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HOMOGENEOUS BANDS

THOMAS QUINN-GREGSON

ABSTRACT. A band B is a semigroup such that $e^2 = e$ for all $e \in B$. A countable band is called homogeneous if every isomorphism between finitely generated subbands extends to an automorphism of the band. In this paper, we give a complete classification of all the homogeneous bands. We prove that a homogeneous band belongs to the variety of regular bands, and has a homogeneous structure semilattice.

1. INTRODUCTION

A *structure* is a set M together with a collection of finitary operations and relations defined on M . A countable structure M is *homogeneous* if any isomorphism between finitely generated (f.g.) substructures extends to an automorphism of M . Much of the model theoretic interest in homogeneous structures has been due to their strong connections to \aleph_0 -categoricity and quantifier elimination in the context of *uniformly locally finite* (ULF) structures (see, for example, [10, Theorem 6.4.1]). A structure M is ULF if there exists a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for every substructure N of M , if N has a generating set of cardinality at most n , then N has cardinality at most $f(n)$. If a ULF structure M has finitely many operations and relations, then the property of homogeneity is equivalent to M being both \aleph_0 -categorical and having quantifier elimination. It is worth noting that any structure M with no operations (known as *combinatorial*) is ULF, since any subset X is a substructure under the restriction of the relations on M to X .

Consequently, homogeneity of mainly combinatorial structures has been studied by several authors, and complete classifications have been obtained for a number of structures including graphs in [14], partially ordered sets in [20] and (lower) semilattices in [4] and [6]. There has also been significant progress in the classification of homogeneous groups and rings (see, for example, [1], [2] and [19]), and a complete classification of homogeneous finite groups is known ([3], [16]). However, there are a number of fundamental algebraic structures which have yet to be explored from the point of view of homogeneity: in particular semigroups.

In this paper we consider the homogeneity of bands, where a band is a semigroup consisting entirely of idempotents. Our main result is to give a complete description of homogeneous bands. We show that every homogeneous band lies in the variety of *regular* bands and examine how our results fit in with known classifications, in particular showing that the structure semilattice of a homogeneous band is itself homogeneous. We may thus think

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of classification of homogeneous bands as an extension of the classification of homogeneous semilattices. All structures will be assumed to be countable.

It follows from the work in [15] that bands are ULF, and so we need only to consider isomorphisms between finite subbands. Moreover, as each subsemigroup of a band is a band, we shall write ‘homogeneous bands’ to mean homogeneous as a semigroup, without ambiguity.

In Section 2 we outline the basic theory of bands, and a number of varieties of bands are described. All bands are shown to be built from a semilattice and a collection of simple bands, and the homogeneity of these two building blocks of all bands are completely described. In Section 3 a stronger form of homogeneity is considered and used to obtain a number of results on the homogeneity of regular bands. The structure of a general homogeneous band is also considered, and the results are used in Section 4 to obtain a description of all homogeneous normal bands. In Section 5 we consider the homogeneity of linearly ordered bands, that is, bands with structure semilattice a chain, and these are fully classified. Finally, in Section 6 all other bands are studied and are shown to yield no new homogeneous bands.

2. THE THEORY OF BANDS

Much of the early work on bands was to determine their lattice of varieties: a feat that was independently completed by Biryukov, Fennemore and Gerhard. In addition, Fennemore ([7]) determined all identities on bands, showing that every variety of bands can be defined by a single identity. The lower part of the lattice of varieties of bands contains the following vital varieties for this paper (see Figure 1):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{LZ} &: \text{left zero bands: } xy = x \text{ and } \mathcal{RZ} : \text{right zero bands: } xy = y, \\ \mathcal{RB} = \mathcal{LZ} \vee \mathcal{RZ} &: \text{rectangular bands: } xyx = x, \\ \mathcal{SL} &: \text{semilattices: } xy = yx, \\ \mathcal{LN} &: \text{left normal bands: } xyz = xzy \text{ and } \mathcal{RN} : \text{right normal bands: } xyz = yxz, \\ \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{LN} \vee \mathcal{RN} &: \text{normal bands: } xyzx = xzyx, \\ \mathcal{LG} &: \text{left regular bands: } xyx = xy \text{ and } \mathcal{RG} : \text{right regular bands: } xyx = yx, \\ \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{LG} \vee \mathcal{RG} &: \text{regular bands: } zxzyz = zxyz, \end{aligned}$$

where the given relation characterizes the variety in the variety of bands.

We shall proceed to give alternative descriptions of these varieties. We first consider the ideal structure on a band via its *Green’s relations*. Define a pair of quasi-orders \leq_r and \leq_l on a band B by

$$e \leq_r f \Leftrightarrow fe = e, \quad e \leq_l f \Leftrightarrow ef = e.$$

The relations \leq_r and \leq_l are called the *Greens right and left quasi-orders*, respectively. Note that \leq_r is *left compatible with multiplication on B* , that is, if $e \leq_r f$ and $g \in B$ then

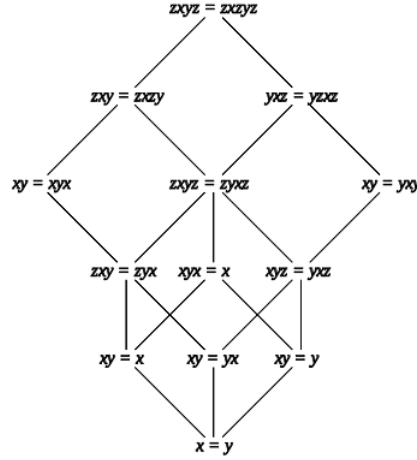


Figure 1. Lower part of the lattice of varieties of bands

$ge \leq_r gf$; dually for \leq_l . Green's relations on B are the equivalence relations given by

$$\begin{aligned} e \mathcal{R} f &\Leftrightarrow [e \leq_r f, f \leq_r e] \Leftrightarrow [ef = f, fe = e]; \\ e \mathcal{L} f &\Leftrightarrow [e \leq_l f, f \leq_l e] \Leftrightarrow [ef = e, fe = f]; \\ e \mathcal{D} f &\Leftrightarrow e \mathcal{J} f \Leftrightarrow [efe = e, fef = f]. \end{aligned}$$

Every band comes equipped with a partial order \leq , called the *natural order on B* , given by

$$e \leq f \Leftrightarrow ef = fe = e.$$

Note that the natural order is preserved under morphisms, that is, if $\phi : B \rightarrow B'$ is a morphism between bands B and B' then for $e, f \in B$,

$$e \leq f \Rightarrow ef = fe = e \Rightarrow e\phi f\phi = f\phi e\phi = e\phi \Rightarrow e\phi \leq f\phi.$$

Let (P, \leq) be a poset with subsets M, N . Where convenient we denote the property that $m \geq n$ for all $m \in M, n \in N$ as $M \geq N$, and similarly for $M > N$. If $M = \{m\}$ then we may simplify this as $m > N$, and similarly for $M > n$. Given $p, q \in P$, if $p \not\geq q$ and $q \not\geq p$ then we say that p and q are *incomparable*, denoted $p \perp q$.

Given a band B and a subset A of B , we denote by $\langle A \rangle$ the subband generated by A , noting that $\langle A \rangle$ is the intersection of all subbands of B which contain A . The following result is then clear:

Lemma 2.1. *Let B be a band with subsets M and N such that $M \geq N$ (under the natural order on B). Then $\langle M \rangle \geq \langle N \rangle$.*

Henceforth, a relation \leq defined on a band will be assumed to be the natural order, unless stated otherwise. Recall that a *semilattice* is a commutative band. A *lower semilattice* is a poset in which the meet (denoted \wedge) of any pair of elements exists.

Let (Y, \leq) be a lower semilattice; we may then consider the structure (Y, \leq, \wedge) , that is, a set with a single binary operation and relation. Homogeneity of lower semilattices was first considered by Droste in [4] and, together with Truss and Kuske, in [6]. Note that both articles consider the homogeneity of the corresponding structure (Y, \leq, \wedge) (wherein [4] a lower semilattice is also considered simply as a poset). Since any morphism of the corresponding (semigroup) semilattice (Y, \wedge) preserves \leq , their work effectively considers homogeneity of (semigroup) semilattices.

With this in mind, for the rest of the paper, we refer simply to *semilattices* and *homogeneous semilattices*. Note that by Schmerl's classification of homogeneous posets in [20], a semilattice is homogeneous as a poset if and only if it is isomorphic to (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) .

A semilattice Y is called a *semilinear order* if, for each $\alpha \in Y$, the set $\{\beta \in Y : \beta \leq \alpha\}$ is linearly ordered. This is equivalent to Y not containing a *diamond*, that is, distinct $\delta, \alpha, \gamma, \beta \in Y$ such that $\delta > \{\alpha, \gamma\} > \beta$ and $\alpha \perp \gamma$ with $\alpha\gamma = \beta$. There exists a unique (up to isomorphism) homogeneous semilattice in which all finite semilattices embed, called the *universal semilattice*.

