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THE 4-STRING BRAID GROUP B_4 HAS PROPERTY RD AND EXPONENTIAL MESOSCOPIC RANK

SYLVAIN BARRÉ AND MIKAËL PICHOT

ABSTRACT. We prove that the braid group B_4 on 4 strings has the property RD of Haagerup–Jolissaint. The case of B_3 was resolved by Jolissaint some years ago and the case of higher braid groups is open.

We also prove that the braid group B_4 is a group of intermediate rank (of dimension 3). Namely, we show that the quotient of B_4 by its center is a group of exponential mesoscopic rank. It follows that the braid group B_4 itself is of exponential mesoscopic rank, in contrast to the case of the 3-string braid group B_3 .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. The braid group B_n on n strings is a finitely presented group generated by $n - 1$ elementary braids $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}$ subject to the following relations:

- $\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$;
- $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$ such that $|i - j| \geq 2$.

This is the classical Artin presentation of B_n (see e.g. Chapter 10 in [11]).

The group B_3 is closely related to the modular group $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$. The above presentation shows that the braid $z = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2)^3$ is central in B_3 and that $B_3 / \langle z \rangle$ is generated by the class u of $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1$ and v of $\sigma_1 \sigma_2$, where $u^2 = v^3 = z$. Thus $B_3 / \langle z \rangle = \langle u, v \mid u^2 = v^3 \rangle = \mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$. In fact the group B_3 admits a proper isometric action with compact quotient on a metric product $T_3 \times \mathbf{R}$, where T_3 is a trivalent tree, which is the Bass-Serre tree of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$.

We are interested here in the 4-string braid groups B_4 . It was proved by Brady in [7] that B_4 admits a free isometric action with compact quotient on a CAT(0) simplicial complex Y of dimension 3. The 3-dimensional cells of Y are Euclidean tetrahedra whose faces are right-angle triangles and the quotient space Y/B_4 contains 16 tetrahedra, identified together along a single vertex. It is still true that Y splits as a product $Y = X \times \mathbf{R}$, where X is now of dimension 2. The complex X can be obtained from a non positively curved complex of groups whose fundamental group is the quotient of B_4 by its center (see [19]).

The existence of a CAT(0) structure on B_n is an open problem for $n \geq 6$. Recall that on B_4 , the 3-dimensional CAT(0) structures which are minimal (e.g., those whose links are isomorphic to that of Y) can be classified, by geometric rigidity results due to Crisp and Paoluzzi [19]. On the other hand, Charney [14] proved that the Deligne complex [20] of B_4 is also a CAT(0) space of dimension 3, with respect to the Moussong metric (we remind that the Deligne action of B_4 on this complex is not proper).

1.1. **Property RD.** Let now G be an arbitrary countable group. A length on G is a map $|\cdot| : G \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ such that $|e| = 0$, $|s| = |s^{-1}|$ and $|st| \leq |s| + |t|$ for $s, t \in G$ and e the identity element. We recall that G is said to have *property RD* ([26]) with respect to a length $|\cdot|$ if there is a polynomial P such that for any $r \in \mathbf{R}_+$ and $f, g \in \mathbf{CG}$ with $\text{supp}(f) \subset B_r$ one has

$$\|f * g\|_2 \leq P(r)\|f\|_2\|g\|_2$$

where $B_r = \{x \in G, |x| \leq r\}$ is the ball of radius r in G , $\text{supp}(f)$ is the set of $x \in G$ with $f(x) \neq 0$, and \mathbf{CG} is the complex group algebra of G . For an introduction to property RD we refer to Chapter 8 in [34]. The above convolution inequality, usually referred to as the Haagerup inequality (after Haagerup [25]), allows to control the operator norm of f acting by convolution on $\ell^2(G)$ in terms of its ℓ^2 norm. Hence, some important consequences of property RD are of a spectral nature.

When G is finitely generated we have the word length $|\cdot|_S$ associated to any finite generating set S . Then property RD with respect to $|\cdot|_S$ is independent of S so we simply speak of property RD for G is that case.

Our first main result is the following theorem.

Theorem 1. The braid group B_4 on 4 strings has property RD.

This gives a partial answer to a question in [18], Section 8. The fact that B_3 has property RD was shown very early on by Jolissaint in [26], and the other cases remained open since then; in [18], the question of property RD is raised more generally for all braid groups B_n . The following still remains open:

Question 2 ([18]). Does the n -string braid group B_n has property RD for $n \geq 5$?

More generally, the question of whether mapping class groups or Artin groups have or do not have property RD is also open [18]. (Recall that the braid group B_n can be identified to the mapping class group of the n -punctured disk.)

The proof of Theorem 1 is divided into two steps. The first step relies on our previous results from [4]:

Theorem 3 ([4, Theorem 5]). Let G be a group acting properly on a CAT(0) simplicial complex Δ of dimension 2 without boundary and whose faces are equilateral triangles of the Euclidean plane. Then G has property RD with respect to the length induced from the 1-skeleton of Δ .

We apply Theorem 3 to the quotient of B_4 by its center. By results of [7, 19], this group acts on a simplicial complex with the required properties.

The second step uses automaticity of B_4 , and more precisely, the Thurston normal forms for braids in B_4 .

Theorem 1 is proved in Section 3, after a brief survey on property RD in Section 2.

1.2. **The braid group B_4 as a group of intermediate rank.** Groups and simplicial complexes appearing in Theorem 3 provide us with a large pool of objects satisfying *intermediate rank* properties. See [4] for definitions and concrete examples. We discuss here the intermediate rank properties of B_4 and its central quotient (denoted G below).

We introduced in [4] a notion of *mesoscopic rank* for a CAT(0) space X , which reflects the presence in X of maximal flats portions (where maximal refers to the dimension, hence the rank terminology) which are (much) larger than “germs of flats” in X (say, flats of tangent cones) but *are not actually contained in genuine flats of X* (i.e. copies of the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n inside X). We recall the precise definitions of mesoscopic rank and exponential mesoscopic rank in Section 5. Following [4] we say that a group G is of (exponential) mesoscopic rank when there is a proper action of G with compact quotient on some CAT(0) space which is of (exponential) mesoscopic rank at some point.

Our second main result is as follows.

Theorem 4. The braid group B_4 on 4 strings is of exponential mesoscopic rank.

For the proof, we first establish that the quotient G of B_4 by its center is of exponential mesoscopic rank, and then extend the result to B_4 . Note that B_3 is an example of a group acting freely and cocompactly on a simplicial complex as in Theorem 3 (see [8]) but it is not of mesoscopic rank, and more precisely for any action with compact quotient on a 2-dimensional CAT(0) space X , the space X cannot be of mesoscopic rank.

