

REAL RANK AND TOPOLOGICAL DIMENSION OF HIGHER RANK GRAPH ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. We study dimension theory for the C^* -algebras of row-finite k -graphs with no sources. We establish that strong aperiodicity—the higher-rank analogue of condition (K)—for a k -graph is necessary and sufficient for the associated C^* -algebra to have topological dimension zero. We prove that a purely infinite 2-graph algebra has real-rank zero if and only if it has topological dimension zero and satisfies a homological condition that can be characterised in terms of the adjacency matrices of the 2-graph. We also show that a k -graph C^* -algebra with topological dimension zero is purely infinite if and only if all the vertex projections are properly infinite. We show by example that there are strongly purely infinite 2-graphs algebras, both with and without topological dimension zero, that fail to have real-rank zero.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dimension theory of C^* -algebras has played an important role in the subject over the last few decades. In particular, notions of dimension such as real rank, stable rank, decomposition rank and nuclear dimension have become more and more prominent in classification theory. But these notions of dimension can be difficult to compute for concrete classes of examples. In this paper we focus on dimension theory of higher rank graph C^* -algebras. Specifically we consider topological dimension zero and real-rank zero of C^* -algebras associated to higher rank graphs.

A C^* -algebra A has *topological dimension zero* if the primitive ideal space of A endowed with the Jacobsen topology has a basis of compact open sets. This definition can be found in Brown and Pedersen's work [5], but the study of the concept goes back much further. For example Bratteli and Elliott showed [1] that a separable C^* -algebra A of type I is AF if and only if it has topological dimension zero. For more recent work on topological dimension see [3, 5, 16, 28, 30, 31, 35, 38].

Recently, sufficient conditions on a k -graph Λ for its C^* -algebra to have topological dimension zero were established by Kang and the first named author. They proved in [16, Theorem 4.2] that for a row-finite k -graph Λ with no sources, the C^* -algebra associated to Λ has topological dimension zero if Λ is strongly aperiodic. Strong aperiodicity is the higher-rank analogue of the well-known condition (K) for directed graphs (every vertex that is the basepoint of a first-return path is the basepoint of at least two such paths). It can be characterised combinatorially in terms of the k -graph, and can be rephrased in a number of other ways. For example, it is equivalent to the condition on the infinite-path groupoid \mathcal{G}_Λ of Λ , that for every closed invariant subset of the unit space, the points with

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trivial isotropy are dense. It is also equivalent to the property that every ideal of the k -graph C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ is gauge-invariant. We prove in Section 3 that this sufficient condition is also necessary (Theorem 3.2). Our approach uses the fact that topological dimension zero passes to ideals and quotients, together with recent results on P -graphs, induced algebras, and primitive-ideal structure of k -graph algebras [6, 39]. We finish the section with Corollary 3.9 which describes a number of properties of Λ and $C^*(\Lambda)$ that are all equivalent to strong aperiodicity of Λ , and hence topological dimension zero for $C^*(\Lambda)$.

We then consider real-rank zero for purely infinite k -graph C^* -algebras. A C^* -algebra A has *real-rank zero* if the set of invertible self-adjoint elements of the minimal unitisation of A is dense in the set of all self-adjoint elements in the minimal unitisation of A [4]. For $k = 1$, it was established in the locally finite case in [14, 15], and in general by Hong and Szymański in [13, Theorem 2.5], that a graph C^* -algebra $C^*(E)$ has real-rank zero if and only if the graph satisfies Condition (K). However, the methods of [14, 15, 13] do not generalise to k -graphs. So we restrict our attention to the special case of k -graphs Λ for which $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.

Simple purely infinite C^* -algebras are automatically of real-rank zero by [4, 40], but non-simple purely infinite C^* -algebras need not have real-rank zero (see Examples 6.1 and 6.2). Indeed, Pasnicu and Rørdam have proved that a purely infinite C^* -algebra has real-rank zero if and only if it has topological dimension zero and satisfies a K -theoretic criterion called K_0 -liftability [31]. Using this result we derive a homological condition characterising when a purely infinite 2-graph C^* -algebra has real-rank zero. We do this by examining Evans' spectral-sequence calculation of K -theory for k -graph C^* -algebras. This sequence is based on a complex D_*^Λ in which the terms are the exterior powers of \mathbb{Z}^k tensored with $\mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$. When $k = 2$, Evans proves that $K_1(C^*(\Lambda))$ is isomorphic to the first homology group of this complex. We show that the inclusion $j^H : H \hookrightarrow \Lambda^0$ of a saturated hereditary set H induces a morphism from the spectral sequence for $\Gamma := H\Lambda$ to the spectral sequence for Λ . Using naturality of Kasparov's spectral sequence, we show that for $k = 2$ the map in K_1 induced by the inclusion $C^*(\Gamma) \hookrightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ coincides with the map $H_1(j^H) := H_1(D_*^\Gamma) \rightarrow H_1(D_*^\Lambda)$ induced by the inclusion $H \hookrightarrow \Lambda^0$. Combining this with Pasnicu and Rørdam's result yields our characterisation of real-rank zero: a purely infinite 2-graph C^* -algebra has real rank zero if and only if Λ is strongly aperiodic and $H_1(j^H)$ is injective for each saturated hereditary subset H of Λ^0 (Theorem 4.3). Both of these conditions are necessary, i.e., follow from real rank zero, even when we do not assume pure infiniteness. Moreover, the injectivity of each $H_1(j^H)$ can be reformulated as an elementary algebraic condition involving the adjacency matrices of the ambient 2-graph.

Our resulting condition on Λ is much more subtle than the corresponding result for 1-graphs, reflecting the more nuanced K -theory of k -graph C^* -algebras in which, for example, the K_0 -classes of vertex projections do not necessarily generate the whole K_0 -group (see [10]).

Since pure infiniteness is a hypothesis in Theorem 4.3, we develop in Section 5 a characterisation of pure infiniteness for the C^* -algebras of strongly aperiodic k -graphs. This topic has been intensively studied, and for 1-graphs this culminated in [13], where sufficient and necessary conditions for pure infiniteness of a 1-graph C^* -algebra (in terms of the 1-graph) were established. Building on recent results for cofinal k -graphs in [2], we establish a number of properties equivalent to pure infiniteness of $C^*(\Lambda)$. In particular,

generalising [2, Corollary 5.1], we prove that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite if and only if the vertex projections $\{s_v : v \in \Lambda^0\}$ are all properly infinite (without assuming Λ is cofinal). We also show that this is equivalent to asking that for any saturated hereditary $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$, the vertex projections of $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ are all infinite (not, *a priori*, properly infinite).

Using this, we prove that if a k -graph has an aperiodic quartet [16] at every vertex, then its C^* -algebra is purely infinite (Proposition 5.1). Our result adds to the list (see [11, 21, 37]) of known sufficient conditions on a k -graph Λ for pure infiniteness of its C^* -algebra. The utility of our result becomes apparent in Section 6, where we use Proposition 5.1 to construct two examples of purely infinite k -graph C^* -algebras without real-rank zero. The first example is a 2-graph Λ such that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite and has topological dimension zero, but fails to have real-rank zero because the morphism $H_1(j^H)$, for a suitable $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$, is not injective. Our second example is also purely infinite, but fails to have real-rank zero because the graph is not strongly aperiodic, and so its C^* -algebra does not have topological dimension zero. Finally we present an example of a 2-graph which is both strongly aperiodic and satisfies the injectivity condition, but whose C^* -algebra is not purely infinite, and fails to have real rank zero.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND NOTATION

We let $\text{Prim}(A)$ denote the set of all primitive ideals in a C^* -algebra A . The Jacobsen topology on $\text{Prim}(A)$ is defined as follows. For each ideal I of A , we define the hull of I to be $\text{hull}(I) := \{P \in \text{Prim}(A) : I \subseteq P\}$; and for each subset $S \subseteq \text{Prim}(A)$, we define the kernel of S to be $\ker(S) := \bigcap_{P \in S} P$. The Jacobsen topology is then determined by the closure operation: $\overline{S} := \text{hull}(\ker(S))$ for every $S \subseteq \text{Prim}(A)$.

Following [21, 25, 32] we briefly recall the notion of a k -graph and the associated notation. For $k \geq 0$, a k -graph is a nonempty countable small category equipped with a functor $d : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^k$ that satisfies the *factorisation property*: for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ such that $d(\lambda) = m + n$ there exist unique $\mu, \nu \in \Lambda$ such that $d(\mu) = m$, $d(\nu) = n$, and $\lambda = \mu\nu$. When $d(\lambda) = n$ we say λ has *degree* n , and we write $\Lambda^n = d^{-1}(n)$. The standard generators of \mathbb{N}^k are denoted e_1, \dots, e_k , and we write n_i for the i^{th} coordinate of $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$. For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, we write $m \vee n$ for their coordinate-wise maximum, and define a partial order on \mathbb{N}^k by $m \leq n$ if $m_i \leq n_i$ for all i .

If Λ is a k -graph, its *vertices* are the elements of Λ^0 . The factorisation property implies that these are precisely the identity morphisms, and so can be identified with the objects. For $\alpha \in \Lambda$ the *source* $s(\alpha)$ is the domain of α , and the *range* $r(\alpha)$ is the codomain of α (strictly speaking, $s(\alpha)$ and $r(\alpha)$ are the identity morphisms associated to the domain and codomain of α). Given $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$ and $E \subseteq \Lambda$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda E &= \{\lambda\nu : \nu \in E, r(\nu) = s(\lambda)\}, & E\mu &= \{\nu\mu : \nu \in E, s(\nu) = r(\mu)\}, & \text{and} \\ \lambda E\mu &= \lambda E \cap E\mu. \end{aligned}$$

For $X, E, Y \subseteq \Lambda$, we write XEY for $\bigcup_{\lambda \in X, \mu \in Y} \lambda E\mu$. We say the k -graph Λ is *row-finite* if the set $v\Lambda^m$ is finite for each $m \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and $v \in \Lambda^0$. Also, Λ has *no sources* if $v\Lambda^{e_i} \neq \emptyset$ for all $v \in \Lambda^0$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $0 \leq m \leq n \leq d(\lambda)$, we write $\lambda(m, n)$ for the unique path in Λ such that $\lambda = \lambda'\lambda(m, n)\lambda''$, where $d(\lambda') = m$, $d(\lambda(m, n)) = m - n$ and $d(\lambda'') = d(\lambda) - n$. We write $\lambda(n)$ for $\lambda(n, n) = s(\lambda(0, n))$. We denote by Ω_k the k -graph with vertices $\Omega_k^0 := \mathbb{N}^k$, paths $\Omega_k^m := \{(n, n + m), n \in \mathbb{N}^k\}$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}^k$, $r((n, n + m)) = n$ and $s((n, n + m)) = n + m$.

Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. A *Cuntz–Krieger Λ -family* in a C^* -algebra B is a function $s : \lambda \mapsto s_\lambda$ from Λ to B such that

(CK1) $\{s_v : v \in \Lambda^0\}$ is a collection of mutually orthogonal projections;

(CK2) $s_\mu s_\nu = s_{\mu\nu}$ whenever $s(\mu) = r(\nu)$;

(CK3) $s_\lambda^* s_\lambda = s_{s(\lambda)}$ for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$; and

(CK4) $s_v = \sum_{\lambda \in v\Lambda^n} s_\lambda s_\lambda^*$ for all $v \in \Lambda^0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$.

The k -graph C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by a Cuntz–Krieger Λ -family. For more details see [21].

3. TOPOLOGICAL DIMENSION ZERO

In this section we study when k -graph C^* -algebras have topological dimension zero. This requires some machinery, which we now introduce. Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. A subset H of Λ^0 is *hereditary* if $s(H\Lambda) \subseteq H$. We say $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is *saturated* if for all $v \in \Lambda^0$

$$\{s(\lambda) : \lambda \in v\Lambda^{e_i}\} \subseteq H \quad \text{for some } i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \implies v \in H.$$

(Since Λ has no sources, we do not need to worry about whether $r^{-1}(v)$ is empty—cf. [32].) For a hereditary $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ we write I_H for the ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in H\}$. If H is hereditary, then $H\Lambda$ is a row-finite k -graph with no sources, and if H is also saturated, then $\Lambda \setminus H\Lambda$ is also a row-finite k -graph with no sources (see [21]).

Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. The set

$$\Lambda^\infty := \{x : \Omega_k \rightarrow \Lambda \mid x \text{ is a } k\text{-graph morphism}\}$$

is called the *infinite-path space* of Λ . For $v \in \Lambda^0$, we write $v\Lambda^\infty := \{x \in \Lambda^\infty : x(0) = v\}$, and for $x \in \Lambda^\infty$, we write $r(x) := x(0) \in \Lambda^0$. For $p \in \mathbb{N}^k$, the shift map $\sigma^p : \Lambda^\infty \rightarrow \Lambda^\infty$ defined by $(\sigma^p x)(m, n) = x(m + p, n + p)$ for $(m, n) \in \Omega_k$ is a local homeomorphism. For $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $x \in \Lambda^\infty$ with $s(\lambda) = r(x)$ we write λx for the unique element $y \in \Lambda^\infty$ such that $\lambda = y(0, d(\lambda))$ and $x = \sigma^{d(\lambda)} y$, see [21].

Definition 3.1. Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. We say that Λ is *aperiodic* (or satisfies the *aperiodicity condition*) if for every vertex $v \in \Lambda^0$ there exist an infinite path $x \in v\Lambda^\infty$ such that $\sigma^m(x) \neq \sigma^n(x)$ for all $m \neq n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, see [21, 32, 36]. If $\Lambda \setminus H\Lambda$ is aperiodic for every hereditary saturated $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$, we say Λ is *strongly aperiodic*, see [16].

We can now state our main result about topological dimension of k -graph C^* -algebras. Let us emphasise that half of the hard work has already been done for us: The implication (ii) \implies (i) was established in [16] by Kang and the first named author. As we shall see the reverse implication (i) \implies (ii) also requires some non-trivial work.

Theorem 3.2. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero.*
- (ii) *The k -graph Λ is strongly aperiodic.*

Before we prove Theorem 3.2 we present six lemmata. The key ideas, namely the use of P -graphs and induced algebras, are introduced in Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4. We briefly recall the notation involved.

Following [16] we recall the definition of a maximal tail. Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. A nonempty subset T of Λ^0 is called a *maximal tail* if

- (a) for every $v_1, v_2 \in T$ there is $w \in T$ such that $v_1\Lambda w \neq \emptyset$ and $v_2\Lambda w \neq \emptyset$,
- (b) for every $v_1 \in T$ and $1 \leq i \leq k$ there exist $e \in v_1\Lambda^{e_i}$ such that $s(e) \in T$, and
- (c) for $w \in T$ and $v_1 \in \Lambda^0$ with $v_1\Lambda w \neq \emptyset$ we have $v_1 \in T$.

Following [6] we recall the definition of $\text{Per}(\Lambda)$ and H_{Per} . Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources such that Λ^0 is a maximal tail. Define a relation \sim on Λ by $\mu \sim \nu$ if and only if $s(\mu) = s(\nu)$ and $\mu x = \nu x$ for all $x \in s(\mu)\Lambda^\infty$. Then [6, Lemma 4.2(1)] says that the set $\text{Per}(\Lambda) := \{d(\mu) - d(\nu) : \mu, \nu \in \Lambda \text{ and } \mu \sim \nu\}$ is a subgroup of \mathbb{Z}^k , called the *periodicity group* of Λ . Moreover, it follows from [6, Lemma 4.6], that

$$\text{Per}(\Lambda) = \{l \in \mathbb{Z}^k : \text{there exists } w \in \Lambda^0 \text{ and } n, m \in \mathbb{N}^k \text{ such that } l = n - m \text{ and } \sigma^n(y) = \sigma^m(y) \text{ for all } y \in w\Lambda^\infty\}.$$

Let

$$H_{\text{Per}} := \{v \in \Lambda^0 : \text{for all } \lambda \in v\Lambda \text{ and } m \in \mathbb{N}^k \text{ such that } d(\lambda) - m \in \text{Per}(\Lambda), \text{ there exists } \mu \in v\Lambda^m \text{ such that } \lambda \sim \mu\}.$$

Lemma 4.2 of [6] shows that H_{Per} is a non-empty hereditary set (not always saturated).

We will also need to use the P -graphs which were introduced in [6]. The definitions of P -graphs, where P is a finitely generated cancellative abelian monoid, and the associated C^* -algebras are obtained by replacing \mathbb{N}^k with P in the definitions for k -graphs given above, see [6, Section 3] for details. If Γ is a P -graph we will continue to call a family satisfying (CK1)–(CK4) for Γ with P replacing \mathbb{N}^k a Cuntz–Krieger Γ -family. If

$$P := \{m + \text{Per}(\Lambda) : m \in \mathbb{N}^k\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda),$$

then $(H_{\text{Per}}\Lambda)/\sim$ is a P -graph with operations inherited from Λ and degree map given by $\tilde{d}([\lambda]) = d(\lambda) + \text{Per}(\Lambda)$.

Lemma 3.3. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources such that Λ^0 is a maximal tail. Define $H := H_{\text{Per}}$ and let $\Gamma := (H\Lambda)/\sim$ be the P -graph described above. There exist an action α of the annihilator $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp := \{h \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \mathbb{T}) : h|_{\text{Per}(\Lambda)} = 1\}$ on $C^*(\Gamma)$ such that*

$$\alpha_h(s_{[\lambda]}) = h(d(\lambda))^{-1}s_{[\lambda]}, \quad \text{for all } h \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \text{ and } \lambda \in H\Lambda.$$

Proof. Fix $h \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ and $\lambda, \mu \in H\Lambda$ such that $[\lambda] = [\mu]$. We prove that $h(d(\lambda)) = h(d(\mu))$. Since $\lambda \sim \mu$ we have $s(\lambda) = s(\mu)$ and $\lambda x = \mu x$ for all $x \in s(\lambda)(H\Lambda)^\infty$. Set $w = s(\lambda) \in H$ (since H is hereditary). For any $x \in w\Lambda^\infty$ we have $x \in s(\lambda)(H\Lambda)^\infty$ so $\sigma^{d(\lambda)}(x) = \sigma^{d(\lambda)+d(\mu)}(\mu x) = \sigma^{d(\lambda)+d(\mu)}(\lambda x) = \sigma^{d(\mu)}(x)$. In particular $d(\lambda) - d(\mu) \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)$. Since $h \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ we see that $h(d(\lambda) - d(\mu)) = 1$, so $h(d(\lambda)) = h(d(\mu))$.

Fix $h \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. By the preceding paragraph, for $[\lambda] \in \Gamma$, we can define

$$t_{[\lambda]} := h(d(\lambda))^{-1}s_{[\lambda]}.$$

Let $P := \{m + \text{Per}(\Lambda) : m \in \mathbb{N}^k\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)$. Since Γ is a P -graph and $C^*(\Gamma)$ is the universal algebra generated by a Cuntz–Krieger Γ -family $\{s_{[\lambda]} : [\lambda] \in \Gamma = (H\Lambda)/\sim\}$, the set $\{t_{[\lambda]} : [\lambda] \in \Gamma\}$ is also a Cuntz–Krieger Γ -family. So the universal property yields a homomorphism $\alpha_h : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^*(\Gamma)$ such that $\alpha_h(s_{[\lambda]}) = t_{[\lambda]} = h(d(\lambda))^{-1}s_{[\lambda]}$.

For each $g, h \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$, $\alpha_{hg} = \alpha_h \circ \alpha_g$ and $\alpha_{hh^{-1}} = \text{id}_{C^*(\Gamma)}$ on the generators of $C^*(\Gamma)$, and hence on all of $C^*(\Gamma)$. It follows that $h \mapsto \alpha_h$ is a group homomorphism from $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ into the automorphisms of $C^*(\Gamma)$.

Finally we show $h \mapsto \alpha_h(a)$ is continuous for each $a \in C^*(\Gamma)$. Let $a = s_{[\lambda]}$ for some $\lambda \in H\Lambda$ and suppose $h_i \rightarrow h$ in $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. By definition of the topology on $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^k, \mathbb{T})$ we have $h_i(d(\lambda)) \rightarrow h(d(\lambda))$ in \mathbb{T} , and so $\alpha_{h_i}(a) \rightarrow \alpha_h(a)$ in $C^*(\Gamma)$. Since addition is continuous, we see that $\alpha_{h_i}(a) \rightarrow \alpha_h(a)$ for $a \in \text{span}\{t_\eta t_\nu^* : \eta, \nu \in \Gamma\}$; an $\varepsilon/3$ -argument then gives continuity for each $a \in C^*(\Gamma)$. \square

Following [39, p. 100] let X be a right G -space and (A, G, α) a dynamical system. If $f : X \rightarrow A$ is a continuous function such that

$$(3.1) \quad f(x \cdot s) = \alpha_s^{-1}(f(x)), \quad \text{for all } x \in X \text{ and } s \in G$$

then $x \mapsto \|f(x)\|$ is continuous on the orbit space $X/G := \{x \cdot G : x \in X\}$. The *induced algebra* is

$$\text{Ind}_G^X(A, \alpha) = \{f \in C_b(X, A) : f \text{ satisfies (3.1) and } x \cdot G \mapsto \|f(x)\| \text{ is in } C_0(X/G)\}.$$

For $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$, we write z^n for $\prod_{i=1}^k z_i^{n_i}$.

In what follows we identify $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ with $\{z \in \mathbb{T}^k : z^n = 1 \text{ for all } n \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)\} \subseteq \mathbb{T}^k$. Since $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ acts on \mathbb{T}^k by right multiplication $z \cdot w := zw$ [39, Example 3.34], \mathbb{T}^k is a right $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ -space. So, using the action $\alpha : \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C^*(\Gamma))$ of Lemma 3.3, we can form the induced algebra $\text{Ind}(\alpha) := \text{Ind}_{\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp}^{\mathbb{T}^k}(C^*(\Gamma), \alpha)$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let Λ , H , α and Γ be as in Lemma 3.3. Then there exists an isomorphism $\pi : C^*(H\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\alpha)$ such that $\pi(s_\lambda)(z) = z^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]}$ for each $\lambda \in H\Lambda$ and $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$. We have*

$$\text{Prim}(C^*(H\Lambda)) \cong \left(\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)) \right) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp,$$

where the action of $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ on $\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))$ is given by $(z, I) \cdot w = (zw, \alpha_{w^{-1}}(I))$.

Proof. For each $\lambda \in H\Lambda$ define $t_\lambda : \mathbb{T}^k \rightarrow C^*(\Gamma)$ by $t_\lambda(z) = z^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]}$. We show that each t_λ belongs to the C^* -algebra $\text{Ind}(\alpha)$ described above.

For fixed $\lambda \in H\Lambda$, $z \mapsto z^{d(\lambda)}$ is continuous from \mathbb{T}^k to \mathbb{T} , so t_λ belongs to $C(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Gamma))$. Fix $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$ and $w \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_w^{-1}(t_\lambda(z)) &= \alpha_w^{-1}(z^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]}) = z^{d(\lambda)} \alpha_{w^{-1}}(s_{[\lambda]}) \\ &= z^{d(\lambda)} w^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]} = (zw)^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]} = t_\lambda(zw) = t_\lambda(z \cdot w). \end{aligned}$$

So t_λ satisfies (3.1). The function on $\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ given by $z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \mapsto \|t_\lambda(z)\|$ is constant, hence continuous. Since $\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is compact and Hausdorff (see [39, p. 101]), the map $z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \mapsto \|t_\lambda(z)\|$ belongs to $C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$, so $t_\lambda \in \text{Ind}(\alpha)$.