Proposition 2.2 ([4, 6]). *A non-trivial homogeneous semilattice is isomorphic to either (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) , the universal semilattice or a non-linear semilinear order.*

The second variety of bands required for the construction of an arbitrary band are *rectangular bands*, that is, bands satisfying the identity $xyx = x$. Note that a band is rectangular if and only if it contains a single \mathcal{D} -class (and is thus *simple*). Similarly *left zero bands* are precisely the bands with a single \mathcal{L} -class (dually for *right zero bands*).

Proposition 2.3 ([11, Theorem 1.1.3]). *Let L be a left zero semigroup and R a right zero semigroup. Then $B_{L,R} = (L \times R, \cdot)$ forms a rectangular band, with operation given by*

$$(i, j) \cdot (k, \ell) = (i, \ell).$$

Conversely, every rectangular band is isomorphic to some $B_{L,R}$. Greens relations on $B_{L,R}$ simplify to

$$(i, j) \mathcal{R} (k, \ell) \Leftrightarrow i = k \text{ and } (i, j) \mathcal{L} (k, \ell) \Leftrightarrow j = \ell.$$

An isomorphism theorem for rectangular bands follows immediately from [11, Corollary 4.4.3], and is stated below:

Proposition 2.4. *A pair of rectangular bands $B_{L,R}$ and $B_{L',R'}$ are isomorphic if and only if $|L| = |L'|$ and $|R| = |R'|$. Moreover, if $\phi_L : L \rightarrow L'$ and $\phi_R : R \rightarrow R'$ are a pair of bijections, then the map $\phi : B_{L,R} \rightarrow B_{L',R'}$ defined by*

$$(i, j)\phi = (i\phi_L, j\phi_R)$$

is an isomorphism. Every isomorphism from $B_{L,R}$ to $B_{L',R'}$ can be constructed in this way, and may be denoted $\phi = \phi_L \times \phi_R$.

For each $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^* = \mathbb{N} \cup \{\aleph_0\}$, we may thus denote $B_{n,m}$ to be the unique (up to isomorphism) rectangular band with n \mathcal{R} -classes and m \mathcal{L} -classes.

Corollary 2.5. *Let $B_i = L_i \times R_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) be a pair of isomorphic rectangular bands, with subbands A_i ($i = 1, 2$). Then any isomorphism from A_1 to A_2 can be extended to an isomorphism from B_1 to B_2 . In particular, rectangular bands are homogeneous.*

Proof. The result is immediate from Proposition 2.4 since all subbands of rectangular bands are rectangular. \square

A structure theorem for bands was obtained by McLean in [15], and can be stated as follows:

Proposition 2.6. *Let B be an arbitrary band. Then \mathcal{D} is a congruence on B and is such that $Y = S/\mathcal{D}$ is a semilattice and the \mathcal{D} -classes are rectangular bands. In particular B is a semilattice of rectangular bands B_α (which are the \mathcal{D} -classes), that is,*

$$B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha \quad \text{with} \quad B_\alpha B_\beta \subseteq B_{\alpha\beta}.$$

The semilattice Y is called the *structure semilattice* of B . It follows from the proposition above that we understand the global structure of an arbitrary band, but not necessarily the local structure. We now consider a well-known construction to obtain bands with an explicit operation (see [18, p.22], for example).

Let Y be a semilattice. To each $\alpha \in Y$ associate a rectangular band B_α and assume that $B_\alpha \cap B_\beta = \emptyset$ if $\alpha \neq \beta$. For each pair $\alpha, \beta \in Y$ with $\alpha \geq \beta$, let $\psi_{\alpha,\beta} : B_\alpha \rightarrow B_\beta$ be a morphism, which we call a *connecting morphism*, and assume that the following conditions hold:

- (i) if $\alpha \in Y$ then $\psi_{\alpha,\alpha} = 1_{B_\alpha}$, the identity automorphism of B_α ;
- (ii) if $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in Y$ are such that $\alpha \geq \beta \geq \gamma$ then $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}\psi_{\beta,\gamma} = \psi_{\alpha,\gamma}$.

That is, the connecting morphisms compose transitively. On the set $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ define a multiplication by

$$a * b = (a\psi_{\alpha,\alpha\beta})(b\psi_{\beta,\alpha\beta})$$

for $a \in B_\alpha, b \in B_\beta$, and denote the resulting structure by $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$. Then B is a band, and is called a *strong semilattice Y of rectangular bands B_α ($\alpha \in Y$)*.

Note also that for $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha, f_\beta \in B_\beta$ we have $e_\alpha \geq f_\beta$ if and only if $\alpha \geq \beta$ and $e_\alpha\psi_{\alpha,\beta} = f_\beta$ ([18, Lemma IV.1.7]).

Lemma 2.7 ([11, Proposition 4.6.14]). *A band is normal if and only if it is isomorphic to a strong semilattice of rectangular bands.*

It then follows that a band is left normal if and only if it is normal with \mathcal{D} -classes being left zero (dually for right normal bands). The varieties of [left, right] regular bands are considered in the next section.

3. HOMOGENEOUS BANDS

Recall that a band B is homogeneous if every isomorphism between finite (equivalently, f.g.) subbands extends to an automorphism of B . In this section, we obtain a collection of general results on homogeneous bands. We also consider a weaker form of homogeneity by

saying that a band B is n -homogeneous if every isomorphism between subbands of cardinality n extends to an automorphism of B , where $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Clearly, a band is homogeneous if and only if it is n -homogeneous for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

The following isomorphism theorem for bands is folklore but proven here for completeness. The following result concerning morphisms of bands is well-known and follows quickly from Proposition 2.6.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ and $B' = \bigcup_{\alpha' \in Y'} B'_{\alpha'}$ be a pair of bands. Then for any morphism $\theta : B \rightarrow B'$, there exists a morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow Y'$ and, for every $\alpha \in Y$, a morphism $\theta_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B'_{\alpha\pi}$ such that $\theta = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} \theta_\alpha$. We denote θ as $[\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$.*

We shall call π the *induced (semilattice) morphism* of θ . Note also that the converse of the proposition above is not true in general, that is, given any morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow Y'$ and collection $\theta_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B_{\alpha\pi}$ of morphisms for each $\alpha \in Y$, then $\bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} \theta_\alpha$ need not be a morphism.

By considering the relationship between the automorphisms of a band and the induced automorphisms of its structure semilattice, we may define a stronger form of homogeneity for bands: structure-homogeneity.

Definition 3.2. A band $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ is called *structure-homogeneous* if given any pair of finite subbands $A_i = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Z_i} A_\alpha^i$ ($i = 1, 2$) and any isomorphism $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Z_1}$ from A_1 to A_2 , then for any automorphism $\hat{\pi}$ extending π , there exists an automorphism $[\hat{\theta}_\alpha, \hat{\pi}]_{\alpha \in Y}$ of B extending θ .

Note that if B is structure-homogeneous then for each automorphism π of Y there exists an automorphism of B with π as induced automorphism. Indeed, fix any $\alpha \in Y$, $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_{\alpha\pi} \in B_{\alpha\pi}$. Then $\{e_\alpha\}$ and $\{e_{\alpha\pi}\}$ are isomorphic trivial bands, and so as π extends the isomorphism from $\{\alpha\}$ to $\{\alpha\pi\}$, we may extend (by the structure-homogeneity of B) the isomorphism from $\{e_\alpha\}$ to $\{e_{\alpha\pi}\}$ to an automorphism of B with induced automorphism π .

This new concept of homogeneity will be of particular use when considering spined products of bands, which we now define.

Definition 3.3. Let S and T be semigroups having a common morphic image H , and let ϕ and ψ be morphisms from S and T to H , respectively. The *spined product* of S and T with respect to H, ϕ, ψ is defined as the semigroup

$$S \bowtie T := \{(s, t) \in S \times T : s\phi = t\psi\}.$$

Kimura showed in [13] that a band B is regular if and only if it is a spined product of a left regular and right regular band (known as the *left and right component* of B , respectively). Moreover, a band is left (right) regular if and only if it is a semilattice of left zero (right zero) semigroups.

Since the classes of left regular, right regular and regular bands form varieties, it can be shown that if A is a subband of a regular band $L \bowtie R$, then there exist subbands L' of L and R' of R such that $A = L' \bowtie R'$.

We shall prove in this paper that a homogeneous band is necessarily regular. The following result was first proven by Kimura, and a simplified form can be found in [18, Lemma V.1.10]:

Proposition 3.4. *Let $B = L \bowtie R$ and $B' = L' \bowtie R'$ be a pair of regular bands with structure semilattices Y and Y' , respectively. Let $\theta^l : L \rightarrow L'$ and $\theta^r : R \rightarrow R'$ be morphisms which induce the same morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow Y'$. Define a mapping θ by*

$$(l, r)\theta = (l\theta^l, r\theta^r) \quad ((l, r) \in B).$$

Then θ is a morphism from B onto B' , denoted $\theta = \theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$, and every morphism from B to B' can be so obtained for unique θ^l and θ^r . Moreover, π, θ^l , and θ^r are surjective [injective] if and only if θ is.

In general, a pair of regular bands with isomorphic left and right components need not be isomorphic. The ensuing lemma gives a condition on the components of the bands which forces them to be isomorphic.