In course of proving Theorem 4 we will see that the central quotient G of B_4 is *locally* closely related to affine Bruhat-Tits buildings of type \tilde{A}_2 (what actually creates some complications in the proof of Theorem 4, since the latter are not of mesoscopic rank by [4]). We will prove however that these connections cannot be extended beyond the local level (see the last section of the paper). Related to this, we also show that being of exponential mesoscopic rank cannot serve as an obstruction to being embeddable in an affine building, and in particular, in spaces which are not of mesoscopic rank.

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2. PROPERTY OF RAPID DECAY

In [25] Haagerup proved that, for any finitely supported functions $f, g : F_n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ defined on the free group F_n on n generators, the convolution product satisfies the inequality

$$\|f * g\|_2 \leq (r + 1)\|f\|_2\|g\|_2$$

where r is the radius of the support of f , with respect to the usual word-length metric of F_n . In other words f , viewed as a convolution operator from $\ell^2(F_n)$ to itself, is bounded with operator norm at most $(r + 1)\|f\|_2$.

Groups satisfying the above inequality with some polynomial $P(r)$ instead of $r + 1$ are said to have property RD (the precise definition of which we recalled in the introduction), see [26], where Jolissaint showed that (with respect to the word length):

- a finitely generated amenable group has property RD if and only if it is of polynomial growth;
- uniform lattices in a rank 1 Lie group have property RD.

The latter has been extended to all hyperbolic groups in the sense of Gromov by de la Harpe [24], and subsequently to groups which are hyperbolic relatively

to polynomial growth subgroups by Chatterji and Ruane [16], thereby establishing property RD for all lattices (uniform or not) in rank 1 Lie groups.

The situation is different for groups of rank ≥ 2 . Non uniform lattices in a higher rank Lie group, typically $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{Z})$, are prominent examples of groups without property RD (cf. [26]). Valette conjectured that all uniform lattices in higher rank Lie groups have property RD. This is known to hold for uniform lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{Q}_p)$ (and other groups acting on triangle buildings), by a well-known theorem of Ramagge–Robertson–Steger [30] (see also [27]) which was the first occurrence of property RD in higher rank situations. Their results were extended by Lafforgue [27] to cover all uniform lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{R})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{C})$. Chatterji [15] showed then that lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{H})$ and $E_{6(-26)}$ behave similarly.

We refer the interested reader to [34, 18] for more information. A well-known application of property RD concerns the Baum–Connes conjecture without coefficient: by a theorem of Lafforgue [28], groups which satisfy property RD together with some non positive curvature assumption (called strong bolicity) also satisfies the Baum–Connes without coefficient. For groups with property T, including most hyperbolic groups or cocompact lattices $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{R})$ (for instance), this is the only known approach to the Baum–Connes conjecture. (The Baum–Connes conjecture is open for $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbf{Z})$.)

In [4] we studied “rank interpolation” for countable groups, that is, interpolation of the rank in between the usual $\mathrm{rk} = 1, 2, \dots$ integer values. The main applications presented in [4] are C^* -algebraic in nature and in particular, we established property RD for many groups of intermediate rank. This provided new examples where Lafforgue’s approach to the Baum–Connes could be applied (in fact for many of these groups—e.g. for groups of rank $\frac{7}{4}$ —this is also the only approach that is presently known to work, and the Baum–Connes conjecture with coefficients is open). See also [5] and [6] for other results on intermediate rank and property RD. The accent in [4] is on interpolating the rank between 1 and 2, which includes a large class of groups of interest. In the present paper we will see that B_4 is also a group of intermediate rank, which interpolate the rank between 2 and 3.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

The group B_4 admits the following presentation:

$$B_4 = \langle a, b, c \mid aba = bab, bcb = cbc, ac = ca \rangle.$$

The pure braid group P_4 is the kernel of the surjective homomorphism to the symmetric group on 4 letters,

$$B_4 \rightarrow S_4,$$

mapping a braid to the corresponding permutation of its endpoints. It is well-known that the center of both B_4 and P_4 is the cyclic group generated by the element $z = (bac)^4$, which consists in a full-twist braiding of the 4 strings (see [11, Section 10.B] for instance; this is known to hold for more general Artin groups [10, 20]). In other words B_4 is a central extension of the group

$$G = B_4 / \langle z \rangle$$

by the groups of integers $\mathbf{Z} = \langle z \rangle$, which gives a split exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z} \longrightarrow B_4 \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 1,$$

and in the same way,

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z} \longrightarrow P_4 \longrightarrow H \longrightarrow 1,$$

where $H = P_4/\mathbf{Z}$ is a finite index subgroup of G . The torsion in G corresponds to the conjugacy classes of the elements $x = bac$ and $y = bac^2$ and their powers, where we have $x^4 = y^3 = z$ (see [19, p. 139] for a geometric proof of this fact; recall that G_4 itself is torsion free). It follows that H is torsion free.

We will need some results of Brady [7] and their extensions in Crisp–Paoluzzi [19, Section 3]. Let Y be classifying space of B_4 constructed in [7]. As recalled in the introduction, Y is a CAT(0) simplicial complex of dimension 3 whose 3-dimensional faces are Euclidean tetrahedra. The authors of [19] consider the projection in Y along the z -axis and obtain a 2-dimensional complex X (called the Brady complex there) together with an action of G (called the standard action, in view of [19, Theorem 1]) which commutes to the action of B_4 on Σ under taking projection. The complex Y splits metrically as a product:

$$Y = X \times \mathbf{R}$$

and X is endowed with an action of G (in Section 4 we will give more details on these constructions).

As a CAT(0) space, X is a triangle polyhedron, i.e. its faces are equilateral triangles of the Euclidean plane ([19, p. 140]), and the action of G on X is proper with compact quotient. Thus H acts freely with compact quotient on X , so H appears as the fundamental group of the complex

$$V = X/H$$

(it can be shown that V has 6 vertices and 32 faces). It follows then from Theorem 3 that H has property RD with respect to some (hence any) finite generating set. As H is a finite index normal subgroup of G this implies, by Proposition 2.1.4 in [26], that G itself has property RD.

Further results of Jolissaint [26] (in particular Proposition 2.1.9 of that paper, see also Chatterji–Pittet–Saloff-Coste [17, Proposition 7.2]) show that property RD is stable under certain types of central extensions. We will prove that these results can be applied to the present situation and this will conclude the proof of Theorem 1.

Consider the section

$$\kappa : G \rightarrow B_4$$

of the quotient map $\pi : B_4 \rightarrow G$, which identifies G as the subset of braids in B_4 whose central part is trivial. Being a central extension of G , we can decompose B_4 as a semi-direct product

$$B_4 = \mathbf{Z} \rtimes_c G$$

where the value at a point $(g, h) \in G \times G$ of the cocycle

$$c : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$$

defining the extension is the exponent of $z \in G$ in the central element

$$\kappa(g)\kappa(h)\kappa(gh)^{-1}$$

of G .

