

TROPICAL DYNAMICS AND INTERSECTIONS

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ABSTRACT.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n , and p, q non-negative integers with $n = p + q$. We denote by $\mathcal{C}^q(X) = \mathcal{C}_p(X)$ the cone of positive closed bidegree (q, q) , or bidimension (p, p) —currents on X . We also consider $\mathcal{D}^q(X) = \mathcal{D}_p(X)$, the \mathbb{R} -vector space spanned by $\mathcal{C}^q(X)$. It is well-known that the intersection of two positive closed currents is not always defined. The main initial progress were due to the works of Federer [Fed69] and Bedford and Taylor in [BT82]. Federer define the a generic slicing theory of currents, that is for a dominant holomorphic map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, and a positive closed currents $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{C}_p(X)$, or more generally a *flat current*, a *slice*

$$\mathcal{T} \wedge [f^{-1}(y)]$$

is well-defined for a generic $y \in Y$. Bedford and Taylor suggested that $\mathcal{S} = dd^c u$ is a bidegree $(1, 1)$ -current, then

$$\mathcal{T} \wedge \mathcal{T} := dd^c(u\mathcal{T}),$$

can be defined when

- The potential, u , is bounded
- u is unbounded but its unbounded locus has a small intersection with $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T})$.

For instance, when $\mathcal{S} = dd^c \log |f|$, \mathcal{T} are two integration currents, such that their supports intersect in the expected dimension, then

$$\mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T} = \sum_1 c_i [C_i],$$

where each C_i is a component of the intersection, and c_i is the corresponding vanishing number. This intersection coincides with the slicing of integration currents.

Demaily in [Dem92] asked the question of generalising the intersection theory to the case where \mathcal{T} is of a higher bidegree. In several works Dinh and Sibony introduced *superpotential theory* and *density* of currents to answer this question. In this article we adopt the approach of Dinh and Sibony for our intersection theory. See also the works of Anderson, Eriksson, Kalm, Wulcan and Yger [AESK⁺21], and [ASKW22] a non-proper intersection theory.

In [DS09] completely discussed the situation where X is a homogeneous space, and in [DS10] investigated the intersection theory for currents with continuous superpotentials, which is a generalisation of the case of bounded potentials in bidegree $(1, 1)$. Once the intersections are defined one can ask the following *continuity problem*:

Problem 1.1. Let \mathcal{T}_k be a sequence of positive closed currents on X converging to \mathcal{T} . Let \mathcal{S} be also a positive close current on X . Find sufficient conditions such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T}_k) = \mathcal{S} \wedge (\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}_k).$$

Roughly speaking, we say that \mathcal{S} is a current on a compact Kähler manifold with a *continuous superpotential*, when for a current \mathcal{T} , the wedge product

$$\mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T} := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T}_n),$$

is independent of the choice of smooth approximation $\mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$. Consequently, by the regularisation theorem of Dinh and Sibony for any bidegree we can partially answer Problem 1.1.

Proposition 1.2. Let X be a compact Kähler manifold, $\mathcal{T}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}_p(X)$. If a current \mathcal{S} has a continuous superpotential, then

$$\mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \wedge \mathcal{T}.$$

Proof. The main result of Dinh and Sibony's result in [DS04] implies any current $\mathcal{D}_q(X)$ can be weakly approximated by a difference of smooth closed positive of bidegree (p, p) -forms. The result then follows from the definition of continuity of super-potentials. \square

Problem 1.1 becomes more difficult when one considers continuity for slices, and the current \mathcal{S} is an integration current. Borrowing ideas in tropical geometry, we discuss this problem for the very specific case where $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}_k$ is a *complex tropical current* [Bab14, BH17]. (Complex) tropical currents are closed currents on complex tori $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ or on a toric variety associated to a *tropical cycle*. Recall that a tropical cycle is a weighted polyhedral complex satisfying the *balancing condition* (see Definition 3.1). For a tropical cycle $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, of dimension p , the associated tropical current $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathcal{D}_p((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$, is a closed current with support $\text{Log}^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$, where

$$\text{Log} : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (-\log |z_1|, \dots, -\log |z_n|).$$

The tropical current $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ can be naturally presented as a locally fibration of $\text{Log}^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$, and we say \mathcal{C} is compatible with the fan Σ , if the fibres of $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ intersect the toric invariant divisors of the toric variety X_{Σ} transversely. Here $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ denotes the extension by zero of $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ to the toric variety X_{Σ} .

Theorem 1.3. Let X_Σ be a smooth projective toric variety, and \mathcal{C} is a tropical cycle compatible with Σ . Then $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ has a continuous super-potential.

The preceding theorem allows for defining the intersection product of a tropical current with any current on a compatible toric variety, we can then restrict intersection product to the complex torus $T_N \subseteq X_\Sigma$ and using the $T_N \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ define the intersection product of two tropical currents in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. On the tropical geometry side, there exists a *stable intersection theory* of tropical cycles. The word stable here precisely corresponds to the continuity of the definition with respect to generic translations of tropical cycles. With the stable intersection and natural addition of tropical cycles, we have the ring of tropical cycles.

Theorem 1.4. Let $\mathcal{TC}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$ be the ring of all tropical currents on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ where the addition is the usual addition of currents and the multiplication is the intersection product of currents restricted to $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. Let \mathcal{TV} be the ring of tropical cycles in \mathbb{R}^n with the usual addition of tropical cycles (See Definition ...) and stable intersection as multiplication. Then, the assignment

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{TV} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{TC} \\ \mathcal{C} &\longmapsto \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}, \end{aligned}$$

is a ring homomorphism.

We also address Problem 1.1 in a very particular case of slicing of currents converging to a tropical current. The theorem is inspired by works in [BJS⁺07], [OP13] and [Jon16].

Theorem 1.5. Let $D, W \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ be an algebraic subtorus, and an algebraic subvariety respectively. Assume that $\text{Log}(D)$ intersects $\text{trop}(W)$ properly. Then,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \wedge [D] \right) = \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \right) \wedge [D],$$

where $\Phi_m : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ is the m -th power map $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \rightarrow (z_1^m, \dots, z_n^m)$.

The proof relies on a theorem of Berteloot and Dinh [BD20] that the limit of slices satisfies a certain continuity harmonic functions, and we can use Fourier analysis to prove the theorems about tropical currents.

2. TOOLS FROM SUPERPOTENTIAL THEORY

Let (X, ω) be a compact Kähler manifold of dimension n . Assume that \mathcal{S} is a positive or negative current of bidegree (q, q) on X . The quantity $\langle \mathcal{S}, \omega^{n-q} \rangle$ is called the *total mass* of \mathcal{S} . For $0 \leq r \leq n$, we consider the de Rham cohomology group $H^r(X, \mathbb{C}) = H^r(X, \mathbb{R}) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}$ with coefficients in \mathbb{C} . Recall that Hodge theory implies the following decomposition of de Rham cohomology group into the Dolbeault cohomology groups

$$H^r(X, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{r=p+q} H^{p,q}(X, \mathbb{C}).$$

We denote by $\mathcal{C}^q(X)$ the cone of positive closed bidegree (q, q) -currents or bidimension $(n - q, n - q)$ in X . We denote by $\mathcal{D}^q(X) = \mathcal{D}_{n-q}(X)$ the \mathbb{R} -vector space spanned

by $\mathcal{C}^q(X)$, that is the space of closed real currents of bidegree (q, q) . Every current $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}^q(X)$ has a cohomology class

$$\{\mathcal{T}\} \in H^{q,q}(X, \mathbb{R}) = H^{q,q}(X, \mathbb{C}) \cap H^{2q}(X, \mathbb{R}).$$

We define $\mathcal{D}^{q,0}(X) = \mathcal{D}_{n-q}^0(X)$ to be the subspace of $\mathcal{D}^q(X)$, consisting of currents with vanishing cohomology. One defines the $*$ -topology on $\mathcal{D}^q(X)$ by the norm

$$\|\mathcal{S}\|_* := \min\|\mathcal{S}^+\| + \|\mathcal{S}^-\|,$$

where the minimum is taken over positive \mathcal{S}^+ and negative \mathcal{S}^- in $\mathcal{C}^q(X)$ satisfying $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}^+ + \mathcal{S}^-$.

2.1. Super-potentials of currents. Super-potential theory of currents on a compact Kähler manifold was introduced by Dinh and Sibony in several papers, see for instance [DS10, DS09]. Let us recall basic notions from this theory. For a current $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}^q(X)$, on a compact Kähler manifold X , the super-potential is a function defined on $\mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0}$. The classical $\partial\bar{\partial}$ -lemma or dd^c -lemma from Hodge theory implies that if $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0} = \mathcal{D}_{q-1}^0$ is smooth, there exist a smooth potential $U_{\mathcal{S}} \in \mathcal{D}^{n-q}(X)$ such that $dd^c U_{\mathcal{S}} = \mathcal{S}$. Gillet and Soulé generalised this lemma for currents, that is, if $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0}$, then a potential, not necessarily smooth, exists such that $dd^c U_{\mathcal{S}} = \mathcal{S}$; see [GS90, Theorem 1.2.1].

