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Graph products and measure equivalence: classification, rigidity, and quantitative aspects

Amandine Escalier and Camille Horbez

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Abstract

We study graph products of groups from the viewpoint of measured group theory.

We first establish a full measure equivalence classification of graph products of countably infinite groups over finite simple graphs with no transvection and no partial conjugation. This finds applications to their classification up to commensurability, and up to isomorphism, and to the study of their automorphism groups. We also derive structural properties of von Neumann algebras associated to probability measure-preserving actions of graph products. Variations of the measure equivalence classification statement are given with fewer assumptions on the defining graphs.

We also provide a quantified version of our measure equivalence classification theorem, that keeps track of the integrability of associated cocycles. As an application, we solve an inverse problem in quantitative orbit equivalence for a large family of right-angled Artin groups.

We then establish several rigidity theorems. First, in the spirit of work of Monod–Shalom, we achieve rigidity in orbit equivalence for probability measure-preserving actions of graph products, upon imposing extra ergodicity assumptions.

Second, we establish a sufficient condition on the defining graph and on the vertex groups ensuring that a graph product G is rigid in measure equivalence among torsion-free groups (in the sense that every torsion-free countable group H which is measure equivalent to G , is in fact isomorphic to G). Using variations over the Higman groups as the vertex groups, we construct the first example of a group which is rigid in measure equivalence, but not in quasi-isometry, among torsion-free groups.

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1 Introduction

Graph products of groups, introduced by Green in [Gre90], form a natural class of groups that interpolates between direct products and free products. If Γ is a finite simple graph and $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ is a family of groups, the *graph product* over Γ with vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ is the group

$$G := \left(\bigast_{v \in V\Gamma} G_v \right) / \langle\langle [g, h] \mid g \in G_u, h \in G_v, (u, v) \in E\Gamma \rangle\rangle.$$

The class of graph products encompasses several particularly important families of groups, among which right-angled Artin groups (when all vertex groups are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}) and right-angled Coxeter groups (when all vertex groups are isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$).

Basic questions about graph products remain open. For instance, their classification up to isomorphism, or up to commensurability, is still open in general. Moving to the framework of geometric group theory, the problem of their quasi-isometry classification is also still wide open. In a very different direction, the notion of a graph product can be defined for other structures than groups, e.g. von Neumann algebras [CF17]; and from this viewpoint the W^* -classification of graph products and their measure-preserving actions is also an important open question that has recently attracted a lot of attention [CKE21, CDD22, CDD23].

In the present work, we adopt the point of view of measured group theory, and obtain classification and rigidity theorems for graph products in measure equivalence. Interestingly, using this viewpoint, we are able to also obtain several consequences and draw connections with the algebraic, geometric and functional analytic approaches mentioned in the above paragraph.

Besides being a particularly natural class of groups, and an important object of study on their own, graph products will also enable us to exhibit new phenomena in measured group theory, like examples of groups that are superrigid in measure equivalence (among torsion-free groups) but not in quasi-isometry (Part V). They will also be a good framework to develop the theory of quantitative measure equivalence (in the sense of [DKLMT22]) beyond the world of amenable groups (Part III).

Measure equivalence. Introduced by Gromov in [Gro93], measure equivalence is a measurable counterpart to the notion of quasi-isometry between finitely generated groups. Two countable groups G and H are *measure equivalent* if there exists a standard measure space (Ω, m) equipped with commuting, free, measure-preserving actions of G and H by Borel automorphisms, having finite measure Borel fundamental domains X_G, X_H respectively. The space (Ω, m) is called a *measure equivalence coupling* between G and H . As an important example, any two lattices in the same locally compact second countable group \mathbf{G} are measure equivalent, by letting $(\Omega, m) = (\mathbf{G}, \text{Haar})$, equipped with the actions of the two lattices by left/right multiplication.

Measure equivalence is intimately connected to the ergodic-theoretic notion of *orbit equivalence*, which finds its roots in the work of Dye [Dye59, Dye63]. Two countable groups G and H are *orbit equivalent* if there exist free probability measure-preserving actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ on standard probability spaces, and a measure space

isomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ sending orbits to orbits, i.e. such that for almost every $x \in X$, one has $f(G \cdot x) = H \cdot f(x)$. It turns out that orbit equivalence is a stronger notion than measure equivalence: two groups are orbit equivalent precisely when one can find a measure equivalence coupling (Ω, m) as above, with $X_G = X_H$ (see e.g. **P_{ME}5** in [Gab05]).

The classification of countable groups up to measure equivalence is fundamentally different in the amenable and in the non-amenable case. A celebrated theorem of Ornstein and Weiss [OW80], building on the aforementioned work of Dye, asserts that all countably infinite amenable groups are orbit equivalent. At the other extreme, certain non-amenable groups satisfy a very strong form of rigidity. Furman proved in [Fur99a] that every countable group which is measure equivalent to a lattice in a higher-rank simple Lie group \mathbf{G} with trivial center, is virtually isomorphic to a lattice in \mathbf{G} . Some (non-amenable) groups G are even more rigid, in that every countable group H which is measure equivalent to G , must be virtually isomorphic to G : this is the case of most mapping class groups of finite-type surfaces (Kida [Kid10]), or of $\text{Out}(F_N)$ for $N \geq 3$ (Guirardel-Horbez [GH21b]).

1.1 Measure equivalence classification of graph products

We now present our first main theorem (Theorem 1.2 below, proved in Part II), giving a full measure equivalence classification of graph products with countably infinite vertex groups defined over transvection-free graphs with no partial conjugation. Let us mention that Monod-Shalom [MS06] previously obtained measure equivalence classification results for a wide class of direct products. In the opposite direction, Alvarez-Gabriel [AG12] classified a large family of free products. As a motivating example for our work, we first review the case of right-angled Artin groups treated in [HH22a].

1.1.1 The case of right-angled Artin groups: review

In [HH22a], Huang and the second-named author proved the following measure equivalence classification theorem for right-angled Artin groups, which turns out to match the quasi-isometry classification for the groups under consideration [Hua17, Theorem 1.1].

Theorem 1.1 ([HH22a, Theorem 1]). Let A_1 and A_2 be two right-angled Artin groups such that $\text{Out}(A_i)$ is finite for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Then A_1 and A_2 are measure equivalent if and only if they are isomorphic.

The condition on the finiteness of the outer automorphism groups is important, and can be read off from the defining graphs as follows. Recall that if Γ is a finite simple graph, and $v \in V\Gamma$, then

- the *link* of v is the subgraph $\text{lk}(v)$ of Γ induced by all vertices adjacent to v ;
- the *star* of v is the subgraph $\text{star}(v)$ of Γ induced by v itself and its neighbors.

A theorem of Laurence [Lau95], confirming a conjecture of Servatius [Ser89], ensures that if A_Γ is the right-angled Artin group over Γ , then $|\text{Out}(A_\Gamma)| < +\infty$ if and only if

- Γ is *transvection-free*, that is, for any two distinct vertices $v, w \in V\Gamma$, one has $\text{lk}(v) \not\subseteq \text{star}(w)$, and

- Γ has *no partial conjugation*, that is, for every vertex $v \in V\Gamma$, the subgraph induced by $V\Gamma \setminus V\text{star}(v)$ is connected.

1.1.2 Main theorem and discussion on the hypotheses

Our first main theorem is proved in Part II. Its statement vastly generalizes Theorem 1.1 to all graph products of countably infinite groups, and its proof relies on different tools (see the discussion at the beginning of Part II).

Theorem 1.2. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two finite simple graphs, not reduced to one vertex, with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let G, H be graph products of countably infinite groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Then the following assertions are equivalent.

1. The groups G and H are measure equivalent.
2. The groups G and H are orbit equivalent.
3. There exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are orbit equivalent.

The implication $2 \Rightarrow 1$ is obvious, and $3 \Rightarrow 2$ was proved in [HH22a, Proposition 4.2] by adapting an argument of Gaboriau [Gab05] from free products to graph products. Our contribution in the present paper is the (hardest) implication $1 \Rightarrow 3$.

Examples illustrating the above theorem (and some variations obtained in Part II) are provided in Section 10.

Necessity of all assumptions. The assumptions in Theorem 1.2 are necessary.

First, the theorem does not hold in general if the vertex groups are finite. For instance, for $n \geq 5$, the right-angled Coxeter group W_n with defining graph an n -gon acts properly and cocompactly on the real hyperbolic plane $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^2$, as the group generated by the reflections over a right-angled hyperbolic n -gon. Therefore all groups W_n are cocompact Fuchsian, so they are all measure equivalent (in fact commensurable). The classification of right-angled Coxeter groups up to measure equivalence is a widely open problem. We refer to the survey [Dan20, Sections 5 and 6] and the references therein for an overview of the current knowledge regarding their commensurability and quasi-isometry classification.

Assuming that both Γ_G and Γ_H have no partial conjugation is also necessary, even in the case of right-angled Artin groups. Indeed, every non-cyclic right-angled Artin group G with $|\text{Out}(G)| < +\infty$ has proper finite-index subgroups that are themselves right-angled Artin groups, defined over graphs which are transvection-free but have partial conjugations. An example is given by the two leftmost graphs in Figure 9, page 57, with all vertex groups isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . More generally, we refer to [Hua17, Theorem 1.5 and Section 6] for a full description of all finite-index right-angled Artin subgroups of G .

Furthermore, assuming that Γ_G, Γ_H have no transvection is also necessary. For instance, when $\Gamma_G = \Gamma_H =: \Gamma$ is either a complete graph or a square, the same group G can be defined as a graph product over Γ in two different ways, and therefore the third conclusion of the theorem cannot hold in general. One can obtain counterexamples by considering a graph product over a square with appropriate vertex groups $A, B, C * D, E$ (in cyclic order), which is isomorphic to the graph product over a square with vertex

groups $A * C, B, D, E$. On the other hand, we mention that it is not possible to decompose the same group G in two different ways over a finite simple graph (not reduced to a point) with no transvection and no partial conjugation (see Corollary A.2, page 143).

Remark 1.3 (New instances of the measure equivalence classification of RAAGs). Even among right-angled Artin groups, our main theorem yields new classification results that were not covered by [HH22a], and were not accessible to our knowledge by previously available techniques. For example, let Γ be a pentagon and let G and H be the graph products over Γ with respective vertex groups $(F_2)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ and $(F_3)_{v \in V\Gamma}$. By our main result G and H are not measure equivalent, because the vertex groups F_2 and F_3 are not orbit equivalent [Gab00]. But this was not possible to tell using hitherto known techniques. For instance G and H both have cost 1 because they have chain-commuting generating sets, see [Gab00, Critères VI.24(1)]. They have proportional ℓ^2 -Betti numbers: these all vanish except in dimension 2, as follows from the work of Davis and Leary which relates the ℓ^2 -Betti numbers of a right-angled Artin group, to the classical homology of the flag completion of its defining graph [DL03, Corollary 2]. And they have infinite outer automorphism groups (which contain transvections), so [HH22a] does not apply – one could also prove that they have isomorphic extension graphs in the sense of Kim-Koberda [KK13], so the situation is very different from [HH22a]. We finally remark that G and H are quasi-isometric (see also our next remark on this point).

Sticking to the problem of the measure equivalence classification of right-angled Artin groups, we also refer to Section 9, where we establish the *untransvectable extension graph* as a new invariant, thereby improving the results from [HH22a].

Remark 1.4 (Measure equivalence versus quasi-isometry). No analogue of Theorem 1.2 for quasi-isometry is known. An easy observation (see e.g. Lemma 17.2, page 142) shows that if G and H are graph products over the same finite simple graph Γ , and if the vertex groups G_v and H_v are bi-Lipschitz equivalent for every $v \in V\Gamma$ (i.e. there exists a bi-Lipschitz bijection from G_v to H_v), then G and H are bi-Lipschitz equivalent. But no converse of this statement is known, except in some specific situations, see e.g. [HKS23, Corollary A.3] and the conjecture [HKS23, Remark A.4].

Notice that, in contrast to the situation from Theorem 1.1, the measure equivalence and quasi-isometric classifications do not match for graph products in general. This is because the difference between quasi-isometry and bi-Lipschitz equivalence is significantly looser than the difference between measure equivalence and orbit equivalence. Indeed, a theorem of Whyte [Why99, Theorem 2] ensures that two non-amenable groups which are quasi-isometric are in fact bi-Lipschitz equivalent. On the other hand, measure equivalent groups need not be orbit equivalent: for example, a group G with a positive ℓ^2 -Betti number is never orbit equivalent to any proper finite-index subgroup [Gab02]. As a consequence, if G is a graph product of non-amenable groups, then changing one vertex group G_v to $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ yields a group which is always quasi-isometric to G , but not measure equivalent to G in general.

See also Theorem 1.16 for an example of a group which is rigid in measure equivalence but not in quasi-isometry among torsion-free groups.

Remark 1.5 (Fundamental groups and von Neumann algebras). When proving Theorem 1.2, we actually show (see Proposition 5.9, page 56) that all measure equivalence couplings between G and H are actually orbit equivalence couplings, i.e. there is a common Borel fundamental domain for G and H .

A consequence is the following. Given a group G as in Theorem 1.2, and a free, ergodic, measure-preserving G -action on a standard probability space X , the orbit equivalence relation \mathcal{R} of the action *has trivial fundamental group*, i.e. it is not isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}|_U$ for any positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$.

Now, to every action $G \curvearrowright X$ as above, one can associate a von Neumann algebra (a II_1 factor), via Murray and von Neumann’s group measure space construction [MvN36]. By combining the above with a Cartan rigidity theorem established for graph products by Chifan and Kunnawalkam Elayavalli [CKE21] in the framework of Popa’s deformation/rigidity theory, we also deduce that the von Neumann algebra $L(G \curvearrowright X)$ has trivial fundamental group. This is proved in Section 5.4.2, page 60. See also Section 14.3, page 126, for another application of our work to a W^* -rigidity theorem.

Finally, let us mention that we also obtain variations of Theorem 1.2, for instance Corollary 5.7, page 55. We refer to Section 10 for examples of applications.

1.1.3 On the commensurability classification

Recall that two groups G and H are *commensurable* if they share isomorphic finite-index subgroups. Following [JS01], we say that they are *strongly commensurable* if there exist isomorphic finite-index subgroups $G^0 \subseteq G$ and $H^0 \subseteq H$ such that $[G : G^0] = [H : H^0]$. Januszkiewicz and Świątkowski proved in [JS01, Theorem 1] that if G, H are two graph products over finite simple graphs Γ_G and Γ_H respectively, and if there exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the vertex groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are strongly commensurable, then G and H are (strongly) commensurable. In [JS01, Section 5], they discuss the necessity of strong commensurability of the vertex groups (as opposed to mere commensurability) in various examples.

It turns out that commensurability (resp. strong commensurability) is exactly the property of having a measure equivalence coupling (resp. orbit equivalence coupling) on a countable set Ω , see Lemma 3.2, page 33. By specifying Theorem 1.2 to the setting of discrete couplings, we attain the following theorem which provides a converse to the work of Januszkiewicz and Świątkowski when the defining graphs have no transvection and no partial conjugation.

Theorem 1.6. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two finite simple graphs, not reduced to a point, with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let G, H be graph products of countably infinite groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Then the following assertions are equivalent.

1. The groups G and H are commensurable.
2. The groups G and H are strongly commensurable.
3. There exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are strongly commensurable.

Remark 1.7 (On the classification of graph products up to isomorphism). The same theorem is also true if “commensurable” and “strongly commensurable” are replaced by

“isomorphic”. In this case one can altogether remove the assumption that the vertex groups are countably infinite. See Corollaries A.2 and A.26, pages 143 and 155. This classification theorem up to isomorphism was essentially proved by Genevois [Gen18, Theorem 8.2], with the extra assumption that vertex groups do not further split as graph products. Our approach, which was inspired from the setting of measure equivalence, is different, and enables us to remove this assumption.

1.1.4 A word on proof techniques

A complete outline of the proof is available in the introduction of Part II, whose reading can be completed with the introduction of Section 7. We therefore refer the reader to these sections, and here we only describe our main tools.

A measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H yields two actions $G \curvearrowright H \backslash \Omega$ and $H \curvearrowright G \backslash \Omega$, whose orbits coincide on a common positive measure subset U of the two spaces [Fur99b]. This can be reformulated in the language of measured groupoids (see Section 4), by saying that we have a measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over U , equipped with two cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$. Our proof strategy can be decomposed in several steps.

- We first show that subgroupoids of the form $\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)$ for some $v \in V\Gamma_G$, are also of the form $\rho_H^{-1}(hH_wh^{-1})$ for some $w \in V\Gamma_H$ and $h \in H$, up to a countable Borel partition of U .
- Following a strategy of Kida [Kid10] (reviewed in Section 4.4, page 44), we use the above to find a Borel $(G \times H)$ -equivariant map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$, where Γ_G^e, Γ_H^e are the extension graphs of G, H in the sense of Kim-Koberda [KK13] – they play for us the same role as the curve graph in Kida’s proof of the measure equivalence rigidity of surface mapping class groups.
- Another combinatorial object associated to a graph product G is its right-angled building \mathbb{D}_G , introduced by Davis [Dav98]. In fact, by comparison of the automorphism groups of Γ_G^e and \mathbb{D}_G , the above yields a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map from Ω to $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. Using that G and H have a common fundamental domain on $\mathbb{D}_G \approx \mathbb{D}_H$, and therefore on $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$, we deduce by pulling back a common fundamental domain on Ω . Therefore G and H are orbit equivalent. And we also use the right-angled building to show that Ω induces an orbit equivalence coupling at the level of the vertex groups.

Remark 1.8. The first step is the translation to measured groupoids of the following group-theoretic statement: every isomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ sends vertex groups to conjugates of vertex groups. Its proof requires new combinatorial arguments, which we believe to be of independent interest for the study of graph products. We have written a proof of the above group-theoretic statement, with assumptions that are slightly more general than those from Theorem 1.2, in the appendix of the paper (see Theorem A.1, page 143). This is used to obtain some new results on graph products: this is the key for the isomorphism classification as in Remark 1.7, and also allows us to slightly improve a theorem of Genevois regarding the acylindrical hyperbolicity of their automorphism groups [Gen18].

1.2 Quantitative point of view

As previously mentioned, some classes of groups turn out to be very rigid from the measure equivalence point of view while amenable groups or lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, on the other hand, are quite flexible: the class of groups that are measure equivalent to one of these groups is actually very large.

This motivates the study of refinements of measure (or orbit) equivalence, that are more sensitive to the geometry of the groups inside these flexible classes. To that end, an *integrable* version of these notions has been defined and allowed Bader, Furman and Sauer [BFS13] to obtain rigidity phenomena for lattices in $\mathrm{SO}(n, 1)$ when $n \geq 2$.

This refined version has recently been generalized by Delabie, Koivisto, Le Maître and Tessera [DKLMT22] to what they called *quantitative* measure (and orbit) equivalence (see Definition 1.9 below). In particular, geometric notions such as the growth (see Bowen's appendix to Austin's article [Aus16], see also [DKLMT22, Theorem 3.1]) or the isoperimetric profile [DKLMT22, Theorem 1.1] are captured by this quantitative version of measure equivalence, and can thus be used to distinguish amenable groups.

But quantitative measure equivalence has not been extensively studied beyond the amenable world (where growth or isoperimetric profiles no longer provide meaningful invariants), apart from some strong rigidity theorems in integrable measure equivalence for some specific families of groups [BFS13, Bow17, HH23].

In Part III of the present work, we extend our main classification theorem for graph products to the quantitative framework (Theorems 1.10 and 1.11), thereby providing the first systematic study of quantitative measure equivalence in a non-amenable setting. As an application, we answer the inverse problem of the quantification for a very large family of right-angled Artin groups (Theorem 1.13). But let us first recall some notations and terminology introduced in [DKLMT22].

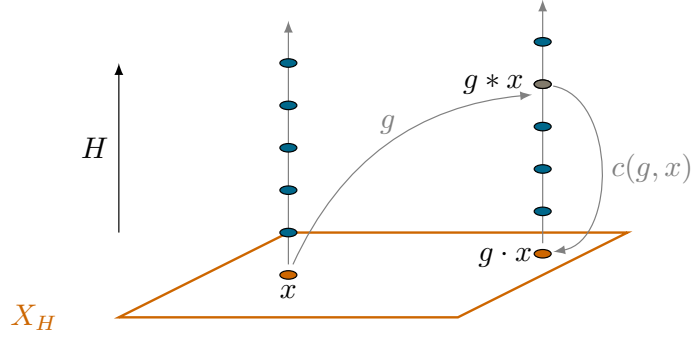
1.2.1 Quantification of couplings

Let G and H be two measure equivalent groups over some measured space (Ω, m) with respective fundamental domains X_G and X_H . In this framework one can define two *measure equivalence cocycles* denoted $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X_G \rightarrow G$ by letting $c(g, x)$ be the unique element of H that brings $g * x$ back to the fundamental domain X_H (see Figure 1) and c' is defined analogously by reverting the roles of G and H . In this section we will need to keep track of the fundamental domains X_G and X_H , therefore we will denote by (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) a measure equivalence coupling from G to H .

If S_G denotes a finite generating set of G , we denote by $|g|_{S_G}$ the word length of g with respect to S_G .

Definition 1.9. Let $G = \langle S_G \rangle$ and $H = \langle S_H \rangle$ be two finitely generated groups. Given a measure equivalence coupling (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) and two non-decreasing functions φ and ψ , one says that the coupling is (φ, ψ) -*integrable* (from G to H) if for all $g \in G$ and all $h \in H$ we have

$$\int_{X_H} \varphi(|c(g, x)|_{S_H}) dm(x) < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{X_G} \psi(|c'(h, x)|_{S_G}) dm(x) < +\infty.$$



$g * x$
 Elements of X_H
 Other elements of the corresponding orbit

Figure 1: Definition of $c(g, x)$

We will say that the coupling is (φ, L^0) -integrable when there are no conditions on the integrability of the cocycle c' .

In the particular case where $X_G = X_H =: X$, the coupling (Ω, m, X, X) will be called a (φ, ψ) -orbit equivalence coupling.

1.2.2 Main quantification results for graph products

We first show in Section 11 that the integrability between vertex groups passes to the graph products. The following theorem gives a quantitative version of the implication “3 \Rightarrow 2” of Theorem 1.2, valid with no condition on the defining graph.

Theorem 1.10. Let G and H be two graph products over a finite simple graph Γ , with finitely generated vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ and $(H_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$, respectively.

Let $\varphi, \psi : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow [1, +\infty[$ be two non-decreasing functions. Assume that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence coupling from G_v to H_v .

Then there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence coupling from G to H .

In fact the coupling was already constructed in [HH22a], using an argument of Gaboriau [Gab05], and here we only need to check its integrability.

Remark that by Theorem 1.2, orbit equivalence can not be replaced by measure equivalence in the above theorem. For a basic example, consider $G := \{1\} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and $H = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Even though $\{1\}$ and $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ are measure equivalent, the two graph products G and H are not: G is finite and H infinite amenable (see e.g. **P_{ME}1** and **P_{ME}10** in [Gab05]).

Our main theorem in Part III is a converse to Theorem 1.10, which provides a quantitative version of the implication “1 \Rightarrow 3” in Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 1.11 (see Theorem 12.1, page 104). Let G, H be graph products with infinite finitely generated vertex groups over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let $\varphi, \psi : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow [1, +\infty[$ be two non-decreasing functions.

If there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H , then there exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$, such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

We refer to Theorem 12.1 for an even more general statement, with variations on the assumptions made on the defining graphs Γ_G, Γ_H .

Notice that Theorem 1.2 already gives us a measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$. We crucially use the convexity of the vertex groups inside the graph product (exploited in the form of Green’s normal form theorem for graph products [Gre90]) to obtain the desired integrability.

Remark 1.12 (Discussion on the asymmetry orbit/measure equivalence). We do not know whether, as could be suggested by Theorem 1.2, the conclusion of Theorem 1.11 can be improved to a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$. The difficulty is that having a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) , and knowing that there also exists a common fundamental domain Y for the actions of G and H , is not enough to deduce that (Ω, m, Y, Y) is (φ, ψ) -integrable. Whence the slight asymmetry in our statements of Theorems 1.10 and 1.11, one with orbit equivalence, and the second with measure equivalence.

1.2.3 An application to the inverse problem for quantifications

In Section 13 we construct couplings with right-angled Artin groups with prescribed integrability. Formally, we will say that a (Φ, L^0) -integrable coupling from G to H is *optimal* if any (φ, L^0) -integrable coupling from G to H verifies $\varphi \leq \Phi$ (that is to say if $\varphi(x) = \mathcal{O}(\Phi(Cx))$ for some $C > 0$, as x goes to $+\infty$). In Section 13 we investigate the following question — also called “the inverse problem”: given a group H and an increasing function φ , can one find a group G and a (φ, L^0) -integrable coupling from G to H such that the integrability is optimal?

The construction of prescribed couplings with optimal (or close to be) integrability has been solved by the first named author in [Esc22] for various classes of amenable groups (including \mathbb{Z} or the usual lamplighter group). We offer here an extension of these results for the same class of functions as in the latter reference but *outside of the amenable framework*. This is done by constructing couplings with prescribed integrability with a right-angled Artin group H . To do so we rely on Theorem 1.10 to obtain a coupling from a graph product G with amenable vertex groups, to H , with the wanted integrability. Finally, relying on the geometry of the vertex groups, we prove that these couplings are optimal (up to some logarithmic error). This is formalized in Theorem 1.13 below.

A vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is *untransvectable* if there does not exist any $w \in V\Gamma \setminus \{v\}$ such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$.

Theorem 1.13. Let H be a right-angled Artin group over a finite simple graph Γ , and assume that Γ contains an untransvectable vertex. Let $\rho : [1, +\infty) \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ be a non-decreasing map such that $x \mapsto x/\rho(x)$ is non-decreasing.

Then there exist a group G and an orbit equivalence coupling that is $(\varphi_\varepsilon, \exp \circ \rho)$ -integrable from G to H for all $\varepsilon > 0$, where $\varphi_\varepsilon(x) := \rho \circ \log(x) / (\log \circ \rho \circ \log(x))^{1+\varepsilon}$.

Moreover, this coupling is optimal up to a log factor in the following sense: if there exists a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H , then $\varphi \leq \rho \circ \log$.

Theorem 1.13 applies, for instance, to every right-angled Artin group with finite outer automorphism group (see the above Section 1.1.1). But Theorem 1.13 also applies, for instance, to all right-angled Artin groups whose defining graph is a tree of diameter at least 3, a class which is not covered by the results in [HH22a].

1.3 Rigidity

All the results presented so far are classification theorems within the class of graph products. We will now consider measure equivalence couplings between a graph product G and an arbitrary countable group H , and aim for rigidity theorems, i.e. give conditions ensuring that H has to be virtually isomorphic to G . There are two ways in which rigidity can be achieved, which occupy Part IV and Part V of the present work, respectively.

- In Part IV, we impose extra ergodicity conditions on the coupling between G and H . This is in the spirit of the work of Monod–Shalom on rigidity for irreducible actions of direct products [MS06], and [HHI23] for right-angled Artin groups – in fact we do follow the strategy of [HHI23] very closely.
- In Part V, we impose some strong form of measure equivalence rigidity for the vertex groups (but no extra conditions on the coupling), and use graph products to obtain examples of groups that are superrigid in measure equivalence, but not in quasi-isometry.

1.3.1 Orbit equivalence rigidity under ergodicity assumptions

In Part IV, we consider probability measure-preserving actions of graph products that satisfy extra ergodicity conditions, and obtain strong rigidity results. Here we will state a simple version of our theorems where we assume all actions to be mixing. In Part IV, we investigate various sets of ergodicity assumptions that ensure rigidity. We refer in particular to Theorem 14.2, page 114 and Theorem 15.1, page 127 for the full statements.

Recall that a free, measure-preserving action of a countable group G on a standard probability space (X, μ) is *mixing* if for any Borel subsets $U, V \subseteq X$, and any sequence $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in G^{\mathbb{N}}$ consisting of pairwise distinct elements, one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(g_n \cdot U \cap V) = \mu(U)\mu(V).$$

Recall also that two probability measure-preserving actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are *conjugate* if there exists a group isomorphism $\alpha : G \rightarrow H$ such that for all $g \in G$ and a.e. $x \in X$ one has $f(g \cdot x) = \alpha(g) \cdot f(x)$.

Theorem 1.14. Let G, H be two torsion-free countable groups. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be two mixing measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that G splits as a graph product over a connected finite simple graph Γ , with no vertex joined to every other vertex.

If the two actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are orbit equivalent, then they are conjugate.

Part IV is organized as follows.

- In Section 14.2, we consider the case where both G and H are graph products, over connected graphs with no vertex joined to every other vertex. We prove rigidity

results that are internal to the class of graph products, under softer ergodicity conditions. For instance, assuming that the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are both vertexwise ergodic (i.e. every vertex group acts ergodically), and that G and H have the unique root property (if $g_1^k = g_2^k$ with $k > 0$, then $g_1 = g_2$), we prove that (stably) orbit equivalent actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are automatically conjugate. Several variations over this statement are given.

- In Section 15, we consider the superrigidity problem, where the group H is arbitrary. As in the work of Monod–Shalom, a mild mixing condition on the action $H \curvearrowright Y$ enables to transfer the rigidity within the class of graph products, to a superrigidity theorem, through composition of couplings.

Remark 1.15. As in Remark 1.5, combining the above theorem with theorems regarding the uniqueness of the Cartan subalgebra also yields W^* -rigidity theorems for actions of graph products satisfying extra ergodicity conditions. See Section 14.3.

Comparison with previously known results.

- In [MS06], Monod and Shalom proved rigidity theorems for actions of products of groups having some negative curvature property (class \mathcal{C}_{reg} – see Example 16.2, page 130 for the definition), assuming that each factor acts ergodically. Our proof deeply relies on their work, using the fact that graph products contain many product subgroups. Interestingly, we do not need to assume that the vertex groups belong to the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} in our theorems: the graph product structure alone is enough to ensure the rigidity.
- In [HHI23], Huang, Ioana and the second-named author proved the above theorem (and the variations presented in Part IV) in the case of right-angled Artin groups. We follow their strategy very closely, and crucially use our work from Part II to replace several arguments from [HHI23].
- Finally, for Bernoulli actions, a particular case of *malleable* actions (see [Pop07, Definition 4.3]), very strong rigidity theorems were proved by Popa in the framework of his deformation/rigidity theory [Pop07, Pop08]. His theorems cover the Bernoulli actions of numerous graph products, and in fact many more classes (including, in a different direction, all Bernoulli actions of Property (T) groups).

1.3.2 Measure equivalence rigidity for graph products

The final chapter of this work (Part V) addresses the question of the rigidity of graph products whose vertex groups are rigid in measure equivalence. We say that a countable group G is *rigid in measure equivalence* if every countable group H which is measure equivalent to G , is virtually isomorphic to G . Our main results are the following.

- In Section 16, we give a sufficient criterion to ensure that a graph product G is rigid in measure equivalence. This criterion requires to know that every vertex group G_v is rigid in a very strong sense, that is, every self measure equivalence coupling of G_v factors through the tautological one (by left-right multiplication on G_v itself, or at least on a finite index extension of G_v). We also need extra assumptions on the vertex groups, including having some control on possible homomorphisms between them. See Theorem 16.1, page 130.

- In Section 17, using the above criterion with Higman groups as vertex groups, we construct a graph product which, to our knowledge, is the first example of a group which is rigid (among torsion-free groups) in measure equivalence, but not in quasi-isometry.

As mentioned, our example involves families of Higman groups [Hig51], whose rigidity in measure equivalence was proven by Huang and the second-named author [HH22b]. Given $k \geq 4$, let

$$\text{Hig}_k = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \mid a_i a_{i+1} a_i^{-1} = a_{i+1}^2 \quad \forall i \pmod k \rangle.$$

We attain the following theorem.

Theorem 1.16. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, such that $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$. Let $(k_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ be a family of integers, and for every $v \in V\Gamma$, let $G_v = \text{Hig}_{\sigma_v}$. Assume that for every $v \neq w$, the integer k_v does not divide k_w . Let G be the graph product over Γ with vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$. Then

1. Every torsion-free countable group H which is measure equivalent to G , is isomorphic to G .
2. There exists an infinite family of finitely generated torsion-free groups that are all quasi-isometric to G , and pairwise not commensurable.

To build a group that is quasi-isometric to G but not commensurable, one only needs to replace one vertex groups G_v by $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. See Remark 1.4. We now say a word about our proof of the measure equivalence rigidity of G , a more detailed outline is given at the beginning of Section 16.

A word on the proof. Using the work from Part II, we know that for every self measure equivalence coupling Ω of G , there is a $(G \times G)$ -equivariant measurable map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$, where \mathbb{D}_G is the right-angled building of the graph product. We use a standard technique that dates back to the work of Furman [Fur99a], to transfer rigidity from self-couplings to arbitrary couplings. We deduce a homomorphism $H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$, i.e. an action of H on \mathbb{D}_G . And we prove that the cell stabilizers for the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G are measure equivalent to their respective G -stabilizers. Using the measure equivalence rigidity of the Higman groups, in fact G and H act on \mathbb{D}_G with isomorphic cell stabilizers.

The crucial point is to use a volume (coupling index) argument to show that G and H act on \mathbb{D}_G with a common strict fundamental domain Y . For this, it is crucial to know that Hig_σ has no proper finite-index subgroup [Hig51].

The existence of a strict fundamental domain for the H -action ensures that H has the structure of simple complex of groups over Y , in the sense of Bridson–Haefliger [BH99, Chapter II.12]. The inclusion homomorphisms are inclusions between direct products of Higman groups, and these are very constrained: they must be factor inclusions. Consequently, the complex of group structure of H is nothing but a graph product structure, in other words H is isomorphic to G .

1.4 Structure of the paper

The present article is decomposed in five parts and one appendix. The first part contains the necessary material about graph products, measure and orbit equivalence, and measured groupoids and – depending on the reader’s background – can be skipped on first reading.

Part II revolves around our measure equivalence classification of graph products, namely the proof of Theorem 1.2. In particular we develop in Section 7 most of the groupoid theoretic machinery needed to prove the latter result. Let us mention that a translation of this argument in the language of groups can be found in Appendix A, where it is used to show the isomorphic classification theorem analogous to Theorem 1.2. Part II is also where we prove our corollaries about commensurability (Theorem 1.6) and fundamental groups of equivalence relations and von Neumann algebras (Corollary 5.15, page 61). Both of the latter proofs can be found in Section 5.4, page 59. The last section of the part is devoted to examples (Section 10, page 99).

In Part III we study the quantitative version of this measure equivalence classification and prove Theorems 1.10, 1.11 and 1.13.

The last two parts deal with rigidity behaviours. In Part IV we impose some ergodicity assumptions on the actions and obtain some rigidity statements that are in the same spirit as Monod-Shalom rigidity theorem for direct products (Theorem 1.14). Part V focuses on exhibiting an example of a group that is superrigid for measure equivalence but not for quasi-isometry (Theorem 1.16).

Finally, in Appendix A we obtain an isomorphic classification theorem (Corollary A.2, page 143) of graph products. We use it to slightly improve a theorem of Genevois and show the acylindrical hyperbolicity of $\text{Aut}(G)$ whenever G does not split as a direct product, and is not an infinite dihedral group (Theorem A.27, page 156). For the reader less familiar with the language of groupoids, the proof of Corollary A.2 can also serve as a guide through the proofs of Section 7.

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Part I

Graph products and measured groupoids

This first part contains background and preliminary facts regarding graph products and their geometry (Section 2), measure and orbit equivalence and its quantitative versions (Section 3), and measured groupoids and their use in measure equivalence classification problems (Section 4).

2 Graph products and their geometry

In the following Γ will always denote a finite simple graph (namely a graph with no loop edge and no multiple edges between two vertices) and $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ a family of non-trivial vertex groups. We let G be the graph product over Γ with vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$. An *induced subgraph* $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ is a subgraph such that two vertices of Λ are joined by an edge in Λ if and only if they are joined by an edge in Γ . Recall that the *link* of a vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is the induced subgraph with vertex set all vertices adjacent to v . We denote it $\text{lk}(v)$. The *star* of $v \in V\Gamma$ is the subgraph of Γ induced by v itself and its neighbors and is denoted by $\text{star}(v)$.

Recall that a finite simple graph Γ is *transvection-free* if there do not exist two distinct vertices $v, w \in V\Gamma$ such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. We say that Γ *has no partial conjugation* if there does not exist any vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ such that $\text{star}(v)$ disconnects Γ . This terminology comes from the setting of right-angled Artin groups, where these conditions prevent having transvections and partial conjugations in $\text{Out}(G_\Gamma)$ – and in fact any finite simple graph Γ which is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation determines a right-angled Artin group G_Γ with $|\text{Out}(G_\Gamma)| < +\infty$ by [Lau95, Ser89].

A finite simple graph Γ is called *reducible* if it splits as a join of (at least) two non-empty subgraphs. We will call *irreducible* a graph which is not reducible.

Remark 2.1. Let Γ be a finite simple graph, not reduced to one vertex, and let $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$ be its join decomposition into irreducible subgraphs (well-defined up to permutation of the factors). If Γ is transvection-free, then no Γ_i is reduced to one vertex, and every Γ_i is transvection-free. And if Γ has no partial conjugation, then for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the graph Γ_i has no partial conjugation.

2.1 Normal form for graph products

This section reviews work of Green [Gre90]. Given $g \in G$, a *word* representing g is a tuple $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$, where every g_i is an element of some vertex group, such that $g = g_1 \dots g_k$. Following [Gre90, Definition 3.5], we say that a word \underline{w} is *reduced* if, letting $v_i \in V\Gamma$ be such that $g_i \in G_{v_i}$, the following two conditions hold:

- for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, one has $g_i \neq 1$;
- for every $i < j$, if $v_i = v_j$, then there exists $i < k < j$ such that v_k is neither equal nor adjacent to v_i .

The second condition implies in particular that $v_{i+1} \neq v_i$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Notice that a subword of a reduced word is again reduced, and that if (g_1, \dots, g_n) is reduced, so is $(g_n^{-1}, \dots, g_1^{-1})$.

By Green's normal form theorem [Gre90, Theorem 3.9], every element of G is represented by a reduced word. In addition, two reduced words $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ and $\underline{w}' = (g'_1, \dots, g'_\ell)$ represent the same element if and only if $k = \ell$, and \underline{w} and \underline{w}' are obtained from one another by successive applications of the following operation: if g_i and g_{i+1} belong to adjacent vertex groups, swap them. More generally, in her proof, Green also showed (see [Gre90, Definition 3.10 and Property (a) on p.30]) that, starting from any word \underline{w} representing g , one can obtain a reduced word representing g by applying a sequence of the following operations:

- remove some $g_i = 1$;
- if g_i and g_{i+1} belong to the same vertex group, replace them by the product $g_i g_{i+1}$;
- if g_i and g_{i+1} belong to adjacent vertex groups, swap them.

For every $v \in V\Gamma$, let S_v be a finite generating set of G_v , and let $S = \cup_{v \in V\Gamma} S_v$, which is a finite generating set of G . Given a word $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$, we let $|\underline{w}|_S = \sum_{i=1}^k |g_i|_{S_{v_i}}$, where $v_i \in V\Gamma$ is such that $g_i \in G_{v_i}$ – here $|g_i|_{S_{v_i}}$ denotes the word length of g_i in the generating set S_{v_i} . Observe that if \underline{w} is a reduced word representing g , then $|g|_S = |\underline{w}|_S$ (see e.g. [BR22, Corollary 2.5]).

Given $g \in G$, the *head* of g is the set of all elements $h \in G$ such that there exists a reduced word $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ representing g , with $g_1 = h$. Likewise, the *tail* of g is the set of all elements $h \in G$ such that there exists a reduced word $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ representing g , with $g_k = h$. We say that an element $z \in G$ is a *syllable* of g if for some (equivalently, any) reduced word $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ representing g , there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $z = g_i$.

Lemma 2.2. Let $g, h \in G$, let $v \in V\Gamma$, and let $z \in G_v \setminus \{1\}$. Assume that the heads of g and h do not contain any element of G_v .

Then z is a syllable of $g^{-1}zh$. In particular, $|g^{-1}zh|_S \geq |z|_S$.

Proof. Given a reduced word $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ representing g , we let

$$i_0(\underline{w}) = \max\{i : \forall j \leq i, g_j \notin G_v, \text{ and } g_j \text{ centralizes } G_v\}.$$

Namely i_0 is the largest i such that for every $j \leq i$, the element g_j belongs to a vertex group G_{w_j} with w_j adjacent to v . We now choose \underline{w}_g so as to maximize the value of i_0 . Let $\underline{w}_h = (h_1, \dots, h_\ell)$ be a reduced word representing h , chosen with the same constraint (we denote by j_0 the index defined by the same property). Then $(g_k^{-1}, \dots, g_{i_0+1}^{-1}, z, h_1, \dots, h_{j_0}, \dots, h_\ell)$ is a word that represents $g^{-1}zh$, and so is

$$(g_k^{-1}, \dots, g_{i_0+1}^{-1}, z, g_{i_0}^{-1}, \dots, g_1^{-1}, h_1, \dots, h_{j_0}, \dots, h_\ell).$$

The subword $\underline{w}' = (g_{i_0}^{-1}, \dots, g_1^{-1}, h_1, \dots, h_{j_0})$ might not be reduced. Let $\underline{w}'' = (k_1, \dots, k_r)$ be a reduced word that represents the same element as \underline{w}' , and observe that all k_p belong to vertex groups G_{w_p} with w_p adjacent to v (in particular, distinct from v). Now $g^{-1}zh$ is represented by $(g_k^{-1}, \dots, g_{i_0+1}^{-1}, z, k_1, \dots, k_r, h_{j_0+1}, \dots, h_\ell)$. Notice that g_{i_0+1} and h_{j_0+1} do not belong to vertex groups adjacent to G_v by definition of i_0 and j_0 , and they do

not belong to G_v either by our assumption on the heads of g and h . Therefore the latter word is reduced, which concludes the proof. \square

2.2 Parabolic subgroups

2.2.1 Definition and first facts

Let $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ be an induced subgraph, possibly empty. Let $G_\Lambda \subseteq G$ be the subgroup generated by all subgroups G_v with $v \in V\Lambda$, note that when $\Lambda = \emptyset$ we have $G_\Lambda = \{e\}$. As a consequence of the normal form theorem for graph products reviewed in the previous section, the group G_Λ is isomorphic to the graph product over Λ with vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Lambda}$.

A *parabolic subgroup* of G is a subgroup P which is conjugate to G_Λ for some induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$.¹ Notice that Λ is uniquely determined by P : if $gG_\Lambda g^{-1} = hG_{\Lambda'} h^{-1}$, then $\Lambda = \Lambda'$, as follows from [AM15, Corollary 3.8]. We say that Λ is the *type* of P .

An intersection of parabolic subgroups of G is again a parabolic subgroup: this is [AM15, Corollary 3.6] for finite intersections, and follows from [AM15, Corollary 3.18] for infinite intersections. Remark also that if $P \subseteq G$ is a parabolic subgroup of type Λ , then P is naturally a graph product over Λ ; parabolic subgroups of P for this graph product structure are then naturally identified with the parabolic subgroups of G that are contained in P .

Given an induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$, we denote by Λ^\perp the induced subgraph spanned by all vertices of $\Gamma \setminus \Lambda$ that are joined to all vertices of Λ (see Figure 2 for two examples). Remark that in particular if Λ is reduced to one vertex v then $\Lambda^\perp = \text{lk}(v)$. Given a parabolic subgroup $P = gG_\Lambda g^{-1}$ (with $g \in G$, and $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ an induced subgraph), we let $P^\perp = gG_{\Lambda^\perp} g^{-1}$. That this is well-defined (i.e. does not depend on the choice of g) follows from [AM15, Proposition 3.13]. The normalizer of P in G is equal to $P \times P^\perp$, and is therefore again a parabolic subgroup [AM15, Proposition 3.13].

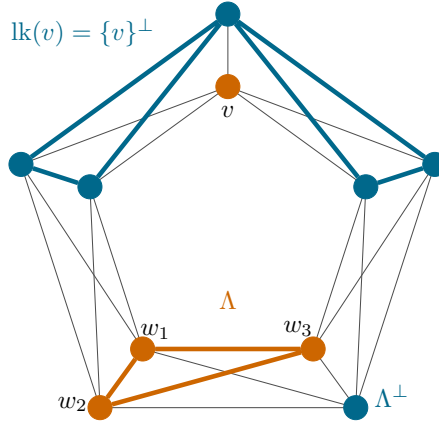


Figure 2: Induced subgraphs and orthogonal

Given an induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$, there is a natural retraction $r_\Lambda : G_\Gamma \rightarrow G_\Lambda$, sending every G_v with $v \in V\Lambda$ to itself, and every G_w with $w \notin V\Lambda$ to $\{1\}$. More

¹The notion of parabolic subgroup does not merely depend on G , but also of its decomposition as a graph product. Throughout the paper, we always assume that G comes equipped with this decomposition.

generally, let P be a parabolic subgroup, and let $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ be its type. Then there exists a unique element $g \in G$ such that $P = gG_\Lambda g^{-1}$ and the tail of g does not contain any element in $G_\Lambda \times G_\Lambda^\perp$. For such a g we then define the retraction $r_P : G \rightarrow P$ to be the map sending $gG_v g^{-1}$ to itself if $v \in V\Lambda$, and $gG_w g^{-1}$ to $\{1\}$ if $w \notin V\Lambda$.

2.2.2 Splittings of a graph product

Every vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ determines a splitting of G as $G = G_{\text{star}(v)} *_{G_{\text{lk}(v)}} G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$. We let T_v be the Bass–Serre tree of this splitting, see [Ser77]. It is equipped with an isometric G -action whose vertex stabilizers are exactly the conjugates of $G_{\text{star}(v)}$ and of $G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$.

The above splitting is non-trivial (i.e. the G -action on T_v has no global fixed point) unless v is joined to all other vertices of Γ by an edge.

We will need a few standard facts regarding group actions on trees. Given an isometric action of a group G on a tree T , we say that a subgroup $H \subseteq G$ is *elliptic* if it fixes a point in T . Notice that this happens as soon as H has a finite orbit in T : indeed H then fixes the circumcenter of this finite orbit. In particular, if H has a finite-index subgroup H^0 which is elliptic in T , then H is also elliptic in T (because if $x \in T$ is a point fixed by H^0 , then the H -orbit of x is finite).

2.2.3 More properties of parabolic subgroups

We now establish a few extra properties of parabolic subgroups that will be used throughout the paper. They are based on the following results of Antolín–Minasyan.

Proposition 2.3 (Antolín–Minasyan [AM15, Proposition 3.4 and Lemma 3.9]). Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ .

1. Let $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2 \subseteq \Gamma$ be induced subgraphs, and let $g \in G$. Then there exist an induced subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Lambda_1 \cap \Lambda_2$, and $h \in G_{\Lambda_2}$, such that $gG_{\Lambda_1}g^{-1} \cap G_{\Lambda_2} = hG_\Upsilon h^{-1}$.
2. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup, and $g \in G$. If $gPg^{-1} \subseteq P$, then $gPg^{-1} = P$.

Lemma 2.4. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ such that no vertex v of Γ satisfies $\Gamma = \text{star}(v)$. Let $H \subseteq G$ be a subgroup. If H has a finite-index subgroup H^0 contained in a proper parabolic subgroup P of G , then H itself is contained in a proper parabolic subgroup Q of G .

Proof. The group P is conjugate to G_Λ for some proper induced subgraph $\Lambda \subsetneq \Gamma$. Let v be in $V\Gamma \setminus V\Lambda$. Then H^0 is elliptic in the tree T_v because it is conjugate into $G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$. Therefore H is also elliptic in T_v , and the conclusion follows (see the discussion in Section 2.2.2). \square

Lemma 2.5. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ with infinite vertex groups. Let $P, Q \subseteq G$ be two parabolic subgroups, and assume that some finite-index subgroup of P is contained in Q .

Then $P \subseteq Q$.

Proof. Up to a global conjugation, we can (and shall) assume that there exist two induced subgraphs $\Upsilon, \Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ and $g \in G$ such that $Q = G_\Lambda$ and $P = gG_\Upsilon g^{-1}$. By Proposition 2.3(1), the intersection $P \cap Q$ is of the form $hG_\Theta h^{-1}$, with $h \in Q$ and $\Theta \subseteq \Lambda \cap \Upsilon$. Then for every $v \in V\Upsilon \setminus V\Theta$, the subgroup $gG_v g^{-1}$ intersects $P \cap Q$ trivially, again by

Proposition 2.3(1). But gG_vg^{-1} is contained in P , so by assumption gG_vg^{-1} has a finite-index (whence infinite) subgroup contained in Q . This proves that $\Theta = \Upsilon$. We have $P \cap Q = hG_\Theta h^{-1}$ and $P = gG_\Theta g^{-1}$, so Proposition 2.3(2) implies that $P \cap Q = P$, i.e. $P \subseteq Q$. \square

In the case where all vertex groups are torsion-free (or equivalently that G is torsion-free [Gre90, Corollary 3.28]), we can extend Lemma 2.5 to all subgroups H of G .

Lemma 2.6. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ , with infinite torsion-free vertex groups. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup, and let $H \subseteq G$ be a subgroup.

If H has a finite-index subgroup H^0 contained in P , then $H \subseteq P$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we will assume that P is the smallest parabolic subgroup that contains H^0 , namely P is the intersection of all parabolic subgroups that contain H^0 . Up to conjugation, we will assume that $P = G_\Lambda$ for some induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$. Let $v \in V\Gamma \setminus V\Lambda$. Then H^0 is elliptic in T_v , so H is elliptic in T_v . So either H is conjugate into $G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$, or else H is conjugate into $G_{\text{star}(v)}$.

Let us first assume that H is conjugate into $G_{\text{star}(v)}$. In particular, there exists $g \in G$ such that $H^0 \subseteq G_\Lambda \cap gG_{\text{star}(v)}g^{-1}$, namely $g^{-1}H^0g \subseteq g^{-1}G_\Lambda g \cap G_{\text{star}(v)}$. By Proposition 2.3(1), it follows that $H^0 \subseteq gG_{\text{lk}(v)}g^{-1}$. Since $G_{\text{star}(v)} = G_v \times G_{\text{lk}(v)}$ and since G_v is torsion-free, it follows that $H \subseteq gG_{\text{lk}(v)}g^{-1}$: indeed otherwise, some element $h \in H$ has a nontrivial projection to gG_vg^{-1} , but then all powers of h have a nontrivial projection to gG_vg^{-1} , contradicting that some power is contained in the finite-index subgroup H^0 .

So in all cases, we can assume that H is conjugate into $G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$. As this is true for every $v \in V\Gamma \setminus V\Lambda$, we can apply Proposition 2.3(1) again and deduce that H is contained in a conjugate hPh^{-1} . In particular H^0 is contained in $P \cap hPh^{-1}$, and by minimality of P this implies that $hPh^{-1} = P$. Therefore $H \subseteq P$, as desired. \square

Using the first point of Proposition 2.3 we can show that if $P = P_1 \times P_2$ is a product of two parabolic subgroups P_1, P_2 then its type Λ can be written as the join $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \circ \Lambda_2$, where Λ_i is the type of P_i for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Moreover if $P = gG_\Lambda g^{-1}$ for some $g \in G$, then $P_i = gG_{\Lambda_i}g^{-1}$. We can thus deduce the following two lemmas – details are left to the reader.

Lemma 2.7. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let $P = P_1 \times P_2$ be a parabolic subgroup that splits as a direct product of two parabolic subgroups P_1, P_2 . Let $Q \subseteq P$ be a parabolic subgroup.

Then $Q = (Q \cap P_1) \times (Q \cap P_2)$. \square

Lemma 2.8. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let P, Q be two distinct parabolic subgroups which are conjugate to vertex groups.

Then P and Q commute if and only if there exist $g \in G$ and two adjacent vertices $v, w \in V\Gamma$ such that $P = gG_vg^{-1}$ and $Q = gG_wg^{-1}$. \square

A vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is *untransvectable* if there does not exist any vertex $w \neq v$ such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$.

Lemma 2.9. Let Γ be a finite simple graph which is not reduced to one vertex, let G be a graph product over Γ . Let $C \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup which is conjugate to G_Υ for some complete subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. Let $v \in V\Gamma$ be an untransvectable vertex.

If $G_v \times G_v^\perp \subseteq C \times C^\perp$, then $C = G_v$.

Proof. Let $g \in G$ be such that $C = gG_\Upsilon g^{-1}$. Since $G_v \times G_v^\perp \subseteq C \times C^\perp$ then by Proposition 2.3 we also have inclusion of their types, namely $\text{star}(v) \subseteq \Upsilon \circ \Upsilon^\perp$.

Now let $w \in V\Upsilon$. Since Υ is a clique, we get $\Upsilon \circ \Upsilon^\perp \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. In particular $\text{star}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, but v is assumed to be untransvectable therefore $w = v$ and hence $C = gG_v g^{-1}$. Using Proposition 2.3 leads to $g \in G_{\text{star}(v)}$ and therefore $C = G_v$. \square

2.3 Extension graphs, right-angled buildings and their automorphisms

In this section, we first review the definitions of the extension graph Γ_G^e and of the right-angled building \mathbb{D}_G associated to a graph product G . We then establish some results regarding the comparison of their automorphism groups.

2.3.1 Definitions

Extension graphs. They were introduced by Kim and Koberda in the context of right-angled Artin groups [KK13]. Their definition naturally extends to graph products, as already observed for instance in [CRKdING21, Definition 3.1].

Definition 2.10 (Extension graph [KK13]). Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . The *extension graph* Γ_G^e is the graph whose vertices are the conjugates of the vertex groups of G , where two distinct vertices are joined by an edge if the corresponding subgroups commute.

Notice that Γ_G^e contains a natural subgraph isomorphic to Γ , spanned by the vertices corresponding to the vertex groups. The action of G by conjugation on the set of conjugates of vertex groups, induces a G -action by graph automorphisms on Γ_G^e . For this action Γ is a fundamental domain, as follows using Lemma 2.8.

We will call a *clique* a complete subgraph of Γ (possibly empty and in particular not necessarily maximal). A *standard clique subgroup* of G is a parabolic subgroup of G equal to G_Υ for some clique subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. A *standard clique coset* is a left coset gG_Υ of a standard clique subgroup of G . Notice that the stabilizer of the standard clique coset gG_Υ , for the G -action by left translation on itself, is equal to $gG_\Upsilon g^{-1}$. From this, one deduces that if Υ_1, Υ_2 are two clique subgraphs of G and $g_1, g_2 \in G$, then the standard clique cosets $g_1G_{\Upsilon_1}$ and $g_2G_{\Upsilon_2}$ are equal if and only if $\Upsilon_1 = \Upsilon_2$ and $g_1^{-1}g_2 \in G_{\Upsilon_2}$. In particular we can define the *type* of a clique coset as the clique subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ associated to the coset.

Right-angled buildings. In [Dav98], Davis associated a right-angled building to any graph product, as follows.

As usual, let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathfrak{F} be the set of all standard clique cosets. Then \mathfrak{F} is a partially ordered set, ordered by inclusion. Given

$F_1 \subseteq F_2$ in \mathfrak{F} , the *interval* I_{F_1, F_2} is defined as

$$I_{F_1, F_2} = \{F \in \mathfrak{F} \mid F_1 \subseteq F \subseteq F_2\}.$$

Every interval in \mathfrak{F} is a Boolean lattice of finite rank, so there exists a unique (up to isomorphism) cube complex \mathbb{D}_G whose poset of cubes is isomorphic to the poset of intervals of \mathfrak{F} , see e.g. [AB08, Proposition A.38]. More concretely,

- the vertex set of \mathbb{D}_G is the set of standard clique cosets of G ;
- there is an edge between any two standard clique cosets of the form gG_Λ, gG_Υ , where $\Lambda \subseteq \Upsilon$ and $|V\Upsilon \setminus V\Lambda| = 1$;
- for $k \geq 2$ one glues a k -cube to every subgraph isomorphic to the 1-skeleton of a k -cube, with the obvious face identifications.

Definition 2.11 (Right-angled building [Dav98]). The cube complex \mathbb{D}_G is called the *Davis realization of the right-angled building of G* .

In the sequel, we will simply say that \mathbb{D}_G is the *right-angled building* of G . We mention that \mathbb{D}_G is a CAT(0) cube complex by [Dav98, Corollary 11.7].

By construction, every vertex $v \in V\mathbb{D}_G$ corresponds to a left coset of the form gG_Λ , where $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ is a complete subgraph. The *rank* of v is the cardinality of the clique Λ (this is well-defined: if $gG_\Lambda = g'G_{\Lambda'}$, then $\Lambda = \Lambda'$). Notice that rank 0 vertices correspond to elements of G .

2.3.2 Comparison with right-angled Artin groups

In this section, we will prove that the extension graph and the right-angled building of a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ , are isomorphic to the same objects associated to the right-angled Artin group over Γ . This will allow us to derive certain facts about these spaces from the analogous facts in the case of right-angled Artin groups.

More generally, let Γ be a finite simple graph, and let G and H be two graph products over Γ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, the vertex groups G_v and H_v have the same cardinality. For every $v \in V\Gamma$, we fix a bijection $\theta_v : G_v \rightarrow H_v$ such that $\theta_v(e) = e$.

Through normal forms (see Section 2.1), this induces a bijection $\theta : G \rightarrow H$, in the following way. Let $\underline{w}_g = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ be a reduced word that represents g . For every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let $v_i \in V\Gamma$ be such that $g_i \in G_{v_i}$. Let $\underline{w}_H = (\theta_{v_1}(g_1), \dots, \theta_{v_k}(g_k))$. Our condition that $\theta_{v_i}(e) = e$ ensures that \underline{w}_H is again a reduced word, which represents an element of H denoted $\theta(g)$. Notice that $\theta(g)$ does not depend on the choice of a reduced word that represents g , and that $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ is indeed a bijection (its inverse is obtained by considering the bijections θ_v^{-1}).

We say that the bijection θ defined above is the bijection *combined from* $(\theta_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$.

Lemma 2.12. Let Γ be a finite simple graph, and let G, H be two graph products over Γ . Assume that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, the vertex groups G_v and H_v have the same cardinality, and choose a bijection $\theta_v : G_v \rightarrow H_v$ with $\theta_v(e) = e$. Let $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ be the bijection combined from $(\theta_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$.

Then for every $g \in G$ and every $v \in V\Gamma$, one has $\theta(gG_vg^{-1}) = \theta(g)H_v\theta(g)^{-1}$; in particular θ induces a graph isomorphism $\theta^e : \Gamma_G^e \rightarrow \Gamma_H^e$.

Proof. Write $g = g_1 \dots g_j g_{j+1} \dots g_k$, where each g_i belongs to a vertex group, and $g_{j+1}, \dots, g_k \in G_v \times G_v^\perp$, with $g_j \notin G_v \times G_v^\perp$. Then $gG_v g^{-1} = g_1 \dots g_j G_v g_j^{-1} \dots g_1^{-1}$, so

$$\theta(gG_v g^{-1}) = \theta(g_1) \dots \theta(g_j) H_v \theta(g_j)^{-1} \dots \theta(g_1)^{-1} = \theta(g) H_v \theta(g)^{-1}.$$

The map $\theta^e : V\Gamma_G^e \rightarrow V\Gamma_H^e$ defined by $\theta^e(gG_v g^{-1}) = \theta(gG_v g^{-1})$ is a bijection. That it induces a graph isomorphism follows from Lemma 2.8. \square

The analogous statement for the right-angled building is as follows.

Lemma 2.13. Let Γ be a finite simple graph, and let G, H be two graph products over Γ . Assume that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, the vertex groups G_v and H_v have the same cardinality, and choose a bijection $\theta_v : G_v \rightarrow H_v$ with $\theta_v(e) = e$. Let $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ be the bijection combined from $(\theta_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$.

Then for every standard clique coset gG_Υ , one has $\theta(gG_\Upsilon) = \theta(g)H_\Upsilon$; in particular θ induces a cubical isomorphism $\theta_\mathbb{D} : \mathbb{D}_G \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_H$.