Our goal is to find a symmetric finite generating set of G such that, for the corresponding Cayley graph Y_G of G , we have

$$|c(g, h)| \leq n$$

for every elements $g, h \in G$ at distance at most n from the identity in Y_G . That this implies property RD for B_4 follows from [17, Proposition 7.2].

Let us fix some notations regarding the Thurston normal form for elements of B_4 (see [21, Chapter 9] and [12]). In what follows we write $\Delta = (bac)^2$ for the half twist of the four strings.

The braid group B_4 can be generated by a set S of 23 elements, which are in bijective correspondence with the non trivial elements of the symmetric quotient S_4 . The half-twist Δ belongs to S . Furthermore in this presentation, the monoid B_4^+ of positive braids is the submonoid of G generated by S , and every elements $s \in B_4^+$ can be written in a canonical way

$$s = s_1 \dots s_n,$$

called the greedy form of s , where $s_i \in S$ (see [22, 21], for instance one can consider the right greedy form where the element Δ appears only on the right side of the expression $s_1 \dots s_n$). This decomposition can be extended to B_4 : by [21], every $x \in B_4$ can be written as $x = s^{-1}t$ with $s, t \in B_4^+$, in a unique way (after obvious cancellation in case both s and t start with the same element $r \in B_4^+$). Thus any elements $x \in B_4$ can be written in a canonical form

$$x = s_n^{-1} \dots s_1^{-1} t_1 \dots t_m,$$

where $s_i, t_j \in S$. The latter decomposition is called the Thurston normal form (or the Garside normal form) of x . Following [13], we let

$$|x| = n + m,$$

where n and m are given by the normal form. The language associated to this normal form turns out to give a geodesic biautomatic structure on B_4 (see [21, 13]), and if we denote by Y the cayley graph of B_4 with respect to $S \cup S^{-1}$, then $|x|$ is the length of a simplicial geodesic in Y from e to $x \in B_4$. In particular for $x, y \in B_4$ we have

$$|xy| \leq |x| + |y|$$

(see [13, Lemma 3.4]).

Let Y_G be the Cayley graph of G with respect to the generating set $\pi(S \cup S^{-1})$. It is easily seen that

$$|\kappa(gh)| \leq |\kappa(g)| + |\kappa(h)|$$

since $\kappa(gh)$ is obtained from the product $\kappa(g)\kappa(h)$ by cancellation of the central factor. In particular

$$\kappa(\text{Ball}_n(Y_G)) \subset \text{Ball}_n(Y),$$

where $\text{Ball}_n(\cdot)$ is the ball of radius n in the corresponding Cayley graph. On the other hand, since $\Delta \in S$ and $z = \Delta^2$, the absolute value of the exponent of z in the central part of an $x \in B_4$ is at most $|x|/2$ by construction of the normal form of x .

Let $g, h \in G$ at distance at most n from the identity in Y_G . By definition, the value of $c(g, h)$ is the exponent of z in the central part of $\kappa(g)\kappa(h)$. Thus

$$|c(g, h)| \leq |\kappa(g)\kappa(h)|/2 \leq (|\kappa(g)| + |\kappa(h)|)/2 \leq n.$$

This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.

4. SOME CLASSICAL APPLICATIONS OF PROPERTY RD

We present below two classical applications of property RD. The first one concerns the Baum-Connes conjecture and the second one is about random walks, which gives use some useful information on random walks on B_4 . For further consequences of property RD we refer to Valette's book [34] and to the references there.

4.1. Braid groups and the Baum–Connes conjecture. As is well-known, the Baum–Connes conjecture *with coefficients* holds for the n -string pure braid group P_n , as well as for its finite extension B_n (see [29, 32]). On the other hand, in the case $n = 4$, we have property RD and thus the Banach KK -theory techniques of Lafforgue [28] applies as well. Hence:

Corollary 5. The groups B_4 , P_4 and their respective central quotients, G and H , satisfy the Baum–Connes conjecture without coefficient.

The Baum–Connes conjecture (even without coefficients) has a number of applications. See [34] for more details. The problem of showing the Baum–Connes conjecture with coefficients for groups acting freely isometrically with compact quotient on a CAT(0) space satisfying the assumption of Theorem 3 is open.

4.2. ℓ^2 spectral radius of random walks on B_4 . Another application of property RD concerns random walks on groups, see Grigorchuk and Nagnibeda [23] and the end of Section 2.2 in [4] for more details and references.

If G is a countable group endowed with a length, one considers the *operator growth function of G* ,

$$F_r(z) = \sum_n a_n z^n$$

where the coefficients a_n are bounded operators on $\ell^2(G)$ defined by

$$a_n = \sum_{|x|=n} u_x$$

with u_x , $x \in G$, the canonical family of unitary operators corresponding to G in $C_r^*(G)$ under the regular representation. The radius of convergence ρ_r of F_r defined by

$$\frac{1}{\rho_r} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n\|_r^{1/n}$$

is no lower than the radius of convergence of the usual growth series of the group G with respect to ℓ . Conjecture 2 in [23] states that G is amenable if and only if $\rho = \rho_r$. For groups with property RD (in fact “radial subexponential” property RD is sufficient, see [4, Proposition 23] and references) we have $\rho_r = \sqrt{\rho}$ and thus the above Conjecture 2 holds. One can also deduce the ℓ^2 spectral radius property for every element in the group algebra of G provided G has (subexponential) property RD, i.e., the fact that the spectral radius of every element $a \in \mathbf{C}G$ acting by convolution on $\ell^2(G)$ is equal to

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a^{*n}\|_2^{1/n}$$

(which also has some important applications, again see the references in [4]). Thus we obtain:

Corollary 6. The groups B_4 , P_4 and their respective central quotients, G and H , satisfy the ℓ^2 spectral radius property. Furthermore for these four groups the reduced spectral radius ρ_r and the radius of convergence ρ of the usual growth series are related as follows:

$$\rho_r = \sqrt{\rho} < 1,$$

and thus these groups satisfy Conjecture 2 in [23].

5. MESOSCOPIC RANK

Let X be a piecewise Euclidean CAT(0) simplicial complex of dimension $n \geq 2$, without boundary, and let A be a point of X (see [9] for a general reference on CAT(0) spaces). We call *mesoscopic rank profile* of X at A the function

$$\varphi_A : \mathbf{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$$

which associate to an $r \in \mathbf{R}_+$ the number of distinct flat balls of radius r in X which are centered at A , and which are not included in a flat of X . By a flat in X (resp. flat subset of X) we mean an isometric embedding of the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n in X (resp. of a subset of an Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n with the induced metric).

We then have the following.