Since $H\Lambda$ is a k -graph and $C^*(H\Lambda)$ is the universal algebra generated by the Cuntz–Krieger family $\{s_\lambda : \lambda \in H\Lambda\}$ it easily follows that $\{t_\lambda : \lambda \in H\Lambda\}$ satisfies (CK1)–(CK3). To verify (CK4) fix $v \in H$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}^k$, let $p := n + \text{Per}(\Lambda)$, and define $\varphi : v\Lambda^n \rightarrow v\Gamma^p$, by $\varphi(\lambda) = [\lambda]$. It suffices to show that φ is a bijection. To check that φ is surjective (this is non-trivial because $[\lambda] \in v\Gamma^p \not\cong d(\lambda) = n$), choose $[\lambda] \in v\Gamma^p$. Since $\check{d}([\lambda]) = d(\lambda) + \text{Per}(\Lambda)$ there exists $\mu \sim \lambda$ such that $d(\mu) = n$ and $r(\mu) = r(\lambda)$ (see [6, Theorem 4.2]). We obtain $\mu \in v\Lambda^n$ and $\varphi(\mu) = [\lambda]$. To check that φ is injective, suppose that $\varphi(\lambda) = \varphi(\mu)$ for some $\lambda, \mu \in v\Lambda^n$. Since $\lambda \sim \mu$ and $d(\lambda) = d(\mu)$ it follows from [6, Theorem 4.2] that $\lambda = \mu$. So φ is a bijection as claimed.

By the universal property of $C^*(H\Lambda)$ there exists a homomorphism $\pi : C^*(H\Lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ind}(\alpha)$ such that

$$(3.2) \quad \pi(s_\lambda) = t_\lambda = (z \mapsto z^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]}), \quad \text{for each } \lambda \in H\Lambda.$$

We now show π is injective. Similarly to [39, Lemma 3.48], we have a dynamical system $(\text{Ind}(\alpha), \mathbb{T}^k, \text{lt})$ where $\text{lt}_z(f)(x) = f(xz)$ for all $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$ and $f \in \text{Ind}(\alpha)$. The C^* -algebra $C^*(H\Lambda)$ carries a gauge action γ of \mathbb{T}^k such that $\gamma_z(s_\lambda) = z^{d(\lambda)} s_\lambda$ for each $\lambda \in H\Lambda$. For $x, z \in \mathbb{T}^k$ and $\lambda \in H\Lambda$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lt}_z \circ \pi(s_\lambda)(x) &= \text{lt}_z(t_\lambda)(x) = t_\lambda(xz) = (xz)^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]} = z^{d(\lambda)} x^{d(\lambda)} s_{[\lambda]} \\ &= z^{d(\lambda)} t_\lambda(x) = z^{d(\lambda)} \pi(s_\lambda)(x) = \pi(z^{d(\lambda)} s_\lambda)(x) = \pi \circ \gamma_z(s_\lambda)(x). \end{aligned}$$

So the homomorphisms $\text{lt}_z \circ \pi$ and $\pi \circ \gamma_z$ agree on generators, and hence are equal. Since each t_λ is non-zero it follows from the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem [21, Theorem 3.4] that π is injective.

We now show that π is surjective. By [39, Proposition 3.49], $\text{Ind}(\alpha)$ can be regarded as a $C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$ -algebra in the sense of [39], where

$$(3.3) \quad \varphi \cdot f(z) = \varphi(z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp) f(z)$$

for all $\varphi \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$, $f \in \text{Ind}(\alpha)$ and $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$. In particular it follows from [39, Proposition C.24 and Theorem C.26] that π is surjective provided the following two properties hold:

- (i) If $f \in \text{im}(\pi)$ and $\varphi \in C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$, then $\varphi \cdot f \in \text{im}(\pi)$.
- (ii) For each $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$, $\{f(z) : f \in \text{im}(\pi)\}$ is dense in $C^*(\Gamma)$.

To prove (i), observe that for $n \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)$, the map $z \mapsto z^n$ vanishes on $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$, and so descends to an element ε_n of $C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$ satisfying

$$(3.4) \quad \varepsilon_n(z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp) = z^n.$$

The set $\{\varepsilon_n : n \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)\}$ generates $C_0(\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp)$ as a C^* -algebra. So (i) follows once we prove that $\text{im}(\pi)$ is invariant for the action on every ε_n . For $f \in \text{Ind}(\alpha)$ and $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$, equations (3.3) and (3.4) give

$$(\varepsilon_n \cdot f)(z) = \varepsilon_n(z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp) f(z) = z^n f(z).$$

Fix $n \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)$ and $f \in \text{im}(\pi)$. We show that the function $z \mapsto z^n f(z)$ belongs to $\text{im}(\pi)$. Write $n = p - q$ with $p, q \in \mathbb{N}^k$ and fix $\lambda, \mu \in H\Lambda$. By [6, Theorem 4.2(3)] there exist a bijection $\theta : s(\lambda)\Lambda^p \rightarrow s(\lambda)\Lambda^q$ such that $\nu \sim \theta(\nu)$ for all $\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p$. Since $\{s_{[\lambda]} : [\lambda] \in \Gamma\}$ satisfies (CK4) and the map $\nu \mapsto [\nu]$ is a bijection from $s(\lambda)\Lambda^p$ to $s(\lambda)\Gamma^{p+\text{Per}(\Lambda)}$ we have,

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s(\lambda)}(z) &= z^{d(s(\lambda))} s_{[s(\lambda)]} = s_{[s(\lambda)]} = \sum_{[\nu] \in s(\lambda)\Gamma^{p+\text{Per}(\Lambda)}} s_{[\nu]} s_{[\nu]}^* \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p} s_{[\nu]} s_{[\nu]}^* = \sum_{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p} s_{[\nu]} s_{[\theta(\nu)]}^* \\ &= \sum_{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p} z^{-d(\nu)} t_\nu(z) (z^{-d(\theta(\nu))} t_{\theta(\nu)}(z))^* \\ &= z^{-(p-q)} \sum_{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p} t_\nu t_{\theta(\nu)}^*(z). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $(z \mapsto z^n t_\lambda t_\mu^*(z)) = \left(z \mapsto \left(\sum_{\nu \in s(\lambda)\Lambda^p} t_\lambda t_\nu t_{\theta(\nu)}^* t_\mu^* \right)(z) \right) \in \text{im}(\pi)$. Finally using that $f \in \overline{\text{span}}\{t_\lambda t_\mu^* : \lambda, \mu \in H\Lambda\}$ we obtain $(z \mapsto z^n f(z)) \in \text{im}(\pi)$.

To prove (ii), fix $z \in \mathbb{T}^k$. For each $\lambda \in H\Lambda$ define $f_\lambda := z^{-d(\lambda)} t_\lambda \in \text{im}(\pi)$. Using (3.2) we get $s_{[\lambda]} = f_\lambda(z)$, so $s_{[\lambda]} \in \{f(z) : f \in \text{im}(\pi)\}$. Since $\text{im}(\pi)$ is a C^* -algebra and since $\overline{\text{span}}\{f_\lambda f_\mu^*(z) : \lambda, \mu \in H\Lambda\} = C^*(\Gamma)$, the set $\{f(z) : f \in \text{im}(\pi)\}$ is dense in $C^*(\Gamma)$. We conclude that $C^*(H\Lambda) \cong \text{Ind}(\alpha)$.

By [39, p. 100], the primitive ideal space of the induced algebra $\text{Ind}(\alpha)$ is homeomorphic with the orbit space $(\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$, where the right action of $\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is given by $(z, I) \cdot w := (zw, \alpha_{w^{-1}}(I))$ [39, Lemma 2.8]. In particular, since $C^*(H\Lambda) \cong \text{Ind}(\alpha)$, we obtain $\text{Prim}(C^*(H\Lambda)) \cong \text{Prim}(\text{Ind}(\alpha)) \cong (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Let Λ and Γ be as in Lemma 3.3. The formula*

$$\varphi((z, I) \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp) = z \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp,$$

determines a continuous open surjection $\varphi : (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$.*

Proof. For completeness let us mention that $\text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))$ is non-empty (for example, the zero ideal in $C^*(\Gamma)$ is primitive) so φ makes sense. If $(x_1, I_1) \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp = (x_2, I_2) \cdot \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ for $(x_i, I_i) \in \mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))$, then $x_1 w = x_2$ for some $w \in \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. So the map φ is well defined.

Let $\psi : \mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k$ be the projection onto the first coordinate and write p for both the quotient map $\mathbb{T}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ and the orbit map $\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ (cf. [39, Definition 3.21]). Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp, \\ p \uparrow & & p \uparrow \\ \mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathbb{T}^k \end{array}$$

commutes. The topologies on the orbit spaces

$$(\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$$

are the weakest topologies making the maps p continuous. So both maps p are continuous and open (see [39, Lemma 3.25]). Now φ is continuous and open because ψ is. The map φ is surjective because $\text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))$ is non-empty. \square

We will need an elementary lemma from topology. This is standard, but we give a complete statement and proof for convenience.

Lemma 3.6. *Let X, Y be topological spaces and let $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous open surjective map. If X admits a basis for its topology consisting of compact and open sets, then so does Y .*

Proof. Let \mathbb{B} be a basis for the topology on X consisting of compact and open sets. Set $\mathbb{F} := \{\varphi(B) : B \in \mathbb{B}\}$. Since φ is continuous and open each element of \mathbb{F} is compact and open. Since φ is surjective $Y = \varphi(\bigcup_{B \in \mathbb{B}} B) = \bigcup_{F \in \mathbb{F}} F$, so \mathbb{F} is an open cover of Y . Suppose $y \in F_1 \cap F_2$ for $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbb{F}$. Take $x \in X$ such that $\varphi(x) = y$. Since $x \in \varphi^{-1}(y) \subseteq \varphi^{-1}(F_i)$ and F_i is open, there exists $B \in \mathbb{B}$ such that $x \in B \subseteq \varphi^{-1}(F_1) \cap \varphi^{-1}(F_2)$. With $F := \varphi(B) \in \mathbb{F}$ we get $y = \varphi(x) \in \varphi(B) = F$ and $F = \varphi(B) \subseteq \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(F_i)) = F_i$. So \mathbb{F} is a basis for a topology on Y .

To see that this topology coincides with the given topology on Y , observe that each set in \mathbb{F} is open, and for any open set $V \subseteq Y$, the preimage $\varphi^{-1}(V)$ is open, hence a union of elements $B_i \in \mathbb{B}$. Now each $\varphi(B_i) \in \mathbb{F}$ and $V = \varphi(\varphi^{-1}(V)) = \varphi(\bigcup_i B_i) = \bigcup_i \varphi(B_i)$. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Suppose that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero. If $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is hereditary then $C^*(H\Lambda)$ is isomorphic to full corner of the ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in H\}$, and has topological dimension zero. If H is also saturated then $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ is isomorphic to a quotient of $C^*(\Lambda)$ and has topological dimension zero.*

Proof. Recall from [8, Proposition 3.2.1] and [5, Proposition 2.8] that topological dimension zero passes to ideals and quotients. It also passes to full corners (since Morita equivalent C^* -algebras have homeomorphic primitive ideal spaces, see [7, p. 156]).

Let H be any hereditary subset of Λ^0 . Recall that I_H denotes the ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in H\}$. By [32, Theorem 5.2], $C^*(H\Lambda)$ is isomorphic to a full corner in I_H , and hence has topological dimension zero. If H is saturated as well, then $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ is isomorphic to $C^*(\Lambda)/I_H$, and hence it, too, has topological dimension zero. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Suppose that Λ is not strongly aperiodic. Then there exists a (possibly empty) hereditary and saturated set $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ such that the vertex set of $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ is a maximal tail and $\text{Per}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \neq \{0\}$.*

Proof. Choose a (possibly empty) hereditary saturated set $H' \subseteq \Lambda^0$ such that $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H'$ is not aperiodic. By [36, Lemma 3.2(iii)] there exist a vertex $v \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H'$ and $n \neq m \in \mathbb{N}^k$ such that $\sigma^m(y) = \sigma^n(y)$ for every infinite path $y \in v(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H')^\infty$. Fix $x \in v(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H')^\infty$, define the shift-tail equivalence class

$$(3.5) \quad [x] := \{\lambda \sigma^p(x) : p \in \mathbb{N}^k, \lambda \in (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H')x(p)\},$$

and let $T := r([x]) \subseteq \Lambda^0$ (possibly all of Λ^0) and $H := \Lambda^0 \setminus T$.

