Generalised stability conditions classify FCJ in [KP22] and [PT20]. These can be described for curves of genus 1. We aim to classify general stability conditions for FCJ of curves of genus 2.

## Generalised stability conditions for FCJ:

Let  $\Gamma$  be a connected undirected finite multigraph. Let  $\{T_i\}$  be the collection of spanning trees and  $k(\Gamma) = |\{T_i\}|$  be it's complexity.

A stability condition,  $\sigma_{\Gamma}$ , is the datum of an assignment,

**Example.** We have the following stability condition for  $I_4$ ,



#### **Project:**

To make the collection of stability conditions finite we modulo translate and let  $\vec{0} \in \sigma_{\Gamma}(T)$  for some  $T \in \{T_i\}$ . Denote the set of all  $\sigma_{\Gamma}$ modulo translation by  $\Sigma_{\Gamma}$ .

• We have classified all stability conditions  $\Sigma_{\Gamma}$  for  $\Gamma$  one of:





$$\sigma_{\Gamma}: \{T_i\} \to \mathbb{Z}^{\operatorname{Vert}(\Gamma)}$$

such that

 $\sum_{v \in \operatorname{Vert}(\Gamma)} \sigma_{\Gamma}(T_i) = 0$ 

and such that "if we add 1 at the endpoints of all edges in  $E(\Gamma \setminus T_i)$ in all possible ways we obtain a set of  $k(\Gamma)$  elements". More precisely the last condition requires the set

$$N_{\sigma_{\Gamma}} = \bigcup_{T_i} \left( \sigma_{\Gamma}(T_i) + \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathcal{O}(\Gamma \setminus T_i) \\ e \in \operatorname{Edges}(\Gamma \setminus T_i)}} \delta_{s(e)} \right)$$

to have  $k(\Gamma)$  elements, with  $\mathcal{O}(\Gamma \setminus T_i)$  the set of orientations on  $\operatorname{Edges}(\Gamma \setminus T_i)$ .

**Remark.** For  $\phi$  generic (in an appropriate precise sense). There is a way to define a stability condition  $\sigma_{\Gamma}^{\phi}$ , as the collection of all  $d : \operatorname{Vert}(\Gamma) \to \mathbb{Z}$  that are "close enough to  $\phi$ " (in a sense that is defined precisely in [OS79]). It can be shown that classical  $\sigma_{\Gamma}^{\phi}$  are generalised stability conditions.

Let  $I_n$  denote a necklace graph a genus 1 made of n edges and n vertices connected in a cyclic manner.

#### References

[KP22] Jesse Kass and Nicola Pagani. Classifying fine universal jacobian stabilities. 2022. In preparation.

[OS79] Tadao Oda and Conjeerveram S Seshadri. Compactifications of the generalized jacobian variety. Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, pages 1–90, 1979.

[PT20] Nicola Pagani and Orsola Tommasi. Geometry of genus one fine compactified universal jacobians. arXiv preprint arXiv:2012.09142, 2020.

Each  $\sigma_{\Gamma}$  here is  $\sigma_{\Gamma}^{\phi}$  by taking  $\phi$  to be the average of all  $d \in N_{\sigma_{\Gamma}}$ .

• We have also shown we can extend uniquely from  $\Sigma_{I_3}$  to  $\Sigma_{I_3 \cup \{e\}}$ ,  $\Sigma_{I_4}$  to  $\Sigma_{I_4 \cup \{e_1\}}$ , and  $\Sigma_{I_4}$  to  $\Sigma_{I_4 \cup \{e_2\}}$ .



In general we propose stability conditions,  $\sigma_{\Gamma}$ , for genus 2 graphs  $\Gamma$  are unique extensions of  $\sigma_{I_n}$  where  $\Gamma = I_n \cup \{e\}$  for  $e \notin I_n$ .

# Challenge:

Determine  $\sigma_{\Gamma}$  for each genus 2 graph  $\Gamma$ .

## Proposed solution:

Reduce to the classification of genus 1 graphs. More precisely show we extend uniquely from  $\Sigma_{I_n}$  to  $\Sigma_{I_n \cup \{e\}}$  for  $e \notin I_n$ .

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