Proposition 7 (see [4]). Let X be a piecewise Euclidean CAT(0) simplicial complex without boundary and let A be a point of X . Then,

- (1) if X is hyperbolic, φ_A is compactly supported;
- (2) if X is an affine Bruhat-Tits building, φ_A vanishes identically.

We refer to [4, Section 6], where this theorem is stated for triangle polyhedra but the proof extends to the above general situation (in the first case there is no flat at all, while in the second, we have in fact that every flat ball is included in uncountably many flats).

According to Proposition 7, the mesoscopic rank profile trivializes when the rank takes the usual $\text{rk} = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ integer values. The following property detects spaces of intermediate rank where, more precisely, intermediate rank occurs (exponentially) in between the local and asymptotic scale in X :

Definition 8. The space X is said to have *exponential mesoscopic rank* at A if the function φ_A converges exponentially fast to infinity at infinity.

Mere *mesoscopic rank* refers to the fact that the support of φ_A contains a neighbourhood of infinity. Thus for spaces of mesoscopic rank at a point A , on can continuously rescale the radius of balls of center A from some constant C up to ∞ , in such a way that all the balls in this family are flat but not included in flats. When the mesoscopic rank is exponential, the number of possible choices for these balls varies exponentially with the radius.

Definition 9. A group G is said to be of *exponential mesoscopic rank* if it admits a proper isometric action with compact quotient on a CAT(0) space which is of exponential mesoscopic rank at least at one point (and thus at infinitely many points).

The following groups are known to be of exponential mesoscopic rank:

- (a) The group denoted Γ_∞ in [4], and called group of frieze there (see [4, Section 6.1]);
- (b) The group of rank $\frac{7}{4}$ which is the fundamental group of the complex denoted V_0^1 in [4] (see [4, Section 6.1]);
- (c) D. Wise's non Hopfian group (see [5, 6]).

In the present paper we add further groups to this list, namely B_4 and its central quotient (as well as the group G_0 of Section 7).

Remark 10. Most of the groups of rank $\frac{7}{4}$ (see [4, Section 4]) might be of exponential mesoscopic rank. Besides the one of Item (b) above, one can get more examples from the classification of transitive orientable groups of rank $\frac{7}{4}$ given in [4, Theorem 4], but we presently have no general (say local or semi-local) criterion ensuring exponential mesoscopic rank (compare Section 7 below). Another interesting problem is to prove or disprove the existence of groups of mesoscopic rank for which the mesoscopic rank profile at some vertex grows faster than polynomials but slower than exponential functions.

6. PROOF OF THEOREM 4

We prove that the Braid group B_4 and its central quotient $G = B_4/\langle z \rangle$ are of exponential mesoscopic rank, respectively, in Section 6.3 and Section 6.2.

6.1. A closer look at the 4-string complexes Y and X . Let us first recall in some more details the description of the Brady action of B_4 on Y and its quotient action of G on X , following [7] and [19]. Consider the following presentation of B_4 ,

$$\begin{aligned} B_4 = \langle a, b, c, d, e, f \mid & ba = ae = eb, de = ec = cd, \\ & bc = cf = fb, df = fa = ad, \\ & ca = ac, ef = fe \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and let us keep the notations $x = bac$ and $y = bac^2$, so that $x^4 = y^3 = z$ generates the center of B_4 . There are exactly sixteen ways to write x as a product of three of the generators a, \dots, f . These can be expressed as the length 3 subwords of the following two words of length 12:

$$W_1 = bcadefbacdfe; \quad W_2 = faecfaecfaec,$$

which are representative for the central element $x^4 = y^3 = z$ in B_4 (see [19, page 139]). To each of these expressions $x = a_1a_2a_3$ one associates an Euclidean tetrahedron whose faces are right-angled triangles, and whose edges have length

$$|x| = \sqrt{3}; \quad |a_i| = 1; \quad |a_1a_2| = |a_2a_3| = \sqrt{2}.$$

The corresponding labelled tetrahedra can be assembled to form a compact complex V such that $\pi_1(V) = B_4$. Then $Y = \tilde{V}$ is the universal cover of V with the corresponding deck-transformation action of B_4 .

The CAT(0) space Y splits as a metric product $Y = X \times \mathbf{R}$, where X is the range of a projection of Y along the z -axis. The image of each tetrahedron in Y under this projection is an Euclidean equilateral triangle in X and the action of B_4 factors out to a simplicial action of $G = B_4/\langle z \rangle$ on X , which is proper and cocompact. The Cayley graph of G with respect to the generating

set $S = \{a, \dots, f\}$ (where the above a, \dots, f are viewed as elements of G under a slight abuse of notation) is a 4-to-1 cover of the 1-skeleton of X .

Links at vertices in X are represented on Figure 1 below, where the right hand side representation corresponds to Figure 3 in [7] and Figure 6 in [19]. The equivalent left hand side representation is included for future reference (see Section 7).

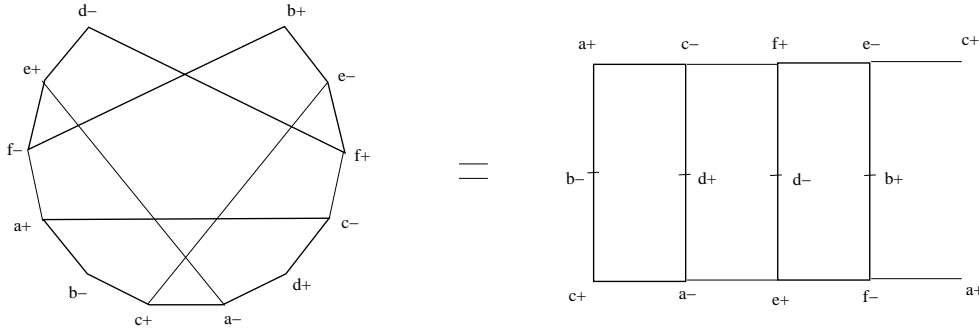


FIGURE 1. The link L and its labelling

The labellings on these figure corresponds to edges of the generating set S entering and leaving the given vertex (this depends on the choice of a representative of the coset of $\langle x \rangle$ in G , but a different choice will simply relabel the link according to the action of an element of stabilizer of the vertex, see [19, p. 141]).

We call *lozenge* in X the reunion of two triangles glued along an edge of valence 2, and restrict from now on the terminology *triangle of X* to those equilateral triangles in X which are not included in a lozenge. According to the description given on p. 160 of [19], the complex X is built out of triangles and lozenges, all of whose edges being trivalent in X and labelled in the same way. There are three types of corners: in triangles, all angles labelled by 1, while in lozenges the angles are labelled 2 or 3 depending of whether it equals $\pi/3$ or $2\pi/3$. Then triangles and lozenges in the complex X are arranged in such a way that the labelled link at each vertex matches that given on the following Fig. 2 (our notations differ slightly from those of [19], in particular our label 3 correspond to $2T_3^-$ and $2T_3^+$ in [19, Fig. 19]).

