

LOGARITHMIC DEGENERATIONS OF LANDAU-GINZBURG MODELS FOR TORIC ORBIFOLDS AND GLOBAL tt^* GEOMETRY

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ABSTRACT. We discuss the behavior of Landau-Ginzburg models for toric orbifolds near the large volume limit. This enables us to express mirror symmetry as an isomorphism of Frobenius manifolds which acquire logarithmic poles along a boundary divisor. If the toric orbifold admits a crepant resolution we construct a global moduli space on the B -side and show that the associated tt^* -geometry exists globally.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper deals with classical Hodge-theoretic mirror symmetry for smooth toric Deligne-Mumford stacks. One of the first mathematical incarnations of this type of mirror symmetry was a theorem of Givental identifying a solution (the so-called J -function) of the Quantum \mathcal{D} -module of a (complete intersection inside a) smooth toric variety with a generalized hypergeometric function (the I -function). This has laid the foundation to express mirror symmetry as an equivalence of differential systems matching the Quantum \mathcal{D} -module on the A -side with certain (Fourier-Laplace transformed) Gauß-Manin systems coming from an algebraic family of

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maps (the Landau-Ginzburg model) on the B -side. An analytic proof of this fact using oscillating integrals was given by Iritani in [Iri09]. A purely algebraic proof was given in [RS15] where it was also shown that the Frobenius manifold on the A -side, which encodes the big quantum cohomology, is isomorphic to a Frobenius manifold on the B -side which comes from the Landau-Ginzburg model. The construction of Frobenius manifolds is a classical subject in singularity theory. The first examples arose from the work of K.+ M. Saito on the base space of a semi-universal unfolding and later it was shown by Sabbah partly with Douai [DS03],[DS04],[Sab06] that these results carry over to an algebraic map which satisfies certain tameness assumptions. However, their construction is not unique in the sense that it depends on the choice of a good basis, which provides a solution to a Birkhoff problem, and on the choice of a primitive section. To circumvent this problem a careful analysis of the Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system and its degeneration along a boundary divisor, which contains the large volume limit, was carried out in [RS15] in the case of Landau-Ginzburg models which serve as mirror partners for smooth nef toric varieties. Beyond the smooth case partial results for weighted projective spaces were obtained in [DM13] where mirror symmetry is proven as an isomorphism of logarithmic Frobenius manifolds without pairing.

In this paper we prove mirror symmetry for smooth toric Deligne-Mumford stacks, satisfying a positivity condition, as an isomorphism of logarithmic Frobenius manifolds, which generalizes the theorem obtained in [RS15] for smooth nef toric varieties. In order to ensure a good behavior of the connection and the pairing along the boundary divisor a careful choice of the coordinates on the complexified Kähler moduli space is needed. Since the Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system is a cyclic \mathcal{D} -module, the generator is a canonical candidate for the primitive section. The Birkhoff problem is solved at the large volume limit where we identify the fiber of the holomorphic bundle with the orbifold cohomology of the toric Deligne-Mumford stack.

The notion of tt^* geometry was introduced by Cecotti and Vafa in their study of moduli spaces of $N = 2$ supersymmetric quantum field theories. Hertling [Her03] formalized this structure under the name of pure and polarized TERP-structures and showed that the base space of a semi-universal unfolding of an isolated hypersurface singularity carries such a structure. In the case of a tame algebraic map, a theorem of Sabbah [Sab08] shows that the corresponding Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system underlies a pure and polarized TERP-structure. In [RS15] this was used to show that a Zariski open subset of the base space of the Landau-Ginzburg model carries a pure and polarized TERP-structure. Using mirror symmetry this induces tt^* geometry on the quantum \mathcal{D} -module. Iritani [Iri09] gave an intrinsic description of the corresponding real structure on the A -side using K -theory. In this paper the result of [RS15] is generalized to toric orbifolds. If the toric orbifold X admits a crepant resolution Z we construct a global base space which contains two limit points corresponding to the large volume limit points of X and Z respectively. We prove that there exists tt^* -geometry on the whole moduli space which, when restricted to some analytic neighborhood of the large volume limits, is isomorphic to the tt^* -geometry coming from the quantum cohomology of X resp. Z . The result here is in the spirit of Y.Ruan's Crepant Transformation conjecture which has stimulated a lot of research: [BMP11, BMP09, Per07, BG09b, BG09a, BG09c, BG08, BGP08, CLLZ14, CLZZ09, CIT09, Coa09, CR13, Rua06, Iwa08, LLW11, LLW13, LLQW14].

Shortly after finishing this paper we learned that Coates-Corti-Iritani-Tseng [CCIT16] also studied Hodge-theoretic mirror symmetry for toric orbifolds. While their result is broader in the sense that firstly they allow orbifolds with generic stabilizer, secondly they do not need the nef assumption and thirdly they construct a mirror Landau-Ginzburg model even for the big

orbifold quantum cohomology, their construction is inherently local on the complexified Kähler moduli space since they use a formal version of the Gauß-Manin system in the non-nef case and an analytic version of the Gauß-Manin in an analytic neighborhood of the large volume limit. The Gauß-Manin system which we construct in this paper is defined on the whole complexified Kähler moduli space and is algebraic. These two facts are essential in the proof of the existence of tt^* -geometry on the whole Kähler moduli space.

We give a short overview of the contents of this paper: In section 2 we recall some standard facts on toric Deligne-Mumford stacks. An important ingredient in the construction of the mirror Landau-Ginzburg model is the extended stacky fan of Jiang [Jia08]. This enables us to introduce the extended Picard group and the extended Kähler cone which are needed to construct coordinates on the base space of the mirror Landau-Ginzburg model. In section 3 we review the notion of the Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system and cite some results of [RS15],[RS17] which identifies the FL-Gauß-Manin system of a family of Laurent polynomials with a FL-transformed GKZ-system for which an explicit description as a cyclic \mathcal{D} -module is available. In the fourth section we use the results of the previous section to calculate the FL-transformed Gauß-Manin system corresponding to the Landau-Ginzburg model (cf. Proposition 4.4). As a next step we show that the FL-transformed Brieskorn lattice is coherent over the tame locus of the Landau-Ginzburg model (Theorem 4.10). We then analyze the degeneration behavior along a boundary divisor which contains the large volume limit. Finally we prove that there exists a canonical germ of a logarithmic Frobenius manifold associated to the Landau-Ginzburg model. Section 5 reviews orbifold quantum cohomology and the Givental connection. We show that the big quantum cohomology gives rise to a logarithmic Frobenius manifold (Proposition 5.7). In section 6, using a Givental-style mirror theorem of Coates, Corti, Iritani and Tseng [CCIT15], we combine the last two sections to express mirror symmetry for toric Deligne-Mumford stacks as an isomorphism of logarithmic Frobenius manifolds (Theorem 6.6). In section 7 we consider a toric orbifold X admitting a crepant resolution Z and construct a global Landau-Ginzburg model. We prove that there exists a pure and polarized variation of TERP structures on the base space \mathcal{M} of this model which gives the tt^* -geometry of the corresponding quantum \mathcal{D} -modules in different neighborhoods of \mathcal{M} .

2. SOME TORIC FACTS

Let G be a free abelian group. We associate to it the group ring $\mathbb{C}[G]$ which is generated by the elements χ^g for $g \in G$. Its maximal spectrum $\text{Specm}(\mathbb{C}[G]) = \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$ is naturally a commutative algebraic group (i.e. a torus). Let $\mathfrak{a} : G \rightarrow H$ be a group homomorphism between the free abelian groups G and H . This induces a ring homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\mathfrak{a}} : \mathbb{C}[G] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[H], \\ \chi^g &\mapsto \chi^{\mathfrak{a}(g)} \end{aligned}$$

and a morphism of algebraic groups

$$\psi_{\mathfrak{a}} : \text{Specm}(\mathbb{C}[H]) \longrightarrow \text{Specm}(\mathbb{C}[G]).$$

Choose a basis g_1, \dots, g_n resp. h_1, \dots, h_m of G resp. H . The homomorphism \mathfrak{a} is then given by a matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ with $\mathfrak{a}(g_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} h_i$. The bases also determine coordinates $x_j = \chi^{g_j}$ resp. $y_i = \chi^{h_i}$ which identifies $\text{Specm}(\mathbb{C}[G])$ with $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ and $\text{Specm}(\mathbb{C}[H])$ with $(\mathbb{C}^*)^m$. In these coordinates the map $\psi_{\mathfrak{a}}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{C}^*)^m &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \\ (y_1, \dots, y_m) &\mapsto (\underline{y}^{\underline{a}_1}, \dots, \underline{y}^{\underline{a}_n}) \end{aligned}$$

where $y^{a_j} := \prod_{i=1}^n y_i^{a_{ij}}$.

2.1. Toric Deligne-Mumford stacks. A toric Deligne-mumford stack is constructed by a so-called stacky fan which was introduced by [BCS05]. A stacky fan

$$\Sigma = (N, \Sigma, \mathfrak{a})$$

consists of

- a finitely generated abelian group N of rank d ,
- a complete simplicial fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{Q}} := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$, where we denote by $\Sigma(k)$ the set of k -dimensional cones of Σ and by $\{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_m\}$ the rays of Σ ,
- a homomorphism $\mathfrak{a} : \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow N$ given by elements a_1, \dots, a_m of N with $a_i \in \rho_i$ and $\mathfrak{a}(e_i) = a_i$, where e_1, \dots, e_m is the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^m .

Assumption: In the rest of the paper we will assume that N is torsion-free.

If we choose a basis v_1, \dots, v_d of N the map \mathfrak{a} is given by a matrix $A = (a_{ki})$.

The morphism \mathfrak{a} gives rise to a triangle in the derived category of \mathbb{Z} -modules

$$\mathbb{Z}^m \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}} N \rightarrow \text{Cone}(\mathfrak{a}) \xrightarrow{+1}.$$

We apply the derived functor $RHom(-, \mathbb{Z})$ and consider the associated long exact sequence

$$(2.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow N^* \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}^*} (\mathbb{Z}^m)^* \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\text{Cone}(\mathfrak{a}), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow 0,$$

where the injectivity of \mathfrak{a}^* follows from the fact that the image of \mathfrak{a} has finite index in N and the surjectivity of $(\mathbb{Z}^m)^* \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\text{Cone}(\mathfrak{a}), \mathbb{Z})$ follows from $\text{Ext}^1(N, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, i.e. from our assumption that N is free.

Applying $Hom(-, \mathbb{C}^*)$ to the exact sequence (2.1) gives the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{\psi_{\mathfrak{a}}} (\mathbb{C}^*)^m \rightarrow Hom(N^*, \mathbb{C}^*) \rightarrow 0,$$

where $G := Hom(\text{Ext}^1(N, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{C}^*)$. Here we have used the fact that \mathbb{C}^* is a divisible group, hence $Hom(-, \mathbb{C}^*)$ is exact.

The set of anti-cones is defined to be

$$\mathcal{A} := \left\{ I \subset \{1, \dots, m\} \mid \sum_{i \notin I} \mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0} \rho_i \text{ is a cone in } \Sigma \right\}.$$

Each $I \in \mathcal{A}$ gives rise to a subvariety $\mathbb{C}^I \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ given by $\{(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{C}^m \mid x_i = 0 \text{ for } i \notin I\}$. We set

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}} := \mathbb{C}^m \setminus \bigcup_{I \notin \mathcal{A}} \mathbb{C}^I.$$

The toric Deligne-Mumford stack associated to this data is the following quotient stack:

$$\mathcal{X} := \mathcal{X}(\Sigma) := [\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}}/G],$$

where G acts on $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}}$ via $\psi_{\mathfrak{a}}$.

For $\sigma \in \Sigma$ we set

$$(2.2) \quad I_{\sigma} := \{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \mid a_i \in \sigma\}.$$

and define

$$\text{Box}(\sigma) = \{a \in N \mid a = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma} r_i a_i, 0 \leq r_i < 1\}.$$

We set

$$\text{Box}(\Sigma) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \text{Box}(\sigma).$$

The inertia stack $\mathcal{IX}(\Sigma)$ is the fiber product taken over the diagonal maps $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$. Its components are indexed by the set $\text{Box}(\Sigma)$:

$$\mathcal{IX}(\Sigma) = \bigsqcup_{v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)} \mathcal{X}_{(v)},$$

where $\mathcal{X}_{(v)}$ is the toric orbifold $\mathcal{X}(\Sigma/\sigma(v))$ with $\sigma(v)$ being the smallest cone in Σ which contains v (cf. [BCS05] Section 4).

We have the following description of the orbifold cohomology ring of \mathcal{X} . As a \mathbb{Q} -vector space it is isomorphic to the direct sum of the cohomology groups of the components of its inertia stack:

$$H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \bigoplus_{v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)} H^{*-2i_v}(\mathcal{X}_{(v)}, \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $i_v := \sum r_i$ for $v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)$. The orbifold cohomology of \mathcal{X} carries a product which makes $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q})$ into a graded algebra. A combinatorial description in terms of the fan has been given by Borisov, Chen and Smith [BCS05] and, in the semi-projective case, by Jiang and Tseng [JT08]. We equip

$$\mathbb{Q}[N] := \bigoplus_{c \in N} \mathbb{Q}\chi^c$$

with the product

$$\chi^{c_1} \cdot \chi^{c_2} := \begin{cases} \chi^{c_1+c_2} & \text{if there exists } \sigma \in \Sigma \text{ such that } c_1, c_2 \in \sigma, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let $c \in N$ and $\sigma(c)$ be the minimal cone containing c . Then c can be uniquely expressed as

$$c = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma(c)} r_i a_i.$$

We define

$$\text{deg}(\chi^c) := \text{deg}(c) := \sum r_i.$$

Using this graduation $\mathbb{Q}[N]$ becomes a graded ring. By [BCS05] we have the following isomorphism of \mathbb{Q} -graded rings:

$$(2.3) \quad H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[N]}{\{\sum_{i=1}^m \kappa(a_i) \chi^{a_i} \mid \kappa \in N^*\}}.$$

Denote by $PL(\Sigma)$ the free \mathbb{Z} -module of continuous piece-wise linear functions on Σ having integer values on N . We have the natural embedding of $N^* = \text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$ into $PL(\Sigma)$, where the cokernel of this map is isomorphic to the Picard group of the underlying coarse moduli space $X := X(\Sigma)$:

$$(2.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow N^* \rightarrow PL(\Sigma) \rightarrow \text{Pic}(X) \rightarrow 0.$$

We have isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & N^* \otimes \mathbb{Q} & \longrightarrow & PL(\Sigma) \otimes \mathbb{Q} & \longrightarrow & Pic(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \uparrow \simeq & & \uparrow \simeq & & \uparrow \simeq \\
0 & \longrightarrow & N^* \otimes \mathbb{Q} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^m & \longrightarrow & H^2(X, \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

where the image of the standard generator $\bar{D}_i \in \mathbb{Q}^m$ in $PL(\Sigma) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is the piece-wise linear function having value 1 on a_i and 0 on a_j for $j \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus \{i\}$. We denote the image of \bar{D}_i in $Pic(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ by $[\bar{D}_i]$.

2.2. Extended stacky fans. Toric Deligne-Mumford stacks can also be described by a so-called extended stacky fan (cf. [Jia08]). To the datum of a stacky fan $\Sigma = (N, \Sigma, \mathbf{a})$ one adds a map $\mathbb{Z}^e \rightarrow N$ and writes $S = \{a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e}\}$ for the image of the standard basis. By abuse of notation we will call the following map still \mathbf{a} :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{a} : \mathbb{Z}^{m+e} &\longrightarrow N, \\
e_i &\mapsto \mathbf{a}(e_i) = a_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m+e.
\end{aligned}$$

The S -extended stacky fan $\Sigma^e = (N, \Sigma, \mathbf{a})$ is given by the free group N , the fan Σ and the map $\mathbf{a} : \mathbb{Z}^{m+e} \rightarrow N$.

Assumption: In the following we will choose a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e} in such a way so that \mathbf{a} is surjective.

We denote by \mathbb{L} the kernel of \mathbf{a} . This gives us as above the two exact sequences

$$(2.5) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{L} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{m+e} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{a}} N \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$(2.6) \quad 0 \longrightarrow N^* \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^{m+e})^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}^* \longrightarrow 0.$$

We denote by D_1, \dots, D_{m+e} the standard basis of $(\mathbb{Z}^{m+e})^*$, i.e. $D_i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$ and by $[D_1], \dots, [D_{m+e}]$ the images of D_1, \dots, D_{m+e} in \mathbb{L}^* .

Applying the exact functor $Hom(-, \mathbb{C}^*)$ to the sequence 2.6 gives a map

$$\psi_{\mathbf{a}} : G^e \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^{m+e},$$

where $G^e := Hom_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{L}^*, \mathbb{C}^*)$. We set

$$\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^e := \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}} \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^e,$$

then G^e acts on $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^e$ via $\psi_{\mathbf{a}}$ and the quotient stack

$$[\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{A}}^e / G^e]$$

is isomorphic to the stack $\mathcal{X}(\Sigma)$ by [Jia08].

Remark 2.7. Given a stacky fan $\Sigma = (N, \Sigma, \mathbf{a})$ there exists a ‘‘canonical’’ choice of an extended stacky fan Σ^e . Let $Gen(\sigma)$ be the subset of $Box(\sigma)$ of elements which are primitive in $\sigma \cap N$, i.e. which can not be generated by other elements in the semigroup $\sigma \cap N$ and set $Gen(\Sigma) := \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} Gen(\sigma)$.

In the following we will always choose

$$S = Gen(\Sigma)$$

and we will set

$$n := m + e$$

and $\mathcal{G} := \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \cup \text{Gen}(\Sigma)$. Notice that $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \cap \text{Gen}(\Sigma) = \emptyset$, hence the cardinality of \mathcal{G} is n .

This choice of an extended stacky fan will allow us to give a different description of the orbifold cohomology ring which will be very useful for our purposes.

We introduce for every $a_i \in \mathcal{G}$ a formal variable \mathfrak{D}_i . For a top-dimensional cone $\sigma \in \Sigma(d)$ define in $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{D}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{D}_n]$ the ideal

$$\mathcal{J}(\sigma) := \left\langle \prod_{l_i > 0, a_i \in \sigma} \mathfrak{D}_i^{l_i} - \prod_{l_i < 0, a_i \in \sigma} \mathfrak{D}_i^{-l_i} \mid \sum_{a_i \in \sigma} l_i a_i = 0, l_i \in \mathbb{N} \right\rangle.$$

We call relations $\underline{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_n)$ of such type **cone relations**. The ideal

$$\mathcal{J}(\Sigma) := \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma(d)} \mathcal{J}(\sigma)$$

is called the cone ideal of Σ .

Let $\mathcal{K}(\Sigma)$ be the ideal which is generated by

$$E_k := \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} \mathfrak{D}_i \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, d,$$

where a_{ki} is the k -th coordinate of $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$.

We call $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ a **generalized primitive collection** if the set $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ is not contained in a cone of Σ and if any proper subset of $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ is contained in some cone of Σ . We denote by $\mathcal{GP}(\Sigma)$ the set of generalized primitive collections.

The orbifold cohomology of \mathcal{X} can then be expressed in the following way.

Lemma 2.8 ([TW12] Lemma 2.4). *Let $\deg(\mathfrak{D}_i) = \deg(a_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, then we have an isomorphism of graded \mathbb{C} -algebras*

$$H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{D}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{D}_n]}{\mathcal{J}(\Sigma) + \mathcal{K}(\Sigma) + \langle \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{D}_i \mid I \in \mathcal{GP}(\Sigma) \rangle},$$

which sends \mathfrak{D}_i to χ^{a_i} for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Remark 2.9. We would like to remind the reader that the ordinary cohomology ring of the underlying coarse moduli space X is given by

$$H^*(X, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{D}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{D}_m]}{\mathcal{K}(\Sigma) + \langle \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{D}_i \mid I \in \mathcal{P}(\Sigma) \rangle}$$

where $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ is the set of primitive collections. Here a collection $I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ is primitive if the set $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ does not lie a cone of Σ but any proper subset does.