Corollary 3.5. *Let $B = L \bowtie R$ and $B' = L' \bowtie R'$ be a pair of regular bands with structure semilattices Y and Y' , respectively, and with L structure-homogeneous. Then $B \cong B'$ if and only if $L \cong L'$ and $R \cong R'$ (dually for R).*

Proof. Let $\theta^r : R \rightarrow R'$ and $\theta^l : L \rightarrow L'$ be isomorphisms with induced isomorphisms π_r and π_l of Y into Y' , respectively. Then as L is structure-homogeneous there exists an automorphism ϕ^l of L with induced automorphism $\pi_l^{-1}\pi_r$ of Y' . Hence $\theta^l\phi^l$ is an isomorphism from L to L' with induced isomorphism $\pi_l(\pi_l^{-1}\pi_r) = \pi_r$, and so $\theta^l\phi^l \bowtie \theta^r$ is an isomorphism from B to B' by Proposition 3.4. The converse is immediate from Proposition 3.4. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let B be the spined product of a homogeneous left regular band L and homogeneous right regular band R . If either L or R is structure-homogeneous, then B is homogeneous. Moreover, if both L and R are structure-homogeneous, then B is structure-homogeneous.*

Proof. Suppose without loss of generality that L is structure-homogeneous, with structure semilattice Y . Let $\theta = \theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$ be an isomorphism between finite subbands $A_1 = L_1 \bowtie R_1$ and $A_2 = L_2 \bowtie R_2$ of B . Then by Proposition 3.4, the isomorphisms θ^l and θ^r both induce an isomorphism π between the structure semilattices Y_1 and Y_2 of A_1 and A_2 , respectively. Since R is homogeneous, we may extend $\theta^r : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ to an automorphism $\bar{\theta}^r$ of R , with induced automorphism $\bar{\pi}$ of Y extending π . Since L is structure-homogeneous, there exists an automorphism $\bar{\theta}^l$ of L extending θ^l and with induced automorphism $\bar{\pi}$ of Y . Hence $\bar{\theta}^l \bowtie \bar{\theta}^r$ is an automorphism of B , which extends θ as required. The final result is proven in a similar fashion. \square

In later sections, this will give us a useful method for building homogeneous regular bands from left regular and right regular bands. However, at this stage, it is unclear how the homogeneity of a regular band is affected by the homogeneity of its left and right components.

Given a band $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$, we now define a number of key subsets of B . If $\alpha > \beta$ in Y and $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ then we put

- (i) $B_\beta(e_\alpha) := \{e_\beta \in B_\beta : e_\beta < e_\alpha\}$;
- (ii) $B_{\alpha,\beta} := \bigcup_{f_\alpha \in B_\alpha} B_\beta(f_\alpha) = \{e_\beta \in B_\beta : e_\beta < f_\alpha \text{ for some } f_\alpha \in B_\alpha\}$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) := \{f_\beta \in B_\beta : f_\beta \mathcal{R} e_\beta \text{ for some } e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)\} = \{f_\beta \in B_\beta : f_\beta <_r e_\alpha\}$;

and dually for $\mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\alpha))$.

Note that each of the sets defined above are subbands of B_β . Indeed, if $e_\alpha > e_\beta$ and $f_\alpha > f_\beta$ then

$$e_\beta f_\beta e_\alpha f_\alpha = e_\beta (f_\beta f_\alpha) e_\alpha f_\alpha = e_\beta f_\beta (f_\alpha e_\alpha f_\alpha) = e_\beta f_\beta f_\alpha = e_\beta f_\beta,$$

and similarly $e_\alpha f_\alpha e_\beta f_\beta = e_\beta f_\beta$. Hence $e_\alpha f_\alpha > e_\beta f_\beta \in B_{\alpha,\beta}$, and so $B_{\alpha,\beta}$ is a subband. By taking $e_\alpha = f_\alpha$ gives $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ to be a subband. Finally $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha))$, being a collection of \mathcal{R} -classes of B_β , is a subband.

We also note that a band B is normal if and only if $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is trivial for each $\alpha > \beta$ and $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$.

Definition 3.7. Given a subset A of a band B , we define the *support* of A as

$$\text{supp}(A) := \{\gamma \in Y : A \cap B_\gamma \neq \emptyset\}.$$

If A is a subband of B then clearly $\text{supp}(A)$ is simply the structure semilattice of A .

Given a semilattice Y and $\beta \in Y$, we call $\alpha \in Y$ a *cover* of β if $\alpha > \beta$ and whenever $\alpha \geq \delta \geq \beta$ for some $\delta \in Y$, then $\alpha = \delta$ or $\delta = \beta$. A semilattice in which no element has a cover is called *dense*. Note that a countable dense linear order without endpoints is isomorphic to (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) .

Corollary 3.8. *Let $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ be a homogeneous band where Y is non-trivial. Then, for all $\alpha > \beta$ and $\alpha' > \beta'$ in Y , $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_{\alpha'} \in B_{\alpha'}$, we have*

- (i) *For every $e, f \in B$ there exists an automorphism of B mapping e to f .*
- (ii) *Y is dense and without maximal or minimal elements;*
- (iii) *$B_\alpha \cong B_{\alpha'}$, $L_\alpha \cong L_{\alpha'}$ and $R_\alpha \cong R_{\alpha'}$;*
- (iv) *$B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cong B_{\beta'}(e_{\alpha'})$.*

Proof. (i) For any $e, f \in B$ we have $\{e\} \cong \{f\}$, so the result follows as B is 1-homogeneous.

(ii) Suppose for contradiction that α is maximal, and let $\beta < \alpha$ in Y . Then for any $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\beta \in B_\beta$, there exists by (i) an automorphism mapping e_α to e_β . Hence by Proposition 3.1 there exists an automorphism of Y mapping α to β , contradicting α being maximal. The result is proven similarly for minimal elements.

Now suppose $\alpha > \beta$ in Y . Since β is not minimum, there exists $\gamma \in Y$ such that $\gamma < \beta$. Let $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha, e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ and $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma(e_\beta)$, so $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma(e_\alpha)$. Then, by extending the isomorphism from $\{e_\alpha, e_\gamma\}$ to $\{e_\alpha, e_\beta\}$ to an automorphism of B , it follows by considering the image of β under the induced automorphism of Y that there exists $\gamma' \in Y$ such that $\alpha > \gamma' > \beta$, and so α does not cover β . Hence Y is dense.

(iii) By taking an automorphism θ of B which sends e_α to $e_{\alpha'}$, it follows from Proposition 3.1 that $B_\alpha \theta = B_{\alpha'}$. The results for L_α and R_α are then immediate from Proposition 2.4.

(iv) Let $e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ and $e_{\beta'} \in B_{\beta'}(e_{\alpha'})$. Since $\{e_\alpha, e_\beta\}$ and $\{e_{\alpha'}, e_{\beta'}\}$ are isomorphic subbands, the result follows by extending the unique isomorphism between them to an automorphism of B . \square

If B is a band with non-trivial semilattice, then by the proof of (ii), it is clear that B , regarded as a poset under its natural order, cannot have maximal or minimal elements, since the natural order is preserved under automorphisms of B .

One of our fundamental questions in this article is whether or not the homogeneity of a band is inherited by its structure semilattice. The answer is yes, but surprisingly we have not been able to find a direct proof. For now we are only able to partially answer this question:

Proposition 3.9. *If $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ is a homogeneous band, then Y is 2-homogeneous. Consequently, in this case, if Y is semilinearly ordered then Y is homogeneous.*

Proof. Suppose that B is homogeneous. As the unique (up to isomorphism) 2 element semilattice is a chain, it suffices to consider a pair $\alpha_i > \beta_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) in Y . Fix $e_{\alpha_i} \in B_{\alpha_i}$ for each $i = 1, 2$ and consider any $e_{\beta_i} \in B_{\beta_i}(e_{\alpha_i})$. By extending the isomorphism between $\{e_{\alpha_1}, e_{\beta_1}\}$ and $\{e_{\alpha_2}, e_{\beta_2}\}$, it follows by Proposition 3.1 that Y is 2-homogeneous. The final result is then immediate from [6, Proposition 2.1]. \square

To avoid falling into already complete classifications, we assume throughout this paper that Y is non-trivial (so B is not a rectangular band) and at least one \mathcal{D} -class is non-trivial (so B is not a semilattice).

4. HOMOGENEOUS NORMAL BANDS

In this section we classify homogeneous normal bands. Our aim is helped by not only a classification theorem for normal bands which gives the local structure, but also a relatively simple isomorphism theorem (see [18, Lemma IV.1.8], for example):

Proposition 4.1. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ and $B' = [Y'; B'_{\alpha'}; \psi'_{\alpha',\beta'}]$ be a pair of normal bands. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow Y'$ be an isomorphism, and for every $\alpha \in Y$, let $\theta_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B_{\alpha\pi}$ be an isomorphism such that for any $\alpha \geq \beta$ in Y , the diagram*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} B_\alpha & \xrightarrow{\theta_\alpha} & B'_{\alpha\pi} \\ \downarrow \psi_{\alpha,\beta} & & \downarrow \psi'_{\alpha\pi,\beta\pi} \\ B_\beta & \xrightarrow{\theta_\beta} & B'_{\beta\pi} \end{array}$$

commutes. Then $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ is an isomorphism from B into B' . Conversely, every isomorphism of B into B' can be so obtained for unique π and θ_α .