Let $h := \dim H^{q,q}(X, \mathbb{R})$, and fix a set of smooth forms $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_h)$ such that their cohomology classes $\{\alpha\} = (\{\alpha_1\}, \dots, \{\alpha_h\})$ form a basis for $H^{q,q}(X, \mathbb{R})$. By Poincaré duality, there exists a set of smooth forms $\alpha^\vee = (\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_h^\vee)$ such that their cohomology classes $\{\alpha^\vee\}$ form the dual basis of $\{\alpha\}$, with respect to the cup-product. By adding $U_{\mathcal{S}}$ to a suitable combination of α_i^\vee , we can assume that $\langle U_{\mathcal{S}}, \alpha_i \rangle = 0$, for all $i = 1, \dots, h$. In this case, we say that $U_{\mathcal{S}}$ is α -normalised.

Definition 2.1. Let $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}^q(X)$ and \mathcal{S} be a smooth form in $\mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0}(X)$.

- (i) The α -normalised super-potential $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}$ of \mathcal{T} is given by the function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}} : \{\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0} : \text{smooth}\} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \mathcal{S} &\longmapsto \langle \mathcal{T}, U_{\mathcal{S}} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $U_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the α -normalised potential of \mathcal{S} .

- (ii) We say \mathcal{T} has a *continuous super-potential*, if $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}$ can be extended to a function on $\mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0}$ which is continuous with respect to the $*$ -topology.

In general, consider $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}^q$ and $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}^r$. Assume that $q+r \leq n$ and \mathcal{T} has a continuous super-potential. Let $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}$ be the α -normalised super-potential of \mathcal{T} . Let $\beta \in \text{Span}_{\mathbb{R}}\{\alpha\}$ such that $\{\beta\} = \{\mathcal{T}\}$. We define

$$(1) \quad \langle \mathcal{T} \wedge \mathcal{S}, \varphi \rangle := \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}(\mathcal{S} \wedge dd^c \varphi) + \langle \mathcal{S} \wedge \varphi, \beta \rangle.$$

Now assume that if $f : X \longrightarrow Y$, is a biholomorphism between smooth compact Kähler manifolds, then we have

$$f_* \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}_1} = \mathcal{U}_{f_* \mathcal{R}_1}, \quad f^* \mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{R}_2} = \mathcal{U}_{f^* \mathcal{R}_2},$$

for $\mathcal{R}_1 \in \mathcal{D}^q(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}_2 \in \mathcal{D}^q(Y)$.

Definition 2.2. Let (\mathcal{T}_n) be a sequence of currents in \mathcal{D}^q weakly converging to \mathcal{T} . Let $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}$ and $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}_n}$ be their α -normalised super-potentials. If $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}_n}$ converges to $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{T}}$ uniformly on any $*$ -bounded set of smooth form in $\mathcal{D}^{n-q+1,0}$, then the convergence is called *SP-uniform*.

It is shown in [DS10, Proposition 3.2.8] that any current with continuous super-potentials can be SP-uniformly approximated by smooth forms. Moreover, currents with continuous super-potentials have other nice properties:

Theorem 2.3 ([DNV18, Theorem 1.1]). Suppose that \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are two positive currents in \mathcal{D}_q , such that $\mathcal{T} \leq \mathcal{T}'$, i.e., $\mathcal{T}' - \mathcal{T}$ is a positive current. Then, if \mathcal{T}' has a continuous super-potential, then so does \mathcal{T} .

Theorem 2.4. If \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 are two positive closed currents, and \mathcal{T}_1 has a continuous superpotentials, then $\mathcal{T}_1 \wedge \mathcal{T}_2$ is well-defined. Moreover, if \mathcal{T}_2 has also a continuous superpotential, then

- (a) [DS10, Proposition 3.3.3] $\mathcal{T}_1 \wedge \mathcal{T}_2$ has a continuous superpotential;
- (b) [DS10, Proposition 3.3.3] This wedge product is continuous with respect to the SP-uniform convergence.
- (c) [DS09, Theorem 4.2.4] $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_1 \wedge \mathcal{T}_2) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_1) \cap \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_2)$.

Theorem 2.5 ([DS10, Proposition 3.3.4]). Assume that $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$ and \mathcal{T}_3 are closed positive currents, and \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 have continuous superpotentials. Then,

$$\mathcal{T}_1 \wedge \mathcal{T}_2 = \mathcal{T}_2 \wedge \mathcal{T}_1 \quad \text{and} \quad (\mathcal{T}_1 \wedge \mathcal{T}_2) \wedge \mathcal{T}_3 = \mathcal{T}_1 \wedge (\mathcal{T}_2 \wedge \mathcal{T}_3).$$

Proposition 2.6. Let X be a compact Kähler manifold, $S_n \rightarrow S$ be a convergent sequence in $\mathcal{D}_q(X)$. If a current \mathcal{S} has a continuous superpotential, then

$$\mathcal{T} \wedge S_n \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \wedge \mathcal{S}.$$

Proof. The main result of Dinh and Sibony in [DS04] implies any current $\mathcal{D}_q(X)$ can be weakly approximated by a difference of smooth closed positive of bidegree (p, p) -forms. The result then follows from the definition of continuity of super-potentials. \square

Lemma 2.7. Let $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}'$ be positive closed currents such that $\mathcal{T}|_U = \mathcal{T}'|_U$ in an open subset $U \subseteq X$, and both \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' have continuous super-potentials. Then, for any $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{D}_r$,

$$(\mathcal{T} \wedge \mathcal{S})|_U = (\mathcal{T}' \wedge \mathcal{S})|_U.$$

Proof. In [DS10], for any current \mathcal{S} with continuous super-potential, a family $\{\mathcal{T}_\theta\}_{\theta \in \mathbb{C}^*}$ is constructed that \mathcal{T}_θ converges SP-uniformly to \mathcal{S} as $|\theta| \rightarrow 0$. Therefore, by the hypothesis of the lemma, we can construct families of smooth forms $\mathcal{T}_n, \mathcal{T}'_n$ converging SP-uniformly to $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}'$ respectively. Moreover,

$$\mathcal{T}_n|_{U_\epsilon} = \mathcal{T}'_n|_{U_\epsilon},$$

where U_ϵ is an ϵ -neighbourhood of U . Now, for a $(n - q - r, n - q - r)$ smooth form φ with compact support on U

$$(\mathcal{T}_n \wedge \mathcal{S}) \wedge \varphi = (\mathcal{T}'_n \wedge \mathcal{S}) \wedge \varphi,$$

together with Theorem 2.4(b), implies the assertion. \square

We also have a very useful local version of Theorem 2.3.

Lemma 2.8. If \mathcal{T} is a positive closed current on a compact Kähler manifold X , which is locally bounded by a product of positive closed $(1, 1)$ -currents of continuous potentials, resp. Hölder continuous potentials, then \mathcal{T} has continuous superpotentials, resp. Hölder continuous potentials in X .

Proof. Fix a point a in X . In an open neighbourhood of a that we identify with the ball $B(0, 2)$ in \mathbb{C}^n , we have

$$\mathcal{T} \leq dd^c u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dd^c u_p$$

with u_i continuous or Hölder continuous. Without loss of generality, we can assume that these functions are strictly negative. On $B(0, 1)$, define

$$u'_i := \max(u_i, A \log \|z\|)$$

with A sufficiently large so that $u'_i = u_i$ on $B(0, 1/2)$. Observe that $u'_i = A \log \|z\|$ near $\partial B(0, 1)$. Hence we can extend it to a function which is smooth in a neighbourhood of $X \setminus B(0, 1)$. Thus, this function is quasi-plurisubharmonic. We have

$$\mathcal{T} \leq (B\omega + dd^c u'_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge (B\omega + dd^c u'_p)$$

in a neighbourhood W_a of a if B is large enough.

Since we can cover X using a finite number of open sets W_{a_k} , we can add up all obtained quasi-plurisubharmonic functions together and obtain a quasi-plurisubharmonic function u . It is clear that

$$\mathcal{T} \leq (C\omega + u)^p$$

if C is large enough. The function u is continuous or Hölder continuous, and we deduce by Theorem 2.3. □

Corollary 2.9. Let $q : \widehat{X} \rightarrow X$, be the blowing up of the compact Kähler manifold X . Assume that $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}_p(\widehat{X})$ is such that the support of \mathcal{T} does not intersect the exceptional divisors of \widehat{X} . If the current on \mathcal{T} has a continuous superpotential then $q_*\mathcal{T}$ has the same property.

Theorem 2.10. For two complex manifolds X and Y , consider two convergent sequences of currents $\mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ in $\mathcal{D}_q(X)$ and $\mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ in $\mathcal{D}_r(Y)$. We have that

$$\mathcal{T}_n \otimes \mathcal{S}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{T} \otimes \mathcal{S},$$

weakly in \mathcal{D}_{q+r} .