Proof. Let us first prove that for all $g \in G$ and all $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ we have $\theta_G(gG_\Upsilon) = \theta_G(g)H_\Upsilon$. Let $\underline{w} = (g_1, \dots, g_k)$ be a reduced word that represents g , chosen so that there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that all g_j with $j > i$ belong to G_Υ , and every $h \in G_\Upsilon$ that belongs to the tail of g is one of the g_j with $j > i$. In this way $gG_\Upsilon = g_1 \dots g_i G_\Upsilon$, and $\theta_G(gG_\Upsilon) = \theta_G(g_1) \dots \theta_G(g_i) H_\Upsilon$. On the other hand $\theta_G(g) = \theta_G(g_1) \dots \theta_G(g_i) \theta_G(g_{i+1}) \dots \theta_G(g_k)$, and the elements $\theta_G(g_{i+1}), \dots, \theta_G(g_k)$ all belong to H_Υ . This proves that $\theta_G(gG_\Upsilon) = \theta_G(g)H_\Upsilon$, as claimed.

In particular, the above proves that the map $gG_\Upsilon \mapsto \theta_G(g)H_\Upsilon$ is well-defined, and by construction it induces a cubical isomorphism from \mathbb{D}_G to \mathbb{D}_H . \square

Corollary 2.14. Every automorphism of \mathbb{D}_G preserves ranks of vertices.

Proof. This follows from the case of right-angled Artin groups, established in [HH23, Lemma 2.5], together with Lemma 2.13. \square

2.3.3 Automorphisms of the extension graph and the right-angled building

We equip $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ and $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ with the compact-open topology (equivalently, the topology of pointwise convergence on their vertex sets), and with the $(G \times H)$ -action by left/right multiplication, i.e. for $f \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ and $(g, h) \in G \times H$, we let $(g, h) \cdot f = gfh^{-1}$. And similarly if $f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. The main result of the present section is the following proposition – this was established as [HH23, Lemma 2.6] for right-angled Artin groups, based on work of Huang [Hua17].

Proposition 2.15. Let G and H be two graph products with countably infinite vertex groups over a common finite simple graph Γ with no transvection and no partial conjugation.

Then there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant continuous map from $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ to $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$.

The main part of the proof is the definition of the map from $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ to $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. The crucial step for this is to extend Huang's [Hua17, Lemma 4.12]

to graph products. So let us start with $\beta \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ and let us define its image in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ denoted by $\Psi(\beta)$. First, remark that the map sending a maximal standard clique coset gG_Υ to its stabilizer $gG_\Upsilon g^{-1}$, is a bijection between maximal standard clique cosets and maximal cliques in the extension graph of G . So, if $\beta(gG_\Upsilon g^{-1}) = hH_\Lambda h^{-1}$ we define $\Psi(\beta)(gG_\Upsilon) := hH_\Lambda$. This only defines $\Psi(\beta)$ on maximal vertices. The goal is now to extend this definition to an element in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. To do so, let us define the image of some $g \in G$ viewed as a rank 0 vertex of \mathbb{D}_G .

Lemma 2.16. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, not reduced to one vertex. Let G and H be graph products over Γ with countably infinite vertex groups. Let $\beta \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$. Let $g \in G$, and let B_1, \dots, B_n be the maximal standard clique cosets containing g .

Then $\Psi(\beta)(B_1) \cap \dots \cap \Psi(\beta)(B_n)$ is a singleton denoted by $\{\Psi(\beta)(g)\}$.

Moreover the map $g \mapsto \Psi(\beta)(g)$ is a bijection from G to H that sends standard clique cosets to standard clique cosets of the same rank.

Proof. We start with the first assertion. In the case of right-angled Artin groups, this was proved by Huang [Hua17, Lemmas 4.12 and 4.17], see in particular [Hua17, Equation 4.13]. We explain how to derive the case of arbitrary graph products with countably infinite vertex groups, from the case of right-angled Artin groups. In the following, we denote by A the right-angled Artin group defined over Γ .

For every $v \in V\Gamma$, we fix bijections $\theta_G^v : G_v \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $\theta_H^v : H_v \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. Through normal forms, this induces bijections $\theta_G : G \rightarrow A$ and $\theta_H : H \rightarrow A$ – here θ_G is combined from $(\theta_G^v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$, and θ_H is combined from $(\theta_H^v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$, in the sense of the previous section.

Let $\theta_G^e : \Gamma_G^e \rightarrow \Gamma_A^e$ and $\theta_H^e : \Gamma_H^e \rightarrow \Gamma_A^e$ be the induced bijections provided by Lemma 2.12. Let $\beta_A \in \text{Aut}(\Gamma_A^e)$ be defined by $\beta_A = \theta_H^e \beta (\theta_G^e)^{-1}$ (see also Figure 3).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Gamma_G^e & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \Gamma_H^e \\
 \theta_G^e \downarrow & & \downarrow \theta_H^e \\
 \Gamma_A^e & \xrightarrow{\beta_A} & \Gamma_A^e
 \end{array}$$

Figure 3: Definition of β_A

Similarly as in the discussion above the lemma, we can define $\Psi_A(\beta_A)$ as a bijection of the set of maximal standard clique cosets of A . Using Lemmas 2.12 and 2.13 and the definitions of $\Psi(\beta)$ and $\Psi_A(\beta_A)$, we get

$$\Psi(\beta) = \theta_H^{-1} \circ \Psi_A(\beta_A) \circ \theta_G. \quad (2.1)$$

Let $B = gG_\Upsilon$ be a maximal standard clique coset of G , where $g \in G$ and $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ is a maximal clique. By Lemma 2.13, we have $\theta_G(B) = \theta_G(g)A_\Upsilon$.

The maximal standard clique cosets B_i containing g coincide with the cosets gG_{Υ_i} , with Υ_i ranging over the set of maximal cliques of Γ . But remark that

$$\theta_G(B_1) \cap \dots \cap \theta_G(B_n) = \theta_G(g)A_{\Upsilon_1} \cap \dots \cap \theta_G(g)A_{\Upsilon_n} = \theta_G(g)A_{\cap_i \Upsilon_i}.$$

Now, since the graph is transvection-free there is no vertex in Γ linked to all other vertices of Γ , thus $\cap_i \Upsilon_i = \emptyset$. Therefore $\theta_G(B_1) \cap \cdots \cap \theta_G(B_n) = \{\theta_G(g)\}$.

The cosets $\theta_G(B_i)$ are exactly the maximal standard clique cosets in A containing $\theta_G(g)$. In the language of [Hua17], these are called the *maximal standard flats* containing $\theta_G(g)$. It then follows from Huang's aforementioned work [Hua17, Lemma 4.12, Equation 4.13 and Lemma 4.17] that $\Psi_A(\beta_A)(\theta_G(B_1)) \cap \cdots \cap \Psi_A(\beta_A)(\theta_G(B_n))$ is a singleton, denoted by $\{\Psi_A(\beta_A) \circ \theta_G(g)\}$.

Applying θ_H^{-1} shows that $\theta_H^{-1}\Psi_A(\beta_A)\theta_G(B_1) \cap \cdots \cap \theta_H^{-1}\Psi_A(\beta_A)\theta_G(B_n)$ is a singleton. This by construction (see eq. (2.1)) is exactly $\Psi(\beta)(B_1) \cap \cdots \cap \Psi(\beta)(B_n)$, which proves the first assertion. Notice that, by construction, the map $g \mapsto \Psi(\beta)(g)$ still verifies Equation (2.1).

Let us now show that $g \mapsto \Psi(\beta)(g)$ is a bijection from G to H that sends standard clique cosets to standard clique cosets.

To see that it is a bijection, remark that one can define in an analogous way a map $\Psi'(\beta^{-1}) : H \rightarrow G$ and note that it is the inverse of $\Psi(\beta)$.

Using the construction made in [HH23], above Lemma 2.6, we obtain that $\Psi_A(\beta_A)$ sends standard clique cosets to standard clique cosets. Moreover, by induction on the rank, using the bijectivity of $\Psi_A(\beta_A)$ (see again [HH23]) and what precedes, we can show that $\Psi_A(\beta_A)$ preserves the rank. Using eq. (2.1) defining $\Psi(\beta)$, we obtain the wanted assertion. \square

Proof of Proposition 2.15. Let us start with the definition of our $(G \times H)$ -equivariant map

$$\Psi : \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e) \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H).$$

Let $\beta \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$. Let $g \in G$. Let B_1, \dots, B_n be the maximal standard clique cosets that contain g . By Lemma 2.16, the cosets $\Psi(\beta)(B_1) \cap \cdots \cap \Psi(\beta)(B_n)$ intersect in a single point $\Psi(\beta)(g)$, and the map $g \mapsto \Psi(\beta)(g)$ is a bijection that sends every standard clique coset to a standard clique coset. So $\Psi(\beta)$ can be viewed as a map in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. The assignment $\beta \mapsto \Psi(\beta)$ yields the desired $(G \times H)$ -equivariant map

$$\Psi : \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e) \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H).$$

The continuity of Ψ is now a consequence of the following observation: given any two rank 0 vertices $g \in V\mathbb{D}_G$ and $h \in V\mathbb{D}_H$, one has $\Psi(\beta)(g) = h$ if and only if, denoting by $\Upsilon_1, \dots, \Upsilon_k$ the maximal cliques of Γ , one has $\beta(\{gG_{\Upsilon_i}g^{-1}\}) = \{hH_{\Upsilon_i}h^{-1}\}$. And any vertex of rank at least 1 is determined by finitely many adjacent rank 0 vertices. \square

Remark 2.17. It is in fact possible to show that the map Ψ constructed in the above proof is a homeomorphism, see [HH23, Section 2.3] where this is explained in the case of right-angled Artin groups. We will however never need this fact in the sequel.

2.4 Amenable actions on boundaries of trees

2.4.1 Review on Borel amenability of group actions

We now review some basic facts on Borel amenability of group actions. For general background on the topic we refer to [ADR00, Oza06a].

Let G be a countable group, acting by Borel automorphisms on a standard Borel set Δ . The G -action on Δ is *Borel amenable* if there exists a sequence of measurable maps $\mu_n : \Delta \rightarrow \text{Prob}(G)$ such that for every $\delta \in \Delta$ and every $g \in G$, one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|\mu_n(g\delta) - g\mu_n(\delta)\|_1 = 0.$$

Here $\text{Prob}(G)$ is the space of probability measures on G , equipped with the topology of pointwise convergence. We say that the sequence of maps μ_n is *asymptotically equivariant*.

For a first example of an amenable action of a non-amenable group, we also refer to [Oza06a, Example 2.2] for the case of an action of F_2 on the boundary of a tree. We will use a variation over this argument in our proof of Lemma 2.20 below.

We mention a few elementary facts about Borel amenability of group actions that we will use in the sequel.

- A countable group G is amenable if and only if its action on a point is Borel amenable.
- If G_1, \dots, G_k are countable groups with Borel amenable actions on standard Borel sets $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k$, then the product action of $G_1 \times \dots \times G_k$ on $\Delta_1 \times \dots \times \Delta_k$ is Borel amenable.
- If the G -action on X is Borel amenable, then — letting $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}(X)$ be the standard Borel set consisting of all non-empty subsets of X of cardinality at most 2 — the G -action on $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}(X)$ is Borel amenable.

2.4.2 Action on the boundary of the tree T_v

Recall that given some $v \in V\Gamma$, we denote by T_v the Bass-Serre tree associated to the splitting $G = G_{\text{star}(v)} *_{G_{\text{lk}(v)}} G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$ (see Section 2.2.2).

Given a vertex $v \in V\Gamma$, the G -action on the tree T_v extends to a G -action by homeomorphisms on $\partial_\infty T_v$ (equipped with its visual topology). Let \mathbb{P}_G be the (countable) set of all parabolic subgroups of G . We will now build a G -equivariant Borel map $\theta_v : \partial_\infty T_v \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_G$.

Given $\xi \in \partial_\infty T_v$, we define the *elliptic stabilizer* of ξ as the subgroup of $\text{Stab}_G(\xi)$ consisting of all elements that act elliptically on T_v (i.e. with a fixed point).

Lemma 2.18. Let $v \in V\Gamma$ be such that $\Gamma \neq \text{star}(v)$. For every $\xi \in \partial_\infty T_v$, the elliptic stabilizer of ξ is a proper parabolic subgroup of G .

Proof. Let $x \in T_v$ be a vertex, and let $\xi \in \partial_\infty T_v$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\gamma_n(x, \xi)$ be the segment in T_v consisting of the union of the first n edges of the ray from x to ξ . Let $G_n(x, \xi)$ be the pointwise stabilizer of $\gamma_n(x, \xi)$. Notice that edge stabilizers of T_v are proper parabolic subgroups of G . Therefore, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the subgroup $G_n(x, \xi)$ is a proper parabolic subgroup of G , being an intersection of proper parabolic subgroups.

As n increases, the subgroups $G_n(x, \xi)$ form a non-increasing chain of proper parabolic subgroups, which is therefore stationary. We denote by $G_\infty(x, \xi)$ the ultimate value of this sequence.

Now, if x_1, x_2, \dots form a ray towards ξ , then as n increases, the subgroups $G_\infty(x_n, \xi)$ form a non-decreasing chain of proper parabolic subgroups of G . Therefore it is station-

ary, and we denote by $\theta_v(\xi)$ its ultimate value. Notice that the value of $\theta_v(\xi)$ does not depend on the choice of a ray towards ξ , because any two such rays eventually coincide.

Finally, note that being in the elliptic stabilizer is equivalent to fixing pointwise a ray towards ξ . Therefore $\theta_v(\xi)$ is indeed the elliptic stabilizer of ξ . \square

We now let $\theta_v : \partial_\infty T_v \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_G$ be the map sending ξ to its elliptic stabilizer. Notice that this map is Borel and G -equivariant. We let $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}} := \theta_v^{-1}(\{1\})$.

Lemma 2.19. Let $v \in V\Gamma$. Then $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if Γ is irreducible.

Proof. First assume that Γ is reducible and decompose it as $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \Gamma_2$. Assuming without loss of generality that $v \in V\Gamma_1$, the parabolic subgroup G_{Γ_2} fixes all the vertices of T_v and therefore is contained in the elliptic stabilizer of any $\xi \in \partial_\infty T_v$.

We now assume that Γ is irreducible.

- Let us first show that there exists $g \in G$ that is not contained in any proper parabolic subgroup of G .

Let $\{w_1, \dots, w_m\} = V\Gamma$ be an enumeration of $V\Gamma$. For all $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ take some $g_i \in G_{w_i} \setminus \{1\}$ and consider $g = g_{w_1} \cdots g_{w_m}$. Using a normal form argument, we now obtain that g is not contained in any proper parabolic subgroup of G .

- Let g be as above, then g acts loxodromically on T_v and we let ξ be the attracting fixed point of g in $\partial_\infty T_v$. Let $P = \theta_v(\xi)$. Then P fixes a subray r of the axis of g . As in the proof of Lemma 2.18, we can find a compact segment $I \subseteq r$ whose stabilizer is equal to P . Then the stabilizer of gI is equal to gPg^{-1} , so $P \subseteq gPg^{-1}$. It follows from Proposition 2.3 that $gPg^{-1} = P$, i.e. $g \in P \times P^{-1}$. Since Γ is irreducible and g is not contained in any proper parabolic subgroup of G , we deduce that $P = \{1\}$.

In particular $\xi \in (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ and the lemma is proved. \square

Lemma 2.20. For every $v \in V\Gamma$, the G -action on $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ is Borel amenable.

Proof. Let \mathbb{S} be the countable set of all oriented segments of T_v which start and end at vertices and have trivial G -stabilizer. The G -action on T_v induces a G -action on \mathbb{S} , and stabilizers for the latter action are trivial. Therefore, it is enough to construct an asymptotically equivariant sequence of Borel maps $\mu_n : (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}} \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\mathbb{S})$ (see e.g. [Oza06b, Proposition 11] or [BGH22, Proposition 2.12]).

Given any vertex $x \in VT_v$ and any $\xi \in (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$, we denote by $\alpha(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{S}$ the smallest (oriented) segment of the ray $[x, \xi)$ originating at x , ending at a vertex, and with trivial stabilizer. This exists, and it is a finite subsegment, by definition of $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$. Notice that, for a fixed x , the map $\alpha(x, \cdot)$ is continuous.

We now fix a basepoint $o \in VT_v$. Given $\xi \in (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ let $\{o = v_1(\xi), v_2(\xi), \dots\}$ be the set of vertices encountered along the ray from o to ξ . Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\xi \in (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$, we let

$$\mu_n(\xi) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{\alpha(v_i(\xi), \xi)},$$

a weighted sum of Dirac masses, so $\mu_n(\xi) \in \text{Prob}(\mathbb{S})$, and μ_n depends measurably on ξ . Now remark that $\mu_n(g\xi) = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{\alpha(v_i(g\xi), g\xi)}$ where the $\alpha(v_i(g\xi), g\xi)$ are subintervals of the ray $[o, g\xi)$. Moreover $g\mu_n(\xi) = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_{g\alpha(v_i(\xi), \xi)}$ where the $g\alpha(v_i(\xi), \xi)$ are subintervals of the ray $[go, g\xi)$. Since any two rays towards $g\xi$ eventually coincide, this implies that μ_n is asymptotically equivariant (see also Figure 4). \square

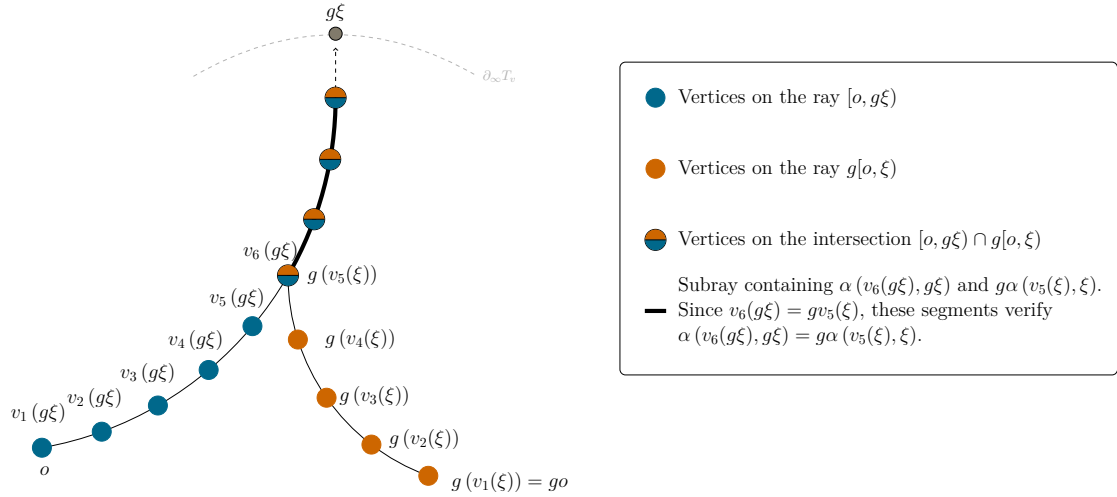


Figure 4: Illustration of the proof of Lemma 2.20

3 Measure and orbit equivalence

This section contains general facts about measure equivalence and orbit equivalence. After reviewing the basic definitions in Section 3.1, we compare measure and orbit equivalence with their discrete counterparts, namely commensurability and strong commensurability (Section 3.2) – this will be useful in Part II to derive commensurability classification theorems for graph products, from their versions in measure equivalence. Finally, in Section 3.3, we establish a lemma regarding how to restrict measure equivalence couplings to subgroups, which will be useful in Part III of our work.

3.1 Background and definitions

We recall here some general material about measure equivalence and refer to [Fur11, Gab10] for general surveys. We also refer to Furman’s original article [Fur99b] for more information on the dictionary between measure equivalence and stable orbit equivalence, and the associated cocycles.

3.1.1 Measure equivalence and (stable) orbit equivalence

A *standard measure space* (Ω, m) is a measurable space whose σ -algebra $\mathcal{B}(\Omega)$ consists of the Borel subsets coming from some Polish (*viz.* separable and completely metrizable) topology on Ω and equipped with a non-zero σ -finite measure m on $\mathcal{B}(\Omega)$. One says that an action of a countable group G on a standard measure space (Ω, m) is *measure-preserving* if the action map $(g, x) \mapsto g * x$ is Borel and if $\mu(g * E) = \mu(E)$ for all $g \in G$ and all Borel subsets $E \subseteq \Omega$. In this setting, a *fundamental domain* for the action of G on (Ω, m) is a Borel subset $X_G \subseteq \Omega$ which intersects almost every G -orbit at exactly one point.

Recall from the introduction that two countable groups G and H are *measure equivalent* if there exists a standard measure space (Ω, m) , equipped with a measure-preserving action of $G \times H$, such that the actions of G and H on Ω are both free and have finite measure fundamental domains, denoted respectively by X_G and X_H . The space (Ω, m)

(sometimes simply denoted Ω) is called a *measure equivalence coupling* between G and H . If we need to keep track of the fundamental domains, we will sometimes call “coupling” from G to H the tuple (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) . When additionally one can take $X_G = X_H$ in the above definition, the groups G and H are said to be *orbit equivalent*.

In general, the *compression constant* (from G to H) of the measure equivalence coupling Ω is defined as

$$[G : H]_\Omega := \frac{m(X_H)}{m(X_G)}$$

(this does not depend on the choice of fundamental domains). The compression constant of an orbit equivalence coupling is always equal to 1.

By a theorem of Furman [Fur99b] and Gaboriau [Gab05, P_{ME}5], two countable groups are orbit equivalent if and only if they admit free, measure-preserving actions on a standard probability space (X, μ) with the same orbits (on a conull subset). We will call such an (X, μ) an *orbit equivalence pairing*².

Likewise, measure equivalence is characterized by having *stably orbit equivalent* free, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces, in the following sense. Given two free, measure-preserving actions $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ on standard probability spaces, a *stable orbit equivalence* between the two actions is a measure-scaling isomorphism $f : U \rightarrow V$ between positive measure subsets $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq Y$ (i.e. f induces a measure space isomorphism after renormalizing U and V to probability spaces) such that for almost every $x \in U$, one has $f((G \cdot x) \cap U) = (H \cdot f(x)) \cap V$. If a map f with these properties exists, the two actions are said to be stably orbit equivalent. The *compression constant* of f is defined as

$$\kappa(f) := \frac{\nu(V)}{\mu(U)}.$$

In fact, two countable groups admit a measure equivalence coupling with compression constant κ (from G to H) if and only if there is a stable orbit equivalence from a free, measure-preserving G -action on a standard probability space X , to a measure-preserving H -action on a standard probability space Y , with compression constant κ , see [Fur99b, Lemma 3.2 and Theorem 3.3].

3.1.2 Cocycles

We now review the notions of measure equivalence and (stable) orbit equivalence cocycles. In the sequel, we will also work with a notion of cocycle in the groupoid theoretic framework – we refer to Section 4.1.3, page 39 for more details on the groupoid viewpoint.

Measure equivalence cocycles. A measure equivalence coupling (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) comes with two induced actions: one of G on the fundamental domain X_H and one of H on X_G . We will denote both induced actions by “ \cdot ” to distinguish them from the action of the groups on the whole space Ω , denoted by “ $*$ ”. For all $g \in G$ and a.e. $x \in X_H$, the element $g \cdot x$ is defined as the (unique) element of X_H that belongs to the H -orbit of $g * x$, namely $\{g \cdot x\} = X_H \cap (H * (g * x))$ (see Figure 1, page 12). In the following we

²we use the word *pairing* instead of *coupling* to distinguish it from measure equivalence couplings where the two fundamental domains coincide

will (slightly) abuse notations and write $H * g * x$ instead of $H * (g * x)$. Similarly for all $h \in H$ and a.e. $x' \in X_G$ we have $\{h \cdot x'\} = X_G \cap (G * h * x')$.

We thus define $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c' : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ the *measure equivalence cocycles*, by (see also Figure 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \forall g \in G, \text{ a.e. } x \in X_H & \quad c(g, x) * g * x = g \cdot x, \\ \forall h \in H, \text{ a.e. } x \in X_G & \quad c'(h, x) * h * x = h \cdot x. \end{aligned}$$

They verify the *cocycle relation*, namely

$$\forall g, g' \in G, \text{ a.e. } x \in X \quad c(gg', x) = c(g, g' \cdot x)c(g', x).$$

Two cocycles $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c' : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ are said to be *cohomologous* if there exists a measurable map $\alpha : X_H \rightarrow H$ such that for all $g \in G$ and a.e. $x \in X_H$ one has

$$c'(g, x) = \alpha(g \cdot x)c(g, x)\alpha(x)^{-1}.$$

Remark 3.1. Identifying X_H with Ω/H allows to see the measure equivalence cocycle c as defined over $G \times \Omega/H$. With this identification, changing the fundamental domain X_H amounts to considering cohomologous cocycles. In the following, given two fundamental domains X_H and X'_H and their associated respective cocycles $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c' : G \times X'_H \rightarrow H$, we will consider c and c' to be cohomologous if they are cohomologous via the natural identifications $X_H \simeq \Omega/H \simeq X'_H$.

(Stable) orbit equivalence cocycles. Assume now that G and H are orbit equivalent over some standard probability space (X, μ) . One can define two *orbit equivalence cocycles* denoted $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X \rightarrow G$ by letting $c(g, x)$ (resp. $c'(h, x)$) be the unique element of H (resp. G) such that $c(g, x) \cdot x = g \cdot x$ and $c'(h, x) \cdot x = h \cdot x$ (this is well-defined for a.e. $x \in X$). When Ω is an orbit equivalence coupling between G and H , with a common fundamental domain $X = X_G = X_H$, the associated measure equivalence cocycles $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X \rightarrow G$ are nothing but the orbit equivalence cocycles associated to the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright X$.

More generally, if $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ are two free, ergodic, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces, and if $f : U \rightarrow V$ (with $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq Y$ Borel subsets of positive measure) is a stable orbit equivalence, we say that a cocycle $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ is a *stable orbit equivalence (SOE) cocycle* associated to f if there exists a Borel map $p : X \rightarrow U$ such that

- for almost every $x \in X$, one has $p(x) \in G \cdot x$, and
- for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $f \circ p(g \cdot x) = c(g, x) \cdot (f \circ p(x))$.

Notice that p can always be chosen so that $p(x) = x$ whenever $x \in U$. Changing p to another projection map yields a cohomologous cocycle.

We also observe that if $f : U \rightarrow V$ is a stable orbit equivalence between $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$, then for every positive measure Borel subset $W \subseteq U$, the map $f|_W : W \rightarrow f(W)$ is again a stable orbit equivalence between $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$, with the same compression constant. In addition, any SOE cocycle for $f|_W$ is also an SOE cocycle for f , and any SOE cocycle for f is cohomologous to an SOE cocycle for $f|_W$.

We also observe that if $P_G \subseteq G$ and $P_H \subseteq H$ are subgroups, such that

- for almost every $x \in U$, one has $f((P_G \cdot x) \cap U) = (P_H \cdot f(x)) \cap V$,
- P_G acts ergodically on X ,

then the map p can be chosen so that $p(x) \in P_G \cdot x$ for almost every $x \in X$ (by ergodicity). Moreover f is a stable orbit equivalence between the actions $P_G \curvearrowright X$ and $P_H \curvearrowright Y$. Any SOE cocycle $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ for f is H -cohomologous to a cocycle c' such that $c'(P_G \times X) \subseteq P_H$, and c' is an SOE cocycle for f , viewed as a stable orbit equivalence between $P_G \curvearrowright X$ and $P_H \curvearrowright Y$.

3.1.3 Quantitative versions

Recall from the introduction (Definition 1.9) that given a measure equivalence coupling (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) (equipped with fundamental domains X_G, X_H) between finitely generated groups G, H , and two non-decreasing functions φ and ψ , one says that the coupling is (φ, ψ) -integrable (from G to H) if for all $g \in G$ and all $h \in H$ we have

$$\int_{X_H} \varphi(|c(g, x)|_H) dm(x) < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{X_G} \psi(|c'(h, x)|_G) dm(x) < +\infty, \quad (3.1)$$

where $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X_G \rightarrow G$ denote the measure equivalence cocycles, and $|\cdot|_G, |\cdot|_H$ denote word lengths on G, H associated to finite generating sets (the integrability does not depend on the choice of generating sets).

When $\varphi(x) = x^p$ for some $p \in [0, +\infty)$ we will talk about (L^p, ψ) -integrable couplings instead of (φ, ψ) -integrable couplings, to stay consistent with the literature. In particular L^0 means that we are not imposing any integrability condition on the corresponding cocycle.

Likewise, an orbit equivalence pairing (X, μ) between two finitely generated groups G and H (i.e. a standard probability space on which the two groups have the same orbits) is (φ, ψ) -integrable from G to H if the associated orbit equivalence cocycles $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X \rightarrow G$ satisfy the integrability conditions (3.1) (with $X = X_G = X_H$).

Using the dictionary between measure equivalence couplings and orbit equivalence pairings, the existence of a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from G to H is equivalent to the existence of a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling of the form (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) with $X_G = X_H$.

3.2 Link with commensurability

Two groups are *commensurable* if they have isomorphic finite index subgroups. Following [JS01], we say that they are *strongly commensurable* if they admit isomorphic finite-index subgroups of the same index. The following lemma shows that commensurability and strong commensurability are the respective analogues of measure equivalence and orbit equivalence, when one restricts to discrete (i.e. countable) couplings.

Lemma 3.2. Two countable groups G_1 and G_2 are

1. commensurable if and only if there exists a non-empty countable set Ω equipped with an action of $G_1 \times G_2$ such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the action of G_i on Ω is free and cofinite.

2. strongly commensurable if and only if there exists a non-empty countable set Ω equipped with an action of $G_1 \times G_2$ such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the action of G_i on Ω is free, and the actions of G_1 and G_2 on Ω have a common finite fundamental domain.

For comparison, notice also that two countable groups G_1 and G_2 are isomorphic if and only if there exists a non-empty countable set Ω equipped with an action of $G_1 \times G_2$, such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the action of G_i on Ω is free and transitive. Indeed, the direct implication is clear by considering the left-right action of the group on itself. Conversely, identifying Ω to G_1 and G_2 via the orbit maps, gives the needed isomorphism.

Proof. Assume first that G_1 and G_2 are commensurable. Let $H_1 \subseteq G_1$ and $H_2 \subseteq G_2$ be isomorphic finite-index subgroups, and let $\theta : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ be an isomorphism. The group $H_1 \times H_2$ acts on $\tilde{\Omega} = G_1 \times H_1 \times G_2$ via

$$(h_1, h_2) \cdot (g_1, h, g_2) = (g_1 h_1^{-1}, h_1 h (\theta^{-1}(h_2))^{-1}, h_2 g_2).$$

And the action of $G_1 \times G_2$ on $\tilde{\Omega}$ given by $(g'_1, g'_2) \cdot (g_1, h, g_2) = (g'_1 g_1, h, g_2 (g'_2)^{-1})$ commutes with that of $H_1 \times H_2$, hence descends to an action on the quotient $\Omega = (H_1 \times H_2) \backslash \tilde{\Omega}$. One checks that the actions of G_1 and G_2 on Ω are both free. We will denote by $[g_1, h, g_2]$ the class of (g_1, h, g_2) in Ω . Let $X_1 \subseteq G_1$ be a set of representatives of the left cosets of H_1 in G_1 , and $X_2 \subseteq G_2$ be a set of representatives of the right cosets of H_2 in G_2 . Then $\{[e, e, g_2] \mid g_2 \in X_2\}$ is a finite fundamental domain for the G_1 -action on Ω , and $\{[g_1, e, e] \mid g_1 \in X_1\}$ is a finite fundamental domain for the G_2 -action on Ω .

In the above, if we further assume that G_1 and G_2 are strongly commensurable, then $|X_1| = |X_2|$. Let $\alpha : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ be a bijection. Then $\{[g_1, e, \alpha(g_1)] \mid g_1 \in X_1\}$ is a common fundamental domain for the actions of G_1 and G_2 on Ω .

Conversely, let us now assume that there exists a non-empty countable set Ω equipped with an action of $G_1 \times G_2$ such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the action of G_i on Ω is free and admits a finite fundamental domain Y_i . Let $y_2 \in Y_2$, and let $H_1 \subseteq G_1$ be the stabilizer of y_2 for the induced action of G_1 on $Y_2 \approx G_2 \backslash \Omega$. Then H_1 is a finite-index subgroup of G_1 which acts freely with finitely many orbits on $G_2 y_2$. Using the fact that the actions of G_1 and G_2 commute, one checks that $\{g_2 \in G_2 \mid g_2 y_2 \in H_1 y_2\}$ is a subgroup H_2 of G_2 , and that its (finite) index is equal to the number of H_1 -orbits on $G_2 y_2$. Now H_1 and H_2 have free and transitive actions on $H_1 y_2$, from which it follows that they are isomorphic.

To get the characterization of strong commensurability, in the above, assume in addition that $Y_1 = Y_2$. Up to changing Ω to a $(G_1 \times G_2)$ -invariant subset (which does not affect the fact that the two actions have a common fundamental domain), we can (and will) assume that the induced actions of G_1 on $G_2 \backslash \Omega$ and of G_2 on $G_1 \backslash \Omega$ are transitive. Then in the above, we have $[G_1 : H_1] = |Y_2|$. And G_1 acts on Ω with $|Y_1|$ orbits, and each of these orbits meets $G_2 y_2$. So $H_1 = \text{Stab}_{G_1}(y_2)$ acts on $G_2 y_2$ with $|Y_1|$ orbits, which by the above implies that $[G_2 : H_2] = |Y_1|$. So $[G_1 : H_1] = [G_2 : H_2]$, which proves that G_1 and G_2 are strongly commensurable. \square

3.3 Restricting couplings to subgroups

Lemma 3.3. Let G and H be two countable groups and $M \subseteq G$ and $N \subseteq H$ be subgroups. Let (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) be a measure equivalence coupling from G to H and denote by $c_1 : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c_2 : H \times X_G \rightarrow G$ the corresponding measure equivalence cocycles. Assume that there exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_G \cap X_H$ such that

- for every $g \in M$ and a.e. $x \in U$, if $gx \in U$, then $c_1(g, x) \in N$;
- for every $h \in N$ and a.e. $x \in U$, if $hx \in U$, then $c_2(h, x) \in M$.

Then there exist an $(M \times N)$ -invariant Borel subspace $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$, and Borel fundamental domains X_M, X_N for the actions of M, N on Ω' , such that

- (Ω', m, X_M, X_N) is a measure equivalence coupling from M to N , and
- X_M, X_N are contained in fundamental domains for the actions of G, H on Ω .

We refer to Remark 4.4 for the groupoid theoretic translation of the above lemma.

Proof. We denote by $c_1 : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c_2 : H \times X_G \rightarrow G$ the associated measure equivalence cocycles. Our assumption on U ensures that for a.e. $x, y \in U$, if $g \in M$ sends x to y , then $c_1(g, x)$ belongs to N . Remark that $M \cdot U \subseteq X_H$ and $N \cdot U \subseteq X_G$. Let $\kappa : M \cdot U \rightarrow M$ be a measurable map such that $\kappa(x) \cdot x \in U$ for all $x \in M \cdot U$, and extend it to X_H by letting $\kappa(x) = e_M$ for all $x \in X_H \setminus M \cdot U$. Similarly, define $\lambda : N \cdot U \rightarrow N$ a measurable map such that $\lambda(x) \cdot x \in U$ for every $x \in N \cdot U$, and extend it to X_G by letting $\lambda(x) = e_N$ for all $x \in X_G \setminus N \cdot U$. Finally remark that these maps can (and will) be chosen such that for all $x \in U$ we have $\kappa(x) = e_M$ and $\lambda(x) = e_N$.

Shifted fundamental domains for G and H First let

$$\begin{aligned} X'_G &:= \{c_2(\lambda(x), x) * x \mid x \in X_G\}, \\ X'_H &:= \{c_1(\kappa(x), x) * x \mid x \in X_H\}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark that X'_G and X'_H are Borel subsets of Ω and both contain U . Now since X'_G and X'_H are fundamental domains for the respective actions of G and H on Ω , we also have an induced action of G (resp. H) on X'_H (resp. X'_G). We will denote these actions by “ \bullet ” (see also eq. (3.2) below).

Cocycles Now define for all $g \in M$ and a.e. $x \in M \cdot U$

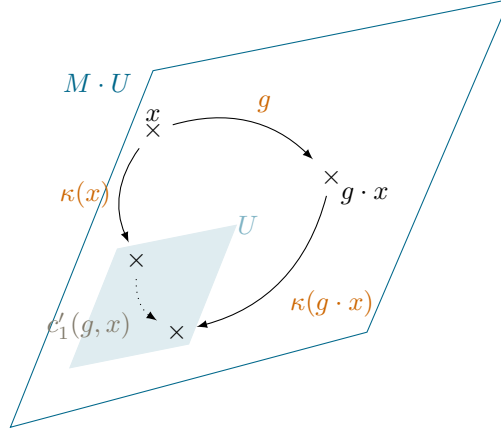
$$\begin{aligned} c'_1(g, x) &:= c_1(\kappa(g \cdot x), g \cdot x) c_1(g, x) c_1(\kappa(x), x)^{-1}, \\ &= c_1(\kappa(g \cdot x) g \kappa(x)^{-1}, \kappa(x) \cdot x). \end{aligned}$$

In other words $c'_1(g, x)$ verifies $c'_1(g, x) \cdot (\kappa(x) \cdot x) = \kappa(g \cdot x) \cdot (g \cdot x)$ (see Figure 5). But by definition of κ , the product $\kappa(g \cdot x) g \kappa(x)^{-1}$ belongs to M and both $\kappa(x) \cdot x$ and $\kappa(g \cdot x) \cdot (g \cdot x)$ belong to U . Therefore, $c'_1(g, x) \in N$.

Similarly, define for all $h \in N$ and all $x \in N \cdot U$

$$c'_2(h, x) := c_2(\lambda(h \cdot x), h \cdot x) c_2(h, x) c_2(\lambda(x), x)^{-1}.$$

As above c'_2 verifies $c'_2(h, x) \cdot (\lambda(x) \cdot x) = \lambda(h \cdot x) \cdot (h \cdot x)$ and $c'_2(h, x) \in M$.



The action of $c'_1(g, x)$ is represented by the dotted arrow, it corresponds to the element of H sending $(\kappa(x) \cdot x)$ to $\kappa(g \cdot x) \cdot (g \cdot x)$. Actions of elements of G (in orange) are represented by the other arrows.

Figure 5: Definition of c'_1

Remark that, if we denote by $x' = c_1(\kappa(x), x) * x$ an element of X'_H , for all $g \in M$ and a.e. $x \in M \cdot U$ we have (see also Figure 6)

$$g \bullet x' = c'_1(g, x) * g * x'. \quad (3.2)$$

And similarly for c'_2 : for all $h \in N$ and a.e. $y \in N \cdot U$, if we let $y' := c_2(\lambda(y), y) * y$, we have $h \bullet y' = c'_2(h, y) * h * y'$.

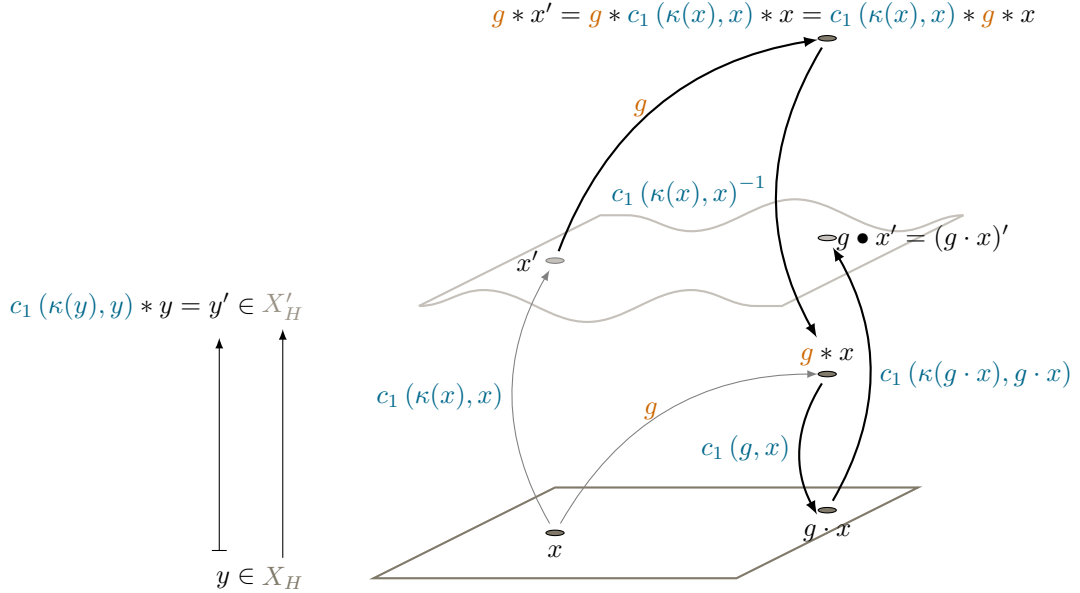


Figure 6: Definition of $g \bullet x'$ (see eq. (3.2)). Here X'_H is represented wavy to emphasize that it is not a translate of X_H .

Definition of the space Let us now define the following two Borel spaces

$$\Omega_{M,N} := N * (M \bullet U), \quad \Omega_{N,M} := M * (N \bullet U).$$

Remark that $\Omega_{M,N}$ (resp. $\Omega_{N,M}$) is N -invariant (resp. M -invariant). In addition $N \bullet U$ and $M \bullet U$ are contained in the fundamental domains X'_G and X'_H respectively. Thus, $M \bullet U$ (resp. $N \bullet U$) is a Borel fundamental domain of finite measure for the N -action on $\Omega_{M,N}$ (resp. for the M -action on $\Omega_{N,M}$). Therefore, to obtain a measure equivalence coupling between M and N , it only remains to prove that $\Omega_{M,N} = \Omega_{N,M}$: indeed, the lemma then follows by letting $\Omega' = \Omega_{M,N}$, and letting $X_M = N \bullet U$ and $X_N = M \bullet U$, which are respectively contained in X'_G and X'_H . By symmetry, it is enough to prove the inclusion $\Omega_{M,N} \subseteq \Omega_{N,M}$.

So let $h \in N$ and $u \in U$ and $g \in M$ and consider $h * (g \bullet u) \in \Omega_{M,N}$. Since $g \in M$ we have $c'_1(g, u) \in N$ and therefore $h' := hc'_1(g, u)$ also belongs to N . Remark that h' is the element of N sending $g * u$ to $h * (g \bullet u)$: indeed using eq. (3.2) (see also Figure 7) we obtain

$$h' * g * u = hc'_1(g, u) * g * u = h * (g \bullet u). \quad (3.3)$$

Note moreover that since h' belongs to N then $c'_2(h', u)$ is in M . Then, using eq. (3.3) and that the actions of H and G commute we get (see also Figure 7)

$$\begin{aligned} h * (g \bullet u) &= h' * g * u, \\ &= g * h' * u, \\ &= g * c'_2(h', u)^{-1} * (h' \bullet u) \in M * (N \bullet U). \end{aligned}$$

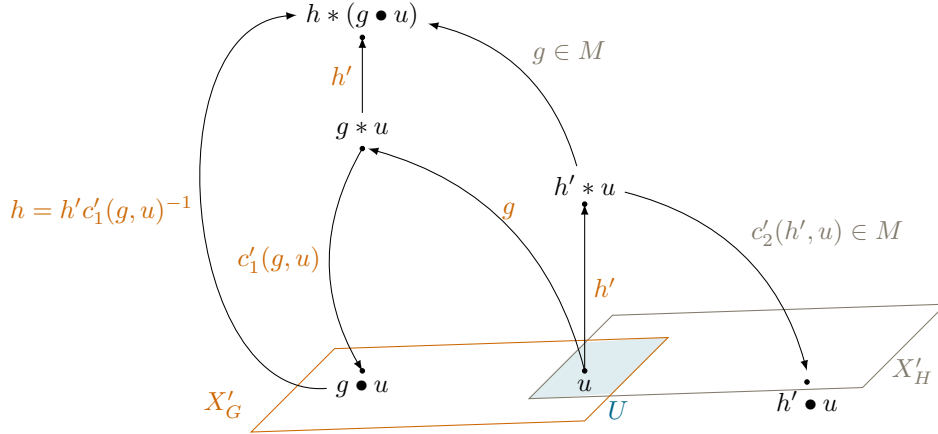


Figure 7: Showing that $h * (g \bullet u)$ belongs to $\Omega_{N,M} = M * (N \bullet U)$

Therefore $\Omega_{M,N} = \Omega_{N,M}$. Hence denoting again m the measure induced by m on $\Omega_{M,N}$ we obtain that $(\Omega_{M,N}, m, N \bullet U, M \bullet U)$ is a measure equivalence coupling from M to N . \square

4 Measured groupoids

Since the work of Kida on the measure equivalence rigidity of mapping class groups [Kid10], proofs of measure equivalence classification and rigidity theorems have often taken advantage of the language of measured groupoids. In this section, we review

the relevant notions for the present work and emphasize the relationship to measure equivalence. In particular, we finish this section by providing a general framework, phrased in the language of measured groupoids, that encompasses Kida's strategy, and will serve as a blueprint in Part II of the present work (Section 4.4). General references about measured groupoids include [AD13, Section 2.1], [Kid09] or [GH21b, Section 3].

4.1 Measured groupoids

In this section we recall some necessary material about measured groupoids and give numerous examples coming from the framework of groups acting on measure spaces.

A *Borel groupoid* is a standard Borel space \mathcal{G} endowed with two Borel maps $s, r : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow X$ towards a standard Borel space X and equipped with a measurable (partially defined) composition law, a measurable inverse map, and a unit element for all $x \in X$ denoted by e_x . We call X the *base space* of \mathcal{G} and if $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G}$ we call $s(\mathbf{g})$ the *source* and $r(\mathbf{g})$ the *range* of \mathbf{g} . Two elements $\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h} \in \mathcal{G}$ are composable (i.e. one can form the product \mathbf{gh}) if and only if $r(\mathbf{h}) = s(\mathbf{g})$. Let $B_1, B_2 \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, we will denote by $B_1 B_2$ the set

$$B_1 B_2 = \{\mathbf{b}_1 \mathbf{b}_2 : \mathbf{b}_1 \in B_1, \mathbf{b}_2 \in B_2, r(\mathbf{b}_2) = s(\mathbf{b}_1)\}.$$

All Borel groupoids considered in this article are *discrete*, that is to say there are at most countably many elements with a given source or range.

Example 4.1. Let G be a countable group acting on a standard probability space (X, μ) . Then $G \times X$ has a natural structure of Borel groupoid over X . The associated source and range maps are then defined by $s(g, x) = x$ and $r(g, x) = g \cdot x$, the unit elements are given by $e_x := (e_G, x)$ and the inverse map by $(g, x)^{-1} := (g^{-1}, g \cdot x)$. We denote this groupoid by $G \ltimes X$.

Let $U \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset. The *restriction* of \mathcal{G} to U is defined as

$$\mathcal{G}|_U := \{\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G} : s(\mathbf{g}), r(\mathbf{g}) \in U\},$$

which is naturally a Borel groupoid over the base space U .

A Borel subset $B \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ is called a *bisection* if $s|_B$ and $r|_B$ are Borel isomorphisms to Borel subsets $s(B), r(B) \subseteq X$ respectively.

In the sequel of the paper we will work with measured groupoids, defined as follows. A *measured groupoid* over a standard measure space (X, μ) is a discrete Borel groupoid \mathcal{G} over X for which the measure μ is quasi-invariant in the following sense: for every bisection $B \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, one has $\mu(r(B)) = 0$ if and only if $\mu(s(B)) = 0$.

The example of interest for us is when G acts measure preservingly on a probability space X : the groupoid $G \ltimes X$ defined in Example 4.1 is then a measured groupoid.

We mention that there is a natural notion of measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} , as well as of groupoid isomorphism and refer to [GH21b, Section 3] for more details.

Let us now illustrate how to construct measured groupoids from measure or orbit equivalence couplings.

Example 4.2. • If G and H are orbit equivalent over some probability space (X, μ) , then the corresponding measured groupoids $G \ltimes X$ and $H \ltimes X$ are isomorphic. In

the following, when G and H are orbit equivalent, we will therefore identify $G \ltimes X$ and $H \ltimes X$ to the same measured groupoid.

- If two countable groups G and H are measure equivalent over some measure space (Ω, m) , one can choose the fundamental domains X_G and X_H such that $m(X_G \cap X_H) > 0$. For such a choice, let $X := X_G \cap X_H$ and consider $(G \ltimes X_H)|_X$ and $(H \ltimes X_G)|_X$. Remark that the orbit equivalence relations on X induced by the G -action on X_H and H -action on X_G coincide. In fact the two measured groupoids are isomorphic, via the identification $(g, x) \mapsto (c(g, x), x)$, where $c : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ is the associated measure equivalence cocycle.

4.1.1 Finite index and infinite type groupoids

The *index* of a measured subgroupoid was defined by Kida [Kid14, Section 3.2], generalizing a notion of Feldman–Sutherland–Zimmer for equivalence relations [FSZ89]. Let $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid and define the equivalence relation $\sim_{\mathcal{H}}$ on \mathcal{G} as $g_1 \sim_{\mathcal{H}} g_2$ if and only if $g_2 g_1^{-1} \in \mathcal{H}$.

- One says that \mathcal{H} has *finite index* in \mathcal{G} if for a.e. $x \in X$ there are only finitely many equivalence classes modulo $\sim_{\mathcal{H}}$ on $s^{-1}(x)$.
- One says that \mathcal{G} is of *infinite type* if there does not exist any positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that the trivial subgroupoid has finite index in $\mathcal{G}|_U$, that is to say if for every Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure and a.e. $x \in U$ there are infinitely many $g \in \mathcal{G}|_U$ such that $s(g) = x$.

4.1.2 Stably something groupoids

In the present paper we will often work with properties verified *up to some subdivision of the base space*. If A denotes some adjective, we will say that the groupoid is *stably A* if there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ and a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ into at most countably many Borel subsets such that $\mathcal{G}|_{X_i}$ is A . For example:

- We say that \mathcal{G} is *stably trivial* if there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ and a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ into at most countably many Borel subsets such that $\mathcal{G}|_{X_i} = \{e_x : x \in X_i\}$ for every $i \in I$.
- Let $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}'$ be two measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} . We say that \mathcal{H} is *stably contained* in \mathcal{H}' (resp. *stably equal* to \mathcal{H}') if there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ and a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ into at most countably many Borel subsets such that $\mathcal{H}|_{X_i} \subseteq \mathcal{H}'|_{X_i}$ (resp. $\mathcal{H}|_{X_i} = \mathcal{H}'|_{X_i}$) for all $i \in I$.

We will also work with the notion of *stably normalized* subgroupoid (see Section 4.2.1).

4.1.3 Cocycles

We now introduce the notion of cocycle for measured groupoids. In order to avoid confusion with measure and orbit equivalence cocycles defined above, we will denote by c the latter and by ρ a cocycle defined on a groupoid. The link between the different notions is made in the examples below.

Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over some standard measure space X and G be a countable group. A map $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is called a *cocycle* if there exists a conull Borel

subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for all $\mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{g}_2 \in \mathcal{G}_{|X^*}$ such that $s(\mathbf{g}_1) = r(\mathbf{g}_2)$, it verifies $\rho(\mathbf{g}_1 \mathbf{g}_2) = \rho(\mathbf{g}_1) \rho(\mathbf{g}_2)$. Up to taking a conull subset, we can (and will) always assume that the equality holds everywhere.

- Example 4.3.** • Let G and X be as in Example 4.1. The groupoid $G \ltimes X$ comes with a cocycle $\rho : G \ltimes X \rightarrow G$ defined as $\rho(g, x) = g$. We call it the *natural cocycle* associated to the action.
- Let G and H be two groups that are orbit equivalent over some probability space X . Recall that we have an orbit equivalence cocycle $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ where $c(g, x)$ is defined as the (unique) element of H such that $c(g, x) \cdot x = g \cdot x$. Therefore this map c induces a cocycle ρ from the groupoid $\mathcal{G} = G \ltimes X$ to the group H , defined by $\rho(g, x) = c(g, x)$. Note that since $G \ltimes X$ and $H \ltimes X$ are isomorphic, if $c' : H \times X \rightarrow G$ denotes the other cocycle associated to the orbit equivalence, one can also define a cocycle $\rho' : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ by letting $\rho'(h, x) = c'(h, x)$.
 - Similarly, assume that G and H are two measure equivalent groups over some measure space Ω and X is as in the second point of Example 4.2. One can thus consider $\mathcal{G} := (G \ltimes X_H)_{|X}$ and define a cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$ by letting $\rho(g, x) := c(g, x)$ where $c(g, x)$ denotes here the measure equivalence cocycle associated to the coupling (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) .

Remark 4.4. For future use, notice that the assumption made in Lemma 3.3 can be reformulated in terms of measured subgroupoids. Indeed, let \mathcal{G} be the measured groupoid on $X_G \cap X_H$ naturally associated to the measure equivalence coupling (as in the second point of Example 4.2), and let $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$ be the natural cocycles. Then our assumption on the cocycles c_1 and c_2 in Lemma 3.3 is equivalent to requiring that $\rho_G^{-1}(M)_{|U} = \rho_H^{-1}(N)_{|U}$.

The *kernel* of $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is the set of all $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $\rho(\mathbf{g}) = e_G$. We say that ρ has *trivial kernel* if $\rho^{-1}(e_G)$ only consists of units of \mathcal{G} . A cocycle ρ is called *nowhere trivial* if there does not exist any Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure such that $\rho(\mathcal{G}_{|U}) = \{e_G\}$. The cocycle ρ is called *stably trivial* if there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ and a Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ into at most countably many Borel subsets such that $\rho(\mathcal{G}_{|X_i}) = \{e_G\}$ for all $i \in I$.

Equivariant maps Let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle and assume that the group G acts on a standard Borel space Δ by Borel automorphisms. One says that a map $\Phi : X \rightarrow \Delta$ is (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -*equivariant* if there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for all $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G}_{|X^*}$ one has

$$\Phi(r(\mathbf{g})) = \rho(\mathbf{g}) \Phi(s(\mathbf{g})).$$

Example 4.5. Let G be a countable group acting measure-preservingly on a standard measure space X . Denote by $\mathcal{G} := G \ltimes X$ the associated groupoid and $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ the natural cocycle. If G acts by measurable automorphisms on a standard Borel space Δ , then any G -equivariant map from X to Δ is (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant.

4.2 Normalization and amenable groupoids

A crucial tool in our proofs is the study of amenable subgroupoids and their normalizers (see for example Section 6.2.2). We recall in this section the main definitions and properties needed regarding the aforementioned two notions.

4.2.1 Normalization

A notion of normal subgroupoid of a measured groupoid was formalized by Kida [Kid10, Section 2.4], building upon a similar notion for measured equivalence relations due to Feldman–Sutherland–Zimmer [FSZ89]. We recall here the reformulation given in [GH21b, Section 3.2].

Let \mathcal{H} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . Given a Borel subset $B \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, one says that \mathcal{H} is *B-invariant* if there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for all $\mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{g}_2 \in B \cap \mathcal{G}_{|X^*}$ and all $\mathbf{h} \in \mathcal{G}_{|X^*}$ verifying $s(\mathbf{h}) = s(\mathbf{g}_1)$ and $r(\mathbf{h}) = s(\mathbf{g}_2)$, one has $\mathbf{h} \in \mathcal{H}$ if and only if $\mathbf{g}_2 \mathbf{h} \mathbf{g}_1^{-1} \in \mathcal{H}$.

Given two measured subgroupoids \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{N} , one says that \mathcal{H} is *normalized* by \mathcal{N} if there exists a covering of \mathcal{N} by countably many Borel subsets $B_n \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ so that \mathcal{H} is B_n -invariant for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example 4.6. Let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle towards a countable group G . If H and N are two subgroups of G such that H is normalized by N then $\rho^{-1}(H)$ is normalized by $\rho^{-1}(N)$.

Note that similarly as in Section 4.1.2, one can define the notion of *stably normalized* subgroupoids.

4.2.2 Amenability

Generalizing Zimmer’s notion of amenability of a group action [Zim78], Kida introduced the notion of amenable measured groupoid. We refer to [Kid09, Section 4] for the formal definition and only recall here the properties needed for our proofs. As an example, if (X, μ) is a standard probability space equipped with a measure-preserving action of a countable group G , then the groupoid $G \ltimes X$ is amenable if and only if the G -action on X is amenable in the sense of Zimmer.

Lemma 4.7 (see [GH21b, Corollary 3.39]). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid, and G be an amenable countable group. If there exists a cocycle $\mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ with trivial kernel, then \mathcal{G} is amenable.

In the following, if K is a compact metrizable space we denote by $\text{Prob}(K)$ the space of Borel probability measures on K equipped with the weak-* topology.

Proposition 4.8 ([Kid09, Proposition 4.14]). Let \mathcal{G} be an amenable measured groupoid over some base space X and $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle toward G a countable group. Assume that G acts by homeomorphisms on a compact metrizable space K . Then there exists a (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -invariant Borel map from X to $\text{Prob}(K)$.

One says that \mathcal{G} is *everywhere non-amenable* if for every Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure, the restriction $\mathcal{G}|_U$ is not amenable.

4.3 Action-like cocycles

We will work with the following definition.

Definition 4.9 (Action-like cocycle). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let G be a countable group. A cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is *action-like* if

1. ρ has trivial kernel;
2. whenever $H_1 \subseteq H_2$ is an infinite index inclusion of subgroups of G , for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the subgroupoid $\rho^{-1}(H_1)|_U$ does not have finite index in $\rho^{-1}(H_2)|_U$;
3. for every nonamenable subgroup $H \subseteq G$, the groupoid $\rho^{-1}(H)$ is everywhere non-amenable.

Remark 4.10. We warn the reader that, although we are using the same terminology, our notion is slightly different from the one in [HH22b, page 53], where the third requirement was dropped – it is also slightly more restrictive than the notion of *action-type* cocycle from [GH21b, Definition 3.20].

Remark 4.11. We observe that if $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is action-like, then for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the restriction $\rho : \mathcal{G}|_U \rightarrow G$ is again action-like. Also, if $H \subseteq G$ is a subgroup, then the restricted cocycle $\rho^{-1}(H) \rightarrow H$, viewed as a cocycle towards H , is action-like.

Building on Example 4.3, the main example of importance to us is the following.

Lemma 4.12. Let (X, μ) be a standard probability space, equipped with a measure-preserving action of a countable group G . Let $\mathcal{G} = G \ltimes X$ be the corresponding measured groupoid.

Then the natural cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ is action-like.

Proof. The first two items of the definition are checked in [HH22b, Lemma B.3] (we emphasize here, as recalled in Remark 4.10, that the notion of an action-like cocycle used in [HH22b] only had the first two items from Definition 4.9). We now prove that if $H \subseteq G$ is a nonamenable subgroup, then $\rho^{-1}(H)$ is everywhere nonamenable. So let $U \subseteq X$ be a positive measure Borel subset, and assume that $\rho^{-1}(H)|_U$ is amenable. Letting $H \cdot U$ be the saturation of U under the H -action, it follows from [Kid09, Theorem 4.16(iii)] that $\rho^{-1}(H)|_{H \cdot U}$ is amenable. But since $H \cdot U$ is an H -invariant positive measure subset on which H acts in a measure-preserving way, then [Zim84, Proposition 4.3.3] implies that H is amenable, which is a contradiction. \square

We will often use the following observation.

Lemma 4.13. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid, let G be a countable group, and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let H, H' be two subgroups of G . If $\rho^{-1}(H)$ is stably contained in $\rho^{-1}(H')$, then H has a finite index subgroup contained in H' .