We denote the diagram (4.1) as $[\alpha, \beta; \alpha\pi, \beta\pi]$.

To understand the homogeneity of normal bands, we require a better understanding of the finite subbands. Since the class of all normal bands forms a variety, the following lemma is easily verified.

Lemma 4.2. *Let A be a subband of a normal band $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$. Then $A = [Z; A_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}|_A]$, for some subsemilattice Z of Y and rectangular subbands A_α of B_α ($\alpha \in Z$) for each $\alpha \in Z$.*

Given a normal band $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$, we shall denote $\text{Im } \psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ as $I_{\alpha,\beta}$, or $I_{\alpha,\beta}^B$ if we need to distinguish the band B .

Lemma 4.3. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a homogeneous normal band. Then $B_\beta = \bigcup_{\alpha > \beta} I_{\alpha,\beta}$ for each $\beta \in Y$.*

Proof. As a consequence of Corollary 3.8, B contains no maximal elements under its natural order. The result then follows as $e_\alpha \geq e_\beta$ if and only if $\alpha \geq \beta$ and $e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = e_\beta$. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a homogeneous normal band. If $\alpha_i > \beta_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) in Y then there exists isomorphisms $\theta_{\alpha_1} : B_{\alpha_1} \rightarrow B_{\alpha_2}$ and $\theta_{\beta_1} : B_{\beta_1} \rightarrow B_{\beta_2}$ such that*

$$\theta_{\alpha_1} \psi_{\alpha_2, \beta_2} = \psi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1} \theta_{\beta_1}$$

In particular $I_{\alpha_1, \beta_1} \cong I_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}$ and ψ_{α_1, β_1} is surjective [injective] if and only if ψ_{α_2, β_2} is also.

Proof. Let $e_{\alpha_i} \in B_{\alpha_i}$ ($i = 1, 2$) be fixed. By extending the unique isomorphism between the 2 element subbands $\{e_{\alpha_1}, e_{\alpha_1} \psi_{\alpha_1, \beta_1}\}$ and $\{e_{\alpha_2}, e_{\alpha_2} \psi_{\alpha_2, \beta_2}\}$ to an automorphism of B , the diagram $[\alpha_1, \beta_1; \alpha_2, \beta_2]$ commutes by Proposition 4.1, and the result is immediate. \square

Since a normal band is regular, it can be regarded as the spined product of a left regular and right regular band. The following results and subsequent Proposition 4.5 are obtained from [11, Proposition 4.6.17]. Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a normal band, where $B_\alpha = L_\alpha \times R_\alpha$ for some left zero semigroup L_α and right zero semigroup R_α . Then the connecting morphisms determine morphisms $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l : L_\alpha \rightarrow L_\beta$ and $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r : R_\alpha \rightarrow R_\beta$ such that

$$(4.2) \quad (l_\alpha, r_\alpha) \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = (l_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l, r_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r)$$

for every $(l_\alpha, r_\alpha) \in B_\alpha$. Moreover, $L = \bigcup \{L_\alpha : \alpha \in Y\}$ becomes a strong semilattice of left zero semigroups $[Y; L_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l]$ under \circ , where for $l_\alpha \in L_\alpha, l_\beta \in L_\beta$,

$$l_\alpha \circ l_\beta = (l_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\alpha\beta}^l)(l_\beta \psi_{\beta,\alpha\beta}^l) = l_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\alpha\beta}^l$$

since $L_{\alpha\beta}$ is left zero (dually for R). Take morphisms $\phi : L \rightarrow Y, \psi : R \rightarrow Y$ given by $l_\alpha \phi = \alpha$ and $r_\alpha \psi = \alpha$. Then the spined product of L and R consisting of pairs (l, r) for which $l\phi = r\psi$ coincides with

$$\bigcup \{L_\alpha \times R_\alpha : \alpha \in Y\}.$$

It then follows from (4.2) that $B = L \bowtie R$ and so:

Proposition 4.5. *Every normal band B is isomorphic to a spined product of a left normal and a right normal band.*

Consequently, by Proposition 3.4, a pair of normal bands $L \bowtie R$ and $L' \bowtie R'$ are isomorphic if and only if there exists an isomorphism from L to L' and R to R' with the same induced isomorphism between the structure semilattices.

A normal band is called an *image-trivial normal band* if the images of the non-identity connecting morphisms all have cardinality 1. A normal band is called a *surjective normal band* if each connecting morphism is surjective. Note that a normal band is both image-trivial and surjective if and only if it is a semilattice. Moreover, a normal band $L \bowtie R$ is an image-trivial [surjective] normal band if and only if both L and R are also image-trivial [surjective].

Lemma 4.6. *Let $B = [Y; L_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l] \bowtie [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r] = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous normal band. Then R is either an image-trivial or a surjective right normal band (dually for L).*

Proof. If R is a semilattice then the result is immediate. Assume instead that $|R_\alpha| > 1$ for some $\alpha \in Y$. Then $|R_\alpha| > 1$ for all $\alpha \in Y$ by Corollary 3.8 (iii). Suppose there exists $\alpha > \beta$ in Y such that $I_{\alpha,\beta}^R \neq R_\beta$. Let $r_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r = r_\beta$, $s_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r = s_\beta$ (with $r_\alpha \neq s_\alpha$) and $t_\beta \notin I_{\alpha,\beta}^R$. Fix $l_\alpha \in L_\alpha$ and let $l_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l = l_\beta$. Note that for any $x_\beta \in R_\beta$ we have

$$(l_\alpha, r_\alpha)(l_\beta, x_\beta) = (l_\beta, r_\beta x_\beta) = (l_\beta, x_\beta) \quad \text{and} \quad (l_\beta, x_\beta)(l_\alpha, r_\alpha) = (l_\beta, r_\beta).$$

Hence if $x_\beta \neq r_\beta$ then $\langle (l_\alpha, r_\alpha), (l_\beta, x_\beta) \rangle = \{(l_\alpha, r_\alpha), (l_\beta, x_\beta), (l_\beta, r_\beta)\}$ is a 3 element subband. Suppose that $s_\beta \neq r_\beta$. Then the map

$$\phi : \langle (l_\alpha, r_\alpha), (l_\beta, s_\beta) \rangle \rightarrow \langle (l_\alpha, r_\alpha), (l_\beta, t_\beta) \rangle$$

fixing (l_α, r_α) and such that $(l_\beta, s_\beta)\phi = (l_\beta, t_\beta)$ is clearly an isomorphism. Extend ϕ to an automorphism $\theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$ of B . Then as $\theta^r = [\theta_\alpha^r, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ is an automorphism of R we have, by the commutativity of $[\alpha, \beta; \alpha, \beta]$ in R ,

$$(s_\alpha \theta_\alpha^r) \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r = (s_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r) \theta_\beta^r = s_\beta \theta_\beta^r = t_\beta,$$

contradicting $t_\beta \notin I_{\alpha,\beta}^R$. Thus $s_\beta = r_\beta$, so that $I_{\alpha,\beta}$ has cardinality 1, and so R is an image-trivial normal band by Lemma 4.4. A dual argument proves the corresponding statement for L . \square

Hence if $B = L \bowtie R$ is a homogeneous normal band then B is either an image-trivial normal band (if L and R are image-trivial), a surjective normal band (if L and R are surjective normal bands), or the images of the non-identity connecting morphisms are single \mathcal{L} -classes [\mathcal{R} -classes] (if L [R] is a surjective normal band and R [L] is an image-trivial normal band).

We split our classification of homogeneous normal bands into three parts. In Section 4.1 we classify homogeneous image-trivial normal bands, and in Section 4.2 homogeneous surjective normal bands. Using the results obtained in these sections, the final case (and its dual) is easily obtained at the end of Section 4.2.

4.1. Image-trivial normal bands. In this section we are concerned with the classification of image-trivial homogeneous normal bands.

Where convenient, we denote an image-trivial normal band $[Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ such that $I_{\alpha,\beta} = \{\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ for each $\alpha > \beta$, as $[Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$. Note that if $\alpha, \gamma > \beta$ in Y are such that $\alpha\gamma > \beta$ then $B_\alpha\psi_{\alpha,\beta} = (B_\alpha\psi_{\alpha,\alpha\gamma})\psi_{\alpha\gamma,\beta} = \{\epsilon_{\alpha\gamma,\beta}\} = (B_\gamma\psi_{\gamma,\alpha\gamma})\psi_{\alpha\gamma,\beta} = B_\gamma\psi_{\gamma,\beta}$ and so

$$(4.3) \quad \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta} = \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma,\beta} = \epsilon_{\gamma,\beta}.$$

Notice that the second equality of (4.3) automatically holds if $\alpha > \gamma > \beta$.