We prove that $T \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is a maximal tail. First we consider property (a). If $v, w \in r([x])$, say $v = r(\alpha \sigma^m(x))$, $w = r(\beta \sigma^n(x))$, then $u = x(m \vee n) \in T$ satisfies $\alpha x(m, m \vee n) \in v\Lambda u$, and $\beta x(n, m \vee n) \in w\Lambda u$. For property (b), fix $v \in r([x])$, say $v = r(\alpha \sigma^m(x))$, and fix $i \leq k$. By replacing α with $\alpha x(m, m + e_i)$ and m with $m + e_i$, we may assume that $d(\alpha) \geq e_i$, say $\alpha = f\alpha'$ with $f \in \Lambda^{e_i}$. Then $f \in v\Lambda^{e_i}$, and $s(f) = r(\alpha' \sigma^m(x)) \in r([x])$. Finally for property (c), fix $w \in r([x])$ and $v \in \Lambda^0$ with $v\Lambda w \neq \emptyset$, say $\alpha \in v\Lambda w$. Write $w = r(\beta \sigma^m(x))$. Then $v = r((\alpha\beta)\sigma^m(x)) \in r([x])$.

Now $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is hereditary and saturated because it is the complement of a maximal tail (see the proof of [16, Theorem 3.12]). Since $T(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)T = \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$, the set $T = (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^0$ is a maximal tail in the k -graph $\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$.

Since $\text{Per}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) = \{a - b : \text{there exists } w \in (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^0 \text{ such that } \sigma^a(y) = \sigma^b(y) \text{ for all } y \in w(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^\infty\}$ and since $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^0 = r([x]) \subseteq \{r(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H'\} = (\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H')^0$ we conclude that $n - m \in \text{Per}(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) \neq \{0\}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2. As mentioned before, (ii) \Rightarrow (i) follows from [16, Theorem 4.2]. For (i) \Rightarrow (ii), let Λ' be a row-finite k -graph with no sources such that $C^*(\Lambda')$ has topological dimension zero. We suppose that Λ' is not strongly aperiodic, and derive a contradiction. By Lemma 3.8 there is a hereditary and saturated set $H' \subseteq (\Lambda')^0$ such that the vertex set Λ^0 of $\Lambda := \Lambda' \setminus \Lambda' H'$ is a maximal tail and such that $\text{Per}(\Lambda)$ is nontrivial. Define $H := H_{\text{Per}}$ and $\Gamma := (H\Lambda)/\sim$. By Lemma 3.4, $\text{Prim}(C^*(H\Lambda)) \cong (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)))/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$. By

Lemma 3.5, there is a continuous open surjective map

$$\varphi : (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp.$$

Lemma 3.7 implies that $C^*(H\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero, and it follows that $(\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma))) / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ has a basis of compact open sets. Using Lemma 3.6 we conclude that $\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ has a basis of compact open sets. But $\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is the Pontryagin dual of a free abelian group, and hence homeomorphic to \mathbb{T}^l where l is the rank of $\text{Per}(\Lambda)$. So $\mathbb{T}^k / \text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is connected and not a singleton, a contradiction. \square

Recall that a topological groupoid \mathcal{G} is *topologically principal* if the set

$$\{u \in \mathcal{G}^{(0)} : \mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}\}$$

of units with trivial isotropy is dense in $\mathcal{G}^{(0)}$ [34, Definition 1.2], and *essentially principal* if for every closed invariant $X \subseteq \mathcal{G}^{(0)}$, the set $\{u \in X : \mathcal{G}_u^u = \{u\}\}$ is dense in X [33, Definition 4.3]). For each k -graph Λ with no sources we let \mathcal{G}_Λ denote the *infinite-path groupoid* of Λ introduced in [21, Definition 2.7].

Corollary 3.9. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The k -graph Λ is strongly aperiodic.*
- (ii) *For every hereditary saturated subset $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$, the groupoid $\mathcal{G}_{\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H}$ is topologically principal.*
- (iii) *The groupoid \mathcal{G}_Λ is essentially principal.*
- (iv) *The C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero.*
- (v) *Every ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$ is gauge invariant.*
- (vi) *The map $I \mapsto \{v \in \Lambda^0 : s_v \in I\}$ is a bijection between ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ and hereditary saturated subsets $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$.*

Proof. See [21, Proposition 4.5] for (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii). For (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii), one checks that the nonempty closed invariant subsets of $\mathcal{G}_\Lambda^{(0)}$ are precisely the sets $(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)^\infty \subseteq \Lambda^\infty$ associated to hereditary saturated sets $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$. This follows from the argument of [22, Proposition 6.5] *mutatis mutandis*.

Theorem 3.2 gives (i) \Leftrightarrow (iv). For (i) \Leftrightarrow (v) see [36, Proposition 3.6] and see [37, Theorem 5.5] for (v) \Rightarrow (vi). For (vi) \Rightarrow (v) observe that the s_v are fixed under the gauge action, so any ideal generated by vertex projections is gauge invariant. \square

4. REAL RANK ZERO

In this section we study when k -graph C^* -algebras have real-rank zero. We can give a complete answer only for 2-graphs such that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is strongly purely infinite, but we are able to say some things in greater generality. We start with a necessary condition that follows easily from work of Pasnicu [29] and requires no additional hypotheses. It also connects the question of real-rank zero to our work in the preceding section.

Lemma 4.1. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. If the C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero then Λ is strongly aperiodic.*

Proof. We suppose that Λ is not strongly aperiodic, and derive a contradiction. By Lemma 3.8 there is a hereditary and saturated set $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ such that the vertex set $\Lambda^0 \setminus H$ of $\Sigma := \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ is a maximal tail and $K := H_{\text{Per}(\Sigma)}$ is nontrivial. Theorem 3.14 of

[4] shows that real-rank zero passes to quotients, so the second statement of Lemma 3.7 shows that $C^*(\Sigma)$ has real-rank zero. Since [4, Theorem 3.14] shows that real-rank zero also passes to ideals, we deduce that the ideal of $C^*(\Sigma)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in K\}$ has real-rank zero. Since real-rank zero is preserved by Morita equivalence [4, Theorem 3.8], it passes to full corners, and we deduce from the first statement of Lemma 3.7 that $C^*(K\Sigma)$ has real-rank zero.

By Lemma 3.4 and [39, Proposition 3.49], $C^*(H\Lambda)$ is isomorphic to the algebra of continuous sections of an upper semicontinuous C^* -bundle \mathcal{B} over $\mathbb{T}^k/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ with fibers isomorphic to $C^*(\Gamma)$. Lemma 3.5 shows that the map

$$\text{Prim}(C^*(H\Lambda)) \cong (\mathbb{T}^k \times \text{Prim}(C^*(\Gamma)))/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{T}^k/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$$

induced by the bundle structure is an open map. So [39, Theorem C.26] shows that \mathcal{B} is a continuous C^* -bundle. Since $C^*(H\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero, [29, Theorem 2.1] implies that $\mathbb{T}^k/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is totally disconnected. But (as in the proof of 3.2), $\mathbb{T}^k/\text{Per}(\Lambda)^\perp$ is homeomorphic to \mathbb{T}^l for some $l > 0$, a contradiction. \square

Our objective in the rest of the section is to strengthen this necessary condition and obtain a necessary and sufficient condition for real-rank zero when $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite and $k = 2$.

For an R -module M and an integer $a \geq 2$ let $\bigwedge^a M$ denote the a th exterior power of M , i.e. the R -module $M^{\otimes a}/J_a$ where J_a is the submodule of $M^{\otimes a}$ spanned by elements of the form $m_1 \otimes m_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_a$ such that $m_i = m_j$ for some $i \neq j$. For any $m_1, m_2, \dots, m_a \in M$, the coset of $m_1 \otimes m_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_a$ in $\bigwedge^a M$ is denoted $m_1 \wedge m_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge m_a$ and we call it an elementary wedge product. If $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_N$ constitutes a basis for M (with $a \leq N$) then $\{\epsilon_{i_1} \wedge \epsilon_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \epsilon_{i_a} : 1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_a \leq N\}$ is a basis for $\bigwedge^a M$. We regard R as an R -module and set $\bigwedge^0 M = R$ and $\bigwedge^1 M = M$.

Let Λ be a row finite k -graph with no sources. Following [23] we introduce the chain complex D_*^Λ . Let $\mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$ denote the set of finitely supported functions from Λ^0 to \mathbb{Z} , regarded as an abelian group under pointwise addition. For $v \in \Lambda^0$ define $\delta_v \in \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$ by $\delta_v(u) = \delta_{u,v}$ (the Kronecker delta). For each $i = 1, \dots, k$ let M_i (or $M_{i,\Lambda}$ for emphasis) be the vertex connectivity matrix given by $M_i(u, v) = |u\Lambda^e v|$. Regard M_i as the group endomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$ given by $(M_i f)(u) = \sum_{v \in \Lambda^0} M_i(u, v) f(v)$. Let D_*^Λ be the chain complex such that

$$D_a^\Lambda = \begin{cases} \bigwedge^a \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq k, \\ 0 & \text{if } a > k, \end{cases}$$

with differentials $\partial_a : D_a^\Lambda \rightarrow D_{a-1}^\Lambda$ (or ∂_a^Λ for emphasis) defined for $1 \leq a \leq k$ by

$$\partial_a(\epsilon_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \epsilon_{i_a} \otimes \delta_v) = \sum_{j=1}^a (-1)^{j+1} \epsilon_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{\epsilon}_{i_j} \wedge \cdots \wedge \epsilon_{i_a} \otimes (1 - M_j^t) \delta_v,$$

where the symbol “ $\widehat{}$ ” denotes deletion of an element, $v \in \Lambda^0$, $\{\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k\}$ is the canonical basis for \mathbb{Z}^k and M_j^t is the transpose of M_j .

Example 4.2. Let Λ be a row finite k -graph with no sources, $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$ a hereditary saturated subset of Λ^0 and $\Gamma = H\Lambda$. Recall that a morphism of chain complexes $f : C_* \rightarrow D_*$ is given by a family of morphisms $f_n : C_n \rightarrow D_n$ that commute with the differentials. In this example we construct a morphism of chain complexes $j^H : D_*^\Gamma \rightarrow D_*^\Lambda$.

For each $f \in \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0$ let $i^H(f)$ be the extension of f to Λ^0 by zero. Since H is hereditary, for $u \in H$ and $v \notin H$ we have $M_{j,\Lambda}(u, v) = 0$. It follows that for each $v \in \Lambda^0$

$$\begin{aligned} (M_{j,\Lambda}^t(i^H(f)))(v) &= \sum_{u \in \Lambda^0} M_{j,\Lambda}(u, v)(i^H(f)(u)) = \sum_{u \in \Gamma^0} M_{j,\Lambda}(u, v)(f(u)) \\ &= 1_{\Gamma^0}(v) \sum_{u \in \Gamma^0} M_{j,\Lambda}(u, v)(f(u)) = (i^H(M_{j,\Gamma}^t f))(v). \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $i^H((1 - M_{j,\Gamma}^t)f) = (1 - M_{j,\Lambda}^t)(i^H(f))$ for each $f \in \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0$. For $0 \leq a \leq k$ let $j_a^H : D_a^\Gamma \rightarrow D_a^\Lambda$ be the morphism given by $j_a^H(d \otimes f) = d \otimes i^H(f)$. The above calculation produces the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & D_k^\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\partial_k^\Gamma} & D_{k-1}^\Gamma & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & D_1^\Gamma & \xrightarrow{\partial_1^\Gamma} & D_0^\Gamma & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j_k^H & & \downarrow j_{k-1}^H & & & & \downarrow j_1^H & & \downarrow j_0^H & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & D_k^\Lambda & \xrightarrow{\partial_k^\Lambda} & D_{k-1}^\Lambda & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & D_1^\Lambda & \xrightarrow{\partial_1^\Lambda} & D_0^\Lambda & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

and hence yields a morphism of chain complexes $j^H : D_*^\Gamma \rightarrow D_*^\Lambda$.