Proof. Let $U \subseteq X$ be a positive measure Borel subset such that $\rho^{-1}(H)|_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(H')|_U$. Then $\rho^{-1}(H \cap H')|_U = \rho^{-1}(H)|_U$, and it follows from the definition of an action-like cocycle that $H \cap H'$ has finite index in H . \square

As a consequence, when an action-like cocycle takes its values in a graph product G , one can relate the inclusion of two parabolic subgroups of G (see Section 2.2 for the definition) with the inclusion of groupoids.

Lemma 4.14. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$, and let $U \subseteq X$ be a positive measure Borel subset. Let $P_1, P_2 \subseteq G$ be two parabolic subgroups.

If $\rho^{-1}(P_1)|_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P_2)|_U$, then $P_1 \subseteq P_2$.

Proof. As $\rho^{-1}(P_1)|_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P_2)|_U$, Lemma 4.13 (applied to the groupoid $\mathcal{G}|_U$) shows that P_1 has a finite-index subgroup contained in P_2 . The conclusion then follows from Lemma 2.5, page 21. \square

4.3.1 Support

In this section specifically, we consider measured groupoids equipped with cocycles towards a graph product, and review the notion of support introduced in [HH22a, Section 3.3]. It was defined in a more general context than graph products in [HH22a], but we will specify to this setting since this will be the only one of interest to us in the present paper.

Tight support Let G be a graph product of countable groups over a finite simple graph. Recall that \mathbb{P}_G denotes the set of parabolic subgroups of G . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle. Following [HH22a, Section 3.3], given a parabolic subgroup $P \in \mathbb{P}_G$, we say that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is *tightly P -supported* if

1. there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_{X^*}) \subseteq P$, and
2. for every proper parabolic subgroup $Q \subsetneq P$, there does not exist any positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_U) \subseteq Q$.

Given a pair (\mathcal{G}, ρ) , if there exists some parabolic subgroup $P \in \mathbb{P}_G$ such that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is tightly P -supported then such a P is unique. Notice also that if (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is tightly P -supported, then for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the pair $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ is tightly P -supported. The following lemma provides examples of tightly supported pairs.

Lemma 4.15. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup.

Then $(\rho^{-1}(P), \rho)$ is tightly P -supported.

Proof. The first part of the definition obviously holds. So it is enough to prove that if $Q \subsetneq P$ is a parabolic subgroup, and $U \subseteq X$ is a positive measure Borel subset, we have $\rho^{-1}(P)|_U \not\subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q)|_U$. This is a consequence of Lemma 4.14. \square

The next lemma formalizes the fact that up to a countable partition of the base space, we can work with tightly supported pairs. It follows from [HH22a, Lemma 3.7], by noticing that the collection \mathbb{P}_G of parabolic subgroups of G is admissible in the sense of [HH22a] (it is countable, stable under conjugation, intersections, and every descending chain of parabolic subgroups is finite).

Lemma 4.16 ([HH22a, Lemma 3.7]). Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle.

Then there exist a partition $X = \sqcup_n X_n$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, and for every n , a parabolic subgroup $P_n \subseteq G$, such that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_n}, \rho)$ is tightly P_n -supported.

Tight support and normalizers We will often make use of the following lemma from [HH22a].

Lemma 4.17 ([HH22a, Lemma 3.8]). Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle. Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H} be measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} , with \mathcal{A} normalized by \mathcal{H} .

If (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly P -supported for some parabolic subgroup $P \subseteq G$, then there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{H}|_{X^*}) \subseteq P \times P^\perp$.

Definition 4.18. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph, let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle.

We say that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is *properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported* if there exist a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, and for every $i \in I$, a *proper* parabolic subgroup $P_i \subsetneq G$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_{X_i}) \subseteq P_i$.

We refer to page 18 for the definition of irreducible graph.

Lemma 4.19. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite irreducible simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be measured subgroupoids, with \mathcal{A} normalized by \mathcal{H} .

If (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported and $\rho|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is nowhere trivial, then (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported.

Proof. Up to a countable Borel partition of X , we can assume that (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly P -supported for some proper parabolic subgroup $P \subsetneq G$, and aim to show that there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{H}|_{X^*})$ is contained in a proper parabolic subgroup of G .

As $\rho|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is nowhere trivial, we have $P \neq \{1\}$. By Lemma 4.17, there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that $\rho(\mathcal{H}|_{X^*}) \subseteq P \times P^\perp$. As G is irreducible and P is neither equal to $\{1\}$ nor to G , the parabolic subgroup $P \times P^\perp$ is proper, which completes our proof. \square

4.4 Kida's blueprint

In this section, we review Kida's general strategy towards measure equivalence classification and rigidity theorems. This originates from his work on mapping class groups [Kid08a, Kid10] and was also used in subsequent measure equivalence rigidity theorems. We extract an abstract setting from Kida's work, that we will follow in Part II. We start with a very brief review of the mapping class group case that will serve as a motivating example – we refer to the references below for basic definitions and background, but will never need anything about mapping class groups in the sequel of the present work.

Review. Recall that the *mapping class group* of a finite-type orientable surface Σ is the group $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of Σ . It acts by automorphisms on the *curve graph* $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$, defined as follows: vertices of $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ are isotopy classes of essential simple closed curves on Σ , and edges correspond to the existence of disjoint representatives. An important theorem of Ivanov [Iva97] asserts that the automorphism group of $\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)$ is exactly the *extended* mapping class group $\text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$, where orientation-reversing homeomorphisms are allowed.

A key step in Kida's proof of the measure equivalence rigidity of the mapping class group $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ of a finite-type surface [Kid10], was to establish that every self-coupling Ω of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$, factors through $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)) \simeq \text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$. From there, a standard argument allows to derive the measure equivalence rigidity of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$, from this rigidity statement for self-couplings.

Kida's strategy for proving this statement about self-couplings was in part inspired by earlier work of Ivanov [Iva97]. Ivanov had proved that the abstract commensurator of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ is equal to $\text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$: this means that every isomorphism between finite-index subgroups of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$, is given by the conjugation by an element of $\text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$. Ivanov's proof goes as follows: he showed that, if $H_1, H_2 \subseteq \text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ are two finite-index subgroups of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$, then any isomorphism $f : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ sends curve stabilizers (in H_1) to curve stabilizers (in H_2), and sends stabilizers of disjoint curves (up to isotopy) to the stabilizers of disjoint curves. In other words f induces an automorphism of the curve graph. Using that $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C}(\Sigma)) \simeq \text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$, this precisely says that f is the conjugation by an element of $\text{Mod}^\pm(\Sigma)$.

Kida's strategy can be viewed as a groupoid-theoretic version of Ivanov's argument. Given a measured groupoid over a standard probability space with two action-like cocycles towards $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$, he proves that subgroupoids that correspond (in an appropriate sense) to curve stabilizers for the first cocycle, also correspond to curve stabilizers for the second cocycle. Through the dictionary between measure equivalence couplings and measured groupoids, this establishes the desired factorization of self-couplings of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$.

Kida's strategy has later been used in several contexts to establish new measure equivalence rigidity theorems (see for example [CK15, Kid11, HH21, HH20, GH21b]). We now formulate it in an abstract setting, which will be applied to the extension graph of the graph product in Part II of the present work.

Preliminary tool: from measured groupoids to couplings.

Lemma 4.20. Let G, H be two countable groups. Let Δ be a Polish space, equipped with an action of $G \times H$ by measurable automorphisms. Assume that for any measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space X , and any action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, there exists a (ρ_G, ρ_H) -equivariant Borel map $\theta : X \rightarrow \Delta$, i.e. such that (up to restricting \mathcal{G} to a conull Borel subset) for every $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G}$, one has

$$\theta(r(\mathbf{g})) = \rho_H(\mathbf{g})\theta(s(\mathbf{g}))\rho_G(\mathbf{g})^{-1}.$$

Then for every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H , there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega \rightarrow \Delta$.

As usual, the equivariance of the map $\Omega \rightarrow \Delta$ is understood almost everywhere.

Proof. The argument of this proof comes from the work of Kida, see the demonstration of [Kid10, Theorem 5.6].

Recall that we denote by $*$ the actions of G and H on Ω , and by \cdot the induced actions on the fundamental domains.

Let X_G and X_H be fundamental domains for the actions of G and H respectively. We can choose X_G and X_H such that their intersection $X := X_G \cap X_H$ verifies $(G \times H) * X = \Omega$ up to a null set, see e.g. [Kid09, Lemma 2.27]. Note that this last equality implies in particular that X has positive measure.

Let \mathcal{G} be the measured groupoid over X given by the restrictions of the G - and H -actions on X_H and X_G respectively, as in the second point of Example 4.2. We thus have two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$ (see Example 4.3 for their definition, and Lemma 4.12 and Remark 4.11 for the fact that they are action-like). So by assumption, we have a (ρ_G, ρ_H) -equivariant Borel map $\theta : X \rightarrow \Delta$. We extend it to a map $\bar{\theta} : \Omega \rightarrow \Delta$ by defining $\bar{\theta}((g, h) * x) = h\theta(x)g^{-1}$, for a.e. $x \in X$ and all $(g, h) \in G \times H$.

It only remains to verify that the definition of $\bar{\theta}$ does not depend on the choice of the representatives g, h and x – its equivariance then follows from its definition. So let us show that for all $g_1, g_2 \in G$, all $h_1, h_2 \in H$ and a.e. $x_1, x_2 \in X$ verifying $(g_1, h_1) * x_1 = (g_2, h_2) * x_2$, we have $h_1\theta(x_1)g_1^{-1} = h_2\theta(x_2)g_2^{-1}$. Since the actions of G and H commute, our assumption that $(g_1, h_1) * x_1 = (g_2, h_2) * x_2$ rewrites as $(h_2^{-1}h_1) * (g_2^{-1}g_1) * x_1 = x_2$. This translates in terms of actions on the fundamental domains as

$$(h_2^{-1}h_1) \cdot x_1 = x_2 = (g_2^{-1}g_1) \cdot x_1.$$

The (ρ_G, ρ_H) -equivariance of θ thus gives $\theta(x_2) = h_2^{-1}h_1\theta(x_1)g_1^{-1}g_2$ almost surely, and hence $\bar{\theta}$ is well defined. \square

Abstract setting. Let G be a countable group, let \mathfrak{C}_G be a conjugacy-invariant countable set of subgroups of G , and let \mathfrak{I}_G be a graph with vertex set \mathfrak{C}_G , such that the conjugation action of G on \mathfrak{C}_G extends to a graph automorphism of \mathfrak{I}_G .

Remark 4.21. In Kida's setting, \mathfrak{C}_G is the set of all stabilizers in $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$ of isotopy classes of essential simple closed curves on Σ , and \mathfrak{I}_G is the curve graph – adjacency corresponds to the disjointness of the curves up to isotopy, or more algebraically to the fact that the centers of their stabilizers commute. In our setting \mathfrak{C}_G will be the set of conjugates of vertex groups, and \mathfrak{I}_G will be the extension graph.

Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with a cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

We say that (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is *stably* \mathfrak{C}_G if there exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, such that for every $i \in I$, there exists $C_i \in \mathfrak{C}_G$ such that $\mathcal{H}_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(C_i)_{|X_i}$.

Let now $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2$ be two measured subgroupoids such that both (\mathcal{H}_1, ρ) and (\mathcal{H}_2, ρ) are stably \mathfrak{C}_G . Then (after refining the two partitions given by the above definition) there exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, such that for every $i \in I$, there exist $C_{1,i}, C_{2,i} \in \mathfrak{C}_G$ such that $(\mathcal{H}_1)_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(C_{1,i})_{|X_i}$ and $(\mathcal{H}_2)_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(C_{2,i})_{|X_i}$.

We say that (\mathcal{H}_1, ρ) and (\mathcal{H}_2, ρ) are \mathfrak{I}_G -adjacent if the above partition and subgroups can be chosen such that for every $i \in I$ such that X_i has positive measure, the groups $C_{1,i}$ and $C_{2,i}$ are distinct and adjacent in \mathfrak{I}_G .

Definition 4.22 (ME-witness). Let G, H be two countable groups, with countable sets of subgroups $\mathfrak{C}_G, \mathfrak{C}_H$, and graphs $\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H$ with vertex sets $\mathfrak{C}_G, \mathfrak{C}_H$. We say that $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an *ME-witness* for G, H if for every measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space X , any two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, and any measured subgroupoids $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, the following two properties hold:

1. (\mathcal{C}_1, ρ_G) is stably \mathfrak{C}_G if and only if (\mathcal{C}_2, ρ_H) is stably \mathfrak{C}_H , and
2. if (\mathcal{C}_1, ρ_G) and (\mathcal{C}_2, ρ_G) are stably \mathfrak{C}_G , then they are \mathfrak{I}_G -adjacent if and only if (\mathcal{C}_1, ρ_H) and (\mathcal{C}_2, ρ_H) are \mathfrak{I}_H -adjacent.

Remark 4.23. Kida shows that the curve graph is an ME-witness for an appropriate subgroup of $\text{Mod}(\Sigma)$. We will prove in Part II that the extension graphs of graph products of countably infinite groups defined over transvection-free graphs with no partial conjugations, are also ME-witnesses.

In the following proposition, and throughout the paper, we equip the set $\text{Isom}(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ of all graph isomorphisms between \mathfrak{I}_G and \mathfrak{I}_H , with the compact-open topology, or equivalently the topology of pointwise convergence. The following proposition is inspired from [Kid10, Section 5].

Proposition 4.24. Let G, H be two countable groups. Let $\mathfrak{C}_G, \mathfrak{C}_H$ be conjugacy-invariant countable sets of pairwise non-commensurable subgroups, and let $\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H$ be graphs with vertex sets $\mathfrak{C}_G, \mathfrak{C}_H$, for which the actions of G and H by conjugation extend to graph automorphisms. Assume that $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness for G, H .

Then for every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H , there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant measurable map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$.

Proof. In view of Lemma 4.20, it is enough to prove that for every measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space X , and any two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, there exists a Borel map $\theta : X \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ which is (ρ_G, ρ_H) -equivariant in the following sense: there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G}_{|X^*}$, one has $\theta(y) = \rho_H(\mathbf{g})\theta(x)\rho_G(\mathbf{g})^{-1}$, where $x = s(\mathbf{g})$ and $y = r(\mathbf{g})$. We will now prove this fact.

Observation We start by showing that if $C_1, C_2 \in \mathfrak{C}_G$ verify $\rho_G^{-1}(C_1)|_U = \rho_G^{-1}(C_2)|_U$ for some Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure, then $C_1 = C_2$.

For this, observe that the measured subgroupoid $\rho_G^{-1}(C_1 \cap C_2)|_U$ is equal to both $\rho_G^{-1}(C_1)|_U$ and to $\rho_G^{-1}(C_2)|_U$. As ρ_G is action-like, it follows that $C_1 \cap C_2$ has finite index in both C_1 and C_2 . Thus C_1 and C_2 are commensurable, which by assumption on \mathfrak{C}_G , implies that $C_1 = C_2$, as desired.

The same observation also holds for $C'_1, C'_2 \in \mathfrak{C}_H$, with respect to the cocycle ρ_H .

Definition of θ Fix $C \in V\mathfrak{I}_G = \mathfrak{C}_G$ and let $\mathcal{C} := \rho_G^{-1}(C)$. Note that in particular (\mathcal{C}, ρ_G) is stably \mathfrak{C}_G .

Since $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness, (\mathcal{C}, ρ_H) is of type \mathfrak{C}_H . This means that there exists a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most

countably many Borel subsets, such that for all $i \in I$ there exists $C'_i \in V\mathfrak{I}_H = \mathfrak{C}_H$ such that $\mathcal{C}|_{X_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_i)|_{X_i}$ (and by the above observation, C'_i is unique whenever X_i has positive measure). We then define for a.e. $x \in X$

$$\theta(x) : C \in V\mathfrak{I}_G \mapsto C'_i \quad \text{if } x \in X_i. \quad (4.1)$$

We now prove that, up to null sets, our definition of $\theta(x)(C)$ does not depend on the choice of partition. So assume that, starting from C , we are given two partitions as above. Let $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a common refinement, with associated subgroups $C'_{1,i}$ and $C'_{2,i}$. By construction, for every $i \in I$, we have $\rho_H^{-1}(C'_{1,i})|_{X_i} = \rho_G^{-1}(C)|_{X_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_{2,i})|_{X_i}$. By the observation made at the beginning of the proof $C'_{1,i} = C'_{2,i}$.

Injectivity of $\theta(x)$ Let us now show, for a.e. $x \in X$, the injectivity of $\theta(x)$. It is enough to prove that for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, and any two $C_1, C_2 \in V\mathfrak{I}_G$, if $\theta(x)(C_1) = \theta(x)(C_2)$ for every $x \in U$, then $C_1 = C_2$. Let U, C_1, C_2 be as above. Up to restricting to positive measure Borel subset of U , we will assume that $\theta(x)(C_1) = \theta(x)(C_2)$ is constant on U , with value denoted by C' . We can assume that the partitions of X given by C_1 and C_2 coincide and denote this common partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$. Now let $i \in I$ such that $U_i := U \cap X_i$ has positive measure. By our definition of θ , we have

$$\rho_G^{-1}(C_1)|_{U_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C')|_{U_i} = \rho_G^{-1}(C_2)|_{U_i}.$$

By the observation made at the beginning of the proof, this implies that $C_1 = C_2$.

Surjectivity of $\theta(x)$ Take a vertex $C' \in \mathfrak{I}_H$. Since $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness, there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ and a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{j \in J} Y_j$ into at most countably many Borel subsets such that for all $j \in J$ there exists $C_j \in V\mathfrak{I}_G$ such that $\rho_H^{-1}(C')|_{Y_j} = \rho_G^{-1}(C_j)|_{Y_j}$. Now, for a.e. $x \in X$ there exists $j \in J$ such that x belong to Y_j . Therefore, by the above definition of θ , it verifies $\theta(x)(C_j) = C'$ almost surely. Hence the surjectivity.

Adjacency We now prove that for a.e. $x \in X$ the map $\theta(x)$ is a graph isomorphism. So consider $C_1, C_2 \in V\mathfrak{I}_G$. Up to taking a common refinement of the two partitions, we can assume that the partitions of (a conull Borel subset of) X given by C_1 and C_2 coincide. We denote it by $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$. Now let $\mathcal{C}_1 := \rho_G^{-1}(C_1)$ and $\mathcal{C}_2 := \rho_G^{-1}(C_2)$. For $i \in I$, denote by $C'_{1,i}$ and $C'_{2,i}$ the vertices of \mathfrak{I}_H such that $(\mathcal{C}_1)|_{X_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_{1,i})|_{X_i}$ and $(\mathcal{C}_2)|_{X_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_{2,i})|_{X_i}$. In other words $C'_{1,i} = \theta(x)(C_1)$ and $C'_{2,i} = \theta(x)(C_2)$ whenever $x \in X_i$. Since $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness, we get that $C'_{1,i}$ and $C'_{2,i}$ are distinct and adjacent if and only if C_1 and C_2 are distinct and adjacent, which is the desired conclusion.

Equivariance of θ First for all $g \in G$ and all $h \in H$, let

$$B_{g,h} := \{\mathbf{g} \in \mathcal{G} \mid \rho_G(\mathbf{g}) = g, \rho_H(\mathbf{g}) = h\},$$

and remark that $\mathcal{G} = \sqcup_{g \in G, h \in H} B_{g,h}$. Now consider $g \in G$ and $h \in H$ and denote $B := B_{g,h}$. Now define $U := s(B)$ and $V := r(B)$, which are Borel subsets of X (see [Kec95, Theorem 18.10]). Since ρ_G is action-like, the map $f := r \circ s^{-1}$ is a Borel isomorphism from U to V . To prove the equivariance on $B_{g,h}$, we need to

show that $\theta(r(\mathbf{g})) = \rho_H(\mathbf{g})\theta(s(\mathbf{g}))\rho_G(\mathbf{g})^{-1}$, that is to say for a.e. $x \in U$ and for all $C \in V\mathfrak{I}_G$

$$\theta(f(x))(gCg^{-1}) = h\left(\theta(x)(C)\right)h^{-1}. \quad (4.2)$$

We now fix $C \in V\mathfrak{I}_G$. Recall that the definition of θ does not depend on the choice of partition. So we can partition $U = \sqcup_{i \in I} U_i$ and $V = \sqcup_{i \in I} V_i$ into Borel subsets, such that for all $i \in I$, we have $f(U_i) = V_i$, and the maps $x \mapsto \theta(x)(C)$ and $x \mapsto \theta(f(x))(gCg^{-1})$ are constant a.e. on U_i . We denote by $C'_{U,i}, C'_{V,i} \in V\mathfrak{I}_H$ their respective values. Hence by definition of θ , we have

$$\rho_G^{-1}(C)|_{U_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_{U,i})|_{U_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_G^{-1}(gCg^{-1})|_{V_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(C'_{V,i})|_{V_i}. \quad (4.3)$$

Now, to prove eq. (4.2) we need to show that $C'_{V,i} = hC'_{U,i}h^{-1}$ for all i . Using the definition of $B_{g,h}$ for the first and third equalities and eq. (4.3) for the second one, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_G^{-1}(gCg^{-1})|_{V_i} &= B\rho_G^{-1}(C)|_{U_i}B^{-1} = B\rho_H^{-1}(C'_{U,i})|_{U_i}B^{-1} \\ &= \rho_H^{-1}(hC'_{U,i}h^{-1})|_{V_i}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining the above two equations, we deduce that $\rho_H^{-1}(C'_{V,i})|_{V_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(hC'_{U,i}h^{-1})|_{V_i}$. The first observation of the proof thus yields $C'_{V,i} = hC'_{U,i}h^{-1}$ as desired. Hence the equivariance. \square

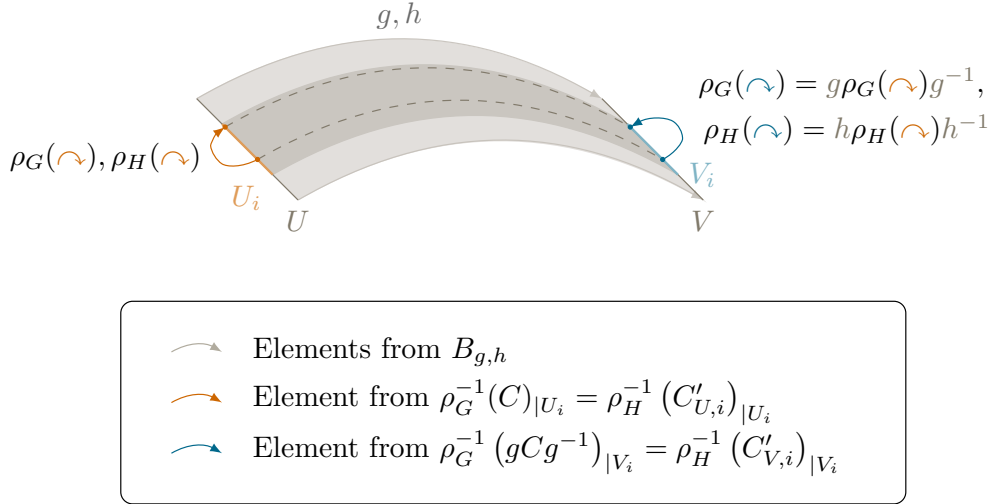


Figure 8: Illustration for the proof of the equivariance of θ

Part II

Measure equivalence classification of graph products

The goal of this part is to prove the following theorem, which recalls Theorem 1.2 from the introduction.

Theorem 1.2. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two finite simple graphs, not reduced to one vertex, with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let G, H be graph products of countably infinite groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Then the following assertions are equivalent.

1. The groups G and H are measure equivalent.
2. The groups G and H are orbit equivalent.
3. There exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are orbit equivalent.

Strategy of the proof

Let us describe the idea of the proof. The implication $3 \Rightarrow 2$ was proved in [HH22a] and the implication $2 \Rightarrow 1$ is obvious. We explain the implication $1 \Rightarrow 2$, and give a hint about $2 \Rightarrow 3$.

So let G and H be as in the theorem, and assume that G and H are measure equivalent. Let Ω be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H , and let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid associated to Ω as in Example 4.2, coming with two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$.

General idea and main tools The proof that G and H are orbit equivalent is decomposed in two main steps.

- In the first step of the proof, we work with the extension graphs Γ_G^e and Γ_H^e , associated to G and H . Following Kida's blueprint recalled in Section 4.4, our goal in this step is to show that (Γ_G^e, Γ_H^e) is an ME-witness between G and H in the sense of Definition 4.22.

Recall that vertices of Γ_G^e, Γ_H^e are the conjugates of the vertex groups G_v, H_w . Thus, the key point is to show that a subgroupoid $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ verifies $\mathcal{V} = \rho_G^{-1}(G_v)$ for some $v \in V\Gamma_G$ if and only if (up to a countable partition of the base space) there exist $w \in V\Gamma_H$ and $h \in H$ such that $\mathcal{V} = \rho_H^{-1}(hH_w h^{-1})$. This property is what we formalize under the name of *Vertex Recognition Property* in Definition 5.1 below. Such a subgroupoid \mathcal{V} is called of *vertex type*, with respect to either ρ_G or ρ_H (see Section 5.1 for the formal definition). The proof of this Vertex Recognition Property goes through a characterization of subgroupoids of vertex type which is independent from the cocycle – in other words, we show that there exists $v \in V\Gamma_G$ such that $\mathcal{V} = \rho_G^{-1}(G_v)$ if and only if \mathcal{V} verifies some purely groupoid theoretic conditions. This is done in Sections 7 and 8; we will say more about this below.

- In the second step of the proof, we use the actions of G, H on their right-angled buildings $\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H$ (see Section 2.3 for the definition). These are used to build a

fundamental domain of G and H on Ω (showing that G and H are orbit equivalent), and also induce orbit equivalence couplings at the level of the vertex groups, in the following way.

First, through Proposition 4.24, page 47, the previous step gives us a measurable $(G \times H)$ -equivariant map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$, where G, H act by pre- and post-composition on $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$. In particular Γ_G^e and Γ_H^e are isomorphic. This automatically implies that Γ_G and Γ_H are isomorphic, using that Γ_G and Γ_H have no transvection and no partial conjugation [Hua17].

Now, in view of the comparison between $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ and $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ made in Proposition 2.15, page 25, we deduce a measurable $(G \times H)$ -equivariant map Θ from Ω to $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$.

Notice that G, H act transitively on the sets of rank 0 vertices of $\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H$. Thus, the subset $Y \subseteq \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ consisting of all isomorphisms that send $\{e_G\}$ to $\{e_H\}$ (viewed as rank 0 vertices) is a fundamental domain for both the G - and the H -action on $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. So $\Theta^{-1}(Y)$ is a common fundamental domain for the G - and H -actions on Ω . This shows that G and H are orbit equivalent.

We finally say a word about the implication $2 \Rightarrow 3$. Starting with an isomorphism $\sigma' : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$, the idea is to identify v and $\sigma'(v)$ to rank 1 vertices of $\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H$, and let $\Omega'_v := \Theta^{-1}(\{f \mid f(v) = \sigma'(v)\})$. We show that there exists a choice of σ' for which Ω'_v has positive measure for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$. For this choice, the set Ω'_v (which is $(G_v \times H_{\sigma'(v)})$ -invariant) is in fact the desired orbit equivalence coupling between G_v and $H_{\sigma'(v)}$. We refer to Proposition 5.10, page 57 for the details.

More on the Vertex Recognition Property: A zoom-in process As we explained in the description of the first step of the proof, in order to prove the Vertex Recognition Property, we need to give a characterization of subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} of vertex type that is independent from the cocycle. However, since we do not have any hypothesis on the vertex groups – besides the fact that they are countably infinite – we cannot hope to obtain a characterization via their *intrinsic* properties. Instead, we rely on how they behave *inside* the bigger groupoid \mathcal{G} , to get the needed characterization.

The central combinatorial idea behind our proof is a *zoom-in* process: starting from G , vertex groups are obtained by successively passing to maximal (parabolic) product subgroups, and then restricting to factors. More precisely, given a vertex group G_v , we can find two finite sequences $(F_j)_j$ and $(P_j)_j$ of parabolics subgroups of G such that

- $G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = G_v$;
- And P_{j+1} is a maximal product inside F_j ;
- And F_j is a factor of P_j (and F_n is just the clique factor of P_n).

We refer to Lemma 6.6, page 65 for a precise statement. Conversely, we manage to use this zoom-in process as a starting point towards an algebraic characterization of (conjugates of) vertex groups.

One important feature here is that the properties we use in the process (being a maximal product, being a factor) can in fact be completely characterized just in terms of amenability of certain subgroups, and inclusion or normalization of one subgroup by another – this allows for a translation to the groupoid-theoretic setting, using the notions of amenability and normality recalled in Section 4. More precisely, we characterize –

independently from the cocycle ρ_G – subgroupoids of the form $\mathcal{P} = \rho_G^{-1}(P)$ for P some maximal product in G , using properties of their behavior inside of \mathcal{G} . Likewise, we then characterize subgroupoids of the form $\mathcal{F} = \rho_G^{-1}(F)$ where F is a factor of P . Iterating this process on the sequences of parabolics given by the above zoom-in process, we are then able to characterize vertex type groupoids and show our Vertex Recognition Property.

The details of the arguments used to “recognize” maximal products and factors are explained in the introductory part of Section 7, to which the reader is referred. Readers less familiar with measured groupoids can also read appendix A where we prove the analogue of Theorem 1.2 with regard to isomorphism classification. The proof in this appendix can serve as a guideline (written in the group theoretic framework) through Section 7.

Structure of Part II

Our proof of Theorem 1.2 occupies Sections 5 to 8 – Section 9 is not needed for the main theorem, and is only a slight variation over the Vertex Recognition Property, in preparation for Part III of the present work. Examples illustrating Theorem 1.2 and variations obtained along the way, are provided in Section 10.

In Section 5, we formulate the Vertex Recognition Property, and explain how to prove Theorem 1.2 assuming this property has been established. In other words, Section 5 carries Step 2 from the above proof outline, which exploits the right-angled buildings of the graph products. Section 5 also contains the proofs of the commensurability classification theorem (Theorem 1.6), as well as the application to fundamental groups of associated von Neumann algebras (Corollary 5.15, page 61), both derived from the statement in measure equivalence.

The next three sections are devoted to the proof of the Vertex Recognition Property. Section 6 contains preparatory tools of two sorts. First, it contains some combinatorial lemmas, namely:

- we establish the combinatorial lemma that provides the zoom-in process described above (Section 6.1.3);
- we show in Section 6.1.1 that if Γ is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation, then either Γ splits as a join (and G splits as a product), or else Γ is strongly reduced in the sense that it provides a minimal decomposition of G as a graph product. Our proof of the Vertex Recognition Property will be split into this two cases in later sections.

Section 6 also contains some groupoid-theoretic tools in preparation for later sections.

Our proof now follows the dichotomy provided by the second combinatorial lemma. Namely, in Section 7, we establish the Vertex Recognition Property when the defining graph is strongly reduced. And in Section 8, we extend this to include graph products over graphs that split as a join.

Finally Section 10 provides some examples, illustrating the main results and the different cases treated in the present part.

5 From vertex recognition to rigidity

In the following section we formalize the aforementioned Vertex Recognition Property and show how to use it to obtain our main classification theorem (Theorem 1.2). We start by applying Kida's blueprint (detailed in Section 4.4) to factorize our coupling through the extension graphs (see Section 5.2) and prove our main theorem in Section 5.3. We then turn in Section 5.4 to applications of the Vertex Recognition Property to the classifications up to commensurability and isomorphisms and to the study of fundamental groups of equivalence relations and associated von Neumann algebras.

5.1 The Vertex Recognition Property

Let G be a graph product. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with a cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$, and let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid. We say that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of *vertex type* if there exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup $P_i \subseteq G$ that is conjugate to a vertex group, such that $\mathcal{V}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$.

A crucial tool in our proof of Theorem 1.2 is a recognition technique phrased in the language of measured groupoids.

Definition 5.1 (Vertex Recognition Property). A class \mathcal{C} of graph products satisfies the *Vertex Recognition Property* if for every $G, H \in \mathcal{C}$, every measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space, equipped with action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, and every measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, the pair (\mathcal{V}, ρ_G) is of vertex type if and only if (\mathcal{V}, ρ_H) is of vertex type.

Remark 5.2. Note that the Vertex Recognition Property for the class \mathcal{C} implies that for every $G \in \mathcal{C}$, every automorphism φ of G sends every vertex group to a conjugate of a vertex group: indeed, this is proved by taking $G = H$, $\mathcal{G} = G$, $\rho_G = \text{id}$ and $\rho_H = \varphi$. In fact our notion is a groupoid-theoretic extension of this algebraic property.

The Vertex Recognition Property holds in the context of interest to us.

Proposition 5.3. The class of all graph products of countably infinite groups over finite simple graphs not reduced to one vertex, which are transvection-free and have no partial conjugation, has the Vertex Recognition Property.

The proof of Proposition 5.3 is postponed to Sections 7 (where it is proved in the irreducible case) and 8 (where it is proved in the reducible case). In the present section, we explain how we derive our classification theorem (Theorem 1.2) from the Vertex Recognition Property. In other words, we carry out the second point from the strategy of the proof described at the beginning of Part II of the present work.

With the language and notations from Section 4.4 (Kida's blueprint), we will let \mathfrak{C}_G be the set of all conjugates of vertex groups of G , and let $\mathfrak{I}_G = \Gamma_G^e$ be the extension graph of G , a graph acted upon by G whose vertex set is precisely \mathfrak{C}_G . In this language, a subgroupoid of vertex type is exactly a subgroupoid which is stably \mathfrak{C}_G . The first step in our proof of Theorem 1.2, carried in Section 5.2, consists in showing that $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness for G, H (see page 47 for the definition). This requires showing that

adjacency in the extension graph is visible at the groupoid level. The second step, carried in Section 5.3, is where we depart from Kida's strategy for measure equivalence classification: we will use the right-angled buildings of the graph products as a tool for keeping track of volumes and passing from measure equivalence to orbit equivalence.

5.2 Factoring the self-coupling

The purpose of this section is to apply Kida's blueprint (Section 4.4). The first step is to obtain a characterization of adjacency in the extension graph Γ_G^e (i.e. commutation) in terms of measured groupoids. More precisely, given two groupoids we are able to recognize when their image by a cocycle will give adjacent parabolic subgroups *independently from the cocycle*.

Lemma 5.4. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let P, Q be two parabolic subgroups that are conjugate to vertex groups. Let $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ and $\mathcal{Q} = \rho^{-1}(Q)$. The following assertions are equivalent.

1. The groups P and Q are distinct and commute.
2. The groupoid \mathcal{Q} normalizes \mathcal{P} and is different from \mathcal{P} .
3. There exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $\mathcal{Q}_{|U}$ normalizes $\mathcal{P}_{|U}$, and $\mathcal{Q}_{|U} \neq \mathcal{P}_{|U}$.

Proof. The assertion $1 \Rightarrow 2$ follows from Example 4.6, page 41 (for the fact that \mathcal{Q} normalizes \mathcal{P}), and from Lemma 4.14, page 43 (for the fact that $\mathcal{Q} \neq \mathcal{P}$). The assertion $2 \Rightarrow 3$ is clear. For $3 \Rightarrow 1$, notice first that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is tightly Q -supported (Lemma 4.15), and therefore $(\mathcal{Q}_{|U}, \rho)$ is tightly Q -supported. As $\mathcal{Q}_{|U}$ normalizes $\mathcal{P}_{|U}$, Lemma 4.17 implies that (up to restricting to a conull Borel subset) $\mathcal{Q}_{|U} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)_{|U}$. It thus follows that $Q \subseteq P \times P^\perp$. As Q is conjugate to a vertex group, this implies that Q is either equal to P or commutes with P . The fact that $\mathcal{Q}_{|U} \neq \mathcal{P}_{|U}$ implies that $P \neq Q$, using Lemma 4.14. \square

For the following lemma, we recall that $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$ is equipped with the topology of pointwise convergence, and with the action of $G \times H$ given by pre- and post-composition.

Lemma 5.5. Let \mathcal{C} be a class of graph products that satisfies the Vertex Recognition Property. Let $G, H \in \mathcal{C}$.

For every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H , there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$. (In particular, if G and H are measure equivalent, then Γ_G^e and Γ_H^e are isomorphic.)

Proof. Let \mathfrak{C}_G be the set of conjugates of vertex groups of G , and let $\mathfrak{I}_G = \Gamma_G^e$ be the extension graph of G . Define \mathfrak{C}_H and \mathfrak{I}_H in the same way. The Vertex Recognition Property, together with the recognition of adjacency given by Lemma 5.4, ensure that $(\mathfrak{I}_G, \mathfrak{I}_H)$ is an ME-witness for G, H (see Definition 4.22). The conclusion thus follows from Proposition 4.24. \square

In the sequel, it will be useful to have a version of the above lemma at the level of the right-angled buildings of the graph products (see Section 2.3 for definitions). Similarly to $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e)$, we will always equip $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ with the compact-open topology, and with the action of $G \times H$ by pre- and post-composition.

Corollary 5.6. Let \mathbf{C} be a class of graph products that satisfies the Vertex Recognition Property. Let $G, H \in \mathbf{C}$.

For every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H , there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$.

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 5.5, and the existence of a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G^e, \Gamma_H^e) \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ (Proposition 2.15). \square

We now deduce another consequence of Lemma 5.4. We mention that this will not be used to prove Theorem 1.2, but will allow us to obtain classification results beyond the case covered by the latter theorem (see for example Section 10) as well as quantitative statements (see Section 12).

Corollary 5.7. Let \mathbf{C} be a class of graph products that satisfies the Vertex Recognition Property. Let $G, H \in \mathbf{C}$ defined over Γ_G and Γ_H respectively.

If G and H are measure equivalent, then there exists a graph homomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the group G_v is measure equivalent to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

The proof uses the Vertex Recognition Property to define the wanted map σ , and Lemma 5.4 to show that the latter is a graph homomorphism.

Proof. Let Ω be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H . As in Examples 4.2 and 4.3, let $X \subseteq \Omega$ be a Borel subset of finite positive measure, and \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over X , coming with action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$.

- Let us first show that there exists a Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure such that for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ there exist $h_v \in H$ and $\sigma(v) \in V\Gamma_H$ such that

$$\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)|_U = \rho_H^{-1}(h_v H_{\sigma(v)} h_v^{-1})|_U.$$

Since \mathbf{C} has the Vertex Recognition Property, for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ there exist a countable Borel partition $X^*(v) = \sqcup_{i \in I(v)} X_i(v)$ of a conull Borel subset $X^*(v) \subseteq X$ (depending a priori on v), and for every $i \in I(v)$, a parabolic subgroup $P_i(v) \subseteq H$ that is conjugate to a vertex group, such that

$$\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)|_{X_i(v)} = \rho_H^{-1}(P_i(v))|_{X_i(v)}. \quad (5.1)$$

Since $V\Gamma_G$ is finite, up to taking the common refinement of all the partitions $(X_i(v))_i$ and the intersection of all the subsets $X^*(v)$, we can obtain a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset X^* such that eq. (5.1) is verified and that does not depend on v . Remark that since X^* has full measure, there thus exists $i \in I$ such that $\mu(X_i) > 0$. For such an $i \in I$, for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ there exist (by eq. (5.1)) an element $h_v \in H$ and $\sigma(v) \in V\Gamma_H$ such that

$$\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)|_{X_i} = \rho_H^{-1}(h_v H_{\sigma(v)} h_v^{-1})|_{X_i}. \quad (5.2)$$

Taking $U = X_i$ thus leads to the wanted assertion.

- The above eq. (5.1) moreover implies that G_v and $h_v H_{\sigma(v)} h_v^{-1}$ are measure equivalent for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ in view of Lemma 3.3, page 35 and Remark 4.4, page 40. We can thus define a measure equivalence between G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$.
- Let us now prove that σ is a graph homomorphism.
If $v, w \in V\Gamma_G$ are adjacent in Γ_G , then G_v and G_w are distinct and commute and therefore by Lemma 5.4 and eq. (5.2), $h_v H_{\sigma(v)} h_v^{-1}$ and $h_w H_{\sigma(w)} h_w^{-1}$ are also distinct and commute. In particular Lemma 2.8, page 22 implies that $\sigma(v)$ and $\sigma(w)$ are adjacent in Γ_G . Hence σ is a graph homomorphism. \square

Remark 5.8. The class of groups covered by Corollary 5.7 is larger than those covered by our main theorem (Theorem 1.2): indeed, it applies to all (direct products of) graph products of countably infinite groups over transvection-free strongly reduced³ graphs (not reduced to a vertex), without the necessity to require that the graphs have no partial conjugation (see Proposition 8.1, page 90).

However, the conclusion is weaker in two ways. First, the homomorphism σ need not be an isomorphism. Second, we only get a measure equivalence between the vertex groups, not an orbit equivalence.

In fact, the conclusion of Corollary 5.7 cannot be strengthened (even if we had assumed G and H to be orbit equivalent to start with). Here is an example, illustrated in Figure 9. The groups G_1 and G_2 are two index 2 subgroups of G . Indeed G_1 is isomorphic to the kernel of the homomorphism $G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, sending the first generator a of $G_v \simeq F_2$ to 1 and the second generator b to 0, and sending all other vertex groups to $\{0\}$. And G_2 is isomorphic to the kernel of the homomorphism $G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ sending the generator of $G_w \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ to 1, and sending all other vertex groups to $\{0\}$. That G_1 and G_2 are indeed as described can be checked, for instance, by using the Reidemeister–Schreier method to obtain a presentation of a finite-index subgroup of G , see e.g. [LS77, Proposition II.4.1].

As a consequence of the second point of Lemma 3.2, page 33, being subgroups of the same finite index in G , the groups G_1 and G_2 are orbit equivalent. And they satisfy the conclusion of Corollary 5.7, however the homomorphism σ that appear cannot be taken to be an isomorphism, and the vertex groups F_2 and F_3 are measure equivalent, but not orbit equivalent [Gab00].

In Example 10.2, we will further illustrate Corollary 5.7 by obtaining new examples of right-angled Artin groups that can be distinguished in measure equivalence.

5.3 Proof of the measure equivalence classification theorem

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 1.2 and start with the following statement.

Proposition 5.9. Let G and H be graph products of countably infinite vertex groups over finite simple graphs with no transvection and no partial conjugation, not reduced to one vertex.

Then every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H is an orbit equivalence coupling between G and H , i.e. G and H have a common fundamental domain on Ω .

³see Definition 6.1, page 62.

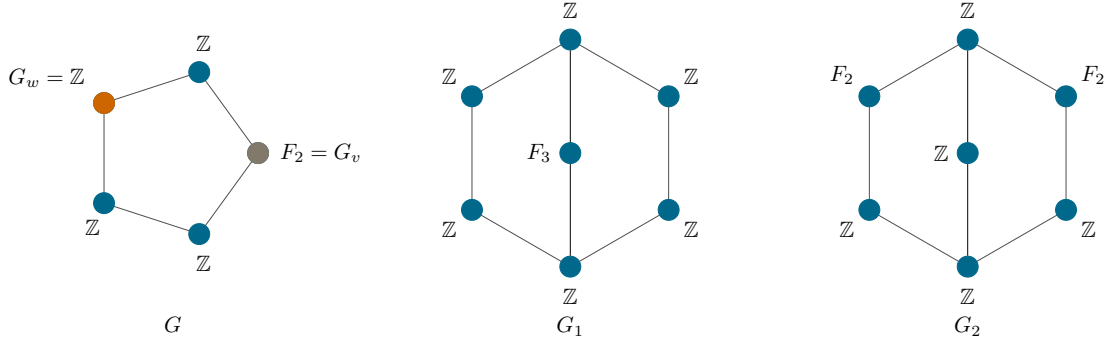


Figure 9: Groups from Remark 5.8

Proof. First note that by Proposition 5.3, the groups G and H belong to a same class \mathcal{C} that verifies the Vertex Recognition Property.

By Corollary 5.6, there exists a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega \rightarrow \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$.

Recall from Corollary 2.14 that every isomorphism from \mathbb{D}_G to \mathbb{D}_H sends rank 0 vertices to rank 0 vertices. Additionally the respective actions of G and H on rank 0 vertices of \mathbb{D}_G and \mathbb{D}_H are transitive. Therefore, identifying the neutral elements e_G and e_H with the associated rank 0 vertices of \mathbb{D}_G and \mathbb{D}_H , we deduce that

$$Y := \{f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) : f(e_G) = e_H\}$$

is a fundamental domain for both the G - and the H -actions on $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. Hence, by equivariance of Θ , the set $X := \Theta^{-1}(Y)$ is a common Borel fundamental domain for the actions of G and H on Ω . This shows that Ω is an orbit equivalence coupling. \square

We now prove the following statement which shows the implication $1 \Rightarrow 3$ of our main theorem.

Proposition 5.10. Let G, H be graph products of countably infinite vertex groups over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H with no transvection and no partial conjugation, not reduced to one vertex. Let (Ω, m) be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H .

Then there exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exists a $(G_v \times H_{\sigma(v)})$ -invariant Borel subset $\Omega_v \subseteq \Omega$, which is an orbit equivalence coupling between G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

Remark 5.11. We will see that the coupling we construct satisfies $m(g\Omega_v \cap \Omega_v) = 0$ for every $g \in (G \setminus G_v) \cup (H \setminus H_{\sigma(v)})$. In particular, every Borel fundamental domain for the G_v -action (resp. $H_{\sigma(v)}$ -action) on Ω_v is contained in a Borel fundamental domain for the G -action (resp. H -action) on Ω .

Proof. Let Ω be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H . Proposition 5.9 implies that Ω is in fact an orbit equivalence coupling. As G and H are measure equivalent, the extension graphs Γ_G^e and Γ_H^e are isomorphic (Lemma 5.5). As the graphs Γ_G and Γ_H are transvection-free and have no partial conjugations, it follows from [Hua17, Corollary 4.16 and Lemma 4.17] that Γ_G and Γ_H are isomorphic – so $\text{Isom}(\Gamma_G, \Gamma_H)$ is non-empty.

As in the previous proof, we identify the neutral elements e_G, e_H with rank 0 vertices of $\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H$, and recall that the set

$$Y := \{f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) : f(e_G) = e_H\}$$

is a fundamental domain for both the G - and the H -action on $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. We also identify every vertex $v \in V\Gamma_G$ (resp. $w \in V\Gamma_H$) with the rank 1 vertex of \mathbb{D}_G (resp. \mathbb{D}_H) corresponding to the coset G_v (resp. H_w). Now, for all $\sigma \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G, \Gamma_H)$ and all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ let

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\sigma^v &:= \{f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) : f(v) = \sigma(v), f(e_G) = e_H\}, \\ \text{Isom}_{v \mapsto \sigma(v)}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) &:= \{f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) : f(v) = \sigma(v)\}, \\ \Omega_\sigma^v &:= \Theta^{-1}(\text{Isom}_{v \mapsto \sigma(v)}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)), \\ X_\sigma^v &:= \Theta^{-1}(Y_\sigma^v). \end{aligned}$$

We claim that there exists $\sigma_0 \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G, \Gamma_H)$ such that for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$, one has $m(X_{\sigma_0}^v) > 0$. Indeed, for $\sigma \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G, \Gamma_H)$, let

$$Y_\sigma := \{f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H) : f(v) = \sigma(v), \forall v \in V\Gamma_G\}.$$

Observe that $Y = \sqcup_\sigma Y_\sigma$. Indeed, we have $\sqcup_\sigma Y_\sigma \subseteq Y$ because e_G (resp. e_H) is the unique rank 0 vertex adjacent to all rank 1 vertices corresponding to cosets of the form G_v (resp. H_w). For the reverse inclusion, notice that any isomorphism $f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ induces a bijection σ from the set of rank 1 vertices adjacent to e_G , to the set of rank 1 vertices adjacent to $f(e_G)$. Now if f belongs to Y , namely $f(e_G) = e_H$, we view σ as a bijection from $V\Gamma_G$ to $V\Gamma_H$. Observe that this bijection preserves adjacency and non-adjacency: this follows from the fact that f preserves ranks of vertices (Corollary 2.14), after observing that two rank one vertices v_1, v_2 correspond to adjacent vertices of Γ_G if and only if they are adjacent to a common rank 2 vertex in \mathbb{D}_G . This proves that $Y = \sqcup_\sigma Y_\sigma$.

Since Y is a fundamental domain for the G - and H -actions on $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ and Θ is equivariant, the Borel set $\Theta^{-1}(Y)$ is a fundamental domain for the G - and H -actions on Ω . Therefore, there exists $\sigma_0 \in \text{Isom}(\Gamma_G, \Gamma_H)$ such that $m(\Theta^{-1}(Y_{\sigma_0})) > 0$. Noting that for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ we have $Y_{\sigma_0} \subset Y_{\sigma_0}^v$, we obtain that $m(X_{\sigma_0}^v) > 0$ for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$, which proves our claim.

Notice that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the set $\Omega_{\sigma_0}^v$ is invariant under $G_v \times H_{\sigma_0(v)}$. Let us now prove that $X_{\sigma_0}^v$ is a common fundamental domain for the actions of G_v and $H_{\sigma_0(v)}$ on $\Omega_v := \Omega_{\sigma_0}^v$. By equivariance of Θ , it is enough to verify that $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ is a fundamental domain for both actions on $\text{Isom}_{v \mapsto \sigma_0(v)}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$. First, since the action of H on the set of rank 0 vertices of \mathbb{D}_H is free, the $H_{\sigma_0(v)}$ -translates of $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ are pairwise disjoint (the translate of $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ by an element h consists of isomorphisms $f \in \text{Isom}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$ sending e_G to h). And likewise for their G_v -translates. Second, pick $f \in \text{Isom}_{v \mapsto \sigma_0(v)}(\mathbb{D}_G, \mathbb{D}_H)$, then $f(v) = \sigma_0(v)$. Since e_G and v are adjacent (as vertices of \mathbb{D}_G), so are $f(e_G)$ and $f(v) = \sigma_0(v)$. Therefore $f(e_G)$ being of rank 0, it corresponds to an element – denoted by h – of $H_{\sigma_0(v)}$ (see Figure 10, page 59). Hence $h^{-1} \cdot f$ belongs to $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ and $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ is thus a

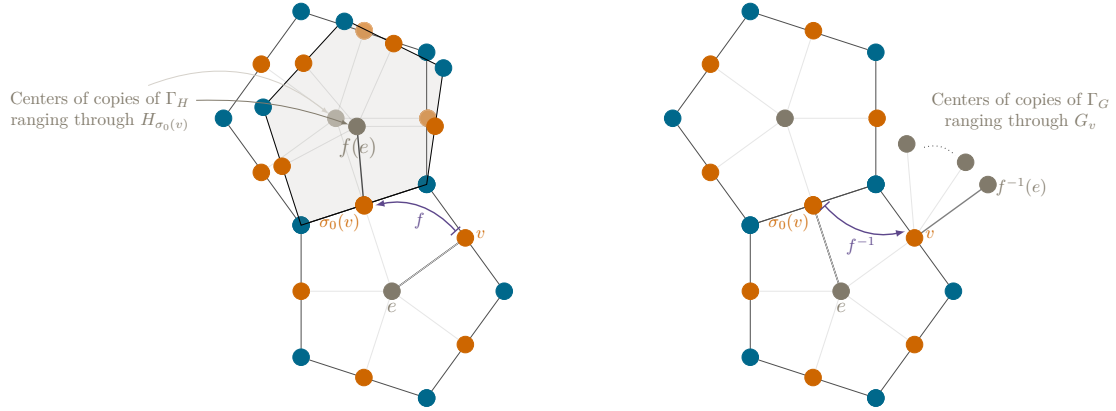


Figure 10: Illustration of the end of the proof of Proposition 5.10 for Γ_G and Γ_H pentagons

fundamental domain for the action of $H_{\sigma_0(v)}$. Similarly, for the G_v -action, since e_H and $\sigma_0(v)$ are adjacent so are $f^{-1}(e_H)$ and $f^{-1}(\sigma_0(v)) = v$. Therefore $f^{-1}(e_H)$ is an element of G_v (see again Figure 10) and as above, we get that $Y_{\sigma_0}^v$ is a fundamental domain for the G_v -action.

Thus, for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the subspace Ω_v is an orbit equivalence coupling between G_v and $H_{\sigma_0(v)}$ (and by construction it also satisfies the requirement from Remark 5.11). \square

We can finally complete the proof of our main measure equivalence classification theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. The implication $2 \Rightarrow 1$ is immediate and $3 \Rightarrow 2$ comes from [HH22a, Proposition 4.2]. Finally $1 \Rightarrow 3$ is the contents of Proposition 5.10. \square

5.4 Applications: Commensurability and von Neumann algebras

We now prove Theorem 1.6 regarding the commensurability classification. We also give applications to fundamental groups and von Neumann algebras.

5.4.1 Application to commensurability

By restricting to discrete measure equivalence couplings (i.e. Ω is countable), we complete our proof of the commensurability classification theorem that we recall below.

Theorem 1.6. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two finite simple graphs, not reduced to one vertex, with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let G, H be graph products of countably infinite groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Then the following assertions are equivalent.

1. The groups G and H are commensurable.
2. The groups G and H are strongly commensurable.
3. There exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are strongly commensurable.

Proof. The implication $2 \Rightarrow 1$ is obvious, and the implication $3 \Rightarrow 2$ was proved by Januszkiewicz–Świątkowski [JS01, Theorem 1]. For $1 \Rightarrow 3$, since G and H are commensurable, there exists a discrete measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H (Lemma 3.2). Proposition 5.10 thus yields a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such

that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exists a $(G_v \times H_{\sigma(v)})$ -invariant subset $\Omega_v \subseteq \Omega$ which is a (discrete) orbit equivalence coupling between G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$, i.e. G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ have a common (finite) fundamental domain. This exactly says that G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are strongly commensurable in view of Lemma 3.2. \square

Remark 5.12. Similarly as in Corollary 5.7 we can also show that if G and H are commensurable and belong to a same class of graph products having the Vertex Recognition Property, then there exists a graph homomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that G_v is commensurable to $H_{\sigma(v)}$ for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$.

Remark 5.13. By restricting to countable couplings Ω on which the actions of G and H are free and transitive, we can derive that the same conclusion as in Theorem 1.6 holds after replacing “commensurable” and “strongly commensurable” by “isomorphic”. However, for isomorphisms, the statement can be made more general, in particular vertex groups do not need to be assumed countably infinite, and we can consider more general classes of graphs Γ_G, Γ_H . For this reason, we postpone the proof of the analogous isomorphic classification theorem to the appendix of this work (Corollary A.2).

Remark 5.14. Another algebraic consequence of Proposition 5.9 is the following. Let G be a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups over a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation (and not reduced to one vertex). Then any two isomorphic finite-index subgroups of G have the same index. Indeed, if G_1 and G_2 are two isomorphic finite-index subgroups, then for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the coupling between G and G_i by left-right multiplication has coupling index $[G : G_i]$. By composition of couplings, one can construct a self measure equivalence coupling of G whose coupling index equals $[G : G_2]/[G : G_1]$, see e.g. Item c on page 300 of [Fur11]. Proposition 5.9 therefore implies that $[G : G_1] = [G : G_2]$.

This phenomenon (any two isomorphic finite index subgroups have the same index) was called *finite index rigidity* by Lazarovich, who established it for all non-elementary hyperbolic groups [Laz23]. Finite index rigidity also occurs for all groups having at least one positive ℓ^2 -Betti number, since these are multiplicative with the index. In the case of graph products, ℓ^2 -Betti numbers were computed by Davis–Okun [DO12], so in many cases the statement was known (though our work does cover new cases).

5.4.2 Fundamental groups and von Neumann algebras

Recall that to every free, ergodic, probability measure-preserving action $G \curvearrowright X$ of a countable group G on a standard probability space X , one associates a von Neumann algebra $L(G \curvearrowright X)$, in fact a II_1 factor, via Murray and von Neumann’s group measure space construction [MvN36].

The *fundamental group* of an ergodic measured equivalence relation \mathcal{R} over a standard probability space X (resp. a II_1 factor M) is the subgroup of \mathbb{R}_+^* consisting of all $t > 0$ such that the amplification \mathcal{R}^t (resp. M^t) is isomorphic to \mathcal{R} (resp. M). In particular $t < 1$ belongs to the fundamental group of \mathcal{R} if for any Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of measure t , the restriction $\mathcal{R}|_U$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{R} (up to rescaling the measure). And if $L(\mathcal{R})$ is the II_1 factor associated to \mathcal{R} , then t belongs to the fundamental group of $L(\mathcal{R})$ if for any U as above, $L(\mathcal{R}|_U)$ is isomorphic to $L(\mathcal{R})$.

This notion was introduced by Murray and von Neumann in [MvN43] as an invariant to distinguish between II_1 factors, and they proved that the fundamental group of the hyperfinite II_1 factor is \mathbb{R}_+^* , but besides this example no computations were available for an extended period of time. Connes famously proved that the fundamental group of any II_1 factor with Property (T) is countable [Con80]. It is only much later than the first example of a II_1 factor with trivial fundamental group was exhibited by Popa [Pop06a], solving a long-standing open problem of Kadison, in the framework of his deformation/rigidity theory.

Theorem 1.2, combined with a Cartan rigidity theorem established for graph products by Chifan and Kunnawalkam Elayavalli [CKE21, Theorem 1.3] in the framework of Popa's deformation/rigidity theory, yields the following corollary.

Corollary 5.15. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite vertex groups over a finite simple graph Γ with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ be a free, ergodic, measure-preserving action of G by Borel automorphisms on a standard probability space X . Let $\mathcal{R}(G \curvearrowright X)$ be the associated orbit equivalence relation, and $L(G \curvearrowright X)$ be the associated von Neumann algebra.

Then $\mathcal{R}(G \curvearrowright X)$ and $L(G \curvearrowright X)$ have trivial fundamental groups.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(G \curvearrowright X)$. We first prove that the fundamental group of \mathcal{R} is trivial. So let $t \leq 1$ such that \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{R}^t are isomorphic. This yields a stable orbit equivalence with compression constant t between two free, ergodic, measure-preserving actions of G on standard probability spaces. By [Fur99b, Theorem 3.3], this in turn gives a self measure equivalence coupling Ω of G such that the ratio of the fundamental domains of the two actions of G is equal to t . Proposition 5.9 implies that $t = 1$ shows that the fundamental group of $\mathcal{R}(G \curvearrowright X)$ is trivial.

We now prove that the fundamental group of $L(G \curvearrowright X) = L(\mathcal{R})$ is trivial. Let $t \leq 1$, and assume that $L(\mathcal{R})^t = L(\mathcal{R}^t)$ is isomorphic to $L(\mathcal{R})$. Let $U \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset of measure t , so that \mathcal{R}^t is isomorphic to the restriction of \mathcal{R} to U . By [CKE21, Theorem 1.3], up to unitary conjugacy, $L^\infty(X)$ is the unique Cartan subalgebra of $L(\mathcal{R})$. Therefore any isomorphism from $L(\mathcal{R})$ to $L(\mathcal{R}^t)$ can be unitarily conjugated so as to send $L^\infty(X)$ to $L^\infty(U)$. It thus follows from [FM77] that \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{R}^t are isomorphic, and by the above $t = 1$. \square

6 Combinatorial and groupoid-theoretic tools

The proof of the Vertex Recognition Property (Proposition 5.3) occupies the next two sections. This section contains preparatory tools.

6.1 Combinatorial tools

This subsection contains several combinatorial tools that will be crucial in the proof of the Vertex Recognition Property. First, in Section 6.1.1, we introduce the notion of a strongly reduced graph, and show that every finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation is either strongly reduced or splits non-trivially as a join (Lemma 6.3 below). This will allow us to decompose the proof of the Vertex Recognition Property into these two cases, that will be treated separately in Sections 7 and 8 below.

Second, in Section 6.1.3, we explain how to recognize conjugates of untransvectable vertex groups inside a graph product, by iteratively taking maximal direct products and passing to factors. This is the contents of Lemma 6.6 below. This lemma will be a starting point and a guide in the next two sections: proving the Vertex Recognition Property will indeed require establishing a groupoid-theoretic version of Lemma 6.6. Before this, in Section 6.1.2, we provide general definitions and facts regarding products and factors in graph products.