If $Y = \mathbb{Q}$ then for any $\beta \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $\alpha, \gamma > \beta$ we have $\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta} = \epsilon_{\gamma,\beta}$ by (4.3). Hence any $e_\beta \in B_\beta \setminus \{\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}\}$ is a maximal element in the poset (B, \leq) . Consequently, an image-trivial homogeneous normal band with a linear structure semilattice is isomorphic to \mathbb{Q} by Corollary 3.8.

While the following lemma is stronger than what is required in this section, it will be vital for later results, and the generalization adds little extra work.

Lemma 4.7. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}] = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous normal band such that either L or R is a non-semilattice image-trivial normal band. Then Y is a homogeneous semilinear order.*

Proof. Assume without loss of generality that $L = [Y; L_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l]$ is a non-semilattice image-trivial normal band, so that $|L_\alpha| > 1$ for all $\alpha \in Y$ by Corollary 3.8 (iii). Note that $R = [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r]$ is image-trivial or surjective by Lemma 4.6. Suppose for contradiction that Y contains a diamond $D = \{\delta, \alpha, \gamma, \beta\}$, where $\delta > \{\alpha, \gamma\} > \beta$. Fix $e_\delta = (l_\delta, r_\delta) \in B_\delta$ and let

$$e_\alpha = e_\delta\psi_{\delta,\alpha} = (\epsilon_{\delta,\alpha}^l, r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\alpha}^r), \quad e_\gamma = e_\delta\psi_{\delta,\gamma} = (\epsilon_{\delta,\gamma}^l, r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\gamma}^r), \quad e_\beta = e_\delta\psi_{\delta,\beta} = (\epsilon_{\delta,\beta}^l, r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\beta}^r),$$

noting that $\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\delta,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\gamma,\beta}^l$ by (4.3). By construction $\{e_\delta, e_\alpha, e_\gamma, e_\beta\}$ is isomorphic to D . Let $l_\beta \in L_\beta \setminus \{\epsilon_{\delta,\beta}^l\}$. By Lemma 4.3 there exists $\tau > \beta$ such that $l_\beta = \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}^l$. Note that $\alpha\tau = \beta$, since if $\alpha\tau > \beta$ then $l_\beta = \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l$ by (4.3). Let $\kappa < \beta$ and $e_\kappa = e_\beta\psi_{\beta,\kappa} = (\epsilon_{\beta,\kappa}^l, r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\kappa}^r)$. Extend the unique isomorphism between the 3-chains $e_\delta > e_\alpha > e_\beta$ and $e_\alpha > e_\beta > e_\kappa$ to an automorphism $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ of B . Let $e_\rho = e_\gamma\theta > e_\beta\theta = e_\kappa$ for some $\rho \in Y$. Then $\alpha > \rho > \kappa$ (since $\delta > \gamma > \beta$), $\rho\beta = \kappa$ (since $\gamma\alpha = \beta$) and

$$\rho\tau = (\rho\alpha)\tau = \rho(\alpha\tau) = \rho\beta = \kappa.$$

We claim that there exists $e_\tau \in B_\tau$ such that $e_\tau > e_\kappa$. Indeed, if R is also image-trivial and $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$, then the claim holds for any e_τ by (4.3), as $\tau > \beta > \kappa$, so that $\epsilon_{\tau,\kappa} = \epsilon_{\beta,\kappa} = e_\kappa$. If R is surjective, then there exists $r_\tau \in R_\tau$ such that $r_\tau\psi_{\tau,\kappa}^r = r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\kappa}^r$. Thus, for any l_τ , we have $(l_\tau, r_\tau)\psi_{\tau,\kappa} = (\epsilon_{\tau,\kappa}^l, r_\tau\psi_{\tau,\kappa}^r) = (\epsilon_{\beta,\kappa}^l, r_\delta\psi_{\delta,\kappa}^r) = e_\kappa$, and so the claim is proven. Fix some $e_\tau > e_\kappa$. By extending any isomorphism between the 3 element non-chain semilattices $\langle e_\rho, e_\tau, e_\kappa \rangle$ and $\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma, e_\beta \rangle$, it follows that there exists $\sigma > \rho, \tau$ (as $\delta > \alpha, \gamma$).

Since $\sigma > \tau > \beta$ and $\alpha > \beta$ we have $\sigma\alpha \geq \beta$. If $\sigma\alpha = \beta$ then $\beta \geq \rho$ (as $\sigma, \alpha > \rho$), and so as $\rho\beta = \kappa$ we have $\rho = \kappa$, a contradiction. Hence $\sigma\alpha > \beta$ and we thus arrive at the

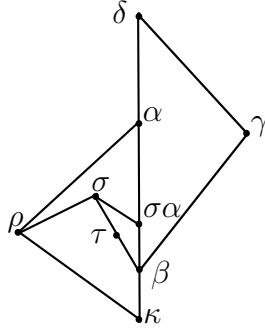


Figure 2. A subsemilattice of Y

subsemilattice of Y in Figure 2. Moreover,

$$\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\sigma\alpha,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\sigma,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}^l = l_\beta$$

by (4.3), contradicting $l_\beta \neq \epsilon_{\delta,\beta}^l = \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l$. Hence Y is a semilinear order, and by Proposition 3.9, Y is homogeneous. \square

In particular, image-trivial homogeneous normal bands have semilinear structure subsemilattices. To understand homogeneous image-trivial bands, it will be crucial to understand the structure of homogeneous semilinear orders.

Let Y be a dense semilinear order. We call a set $Z \subseteq Y$ *connected* if for any $x, y \in Z$ there exists $z_1, \dots, z_n \in Z$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) with $z_1 = x$, $z_n = y$, and $z_i \leq z_{i+1}$ or $z_{i+1} \leq z_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Given $\alpha \in Y$, we call the maximal connected subsets of $\{\gamma \in Y : \gamma > \alpha\}$ the *cones of α* , and let $C(\alpha)$ denote the set of all cones of α .

Remark 4.8 ([4, Remark 5.11]). Let $\alpha \in Y$, $A \in C(\alpha)$ and $\gamma \in A$. Then for any $\delta \in Y$ we have $\delta \in A$ if and only if $\alpha < \delta\gamma$.

Consequently, the cones of $\alpha \in Y$ partition the set $\{\gamma \in Y : \gamma > \alpha\}$. If there exists $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $|C(\alpha)| = r$ for all $\alpha \in Y$, then r is known as the *ramification order* of Y . Each homogeneous semilinear order has a ramification order [4].

Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be an image-trivial normal band, where Y is a semilinear order. Since B is image-trivial, we may define a cone of $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ as a maximal connected subset of $\{\gamma \in Y : \gamma > \alpha, B_\gamma\psi_{\gamma,\alpha} = \{e_\alpha\}\}$. Let $C(e_\alpha)$ denote the set of all cones of e_α . Let $\gamma, \gamma' > \alpha$ and suppose γ is connected to γ' . From Remark 4.8 we have that $\gamma\gamma' > \alpha$ and so by (4.3) $B_\gamma\psi_{\gamma,\alpha} = B_{\gamma'}\psi_{\gamma',\alpha}$. Consequently, the set $\{\gamma \in Y : \gamma > \alpha, B_\gamma\psi_{\gamma,\alpha} = \{e_\alpha\}\}$ is a union of cones of α , and $C(\alpha) = \bigcup_{e_\alpha \in B_\alpha} C(e_\alpha)$.

If there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $|C(e_\alpha)| = k$ for all $e_\alpha \in B$, then k is called the *ramification order* of B . If B is homogeneous then (as Y is homogeneous and B is 1-homogeneous) the ramification orders exist for Y and B , say, r and k respectively, and they are related according to $r = k \cdot |B_\alpha|$. Moreover, by Lemma 4.3, $B_\beta = \bigcup_{\alpha > \beta} \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}$ for each $\beta \in Y$.

As shown in [4, Theorem 6.21], there exists for each $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a unique (up to isomorphism) countable homogeneous semilinear order of ramification order r , denoted T_r . Moreover, a semilinear order is isomorphic to T_r if and only if it is dense and has ramification order r .

We can reconstruct T_r from any $\alpha \in T_r$ inductively by following the proof of Theorem 6.16 in [4], as we now explain, but omitting the proof. Consider an enumeration of T_r given by $T_r = \{a_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$, where $a_1 = \alpha$. Let $Y_0 = \emptyset$ and $Y_1 = Z_0$ be a maximal chain in T_r which contains a_1 . Suppose for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$, the semilattices Y_j and posets Z_{j-1} ($j \leq i$) have already been defined such that the following conditions hold for each $1 \leq j \leq i$:

- (i) $Y_j = Y_{j-1} \sqcup Z_{j-1}$ and $a_j \in Y_j$ (where \sqcup denotes the disjoint union);
- (ii) if $z \in Z_{j-1}$, then there exists a unique maximal chain C in T_r with $z \in C \subseteq Y_j$ and $\{c \in C : z \leq c\} \subseteq Z_{j-1}$;
- (iii) if $z \in Z_{j-2}$ ($j \geq 2$) and D is any cone of z disjoint to Y_{j-1} , then $D \cap Z_{j-1} \neq \emptyset$.