2.3. The extended Picard group. We have the following commutative diagram (cf. (2.4))

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & N^* & \longrightarrow & (\mathbb{Z}^n)^* & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{L}^* \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \uparrow \ominus & & \uparrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N^* & \longrightarrow & PL(\Sigma) & \longrightarrow & Pic(X) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where the map $PL(\Sigma) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^n)^*$ is given by

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \Theta : PL(\Sigma) &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^n)^*, \\ \varphi &\mapsto (\varphi(a_1), \dots, \varphi(a_n)). \end{aligned}$$

We want to determine the image of this map. For this we consider the distinguished relations

$$(2.11) \quad a_{m+k} - \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_{ki} a_i = 0 \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, e,$$

which give elements $l_1, \dots, l_e \in \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

Lemma 2.12. *The image of Θ is as saturated subgroup of $(\mathbb{Z}^n)^*$, i.e.*

$$(\Theta(PL(\Sigma)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}) \cap (\mathbb{Z}^n)^* = \Theta(PL(\Sigma)).$$

Proof. Denote by \mathbf{K} the kernel of the map

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{Z}^n)^* &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^e \\ x &\mapsto (x(l_1), \dots, x(l_e)) \end{aligned}$$

In order to show the claim it is enough to show the following equality

$$\mathbf{K} = \Theta(PL(\Sigma)).$$

since a kernel is always saturated. It is clear that $\Theta(PL(\Sigma)) \subset \mathbf{K}$ since a function in $PL(\Sigma)$ is linear on each cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$. Now let $u \in \mathbf{K}$ and let $\sigma \in \Sigma(d)$ be a maximal cone. Choose a \mathbb{Z} -basis a_{j_1}, \dots, a_{j_d} in the set $Gen(\sigma) \cup \{a_j \mid a_j \in \sigma\}$. The values $u(a_{j_1}), \dots, u(a_{j_d})$ determine an element $m_\sigma \in N^*$. Since $u \in \mathbf{K}$ we get $u(a_i) = m_\sigma(a_i)$ for alle $a_i \in \sigma$ with $j = 1, \dots, n$. Repeating this for any cone we get an element in $PL(\Sigma)$ whose image under Θ is u . \square

We denote by $PL(\Sigma^e)$ the full sublattice of $(\mathbb{Z}^n)^*$ generated by $\Theta(PL(\Sigma))$ and the elements $D_{m+1}, \dots, D_{m+e} = D_n$ and call its image in \mathbb{L}^* the extended Picard group $Pic^e(X)$.

We get an exact sequence of \mathbb{Z} -free modules

$$(2.13) \quad 0 \longrightarrow N^* \longrightarrow PL(\Sigma^e) \longrightarrow Pic^e(X) \longrightarrow 0.$$

The map Θ induces a map

$$(2.14) \quad \theta : Pic(X) \longrightarrow Pic^e(X).$$

Notice that the images of $[\overline{D}_i] \in Pic(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ in $Pic^e(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ are given by

$$\theta([\overline{D}_i]) = [D_i] + \sum_{k=1}^e r_{ki} [D_{m+k}],$$

which follows from the formulas 2.10 and 2.11.

2.4. The extended Kähler cone. In this section we follow [Iri09]. Inside $PL(\Sigma)$ we consider the cone of convex functions $CPL(\Sigma)$. It has non-empty interior since X is projective. We denote its $\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ -span in $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ by $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$. Consider now the cone $CPL(\Sigma^e)$ generated by $\Theta(CPL(\Sigma))$ and D_{m+1}, \dots, D_{m+e} . We denote the $\mathbb{Q}_{\geq 0}$ -span of $\Theta(CPL(\Sigma))$ resp. $CPL(\Sigma^e)$ in $\mathbb{L}^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ by \mathcal{K} resp. \mathcal{K}^e and call it the Kähler resp. extended Kähler cone.

We denote the image of anti-canonical divisor $-K_X$ of X in $Pic(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \simeq H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ by $\overline{\rho}$. It is given by $\overline{\rho} = [\overline{D}_1] + \dots + [\overline{D}_m]$. The toric variety X is weak Fano if $\overline{\rho} \in \mathcal{K}$. Consider the following class in \mathbb{L}^*

$$\rho := [D_1] + \dots + [D_{m+e}].$$

Later we will impose the following condition

$$\rho \in \mathcal{K}^e.$$

There is the following characterization of this condition

Lemma 2.15. [Iri09, Lemma 3.3] *We have $\rho \in \mathcal{K}^e$ iff $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\deg(a_i) \leq 1$ for $i = m + 1, \dots, m + e$.*

Proof. The element ρ can be expressed in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= [D_1] + \dots + [D_{m+e}] = \theta([\bar{D}_1]) + \dots + \theta([\bar{D}_m]) + \sum_{k=1}^e (1 - \sum_{i=1}^m r_{ki}) [D_{m+k}] \\ &= \theta([\bar{D}_1]) + \dots + \theta([\bar{D}_m]) + \sum_{k=1}^e (1 - \deg(a_{m+k})) [D_{m+k}] \\ &\in \mathcal{K} \oplus \bigoplus_{k=1}^e \mathbb{Q} [D_{m+k}]. \end{aligned}$$

The last term is in \mathcal{K}^e iff $\deg(a_{m+k}) \leq 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, e$. \square

Notice that the degree function \deg gives rise to a piece-wise linear function φ which is given by

$$(2.16) \quad \varphi(a_i) = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

This piece-wise linear function corresponds to the anti-canonical divisor. If we assume that X is nef (i.e. $\bar{\rho} \in \bar{\mathcal{K}}$) then φ is a convex function.

Remark 2.17. It follows from Lemma 2.8 and Lemma 2.15 that for the choice $S = \text{Gen}(\Sigma)$ we have an isomorphism $H_{orb}^{\leq 2}(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{L}^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

We now introduce the so-called extended Mori cone. Set

$$\mathcal{A}^e := \{I \cup \{m+1, \dots, m+e\} \mid I \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K} &:= \{d \in \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mid \{i \in \{1, \dots, m+e\} \mid \langle D_i, d \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}\} \in \mathcal{A}^e\}, \\ \mathbb{K}^{\text{eff}} &:= \{d \in \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q} \mid \{i \in \{1, \dots, m+e\} \mid \langle D_i, d \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\} \in \mathcal{A}^e\}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the lattice $\mathbb{L} \subset \mathbb{K}$ acts on \mathbb{K} .

Denote by $\lceil \cdot \rceil$, $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ and $\{ \cdot \}$ the ceiling, floor and fractional part of a real number.

Lemma 2.18 ([Iri09, Section 3]). *The map*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{K}/\mathbb{L} &\longrightarrow \text{Box}(\Sigma), \\ d &\mapsto v(d) := \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} \lceil \langle D_i, d \rangle \rceil a_i \end{aligned}$$

is bijective.

Proof. We first notice that $\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} \lceil \langle D_i, d \rangle \rceil a_i \in N$. From the definition of \mathbb{K} and the exact sequence 2.5 we get

$$(2.19) \quad v(d) = \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} (\{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} + \langle D_i, d \rangle) a_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} \{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} a_i = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma} \{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} a_i$$

for some σ . This shows $v(d) \in \text{Box}(\sigma)$. From the formula 2.19 we easily see that the map $d \mapsto v(d)$ factors through $\mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}/\mathbb{L}$. Choose $v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)$. We can express v either as $v = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma} n_i a_i$

with $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$ since $S = \text{Gen}(\Sigma)$ or as $v = \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i a_i \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)$ with $r_i \in [0, 1)$ (cf. (2.2) for the definition of I_σ). The equation $\sum_{a_i \in \sigma} n_i a_i - \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i a_i = 0$ gives rise to an element in $\mathbb{K} \subset \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, this shows the surjectivity. In order to show injectivity let $d, d' \in \mathbb{K}$ with $v(d) = v(d')$. This means there exists a $\sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma$ such that

$$\sum_{a_i \in \sigma} \{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} a_i = v(d) = v(d') = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma'} \{-\langle D_i, d' \rangle\} a_i$$

since both cones are simplicial we find a cone $\sigma'' \subset \sigma \cap \sigma'$ such that

$$v(d) = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma''} \{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} a_i = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma''} \{-\langle D_i, d' \rangle\} a_i = v(d')$$

and therefore $\{-\langle D_i, d \rangle\} = \{-\langle D_i, d' \rangle\}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m + e$. Hence $\{\langle D_i, d - d' \rangle\} = 0$ and therefore $d - d' \in \mathbb{L}$. This shows the injectivity. \square

Denote by $\text{Pic}^e(X)^* \subset \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ the lattice dual to the extended Picard group $\text{Pic}^e(X) \subset \mathbb{L}^*$ which gives the following short exact sequence of free \mathbb{Z} -modules

$$(2.20) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \text{Pic}^e(X)^* \longrightarrow PL(\Sigma^e)^* \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0.$$

Lemma 2.21. *There are the following inclusions*

$$\mathbb{L} \subset \mathbb{K} \subset \text{Pic}^e(X)^*.$$

Proof. The first inclusion follows from the fact that $\{1, \dots, m + e\} \in \mathcal{A}^e$. In order to prove the second equation we notice that for each $v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)$ we can write $v = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma} n_i a_i = \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i a_i$. Denote by $d_v \in \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ the element in $\mathbb{K} \subset \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ which corresponds to the relation $\sum_{a_i \in \sigma} n_i a_i - \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i a_i = 0$. The proof of Lemma 2.18 shows that \mathbb{K} is the union of the sets $d_v + \mathbb{L}$ for $v \in \text{Box}(\Sigma)$. So in order to prove the second inclusion it is enough to show that $d_v \in \text{Pic}^e(X)^*$. For this we need to check that $L(d_v) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for every $L \in \text{Pic}^e(X)$. Recall that $\text{Pic}^e(X)$ is the image of $PL(\Sigma^e) \subset (\mathbb{Z}^n)^*$ which in turn is generated by $\Theta(PL(\Sigma))$ and D_{m+1}, \dots, D_{m+e} . Take a lift $\varphi^e = \Theta(\varphi) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+e} t_i D_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \varphi(a_i) D_i + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+e} t_i D_i$ of L in $PL(\Sigma^e)$. We have

$$L(d_v) = \varphi^e \left(\sum_{a_i \in \sigma} n_i e_i - \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i e_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m n_i \varphi(a_i) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+e} t_i n_i - \varphi \left(\sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_i a_i \right) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

since φ is integer-valued on N . \square

3. LAURENT POLYNOMIALS AND GKZ-SYSTEMS

In this section we review some results from [RS15] and [RS17] concerning the relationship between (Fourier-Laplace-transformed) Gauß-Manin systems of families of Laurent polynomials and (Fourier-Laplace-transformed) GKZ-systems.

Notation 3.1. We will first review some notations from the theory of algebraic \mathcal{D} -modules. Let X be a smooth algebraic variety over \mathbb{C} of dimension $d \geq 1$. We denote by \mathcal{D}_X the sheaf of algebraic differential operators and by $D_X = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{D}_X)$ its sheaf of global sections. Recall when X is affine there is an equivalence of categories between \mathcal{D} -modules on X which are quasi-coherent as \mathcal{O}_X -modules and the corresponding D_X -module of global sections. If \mathcal{M} is a \mathcal{D} -module on X we will write M for its module of global sections. We denote by $M(\mathcal{D}_X)$ the abelian category of algebraic \mathcal{D}_X -modules and the abelian subcategory of (regular) holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -modules by $M_h(\mathcal{D}_X)$ (resp. $M_{rh}(\mathcal{D}_X)$). The full triangulated subcategory of $D^b(\mathcal{D}_X)$ which consists of objects with (regular) holonomic cohomology is denoted by $D_h^b(\mathcal{D}_X)$ (resp. $D_{rh}^b(\mathcal{D}_X)$). Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between smooth algebraic varieties and let $\mathcal{M} \in D^b(\mathcal{D}_X)$ and $\mathcal{N} \in D^b(\mathcal{D}_Y)$.

The direct (resp. inverse) image functors are defined by $f_+ \mathcal{M} := Rf_* (\mathcal{D}_{Y \leftarrow X} \overset{L}{\otimes} \mathcal{M})$ (resp. $f^+ \mathcal{N} := \mathcal{D}_{X \rightarrow Y} \overset{L}{\otimes} f^{-1} \mathcal{N}$).

Let $\mathcal{V}' := \mathbb{C}_t \times X$ be a trivial vector bundle on X of rank one and denote by $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{C}_\tau \times X$ its dual. Denote by $can : \mathcal{V}' \times_X \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the canonical pairing between its fibers.

Definition 3.2. Let $\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{V}' \times_X \mathcal{V}} e^{-can}$ be the free rank one module with differential given by the product rule. Denote by $p_1 : \mathcal{V}' \times_X \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$, $p_2 : \mathcal{V}' \times_X \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ the canonical projections. The Fourier-Laplace transformation is defined by

$$FL_X(\mathcal{M}) := p_{2+}(p_1^+ \mathcal{M} \overset{L}{\otimes} \mathcal{L}) \quad \text{for } M \in D_h^b(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}'}).$$

Set $z = 1/\tau$ and denote by $j_\tau : \mathbb{C}_\tau^* \times X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}_\tau \times X$ and $j_z : \mathbb{C}_\tau^* \times X \hookrightarrow \hat{V} := \mathbb{C}_z \times X = \mathbb{P}_\tau^1 \setminus \{\tau = 0\} \times X$ the canonical embeddings. The partial, localized Fourier-Laplace transformation is defined by

$$FL_X^{loc}(\mathcal{M}) := j_{z+} j_\tau^+ FL_X(\mathcal{M}) \quad \text{for } \mathcal{M} \in D_h^b(\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{V}'}).$$

Set $\hat{V} := \mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda$, where $\Lambda = \mathbb{C}^n$ with coordinates $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$. Let A be a $d \times n$ integer matrix with columns $(\underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n)$ and entries a_{ki} for $k = 1, \dots, d$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d) \in \mathbb{C}^d$. We denote by $\mathbb{L} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ the \mathbb{Z} -submodule of relations among the columns A , i.e. $(l_1, \dots, l_n) \in \mathbb{L}$ iff $\sum_i l_i \underline{a}_i = 0$.

Definition 3.3. The Fourier-Laplace-transformed GKZ-system $\widehat{M}_A^{(\beta_0, \beta)}$ is the left $D_{\hat{V}}$ -module $D_{\hat{V}}[z^{-1}]/I$, where I is the left ideal generated by the operators $\hat{\square}_{\underline{l}}$, $\hat{E}_k - \beta_k z$ and $\hat{E} - \beta_0 z$, which are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\square}_{\underline{l}} &:= \prod_{i:l_i < 0} (z \cdot \partial_{\lambda_i})^{-l_i} - \prod_{i:l_i > 0} (z \cdot \partial_{\lambda_i})^{l_i} \quad \text{for } \underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}, \\ \hat{E} &:= z^2 \partial_z + \sum_{i=1}^m z \lambda_i \partial_{\lambda_i}, \\ \hat{E}_k &:= \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} z \lambda_i \partial_{\lambda_i}. \end{aligned}$$

We denote the corresponding $D_{\hat{V}}$ -module by $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A^{(\beta_0, \beta)}$.

Let $Y = (\mathbb{C}^*)^d$, we define a related family of Laurent polynomials:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_A = (\phi_A, pr_2) : Y \times \Lambda &\longrightarrow V := \mathbb{C}_{\lambda_0} \times \Lambda, \\ (\underline{y}, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) &\mapsto \left(- \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \underline{y}^{a_i}, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \right). \end{aligned}$$

The Gauß-Manin system is the zeroth cohomology of the direct image of the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{Y \times \Lambda}$ in the category of \mathcal{D} -modules:

$$\mathcal{H}^0(\varphi_{A,+} \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \Lambda}).$$

We now consider the localized partial Fourier-Laplace transform of the Gauß-Manin system of φ_A :

$$\mathcal{G}^+ := FL_\Lambda^{loc} \mathcal{H}^0(\varphi_{A,+} \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \Lambda}).$$

Write $G^+ := H^0(\widehat{V}, \mathcal{G}^+)$ for its module of global sections. Then there is an isomorphism of $D_{\widehat{V}}$ -modules (cf. e.g. [RS17, Lemma 3.4])

$$G^+ \cong H^0\left(\Omega_{Y \times \Lambda / \Lambda}^{\bullet+d}[z^{\pm}], d - z^{-1} \cdot d_y \phi_A \wedge\right),$$

where d is the differential in the relative de Rham complex $\Omega_{Y \times \Lambda / \Lambda}^{\bullet}$.

The following result relates the localized FL-transform of the Gauß-Manin system of φ_A with a certain FL-transformed GKZ-system.

Proposition 3.4. *Assume $\mathbb{R}_+ A = \mathbb{R}^d$, then we have an isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{G}^+ \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A^{(0,0)}.$$

Proof. This follows from [RS17, Proposition 3.3] and the assumption. \square

In the following we set $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A := \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A^{(0,0)}$ resp. $\widehat{M}_A := \widehat{M}^{(0,0)}$.

For certain parameters $\lambda \in \Lambda$ the fibers of $\varphi_A(\cdot, \lambda)$ acquire singularities at infinity. Outside this set the singularities of the \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{G}^+ are particularly simple.

Let Q be the convex hull of the set $\{\underline{a}_0 := 0, \underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n\}$:

$$Q := \text{conv}(0, \underline{a}_1, \dots, \underline{a}_n).$$

The volume of Q is denoted by

$$\mu := \text{vol}(Q)$$

where the volume of a hypercube $[0, 1]^d$ is normalized to $d!$.

Let Γ be a face of Q and denote by $Y_{\Gamma}^{\text{crit}, (\lambda_0, \underline{\lambda})}$ the set

$$\{(y_1, \dots, y_d) \in Y \mid \sum_{\underline{a}_i \in \Gamma} \lambda_i y^{\underline{a}_i} = 0; y_k \partial_{y_k} \left(\sum_{\underline{a}_i \in \Gamma} \lambda_i y^{\underline{a}_i} \right) = 0 \text{ for all } k \in \{1, \dots, d\}\}.$$

We say that the fiber $\varphi_A^{-1}(\lambda_0, \underline{\lambda})$ has a singularity at infinity if there exists a **proper** face Γ of the Newton polyhedron Q such that $Y_{\Gamma}^{\text{crit}, (\lambda_0, \underline{\lambda})} \neq \emptyset$. The set

$$\Delta_A^{\infty} := \{(\lambda_0, \underline{\lambda}) \in \mathbb{C}_{\lambda_0} \times \Lambda \mid \exists \Gamma \neq Q \text{ such that } Y_{\Gamma}^{\text{crit}, (\lambda_0, \underline{\lambda})} \neq \emptyset\}$$

is called the non-tame locus of φ_A . Notice that Δ_A^{∞} is independent of λ_0 since 0 lies in the interior of Q , hence no proper face of Q contains 0. Denote the projection of Δ_A^{∞} to Λ by Λ^{bad} . Let $\Lambda^* := \Lambda \setminus \{\lambda_1 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda_n = 0\}$ and define

$$\Lambda^{\circ} := \Lambda^* \setminus \Lambda^{\text{bad}}.$$

The following was proven in [RS17] Lemma 3.13:

Lemma 3.5. *Consider $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ as a $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \overline{\Lambda}}$ -module, where $\overline{\Lambda}$ is a smooth projective compactification of Λ . Then $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ is regular outside $(\{z = 0\} \times \Lambda) \cup (\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times (\overline{\Lambda} \setminus \Lambda^{\circ}))$ and smooth on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \Lambda^{\circ}$.*

Next we want to consider natural lattices in $\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$. For this we need the notion of \mathcal{R} -modules.