Any morphism of chain complexes induces a morphism of the homology groups of the chain complexes. In particular Example 4.2 yields the morphism $H_*(j^H) : H_*(D_*^\Gamma) \rightarrow H_*(D_*^\Lambda)$. We can now state our main result.

Theorem 4.3. *Let Λ be a row-finite 2-graph with no sources.*

- (1) *Suppose $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite. Then the following are equivalent:*
 - (i) *$C^*(\Lambda)$ has real rank zero*
 - (ii) *Λ is strongly aperiodic and $H_1(j^H)$ is injective for every saturated hereditary H subset of Λ^0 .*
- (2) *The implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) holds even if $C^*(\Lambda)$ is not purely infinite.*

We will prove Theorem 4.3 at the end of the section, after establishing some preliminary results. First though, we present a reformulation of the condition that $H_1(j^H)$ is injective in terms of the connectivity matrices of the 2-graph Λ . This result will prove useful when applying Theorem 4.3 in practice. To state it, we need a little bit more notation. Suppose that Λ is a 2-graph and $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is a hereditary set. It follows that, for each i , $M_{i,\Lambda}(u, v) = 0$ whenever $u \in H$ and $v \notin H$. This means that each $M_{i,\Lambda}^t$ has a block-upper-triangular decomposition with respect to the decomposition $\Lambda^0 = H \sqcup (\Lambda^0 \setminus H)$. We will use the following notation for this decomposition:

$$(4.1) \quad M_{i,\Lambda}^t = \begin{pmatrix} M_{i,H}^t & M_{i,H,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t \\ 0 & M_{i,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proposition 4.4. *Let Λ be a row-finite 2-graph with no sources, and let $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ be a saturated hereditary set. With $H_1(j^H)$, ∂_1 , ∂_2 and Γ as in Example 4.2, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The morphism $H_1(j^H)$ is injective.*
- (ii) *We have $\text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda \cap j_1^H(\ker \partial_1^\Gamma) \subseteq j_1^H(\text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma)$.*

(iii) We have

$$\begin{pmatrix} M_{1,H,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t \\ M_{2,H,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t \end{pmatrix} (\ker(M_{1,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t - 1) \cap \ker(M_{2,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t - 1)) \subseteq \begin{pmatrix} M_{1,H}^t - 1 \\ M_{2,H}^t - 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}H.$$

Proof. Before proving (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii), we do some initial work to reformulate condition (i). Since $j_1^H \circ \partial_2^\Gamma = \partial_2^\Lambda \circ j_2^H$, we have $j_1^H(\text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda) \subseteq \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$. Hence there is a well-defined homomorphism $H_1(j^H) : \ker \partial_1^\Gamma / \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma \rightarrow \ker \partial_1^\Lambda / \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda$ such that

$$H_1(j^H)(a + \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma) = j_1^H(a) + \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda \quad \text{for all } a \in \ker \partial_1^\Gamma.$$

By linearity, it follows that $H_1(j^H)$ is injective if and only if whenever $a \in \ker \partial_1^\Gamma$ satisfies $j_1^H(a) \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda$, we have $a \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$.

Now, to prove (i) \Rightarrow (ii), suppose that $H_1(j^H)$ is injective, and fix $a \in \ker \partial_1^\Gamma$ such that $j_1^H(a) \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda$. Then the preceding paragraph shows that $a \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$, giving $j_1^H(a) \in j_1^H(\text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma)$.

To verify (ii) \Rightarrow (i), we suppose that (ii) holds, and fix $a \in \ker \partial_1^\Gamma$ with $j_1^H(a) \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda$. By the first paragraph of the proof, it suffices to show that $a \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$. We have $j_1^H(a) \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda \cap j_1^H(\ker \partial_1^\Gamma)$. By (ii), $j_1^H(a) \in j_1^H(\text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma)$, so $j_1^H(a) = j_1^H(c)$ for some $c \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$. Since $j_1^H(d \otimes f) = d \otimes i^H(f)$, where $i^H(f)$ is the extension of $f \in \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0$ to Λ^0 by zero, j_1^H is injective, so $a = c \in \text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma$.

We now prove that (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii). By [10, 23], the complex $D_a^\Lambda = \bigwedge^a \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$ may be written as follows:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \xrightarrow{\partial_2^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \xrightarrow{\partial_1^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \longrightarrow 0$$

where $\partial_1^\Lambda = (1 - M_{1,\Lambda}^t, 1 - M_{2,\Lambda}^t)$ and $\partial_2^\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} M_{2,\Lambda}^t - 1 \\ 1 - M_{1,\Lambda}^t \end{pmatrix}$. The same applies to the 2-graph $\Gamma = H\Lambda$. To ease notation in the calculations that follow, we write $T := \Lambda^0 \setminus H$, and we write $A := M_{1,\Lambda}^t$ and $B := M_{2,\Lambda}^t$, so that

$$1 - M_{1,\Lambda}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - A_H & -A_{H,T} \\ 0 & 1 - A_T \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad 1 - M_{2,\Lambda}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - B_H & -B_{H,T} \\ 0 & 1 - B_T \end{pmatrix}.$$

Define

$$K_1 := \text{im } \partial_2^\Lambda, \quad K_2 := j_1^H(\ker \partial_1^\Gamma), \quad \text{and} \quad L_1 := j_1^H(\text{im } \partial_2^\Gamma),$$

so that (ii) is satisfied if and only if $K_1 \cap K_2 \subseteq L_1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} B_H - 1 & B_{H,T} \\ 0 & B_T - 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 - A_H & -A_{H,T} \\ 0 & 1 - A_T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right) : \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \right\}, \\ K_2 &= j_1^H(\{(u, v) : u, v \in \mathbb{Z}H \text{ and } A_H u + B_H v = u + v\}) \\ &= \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) : u, v \in \mathbb{Z}H \text{ and } A_H u + B_H v = u + v \right\}, \text{ and} \\ L_1 &= j_1^H(\left\{ \left((B_H - 1)a, (1 - A_H)a \right) : a \in \mathbb{Z}H \right\}) \\ &= \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} (B_H - 1)a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} (1 - A_H)a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) : a \in \mathbb{Z}H \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $\left(\begin{pmatrix} u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ belongs to $K_1 \cap K_2$. The description of K_1 shows that $\left(\begin{pmatrix} u \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$ has the form $\partial_2^\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ where $b \in \ker(1 - B_T) \cap \ker(1 - A_T)$. Conversely, if $b \in \ker(1 - B_T) \cap$

$\ker(1 - A_T)$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}H$, then we have

$$\partial_2^\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{pmatrix} (B_H - 1)a + B_{H,T}b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} (1 - A_H)a - A_{H,T}b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

For $a \in \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$, we write a_H for the component $(a_v)_{v \in H}$ of a belonging to $\mathbb{Z}H$. Using that $M_{1,\Lambda}^t$ and $M_{2,\Lambda}^t$ commute, we have

$$\begin{aligned} A_H((B_H - 1)a + B_{H,T}b) + B_H((1 - A_H)a - A_{H,T}b) \\ &= \left(M_{1,\Lambda}^t(M_{2,\Lambda}^t - 1) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)_H + \left(M_{2,\Lambda}^t(1 - M_{1,\Lambda}^t) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)_H \\ &= \left((M_{2,\Lambda}^t - 1) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)_H + \left((1 - M_{1,\Lambda}^t) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \right)_H \\ &= ((B_H - 1)a + B_{H,T}b) + ((1 - A_H)a - A_{H,T}b). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\partial_2^\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to $K_1 \cap K_2$. That is, we have showed that

$$K_1 \cap K_2 = \left\{ \partial_2^\Lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} : a \in \mathbb{Z}H \text{ and } b \in \ker(1 - B_T) \cap \ker(1 - A_T) \right\}.$$

Let

$$L_2 := \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} B_{H,T}b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -A_{H,T}b \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) : b \in \mathbb{Z}T \text{ and } b \in \ker(1 - B_T) \cap \ker(1 - A_T) \right\}.$$

We have shown that $K_1 \cap K_2 = L_1 + L_2$, and hence (ii) is satisfied if and only if $L_2 \subseteq L_1$. As the pairs of vectors in L_1 and L_2 have zeros at the second row, it follows that (ii) holds if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ (B_{H,T}b, -A_{H,T}b) : b \in \mathbb{Z}T \text{ and } b \in \ker(1 - B_T) \cap \ker(1 - A_T) \right\} \\ \subseteq \left\{ ((B_H - 1)a, (1 - A_H)a) : a \in \mathbb{Z}H \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying by -1 in the second coordinate and recalling the definitions of the matrices A and B gives (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii). \square

We now embark on the preliminary results needed for the proof of Theorem 4.3. Let Λ be a row finite k -graph with no sources. By the universal property, $C^*(\Lambda)$ carries a canonical action of \mathbb{T}^k defined by $\gamma_z(s_\lambda) = z^{d(\lambda)}s_\lambda$ and called the *gauge action* (see [21]). We will abbreviate the crossed product $C^*(\Lambda) \times_\gamma \mathbb{T}^k$ by B^Λ . For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ and $f \in C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Lambda))$ define $\alpha_n^\Lambda(f)(z) := z^{-n}f(z)$. Then α_n^Λ extends to an automorphism of B^Λ and produces a dynamical system $(B^\Lambda, \mathbb{Z}^k, \alpha^\Lambda)$. The action α^Λ is called the *dual action*, see [39, p. 190].

Takai duality implies that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is isomorphic to a full corner of $B_\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k$. Specifically, there is an inclusion map $\theta_\Lambda : C^*(\Lambda) \rightarrow B_\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k$, which is given by $\theta_\Lambda(s_\lambda) := i_{B_\Lambda}(i_{\mathbb{T}}(1)i_{C^*(\Lambda)}(s_\lambda))i_{\mathbb{Z}^k}(d(\lambda))^*$, and which induces the identity map in K -theory¹.

Lemma 4.5. *Let Λ be a row finite k -graph with no sources, $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$ a hereditary saturated subset of Λ^0 and $\Gamma = H\Lambda$. There is a homomorphism $\varphi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ satisfying*

$$(4.2) \quad \varphi(s_\lambda) = s_\lambda \quad \text{for each } \lambda \in \Gamma.$$

¹This is discussed in detail in terms of skew-product graphs in [24, Lemma 5.2]; to translate back to the language of crossed-products, recall that there is an isomorphism $C^*(\Lambda) \times_\gamma \mathbb{T}^k \cong C^*(\Lambda \times_d \mathbb{Z}^k)$ that carries each $i_{C^*(\Lambda)}(s_\lambda)i_{\mathbb{T}^k}(z^n)$ to $s_{(\lambda,n)}$ [21, Corollary 5.3].

This φ extends to a homomorphism $\hat{\varphi} : B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k \rightarrow B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} C^*(\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\theta_\Gamma} & B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \hat{\varphi} \\ C^*(\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{\theta_\Lambda} & B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k. \end{array}$$

Proof. There exists a homomorphism $\varphi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ satisfying (4.2) by the universal property of $C^*(\Gamma)$ [21]. This φ is equivariant for the gauge actions on $C^*(\Gamma)$ and $C^*(\Lambda)$, so it induces a homomorphism $\varphi \times \text{id} : B^\Gamma \rightarrow B^\Lambda$ mapping $C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Gamma))$ to $C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Lambda))$ via $\varphi \times \text{id}(f)(z) = \varphi(f(z))$, see [39, Corollary 2.48].