It follows from (ii) that whenever $1 \leq j \leq i$, $z \in Y_j$, $y \in T_r$ and $y < z$, then $y \in Y_j$. Moreover, the conditions above trivially hold for the case $i = 1$.

If $a_{i+1} \notin Y_i$ then it is shown that there exists $z \in Z_{i-1}$ such that a_{i+1} belongs to some (unique) cone A_z of z which is disjoint to Y_i . For each $\beta \in Z_{i-1}$ take a maximal subchain of each cone $A \in C(\beta)$ such that $Y_i \cap A = \emptyset$, where if $\beta = z$ as above, in the case that $a_{i+1} \notin Y_i$, then we take a maximal subchain of A_z which contains a_{i+1} . By condition (ii) the set $\{y \in Y_i : \beta < y\}$ is a chain, and thus contained in a single cone of β , and so only one cone will intersect Y_i non-trivially.

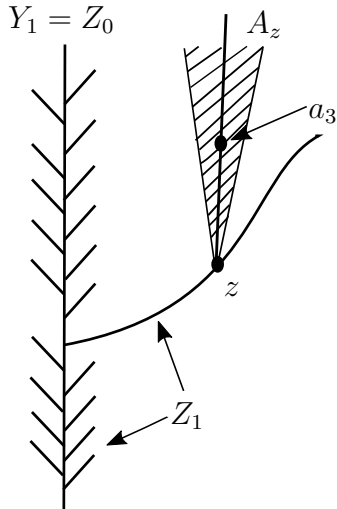


Figure 3. The case $i = 2$ [4, Page 68]

Let C_β be the disjoint union of the $r - 1$ (or r if r is infinite) maximal subchains constructed. We obtain Y_{i+1} by adjoining at each $\beta \in Z_{i-1}$ the set C_β , that is, let

$$Z_i = \bigsqcup_{\beta \in Z_{i-1}} C_\beta \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{i+1} = Y_i \sqcup Z_i.$$

Then conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) are shown to hold, and $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} Y_i = T_r$ as desired.

We can use this construction to obtain automorphisms of T_r . Suppose we also reconstruct T_r from $\alpha' \in T_r$ via sets Y'_i, Z'_i, C'_β (so that $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} Y'_i = T_r$). Let $\pi_1 : Y_1 \rightarrow Y'_1$ be an isomorphism such that $\alpha\pi_1 = \alpha'$ (such an isomorphism exists as maximal chains are isomorphic to \mathbb{Q} , and \mathbb{Q} is homogeneous). Suppose the isomorphism $\pi_i : Y_i \rightarrow Y'_i$ has already been defined for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we may extend π_i to $\pi_{i+1} : Y_{i+1} \rightarrow Y'_{i+1}$ as follows. For each $\beta \in Z_{i-1}$ the posets C_β and $C_{\beta\pi_i}$ are both disjoint unions of the same number of copies of \mathbb{Q} , and are thus isomorphic (as posets). Let $\phi_\beta : C_\beta \rightarrow C_{\beta\pi_i}$ be an isomorphism, and let

$$\pi_{i+1} = \pi_i \sqcup \bigsqcup_{\beta \in Z_{i-1}} \phi_\beta : Y_{i+1} \rightarrow Y'_{i+1}.$$

Then π_{i+1} is an isomorphism, and so $\pi = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \pi_i$ is an automorphism of T_r .

Before giving a full classification of homogeneous image-trivial normal bands, it is worth giving a simplified isomorphism theorem, which follows easily from Proposition 4.1.

Corollary 4.9. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ and $B' = [Y'; B'_{\alpha'}; \psi'_{\alpha',\beta'}; \epsilon'_{\alpha',\beta'}]$ be a pair of image-trivial normal bands. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow Y'$ be an isomorphism, and for each $\alpha \in Y$ let $\theta_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B'_{\alpha\pi}$ be an isomorphism. Then $\bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} \theta_\alpha$ is an isomorphism from B into B' if and only if $\epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}\theta_\beta = \epsilon'_{\alpha\pi,\beta\pi}$ for each $\alpha \geq \beta$ in Y .*

A subsemigroup A of an image-trivial normal band $[Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ is called a *maximal chain* if A is a semilattice and $\text{supp}(A)$ is a maximal chain in Y . Note that if Y is a homogeneous semilinear order and A is a maximal chain in B then

$$A = \bigcup_{\alpha > \beta \text{ in } \text{supp}(A)} \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta} \cong \mathbb{Q}$$

We shall use the construction of T_r above to prove the following:

Proposition 4.10. *Let $B = [T_r; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ and $B' = [T_r; B'_{\alpha'}; \psi'_{\alpha',\beta'}; \epsilon'_{\alpha',\beta'}]$ be a pair of image-trivial normal bands with ramification order k such that there exists $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ with $B_\alpha \cong B'_{\alpha'} \cong B_{n,m}$ for all $\alpha, \alpha' \in T_r$. Let $e \in B$ and $f \in B'$, and consider a pair of sub-rectangular bands $M \subseteq B$ and $N \subseteq B'$ with $M > e$ and $N > f$. Then for any isomorphism $\Phi : M \cup \{e\} \rightarrow N \cup \{f\}$, there exists an isomorphism $\theta : B \rightarrow B'$ extending Φ . Consequently, B is 1-homogeneous.*

Proof. We may assume $r > 1$, else B and B' are isomorphic to \mathbb{Q} . Let $e_\sigma, e_{\sigma'} \in B$, M a rectangular subband of B_α , and N a rectangular subband of B_δ , with $M > e_\sigma$ and $N > e_{\sigma'}$ for some $\sigma, \sigma', \alpha, \delta \in T_r$. Consider an isomorphism

$$\Phi : M \cup \{e_\sigma\} \rightarrow N \cup \{e_{\sigma'}\},$$

so that $M\Phi = N$ and $e_\sigma\Phi = e_{\sigma'}$. By Corollary 2.5, we may extend $\Phi|_M$ to an isomorphism $\Phi' : B_\alpha \rightarrow B'_\delta$. Fix some $e_\alpha \in M$ and let $e_\alpha\Phi = e_\delta$. Consider a pair of enumerations $\{a_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and $\{b_i : i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of T_r (where $r = knm$) such that $\alpha = a_1$ and $\delta = b_1$. Let A be a maximal chain in B such that $e_\sigma, e_\alpha \in A$, and let $Y_1 = Z_0 = \text{supp}(A)$ (so $Y_1 \cong A$).

Similarly obtain $e_{\sigma'}, e_\delta \in \hat{A}$ and $\hat{Y}_1 = \hat{Z}_0 = \text{supp}(\hat{A})$ (so $\hat{Y}_1 \cong \hat{A}$). Take an isomorphism $\pi_1 : Y_1 \rightarrow \hat{Y}_1$ such that $\sigma\pi_1 = \sigma'$ and $\alpha\pi_1 = \delta$ (again this is possible as Y_1 and \hat{Y}_1 are isomorphic to \mathbb{Q}). For each $\beta \in Y_1 \setminus \{\alpha\}$, take any isomorphism $\theta_\beta : B_\beta \rightarrow B'_{\beta\pi_1}$ such that $(B_\beta \cap A)\theta_\beta = B'_{\beta\pi_1} \cap \hat{A}$ (such an isomorphism exists by Corollary 2.5), and let $\theta_\alpha = \Phi'$. Letting $D_1 = [Y_1; B_\tau; \psi_{\tau,\beta}; \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}]$ and $\hat{D}_1 = [\hat{Y}_1; B'_{\tau'}; \psi'_{\tau',\beta'}; \epsilon'_{\tau',\beta'}]$, the map

$$\theta_1 = [\theta_\beta, \pi_1]_{\beta \in Y_1} : D_1 \rightarrow \hat{D}_1$$

is an isomorphism by Corollary 4.9, since $B_\beta \cap A = \{\epsilon_{\tau,\beta}\}$ for all $\tau > \beta$ in Y_1 , and $B_{\beta\pi_1} \cap \hat{A} = \{\epsilon_{\tau\pi_1, \beta\pi_1}\}$ for all $\tau\pi_1 > \beta\pi_1$ in \hat{Y}_1 .

Suppose for some $i \in \mathbb{N}$ the semilattices Y_j, \hat{Y}_j , posets Z_{j-1}, \hat{Z}_{j-1} , bands

$$D_j = [Y_j; B_\tau; \psi_{\tau,\beta}; \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}], \hat{D}_j = [\hat{Y}_j; B'_{\tau'}; \psi'_{\tau',\beta'}; \epsilon'_{\tau',\beta'}]$$

and isomorphisms $\pi_j : Y_j \rightarrow \hat{Y}_j$, $\theta_j = [\theta_\tau, \pi_j]_{\tau \in Y_j} : D_j \rightarrow \hat{D}_j$ have already been defined for each $j \leq i$, and are such that Y_j, Z_{j-1} and \hat{Y}_j, \hat{Z}_{j-1} satisfy conditions (i), (ii) and (iii). As in the semilattice construction, if $a_{i+1} \notin Y_i$ then we may fix $z \in Z_{i-1}$ such that a_{i+1} belongs to some cone of z which is disjoint to Y_i , and let $B_{a_{i+1}}\psi_{a_{i+1},z} = e_z$.