Definition 3.6. *Let X be a smooth variety. Then the sheaf of (non-commutative) rings $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times X}$ is by definition the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times X}$ -subalgebra of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times X}$ locally generated by $z^2 \partial_z, z \partial_{x_1}, \dots, z \partial_{x_n}$, where (x_1, \dots, x_n) are local coordinates on X .*

Definition 3.7.

- (1) *Let \mathcal{I} be the left ideal in $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^*}$ generated by $(\hat{\square}_1)$ and $(\hat{E}_k)_{k=0, \dots, d}$ (cf. Definition 3.3). Write ${}^* \widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ for the cyclic \mathcal{R} -module $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^*} / \mathcal{I}$.*

(2) Consider the open inclusions $\Lambda^\circ \subset \Lambda^* \subset \Lambda$ and define the $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ -module

$${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A := \left(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A \right)_{|\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$$

and the $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ -module

$${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A := \left({}^*\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A \right)_{|\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}.$$

We now list some properties of the \mathcal{R} -module ${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$:

Proposition 3.8. [RS17, Proposition 3.18, Corollary 3.19]

- (1) The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ -module ${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ is locally-free of rank μ .
- (2) The natural map ${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A \rightarrow {}^*\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ which is induced by the inclusion $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ is injective.

The so-called Fourier-Laplace transformed Brieskorn lattice of the FL-transformed Gauß-Manin system \mathcal{G}^+ is given by the following $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ -module:

$$H^0 \left(\Omega_{Y \times \Lambda^\circ / \Lambda^\circ}^{\bullet+d} [z], zd - d_y \phi_A \wedge \right).$$

If the semigroup $\mathbb{N}A$ is saturated we have the following identification:

Proposition 3.9. [RS17, Proposition 3.20] *Let $\mathbb{N}A$ be a saturated semigroup. There exists the following $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$ -linear isomorphism*

$$H^0 \left(\Omega_{Y \times \Lambda^\circ / \Lambda^\circ}^{\bullet+d} [z], zd - d_y \phi_A \wedge \right) \simeq {}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A.$$

Proposition 3.10. [RS15, Corollary 2.19]

- (1) There is a non-degenerate flat $(-1)^d$ -symmetric pairing

$$P : \left({}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A \right)_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \Lambda^\circ} \otimes \iota^* \left({}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A \right)_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \Lambda^\circ} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \Lambda^\circ}.$$

where ι is the automorphism sending (z, λ) to $(-z, \lambda)$.

- (2) We have that $P({}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A, {}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A) \subset z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^\circ}$, and P is non-degenerate on ${}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$. i.e., it induces a non-degenerate symmetric pairing

$$[z^{-d}P] : \left[\frac{{}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A}{z \cdot {}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A} \right] \otimes \left[\frac{{}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A}{z \cdot {}^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A} \right] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\Lambda^\circ}.$$

4. CONSTRUCTION OF THE LANDAU-GINZBURG MODEL

4.1. Local Landau-Ginzburg models. Let \mathcal{X} be a projective toric Deligne-Mumford stack with extended fan $\Sigma^e = (N, \Sigma, \mathfrak{a})$ (cf. Remark 2.7). In this section we explain the construction of a (Zariski local) Landau-Ginzburg model which will serve as a mirror partner for \mathcal{X} .

Recall the sequence 2.5

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{L} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{t}} \mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}} N \longrightarrow 0.$$

We apply the functor $\mathrm{Hom}(-, \mathbb{C}^*)$ to the sequence above which gives the following sequence of algebraic tori:

$$1 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(N, \mathbb{C}^*) \longrightarrow \mathcal{Y}' := \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{C}^*) \xrightarrow{\psi_{\mathfrak{t}}} \mathcal{T} := \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{C}^*) \longrightarrow 1.$$

We denote the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^n by e_1, \dots, e_n . This equips \mathcal{Y}' with coordinates w_1, \dots, w_n . Consider the map

$$W' : \mathcal{Y}' \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{T},$$

$$(w_1, \dots, w_n) \mapsto \left(-\sum_{i=1}^n w_i, \psi_t(\underline{w})\right).$$

Usually this map W' is called the Landau-Ginzburg model of the toric orbifold \mathcal{X} . However to ensure a correct limit behavior we need to consider a covering of this model. Consider the inclusion $\mathfrak{c} : \mathbb{L} \hookrightarrow \text{Pic}^e(X)^*$ (cf. Section 2.3), which gives rise to a covering $\mathcal{T} \leftarrow \mathcal{M} := \text{Hom}(\text{Pic}^e(X)^*, \mathbb{C}^*)$. We get the following cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Y}' & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{Y} \\ \downarrow W' & & \downarrow W \\ \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{T} & \xleftarrow{id \times \psi_c} & \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M} \end{array}$$

Definition 4.1. *Let \mathcal{X} be a projective toric orbifold. The mirror Landau-Ginzburg model of \mathcal{X} is given by*

$$W = (F, pr_2) : \mathcal{Y} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M}.$$

We have to compute the Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system and the Brieskorn lattice for the map W . For this we will construct a map $\mathbb{C}_t \times \Lambda^* \leftarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{T}$ such that W becomes the pull-back of the map φ_A from Section 3 (recall that A is the matrix corresponding to \mathfrak{a} after the choice of a basis for N) under the cocatenated morphisms $\Lambda^* \leftarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{T} \leftarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M}$.

Here we will identify $\Lambda^* := \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^n, \mathbb{C}^*)$ with $\Lambda \setminus \{\lambda_1 \cdot \dots \cdot \lambda_n = 0\}$.

Since we assumed that N is free, we have $\text{Ext}^1(N, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ which gives us the following commutative diagram whose vertical maps are isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{L} & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{t}} & \mathbb{Z}^n & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{a}} & N \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \mathfrak{k} & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{L} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{L} \oplus N & \longrightarrow & N \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

where $\mathfrak{k} = \mathfrak{s} + \mathfrak{a}$ with $\mathfrak{s} : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{L}$ and $\mathfrak{k}^{-1} = \mathfrak{t} + \mathfrak{g}$ with $\mathfrak{g} : N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$. The maps satisfy the following relations

- (1) $\mathfrak{a} \circ \mathfrak{t} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{s} \circ \mathfrak{g} = 0$
- (2) $\mathfrak{a} \circ \mathfrak{g} = id_N$ and $\mathfrak{s} \circ \mathfrak{t} = id_{\mathbb{L}}$

Consider the push-out diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} -\sum_{i=1}^n (\chi^{a_i} \otimes \chi^{e_i} \chi^{e_k}) & \mathbb{C}[N] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n] & (-\sum_{i=1}^n \chi^{e_i}) \chi^{t(l)} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ t \otimes \chi^{e_k} & \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{L}] & t \otimes \chi^l \\ & & & & \\ & t \otimes \chi^{e_k} & \longrightarrow & t \otimes \chi^{s(e_k)} & \end{array}$$

Here we made the following identifications

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}[N] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[t] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n]} \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{L}] &\xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{C}[N] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{L}] \\ 1 \otimes \chi^{e_i} \otimes 1 \otimes 1 &\mapsto 1 \otimes \chi^{\mathfrak{s}(e_i)} \\ 1 \otimes 1 \otimes t \otimes 1 &\mapsto - \sum_{i=1}^n (\chi^{a_i} \otimes \chi^{\mathfrak{s}(e_i)}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{C}[N] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{L}] &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}^n] \\ \chi^n \otimes \chi^l &\mapsto \chi^{\mathfrak{g}(n)} \chi^{t(l)}. \end{aligned}$$

This gives a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times \Lambda^* & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{Y}' \\ \varphi_A \downarrow & & \downarrow W' \\ \mathbb{C}_t \times \Lambda^* & \xleftarrow{id \times \psi_{\mathfrak{s}}} & \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{T} \end{array}$$

We denote by ψ the concatenation $\psi_{\mathfrak{s}} \circ \psi_{\mathfrak{c}}$ and get the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y \times \Lambda^* & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{Y} \\ \varphi_A \downarrow & & \downarrow W \\ \mathbb{C}_t \times \Lambda^* & \xleftarrow{id \times \psi} & \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M} \end{array}$$

Choose some \mathbb{Z} -basis p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} in $Pic^e(\mathcal{X})$ which satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $p_1, \dots, p_r \in \theta(\mathcal{K}) \subset \mathcal{K}^e$,
- (2) $p_{r+i} = [D_{m+i}]$ for $i = 1, \dots, e$,
- (3) $\rho \in Cone(p_1, \dots, p_{r+e})$.

The dual \mathbb{Z} -basis of $(p_a)_{a=1, \dots, r+e}$ equips $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} = Hom(Pic^e(X)^*, \mathbb{C}^*)$ with coordinates $\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}$.

Using the coordinates χ_a the map ψ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi = \psi_{\mathfrak{n}} : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} &\longrightarrow \Lambda^*, \\ (\chi_1, \dots, \chi_r) &\mapsto (\underline{\chi}^{\mathfrak{n}_1}, \dots, \underline{\chi}^{\mathfrak{n}_{m+e}}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathfrak{n} := \mathfrak{c} \circ \mathfrak{s}$ with

$$\mathfrak{n}(e_i) = \sum_{a=1}^r n_{ai} p_a.$$

After the choice of the splitting above the Landau-Ginzburg model for \mathcal{X} is given by

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} W : \mathcal{Y} \simeq Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}, \\ (\underline{y}, \underline{\chi}) &\mapsto \left(- \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{\chi}^{n_i} \underline{y}^{a_i}, \underline{\chi} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathbb{L} is a full sublattice in $Pic^e(X)^*$ the map \mathfrak{c} becomes an isomorphism after tensoring with \mathbb{Q} . Let

$$\mathfrak{r} : Pic^e(X)^* \otimes \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

be its inverse. We denote by

$$\mathfrak{m} : Pic^e(X)^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$$

the concatenation $\mathfrak{t} \circ \mathfrak{r}$. With respect to the basis e_1, \dots, e_n and the dual basis of p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} the map \mathfrak{m} is given by the matrix $M = (m_{ia})$. It follows that

$$(4.3) \quad [D_i] = \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} m_{ia} p_a.$$

Now we want to compute the Fourier-Laplace transformed Gauß-Manin system of the map W . We do this by computing an inverse image of the FL-transformed Gauß-Manin system of φ_A .

Proposition 4.4. *Let $\tilde{\psi} := (id_z, \psi) : \mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^*$.*

- (1) *The inverse image $\mathcal{QM}_A := \tilde{\psi}^+(*\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A)$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X} / \mathcal{I}$, where \mathcal{I} is the left ideal generated by*

$$\tilde{\square}_{\underline{l}} := \prod_{a:p_a(\underline{l})>0} \chi_a^{p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{i:l_i<0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} \left(\sum_{a=1}^{r+e} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} - \nu z \right) - \prod_{a:p_a(\underline{l})<0} \chi_a^{-p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{i:l_i>0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} \left(\sum_{a=1}^{r+e} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} - \nu z \right)$$

for any $\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}$ and by the single operator

$$\check{E} := z^2 \partial_z + \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}.$$

- (2) *There is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{S}}$ -modules*

$$\mathcal{QM}_A \simeq \mathrm{FL}_{\mathcal{M}_X}^{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{H}^0 W_+ \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_X}).$$

Proof. We first choose bases w_1, \dots, w_{r+e} of \mathbb{L} and v_1, \dots, v_d of N and denote the dual bases by w_1^*, \dots, w_{r+e}^* and v_1^*, \dots, v_d^* , respectively. This gives rise to coordinates $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r+e}$ on $\mathcal{T} = \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{L}, \mathbb{C}^*)$ and h_1, \dots, h_d on $H = \mathrm{Hom}(N, \mathbb{C}^*)$. We set $a_i = \mathfrak{a}(e_i)$, $s_i = \mathfrak{s}(e_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $t_a = \mathfrak{t}(w_a)$ resp. $g_j = \mathfrak{g}(v_j)$ for $a = 1, \dots, r+e$ resp. $j = 1, \dots, d$.

We will first compute the inverse image under the map $\psi_{\mathfrak{s}}$, which was induced by the linear morphism $\mathfrak{s} : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{L}$. We factor \mathfrak{s} in the following way:

$$\mathfrak{s} : \mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})} \mathbb{L} \oplus N \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{p}_1} \mathbb{L}$$

where \mathfrak{p}_1 is the projection to the first factor. Hence we get a factorization of $\psi_{\mathfrak{s}}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\mathfrak{p}_1} : \mathcal{T} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{T} \times H, \\ (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_r) &\mapsto (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_r, 1, \dots, 1), \\ \psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})} : \mathcal{T} \times H &\longrightarrow \Lambda^*, \\ (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_r, h_1, \dots, h_d) &\mapsto (\underline{\tau}^{s_1} \cdot \underline{h}^{a_1}, \dots, \underline{\tau}^{s_{m+e}} \cdot \underline{h}^{a_{m+e}}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{\tau}^{s_1} := \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{s_b}$ etc. and the inverse of $\psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}^{-1} : \Lambda^* &\longrightarrow \mathcal{T} \times H, \\ (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{m+e}) &\mapsto (\underline{\lambda}^{t_1}, \dots, \underline{\lambda}^{t_r}, \underline{\lambda}^{g_1}, \dots, \underline{\lambda}^{g_d}). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the ideal \mathcal{I} in Definition 3.3 is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\prod_{i:l_i>0} \lambda_i^{l_i} \right) \cdot \hat{\square}_{\underline{l}} &= \prod_i \lambda_i^{l_i} \cdot \prod_{i:l_i<0} (\lambda_i)^{-l_i} (z\partial_{\lambda_i})^{-l_i} - \prod_{i:l_i>0} (\lambda_i)^{l_i} (z\partial_{\lambda_i})^{l_i} \quad \text{for } \underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}, \\ &= \prod_i \lambda_i^{l_i} \cdot \prod_{i:l_i<0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} (z\lambda_i\partial_{\lambda_i} - \nu z)^{-l_i} - \prod_{i:l_i>0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} (z\lambda_i\partial_{\lambda_i} - \nu z)^{l_i} \quad \text{for } \underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}, \\ \hat{E} &:= z^2\partial_z + \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} z\lambda_i\partial_{\lambda_i}, \\ \hat{E}_k &:= \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} a_{ki} z\lambda_i\partial_{\lambda_i}. \end{aligned}$$

We have the following transformation rules for the coordinate change $\psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}$:

$$\lambda_i\partial_{\lambda_i} \mapsto \sum_{b=1}^{r+e} t_{ib}\tau_b\partial_{\tau_b} + \sum_{k=1}^d g_{ik}h_k\partial_{h_k}$$

where $t_{ib} = D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b))$.

Since $\psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}$ is an isomorphism, we have that $\psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}^+(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \Lambda^*} / \mathcal{I}'$ where the left ideal \mathcal{I}' is generated by

$$\square'_{\underline{l}} := \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{w_b^*(\underline{l})} \prod_{i:l_i<0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} \left(\sum_{b=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b)) z\tau_b\partial_{\tau_b} - \nu z \right) - \prod_{i:l_i>0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} \left(\sum_{b=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b)) z\tau_b\partial_{\tau_b} - \nu z \right)$$

for any $\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}$ and by the Euler operators

$$\begin{aligned} E' &:= z\partial_z + \sum_{b=1}^{r+e} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b)) \right) \tau_b\partial_{\tau_b}, \\ E'_k &:= h_k\partial_{h_k} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, d. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that we used the relations $h_k\partial_{h_k} =$ in the presentation of $\square'_{\underline{l}}$. We also used the formulas

$$\prod_{i=1}^{m+e} \lambda_i^{l_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{m+e} \tau^{l_i \cdot \mathfrak{s}_i} \cdot h^{l_i \cdot \mathfrak{a}_i} = \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{\sum_i l_i s_{bi}} \prod_{k=1}^d h_k^{\sum_i l_i a_{ki}} = \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{\sum_i l_i s_{bi}}$$

and

$$\sum_i l_i s_{ib} = \sum_i l_i w_b^*(\mathfrak{s}(e_i)) = w_b^*(\mathfrak{s}(\mathfrak{t}(\underline{l}))) = w_b^*(\underline{l}).$$

It is now easy to see that the inverse image $\psi_{\mathfrak{s}}^+(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A) \simeq \psi_{\mathfrak{p}_1}^+ \psi_{(\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{a})}^+(\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{I}''$ where the left ideal \mathcal{I}'' is generated by $\square'_{\underline{l}}$ and E' .

We will now compute the inverse image under $\psi_{\mathfrak{c}}$. Denote by q_1, \dots, q_{r+e} the basis in $\text{Pic}^e(X)^*$ dual to $p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} \in \text{Pic}^e(X)$. With respect to the bases w_1, \dots, w_{r+e} resp. q_1, \dots, q_{r+e} the \mathbb{Z} -linear map \mathfrak{c} is given by a matrix $C = (c_{ab})$, i.e. $\mathfrak{c}(w_b) = \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} c_{ab} q_a$. We factorize this matrix to obtain

$$C = C_1 \cdot D \cdot C_2$$

with $C_1 = (c_{ab}^1), C_2 = (c_{ba}^2) \in GL(r, \mathbb{Z})$ and $D = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_{r+e})$ a diagonal matrix with strictly positive integer entries.

The factorization of C gives also a factorization of $R = C^{-1}$, i.e.

$$R = R_2 \cdot D^{-1} \cdot R_1$$

with $R_i = (r_{ab}^i) = C_i^{-1} \in Gl(r, \mathbb{Z})$. We define new bases

$$w'_h = \sum_{b=1}^{r+e} r_{bh}^2 w_b \quad \text{and} \quad q'_h = \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} c_{ah}^1 q_a.$$

With respect to these bases \mathfrak{c} is diagonal, i.e. $\mathfrak{c}(w'_h) = d_h \cdot q'_h$.

The choice of these bases gives rise to coordinate changes on \mathcal{T} and $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$:

$$\tau'_h = \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{r_{bh}^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi'_h = \prod_{a=1}^{r+e} \chi_a^{c_{ah}^1}$$

with inverses

$$\tau_b = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{c_{hb}^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_a = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\chi'_h)^{r_{ha}^1}.$$

Hence we get a factorization of $\psi_{\mathfrak{c}} = \psi_2 \circ \kappa \circ \psi_1$, where the maps are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 : \mathcal{T} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{T}, \\ (\tau'_1, \dots, \tau'_{r+e}) &\mapsto (\tau_1 = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{c_{h1}^1}, \dots, \tau_{r+e} = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{c_{h,r+e}^1}), \\ \kappa : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{T}, \\ (\chi'_1, \dots, \chi'_{r+e}) &\mapsto (\tau'_1 = (\chi'_1)^{d_1}, \dots, \tau'_{r+e} = (\chi'_{r+e})^{d_{r+e}}), \\ \psi_2 : \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}, \\ (\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}) &\mapsto (\chi'_1 = \prod_{a=1}^{r+e} \chi_a^{c_{a1}^2}, \dots, \chi'_{r+e} = \prod_{a=1}^{r+e} (\chi_a)^{c_{a,r+e}^2}). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that we have the following transformation rule:

$$\tau_b \partial_{\tau_b} \mapsto \sum_{h=1}^{r+e} r_{bh}^2 \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h}.$$

Since ψ_1 is an isomorphism $\psi_1^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{I}''$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J}''$ where \mathcal{J}'' is generated by

$$\square'_l := \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{(w'_h)^*(l)} \prod_{i:l_i < 0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} \left(\sum_{h=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w'_h)) z \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h} - \nu z \right) - \prod_{i:l_i > 0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} \left(\sum_{h=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w'_h)) z \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h} - \nu z \right)$$

where $l \in \mathbb{L}$ and

$$z^2 \partial_z + \sum_{h=1}^{r+e} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w'_h)) \right) z \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h}.$$

Here we have used that

$$\prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \tau_b^{w_b^*(l)} = \prod_{b=1}^{r+e} \left(\prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{c_{hb}^2} \right)^{w_b^*(l)} = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{\sum_{b=1}^{r+e} c_{hb}^2 w_b^*(l)} = \prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\tau'_h)^{(w'_h)^*(l)}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{b=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b)) z \tau_b \partial_{\tau_b} &= \sum_{b=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w_b)) z \left(\sum_{h=1}^{r+e} r_{bh}^2 \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h} \right) \\
&= \sum_{h=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(\sum_{b=1}^{r+e} r_{bh}^2 w_b)) z \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h} \\
&= \sum_{h=1}^{r+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t}(w'_h)) z \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h}.
\end{aligned}$$

In order to compute $\kappa^+ \psi_1^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{I}'' \simeq \kappa^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J}$, we first notice that

$$\kappa^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}_X} \otimes \kappa^{-1}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J})$$

where the operators χ'_h resp. $\chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h}$ act by

$$(\chi'_h)^{d_h}(f \otimes P) = f \otimes \tau'_h P$$

resp.

$$\chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h}(f \otimes P) = \chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h}(f) \otimes P + f \otimes (d_h \tau'_h \partial_{\tau'_h}) P.$$

An easy computation shows that $\kappa^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J}''$ is isomorphic to the quotient $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{J}'$ where the left ideal \mathcal{J}' is generated by

$$\prod_{h=1}^{r+e} (\chi'_h)^{\mathfrak{c}^*(q'_h)^*(\underline{l})} \prod_{i:l_i < 0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} \left(\sum_{h=1}^r D_i(\mathfrak{t} \circ \mathfrak{r}(q'_h)) z \chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h} - \nu z \right) - \prod_{i:l_i > 0} \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} \left(\sum_{h=1}^r D_i(\mathfrak{t} \circ \mathfrak{r}(q'_h)) z \chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h} - \nu z \right)$$

for any $\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}$ and by the single operator

$$z^2 \partial_z + \sum_{h=1}^{r+e} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} D_i(\mathfrak{t} \circ \mathfrak{r}(q'_h)) \right) z \chi'_h \partial_{\chi'_h}.$$

Here we used $\mathfrak{c}(w'_h) = d_h \cdot p'_h$, i.e. $\mathfrak{c}^*((q'_h)^*) = d_h \cdot (w'_h)^*$.