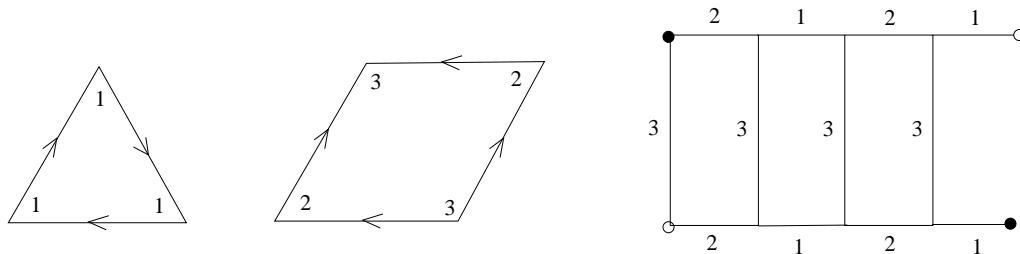


FIGURE 2. Description of the complex X

6.2. Exponential mesoscopic rank for X and $G = B_4/\langle z \rangle$. The proof will follow the strategy of [4] (see Section 6.1 and 6.2), with the additional difficulty that the link L embeds into the incidence graph of the Fano plane (compare

Section 7). Let us first derive a few elementary lemmas regarding the local structure of X .

Lemma 11. Let R be a lozenge of X . Any boundary edge of R is incident to exactly a triangle and a lozenge $R' \neq R$ of X . Furthermore, $R \cup R'$ is isometric to a parallelogram and we will say that R and R' are *aligned* in X .

Proof. Let R be a lozenge of X , $e = [A, B]$ be a boundary edge of R , where A is the vertex of e whose internal angle in R is $2\pi/3$. The geometry of L shows that there are two faces incident to e which are not included in R . Inspecting the link at B , we see that one of these faces is a triangle of X , while the other is a lozenge whose internal angle at B is $2\pi/3$. This follows from the fact that every vertex of valence of 3 in L is adjacent to a vertex of valence 2, and the vertices with valence 2 are at distance ≥ 3 one from the other. Hence the lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 12. Let R be a lozenge of X and A be a vertex of R of internal angle $2\pi/3$. There are exactly two lozenges R_1 and R_2 in X such that $R \cap R_1 = R \cap R_2 = \{A\}$ and such that both $R \cup R_1$ and $R \cup R_2$ are included in a flat hexagon of X . (This hexagon contains R and R_1 (resp. R and R_2) and the two triangles of X containing A and completing R and R_1 (resp. R_2) to a local flat at A .)

Proof. The assertion follows from the fact that, given a vertex x of valence 2 in L , there are exactly two vertices y and z of valence 2 in L such that (x, y) on the one hand, and (x, z) on the other, are at distance π in a cycle of L of length 2π . \square

Lemma 13. Let x and y be two trivalent vertex at distance π in L . Then there are precisely three distinct paths of length π with extremities x and y in L . Depending on the position of x and y in L these paths are labelled in either one of the following two ways (with the labelling given by Fig. 2):

- Case I: 2-3, 3-2, and 1-2-1;
- Case II: 1-3, 3-1, and 2-1-2.

Proof. It is easily seen from the geometry of the link (Fig. 2) that trivalent points at distance π in L can be joined by simplicial paths whose edges labelling are:

- (a) 1-3 (or 3-1)
- (b) 2-3 (or 3-2)
- (c) 1-2-1
- (d) 2-1-2

and furthermore that there are precisely three distinct paths between any two such points. Indeed, the group of labelling preserving automorphisms of L is homogeneous on trivalent vertices, so we can assume for instance that $x = a^+$ (in the notation of Fig. 1), in which case there are two possibilities for y , namely $y = a^-$ and $y = e^-$. The lemma follows, where case I corresponds to $y = a^-$ and case II to $y = e^-$. \square

We call *singular geodesic* in X a CAT(0) geodesic of X which is included in the 1-skeleton of X (viewed with respect to the triangle/lozenge simplicialization, in particular, all edges of singular geodesics are of valence 3). It is easy to

see that for $u = a$ or $u = c$, and every vertex A in X , the vertices $u^i A$, $i \in \mathbf{Z}$, belong to a singular geodesic of X . Indeed, since the labellings of the link at each vertex $u^i A$ are given by permuting letters of L , it is sufficient to show that the points of L with label u^- and u^+ are trivalent vertices at distance π in L , which is straightforward. We will denote this geodesic by $u^{\mathbf{Z}}A$.

Recall that a subset S of X is called a (flat) *strip* if it is isometric to a product $I \times \mathbf{R} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ where I is a compact interval of \mathbf{R} . The boundary of S is a reunion of two parallel geodesics of X , say d and d' , and is denoted (d, d') . The *height* of S is the CAT(0) distance between d and d' .

The following lemma asserts that singular geodesics in X all appear as branching loci of flat strips of X . This property is reminiscent of affine Bruhat-Tits buildings (say, of dimension 2), where it is true in a somewhat stronger form (in particular strips may be extended arbitrarily there).

Lemma 14. Let d be a singular geodesic of X . There are precisely three flat strips in X of height at least $\sqrt{3}/2$ whose pairwise intersections are reduced to d .

Proof. For each edge e of d consider the three faces T_e^i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, whose boundary contains e . Two of these faces are lozenges and one of them, say T_e^1 , is a triangle of X (see Lemma 11). Let f be an edge of d adjacent to e and let A be their intersection point. The points corresponding to e and f in the link L_A of X at A are trivalent, and it can be easily checked that they are at distance π from each other in L_A . Thus Lemma 13 applies. In case I, the faces T_e^1 and T_f^1 correspond to a path of length π of the form 1-2-1, and, up to permutation of indices i , the faces T_e^i and T_f^i (for $i = 2, 3$) correspond to a cycle of length π of the form 2-3 and 3-2. In case 2 and again up to permutation of the indices i , the faces T_e^1 and T_f^2 correspond to a path of length π of the form 1-3, the faces T_f^1 and T_e^2 correspond to a path of length π of the form 3-1, while the faces T_e^3 and T_f^3 correspond to a path of length π of the form 2-1-2. Then the lemma follows by iterating this on both sides of the geodesic d starting from a fixed edge e . The height of each strip may be taken to be at least $\sqrt{3}/2$. \square

We say that a vertex of a singular geodesic is of type I (resp. of type II) depending on whether case 1 (resp. case 2) applied in the proof of the above lemma, and call a geodesic of type I (resp. of type II) if all its vertices are of type I (resp. type II). For instance the geodesics $a^{\mathbf{Z}}A$ and $c^{\mathbf{Z}}A$ are of type I for any vertex A of X .