Sketch of the proof. Let us denote by (x, y) the coordinates on $X \times Y$. Using local coordinates and a partition of unity and Weierstrass theorem we can approximate any smooth forms on $X \times Y$ with forms with polynomial coefficients in (x, y) . The approximation is in C^∞ . As a result, the convergence, we only need test forms with monomial coefficients. Thus, the variables x, y are separated and the convergence of the tensor products becomes the convergence of each factor. □

2.2. A slicing lemma. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a dominant holomorphic map between complex manifolds, not necessarily compact, of dimension n and m respectively. Let \mathcal{T} be a positive closed current on X of bi-dimension (p, p) with $p \geq m$. Then the slice

$$\mathcal{T}_y = \langle \mathcal{T} | f|y \rangle$$

exists for almost every $y \in Y$. This is a positive closed current of bi-dimension $(p - m, p - m)$ on X supported by $f^{-1}(y)$. If Ω is a smooth form of maximal bi-degree on Y and α a smooth $(q - m, q - m)$ -form with compact support in X , then we have

$$\langle \mathcal{T}, \alpha \wedge f^*(\Omega) \rangle = \int_{y \in Y} \langle \mathcal{T}_y, \alpha \rangle \Omega(y).$$

In general, if \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are such that $\mathcal{T}_y = \mathcal{T}'_y$ for almost every y , we do not necessarily have $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}'$. However, the following is true: Let f_1, \dots, f_k be dominant holomorphic maps from X to Y_1, \dots, Y_k . Consider the vector space spanned by all the differential forms of type $\alpha \wedge f_i^*(\Omega_i)$ for some α as above and for some smooth form Ω_i on Y_i of maximal degree. Assume this space is equal to space of all (q, q) -forms of compact support in X . Then if $\langle \mathcal{T} | f_i | y_i \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T}' | f_i | y_i \rangle$ for every i and almost every $y_i \in Y_i$, we have $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}'$. The proof is a consequence of the above discussion.

Lemma 2.11. Assume that \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}' are two positive closed currents of bidimension (p, p) on \mathbb{C}^n and

$$\mathcal{T} \wedge [L] = \mathcal{T}' \wedge [L],$$

for any generic $(n - p)$ -dimensional affine plane L . Then $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}'$.

Proof. The above equality means that for any smooth function α with compact support and generic L we have

$$\langle \mathcal{T} \wedge [L], \alpha \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T}' \wedge [L], \alpha \rangle.$$

For each L , we can find a projection $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$, such that $f^{-1}(0) = L$, and the above equality implies that

$$\langle \mathcal{T} | f | 0 \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T}' | f | 0 \rangle.$$

Let $z \in \text{supp}(\mathcal{T})$, and consider the local coordinates centred at z . By [Dem, Lemma 1.4], the set of strongly positive forms

$$\beta_s = i\beta_{s,1} \wedge \bar{\beta}_{s,1} \wedge \dots \wedge i\beta_{s,p} \wedge \bar{\beta}_{s,p}, \quad 1 \leq s \leq \binom{n}{p}$$

forms a basis for $\Lambda^{p,p}(\mathbb{C}^n)^*$, where $\beta_{s,i}$ are of the type $dz_j \pm dz_k$ or $dz_j \pm idz_k$. These forms can be obtained by the pullback of the standard volume forms by the projections $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p$, where $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (\beta_{s,1}, \dots, \beta_{s,p})$, for all different $\beta_{s,i}$. By an action of $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$, we can assume that for different choices of these projections $L = f^{-1}(0)$, the slices are well-defined and the equality holds

$$\langle \mathcal{T} \wedge [L], \alpha \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T}' \wedge [L], \alpha \rangle,$$

and we conclude by the above discussion. □

Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^m$ and $V \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ be two bounded open sets. Assume that $\pi_1 : U \times V \rightarrow U$ and $\pi_2 : U \times V \rightarrow V$ are the canonical projections. Consider two closed positive currents \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{S} on $U \times V$ of bi-dimension (m, m) and (n, n) respectively. We say that \mathcal{T} horizontal-like if $\pi_2(\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}))$ is relatively compact in V . Similarly, if vertical-like if $\pi_1(\text{supp}(\mathcal{S}))$ is relatively compact in U , \mathcal{S} is called vertical-like.

Theorem 2.12 ([BD20, Lemma 3.7]). Let $(\mathcal{T}_n) \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be a convergent sequence of horizontal-like positive closed currents in $U \times V$. Let $a \in U$ and assume that the sequence of measures $(\langle \mathcal{T}_n, \pi_1, a \rangle)_n$ is also convergent. Then,

$$\langle \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{T}_n | \pi_1 | a \rangle (\phi) \leq \langle \mathcal{T} | \pi_1 | a \rangle (\phi)$$

for every plurisubharmonic function ϕ on \mathbb{C}^n .

3. TROPICAL VARIETIES, TORI, TROPICAL CURRENTS

In this section, we recall the definition of tropical cycles and note that with the natural addition of tropical cycles and their *stable intersection* the tropical cycles form a ring.

3.1. Tropical varieties. A linear subspace $H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is said to be *rational* if there exists a subset of \mathbb{Z}^n that spans H . A *rational polyhedron* is the intersection of finitely many rational half-spaces defined by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle m, x \rangle \geq c, \text{ for some } m \in \mathbb{Z}^n, c \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

A *rational polyhedral complex* is a polyhedral complex consisting solely of rational polyhedra. The polyhedra in a polyhedral complex are also referred to as *cells*. A *fan* is a polyhedral complex whose cells are all cones. If every cone in a fan Σ is contained in another fan Σ' , then Σ is called a *subfan* of Σ . The one-dimensional cones of a fan are often called *rays*. Throughout this article, all fans and polyhedral complexes are assumed to be *rational*.

For a given polyhedron σ , and a finitely generated abelian group N , we denote by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{aff}(\sigma) &:= \text{affine span of } \sigma, \\ H_\sigma &:= \text{translation of } \text{aff}(\sigma) \text{ to the origin,} \\ N_\sigma &:= N \cap H_\sigma, \\ N(\sigma) &:= N/N_\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

Consider τ , a codimension one face of a p -dimensional polyhedron σ , and let $u_{\sigma/\tau}$ be the unique outward generator of the one-dimensional lattice $(\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H_\sigma)/(\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H_\tau)$.

Definition 3.1 (Balancing Condition and Tropical Cycles). Let \mathcal{C} be a p -dimensional polyhedral complex whose p -dimensional cones are equipped with integer weights. We say that \mathcal{C} satisfies the *balancing condition* at τ if

$$\sum_{\sigma \supset \tau} w(\sigma) u_{\sigma/\tau} = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Z}^n/(\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H_\tau),$$

where the sum is over all p -dimensional cells σ in \mathcal{C} containing τ as a face. A *tropical variety* in \mathbb{R}^n is a weighted complex with finitely many cells that satisfies the balancing condition at every cone of dimension $p - 1$.

3.2. Stable intersection. To state what intersection multiplicities are assigned in the stable intersection in tropical geometry, we need to recall the *star* of a $(p-1)$ -dimensional cell in a polyhedral complex, which is, roughly speaking, the extension of the local p -dimensional fan around it.

Definition 3.2. Let $\Sigma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a polyhedral complex and $\tau \in \Sigma$ be a $(p-1)$ -dimensional cell. The star of σ in Σ , denoted by $\text{star}_\Sigma(\sigma)$ is the union of the extension $\bar{\sigma}$ of p -dimensional cells σ containing τ as a face. Here, by the extension we mean

$$\bar{\sigma} = \{\lambda(x - y) : \lambda \geq 0, x \in \sigma, y \in \tau\}.$$

Definition 3.3 (Stable intersection). Let \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 be two tropical varieties in \mathbb{R}^n . The *stable intersection* $\mathcal{C}_1 \cdot \mathcal{C}_2$ is the polyhedral complex

$$\mathcal{C}_1 \cdot \mathcal{C}_2 = \bigcup_{\substack{\sigma_1 \in \mathcal{C}_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{C}_2 \\ \dim(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = n}} \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2.$$

For a top dimensional cell $\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$ in $\mathcal{C}_1 \cdot \mathcal{C}_2$, the weights are obtained by

$$w_{\mathcal{C}_1 \cdot \mathcal{C}_2}(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2) = \sum_{\tau_1, \tau_2} w_{\tau_1} w_{\tau_2} [N : N_{\tau_1} + N_{\tau_2}],$$

where the sum is over all $\tau_1 \in \text{star}_{\mathcal{C}_1}(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2)$, $\tau_2 \in \text{star}_{\mathcal{C}_2}(\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2)$ with $\tau_1 \cap (v + \tau_2) \neq \emptyset$, for a generic fixed $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

In tropical geometry it is shown that

Theorem 3.4 ([MS15, Chapter 3]). In the above definition, the stable intersection does not depend on the choice of generic $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and the stable intersection of two tropical varieties is indeed a tropical variety. Moreover, the support of the stable intersection of two tropical cycles $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, is the Gromov–Hausdorff limit (in compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^n) of

$$(\mathcal{C}_1 + \varepsilon b) \cap \mathcal{C}_2$$

as the real number $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, where $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a generically chosen.