The final step consists in computing $\psi_2^+ \kappa^+ \psi_1^+ \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{I}'$ which is completely parallel to the computation of the inverse image under ψ_1 . Therefore the first claim follows.

For the second claim consider the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Y \times \mathcal{M}_X & \longrightarrow & Y \times \Lambda^* \\
W \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi_A \\
\mathbb{C}_t \times \mathcal{M}_X & \xrightarrow{(id \times \psi)} & \mathbb{C}_t \times \Lambda^*
\end{array}$$

We have the following isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A &\simeq \tilde{\psi}^+(*\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A) \\
&\simeq \tilde{\psi}^+ \mathrm{FL}_\Lambda^{\mathrm{loc}} \mathcal{H}^0(\varphi_{A,+} \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \Lambda^*}) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{FL}_{\mathcal{M}_X}^{\mathrm{loc}} (id_{\mathbb{C}_t} \times \psi)^+ \mathcal{H}^0(\varphi_{A,+} \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \Lambda}) \\
&\simeq \mathrm{FL}_{\mathcal{M}_X}^{\mathrm{loc}} (\mathcal{H}^0 W_+ \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_X})
\end{aligned}$$

where the third isomorphism follows from the compatibility of the localized Fourier-Laplace transform with base change and the fourth isomorphism is base change with respect to the diagram above. □

Write $\mathcal{M}_X^\circ := \psi^{-1}(\Lambda^\circ) = \{(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}) \in \mathcal{M}_X \mid W = -\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} \underline{\chi}^{2i} \underline{y}^{\alpha_i} \text{ is Newton non-degenerate}\}$. We have the following statement for the Brieskorn-lattice:

Proposition 4.5.

(1) *The inverse image (in the category of \mathcal{O} -modules)*

$$(4.6) \quad {}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A := \tilde{\psi}^*({}_0^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ} \otimes \tilde{\psi}^{-1}({}_0^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A)$$

carries a natural structure of an $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}$ -module. It is isomorphic to the quotient $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ} / \mathcal{I}_0$, where \mathcal{I}_0 is the left ideal generated by $(\tilde{\square}_l)_{l \in \mathbb{L}}$ and \check{E} .

(2) *There exists the following $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}$ -linear isomorphism*

$$H^0\left(\Omega_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ / \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}^{\bullet+r+e}[z], zd - d_y F \wedge\right) \simeq {}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$$

where ${}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A = \Gamma(\mathcal{M}_X^\circ, {}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A)$.

(3) *There is a non-degenerate flat $(-1)^d$ -symmetric pairing*

$$P : (\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A)|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ} \otimes \iota^*(\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A)|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}.$$

(4) *$P({}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A, {}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A) \subset z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}$, and P is non-degenerate on ${}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$.*

Proof. First notice that the map $\tilde{\psi}$ factorizes as $(id \times \psi_\mathfrak{s}) \circ (id \times \psi_\mathfrak{c})$. The map $(id \times \psi_\mathfrak{s})$ is non-characteristic with respect to ${}_0^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ since the singular locus of ${}_0^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ is contained in $(\{0, \infty\} \times \Lambda^\circ)$ and the map $(id \times \psi_\mathfrak{c})$ is non-characteristic with respect to any coherent $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}}$ -module since $(id \times \psi_\mathfrak{c})$ is smooth. Hence the inverse image is nothing but the inverse image in the category of meromorphic connections. The inverse image of the lattice ${}_0^\circ\widehat{\mathcal{M}}_A$ is then simply given by the formula (4.6).

The second point follows by base change and the fact that $\tilde{\psi}^* = (id \times \psi_\mathfrak{c})^* \circ (id \times \psi_\mathfrak{s})^*$ is exact. The third and fourth point follow from Proposition 3.10. \square

Lemma 4.7.

(1) *The $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X}$ -module $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ is isomorphic to the quotient $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{T}} / \mathcal{I}$ where \mathcal{I} is the left ideal generated by \check{E} and*

$$\square_l^\mathcal{X} := \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(l) > 0}}^r \chi_a^{p_a(l)} \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ l_i < 0}}^{m+e} \mathcal{D}_i^{-l_i} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i < 0}}^m \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} (\mathcal{D}_i - \nu z) - \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(l) < 0}}^r \chi_a^{-p_a(l)} \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ l_i > 0}}^{m+e} \mathcal{D}_i^{l_i} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i > 0}}^m \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} (\mathcal{D}_i - \nu z)$$

where

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \begin{cases} \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m \\ z \partial_{\chi_{i-m+r}} & \text{for } i = m+1, \dots, m+e. \end{cases}$$

(2) *The $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ}$ -module ${}_0^\circ\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ is isomorphic to the quotient $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_X^\circ} / \mathcal{J}_0$ where \mathcal{J}_0 is the left ideal generated by $\square_l^\mathcal{X}$ and \check{E} .*

Proof. Notice that we have the following identifications

- (1) $p_{r+i}(l) = [D_{m+i}](l) = l_{m+i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, e$,
- (2) $m_{m+i,a} = \delta_{r+i,a}$ for $i = 1, \dots, e$

where the second point follows from formula 4.3 and our choice of the basis $(p_a)_{a=1, \dots, r+e}$. We can therefore write

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\square}_{\underline{l}} &= \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(\underline{l}) > 0}}^{r+e} \chi_a^{p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{i: l_i < 0}^{-l_i-1} \prod_{\nu=0}^{r+e} \left(\sum_{a=1} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} - \nu z \right) - \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(\underline{l}) < 0}}^{r+e} \chi_a^{-p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{i: l_i > 0}^{l_i-1} \prod_{\nu=0}^{r+e} \left(\sum_{a=1} m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} - \nu z \right) \\
&= \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(\underline{l}) > 0}}^r \chi_a^{p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_{m+i} > 0}}^e \chi_{r+i}^{l_{m+i}} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_{m+i} < 0}}^e \chi_{r+i}^{-l_{m+i}} \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ l_i < 0}}^{m+e} \mathcal{D}_i^{-l_i} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i < 0}}^m \prod_{\nu=0}^{-l_i-1} (\mathcal{D}_i - \nu z) \\
&\quad - \prod_{\substack{a=1 \\ p_a(\underline{l}) < 0}}^r \chi_a^{-p_a(\underline{l})} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_{m+i} < 0}}^e \chi_{r+i}^{-l_{m+i}} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_{m+i} > 0}}^e \chi_{r+i}^{l_{m+i}} \prod_{\substack{i=m+1 \\ l_i > 0}}^{m+e} \mathcal{D}_i^{l_i} \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i > 0}}^m \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} (\mathcal{D}_i - \nu z) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^e \chi_{r+i}^{|l_{m+i}|} \cdot \square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since the χ_a are invertible on $\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$ this shows the first and second point. \square

4.2. Logarithmic extension. Let Y be a smooth variety and D be a reduced normal-crossing divisor in Y . Denote by $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times Y}(\log D)$ the subsheaf of $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times Y}$ generated by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times Y}$, $z^2 \partial_z$ and $z \cdot p^{-1} \text{Der}(\log D)$, where $p: \mathbb{C}_z \times Y \rightarrow Y$ is the canonical projection and $\text{Der}(\log D)$ the sheaf of logarithmic vector fields along D .

Recall the definition of the base space $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} = \text{Hom}(\text{Pic}^e(X)^*, \mathbb{C}^*) \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{r+e}$ of the Landau-Ginzburg model from section 4.1.. The choice of a basis p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} determines a partial compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}} \simeq \mathbb{C}^{r+e}$. Let $D_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}$ be the normal crossing divisor given by $\chi_1 \cdots \chi_r = 0$. Denote by $\Delta := \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}$ and let $\overline{\Delta}$ be the closure of Δ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Define $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ} := \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus \overline{\Delta}$. We denote by $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ the point with coordinates $\chi_1 = \dots = \chi_{r+e} = 0$.

Remark 4.8. Notice that until now any object with index A (like ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$) only depends on the matrix A which is given by the generators of the rays of the extended stacky fan. Moreover there is no difference between the rays coming from the original stacky fan and the rays which are added for the extended stacky fan.

Lemma 4.9. *The point $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ is contained in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}$.*

Proof. This follows with an easy adaption of the proof in [Iri09, Appendix 6.1]. \square

Definition 4.10. *Let ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ be the quotient $\mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}(\log D_{\mathcal{X}}) / \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ where $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the ideal generated by $(\square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}})_{\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}}$ and \check{E} .*

Theorem 4.11. *There is a Zariski open subset $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}$ containing the point $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ such that ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}} := {}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}|_{\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}$ is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}$ -coherent.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{R}'(\log D_{\mathcal{X}})$ be the sheaf associated to the ring

$$\mathbb{C}[z, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_r] \langle z \chi_1 \partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z \chi_r \partial_{\chi_r}, z \partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z \partial_{\chi_{r+e}} \rangle.$$

Notice that ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ carries a natural $\mathcal{R}'(\log D_{\mathcal{X}})$ -module structure. We denote the corresponding $\mathcal{R}'(\log D_{\mathcal{X}})$ -module by $\text{For}_{z^2 \partial_z}({}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})$. Notice that it is enough to prove the coherence at the point $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ for $\text{For}_{z^2 \partial_z}({}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})$ since it is isomorphic to ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ as a $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}$ -module.

Because of the operator $\check{E} = z^2\partial_z + \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} m_{ia}z\chi_a\partial_{\chi_a}$ the module $For_{z^2\partial_z}({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log,\mathcal{X}})$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}})/(\square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}})_{\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}}$. Now consider on $\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ the natural filtration F_{\bullet} given by the orders of operators, i.e. the filtration $F_{\bullet}\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ is given on the level of global sections by

$$F_k\mathbb{C}[z, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_r] \langle z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r} \rangle := \left\{ P \mid P = \sum_{|\underline{s}| \leq k} g_{\underline{s}}(z, \underline{\chi})(z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1})^{s_1} \cdots (z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r})^{s_r} \right\}.$$

This filtration induces a filtration F_{\bullet} on $For_{z^2\partial_z}({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log,\mathcal{X}})$ which is good, i.e.

$$F_k\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}}) \cdot F_l For_{z^2\partial_z}({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log,\mathcal{X}}) = F_{k+l} For_{z^2\partial_z}({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log,\mathcal{X}}).$$

We have a natural identification

$$gr_{\bullet}^F(\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}})) = \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times T^*\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$$

where $T^*\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ is the total space of the vector bundle associated to the locally free sheaf $\Omega_{\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}^1(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ and $\pi : \mathbb{C}_z \times T^*\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}(logD_{\mathcal{X}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the projection. The symbols of all operators $\square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}$ for $\underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}$ cut out a subvariety $\mathbb{C}_z \times S$ of $\mathbb{C}_z \times T^*\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$.

It will be sufficient to show that the fiber over $\underline{\chi} = 0$ of $S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is quasi-finite since this implies that $S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is quasi-finite in a Zariski open neighborhood of $\underline{\chi} = 0$. Since S is homogeneous this shows that S is equal to the zero section of $T^*\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ over this neighborhood. Adapting a well-known argument from the theory of \mathcal{D} -modules (see, e.g. [Pha79]) we see that the filtration F_{\bullet} will become eventually stationary and we conclude by the fact that all $F_k For_{z^2\partial_z}({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log,\mathcal{X}})$ are stationary in this neighborhood.

Therefore, it remains now to prove that that the fiber over $z = \underline{\chi} = 0$ of $S \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is quasi-finite.

First notice that in the limit $z = \underline{\chi} = 0$ the operators

$$\mathcal{D}_i = \begin{cases} \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} m_{ia}z\chi_a\partial_{\chi_a} & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m \\ z\partial_{\chi_{i-m+r}} & \text{for } i = m+1, \dots, m+e \end{cases}$$

in $\mathcal{R}'(logD_{\mathcal{X}})$ degenerate to

$$(4.12) \quad \mathbf{D}_i = \begin{cases} \sum_{a=1}^r m_{ia}z\chi_a\partial_{\chi_a} & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m \\ z\partial_{\chi_{i-m+r}} & \text{for } i = m+1, \dots, m+e. \end{cases}$$

Since the fan Σ is simplicial, we have for each $a_j, j = m+1, \dots, m+e$ a cone relation l_{C_j} :

$$(4.13) \quad \sum_{i=1}^m l_i a_i - l_j a_j = 0$$

with $l_i, l_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Because of $p_1, \dots, p_r \in \theta(\mathcal{K}) \subset \theta(Pic(X))$ and the definition of the map Θ one easily sees that

$$(4.14) \quad p_a(l) = 0$$

for all (cone) relations l . Hence the corresponding Box operator is

$$\square_{l_{C_j}}^{\mathcal{X}} = (\mathcal{D}_j)^{l_j} - \prod_{i=1}^m \prod_{\nu=0}^{l_i-1} (\mathcal{D}_i - \nu z).$$

Because $\deg(a_i) = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $\deg(a_j) \leq 1$ by Lemma 2.15 we get from (4.13) the inequality $l_j \geq \sum_{i=1}^m l_i$. Hence the symbol of $\square_{l_{C_j}}^{\mathcal{X}}$ is

$$(4.15) \quad \sigma(\square_{l_{C_j}}^{\mathcal{X}}) = \begin{cases} \sigma(\mathcal{D}_j)^{l_j} & \text{if } \deg(a_j) < 1 \\ \sigma(\mathcal{D}_j)^{l_j} - \prod_{i=1}^m \sigma(\mathcal{D}_i)^{l_i} & \text{if } \deg(a_j) = 1 \end{cases}$$

which degenerates to

$$(4.16) \quad \sigma(\square_{l_{C_j}}^{\mathcal{X}})_{z=\underline{\chi}=0} = \begin{cases} \sigma(\mathbf{D}_j)^{l_j} & \text{if } \deg(a_j) < 1 \\ \sigma(\mathbf{D}_j)^{l_j} - \prod_{i=1}^m \sigma(\mathbf{D}_i)^{l_i} & \text{if } \deg(a_j) = 1. \end{cases}$$

Now suppose that $\{a_i \mid i \in I\}$ for $I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ is a primitive collection. Denote by $l_I \in \mathbb{L} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ a primitive relation

$$\sum_{i \in I} a_i - \sum_{j \in I_\sigma}^{m+e} l_j a_j = 0$$

where I_σ was defined in (2.2). We claim that

$$(4.17) \quad p_a(l_I) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } a = 1, \dots, r.$$

Recall that $p_a \in \mathcal{K}$ and that \mathcal{K} is the image of $\Theta(CPL(\Sigma))$. Let $\varphi_a \in CPL(\Sigma)$ be a convex, piece-wise linear function such that $\Theta(\varphi_a)$ is a preimage of p_a . By the definition of Θ (cf. (2.10)) we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_a(l_I) &= \sum_{i \in I} \varphi_a(a_i) - \sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j \varphi_a(a_j) = \sum_{i \in I} \varphi_a(a_i) - \varphi_a\left(\sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j a_j\right) \\ &\geq \varphi_a\left(\sum_{i \in I} a_i\right) - \varphi_a\left(\sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j a_j\right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, the following inequality

$$\#I = \sum_{i \in I} 1 \geq \sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j$$

is true for the relation l_I , because $\deg(a_i) = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. Clearing denominators we get a relation $l'_I := c \cdot l_I \in \mathbb{L}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{>1}$. The symbol of a box operator with respect this relation is

$$\sigma(\square_{l'_I}^{\mathcal{X}}) = \prod_{a=1}^r \chi_a^{p_a(l'_I)} \prod_{j \in I_\sigma} \sigma(\mathcal{D}_j)^{l'_j} - \prod_{i \in I} \sigma(\mathcal{D}_i)^c \quad \text{for } \#I = \sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j$$

and

$$\sigma(\square_{l'_I}^{\mathcal{X}}) = - \prod_{i \in I} \sigma(\mathcal{D}_i)^c \quad \text{for } \#I > \sum_{j \in I_\sigma} l_j.$$

For $\underline{\chi} = (\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}) = 0$ this gives

$$(4.18) \quad \sigma(\square_{l'_I}^{\mathcal{X}})_{|z=\underline{\chi}=0} = - \prod_{i \in I} \sigma(\mathbf{D}_i)^c$$

in both cases.

Notice that for $i = 1, \dots, r$ the \mathbf{D}_i , and therefore also the $\sigma(\mathbf{D}_i)$ satisfy

$$(4.19) \quad \sum_{i=i}^m a_{ki} \mathbf{D}_i = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} \sum_{a=1}^r m_{ia} z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} = \sum_{a=1}^r \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_{ki} m_{ia} \right) z \chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} = 0.$$

If we keep Remark 2.9 in mind, identify \mathfrak{D}_i with $\sigma(\mathbf{D}_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and use the relations (4.15), (4.19), (4.18) we see that the dimension of the reduced ring $(S_{|z=\underline{\chi}=0})^{red}$ satisfies the bound:

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left((S_{|z=\underline{\chi}=0})^{red} \right) \leq H^*(X(\Sigma), \mathbb{C}) \cdot \prod_{j=m+1}^{m+e} l_j$$

where here we denote by l_j the j -th component of \underline{l}_{C_j} .

In conclusion, this shows that the variety S over $z = \underline{\chi} = 0$ is zero dimensional. This finishes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.20. *Let ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$ be the $\mathcal{R}(\log D)$ -module defined above. We have the following isomorphism of finite-dimensional commutative algebras:*

$${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}|_{z=\underline{\chi}=0} \simeq H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}).$$

Proof. Let $l \in \mathbb{L}$ be a cone relation. The corresponding box operator in the limit $z = \underline{\chi} = 0$ is equal to

$$(4.21) \quad (\square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}})|_{z=\underline{\chi}=0} := \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i < 0}}^{m+e} \mathbf{D}_i^{-l_i} - \prod_{\substack{i=1 \\ l_i > 0}}^{m+e} \mathbf{D}_i^{l_i}$$

where we have used the fact that for a cone relation \underline{l} we have $p_a(\underline{l}) = 0$ for $a = 1, \dots, r$.