Lemma 15. Let d be a singular geodesic of type I in X . There are precisely three flat strips in X of minimal height whose pairwise intersections are reduced to d and whose boundary geodesics are singular geodesics of type I in X . Two of them have height $\sqrt{3}/2$, and are reunions of aligned lozenges (see Lemma 11), and the other one has height $\sqrt{3}$, and is a reunion of hexagons as described in Lemma 12, and triangles of X which are the unique triangles completing these hexagons to a flat strip.

Proof. Let d be a singular geodesic of type I in X and let S_1 , S_2 and S_3 be the strips of height $\sqrt{3}/2$ given by Lemma 14, whose pairwise intersections are reduced to d . We may assume at each vertex A of d the path of length π in L_A corresponding to S_1 are of the form 1-2-1. Then the paths corresponding to S_2 and S_3 are either of the form 2-3 or 3-2.

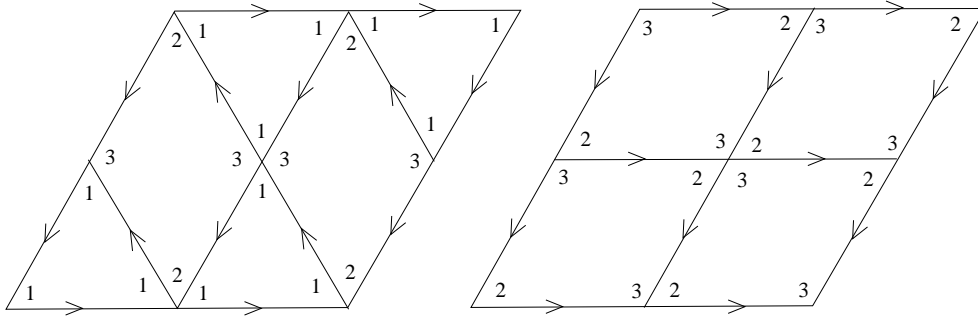


FIGURE 3. Parallelograms and strips on type I geodesics of X

Let us first consider the strip S_1 and for each vertex A of d denote by R_A the lozenge of X corresponding to the index 2 in the path 1-2-1 of L_A . It is easily seen that if A and B are consecutive vertices on d , then the lozenges R_A and R_B are in the configuration described in Lemma 12 and they can be completed by a unique triangle of X (besides the one in S_1) to form an hexagon H_{AB} . The reunion S'_1 of all hexagon H_{AB} when A and B runs over the pair of adjacent vertices on d is a flat strip of X of height $\sqrt{3}$. Furthermore it is a simple matter to check (with Lemma 13) that all the vertices of the boundary of this strip which is distinct from d are of type I, which proves the assertion of the Lemma in that case. A parallelogram of the strip S'_1 is represented on Fig. 3 on the left.

Consider now the strip S_2 , which is of height $\sqrt{3}/2$. The boundary of this strip which is distinct from d contains only vertices whose link intersect S_2 along a path of the form 2-3 or 3-2. By Lemma 13 again, these vertices are of type I. The case of S_3 being identical to that of S_2 , this proves the lemma. Parallelograms of the strips S_2 and S_3 are represented on Fig. 3. \square

Theorem 16. The complex X is of exponential mesoscopic rank at every vertex. More precisely let O be a vertex of X and k be a sufficiently large integer (in fact $k \geq 32$ is sufficient for our purpose). Then the mesoscopic profile φ_O at X satisfies

$$\varphi_O \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2\mu_k - 4}$$

on the interval $[k-1, k]$ of \mathbf{R}_+ , where

$$\mu_k = \left\lceil k\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - 3\right) \right\rceil.$$

In particular the group G is of exponential mesoscopic rank.

Proof. Let Π be the flat containing the origin $O = O_0$ of X and generated by the subgroup $\langle a, c \rangle \simeq \mathbf{Z}^2$ of G . Denote $O_1 = (ac)^{-1}(O_0)$ let $d = [O_0, \infty)$ be the semi-line of Π of origin O_0 and containing O_1 . Hence the vertices of d are the points

$$O_k = (ac)^{-k}(O_0)$$

for $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Let Π_0 be the sector of X of extremity O_0 , of angle $2\pi/3$ at O_0 , and which is bisected by the semi-line d (see Figure 4). The boundary of Π_0 is included in the reunion of singular geodesics d_1 and d_2 which intersects at

O_0 ; the first one contains the vertices $a^{-k}(O_0)$ and the second one the vertices $c^{-k}(O_0)$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$. Both d_1 and d_2 are of type I.

Consider the vertices $A = a(O_0)$ of the flat Π . By Lemma 15:

- (1) There is a unique strip S_1 of height $\sqrt{3}$ whose intersection with Π is reduced to $a^{\mathbf{Z}}(O_0)$, and whose other boundary d'_1 is a singular geodesic of type I in X . We consider then on d'_1 the unique strip of height 1, say S'_1 , which corresponds in the link of vertices of d'_1 to paths of the form 3-2 (see Fig. 4). Let d''_1 be the other boundary of S'_1 .
- (2) Consider the strip S_2 in X of height $\sqrt{3}/2$ on $c^{\mathbf{Z}}(O_0)$ which contains A . (This strip is included in Π and its other boundary $d'_2 = c^{\mathbf{Z}}(A)$ is a singular geodesic of type I in X .) There is on d'_2 a unique strip S'_2 of height $\sqrt{3}$ whose other boundary d''_2 is a singular geodesic of type I in X .

The strips S_1 , S'_1 , S_2 and S'_2 are represented on Fig. 4, together with the labellings given by the links at their vertices.