6.1.1 Strongly reduced graphs

The following combinatorial condition will be crucial in the present work.

Definition 6.1 (Strongly reduced graph). Let Γ be a finite simple graph. An induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ is *collapsible* if for any $x, y \in V\Lambda$, one has $\text{lk}(x) \cap (\Gamma \setminus \Lambda) = \text{lk}(y) \cap (\Gamma \setminus \Lambda)$. We refer to Figure 11, page 62 for an illustration.

A graph Γ is *strongly reduced* if it does not contain any proper induced subgraph on at least two vertices which is collapsible.

Note that if $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ is collapsible, then every graph product over Γ is also a graph product over the graph obtained from Γ by collapsing Λ to a single vertex v_Λ , and joining v_Λ by an edge to every vertex in the common link of all vertices of Λ (see the two graphs Γ and Γ' of Example 6.2, page 62). Every graph product over a finite simple graph Γ which is not reduced to one vertex, can therefore be represented as a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph $\bar{\Gamma}$ not reduced to one vertex.

Example 6.2.

- If Γ is a join then we can collapse it to an edge (which is strongly reduced).
- If Γ is disconnected, then we can collapse it to a disjoint union of two vertices (which is strongly reduced).
- As a more interesting example, the subgraph Λ of Γ represented in Figure 11 is collapsible. Indeed the set $\text{lk}(x) \cap (\Gamma \setminus \Lambda)$ – represented by the blue vertices in the leftmost picture – coincide with $\text{lk}(y) \cap (\Gamma \setminus \Lambda)$. Collapsing Λ into $\bar{\Lambda}$ leads to the graph Γ' in the middle of Figure 11. The corresponding strongly reduced finite graph is the pentagon $\bar{\Gamma}$ represented on the right most side.

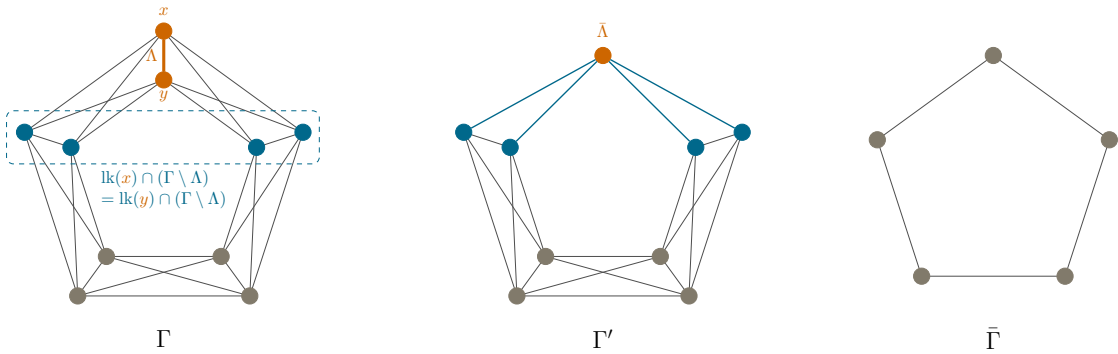
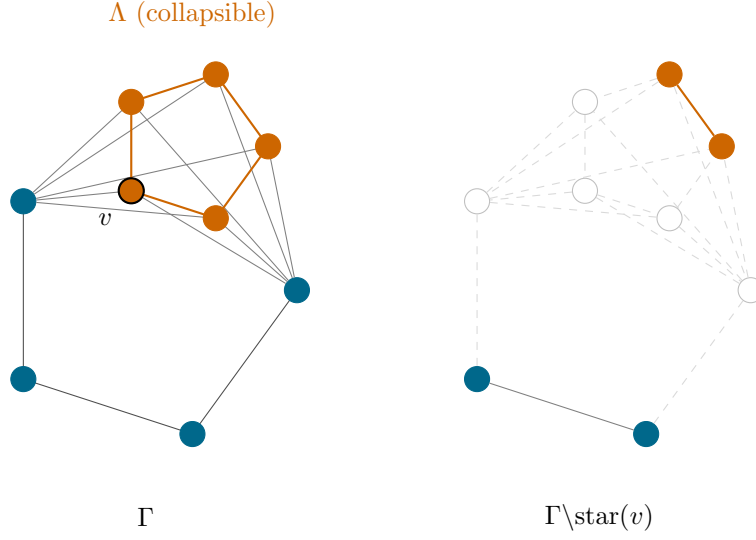


Figure 11: Collapsible and strongly reduced graphs (Example 6.2)



The graph Γ on the left is irreducible but contains a collapsible subgraph Λ (in orange). Removing the star of the vertex v (drawn in grey on the right most graph) produces a graph with two different connected components.

Figure 12: Example of an irreducible graph Γ with partial conjugation

Lemma 6.3. Let Γ be a finite simple graph. If Γ is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation, then either Γ is strongly reduced or Γ is a join.

The idea behind the lemma is the following: if a finite simple graph Γ is irreducible and contains a collapsible subgraph Λ , then either Λ is a clique and in this case Γ has transvections, or Λ is not a clique but in this case, there exists $v \in V\Lambda$ such that $\Gamma \setminus \text{star}(v)$ is disconnected (see also Figure 12).

Proof. Let us assume that Γ is irreducible and show that Γ is strongly reduced. So assume towards a contradiction that there exists a proper collapsible subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ on at least 2 vertices. Let $w \in V\Lambda$. We observe that $\Lambda \neq \text{star}(w)$. Otherwise, as Λ is collapsible, for every $v \in V\Lambda$, we would have $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, and as $|V\Lambda| \geq 2$ this would give a transvection in Γ . We can thus choose $u \in V\Lambda \setminus \text{star}(w)$.

Let us show that there exists a vertex $u' \in V\Gamma \setminus V\Lambda$ which is not contained in $\text{star}(w)$. By collapsibility of Λ we have $\text{star}(w) \subseteq \Lambda \circ \Lambda^\perp$, therefore $\Lambda \cup \text{star}(w) = \Lambda \circ \Lambda^\perp$. But since Λ is proper and Γ assumed to be irreducible, then $\Lambda \cup \text{star}(w)$ is a proper subgraph of Γ . Whence the existence of u' , as desired.

We claim that $\text{star}(w)$ disconnects u from u' , which will contradict the fact that Γ has no partial conjugation – and thus complete our proof. Indeed, let $u = u_1, \dots, u_k = u'$ be a path (i.e. any two consecutive vertices u_i, u_{i+1} are adjacent), and let us prove that one of the vertices along this path is contained in $\text{star}(w)$. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$ be such that $u_i \in V\Lambda$ and $u_{i+1} \notin V\Lambda$. Then u_{i+1} is in $\text{lk}(u_i)$, so by collapsibility it is also in $\text{lk}(w)$, as desired. Hence $\text{star}(w)$ disconnects u from u' . \square

In the sequel, we will use Lemma 6.3 in the form of the following corollary.

Corollary 6.4. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, not reduced to a vertex.

Then Γ splits as $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \cdots \circ \Gamma_k$ (possibly with $k = 1$), in such a way that every Γ_j is strongly reduced, transvection-free, and not reduced to a vertex.

Proof. Write $\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \circ \Gamma_1 \circ \cdots \circ \Gamma_k$, where Γ_0 is the clique factor of Γ , and each Γ_j with $j \geq 1$ has at least two vertices and does not split non-trivially as a join.

Since Γ is transvection-free and not reduced to a vertex, one has $\Gamma_0 = \emptyset$.

In view of Remark 2.1, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the graph Γ_j is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation. Therefore Lemma 6.3 shows that Γ_j is strongly reduced, which completes our proof. \square

6.1.2 Products and factors

Let G be a graph product of countably infinite vertex groups over a finite simple graph. A *product parabolic subgroup* $P \subseteq G$ is a parabolic subgroup which splits as a direct product of two non-trivial parabolic subgroups. We say that P is a *maximal* product parabolic subgroup if it is maximal for inclusion (among product parabolic subgroups). We say that P is of *isolated clique type* if Γ has a connected component C which is a clique, and P is conjugate to G_C .

Lemma 6.5. Let G be a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let P be a maximal product parabolic subgroup, and write $P = P_1 \times P_2$, where P_1 and P_2 are non-trivial parabolic subgroups.

Then either P is of isolated clique type, or else P_1 or P_2 contains a non-abelian free subgroup.

Proof. We first assume that the type Λ of P is not a clique. We can assume without loss of generality that the type Λ_1 of P_1 contains two non-adjacent vertices v, w . Being infinite, the groups G_v and G_w both contain either an infinite order element, or else a finite subgroup of order at least 3. The free product $G_v * G_w$ (which has a conjugate contained in P_1) therefore contains a non-abelian free subgroup.

We now assume that the type Λ of P is a clique, and aim to prove that it is isolated. Otherwise, Λ is a proper subgraph of a connected component of Γ . We can therefore find $v \in V\Lambda$ such that there exists a vertex $v' \in \text{lk}(v) \setminus V\Lambda$. Then $G_v \times G_v^\perp$ splits as a product of infinite parabolic subgroups and contains P properly. This contradicts that P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup. \square

Given a finite simple graph Γ , and an induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$, we define the *clique factor* of Λ as the subgraph spanned by all vertices that are joined by an edge to every other vertex of Λ . If G is a graph product over Γ , and if $P = gG_\Lambda g^{-1}$, we define the *clique factor* of P as the parabolic subgroup $gG_{\Lambda_0} g^{-1}$, where Λ_0 is the clique factor of Λ .

Let P be a parabolic subgroup, and write $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$, where C_0 is the clique factor of P , and no F_j splits as a direct product. We say that a subgroup $F \subseteq Q$ is a *factor* if it is equal to C_0 or to one of the subgroups F_j of the above decomposition.

6.1.3 Recognizing untransvectable vertices

Recall that given a finite simple graph Γ , a vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is *untransvectable* if there does not exist any vertex $w \in V\Gamma$ distinct from v such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. The goal of this section is to give a combinatorial/algebraic characterization of untransvectable vertices, which will be our starting point for proving the Vertex Recognition Property in later sections.

Lemma 6.6. Let Γ be a finite simple graph, and let G be a graph product over Γ . A vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is untransvectable if and only if there exists a chain of parabolic subgroups

$$G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = G_v$$

such that

1. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} and not of isolated clique type;
2. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the clique factor of P_j is trivial, and F_j is a factor of P_j , and
3. F_n is the clique factor of P_n .

At first sight, it might not seem intuitive why the conditions given in the lemma characterize untransvectable vertices and their conjugates. One useful observation is that if there exist two vertices $v, w \in V\Gamma$ such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, then any maximal product containing v will also contain w (so our process cannot pinpoint a transvectable vertex). Before reading the proof, the reader is invited to work out the conditions on an example, see Example 6.7 below.

Proof. We first assume that v is untransvectable, and construct parabolic subgroups P_j, F_j as in the statement.

Starting from $F_0 = G$, our goal is to define inductively two finite sequences of parabolic subgroups $(P_j)_j = (G_{\Lambda_j})_j$ and $(F_j)_j = (G_{\Upsilon_j})_j$, such that if we have defined P_j and F_j for some $j \in \mathbb{N}$ then

1. Either $F_j = G_v$ and we stop.
2. Or else
 - (a) We can choose P_{j+1} a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_j containing $G_{\text{star}(v)} \cap F_j$ which is not of isolated clique type;
 - (b) And either G_v is the clique factor of P_{j+1} or P_{j+1} has trivial clique factor;
 - (c) And we denote by F_{j+1} the factor of P_{j+1} containing G_v ;
 - (d) Either $F_{j+1} = G_v$, or v is untransvectable in Υ_{j+1} and in particular it is not contained in an isolated clique of Υ_{j+1} .

The process has to stop eventually as we are constructing a chain of proper inclusions of parabolic subgroups (except perhaps $F_0 = P_1$ if F_0 splits as a product).

So let $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and assume that we have defined F_j verifying that v is untransvectable in Υ_j . If $F_j = G_v$, we stop.

Now assume that $F_j \neq G_v$. In particular v is not isolated in F_j , so we can choose a maximal product parabolic subgroup P_{j+1} of F_j that contains $G_{\text{star}(v)} \cap F_j$. Without loss of generality, we will assume that $P_{j+1} = G_{\Lambda_{j+1}}$ for some induced subgraph $\Lambda_{j+1} \subseteq \Upsilon_j$.

Being an untransvectable vertex of Υ_j , the vertex v cannot be contained in an isolated clique of Υ_j , so P_{j+1} is not of isolated clique type. Using again that v is untransvectable, we get that either $P_{j+1} = G_{\text{star}(v)}$ and G_v is the clique factor of P_{j+1} (in which case we define $F_{j+1} = G_v$), or else P_{j+1} has trivial clique factor. We assume that the latter holds, and let F_{j+1} be the factor of P_{j+1} that contains G_v .

Let $\Upsilon_{j+1} \subseteq \Lambda_{j+1}$ be the induced subgraph such that $F_{j+1} = G_{\Upsilon_{j+1}}$. Let Υ_{j+1}^\perp be the orthogonal of Υ_{j+1} inside Λ_{j+1} . We are left with showing that v is an untransvectable vertex of Υ_{j+1} . So let $w \in V\Upsilon_{j+1}$ be such that $\text{lk}_{\Upsilon_{j+1}}(v) \subseteq \text{star}_{\Upsilon_{j+1}}(w)$. We aim to prove that $\text{lk}_{\Upsilon_j}(v) \subseteq \text{star}_{\Upsilon_j}(w)$ which will imply $w = v$. As $G_{\text{star}(v)} \cap F_j \subseteq P_{j+1}$, we have

$$\text{star}_{\Upsilon_j}(v) := \text{star}(v) \cap \Upsilon_j \subseteq \Lambda_{j+1}.$$

Since $\Lambda_{j+1} \subseteq \Upsilon_j$ we thus have $\text{star}_{\Lambda_{j+1}}(v) = \text{star}_{\Upsilon_j}(v)$. Therefore, using that P_{j+1} is a product, we have

$$\text{lk}_{\Upsilon_j}(v) = \text{lk}_{\Lambda_{j+1}}(v) = \text{lk}_{\Upsilon_{j+1}}(v) \circ \Upsilon_{j+1}^\perp.$$

We deduce that

$$\text{lk}_{\Upsilon_j}(v) \subseteq \text{star}_{\Upsilon_{j+1}}(w) \circ \Upsilon_{j+1}^\perp \subseteq \text{star}_{\Upsilon_j}(w).$$

As v is untransvectable when viewed as a vertex of Υ_j , it follows that $w = v$, as desired.

This finishes our inductive construction, and completes the proof of one implication of the lemma.

Conversely, let us assume that there exist two sequences of parabolic subgroups $(F_j)_j$ and $(P_j)_j$ as in the statement. Up to a global conjugation, we can assume that all F_j and P_j are of the form $G_{\Upsilon_j}, G_{\Lambda_j}$ for some induced subgraphs $\Upsilon_j, \Lambda_j \subseteq \Gamma$.

Let $w \in V\Gamma$ be such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. We aim to prove that $w = v$.

We first prove inductively that $w \in V\Upsilon_j$ and $w \in V\Lambda_{j+1}$ for every $j \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, as follows.

- First, $w \in V\Upsilon_0 = V\Gamma$.
- Assuming that $w \in V\Upsilon_j$, we prove that $w \in V\Lambda_{j+1}$. Indeed, assume towards a contradiction that $w \notin V\Lambda_{j+1}$. Write

$$\Lambda_{j+1} = \Lambda_{j+1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \Lambda_{j+1}^k$$

as a maximal join, with $v \in V\Lambda_{j+1}^1$ (namely, $\Lambda_{j+1}^1 = \Upsilon_{j+1}$). Since $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, we have

$$\Lambda_{j+1}^2 \circ \dots \circ \Lambda_{j+1}^k \subseteq \text{star}(w).$$

So let $\langle \Lambda_{j+1}^1, w \rangle$ be the subgraph of Υ_j induced by Λ_{j+1}^1 and w . Then

$$\langle \Lambda_{j+1}^1, w \rangle \circ \Lambda_{j+1}^2 \circ \dots \circ \Lambda_{j+1}^k$$

is again a join, which properly contains P_{j+1} . This contradicts the maximality of P_{j+1} .

- Assuming that $w \in V\Lambda_{j+1}$ with $j \in \{0, \dots, n-2\}$, we prove that $w \in V\Upsilon_{j+1}$. Indeed, write $\Lambda_{j+1} = \Lambda_{j+1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \Lambda_{j+1}^k$ as a maximal join, with $v \in V\Lambda_{j+1}^1 = V\Upsilon_{j+1}$. By contradiction, if $w \in V\Lambda_{j+1}^i$ with $i \geq 2$, then using that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, we see

that $\Lambda_{j+1}^i \subseteq \text{star}(w)$, and therefore $\Lambda_{j+1} \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. This contradicts the fact that P_{j+1} has trivial clique factor.

In particular we have proved that $w \in V\Lambda_n$. The same argument as in the last point shows that w belongs to the clique factor of P_n . Since the clique factor of P_n is G_v we thus obtain that $w = v$. \square

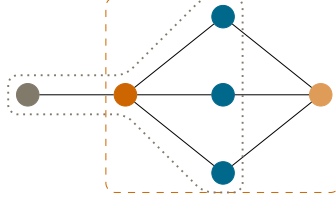


Figure 13: Graph for Example 6.7

Example 6.7. This example illustrates the statement of Lemma 6.6.

Consider Γ to be the graph in Figure 13 and G a graph product over Γ . The only untransvectable vertex in Γ is the one drawn in dark orange on the leftmost part of the graph. Let us describe the possible chains of parabolic subgroups in G verifying the conditions of Lemma 6.6.

Up to conjugation, there are exactly two maximal product parabolic subgroups in G , so there are *a priori* two possible choices for P_1 .

- If P_1 is taken to be a maximal product with type encompassed by the brown dots, then P_1 has a clique factor F_1 equal to a conjugate of a vertex group. This vertex group corresponds to the dark orange vertex, which is untransvectable. Hence here taking $F_1 = F_n$ gives the wanted sequence.
- On the other hand, if P_1 is taken to be the maximal product of G with type encompassed by the orange dashes, then P_1 can be decomposed as $P_1 = F_1 \times F'_1$ where F_1 is the factor whose type is induced by the three blue vertices and F'_1 has type induced by the two (dark and light) orange vertices. Then P_1 has trivial clique factor and neither F_1 nor F'_1 contains a product parabolic subgroup. In particular, we can not find a maximal product P_2 in any of the factors of P_1 verifying point 1 of Lemma 6.6.

Hence, up to conjugation, the only possible sequence of parabolic subgroups verifying the conditions of Lemma 6.6 is $G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 = F_n$, where P_1 is a maximal product parabolic subgroup as in the first point.

6.2 Groupoid-theoretic tools

We now establish a few statements regarding how to exploit the amenability of a groupoid \mathcal{A} equipped with a cocycle ρ towards a graph product, and in particular get information on the normalizer of \mathcal{A} . The arguments developed in this section are largely inspired by work of Adams [Ada94] regarding the indecomposability of equivalence relations generated by probability measure-preserving actions of Gromov hyperbolic groups. Adams's strategy was later developed by Kida in the context of mapping class groups [Kid08a] and has already found many applications towards measure equivalence classification/rigidity results in many contexts.

In Section 6.2.1, we introduce the notion of elementarity of (\mathcal{A}, ρ) , an analogue for groupoids to the elementarity of a group action on a tree (i.e. having a fixed point or a finite orbit at infinity). See e.g. [HH22b, Section 5.2] for a similar treatment in a slightly different context. This notion will only be used in Section 8.

Section 6.2.2 contains a lemma in a similar spirit, that will only be used in the proof of Lemma 7.4, and is inspired from the case of right-angled Artin groups [HH22a, Lemma 3.10].

6.2.1 Elementary groupoids with a cocycle towards a graph product

Let Γ be a finite simple graph. For every $v \in V\Gamma$, let T_v be the Bass–Serre tree of the splitting of G as $G = G_{\text{star}(v)} *_{G_{\text{lk}(v)}} G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$, as in Section 2.2.2. We equip $\partial_\infty T_v \cup V(T_v)$ with the observers' topology, for which connected components of complements of points in T_v form a subbasis of open sets. For this topology $\partial_\infty T_v \cup V(T_v)$ is compact and metrizable, and $\partial_\infty T_v$ and $V(T_v)$ are Borel subsets. The induced topology on $\partial_\infty T_v$ is nothing but the visual topology.

Given a standard Borel space Z , we denote by $\mathcal{P}_{<\infty}(Z)$ the set of all non-empty finite subsets of Z , equipped with its natural Borel structure. We denote by $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}(Z)$ the set of all non-empty subsets of Z of cardinality at most 2.

We also recall from page 29 that $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ is the set of elements in $\partial_\infty T_v$ having trivial elliptic stabilizer. We also refer to Definition 4.18, page 44 for the definition of properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported pairs.

Definition 6.8 ((Boundary) G -elementary). Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ , and let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, equipped with a strict cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$.

We say that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is *boundary G -elementary* if for every $v \in V\Gamma$, there exists a stably (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel map $X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$.

We say that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is *G -elementary* if there exists a Borel partition $X = X_1 \sqcup X_2$ such that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_1}, \rho)$ is properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported, and $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ is boundary G -elementary.

Remark 6.9. When (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is G -elementary, there exists a Borel partition $X = X'_1 \sqcup X'_2$ such that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X'_1}, \rho)$ is properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported and $(\mathcal{G}|_{X'_2}, \rho)$ is tightly G -supported and boundary G -elementary.

Here is a basic example of a non-elementary pair (\mathcal{G}, ρ) .

Lemma 6.10. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ which is not a clique. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle.

Then (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is not G -elementary.

Proof. By Lemma 4.15, page 43, $(\rho^{-1}(G), \rho)$ is tightly G -supported, thus since $\mathcal{G} = \rho^{-1}(G)$ we obtain that for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the pair $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ is tightly G -supported. It is therefore enough to prove that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is not boundary G -elementary. So assume towards a contradiction that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, there exists a stably (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel map $X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$. By Lemma 2.20, page 29, the G -action on $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ is Borel amenable, and therefore so is the G -action on $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$.

As ρ has trivial kernel, it follows from [GH21b, Proposition 3.38] (recasting [Kid08a, Proposition 4.33]) that $\rho^{-1}(G)$ is amenable. Since Γ is not a clique, G is not amenable, and we obtain a contradiction to the fact that ρ is action-like (third point of Definition 4.9, page 42). \square

In contrast, Lemma 6.11 and Remark 6.12 below will show that any amenable groupoid is G -elementary, with respect to any cocycle.

Recall that whenever K is a compact metrizable space, we equip $\text{Prob}(K)$ with the weak-* topology, coming from the duality with the space of continuous real-valued functions on K given by the Riesz-Markov-Kakutani theorem. The reader is referred to [Kec95, Chapter 17] for a detailed analysis of the induced Borel structure on $\text{Prob}(K)$, which will justify the measurability of all maps appearing in the proof of the following lemma.

Lemma 6.11. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite irreducible simple graph Γ not reduced to a vertex. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be a cocycle.

If for all $v \in V\Gamma$ there exists a (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel map $X \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v) \cup \partial_\infty T_v)$, then (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is G -elementary.

Remark 6.12. In view of Proposition 4.8, page 41 the assumption of the lemma regarding the existence of a (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel map $X \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v) \cup \partial_\infty T_v)$ is satisfied whenever \mathcal{G} is amenable.

Proof. Let $X_1 \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset of maximal measure such that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_1}, \rho)$ is properly \mathbb{P}_G -supported. Let $X_2 = X \setminus X_1$. Then $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ is tightly G -supported. We will prove that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ is boundary G -elementary. Let $v \in V\Gamma$.

Step 1 Let us prove that for all positive measure Borel subsets $U \subseteq X_2$, there does not exist any $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $U \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v))$.

Assume towards a contradiction that there exist a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_2$, and a $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $U \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v))$. We first build a $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map from U to $V(T_v)$, the construction is summed up in Figure 14.

As $V(T_v)$ is countable, there exists a G -equivariant Borel map $\text{Prob}(V(T_v)) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{<\infty}(V(T_v))$, sending a probability measure μ to the nonempty finite set consisting of all vertices with maximal μ -measure. Using that every bounded set of a CAT(0) space has a unique circumcenter [BH99, Proposition II.2.7], we have a G -equivariant map $\mathcal{P}_{<\infty}(V(T_v)) \rightarrow T_v$. As the action of G on T_v is without edge inversion, there is also a G -equivariant map $T_v \rightarrow V(T_v)$: one can indeed choose a G -invariant orientation of the edges of T_v , send every vertex v to itself, and every point in the interior of an edge e to the origin of e . Altogether, we obtain a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant map $U \rightarrow V(T_v)$.

Let now $U' \subseteq U$ be a positive measure Borel subset where this map is constant (this exists because $V(T_v)$ is countable). As no vertex of Γ is joined to all other vertices, vertex stabilizers of T_v are proper parabolic subgroups of G (see page 21). Therefore $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_{U'})$ is contained in a proper parabolic subgroup of G , which contradicts the fact that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ is tightly G -supported. This completes Step 1.

By assumption we have a (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel map $X \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v) \cup \partial_\infty T_v)$. Therefore, by Step 1, up to replacing X_2 by a conull Borel subset, we have a $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $\nu : X_2 \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\partial_\infty T_v)$.

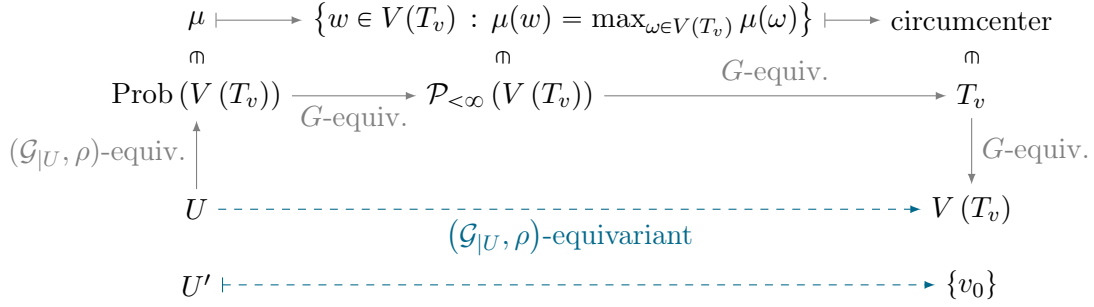


Figure 14: Construction of the equivariant map from $U \subseteq X_2$ to $V(T_v)$ in Step 1 of the proof of Lemma 6.11.

Step 2 We prove that for almost every $x \in X_2$, the probability measure $\nu(x)$ gives full measure to $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$.

Let $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}} := \partial_\infty T_v \setminus (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$. Recall that there exists a G -equivariant Borel map $\theta_v : (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_G \setminus \{1\}$, where \mathbb{P}_G is the set of parabolic subgroups of G , sending every $\xi \in (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}}$ to its elliptic stabilizer (see above Lemma 2.19, page 29). Since Γ is irreducible we can apply Lemma 2.18, to obtain that $\theta_v(\xi) \neq G$ for all ξ .

Assume towards a contradiction that there exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_2$ such that $\nu(x)((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}}) > 0$ for all $x \in U$. We now restrict each of the probability measures $\nu(x)$ to $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}}$, renormalize it to get a probability measure, and push it forward through the map $\theta_v : (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_G \setminus \{1, G\}$. This yields a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant map $U \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\mathbb{P}_G \setminus \{1, G\})$. As \mathbb{P}_G is countable, as above, we deduce a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant map $U \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{<\infty}(\mathbb{P}_G \setminus \{1, G\})$. Therefore, there exist a positive measure Borel subset $U' \subseteq U$ and a non-empty finite set $\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_1, \dots, Q_k\}$ of proper non-trivial parabolic subgroups of G such that, denoting by H the setwise stabilizer of \mathcal{Q} (for the conjugation action of G on \mathbb{P}_G), one has $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_{U'}) \subseteq H$. Let H^0 be the finite-index subgroup of H that fixes each Q_i (again, for the conjugation action of H on \mathbb{P}_G). Thus H^0 normalizes Q_1 , i.e. $H^0 \subseteq Q_1 \times Q_1^\perp$. As Γ is irreducible, $Q_1 \times Q_1^\perp$ is a proper parabolic subgroup of G . Lemma 2.4, page 21 thus ensures that H is contained in a proper parabolic subgroup Q of G . Thus $\rho(\mathcal{G}|_{U'}) \subseteq Q$, contradicting the fact that $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ is tightly G -supported. This completes Step 2.

Step 3 We now prove that for almost every $x \in X_2$, the support of $\nu(x)$ has cardinality at most 2.

Otherwise, let $U \subseteq X_2$ be a positive measure Borel subset such that for every $x \in U$, the support of $\nu(x)$ has cardinality at least 3. Then for every $x \in U$, the probability measure $\nu(x) \otimes \nu(x) \otimes \nu(x)$ on $(\partial_\infty T_v)^3$ gives positive measure to the subset $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{(3)}$ consisting of pairwise distinct triples. After renormalizing these measures, we obtain a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant map $U \rightarrow \text{Prob}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{(3)})$. Pushing this map forward through the continuous barycenter map $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{(3)} \rightarrow V(T_v)$, we derive a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant map $U \rightarrow \text{Prob}(V(T_v))$, which is a contradiction to Step 1. This completes Step 3.

By considering the support of $\nu(x)$, we deduce a Borel $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_2}, \rho)$ -equivariant map $X_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$, as desired. \square

Lemma 6.13. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite irreducible simple graph, not reduced to one vertex. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with a cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid, and assume that (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is boundary G -elementary and tightly G -supported.

Then there exists an essentially unique stably (\mathcal{A}, ρ) -equivariant measurable map $\theta_{v, \max} : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$ such that for every stably (\mathcal{A}, ρ) -equivariant measurable map $\theta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $\theta(x) \subseteq \theta_{v, \max}(x)$.

If in addition $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ is a measured subgroupoid that stably normalizes \mathcal{A} , then the map $\theta_{v, \max}$ is also stably (\mathcal{H}, ρ) -equivariant.

The argument for the existence and essential uniqueness of $\theta_{v, \max}$ comes from the work of Adams [Ada94, Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3]; we review it here in our setting for convenience, following the presentation from [GH21b, Lemma 12.12]. The argument for its invariance under a subgroupoid that stably normalizes \mathcal{A} comes from [Ada94, Lemma 3.4], we will follow [GH21b, Corollary 12.13].

Proof. The essential uniqueness is clear: if $\theta_{v, \max}^1$ and $\theta_{v, \max}^2$ are two such maps, then for almost every $x \in X$, one has $\theta_{v, \max}^1(x) \subseteq \theta_{v, \max}^2(x)$ and $\theta_{v, \max}^2(x) \subseteq \theta_{v, \max}^1(x)$.

For the existence, we first notice that if $\theta, \theta' : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$ are two (\mathcal{G}, ρ) -equivariant Borel maps, then for almost every $x \in X$, the subset $\theta(x) \cup \theta'(x)$ of $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ has cardinality at most 2. Indeed otherwise, the barycenter argument as in Step 3 of the previous proof would yield a contradiction to the fact that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is tightly G -supported.

Let now $U \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset of maximal measure such that there exists a stably $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $\varphi : U \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{=2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$, where $\mathcal{P}_{=2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$ is the set of all subsets of $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ of cardinality exactly 2. Furthermore, by boundary G -elementarity of (\mathcal{A}, ρ) , there also exists a stably $(\mathcal{G}|_{X \setminus U}, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $\psi : X \setminus U \rightarrow (\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$. We let $\theta_{v, \max}$ be the map that coincides with φ on U and with ψ on $X \setminus U$, and we claim that it satisfies the first conclusion of the lemma. Indeed, let $\theta : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$ be a stably (\mathcal{A}, ρ) -equivariant map. Then $\theta \cup \theta_{v, \max}$ is again (\mathcal{A}, ρ) -equivariant, and therefore $\theta(x) \cup \theta_{v, \max}(x)$ must have cardinality 2 on U and cardinality 1 on $X \setminus U$ (almost everywhere). It follows that $\theta(x) \subseteq \theta_{v, \max}(x)$ almost everywhere.

For future use, we also make the following observation.

Observation For every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the map $(\theta_{v, \max})|_U$ is also the essentially unique maximal stably $(\mathcal{A}|_U, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map $U \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$.

Let now $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid that stably normalizes \mathcal{A} . Using the above observation, we can (and will) assume up to a countable partition of X that \mathcal{H} normalizes \mathcal{A} .

By definition of normalization between measured subgroupoids, we can write \mathcal{H} as a countable union of Borel subsets B_n such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

- B_n induces a Borel isomorphism $f_n : U_n \rightarrow V_n$ between its source $U_n := s(B_n)$ and its range $V_n := r(B_n)$, and
- for every $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{G}$ and every $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2 \in B_n$, if the composition $\mathbf{b}_1 \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}_2^{-1}$ is well-defined, then $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{A}$ if and only if $\mathbf{b}_1 \mathbf{a} \mathbf{b}_2^{-1} \in \mathcal{A}$.

Up to subdividing B_n if necessary, we will also assume without loss of generality that the cocycle ρ takes a single value on B_n , say $\rho(B_n) = \{g_n\}$.

Let now $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that U_n has positive measure. Then the map

$$\begin{aligned} \theta'_{v,\max} : U_n &\rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}) \\ x &\mapsto g_n^{-1} \theta_{v,\max}(f_n(x)) \end{aligned}$$

is a maximal stably $(\mathcal{A}|_{U_n}, \rho)$ -equivariant Borel map. So by the above observation, it coincides with $\theta_{v,\max}$ on a conull Borel subset of U_n . As this is true for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that U_n has positive measure, and the corresponding sets B_n cover $\mathcal{H}|_{X^*}$ for a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, it follows that the map $\theta_{v,\max}$ is (stably) (\mathcal{H}, ρ) -equivariant. \square

Lemma 6.14. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with a strict cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup whose type is irreducible, and let $\rho_P : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow P$ be the cocycle obtained by postcomposing ρ by the natural retraction $G \rightarrow P$. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be measured groupoids, with \mathcal{A} normalized by \mathcal{H} .

If (\mathcal{A}, ρ_P) is P -elementary and $(\rho_P)|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is nowhere trivial, then (\mathcal{H}, ρ_P) is P -elementary.

Proof. Since (\mathcal{A}, ρ_P) is P -elementary, there exists a Borel partition $X = X_1 \sqcup X_2$ such that $(\mathcal{A}|_{X_1}, \rho_P)$ is properly \mathbb{P}_P -supported and $(\mathcal{A}|_{X_2}, \rho_P)$ is tightly P -supported and boundary P -elementary (see Remark 6.9).

Since \mathcal{A} is normalized by \mathcal{H} and the type of P is irreducible, and $(\rho_P)|_{\mathcal{A}}$ is nowhere trivial, Lemma 4.19 ensures that $(\mathcal{H}|_{X_1}, \rho_P)$ is properly \mathbb{P}_P -supported.

Let $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ be the type of P , and let $v \in V\Lambda$. Viewing P as a graph product over Λ , we let T_v^P be the splitting of P associated to v (see Section 2.2.2). Let $\theta_{v,\max} : X_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v^P)^{\text{reg}})$ be the map given by Lemma 6.13. Since \mathcal{A} is normalized by \mathcal{H} , the map $\theta_{v,\max}$ is stably $(\mathcal{H}|_{X_2}, \rho_P)$ -equivariant. This shows that $(\mathcal{H}|_{X_2}, \rho_P)$ is boundary P -elementary, which concludes our proof. \square

6.2.2 Exploiting normal amenable subgroupoids

Lemma 6.15. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with a cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$.

Let \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{N} be measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} . Let $A, N \subseteq G$ be parabolic subgroups. Assume that

- \mathcal{A} is amenable and normalized by \mathcal{N} , and \mathcal{N} is non-amenable,
- (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly A -supported, and (\mathcal{N}, ρ) is tightly N -supported, with $N \subseteq A$,
- $\rho|_{\mathcal{N}}$ has trivial kernel.

Then the clique factor C_0 of A is non-amenable, and in fact $N \cap C_0$ is non-amenable.

Proof. Up to a global conjugation of the cocycle ρ , we will assume without loss of generality that $A = G_\Lambda$ for some induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$.

Consider a join decomposition $\Lambda = \Lambda_0 \circ \Lambda_1 \circ \cdots \circ \Lambda_n$, where Λ_0 is the clique factor of Λ , and $\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_n$ do not admit any non-trivial join decomposition. Remark that for

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n & \longrightarrow & F_j = G_{\Lambda_j} \stackrel{\text{splits}}{=} G_{\text{st}_{\Lambda_j}(v)} *_{\text{lk}_{\Lambda_j}(v)} G_{\Lambda_j \setminus \{v\}} \\
\uparrow \rho & & \nearrow \rho_j \text{ (tight)} \\
\mathcal{A} & &
\end{array}$$

(tight)

Figure 15: Definition of the map ρ_j

all $j \geq 1$, the graph Λ_j contains at least 2 vertices (otherwise it could be included in the clique factor Λ_0). This join decomposition of Λ induces a direct product decomposition $A = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$. Here C_0 is the clique factor of A .

Let $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Up to replacing X by a conull Borel subset, we can (and will) assume that $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq A$. Let $\rho_j : \rho^{-1}(A) \rightarrow F_j$ be the cocycle obtained by postcomposing ρ with the j^{th} projection (see Figure 15). Since $N \subseteq A$, the cocycle ρ_j is defined on \mathcal{A} and on \mathcal{N} . Let $v \in V\Lambda_j$, and let T_v be the Bass-Serre tree of the splitting of F_j associated to v . Since \mathcal{A} is amenable, there exists an (\mathcal{A}, ρ_j) -equivariant Borel map $\nu : X \rightarrow \text{Prob}(\partial_\infty T_v \cup V(T_v))$, see Remark 6.12.

Since (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly A -supported, necessarily (\mathcal{A}, ρ_j) is tightly F_j -supported. Therefore, Lemma 6.11 ensures that (\mathcal{A}, ρ_j) is boundary F_j -elementary. And Lemma 6.13 ensures that there is an essentially unique maximal Borel stably (\mathcal{A}, ρ_j) -equivariant map $\theta_{v, \max}^j : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$, i.e. such that for any such map θ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $\theta(x) \subseteq \theta_{v, \max}^j(x)$. Since \mathcal{A} is normalized by \mathcal{N} , Lemma 6.13 also ensures that $\theta_{v, \max}^j$ is stably (\mathcal{N}, ρ_j) -equivariant.

Combining the maps $\theta_{v, \max}^j$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and all $v \in V\Lambda_j$, we get a Borel stably (\mathcal{N}, ρ) -equivariant map

$$X \rightarrow \prod_{j,v} \mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}) \quad (6.1)$$

By Lemma 2.20, page 29, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the action of F_j on the non-empty set $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ is Borel amenable, and therefore so is its action on $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}((\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}})$. So the action of $F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$ on the above product is Borel amenable.

We now prove that $N \cap C_0$ is not amenable, so assume towards a contradiction that it is. Then $N \subseteq (N \cap C_0) \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$, and as $N \cap C_0$ is amenable it follows that the action of N on the product in eq. (6.1) is again Borel amenable. Since $\rho|_{\mathcal{N}}$ has trivial kernel, [GH21b, Proposition 3.38] (which recasts [Kid08a, Proposition 4.33]) ensures that \mathcal{N} is amenable, a contradiction. \square

7 The irreducible case

In this section and the next, we prove the key Proposition 5.3 establishing the Vertex Recognition Property for the class of graph products G with countably infinite vertex groups over finite simple graphs Γ with no transvection and no partial conjugation. In the present section, we only consider the case where Γ is irreducible, in other words G does not split as a direct product non-trivially. And in the next section, we will provide the extra arguments to allow for Γ to be reducible. When Γ is irreducible, Lemma 6.3

ensures that Γ is strongly reduced in the sense of Definition 6.1, that is, it is not possible to obtain a new decomposition of G as a graph product by collapsing a proper subgraph of Γ . The main goal of the present section is to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 7.1. The class of all graph products of countably infinite groups over transvection-free strongly reduced finite simple graphs (not reduced to one vertex) satisfies the Vertex Recognition Property.

Note that here we allow graphs to have partial conjugations.

7.1 Overview of the proof

Let G be a graph product of countably infinite vertex groups over a transvection-free strongly reduced finite simple graph, not reduced to a vertex. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Given a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, our goal is to “recognize” when (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is of vertex type (see Section 5.1, page 53) using a property that is purely phrased in terms of the structure of \mathcal{H} , i.e. with no reference to the cocycle ρ . In this way, if \mathcal{G} comes equipped with two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, then subgroupoids of vertex type with respect to ρ_G , are also of vertex type with respect to ρ_H , and vice versa.

The group-theoretic analogue of this problem is to recognize conjugates of vertex groups of G using a purely group-theoretic property. Here we will formulate our strategy in the group-theoretic setting; in a sense, most of the technical work in the sequel of the present section will consist in “translating” this strategy to the groupoid-theoretic framework. With this in mind, we will formulate our characterization using amenability and normalization of subgroups, as these notions have their counterparts for groupoids.

Our starting point is the combinatorial statement provided by Lemma 6.6, page 65: starting from G , vertex groups and their conjugates are obtained by successively passing to maximal product parabolic subgroups and zooming in their factors (and at the last step, taking the clique factor). Thus, our goal decomposes into two tasks:

1. Characterize maximal product parabolic subgroups of G .
2. When P is a product parabolic subgroup, characterize either
 - the factors of P , if P has trivial clique factor, or
 - the clique factor of P , if it is non-trivial.

Task 1: Characterizing maximal products. This task is carried in Section 7.2, following a strategy that was already used in [HHI23] in the context of right-angled Artin groups.

The idea is the following. If $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ is a maximal product (where C_0 is the clique factor, and the F_j are irreducible for all j), letting $A \subseteq F_j$ be an amenable subgroup and $N = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ (where we have just removed the j^{th} factor), then A is normalized by N , and N is normal in P . It turns out that conversely, maximal product parabolic subgroups of G are characterized as those maximal subgroups P of G for which there exists an infinite amenable subgroup A of P , and a non-amenable subgroup $N \subseteq P$, such that A is normalized by N , and $N \trianglelefteq P$. This is proved in Lemma 7.4, at the groupoid-theoretic level (Property (P_{prod}) below is the groupoid-theoretic translation of the above property).

Task 2: Characterizing (clique) factors. This task is carried in Section 7.3. Let P be a product parabolic subgroup.

As a warm-up, let us assume that we know in advance that $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ has trivial clique factor. Then the *co-factors* $F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ are characterized as the maximal normal subgroups $N \trianglelefteq P$ that normalize an infinite amenable subgroup (namely, any $A \subseteq F_j$ infinite amenable). And the factors F_j are then characterized as the minimal non-trivial intersections of co-factors.

This approach is in general a bit too naive for two reasons:

- It does not work if the clique factor C_0 of P is non-trivial (indeed C_0 could contain a normal infinite amenable subgroup A , and then $N = P$ in the above would work).
- This would also necessitate to be able to characterize in advance the existence or not of a non-trivial clique factor.

We follow a slightly different approach. This necessitates to introduce some extra terminology. We write $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, where each F_j is irreducible (in particular the clique factor has been decomposed as a product of conjugates of vertex groups).

A subgroup $S \subseteq P$ is *special* if $S \trianglelefteq P$ and $N_G(S) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$. One should typically think that certain subproducts of P (i.e. products of only some of the subgroups F_j) could be special. See Figure 16, page 76 for an illustration, where the special subgroups are exactly the orange vertex groups in the clique factor. In fact in general, if the type of the clique factor is a complete graph on at least two vertices, then the subgroups F_j whose type is reduced to one vertex are automatically special, using that Γ is transvection-free.

Now we say that an infinite subgroup $B \subseteq P$ is *appropriate* if it satisfies the following two properties:

- $N_G(B) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$;
- if B is contained in a special subgroup $S \trianglelefteq P$, then $N_G(B) \not\subseteq N_G(S)$.

We make two important observations:

- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, there exists an appropriate subgroup $B \subseteq F_j$, which can be taken to be a conjugate of a vertex group. This is a consequence of our crucial assumption that Γ is strongly reduced: we can find B whose normalizer is not contained in $F_j \times F_j^\perp$, so regardless of whether F_j is special or not, the above conditions are satisfied. See Figure 16, page 76 for an illustration, where the brown vertex groups are appropriate.
- On the other hand, the clique factor C_0 does not contain any appropriate subgroup: indeed, if $B \subseteq C_0$ satisfies $N_G(B) \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp$, then the smallest subclique $C'_0 \subseteq C_0$ containing B also satisfies $N_G(C'_0) \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp$. So C'_0 is special, and $N_G(B) \subseteq N_G(C'_0)$.

Armed with these observations, we now deduce that *clique-inclusive cofactors* of P (i.e. subgroups of the form $C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$) are characterized as follows: they are the maximal subgroups $N \trianglelefteq P$ that normalize an appropriate infinite subgroup of P .

And the clique factor is then characterized as the intersection of all clique-inclusive cofactors. (If $C_0 = \{1\}$, then factors are characterized as the minimal non-trivial intersection of clique-inclusive cofactors.)

Conclusion. We finish this overview by mentioning that in Section 7.4, we complete our proof of Proposition 7.1 by combining the combinatorial zooming lemma (Lemma 6.6)

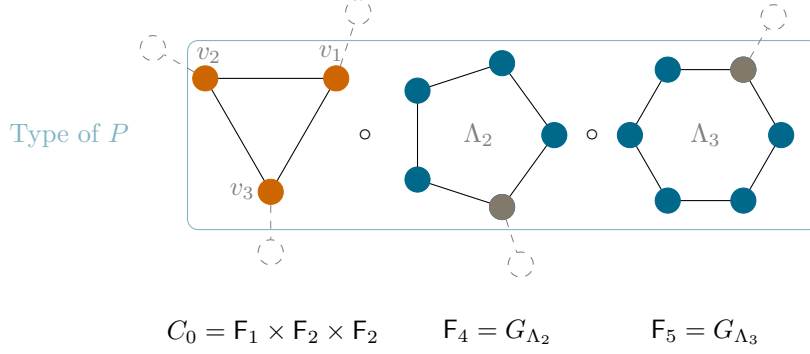


Figure 16: The **orange** vertex groups are special in P , and the **brown** vertex groups are appropriate.

with the previously obtained characterizations of maximal product parabolic subgroups and their factors.

Recall that appendix A, page 143 provides a group theoretic analogue of Proposition 7.1 and can be read as a warm up for the proof the latter proposition.

7.2 Recognizing maximal products

Let now \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let \mathcal{H} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . We say that (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is *of parabolic type* if there exist a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup $P_i \subseteq G$ such that $\mathcal{H}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$. We say that (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is *of product type* (resp. *of maximal product type*, resp. *of clique type*, resp. *of isolated clique type*) if in the above, one can take P_i to be a product parabolic subgroup (resp. a maximal product parabolic subgroup, resp. a parabolic subgroup whose type is a clique, resp. a parabolic subgroup whose type is an isolated clique) for every $i \in I$. We say that (\mathcal{G}, ρ) is *nowhere of clique type* (resp. *nowhere of isolated clique type*) if there does not exist any positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \rho)$ is of clique type (resp. of isolated clique type).

Our goal is now to give a partial characterization of pairs (\mathcal{P}, ρ) of maximal product type with no reference to the cocycle ρ (see Remark 7.5 below for why we only reach a *partial* characterization). For this we introduce the following property.

Definition 7.2 (Property (P_{prod})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let \mathcal{P} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . We say that the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies *Property (P_{prod})* if it verifies the following assertions.

- $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$ There exist measured subgroupoids $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that
 - (a) \mathcal{A} is amenable and of infinite type, and is stably normalized by \mathcal{N} ;
 - (b) \mathcal{N} is everywhere non-amenable, and is stably normalized by \mathcal{P} ;
- $(P_{\text{prod}})_2$ Whenever \mathcal{P}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$, and such that \mathcal{P} is stably contained in \mathcal{P}' , then \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{P}' are stably equal.

Remark 7.3. We mention the following crucial stabilities for Property (P_{prod}) .

1. If $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) , then for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, the pair $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \mathcal{P}|_U)$ also satisfies Property (P_{prod}) .
2. If there exists a Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, such that for every $i \in I$, the pair $(\mathcal{G}|_{X_i}, \mathcal{P}|_{X_i})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) , then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) .

These stabilities will allow us to take restrictions and work up to a countable Borel partition in the proofs below. All other properties that will appear later in this section (Properties (P_{spec}) , (P_{cofact}) , (P_{fact}) , (P_{vert})) and the next two also satisfy the same stabilities.

Property (P_{prod}) is the groupoid-theoretic translation of the following idea: if $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ is a maximal direct product in G , then (unless possibly if this product comes from a clique and no factor contains an infinite amenable subgroup) there exists an infinite amenable subgroup A in some F_i , normalized by $N = F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$, which is itself normalized by P . It turns out that conversely, maximal subgroups of G with this property are either product parabolic subgroups, or else they could be contained in a parabolic subgroup whose type is an isolated clique. The following lemma, which is inspired from [HHI23, Lemma 5.4], establishes this fact at the groupoid-theoretic level.

Lemma 7.4. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid. Then

1. If (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of maximal product type and nowhere of isolated clique type, then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) .
2. If $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) , then there exists a Borel partition $X = X^1 \sqcup X^2$ such that $(\mathcal{P}|_{X^1}, \rho)$ is of maximal product type, and $\mathcal{P}|_{X^2}$ is stably contained in a subgroupoid \mathcal{Q} of $\mathcal{G}|_{X^2}$ such that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of isolated clique type.

Remark 7.5. When Γ does not contain any isolated clique, then (as in [HHI23]) the above lemma gives a characterization of pairs (\mathcal{P}, ρ) of maximal product type that is independent of the choice of an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. But when Γ has isolated cliques, whether or not subgroupoids of isolated clique type satisfy (P_{prod}) depends on the vertex groups. This is why there is an asymmetry in the statement of the lemma.

In particular, we mention that with our definitions, it is unclear to us whether or not a subgroupoid of the form $\rho^{-1}(C)$, where C is a parabolic subgroup associated to an isolated clique on several vertices, with nonamenable vertex groups, always satisfies Property (P_{prod}) . This is the case as soon as one of the vertex groups contains an infinite amenable subgroup A , by taking $\mathcal{A} = \rho^{-1}(A)$ and $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(N)$, where N is the direct product of the other vertex groups of the clique. The difficulty comes from the case where the vertex groups are torsion groups, e.g. free Burnside groups. This uncertainty required us to make a few adjustments in the statements and in the arguments.

Proof. Step 1 Let us first prove that if (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of maximal product type and nowhere of isolated clique type, then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$.

Up to passing to a conull Borel subset of X and performing a countable Borel partition of X , we can assume that $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ for some maximal product parabolic subgroup P not of isolated clique type. Write $P = P_1 \times P_2$ as a product of two infinite parabolic

subgroups. Up to changing the roles of P_1 and P_2 , Lemma 6.5, page 64 lets us assume that P_2 contains a non-abelian free subgroup. If P_1 is amenable, then the conclusion follows by letting $\mathcal{A} = \rho^{-1}(P_1)$ and $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(P_2)$: indeed

- \mathcal{A} is amenable because A is and ρ has trivial kernel (Lemma 4.7, page 41), of infinite type because A is infinite and ρ is action-like, and (stably) normalized by \mathcal{N} because A is normalized by P_2 (Example 4.6, page 41).
- \mathcal{N} is everywhere non-amenable because P_2 is non-amenable and ρ is action-like, and \mathcal{N} is (stably) normalized by \mathcal{P} because N is normalized by P (Example 4.6).

Otherwise, if P_1 is non-amenable, let $A \subseteq P_2$ be an infinite cyclic subgroup; then the conclusion follows by letting $\mathcal{A} = \rho^{-1}(A)$ and $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(P_1)$.

Step 2 Let us prove that if \mathcal{P} satisfies $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$, then there exist a countable partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets X_i , and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup Q_i which is either a product or of isolated clique type, such that $\mathcal{P}|_{X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q_i)|_{X_i}$.

Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be measured subgroupoids given by $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$. Up to replacing X by a conull Borel subset and taking a countable Borel partition, we will assume that

- \mathcal{A} is normalized by \mathcal{N} , and \mathcal{N} is normalized by \mathcal{P} ;
- (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly A -supported for some parabolic subgroup $A \subseteq G$ (Lemma 4.16, page 44) – notice that $A \neq \{1\}$ because \mathcal{A} is of infinite type and ρ has trivial kernel;
- (\mathcal{N}, ρ) is tightly N -supported for some parabolic subgroup $N \subseteq G$ (Lemma 4.16) – notice that N is non-amenable because \mathcal{N} is everywhere non-amenable and ρ has trivial kernel, see Lemma 4.7, page 41;
- $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(A \times A^\perp)$ and $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(N \times N^\perp)$ using the invariance of the support by the normalizer (Lemma 4.17).

Notice in particular that $N \subseteq A \times A^\perp$, by definition of the support. Now there are two cases.

- Case 1: Either N splits as a direct product of two infinite parabolic subgroups, or $N^\perp \neq \{1\}$. In this case $Q := N \times N^\perp$ is a product parabolic subgroup, we are done since $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q)$.
- Case 2: N does not split as a direct product of two infinite parabolic subgroups, and $N^\perp = \{1\}$. Then $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(N)$, and we will now show that in this case N is of isolated clique type, which will conclude. As $N \subseteq A \times A^\perp$, we deduce using Lemma 2.7, page 22 that $N = (N \cap A) \times (N \cap A^\perp)$. But we assumed that N does not split as a direct product, so either $N \subseteq A$ or $N \subseteq A^\perp$. If the latter holds we have $\{1\} \subsetneq A \subseteq N^\perp$ which contradicts our assumption that N^\perp is trivial. Hence $N \subseteq A$, and $A^\perp = \{1\}$ because $N^\perp = \{1\}$. Lemma 6.15, page 72 (applied to the amenable groupoid \mathcal{A} , which is normalized by the non-amenable groupoid \mathcal{N}) thus ensures that the clique factor A_0 of A is non-amenable, and $N \cap A_0 \neq \{1\}$. As $N \subseteq A$, as $N \cap A_0 \neq \{1\}$, as above using again Lemma 2.7, page 22, and that N does not split as a direct product we obtain that N is equal to a conjugate of a vertex group. Since $N^\perp = \{1\}$, this vertex group is isolated. This completes the proof in Case 2.

Step 3 We now prove that if (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of maximal product type, then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_2$: this will complete the proof of the first part of the lemma.

Let \mathcal{P}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$, such that \mathcal{P} is stably contained in \mathcal{P}' . By Step 2, we can find a countable partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets X_i , and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup Q_i which is either a product or of isolated clique type, such that $\mathcal{P}'_{|X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$. Without loss of generality, we will assume that all subsets X_i have positive measure. Since \mathcal{P} is stably contained in \mathcal{P}' , up to passing again to a conull Borel subset and performing a countable partition, we will assume that $\mathcal{P}_{|X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$. Since (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of maximal product type, up to a further partition again, we have $\mathcal{P}_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)_{|X_i}$ for some maximal product parabolic subgroup P_i . It thus follows from Lemma 4.14, page 43 that $P_i \subseteq Q_i$. We now observe that in fact $P_i = Q_i$. Indeed, either Q_i is a product and then this follows from the maximality of P_i . Or Q_i is of isolated clique type and contains the product parabolic subgroup P_i , then the corresponding clique is not reduced to a point; so Q_i is a product and as above $P_i = Q_i$. It follows from the above that \mathcal{P}' is stably contained in \mathcal{P} , showing that \mathcal{P} satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_2$.

Step 4 We finally prove the second assertion of the lemma.

So assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) . By Step 2, there exist a countable partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets X_i , and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup Q_i which is either of product type or of isolated clique type, such that $\mathcal{P}_{|X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$. Up to increasing Q_i , we will assume that Q_i is either a maximal product or of isolated clique type (in particular Q_i is not a proper subgroup of a parabolic subgroup of isolated clique type). Let $I_2 \subseteq I$ be the subset consisting of all i such that Q_i is of isolated clique type, and let $I_1 = I \setminus I_2$. Let X^1 (resp. X^2) be the union of all X_i with $i \in I_1$ (resp. with $i \in I_2$). Let us now prove that $\mathcal{P}_{|X_i}$ is actually (stably) equal to $\rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$ for all $i \in I_1$. So let \mathcal{P}' be a subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} such that for every $i \in I_1$, one has $\mathcal{P}'_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$, with $\mathcal{P}'_{|X^2} = \mathcal{P}_{|X^2}$. Then \mathcal{P} is stably contained in \mathcal{P}' . In addition \mathcal{P}' satisfies Property $(P_{\text{prod}})_1$: this uses Step 1 of this proof for $\mathcal{P}'_{|X^1}$, and the fact that \mathcal{P} satisfies Property (P_{prod}) for $\mathcal{P}'_{|X^2}$. So $(P_{\text{prod}})_2$ for $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ implies that \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{P}' are stably equal. In particular the second assertion of the lemma follows with \mathcal{Q} a groupoid verifying $\mathcal{Q}_{|X_i} := \rho^{-1}(Q_i)_{|X_i}$ for every $i \in I_2$. \square

7.3 Recognizing factors in products

Special subproducts. Let $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$ be a product parabolic subgroup, where the subgroups F_j with $j \geq 1$ are parabolic subgroups that do not further split as direct products of parabolic subgroups (in particular the clique factor of P is fully decomposed). A *subproduct* is a subgroup of P equal to the product of finitely many (possibly only one) factors F_j . A subproduct S of P is *special within G* if $N_G(S) \supsetneq N_G(P)$, that is to say $S \times S^\perp \supsetneq P \times P^\perp$.

Let now \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let \mathcal{P} be a measured subgroupoid such that (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of product type. Let $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a partition of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, P_i be a parabolic subgroup of G of product type, such that $\mathcal{P}_{|X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)_{|X_i}$. Let \mathcal{S} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} . We say that (\mathcal{S}, ρ) is of *special subproduct type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ)* if, up to passing to a further conull Borel subset

and refining the above partition, for every $i \in I$, there exists a special subproduct S_i of P_i such that $\mathcal{S}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(S_i)|_{X_i}$. We observe that this definition does not depend on the decomposition of X we chose.

We highlight the following property, which translates the notion of a special subproduct at the groupoid-theoretic level.

Definition 7.6 (Property (P_{spec})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be two measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} . We say that the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies *Property* (P_{spec}) if the following two properties hold.

$(P_{\text{spec}})_1$ The subgroupoid \mathcal{S} is stably normal in \mathcal{P} .

$(P_{\text{spec}})_2$ There exists a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ that stably normalizes \mathcal{S} , such that for every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{N}' of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{P} , and every Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ of positive measure, one has $\mathcal{N}|_U \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'|_U$.

Lemma 7.7. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be measured subgroupoids, with (\mathcal{P}, ρ) of product type.

1. If (\mathcal{S}, ρ) is of special subproduct type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies Property (P_{spec}) .
2. If $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies Property (P_{spec}) , then there exist a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, a product parabolic subgroup P_i , and a special subproduct $S_i \subseteq P_i$, such that $\mathcal{P}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$ and $(\mathcal{S}|_{X_i}, \rho)$ is tightly S_i -supported.

Remark that in our definition of (P_{spec}) – in contrast with (P_{prod}) – we do not have any maximality condition. This explains the asymmetry in the above lemma.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ for some product parabolic subgroup $P \subseteq G$.