Now suppose that $I \subset \{1, \dots, m+e\}$ is a generalized primitive collection and consider a primitive relation \underline{l}_I :

$$\sum_{i \in I} a_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma_I}}^{m+e} l_j a_j = 0.$$

where σ_I is the unique minimal cone containing $\sum_{i \in I} a_i$. Notice that we have $p_a(\underline{l}_I) \geq 0$ for $a = 1, \dots, r$ which can be shown similarly to (4.17).

We now claim that there exists an $a \in 1, \dots, r$ such that $p_a(\underline{l}_I) > 0$. Notice that the kernel of the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{L} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^r, \\ \underline{l} &\longmapsto (p_1(\underline{l}), \dots, p_r(\underline{l})). \end{aligned}$$

is e -dimensional, since p_1, \dots, p_r is part of a basis of $Pic^e(X)$. Because the p_a vanish on all cone relations for $a = 1, \dots, r$ (cf. (4.14) and the space of cone relations has rank e , the claim follows by dimensional reasons. We therefore get

$$(4.22) \quad (\square_{\underline{l}_I}^{\mathcal{X}})|_{z=\underline{\chi}=0} = - \prod_{i \in I} \mathbf{D}_i.$$

Using Lemma 2.8 and the formulas (4.19), (4.21) and (4.22) we get the following surjective map

$$(4.23) \quad H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \twoheadrightarrow {}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}|_{z=\underline{\chi}=0},$$

by sending \mathfrak{D}_i to \mathbf{D}_i .

Notice that ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$ is coherent by the theorem above and its generic rank is equal to μ by Proposition 3.8. Since $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ is also μ -dimensional and the dimension of the fibers of a coherent sheaf is upper-semi-continuous, we conclude that the map above is an isomorphism. \square

Corollary 4.24. *The $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}}$ -module ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ is locally free of rank μ .*

Proof. Since $D_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is a normal crossing divisor it carries a natural stratification $\{S_i\}_{i \in I}$ by smooth subvarieties. The restriction of ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ to S_i is equipped with a $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times S_i}$ -module structure, so that it must be locally free. Since each stratum contains $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ in its closure the claim follows again by semi-continuity of the dimension of the fibers of a coherent sheaf and from Proposition 4.20 above. \square

The $\mathcal{R}(\log D)$ -module structure on ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ induces a flat meromorphic connection denoted by ∇ . Let $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ be the restriction $({}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \{\underline{\chi}=0\}}$ and let $E_{\mathcal{X}} = \Gamma(\mathbb{C}_z, \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}})$ be its module of global sections.

Lemma 4.25. *There is a canonical isomorphism*

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{X}} : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

It comes equipped with a connection

$$\nabla^{res, \underline{\chi}} : \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes z^{-2} \Omega_{\mathbb{C}_z}^1$$

induced by the residue connection of ∇ . Let $\pi_{\mathcal{X}} : {}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow E_{\mathcal{X}}$ be the canonical projection. Set $F_{\mathcal{X}} := \pi_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathbb{C}[z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}, z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}])$ and denote by $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ the corresponding sheaf a \mathbb{C} -vector spaces. Then $\alpha_{\mathcal{X}}(1 \otimes H_{orb}^(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})) = \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}}$. The connection operator $\nabla_{\partial_z}^{res, \underline{\chi}}$ sends $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}}$ into $z^{-2}\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}} \oplus z^{-1}\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}}$.*

Proof. Recall that $E_{\mathcal{X}}$ is a quotient of $\mathbb{C}[z, z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}, z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}]$ and $E_{\mathcal{X}}/zE_{\mathcal{X}}$ is canonically isomorphic to $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$. Denote by w_1, \dots, w_{μ} a basis of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ which can be represented as monomials $\underline{s} := (s_1, \dots, s_{\mu})$ in $\mathbb{C}[z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}, z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}]$ of degree d_1, \dots, d_{μ} . Denote by $(E_{\mathcal{X}})_{(0)}$ the localization of $E_{\mathcal{X}}$ at 0. By Nakayama's lemma the basis s_1, \dots, s_{μ} lifts to a basis in $(E_{\mathcal{X}})_{(0)}$ and hence provides a basis in a Zariski open neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{C}_z$. Since the (s_i) are global sections we have to show that they are nowhere vanishing. From the presentation of ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$ we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & (z^2 \nabla_{\partial_z}^{res, \underline{\chi}}) \prod_{a=1}^r (z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a})^{k_a} \cdot \prod_{b=r+1}^{r+e} (z\partial_{\chi_b})^{k_b} \\ &= (z^2 \partial_z) \prod_{a=1}^r (z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a})^{k_a} \cdot \prod_{b=r+1}^{r+e} (z\partial_{\chi_b})^{k_b} \\ &= \prod_{a=1}^r (z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a})^{k_a} \cdot \prod_{b=r+1}^{r+e} (z\partial_{\chi_b})^{k_b} \cdot \left((z^2 \partial_z) + \sum_{c=1}^{r+e} k_c \cdot z \right) \\ &= \left(- \sum_{a=1}^{r+e} \sum_{i=1}^m m_{ia} z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} + z \cdot \left(\sum_{a=1}^r k_a + \sum_{b=r+1}^{r+e} k_b \cdot \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m+e} m_{ib} \right) \right) \right) \prod_{a=1}^r (z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a})^{k_a} \cdot \prod_{b=r+1}^{r+e} (z\partial_{\chi_b})^{k_b}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have

$$(4.26) \quad (z^2 \nabla_{\partial_z}^{res, \underline{\chi}})(\underline{s}) = \underline{s} \cdot (A_0 + zA_{\infty})$$

where $A_0, A_{\infty} \in M(\mu \times \mu, \mathbb{C})$ and A_{∞} is a diagonal matrix with entries d_1, \dots, d_{μ} . Since the connection has no singularities in \mathbb{C}_z^* we conclude that \underline{s} is nowhere vanishing, hence is a $\mathbb{C}[z]$ -basis of $E_{\mathcal{X}}$. This construction gives the isomorphism $\alpha_{\mathcal{X}}$ which is of course independent of the choice of the basis \underline{s} . \square

Remark 4.27. Notice the the entries d_1, \dots, d_μ of the matrix A_∞ are the (algebraic) degrees of the cohomology classes corresponding to the operators $\prod_{a=1}^r (z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a})^{k_a} \cdot \prod_{b=r+1}^{r+e} (z\partial_{\chi_b})^{k_b}$. For the first factor this is clear because elements in the untwisted sector have (algebraic) degree one. For the second factor we recall that the $m_i a$ are matrix entries of the map $\mathbf{m} : Pic^e(X)^* \otimes \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ with respect to the basis e_1, \dots, e_n and the dual basis of p_1, \dots, p_r . It follows from Lemma 2.12 that the elements l_1, \dots, l_e defined in (2.11) are part of the dual basis of p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} , namely $l_i = p_{r+i}^*$. Hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m+e} m_{ib} = 1 - \sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_{ki} \quad \text{where} \quad b = r + k$$

Since $\sum_{i \in I_\sigma} r_{ki}$ is the (algebraic) degree of \mathcal{D}_{m+k} the claim follows.

Lemma 4.28. Write $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$ for the restriction $({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X}}$. Then for any $a \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the residue endomorphisms

$$z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} \in \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z^*}}((\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \{\underline{\chi}=0\}})$$

are nilpotent.

Proof. Under the identification of $({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})_{z=\underline{\chi}=0}$ with $H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ the action of the operator $z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}$ corresponds to the cup product with \mathfrak{D}_a . Hence the class of $z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}$ is nilpotent in $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathbb{C}}(({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{z=\underline{\chi}=0})$. On the other hand, the class of $z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}$ gives rise to a well-defined element of $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_z}(({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})_{\underline{\chi}=0})$, which is flat on \mathbb{C}_z^* with respect to the residue connection. Its eigenvalues are algebraic functions on \mathbb{C}_z which are constant on \mathbb{C}_z^* and take the value zero at the origin. This implies that the eigenvalues are zero over all of \mathbb{C}_z , hence the residue endomorphisms are nilpotent as required. \square

Denote by $D_\mathcal{X}$ the reduced normal-crossing divisor in $\mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X}$ given by $\{\chi_1 \cdots \chi_r = 0\}$ and denote its components by D_a for $a = 1, \dots, r$.

Proposition 4.29. There is a non-degenerate flat $(-1)^d$ -symmetric pairing

$$P : {}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \otimes \iota^* {}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X}}$$

i.e. P is flat on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times (\mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X} \setminus D_\mathcal{X})$ and the induced pairings

$$P : ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log})|_{z=0} \otimes \iota^* ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log})|_{z=0} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_U$$

and $P : ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log})|_{D_a} \otimes \iota^* ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log})|_{D_a} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times D_a}$ are non-degenerate.

Proof. Denote by M_a , $a = 1, \dots, r$, the unipotent monodromy automorphism corresponding to a counter-clockwise loop around the divisor $\mathbb{C}^* \times D_a$ and by M_z the monodromy automorphisms corresponding to a counter-clockwise loop around $z = 0$. Denote by $M_{z,u}$ resp. $M_{z,s}$ their unipotent and semi-simple part. We set $N_a = \log M_a$ and $N_z = \log M_{z,u}$. Denote by H^∞ the space of multi-valued flat sections on which the monodromy operators M_a and M_z act. Let f_1, \dots, f_μ be a basis of flat multi-valued sections of $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X}}$ which is adapted to the generalized eigenspace decomposition of the space H^∞ with respect to the automorphisms M_z and M_a . We define the single-valued sections

$$\tilde{s}_i = e^{-\log z (\rho_i + \frac{N_z}{2\pi i})} \prod_{a=1}^r e^{-\log \chi_a \frac{N_a}{2\pi i}} f_i$$

for some ρ_i such that $e^{2\pi i \rho_i}$ is the generalized eigenvalue of f_i with respect to M_z . These sections provide a basis for $({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X}}$. Notice that $P(\tilde{s}_i, \tilde{s}_j)$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times (\mathcal{U}_\mathcal{X} \setminus D_\mathcal{X})$. By the flatness of P we get that $P(\tilde{s}_i, \tilde{s}_j) = z^{-\rho_i - \rho_j} P(f_i, f_j)$ which shows that $P(\tilde{s}_i, \tilde{s}_j)$ extends

over $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$ and is non-degenerate. Together with Proposition 4.5 we get a non-degenerate pairing on the restriction ${}^0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}|_{(\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}) \setminus \{0\} \times D_{\mathcal{X}}}$. Since, $\{0\} \times D_{\mathcal{X}}$ has codimension two in $\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}$, P extends to a non-degenerate pairing on ${}^0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}$. \square

Lemma 4.30. *The induced pairing $P : E_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes i^* E_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow z^d \mathbb{C}[z]$, restricts to a pairing $P : F_{\mathcal{X}} \times F_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow z^d \mathbb{C}$. The pairing $z^{-d}P$ on $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ coincides under the identification made in Lemma 4.25 with the orbifold Poincaré pairing on $H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ up to a non-zero constant.*

Proof. Let $\{d_0, \dots, d_t\} = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid H_{orb}^{2q}(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \neq 0\}$ where $d_i < d_j$ for $i < j$. Set $r_k = \dim H_{orb}^{2d_k}(X, \mathbb{C})$ and notice that $d_0 = 0$, $d_t = d$ and $r_0 = r_t = 1$. Choose a homogeneous basis

$$w_{1,d_0}, w_{1,d_1}, \dots, w_{r_1,d_1}, \dots, w_{1,d_{t-1}}, \dots, w_{r_{t-1},d_{t-1}}, w_{1,d_t}$$

where $w_{i,d_k} \in H_{orb}^{2d_k}(X, \mathbb{C})$. Denote by $s_{1,d_0}, s_{1,d_1}, \dots, s_{r_1,d_1}, \dots, s_{1,d_{t-1}}, \dots, s_{r_{t-1},d_{t-1}}, s_{1,d_t}$ the corresponding sections of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ under the isomorphism $\alpha_{\mathcal{X}}$ of Lemma 4.25. By Lemma 4.28 and a construction similar to the one in the proof of Proposition 4.29 we can find sections $\tilde{s}_{1,d_0}, \tilde{s}_{1,d_1}, \dots, \tilde{s}_{r_1,d_1}, \dots, \tilde{s}_{1,d_{t-1}}, \dots, \tilde{s}_{r_{t-1},d_{t-1}}, \tilde{s}_{1,d_t}$ which satisfy $(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \{\underline{\chi}=0\}} = s_{i,d_k}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}} \left(\prod_{c=1}^r e^{\log \chi_c \frac{N_c}{2\pi i}} \tilde{s}_{i,d_k} \right) &= 0 \quad \text{for } a = 1, \dots, r, \\ \nabla_{z\partial_{\chi_b}} \left(\prod_{c=1}^r e^{\log \chi_c \frac{N_c}{2\pi i}} \tilde{s}_{i,d_k} \right) &= 0 \quad \text{for } b = r+1, \dots, r+e. \end{aligned}$$

From the definition of the sections \tilde{s}_{i,d_k} and the flatness of P then follows

$$P(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \tilde{s}_{j,d_l})(z, \underline{\chi}) = P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l})(z)$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a} P(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}) = P(\nabla_{z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}} \tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}) - P(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \nabla_{z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}} \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}), \\ 0 &= z\partial_{\chi_b} P(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}) = P(\nabla_{z\partial_{\chi_b}} \tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}) - P(\tilde{s}_{i,d_k}, \nabla_{z\partial_{\chi_b}} \tilde{s}_{j,d_l}). \end{aligned}$$

By continuity this holds on $\mathbb{C}_z \times \{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$. This shows the multiplication invariance of the corresponding pairing on $E_{\mathcal{X}} \simeq \mathbb{C}[z] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$. It follows from equation 4.26 that

$$\begin{aligned} z\nabla_{\partial_z}^{\text{res}, \underline{q}}(s_{i,d_k}) &= d_k \cdot s_{i,d_k} + \frac{1}{z} \sum_{m=1}^{r_{k+1}} \Theta_{m,i,k} s_{m,d_{k+1}} \quad \text{for } k < t, \\ z\nabla_{\partial_z}^{\text{res}, \underline{q}}(s_{1,d_t}) &= d \cdot s_{1,d_t}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Theta_{m,i,k} := (\check{A}_0)_{u,v}$ with $u = m + \sum_{l=1}^k r_l$ and $v = i + \sum_{l=1}^{k-1} r_l$ and \check{A}_0 is the matrix with respect to the basis $s_{1,0}, \dots, s_{1,d_t}$ of the endomorphism $-c_1(\mathcal{X}) \cup$. Since the pairing is multiplication invariant it is clear that $P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) = 0$ for $d_k + d_l > d$ since $H_{orb}^{2(d_k+d_l)}(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ is zero in this case. For $d_k + d_l \leq d$ we compute

$$\begin{aligned} (4.31) \quad &z\partial_z P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) \\ &= P(d_k \cdot s_{i,d_k} + \frac{1}{z} \sum_{m=1}^{r_{k+1}} \Theta_{m,i,k} s_{m,d_{k+1}}, s_{j,d_l}) + P(s_{i,d_k}, d_l \cdot s_{j,d_l} + \frac{1}{z} \sum_{m=1}^{r_{l+1}} \Theta_{m,j,l} s_{m,d_{l+1}}) \\ &= (d_k + d_l)P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) + \frac{1}{z} \left(P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{r_{k+1}} \Theta_{m,i,k} s_{m,d_{k+1}}, s_{j,d_l}\right) + P\left(s_{i,d_k}, \sum_{m=1}^{r_{l+1}} \Theta_{m,j,l} s_{m,d_{l+1}}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

In the case $d_k + d_l = d$ this amounts to

$$(z\partial_z - d)P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) = -\frac{1}{z} \left(P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{r_{k+1}} \Theta_{m,i,k} s_{i,d_k+1}, s_{j,d_l}\right) + P\left(s_{i,d_k}, \sum_{m=1}^{r_{l+1}} \Theta_{m,j,l} s_{j,d_l+1}\right) \right).$$

Hence $P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) \in z^d \mathbb{C}$. For $d_j + d_k < d$ we get by induction

$$(z\partial_z - (d_k + d_l))P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) = -\frac{1}{z} \left(P\left(\sum_{m=1}^{r_{k+1}} \Theta_{m,i,k} s_{i,d_k+1}, s_{j,d_l}\right) + P\left(s_{i,d_k}, \sum_{m=1}^{r_{l+1}} \Theta_{m,j,l} s_{j,d_l+1}\right) \right) \in z^{d_k+d_l} \mathbb{C}$$

Since $P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) \in z^d \mathbb{C}[z]$ we conclude that $P(s_{i,d_k}, s_{j,d_l}) = 0$ for $d_k + d_l < d$.

It remains to show that the pairing $z^{-n}P$ coincides, under the isomorphism $\alpha : 1 \otimes H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow F$ and possibly up to a non-zero constant, with the Poincaré pairing on the cohomology algebra. First notice that by construction, $z^{-n}P$, seen as defined on $H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ is again multiplication invariant. It suffices now to show that $P(1, a)$ equals the value of the Poincaré pairing on 1 and a . But as we have seen above, $P(1, a)$ can only be non-zero if $a \in H_{orb}^{2n}(X, \mathbb{C})$. Since $\dim H_{orb}^{2n}(X, \mathbb{C}) = 1$, the P on $H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C})$ is entirely determined by the non-zero complex number $P(s_{1,d_0}, s_{1,d_t})$. □

Proposition 4.32. *Consider the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z}$ -module $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ with the connection $\nabla^{res, \underline{\chi}}$ and the subsheaf $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ from lemma 4.25.*

- (1) *Let $\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}} := \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{0\}} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} F_{\mathcal{X}}$ be an extension of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ to a trivial \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle. Then the connection $\nabla^{res, \underline{\chi}}$ has a logarithmic pole at $z = \infty$ with spectrum (i.e., set of residue eigenvalues) equal to the (algebraic) degrees of the cohomology classes of $H_{orb}^*(X, \mathbb{C})$.*
- (2) *The pairing P on $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ extends to a non-degenerate pairing $P : \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}} \iota^* \hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-d, d)$, where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(a, b)$ is the subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(*\{0, \infty\})$ consisting of meromorphic functions with a pole of order a at 0 and a pole of order b at ∞ .*

Proof. The formula 4.26 shows that the connection $\nabla^{res, \underline{\chi}}$ has a logarithmic pole at $z = \infty$ and Remark 4.27 shows that the residue eigenvalues are equal to the (algebraic) degrees of the cohomology classes of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$. This shows the first point. The second point follows from Proposition 4.29 and the definition of $\hat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}}$. □

Set $j_{\frac{1}{z}} : \mathbb{C}_z^* \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0\}$ and $E^\infty := \psi_{\frac{1}{z}} j_{\frac{1}{z},!} (\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}^{an})_{|\mathbb{C}_z^*}^{\nabla^{res, \underline{\chi}}}$ (where $\psi_{\frac{1}{z}}$ is the nearby cycle functor at $z = \infty$). It is known (cf. e.g. [Her02, Lemma 7.6, Lemma 8.14]) that there is a correspondance between logarithmic extensions of flat bundles and filtrations on the corresponding local system of flat sections. With respect to the connection $(z^2 \nabla_{\partial_z}^{res, \underline{\chi}})(\underline{s}) = \underline{s} \cdot (A_0 + zA_\infty)$, the isomorphism

$$(4.33) \quad F_{\mathcal{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} E^\infty$$

is given by multiplication with $z^{-A_\infty} z^{-A_0}$.