3.3. The Complex Tori. For a finitely generated abelian group N , we set

$$T_N := \mathbb{C}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N.$$

Thus, a rational p dimensional plane $H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ defines the subtori $T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ of complex dimension p . Its cosets are of the form $T_{H \cap N} \cdot y$, for $y \in S_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H)}$.

Proposition 3.5 ([Kat09, Propositions 6.1]). Let $H_1, H_2 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be two rational planes of dimension p and q with $p + q = n$ that intersect transversely. Then, the complex tori $T_{H_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}^n}$ and $T_{H_2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^n}$ intersect at $[N : N_{H_1} + N_{H_2}]$ distinct points.

4. TROPICAL CURRENTS

Let us briefly recall the definition of tropical varieties from [MS15] and tropical currents from [Bab14, BH17]. To fix the notation,

$$\begin{aligned} T_N &:= \text{the complex algebraic torus } \mathbb{C}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N, \\ S_N &:= \text{the compact real torus } S^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N, \\ N_{\mathbb{R}} &:= \text{the real vector space } \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} N. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.1. We define the affine extension p -dimensional tropical variety \mathcal{C} , denoted by $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$, as the tropical variety with support

$$|\widehat{\mathcal{C}}| = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}, \dim(\sigma)=p} \text{aff}(\sigma)$$

and corresponding weights

$$w_{\text{aff}(\sigma)} = \sum_{\sigma' \subseteq \text{aff}(\sigma), \dim(\sigma')=p} w_{\sigma'}.$$

4.1. Toric sets and intersection numbers. Let \mathbb{C}^* be the group of nonzero complex numbers. As before, the logarithm map is the homomorphism

$$\text{Log} : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \longmapsto (-\log |z_1|, \dots, -\log |z_n|),$$

and the *argument map* is

$$\text{Arg} : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \longrightarrow (S^1)^n, \quad (z_1, \dots, z_n) \longmapsto (z_1/|z_1|, \dots, z_n/|z_n|).$$

For a rational linear subspace $H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ we have the following exact sequences:

$$0 \longrightarrow H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n) \longrightarrow 0,$$

Moreover,

$$0 \longrightarrow S_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \longrightarrow (S^1)^n = S^1 \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}^n \longrightarrow S_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Define

$$\pi_H : \text{Log}^{-1}(H) \xrightarrow{\text{Arg}} (S^1)^n \longrightarrow S_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}.$$

Similarly,

$$0 \longrightarrow T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n = \mathbb{C}^* \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}^n \longrightarrow T_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)} \longrightarrow 0,$$

We define

$$\Pi_H : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \simeq \mathbb{C}^* \otimes ((H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n) \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n / (\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H)) \longrightarrow T_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}.$$

One has

$$\ker(\Pi_H) = \ker(\pi_H) = T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n.$$

As a result, when H is of dimension p , the set $\text{Log}^{-1}(H)$ is naturally foliated by the $\pi_H^{-1}(x) = T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \cdot x \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^p$ for $x \in S_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}$. For a lattice basis u_1, \dots, u_p , of $H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$, the tori $T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \cdot x$ can be parametrised by the monomial map

$$(\mathbb{C}^*)^p \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n, \quad z \longmapsto x \cdot z^{[u_1, \dots, u_p]^t}$$

where $U = [u_1, \dots, u_p]$ is the matrix with column vectors u_1, \dots, u_p , and z^{U^t} denotes that $z \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^p$ is taken to have the exponents with rows of the matrix U . Accordingly, one can easily check that

$$T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} \cdot x = \mathbb{V}(\{z \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n : z^{m_i} = x^{m_i}, i = 1, \dots, m-p\}).$$

for any choice of a \mathbb{Z} -basis $\{m_1, \dots, m_{n-p}\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}^n / (H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)$.

Definition 4.2. Let H be a rational subspace of dimension p , and μ be the Haar measure of mass 1 on $S_{\mathbb{Z}^n/(H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}$. We define a (p, p) -dimensional closed current \mathcal{T}_H on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ by

$$\mathcal{T}_H := \int_{x \in S_{\mathbb{Z}^n/(H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}} [\pi_H^{-1}(x)] d\mu(x).$$

When A is an affine subspace of \mathbb{R}^n parallel to the linear subspace $H = A - a$ for $a \in A$, we define \mathcal{T}_A by translation of \mathcal{T}_H . Namely, we define the submersion π_A as the composition

$$\pi_A : \text{Log}^{-1}(A) \xrightarrow{e^a} \text{Log}^{-1}(H) \xrightarrow{\pi_H} S_{\mathbb{Z}^n/(H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n)}.$$

For σ a p -dimensional (rational) polyhedron in \mathbb{R}^n , we denote

$$\begin{aligned} \text{aff}(\sigma) &:= \text{the affine span of } \sigma, \\ \sigma^\circ &:= \text{the interior of } \sigma \text{ in } \text{aff}(\sigma), \\ H_\sigma &:= \text{the linear subspace parallel to } \text{aff}(\sigma), \\ N(\sigma) &:= \mathbb{Z}^n / (H_\sigma \cap \mathbb{Z}^n). \end{aligned}$$

We will call $\pi_A^{-1}(1)$ the *distinguished fibre* of \mathcal{T}_A .

Definition 4.3. Let \mathcal{C} , be a weighted polyhedral complex of dimension p . The tropical current $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ associated to \mathcal{C} is given by

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\sigma} w_{\sigma} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)} \mathcal{T}_{\text{aff}(\sigma)},$$

where the sum runs over all p -dimensional cells σ of \mathcal{C} .

Theorem 4.4 ([Bab14]). A weighted complex \mathcal{C} is balanced, if and only if, $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is closed.

Theorem 4.5 ([Bab14]). Any tropical current $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} \in \mathcal{D}'_{n-1, n-1}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$ is of the form $dd^c[\mathbf{q} \circ \text{Log}]$, where $\mathbf{q} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, is a tropical Laurent polynomial.

Proposition 4.6 ([Bab23, Proposition 4.6]). Assume that $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}'_{p,p}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$ is a closed positive $(S^1)^n$ -invariant current whose support is given by $\text{Log}^{-1}(|\mathcal{C}|)$, for a polyhedral complex $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ of pure dimension p . Then \mathcal{T} is a tropical current.

5. CONTINUITY OF SUPERPOTENTIALS

Let $\mathbf{q} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, be a tropical polynomial function, and $\text{Log} : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, as before. The current $dd^c[\mathbf{q} \circ \text{Log}] \in \mathcal{D}'_{n-1, n-1}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$ has a bounded potential, and by Bedford–Taylor theory, for any positive closed current $\mathcal{T} \in \mathcal{D}'_{p,p}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$, the product

$$dd^c[\mathbf{q} \circ \text{Log}] \wedge \mathcal{T} = dd^c([\mathbf{q} \circ \text{Log}] \mathcal{T}),$$

is well-defined. See [Dem, Section III.3]. In higher codimensions though, to prove that any two tropical currents have a well-defined wedge product, we utilise Dinh and Sibony’s superpotential theory [DS09] on a compact Kähler manifold, and as a result, we extend the tropical currents to smooth compact toric varieties.

5.1. Tropical Currents on Toric Varieties. In a toric variety X_Σ , for a cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we denote by \mathcal{O}_σ , the toric orbit associated with σ . We have

$$X_\Sigma = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathcal{O}_\sigma.$$

We also set D_σ to be the closure of \mathcal{O}_σ in the X_Σ . $\Sigma(p)$ p -dimensional skeleton.

Fibers of tropical currents are algebraic varieties with finite degrees and can be extended by zero to any toric variety, in consequence, any tropical current can be extended by zero to toric varieties. Moreover, with the following compatibility condition, we can ask for the extension of the fibres to intersect the toric invariant divisors transversally.

Definition 5.1. (i) For a polyhedron σ , its *recession cone* is the convex polyhedral cone

$$\text{rec}(\sigma) = \{b \in \mathbb{R}^n : \sigma + b \subseteq \sigma\} \subseteq H_\sigma.$$

- (ii) Let \mathcal{C} be a p -dimensional balanced weighted complex in \mathbb{R}^n , and Σ a p -dimensional fan. We say that \mathcal{C} is *compatible* with Σ , if $\text{rec}(\sigma) \in \Sigma$ for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$.
- (iii) We say the tropical current $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ is *compatible* with X_Σ , if all the closures of the fibers $\pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)$ in X_Σ of $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ intersect the torus invariant divisors of X_Σ transversely.