We first prove Assertion 1, so assume that (\mathcal{S}, ρ) is of special subproduct type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) . That $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies $(P_{\text{spec}})_1$ follows from the fact that subproducts are normal in the ambient product, and Example 4.6, page 41. We now prove that it satisfies $(P_{\text{spec}})_2$. Up to passing to a conull Borel subset and taking a countable partition of X , we will assume that $\mathcal{S} = \rho^{-1}(S)$ for some special subproduct $S \subseteq P$. Let $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(S \times S^\perp)$, which normalizes \mathcal{S} . Let \mathcal{N}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{P} . Let $U \subseteq X$ be a positive measure Borel subset. Since (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is tightly P -supported (Lemma 4.15, page 43) and stably normalized by \mathcal{N}' , Lemma 4.17, page 44 ensures that there exists a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ such that $\mathcal{N}'|_V \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)|_V$. Since S is a special subproduct, we have $S \times S^\perp \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp$. It thus follows from Lemma 4.14, page 43 that $\mathcal{N}'|_V \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}|_V$; in particular $\mathcal{N}|_U \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'|_U$, so $(P_{\text{spec}})_2$ holds.

We now prove the second assertion, so assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies Property (P_{spec}) . Without loss of generality, we can assume that (\mathcal{S}, ρ) is tightly S -supported for some parabolic subgroup $S \subseteq P$. Since \mathcal{S} is stably normal in \mathcal{P} (by $(P_{\text{spec}})_1$), Lemma 4.17, page 44, ensures that $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ is stably contained in $\rho^{-1}(S \times S^\perp)$, and Lemma 4.14, page 43 ensures that $P \subseteq S \times S^\perp$. Therefore S is a subproduct of P (see Lemma 2.7). Let \mathcal{N} be a measured groupoid as in $(P_{\text{spec}})_2$. Let $\mathcal{N}' = \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)$, which normalizes

\mathcal{P} . Since \mathcal{N} stably normalizes \mathcal{S} , by Lemma 4.17, there exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $\mathcal{N}|_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(S \times S^\perp)|_U$. It follows from $(P_{\text{spec}})_2$ that $S \times S^\perp$ is not contained in $P \times P^\perp$. So S is a special subproduct, which completes the proof. \square

Clique-inclusive co-factors. Let P be a parabolic subgroup of product type. Write $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ as a direct product of parabolic subgroups, where the F_j do not further split as a direct product of proper parabolic subgroups and C_0 denotes the clique factor of P . A *clique-inclusive co-factor* of P is a subgroup of the form $C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. By convention, if $P = C_0$, there is no clique-inclusive co-factor.

Let now \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let \mathcal{P} be a measured subgroupoid such that (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of product type. Let $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a partition of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, P_i be a product parabolic subgroup of G , such that $\mathcal{P}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$. Let \mathcal{Q} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} . We say that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of *clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ)* if, up to passing to a further conull Borel subset and refining the above partition, for every $i \in I$, there exists a clique-inclusive co-factor Q_i of P_i such that $\mathcal{Q}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(Q_i)|_{X_i}$.

We now aim to give a characterization of subgroupoids of clique-inclusive co-factor type. For this, we highlight the following property, an informal explanation is given below it.

Definition 7.8 (Property (P_{cofact})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X . Let $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} . We say that the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies *Property (P_{cofact})* if the following three properties hold.

- $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ The groupoid \mathcal{Q} is stably normal in \mathcal{P} .
- $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$ There exists a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ of infinite type such that
 - (a) the groupoid \mathcal{B} is stably normalized by a measured subgroupoid \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{G} such that
 - i. whenever \mathcal{N}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{P} , for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, one has $\mathcal{N}|_U \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'|_U$;
 - ii. for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, if $\mathcal{B}|_U$ is contained in a measured subgroupoid \mathcal{S} of $\mathcal{P}|_U$ such that $(\mathcal{G}|_U, \mathcal{P}|_U, \mathcal{S})$ satisfies Property (P_{spec}) , and if \mathcal{N}' is a measured subgroupoid of $\mathcal{G}|_U$ that stably normalizes \mathcal{S} , then for every positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$, one has $\mathcal{N}|_V \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'|_V$;
 - (b) the groupoid \mathcal{Q} stably normalizes \mathcal{B} .
- $(P_{\text{cofact}})_3$ Whenever \mathcal{Q}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}')$ satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$, and such that \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' , then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' are stably equal.

The idea behind Property (P_{cofact}) is the following. Let $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$ be a product parabolic subgroup, and for simplicity let us assume that its clique factor is trivial. Let $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. The group $Q = F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_n$ is normal in P , as in $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$. Under our assumption that the defining graph Γ is strongly reduced, the subgraph Λ_j that gives the type of F_j is not collapsible. We can therefore find $B \subseteq F_j$, conjugate to a vertex

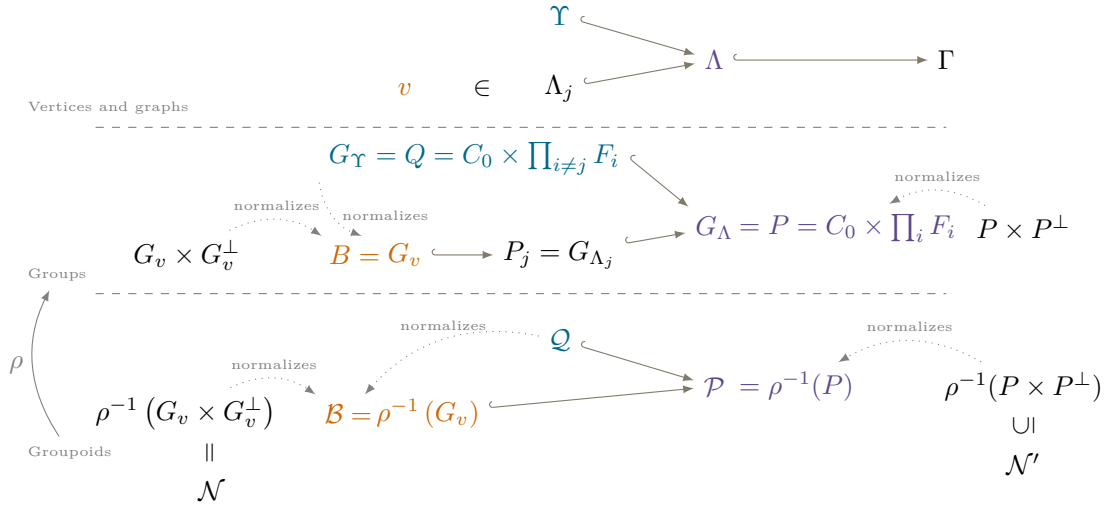


Figure 17: Objects appearing in Step 1 of the proof of Lemma 7.9

group, whose normalizer is not contained in the normalizer of F_j . In particular $N_G(B)$ is not contained in $N_G(P)$ (as expressed in its groupoid-theoretic form by $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.i)$). And if F_j is contained in a special subproduct S , then $N_G(B)$ is also not contained in $N_G(S)$ (as expressed in its groupoid-theoretic form by $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.ii)$). Finally notice that B is normalized by Q , as in $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(b)$. Conversely, we will prove (in a groupoid-theoretic context) that these properties are enough to ensure that a subgroup(oid) is contained in one of co-factor type. And the maximality property $(P_{\text{cofact}})_3$ is here to ensure that we get the full co-factor, not just a proper subgroup(oid). (In the case where the clique factor of P is non-trivial, the above remains true, except that it now only provides a characterization of the co-factors which are clique-inclusive.) This is the contents of our next lemma, which as explained above crucially uses the assumption that the underlying graph Γ is strongly reduced.

Lemma 7.9. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be measured subgroupoids, with (\mathcal{P}, ρ) of product type and nowhere of clique type.

Then (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) .

We summarize in Figure 17 the objects appearing in the proof and the link between them.

Proof. Step 1 Let us prove that if (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$.

Notice that if (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$, because any co-factor is normal in the ambient product (see Example 4.6). We now prove that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ also satisfies Property $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$.

Up to replacing X by a conull Borel subset and partitioning it into countably many Borel subsets, we can (and will) assume that $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ and $\mathcal{Q} = \rho^{-1}(Q)$, where

- $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ is a product parabolic subgroup, with (possibly trivial) clique factor C_0 , with $k \geq 1$, and no F_i decomposes further as a direct product;
- And $Q = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

We now fix $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ given by the description of Q . Up to a global conjugation, we will also assume that $P = G_\Lambda$ and $Q = G_\Upsilon$ for some induced subgraphs $\Upsilon \subseteq \Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$. We let $\Lambda_j \subseteq \Lambda$ be the subgraph such that $F_j = G_{\Lambda_j}$ – notice that Λ_j is not reduced to a point. We recall from Lemma 4.15, page 43 that (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is tightly P -supported.

Since Γ is strongly reduced, the subgraph Λ_j (which is not reduced to a point) is not collapsible. Therefore, there exists a vertex $v \in V\Lambda_j$ which is joined to a vertex $w \notin V\Lambda_j$, such that w is not joined to all vertices of Λ_j . Notice in particular that

$$G_w \subseteq G_v^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad G_w \not\subseteq F_j \times F_j^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad G_w \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp. \quad (7.1)$$

Let $\mathcal{B} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$. Then \mathcal{B} is contained in \mathcal{P} , is of infinite type (because G_v is infinite and ρ is action-like) and is normalized by \mathcal{Q} (because G_v is normalized by Q , and using Example 4.6). This proves $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(b)$.

We now prove $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a)$. Let $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(G_v \times G_v^\perp)$, which normalizes \mathcal{B} .

To check $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.i)$, let \mathcal{N}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{P} . Without loss of generality, we will assume that \mathcal{N}' normalizes \mathcal{P} . Since (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is tightly P -supported, Lemma 4.17, page 44 ensures that $\mathcal{N}' \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)$ (up to restricting to a conull Borel subset). And eq. (7.1) implies that $G_v \times G_v^\perp \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp$. Lemma 4.14, page 43, thus ensures that for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, one has $\mathcal{N}'_U \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'_U$, as desired.

To check $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.ii)$, let $U, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{N}', V$ be as in the statement. Let $W \subseteq V$ be a positive measure Borel subset such that \mathcal{N}'_W normalizes \mathcal{S}_W . Since $(\mathcal{G}_W, \mathcal{P}_W, \mathcal{S}_W)$ satisfies Property (P_{spec}) , the second point of Lemma 7.7 ensures that, up to replacing W by a positive measure subset, (\mathcal{S}_W, ρ) is tightly S -supported for some special subproduct S of P . Since by assumption $\mathcal{B}_W = \rho^{-1}(G_v)_W$ is contained in \mathcal{S}_W , it follows from Lemma 4.14, page 43 that $G_v \subseteq S$. So $F_j \subseteq S$ since S is a subproduct. By Lemma 4.17, up to replacing W by a conull Borel subset, we have $\mathcal{N}'_W \subseteq \rho^{-1}(S \times S^\perp)_W$, which in turn is contained in $\rho^{-1}(F_j \times F_j^\perp)_W$. The first two inclusions of eq. (7.1) give that $G_v \times G_v^\perp \not\subseteq F_j \times F_j^\perp$, so Lemma 4.14 implies that $\mathcal{N}'_W \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'_W$. And therefore $\mathcal{N}'_V \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'_V$, as desired.

Step 2 We now assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$, and we prove that there exists a measured subgroupoid \mathcal{Q}' of \mathcal{G} such that (\mathcal{Q}', ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , and \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' .

Let \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{N} be as in $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$. Again, up to passing to a conull Borel subset of X and partitioning it into at most countably many Borel subsets, we will assume that $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ where $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$ is a product parabolic subgroup of G , where the F_i are chosen not to split further (in particular the clique subgroup of P is decomposed as the product of its vertex groups). We will further assume that \mathcal{B} is normalized by \mathcal{N} and \mathcal{Q} , and that \mathcal{Q} is normal in \mathcal{P} . Using Lemma 4.16, we can (and will) also assume that (\mathcal{B}, ρ) is tightly B -supported for some parabolic subgroup $B \subseteq P$, and that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is tightly Q -supported for some parabolic subgroup $Q \subseteq P$.

Since \mathcal{B} is normalized by \mathcal{N} , Lemma 4.17 ensures (up to restricting to a conull Borel subset) that $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(B \times B^\perp)$. For $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $B_j = B \cap F_j$.

We claim that there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $B_j \neq \{1\}$ and $B_j \neq F_j$. Indeed, otherwise B would be a subproduct. But in this case, if B was a nonspecial subproduct, then $B \times B^\perp \subseteq P \times P^\perp$, so $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(B \times B^\perp) \subseteq \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)$. Since $\mathcal{N}' := \rho^{-1}(P \times P^\perp)$ normalizes \mathcal{P} , this gives a contradiction to Property $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.i)$. If B was special, then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \rho^{-1}(B))$ would satisfy Property (P_{spec}) (Lemma 7.7), and the inclusion $\mathcal{N} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(B \times B^\perp)$ would give a contradiction to Property $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2(a.ii)$, applied this time to $\mathcal{N}' := \rho^{-1}(B \times B^\perp)$. Hence our claim.

Let $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be as above. The above claim shows that F_j contains B_j as a proper parabolic subgroup, so necessarily F_j is not conjugate to a vertex group. Since \mathcal{B} is normalized by \mathcal{Q} , we have $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(B \times B^\perp)$ (Lemma 4.17), so $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq B \times B^\perp$. In particular $\mathcal{Q} \cap F_j$ is contained in $B_j \times B_j^\perp$. So $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq F_1 \times \dots \times F_{j-1} \times ((B_j \times B_j^\perp) \cap F_j) \times F_{j+1} \times \dots \times F_n$. Since \mathcal{Q} is normal in $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$ and (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is tightly \mathcal{Q} -supported, we have $P \subseteq \mathcal{Q} \times \mathcal{Q}^\perp$, and we deduce that $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq F_1 \times \dots \times \hat{F}_j \times \dots \times F_n$. Let $\mathcal{Q}' = \rho^{-1}(F_1 \times \dots \times \hat{F}_j \times \dots \times F_n)$. Since F_j is not conjugate to a vertex group, the subgroup $F_1 \times \dots \times \hat{F}_j \times \dots \times F_n$ is a clique-inclusive co-factor, and therefore (\mathcal{Q}', ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) . So Step 1 of this proof shows that \mathcal{Q}' satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$. Moreover $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}'$ (up to a conull Borel subset). Hence the wanted assertion.

Step 3 We now assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) , and prove that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) .

Step 2 gives a measured subgroupoid \mathcal{Q}' of \mathcal{G} such that (\mathcal{Q}', ρ) is of clique-inclusive type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , and \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' . Step 1 then ensures that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}')$ satisfies $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$. And Assertion $(P_{\text{cofact}})_3$ then implies that \mathcal{Q} is stably equal to \mathcal{Q}' , showing that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) .

Step 4 We are left with showing that if (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) , then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies $(P_{\text{cofact}})_3$.

So assume that $\mathcal{Q} = \rho^{-1}(Q)$ for some clique-inclusive co-factor Q of P , and let \mathcal{Q}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}')$ satisfies $(P_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{cofact}})_2$, such that \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' . By Step 2 applied to the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}')$, up to a conull Borel subset and a countable partition of the base space, \mathcal{Q}' is contained in $\rho^{-1}(Q')$ for some clique-inclusive co-factor Q' of P . Lemma 4.14 implies that $Q \subseteq Q'$, and since Q and Q' are two co-factors of P it follows that $Q = Q'$, which concludes our proof. \square

Factors. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let \mathcal{P} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} such that (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of parabolic type. Let $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a partition of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, and for every $i \in I$, let P_i be a parabolic subgroup of G , such that $\mathcal{P}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$. Let \mathcal{F} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} . We say that (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is *of factor type within* (\mathcal{P}, ρ) if, up to passing to a further conull Borel subset and refining the above partition, for every $i \in I$, there exists a factor F_i of P_i such that $\mathcal{F}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(F_i)|_{X_i}$. We say that (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is *of clique factor type within* (\mathcal{P}, ρ) if additionally, for every $i \in I$ such that X_i has positive measure, F_i is the clique factor of P_i .

We now aim to characterize these notions using a purely groupoid-theoretic property, which is as follows.

Definition 7.10 (Property (P_{fact})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X . Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} . We say that the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies *Property (P_{fact})* if the following three properties hold.

- $(P_{\text{fact}})_1$ \mathcal{F} is of infinite type.
- $(P_{\text{fact}})_2$ There exist $n \geq 1$ and measured subgroupoids $\mathcal{Q}_1, \dots, \mathcal{Q}_n$ of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $i \in I$, one has $\mathcal{F}|_{X_i} = (\mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n)|_{X_i}$.
- $(P_{\text{fact}})_3$ For every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) , and every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, there exists a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ such that either $\mathcal{F}|_V \subseteq \mathcal{Q}|_V$ or $(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{Q})|_V$ is trivial.

The idea behind Property (P_{fact}) is the following. If $P = F_1 \times \dots \times F_n$ is a product parabolic subgroup with trivial clique factor, then the factors F_j are characterized as the intersections of co-factors (translated in $(P_{\text{fact}})_2$) which are infinite (as in $(P_{\text{fact}})_1$) and minimal (minimality is the aim of $(P_{\text{fact}})_3$). And if P has a non-trivial clique factor, then all clique-inclusive co-factors contain it, and therefore the clique factor is characterized as being the intersection of all clique-inclusive co-factors. The following lemma expresses this idea at the groupoid-theoretic level.

Lemma 7.11. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup with clique factor C_0 , with $P \neq C_0$, and let $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

1. If $C_0 = \{1\}$, then (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is of factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P_{fact}) .
2. If $C_0 \neq \{1\}$, then (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is of clique factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P_{fact}) .

Proof. We first assume that $C_0 = \{1\}$ and that (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is of factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) . Write $P = F_1 \times \dots \times F_n$, where the factors F_j do not further decompose as products. Up to a conull Borel subset and a countable partition, and a permutation of the factors F_j , we will assume that $\mathcal{F} = \rho^{-1}(F_1)$. In particular \mathcal{F} is of infinite type because F_1 is infinite and ρ is action-like, and hence $(P_{\text{fact}})_1$ is verified. Now, for every $j \in \{2, \dots, k\}$, let $Q_j = F_1 \times \dots \times \hat{F}_j \times \dots \times F_k$, and let $\mathcal{Q}_j = \rho^{-1}(Q_j)$. Lemma 7.9, page 82 ensures that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) . In addition $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{Q}_2 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_k$, showing that $(P_{\text{fact}})_2$ holds. Finally, let \mathcal{Q} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies (P_{cofact}) . By Lemma 7.9, there exist a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ and a clique-inclusive co-factor $Q \subseteq P$ such that $\mathcal{Q}|_U = \rho^{-1}(Q)|_U$. Either $Q = F_2 \times \dots \times F_n$, in which case $(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{Q})|_U$ is trivial, or else $F_1 \subseteq Q$, in which case $\mathcal{F}|_U \subseteq \mathcal{Q}|_U$. This shows that $(P_{\text{fact}})_3$ holds.

We now assume that $C_0 \neq \{1\}$ and that (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is of clique factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) . Write $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, where the F_j do not further decompose as direct products. Up to a conull Borel subset and a countable partition, we will assume that $\mathcal{F} = \rho^{-1}(C_0)$. In particular \mathcal{F} is of infinite type because C_0 is infinite and ρ is action-like, showing that $(P_{\text{fact}})_1$ holds. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let $Q_j = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$, and let $\mathcal{Q}_j = \rho^{-1}(Q_j)$. Lemma 7.9 ensures that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) . In addition $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{Q}_k$, showing that $(P_{\text{fact}})_2$ holds. Finally, let \mathcal{Q} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies (P_{cofact}) . By Lemma 7.9, for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ there exist a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ and a clique-inclusive co-factor $Q \subseteq P$ such that $\mathcal{Q}|_V = \rho^{-1}(Q)|_V$. Then $C_0 \subseteq Q$, so $\mathcal{F}|_V \subseteq \mathcal{Q}|_V$, showing that $(P_{\text{fact}})_3$ holds.

Conversely, let us now assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P_{fact}) . Let $\mathcal{Q}_1, \dots, \mathcal{Q}_n$ be measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{P} as in $(P_{\text{fact}})_2$. Up to a conull Borel subset and a countable partition, we will assume that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n$, and, using Lemma 7.9, that $\mathcal{Q}_j = \rho^{-1}(Q_j)$ for some clique-inclusive co-factor Q_j . Thus $\mathcal{F} = \rho^{-1}(F)$, where $F = Q_1 \cap \cdots \cap Q_n$ is a subproduct of P . Then F is non-trivial as \mathcal{F} is of infinite type by $(P_{\text{fact}})_1$ while ρ has trivial kernel, and F contains C_0 . To conclude the proof, there only remains to show that

- if $C_0 = \{1\}$, then F does not split as a product of at least two factors;
- if $C_0 \neq \{1\}$, then F does not split as a product of C_0 and at least another factor.

But in both cases, if it did, then we could find a clique-inclusive co-factor Q such that $F \cap Q$ is an infinite proper parabolic subgroup of F (in particular $F \not\subseteq Q$). We now reach a contradiction to $(P_{\text{fact}})_3$ by letting $\mathcal{Q} = \rho^{-1}(Q)$: indeed for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, Lemma 4.14 shows that $\mathcal{F}|_U \not\subseteq \mathcal{Q}|_U$, while the fact that $F \cap Q$ is infinite and ρ is action-like ensures that $(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{Q})|_U$ is non-trivial. This completes our proof. \square

7.4 Proof of the Vertex Recognition Property

We finally introduce the property that will enable us to characterize subgroupoids of vertex type⁴ with no reference to an action-like cocycle, under the condition that the defining graph of G is transvection-free and strongly reduced. We first state the property, and then comment it below – it is inspired from Lemma 6.6.

Definition 7.12 (Property (P_{vert})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let \mathcal{V} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . We say that the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies *Property* (P_{vert}) if \mathcal{V} is of infinite type and the following four properties hold.

$(P_{\text{vert}})_1$ There exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $i \in I$, there exist measured subgroupoids

$$\mathcal{G}|_{X_i} = \mathcal{F}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{P}_n \supseteq \mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{V}|_{X_i}$$

of $\mathcal{G}|_{X_i}$ (with $n \geq 1$) such that

- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair $(\mathcal{F}_{j-1}, \mathcal{P}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}_j, \mathcal{F}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{fact}) .

⁴Recall that groupoids of vertex type are defined in Section 5.1, page 53

- (P_{vert})₂ For every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{W} of \mathcal{G} of infinite type which is stably contained in \mathcal{V} , and every measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, if \mathcal{W} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} , then \mathcal{V} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} .
- (P_{vert})₃ There exists a measured subgroupoid \mathcal{N} of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{V} , such that for every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{V}' of \mathcal{G} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}')$ satisfies Properties (P_{vert})₁ and (P_{vert})₂, every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{N}' of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{V}' , and every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, there exists a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ such that either $\mathcal{N}|_V = \mathcal{N}'|_V$ or $\mathcal{N}|_V \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'|_V$.
- (P_{vert})₄ Whenever \mathcal{V}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}')$ satisfies Properties (P_{vert})₁, (P_{vert})₂ and (P_{vert})₃, if \mathcal{V} is stably contained in \mathcal{V}' , then they are stably equal.

A few comments regarding the meaning of this property are in order. Property (P_{vert})₁ is a groupoid translation of the contents of Lemma 6.6, page 65, saying informally that vertex groups can be obtained by successively passing to maximal product parabolic subgroups and their factors. However, if we only considered Property (P_{vert})₁ and end this process too early, we could end up with a subgroupoid “of parabolic type”, i.e. of the form $\rho^{-1}(B)$ for some parabolic subgroup $B \subseteq G$ (possibly after taking a conull subset and a countable Borel partition), where B could be larger than a vertex group. Also, because of the slight asymmetry in our lemma that deals with subgroupoids of maximal product type (Lemma 7.4, page 77), we could possibly end up with a subgroupoid contained in one “of clique type” (possibly, a subgroupoid strictly contained in one of vertex type), with no precise control. The role of Properties (P_{vert})₂, (P_{vert})₃ and (P_{vert})₄ is to exclude these extra possibilities, as we now explain.

Under our assumption that the defining graph Γ is strongly reduced, a parabolic subgroup B that is not conjugate to a vertex group, always contains a proper (parabolic) subgroup $A \subseteq B$ with $N_G(A) \not\subseteq N_G(B)$. On the other hand a vertex group does not. Property (P_{vert})₂ is the groupoid translation of this fact, which will allow us to exclude subgroupoids of parabolic type but not of vertex type.

Assuming that Γ is transvection-free, if B is a proper subgroup of a clique subgroup C , then the normalizer of B is strictly contained in the normalizer of any vertex subgroup of C . On the other hand, the normalizer of a vertex group is not strictly contained in the normalizer of any other vertex group. A groupoid version of this distinction is exploited in Property (P_{vert})₃, to exclude subgroupoids contained in one “of clique type” but not contained in one of vertex type.

Finally, a maximality assumption is exploited in Property (P_{vert})₄ to exclude proper subgroupoids of subgroupoids of vertex type.

Having explained the general idea behind it, we can now turn to the proof of our main lemma, from which the Vertex Recognition Property (see Definition 5.1) follows.

Lemma 7.13. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a strongly reduced transvection-free finite simple graph Γ not reduced to a vertex. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}).

Proof. The proof has four steps.

Step 1. Let us show that if (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type, then \mathcal{V} is of infinite type and $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$.

Since ρ is action-like and (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type, and since vertex groups are infinite, \mathcal{V} is of infinite type. Up to passing to a conull Borel subset, taking a countable partition, and conjugating the cocycle, we can assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$ for some vertex $v \in V\Gamma$. The vertex v is untransvectable because Γ is transvection-free.

For $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$, by Lemma 6.6, page 65, there exists a chain of parabolic subgroups

$$G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq P_2 \supseteq F_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = G_v$$

such that

1. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} which is not of isolated clique type, and
2. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the clique factor of P_j is trivial, and F_j is a factor of P_j , and
3. F_n is the clique factor of P_n .

For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $\mathcal{P}_j = \rho^{-1}(P_j)$, and let $\mathcal{F}_j = \rho^{-1}(F_j)$. These come equipped with action-like cocycles to P_j, F_j , respectively. Notice that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair (\mathcal{P}_j, ρ) is nowhere of isolated clique type. By the first assertion of Lemma 7.4, page 77, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair $(\mathcal{F}_{j-1}, \mathcal{P}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) . By Lemma 7.11, using that Γ is strongly reduced, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}_j, \mathcal{F}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{fact}) .

For $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$, let \mathcal{W} be a measured subgroupoid of infinite type which is stably contained in \mathcal{V} , and let $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid that stably normalizes \mathcal{W} . Up to a countable partition of the base space, we will assume that $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ and that \mathcal{H} normalizes \mathcal{W} . Then (\mathcal{W}, ρ) is tightly G_v -supported, so Lemma 4.17, page 44, ensures (up to restricting to a conull Borel subset) that $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(G_v \times G_v^\perp)$. Therefore \mathcal{H} normalizes $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$, as desired.

Step 2. Let us show that if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$, then there exist a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup C_i that is conjugate to G_{Υ_i} , for some non-empty complete subgraph $\Upsilon_i \subseteq \Gamma$ (possibly reduced to one vertex), such that $\mathcal{V}|_{X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(C_i)|_{X_i}$.

Up to a countable partition, we can assume that there exist subgroupoids

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{P}_n \supseteq \mathcal{F}_n = \mathcal{V}$$

as in $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$. By inductively applying Lemmas 7.4 and 7.11, we show that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, up to passing to a conull Borel subset and taking a countable partition,

- Either $\mathcal{P}_i = \rho^{-1}(P_i)$ for some maximal product parabolic subgroup P_i whose type is not a clique, and $\mathcal{F}_i = \rho^{-1}(F_i)$ for some factor F_i of P_i ;
- Or $\mathcal{P}_i \subseteq \rho^{-1}(C)$ for some parabolic subgroup C that is conjugate to G_Υ for some non-empty complete subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$.

In particular, either $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(B)$ for some proper parabolic subgroup B , or else $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(C)$ for some parabolic group C that is conjugate to G_Υ for some non-empty complete

subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. To show the wanted assertion, it suffices to exclude the case where $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(B)$ for a parabolic subgroup B whose type is an induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ that contains at least 2 vertices. Up to conjugating the cocycle we will assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_\Lambda)$ and aim for a contradiction. Since Γ is strongly reduced, there exists a vertex $w \in V\Lambda$ such that $G_w \times G_w^\perp \not\subseteq G_\Lambda \times G_\Lambda^\perp$, as otherwise the subgraph Λ would be collapsible. We will now use Property $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$ to reach a contradiction. For this, let $\mathcal{W} = \rho^{-1}(G_w)$. Then \mathcal{W} is contained in \mathcal{V} , and \mathcal{W} is of infinite type because G_w is infinite and ρ is action-like. Let $\mathcal{H} = \rho^{-1}(G_w \times G_w^\perp)$, which normalizes \mathcal{W} (Example 4.6, page 41). So Property $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$ implies that \mathcal{V} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} . As (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is tightly G_Λ -supported (Lemma 4.15, page 43), it follows from Lemma 4.17, page 44 that $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(G_\Lambda \times G_\Lambda^\perp)$. But since $G_w \times G_w^\perp \not\subseteq G_\Lambda \times G_\Lambda^\perp$, this is a contradiction to Lemma 4.14, page 43. This contradiction completes our proof of Step 2.

Step 3. Let us show that if (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type, then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$.

Again we assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$ for some $v \in V\Gamma$. Let $\mathcal{N} = \rho^{-1}(G_v \times G_v^\perp)$, which normalizes \mathcal{V} (Example 4.6, page 41). Let \mathcal{V}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that satisfies $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$, let \mathcal{N}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} that stably normalizes \mathcal{V}' and let $U \subseteq X$ be a positive measure Borel subset. By Lemma 4.16, page 44, we can find a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ such that (\mathcal{V}'_V, ρ) is tightly C -supported for some parabolic subgroup $C \subseteq G$. Up to partitioning, we can (and will) also assume that \mathcal{N}'_V normalizes \mathcal{V}'_V . By the previous step, C is conjugate to G_Υ for some non-empty complete subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. Since v is untransvectable, it follows from Lemma 2.9, page 23, that either $C = G_v$, or else $G_v \times G_v^\perp \not\subseteq C \times C^\perp$. If $C = G_v$, then Lemma 4.17, page 44 ensures that $\mathcal{N}'_V \subseteq \mathcal{N}_V$ (up to a null set), and we are done. If $G_v \times G_v^\perp \not\subseteq C \times C^\perp$, then Lemma 4.14, page 43 ensures that $\mathcal{N}_V \not\subseteq \rho^{-1}(C \times C^\perp)_V$. As \mathcal{N}'_V normalizes \mathcal{V}'_V , we also have $\mathcal{N}'_V \subseteq \rho^{-1}(C \times C^\perp)_V$ (Lemma 4.17, page 44). So we deduce that $\mathcal{N}_V \not\subseteq \mathcal{N}'_V$, and again Property $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$ holds.

Step 4. Let us finally show that if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$, $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$, then there exist a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup A_i that is conjugate to a vertex subgroup, such that $\mathcal{V}_{|X_i} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(A_i)_{|X_i}$.

Otherwise, in view of Step 2 (and Lemma 4.16, page 44), there would exist a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $(\mathcal{V}_{|U}, \rho)$ is tightly C -supported for some parabolic subgroup C conjugate to G_Υ , where $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ is a complete subgraph of size at least 2. Let \mathcal{N} be a measured subgroupoid given by $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$. Since \mathcal{N} stably normalizes \mathcal{V} , Lemma 4.17, page 44, ensures that, up to replacing U by a positive measure subset, we have $\mathcal{N}_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(C \times C^\perp)_{|U}$. Let $A \subseteq C$ be a parabolic subgroup that is equal to a conjugate of a vertex group. Let \mathcal{V}' be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} such that $\mathcal{V}'_U = \rho^{-1}(A)_{|U}$, and $\mathcal{V}'_{|X \setminus U} = \mathcal{V}_{|X \setminus U}$. Using Step 1, we see that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V}')$ satisfies Properties $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$. Let \mathcal{N}' be such that $\mathcal{N}'_U = \rho^{-1}(A \times A^\perp)_{|U}$, and $\mathcal{N}'_{|X \setminus U} = \mathcal{N}_{|X \setminus U}$. Then \mathcal{N}' stably normalizes \mathcal{V}' . As every vertex of Γ is untransvectable, the inclusion $C \times C^\perp \subseteq A \times A^\perp$ is strict. Lemma 4.14, page 43 thus implies that $\mathcal{N}_V \subsetneq \mathcal{N}'_V$ for every positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$, contradicting $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$.

Conclusion. If (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type, then $(P_{\text{vert}})_1$, $(P_{\text{vert}})_2$ and $(P_{\text{vert}})_3$ are verified by Steps 1 and 3. Finally, take \mathcal{V}' verifying the hypothesis of $(P_{\text{vert}})_4$. By Step 4, up to taking a conull Borel subset and a countable partition, there exists a subgroup $A \subseteq G$ that is conjugate to a vertex group, such that $\mathcal{V}' \subseteq \rho^{-1}(A)$. Up to refining the partition, we also assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(B)$ for some subgroup $B \subseteq G$ that is conjugate to a vertex group. Since \mathcal{V} is stably contained in \mathcal{V}' , we deduce that $\rho^{-1}(B)$ is stably contained in $\rho^{-1}(A)$. By Lemma 4.14, page 43, this implies that $B \subseteq A$, and in fact $A = B$ since they are both conjugate to vertex groups. Hence $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies (P_{vert}) .

Conversely, if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ verifies (P_{vert}) then using the maximality assumption provided by Property $(P_{\text{vert}})_4$ and the above Step 4, we get that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type. \square

We are now in position to complete our proof of Proposition 7.1.

Proof. Let G, H be two graph products of countably infinite groups over transvection-free strongly reduced finite simple graphs. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, equipped with action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid, and assume that the pair (\mathcal{V}, ρ_G) is of vertex type; we aim to prove that (\mathcal{V}, ρ_H) is of vertex type.

By Lemma 7.13, applied to the cocycle ρ_G , the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}) . And by Lemma 7.13, applied to the cocycle ρ_H , the pair (\mathcal{V}, ρ_H) is of vertex type, as desired. \square

8 The reducible case and proof of Proposition 5.3

In this section, we complete our proof of Proposition 5.3, by treating the case of reducible graph products.

8.1 Goal of the section

The main result of this section is the following proposition, which extends Proposition 7.1 to the case of direct products.

Proposition 8.1. The class of graph products of countably infinite groups over finite simple graphs Γ that splits as a join $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$ (with $k \geq 1$) of transvection-free strongly reduced graphs Γ_j on at least 2 vertices, satisfies the Vertex Recognition Property.

In view of Corollary 6.4, this covers all graph products over transvection-free graphs with no partial conjugation, and therefore Proposition 5.3 follows from Proposition 8.1. In the previous section, we have treated the case where $k = 1$, we now need to tackle the reducible case.

8.2 Proof of the Vertex Recognition Property

Given a graph product G that splits as a direct product with trivial clique factor, the following property will enable us to recognize the co-factors of the product, at a groupoid-theoretic level.

Definition 8.2 (Property (P'_{cofact})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let \mathcal{Q} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . We say that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies *Property* (P'_{cofact}) if the following two properties hold.

- $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$ The groupoid \mathcal{Q} is of infinite type and stably normal in \mathcal{G} , and it stably normalizes an amenable measured subgroupoid \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{G} of infinite type.
- $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_2$ Whenever \mathcal{Q}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q}')$ satisfies Property $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$, and such that \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' , then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' are stably equal.

The idea behind Property (P'_{cofact}) is the following. Assume that a graph product G splits non-trivially as a product $G = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, with trivial clique factor. Then each $Q_j = F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ is normal in G and normalizes an infinite amenable subgroup $A \subseteq F_j$. Conversely, any maximal subgroup of G with these properties is a co-factor. The following lemma is the groupoid-theoretic version of this fact (since all clique factors are trivial in this section, for simplicity, we will talk about “subgroupoids of co-factor type” as a shortcut for “subgroupoids of clique-inclusive co-factor type”).

Lemma 8.3. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ with countably infinite vertex groups and trivial clique factor. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Property (P'_{cofact}) if and only if G is reducible and (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) .

Proof. Let $G = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$ be the decomposition of G into its irreducible components (possibly with $k = 1$).

Step 1 We first assume that G is reducible (i.e. $k \geq 2$) and that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) , and prove that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$.

Up to a conull Borel subset and a countable partition, we will assume that $\mathcal{Q} = \rho^{-1}(Q)$, where $Q = F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then \mathcal{Q} is of infinite type (because Q is infinite and ρ is action-like) and normalized by \mathcal{G} (because Q is normal in G). Let $A \subseteq F_j$ be an infinite amenable subgroup: this always exists, because the type of F_j (i.e. the underlying subgraph of Γ) contains at least 2 vertices. The conclusion follows by letting $\mathcal{A} = \rho^{-1}(A)$.

Step 2 Let us prove that if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$ then G is reducible (i.e. $k \geq 2$) and \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in a subgroupoid \mathcal{Q}' of \mathcal{G} such that (\mathcal{Q}', ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) .

Let \mathcal{A} be given by $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$. Without loss of generality, we will assume that \mathcal{A} is normalized by \mathcal{Q} . For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let $\rho_j : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow F_j$ be the cocycle obtained by post-composing ρ by the projection $G \rightarrow F_j$. Up to a countable Borel partition of X , we will assume that (\mathcal{A}, ρ) is tightly A -supported for some parabolic subgroup $A \subseteq G$ (and $A \neq \{1\}$ because \mathcal{A} is of infinite type).

- Let $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ be such that $A \cap F_j \neq \{1\}$ (such a j exists by Lemma 2.7, page 22). In particular $(\rho_j)_{|_{\mathcal{A}}}$ is nowhere trivial (by the second point of the definition of tight support, page 43).

- Let us prove that $(\rho_j)|_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is stably trivial.

So assume towards a contradiction that $(\rho_j)|_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is not stably trivial.

- We first show that there exists a Borel subset V of positive measure such that ρ_j is nowhere trivial on $\mathcal{Q}|_V$.

Let $U \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset of maximal measure such that ρ_j is stably trivial on $\mathcal{Q}|_U$. Our assumption ensures that $V = X \setminus U$ has positive measure. And ρ_j is nowhere trivial on $\mathcal{Q}|_V$.

- We now show that $(\rho^{-1}(F_j)|_V, \rho_j)$ is F_j -elementary (in the sense of Definition 6.8). Lemma 6.11, page 69 and Remark 6.12, page 69 ensure that (\mathcal{A}, ρ_j) is F_j -elementary. Applying Lemma 6.14, page 72 twice then shows that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ_j) and $(\mathcal{G}|_V, \rho_j)$ are F_j -elementary. In particular $(\rho^{-1}(F_j)|_V, \rho_j)$ is F_j -elementary.
- Since $\rho_j : \rho^{-1}(F_j)|_V \rightarrow F_j$ is action-like and the type of F_j is not a clique, it contradicts Lemma 6.10, page 68.

This contradiction shows that $(\rho_j)|_{\mathcal{Q}}$ is stably trivial.

- Let us show that G is reducible.

Assume that G is irreducible, namely that $k = 1$. Then $\rho_1 = \rho$ and since ρ has trivial kernel, the previous point implies that \mathcal{Q} is stably trivial. This contradicts the fact that \mathcal{Q} is of infinite type (by $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$).

- Taking $\mathcal{Q} := F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$ and $\mathcal{Q}' := \rho^{-1}(\mathcal{Q})$ gives the wanted conclusion for Step 2.

Conclusion If G is reducible and (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) , then it verifies $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$ by Step 1. To check $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_2$ take \mathcal{Q}' such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q}')$ satisfies $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$ with \mathcal{Q} stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' . By Step 2, there exists \mathcal{Q}'' such that \mathcal{Q}' is also stably contained in \mathcal{Q}'' and (\mathcal{Q}'', ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) . Since an inclusion of co-factors is always an equality, we deduce that \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}'' are stably equal, in particular \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' are stably equal.

Now assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies (P'_{cofact}) . By Step 2, G is reducible, and there exists \mathcal{Q}' such that \mathcal{Q} is stably contained in \mathcal{Q}' and (\mathcal{Q}', ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) . By Step 1, $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q}')$ verifies $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and thus $(P'_{\text{cofact}})_2$ for $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ gives that \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' are stably equal. In particular (\mathcal{Q}, ρ) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) . \square

We now consider the following property which is a very slight variation over Property (P_{fact}) from the previous section (Definition 7.10), with (P'_{cofact}) instead of (P_{cofact}) .

Definition 8.4 (Property (P'_{fact})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X . Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid. We say that the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies *Property* (P'_{fact}) if the following three properties hold.

- $(P'_{\text{fact}})_1$ The subgroupoid \mathcal{F} is of infinite type.
- $(P'_{\text{fact}})_2$ There exist measured subgroupoids $\mathcal{Q}_1, \dots, \mathcal{Q}_n$ of \mathcal{G} , with $n \geq 1$, and such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P'_{cofact}) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and there exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $i \in I$, one has $\mathcal{F}|_{X_i} = (\mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \cdots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n)|_{X_i}$.
- $(P'_{\text{fact}})_3$ For every subgroupoid \mathcal{Q} of \mathcal{G} such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ satisfies Property (P'_{cofact}) , and every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, there exists a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$ such that either $\mathcal{F}|_V \subseteq \mathcal{Q}|_V$ or $(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{Q})|_V$ is trivial.

Replacing the use of Lemma 7.9, page 82 by Lemma 8.3 in the proof of the first point of Lemma 7.11, page 85 we obtain the following statement.

Lemma 8.5. Let G be a reducible graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ with trivial clique factor. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then (\mathcal{F}, ρ) is of factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ) if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) . \square

For the following statement, we refer to Definition 7.12, page 86 from the previous section for the definition of Property (P_{vert}) .

Lemma 8.6. Let G be a reducible graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ be an action-like cocycle. Let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type if and only if there exist a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ such that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) , and a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $i \in I$, one has $\mathcal{V}|_{X_i} \subseteq \mathcal{F}|_{X_i}$, and the pair $(\mathcal{F}|_{X_i}, \mathcal{V}|_{X_i})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}) .

Proof. Let $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$ be the decomposition of Γ as a join of irreducible subgraphs (well-defined up to permutation of the factors), and let $G = F_1 \times \dots \times F_k$ be the corresponding decomposition of G as a direct product (since G is reducible, $k \geq 2$). Notice that as Γ is transvection-free, no Γ_i is reduced to a point, in other words G has trivial clique factor.

We first assume that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type. Up to a countable partition of the base space X , and up to conjugating the cocycle, we will assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$ for some $v \in V\Gamma$. Let $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ be such that $v \in V\Gamma_j$. Let $\mathcal{F} = \rho^{-1}(F_j)$. By Lemma 8.5, page 93 the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) . In addition, Γ_j has no transvection and no partial conjugation (Remark 2.1, page 18), so it is strongly reduced by Lemma 6.3, page 63. It thus follows from Lemma 7.13, page 87 (applied to the groupoid \mathcal{F} and to the cocycle ρ , viewed as an action-like cocycle $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow F_j$), that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}) .

Conversely, assume that there exist a subgroupoid \mathcal{F} as in the lemma – up to reasoning on each subset of the partition, we will assume that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}) . Since $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) , Lemma 8.5 ensures that, up to a countable Borel partition of X and passing to a conull Borel subset, we have $\mathcal{F} = \rho^{-1}(F_j)$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Since Γ_j is transvection-free and strongly reduced, and $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P_{vert}) , it follows from Lemma 7.13, page 87 that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of vertex type, as desired. \square

We are now in position to complete the proof of the main proposition of the section.

Proof of Proposition 8.1. Let G and H be two graph products of countably infinite groups over finite simple graphs that split (possibly trivially) as joins of strongly reduced transvection-free finite simple graphs on at least 2 vertices.

Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid equipped with two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$.

Let us first show that G is reducible if and only if H is.

If G is reducible there exists a subgroupoid \mathcal{Q} in \mathcal{G} such that (\mathcal{Q}, ρ_G) is of co-factor type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ_G) . By Lemma 8.3, page 91, the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q})$ verifies (P'_{cofact}) and therefore H is also reducible.

If G is reducible, the conclusion of Proposition 8.1, page 90 is now an immediate consequence of Lemma 8.6, page 93, as we have characterized subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} of vertex type with respect to some action-like cocycle ρ , using a groupoid-theoretic property that does not refer to the cocycle ρ .

And if G is irreducible, the conclusion of Proposition 8.1, page 90 follows from Lemma 7.13, page 87. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.3. By Corollary 6.4, if a finite simple graph Γ is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation, then Γ splits as $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$ (possibly with $k = 1$), in such a way that every Γ_j is transvection-free, strongly reduced, and has at least two vertices. Proposition 5.3 thus follows from Proposition 8.1. \square

This completes the proof of the main theorem of Part II (Theorem 1.2, page 7).

9 Amenable vertex groups and untransvectable vertices

9.1 Main result

The contents of this section is not needed for the main theorems of Part II, but will be used in Section 13. In this section specifically, we will consider graph products where all vertex groups are amenable. In this case, more can be said without assuming that the graph has no transvection and no partial conjugation. Namely, given a subgroupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space X equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$, we can still recognize subgroupoids that correspond to parabolic subgroups of untransvectable vertex type, in the following sense.

Let Γ be a finite simple graph. Recall that a vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ is *untransvectable* if there does not exist any vertex $w \in V\Gamma$ distinct from v and such that $\text{lk}(v) \subseteq \text{star}(w)$. A parabolic subgroup $P \subseteq G$ is *of untransvectable vertex type* if it is conjugate to G_v for some untransvectable vertex v .

Given \mathcal{G} and ρ as above, and a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, we say that (\mathcal{H}, ρ) is *of untransvectable vertex type* if there exist a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$, a partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, and for every $i \in I$, a parabolic subgroup P_i of untransvectable vertex type such that for every $i \in I$, one has $\mathcal{H}|_{X_i} = \rho^{-1}(P_i)|_{X_i}$.

We say that a finite simple graph Γ is *clique-reduced* if there do not exist distinct vertices $v, w \in V\Gamma$ with $\text{star}(v) = \text{star}(w)$. Equivalently Γ is clique-reduced if and only if there does not exist any collapsible clique (in the sense of Definition 6.1, page 62) on at least 2 vertices in Γ .

The main result of this section is the following proposition.

Proposition 9.1. Let G, H be two graph products over clique-reduced finite simple graphs with countably infinite amenable vertex groups. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, equipped with two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then, the pair (\mathcal{V}, ρ_G) is of untransvectable vertex type if and only if the pair (\mathcal{V}, ρ_H) is of untransvectable vertex type.

Remark 9.2. The assumption that the two graphs are clique-reduced is necessary. Otherwise, here is a counterexample. Let G be the graph product over the graph $\bar{\Gamma}$ from Figure 11, page 62, with vertex groups $\{G_v\}_v$ isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^2 . Then G is also isomorphic to the graph product H over the graph Γ (from the same figure) with vertex groups isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} . We fix an isomorphism $\theta : H \rightarrow G$ sending vertex groups inside vertex groups. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid with an action-like cocycle $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$, and let $\rho_H = \rho_G$ (through the chosen isomorphism $H \rightarrow G$). If $v \in V\bar{\Gamma}$, then $(\rho_G^{-1}(G_v), \rho_G)$ is of untransvectable vertex type, while $(\rho_G^{-1}(G_v), \rho_H)$ is not.

Our motivation behind proving Proposition 9.1 is that it is useful in the measure equivalence classification of right-angled Artin groups. In fact, as recorded in Corollary 9.4 below, it provides finer information than [HH22a], which only dealt with right-angled Artin groups with finite outer automorphism groups. Among concrete applications, let us mention the following.

- Corollary 9.4 below will be used in Section 10 to provide new concrete examples of right-angled Artin groups that can be distinguished from the viewpoint of measure equivalence.
- In Part III of the present work, Proposition 9.1 will enable us to obtain quantitative estimates and solve the inverse problem in quantitative orbit equivalence for a large family of right-angled Artin groups.
- In ongoing work of Huang and the second-named author (which has largely motivated the present section), the authors expect to use the results obtained here towards finer results in measure equivalence classification of the right-angled Artin groups.

To state our main corollary, we make the following definition.

Definition 9.3 (Untransvectable extension graph). Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . The *untransvectable extension graph* is the subgraph $\Gamma_G^{ue} \subseteq \Gamma_G^e$ spanned by all vertices corresponding to parabolic subgroups of untransvectable vertex type.

Notice that Γ_G^{ue} is a G -invariant subgraph of Γ_G^e , for the G -action on Γ_G^e coming from the G -action by conjugation on itself. We warn the reader that Γ_G^{ue} might be disconnected, and might be empty.

We also refer to Definition 4.22, page 47 for the definition of an ME-witness.

Corollary 9.4. Let G and H be two graph products over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H , with countably infinite amenable vertex groups.

Then $(\Gamma_G^{ue}, \Gamma_H^{ue})$ is an ME-witness for G, H . In particular, if G and H are measure equivalent, then Γ_G^{ue} and Γ_H^{ue} are isomorphic.

Proof. Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, and let $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$ be two action-like cocycles. Notice that (\mathcal{G}, ρ_G) is stably Γ_G^{ue} in the sense of Section 4.4 if and only if it is of untransvectable vertex type. Therefore, the first point of Definition 4.22 is exactly the contents of Proposition 9.1, page 95. And the second point of Definition 4.22 is a consequence of Lemma 5.4, page 54, which characterizes adjacency in the (untransvectable) extension graph with no reference to the action-like cocycle. Finally, the additional part of the corollary follows from Proposition 4.24, page 47. \square

In particular, Corollary 9.4 establishes the untransvectable extension graph as a new invariant in the measure equivalence classification of right-angled Artin groups. Notice that when Γ_G and Γ_H are transvection-free, then $\Gamma_G^{ue} = \Gamma_G^e$ and $\Gamma_H^{ue} = \Gamma_H^e$, and Corollary 9.4 recovers [HH22a, Theorem 2]. Let us mention that, although we believe that the techniques from [HH22a] could have been extended to prove the results from the present section, we decided to use a different path, more in the spirit of the previous sections of the present work.

9.2 Detecting clique subgroups

We make the following definition.

Definition 9.5 (Property (P_{clique})). Let \mathcal{P} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be a measured subgroupoid. We say that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) if the following two properties hold.

- $(P_{\text{clique}})_1$ The subgroupoid \mathcal{C} is amenable, of infinite type, and stably normal in \mathcal{P} .
- $(P_{\text{clique}})_2$ If \mathcal{C}' is a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{P} such that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C}')$ satisfies Property $(P_{\text{clique}})_1$, then \mathcal{C}' is stably contained in \mathcal{C} .

Lemma 9.6. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite amenable groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space, equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup, and let $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$.

Let $C \subseteq P$ be the clique factor of P .

- If $C = \{1\}$ then no measured subgroupoid \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{P} is such that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) .
- If C is non-trivial then a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ is such that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) if and only if \mathcal{C} is stably equal to $\rho^{-1}(C)$.

Proof. We first assume that $C = \{1\}$, and assume towards a contradiction that there exists a measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ such that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) . Then $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P'_{cofact}) (recall Definition 8.2, page 91). So Lemma 8.3, page 91 applies and shows that \mathcal{P} is stably equal to $\rho^{-1}(Q)$ for some cofactor $Q \subseteq P$. This is a contradiction to Lemma 4.14, page 43 using that ρ is action-like.

We now assume that $C \neq \{1\}$.

- We first show that $\rho^{-1}(C)$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) .

The subgroup C is infinite and amenable because vertex groups are infinite and amenable. Let $\mathcal{C} = \rho^{-1}(C)$. Then \mathcal{C} is amenable because C is amenable and ρ has

trivial kernel (Lemma 4.7, page 41), of infinite type because C is infinite and ρ is action-like, and normal in \mathcal{P} because C is normal in P (Example 4.6, page 41). So (\mathcal{P}, C) satisfies Property $(P_{\text{clique}})_1$.

To check Property $(P_{\text{clique}})_2$, let $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{P}$ be an amenable subgroupoid of infinite type which is stably normal in \mathcal{P} . We aim to prove that \mathcal{C}' is stably contained in C . Without loss of generality, we will assume that \mathcal{C}' is normalized by \mathcal{P} . We write $P = C \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, where the subgroups F_j do not further split as a direct product. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let $\rho_j : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow F_j$ be the cocycle obtained by post-composing ρ by the projection $G \rightarrow F_j$. Up to a countable Borel partition of X , we will assume using Lemma 4.16, page 44 that (\mathcal{C}', ρ) is tightly A -supported for some parabolic subgroup $A \subseteq P$. We aim to prove that $A \subseteq C$. So assume by contradiction that this is not the case. Using Lemma 2.7, page 22 we can find $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $A \cap F_j \neq \{1\}$. In particular $(\rho_j)|_{\mathcal{C}'}$ is nowhere trivial. Since \mathcal{C}' is amenable, Lemma 6.11, page 69 and Remark 6.12, page 69 ensure that (\mathcal{C}', ρ_j) is F_j -elementary. Lemma 6.14, page 72 therefore implies that (\mathcal{P}, ρ_j) is also F_j -elementary. In particular $(\rho^{-1}(F_j), \rho_j)$ is F_j -elementary, which contradicts Lemma 6.10, page 68 (since F_j is not a clique). Therefore $A \cap F_j = \{1\}$ for all j and thus $A \subseteq C$ as wanted.

- The stability of Property (P_{clique}) under restriction and stabilization implies that any subgroupoid stably equal to $\rho^{-1}(C)$, satisfies itself Property (P_{clique}) .
- Now if \mathcal{C} satisfies Property (P_{clique}) , we showed in the first point that it is stably contained in $\rho^{-1}(C)$. By the maximality property $(P_{\text{clique}})_2$ it is therefore stably equal to $\rho^{-1}(C)$. \square

9.3 Proof of Proposition 9.1

When all vertex groups are amenable, subgroupoids of isolated clique type are amenable, and therefore they do not satisfy Property (P_{prod}) from Definition 7.2, page 76.

Lemma 7.4, page 77 thus reformulates as follows in this case.

Lemma 9.7. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite amenable groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is of maximal product type and nowhere of isolated clique type if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) . \square

We now introduce the following variation over Property (P_{vert}) (Definition 7.12).

Definition 9.8 (Property (P'_{vert})). Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , and let \mathcal{V} be a measured subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} . We say that the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies *Property (P'_{vert})* if the following two properties hold.

- $(P'_{\text{vert}})_1$ There exists a countable Borel partition $X^* = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $i \in I$, there exist measured subgroupoids

$$\mathcal{G}|_{X_i} = \mathcal{F}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{P}_n \supseteq \mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{V}|_{X_i}$$

of $\mathcal{G}|_{X_i}$ such that

1. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair $(\mathcal{F}_{j-1}, \mathcal{P}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) (see Definition 7.2, page 76);
 2. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the pair $(\mathcal{P}_j, \mathcal{F}_j)$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) (see Definition 8.4, page 92);
 3. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ and every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_i$, there does not exist any subgroupoid \mathcal{C} of $(\mathcal{P}_j)_{|U}$ such that $((\mathcal{P}_j)_{|U}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) (see Definition 9.5, page 96);
 4. the pair $(\mathcal{P}_n, \mathcal{C}_n)$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) .
- $(P'_{\text{vert}})_2$ For every measured subgroupoid \mathcal{W} of \mathcal{G} of infinite type which is stably contained in \mathcal{V} , and every measured subgroupoid $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, if \mathcal{W} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} , then \mathcal{V} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} .

Lemma 9.9. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite amenable groups over a clique-reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ be a measured subgroupoid.

Then (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of untransvectable vertex type if and only if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P'_{vert}) .

Proof. We first assume that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of untransvectable vertex type, and prove that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P'_{vert}) .

Up to passing to a conull Borel subset of X , taking a countable partition, and conjugating the cocycle, we will assume that $\mathcal{V} = \rho^{-1}(G_v)$, where $v \in V\Gamma$ is untransvectable.

We start with $(P'_{\text{vert}})_1$. Let

$$G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq P_n \supseteq C_n = G_v$$

be parabolic subgroups provided by Lemma 6.6, page 65 (here we write $F_n = C_n$). For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $\mathcal{P}_j = \rho^{-1}(P_j)$ and $\mathcal{F}_{j-1} = \rho^{-1}(F_{j-1})$, and let $\mathcal{C}_n = \rho^{-1}(C_n)$. Since P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} and is not of isolated clique type, Lemma 7.4, page 77 ensures that $(\mathcal{F}_{j-1}, \mathcal{P}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Since P_j has trivial clique factor for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, and F_j is a factor of P_j , Lemma 8.5, page 93 applies and shows that $(\mathcal{P}_j, \mathcal{F}_j)$ satisfies Property (P'_{fact}) . Since C_n is the clique factor of P_n , Lemma 9.6, page 96 ensures that $(\mathcal{P}_n, \mathcal{C}_n)$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) . On the other hand, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, since P_j has trivial clique factor, Lemma 9.6 ensures that for every positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$, there does not exist any measured subgroupoid \mathcal{C} of $(\mathcal{P}_j)_{|U}$ such that $((\mathcal{P}_j)_{|U}, \mathcal{C})$ satisfies Property (P_{clique}) . This proves Property $(P'_{\text{vert}})_1$.

We now prove that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property $(P'_{\text{vert}})_2$. Let \mathcal{W} and \mathcal{H} be as in $(P'_{\text{vert}})_2$. Since \mathcal{W} is of infinite type and stably contained in \mathcal{V} , up to a countable Borel partition of a conull Borel subset of X , we will assume that (\mathcal{W}, ρ) is tightly G_v -supported. As \mathcal{W} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} , Lemma 4.17, page 44 allows us to further assume that $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \rho^{-1}(G_v \times G_v^\perp)$. But since G_v is normal in $G_v \times G_v^\perp$, it follows that \mathcal{V} is (stably) normalized by \mathcal{H} (Example 4.6, page 41), as desired.

Conversely, let us assume that $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property (P'_{vert}) , and prove that (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is of untransvectable vertex type.

Up to a countable partition, we can assume that there exist measured subgroupoids

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F}_0 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{P}_2 \supseteq \mathcal{F}_2 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq \mathcal{P}_n \supseteq \mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{V}$$

as in $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_1$. Using Lemmas 8.5, 9.6 and 9.7, up to a further partition, we can assume that there exists a chain of parabolic subgroupoids

$$G = F_0 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq P_n \supseteq C_n$$

such that

1. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, one has $\mathcal{P}_j = \rho^{-1}(P_j)$, and $\mathcal{F}_{j-1} = \rho^{-1}(F_{j-1})$, and $\mathcal{C}_n = \rho^{-1}(C_n)$, and
2. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} and not of isolated clique type (Lemma 9.7, page 97 using the first assertion of $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_1$),
3. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the clique factor of P_j is trivial (Lemma 9.6, using the third assertion of $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_1$), and F_j is a factor of P_j (Lemma 8.5, page 93 using the second assertion of $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_1$), and
4. C_n is the clique factor of P_n (Lemma 9.6, page 96 using the fourth assertion of $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_1$).

We now claim that C_n is conjugate to G_v for some $v \in V\Gamma$. This will be enough to conclude our proof, as Lemma 6.6, page 65 then implies that v is untransvectable.

We are thus left with proving the above claim. Assume that C_n is conjugate to G_Υ , for a clique subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ which contains at least two vertices. Up to conjugating the cocycle, we will assume without loss of generality that $C_n = G_\Upsilon$. Since Γ is clique-reduced, we can find a vertex $w \in V\Upsilon$ such that $\text{lk}(w) \not\subseteq \Upsilon \circ \Upsilon^\perp$. We now aim for a contradiction using Property $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_2$. So let $\mathcal{W} = \rho^{-1}(G_w)$, and let $\mathcal{H} = \rho^{-1}(G_w \times G_w^\perp)$. Then $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$, and \mathcal{W} is normalized by \mathcal{H} (Example 4.6, page 41). Property $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})_2$ implies that \mathcal{V} is stably normalized by \mathcal{H} . Since (\mathcal{V}, ρ) is tightly G_Υ -supported (Lemma 4.15, page 43), Lemma 4.17 enables us to find a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X$ such that $\mathcal{H}|_U \subseteq \rho^{-1}(G_\Upsilon \times G_\Upsilon^\perp)$. It follows from Lemma 4.14, page 43 that $G_w \times G_w^\perp \subseteq G_\Upsilon \times G_\Upsilon^\perp$, which contradicts our choice of w . This contradiction completes our proof. \square

We are now in position to complete the proof of the main proposition of this section.