Lemma 4.34. *The filtration F_\bullet on $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ is given by*

$$F_p = \sum_{|k| \geq -p} \mathbb{C} \left((z\chi_1 \partial_{\chi_1})^{k_1} \cdots (z\chi_r \partial_{\chi_r})^{k_r} \cdot (z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}})^{l_1} \cdots (z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}})^{l_e} \right).$$

The residue endomorphism N_a of $\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$ along $\mathbb{C}_z^ \times D_a$ acts on E^∞ and satisfies $N_a F_\bullet \subset F_{\bullet-1}$.*

Proof. The first claim follows from the identification of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ with $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ and the computation of the residue connection $(z^2 \nabla_{\partial_z}^{res, \underline{\chi}})(\underline{s})$ in Lemma 4.25. The second claim is immediate since the residue endomorphism is induce by left multiplication with $z\chi_a \partial_{\chi_a}$. □

The next result gives an extension of ${}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log}$ to a family of trivial \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles, possibly after restricting to a smaller analytic open subset inside U^{an} . Set $r := \inf\{|\underline{\chi}| : \underline{\chi} \notin \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}\}$ and let $B := B_r(0) \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}^{an}$ the open ball with radius r .

Proposition 4.35. *There is an analytic open subset $V_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}^{an}$ still containing the point $p_{\mathcal{X}}$ and a trivial holomorphic bundle ${}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}$ such that*

- (1) $({}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times V_{\mathcal{X}}} \cong (({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}$,
- (2) $({}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times \{0\}} \cong (\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}})^{an}$,
- (3) *The connection ∇ has a logarithmic pole along $\widehat{D}_{\mathcal{X}}$ on ${}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$, where $\widehat{D}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the normal crossing divisor $(\{z = \infty\} \cup \bigcup_{a=1}^r \{\chi_a = 0\}) \cap \mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}$,*
- (4) *The given pairings $P : {}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \otimes \iota^* {}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}$ and $P : \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1}} \iota^* \widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1}(-d, d)$ extend to a non-degenerate pairing*

$$P : {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}} \iota^* {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}^{an}(-d, d),$$

where the latter sheaf is defined as in point 3. of proposition 4.32,

- (5) *The residue connection along $\frac{1}{z} = \tau = 0$*

$$\nabla^{res, z=\infty} : {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} / \tau \cdot {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \longrightarrow {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} / \tau \cdot {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \otimes \Omega_{\{\infty\} \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}^{1, an}(\log(\{\infty\} \times D)).$$

has trivial monodromy around $\{\infty\} \times D$ and the element of $1 \in F \subset H^0(\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times U^0, {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})$ is horizontal for $\nabla^{res, z=\infty}$.

Proof. Set $\tilde{D} := \bigcup_{a=1}^r \{\chi_a = 0\} \cap B$. A logarithmic extension of $(\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times (B \setminus \tilde{D})}$ over $(\{z = \infty\} \times B) \cup (\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\} \times \tilde{D})$ is given by a \mathbb{Z}^{r+1} -filtration on the local system $\mathcal{L} = (\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an, \nabla}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times (B \setminus \tilde{D})}$, which is split iff the extension is locally free (cf. [Her02, Lemma 8.14]).

We are looking for an holomorphic vector bundle $\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\}) \times B$ which should satisfy two constraints. First, $\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A$ should restrict to $({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times B}$ on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times B$ and second it should restrict to $(\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\}}$ over $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\} \times \{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$.

The \mathbb{Z}^r -filtration P_{\bullet} corresponding to the extension over $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \tilde{D}$ is trivial since its the Deligne extension due to Lemma 4.28. Let L^{∞} be the space of multi-valued flat sections of $(\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times (B \setminus \tilde{D})}$ and let E^{∞} be the space of multi-valued flat sections of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}^{an}$ from above. We have an isomorphism $L^{\infty} \rightarrow E^{\infty}$ which is given by multiplication with $\prod_{a=1}^r \chi_a^{\frac{N_a}{2\pi i}}$, where N_a is the logarithm of the (uni-potent part of the) monodromy, and restriction to $\{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$. This allows us to shift the filtration F_{\bullet} on E^{∞} (resp. $F_{\mathcal{X}}$) to a filtration F'_{\bullet} on L^{∞} , which we denote by the same letter. This gives a \mathbb{Z}^{r+1} -filtration $(F_{\bullet}, P_{\bullet})$ which is split, since P_{\bullet} is trivial. The corresponding extension $\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A$ has logarithmic poles along $(\{z = \infty\} \times B) \cup (\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\} \times \tilde{D})$ and restricts to $({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times B}$ on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times B$ resp. $(\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\}}$ on $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\} \times \{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$. We therefore can glue $\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A$ and $({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})^{an}|_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times B}$ to a holomorphic bundle on $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times B$, which is trivial on $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times \{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$ since its restriction is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Because triviality is an open condition there exists a subset $V_{\mathcal{X}} \subset B$ such that the restriction of the glued bundle to $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}$ is trivial. This shows the points 1. to 3. . For the fourth point notice that the flat pairing P gives rise to a pairing on L^{∞} which in turn gives rise to a pairing on E^{∞} . The pole order property of this pairing on $\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{\mathcal{X}}$ at $z = \infty$ can be encoded by an orthogonality property of the filtration F_{\bullet} with respect to that pairing (see e.g. [Her03, Theorem 7.17, Definition 7.18]). Hence the same property must hold for P and

F_\bullet seen as defined on L^∞ , so we conclude $P : {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}} \iota^* {}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}}^{an}(-d, d)$ as required.

The last statement follows from the fact that the residue connection $\nabla^{res, z=\infty}$ defined on ${}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}/z^{-1}{}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}$ has trivial monodromy around $D_{\mathcal{X}} \cap \{z = \infty\} \times B$ if for any $a = 1, \dots, r$ the nilpotent part N_a of the monodromy of \mathcal{L} kills $gr_{\bullet}^{F'_a}$, i.e. $N_a F_\bullet \subset F_{\bullet-1}$. Using the identification (L^∞, F'_\bullet) with (E^∞, F_\bullet) this has been shown in Lemma 4.34. From this follows that the element 1 is a global sections over $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times V_{\mathcal{X}}$ and flat with respect to the residue connection. \square

4.3. Frobenius structures. We begin with a definition from [Rei09] which formalizes the structure which we obtained in Proposition 4.35.

Definition 4.36. *Let M be a complex manifold of dimension bigger or equal than one and $D \subset M$ be a simple normal crossing divisor.*

- (1) *A log-TEP(d)-structure on M is a holomorphic vector bundle $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_z^1 \times M$ which is equipped with an integrable connection ∇ with a pole of order two along $\{0\} \times M$ and a logarithmic pole along $(\mathbb{C}_z \times D)$ and a flat, $(-1)^d$ -symmetric, non-degenerate pairing $P : \mathcal{H} \otimes \iota^* \mathcal{H} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times M}$. If D is empty we will simply denote it as a TEP(d)-structure.*
- (2) *A log-trTLEP(d)-structure on M is a holomorphic vector bundle $\widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_z^1 \times M$ such that $p^* p_* \widehat{\mathcal{H}} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}$ (where $p : \mathbb{P}_z^1 \times M \rightarrow M$ is the projection) which is equipped with an integrable connection ∇ with a pole of order two along $\{0\} \times M$ and a logarithmic pole along $(\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times D) \cup (\{\infty\} \times M)$ and a flat, $(-1)^d$ -symmetric, non-degenerate pairing $P : \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \iota^* \widehat{\mathcal{H}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times M}(-d, d)$. If D is empty we will simply denote it as a trTLEP(d)-structure.*

Here, ι is the automorphism sending (z, m) to $(-z, m)$.

Proposition 4.37. *Let $\mathcal{X}(\Sigma)$ be a projective toric Deligne-Mumford stack with an S -extended stacky fan Σ^e with $S = \text{Gen}(\Sigma)$ and let $W : Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$ the corresponding Landau-Ginzburg model. Then the tuple $({}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}}, \nabla, P)$ from Proposition 4.35 is a log-trTLEP(d)-structure on $V_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{an}$.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 4.35. \square

The following theorem which is a combination of Proposition 1.20 and Theorem 1.22 in [Rei09] gives sufficient conditions when a given log-trTLEP(d)-structure can be unfolded to a logarithmic Frobenius manifold.

Theorem 4.38. *Let $(M, 0)$ be a germ of a complex manifold and $(D, 0) \subset (M, 0)$ be a normal crossing divisor. Let $(\mathcal{H}, 0), \nabla, P$ be a germ of a log-trTLEP(d)-structure on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times (M, 0)$. Suppose that there is a section $\xi \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^1 \times (M, 0), \mathcal{H})$ whose restriction to $\{\infty\} \times (M, 0)$ is horizontal for the residue connection $\nabla^{res} : \mathcal{H}/z^{-1}\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}/z^{-1}\mathcal{H} \otimes \Omega_{\{\infty\} \times M}^1(\log(\infty) \times D)$ and which satisfies the conditions*

- (IC) *The map $\Theta(\log D)|_0 \rightarrow p_* \mathcal{H}|_0$ induced by $[z\nabla_\bullet](\xi) : \Theta(\log D) \rightarrow p_* \mathcal{H}$ is injective.*
- (GC) *The vector space $p_* \mathcal{H}|_0$ is generated by ξ and its images under iteration of the maps \mathcal{U} and $[z\nabla_X]$ for any $X \in \Theta(\log)D$.*
- (EC) *ξ is an eigenvector for the residue endomorphism $\mathcal{V} \in \text{End}_{\mathcal{O}_{\{\infty\} \times M}}(\mathcal{H}/z^{-1}\mathcal{H})$.*

Then there exists a unique (up to canonical isomorphism) germ of a logarithmic Frobenius manifold on (\tilde{M}, \tilde{D}) with a unique embedding $i : M \hookrightarrow \tilde{M}$ with $i(M) \cap \tilde{D} = i(D)$ and a unique isomorphism $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow p^ \Theta_{\tilde{M}}(\log \tilde{D})|_{i(M)}$ of log-trTLEP(d)-structures.*

Using the theorem above we are now able to construct a logarithmic Frobenius manifold from the Landau-Ginzburg model corresponding to a projective toric Deligne-Mumford stack.

Theorem 4.39. *Let $W : Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$ be the Landau-Ginzburg model corresponding to a projective toric Deligne-Mumford stack. Then there exists a canonical logarithmic Frobenius manifold on $(V_{\mathcal{X}} \times \mathbb{C}^{\mu-r}, 0)$ with logarithmic pole along $(D \times \mathbb{C}^{\mu-r}, 0)$.*

Proof. In order to apply Theorem 4.38 to the log-trTLEP(d)-structure obtained in Proposition 4.35 we define the section ξ to be the class of 1. Because of Proposition 4.35 5. this section is flat with respect to the residue connection along $\frac{1}{z} = \tau = 0$. The conditions (IC) and (GC) follow from the identification of $({}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})_{|0}$ with the cohomology ring $(H_{orb}^*(X_{\Sigma}, \mathbb{C}), \cup)$ (cf. Proposition 4.20 and Formula 4.23), the definition of the \mathbf{D}_i for $i = 1, \dots, n$ (cf. Formula 4.12) and the representation of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}_{\Sigma}, \mathbb{C})$ in Lemma 2.8. The condition (EC) follows from Proposition 4.32 1. \square

5. ORBIFOLD QUANTUM COHOMOLOGY

In this section we review some constructions from orbifold quantum cohomology.

Let \mathcal{X} be a smooth proper Deligne-Mumford stack over \mathbb{C} . The inertia stack of \mathcal{X} is defined by

$$I\mathcal{X} := \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{X}$$

with respect to the diagonal morphism $\Delta : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}$. A geometric point on $I\mathcal{X}$ is given by a geometric point $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and an element $g \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{X})$ of the isotropy group. We call g the stabilizer of $(x, g) \in I\mathcal{X}$. The inertia stack is a smooth Deligne-Mumford stack but different components will in general have different dimensions. Let T be the index set of the components of $I\mathcal{X}$. Let $0 \in T$ be the distinguished element corresponding to the trivial stabilizer. We thus have

$$\mathcal{I} = \bigsqcup_{v \in T} \mathcal{X}_v.$$

The orbifold cohomology of \mathcal{X} is defined, as a vector space, by $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) := H^*(I\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$, hence we have

$$H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) = H^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in T'} H^*(\mathcal{X}_v, \mathbb{C})$$

where $T' := T \setminus \{0\}$ is the index set of the twisted sectors.

In order to define a grading on the orbifold cohomology, we associate to any $v \in T$ a rational number called the age of \mathcal{X}_v .

The genus zero Gromov-Witten invariants with descendants are defined by

$$\langle \alpha_1 \psi_1^{k_1}, \dots, \alpha_l \psi_l^{k_l} \rangle_{0, l, d} := \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, l}(\mathcal{X}, d)]^{vir}} \prod_{i=1}^l ev_i^*(\alpha_i) \psi_i^{k_i}$$

where $\alpha_i \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$, $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, k_i is a non-negative integer, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, l}(\mathcal{X}, d)$ is the moduli stack of genus zero, l -pointed stable maps to \mathcal{X} of degree d , $[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, l}(\mathcal{X}, d)]^{vir}$ is the virtual fundamental class, ev_i is the evaluation map at the i -th marked point

$$ev_i : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, l}(\mathcal{X}, d) \rightarrow I\mathcal{X}$$

and $\psi_i = c_1(L_i)$ where L_i is the line bundle over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, l}(\mathcal{X}, d)$ whose fiber at a stable map is the cotangent space of the coarse curve at the i -th marked point. The correlator $\langle \alpha_1 \psi_1^{k_1}, \dots, \alpha_l \psi_l^{k_l} \rangle_{0, l, d}$ is non-zero only if $d \in \text{Eff}_{\mathcal{X}} \subset H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, where $\text{Eff}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is the semigroup generated by effective stable maps.

We choose a homogeneous basis T_0, \dots, T_μ of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$, where $T_0 = 1 \in H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$, $T_1, \dots, T_r \in H^2(\mathcal{X})$ and $T_i \in \bigoplus_{k \neq 0, 2} H^k(\mathcal{X}) \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in T'} H^*(\mathcal{X}_v)$. We denote by T^0, \dots, T^μ the basis of $H^*(\mathcal{X})$ which is dual with respect to the orbifold Poincaré pairing.

Let $\alpha, \beta, \tau \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ and write $\tau = \tau' + \delta$ where $\delta \in H^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ and $\tau' \in \bigoplus_{k \neq 2} H^k(\mathcal{X}) \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in T'} H^*(\mathcal{X}_v)$. We define the the big orbifold quantum product \circ_τ as the formal family of commutative and associative products on $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[[\text{Eff}_\mathcal{X}]]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \circ \gamma &:= \sum_{d \in \text{Eff}_\mathcal{X}} \sum_{l, k \geq 0} \frac{1}{l!} \langle \alpha, \gamma, \underbrace{\tau, \dots, \tau}_{l\text{-times}}, T_k \rangle_{0, l+3, d} T^k Q^d \\ &= \sum_{d \in \text{Eff}_\mathcal{X}} \sum_{l, k \geq 0} \frac{e^{\delta(d)}}{l!} \langle \alpha, \gamma, \underbrace{\tau', \dots, \tau'}_{l\text{-times}}, T_k \rangle_{0, l+3, d} T^k Q^d \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the divisor axiom. The Novikov ring $\text{Eff}_\mathcal{X}$ was introduced to split the contribution of the different $d \in \text{Eff}_\mathcal{X}$. However, we will make the following assumption:

Assumption 5.1. The orbifold quantum product \circ_τ is convergent over an open subset $U \subset H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$:

$$U = \{\tau \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}) \mid \Re(\delta(d)) < -M, \forall d \in \text{Eff}_\mathcal{X} \setminus \{0\}, \|\tau'\| < e^{-M}\}$$

for some $M \gg 0$ (here $\|\cdot\|$ is the standard hermitan norm on $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$).

Using this assumption, we can set $Q = 1$. We will denote this product on $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ parametrized by $\tau \in U$ by $(H^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}), \circ_\tau)$.

Let t_0, \dots, t_μ be the coordinates on $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ determined by the homogeneous basis.

Definition 5.2. The Givental connection is the tuple $(\mathcal{F}^{big}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ which consists of the trivial holomorphic vector bundle $\mathcal{F}^{big} := H^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \times (U \times \mathbb{P}_z^1)$, the connection ∇^{Giv}

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\partial_{t_k}} &:= \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} - \frac{1}{z} T_k \circ_\tau, \\ \nabla_{z\partial_z} &:= z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{z} E \circ_\tau + \mu \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu : H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})$ is the grading operator given by $\mu(T_k) = \text{deg}(T_k)/2$ and the holomorphic Euler vector field E is given by

$$c_1(T\mathcal{X}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\mu} \left(1 - \frac{\text{deg}(T_k)}{2}\right) t_k T_k$$

and the pairing

$$\begin{aligned} P : \mathcal{F}^{big} \otimes \iota^* \mathcal{F}^{big} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times U}(-d, d), \\ (a, b) &\mapsto z^d (a(z), b(-z))_{orb} \end{aligned}$$

where $\iota(z, \underline{t}) = (-z, \underline{t})$ and $(-, -)_{orb}$ is the Orbifold Poincaré pairing.

Notice that the connection ∇^{Giv} is flat (cf. [Iri09, § 2.2]) and the pairing P is non-degenerate, $(-1)^d$ -symmetric and ∇^{Giv} -flat.

Let $H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X}) \supset H^2(\mathcal{X})$ be a minimal homogeneous subspace which generates $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ with respect to the orbifold cup-product. We write $H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X}) = H^2(\mathcal{X}) \oplus H'_{orb}(\mathcal{X})$.

Definition 5.3. (1) Let $\alpha, \gamma \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ and $\tau \in H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X}) \cap U$. Define the semi-small quantum product as the restriction of the quantum product to parameter space $H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X})$:

$$\alpha \circ \gamma = \sum_{d \in \text{Eff}_{\mathcal{X}}} \sum_{l, k \geq 0} \frac{e^{\delta(d)}}{l!} \langle \alpha, \gamma, \underbrace{\tau', \dots, \tau'}_{l\text{-times}}, T_k \rangle_{0, l+3, d} T^k Q^d$$

for $\tau = \delta + \tau' \in H^2(\mathcal{X}) \oplus H_{orb}'(\mathcal{X})$.

(2) The semi-small Givental connection $(\mathcal{F}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ is the restriction of the Givental connection to $(H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X}) \cap U) \times \mathbb{P}_z^1$.

Let $L_\xi \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a orbifold line bundle corresponding to $\xi \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$. For any point $(x, g) \in \mathcal{X}_v \subset \mathcal{I}\mathcal{X}$ the stabilizer g acts on the fiber L_x by a rational number. This number depends only on the sector v , hence we denote the number by $f_v(\xi)$ and call it the age of L_ξ along \mathcal{X}_v .

Iritani defined an action of $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$ on $(\mathcal{F}^{big}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ and showed that it is equivariant with respect to this action:

Proposition 5.4. For each $\xi \in \text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$ there is an isomorphism of \mathcal{G}^{big}

$$\begin{aligned} H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \times (U \times \mathbb{C}) &\longrightarrow H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C}) \times (U \times \mathbb{C}), \\ (\alpha, \tau, z) &\mapsto (dG(\xi)\alpha, G(\xi)\tau, z) \end{aligned}$$

which preserves the connection ∇^{Giv} and the pairing P , where $G(\xi), dG(\xi) : H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} G(\xi)(\tau_0 + \sum_{v \in T'} \tau_v) &= (\tau_0 - 2\pi i \xi_0) + \sum_{v \in T'} e^{2\pi i f_v(\xi)} \tau_v, \\ dG(\xi)(\tau_0 + \sum_{v \in T'} \tau_v) &= \tau_0 + \sum_{v \in T'} e^{2\pi i f_v(\xi)} \tau_v \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau_v \in H^*(\mathcal{X}_v)$ and ξ_0 is the image of ξ in $H^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Q})$.