Consider the subset $X_{i-1} = \bigcup_{\gamma \in Z_{i-1}} B_\gamma$ of B . For each $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$ (so $\beta \in Z_{i-1}$), take a maximal subchain of each cone $C \in C(e_\beta)$ such that $Y_i \cap C = \emptyset$. If $e_\beta = \epsilon_{y,\beta}$ for (any) y in the chain $\{y \in Y_i : \beta < y\}$, then by condition (ii) precisely one cone will intersect Y_i non-trivially. Otherwise, all cones of e_β intersect Y_i trivially. Moreover, if $a_{i+1} \notin Y_i$ and $\beta = z$, we also require the maximal subchain of a cone of $C(e_z)$ to contain a_{i+1} .

Let C_{e_β} be the disjoint union of the k (or $k-1$ if $e_\beta = \epsilon_{y,\beta}$ for some $y \in Y_i$, and k is finite) maximal subchains and let

$$Z_i = \bigsqcup_{e_\beta \in X_{i-1}} C_{e_\beta}.$$

Let $Y_{i+1} = Y_i \sqcup Z_i$, and note that $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ for $\gamma, \gamma' \in Y_{i+1}$ if and only if

- either $\gamma, \gamma' \in Y_i$ and $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ in Y_i ;
- or $\gamma, \gamma' \in C_{e_\beta}$ for some $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$ and $\gamma \leq \gamma'$ in C_{e_β} ;
- or $\gamma \in Y_i, \gamma' \in C_{e_\beta}$ for some $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$ and $\beta \geq \gamma$ in Y_i .

Similarly obtain $\hat{C}_{e_{\beta'}}$, \hat{Z}_i and \hat{Y}_{i+1} , noting that as B has ramification order k the set $\hat{C}_{e_{\beta'}}$ will also be formed from k (or $k-1$ if $e_{\beta'} = \epsilon'_{y',\beta'}$ for some $y' \in \hat{Y}_i$, and k is finite) maximum subchains. Let $D_{i+1} = [Y_{i+1}; B_\tau; \psi_{\tau,\beta}; \epsilon_{\tau,\beta}]$ and $\hat{D}_{i+1} = [\hat{Y}_{i+1}; B'_{\tau'}; \psi'_{\tau',\beta'}; \epsilon'_{\tau',\beta'}]$.

Recall that $C(\beta) = \bigcup_{e_\beta \in B_\beta} C(e_\beta)$ for all $\beta \in T_r$. Hence as $\bigcup_{e_\beta \in B_\beta} C_{e_\beta}$ is a set of maximal subchains of the $r-1$ (or r if r is infinite) cones of $C(\beta)$ which intersect Y_i trivially, it follows that conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) are satisfied and $\bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} Y_i = T_r$ (similarly for \hat{Y}_i). Consequently, $B = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} D_i$ and $B' = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \hat{D}_i$.

For each $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$, let $\sigma_{e_\beta} : C_{e_\beta} \rightarrow \hat{C}_{e_\beta\theta_i}$ be an isomorphism (as posets), and let

$$\pi_{i+1} = \pi_i \sqcup \bigsqcup_{e_\beta \in X_{i-1}} \sigma_{e_\beta} : Y_{i+1} \rightarrow \hat{Y}_{i+1}.$$

By the order on Y_{i+1} defined above, it is easily shown that π_{i+1} is an isomorphism, and so $\pi = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \pi_i$ is an automorphism of T_r . For each $\gamma \in C_{e_\beta}$ ($e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$), let $\theta_\gamma : B_\gamma \rightarrow B_{\gamma\pi_{i+1}}$ be an isomorphism such that $\epsilon_{\gamma',\gamma}\theta_\gamma = \epsilon_{\gamma'\pi_{i+1},\gamma\pi_{i+1}}$ for (any) $\gamma' \in C_{e_\beta}$ with $\gamma' > \gamma$. We claim that the map

$$\theta_{i+1} = \theta_i \sqcup \bigsqcup_{\substack{\gamma \in C_{e_\beta} \\ e_\beta \in X_{i-1}}} \theta_\gamma = [\theta_\alpha, \pi_{i+1}]_{\alpha \in Y_{i+1}} : D_{i+1} \rightarrow \hat{D}_{i+1}$$

is an isomorphism. Suppose $\gamma, \gamma' \in Y_{i+1}$ are such that $\gamma \leq \gamma'$. If $\gamma, \gamma' \in Y_i$, then as θ_i preserves the images of the connecting morphisms from Y_i , we have

$$\epsilon_{\gamma',\gamma}\theta_{i+1} = \epsilon_{\gamma',\gamma}\theta_i = \epsilon_{\gamma'\pi_i,\gamma\pi_i} = \epsilon_{\gamma'\pi_{i+1},\gamma\pi_{i+1}}.$$

Similarly, if $\gamma, \gamma' \in C_{e_\beta}$ for some $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$ then by construction $\epsilon_{\gamma',\gamma}\theta_\gamma = \epsilon_{\gamma'\pi_{i+1},\gamma\pi_{i+1}}$. Finally, if $\gamma \in Y_i$, $\gamma' \in C_{e_\beta}$ for some $e_\beta \in X_{i-1}$ and $\beta \geq \gamma$, then

$$\epsilon_{\gamma',\gamma}\theta_{i+1} = \epsilon_{\beta,\gamma}\theta_{i+1} = \epsilon_{\beta,\gamma}\theta_i = \epsilon_{\beta\pi_i,\gamma\pi_i} = \epsilon_{\beta\pi_{i+1},\gamma\pi_{i+1}} = \epsilon_{\gamma'\pi_{i+1},\gamma\pi_{i+1}}$$

by (4.3) since $\gamma' > \beta \geq \gamma$ and $\gamma'\pi_{i+1} > \beta\pi_{i+1} \geq \gamma\pi_{i+1}$. The claim then follows by Corollary 4.9. Hence $\theta = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \theta_i$ is an isomorphism from B to B' which extends Φ . Taking $B = B'$ shows that B is 1-homogeneous. \square

Consequently, for each collection $r, k, n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $r = knm$, there exists a unique, up to isomorphism, image-trivial normal band $B = [T_r; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ with ramification order k and $B_\alpha \cong B_{n,m}$ for all $\alpha \in T_r$. We shall denote such a band $T_{n,m,k}$, where $r = nmk$.

Proposition 4.11. *A homogeneous image-trivial normal band is isomorphic to $T_{n,m,k}$ for some $n, m, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Conversely, every band $T_{n,m,k}$ is homogeneous.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.7 an image-trivial homogeneous normal band has a semilinear structure semilattice, and has a ramification order by 1-homogeneity. Hence every homogeneous image-trivial normal band is isomorphic to some $T_{n,m,k}$ by the preceding results. We now prove that $T_{n,m,k} = [T_r; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}]$ is homogeneous. Since $T_{n,m,k}$ is 1-homogeneous by the proposition above, we may proceed by induction, by supposing all isomorphisms between finite subbands of size less than j extend to an automorphism of B . Let $M = [Z_1; M_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^M], N = [Z_2; N_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^N]$ be a pair of finite subbands of B of size j , and $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Z_1}$ an isomorphism from M to N . By Proposition 4.10 we may assume that Z_1 and Z_2 are non-trivial (so N, M are not rectangular bands). Let δ be maximal in Z_1 , and $\delta\pi = \delta'$. Then by the inductive hypothesis the isomorphism $\theta|_{M \setminus M_\delta} : M \setminus M_\delta \rightarrow N \setminus N_{\delta'}$ extends to an automorphism $\theta^* = [\theta_\alpha^*, \pi^*]_{\alpha \in T_r}$ of B .

Since Z_1 is a finite semilinear order, there exists a unique $\beta \in Z_1$ covered by δ . As θ is an isomorphism, it follows from Corollary 4.9 that $\epsilon_{\delta,\beta}\theta_\beta^* = \epsilon_{\delta,\beta}\theta = \epsilon_{\delta',\beta\pi} = \epsilon_{\delta',\beta\pi^*}$. For

each $e_\tau \in B$, consider the subset of T_r given by

$$[e_\tau] := \{\gamma \in T_r : \gamma > \tau, B_\gamma \psi_{\gamma, \tau} = \{e_\tau\}\} = \text{supp}\{e \in B : e > e_\tau\}.$$

Note that $[e_\tau]$ is the union of the cones of e_τ , and so $T_r \setminus [e_\tau]$ forms a subsemilattice of T_r . Then $\hat{\pi}^* = \pi^*|_{T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]} : T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}] \rightarrow T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi^*}]$ is an isomorphism, and we now aim to extend the isomorphism

$$[\theta_\gamma^*, \hat{\pi}^*]_{\gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]} : \bigcup_{\gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]} B_\gamma \rightarrow \bigcup_{\gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi^*}]} B_\gamma$$

to an automorphism of B which also extends θ .