Theorem 5.2. Let \mathcal{C} be a p -dimensional tropical cycle Σ be a fan. Assume that $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$ is a p -dimensional polyhedron and $\rho \in \Sigma$ is a one-dimensional cone. Then

- (a) The intersection $D_\rho \cap \overline{\pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)}$ is non-empty and transverse, if and only if, $\rho \in \text{rec}(\sigma)$. Here $\overline{\pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)}$ corresponds the closure of a fiber of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}$ in the toric variety X_Σ .
- (b) In particular, if \mathcal{C} is compatible with Σ , if and only if, $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ is compatible with X_Σ .

Proof. See Lemma [BH17, Lemma 4.10]. \square

For a tropical current $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D}'_{p,p}((\mathbb{C}^*)^n)$, and given a toric variety X_Σ we denote its extension by zero $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{D}'_{p,p}(X_\Sigma)$.

Proposition 5.3. For every tropical variety \mathcal{C} , a smooth projective toric fan Σ compatible with a subdivision of \mathcal{C} .

Proof. By [BS11], for \mathcal{C} there is a refinement \mathcal{C}' , and a complete fan $\Sigma_1 \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ such that \mathcal{C}' is compatible with Σ_1 . Applying the toric Chow lemma [CLS11, Theorem 6.1.18] and the toric resolution of singularities [CLS11, Theorem 11.1.9] we can find a fan Σ which is a refinement of Σ_1 that defines a smooth projective variety X_Σ . The tropical variety \mathcal{C}'' which is the refinement of \mathcal{C}' induced by Σ , satisfies the statement. \square

Remark 5.4. When \mathcal{C}' is a refinement of a tropical variety \mathcal{C} , then \mathcal{C}' is a tropical variety with natural induced weights. It is also easy to check that we have the equality of currents $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'}$ in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$; see [BH17, Section 2.6].

Lemma 5.5. Let $\mathbf{q} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a tropical Laurent polynomial and X_Σ be a smooth projective toric variety compatible with a subdivision of $V_{\text{trop}}(\mathbf{q})$. Let $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$. Assume

that $\zeta_0 \in D_\rho \cap \text{supp}(\overline{dd^c[\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}]})$, and Ω is a sufficiently small neighbourhood of ζ_0 . Then, $\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log} \in \text{PSH}(\Omega \setminus D_\rho) \cap \mathcal{C}^0(\Omega \setminus D_\rho)$ can be extended to a function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, such that

- (a) In Ω , $u = g + \kappa \log |f|$, where g is a continuous function, f is the local equation for D_ρ , and κ is a negative integer.
- (b) Restricted to Ω , we have $dd^c u = \overline{\mathcal{T}}_{V_{\text{trop}(\mathfrak{q})}} + c[D_\rho]$.
- (c) In Ω , we have $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{C}} = dd^c g$. In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{V_{\text{trop}(\mathfrak{q})}}$ has a continuous superpotential.

Proof. Assume that $\mathfrak{q} = \max_{\alpha \in A} \{c_\alpha + \langle \alpha, x \rangle\}$. Recall that

$$\text{Log} = (-\log |\cdot|, \dots, -\log |\cdot|).$$

We write

$$\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log} = \log \max_{\alpha} \{e^{c_\alpha} z^{-\alpha}\}.$$

Assume that near ζ_0 , $\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}$ is given by $\max\{|e^{c_\beta} z^{-\beta}|, |e^{c_\gamma} z^{-\gamma}|\}$. This implies that in $\text{Log}(\Omega \setminus D_\rho)$, \mathfrak{q} is given by $\max\{c_\beta + \langle \beta, x \rangle, c_\gamma + \langle \gamma, x \rangle\}$. For $\mathfrak{q} = \max_{\alpha \in A} \{c_\alpha + \langle \alpha, x \rangle\}$ we set $\text{rec}(\mathfrak{q}) = \max_{\alpha \in A} \{\langle \alpha, x \rangle\}$. It is not hard to check that

$$\text{rec}(V_{\text{trop}(\mathfrak{q})}) = V_{\text{trop}(\text{rec}(\mathfrak{q}))};$$

see [MS15, Page 132].

We now show that by extending each $z^{-\alpha}$ as a rational function to X_Σ , the compatibility condition implies that $\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}$ extends to X_Σ . By [CLS11, Proposition 4.1.2] the divisor of the extension of a character z^α in X_Σ is given by

$$(2) \quad \text{Div}(z^\alpha) = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} \langle \alpha, n_\rho \rangle D_\rho,$$

where n_ρ is the minimal generator of ρ . By assumption,

$$D_\rho \cap \text{supp}(\overline{dd^c[\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}]}) \neq \emptyset.$$

Theorem 5.2 implies that

$$n_\rho \in \text{rec}(V_{\text{trop}(\mathfrak{q})}).$$

Moreover, if $\zeta_1 \in D_\rho \cap \text{supp}(\overline{dd^c[\text{rec}(\mathfrak{q}) \circ \text{Log}]})$, then in a small neighbourhood of $\text{Log}(\zeta_1)$, $\text{rec}(\mathfrak{q})(x) = \max\{\langle \beta, x \rangle, \langle \gamma, x \rangle\}$. By definition

$$n_\rho \in \text{rec}(V_{\text{trop}(\mathfrak{q})}) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \kappa := \langle \beta, n_\rho \rangle = \langle \gamma, n_\rho \rangle.$$

This, together with Equation 2 implies that the extension of $z^{-\beta}$ and $z^{-\gamma}$ as rational functions to X_Σ have the same vanishing order along D_ρ , and we write $z^{-\beta} = f^\kappa \frac{g_1}{h_1}$ and $z^{-\gamma} = f^\kappa \frac{g_2}{h_2}$. Now note that in $\Omega \setminus D_\rho$

$$\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log} = \max \log\{|e^{c_\beta} z^{-\beta}|, |e^{c_\gamma} z^{-\gamma}|\} = \kappa \log |f| + \max\{|e^{c_\beta} \frac{g_1}{h_1}|, |e^{c_\gamma} \frac{g_2}{h_2}|\},$$

we must have $\kappa < 0$, otherwise $\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log} = -\infty$ in $\Omega \setminus D_\rho$. Consequently, $\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log} : \Omega \setminus D_\rho \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, can be extended to

$$u := \kappa \log |f| + \max\{|e^{c_\beta} \frac{g_1}{h_1}|, |e^{c_\gamma} \frac{g_2}{h_2}|\}$$

on Ω . Setting

$$g = \max\{|e^{-c_\beta} \frac{g_1}{h_1}|, |e^{-c_\gamma} \frac{g_2}{h_2}|\},$$

implies (a).

We have

$$dd^c[\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}]|_{\Omega \setminus D_\rho} = (dd^c \log |f|^\kappa dd^c \log |g|)|_{\Omega \setminus D_\rho} = dd^c \log |g|_{|\Omega \setminus D_\rho},$$

since $dd^c \log |f|^\kappa$ is holomorphic in $\Omega \setminus D_\rho$. As a result of compatibility with X_Σ , $\overline{dd^c[\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}]}$ does not charge any mass in D_ρ , and we obtain

$$\overline{dd^c[\mathfrak{q} \circ \text{Log}]} = dd^c \log |g|.$$

This together with Theorem 4.5 implies (c) and (b). \square

Lemma 5.6. Assume that $\text{aff}(\sigma) = H_1 \cap \cdots \cap H_{n-p}$, where H_i are hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^n . If Σ is a smooth projective fan compatible with $\bigcup_i H_i$, then

$$\overline{\mathcal{T}_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}} = \overline{\mathcal{T}_{H_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathcal{T}_{H_{n-p}}} \leq \overline{\mathcal{T}_{H_1}} \wedge \cdots \wedge \overline{\mathcal{T}_{H_{n-p}}}.$$

Proof. The wedge products in question are well-defined by Lemma 5.5 and Theorem 2.4. As both currents on both sides of the equation coincide on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, the support of the current on the right-hand side contains the closure of the support of $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ in X_Σ . \square

Theorem 5.7. Let \mathcal{C} be a tropical cycle of dimension p compatible with a smooth, projective fan Σ , then $\overline{\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}}$ has a continuous superpotential in X_Σ .

Proof. Let $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$ be the affine extension of \mathcal{C} , and $\widehat{\Sigma}$ be a smooth projective fan, compatible with $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}$. By the preceding lemma and repeated application of Theorem 2.4 for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$, $\overline{\mathcal{T}_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}}$ has a bounded superpotential, which implies this property for $\overline{\mathcal{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}}$. Now, since $\mathcal{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} - \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ is a positive closed tropical current in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$,

$$\overline{\mathcal{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}} - \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}} = \overline{\mathcal{T}_{\widehat{\mathcal{C}}}} - \overline{\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}} \geq 0$$

in $X_{\widehat{\Sigma}}$. Continuity of the superpotential of $\overline{\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}}$ in $X_{\widehat{\Sigma}}$ follows from Theorem 2.3.