It follows from the Proposition above that the Givental connection is invariant under the action of $\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$, however, as observed in [DM13], the functions $t_0, \chi_1 = e^{t_1}, \dots, \chi_r = e^{t_r}, t_{r+1}, \dots, t_s$ are not coordinates on $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{C})/\text{Pic}(\mathcal{X})$. Therefore we mod out only a subgroup namely the subgroup $\text{Pic}(X)$ of line bundles with zero age, i.e. $f_v(\xi) = 0$. The set U is invariant under the action of $\text{Pic}(X)$.

Let V be the quotient of U by the action of $\text{Pic}(X)$ and denote by $\pi : U \rightarrow V$ the natural projection. Set $\chi_i = e^{t_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then $t_0, \chi_1, \dots, \chi_r, t_{r+1}, \dots, t_s$ are coordinates for V .

Lemma 5.5.

- (1) There is a trTLEP(d)-structure $(\mathcal{G}^{big}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ on V such that $\pi^*(\mathcal{G}^{big}, \nabla^{big}, P) = (\mathcal{F}^{big}, \nabla^{big}, P)$.
- (2) Set $V_{gen} := \pi(H_{orb}^{gen}(\mathcal{X}) \cap U)$. There is a trTLEP(d)-structure $(\mathcal{G}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ on V_{gen} such that $\pi^*(\mathcal{G}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P) = (\mathcal{F}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$ and $(\mathcal{G}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P) = (\mathcal{G}^{big}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)|_{V_{gen}}$.

Proof. The statements are a direct consequence of Proposition 4.4. The connection of $(\mathcal{G}^{big}, \nabla^{big}, P)$ is given by

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \nabla_{\partial_{t_k}} &:= \frac{\partial}{\partial t_k} - \frac{1}{z} T_k \circ_\kappa, \\ \nabla_{\chi_j \partial_{\chi_j}} &:= \chi_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_j} - \frac{1}{z} T_j \circ_\kappa \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, r, \\ \nabla_{z \partial_z} &:= z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{z} E \circ_\kappa + \mu \end{aligned}$$

for $\kappa \in V$. □

Let T_0, \dots, T_μ be a homogeneous basis of $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ as above. We assume that $1 = T_0 \in H^0(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Z})$, $T_1, \dots, T_r \in H^2(\mathcal{X})$ and T_{r+1}, \dots, T_μ is a basis of $\bigoplus_{k \neq 0, 2} H^k(\mathcal{X}) \oplus \bigoplus_{v \in T'} H^*(\mathcal{X}_{(v)})$. Additionally we assume that T_1, \dots, T_r is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $Pic(X) \subset H^2(\mathcal{X}, \mathbb{Z})$ and lies in the Kähler cone $\bar{\mathcal{K}} \subset H^2(\mathcal{X})$.

The choice of the basis T_0, \dots, T_μ gives rise to an embedding $j : H^2(X, \mathbb{C})/Pic(X) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^r$. Let V'_{gen} resp. V' be the closure of image of $j \times id$.

Proposition 5.7. *There exist extensions $(\bar{\mathcal{G}}^{big}, \hat{\nabla}^{Giv}, P)$ resp. $(\bar{\mathcal{G}}^{ss}, \hat{\nabla}^{Giv}, P)$ of $(\mathcal{G}^{big}, \hat{\nabla}^{Giv}, P)$ resp. $(\mathcal{G}^{ss}, \hat{\nabla}^{Giv}, P)$ to a log-trTLEP(n)-structure on V' resp. V'_{gen} . Moreover, there is a structure of a logarithmic Frobenius manifold on V' .*

Proof. The first statement follows from the form of the connection 5.6. The second statement follows from [Rei09, Proposition 1.10 and Proposition 1.11], where the vector ξ in loc. cit. corresponds to $T_0 = 1$ here. □

We now recall the fundamental solution of the Givental connection. Define

$$L(\tau, z)\alpha := e^{-\delta/z}\alpha - \sum_{\substack{d \in \text{Eff}\mathcal{X} \setminus \{0\} \\ l > 0, 0 \leq k \leq s}} \frac{1}{l!} \langle \frac{e^{-\delta/z}\alpha}{z + \psi}, \tau', \dots, \tau', T_k \rangle_{0, l+2, d} e^{\delta(d)} T^k$$

where $\tau = \delta + \tau'$.

The following proposition summarizes the properties of the fundamental solution.

Proposition 5.8 ([Iri09, Proposition 2.4]).

(1) $L(\tau, z)$ satisfies the following differential equations:

$$\nabla_{\partial_{t_k}} L(\tau, z)\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_{z\partial_z} L(\tau, z)\alpha = L(\tau, z)(\mu\alpha - \frac{\rho}{z}\alpha)$$

where $\alpha \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$, $\rho := c_1(TX) \in H^2(\mathcal{X})$ and μ is the grading operator from Definition 5.2. If we put $z^{-\mu}z^\rho := \exp(-\mu \log z) \exp(\rho \log z)$, then

$$\nabla_{\partial_{t_k}} L(\tau, z)z^{-\mu}z^\rho\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_{z\partial_z} L(\tau, z)z^{-\mu}z^\rho\alpha = 0.$$

(2) $L(\tau, z)$ is convergent and invertible on $U \times \mathbb{C}^*$.

(3) $(L(\tau, -z)\alpha, L(\tau, z)\beta)_{orb} = (\alpha, \beta)_{orb}$

(4) $dG(\xi)L(G(\xi)^{-1}\tau, z)\alpha = L(\tau, z)e^{2\pi i\xi_0}e^{2\pi i f_v(\xi)}\alpha$ for $\alpha \in H^*(\mathcal{X}_v)$. In particular

$$dG(\xi)L(G(\xi)^{-1}\tau, z)\alpha = L(\tau, z)\alpha$$

for $\xi \in \text{Pic}(X)$.

(5) Define $\tilde{L}(\tau, z) := L(\tau, z)z^{-\mu}z^\rho$, then

$$\nabla_{\partial_{t_k}} \tilde{L}(\tau, z)\alpha = 0, \quad \nabla_{z\partial_z} \tilde{L}(\tau, z)\alpha = 0.$$

Since L and therefore also \tilde{L} is invertible, then the sections $s_i := \tilde{L}(T_i)$ are a basis of flat sections. The J -function of \mathcal{X} is given by $L(\tau, z)^{-1}1 = L(\tau, z)^{-1}T_0$. We set $\tilde{J} := \sum_{i=0}^s \tilde{J}_i T_i := \sum_{i=0}^s (s_i, T_0)_{orb} T_i = \tilde{L}(\tau, z)^{-1}(T_0)$ and get the formula

$$(5.9) \quad 1 = T_0 = \sum_{i=0}^s \tilde{J}_i s_i \quad \text{on } \mathbb{C}_z^* \times U.$$

6. MIRROR CORRESPONDANCE

Let \mathcal{X} be projective, toric orbifold. In order to state the mirror theorem for toric orbifolds we have to introduce the I -function.

Definition 6.1. The I -function of a toric orbifold \mathcal{X} is defined by

$$I(\underline{\chi}, z) = e^{\sum_{a=1}^{r+e} e^{\bar{p}_a} \log \chi_a / z} \sum_{d \in \mathbb{K}} \chi^d \frac{\prod_{\nu=\lceil \langle D_i, d \rangle}^{\infty} (\bar{D}_i + (\langle D_i, d \rangle - \nu)z)}{\prod_{\nu=0}^{\infty} (\bar{D}_i + (\langle D_i, d \rangle - \nu)z)} \mathbf{1}_{v(d)}.$$

We collect a few facts about the I -function.

Lemma 6.2.

(1) $e^{-\sum_{a=1}^{r+e} e^{\bar{p}_a} \log \chi_a / z} I(\underline{\chi}, z) \in H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})[z, z^{-1}][[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}]]$.

(2) The function $e^{-\sum_{a=1}^{r+e} e^{\bar{p}_a} \log \chi_a / z} I(\underline{\chi}, z)$ is a convergent power series in $\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}$ if and only if $\rho \in \mathcal{K}^e$. In this case, the I -function has the asymptotics

$$I(\underline{\chi}, z) = 1 + \frac{\tau(\underline{\chi})}{z} + o(z^{-1}).$$

The function τ , which take values in $H_{orb}^{\leq 2}(\mathcal{X})$, is a local embedding and is called the mirror map.

(3) Set $\tilde{I} := Iz^{-\rho}z^\mu$ then

$$\check{E}(\tilde{I}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \square_{\underline{l}}^X(\tilde{I}) = 0 \quad \text{for } \underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}.$$

Proof. The first point follows directly from the definition of the I -function. The second point is [Iri09, Lemma 4.2]. The third point follows from $\tilde{\square}_{\underline{l}} = \prod_{i=1}^e \chi_{r+i}^{l_{m+i}} \cdot \square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}$ (cf. Lemma 4.7) and the [Iri09, lemma 4.19] (Note that Iritani proves this for the equivariant I -function. In order to get the statement one simply has to consider the equivariant limit $\lambda \rightarrow 0$). \square

There is the following theorem which compares the I -function from above and the J -function which has been introduced in Section 5.

Theorem 6.3. [CCT15, Theorem 31, Remark 33] *Let $\rho \in \mathcal{K}^e$, then the I -function and the J -function coincide up to a coordinate change given by the mirror map τ , i.e.*

$$I(\underline{\chi}, z) = J(\tau(\underline{\chi}), z).$$

We can now identify the two log-trTLEP(d)-structures $({}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}}, \nabla, P)$ and $(\mathcal{G}^{ss}, \nabla^{Giv}, P)$.

Proposition 6.4. *There exists an analytic neighborhood $W_{\mathcal{X}}$ of 0 in $V_{\mathcal{X}}$ such that there is an isomorphism*

$$\theta : ({}_0\widehat{\mathcal{QM}}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})_{|\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times W_{\mathcal{X}}} \longrightarrow (id_{\mathbb{P}_z^1} \times \tau)^* \mathcal{G}_{|\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{ss}$$

of log-trTLEP(d)-structures on $W_{\mathcal{X}}$.

Proof. As a first step we define a morphism of holomorphic vector bundles with meromorphic connections

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : \left(({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})_{|\mathbb{C}_z \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{an}, \nabla \right) &\longrightarrow (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau)^* \left(\mathcal{G}_{|\mathbb{C}_z \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{ss}, \hat{\nabla}^{Giv} \right), \\ 1 &\mapsto 1 = T_0. \end{aligned}$$

We set $\tilde{\square}_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}} := (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau)_* \square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}$ and $\tilde{E} := (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau)_* \hat{E}$. In order to show that the morphism above is well-defined, the following equations have to hold:

$$(6.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{\square}_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}, z, \hat{\nabla}_{z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}}^{Giv}, \dots, \hat{\nabla}_{z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}}^{Giv}, \hat{\nabla}_{z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}}^{Giv}, \dots, \hat{\nabla}_{z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}}^{Giv})(1) &= 0 \quad \text{for all } \underline{l} \in \mathbb{L}, \\ \tilde{E}(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}, z, \hat{\nabla}_{z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}}^{Giv}, \dots, \hat{\nabla}_{z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}}^{Giv}, \hat{\nabla}_{z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}}^{Giv}, \dots, \hat{\nabla}_{z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}}^{Giv})(1) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

We are using the presentation $1 = \sum_{i=1}^s \tilde{J}_i s_i$ of the section 1 on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times W_{\mathcal{X}}$. Since the s_i are flat sections the equations above are equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} \square_{\underline{l}}^{\mathcal{X}}(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}, z, z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}, z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}) &((id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau)^* \tilde{J}_i) = 0, \\ \tilde{E}(\chi_1, \dots, \chi_{r+e}, z, z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \dots, z\chi_r\partial_{\chi_r}, z\partial_{\chi_{r+1}}, \dots, z\partial_{\chi_{r+e}}) &((id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau)^* \tilde{J}_i) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

But this follows from Theorem 6.3 and Lemma 6.2. Since the equations (6.5) hold on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times W_{\mathcal{X}}$ they hold on $\mathbb{C}_z \times W_{\mathcal{X}}$ by continuity. In order to show that they are isomorphic it is enough to prove this on the germs at 0 (since we are allowed to shrink $W_{\mathcal{X}}$ if necessary). By Nakayama's lemma it is even enough to show this on the fiber over 0. But this is clear since both fibers are isomorphic to $H_{orb}^*(\mathcal{X})$ and the action of $\hat{\nabla}_{z\chi\partial_{\chi_i}}^{Giv}$ and $\hat{\nabla}_{z\partial_{\chi_j}}^{Giv}$ resp. $z\chi\partial_{\chi_i}$ resp. $z\partial_{\chi_j}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $j = r+1, \dots, r+e$ generate the fibers at 0. It remains to show that this isomorphism extends to an isomorphism of log-trTLEP(d)-structures.

Denote by $D \subset W_{\mathcal{X}}$ the normal-crossing divisor given by $\chi_1 \cdots \chi_r = 0$. We will show that the extensions to $\{z = \infty\} \times \mathbb{P}_z^1 \setminus \{0\} \times D$ coincide under the isomorphism γ . First notice that γ gives an identification of local systems $(({}_0\mathcal{QM}_A^{\log, \mathcal{X}})_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{an})^{\nabla} \simeq ((id_{\mathbb{C}_z^*} \times \tau)^* \mathcal{G}_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{ss})^{\nabla}$.

The extension is then encoded by the \mathbb{Z}^{r+1} -filtrations $(F'_{\bullet}, P_{\bullet})$ resp. $(\tilde{F}'_{\bullet}, \tilde{P}_{\bullet})$. Since we already know that the extension over $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times D$ coincide we conclude that $P_{\bullet} = \tilde{P}_{\bullet}$. Hence it is enough to show $F'_{\bullet} = \tilde{F}'_{\bullet}$. Arguing as in Proposition 4.35 it is enough to show that the extensions over $\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times \{\underline{\chi} = 0\}$ coincide. But this is clearly the case since the subspace $F_{\mathcal{X}}$ which generates the

extension of $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{X}}$ is identified under γ with the subspace generated by T_1, \dots, T_{r+e} which in turn generates the extension of $\mathcal{G}_{|\mathbb{C}_z \times \{\chi=0\}}^{ss}$. \square

Using the proposition above we can now deduce an isomorphism of logarithmic Frobenius manifolds.

Theorem 6.6. *There is a unique germ $Mir : (W_{\mathcal{X}} \times \mathbb{C}^{\mu-(r+e)}, 0) \rightarrow (V, 0)$ which identifies the logarithmic Frobenius manifold coming from the big orbifold quantum cohomology (cf. Proposition 5.7 to the one coming from the Landau-Ginzburg model (cf. Theorem 4.39). Its restriction to $W_{\mathcal{X}}$ corresponds to the isomorphism θ of log-trTLEP(d)-structures.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 6.4 and the uniqueness statement in Theorem 4.38. \square

7. CREPANT RESOLUTIONS AND GLOBAL tt^* -GEOMETRY

In this section we will first recall the notion of a (pure and polarized) variation of TERP-structures. If a TERP-structure is pure and polarized it gives rise to tt^* -geometry on the underlying space. We will show that the quantum \mathcal{D} -module of a toric orbifold X underlies such a variation of pure and polarized TERP-structures. Our main result is that if X admits a crepant resolution Z then the pure and polarized TERP-structures glue which gives global tt^* -geometry.

Definition 7.1 ([Her03, Definition 2.12], [HS10, Definition 2.1]). *Let \mathcal{M} be a complex manifold and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. A variation of TERP-structures on \mathcal{M} of weight d consists of the following set of data*

- (1) A holomorphic vector bundle \mathcal{H} on $\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}$
- (2) A \mathbb{R} -local system \mathcal{L} on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}$, together with an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{L} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}}^{an} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}}^{an}$$

such that the induced connection extends to a meromorphic connection ∇ on \mathcal{H} such that ∇ has a pole of Poincaré rank 1 along $\{0\} \times \mathcal{M}$.

- (3) A polarization $P : \mathcal{L} \otimes \iota^* \mathcal{L} \rightarrow i^d \mathbb{R}_{\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}}$, which is $(-1)^d$ symmetric and which induces a non-degenerate pairing

$$P : \mathcal{H} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}} \iota^* \mathcal{H} \rightarrow z^d \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}_z \times \mathcal{M}}$$

where non-degenerate means that the induced symmetric pairing $[z^{-d}P] : \mathcal{H}/z\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}/z\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is non-degenerate.

We now state the definition of a pure and polarized TERP-structure.

Definition 7.2. *Let $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, P, d)$ be a variation of TERP-structures on \mathcal{M} . Let $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ be the complex manifold with the conjugate complex structure and $\gamma : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{M}$ be the involution $(z, x) \mapsto (\bar{z}^{-1}, x)$. Consider $\overline{\gamma^* \mathcal{H}}$ which is a holomorphic vector bundle on $(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0\}) \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}$. Let $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}^{an}$ be the subsheaf of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{M}}^{an}$ consisting of functions which are annihilated by $\partial_{\bar{z}}$. Define a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}^{an}$ -module $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ by glueing \mathcal{H} and $\overline{\gamma^* \mathcal{H}}$ via the following identification on $\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}$: Let $x \in \mathcal{M}$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}_z^*$ and define*

$$\begin{aligned} c : \mathcal{H}_{|(z,x)} &\rightarrow (\overline{\gamma^* \mathcal{H}})_{|(z,x)}, \\ a &\mapsto \nabla\text{-parallel transport of } \overline{z^{-d} \cdot a}. \end{aligned}$$

Then c is an anti-linear involution and identifies $\mathcal{H}_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \mathcal{M}}$ with $\overline{\gamma^* \mathcal{H}}_{|\mathbb{C}_z^* \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}}$. The involution c restricts to complex conjugation (with respect to \mathcal{L}) in the fibres over $S^1 \times \mathcal{M}$.

- (1) $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, P, d)$ is called pure iff $\hat{\mathcal{H}} = p^* p_* \hat{\mathcal{H}}$, where $p : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$.

(2) Let $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, P, d)$ be pure, then

$$h : p_* \hat{\mathcal{H}} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}^{an}} p_* \hat{\mathcal{H}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}^{an}$$

$$(s, t) \mapsto z^{-d} P(s, c(t))$$

is a hermitian form on $p_* \hat{\mathcal{H}}$. We call $(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{L}, P, d)$ a pure and polarized TERP-structure if this form is positive definite.

Theorem 7.3. *The restriction of the quantum \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{G} of a toric orbifold to $\mathbb{C}_z \times W_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus D_{\mathcal{X}}$ underlies a variation of pure and polarized TERP-structures of weight d .*

Proof. The proof carries over almost word for word from the manifold case in [RS15, theorem 5.3]. So we just give a sketch of the proof and refer the reader to loc. cit. for details. Using the mirror isomorphism $\theta : ({}^{\circ}\widehat{\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}}_A^{log, \mathcal{X}})_{|\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times W_{\mathcal{X}}} \rightarrow (id_{\mathbb{P}_z^1} \times \tau)^* \mathcal{G}_{|\mathbb{P}_z^1 \times W_{\mathcal{X}}}^{ss}$ it is enough to show that ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ underlies a variation of pure and polarized TERP-structures. Notice that the underlying \mathcal{D} -module ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ is isomorphic to $FL_{\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}^{loc} \mathcal{H}^0 W_+ \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}$ by the description (4.2) and Proposition 4.4 (2). The Riemann-Hilbert correspondence gives $DR(\mathcal{H}^0 W_+ \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}) \simeq {}^p\mathcal{H}^0 RW_* \mathbb{C}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}$. Therefore $DR(\mathcal{H}^0 W_+ \mathcal{O}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}})$ carries a real structure ${}^p\mathcal{H}^0 RW_* \mathbb{R}_{Y \times \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\circ}}$. It follows from [Sab97, Theorem 2.2] that the local system of flat sections of $({}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A, \nabla)$ is equipped with a real structure. That ${}^{\circ}\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ is pure and polarized follows from [Sab08, Theorem 4.10]. \square

The proof of the theorem above shows that variation of pure and polarized TERP-structures exists on a Zariski open subset of the complexified Kähler moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$. In the remaining part of the paper we glue the complexified Kähler moduli space of a toric Deligne-Mumford stack \mathcal{X} to the complexified Kähler moduli space of a crepant resolution and show that the corresponding variation of TERP-structures also glue on the common domain of definition. This gives the global tt^* geometry.