Proof of Proposition 9.1. Assume that (\mathcal{V}, ρ_G) is of untransvectable vertex type. By Lemma 9.9 applied to the cocycle ρ_G , the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{V})$ satisfies Property $(\mathcal{P}'_{\text{vert}})$. And Lemma 9.9 applied to the cocycle ρ_H then proves that (\mathcal{V}, ρ_H) is of untransvectable vertex type. By symmetry the other implication also holds. \square

10 Examples

To conclude this part, we provide some examples illustrating the different cases treated in the past sections. All the graph products presented in this section are in fact right-angled Artin groups (though they are sometimes viewed as graph products with non-cyclic vertex groups). So our work provides new cases of the measure equivalence classification of right-

angled Artin groups, beyond those treated in [HH22a]. On the other hand, some cases remain open, such as right-angled Artin groups defined over trees.

Example 10.1. The following example is an illustration of Theorem 1.2.

The two graph products defined in Figure 18 are not measure equivalent.

Indeed, the graph (namely the pentagon) is transvection-free and has no partial conjugation. Therefore Theorem 1.2 applies: if G and H were measure equivalent, then we would have a graph isomorphism sending the vertex group F_2 to an orbit equivalent vertex group in H . Such a vertex group does not exist in H . Therefore G and H cannot be measure equivalent.

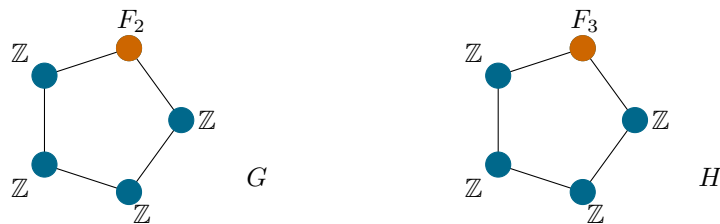


Figure 18: Groups from Example 10.1

Example 10.2. The following example is an illustration of Corollary 5.7.

Let G and H be as in Figure 19 (the two leftmost graphs). If G and H were measure equivalent, then we would have a graph homomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that G_v is measure equivalent to $H_{\sigma(v)}$ for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$. In particular σ must send blue vertices to blue vertices. In particular, by looking at the restriction of σ to the leftmost pentagon in Γ_G (all of whose vertices are blue), there would exist a graph homomorphism from a pentagon to a segment of length 3, which is not the case. Therefore G and H are not measure equivalent.

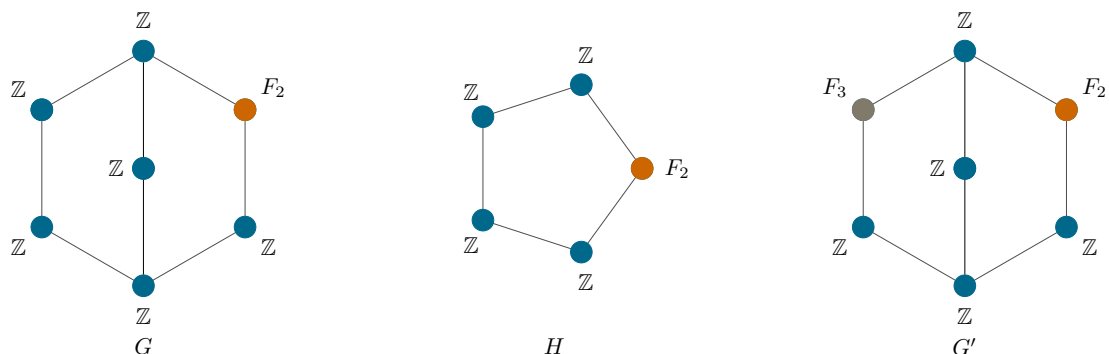


Figure 19: Graphs and groups from Example 10.2 and Remark 10.3

Remark 10.3. We do not know however whether or not the groups H and G' are measure equivalent. There do exist graph homomorphisms $\Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ and $\Gamma_H \rightarrow \Gamma_G$, such that a vertex and its image always carry measure equivalent vertex groups, so Corollary 5.7 does not provide any obstruction. In fact, if the brown vertex group was isomorphic to F_2 ,

then G' would be isomorphic to an index 2 subgroup of H (whence measure equivalent to H). However, with the brown vertex group isomorphic to F_3 , we have no reason to expect that the groups G' and H should be measure equivalent.

Example 10.4. The following example is an illustration of Proposition 9.1.

Let G and H be the two groups defined in the left half of Figure 20, page 101. Then G and H are not measure equivalent.

Indeed, first remark that in Figure 20 all untransvectable vertices are drawn in orange. Second, note that H can be rewritten as a right-angled Artin group over the graph drawn at the top of the right half of Figure 20 (in particular, with this decomposition all vertex groups are now amenable). In the latter graph, all vertices are transvectable. If G and H were measure equivalent then we could apply Proposition 9.1, page 95 and get the existence of an untransvectable vertex in the rightmost graph defining H . Hence G and H can not be measure equivalent. For the same reason, the groups H and H' are not measure equivalent.

In fact, as a consequence of Corollary 9.4, we can also prove that G and H' are not measure equivalent. Indeed, the untransvectable extension graph $\Gamma_{H'}^e$ (see Definition 9.3) is totally disconnected: its vertices represent the conjugates of the leftmost orange vertex group and of the rightmost orange vertex group, and no two distinct conjugates of these vertex groups commute. On the other hand Γ_G^e contains an edge, because all orange vertex groups are untransvectable.

One could provide many variations over the above example. But many cases remain open: the most basic ones is that our methods do not allow to decide whether or not right-angled Artin groups defined over trees of diameter at least 3 are measure equivalent or not.

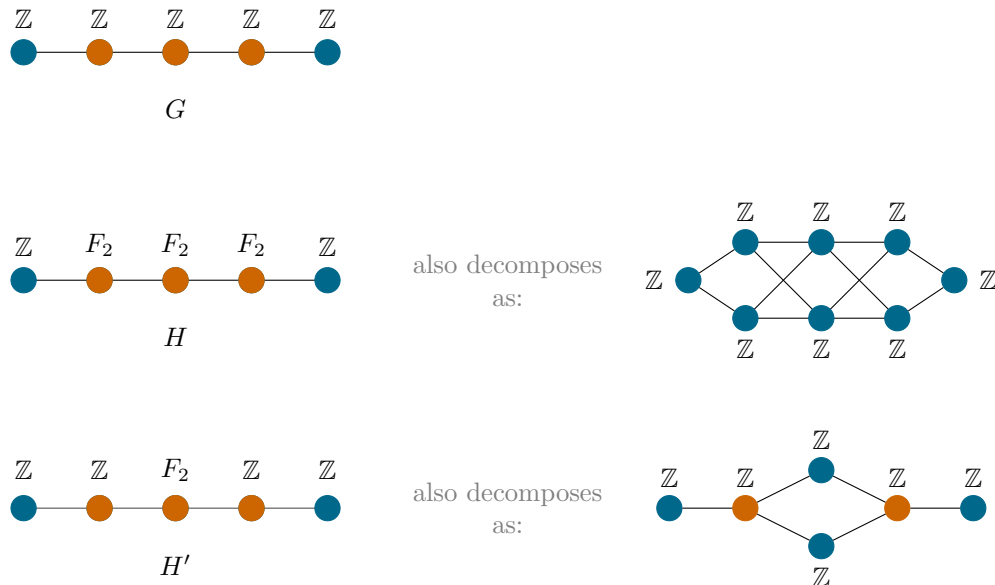


Figure 20: Groups from Example 10.4

Part III

Quantitative aspects and the inverse problem for RAAGs

The goal of the present part is to obtain a quantitative version of the previous classification theorem (Theorem 1.2, page 7) and solve the inverse problem in quantitative measure equivalence for a large family of right-angled Artin groups. We refer to Section 3.1.3, page 33 for the definition of quantitative orbit equivalence.

In Section 11 we prove that when two graph products are defined over the same graph, the integrability at the level of the vertex groups can be lifted at the level of the graph products themselves (Theorem 1.10). This actually does not need any assumption on the defining graph and relies on a previous result of Huang and the second named author [HH22a], generalizing an argument of Gaboriau [Gab05, P_{ME}6]. In Section 12 we show a generalized version of Theorem 1.11, proving for a large family of graph products that the integrability at the level of the graph products passes at the level of the vertex groups.

The inverse problem is finally solved in Section 13.

11 From the factors to the graph product

We prove here Theorem 1.10 which we recall below – in the introduction, we used the language of integrable orbit equivalence couplings instead of pairings, but these are equivalent, see Section 3.1.3.

Theorem 1.10. Let G and H be two graph products over a finite simple graph Γ , with finitely generated vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ and $(H_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$, respectively.

Let $\varphi, \psi : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow [1, +\infty[$ be two non-decreasing functions. Assume that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from G_v to H_v .

Then there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from G to H .

This theorem is a quantitative version of [HH22a, Proposition 4.2]. Our proof is actually based on the pairing built in [HH22a] to prove the latter proposition. In order to keep this article self contained we recall the construction below.

Construction of the pairing From now on we fix an enumeration $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ of the vertices of Γ .

For all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let (Y_i, ν_i) be an orbit equivalence pairing between G_{v_i} and H_{v_i} . Consider also a free measure-preserving action of G on a standard probability space Z . Let $X = Z \times Y_1 \times \dots \times Y_n$ and endow X with the product probability measure denoted by μ . An element x of X is denoted by $x = (z, y_1, \dots, y_n)$ where $z \in Z$ and $y_i \in Y_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. We also denote by $r_i : G \rightarrow G_{v_i}$ the retraction which is the identity on G_{v_i} and sends all other factors to $\{1\}$. We can thus define a free measure-preserving G -action on X , where the action on each Y_i is through r_i , that is to say:

$$g(z, y_1, \dots, y_n) = (gz, r_1(g)y_1, \dots, r_n(g)y_n). \quad (11.1)$$

To define the action of H on X we first define the action of H_{v_i} on X for $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. So let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and denote by $c_i : G_{v_i} \times Y_i \rightarrow H_{v_i}$ and $c'_i : H_{v_i} \times Y_i \rightarrow G_{v_i}$ the two orbit equivalence cocycles associated to the pairing between G_{v_i} and H_{v_i} . Recall that $c_i(g, y_i)$ is defined for a.e. $y_i \in Y_i$, as the unique $h \in H_{v_i}$ such that $gy_i = hy_i$. Similarly $c'_i(h, y_i)$ is the unique $g \in G_{v_i}$ such that $gy_i = hy_i$. Hence, for $h \in H_{v_i}$ we define for a.e. $(z, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X$,

$$h(z, y_1, \dots, y_n) := c'_i(h, y_i)(z, y_1, \dots, y_n).$$

This leads to a well defined free action of H_{v_i} on X .

To obtain an action of the entire group H , we now show that if h_i, h_j belong to adjacent vertex groups H_{v_i}, H_{v_j} respectively, then $h_i(h_j(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)) = h_j(h_i(z, y_1, \dots, y_n))$. First remark that, by definition of the retractions, when g belongs to some vertex group G_{v_l} the above eq. (11.1) becomes

$$g(z, y_1, \dots, y_n) = (gz, y_1, \dots, y_{l-1}, gy_l, y_{l+1}, \dots, y_n). \quad (11.2)$$

Finally, since for all l the cocycle c'_l goes from $H_{v_l} \times Y_l$ to G_{v_l} and since v_i and v_j are adjacent in Γ , we thus get that $c'_i(h_i, y_i)$ and $c'_j(h_j, y_j)$ belong to adjacent vertex groups. Therefore, using eq. (11.2) for the second and the fourth equalities, we get

$$\begin{aligned} h_i(h_j(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)) &= h_i(c'_j(h_j, y_j)(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)), \\ &= c'_i(h_i, y_i)(c'_j(h_j, y_j)(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)), \\ &= c'_j(h_j, y_j)(c'_i(h_i, y_i)(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)), \\ &= h_j(c'_i(h_i, y_i)(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)), \\ &= h_j(h_i(z, y_1, \dots, y_n)). \end{aligned}$$

The action defined at the level of the vertex groups thus extends at the level of the entire graph product H . The fact that this H -action is free follows from the freeness of the G -action on Z and a normal form argument.

We can now use this construction to prove our result.

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Keeping all notations from above, let $X = Z \times Y_1 \times \dots \times Y_n$ be the pairing defined in the last paragraph, where for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we choose Y_i to be a (φ, ψ) -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from G_{v_i} to H_{v_i} . Denote by $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ and $c' : H \times X \rightarrow G$ the two cocycles associated to the pairing (X, μ) . Finally recall that an element x of X is denoted by $x = (z, y_1, \dots, y_n)$ where $z \in Z$ and $y_i \in Y_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

For any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ denote by S_G^i and S_H^i finite generating sets of G_{v_i} and H_{v_i} respectively. Then $S_G := \sqcup_{i=1}^n S_G^i$ generates G and $S_H := \sqcup_{i=1}^n S_H^i$ generates H . Therefore, to prove that this pairing is (φ, ψ) -integrable we only need to show that for all $s \in S_G$

and all $s' \in S_H$ we have

$$\int_{x \in X} \varphi \left(|c(s, x)|_{S_H} \right) d\mu(x) < +\infty, \quad (11.3)$$

$$\int_{x \in X} \psi \left(|c'(s', x)|_{S_G} \right) d\mu(x) < +\infty. \quad (11.4)$$

φ -integrability Consider $s \in S_G$ and let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be such that $s \in S_G^i$. For a.e. $x \in X$, using first the definition of the action of H on X and then using that $c'_i(c_i(s, y_i), y_i) = s$, we obtain

$$c_i(s, y_i)x = c'_i(c_i(s, y_i), y_i)x = sx,$$

and thus $c(s, x) = c_i(s, y_i)$. Therefore, by choice of S_H we get that

$$|c(s, x)|_{S_H} = |c_i(s, y_i)|_{S_H} = |c_i(s, y_i)|_{S_H^i}.$$

Finally, using that all spaces Z and Y_j have measure 1 and that c_i is φ -integrable on Y_i , we thus obtain that eq. (11.3) is verified.

ψ -integrability Now consider $s' \in S_H$ and let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be such that $s' \in S_H^i$. Then by definition of the H -action on X , we have $s'x = c'_i(s', y_i)x$ for a.e. $x \in X$. Therefore $c'(s', x) = c'_i(s', y_i)$ for a.e. $x \in X$, and since the latter element belongs to G_{v_i} we thus obtain

$$|c'(s', x)|_{S_G} = |c'_i(s', y_i)|_{S_G} = |c'_i(s', y_i)|_{S_G^i}.$$

But by assumption, c'_i is ψ -integrable, thus eq. (11.4) is verified and hence the pairing constructed above is (φ, ψ) -integrable. \square

12 From the graph product to the factors

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.11, page 12, which states that the quantification at the level of the graph products passes at the level of the vertex groups.

12.1 The general statement and applications

12.1.1 Main result

What we actually show here is the following more general version of the latter theorem. We refer to Definition 5.1, page 53 for the definition of the Vertex Recognition Property and to Section 2.2.3, page 22 for the definition of an untransvectable vertex.

Theorem 12.1. Let $\varphi, \psi : [1, +\infty[\rightarrow [1, +\infty[$ be two increasing unbounded functions and let G and H be two graph products defined over Γ_G, Γ_H respectively, with infinite finitely generated vertex groups. Assume that there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H .

1. If for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ and all $w \in V\Gamma_H$ the vertex groups G_v and H_w are amenable then for all untransvectable vertices $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exist $\sigma(v) \in V\Gamma_H$ and a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

2. If G and H both belong to a same class of groups \mathcal{C} satisfying the Vertex Recognition Property, then there exist a graph homomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ and for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.
3. If Γ_G and Γ_H are transvection-free with no partial conjugation, then there exists a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ and for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

The second assertion applies in particular whenever Γ_G and Γ_H are transvection-free and strongly reduced (Proposition 7.1, page 74).

The three conclusions of the above theorem provide quantitative versions of three situations already encountered in Part II of this work. Namely,

- the first part is a quantitative version of the work from Section 9;
- the second part is a version of Corollary 5.7, page 55;
- the third part (which is exactly Theorem 1.11, page 12 from the introduction), is a quantitative version of Theorem 1.2.

We also refer to Section 10 for illustrations of these various situations.

Recall also that when G is a right-angled Artin group, asking Γ_G to be transvection-free with no partial conjugation is equivalent to requiring $\text{Out}(G)$ to be finite. So in particular the first and second assertions of our theorem apply to a larger family of right-angled Artin groups than the ones with finite outer automorphism group.

Finally, we refer to Remark 1.12 for a discussion on the asymmetry between Theorem 1.10 (stated in terms of orbit equivalence) and Theorem 12.1 (stated in terms of measure equivalence).

12.1.2 Obstructions in the non-amenable world

As explained in the introduction, quantitative measure equivalence responds well to geometry, which sometimes provides us with upper bounds to the possible quantifications between two given groups. So far, most of the known obstructions were in the amenable world, our Theorem 12.1 above allows to extend them to a large family of non-amenable groups. We recall below some of the known geometric obstructions and detail the case of the isoperimetric profile that will be used in the next section.

Among the previously known obstructions were the results of Bowen and Austin in [Aus16]. Indeed, Bowen proved that growth is stable under integrable measure equivalence. Austin moreover showed that two L^1 -measure equivalent groups of polynomial growth have bi-Lipschitz asymptotic cones. This implies for example that \mathbb{Z}^4 and the Heisenberg group H_3 , although having the same growth rate, cannot be L^1 -measure equivalent. Another obstruction relies on the notion of *isoperimetric profile*. Let S_G be a finite generating set of G and recall that the S_G -boundary of a finite subset A of G is defined as $\partial_{S_G} A := \{g \in A : \exists s \in S_G, gs \notin A\}$. The *isoperimetric profile* of a finitely generated group G , with respect to a finite generating set S is the function $I_G : \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$I_G(n) := \sup_{A \subseteq G, 0 < |A| \leq n} \frac{|A|}{|\partial_{S_G} A|}.$$

Note that (by the Følner criterion) a group is amenable if and only if its isoperimetric profile is unbounded.

Delabie, Koivisto, Le Maître and Tessera [DKLMT22] showed the monotonicity under quantitative measure equivalence of the isoperimetric profile and more precisely of its *asymptotic behaviour*. More formally, if f and g are two real functions we denote $f \leqslant g$ if there exists some constant $C > 0$ such that $f(x) = \mathcal{O}(g(Cx))$ as x tends to infinity. We write $f \simeq g$ if $f \leqslant g$ and $g \leqslant f$.

Theorem 12.2 ([DKLMT22, Th.1]). Let G and H be two finitely generated groups admitting a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H . If both φ and $t/\varphi(t)$ are non-decreasing then $\varphi \circ I_H \leqslant I_G$.

As mentioned above, when G and H are non-amenable groups, both their isoperimetric profiles are bounded. Therefore, the latter theorem does not provide any obstruction for non-amenable groups. Our Theorem 12.1, however, does: it allows us to extend the condition on the profile to the world of graph products as in the example below.

Example 12.3. Let G and H be the graph products defined in Figure 21.

By [DKLMT22, Theorem 1.9], for all $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists an $(L^{1/2-\varepsilon}, L^0)$ -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from \mathbb{Z}^2 to \mathbb{Z} . Therefore by Theorem 1.10, the groups G and H are $(L^{1/2-\varepsilon}, L^0)$ -integrably orbit equivalent for all $\varepsilon > 0$.

Now assume that we have a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H . The orange vertex on the left is untransvectable, therefore Theorem 12.1 provides us with a vertex group in G that is (φ, L^0) -integrably measure equivalent to \mathbb{Z}^2 , namely a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from \mathbb{Z}^2 to \mathbb{Z} .

Recall that $I_{\mathbb{Z}}(x) \simeq x$ and $I_{\mathbb{Z}^2}(x) \simeq \sqrt{x}$. Applying Theorem 12.2 to the latter coupling gives that the integrability φ cannot be better than $L^{1/2}$.



Figure 21: Graph products of Example 12.3

The next section contains the final tools needed to prove the theorem.

12.2 Integrability at the vertex level

The strategy of the proof of Theorem 12.1 is the following. In the three cases we will have, inside the coupling Ω , a subcoupling between a vertex group of G and a vertex group of H . It will be obtained using the results from Part II and Lemma 12.4 below.

In the first case, we will be able to obtain such a coupling for all untransvectable vertices using Section 9. When working with the second case, namely the Vertex Recognition Property, we use Corollary 5.7 instead. And the third case relies on Proposition 5.10. The final tool will be Lemma 12.5, which provides a way to obtain the wanted integrability of the subcouplings between vertex groups.

We first start by rewriting Lemma 3.3 in the graph product framework and with the groupoid theoretic vocabulary, as explained in Remark 4.4. We refer to Section 4 for background on measured groupoids.

Lemma 12.4 (Restating Lemma 3.3). Let G and H be two graph products of countably infinite vertex groups, defined over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H . Let (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) be a measure equivalence coupling from G to H , chosen so that $X_G \cap X_H$ has positive measure. Let \mathcal{G} be the associated measured groupoid over $X_G \cap X_H$ and ρ_G (resp. ρ_H) the corresponding cocycles. Let $v \in V\Gamma_G$ and $w \in V\Gamma_H$. Assume that there exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_G \cap X_H$ such that

$$\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)|_U = \rho_H^{-1}(H_w)|_U.$$

Then there exist a $(G_v \times H_w)$ -invariant Borel subspace $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$, and Borel fundamental domains X_v, X_w for the actions of G_v, H_w on Ω' , such that

1. (Ω', m, X_v, X_w) is a measure equivalence coupling from G_v to H_w , and
2. X_v, X_w are contained in fundamental domains for the respective actions of G, H on Ω .

The following lemma, contrarily to the previous one, relies on the graph product structure since it makes use of the normal form.

Lemma 12.5. Let G and H be two graph products over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H , and let $P_G \subseteq G$ and $P_H \subseteq H$ be two respective parabolic subgroups. Let (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) be a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H . If there exist

- a $(P_G \times P_H)$ -invariant Borel subset $\Omega' \subseteq \Omega$, such that $(\Omega', m, X_{P_G}, X_{P_H})$ is a measure equivalence coupling from P_G to P_H ;
- and X'_G, X'_H fundamental domains for the G - and H -actions respectively, such that $X_{P_G} \subseteq X'_G$ and $X_{P_H} \subseteq X'_H$;

then P_G and P_H are (φ, ψ) -integrably measure equivalent over Ω' (for suitable fundamental domains).

Recall that when (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) is a measure equivalence coupling from G to H , we have an induced action of G on X_H and an induced action of H on X_G ; both actions are denoted by “.” (see page 31 and Figure 1, page 12). Recall also that given a fundamental domain X_H one can identify Ω/H with X_H and – through this identification – changing the fundamental domain amounts to conjugating the cocycles and vice versa (see Remark 3.1, page 32).

Proof. Up to replacing Ω' and the fundamental domains by translates, we can (and will) assume without loss of generality that $P_G = G_\Upsilon$ and $P_H = H_\Lambda$ for some induced subgraphs $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma_G$ and $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma_H$.

We will prove that Ω' is (φ, L^0) -integrable (and thus exhibit an appropriate fundamental domain). By symmetry (i.e. interchanging the roles of G and H), this will be enough to derive that Ω' is also (L^0, ψ) -integrable (again, for an appropriate fundamental domain), and the lemma will follow.

If x belongs to X_H we will denote by x' the unique element of X'_H in the same H -orbit as x . Denote by c and c' the measure equivalence cocycles associated to the fundamental domains X_H and X'_H respectively, namely

$$\begin{aligned} c : G \times X_H &\rightarrow H, \\ c' : G \times X'_H &\rightarrow H. \end{aligned}$$

By assumption, c is φ -integrable and since $X_{P_H} \subseteq X'_H$ we have $c'(P_G \times X_{P_H}) \subseteq P_H$. Moreover, since X'_H and X_H are two fundamental domains for the same H -action, the above two cocycles are cohomologous. That is to say, there exists $\alpha : X_H \rightarrow H$ such that $c'(g, x') = \alpha(g \cdot x)c(g, x)\alpha(x)^{-1}$ for all $g \in G$ and a.e. $x \in X_H$.

Now let $\vartheta : H \rightarrow H$ be defined by letting $\vartheta(h)$ be the element with the smallest word length such that $P_H\vartheta(h) = P_Hh$. Equivalently $\vartheta(h)$ is the unique representative of the coset P_Hh whose head (see page 19 for the definition) contains no element in P_H . By definition ϑ is constant on all right cosets of P_H . Now let

$$X''_H := \{\vartheta(\alpha(x)) \cdot x : x \in X_H\}.$$

As above, if x belongs to X_H we denote by x'' the element of X''_H corresponding to the same H -orbit. We denote by X''_{P_H} the image of X_{P_H} under the identification $x' \mapsto x''$. Let us prove that X''_{P_H} is the appropriate fundamental domain.

For all $g \in P_G$ and a.e. $x \in X_H$ we define

$$c''_1(g, x'') = \vartheta(\alpha(g \cdot x))c(g, x)\vartheta(\alpha(x))^{-1}.$$

Remark that by definition of ϑ this cocycle c''_1 is P_H -cohomologous to c' (through the identification $x' \mapsto x''$). In particular, its restriction to $P_G \times X''_{P_H}$ takes its values in P_H and also defines a measure equivalence cocycle on Ω' (namely, the measure equivalence cocycle associated to the fundamental domain X''_{P_H}).

Now, for all $v \in V\Gamma_H$ let S_{H_v} be a finite generating set of H_v and recall that $S_H = \cup_{v \in V\Gamma_H} S_{H_v}$ generates H . We also let $S_{P_H} := \cup_{v \in V\Lambda} S_{H_v}$, where $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma_H$ is the type of P_H – notice that S_{P_H} is a finite generating set of P_H . Our definition of ϑ , together with Lemma 2.2, page 19 imply that for a.e. $x'' \in X''_{P_H}$ we have

$$|c''_1(g, x'')|_{S_{P_H}} = |c''_1(g, x'')|_{S_H} \leq |c(g, x)|_{S_H}.$$

Hence c''_1 is a φ -integrable cocycle since c is itself φ -integrable, as wanted. \square

12.3 Proof of the main theorem

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 12.1.

Proof of Theorem 12.1. Let (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) be a (φ, ψ) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H , and let $c_1 : G \times X_H \rightarrow H$ and $c_2 : H \times X_G \rightarrow G$ be the two associated measure equivalence cocycles. Up to replacing X_H by hX_H for some $h \in H$, we can (and will) assume that $\mu(X_G \cap X_H) > 0$ – notice indeed that this changes the measure equivalence cocycle from G to H by a conjugation by h , and therefore does not affect its integrability. Let $X = X_G \cap X_H$.

Let \mathcal{G} be the measured groupoid over X given by the restriction of the G - and H -actions on X_H and X_G respectively (see Example 4.2, page 38). It is naturally equipped with two cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, which are action-like (Lemma 4.13, page 42). We now distinguish three different cases corresponding to the three different sets of hypotheses in our theorem.

Case 1 If for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ and all $w \in V\Gamma_H$ the vertex groups G_v and H_w are amenable then Proposition 9.1, page 95 ensures that for every untransvectable vertex $v \in V\Gamma_G$ there exist $\sigma(v) \in V\Gamma_H$, $h \in H$ and a Borel subset $U \subseteq X_G \cap X_H$ of positive measure such that

$$\rho_G^{-1}(G_v)|_U = \rho_H^{-1}(hH_{\sigma(v)}h^{-1})|_U.$$

Considering now H' the graph product over Γ_H with vertex groups $\{hH_vh^{-1}\}_{v \in V\Gamma_H}$, we can apply Lemma 12.4 to G and H' and obtain a measure equivalence coupling Ω' from G_v to $hH_{\sigma(v)}h^{-1}$ verifying the hypotheses of Lemma 12.5. The latter lemma gives the (φ, ψ) -integrability of Ω' , for well-chosen fundamental domains.

Case 2 If G and H both belong to a class of groups \mathbf{C} having the Vertex Recognition Property then the proof of Corollary 5.7, page 55 ensures that there exists a graph homomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ verify the hypothesis of Lemma 12.4. And therefore, as above there exists a (φ, ψ) -integrable coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$.

Case 3 If we assume that Γ_G and Γ_H are transvection-free graphs with no partial conjugation, then Proposition 5.10 and Remark 5.11 ensure that there exist a graph isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$, and for all $v \in V\Gamma_G$ a Borel subset $\Omega_v \subseteq \Omega$ which is a measure equivalence coupling from G_v to $H_{\sigma(v)}$ and satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 12.5. The latter result then gives the desired integrability. \square

13 The inverse problem for right-angled Artin groups

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.13, page 13 which answers the inverse problem for right-angled Artin groups, namely: given a right-angled Artin group H and a quantification φ , can we find a group G and a measure equivalence coupling which is (φ, L^0) -integrable from G to H ?

As discussed in the introduction (see Section 1.2.3, page 13), we also ask this coupling to be optimal (or close to be). The optimality here comes from the *geometry* of the involved groups, more precisely from the obstruction given by the isoperimetric profile of the vertex groups (see Section 12.1.2).

13.1 Main theorem

The following restates Theorem 1.13 from the introduction.

Theorem 1.13. Let Γ be a finite simple graph that contains an untransvectable vertex and let ρ be a non-decreasing map such that $x \mapsto x/\rho(x)$ is non-decreasing. If H is a right-angled Artin group over Γ then there exists a group G and an orbit equivalence pairing from G to H which is a $(\varphi_\varepsilon, L^0)$ -integrable for all $\varepsilon > 0$, where

$$\varphi_\varepsilon(x) := \frac{\rho \circ \log(x)}{(\log \circ \rho \circ \log(x))^{1+\varepsilon}}.$$

Moreover, this coupling is optimal up to a log factor in the following sense: if there exists a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H , then $\varphi \leq \rho \circ \log$.

Discussion on the hypotheses First remark that the hypotheses on ρ lead us to deal with quantifications having sub-logarithmic growth. On the other hand, Huang and the second-named author showed a superrigidity phenomenon under (L^1, L^0) -measure equivalence [HH23, Theorem 1]. More precisely, they showed that if G is a right-angled Artin group with finite outer automorphism group and H is any countable group with bounded torsion such that there exists an (L^1, L^0) -measure equivalence coupling from H to G , then H is finitely generated and quasi-isometric to G . In some cases this implies that G and H are commensurable [Hua18]. We thus have here two completely different behaviors: a lot of flexibility for sub-logarithmic quantification versus superrigidity under L^1 -integrability.

Second, we mention that one could extend the above theorem when H is a graph product over Γ of non-trivial finitely generated free abelian groups up to adding some assumptions on the map φ_ε (concavity) as in [Esc22, Corollary 1.8].

On the other hand, we do not know whether the theorem holds when H is a non-abelian free group, and more generally we cannot treat the case where H splits as a graph product of non-abelian free groups.

13.2 Proof of Theorem 1.13

The proof relies on two main tools: the resolution of the above inverse problem for $H = \mathbb{Z}$ (or equivalently, when Γ is reduced to one vertex) already established in [Esc22], and the results specific to graph products developed in the present article, namely Theorems 1.10 and 12.1 (pages 12 and 104).

We start by recalling the known results for the case of Γ reduced to one vertex and then turn to our proof of the above Theorem 1.13.

Background on the inverse problem When $H = \mathbb{Z}$ (or equivalently, when Γ is reduced to one vertex) building couplings with prescribed integrability with H has been done by the first named author in [Esc22, Theorem 1.7], which we recall below. The optimality is obtained in this case using the obstruction given in Theorem 12.2, which relies on the isoperimetric profile (see Section 12.1.2 for the definition of the profile I_G).

Theorem 13.1 (Escalier [Esc22]). For all non-decreasing maps ρ such that $x \mapsto x/\rho(x)$ is non-decreasing, there exists a group Δ such that

- $I_\Delta \simeq \rho \circ \log$;
- There exists an orbit equivalence pairing that is $(\varphi_\varepsilon, \exp \circ \rho)$ -integrable from Δ to \mathbb{Z} for all $\varepsilon > 0$, where $\varphi_\varepsilon(x) := \rho \circ \log(x) / (\log \circ \rho \circ \log(x))^{1+\varepsilon}$.

We mention that the group Δ given by the above theorem, is a diagonal product of lamplighter groups as defined by Brieussel-Zheng in [BZ21].

Claim 13.2. The coupling given by the above theorem is optimal up to a log factor in the sense of Theorem 1.13, namely: for every non-decreasing map φ if there exists a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from Δ to \mathbb{Z} then $\varphi \leq I_\Delta \simeq \rho \circ \log$.

Proof of the Claim. Let Δ be the group given by the above theorem. Assume that there exists a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from Δ to H , for some non-decreasing map φ and let us prove that $\varphi \leq I_\Delta \simeq \rho \circ \log$.

- Let us first prove that $x \mapsto x/\varphi(x)$ is necessarily non-decreasing.

So assume towards a contradiction that $x \mapsto x/\varphi(x)$ is decreasing. Then $\text{id} \leq \varphi$ and thus any φ -integrable cocycle is at least L^1 -integrable. Therefore the coupling is also (L^1, L^0) -integrable from Δ to H . Thus, recalling that $I_H(x) \simeq x$ and $I_\Delta \simeq \rho \circ \log$ and using Theorem 12.2, we get that in this case

$$x \simeq I_H(x) \leq I_\Delta(x) \simeq \rho \circ \log(x)$$

But the map $x \mapsto x/\rho(x)$ is non-decreasing, which contradicts the above inequality. Hence the map $x \mapsto x/\varphi(x)$ has to be non-decreasing.

- Since $t \mapsto t/\varphi(t)$ is non-decreasing, we can now apply Theorem 12.2 and obtain that $\varphi \circ I_H \leq I_\Delta$. Since $I_H \simeq \text{id}$, the last inequality becomes $\varphi \leq I_\Delta \simeq \rho \circ \log$. As wanted. \square

The case of graph products We now turn to the proof of the general case. The existence of the group G and the pairing are given by Theorems 1.10 and 13.1. The optimality is then obtained using Claim 13.2 and Theorem 12.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.13. Let Γ be a finite simple graph that contains an untransvectable vertex, denoted by v , and H be right-angled Artin group over Γ .

Construction of the coupling Let ρ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$ let φ_ε be as in the theorem.

Then by Theorem 13.1 there exists a group Δ admitting a $(\varphi_\varepsilon, L^0)$ -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from Δ to \mathbb{Z} . Denote by G the graph product over Γ , with vertex groups $G_v = \Delta$ and $G_w = H_w$ for all $w \neq v$ in $V\Gamma$. Then by Theorem 1.10, page 12 there exists a $(\varphi_\varepsilon, L^0)$ -integrable orbit equivalence pairing from G to H .

Optimality Let φ be a non-decreasing map and assume that we have a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from G to H . By the first point of Theorem 12.1, page 104 there exists $\sigma(v) \in V\Gamma$ and a (φ, L^0) -integrable measure equivalence coupling from $G_v = \Delta$ to $H_{\sigma(v)} \simeq \mathbb{Z}$. So applying Claim 13.2 to the latter coupling leads $\varphi \leq \rho \circ \log$. Therefore, the $(\varphi_\varepsilon, L^0)$ -integrable coupling constructed in the first part of the proof is optimal up to a logarithmic error, as wanted. \square

Part IV

Rigidity under ergodicity assumptions

The goal of this part is to prove orbit equivalence rigidity theorems for actions of graph products that satisfy certain strong ergodicity assumptions. Our main theorems are Theorem 14.2 (giving a rigidity statement among actions of graph products) and Theorem 15.1 (giving a superrigidity statement, comparing two actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ where only G is a graph product, while H is an arbitrary countable group). This is in the vein of the work of Monod and Shalom for direct products [MS06], and generalizes the case of right-angled Artin groups [HHI23].

14 Rigidity among graph products

14.1 Some terminology

We start by recalling some terminology that will be used throughout the section.

Ergodicity assumptions. Recall that a measure-preserving action of a countable group G on a standard probability space (X, μ) is

- *weakly mixing* if the diagonal action of G on $X \times X$ is ergodic.
- *totally ergodic* if every infinite subgroup of G acts ergodically on X .
- *mildly mixing* if it is ergodic and if for any measurable subset $U \subseteq X$ with $\mu(U), \mu(X \setminus U) > 0$, and any sequence of pairwise distinct elements g_n in G , one has $\liminf \mu(g_n U \Delta U) > 0$. By [SW82], this is equivalent to the following requirement, which is in fact the original definition of mild mixing due to Furstenberg and Weiss [FW78]: for every measure-preserving ergodic G -action on a standard Borel space S equipped with a non-atomic σ -finite Borel measure, the diagonal G -action on $X \times S$ is ergodic.
- *strongly mixing* if given any two Borel subsets $U, V \subseteq X$, and any sequence $(g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in G^{\mathbb{N}}$ of pairwise distinct elements, one has $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(g_n U \cap V) = \mu(U)\mu(V)$.

We notice that strongly mixing actions are in particular mildly mixing, that mildly mixing actions of countably infinite groups are weakly mixing, and that weakly mixing actions are ergodic (and totally ergodic actions are also ergodic).

We also mention that if G has a subgroup H which acts weakly mixing on X , then the G -action on X is weakly mixing. This is however not true for the total ergodicity, mild mixing and strong mixing conditions.

(Virtual) conjugation of actions. Two measure-preserving actions $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ on standard probability spaces are *conjugate* if there exist a group isomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ and a measure space isomorphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $f(g \cdot x) = \theta(g)f(x)$ for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$.

There exists a weaker notion of *virtually conjugate* actions, which takes into account the possibility of passing to finite-index subgroups and taking the quotient by a finite normal subgroup. We now recall the definition, see e.g. [Kid08b, Definition 1.3].

First, given a countable group G , a finite-index subgroup $H \subseteq G$, and a measure-preserving action of H on a standard probability space X , there is a notion of an action of G on a standard finite measure space $\text{Ind}_H^G(X)$, induced from that of H , defined as follows. Let $\theta : H \rightarrow G$ be the inclusion map. The space $X \times G$ (where G is equipped with the counting measure) is equipped with a measure-preserving action of $H \times G$ given by $(h, g) \cdot (x, g') = (hx, \theta(h)g'g^{-1})$. We then let $\text{Ind}_H^G(X) := H \backslash (X \times G)$: this is naturally a standard finite measure space (isomorphic to $X \times G/H$), which we renormalize to a probability space. The G -action on $X \times G$ descends to a probability measure-preserving G -action on $\text{Ind}_H^G(X)$.

Notice for future use that, following the notation from [Vae07, Notation 4.3], we can more generally define the induced action $G \curvearrowright \text{Ind}_H^G(X, \theta)$ whenever $\theta : H \rightarrow G$ is an injective homomorphism with finite-index image. In the particular case where θ is an isomorphism, then the G -action on X and the H -action on $\text{Ind}_H^G(X, \theta)$ are conjugate (via the isomorphism $\theta : H \rightarrow G$ and the measure space isomorphism $x \mapsto [x, e]$, where $[x, e]$ denotes the class of (x, e)).

Notice also that, if a countable group G has a measure-preserving action on a standard probability space (X, μ) , and if $F_G \trianglelefteq G$ is a finite normal subgroup, then there is a quotient measure-preserving action of $G/F_G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)/F_G$, where $(X, \mu)/F_G$ is the space of F_G -orbits in X , renormalized to a probability measure.

Two measure-preserving actions $G \curvearrowright (X, \mu)$ and $H \curvearrowright (Y, \nu)$ are *virtually conjugate* if we can find

- short exact sequences

$$1 \rightarrow F_G \rightarrow G \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \rightarrow F_H \rightarrow H \rightarrow H_1 \rightarrow 1,$$

where $F_G \trianglelefteq G$ and $F_H \trianglelefteq H$ are finite;

- finite-index subgroups $G_2 \subseteq G_1$ and $H_2 \subseteq H_1$;
- and conjugate measure-preserving actions $G_2 \curvearrowright (X_2, \mu_2)$ and $H_2 \curvearrowright (Y_2, \nu_2)$, such that
 - the action $G_1 \curvearrowright (X, \mu)/F_G$ is conjugate to $G_1 \curvearrowright \text{Ind}_{G_2}^{G_1}(X_2)$, and
 - the action $H_1 \curvearrowright (X, \mu)/F_H$ is conjugate to $H_1 \curvearrowright \text{Ind}_{H_2}^{H_1}(Y_2)$.

14.2 Rigidity of actions within the class of graph products

We make the following definition.

Definition 14.1. Let G be a graph product of countable groups over a finite simple graph. A free, probability measure preserving action of G on a standard probability space X is *vertexwise ergodic* (resp. *vertexwise weakly mixing*, resp. *vertexwise totally ergodic*) if for every vertex group G_v , the action of G_v on X is ergodic (resp. weakly mixing, resp. totally ergodic).

When G is a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups, notice that vertexwise weak mixing and vertexwise total ergodicity are satisfied for all strongly mixing actions of G on X . Besides Bernoulli actions, this includes for example actions coming from embedding G as a closed subgroup of $\text{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ with non-compact image, and using

the Howe–Moore property – see [HW99, Theorem 3.2] for examples of faithful representations of graph products into $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$. See more generally [BdlN22, Corollary B] for constructions of faithful representations of graph products into $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$, assuming the linearity over \mathbb{C} of the vertex groups.

Recall that a group G has the *unique root property* if for every $g_1, g_2 \in G$ and $n \geq 1$, if $g_1^n = g_2^n$, then $g_1 = g_2$. In this section, we establish the following theorem. We refer to Section 3.1.1 for the notions of stable orbit equivalence and compression constants.

Theorem 14.2. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two connected finite simple graphs, with no vertex joined to every other vertex. Let G, H be graph products with countably infinite torsion-free vertex groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be two free, vertexwise ergodic, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that either

- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise weakly mixing, or
- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic, or
- H has the unique root property.

If there is a stable orbit equivalence f from $G \curvearrowright X$ to $H \curvearrowright Y$ with compression constant $\kappa(f) \geq 1$, then the two actions are conjugate (and every SOE cocycle $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ associated to f is cohomologous to a group isomorphism $G \rightarrow H$).

We mention that the last two cases will be useful in the next section to obtain superrigidity statements (Section 15).

Remark 14.3 (Discussion on the connectedness hypothesis). The assumption that the defining graph Γ_G is connected cannot be removed. In fact, Bernoulli actions of non-abelian free groups fail to satisfy the form of rigidity provided by Theorems 14.2, in view of works of Bowen [Bow11a, Bow11b].

Remark 14.4 (Examples of groups with the unique root property). Assuming that H satisfies the unique root property is equivalent to assuming that each of its vertex groups satisfies the unique root property [BF19, Theorem 6.5]. The class of groups that satisfy this property is vast. It includes, among others, all torsion-free nilpotent groups [Mal49], and more generally all bi-orderable groups (including all Baumslag–Solitar groups $\mathrm{BS}(1, n)$ with $n \geq 1$, Thompson’s group or more generally diagram groups [GS06]), all torsion-free hyperbolic groups (using the fact that the centralizer of every non-trivial element is cyclic [BH99, Corollary III.Γ.3.10]) and more generally toral relatively hyperbolic groups (even more generally, torsion-free groups whose maximal abelian subgroups are malnormal, called *CSA* groups, which also include limit groups [MR96, Proposition 8]), and some torsion-free finite-index subgroups of surface mapping class groups [BP09] and $\mathrm{Out}(F_N)$ [Gue22]. The unique root property is also stable under certain group-theoretic operations like taking wreath products [Bau60].

Proof strategy and outline of the section. Our proof of Theorem 14.2 follows the strategy used by Huang, Ioana and the second-named author in [HHI23]. In particular we will follow very closely the presentation of [HHI23, Propositions 6.1 and 6.2]. The idea is the following. Let c be a stable orbit equivalence cocycle associated to f .

- We first untwist c (i.e. change it within its cohomology class) to a group homomorphism on some vertex group of G . The main tools are our recognition statements from Section 7, ensuring in particular that the orbit equivalence relation

“remembers” the maximal product parabolic subgroups, together with the work of Monod–Shalom on direct products [MS06].

- Once this is done, a propagation argument enables to untwist the cocycle on the whole group G . We give three versions of this propagation argument: one uses weak mixing at the level of the vertex groups, one uses total ergodicity, and the third relies on the unique root property for H .

The section is organized as follows. After presenting the propagation arguments in Section 14.2.1, we review and establish a few extra tools in Sections 14.2.2 to 14.2.4, and complete our proof of Theorem 14.2 in Section 14.2.5.

14.2.1 Three propagation arguments

Propagation via weak mixing. The idea of exploiting weak mixing to propagate rigidity from a normal subgroup to an ambient group arose in the work of Popa, see [Pop07, Lemma 3.6], which finds its roots in [Pop06b, Lemma 5.7]. Popa’s arguments were formulated in the language of von Neumann algebras; we will use Furman’s formulation [Fur07, Lemma 3.5] whose statement is more ergodic-theoretic.

Lemma 14.5. Let G, H be countable groups. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ be a measure-preserving action on a standard probability space X , and $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ be a cocycle. Let G_1, \dots, G_k be subgroups of G satisfying the following three assumptions:

- the set $G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$ generates G ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_{j+1} normalizes G_j ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_j acts weakly mixingly on X .

Assume that there exists a group homomorphism $\theta_1 : G_1 \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G_1$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta_1(g)$.

Then there exists a group homomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta(g)$.

Proof. We first prove by induction that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, there exists a group homomorphism $\theta_j : G_j \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G_j$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta_j(g)$. This holds when $j = 1$ by assumption. And assuming this holds for G_j , then [Fur07, Lemma 3.5], applied to the subgroup G_j of G , with Y reduced to a point and $\rho = \theta_j$, ensures that it also holds for G_{j+1} .

Now, as $G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$ generates G , using the cocycle relation, we deduce that for every $g \in G$, the map $c(g, \cdot)$ is almost everywhere constant. Since G is countable, there exists a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ such that for every $g \in G$, the map $c(g, \cdot)|_{X^*}$ is constant. And the cocycle relation ensures that the map θ sending g to the constant value of $c(g, \cdot)|_{X^*}$ is a group homomorphism, as desired. \square

Propagation via ergodicity and unique roots. The following lemma exploits the unique root property to propagate rigidity. It is a very slight variation over [HHI23, Lemma 4.2].

Lemma 14.6. Let G, H be countable groups, and assume that H satisfies the unique root property. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ be a measure-preserving action on a standard probability

space X , and $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ be a cocycle. Let G_1, \dots, G_k be subgroups of G satisfying the following three assumptions:

- the set $G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$ generates G ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_{j+1} centralizes G_j ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_j acts ergodically on X .

Assume that there exists a group homomorphism $\theta_1 : G_1 \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G_1$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta_1(g)$.

Then there exists a group homomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta(g)$.

Proof. As in the previous proof, it is enough to prove by induction that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, there exists a group homomorphism $\theta_j : G_j \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G_j$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta_j(g)$. In fact, it is enough to prove that for every $g \in G_j$, the map $c(g, \cdot)$ is essentially constant: indeed, the map sending g to the essential value of $c(g, \cdot)$ is then automatically a group homomorphism, in view of the cocycle relation.

This holds for $j = 1$ by assumption. Assume that it holds for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, and let $g \in G_{j+1}$. Let $X = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a countable Borel partition such that for every $i \in I$, the map $c(g, \cdot)|_{X_i}$ is constant, with value denoted by $h_i \in H$ (see also Figure 22). We aim to prove that $h_{i_1} = h_{i_2}$ for any $i_1, i_2 \in I$.

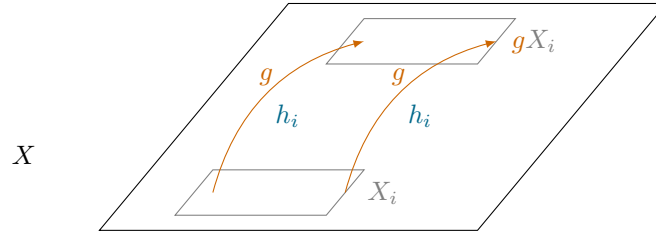


Figure 22: On X_i the value of $c(g, \cdot)$ is constant, equal to h_i .

So let $i_1, i_2 \in I$. Since G_j acts ergodically on X , there exists $g' \in G_j$ such that $g'X_{i_1} \cap X_{i_2} =: V$ has positive measure. Let also $U := (g')^{-1}(V)$ (see also Figure 23). Since $g \in G_{j+1}$ and $g' \in G_j$, we have $gg' = g'g$. So for every $x \in U$, we have $gg' \cdot x = g'g \cdot x$. Applying the cocycle c gives

$$c(g, g' \cdot x)c(g', x) = c(g', g \cdot x)c(g, x),$$

in other words

$$h_{i_2}\theta_j(g') = \theta_j(g')h_{i_1}. \quad (14.1)$$

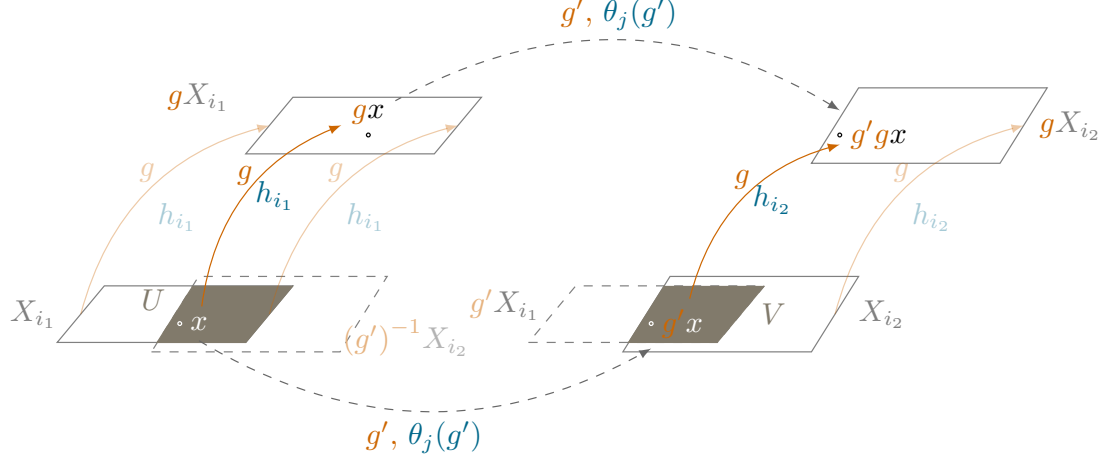
On the other hand, using Poincaré recurrence, there also exists $k > 0$ such that the subset $X_{i_1} \cap (g')^k X_{i_1} =: Z$ has positive measure. Let $W := (g')^{-k}(Z)$ (see also Figure 24). Then for every $x \in W$, we have $g(g')^k \cdot x = (g')^k g \cdot x$, so applying the cocycle c gives

$$c(g, (g')^k \cdot x)c((g')^k, x) = c((g')^k, g \cdot x)c(g, x),$$

in other words

$$h_{i_1}\theta_j(g')^k = \theta_j(g')^k h_{i_1}. \quad (14.2)$$

This rewrites as $(h_{i_1}\theta_j(g')h_{i_1}^{-1})^k = \theta_j(g')^k$. Using the unique root property for H , we deduce that h_{i_1} and $\theta_j(g')$ commute. Therefore, Equation (14.1) yields $h_{i_2} = h_{i_1}$, as desired. \square



We represent here how we obtain eq. (14.1). In orange are represented the actions of elements in G , while in blue are written the corresponding values of the cocycle c . The sets U and V are drawn in brown.

Figure 23: Illustration for eq. (14.1)

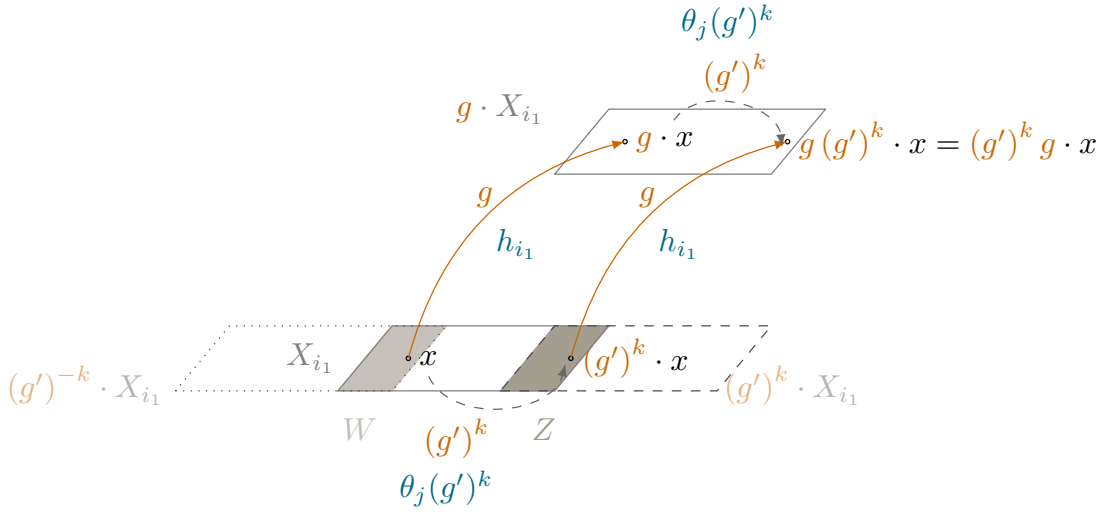


Figure 24: Illustration for eq. (14.2)

Propagation via total ergodicity. The following lemma uses total ergodicity to propagate rigidity. The argument is a slight variation over the previous one, but does not necessitate to assume that H satisfies the unique root property.

Lemma 14.7. Let G, H be countable groups, and assume that G is torsion-free. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ be a measure-preserving action on a standard probability space X , and let

$c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ be a cocycle. Let G_1, \dots, G_k be subgroups of G satisfying the following three assumptions:

- the set $G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$ generates G ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_{j+1} centralizes G_j ;
- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the subgroup G_j acts totally ergodically on X .

Assume that there exists a group homomorphism $\theta_1 : G_1 \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G_1$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta_1(g)$.

Then there exists a group homomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c(g, x) = \theta(g)$.

Proof. As in the previous proof, it is enough to prove by induction that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and every $g \in G_j$ the map $c(g, \cdot)$ is essentially constant.

This holds for $j = 1$ by assumption. Assume that it holds for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, and let $g \in G_{j+1}$. Let $X = \sqcup_{i \in I} X_i$ be a countable Borel partition such that for every $i \in I$, the map $c(g, \cdot)|_{X_i}$ is constant, with value denoted by $h_i \in H$ (as in Figure 22, page 116). We aim to prove that $h_{i_1} = h_{i_2}$ for any $i_1, i_2 \in I$.

For any $i_1, i_2 \in I$, as in the previous proof (see discussion above Equation (14.1)), the ergodicity of the action of G_j enables us to find $g' \in G_j$ such that

$$h_{i_2} \theta_j(g') = \theta_j(g') h_{i_1}. \quad (14.3)$$

And as in the previous proof (see the discussion above Equation (14.2)), we can also find $k > 0$ such that

$$h_{i_1} \theta_j(g')^k = \theta_j(g')^k h_{i_1}. \quad (14.4)$$

Since G is torsion-free and G_j acts totally ergodically on X , in particular $(g')^k$ acts ergodically on X . So let $m > 0$ be such that $(g')^{km} X_{i_1} \cap (g')^{-1}(X_{i_1})$ has positive measure. In particular, there exists a positive measure Borel subset $U \subseteq X_{i_1}$ such that $(g')^{km+1}(U) \subseteq X_{i_1}$. For almost every $x \in U$, since $gg' = g'g$, we have

$$c\left(g, (g')^{km+1} \cdot x\right) c\left((g')^{km+1}, x\right) = c\left((g')^{km+1}, g \cdot x\right) c(g, x),$$

which rewrites as

$$h_{i_1} \theta_j(g')^{km+1} = \theta_j(g')^{km+1} h_{i_1}. \quad (14.5)$$

Equation (14.4) implies that $(h_{i_1} \theta_j(g') h_{i_1}^{-1})^{km} = \theta_j(g')^{km}$, and Equation (14.5) gives

$$(h_{i_1} \theta_j(g') h_{i_1}^{-1})^{km+1} = \theta_j(g')^{km+1}.$$

Combining these two equations yields $h_{i_1} \theta_j(g') h_{i_1}^{-1} = \theta_j(g')$. In other words h_{i_1} and $\theta_j(g')$ commute. Therefore, Equation (14.3) yields $h_{i_2} = h_{i_1}$, as desired. \square

Untwisting the cocycle on one vertex group is enough. The following lemma, which is essentially [HHI23, Lemma 4.3], reduces the proof of Theorem 14.2 to untwisting the SOE cocycle to a group homomorphism on one vertex group.

Lemma 14.8. Let G, H be two graph products with countably infinite vertex groups over connected finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H with trivial clique factors. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and

$H \curvearrowright Y$ be two free, ergodic, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that either

- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise weakly mixing or
- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic, and G is torsion-free, or
- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise ergodic, and H has the unique root property.

Assume that there exists a stable orbit equivalence f from $G \curvearrowright X$ to $H \curvearrowright Y$, with $\kappa(f) \geq 1$, and let $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ be an SOE cocycle associated to f .

Assume that c is cohomologous to a cocycle c' for which there exist $v \in V\Gamma_G$ and a group homomorphism $\theta_v : G_v \rightarrow H$, such that for every $g \in G_v$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c'(g, x) = \theta_v(g)$.

Then the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are conjugate (and c is cohomologous to an isomorphism).

Proof. The proof is almost identical to that of [HHI23, Lemma 4.3], we include it for the convenience of the reader.

Since Γ_G is connected, we can write $\{G_w\}_{w \in V\Gamma_G} = \{G_1, \dots, G_k\}$ (possibly with repetitions among the G_j) in such a way that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, the group G_{j+1} centralizes G_j . We can further assume that $G_1 = G_v$, with $v \in V\Gamma_G$ as in the statement of the lemma. It follows that the subgroups G_1, \dots, G_k satisfy all the assumptions from either Lemma 14.5 (if we had assumed that $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise weakly mixing) or Lemma 14.6 (if we had assumed that $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise ergodic and H has the unique root property), or Lemma 14.7 (if we had assumed that $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic and G is torsion-free).

Lemma 14.5 (or Lemma 14.6, or Lemma 14.7) therefore implies that c is cohomologous to a group homomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H$. As the clique factor of Γ_G is trivial, G has no non-trivial finite normal subgroup (see e.g. [MV22, Corollary 2.9]). It thus follows from [Vae07, Lemma 4.7 and its proof] that θ is injective, $\theta(G)$ has finite index in H , the action $H \curvearrowright Y$ is conjugate to the H -action on $\text{Ind}_G^H(X, \theta)$, and $\kappa(f) = \frac{1}{[H:\theta(G)]}$. As $\kappa(f) \geq 1$, we deduce that $[H:\theta(G)] = 1$. In particular θ is a group isomorphism, so the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are conjugate, as desired. \square

14.2.2 Combinatorial tools

The following two lemmas are restatements of [HHI23, Lemmas 1.4 and 1.5]. In [HHI23], these two results are formulated for right-angled Artin groups, however their proofs do not use the structure of the vertex groups, and are also valid for graph products. The second case in the following lemma is illustrated in Figure 25.

Lemma 14.9 ([HHI23, Lemmas 1.4 and 1.5]). Let G be a graph product over a connected finite simple graph Γ , such that Γ contains no vertex joined to every other vertex. Then

- either G contains a maximal product parabolic subgroup with trivial clique factor;
- or else G contains two maximal product parabolic subgroups P_1, P_2 with non-trivial clique factors C_1, C_2 , with $C_2 \subseteq C_1^\perp$ and $C_1 \subseteq C_2^\perp$.