By construction, we have $(\varphi \times \text{id}) \circ i_{C^*(\Gamma)}(s_\lambda) = i_{C^*(\Lambda)} \circ \varphi(s_\lambda)$ for every $\lambda \in \Gamma$. The commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Gamma)) & \xrightarrow{\varphi \times \text{id}} & C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Lambda)) \\ \downarrow \alpha_n^\Gamma & & \downarrow \alpha_n^\Lambda \\ C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Gamma)) & \xrightarrow{\varphi \times \text{id}} & C_c(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Lambda)), \end{array}$$

shows that $\varphi \times \text{id}$ is equivariant for the dual actions of \mathbb{Z}^k on B^Γ and B^Λ . Hence $\varphi \times \text{id}$ induces a homomorphism $\hat{\varphi} : B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k \rightarrow B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k$. Using the description of θ_Λ and θ_Γ above, we see that the diagram (4.3) commutes. \square

Following [23] a *homology spectral sequence* (E^r, d^r, α^r) or simply (E^r, d^r) consists of the following data:

- (i) A family of \mathbb{Z} -modules $E_{a,b}^r$ defined for all integers a, b and $r > 0$.
- (ii) Maps $d_{a,b}^r : E_{a,b}^r \rightarrow E_{a-r, b+r-1}^r$ that are differentials, i.e, $d_{a-r, b+r-1}^r \circ d_{a,b}^r = 0$
- (iii) Maps $\alpha_{a,b}^r : E_{a,b}^{r+1} \rightarrow H(E_{a,b}^r)$ that are isomorphisms, where $H(E_{a,b}^r)$ denotes the module $\ker(d_{a,b}^r) / \text{im}(d_{a+r, b-r+1}^r)$.

A *morphism of spectral sequences* $f : (E^r, d^r) \rightarrow (\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ is a family of morphisms $f^r : E^r \rightarrow \tilde{E}^r$ such that (1) the morphisms f^r commute with the differentials, and (2) the induced homomorphisms $H(f_{a,b}^r) : H(E_{a,b}^r) \rightarrow H(\tilde{E}_{a,b}^r)$ make the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{a,b}^{r+1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{a,b}^r} & H(E_{a,b}^r) \\ \downarrow f_{a,b}^{r+1} & & \downarrow H(f_{a,b}^r) \\ \tilde{E}_{a,b}^{r+1} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}_{a,b}^r} & H(\tilde{E}_{a,b}^r). \end{array}$$

Recall that the spectral sequence $E_{a,b}^r$ is *bounded* if for each r and n there are just finitely many nonzero terms $E_{a,b}^r$ such that $a + b = n$ (note that this holds for all r if it holds for $r = 1$). We then eventually have $E_{a,b}^{r+1} \cong E_{a,b}^r$ for all a, b , and we write $E_{a,b}^\infty$ for this limiting term. We say that the spectral sequence $E_{a,b}^r$ *converges* to a sequence $\mathcal{K}_* = \{\mathcal{K}_n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of modules if each \mathcal{K}_n admits a finite filtration $0 = F_s(\mathcal{K}_n) \subseteq F_{s+1}(\mathcal{K}_n) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_t(\mathcal{K}_n) = \mathcal{K}_n$ such that $E_{a,b}^\infty \cong F_a(\mathcal{K}_{a+b}) / F_{a-1}(\mathcal{K}_{a+b})$ for $s < a \leq t$.

The following result essentially follows from the argument of [10, Theorem 3.15] (though we are following the notation of [23, Proposition 5.4 and Theorem 5.5]), but we need a more detailed statement.

Lemma 4.6. *Let Λ , Γ and $\hat{\varphi}$ be as in Lemma 4.5. There exist spectral sequences (E^r, d^r) and $(\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ and a morphism of spectral sequences $f : (E^r, d^r) \rightarrow (\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ such that*

- (a) (E^r, d^r) converges to $K_*(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k)$ and $(\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ converges to $K_*(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k)$,
- (b) $E_{a,b}^1 = D_a^\Gamma$ and $\tilde{E}_{a,b}^1 = D_a^\Lambda$ for $0 \leq a \leq k$ and b even,
- (c) $d_{a,b}^1 = \partial_a^\Gamma$ and $\tilde{d}_{a,b}^1 = \partial_a^\Lambda$ for $1 \leq a \leq k$ and b even,
- (d) the isomorphisms $\tilde{E}_{a,b}^\infty \cong K_*(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k)$ and $E_{a,b}^\infty \cong K_*(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k)$ of part (a) intertwine the morphisms $f_{a,b}^\infty : E_{a,b}^\infty \rightarrow \tilde{E}_{a,b}^\infty$ and the homomorphisms $K_*(\hat{\varphi}) : K_*(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k) \rightarrow K_*(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k)$, and
- (e) $f_{a,b}^1 : D_a^\Gamma \rightarrow D_a^\Lambda$ coincides with the map j_a^H of Example 4.2.

Proof. Firstly we briefly recall parts of the proof of [23, Theorem 5.5] that we will need. Since the vertex projections $s_v \in C^*(\Lambda)$ are fixed by the gauge action, the map that sends $a \in C^*(\Lambda)$ to the constant function $z \mapsto a \in C(\mathbb{T}^k, C^*(\Lambda))$ determines a homomorphism $\varepsilon^\Lambda : C_0(\Lambda^0) \cong C^*(\{s_v : v \in \Lambda^0\}) \rightarrow B^\Lambda$; so $\varepsilon^\Lambda(\delta_v)$ is the constant function $z \mapsto s_v$ on \mathbb{T}^k . Let $\varepsilon_*^\Lambda : \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \rightarrow K_0(B^\Lambda)$ be the induced map in K_0 . The map

$$\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Lambda : \bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 \rightarrow \bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Lambda)$$

is a map of complexes that induces an isomorphism on homology [10, Theorem 3.14]. Thus, as in [10, 23],

$$(4.4) \quad H_*(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Lambda)) \cong H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0).$$

Therefore setting $\tilde{E}_{a,b}^1 = D_a^\Lambda$ for $0 \leq a \leq k$ and b even, and $\tilde{d}_{a,b}^1 = \partial_a^\Lambda$ for $1 \leq a \leq k$ and b even (and zero otherwise), yields

$$\tilde{E}_{a,b}^2 \cong \begin{cases} H_a(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Lambda)) & \text{if } 0 \leq a \leq k \text{ and } b \text{ even,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows that the spectral sequence $(\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ converges to $K_*(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k)$ as required.

We now slightly diverge from the proof of [23, Theorem 5.5] and apply Lemma 4.5: Fix a hereditary saturated set $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$, and let $\Gamma = H\Lambda$. Repeating the previous argument on Γ (using E rather than \tilde{E} for the new sequence) we get spectral sequences (E^r, d^r) , $(\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ satisfying properties (a)–(c).

Define ε_*^Γ in the same way as ε_*^Λ and let

$$\iota : C_0(\Gamma^0) \rightarrow C_0(\Lambda^0)$$

be the extension map extending by zero. Using Lemma 4.5 and the canonical identifications $K_0(C_0(\Gamma^0)) \cong \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0$ and $K_0(C_0(\Lambda^0)) \cong \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0$, we have the commuting diagram below:

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0 & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_*^\Gamma} & K_0(B^\Gamma) \\ \downarrow K_0(\iota) & & \downarrow K_0(\varphi \times \text{id}) \\ \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0 & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_*^\Lambda} & K_0(B^\Lambda). \end{array}$$

Taking the tensor product of the chain complex $\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k$ with the groups appearing in (4.5) and applying the homology functor, we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_*(D_*^\Gamma) = H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Gamma^0) & \xrightarrow{H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Gamma)} & H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Gamma)) \\ \downarrow H_*(\text{id} \otimes K_0(\iota)) & & \downarrow H_*(\text{id} \otimes K_0(\varphi \times \text{id})) \\ H_*(D_*^\Lambda) = H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes \mathbb{Z}\Lambda^0) & \xrightarrow{H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Lambda)} & H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Lambda)). \end{array}$$

As in the displayed equation at the top of [23, p. 187] we have isomorphisms $H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Gamma)) \rightarrow H_*(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Gamma))$ and $H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Lambda)) \rightarrow H_*(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Lambda))$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(D_*^\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Gamma)} & H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Gamma)) & \longrightarrow & H_*(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Gamma)) \\ \downarrow H_*(\text{id} \otimes K_0(\iota)) & & \downarrow H_*(\text{id} \otimes K_0(\varphi \times \text{id})) & & \downarrow \\ H_*(D_*^\Lambda) & \xrightarrow{H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Lambda)} & H_*(\bigwedge^* \mathbb{Z}^k \otimes K_0(B^\Lambda)) & \longrightarrow & H_*(\mathbb{Z}^k, K_0(B^\Lambda)). \end{array}$$

The composition of the horizontal maps in the diagram (4.6) is the isomorphism described by Evans in [10, Theorem 3.14]. Hence $H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Gamma)$ and $H_*(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon_*^\Lambda)$ are isomorphisms. Thus the left-hand vertical map on homology (induced by $\text{id} \otimes K_0(\iota)$) coincides with the right-hand map (induced by $\text{id} \otimes K_0(\varphi \times \text{id})$).

Applying the naturality of [23, Proposition 5.4] yields a morphism f of spectral sequences compatible with $K_*(\hat{\varphi}) : K_*(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^k) \rightarrow K_*(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^k)$ such that $f_{a,b}^1 : D_a^\Gamma \rightarrow D_a^\Lambda$ is given by $\text{id} \otimes K_0(\iota)$. The latter map agrees with j_a^H from Example 4.2 giving (d)–(e) as required. \square

Recall that a C^* -algebra A is K_0 -liftable if for every pair of ideals $I \subseteq J$ in A , the extension

$$0 \longrightarrow I \xrightarrow{\varphi} J \xrightarrow{\pi} J/I \longrightarrow 0$$

has the property that the induced map $K_0(\pi) : K_0(J) \rightarrow K_0(J/I)$ is surjective, or equivalently that $K_1(\varphi) : K_1(I) \rightarrow K_1(J)$ is injective (see [31, Definition 3.1]). In fact, it suffices to consider $J = A$, a fact that the authors of [31] attribute to Larry Brown. So A is K_0 -liftable if $K_1(\varphi) : K_1(I) \rightarrow K_1(A)$ is injective for every ideal I in A .

The next lemma allows us to relate K_0 -liftableity of $C^*(\Lambda)$ to the homology of the complex D^Λ described earlier.