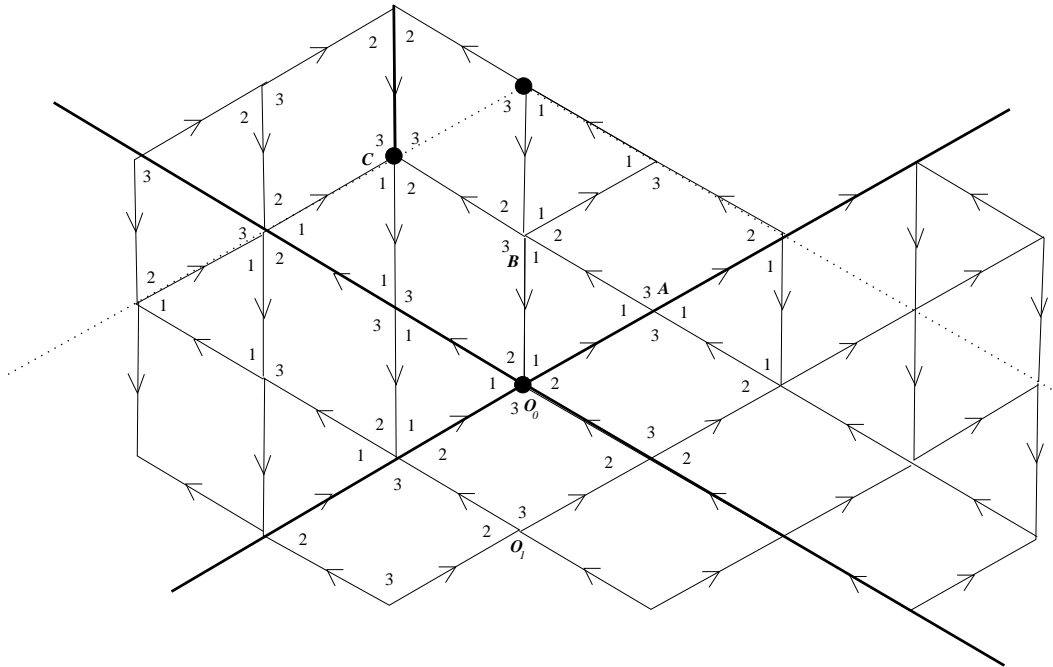


FIGURE 4. Exponential mesoscopic rank of the complex X

Lemma 17. Let $k \in \mathbf{N}$ and let D be a flat disk in X of center O_k such that $D \setminus (X \setminus \Pi_0) = D \cap \Pi_0$. If the intersections $D \cap S_i$ and $D \cap S'_i$, $i = 1, 2$ are non empty open sets, then D is not included in a flat of X .

Proof of Lemma 17. As we see on the link L_A of A , there is a unique lozenge R , which corresponds to a label 2 in L_A and which extends the strips S_1 and S'_2 at the point A to a flat disk in X containing A as an interior point. This lozenge contains a vertex B at distance π from $c^{-1}(A)$ in L_A and in turn, there is a unique way to extend the resulting configuration to a flat disk in X containing B as an interior point. This disk corresponds to a circle of length 2π which is labelled 1-3-2-1-2 in L_B . Let R' be the lozenge of X distinct from R which corresponds the label 2 in this circle.

It is easy to see that, if D is a flat disk as in the statement of the lemma, then any flat disk D' of center O_k and radius $> k + 1$ which contains D must contain the points A and B as interior points and must intersect the lozenge R' along a non-empty open subset. On the other hand D , and a fortiori D' , intersects the strip S'_1 along a non empty open set. Thus D' intersects along an non empty open set the lozenge of S'_1 which contains C and whose internal angle at C is $2\pi/3$. But this shows that D' cannot be extended beyond the point C , since this would give a cycle of length 2π in the link L_C containing two successive edges of length $2\pi/3$. Thus neither D' nor D is included in a flat of X . \square

We can now conclude the proof of Theorem 16. We proceed as in Lemma 59 of [4], to which we refer for more details. For $k \geq 32$ let μ_k be the integer defined in the statement of the theorem and let $\nu_k = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\mu_k}$. (Since $k \geq 32$ we have $\mu_k \geq 3$.) Using Lemma 15, we can construct, for $i = 1, 2$, (at least) ν_k distinct flat strips

$$S_i^1, \dots, S_i^{\nu_k}$$

in X of height $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mu_k$, each of whose intersection with S'_i is reduced to d''_i . (The lower bound ν_k is estimated by examining transverse trees in the sets $\cup_{j=1}^{\nu_k} S_i^j$; sharper bounds can be obtained quite easily but ν_k is enough to show exponential growth of the mesoscopic profile.) So let $i = (i_1, i_2) \in \{1, \dots, \nu_k\}^2$ and consider the subset Π_i of X defined by

$$\Pi_i = \Pi_0 \cup S_1^{i_1} \cup S_2^{i_2}.$$

Then the set D_i of points of Π_i at distance $\leq k + 1$ from O_k in Π_i is a flat disk in X whose boundary contains B . Furthermore the disks D_i are pairwise distinct when i varies in $\{1, \dots, \nu_k\}^2$. For $r \in [0, k + 1]$ write D_i^r for the concentric disk of radius r in D_i . Then for any fixed $r \in [k, k + 1]$ the family of disks

$$\{D_1^r, \dots, D_{\nu_k}^r\}$$

contains at least $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2\mu_k - 4}$ distinct elements. Furthermore all these disks satisfy the assumption of Lemma 17 and thus are not included in a flat of X . Since the vertex O_k are all equivalent under the group G , this proves the theorem. \square

6.3. Exponential mesoscopic rank for Y and the braid group B_4 . We conclude this section with the proof of Theorem 4.

Theorem 18. Let O be a vertex of Y and consider the CAT(0) projection $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ associated to the metric decomposition $Y \simeq X \times \mathbf{R}$. Then the mesoscopic profile φ_O^Y at Y satisfies

$$\varphi_O^Y \geq \varphi_{\pi(O)}^X$$

where $\varphi_{O'}^X$ is the mesoscopic profile of X at a vertex $O' \in X$. In particular the braid group B_4 is of exponential mesoscopic rank.

Proof. For $r \in \mathbf{R}$, let $k = \varphi_X(r)$ and consider k distinct flat disks D_1, \dots, D_k of center $O' = \pi(O)$ and radius r in X which are not included in a flat of X . Let

$$C_i = \pi^{-1}(D_i) \simeq D_i \times \mathbf{R}$$

be the cylinder of Y corresponding to the decomposition $Y \simeq X \times \mathbf{R}$. These cylinder are isometric to cylinders in the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^3 and in particular

the ball of center O and radius r in C_k are all flat balls of X . Furthermore, these balls are not included in flats of Y . Indeed, if $B_i \subset \Pi$ where $\Pi \simeq \mathbf{R}^3$ is isometric to the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^3 , then the projection $\pi(\Pi)$ is a convex subset of X which is isometric to the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^2 . But this shows that D_i is included in a flat of X . Finally, as the ball B_i are pairwise distinct (since the disks D_i are), we obtain that $\varphi_Y(r) \geq k$ as claimed. The last assertion follows from Theorem 16. \square

Remark 19. It would be interesting to give example of groups which act properly with compact quotient on a CAT(0) space of dimension ≥ 3 of exponential mesoscopic rank, which doesn't split as a metric product where some factor is of exponential mesoscopic rank. In view of Tits' classification of affine buildings, it seems plausible that CAT(0) simplicial complexes "whose rank is close to their dimension" will get sparse when the dimension gets strictly greater than 2. Recall here that affine Bruhat-Tits buildings are completely classified in dimension ≥ 3 by work of Tits [33], and that this is far from being possible in dimension 2 which offers a great degree of freedom [3]. We also refer to the paper of Ballmann and Brin [1] concerning rank rigidity results in dimension 3.