Lemma 14.10 ([HHI23, Lemma 1.5]). Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph, and let $P_1, P_2 \subseteq G$ be two distinct maximal product parabolic subgroups, with respective clique factors C_1, C_2 . Then $C_1 \cap C_2 = \{1\}$.

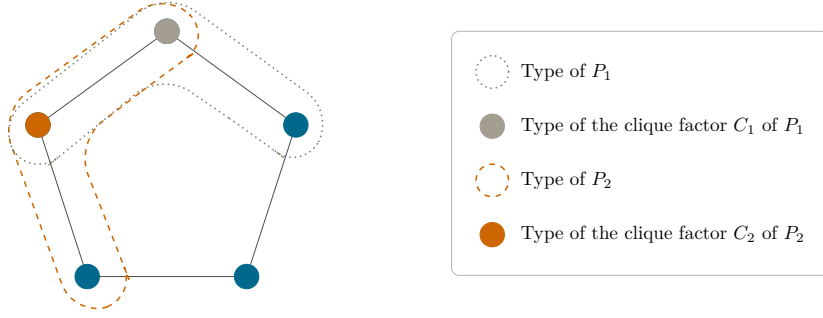


Figure 25: Example of products with commuting clique factors

14.2.3 Groupoid tools: Detecting products with trivial clique factor

We refer to Definition 6.1 for the notion of a strongly reduced graph. The following lemma is a variation over the results presented in Section 7 of the present work – the reader is referred to this section for all relevant definitions, in particular Definition 7.8, page 81 for Property (P_{cofact}) . It gives a groupoid theoretic characterization of product parabolic subgroups with non-trivial clique factor.

Lemma 14.11. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let \mathcal{G} be a measured groupoid over a standard probability space X , equipped with an action-like cocycle $\rho : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$. Let P be a product parabolic subgroup whose type is not a clique. Let $\mathcal{P} = \rho^{-1}(P)$.

Then P has a non-trivial clique factor if and only if given any non-empty finite set $\{\mathcal{Q}_1, \dots, \mathcal{Q}_n\}$ of measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{P} , if $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, then $\mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n$ is of infinite type.

Proof. Write $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \dots \times F_k$, where C_0 is the clique factor of P , and the F_j do not further split as direct products of parabolic subgroups. We have $k \geq 1$ because the type of P is not a clique.

We first assume that $C_0 \neq \{1\}$. Let $\mathcal{Q}_1, \dots, \mathcal{Q}_n$ be finitely many measured subgroupoids of \mathcal{G} such that the triples $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ all satisfy Property (P_{cofact}) . Since the type of P is not a clique and ρ is action-like, the pair (\mathcal{P}, ρ) is nowhere of clique type (Lemma 4.14, page 43). Therefore, we can apply Lemma 7.9, page 82 and deduce that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, (\mathcal{Q}_j, ρ) is of clique-inclusive co-factor type within (\mathcal{P}, ρ) . Thus, up to a conull Borel subset of X and a countable Borel partition, we have $\rho^{-1}(C_0) \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n$. In particular $\mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n$ is of infinite type.

We now assume that $C_0 = \{1\}$. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let

$$\mathcal{Q}_j = \rho^{-1}(F_1 \times \dots \times \hat{F}_j \times \dots \times F_k).$$

By Lemma 7.9, page 82 for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the triple $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Q}_j)$ satisfies Property (P_{cofact}) . In addition $\mathcal{Q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{Q}_n$ is trivial. \square

Lemma 14.12. Let G, H be two graph products with countably infinite vertex groups, over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H which are not cliques. If G and H are measure equivalent and Γ_G is reducible, then Γ_H is reducible.

Proof. Since G and H are measure equivalent, we can find a measured groupoid \mathcal{G} over a standard probability space X , equipped with two action-like cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$ (see Example 4.3, page 40, and Lemma 4.12, page 42). Since Γ_G is reducible, (\mathcal{G}, ρ_G) itself is of maximal product type within (\mathcal{G}, ρ_G) . And it is not of isolated clique type because Γ_G is not a clique. By Lemma 7.4(1), page 77 applied to the cocycle ρ_G , the pair $(\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G})$ satisfies Property (P_{prod}). And by Lemma 7.4(2) applied to the cocycle ρ_H , we deduce that (\mathcal{G}, ρ_H) is also of maximal product type (it is nowhere contained in a subgroupoid of isolated clique type because Γ_H is not a clique). This implies that Γ_H is reducible, as desired. \square

14.2.4 A theorem of Monod–Shalom

We will need the following theorem which comes from the work of Monod–Shalom (see [MS06, p. 862]). Its formulation comes from [HHI23].

Theorem 14.13 (Monod–Shalom, see [HHI23, Lemma 3.1]). Let G, H be countable groups. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be free ergodic measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Let $f : U \rightarrow V$ be a stable orbit equivalence from $G \curvearrowright X$ to $H \curvearrowright Y$ (where $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq Y$ are positive measure Borel subsets). Let $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ be an SOE cocycle associated to f .

Let $A \trianglelefteq G$ and $B \trianglelefteq H$ be normal subgroups acting ergodically on X, Y , and assume that for every $x \in U$, one has $f((A \cdot x) \cap U) = (B \cdot f(x)) \cap V$.

Then there exist a group isomorphism $\alpha : G/A \rightarrow H/B$, and a cocycle $c' : G \times X \rightarrow H$ such that

- c' is H -cohomologous to c ;
- for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, if $x, g \cdot x \in U$, then $c'(g, x) = c(g, x)$;
- for every $g \in G$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c'(g, x) \in \alpha(gA)$.

14.2.5 End of the proof

We now complete our proof of Theorem 14.2. We follow the proof of [HHI23, Propositions 6.1 and 6.2] very closely, with only a few departures in the presentation (in particular, we have decided to treat the cases corresponding to [HHI23, Proposition 6.1] and [HHI23, Proposition 6.2] in a harmonized way).

Proof of Theorem 14.2. We will prove the following: if $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are vertex-wise ergodic free, probability measure-preserving actions, and if $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ is an SOE cocycle, then there exists a vertex group $G_v \subseteq G$ such that $c|_{G_v \times X}$ is H -cohomologous to a group homomorphism $G_v \rightarrow H$. In view of Lemma 14.8, this will be enough to conclude our proof.

By collapsing some subgraphs if necessary, we can write G and H as graph products over finite simple graphs $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ and $\bar{\Gamma}_H$ that satisfy the following two conditions:

- $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ and $\bar{\Gamma}_H$ are joins (possibly with only one join factor) of strongly reduced graphs in the sense of Definition 6.1, page 62.
- The graph $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ does not contain any vertex v such that $\bar{\Gamma}_G = \text{star}(v)$, and neither does $\bar{\Gamma}_H$.

The vertex groups for the graph product structure of G over $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ contain those for its graph product structure over Γ_G , so in particular the action of $G \curvearrowright X$ is still vertexwise ergodic with respect to the graph product structure over $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ (and likewise for H). Therefore $\bar{\Gamma}_G$ and $\bar{\Gamma}_H$ still satisfy all assumptions from Theorem 14.2. Thus, from now on, we will assume without loss of generality that Γ_G and Γ_H are joins of strongly reduced graphs to start with.

Let $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq Y$ be the positive measure Borel subsets defined as the source and range of the stable orbit equivalence f . In other words f is a measure-scaling isomorphism $U \rightarrow V$ that sends orbits (restricted to U) to orbits (restricted to V). After renormalizing the measures on U and V to probability measures, the groupoid $(G \ltimes X)|_U$ is isomorphic (via f) to $(H \ltimes Y)|_V$. We denote by \mathcal{G} this common groupoid, which naturally comes equipped with two cocycles $\rho_G : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow G$ and $\rho_H : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow H$, which are action-like in view of Lemma 4.12, page 42 and Remark 4.11, page 42. We view \mathcal{G} as a measured groupoid over U .

Our proof has three steps.

Step 1. We show that there exist

- parabolic subgroups $P_G^1, P_G^2 \subseteq G$, and $P_H^1, P_H^2 \subseteq H$,
- normal infinite parabolic subgroups $C_G^i \trianglelefteq P_G^i$ and $C_H^i \trianglelefteq P_H^i$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, such that
 - C_G^1 and C_G^2 intersect trivially and commute,
 - C_H^1 and C_H^2 intersect trivially and commute,
 - for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, one has $P_G^i = C_G^i \times (C_G^i)^\perp$ and $P_H^i = C_H^i \times (C_H^i)^\perp$,
- a positive measure Borel subset $W \subseteq U$, such that
 - for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, one has $\rho_G^{-1}(P_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(P_H^i)|_W$,
 - for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, one has $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(C_H^i)|_W$.

The proof of Step 1 decomposes into three cases.

Case 1: The graph Γ_G decomposes non-trivially as a join.

Write $\Gamma_G = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$, where each Γ_j does not split further as a join – notice that no Γ_j is reduced to one vertex, as Γ_G is not contained in the star of a vertex by assumption. Lemma 14.12 ensures that Γ_H also splits as a join: we write $\Gamma_H = \Lambda_1 \circ \dots \circ \Lambda_n$ in such a way that no Λ_j further splits as a join. Here again our assumption on Γ_H ensures that no Λ_j is reduced to one vertex.

We let $P_G^1 = P_G^2 = G$, and $P_H^1 = P_H^2 = H$, and we let C_G^1 and C_G^2 be two different factors of G (so C_G^1 and C_G^2 intersect trivially and commute).

We now apply Lemma 8.5, page 93. This lemma gives a characterization of being of factor type with no reference to any action-like cocycle, and therefore it ensures that there exists a positive measure Borel subset $W \subseteq U$, and distinct factors C_H^1, C_H^2 of H , such that $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(C_H^i)|_W$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$. This completes Step 1 in this case.

Case 2: The graph Γ_G does not decompose non-trivially as a join, and G contains a maximal product parabolic subgroup P_G with trivial clique factor.

We let $P_G^1 = P_G^2 := P_G$, and let C_G^1 and C_G^2 be two distinct factors of P_G (so C_G^1 and C_G^2 commute and intersect trivially). Notice that the maximality of P_G ensures that $P_G = C_G^i \times (C_G^i)^\perp$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

By Lemma 14.12, the graph Γ_H does not decompose non-trivially as a join either. And since Γ_G and Γ_H do not contain isolated cliques (because they are connected), there is no subgroupoid of \mathcal{G} of isolated clique type for either ρ_G or ρ_H , even in restriction to a positive measure subset. Lemma 7.4, page 77 therefore implies that we can find a positive measure Borel subset $V \subseteq U$, and a maximal product parabolic subgroup $P_H \subseteq H$, such that $\rho^{-1}(P_G)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(P_H)|_W$. We let $P_H^1 = P_H^2 := P_H$.

We now apply Lemma 7.11, page 85. This lemma gives a characterization of being of factor type with no reference to any action-like cocycle, and therefore it ensures that, up to replacing W by a positive measure Borel subset, there exist two distinct factors C_H^1, C_H^2 of P_H such that $\rho^{-1}(C_H^i)|_W = \rho^{-1}(C_G^i)|_W$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$. And the maximality of P_H ensures that $P_H = C_H^i \times (C_H^i)^\perp$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$. This completes the proof of Step 1 in this case.

Case 3: The graph Γ_G does not decompose non-trivially as a join, and G does not contain any maximal product parabolic subgroup P_G with trivial clique factor.

In this case, Lemma 14.9 ensures that G contains two distinct maximal product parabolic subgroups P_G^1, P_G^2 whose clique factors C_G^1, C_G^2 are non-trivial and commute; in this case $C_G^1 \cap C_G^2 = \{1\}$ by Lemma 14.10. For every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the maximality of P_G^i ensures that $P_G^i = C_G^i \times (C_G^i)^\perp$.

Again by Lemma 14.12, the graph Γ_H does not decompose non-trivially as a join either.

Since Γ_G has no isolated clique, Lemma 7.4, page 77 gives a characterization of being of maximal product type that does not depend on any action-like cocycle. Since Γ_H has no isolated clique, Lemma 7.4, applied to the cocycle ρ_H , therefore ensures that there exist maximal product parabolic subgroups P_H^1, P_H^2 and a positive measure Borel subset $W \subseteq U$ such that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we have $\rho_G^{-1}(P_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(P_H^i)|_W$. Notice that, since $P_G^1 \neq P_G^2$, we have $\rho_G^{-1}(P_G^1)|_W \neq \rho_G^{-1}(P_G^2)|_W$ (see Lemma 4.14, page 43), and therefore $P_H^1 \neq P_H^2$.

By Lemma 14.11, the fact that P_G^i has a non-trivial clique factor is characterized by a groupoid-theoretic property of $\rho_G^{-1}(P_G^i)$ which is independent from the action-like cocycle. It follows that P_H^1 and P_H^2 also have non-trivial clique factors, which we denote respectively by C_H^1 and C_H^2 . By Lemma 14.10, we have $C_H^1 \cap C_H^2 = \{1\}$.

Likewise, Lemma 7.11, which characterizes the clique factor by a groupoid-theoretic property, ensures that, up to replacing W by a positive measure Borel subset, we have $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(C_H^i)|_W$ for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Since C_G^1 and C_G^2 commute, we deduce that $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^1)|_W$ and $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^2)|_W$ normalize each other, and thus the groups C_H^1 and C_H^2 commute (as in the proof of Lemma 5.4, page 54).

Finally, the maximality of P_H^1 and P_H^2 as product parabolic subgroups ensures that $P_H^1 = C_H^1 \times (C_H^1)^\perp$ and $P_H^2 = C_H^2 \times (C_H^2)^\perp$.

Step 2. We show that for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, there exist

- a group homomorphism $\alpha_i : P_G^i \rightarrow P_H^i$, which restricts to an isomorphism from C_G^i to C_H^i , with $(\alpha_1)|_{C_G^1 \times C_G^2} = (\alpha_2)|_{C_G^1 \times C_G^2}$, and
- measurable maps $\varphi_i : X \rightarrow H$ and $\kappa_i : P_G^i \times X \rightarrow C_H^i$,

such that

$$c(g, x) = \varphi_i(g \cdot x) \alpha_i(g) \kappa_i(g, x) \varphi_i(x)^{-1}, \quad \forall g \in P_G^i, \text{ a.e. } x \in X. \quad (14.6)$$

Informally, this means that we have untwisted the cocycle on P_G^i to a group homomorphism, “up to an error in C_H^i ”, for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Up to replacing c by a cohomologous cocycle, we can assume that $c : G \times X \rightarrow H$ is an SOE cocycle associated to $f|_W$, and that whenever $x, g \cdot x \in W$, the element $c(g, x)$ is the unique element $h \in H$ such that $f(g \cdot x) = h \cdot f(x)$. Recall also that P_G^i acts ergodically on X , and that P_G^i and P_H^i have the same orbits in restriction to W (because $\rho_G^{-1}(P_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(P_H^i)|_W$). It follows that c is cohomologous to a cocycle $c_i : G \times X \rightarrow H$ having the following two properties (see e.g. the discussion at the end of Section 3.1.2, page 31):

- $(c_i)_{|P_G^i \times X}$ is an SOE cocycle associated to $f|_W$, viewed as a stable orbit equivalence between the actions $P_G^i \curvearrowright X$ and $P_H^i \curvearrowright Y$,
- $c(g, x) = c_i(g, x)$ whenever $x, g \cdot x \in W$.

For every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the normal subgroups $C_G^i \trianglelefteq P_G^i$ and $C_H^i \trianglelefteq P_H^i$ act ergodically on X and on Y . In addition C_G^i and C_H^i have the same orbits in restriction to W (because $\rho_G^{-1}(C_G^i)|_W = \rho_H^{-1}(C_H^i)|_W$). We can therefore apply Theorem 14.13 to the stable orbit equivalence $f|_W$, and deduce that, up to replacing c_i by a cohomologous cocycle, we can assume that the following hold:

- there is a group isomorphism $\bar{\alpha}_i : P_G^i/C_G^i \rightarrow P_H^i/C_H^i$ such that for every $g \in P_G^i$ and almost every $x \in X$, one has $c_i(g, x) \in \bar{\alpha}_i(gC_G^i)$;
- one has $c_i(g, x) = c(g, x)$ whenever $x, g \cdot x \in W$.

Let $r_i : P_H^i \rightarrow (C_H^i)^\perp$ be the retraction (sending C_H^i to $\{1\}$). Let

$$c'_i = (r_i \circ c_i)_{|(C_G^i)^\perp \times X},$$

a cocycle with values in $(C_H^i)^\perp$. Through the natural isomorphisms $P_G^i/C_G^i \rightarrow (C_G^i)^\perp$ and $P_H^i/C_H^i \rightarrow (C_H^i)^\perp$ (given by the choice of the unique representative), $\bar{\alpha}_i$ yields an isomorphism $\alpha_i : (C_G^i)^\perp \rightarrow (C_H^i)^\perp$ such that

$$c'_i(g, x) = \alpha_i(g), \quad \forall g \in (C_G^i)^\perp, \text{ a.e. } x \in X. \quad (14.7)$$

Recall that $C_G^1 \subseteq (C_G^2)^\perp$ (because the parabolic subgroups C_G^1 and C_G^2 intersect trivially and commute), and $C_H^1 \subseteq (C_H^2)^\perp$. We will now prove the following claim.

Claim 14.14. We have $\alpha_2(C_G^1) = C_H^1$.

Proof of the Claim. We first prove that $\alpha_2(C_G^1) \subseteq C_H^1$. So let $g \in C_G^1$. By Poincaré recurrence, for almost every $x \in W$, there exists $n > 0$ such that $g^n \cdot x \in W$. Since $x, g^n \cdot x \in W$, our definition of the cocycles c_i ensures that $c_2(g^n, x) = c(g^n, x)$. Since C_G^1 and C_H^1 have the same orbits in restriction to W , we deduce that $c_2(g^n, x) \in C_H^1$, so $c_2(g^n, x) = c'_2(g^n, x)$. Since g^n belongs to C_G^1 , which is contained in $(C_G^2)^\perp$, our definition of α_2 (see Equation (14.7)) shows that $c_2(g^n, x) = \alpha_2(g^n)$. It follows that $\alpha_2(g^n) \in C_H^1$, and Lemma 2.6, page 22 implies that $\alpha_2(g) \in C_H^1$. This proves that $\alpha_2(C_G^1) \subseteq C_H^1$.

Conversely, let us now prove that $C_H^1 \subseteq \alpha_2(C_G^1)$. So let $h \in C_H^1$. By Poincaré recurrence again, for almost every $y \in W$, there exists $m > 0$ such that $h^m \cdot f(y) \in f(W)$. Since the orbits of C_G^1 and of C_H^1 coincide in restriction to $W \approx f(W)$, we can find $g \in C_G^1$ such that $c_2(g, y) = h^m$. We deduce that

$$\alpha_2(g) = c'_2(g, y) = r_2 \circ c_2(g, y) = r_2(h^m) = h^m.$$

Since $\alpha_2 : (C_G^2)^\perp \rightarrow (C_H^2)^\perp$ is an isomorphism, we can also find $g_0 \in (C_G^2)^\perp$ such that $\alpha_2(g_0) = h$. Then $\alpha_2(g_0^m) = \alpha_2(g)$, so $g_0^m = g$. Lemma 2.6 implies that $g_0 \in C_G^1$, and we are done. \square

The above claim shows that α_2 restricts to an isomorphism from C_G^1 to C_H^1 . Symmetrically α_1 restricts to an isomorphism from C_G^2 to C_H^2 .

We now extend α_1 to P_G^1 by letting $(\alpha_1)|_{C_G^1} = (\alpha_2)|_{C_G^1}$. Likewise, we extend α_2 to P_G^2 by letting $(\alpha_2)|_{C_G^2} = (\alpha_1)|_{C_G^2}$. With this extension, for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, we have

$$c_i(g, x) \in \alpha_i(g)C_H^i \quad \forall g \in P_G^i, \text{ a.e. } x \in X. \quad (14.8)$$

Indeed,

- if $g \in C_G^i$, then $c_i(g, x)$ belongs to $\bar{\alpha}_i(C_G^i) = C_H^i$, and by our extension of α_i to C_G^i and Claim 14.14 we get $\alpha_i(g) \in C_H^i$;
- if $g \in (C_G^i)^\perp$, this comes from the fact that $c_i(g, x) \in \bar{\alpha}_i(gC_G^i)$ and the definition of α_i ;
- in general, every element $g \in P_G^i$ can be decomposed as $g = g_1 g_2$ with $g_1 \in (C_G^i)^\perp$ and $g_2 \in C_G^i$, and Equation (14.8) follows from the cocycle relation.

At this point, for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, using Equation (14.8) together with the fact that c and c_i are H -cohomologous, we have measurable maps $\varphi_i : X \rightarrow H$ and $\kappa_i : P_G^i \times X \rightarrow C_H^i$ such that for every $g \in P_G^i$ and a.e. $x \in X$, we have

$$c(g, x) = \varphi_i(g \cdot x) c_i(g, x) \varphi_i(x)^{-1}, \quad (14.9)$$

and $c_i(g, x) = \alpha_i(g) \kappa_i(g, x)$, so eq. (14.6) is verified.

Step 3. We show that $c|_{C_G^1 \times X}$ is H -cohomologous to the homomorphism α_1 . This will be done by comparing the two ways of untwisting the cocycle c given by Equation (14.6), for $i = 1$ and $i = 2$.

Let $X^* = \sqcup_{j \in J} X_j$ be a partition of a conull Borel subset $X^* \subseteq X$ into at most countably many Borel subsets, such that for every $j \in J$, the maps φ_1 and φ_2 are constant when restricted to X_j , with respective values denoted by $\gamma_{1,j}$, $\gamma_{2,j}$, and Equation (14.6) holds everywhere on X^* .

Let $h \in C_H^1$ be such that h does not belong to any proper parabolic subgroup of C_H^1 , and neither do its proper powers (see e.g. the proof of Lemma 2.19 for the existence of h). Let $g \in C_G^1$ such that $\alpha_1(g) = \alpha_2(g) = h$. For every $j \in J$, let $x \in X_j$ and $k_j > 0$ be such that $g^{k_j} \cdot x \in X_j$ (these exist by Poincaré recurrence). Since $C_G^1 \subseteq P_G^1 \cap P_G^2$, we can use Equation (14.6) with both $i = 1$ and $i = 2$ to write

$$c(g^{k_j}, x) = \gamma_{1,j} \alpha_1(g)^{k_j} \kappa_1(g^{k_j}, x) \gamma_{1,j}^{-1} = \gamma_{2,j} \alpha_2(g)^{k_j} \kappa_2(g^{k_j}, x) \gamma_{2,j}^{-1}. \quad (14.10)$$

Let $r_2 : H \rightarrow C_H^2$ be the natural retraction (see the last paragraph of Section 2.2.1, page 20). Since $C_H^1 \subseteq (C_H^2)^\perp$ (by Step 1), we have $r_2(C_H^1) = \{1\}$. In particular remark that $\alpha_1(g), \alpha_2(g), \kappa_1(g^{k_j}, x) \in C_H^1$. By applying r_2 to the rightmost equality of Equation (14.10), we deduce that $\kappa_2(g^{k_j}, x) = 1$ for every $x \in X^*$.

Let $\beta_j = \gamma_{2,j}^{-1} \gamma_{1,j}$. Using that $\kappa_2(g^{k_j}, x) = 1$, Equation (14.10) rewrites as

$$\beta_j \alpha_1(g)^{k_j} \kappa_1(g^{k_j}, x) \beta_j^{-1} = \alpha_2(g)^{k_j}.$$

Therefore $\beta_j C_H^1 \beta_j^{-1} \cap C_H^1$ contains $\alpha_2(g)^{k_j}$, so our choice of g ensures that $\beta_j C_H^1 \beta_j^{-1} \cap C_H^1$ cannot be a proper parabolic subgroup of C_H^1 . It follows that $\beta_j C_H^1 \beta_j^{-1} \supseteq C_H^1$. The second point of Proposition 2.3 implies that in fact $\beta_j C_H^1 \beta_j^{-1} = C_H^1$, i.e. β_j belongs to the normalizer of C_H^1 .

In other words, for every $x \in X_j$, the constant value of $\varphi_2(x)^{-1} \varphi_1(x)$ belongs to $C_H^1 \times (C_H^1)^\perp$. Since this is true for every $j \in J$, there exist measurable maps $\eta_1 : X \rightarrow C_H^1$ and $\mu_1 : X \rightarrow (C_H^1)^\perp$ such that for every $x \in X^*$, one has $\varphi_2(x) = \varphi_1(x) \eta_1(x) \mu_1(x)$. Now, by rewriting Equation (14.6) with $i = 2$, we deduce that for every $x \in X^*$ and every $g \in P_G^1$, one has

$$c(g, x) = \varphi_1(g \cdot x) \eta_1(g \cdot x) \mu_1(g \cdot x) \alpha_2(g) \kappa_2(g, x) \mu_1(x)^{-1} \eta_1(x)^{-1} \varphi_1(x)^{-1},$$

in other words

$$\varphi_1(g \cdot x)^{-1} c(g, x) \varphi_1(x) = \eta_1(g \cdot x) \mu_1(g \cdot x) \alpha_2(g) \kappa_2(g, x) \mu_1(x)^{-1} \eta_1(x)^{-1}. \quad (14.11)$$

Now, when $g \in C_G^1$, using Equations (14.8) and (14.9), the leftmost term belongs to C_H^1 . We now apply the retraction $r_1 : H \rightarrow C_H^1$ (which sends $(C_H^1)^\perp$ to $\{1\}$, so in particular sends C_H^2 to $\{1\}$), to Equation (14.11). We deduce that

$$\varphi_1(g \cdot x)^{-1} c(g, x) \varphi_1(x) = \eta_1(g \cdot x) \alpha_2(g) \eta_1(x)^{-1}, \quad \forall g \in C_G^1, \text{ a.e. } x \in X.$$

This proves that there exists a measurable map $\psi : X \rightarrow H$ and a homomorphism $\alpha_1 : C_G^1 \rightarrow H$ such that for every $g \in C_G^1$ and a.e. $x \in X$, one has

$$c(g, x) = \psi(g \cdot x) \alpha_1(g) \psi(x)^{-1}.$$

In other words, we have untwisted the cocycle c to a group homomorphism on some vertex group of G . An application of Lemma 14.8 then concludes our proof of Theorem 14.2. \square

14.3 An application to von Neumann algebras

When combined with a uniqueness theorem for Cartan subalgebras established by Chifan and Kunnawalkam Elayavalli in the framework of Popa's deformation/rigidity theory, Theorem 14.2 has the following consequence at the level of von Neumann algebras. We refer to Section 5.4.2, page 60 for the needed definitions.

Corollary 14.15. Let Γ_G, Γ_H be two connected finite simple graphs, with no vertex joined to every other vertex. Let G, H be graph products with countably infinite torsion-free vertex groups over Γ_G, Γ_H , respectively. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be two free,

vertexwise ergodic, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that either

- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise weakly mixing, or
- $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic, or
- H has the unique root property.

If the II_1 factors $L(G \curvearrowright X)$ and $L(H \curvearrowright Y)$ are isomorphic (or more generally, if $L(H \curvearrowright Y)$ is isomorphic to an amplification $L(G \curvearrowright X)^t$ with $t \in (0, 1]$), then the two actions are conjugate.

Proof. By [CKE21, Theorem 1.3], the subalgebra $L^\infty(Y)$ is, up to unitary conjugation, the unique Cartan subalgebra of $L(H \curvearrowright Y)$. Let $U \subseteq X$ be a Borel subset of measure t , and let \mathcal{R} be the restriction to U of the orbit equivalence relation for the G -action on X . Then $L(G \curvearrowright X)^t \simeq L(\mathcal{R})$, and $L^\infty(U)$ is a Cartan subalgebra. So there exists an isomorphism $\theta : L(H \curvearrowright Y) \rightarrow L(G \curvearrowright X)^t$ sending $L^\infty(Y)$ to $L^\infty(U)$. By [Sin55, FM77], this implies that the orbit equivalence relation of the H -action on Y is isomorphic to \mathcal{R} . In particular, there exists a stable orbit equivalence with compression $\frac{1}{t} \geq 1$ from $G \curvearrowright X$ to $H \curvearrowright Y$. Theorem 14.2 thus implies that the two actions are conjugate. \square

Remark 14.16. As in Corollary 5.15, we could also derive the triviality of the fundamental group of any action $G \curvearrowright X$ which is either vertexwise weakly mixing (or vertexwise totally ergodic), with G torsion-free, or vertexwise ergodic, with G having the unique root property. Likewise, the associated von Neumann algebra $L(G \curvearrowright X)$ has trivial fundamental group.

15 Superrigidity

The goal of this section is to show the following theorem.

Theorem 15.1. Let Γ be a connected finite simple graph, with no vertex joined to every other vertex. Let G be a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups over Γ , satisfying the unique root property, and let H be an arbitrary countable group. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be two free, ergodic, measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that

- one of the following two options holds:
 - either $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise ergodic, and G has the unique root property,
 - or $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic, and G is torsion-free,
- and $H \curvearrowright Y$ is mildly mixing.

If the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are stably orbit equivalent, then they are virtually conjugate.

Recall that a group is *ICC* (standing for *infinite conjugacy classes*) if the conjugacy class of every non-trivial element of G is infinite. We will need the following lemma.

Lemma 15.2. If G is a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ such that no vertex is joined to every other vertex, then G is ICC.

Proof. Write $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \cdots \circ \Gamma_k$, where each Γ_j is irreducible (possibly $k = 1$). It is enough to prove that each G_{Γ_j} is ICC. So let $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Our assumption that Γ is not equal to

the star of one of its vertices implies that Γ_j is not a clique. By [MO15, Corollary 2.13], the group G_{Γ_j} is acylindrically hyperbolic (equivalently by [Osi16, Theorem 1.2], the group G contains a proper infinite hyperbolically embedded subgroup in the sense of [DGO17, Definition 2.1]). In addition, by [MV22, Corollary 2.9], the group G_{Γ_j} has no non-trivial finite normal subgroup. So by [DGO17, Theorem 8.14], the group G_{Γ_j} is ICC. So G is ICC, as desired. \square

We are now in position to prove Theorem 15.1.

Proof of Theorem 15.1. We first assume that the action $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise ergodic and G has the unique root property. In the terminology from [HHI23, Section 7], vertexwise ergodicity of $G \curvearrowright X$ is exactly \mathcal{F} -ergodicity, with \mathcal{F} the collection of all vertex groups of G . And Theorem 14.2 shows that (G, \mathcal{F}) is strongly cocycle rigid in the sense of [HHI23, Section 7]. Since G is ICC (Lemma 15.2), the conclusion therefore follows from [HHI23, Theorem 7.1].

We now assume that the action $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic and G is torsion-free. In the terminology from [HHI23, Section 7], vertexwise total ergodicity is exactly \mathcal{F}' -ergodicity, with \mathcal{F}' the collection of all infinite subgroups of vertex groups of G . As above, Theorem 14.2 shows that (G, \mathcal{F}') is strongly cocycle rigid in the sense of [HHI23, Section 7], and the conclusion follows from [HHI23, Theorem 7.1]. \square

Remark 15.3. Again, using the uniqueness of the Cartan subalgebra, up to unitary conjugacy, for $L(G \curvearrowright X)$, Theorem 15.1 can be reformulated as a W^* -rigidity statement.

Let us finally mention the following corollary to Theorem 15.1, which states the rigidity of graph product actions within the class of mixing group actions.

Corollary 15.4 (Theorem 1.14). Let G, H be two torsion-free countable groups. Let $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ be two mixing measure-preserving actions on standard probability spaces. Assume that G splits as a graph product over a connected finite simple graph Γ , with no vertex joined to every other vertex.

If the two actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are orbit equivalent, then they are conjugate.

Proof. Being mixing, the two actions are in particular totally ergodic (and in particular the action $G \curvearrowright X$ is vertexwise totally ergodic) and mildly mixing. They are also essentially free by [TD15, Theorem 1.4]. Therefore Theorem 15.1 applies and shows that the two actions are virtually conjugate. But G and H have no finite normal subgroup, and an induced action of the form $\text{Ind}_{G'}^G(X)$ is never mixing if $G' \subsetneq G$ (because G' does not act ergodically on $\text{Ind}_{G'}^G(X)$). Therefore the actions $G \curvearrowright X$ and $H \curvearrowright Y$ are conjugate. \square

Part V

Measure equivalence rigidity of some graph products

This chapter deals with measure equivalence rigidity of graph products. Contrary to the previous chapter, we will not make any ergodicity assumption on the couplings we consider; but on the other hand, we will impose some strong rigidity conditions on the vertex groups.

A general question is the following: to what extent is it true that if the vertex groups are rigid in measure equivalence, then the graph product is rigid in measure equivalence?

We will not answer this question in full generality, but we will give a sufficient criterion in Section 16, and an example in Section 17. Our example is, to our knowledge, the first example of a group which is rigid in measure equivalence, but not in quasi-isometry, among torsion-free groups. On this matter, let us make two remarks.

- It is not true that a graph product of quasi-isometrically rigid groups is quasi-isometrically rigid. A basic observation is that in a graph product G , changing a vertex group G_v by $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ can often yield a group which is quasi-isometric but not commensurable to G . So the phenomena established in this chapter are radically different from their counterparts in quasi-isometry.
- In the converse direction, examples of groups that are rigid in quasi-isometry but not in measure equivalence exist. First, some amenable groups are quasi-isometrically rigid, while countably infinite amenable groups are all measure equivalent by the Ornstein–Weiss theorem [OW80]. Quasi-isometrically rigid amenable groups include \mathbb{Z}^n for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (Pansu [Pan83]) or solvable Baumslag–Solitar groups (Farb–Mosher [FM99]). Examples of non-amenable groups that are rigid in quasi-isometry but not in measure equivalence include many right-angled Artin groups, see work of Huang [Hua18] on the quasi-isometry side.

When dealing with the above question, it is in fact useful to impose a very strong form of rigidity on the vertex groups G_v , and require at least that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, every self measure equivalence coupling of G_v factors through the tautological coupling on G_v itself, by left-right multiplication. This will be an important assumption in our criterion in Section 16.

To illustrate the subtleness of the question, let us make the following observation in the context of L^1 -measure equivalence: it is possible to have a graph product G of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation (and not reduced to a point), where all vertex groups are rigid in L^1 -measure equivalence in the sense that every countable group that is L^1 -measure equivalent to G_v is virtually isomorphic to G_v , but G is not. Indeed, it is enough to take the vertex groups to be isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} , and observe that some right-angled Artin groups are not rigid in L^1 -measure equivalence [HH23], while \mathbb{Z} is [Aus16, Corollary 1.2].

16 An ME-rigidity criterion for graph products

The goal of the present section is to prove the following theorem. The definition of Monod–Shalom’s class \mathcal{C}_{reg} is given just below the statement.

Theorem 16.1. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, with $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$. For every $v \in V\Gamma$, let G_v be a countably infinite group, and let G be the graph product over Γ with vertex groups $(G_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$. Assume that the following four hypotheses hold.

- (H₁) For every vertex $v \in V\Gamma$, there exists an extension $\hat{G}_v = G_v \rtimes F_v$ with F_v finite, such that for every self measure equivalence coupling Ω_v of G_v , there exists a Borel $(G_v \times G_v)$ -equivariant map $\Omega_v \rightarrow \hat{G}_v$.
- (H₂) For every vertex $v \in V\Gamma$, the group G_v is torsion-free, has no proper finite-index subgroup, and belongs to the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} .
- (H₃) The vertex groups are pairwise not measure equivalent.
- (H₄) For every clique C with $VC = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$, the image of every injective homomorphism $G_{v_1} \rightarrow G_{v_1} \times \dots \times G_{v_k}$ is equal to $G_{v_1} \times \{1\} \times \dots \times \{1\}$.

Then every torsion-free countable group which is measure equivalent to G , is in fact isomorphic to G .

As usual, throughout the section, all the stated equivariances are valid almost everywhere.

The class \mathcal{C}_{reg} , introduced by Monod–Shalom in [MS03], is the class of all countable groups G such that $H_b^2(G, \ell^2(G)) \neq \{0\}$. Of particular importance for us is the following example.

Example 16.2. Recall that a group is *acylindrically hyperbolic* in the sense of Osin [Osi16] if it admits a non-elementary acylindrical action on a hyperbolic space (see also Appendix A.2, page 155). By a theorem of Hamenstädt [Ham08, Theorem A], all acylindrically hyperbolic groups belong to the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} .

Remark 16.3. Hypothesis (H₂) implies in particular that all vertex groups are ICC (i.e. every non-trivial conjugacy class in G_v is infinite), since a countable torsion-free \mathcal{C}_{reg} group is always ICC by [MS06, Proposition 7.11].

Outline of the proof, and organization of the section. Recall that the group G acts on its right-angled building \mathbb{D}_G (see Section 2.3.1, page 23 for its definition). We first prove that the G -stabilizer G_u of every vertex $u \in V\mathbb{D}_G$ is rigid in measure equivalence in a strong sense: every self-coupling of G_u factors through the action on (some finite-index extension of) G_u by left-right multiplication. When u is a rank 1 vertex, the group G_u is conjugate to a vertex group for the graph product structure of G , and rigidity is exactly the contents of Hypothesis (H₁). Stabilizers of higher rank vertices split as direct products of stabilizers of rank 1 vertices, and we exploit an argument from the successive works of Monod–Shalom [MS06] and Kida [Kid10] to establish the measure equivalence rigidity of these direct products. This step is carried in Section 16.1.

Let now H be a torsion-free group which is measure equivalent to G . We know from Part II of the present work that every self-coupling of G factors through $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$. By a

standard technique, originating from the work of Furman [Fur99a], we can transfer the rigidity from self-couplings to arbitrary couplings, and deduce that H also acts on \mathbb{D}_G , and that (through this action) every measure equivalence coupling Ω between G and H factors through $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$. This is proved in Section 5.2. A key technical ingredient in the proof is to establish a strong ICC property for the Polish group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ – our proof of this fact relies on previous work of Huang and the second-named author [HH23].

In Section 16.3, we then analyze this H -action on \mathbb{D}_G . In a way that is similar to our work in Part II, we prove that for every vertex $u \in V\mathbb{D}_G$, the coupling Ω (between G and H) restricts to a measure equivalence coupling between G_u and H_u . And the combination of Hypotheses (H₁) and (H₂) then forces H_u to be isomorphic to G_u (the facts that H_u is torsion-free and that G_u has no proper finite-index subgroup are used to obtain an actual isomorphism, not a virtual one). In other words H acts on \mathbb{D}_G with the same vertex stabilizers as G . And, by crucially using our assumption that all groups considered have no proper finite-index subgroup, we also prove in Section 16.3.3 that the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G shares a common fundamental domain (which is a subcomplex) with the action of G .

In the terminology of Bridson–Haefliger [BH99], this says that H has the structure of a simple complex of groups over the fundamental domain Y for the G -action on \mathbb{D}_G . In other words H is exactly the group which is obtained from the free product of all H -stabilizers of cells in Y , by taking the quotient by the relations coming from the natural inclusions of stabilizers (coming from face inclusions of the cells). Recall that each cell stabilizer splits as a direct product of some of the vertex groups G_v , and there remains to understand the inclusion homomorphisms. This is where we crucially use our Hypothesis (H₄): it forces all inclusion homomorphisms to be factor inclusions. In other words H has exactly the presentation of a graph product, and therefore H is isomorphic to G .

16.1 Self-couplings of clique subgroups

Using the fact that all vertex groups belong to the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} , we extend Assumption (H₁) to all self-couplings of clique subgroups of G (and not just to self-couplings of vertex groups). This is the contents of the following proposition, which was essentially established by Kida [Kid10, Section 7], relying on work of Monod–Shalom [MS06]. We provide a brief argument as Kida’s statements were formulated in the setting of mapping class groups.

Proposition 16.4. Let G_1, \dots, G_n be torsion-free countable groups in the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} , and for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let \hat{G}_i be a finite-index extension of G_i . Let $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_n$, and let $\hat{G} = \hat{G}_1 \times \dots \times \hat{G}_n$. Assume that

- for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and every self measure equivalence coupling Ω_i of G_i , there exists a $(G_i \times G_i)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega_i \rightarrow \hat{G}_i$, and
- for any distinct $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the groups G_i and G_j are not measure equivalent.

Then for every self measure equivalence coupling Ω of G , there exists a $(G \times G)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Omega \rightarrow \hat{G}$.

Proof. By considering the ergodic decomposition, every self measure equivalence coupling of G can be disintegrated into ergodic self measure equivalence couplings, see the second

point of [Fur99a, Lemma 2.2]. Therefore, in view of [FMW04, Corollary 5.4] (applied to $G = H$, with Ω in place of their space X , and \hat{G} in place of their space Y), it is enough to treat the case where the action of $G \times G$ on Ω is ergodic. From now on we work under this extra assumption.

Using an argument from the proof of [MS06, Theorem 1.16], Kida proved in [Kid10, Section 7, p. 1895] that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, there exists a standard measure space Ω_i , equipped with

- a measure-preserving action of $G_i \times G_i$;
- a measurable projection $p_i : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega_i$ which is both $(G_i \times G_i)$ -equivariant, and $(G_j \times G_j)$ -invariant for every $j \neq i$;
- a $(G_i \times G_i)$ -invariant Borel partition $\Omega_i^* = \sqcup_k \Omega_{i,k}$ of a $(G_i \times G_i)$ -invariant conull Borel subset Ω_i^* into at most countably many subspaces $\Omega_{i,k}$, such that each $\Omega_{i,k}$ is a self measure equivalence coupling of G_i .

(Notice that Kida has a space Ω_i which is invariant under $G_i \times G_{t(i)}$ for some bijection $t : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$, but our second assumption implies that $t(i) = i$.)

For every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\theta_{i,k} : \Omega_{i,k} \rightarrow \hat{G}_i$ be a $(G_i \times G_i)$ -equivariant Borel map, given by our first assumption. Combining these maps as k varies in \mathbb{N} yields a $(G_i \times G_i)$ -equivariant Borel map $\theta_i : \Omega_i \rightarrow \hat{G}_i$. Then the map $(\theta_1 \circ p_1, \dots, \theta_n \circ p_n) : \Omega \rightarrow \hat{G}$ gives the desired almost $(G \times G)$ -equivariant Borel map. \square

16.2 Factoring the coupling through the right-angled building

The goal of this section is to prove the following proposition (we refer to Section 2.3.1, page 23, for the definition of the right-angled building \mathbb{D}_G).

Proposition 16.5. Let G be a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups, over a finite simple graph Γ with no transvection and no partial conjugation. Let H be a countable group, and let Ω be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H . Let \mathbb{D}_G be the right-angled building of G .

Then there exist a homomorphism $\iota : H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ and a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$, where the action of $G \times H$ on $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is via $(g, h) \cdot f = g f \iota(h)^{-1}$.

We already know that self-couplings of G factor through $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ (Corollary 5.6, page 55). Our proof relies on a general strategy to transfer this fact to an information about arbitrary couplings between G and H . This strategy was initiated by Furman in [Fur99a], and we will use a version found in [Kid11] (or alternatively [BFS13]). This argument requires establishing a strong ICC property for the Polish group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$, which is the contents of our next lemma.

Lemma 16.6. Let G be a graph product of countably infinite groups over a finite simple graph Γ , such that no vertex $v \in V\Gamma$ satisfies $\Gamma = \text{star}(v)$. Let \mathbb{D}_G be its right-angled building.

Then the only Borel probability measure on $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ which is invariant by the conjugation by any element of G is the Dirac mass at the identity.

The conclusion of the lemma precisely says that $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is *strongly ICC* relative to G in the sense of Bader–Furman–Sauer [BFS13, Definition 2.2] (or that the inclusion $G \subseteq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is *strongly ICC* in the terminology of [HH23, Section 4.2]).

Proof. This was proved when G is the right-angled Artin group A_Γ over Γ in [HH23, Proposition 5.1]. We now explain how to reduce the proof to the case of a right-angled Artin group. We will use the language of CAT(0) cube complexes and their half-spaces, for which we refer to [Sag14]. We will also need the notion of the *regular boundary* of a CAT(0) cube complex X , a natural compact subspace of its Roller boundary equal to the closure of the set of regular points in the sense of Fernós in [Fer18, Definition 7.3], also denoted $S(X)$ in [KS16]. All the necessary background for this proof was also reviewed in [HH23, Section 5.2].

Let \mathbb{D}_Γ be the right-angled building of the right-angled Artin group over Γ . Recall from Lemma 2.13, page 25, that there exists an isomorphism from \mathbb{D}_G to \mathbb{D}_Γ that sends G -orbits to A_Γ -orbits.

Step 1. Assuming that Γ is irreducible (and not reduced to one vertex), we will prove that the G -action on the regular boundary $R(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is minimal and strongly proximal in the sense of Furstenberg [Fur63], i.e. it is minimal and the G -orbit of any probability measure on $R(\mathbb{D}_G)$ contains a Dirac mass in its weak-* closure.

By [HH23, Lemma 5.3], the building $\mathbb{D}_G \approx \mathbb{D}_\Gamma$ is irreducible (it does not split as a product), and

- A_Γ acts non-elementarily, i.e. with no global fixed point, and no finite orbit in the visual boundary $\partial_\infty \mathbb{D}_\Gamma$, and
- A_Γ acts essentially, in the sense of Caprace–Sageev [CS11], i.e. no A_Γ -orbit stays in a bounded neighborhood of a half-space of \mathbb{D}_Γ .

The first of these properties (non-elementarity) was in fact proved by Caprace–Hume [CH15, Section 6.2] in the more general context of graph products, so it applies to the G -action on \mathbb{D}_G . The second property (essentiality) for the G -action on \mathbb{D}_G follows from the same property for the A_Γ -action on \mathbb{D}_Γ as these two actions have the same orbits.

It thus follows from [KS16, Proposition 1] that the G -action on the regular boundary $R(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is minimal and strongly proximal, as claimed.

Step 2. We now conclude the proof of the lemma. Write $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \circ \dots \circ \Gamma_k$ as a join, where each Γ_j is irreducible (possibly with $k = 1$). Notice that no Γ_j is reduced to a vertex, by our assumption that Γ is not contained in the star of a vertex. Let $G = G_1 \times \dots \times G_k$ be the corresponding direct product decomposition. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let \mathbb{D}_j be the right-angled building of G_j , and let $R = R(\mathbb{D}_1) \times \dots \times R(\mathbb{D}_k)$. By Step 1, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the action of G_j on $R(\mathbb{D}_j)$ is minimal and strongly proximal, and it is faithful in view of [HH23, Lemma 5.6]. Let now μ be a probability measure on $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ which is invariant under conjugation by every element of G . By [HH23, Lemma 5.6], we can pushforward μ to a probability measure $\bar{\mu}$ on $\text{Homeo}(R)$ which is invariant under the conjugation by every element of G . It thus follows from [HH23, Lemma 5.2] that $\bar{\mu}$ is the Dirac mass at the identity. Using again that the map $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G) \rightarrow \text{Homeo}(R)$ is injective ([HH23, Lemma 5.6]), it follows that μ is the Dirac mass at the identity. \square

We are now in position to prove Proposition 16.5.

Proof of Proposition 16.5. Let $\iota_G : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ be the natural inclusion. By Corollary 5.6, page 55, for every self measure equivalence coupling Σ of G , there exists a

$(G \times G)$ -equivariant Borel map $\Sigma \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$. Combined with Lemma 16.6, this precisely says that G is coupling rigid with respect to $(\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G), \iota_G)$ in the sense of Kida [Kid11, Definition 3.3]. The conclusion thus follows from [Kid11, Theorem 3.5]. \square

16.3 Properties of the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G

In the whole section, we will work in the following setting.

General setting. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, with $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$, and G be a graph product with countably infinite vertex groups over Γ that satisfies Assumptions (H_1) , (H_2) and (H_3) from Theorem 16.1 (Assumption (H_4) will only be used in Section 16.4). Let H be a torsion-free countable group which is measure equivalent to G , and let (Ω, m) be a measure equivalence coupling between G and H . Proposition 16.5 gives us

- a homomorphism $\iota : H \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$;
- a $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$.

In particular ι gives an action of H on \mathbb{D}_G , and from now on we will work with this action of H .

16.3.1 The H -action is type preserving

Recall from Section 2.3.1 that vertices of \mathbb{D}_G correspond to left cosets of the form gG_Υ , for some $g \in G$ and some clique subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. The rank of a vertex is the cardinality of $V\Upsilon$. We also define the *type* of a vertex of \mathbb{D}_G as the corresponding subgraph Υ . More generally, given a cube $\sigma \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$, we define the *type* of σ as the set consisting of all types of vertices of σ . Notice that the type of σ is determined by the type of its smallest and largest vertices, for the partial order given by inclusion (when viewing vertices as cosets in G).

The fact that $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$ will be used in the form of the following lemma.

Lemma 16.7. The actions of G and of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ on \mathbb{D}_G have the same orbits of cubes. In particular, the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ on \mathbb{D}_G preserves types of cubes.

Proof. Since the G -action on \mathbb{D}_G preserves types of vertices, it preserves types of cubes, and therefore it is enough to prove that G and $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ have the same orbits of cubes.

Step 1: The actions of G and $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ on \mathbb{D}_G have the same orbits of vertices.

When $G = A_\Gamma$ is the right-angled Artin group over Γ , this was proved in [HH23, Corollary 6.3]: indeed the group \hat{G} appearing in [HH23, Corollary 6.3] splits as a semi-direct product $G \rtimes \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ (see its definition in the first paragraph of [HH23, Section 6.1]), so it coincides with G under our assumption that $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$.

The general case now follows from the fact that there always exists an isomorphism $\mathbb{D}_G \rightarrow \mathbb{D}_\Gamma$ (where \mathbb{D}_Γ is the right-angled building for A_Γ), sending G -orbits of vertices to A_Γ -orbits of vertices (Lemma 2.13, page 25).

Step 2: The actions of G and $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ on \mathbb{D}_G have the same orbits of cubes.

Let $\sigma, \sigma' \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$ be two cubes in the same $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ -orbit; we aim to prove that they are in fact in the same G -orbit. Let v_{\min}, v_{\max} be the minimal and maximal vertices of σ ,

and let v'_{\min}, v'_{\max} be the minimal and maximal vertices of σ' . Since $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ preserves types of vertices (as a consequence of Step 1), the vertices v_{\min} and v'_{\min} are in the same $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ -orbit. Using Step 1 again, they are in fact in the same G -orbit: there exists $g \in G$ such that $v'_{\min} = gv_{\min}$. Likewise, the vertices v_{\max} and v'_{\max} are in the same $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ -orbit. In particular they have the same type, which we denote by Λ (a subgraph of Γ). So v_{\max} (resp. v'_{\max}) is the unique coset of G_Λ that contains the coset of G corresponding to v_{\min} (resp. to $v'_{\min} = gv_{\min}$). Therefore $v'_{\max} = gv_{\max}$, and this is enough to ensure that $\sigma' = g\sigma$. \square

Let us record the following consequence of Lemma 16.7.

Corollary 16.8. Let $\sigma \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$ be a cube, and let v be the unique vertex of σ of minimal rank. Then the stabilizers of v and of σ in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ coincide.

Proof. Since v is the unique vertex of σ of its type and the action of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ preserves types of vertices (Lemma 16.7), we have $\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(\sigma) \subseteq \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(v)$.

The converse inclusion follows from the observation that σ is the unique cube of its type that contains v as its minimal vertex. Since $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ preserves types of cubes (Lemma 16.7), this implies that the $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ -stabilizer of v also preserves σ . \square

16.3.2 Stabilizers for the actions of G and H are measure equivalent

Given a cube $\sigma \subseteq V\mathbb{D}_G$, we let $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$, $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ and $\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(\sigma)$ be the respective stabilizers of σ for the actions of G , of H , and of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ on \mathbb{D}_G . We let $\Omega_\sigma := \theta^{-1}(\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(\sigma))$, where we recall that $\theta : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ is our given $(G \times H)$ -equivariant Borel map. Then Ω_σ is a Borel subset of Ω which is $(\text{Stab}_G(\sigma) \times \text{Stab}_H(\sigma))$ -invariant. The following lemma is a special case of [HH23, Corollary 4.4].

Lemma 16.9. For every cube $\sigma \subseteq V\mathbb{D}_G$, the space Ω_σ is a measure equivalence coupling between $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$.

Proof. In view of Corollary 16.8, it is enough to prove the lemma when σ is a vertex, so we will assume so.

By Lemma 16.7, the groups G and $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ have the same orbits of vertices for their actions on \mathbb{D}_G . The lemma therefore follows from [HH23, Corollary 4.4], applied with $K = \mathbb{D}_G$, with $L = \text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$, with $\mathbf{G} = G$, and with $\mathbf{H} = H$. \square

As a particular case, we obtain the following statement.

Corollary 16.10. The H -stabilizer of every rank 0 vertex of \mathbb{D}_G is trivial.

Proof. Let $v \in V\mathbb{D}_G$ be a rank 0 vertex. By Lemma 16.9, the stabilizer $\text{Stab}_H(v)$ is measure equivalent to $\text{Stab}_G(v)$, which is trivial. Therefore $\text{Stab}_H(v)$ is finite, and in fact trivial because H is torsion-free. \square

In fact we will deduce more generally that $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ are isomorphic for every cube $\sigma \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$, in view of the following lemma.

Lemma 16.11. Let $\sigma \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$ be a cube. Let K be a torsion-free countable group which is measure equivalent to $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$.

Then K is isomorphic to $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$.

Proof. The group $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$ is isomorphic to $G_\Upsilon = G_{v_1} \times \cdots \times G_{v_k}$ for some clique Υ of Γ with $V\Upsilon = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. We also write $\hat{G}_\Upsilon := \hat{G}_{v_1} \times \cdots \times \hat{G}_{v_k}$. Recall that each G_{v_i} is ICC (Remark 16.3), in particular G_Υ is ICC.

Hypotheses (H₁), (H₂) and (H₃), together with Proposition 16.4, ensure that for every self measure equivalence coupling Ω_Υ of G_Υ , there exists a $(G_\Upsilon \times G_\Upsilon)$ -Borel map $\Omega_\Upsilon \rightarrow \hat{G}_\Upsilon$. Therefore [Kid10, Theorem 6.1] implies that there exists a homomorphism $\pi_\sigma : K \rightarrow \hat{G}_\Upsilon$ with finite kernel, and finite-index image. Since K is torsion-free, π_σ is in fact injective. Then $\pi_\sigma(K) \cap G_\Upsilon$ is a finite-index subgroup of G_Υ , and is therefore equal to G_Υ in view of Hypothesis (H₂). Recall also from Hypothesis (H₁) that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have a semi-direct product $\hat{G}_{v_i} = G_{v_i} \rtimes F_{v_i}$, with F_{v_i} finite. Then the image of $\pi_\sigma(K)$ in each F_{v_i} is trivial: otherwise $\pi_\sigma(K)$ would intersect a lift of $F_{v_1} \times \cdots \times F_{v_k}$ to \hat{G}_Υ non-trivially, contradicting that K is torsion-free. Therefore $\pi_\sigma(K) = G_\Upsilon$, which shows that K is isomorphic to $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$. \square

16.3.3 A common strict fundamental domain for the actions of G and H

Let $Y_G \subseteq \mathbb{D}_G$ be the standard fundamental domain for G , spanned by all vertices of the form G_Υ , where $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$ is a clique. Notice that Y_G is a *strict fundamental domain* for the G -action on \mathbb{D}_G , i.e. it is a subcomplex that meets every G -orbit in exactly one point. We will prove in Lemma 16.13 below that Y_G is also a strict fundamental domain for the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G . We start with a lemma.

Lemma 16.12. For every rank 1 vertex $v \in VY_G$, every measure equivalence coupling between $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(v)$ has coupling index 1.

Proof. In view of Lemmas 16.9 and 16.11, the groups $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(v)$ are isomorphic, so it is enough to show that every self measure equivalence coupling of $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ has coupling index 1.

Recall that since $v \in VY_G$, the stabilizer $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ is a vertex group of G (for its graph product structure). Hypothesis (H₁) gives us a finite-index extension $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$.

We first observe that every self measure equivalence coupling $\hat{\Sigma}_v$ of $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$ has coupling index 1. Indeed, since $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ has finite index in $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$, the space $\hat{\Sigma}_v$ is also a self measure equivalence coupling of $\text{Stab}_G(v)$. So Hypothesis (H₁) yields a Borel $(\text{Stab}_G(v) \times \text{Stab}_G(v))$ -equivariant map $\theta_v : \hat{\Sigma}_v \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$. Since $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ is ICC (Remark 16.3) and normal in $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$, it follows from [Kid10, Lemma 5.8] that θ_v is in fact $(\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v) \times \widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v))$ -equivariant. Then $\theta_v^{-1}(\{1\})$ is a common Borel fundamental domain for the two actions of $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$ on $\hat{\Sigma}_v$, so $\hat{\Sigma}_v$ has coupling index 1.

Let now Σ_v be a self measure equivalence coupling of $\text{Stab}_G(v)$. Starting from Σ_v and from a measure equivalence coupling between $\text{Stab}_G(v)$ and $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$ of coupling index $[\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v) : \text{Stab}_G(v)]$, by composition of couplings, one obtains a self measure equivalence coupling of $\widehat{\text{Stab}}_G(v)$ with the same coupling index as Σ_v (see e.g. Item c on page 300 of [Fur11], below Definition 2.1). It thus follows from the previous paragraph that the coupling index of Σ_v is 1, as desired. \square

Lemma 16.13. The subcomplex Y_G is a strict fundamental domain for the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G .

Proof. Assume towards a contradiction that Y_G is not a strict fundamental domain for the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G . This means that

- either two distinct points x, y of Y_G belong to the same H -orbit,
- or there is a point in \mathbb{D}_G which is not in the H -orbit of any point of Y_G .

We start by excluding the first option. Assuming that $x, y \in Y_G$ belong to the same H -orbit, we will prove that $x = y$. Let σ_x, σ_y be the cubes of minimal dimension that contain x, y ; these are contained in Y_G because Y_G is a subcomplex of \mathbb{D}_G . And σ_x, σ_y also belong to the same H -orbit, in particular they belong to the same $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)$ -orbit. In view of Lemma 16.7, the cubes σ_x, σ_y are in the same G -orbit. Since Y_G is a strict fundamental domain for the G -action, it follows that $\sigma_x = \sigma_y$. But since automorphisms of \mathbb{D}_G preserve types of vertices, every automorphism that preserves σ_x acts as the identity on σ_x . It follows that $x = y$, as desired. The first option is excluded.

We now assume that there exists a point x in \mathbb{D}_G which is not in the H -orbit of any point of Y_G , and aim for a contradiction. Let σ be a cube that contains x and contains a rank 0 vertex v . Then σ is not in the H -orbit of any cube of Y_G . Denoting by v_0 the unique rank 0 vertex of Y_G , it follows that v is not in the H -orbit of v_0 .

The rank 0 vertices v_0 and v can be joined by an edge path, such that vertices along the path alternate between rank 0 and rank 1 vertices (see Figure 26 for an example). Let v_1 be the last rank 0 vertex along this path that belongs to the H -orbit of v_0 , and let v_2 be the next rank 0 vertex along this path. Then v_1 and v_2 are rank 0 vertices of \mathbb{D}_G in distinct H -orbits which are adjacent to a common rank 1 vertex w .

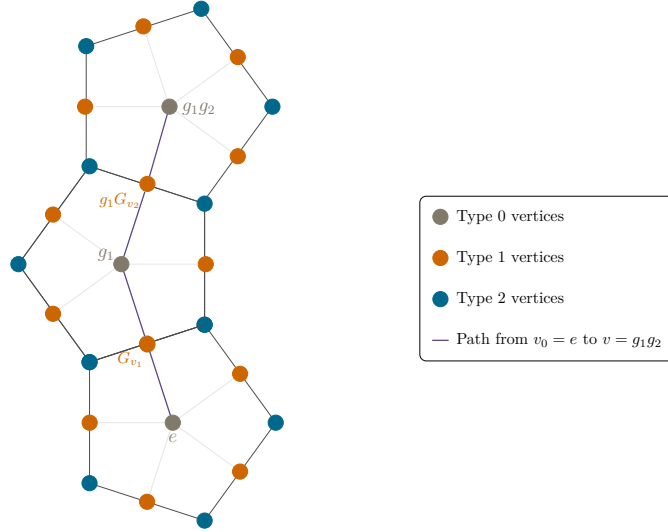


Figure 26: Illustration of a path going from $v_0 = e$ to $v = g_1 g_2$ (where $g_i \in G_{v_i}$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$) such that vertices on the path alternate between rank 1 and 0.