We now show that $\overline{\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}}$ has also a continuous super-potential on X_Σ as well. We consider the proper map $f : X_{\widehat{\Sigma}} \rightarrow X_\Sigma$, which can be understood as a composition of multiple blow-ups along toric points with exceptional divisors D_ρ for any ray $\rho \in \widehat{\Sigma} \setminus \Sigma$. These divisors satisfy $D_\rho \cap \text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}}) = \emptyset$. We deduce by Corollary 2.9. \square

Proof. This is an easy corollary of previous lemma, since q is biholomorphic near $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T})$. \square

Proposition 5.8. For any two tropical currents \mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 , the intersection product

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}_1} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}_2} := \overline{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}_1}} \wedge \overline{\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}_2}}|_{(\mathbb{C}^*)^n},$$

does not depend on the choice of a smooth projective toric variety compatible with $\widehat{\mathcal{C}}_1 + \widehat{\mathcal{C}}_2$. Moreover, this product coincides with the definition of wedge products with bi-degree $(1, 1)$ tropical currents in Bedford–Taylor Theory in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$.

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 2.7. \square

6. PROOF OF $\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'} = \mathcal{T}_{C \wedge C'}$

Theorem 6.1. For two tropical varieties \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' with complementary dimensions

$$\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'} = \mathcal{T}_{C \wedge C'}$$

Note that the product on the left-hand side is well-defined by Proposition 5.8.

Proposition 6.2. $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}) = \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_{C \wedge C'})$.

Proof. By Theorem 2.4.(c)

$$\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}) \subseteq \text{Log}^{-1}(|\mathcal{C}| \cap |\mathcal{C}'|)$$

However, when \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' intersect transversely, then the fibres of \mathcal{T}_C and $\mathcal{T}_{C'}$ also intersect transversely, and $\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}$ has a mass on $\text{Log}^{-1}(\mathcal{C}_1 \wedge \mathcal{C}_2)$. Therefore, in the transversal case $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_{C_1} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C_2}) = \text{Log}^{-1}(|\mathcal{C}_1 \wedge \mathcal{C}_2|)$.

For the general case, note that if $\mathcal{C} + b$ is the translation of the tropical variety by $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then $(e^b)^*\mathcal{T}_C = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}+b}$. Moreover, we have the SP-convergence of currents with continuous superpotentials.

$$(e^{\varepsilon b})^*\mathcal{T}_C \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C, \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore, by Theorem 2.4, we have the inclusion

$$(e^{\varepsilon b})^*\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}+\varepsilon b} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}, \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Considering the supports we obtain

$$\limsup((e^{\varepsilon b})^*\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}) \supseteq \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}).$$

As in the transversal case, we have $\text{supp}((e^{\varepsilon b})^*\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}) = \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}+\varepsilon b \wedge C'})$. By Theorem 3.4 the limit in Hausdorff metric of $\lim(\mathcal{C} + \varepsilon b) \cap \mathcal{C}'$ is exactly the support of $\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}'$, we obtain that $\limsup((e^{\varepsilon b})^*\mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}) = \text{Log}^{-1}(|\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}'|) = \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_{C \wedge C'})$, and we conclude. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Note that the product on the right-hand side is well-defined by Proposition 5.8. Moreover, the supports of both currents are equal and this is shown below in Proposition 6.2. Also, it is easy to check that the current on the left-hand side is invariant under the action of $(S^1)^n$, and therefore it is a tropical current. As a result, we only need to show that the weights of the cells are equal and coincide with Definition 3.3. Assume that $x \in \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}'$ and the intersection is transverse. Since \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' are of complementary dimensions, we can choose a small ball $B_\varepsilon(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that x is an isolated point of intersection in B . Now, by Lemma 2.7

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_C \wedge \mathcal{T}_{C'}|_{\text{Log}^{-1}(B)} &= w_\sigma w_{\sigma'} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(B)} \\ &\quad \int_{(x,x') \in (S^1)^n} [\pi_\sigma^{-1}(x)] \wedge [\pi_{\sigma'}^{-1}(x')] d\mu_\sigma(x) \otimes d\mu_{\sigma'}(x'). \end{aligned}$$

By a transversality of the fibres, we have

$$[\pi_\sigma^{-1}(x)] \wedge [\pi_{\sigma'}^{-1}(x')] = [\pi_\sigma^{-1}(x) \cap \pi_{\sigma'}^{-1}(x')],$$

however, by Proposition 3.5, we have $\kappa = [\mathbb{Z}^n : N_{\text{aff}(\sigma)} + N_{\text{aff}(\sigma')}]$ distinct intersection points covering $\text{Log}^{-1}(x)$. When $(x, x') \in (S^1)^n$ vary with respect to normalised Haar measure, these κ points cover $(S^1)^n$ with speed κ .

For the non-transversal case, we can use the fact that

$$(e^{\varepsilon b})^* \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C} + \varepsilon b} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'}, \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

By above calculations the mass at the intersection remains constant for varying ε , since $\text{aff}(\sigma) = \text{aff}(\sigma + \varepsilon b)$. As a result, the mass at a point of stable intersection $\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{C}'$ equals the transversal case, which coincides with the definition in tropical geometry. \square

6.0.1. Calculating Intersection Multiplicities Using Monge-Ampère Measures. In this section, we explain how to calculate intersection multiplicities in two different ways. Note that by the equality of the supports in the previous section, we only need to prove the intersection multiplicities in the transversal case and locally.

6.0.2. Real Monge-Ampère Measures. Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open subset and $u : \Omega \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex (hence continuous) function. The *generalised gradient* of u at $x_0 \in \Omega$ is defined by

$$\nabla u(x_0) = \{ \xi \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^* : u(x) - u(x_0) \geq \langle \xi, x - x_0 \rangle, \text{ for all } x \in \Omega \}.$$

In the above, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the standard inner product in \mathbb{R}^n , and $(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ is the dual. The real Monge-Ampère measure associated to a convex polynomial of a Borel set $E \subseteq \Omega$, is given by

$$\text{MA}[u](E) = \mu \left(\bigcup_{y \in E} \nabla u(y) \right),$$

where μ is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n .

It is interesting that for the tropical polynomials, one can compute the associate real Monge-Ampère measures explicitly. Recall that, for any tropical polynomial, there is a natural subdivision of its Newton polytope which is dual to the tropical variety of it. See Figure for an example and [BS14, MS15] for details.

Lemma 6.3 ([Yge13, Page 59], [BGPS14, Proposition 2.7.4]). Let $\mathbf{q} : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a tropical polynomial $\mathbf{q} : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with associated tropical variety $\mathcal{C} = V_{\text{trop}}(\mathbf{q})$, one has

$$\text{MA}[\mathbf{q}] = \sum_{a \in \mathcal{C}(0)} \text{Vol}(\{a\}^*) \delta_a,$$

where $\mathcal{C}(0)$ is the 0-dimensional skeleton of \mathcal{C} , and $\{a\}^*$ is the dual of the vertex $a \in \mathcal{C}(0)$.

A detailed discussion of the preceding theorem can be also found in [Bab14].

6.1. Polarisation. For n convex functions $u_1, \dots, u_n : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, their *mixed Monge-Ampère measure* is defined by

$$\widetilde{\text{MA}}[u_1, \dots, u_n] = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} (-1)^{n-k} \text{MA}[u_{j_1} + \dots + u_{j_k}].$$

Recall that this is how the *mixed volume* of n convex bodies can be defined from the n -dimensional volume. Moreover, it is easy to check that for a convex function $u : \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{MA}[u] = \widetilde{\text{MA}}[u, \dots, u]$.

The following statements are clear from 6.3 by taking the total mass.

Proposition 6.4. Let $\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be tropical polynomials. We have the following facts:

- (a) $\text{MA}[\mathbf{q}](\mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Vol}_n(\Delta_{\mathbf{q}})$, where $\Delta_{\mathbf{q}}$ is the Newton polytope of \mathbf{q} .
- (b) (Tropical Bernstein Theorem) $\widetilde{\text{MA}}[\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n](\mathbb{R}^n) = \widetilde{\text{Vol}}(\Delta_{\mathbf{q}_1}, \dots, \Delta_{\mathbf{q}_n})$, where $\widetilde{\text{Vol}}$ is the mixed volume.

Corollary 6.5. Assume that $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\mathbf{q}_i = \max\{\langle \alpha_i, x \rangle, \langle \beta_i, x \rangle\}$ be n tropical polynomials. Then,

$$n! \widetilde{\text{MA}}[\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n] = \kappa \delta_0,$$

where κ is given by the volume *zonotope* of the Minkowski sum of the vectors $\sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha_i - \beta_i]$.