7. MORE ON MESOSCOPIC RANK

In the present section we investigate possible relations between the Brady complex X and triangle buildings of order 2. Furthermore we present a group which acts freely isometrically with compact quotient on polyhedra of exponential mesoscopic rank that is embeddable into a triangle building.

Let us observe first that the link of X (represented Fig. 1) obviously embeds (simplicially) into the incidence graph L_2 of the Fano plane. Such an embedding is made explicit on Fig. 5 below; the graph L is obtained from L_2 by removing a tree T of 5 edges (indicated in dots on Fig. 5). We call *center-edge* of T the only non-extremal edge of T —this tree T appears often in [2] where it is called a fishy edge (or a fish bone, depending on the translation).

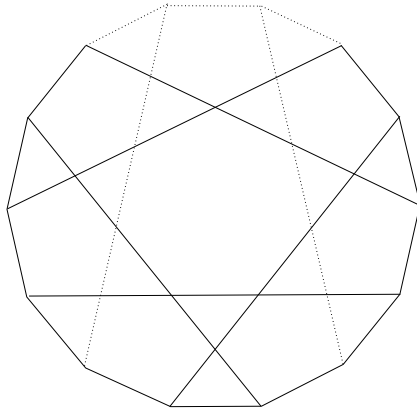


FIGURE 5. The incidence graph L_2 of the Fano plane and the link of X

The graph L_2 is a spherical building and can be identified to the link of triangle buildings of order 2 (see e.g. [31]; triangle buildings are also called affine Bruhat-Tits buildings of type \tilde{A}_2). By [3] there are uncountably many such

buildings, and their groups of automorphisms is generically trivial (generic is taken here in the sense of Baire with respect to some appropriate topology). In view of the above embedding $L \hookrightarrow L_2$, it is natural to ask whether the complex X itself can be simplicially embedded into one of these triangle buildings. It turns out that this problem has an elementary answer.

Proposition 20. Let X be the brady complex and Δ be a triangle building of order 2. There is no simplicial embedding $X \hookrightarrow \Delta$. More generally, any CAT(0) complex X of dimension 2 whose faces are equilateral triangle and whose links at each vertex are isomorphic to L does not embed simplicially into a triangle building.

Proof. Let X be a CAT(0) complex X of dimension 2 whose faces are equilateral triangle and whose links at each vertex are isomorphic to L , and assume that we are given a simplicial embedding $X \hookrightarrow \Delta$. For a vertex D of X we write T_D for the removed tree,

$$T_D = L_{\Delta,D} \setminus L_{X,D},$$

where $L_{Z,D}$ denotes the link of D in the complex Z . Fix some vertex $A \in X$. Then there is a unique triangle in Δ , say (ABC) , which corresponds to the center-edge of the tree T_A at the point A . Denote by (ABB') and (ABB'') the two other triangles in Δ adjacent to the edge $[A, B]$. In the link $L_{\Delta,B'}$

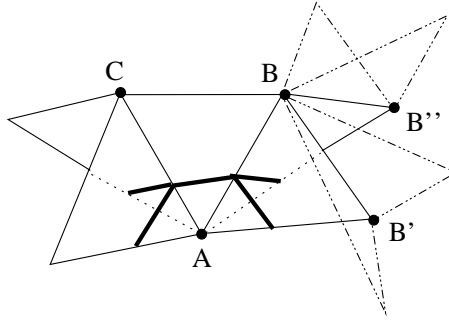


FIGURE 6. Embedding X into a triangle building

(resp. $L_{\Delta,B''}$), the edge corresponding to the triangle (ABB') (resp. (ABB'')) is extremal in the tree $T_{B'}$ (otherwise $L_{\Delta,A} \setminus L_{X,A}$ would contain more than 5 edges). Thus the three triangles of Δ adjacent to the edge $[B, B']$ (resp. $[B, B'']$) do not belong to X . But then the graph $L_{\Delta,B} \setminus L_{X,B}$ contains at least six edges, contradicting our assumptions. Therefore there is no simplicial embedding $X \hookrightarrow \Delta$. \square

Remark 21. The proof of Proposition 20 shows more, namely, it shows that the obstruction of an embedding $X \hookrightarrow \Delta$ is *local*: for X and Δ as in the proposition, there is no simplicial embedding of simplicial balls of radius 2 in X into simplicial balls of radius 2 in Δ . In other words the embedding $L \hookrightarrow L_2$ is the best we can do.

We will conclude with a discussion of the following question, which is natural in view of the above.

Does (exponential) mesoscopic rank for a CAT(0) complex prevents simplicial embeddings of this complex into an affine Bruhat-Tits building ?

It turns out that the answer is negative. It can be shown that the group G_0 defined by the presentation:

$$G_0 = \langle r, s \mid s^{-2}ts^2t = t^2st^{-2} \rangle$$

admits a free and isometric action with compact quotient on a CAT(0) simplicial complex X_0 of dimension 2 such that:

- (1) there is a simplicial embedding $X_0 \hookrightarrow \Delta$ where Δ is a triangle building of order 2;
- (2) X_0 is of exponential mesoscopic rank.

Since the construction from which G_0 is derived is not related to braid groups and would take us too far away from the subject of the present paper, we will omit the proofs of the above two statements. Let us simply describe the local geometry of X_0 , which can be interestingly compared to that of the Brady complex X .

The links at each vertex of X_0 (which necessarily embed simplicially into L_2) are all isometric (in fact G_0 acts transitively on the vertices of X_0). They are obtain from graph L_2 by removing 3 edges. Note that these edges are not in a tree but they are irregularly positioned on the graph L_2 , as for the link L of the Brady complex X . The complex X_0 has exponential asymptotic rank in the sense of [4].

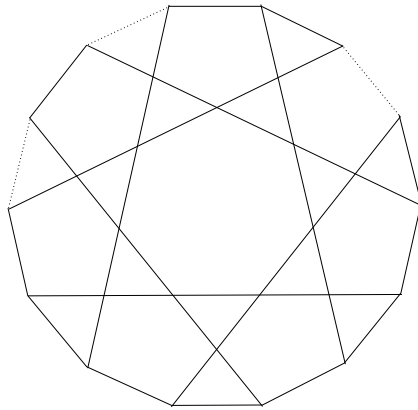


FIGURE 7. The link of a complex of mesoscopic rank that can be embedded into a triangle building

The above figure represents the links in X_0 . The complex X_0 itself contains two types of faces, equilateral triangles and parallelograms of size 2×1 in the Euclidean plane; a representation of these faces and their labellings can be found on Fig. 8.



FIGURE 8. Description of the complex X_0

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