Recall from Lemma 16.9 that

$$\Omega_w := \theta^{-1}(\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(w))$$

is a measure equivalence coupling between the stabilizers $\text{Stab}_G(w)$ and $\text{Stab}_H(w)$. For every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, let

$$X_{w,i} := \theta^{-1}(\{f \in \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(w) \mid f(v_i) = v_1\}).$$

The action of $\text{Stab}_G(w)$ on the set of rank 0 vertices adjacent to w is nothing but the action of $\text{Stab}_G(w)$ by left translations on itself. In particular it is free and transitive, so for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the set $X_{w,i}$ is a Borel fundamental domain for the action of $\text{Stab}_G(w)$ on Ω_w . In particular $m(X_{w,1}) = m(X_{w,2})$.

For every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, the group $\text{Stab}_H(v_i)$ is trivial (Corollary 16.10). Therefore, since v_1 and v_2 are not in the same $\text{Stab}_H(w)$ -orbit, the set $X_{w,1} \cup X_{w,2}$ meets almost every $\text{Stab}_H(w)$ -orbit in Ω_w at most once, and therefore it is contained in a Borel fundamental domain Y_w for the action of $\text{Stab}_H(w)$ on Ω_w . In particular $m(Y_w) \geq 2m(X_{w,1})$, so the coupling index satisfies

$$[\text{Stab}_G(w) : \text{Stab}_H(w)]_{\Omega_w} \geq 2.$$

This is a contradiction to Lemma 16.12, which completes our proof. \square

16.4 Exploiting the structure of simple complex of groups

In this final step, we will exploit the structure of H as a simple complex of groups in the sense of Bridson–Haefliger [BH99, Chapter II.12] to get a fine control on the nature of the group H . We continue with the same general setting as in Section 16.3, and assume in addition that the group G satisfies Hypothesis (H_4) from Theorem 16.1.

Let \mathfrak{P} be the poset of cubes of \mathbb{D}_G , ordered by inclusion. Then \mathbb{D}_G has a stratification indexed by \mathfrak{P} , whose strata are exactly the cubes of \mathbb{D}_G : here *stratification* is understood in the sense of [BH99, Definition II.12.1], i.e.

- \mathbb{D}_G is the union of its strata;
- the intersection of two strata, if non-empty, is again a stratum;
- for every point in \mathbb{D}_G , the intersection of all strata that contain x is again a stratum (namely, it is the cube of smallest dimension that contains x).

The actions of G and of H on \mathbb{D}_G are strata-preserving, i.e. every element sends every stratum bijectively onto a stratum. And in view of Lemma 16.13, the subcomplex Y_G is a strict fundamental domain for the strata-preserving actions of G and H in the sense of [BH99, Definition II.12.7]: every cube of \mathbb{D}_G has a unique translate in Y_G .

In addition \mathbb{D}_G is simply connected (it is even $\text{CAT}(0)$). Therefore, we can apply [BH99, Corollary II.12.22] and deduce that H is the direct limit (amalgam) of the isotropy subgroups of the cubes contained in Y_G , in the sense of [BH99, Definition II.12.12]. The meaning of this is the following. Let

$$\Omega = \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{P} \mid \sigma \subseteq Y_G\}.$$

As before, for every cube $\sigma \subseteq Y_G$, we let $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ be the stabilizer of σ for the H -action on \mathbb{D}_G . Also, given cubes $\tau \subseteq \sigma$ both contained in Y_G , we let $\psi_{\tau\sigma} : \text{Stab}_H(\sigma) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_H(\tau)$ be the inclusion. Then H is isomorphic to the group obtained from the free product of the groups $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$, with σ ranging in Ω , by imposing as only extra relations that $\psi_{\tau\sigma}(h) = h$, whenever $\tau \subseteq \sigma$ both belong to Ω and $h \in \text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$.

We are now in position to prove the main theorem of this section.

Proof of Theorem 16.1. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be the rank 1 vertices in Y_G . Let $\sigma \subseteq Y_G$ be a cube, and let w be its minimal vertex. Let v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k} be the rank 1 vertices that satisfy $v_{i_j} \leq w$ (where the partial order \leq is just the inclusion of the cosets represented by these vertices). We say that v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k} are the rank 1 vertices *below* σ (notice that in the case where σ contains the rank 0 vertex of Y_G , there are no rank 1 vertices below σ). For every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, there is a cube σ'_j in Y_G that contains v_{i_j} as its minimal vertex, and also contains w . So Corollary 16.8 implies that, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have

$$\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(v_{i_j}) = \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(\sigma'_j) \subseteq \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(\sigma) = \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{D}_G)}(w).$$

Therefore the H -stabilizer of v_{i_j} is equal to $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma'_j)$, and is contained in $\text{Stab}_H(w) = \text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$.

By Lemmas 16.9 and 16.11, we already know that the stabilizer $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ is abstractly isomorphic to $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$, which splits as $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma) = G_{v_{i_1}} \times \dots \times G_{v_{i_k}}$ (here we naturally identify the rank 1 vertices v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k} with vertices of the defining graph Γ , and the groups $G_{v_{i_j}}$ are exactly vertex groups for the graph product structure of G).

In addition, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have an inclusion map $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_j}) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$, and $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_j})$ is isomorphic to $G_{v_{i_j}}$ (Lemmas 16.9 and 16.11). It thus follows from Hypothesis (H₄) that the image of $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_j})$ in $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ is exactly equal to

$$\{1\} \times \dots \times \{1\} \times G_{v_{i_j}} \times \{1\} \times \dots \times \{1\},$$

under the above identification between $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ and $\text{Stab}_G(\sigma)$. Therefore $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ splits as the direct product $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_1}) \times \dots \times \text{Stab}_H(v_{i_k})$, in such a way that the inclusion maps $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_j}) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_H(\sigma)$ are just factor inclusions.

In other words, given any finite collection of rank 1 vertices v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k} spanning a clique when viewed as vertices of Γ , the subgroup generated by $\text{Stab}_H(v_{i_1}), \dots, \text{Stab}_H(v_{i_k})$ is equal to their direct product, and it is also equal to the stabilizer of any cube σ such that the collection of rank 1 vertices below σ is exactly $\{v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_k}\}$. From this, it follows that whenever σ, τ are two cubes with $\tau \subseteq \sigma$, the inclusion map $\text{Stab}_H(\sigma) \rightarrow \text{Stab}_H(\tau)$ is a factor inclusion.

It follows that the direct limit of the groups $\text{Stab}_H(v_i)$ is nothing but their graph product over Γ , and it follows from [BH99, Corollary II.12.22] that this direct limit is isomorphic to H . Since $\text{Stab}_H(v_i)$ is isomorphic to G_{v_i} , this shows that H is isomorphic to G . \square

17 An ME-rigid group which is not QI-rigid

In this section, we provide an example of a graph product that satisfies all assumptions from Theorem 16.1. Our example will involve Higman groups [Hig51], defined for $k \geq 4$ as

$$\text{Hig}_k = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \mid a_i a_{i+1} a_i^{-1} = a_{i+1}^2 \quad \forall i \pmod{k} \rangle.$$

Our construction will enable us to prove the following theorem, which we recall from the introduction.

Theorem 1.16. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with no transvection and no partial conjugation, such that $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) = \{1\}$. Let $(k_v)_{v \in V\Gamma}$ be a sequence of integers at least 5, such that k_v does not divide k_w whenever $v \neq w$. Let G be the graph product over Γ with vertex groups $(\text{Hig}_{k_v})_{v \in V\Gamma}$. Then

1. If a torsion-free countable group H is measure equivalent to G , then H is isomorphic to G .
2. There exists an infinite family of torsion-free countable groups that are all quasi-isometric to G , and pairwise not commensurable.

17.1 Homomorphisms between Higman groups

The following proposition is an elaboration on work of Martin [Mar17], who proved the second assertion in the case where $k = 4$. We will follow his proof very closely.

Proposition 17.1. Let $k, k' \geq 4$. Then

- There exists a non-trivial homomorphism $\text{Hig}_{k'} \rightarrow \text{Hig}_k$ if and only if k divides k' .
- Every non-trivial homomorphism $\text{Hig}_k \rightarrow \text{Hig}_k$ is an automorphism.

Proof. We let $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ be a standard generating set of Hig_k , and $\{a'_1, \dots, a'_{k'}\}$ be a standard generating set of $\text{Hig}_{k'}$ (as in their standard presentations).

If k divides k' , then the map sending the generator a'_i of $\text{Hig}_{k'}$ to the generator a_i of Hig_k (with the index i considered modulo k), extends to a non-trivial homomorphism from $\text{Hig}_{k'}$ to Hig_k .

Conversely, assume that there exists a non-trivial homomorphism $\theta : \text{Hig}_{k'} \rightarrow \text{Hig}_k$. We will prove that k divides k' , and that if $k = k'$ then θ is an isomorphism, which will establish the proposition. Most of the proof follows [Mar17, Section 3] very closely. Martin's proof was written when $k = k' = 4$, but the arguments readily extend to all $k, k' \geq 4$; we will provide a guide through the proof.

First, observe that θ cannot send any generator of $\text{Hig}_{k'}$ to 1, as otherwise the defining relations of $\text{Hig}_{k'}$ would imply that every generator is sent to 1, contradicting that θ is non-trivial.

As in [Mar17, Section 1.1] or [Mar21, Section 5], the group Hig_k (resp. $\text{Hig}_{k'}$) acts on a CAT(0) polygonal complex X_k (resp. $X_{k'}$) with strict fundamental domain a 2-dimensional k -gon (resp. a 2-dimensional k' -gon). For both actions, stabilizers of 2-dimensional cells are trivial, edge stabilizers are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} (conjugate to the cyclic subgroups generated by the generators a_i or a'_i), and vertex stabilizers are isomorphic to $\text{BS}(1, 2)$ (conjugate to the subgroups of the form $\langle a_i, a_{i+1} \rangle$, or $\langle a'_i, a'_{i+1} \rangle$, with indices understood modulo k or k'). Moreover, for every edge $e = vw$ of X_k , exactly one of the homomorphisms $\text{Stab}_G(e) \hookrightarrow \text{Stab}_G(v)$ and $\text{Stab}_G(e) \hookrightarrow \text{Stab}_G(w)$ has undistorted image. As in [Mar17, Section 2.1], we orient the edge towards the vertex w such that the inclusion $\text{Stab}_G(e) \hookrightarrow \text{Stab}_G(w)$ is undistorted. If e is oriented towards w , and e' is any other edge incident on w , then $\text{Stab}_G(e) \cap \text{Stab}_G(e') = \{1\}$: this is the contents of [Mar17, Lemma 2.1]. In particular, as in [Mar17, Corollary 2.3], the fixed point set $\text{Fix}(h)$ of any non-trivial element of Hig_k is always contained in the outward star of a vertex, i.e. in the union of all edges emanating from that vertex ($\text{Fix}(h)$ can be empty or reduced to one vertex).

As in [Mar17, Lemmas 2.4 and 3.6] (with the same proof), the homomorphism θ sends every subgroup $\langle a'_i, a'_{i+1} \rangle$ into a unique subgroup of the form $g \langle a_j, a_{j+1} \rangle g^{-1}$. In particular θ induces a map $\theta_* : VX_{k'} \rightarrow VX_k$. As in [Mar17, Lemma 3.7], the map θ_* extends to an orientation-preserving map from the 1-skeleton $X_{k'}^1$ to the 1-skeleton X_k^1 . And θ_* does not collapse any edge to a vertex (see the second paragraph of the proof of [Mar17, Lemma 3.8]).

Consider the vertices $v_1, \dots, v_{k'}$ of $X_{k'}$ corresponding to the subgroups $\langle a'_i, a'_{i+1} \rangle$ with i varying in $\{1, \dots, k'\}$ (with indices considered modulo k'). They are aligned along a directed k' -gon $P_{k'}$. Therefore, their images under θ_* are aligned along an (immersed) oriented k' -gon P in X_k . The projection of P under the quotient map $X_k^1 \rightarrow X_k^1/G$ is an immersed oriented k' -gon inside an oriented k -gon. This implies that k divides k' , and proves the first part of the proposition.

We now prove the second assertion of the proposition, so from now on we assume that $k = k'$, and continue with the above notations. Since the case where $k = 4$ was proved by Martin [Mar17], we will assume that $k \geq 5$.

The map θ_* sends the boundary of any 2-cell in X_k to an immersed k -gon. And an immersed k -gon in X_k is always the boundary of a 2-cell in view of [HH22b, Lemma 4.4]. So θ_* sends the fundamental k -gon $P_k \subseteq X_k$ to a translate of P_k . Therefore, up to post-composing θ by an inner automorphism, we can assume that $\theta_*(P_k) = P_k$. In particular the map $(\theta_*)^k = (\theta^k)_*$ fixes P_k pointwise. It follows from [Mar17, Lemma 3.9] (whose proof remains valid for every $k \geq 5$) that θ^k is the identity, in particular θ is an automorphism. \square

17.2 Measure equivalence rigidity of the graph product G

We are now in position to complete our proof of the first part of Theorem 1.16, page 16.

Proof of Theorem 1.16(1). We apply the criterion provided by Theorem 16.1 to the graph product G .

Hypothesis (H₁) is given by [HH22b, Theorem 1.5].

For Hypothesis (H₂), notice that the vertex groups, being Higman groups, are torsion-free (as recorded for example in [HH22b, Lemma 2.6]) and have no proper finite-index subgroups (as proved by Higman [Hig51]). They are acylindrically hyperbolic (see [MO15, Corollary 4.26] or [Mar21, Theorem B]), and therefore they belong to the class \mathcal{C}_{reg} (see Example 16.2). This verifies Hypothesis (H₂) from Theorem 16.1.

For Hypothesis (H₃), notice that if Hig_{k_v} is measure equivalent to Hig_{k_w} , then [HH22b, Theorem 1.1] implies that Hig_{k_v} and Hig_{k_w} are virtually isomorphic (i.e. isomorphic up to taking the quotient by a finite normal subgroup, and passing to a finite-index subgroup). Since Higman groups are torsion-free and have no proper finite-index subgroup, it follows that Hig_{k_v} is isomorphic to Hig_{k_w} . In view of Proposition 17.1, this is impossible unless $v = w$. This checks Hypothesis (H₃).

Finally, Hypothesis (H₄) is a consequence of Proposition 17.1, as we are assuming that k_v does not divide k_w whenever $v \neq w$.

The conclusion thus follows from Theorem 16.1. \square

17.3 Flexibility in quasi-isometry

Recall that two finitely generated groups G, H are *bi-Lipschitz equivalent* if there exists a bi-Lipschitz bijection from G to H , equipped with word metrics associated to finite generating sets.

Lemma 17.2. Let G, H be two graph products of finitely generated groups over a finite simple graph Γ . Assume that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, the vertex groups G_v and H_v are bi-Lipschitz equivalent.

Then G and H are bi-Lipschitz equivalent.

Proof. Through normal forms, a family of bi-Lipschitz bijections from G_v to H_v induces a bi-Lipschitz bijection from G to H . \square

Proof of Theorem 1.16(2). Let $v \in V\Gamma$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let G_n be the graph product over Γ whose vertex groups are the same as G , except that G_v is replaced by $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

The group G_v is non-amenable (it is even acylindrically hyperbolic [MO15, Corollary 4.26]). Therefore, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the groups G_v and $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ are bi-Lipschitz equivalent [Why99], so Lemma 17.2 ensures that all groups G_n are bi-Lipschitz equivalent and therefore quasi-isometric.

On the other hand, since G_v has no proper finite-index subgroup [Hig51], when $n \neq m$ the groups $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ and $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ are never strongly commensurable (and they are not strongly commensurable to any G_w either, as can be seen using Proposition 17.1). It thus follows from Theorem 1.6, page 9, that G_n and G_m are not commensurable for $n \neq m$.

Finally, the groups G_n are not torsion-free, but they all admit a finite-index torsion-free subgroup. Indeed, a normal form argument shows that every torsion element of G_n is G_n -conjugate to an element of the subgroup $\{e\} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \subseteq G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Let $\theta_n : G_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ be the homomorphism which coincides with the second projection on the vertex group $G_v \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, and is the identity on every vertex group G_w with $w \neq v$. Then the kernel of θ_n is a torsion-free finite-index subgroup G_n^0 of G_n .

The groups G_n^0 are then torsion-free, and they are all quasi-isometric to G , but pairwise non-commensurable. \square

Appendix

A On the isomorphism problem for graph products

We refer to Definition 6.1, page 62 for the definition of a strongly reduced graph. The main goal of this appendix is to prove the following theorem, see also Theorem A.25 below for a version including the case of direct products.

Theorem A.1. Let G, H be graph products over strongly reduced finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H , not reduced to a vertex.

Then for every isomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ and every untransvectable vertex $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exists an untransvectable vertex $w \in V\Gamma_H$ such that $f(G_v)$ is conjugate to H_w .

When combined with [GM19, Theorem 3.11], Theorem A.1 has the following consequence to the isomorphism problem for graph products.

Corollary A.2. Let G, H be graph products over strongly reduced finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H , not reduced to a vertex, with Γ_G transvection-free.

If G and H are isomorphic, then there exists an isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma_G$, the vertex groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are isomorphic.

Proof. Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be an isomorphism. Since Γ_G is transvection-free, every vertex $v \in V\Gamma_G$ is untransvectable. Hence, Theorem A.1 implies that f sends every vertex group G to a conjugate of a vertex group of H . The conclusion therefore follows from [GM19, Theorem 3.11]. \square

Another consequence of Theorem A.1, regarding the acylindrical hyperbolicity of $\text{Aut}(G)$, will be derived in Section A.2.

Remark A.3 (Comparison with the framework of measured groupoids). In the case where the defining graphs Γ_G and Γ_H are strongly reduced and transvection-free, Theorem A.1 ensures that f sends every vertex group to a conjugate of a vertex group. When G and H are countable, this can be seen as an analogue of the Vertex Recognition Property from our measured group-theoretic framework (Definition 5.1). Notice however that Theorem A.1 has two advantages compared to the work in Part II, namely:

- it allows for finite vertex groups, and also for uncountable vertex groups;
- even when the graph is not transvection-free, it enables to recognize untransvectable vertices; in this respect, this is similar to our work in Section 9, though in the latter section vertex groups were assumed to be amenable.

We will say more on the comparison between the group-theoretic and groupoid-theoretic frameworks in Remark A.7.

Remark A.4 (Comparison with Genevois's work). We now compare our assumptions in Theorem A.1 with those of [Gen18, Theorem 8.1]. We have the extra assumption that Γ_G and Γ_H are strongly reduced. On the other hand, we do not assume that the vertex groups are graphically irreducible (a group G_v is *graphically irreducible* if whenever it decomposes as a graph product over a finite simple graph, it has to be over a clique [Gen18, Definition 3.2]).

Both assumptions (strongly reduced graphs and graphically irreducible vertex groups) cannot be removed simultaneously. In a sense, we decompose G, H *minimally* as non-trivial graph products, while Genevois decomposes them *maximally* as graph products.

None of the theorems implies the other. In particular, our theorem allows for infinitely generated vertex groups, which sometimes do not admit any maximal decomposition as a graph product over a finite simple graph (e.g. F_∞). In fact, it is also unknown whether or not a finitely generated group always admits a decomposition as a graph product where every vertex group is graphically irreducible.

A.1 Proof of Theorem A.1

Our proof of Theorem A.1 will follow the one in Section 7 quite closely, the main novelty being the use of thick free factors in Sections A.1.1 and A.1.4. It can be read independently from Section 7, and in fact can serve as a warm-up before reading its groupoid-theoretic version. To emphasize the parallel between this appendix and Section 7, the group-theoretic counterparts of Properties (P_{prod}) , (P_{cofact}) , etc. from Section 7 will be called (Q_{prod}) , (Q_{cofact}) , etc.

The goal is to characterize untransvectable vertex groups by a purely group-theoretic property that will be preserved under group isomorphisms.

A.1.1 Thick free factors

A *free factor* of a group G is a subgroup $A \subseteq G$ such that there exists $B \subseteq G$ with $G = A * B$. By Bass–Serre theory, A is a free factor of G if and only if there exists an action of G on a simplicial tree T with trivial edge stabilizers, such that A is equal to the stabilizer of a vertex of T .

Notice for future use that if A is a free factor of G , and P is a subgroup of G that contains A , then A is a free factor of P : indeed, letting T be a G -tree with trivial edge stabilizers with one vertex stabilizer equal to A , the tree T is also a P -tree with trivial edge stabilizers with one vertex stabilizer equal to A .

A group is *freely indecomposable* if it does not admit any action on a simplicial tree with trivial edge stabilizers with no global fixed point. In particular, the only free factors of a freely indecomposable group G are $\{1\}$ and G .

Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let $\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_k$ be the connected components of Γ that contain at least two vertices, and let v_1, \dots, v_ℓ be the isolated vertices of Γ . Then

$$G = G_{\Lambda_1} * \dots * G_{\Lambda_k} * G_{v_1} * \dots * G_{v_\ell}.$$

A subgroup of G which is conjugate to G_{Λ_j} for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ will be called a *thick free factor* of G .

Notice that thick free factors of G are indeed free factors of G , and they are freely indecomposable. Conversely, we make the following observation.

Lemma A.5. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ , and let $L \subseteq G$ be a freely indecomposable free factor of G .

Then either L is a thick free factor, or else H is conjugate to a subgroup of G_v for some isolated vertex $v \in VT$.

Proof. Write $G = G_{\Lambda_1} * \cdots * G_{\Lambda_k} * G_{v_1} * \cdots * G_{v_\ell}$, where the G_{Λ_j} are thick, and each v_j is an isolated vertex. Let T be the Bass–Serre tree of this decomposition of G as a free product: this is a G -tree with trivial edge stabilizers.

Being freely indecomposable, the group H fixes a vertex of T . So

- either L is conjugate to a subgroup of G_{v_j} for some isolated vertex v_j (and we are done),
- or else L is non-trivial and conjugate to a subgroup of a thick free factor G_{Λ_j} of G .

We assume that the latter case holds, and without loss of generality that $H \subseteq G_{\Lambda_j}$. Since L is a free factor of G , it is also a free factor of G_{Λ_j} . And since G_{Λ_j} is freely indecomposable and L is non-trivial, we have $L = G_{\Lambda_j}$. \square

A.1.2 A combinatorial lemma

Our starting point for proving Theorem A.1 is the following variation over Lemma 6.6, page 65.

Lemma A.6. Let Γ be a strongly reduced finite simple graph not reduced to one vertex, and let G be a graph product over Γ . Let $B \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup. The following two assertions are equivalent.

1. B is conjugate to G_v for some untransvectable vertex $v \in VT$.
2. There exist $n \geq 1$ and a chain of parabolic subgroups

$$G = F_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq L_n \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = B$$

such that

- (a) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, L_j is a thick free factor of F_{j-1} whose type is not a clique,
- (b) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of L_j ,
- (c) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the clique factor of P_j is trivial, and F_j is a factor of P_j ,
- (d) F_n is the clique factor of P_n ,
- (e) for every non-trivial subgroup $W \subseteq F_n$, one has $N_G(W) \subseteq N_G(F_n)$.

In our proof, we will use the following fact: every subgroup $A \subseteq G$ is contained in a unique smallest parabolic subgroup \tilde{A} , called the *parabolic support* of A (it is also the intersection of all parabolic subgroups that contain A). And one has $N_G(A) \subseteq N_G(\tilde{A})$.

Remark for future use, that it implies that if N is a subgroup of G that normalizes A , then \tilde{N} normalizes \tilde{A} .

Proof. We first prove that (1) \Rightarrow (2).

Without loss of generality we will assume that $B = G_v$, with v untransvectable. Consider subgroups F_j, P_j given by Lemma 6.6. In particular they satisfy Assertions (c) and (d). Since P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} , it is contained in a thick free factor L_j of F_{j-1} . And P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of L_j .

Additionally, since P_j is not of isolated clique type, the type of L_j is not a clique. So Assertions (a) and (b) are also satisfied. Finally, Assertion (e) follows from the fact that $F_n = G_v$ is the parabolic support of any non-trivial subgroup $W \subseteq F_n$.

We now prove that (2) \Rightarrow (1).

Assume that we have subgroups F_j, L_j, P_j as in the statement. We will prove that

- the subgroups F_j and P_j satisfy the three conditions from Lemma 6.6, and
- $F_n = B$ is conjugate to a vertex group G_v .

Once these two facts are proved, the untransvectability of v follows from Lemma 6.6.

We first prove the second fact. Assertion (d) ensures that F_n is conjugate to G_Υ , for some complete subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Gamma$. If $|V\Upsilon| \geq 2$, the fact that Γ is strongly reduced ensures that Υ is not collapsible, so there exists a vertex $w \in V\Upsilon$ such that $N_G(G_w) \not\subseteq N_G(G_\Upsilon)$. This contradicts Assertion (e). Therefore $|V\Upsilon| = 1$, in other words F_n is conjugate to a vertex group.

We now prove the first fact. The second and third conditions from Lemma 6.6 are exactly Assertions (c) and (d). We focus on the first condition, so let $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Assertions (a) and (b) ensure that P_j is a product parabolic subgroup of F_{j-1} . We observe that as such, it is maximal. Indeed, if $P_j \subseteq P'$ with $P' \subseteq F_{j-1}$ a product parabolic subgroup, then the type of P' is a connected subgraph of the type of F_{j-1} , and therefore P' must be contained in the free factor L_j . There remains to prove that P_j is not of isolated clique type. If $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, this follows from the fact that the clique factor of P_j is trivial. If $j = n$, since L_n is a thick free factor, P_n is not conjugate to a vertex group. And since the clique factor of P_n is F_n , which is conjugate to a vertex group (by the previous paragraph), the type of P_n cannot be a clique on at least 2 vertices either. So P_n is not of isolated clique type. \square

In view of Lemma A.6, we are left with giving a group-theoretic characterization of thick free factors, maximal products and their factors and clique factors.

Remark A.7 (More on the comparison with the groupoid framework). As a follow-up to Remark A.3, let us continue our comparison between the group-theoretic and groupoid-theoretic frameworks, and explain why we reach a stronger conclusion in this appendix than in Sections 7 and 9 (namely, a characterization of all conjugates of untransvectable vertex groups, without assuming Γ to be transvection-free, and with no assumption on the vertex groups).

In the zoom-in process described in Lemmas 6.6 and A.6, it can happen that the type Υ_j of one of the factors F_j is disconnected. A delicate situation for us is when one of the connected components of Υ_j is a clique (possibly just one vertex). In Section 7, when this happens, Property (P_{prod}) did not allow us to recognize maximal products in F_j from subgroup(oid)s that are contained in an isolated clique factor. This is why in Step 4 of the proof of Lemma 7.13 (the key lemma that characterizes subgroupoids of vertex type), we had to use an extra argument, which crucially relied on the fact that Γ was transvection-free, to distinguish actual subgroupoids of vertex type from those that are only contained in a subgroupoid of clique type.

In Section 9, the situation was slightly different: since we were assuming that all vertex groups were amenable, the isolated clique subgroups were always amenable, which enabled us to easily distinguish them from the other maximal product subgroups.

In this appendix, the notion of a thick free factor is the crucial tool to discard isolated vertex groups that arise in the process. This is why it is important for us to introduce the groups L_j in Lemma A.6, that we were not using in Part II of this work.

A.1.3 Maximal products are preserved

The following lemma is a variation on Lemma 6.5, page 64.

Lemma A.8. Let G be a non-abelian graph product over a connected finite simple graph Γ_G which is not reduced to a vertex.

If P_1, P_2 are parabolic subgroups such that $P = P_1 \times P_2$ is a maximal product parabolic subgroup, then either P_1 or P_2 is non-cyclic.

Proof. We first treat the case where Γ_G is a clique. Since G is non-abelian, either P_1 or P_2 is non-cyclic.

We now assume that Γ_G is not a clique. Let Λ be the type of P . Without loss of generality, we will assume that $P = G_\Lambda$, and that $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \circ \Lambda_2$, with $P_1 = G_{\Lambda_1}$ and $P_2 = G_{\Lambda_2}$.

We first prove that Λ is not a clique.

- If $\Lambda = \Gamma_G$, by assumption its type is not a clique.
- Otherwise, since Γ_G is connected, we can find two adjacent vertices v, w , with $v \in V\Lambda$ and $w \notin V\Lambda$. Then $G_{\text{star}(v)}$ is a parabolic subgroup of product type, which is different from P because it contains G_w . By maximality of P , we have $P \not\subseteq G_{\text{star}(v)}$, which implies that $\Lambda \not\subseteq \text{star}(v)$. So Λ is not a clique.

We can therefore assume without loss of generality that the type Λ_1 of P_1 contains two non-adjacent vertices v, w . Then P_1 contains a subgroup isomorphic to $G_v * G_w$, and is therefore non-cyclic. \square

The following definition can be seen as a group theoretic analogue of Property (P_{prod}) (see Definition 7.2, page 76).

Definition A.9 (Property (Q_{prod})). Let G be a group, and $P \subseteq G$ be a subgroup. We say that the pair (G, P) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}) if it verifies the following assertions.

- (Q_{prod})₁ There exists a non-trivial element $g \in P$, and a non-cyclic subgroup $N \subseteq P$, such that N centralizes g and is normal in P .
- (Q_{prod})₂ P is maximal for inclusion among all subgroups $P' \subseteq G$ that satisfy Property (Q_{prod})₁.

Remark A.10. This property is stable under group isomorphisms. That is, if $f : G \rightarrow H$ is an isomorphism between two groups, and if $P \subseteq G$ is a subgroup such that (G, P) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}), then $(H, f(P))$ satisfies Property (Q_{prod}). All properties considered in the present section will be stable under group isomorphisms.

The following lemma is a group theoretic analogue of Lemma 7.4, page 77.

Lemma A.11. Let G be a non-abelian graph product over a connected finite simple graph Γ_G which is not reduced to a vertex. Let $P \subseteq G$ be a subgroup.

Then P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup if and only if (G, P) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}).

Proof. Step 1. Let us first prove that if P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup, then (G, P) satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$.

Write $P = P_1 \times P_2$ as a product of two parabolic subgroups, with P_1 non-cyclic (see Lemma A.8). Then Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$ is satisfied by letting $g \in P_2$ be any non-trivial element, and letting $N = P_1$.

Step 2. Let us now prove that if (G, P) satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$, then P is contained in a product parabolic subgroup.

So let $g \in P$ and $N \subseteq P$ be as in Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$. Let $\tilde{A} \subseteq G$ be the parabolic support of g , and let \tilde{N} be the parabolic support of N . Notice that \tilde{A} and \tilde{N} are non-trivial (because g and N are non-trivial). Then $\tilde{N} \subseteq \tilde{A} \times \tilde{A}^\perp$, and $P \subseteq \tilde{N} \times \tilde{N}^\perp$.

- If $\tilde{N}^\perp \neq \{1\}$, then P is contained in $\tilde{N} \times \tilde{N}^\perp$, which is a product of two non-trivial subgroups.
- Now assume that $\tilde{N}^\perp = \{1\}$, then $P \subseteq \tilde{N} \subseteq \tilde{A} \times \tilde{A}^\perp$.
 - If \tilde{A} is conjugate to a vertex group, then $\tilde{A}^\perp \neq \{1\}$ because Γ_G is connected and not reduced to one vertex. So we are done in this case.
 - If \tilde{A} splits non-trivially as a product, we are done.
 - Otherwise, we can apply [Bar07, Theorem 56], which says that if \tilde{A} is not conjugate to a vertex group and does not split as a product, then $Z_G(g) = \langle g \rangle \times \tilde{A}^\perp$. Since the centralizer of g is non-cyclic, we deduce that $\tilde{A}^\perp \neq \{1\}$, and again we are done.

Step 3. We now prove that if P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup, then (G, P) satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_2$.

So let $P' \subseteq G$ be a subgroup that satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$, with $P \subseteq P'$. Step 2 implies that P' is contained in a product parabolic subgroup Q . Then $P \subseteq Q$, and by maximality $P = Q$. In particular $P = P'$, as desired.

Step 4. We are left with proving that if (G, P) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}) , then P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup.

By Step 2, P is contained in a product parabolic subgroup Q . Up to increasing Q , we will assume that Q is a *maximal* product parabolic subgroup, so Step 1 ensures that Q satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_1$. And Property $(Q_{\text{prod}})_2$ for P thus ensures that $P = Q$, so P is a maximal product parabolic subgroup. \square

A.1.4 Thick free factors are preserved

Definition A.12 (Property (Q_{thick})). Let F be a group, and let $L \subseteq F$ be a subgroup. We say that the triple (G, F, L) satisfies Property (Q_{thick}) if the following three properties hold.

- $(Q_{\text{thick}})_1$ L is a free factor of F .
- $(Q_{\text{thick}})_2$ L is freely indecomposable.
- $(Q_{\text{thick}})_3$ There exists a non-trivial subgroup $B \subseteq L$ such that $N_G(B) \not\subseteq N_G(L)$.

Lemma A.13. Let G be a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ , let $F \subseteq G$ be a parabolic subgroup, and let $L \subseteq F$ be a subgroup.

Then L is a thick free factor of F if and only if (G, F, L) satisfies Property (Q_{thick}) .

Proof. Without loss of generality, we will assume that $F = G_\Lambda$, for some induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$.

We first assume that L is a thick free factor – in particular L is a free factor and is freely indecomposable, so Properties $(Q_{\text{thick}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{thick}})_2$ hold. To prove $(Q_{\text{thick}})_3$, without loss of generality, we will assume that $L = G_\Upsilon$, for some induced subgraph $\Upsilon \subseteq \Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$ which is a connected component of Λ on at least two vertices. Since Γ is strongly reduced, there exists $v \in V\Upsilon$ such that $\text{lk}_\Gamma(v) \not\subseteq \Upsilon \circ \Upsilon^\perp$. Letting $B = G_v$ shows that Property $(Q_{\text{thick}})_3$ holds.

Conversely, we now assume that (G, F, L) satisfies Property (Q_{thick}) . Since L is a freely indecomposable free factor of G_Λ , Lemma A.5 ensures that

- either L is thick, and we are done,
- or else there exists an isolated vertex $v \in V\Lambda$, such that L is contained in a conjugate of G_v .

We assume that we are in the second situation, and without loss of generality that $L \subseteq G_v$, and we aim for a contradiction. Since L is a free factor of G contained in G_v , we deduce that L is a free factor of G_v , i.e. G_v splits as $G_v = L * L'$ for some subgroup $L' \subseteq G_v$ (possibly with $L' = \{1\}$).

We now observe that G splits as a graph product over a graph $\tilde{\Gamma}$, with one vertex group equal to L : indeed,

- if $L = G_v$ and $L' = \{1\}$, we simply let $\tilde{\Gamma} = \Gamma$;
- otherwise, $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is obtained from Γ by replacing v by two non-adjacent vertices w, w' , and joining both w and w' by an edge to all vertices of Γ that are adjacent to v ; then G is a graph product over $\tilde{\Gamma}$ with $G_w = L$ and $G_{w'} = L'$.

Now, if $B \subseteq L$ is a non-trivial subgroup, then L is the parabolic support of B for the graph product structure over $\tilde{\Gamma}$. Therefore $N_G(B) \subseteq N_G(L)$, which contradicts Property $(Q_{\text{thick}})_3$. \square

A.1.5 Special subproducts

Let $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$ be a product parabolic subgroup of G , written in such a way that no F_j further splits as a direct product of parabolic subgroups. In particular the clique factor of P is decomposed as the product of factors that are conjugate to vertex groups. Recall from Section 7.3, page 79 that a *subproduct* is a subgroup of P equal to the product of finitely many factors F_j (possibly zero or one). A subproduct S of P is *special* if $N_G(S) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$.

The following definition is the group theoretic analogue of Definition 7.6, page 80.

Definition A.14 (Property (Q_{spec})). Let G be a group, and $S \subseteq P$ be subgroups of G . We say that the triple (G, P, S) satisfies *Property (Q_{spec})* if $S \trianglelefteq P$, and $N_G(S) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$.

Notice that if G is a graph product and P is a product parabolic subgroup of G , and if S is a special subproduct of P , then (G, P, S) satisfies Property (Q_{spec}) . Conversely, we have the following statement (analogous to Lemma 7.7, page 80).

Lemma A.15. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup, and $S \subseteq P$ be a subgroup.

If (G, P, S) satisfies Property (Q_{spec}) , then the parabolic support of S is a special subproduct of P .

Proof. Let \tilde{S} be the parabolic support of S . By assumption $S \trianglelefteq P$, so $\tilde{S} \trianglelefteq P$, and therefore $P \subseteq \tilde{S} \times \tilde{S}^\perp$. So \tilde{S} is a subproduct of P . In addition, since $N_G(S) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$, we have $N_G(\tilde{S}) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$, i.e. \tilde{S} is special. In summary S is contained in the special subproduct \tilde{S} . \square

A.1.6 Clique-inclusive co-factors

Recall from Section 7.3, page 79 that if P is a product parabolic subgroup of G , which splits as $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, where C_0 is the clique factor, and no F_j further decomposes as a direct product of two parabolic subgroups, then a *clique-inclusive co-factor* is a subgroup of P of the form $C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$, for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. By convention, if $P = C_0$, there is no clique-inclusive co-factor. The following definition is analogous to Definition 7.8, page 81.

Definition A.16 (Property (Q_{cofact})). Let G be a group, and $Q \subseteq P$ be subgroups. We say that the triple (G, P, Q) satisfies *Property (Q_{cofact})* if the following three properties hold.

- $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ The subgroup Q is normal in P .
- $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$ There exists a non-trivial subgroup $B \subseteq P$, which is normalized both by Q and by a subgroup $N \subseteq G$ such that
 - (a) we have $N \not\subseteq N_G(P)$;
 - (b) whenever $S \subseteq P$ is a subgroup such that $B \subseteq S$, and such that (G, P, S) satisfies Property (Q_{spec}) , we have $N \not\subseteq N_G(S)$.
- $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_3$ The subgroup Q is maximal among all subgroups $Q' \subseteq P$ such that (G, P, Q') satisfies Properties $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$.

We now distinguish two cases depending on whether the type of P is a clique or not.

Lemma A.17. Let G be a graph product over a finite simple graph Γ . Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup whose type is a clique.

Then there does not exist any subgroup $Q \subseteq P$ such that (G, P, Q) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) .

Proof. It is enough to prove that whenever B, N are subgroups of P , with B non-trivial and normalized by N , one of the Assertions (a) and (b) from $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$ fails.

So let B, N be as above, and let \tilde{B} be the parabolic support of B . Notice that $N \subseteq N_G(B) \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$. Notice also that \tilde{B} is a subproduct of P , because the type of P is a clique.

If \tilde{B} is non-special, then $N_G(\tilde{B}) = N_G(P)$, and therefore $N \subseteq N_G(P)$, so Assertion (a) fails.

If \tilde{B} is special, then (G, P, \tilde{B}) satisfies Property (Q_{spec}) , and the fact that $N \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$ shows that Assertion (b) fails. \square

The following lemma is analogous to Lemma 7.9, page 82.

Lemma A.18. Let G be a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup whose type is not a clique. Let $Q \subseteq P$ be a subgroup.

Then Q is a clique-inclusive co-factor of P if and only if (G, P, Q) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) .

Proof. Step 1. We first prove that if Q is a clique-inclusive co-factor of P , then (G, P, Q) satisfies Properties $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$.

We clearly have $Q \leq P$, i.e. $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ holds.

To prove Property $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$, write $P = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times F_k$, where C_0 is the clique factor, and no F_j further decomposes as a direct product of two parabolic subgroups. Without loss of generality, we will assume that $P = G_\Lambda$ for some induced subgraph $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$, and each F_j is equal to G_{Λ_j} , where Λ_j is a join factor of Λ that is not reduced to a point. Notice that $k \geq 1$ because the type of P is not a clique. There thus exists $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ such that $Q = C_0 \times F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_k$.

Since Γ is strongly reduced, the subgraph Λ_j is not collapsible. Therefore, there exists a vertex $v \in V\Lambda_j$ which is joined to a vertex $w \notin V\Lambda_j$, such that w is not joined to all vertices of Λ_j . Notice in particular that

$$G_w \subseteq G_v^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad G_w \not\subseteq F_j \times F_j^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad G_w \not\subseteq P \times P^\perp.$$

Let $B = G_v$. Then $B \subseteq P$ is non-trivial and normalized by Q . Let $N = G_v \times G_v^\perp$, which normalizes B . Then $G_w \subseteq N$, so in particular $N \not\subseteq N_G(P)$, which verifies $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2(a)$.

For $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2(b)$, let $S \subseteq P$ be a subgroup such that $B \subseteq S$, and such that (G, P, S) satisfies Property (Q_{spec}) . Lemma A.15 ensures that the parabolic support \tilde{S} of S is a special subproduct of P . Since $G_v \subseteq \tilde{S}$ and \tilde{S} is a subproduct, we have $F_j \subseteq \tilde{S}$. Since $G_w \not\subseteq N_G(F_j)$, we deduce that $G_w \not\subseteq N_G(\tilde{S})$. Therefore $N \not\subseteq N_G(\tilde{S})$ and in particular $N \not\subseteq N_G(S)$, as desired.

Step 2. We now assume that (G, P, Q) satisfies Properties $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$, and prove that Q is contained in a clique-inclusive co-factor of P .

Let B, N be as in $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$. Write $P = F_1 \times \cdots \times F_n$, where the F_j are chosen not to split further (in particular the clique factor of P is decomposed as the product of factors that are conjugate to vertex groups). Let \tilde{B} and \tilde{N} be the respective parabolic supports of B and N . Since N normalizes B , we have $N \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$. For $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $\tilde{B}_j = \tilde{B} \cap F_j$.

We claim that there exists $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\tilde{B}_j \neq \{1\}$ and $\tilde{B}_j \neq F_j$. Indeed, otherwise \tilde{B} would be a subproduct of P . Since $N \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$ and $N \not\subseteq N_G(P)$ by $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2(a)$, we would have $N_G(\tilde{B}) \not\subseteq N_G(P)$, in other words \tilde{B} would be a special subproduct. So (G, P, \tilde{B}) would satisfy Property (Q_{spec}) , and the inclusion $N \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$ would give a contradiction to $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2(b)$. Hence our claim.

Let $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be as above. The above claim shows that F_j contains \tilde{B}_j as a proper and non-trivial parabolic subgroup, in particular F_j is not conjugate to a vertex group. Let \tilde{Q} be the parabolic support of Q and let us show that $\tilde{Q} \cap F_j = \{1\}$. Since Q normalizes B , we have $Q \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$, and therefore $\tilde{Q} \subseteq N_G(\tilde{B})$. In particular $\tilde{Q} \cap F_j$ is contained in $N_{F_j}(\tilde{B}_j)$. Since \tilde{B}_j is a proper non-trivial parabolic subgroup of F_j and

F_j does not split as a product, the normalizer $N_{F_j}(\tilde{B}_j)$ is a proper parabolic subgroup of F_j . Using Lemma 2.7, page 22 we have

$$\tilde{Q} \subseteq F_1 \times \cdots \times F_{j-1} \times N_{F_j}(\tilde{B}_j) \times F_{j+1} \times \cdots \times F_n.$$

Let $\tilde{Q}_j := \tilde{Q} \cap F_j$, a proper parabolic subgroup of F_j , contained in $N_{F_j}(\tilde{B}_j)$. Since $Q \trianglelefteq P$, we have $P \subseteq N_G(\tilde{Q})$, and we deduce that

$$P \subseteq F_1 \times \cdots \times F_{j-1} \times N_{F_j}(\tilde{Q}_j) \times F_{j+1} \times \cdots \times F_n.$$

Therefore $N_{F_j}(\tilde{Q}_j) = F_j$, which implies that $\tilde{Q}_j = \{1\}$. We have thus proved that

$$Q \subseteq \tilde{Q} \subseteq F_1 \times \cdots \times \hat{F}_j \times \cdots \times F_n.$$

This concludes Step 2.

Step 3. We now assume that (G, P, Q) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) , and prove that Q is a clique-inclusive co-factor of P .

By Step 2, Q is contained in a clique-inclusive co-factor Q' of P . By Step 1, the triple (G, P, Q') satisfies Properties $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$. So Property $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_3$ for (G, P, Q) implies that $Q = Q'$.

Step 4. We are left with showing that if $Q \subseteq P$ is a clique-inclusive co-factor, then (G, P, Q) satisfies Property $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_3$.

So let $Q' \subseteq P$ be such that $Q \subseteq Q'$ and (G, P, Q') satisfies Properties $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_1$ and $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_2$. By Step 2, Q' is contained in a clique-inclusive co-factor Q'' of P . In particular Q and Q'' are two clique-inclusive co-factors of P with $Q \subseteq Q''$, so in fact $Q = Q''$. In particular $Q = Q'$, and Property $(Q_{\text{cofact}})_3$ holds. \square

A.1.7 Factors

We now provide the group theoretic analogue of Definition 7.10, page 85.

Definition A.19 (Property (Q_{fact})). Let G be a group, and $F \subseteq P$ be subgroups. We say that the triple (G, P, F) satisfies *Property (Q_{fact})* if the following two assertions hold.

- $(Q_{\text{fact}})_1$ F is non-trivial, and can be written as an intersection $Q_1 \cap \cdots \cap Q_\ell$ of subgroups Q_j of P with $\ell \geq 1$, where for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, the triple (G, P, Q_j) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) .
- $(Q_{\text{fact}})_2$ F is minimal among all subgroups of P that satisfy $(Q_{\text{fact}})_1$.

The following lemma records the fact that factors arise as minimal non-trivial intersections of co-factors.

Lemma A.20. Let G be a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let $P \subseteq G$ be a product parabolic subgroup with clique factor C_0 . Let $F \subseteq P$ be a subgroup.

1. If the type of P is a clique, then (G, P, F) never satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) .
2. If the type of P is not a clique, then

- (a) If $C_0 = \{1\}$, then F is a factor of P if and only if (G, P, F) satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) .
- (b) If $C_0 \neq \{1\}$, then F is the clique factor of P if and only if (G, P, F) satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) .

Proof. The first assertion is a consequence of the fact that there does not exist any subgroup $Q \subseteq P$ such that (G, P, Q) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) (Lemma A.17).

The second assertion follows from Lemma A.18, together with the fact that

- if $C_0 = \{1\}$, then factors of P are exactly the minimal non-trivial intersections of clique-inclusive co-factors;
- if $C_0 \neq \{1\}$, then the clique factor of P is the unique minimal non-trivial intersection of clique-inclusive co-factors. \square

We now aim at a characterization of product parabolic subgroups with trivial clique factor.

Definition A.21 (Property (Q_{tc})). Let G be a group, and $P \subseteq G$ be a subgroup. We say that the pair (G, P) satisfies *Property* (Q_{tc}) if there exist $\ell \geq 1$ and subgroups $Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell \subseteq P$ such that (G, P, Q_j) satisfies Property (Q_{cofact}) for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, and $Q_1 \cap \dots \cap Q_\ell$ is trivial.

The following lemma records the fact that the clique factor of P is trivial if and only if the intersection of all clique-inclusive co-factors is trivial.

Lemma A.22. Let G be a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph Γ . Let P be a product parabolic subgroup.

Then the clique factor of P is trivial if and only if (G, P) satisfies Property (Q_{tc}) . \square

A.1.8 Proof of Theorem A.1

The following property is inspired by Lemma A.6. It can be seen as a group theoretic variation of Definition 7.12, page 86. Let us mention that it is closer to the version presented in Definition 9.8, page 97.

Definition A.23 (Property (Q_{vert})). Let G be a group, and $V \subseteq G$ be a non-trivial subgroup. We say that the pair (G, V) satisfies *Property* (Q_{vert}) if there exists a chain of subgroups

$$G = F_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \dots \supseteq L_n \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = V$$

with $n \geq 1$ such that

1. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the triple (G, F_{j-1}, L_j) satisfies Property (Q_{thick}) and L_j is non-abelian;
2. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair (L_j, P_j) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}) ;
3. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the pair (G, P_j) satisfies Property (Q_{tc}) , while (G, P_n) does not;
4. for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the triple (G, P_j, F_j) satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) ;
5. for every non-trivial subgroup $W \subseteq V$, one has $N_G(W) \subseteq N_G(V)$.

Lemma A.24. Let G be a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph, not reduced to one vertex. A subgroup $V \subseteq G$ is conjugate to an untransvectable vertex group if and only if (G, V) satisfies Property (Q_{vert}) .

Proof. We first assume that V is conjugate to an untransvectable vertex group, and prove that (G, V) satisfies Property (Q_{vert}) . Let

$$G = F_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq L_n \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = V$$

be a chain of parabolic subgroups as in Lemma A.6, page 145. Then

1. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair (G, F_{j-1}, L_j) satisfies Property (Q_{thick}) (this uses Assertion 2.(a) of Lemma A.6, together with Lemma A.13), and L_j is non-abelian because its type is not a clique.
2. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the pair (L_j, P_j) satisfies Property (Q_{prod}) : this uses Assertion 2.(b) of Lemma A.6, together with Lemma A.11 (to apply Lemma A.11, one needs to know that the type of L_j is a connected subgraph of Γ which is not reduced to one vertex – this is ensured by Assertion 2.(a) of Lemma A.6).
3. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, the pair (G, P_j) satisfies Property (Q_{tc}) , while (G, P_n) does not: this follows from Assertions 2.(c) and 2.(d) of Lemma A.6, together with Lemma A.22.
4. For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the triple (G, P_j, F_j) satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) . Indeed, we saw that the type of L_j is a connected subgraph which is not a clique; since P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup inside L_j , its type is not a clique either. Therefore, Assertions 2.(c) and 2.(d) of Lemma A.6, together with Lemma A.20, ensure that (G, P_j, F_j) satisfies Property (Q_{fact}) .
5. For every non-trivial subgroup $W \subseteq F_n$, one has $N_G(W) \subseteq N_G(F_n)$: this is exactly Assertion 2.(e) of Lemma A.6.

So Property (Q_{vert}) is satisfied.

Conversely, let us assume that (G, V) satisfies Property (Q_{vert}) . Let

$$G = F_0 \supseteq L_1 \supseteq P_1 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \cdots \supseteq L_n \supseteq P_n \supseteq F_n = V$$

be a chain of subgroups given by Property (Q_{vert}) . Successive applications of Lemmas A.13, A.11, A.22 and A.20 show that

- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, L_j is a thick free factor of F_{j-1} (in particular its type is not reduced to one vertex), and by $(Q_{\text{vert}})_1$ the subgroup L_j is non-abelian.
- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, P_j is a maximal product parabolic subgroup of L_j .
- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the type of P_j (and therefore of L_j) is not a clique. This follows from $(Q_{\text{vert}})_4$ and Assertion 1 of Lemma A.20.
- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ by $(Q_{\text{vert}})_3$ and Lemma A.22 the clique factor of P_j is trivial, while the clique factor of P_n is non-trivial.
- For every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, the subgroup F_j is a factor of P_j , by $(Q_{\text{vert}})_4$ and Assertion 2 of Lemma A.20. Moreover F_n is the clique factor of P_n .

Together with Assertion 5 from Property (Q_{vert}) , this means that all assertions from Lemma A.6 hold. Lemma A.6 therefore implies that V is conjugate to an untransvectable vertex group. \square

We are now in position to complete the proof of the main theorem of this appendix.

Proof of Theorem A.1. Let $v \in V\Gamma_G$ be an untransvectable vertex. Then (G, G_v) satisfies Property (Q_{vert}) (Lemma A.24), and therefore so does $(H, f(G_v))$ – notice indeed that all properties of the present section are stable under group isomorphisms (Remark A.10). Applying Lemma A.24 again shows that $f(G_v)$ is conjugate to an untransvectable vertex group. \square

A.1.9 An extension to products

We finally mention that Theorem A.1 can be extended to include direct products, as follows.

Theorem A.25. Let G, H be graph products over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H that decompose as joins of strongly reduced graphs, none of which is reduced to a vertex or an edge.

Then for every isomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ and every untransvectable vertex $v \in V\Gamma_G$, there exists an untransvectable vertex $w \in V\Gamma_H$ such that $f(G_v)$ is conjugate to H_w .

Proof. Write $G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_k$ and $H = H_1 \times \cdots \times H_\ell$, where the G_j and H_j are irreducible graph products over strongly reduced finite simple graphs, not reduced to a vertex. Notice that (by irreducibility) all groups G_j and H_j have trivial center, and by [Gen18, Lemma 3.5] they admit a generating set consisting of pairwise non-commuting elements with maximal centralizers. Since G and H are isomorphic, we can therefore apply [Gen18, Lemma 3.12] with $A_0 = B_0 = \{1\}$ and deduce that $k = \ell$, and that there exists a bijection $\sigma : \{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ such that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the image $f(G_j)$ is equal to $H_{\sigma(j)}$. The conclusion then follows from Theorem A.1, applied to each subgroup G_j . \square

Again, together with [GM19, Theorem 3.11], we deduce the following consequence, which in particular establishes the version of Theorem 1.6, where “commensurable” and “strongly commensurable” are replaced by “isomorphic”.

Corollary A.26. Let G, H be graph products over finite simple graphs Γ_G, Γ_H that decompose as joins of strongly reduced graphs, with Γ_G transvection-free.

If G and H are isomorphic, then there exist an isomorphism $\sigma : \Gamma_G \rightarrow \Gamma_H$ such that for every $v \in V\Gamma$, the vertex groups G_v and $H_{\sigma(v)}$ are isomorphic. \square

A.2 Acylindrical hyperbolicity for automorphisms of graph products

A group is *acylindrically hyperbolic* [Osi16, Definition 1.3] if it admits a non-elementary action on a Gromov-hyperbolic metric space X (i.e. with unbounded orbits and no finite orbit in the Gromov boundary $\partial_\infty X$), which is acylindrical in the sense that for every $R > 0$, there exist $L, N \geq 0$ such that given any two points $x, y \in X$ with $d(x, y) \geq L$, one has

$$|\{g \in G \mid d(x, gx) \leq R \text{ and } d(y, gy) \leq R\}| \leq N.$$

We show the following result, which is essentially due to Genevois [Gen18, Theorem 1.1]. See also the remark below for more details.

Theorem A.27. Let Γ be a finite irreducible simple graph, not reduced to a vertex, and let G be a finitely generated graph product over Γ . Assume that G is not isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

Then $\text{Aut}(G)$ is acylindrically hyperbolic.

Remark A.28 (Parallel with Genevois' work). The above theorem was proved by Genevois [Gen18, Theorem 1.1] under the extra assumption that all vertex groups are graphically irreducible (see Remark A.4 for the definition). See also the work of Genevois–Martin [GM19, Theorem E], where this was proved without any assumption on the vertex groups, but with more restrictions on the defining graph Γ .

It is unknown whether or not every finitely generated graphically irreducible group admits a decomposition as a graph product over a finite simple graph where all vertex groups are graphically irreducible. Our approach enables us to optimize Genevois' result by bypassing this question. In fact our proof still heavily relies on his work, and we only provide a new argument for Step 1 of Genevois' proof, carried in [Gen18, Section 3].

In particular all consequences obtained from the acylindrical hyperbolicity of $\text{Aut}(G)$ hold in this generality. Let us mention for instance the result by Fournier-Facio and Wade [FFW23, Theorem 5.5], that now holds for any graph product G as in Theorem A.27, and says that the space of $\text{Aut}(G)$ -invariant homogeneous quasimorphisms on G is infinite-dimensional. Likewise, the theorem of Coulon and Fournier-Facio [CFF23, Corollary 3.5 and Example 3.6], saying that G has an infinite simple characteristic quotient, also holds in this generality.

Proof of Theorem A.27. If Γ is disconnected, then G has infinitely many ends, and the theorem follows from [GH21a, Theorem 1.1]. From now on we assume that Γ is connected.

By collapsing some subgraphs of Γ if needed, we can write G as a graph product over a strongly reduced finite simple graph $\bar{\Gamma}$, not reduced to one vertex, and still irreducible. Therefore, without loss of generality, we can (and shall) assume that Γ is strongly reduced to start with.

By [Gen18, Theorem 6.2], there exists an element $g \in G$ such that

- g is not contained in any proper parabolic subgroup of G , and
- if g is elliptic in some isometric G -action on an \mathbb{R} -tree T whose arc stabilizers are contained in proper parabolic subgroups, then G has a global fixed point in T .

In particular g is *irreducible* in the sense of [Gen18, p. 14], i.e. it is not conjugate in any vertex group or product parabolic subgroup, and up to conjugating g we can further assume that it is *graphically cyclically reduced* in the sense of [Gen18, Definition 2.2]. By [Gen18, Theorem 5.1], the fixator of g in $\text{Aut}(G)$ has finite image in $\text{Out}(G)$. Now, Theorem A.1 precisely shows that all assumptions from [Gen18, Proposition 4.33] are satisfied (our *untransvectable* vertices correspond to *<-maximal* vertices in Genevois' terminology). By applying [Gen18, Proposition 4.33], we deduce that g is a WPD element for some action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on a hyperbolic space (in the sense of Bestvina–Fujiwara [BF02, Section 3]). Having a WPD element is enough to ensure that $\text{Aut}(G)$ is either virtually cyclic or acylindrically hyperbolic [Osi16, Theorem 1.2]. Finally, $\text{Aut}(G)$ is not virtually cyclic: since G is not virtually cyclic and has trivial center (see [Gre90, Theorem 3.34]), the group of inner automorphisms of G is not virtually cyclic. \square

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Notations index

- \leqslant See page 106;
- $[G : H]_\Omega$ Compression constant, equal to $m(X_H)/m(X_G)$ (see page 31);
- A_Γ Right-angled Artin group defined over the graph Γ ;
- \mathfrak{C}_G See page 46;
- $\partial_\infty T_v$ Boundary of the tree T_v ;
- $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{para}}$ See page 70;
- $(\partial_\infty T_v)^{\text{reg}}$ See page 29;
- \mathbb{D}_G Right-angled building of G ;
- $E\Gamma$ Set of edges of the graph Γ ;
- \mathfrak{F} The set of all standard clique cosets (see page 23);
- $G \ltimes X$ Groupoid associated to an action of G on a probability space X (see Example 4.1);
- \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H} Groupoids;
- $\Gamma, \Lambda, \Upsilon$ Finite simple graphs;
- $\Gamma \circ \Lambda$ The graph join of Γ and Λ ;
- Γ_G^e Extension graph of G (see Definition 2.10);
- \mathfrak{I}_G See page 47;
- $\kappa(f)$ Compression constant of f , equal to $\nu(V)/\mu(U)$ (see page 31);
- $\text{lk}(v)$ The link of the vertex v (see page 6)
- Λ^\perp See page 20;
- $\mathcal{P}_{<\infty}(Z)$ Set of all nonempty finite subsets of Z ;
- $\mathcal{P}_{\leq 2}(Z)$ Set of all nonempty subsets of Z of cardinality at most 2;
- (Ω, m, X_G, X_H) A measure equivalence coupling (see Definition 1.9);
- \mathbb{P}_G Set of parabolic subgroups of G ;
- $\text{Prob}(K)$ Space of Borel probability measures on K ;
- ρ A cocycle (groupoid framework);
- $\text{star}(v)$ The star of the vertex v (see page 6)
- T_v Bass-Serre tree associated to the splitting $G = G_{\text{star}(v)} *_{G_{\text{lk}(v)}} G_{\Gamma \setminus \{v\}}$ of a graph product (see Section 2.2.2)
- $V\Gamma$ Set of vertices of the graph Γ ;
- \underline{w} A word (see Section 2.1);
- X_G A fundamental domain for the action of a group G .

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