Proof. Note that $\Delta_{\mathbf{q}_i}$ is the line segment between α_i and β_i . Moreover, in the definition of $\widetilde{\text{MA}}[\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n]$ only $\text{Vol}(\sum_{i=1}^n [\alpha_i - \beta_i])$ possibly has a non-zero n -dimensional volume. Finally, the origin is the only 0-dimensional cell of the tropical variety of polynomial $\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{q}_n$, if and only if, $\{\alpha_1 - \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n - \beta_n\}$ forms a linearly independent set. Therefore, $n! \text{MA}[\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{q}_n] = \kappa \delta_0$. \square

7. SLICING TROPICAL CURRENTS

Proposition 7.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a p -dimensional tropical cycle in \mathbb{R}^n , and $S \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ be an algebraic hypersurface with transversal intersection with \mathcal{C} . Then, $[S] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is admissible and it is a closed positive current of bidimension $(p-1, p-1)$ given by

$$[S] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}} w_{\sigma} \int_{x \in S_{N(\sigma)}} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ})} [S \cap \pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)] d\mu(x).$$

Proof. The idea of the proof is similar to that of [BH17, Proposition 4.11]. Let f be the equation of S in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$. Assume that $\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ}) \cap S \neq \emptyset$, for a p -dimensional cone $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$, then for each fiber, $\pi_{\sigma}^{-1}(x)$ the transversality assumption allows for application of the Lelong–Poincaré formula to deduce

$$\begin{aligned} dd^c(\log |f| \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ})} [\pi_{\sigma}^{-1}(x)]) \\ = \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ})} [S \cap \pi_{\sigma}^{-1}(x)] + \mathcal{R}_{\sigma}(x). \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{\sigma}(x)$ is a $(p-1, p-1)$ -bidimensional current. The support of $\mathcal{R}_{\sigma}(x)$ lies in the boundary of $\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma)$, as $\mathcal{R}_{\sigma}(x)$ is the difference of two currents that coincide in any set of form $\text{Log}^{-1}(B)$, where $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a small ball with

$$B \cap \sigma^{\circ} \neq \emptyset, \quad B \cap \partial\sigma = \emptyset,$$

and both vanish outside $\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma)$. Integrating along the fibers, and adding for all p -dimensional cones $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$, we obtain

$$[S] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}} w_{\sigma} \int_{x \in S_{N(\sigma)}} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ})} [S \cap \pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)] d\mu(x) + \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}},$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is $(p-1, p-1)$ -dimensional current. We claim that $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is *normal*, i.e. $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ and $d\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ have measure coefficients; $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a difference of two normal currents, where the

first current $[S] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a positive closed current, and the second current is an addition of normal pieces. Moreover, the support of $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a subset of S as it is a difference of two currents that both vanish outside S . As a result, the current $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is supported on $S \cap \bigcup_{\sigma} \partial \text{Log}(\sigma)$. This set is a real manifold of Cauchy–Riemann dimension less than $p - 1$, therefore by Demailly’s first theorem of support the normal current $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{C}}$ vanishes; see also the discussion following [BH17, Proposition 4.11]. \square

Corollary 7.2. Let $H \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a rational plane of dimension r and $A := a + H$, a translation of H for $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Assume also that $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is a tropical variety of dimension p that intersects A transversely. Then

$$[(e^{-a})T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n}] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}}$$

can be viewed as a tropical current of dimension $p - (n - r)$ in $T_A := (e^{-a})T_{H \cap \mathbb{Z}^n}$.

Proof. Note that the hypothesis implies that the intersection $T_A \cap \pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)$ is transversal for any $x \in S_{N(\sigma)}$. By translation, it is sufficient to prove the statement for $a = 0$. By preceding theorem,

$$[T_A] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{C}} w_{\sigma} \int_{x \in S_{N(\sigma)}} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^{\circ})} [T_A \cap \pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)] d\mu_{\sigma}(x).$$

The sets $T_A \cap \pi_{\text{aff}(\sigma)}^{-1}(x)$ can be understood as a translation toric sets in T_A and $d\mu_{\sigma}(x)$ are Haar measures, which imply the assertion. \square

Theorem 7.3. Let $M \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-p}$ and $N \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^p$ be two bounded open subsets such that N contains the real torus $(S^1)^p$. Let $\pi : M \times N \rightarrow M$ be the canonical projection. Let \mathcal{T}_n be a sequence of positive closed (p, p) -bidimensional currents on $M \times N$ such that $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_n) \cap (M \times \partial N) = \emptyset$. Assume that $\mathcal{T}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ and $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}) \subseteq M \times (S^1)^p$. Then we have the following convergence of slices

$$\langle \mathcal{T}_n | \pi | x \rangle \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle \quad \text{for every } x \in M.$$

Note that all the above slices are well-defined for all $x \in M$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{S} be any cluster value of $\langle \mathcal{T}_n | \pi | x \rangle$. Note that such \mathcal{S} always exists by Banach–Alaoglu (check.) theorem. As both measures \mathcal{S} and $\langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle$, are supported $\{x\} \times (S^1)^p$ to prove their equality, it suffices to prove that they have the same Fourier coefficients. By Theorem 2.12, we have

$$\langle \mathcal{S}, \phi \rangle \leq \langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle(\phi),$$

for every plurisubharmonic function ϕ on \mathbb{C}^n , and the mass of \mathcal{S} coincides with the mass of $\langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle$. Now, note that if ϕ is pluriharmonic, then $-\phi$ and ϕ are plurisubharmonic. As a result,

$$\langle \mathcal{S}, \phi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle(\phi),$$

for every pluriharmonic function. Recall that if f is a holomorphic function, then $\text{Re}(f)$ and $\text{Im}(f)$ are pluriharmonic. We now consider the elements of the Fourier basis $f(\theta) = \exp i\langle \nu, \theta \rangle$ for $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. then we have the equality

$$\langle \mathcal{S}, f \rangle = \langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle(f)$$

This implies that the Fourier measure coefficients of both \mathcal{S} and $\langle \mathcal{T} | \pi | x \rangle$ coincide.

Why are all the slices well-defined? Theorem of Dinh–Nguyen etc.

\square

Lemma 7.4. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be a tropical variety of dimension p , and L be a rational $(n - p)$ -dimensional plane such that L is transversal to all the affine extensions $\text{aff}(\sigma)$ for $\sigma \in \mathcal{C}$. Assume that \mathcal{T} be a positive closed current of bidimension (p, p) on a smooth projective toric variety (X_Σ) compatible with $\mathcal{C} + L$ such that $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C})$. Further, for all $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{L+a} \wedge \mathcal{T} = \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{L+a} \wedge \bar{\mathcal{T}}_\mathcal{C},$$

then $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$.

Proof. Let us first remark that $\text{rec}(L + a) = \text{rec}(L)$ for all $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and therefore, all \mathcal{T}_{a+L} are compatible with X_Σ and have a continuous super-potential in X_Σ and as a result, all the above wedge products are well-defined.

Third, by Demailly's second theorem of support [Dem, III.2.13], there are measures μ_σ such that

$$\mathcal{T} = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{x \in S(Z^n \cap H_\sigma)} \mathbb{1}_{\text{Log}^{-1}(\sigma^\circ)} [\pi_\sigma^{-1}(x)] d\mu_\sigma^\mathcal{T}(x).$$

By repeated application of Proposition 7.1,

$$\mathcal{T}_L \wedge \mathcal{T} = \sum_{\sigma} \int_{(x,y) \in S(Z^n \cap H_L) \times S(Z^n \cap H_\sigma)} [\pi_H^{-1}(x) \cap \pi_\sigma^{-1}(y)] d\mu_L(x) \otimes \mu_\sigma^\mathcal{T}(y).$$

Applying both sides of the equality $\mathcal{T}_L \wedge \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}_L \wedge \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ on test-functions of the form

$$\omega_\nu = \exp(-i\langle \nu, \theta \rangle) \rho(r)$$

where $\rho : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a smooth function with compact support and $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)^n$, and $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, completely determines the Fourier coefficients of $\mu_\sigma^\mathcal{T}$ which have to coincide with the normalised Haar measures multiplied by the weight of σ , i.e., $\mu_\sigma^\mathcal{T} = w_\sigma \mu_\sigma$. \square

Note that any subtorus of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, can be understood as a fibre of a tropical current. We have the following slicing theorem.

Theorem 7.5. Let $W \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ be an algebraic subvariety. Let $\mathcal{C} = \text{trop}(W)$ and assume that A is a rational affine hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^n intersecting \mathcal{C} properly. Then,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \wedge [\pi_A^{-1}(x)] \right) = \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \right) \wedge [\pi_A^{-1}(x)],$$

where the subtorus $[\pi_A^{-1}(x)]$ is any fibre of \mathcal{T}_A .

Let us also recall that the main theorem of [Bab23] is the following.

Theorem 7.6. Let $Z \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ be an irreducible subvariety of dimension p , and \bar{Z} the closure of Z in the compatible smooth projective toric variety X . Then,

$$\frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[\bar{Z}] \longrightarrow \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(Z)}, \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty,$$

where $\Phi_m : X \rightarrow X$ is the continuous extension of $\Phi_m : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, and $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(Z)}$ is the extension by zero of $\mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(Z)}$ to X .