Let X be a simplicial, numerical-effective toric variety with fan Σ_X . Let $a_1, \dots, a_m \in N$ be the primitive generators of the ray ρ_1, \dots, ρ_m . The canonical stacky fan $\Sigma = (N, \Sigma_X, \mathbf{a})$ is given by $\mathbf{a}(e_i) = a_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. We denote the corresponding Deligne-Mumford stack by \mathcal{X} . Assume that there exists a crepant toric resolution $\pi : Z \rightarrow X$ of X . We denote by Σ_Z the corresponding fan. The rays of Σ_Z are denoted by $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_m, \rho_{m+1}, \dots, \rho_{m+e}$ and the primitive integral generators by $a_1, \dots, a_m, a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e}$ (notice that the first m primitive generators are the same as the primitive generators of X since Z is a resolution of X). The following lemma is well-known, but the authors could not find a suitable reference.

Lemma 7.4. *We have the following equivalence*

$$\pi : Z \longrightarrow X \text{ is crepant} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e} \in \partial \text{conv}(a_1, \dots, a_m)$$

where $\text{conv}(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is the convex hull of a_1, \dots, a_m .

Proof. The exceptional divisor of π is the divisor $\sum_{i=m+1}^{m+e} D_i$, where D_i is the torus invariant divisor corresponding to ρ_i . We write

$$K_Z = \pi^* K_X + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+e} d_i D_i$$

where the d_i are the discrepancies of π , i.e. π is crepant if $d_i = 0$ for all $i \in \{m+1, \dots, m+e\}$. Denote by $\psi_{K_X} : N_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ the piece-wise linear function corresponding to the \mathbb{Q} -Cartier divisor K_X . The pullback of K_X along π is represented by the same piece-wise linear function, i.e. $\psi_{\pi^* K_X} = \psi_{K_X}$. Now fix some $k \in \{m+1, \dots, m+e\}$. Since Σ_X is a complete fan there is a

unique minimal cone $\sigma(a_k) \in \Sigma_X$ containing a_k . Since the fan Σ_X is simplicial we can write uniquely

$$a_k = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(a_k)}}^m \kappa_i a_i.$$

We have $\psi_{\pi^*(K_X)}(a_k) = \sum_{a_i \in \sigma(a_k)} \kappa_i$, hence for the discrepancy d_k we get

$$d_k = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(a_k)}}^m \kappa_i - 1.$$

This shows a_k lies in the convex hull of $\{a_i : a_i \in \sigma(a_k)\}$ if and only if $d_k = 0$. Since we assumed X to be nef we have $\partial \text{conv}(a_1, \dots, a_m) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma_X} \text{conv}\{a_i \mid a_i \in \sigma, i = 1, \dots, m\}$, which shows the claim. \square

The crepantness of π puts several restrictions on X .

Lemma 7.5. *Assume that $\pi : Z \rightarrow X$ is a crepant resolution, then*

- (1) X is an SL -orbifold.
- (2) $\text{Gen}(\Sigma_X) = \{a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e}\}$.

Proof.

- (1) Let $c \in N$ be arbitrary and let $\sigma(c)$ be the unique minimal cone of Σ_X containing c . As above we can write uniquely

$$c = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(c)}}^m \kappa_i a_i.$$

The claim is equivalent to the fact that $\text{deg}(c) := \sum_{a_i \in \sigma(c)} \kappa_i \in \mathbb{N}$. Since Σ_Z is a subdivision of Σ_X , hence also complete, we can find a unique minimal cone $\sigma'(c) \in \Sigma_Z$ containing c and with $\sigma'(c) \subset \sigma(c)$. Because Σ_Z is regular we can uniquely write

$$c = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma'(c)}}^{m+e} \kappa'_j a_j$$

with $\kappa'_j \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence we have

$$c = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma'(c)}}^{m+e} \kappa'_j a_j = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma'(c)}}^{m+e} \kappa'_j \left(\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(a_j)}}^m \kappa_{ij} a_i \right).$$

Because the $\sigma(c)$ was chosen to be minimal and because of the lemma above, this gives

$$\text{deg}(c) = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma'(c)}}^{m+e} \kappa'_j \left(\sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(a_j)}}^m \kappa_{ij} \right) = \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ a_j \in \sigma'(c)}}^{m+e} \kappa'_j \cdot 1 \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- (2) Let σ be a cone of Σ_X . First notice that the degree $\text{deg}(c)$ of an element c is additive inside a fixed cone, i.e. for $c, c' \in \sigma$ we have $\text{deg}(c+c') = \text{deg}(c) + \text{deg}(c')$. Because of the first point this shows that $\{a_{m+1}, \dots, a_{m+e}\} \subset \text{Gen}(\Sigma_X)$, since their degree is minimal. Now assume that $c \in \text{Gen}(\Sigma_X)$. Because Σ_Z is a regular fan, there exists a cone $\sigma' \in \Sigma_Z$ such that $c = \sum_{a_j \in \sigma'} \kappa_j a_j$ with $\kappa_j \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $c \in \text{Gen}(\Sigma_X)$, we conclude that $c = a_{i_0}$ for some $i_0 \in \{m+1, \dots, m+e\}$.

□

We get the following statement from $\deg(a_i) = 1$ for $i = m + 1, \dots, m + e$.

Corollary 7.6. *The orbifold cohomology $H_{orb}^*(X)$ is H_{orb}^2 -generated.*

Consider the sequence

$$(7.7) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{L} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{m+e} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since Z is smooth, we get the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow N^* \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}^{m+e})^* \simeq PL(\Sigma_Z) \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}^* \simeq Pic(Z) \longrightarrow 0$$

when we apply $Hom(-, \mathbb{Z})$ to sequence (7.7).

We get the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & N^* & \longrightarrow & PL(\Sigma_X) & \longrightarrow & Pic(X) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \Theta & & \downarrow \theta & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N^* & \longrightarrow & PL(\Sigma_X^e) & \longrightarrow & Pic^e(X) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & N^* & \longrightarrow & PL(\Sigma_Z) & \longrightarrow & Pic(Z) & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

The image of the Kähler cone \mathcal{K}_X under the embedding $Pic(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\theta} Pic^e(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q} \simeq Pic(Z) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ is a face of the Kähler cone \mathcal{K}_Z by [OP91, Theorem 2.5]. We need the following lemma

Lemma 7.8. *The images of $D_j \in (\mathbb{Z}^{m+e})^* \simeq PL(\Sigma_Z)$ for $j \in \{m + 1, \dots, m + e\}$ do not lie in \mathcal{K}_Z .*

Proof. The element D_j seen as a piece-wise linear function on the fan Σ_Z satisfies $D_j(a_i) = \delta_{ij}$. For We have

$$a_j = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ a_i \in \sigma(a_j)}}^m \kappa_i a_i$$

where $\sigma(a_j)$ is the minimal cone in Σ_X containing a_j . Therefore $1 = D_j(a_j) = D_j(\sum_{a_i \in \sigma(a_j)} \kappa_i a_i) > \sum_{a_i \in \sigma(a_j)} \kappa_i D_j(a_i) = 0$ which shows that $D_j \notin CPL(\Sigma_Z)$ for $i = m + 1, \dots, m + e$. Since we have $N^* \subset CPL(\Sigma_Z)$ we see that $[D_j] \notin \mathcal{K}_Z$. □

The lemma above shows that we get two $r + e$ dimensional cones in $Pic(Z) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, namely \mathcal{K}_Z and \mathcal{K}_X^e which intersect along the face \mathcal{K}_X . Now consider the lattice $Pic^e(X)$ inside $Pic(Z) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. We will choose two different \mathbb{Z} -bases for $Pic^e(X)$. The first one is p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} with the property that p_1, \dots, p_r is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the image of θ and $[D_{m+i}] = p_{r+i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, e$. The second basis q_1, \dots, q_{r+e} is chosen such that

- (1) $p_i = q_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$,
- (2) q_i lies in \mathcal{K}_Z for $i = 1, \dots, r + e$.

Denote the cones generated by p_1, \dots, p_{r+e} resp. q_1, \dots, q_{r+e} by C_X resp. C_Z . Let $\Sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$ be the fan (with respect to the lattice $Pic^e(X)$) generated by the cones C_X and C_Z together with its faces. The *global Kähler moduli space* \mathcal{M} is the smooth toric variety corresponding to the fan $\Sigma_{\mathcal{M}}$. This space is covered by two charts $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}} \simeq \mathbb{C}^{r+e}$ resp. $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{Z}} \simeq \mathbb{C}^{r+e}$ corresponding to the

cones C_X resp. C_Z .

If we apply the results of Section 4 to the toric orbifold X resp. toric manifold Z we get the following isomorphisms of variations of (pure and polarized) *TERP*-structures from Proposition 6.4 and Theorem 7.3:

$$\begin{aligned} ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\text{log},Z})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_Z \setminus D_Z)} &\longrightarrow (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau_Z)^* \mathcal{G}_Z^{\text{ss}}|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_Z \setminus D_Z)}, \\ ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\text{log},\mathcal{X}})|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus D_{\mathcal{X}})} &\longrightarrow (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau_{\mathcal{X}})^* \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{ss}}|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus D_{\mathcal{X}})} \end{aligned}$$

where $W_Z \subset \mathcal{M}_Z^{\text{an}}$ resp. $W_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{an}}$ are analytic neighborhoods of p_Z resp. $p_{\mathcal{X}}$.

Remark 7.9. Notice that there is a small caveat here. We have chosen the basis q_1, \dots, q_{r+e} as a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $\text{Pic}^e(X) \subset \text{Pic}(Z)$. In order to apply the results of Section 4 and 5 in the case $\mathcal{X} = Z$ we should choose a basis of $\text{Pic}(Z)$ instead of a basis which only generates a sublattice (of finite index). Notice that this requirement is actually not needed and was only inserted for the ease of exposition.

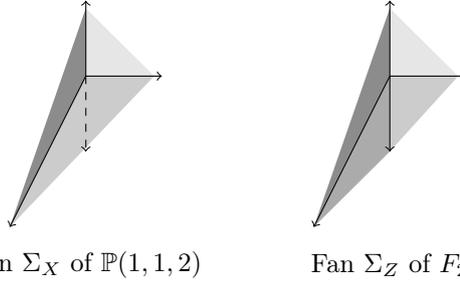
Theorem 7.10. *There exists a variation of TERP-structures ${}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A$ on the global Kähler moduli space \mathcal{M} and analytic neighborhoods $W_Z, W_{\mathcal{X}} \subset \mathcal{M}^{\text{an}}$ of the large volume limits $p_Z, p_{\mathcal{X}}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A)|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_Z \setminus D_Z)} &\simeq (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau_Z)^* \mathcal{G}_Z^{\text{ss}}|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_Z \setminus D_Z)}, \\ ({}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A)|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus D_{\mathcal{X}})} &\simeq (id_{\mathbb{C}_z} \times \tau_{\mathcal{X}})^* \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{X}}^{\text{ss}}|_{\mathbb{C}_z \times (W_{\mathcal{X}} \setminus D_{\mathcal{X}})}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof follows from the fact that ${}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^Z = {}_0\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{M}_A^{\mathcal{X}}$ since the sequences (7.7) are equal for the fan Σ_Z and the extended stacky fan Σ_X^e . \square

8. THE CREPANT RESOLUTION $F_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$

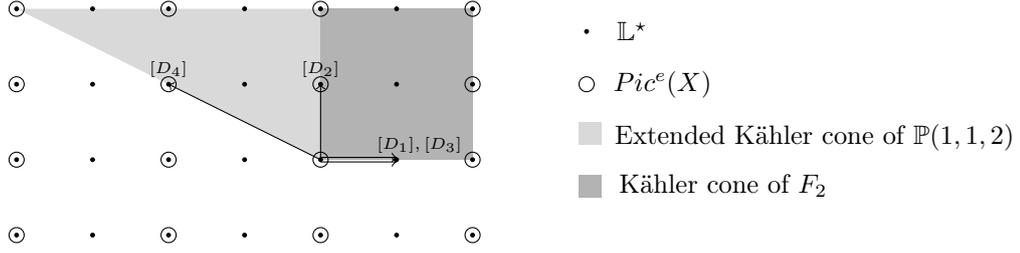
Consider the following fans



The generators of the fan Σ_X are given by $a_1 := (1, 0), a_2 := (0, 1), a_3 := (-1, -2)$, the generator of the extended ray is $a_4 := (0, -1)$. The short exact sequence (2.6) is given by

$$0 \longrightarrow N^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}} \bigoplus_{i=1}^4 \mathbb{Z}D_i \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \mathbb{L}^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \longrightarrow 0$$

where we have chosen $[D_1], [D_2]$ as a basis for \mathbb{L}^* . The image of $\Theta : PL(\Sigma_X) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^4 \mathbb{Z}D_i$ is given by $\Theta(PL(\Sigma_X)) = \{aD_1 + bD_2 + cD_3 + dD_4 \mid d = \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}c\}$. The lattice $PL(\Sigma^e)$ is given by $\{aD_1 + bD_2 + cD_3 + dD_4 \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^4 \mathbb{Z}D_i \mid \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}c \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\text{Pic}^e(X)$ is generated by $2[D_1], [D_2]$ or equivalently by $[D_2], [D_4]$.



For a basis of $Pic^e(X)$ we choose $p_1 = [D_2]$ and $p_2 = [D_4]$ inside the extended Kähler cone of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$. Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} [D_1] &= \frac{1}{2}p_1 - \frac{1}{2}p_2 & [D_2] &= p_1 & \mathcal{D}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1} - \frac{1}{2}z\chi_2\partial_{\chi_2} & \mathcal{D}_2 &= z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \\ [D_3] &= \frac{1}{2}p_1 - \frac{1}{2}p_2 & [D_4] &= p_2 & \mathcal{D}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1} - \frac{1}{2}z\chi_2\partial_{\chi_2} & \mathcal{D}_4 &= z\partial_{\chi_2}. \end{aligned}$$

From Proposition 4.4 we get the following operators defining \mathcal{QM}_A^X where χ_1 and χ_2 are coordinates with respect to the basis p_1, p_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \check{E} &= z^2\partial_z + 2z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}, \\ \square_{(0,1,0,1)}^X &= \chi_1 - \mathcal{D}_2\mathcal{D}_4 = \chi_1 - z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}z\partial_{\chi_2}, \\ \square_{(1,0,1,-2)}^X &= \mathcal{D}_4^2 - \mathcal{D}_1\mathcal{D}_3 = (z\partial_{\chi_2})^2 - \frac{1}{4}(z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1} - z\chi_2\partial_{\chi_2})^2, \\ \square_{(1,1,1,-1)}^X &= \chi_1\mathcal{D}_4 - \mathcal{D}_1\mathcal{D}_2\mathcal{D}_3 = \chi_1(z\partial_{\chi_2}) - \frac{1}{4}(z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1} - z\chi_2\partial_{\chi_2})^2z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}. \end{aligned}$$

We now compute the operators for \mathcal{QM}_A^Z . For a basis of $Pic^e(X) \subset Pic(Z)$ inside the Kähler cone of F_2 we choose: $q_1 = [D_2]$ and $q_2 = 2[D_1]$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} [D_1] &= \frac{1}{2}q_2 & [D_2] &= q_1 & \mathcal{D}_1 &= \frac{1}{2}z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2} & \mathcal{D}_2 &= z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1}, \\ [D_3] &= \frac{1}{2}q_2 & [D_4] &= q_1 - q_2 & \mathcal{D}_3 &= \frac{1}{2}z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2} & \mathcal{D}_4 &= z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1} - z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2}. \end{aligned}$$

We get the following operators where η_1 and η_2 are coordinates corresponding to the basis q_1, q_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \check{E} &= z^2\partial_z + 2z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1}, \\ \square_{(0,1,0,1)}^Z &= \eta_1 - \mathcal{D}_2\mathcal{D}_4 = \eta_1 - (z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1})(z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1} - z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2}), \\ \square_{(1,0,1,-2)}^Z &= \eta_2^2\mathcal{D}_4(\mathcal{D}_4 - z) - \mathcal{D}_1\mathcal{D}_3 = \eta_2^2(z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1} - z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2})(z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1} - z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2} - z) - \frac{1}{4}(z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2})^2, \\ \square_{(1,1,1,-1)}^Z &= \eta_1\eta_2^2\mathcal{D}_4 - \mathcal{D}_1\mathcal{D}_2\mathcal{D}_3 = \eta_1\eta_2^2(z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1} - z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2}) - \frac{1}{4}(z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1})(z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2})^2. \end{aligned}$$

We want to solve the Birkhoff problem in a family (cf. [Sab07, Chapter VI.2]) for \mathcal{QM}_A^X and \mathcal{QM}_A^Z and compare the solutions. First consider the following basis of \mathcal{QM}_A^X :

$$1, (z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}), z\partial_{\chi_2}, (z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1})^2.$$

The connection is then given by

$$\begin{aligned}
& d + \frac{1}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \chi_1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2\chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1(4-\chi_2^2) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{d\chi_1}{\chi_1} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{d\chi_1}{\chi_1} \\
& + \frac{1}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi_1 & -\frac{2\chi_1\chi_2}{4-\chi_2^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4-\chi_2^2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} d\chi_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\chi_2}{4-\chi_2^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} d\chi_2 \\
& + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2\chi_1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & -4\chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2\chi_1(4-\chi_2^2) \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{z^2} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -2\chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{z}.
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that this basis does not solve the Birkhoff problem in a family since the basis is not flat with respect to the residue connection at $z = \infty$. Consider now the basis

$$(8.1) \quad 1, (z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1}), \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}(z\partial_{\chi_2}), (z\chi_1\partial_{\chi_1})^2 - \chi_1\chi_2.$$

With respect to this basis the connection is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
& d + \frac{1}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi_1\chi_2 & \frac{1}{2}\chi_1\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\chi_1\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{d\chi_1}{\chi_1} + \frac{1}{z} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \chi_1 & \frac{-\chi_1\chi_2}{2\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \chi_1 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2\chi_1\chi_2}{\sqrt{\chi_2^2-4}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} d\chi_2 \\
& + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2\chi_1\chi_2 & -\chi_1\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2} & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & -2\chi_1\chi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4\chi_1\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2} \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{z^2} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{dz}{z}
\end{aligned}$$

and therefore solves the Birkhoff problem in a family. Notice that one can read of a differential equation for the mirror map from the connection matrices above. It is given by

$$Mir^{-1}(\chi_1, \chi_2) = (\chi_1, \kappa(\chi_2))$$

with $\frac{\partial\kappa}{\partial\chi_2} = \frac{\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}}{2}$. That is

$$\kappa(\chi_2) = \frac{\chi_2\sqrt{4-\chi_2^2}}{4} + \arcsin\left(\frac{\chi_2}{2}\right).$$

A similar computation shows that the basis

$$(8.2) \quad 1, (z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1}), (1 - \sqrt{1-4\eta_2^2}) \cdot (z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1}) + \sqrt{1-4\eta_2^2} \cdot (z\eta_2\partial_{\eta_2}), (z\eta_1\partial_{\eta_1})^2 - \eta_1$$

provides a solution for the Birkhoff problem in a family for \mathcal{QM}_A^Z .

The gluing of the Kähler cones given in the figure above encodes the following change of coordinates

$$\chi_1 = \eta_1\eta_2, \quad \chi_2 = \eta_2^{-1}.$$

Computing carefully the change of coordinates and the change of basis from (8.1) to (8.2) shows that the two solutions of the Birkhoff problem are the same which means that the extensions at infinity are the same. One should mention that in [CIT09], Corti-Iritani-Tseng prove a similar

statement but as we are working on a global D -module, which is defined globally on the B-side, we do not need an analytic continuation argument.

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