Lemma 4.7. *Let Λ be a row-finite 2-graph with no sources. Suppose that $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ is saturated and hereditary. Let $j^H : D_*^\Gamma \rightarrow D_*^\Lambda$ be the map of complexes induced by the inclusion $\Gamma^0 = H \hookrightarrow \Lambda^0$, and let $\varphi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ be the canonical inclusion. Then there are isomorphisms $K_1(C^*(\Gamma)) \cong H_1(D_*^\Gamma)$ and $K_1(C^*(\Lambda)) \cong H_1(D_*^\Lambda)$ making the following diagram commute:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_1(C^*(\Gamma)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(D_*^\Gamma) \\ \downarrow K_1(\varphi) & & \downarrow H_1(j^H) \\ K_1(C^*(\Lambda)) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & H_1(D_*^\Lambda). \end{array}$$

Proof. Define $\Gamma = H\Lambda$. By Lemma 4.6 we have the spectral sequence $(\tilde{E}^r, \tilde{d}^r)$ converging to $K_0(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^2)$. Since Λ is a 2-graph and by the convergence from Lemma 4.6(a) we have the following filtration of $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1 = K_1(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^2)$:

$$0 = F_0(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) \subseteq F_1(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) \subseteq F_2(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) = \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1,$$

with $F_1(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) \cong E_{1,0}^2$, $F_2(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) \cong \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1$ and $F_2(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1)/F_1(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1) = \{0\}$ (see [10]). The same applies to the convergent spectral sequence (E^r, d^r) . We let $\mathcal{K}_* = K_*(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^2)$ denote its limit. Since f is compatible with $K_*(\hat{\varphi}) : \mathcal{K}_* \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_*$ by Lemma 4.6(d), we have the commuting diagram

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}_1 & \longrightarrow & E_{1,0}^2 \\ \downarrow K_0(\hat{\varphi}) & & \downarrow f_{1,0}^2 \\ \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{E}_{1,0}^2, \end{array}$$

and the horizontal maps are isomorphisms. Using that $\tilde{E}_{1,0}^2 \cong H(\tilde{E}_{1,0}^1) = H_1(D_*^\Lambda)$ and $E_{1,0}^2 \cong H(E_{1,0}^1) = H_1(D_*^\Gamma)$ we obtain the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{1,0}^2 & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{1,0}^1} & H_1(D_*^\Gamma) \\ \downarrow f_{1,0}^2 & & \downarrow H_1(j^H) \\ \tilde{E}_{1,0}^2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}_{1,0}^1} & H_1(D_*^\Lambda). \end{array}$$

Applying the K_1 -functor to the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^*(\Gamma) & \longrightarrow & B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^2 \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \hat{\varphi} \\ C^*(\Lambda) & \longrightarrow & B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^2 \end{array}$$

of Lemma 4.5 we get the a commuting diagram in which the horizontal maps are invertible. Combining this and that $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1 = K_1(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^2)$ and $\mathcal{K}_1 = K_1(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^2)$ with the previous diagrams we obtain the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K_1(C^*(\Gamma)) & \longrightarrow & K_1(B^\Gamma \times_{\alpha^\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^2) = \mathcal{K}_1 & \longrightarrow & E_{1,0}^2 & \longrightarrow & H_1(D_*^\Gamma) \\ \downarrow K_1(\varphi) & & \downarrow K_0(\hat{\varphi}) & & \downarrow f_{1,0}^2 & & \downarrow H_1(j^H) \\ K_1(C^*(\Lambda)) & \longrightarrow & K_1(B^\Lambda \times_{\alpha^\Lambda} \mathbb{Z}^2) = \tilde{\mathcal{K}}_1 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{E}_{1,0}^2 & \longrightarrow & H_1(D_*^\Lambda), \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are all isomorphisms. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.3. We start by proving (2), so assume that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero. Lemma 4.1 implies that Λ is strongly aperiodic. As alluded to immediately after [31, Definition 3.1], Theorem 2.10 of [4] shows that if A has real-rank zero, then so does every $M_n(A)$, and then applying [4, Theorem 3.14] to each $M_n(A)$ shows that if I is an ideal of A then every projection in $M_n(I)$ lifts to a projection in $M_n(A)$, and hence A is K_0 -liftable. Hence every inclusion $I \subseteq C^*(\Lambda)$ of a proper ideal induces an injective map on K_1 -groups. In particular, for every hereditary saturated subset $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$, the map $H_1(j^H)$ is injective by Lemma 4.7.

We now prove (1), so we suppose that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite. The preceding paragraph establishes (i) \Rightarrow (ii). To prove the reverse implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) suppose that Λ is strongly aperiodic and that $H_1(j^H)$ is injective for each H . Theorem 3.2 implies that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero. So [31, Theorem 4.2] implies that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero if and only if it is K_0 -liftable, and it suffices to establish the latter. Fix a non-trivial ideal I of $C^*(\Lambda)$. We need to show that the inclusion $\iota: I \hookrightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ induces an injective map at the level of K_1 -groups. Since Λ is strongly aperiodic it follows from Corollary 3.9 that $I = I_H$ for some nonempty hereditary saturated $H \subsetneq \Lambda^0$. Let $\Gamma := H\Lambda$. As in Lemma 3.7, the C^* -algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$ is isomorphic to a full corner of I , and so the inclusion map $C^*(\Gamma) \hookrightarrow I$ induces an isomorphism in K -theory. We obtain the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_1(C^*(\Gamma)) & \longrightarrow & K_1(I) \\ \downarrow K_1(\varphi) & & \downarrow K_1(\iota) \\ K_1(C^*(\Lambda)) & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & K_1(C^*(\Lambda)). \end{array}$$

So $K_1(\iota)$ is injective if and only if $K_1(\varphi)$ is injective. By condition (ii), the map $H_1(j^H)$ is injective, and so Lemma 4.7 shows that $K_1(\varphi)$ is injective as required. \square

5. PURELY INFINITE k -GRAPH C^* -ALGEBRAS

In this section we turn our attention to pure infiniteness of higher-rank graph C^* -algebras, which is one of the assumptions in Theorem 4.3. In [19], Kirchberg and Rørdam introduced three separate notions of purely infinite C^* -algebras; weakly purely infinite, purely infinite and strongly purely infinite. As the names suggest, strong pure infiniteness implies pure infiniteness which implies weak pure infiniteness. Of these notions, strong pure infiniteness is perhaps the most useful in the classification of non-simple C^* -algebras. Indeed, Kirchberg showed in [17] that two separable, nuclear, stable, strongly purely infinite C^* -algebras with the same primitive ideal space X are isomorphic if and only if they are KK_X -equivalent.

Following [18], we denote the set of positive elements in a C^* -algebra A by A^+ . The ideal in A generated by an element b is denoted \overline{AbA} . Recall that for positive elements $a \in M_n(A)$ and $b \in M_m(A)$, we say that a is *Cuntz below* b , denoted $a \preceq b$, if there exists a sequence of elements x_k in $M_{m,n}(A)$ such that $x_k^* b x_k \rightarrow a$ in norm. We say A is *purely infinite* if there are no characters on A and for all $a, b \in A^+$, we have $a \preceq b$ if and only if $a \in \overline{AbA}$ (see [18, Definition 4.1]).

Let Λ be a 2-graph and $u \in \Lambda^0$. As introduced in [16], given $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, an (a, b) -*aperiodic quartet*, or just an *aperiodic quartet*, at u consists of distinct paths $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in u\Lambda^{ae_1}u$ and distinct paths $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in u\Lambda^{be_2}u$ such that $\beta_2\alpha_1 = \alpha_1\beta_2$, $\beta_2\alpha_2 = \alpha_2\beta_2$, $\beta_1\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\beta_1$, and $\beta_1\alpha_2 = \alpha_1\beta_1$.

Proposition 5.1. *Let Λ be a row-finite 2-graph with no sources. Suppose that there is an aperiodic quartet at u for each $u \in \Lambda^0$. Then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is strongly purely infinite.*

Before giving a proof of Proposition 5.1 we present a characterisation of when the C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ of a row-finite strongly aperiodic k -graph Λ with no sources is purely infinite. Recall that a projection p in a C^* -algebra A is *infinite* if it is Murray-von Neumann equivalent to a proper subprojection of itself, and *properly infinite* if there

are two mutually orthogonal subprojections of p in A , each one Murray-von Neumann equivalent to p .

Lemma 5.2. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Suppose that Λ is strongly aperiodic. Then the following are equivalent*

- (i) *The C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.*
- (ii) *For every $v \in \Lambda^0$ the projection s_v is properly infinite in $C^*(\Lambda)$.*
- (iii) *For every hereditary saturated $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ and every $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$, the projection s_v is infinite in $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$.*
- (iii') *For every hereditary saturated $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ and every $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$, the projection s_v is properly infinite in $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$.*
- (iv) *For every hereditary saturated $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ and every $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$, the C^* -algebra $s_v C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) s_v$ contains an infinite projection.*
- (iv') *For every hereditary saturated $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ and every $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$, the C^* -algebra $s_v C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) s_v$ contains a properly infinite projection.*
- (v) *Every non-zero hereditary sub- C^* -algebra in any quotient of $C^*(\Lambda)$ contains an infinite projection.*
- (v') *Every non-zero hereditary sub- C^* -algebra in any quotient of $C^*(\Lambda)$ contains a properly infinite projection.*

Proof of Lemma 5.2. We first prove (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii) \Leftrightarrow (iv) \Leftrightarrow (v).

The implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is known, see [18, Theorem 4.16]. For (ii) \Rightarrow (iii), observe that [32, Theorem 5.2] shows that $C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H)$ is isomorphic to a quotient of $C^*(\Lambda)$, and that the quotient map carries s_v to zero if and only if $v \in H$. Corollary 3.15 of [18] says that the image of a properly infinite projection under a C^* -homomorphism is either zero or infinite, giving (ii) \Rightarrow (iii). The implication (iii) \Rightarrow (iv) is trivial because $s_v \in s_v C^*(\Lambda \setminus \Lambda H) s_v$ for each $v \in \Lambda^0 \setminus H$.

For (iv) \Rightarrow (v), fix a proper ideal I of $C^*(\Lambda)$. Let B be a non-zero hereditary subalgebra of $C^*(\Lambda)/I$. By Corollary 3.9 and [32, Theorem 5.2], there is a saturated hereditary subset $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$ such that $\Gamma := \Lambda \setminus \Lambda H$ satisfies $C^*(\Lambda)/I \cong C^*(\Gamma)$. So B is isomorphic to a hereditary subalgebra of $C^*(\Gamma)$. We identify the two henceforth.

Select any non-zero positive element $a \in B$. Since Λ is strongly aperiodic, Theorem 3.9 implies that \mathcal{G}_Γ is topologically principal. Hence [2, Lemma 3.2] provides a non-zero positive element $h \in C^*(\{s_\lambda s_\lambda^* : \lambda \in \Gamma\}) \cong C_0(\mathcal{G}_\Gamma^{(0)})$ such that $h \lesssim a$. Recall that the cylinder sets $\{Z(\lambda) : \lambda \in \Gamma\}$ form a basis for the topology on $\mathcal{G}_\Lambda^{(0)}$ (see [21, Definition 2.4]). Choose $\lambda \in \Gamma$ such that $h(x) \geq \|h\|/2 > 0$ for all $x \in Z(\lambda)$, and let $v := s(\lambda) \in \Gamma^0$. Let $g \in C_0(\mathcal{G}_\Gamma^{(0)})$ be the function $g(x) := h(x)^{-1/2}$ for $x \in Z(\lambda)$ and zero otherwise. Then $ghg = 1_{Z(\lambda)} = s_\lambda s_\lambda^*$ and $(gs_\lambda)^* h g s_\lambda = s_\lambda^* s_\lambda s_\lambda^* s_\lambda = s_v$. In particular, $s_v \lesssim h$ (take $x_k := g s_\lambda$ for each k). By assumption (iv) there is an infinite projection $p \in s_v C^*(\Gamma) s_v$. By [18, Proposition 2.7] we have $p \lesssim s_v$. Hence $p \lesssim s_v \lesssim h \lesssim a$, so $p \lesssim a$. As explained after [18, Proposition 2.6], there exists $x \in C^*(\Gamma)$ such that $p = x^* a x$. Let $y := a^{1/2} x$. Then $y^* y = x^* a x = p$, and $q := y y^* = a^{1/2} x x^* a^{1/2} \in B$. Since p is infinite and Murray-von Neumann equivalent to q , we conclude that $q \in B$ is infinite.

The implication (v) \Rightarrow (i) follows from [18, Proposition 4.7].

It now suffices to prove (ii) \Rightarrow (iii') \Rightarrow (iv') \Rightarrow (v') \Rightarrow (v). Recall that if p is properly infinite and ϕ is a C^* -homomorphism such that $\phi(p) \neq 0$, then $\phi(p)$ is properly infinite. This and the second statement of Lemma 3.7 gives (ii) \Rightarrow (iii'). The implication (iii') \Rightarrow (iv') is trivial,

and (iv') \Rightarrow (v') follows from the argument for (iv) \Rightarrow (v) above because any projection p that is Murray-von Neumann equivalent to a properly infinite projection is itself properly infinite. Since proper infiniteness is stronger than infiniteness, condition (v') implies (v), completing the proof. \square

Corollary 5.3. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources and suppose that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero. Then $C^*(\Lambda)$ is strongly purely infinite if and only if s_v is properly infinite for every $v \in \Lambda^0$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemmas 4.1 and 5.2. \square

Following [31], recall that a C^* -algebra A has the *ideal property*, abbreviated (IP), if projections in A separate ideals in A ; that is, whenever I, J are distinct ideals in A , there is a projection in $I \setminus J$.