Proof. Denote $\mathcal{W}_n := \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W]$. Assume that $L \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ is an $(n-p-1)$ -dimensional affine plane intersecting all $\text{aff}(\sigma)$ for all $\sigma \in \mathcal{C} \cap A$ transversely. Then, on a projective smooth toric variety compatible with $\mathcal{C} + L + A$ the tropical currents $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{a+L}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^n$ have continuous super-potentials. Therefore, by Theorem ?? and Proposition 2.6, we have

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\bar{\mathcal{W}}_n \wedge \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{a+L}) = \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\mathcal{C}} \wedge \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{a+L}.$$

Now, for any $x \in \mathcal{C} \cap L \cap A$, let $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ containing x be a bounded open set containing only x as an isolated point of the intersection. By a translation we can assume that $x = 0$. Let H be the linear space parallel to A , and

$$\xi : (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H)} \times T_{\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H}$$

be the isomorphism, and π_1 and π_2 be the respective projections. Note that for $x \in S_{\mathbb{Z}^n / (\mathbb{Z}^n \cap H)}^1$, we have $\pi_1^{-1}(x) = \pi_A^{-1}(x)$.

We now set

$$\begin{aligned} U &:= \pi_1 \circ \xi (\text{Log}^{-1}(U) \cap \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{a+L})) \\ V &:= \pi_2 \circ \xi (\text{Log}^{-1}(U) \cap \pi_A^{-1}(x)), \\ \mathcal{T}_n &:= \xi_*(\mathcal{W}_n \wedge \mathcal{T}_{a+L}), \\ \mathcal{T} &:= \xi_*(\mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{a+L}), \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, \mathcal{T} is a horizontal-like map and since $\text{supp}(\mathcal{T}_n) \rightarrow \text{supp}(\mathcal{T})$ in Hausdorff metric, \mathcal{T}_n 's for large n are also horizontal-like. By Theorem 7.3, we obtain

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \wedge [\pi_A^{-1}(x)] \right) \wedge \mathcal{T}_{a+L} = \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[W] \right) \wedge [\pi_A^{-1}(x)] \wedge \mathcal{T}_{a+L},$$

for every a . We now conclude by Lemma 7.4. □

Theorem 7.7. In the situation of Theorem 7.5 we have that

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[\bar{W}] \wedge [\bar{T}_A] \right) = \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[\bar{W}] \right) \wedge [\bar{T}^A],$$

where the extension is considered in a smooth projective toric variety compatible with $\text{trop}(W) \cap A$.

Lemma 7.8. Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ be an open subset and D an analytic subset of codimension one. Assume that we have the convergence of closed positive currents $\mathcal{T}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ in $U \setminus D$, and \mathcal{T}_i 's and \mathcal{T} have a finite local mass near D . Further, for any current \mathcal{S} which is a cluster value of $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_i$ we have

- (a) $\text{supp}(\mathcal{S}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\bar{\mathcal{T}})$,
- (b) $\text{supp}(\bar{\mathcal{T}}) \cap D$ has the expected Cauchy–Riemann dimension,

then $\lim \bar{\mathcal{T}}_i = \bar{\mathcal{T}}$.

Proof. $\bar{\mathcal{T}} - \mathcal{S}$ has the Cauchy–Riemann dimension less than or equal to p , therefore, it must be zero. □

Proof. Let $\bar{\mathcal{W}}_n := \frac{1}{m^{n-p}} \Phi_m^*[\bar{W}]$. We can see/assume that: (will add explanation for this)

- (a) $\text{supp}(\bar{\mathcal{W}}_n) \cap [\bar{T}_A] \cap [D_\rho]$ has the expected dimension $p-2$.
- (b) $\text{supp}(\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)}) \cap \bar{T}_A \cap [D_\rho]$ has the expected Cauchy–Riemann dimension $p-2$.

These imply that,

- (a) $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n \wedge \overline{T}_A = \overline{\mathcal{W}_n \wedge [T_A]},$
- (b) $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge [\overline{T}_A] = \overline{\mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge [T_A]}.$

Further, by the results in [Bab23] we have that $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)}$ and $\text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n) \longrightarrow \text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)})$. One can check that that

$$\lim_n \text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n \wedge [\overline{T}_A]) \subseteq \text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge [\overline{T}_H]).$$

Therefore, any cluster value of $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n \wedge [\overline{T}_A]$ has a support in $\text{supp}(\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge [\overline{T}_H])$. Now by setting

- (a) \mathcal{S} a cluster value of $\overline{\mathcal{W}}_n \wedge [\overline{T}_A]$,
- (b) $\mathcal{T} := \mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(W)} \wedge [T_A]$,
- (c) $\mathcal{T}_i := \mathcal{W}_i \wedge [T_A]$.

we are in the situation of Lemma 7.8, and we conclude. \square

Lemma 7.9. Let X_Σ be a smooth projective toric variety, and $\bar{\Delta} \subseteq X_\Sigma$ be the diagonal. Let \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T} be two positive currents on X . Then, for any ray $\rho \in \Sigma$,

$$\text{supp}(\mathcal{S}) \cap \text{supp}(\mathcal{T}) \cap D_\rho \subseteq X_\Sigma$$

has a Cauchy–Riemann dimension ℓ , if and only if,

$$\text{supp}(\mathcal{S} \otimes \mathcal{T}) \cap \bar{\Delta} \cap D_{(0,\rho)} \subseteq X_\Sigma \times X_\Sigma,$$

has a Cauchy–Riemann dimension ℓ , where $D_{(0,\rho)}$ is the toric invariant divisor corresponding to the ray $(0, \rho)$ in $\Sigma \times \Sigma$.

Proof. Since the fan of $X_\Sigma \times X_\Sigma$ is $\Sigma \times \Sigma$, we have that $D_{(0,\rho)} \in X_\Sigma \times D_\rho$. \square

8. APPLICATIONS

Proposition 8.1. • Commutative, Associative. (?)

- Projection Formula
 - Comparison to other Gubler etc.
 - Analogous result of Jonsson [Jon16]
 - Analogous results of Payne–Cartwright, Maclagan–Surmfels etc.
- $\mathcal{W}_n \otimes \mathcal{S}_n \wedge \Delta$ small perturbation of Δ .

Theorem 8.2. Assume that \mathcal{W}_n and \mathcal{V}_n are two sequences of analytic currents in $(\mathcal{C}^*)^n$, converging to two tropical currents $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'}$ respectively. Further,

- (a) the supports converge in the Hausdorff metric
- (b) \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' intersect properly.

Then, $\mathcal{W}_n \wedge \mathcal{V}_n$ converges to $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C} \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'}$.

Proof. When \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' intersect properly, it implies that the fibres of $\mathcal{T}_\mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{C}'}$ intersect transversely. In this situation, \square

Theorem 8.3. Let $W \subseteq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1}$ be an irreducible $(p+1)$ -dimensional subvariety, such that the projection onto the first factor, $\pi_1 : (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ is faithfully flat. Let

$$H = \text{Log}(\{t = e\}) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : x_1 = -1\},$$

and let \mathcal{T}_H be the associated tropical current. Then, we have the weak convergence

$$\frac{1}{m^{n-p+1}} \Phi_m^*[(e^m, W_{e^m})] \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_H \wedge \mathcal{T}_{\text{trop}(W)}, \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty,$$

in $\mathcal{D}'_{p,p}((\mathbb{C}^*)^{n+1})$.

Proof. $\frac{1}{m^{n-p+1}} \Phi_m^*[(e^m, W_{e^m})] = \sum []$

□

Theorem 8.4. CP

Theorem 8.5.

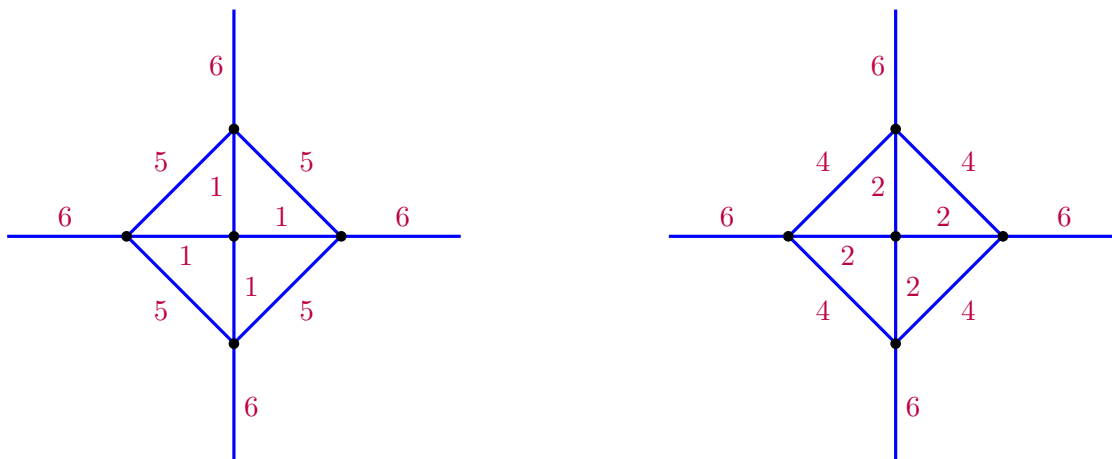


FIGURE 1. Two different tropical varieties with the same recession fan and same support.

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