Lemma 5.4. *Let Λ be a row-finite k -graph with no sources. Suppose that Λ is strongly aperiodic. Then $C^*(\Lambda)$ has the ideal property.*

Proof. Let I, J be ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ such that $I \not\subseteq J$. Recall that for $H \subseteq \Lambda^0$, I_H denotes the ideal in $C^*(\Lambda)$ generated by $\{s_v : v \in H\}$. By Corollary 3.9, $I = I_H$ and $J = I_K$ for some saturated hereditary $H, K \subseteq \Lambda^0$. Since $I \not\subseteq J$, we have $H \not\subseteq K$, say $v \in H \setminus K$. [32, Theorem 5.2(b)] shows that $H = \{v : s_v \in I_H\}$ and similarly for K , so we deduce that s_v is a projection in $I_H \setminus I_K = I \setminus J$. \square

Remark 5.5. It is not clear whether strong aperiodicity of Λ is equivalent to property (IP) for $C^*(\Lambda)$. However, we obtain some easy partial results. First, suppose $C^*(\Lambda)$ is AF—so automatically has property (IP). By [11, Proposition 3.12], every ideal of $C^*(\Lambda)$ is gauge-invariant, so Corollary 3.9, shows that Λ is strongly aperiodic. Second, suppose that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has (IP) and is purely infinite. By [31, Proposition 2.11], $C^*(\Lambda)$ has topological dimension zero, so Corollary 3.9 shows that Λ is strongly aperiodic.

Proof of Proposition 5.1. Since every vertex of Λ has an aperiodic quartet, [16, Proposition 3.9] shows that Λ is strongly aperiodic. Hence Lemma 5.4 shows that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has property (IP). By [31, Proposition 2.14], a C^* -algebra with property (IP) is purely infinite if and only if it is strongly purely infinite. So it suffices to prove that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite.

To show that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is purely infinite it suffices to verify property (ii) of Lemma 5.2; that is, it suffices to show that every s_v is properly infinite.

Fix any $v \in \Lambda^0$. By assumption there exist $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, distinct $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in v\Lambda^{ae_1}v$ and distinct $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in v\Lambda^{be_2}v$ such that $\beta_2\alpha_1 = \alpha_1\beta_2$, $\beta_2\alpha_2 = \alpha_2\beta_2$, $\beta_1\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\beta_1$, and $\beta_1\alpha_2 = \alpha_1\beta_1$. By (CK3)–(CK4), for $i = 1, 2$ we have

$$s_v = s_{\alpha_i}^* s_{\alpha_i}, \quad s_{\alpha_i} s_{\alpha_i}^* \leq \sum_{\lambda \in v\Gamma^{ae_1}} s_\lambda s_\lambda^* = s_v.$$

Consequently, there exist distinct mutually orthogonal subprojections of s_v in $C^*(\Lambda)$, each Murray-von Neumann equivalent to s_v . We conclude that s_v is properly infinite. \square

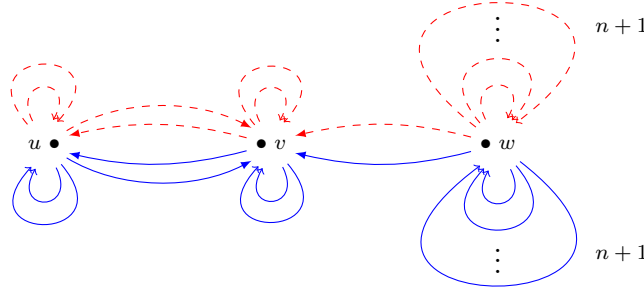
6. EXAMPLES

In this section we present three examples highlighting the necessity of the hypotheses in Theorem 4.3(1). All three examples are constructed using 2-graphs. Our result says

that the combination of strong aperiodicity of Λ , injectivity of each $H_1(j^H)$, and pure infiniteness of $C^*(\Lambda)$ is sufficient to guarantee that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real rank zero. Our three examples show that no combination of two of these conditions is strong enough.

We describe our examples using the *2-coloured graphs* of [12]. A 2-coloured graph is a directed graph endowed with a map $c : E^1 \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2\}$. We think of c as determining a *colour map* from E^* to the free abelian semigroup \mathbb{F}_2 generated by $\{c_1, c_2\}$ and for $w \in \mathbb{F}_2$, we say that $\lambda \in E^*$ is w -coloured if $c(\lambda) = w$. A collection of factorisation rules for E is a range- and source-preserving bijection θ from the c_1c_2 -coloured paths in E^* to the c_2c_1 -coloured paths. For $k = 2$ the associativity condition of [12] is trivial, and so [12, Theorems 4.4 and 4.5] say that for every 2-coloured graph (E, c) with a collection θ of factorisation rules, there is a unique 2-graph Λ with $\Lambda^{e_i} = c^{-1}(c_i)$, $\Lambda^0 = E^0$, and $ef = f'e'$ in Λ whenever $\theta(ef) = f'e'$ in E^* .

Example 6.1. Strong aperiodicity of Λ (and hence topological dimension zero for $C^*(\Lambda)$) combined with strong pure infiniteness of $C^*(\Lambda)$ do not suffice for $C^*(\Lambda)$ to have real-rank zero, even in the special case $k = 2$. To see this, fix $n \geq 3$ and let (E, c) be the following 2-coloured graph:



We define factorisation rules as follows. First, for each pair of vertices x, y of E , list the blue edges in $x E^1 y$ as $\{\alpha_1^{x,y}, \dots, \alpha_{|x E^1 y|/2}^{x,y}\}$ and the red edges as $\{\beta_1^{x,y}, \dots, \beta_{|x E^1 y|/2}^{x,y}\}$. When $x = y$, we write α_i^x and β_i^x instead of $\alpha_i^{x,x}$ and $\beta_i^{x,x}$. For each vertex x , we define four factorisation rules by

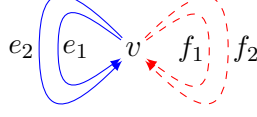
$$(6.1) \quad \beta_2^x \alpha_1^x = \alpha_1^x \beta_2^x, \quad \beta_2^x \alpha_2^x = \alpha_2^x \beta_2^x, \quad \beta_1^x \alpha_1^x = \alpha_2^x \beta_1^x, \quad \beta_1^x \alpha_2^x = \alpha_1^x \beta_1^x.$$

We then specify $\alpha_i^{x,y} \beta_j^{y,z} = \beta_i^{x,y} \alpha_j^{y,z}$ for every blue-red path $\alpha_i^{x,y} \beta_j^{y,z}$ not appearing in the left-hand side of any of the factorisation rules in (6.1). With these factorisation rules we obtain a 2-graph Λ , which is row finite with no sources. The factorisation rules (6.1) yield a $((1, 0), (0, 1))$ -aperiodic quartet at each vertex x of Λ . Proposition 5.1 and [16, Proposition 3.9] ensures that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is strongly purely infinite and Λ is strongly aperiodic for each $n \geq 1$. It is easy to check that $H := \{w\}$ is a hereditary saturated subset of Λ^0 . With the notation of (4.1) we have

$$M_{i,H}^t = (n+1), \quad M_{i,H,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t = (0 \ 1), \quad \text{and} \quad M_{i,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

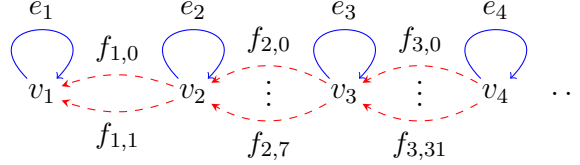
for each i . With $L_2 := \{M_{1,H,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t b : b \in \mathbb{Z}(\Lambda^0 \setminus H) \text{ and } (M_{1,\Lambda^0 \setminus H}^t - 1)b = 0\}$ and $L_1 := \{(M_{1,H}^t - 1)a : a \in \mathbb{Z}H\}$, we have $L_1 = n\mathbb{Z}$ and $L_2 = \mathbb{Z}$. So Proposition 4.4 implies that $H_1(j^H)$ is injective if and only if $n = 1$. Hence Theorem 4.3(1) implies that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank zero for $n = 1$, but not for $n > 1$.

Example 6.2. The injectivity of each $H_1(j^H)$ combined with strong pure infiniteness of $C^*(\Lambda)$ do not suffice for $C^*(\Lambda)$ to have real-rank zero, even in the special case $k = 2$. To see this, consider the following 2-coloured graph:



Define factorisation rules on (E, c) by $e_i f_j = f_i e_j$, and let Λ be the resulting 2-graph. By [21, Corollary 3.5(iii)], we have $C^*(\Lambda) \cong \mathcal{O}_2 \otimes C(\mathbb{T})$. As \mathcal{O}_2 is purely infinite simple, $C^*(\Lambda)$ is strongly purely infinite, see [20, Theorem 1.3]. There are no non-trivial saturated hereditary subsets of Λ^0 , so injectivity of each $H_1(j^H)$ is trivial. The C^* -algebra $C^*(\Lambda)$ is non-simple, but none of the proper ideals of $C^*(\Lambda)$ contain any vertex projections. Consequently, it follows from Corollary 3.9 that Λ is not strongly aperiodic (alternatively, for each $x \in v\Lambda^\infty$, $\sigma^{(1,-1)}(x) = x$). Using Theorem 4.3 we conclude that $C^*(\Lambda)$ fails to have real-rank zero (cf. [31]).

Example 6.3. Strong aperiodicity combined with the injectivity of each $H_1(j^H)$ does not suffice for $C^*(\Lambda)$ to have real-rank zero, even in the special case $k = 2$. To see this, consider the 2-coloured graph:



that has 2^{2n-1} edges labelled $f_{n,0}, \dots, f_{n,2^{2n-1}-1}$ from v_{n+1} to v_n for each $n \geq 1$. There is a unique 2-graph with this skeleton and with factorisation rules given by

$$e_n f_{n,i} = \begin{cases} f_{n,i+1} e_{n+1} & \text{if } 0 \leq i < 2^{n-1} - 1 \\ f_{n,0} e_{n+1} & \text{if } i = 2^{n-1} - 1 \\ f_{n,i} e_{n+1} & \text{if } 2^{n-1} < i < 2^{2n-1}; \end{cases}$$

so factorisation through a blue loop cyclicly permutes the first 2^{n-1} edges in $v_n \Lambda^{e_2} v_{n+1}$, and fixes the remaining ones.

For this example, in the notation of [26, Theorem 7.2], the A_n are all nonzero 1×1 matrices, and each $\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1}$ is the permutation of $v_n \Lambda^{e_2} v_{n+1}$ induced by the factorisation rules. In particular, the constants β_1 , as in [26, Definition 7.1], are given by

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \cdot \{i : 2^{n-1} < i < 2^{2n-1}\},$$

and so each $1 - \beta_1(\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1})$ is $2^{n-1}/2^{2n-1} = 2^{-n}$. So the series $\bar{\alpha}_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \beta_1(\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1})) = \sum 2^{-n}$ converges to $1 < \infty$. Thus [26, Theorem 7.2(2)] implies that $C^*(\Lambda)$ has real-rank 1. The graph Λ is clearly cofinal. The numbers $\kappa(\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1})$ denoting the maximal orders of elements of $v_n \Lambda^{e_2} v_{n+1}$ under $\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1}$ satisfy $\kappa(\mathcal{F}_n^{1,1}) = 2^{n-1} \rightarrow \infty$. Hence the first statement of [26, Theorem 7.2] says that $C^*(\Lambda)$ is simple. It follows that Λ is strongly aperiodic, and each $H_1(j^H)$ is injective because $H = \Lambda^0$ is the only non-empty saturated hereditary subset of Λ^0 , in which case $H_1(j^H)$ is the identity map.

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