Since θ maps $M_\delta \cup \{\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}\}$ to $N_{\delta \pi} \cup \{\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi}\}$, we may extend the isomorphism $\theta|_{M_\delta \cup \{\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}\}}$ to an automorphism $\bar{\theta}^* = [\bar{\theta}_\gamma^*, \bar{\pi}^*]_{\gamma \in T_r}$ of B by Proposition 4.10. Since $\beta \hat{\pi}^* = \beta \bar{\pi}^*$, the map $\tilde{\pi} = \hat{\pi}^* \sqcup \bar{\pi}^*|_{[\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]}$ forms a bijection. We claim that $\tilde{\pi}$ is an automorphism of T_r .

Indeed, let $\gamma \leq \gamma'$, and assume first that $\gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$. Since $\hat{\pi}^*$ is an isomorphism, it suffices to assume that $\gamma' \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$, so that $\gamma' > \beta$. Since Y is a semilinear order we have that either $\gamma' > \gamma \geq \beta$ or $\gamma' > \beta \geq \gamma$. If $\gamma' > \gamma > \beta$ then $\epsilon_{\gamma, \beta} = \epsilon_{\gamma', \beta} = \epsilon_{\delta, \beta}$ by (4.3), so that $\gamma \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$, a contradiction. Hence $\gamma' > \beta \geq \gamma$, so that $\beta \hat{\pi}^* \geq \gamma \hat{\pi}^* = \gamma \tilde{\pi}$. Moreover, $\gamma' \tilde{\pi} = \gamma' \bar{\pi}^* \in [\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi^*}]$, and so $\gamma' \tilde{\pi} > \beta \pi^* = \beta \hat{\pi}^* \geq \gamma \tilde{\pi}$. Assume instead that $\gamma \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$. Then $\gamma' \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$ by (4.3), so that $\gamma \tilde{\pi} \leq \gamma' \tilde{\pi}$ as $\bar{\pi}^*$ is an automorphism of Y . In either case we have that $\tilde{\pi}$ preserves \leq , and the claim follows.

We now claim that $\tilde{\theta} = [\tilde{\theta}_\gamma, \tilde{\pi}]_{\gamma \in T_r}$, where

$$\tilde{\theta}_\gamma = \begin{cases} \theta_\gamma^* & \text{if } \gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}], \\ \bar{\theta}_\gamma^* & \text{if } \gamma \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}], \end{cases}$$

is an automorphism of $T_{n, m, k}$. Indeed, by Corollary 4.9 it is sufficient to prove that $\epsilon_{\gamma', \gamma} \tilde{\theta} = \epsilon_{\gamma' \tilde{\pi}, \gamma \tilde{\pi}}$ for any $\gamma' \geq \gamma$ in T_r . Note if $\gamma \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$ then $\gamma' \geq \gamma > \beta$ and so $\gamma' \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$ by (4.3). Hence, as θ^* and $\bar{\theta}^*$ are automorphisms of B (and by the construction of $\tilde{\theta}$), we only need consider the case where $\gamma' \in [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$ and $\gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$. If $\gamma \neq \beta$ then $\gamma' > \beta > \gamma$, so $\epsilon_{\gamma', \gamma} = \epsilon_{\beta, \gamma}$ by (4.3), and so, as $\beta, \gamma \in T_r \setminus [\epsilon_{\delta, \beta}]$,

$$\epsilon_{\gamma', \gamma} \tilde{\theta} = \epsilon_{\beta, \gamma} \tilde{\theta} = \epsilon_{\beta, \gamma} \theta_\gamma^* = \epsilon_{\beta \hat{\pi}^*, \gamma \hat{\pi}^*} = \epsilon_{\beta \tilde{\pi}, \gamma \tilde{\pi}} = \epsilon_{\gamma' \tilde{\pi}, \gamma \tilde{\pi}}$$

with the final equality holding since $\gamma' \tilde{\pi} > \beta \tilde{\pi} > \gamma \tilde{\pi}$. Finally, if $\gamma = \beta$ then

$$\epsilon_{\gamma', \gamma} \tilde{\theta} = \epsilon_{\gamma', \beta} \tilde{\theta}_\beta = \epsilon_{\gamma', \beta} \bar{\theta}_\beta^* = \epsilon_{\delta, \beta} \bar{\theta}_\beta^* = \epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi^*} = \epsilon_{\gamma' \bar{\pi}^*, \beta \pi^*} = \epsilon_{\gamma' \tilde{\pi}, \beta \tilde{\pi}}$$

since $\gamma' \bar{\pi}^* \in [\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \pi^*}] = [\epsilon_{\delta', \beta \hat{\pi}^*}]$. Thus $\tilde{\theta}$ is indeed an automorphism of B , and extends θ by construction. \square

It is worth noting that the spined product of left and right homogeneous image-trivial normal bands need not be homogeneous. For example suppose $B = T_{2,1,1} \bowtie T_{1,2,1}$ is homogeneous, and thus isomorphic to some $T_{n,m,k}$. Then $n = 2, m = 2$ and as B has structure semilattice T_2 , so must $T_{2,2,k}$, and so $2.2.k = 4k = 2$, contradicting $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Our aim is now to prove that the converse holds, that is, if an image-trivial normal band $L \bowtie R$ is homogeneous, then so are L and R .

Corollary 4.12. *Let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous normal band such that L is image-trivial. Then L is homogeneous (dually for R).*

Proof. Let $B = [Y; L_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l; \epsilon_{\alpha,\beta}^l] \bowtie [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r]$ be homogeneous. Then by Corollary 3.8 (iii) there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that $L_\alpha \cong B_{n,1}$ for all $\alpha \in Y$, and by Lemma 4.7 we may assume $Y = T_r$, where $r = nk$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Moreover, L has a ramification order, since if $l_\alpha, k_\beta \in L$, then by fixing any $r_\alpha \in R_\alpha$, $s_\beta \in R_\beta$, there exists an automorphism $\theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$ of B sending (l_α, r_α) to (k_β, s_β) by Corollary 3.8 (i). In particular, $l_\alpha \theta^l = k_\beta$ and so $|C(l_\alpha)| = |C(k_\beta)| = k$. Hence $L \cong T_{n,1,k}$ by Proposition 4.10, and is thus homogeneous. \square

4.2. Surjective normal bands. We now study the homogeneity of surjective normal bands.

Lemma 4.13. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a homogeneous surjective normal band. Then for any finite subsemilattice Z of Y , there exists a subband $A = [Z; \{e_\alpha\}; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^A]$ of B isomorphic to Z .*

Proof. Suppose first that Y is a semilinear order. The result trivially holds for the case where $|Z| = 1$ by taking A to be a trivial subband. Proceed by induction by assuming that the result holds for all subsemilattices of size $n - 1$, and let Z be a subsemilattice of Y of size $n \geq 2$. Let δ be maximal in Z , so $Z' = Z \setminus \{\delta\}$ is a subsemilattice of Y of size $n - 1$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists a subband $A' = [Z'; \{e_\alpha\}; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^{A'}]$ and an isomorphism $\phi : A' \rightarrow Z'$. Since Y is semilinearly ordered and Z is finite, there is a unique $\beta \in Z'$ such that δ covers β . Let $\{e_\beta\} = A' \cap B_\beta$. Since $\psi_{\delta,\beta}$ is surjective, there exists $e_\delta \in B_\delta$ such that $e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\beta} = e_\beta$. Let ϕ' be the map from $A' \cup \{e_\delta\}$ to Z given by $\phi'|_{A'} = \phi|_{A'}$ and $e_\delta \phi' = \delta$. Then ϕ' is clearly an isomorphism, and the inductive step is complete.

Suppose instead that Y contains a diamond $\beta < \{\tau, \gamma\} < \sigma$. We claim that any pair $\alpha, \delta \in Y$ with $\alpha \perp \delta$ has an upper bound. Let $e_{\alpha\delta} \in B_{\alpha\delta}$ be fixed. Since the connecting morphisms are surjective, $e_{\alpha\delta} = e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\alpha\delta} = e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\alpha\delta}$ for some $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\delta \in B_\delta$. Similarly for τ and γ we obtain $e_\beta = e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\beta} = e_\gamma \psi_{\gamma,\beta}$, and the claim follows by extending the isomorphism from $\{e_\beta, e_\tau, e_\gamma\}$ to $\{e_{\alpha\delta}, e_\alpha, e_\delta\}$ to an automorphism of B . Hence, by a simple inductive argument, every finite subsemilattice of Y has an upper bound. Let Z be a finite subsemilattice of Y and $\alpha \in Y$ be such that $\alpha > Z$. Then for any $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$,

$$\{e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} : \beta \in Z\} \cong Z,$$

as required. \square

Corollary 4.14. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a homogeneous normal band. Then Y is homogeneous.*

Proof. Suppose first that B is a surjective normal band. Let $\pi : Z \rightarrow Z'$ be an isomorphism between finite subsemilattices of Y . By Lemma 4.13, there exists subbands $A = [Z; \{e_\alpha\}; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^A]$ and $A' = [Z'; \{e_{\alpha'}\}; \psi_{\alpha',\beta'}^{A'}]$ isomorphic to Z and Z' , respectively. Hence $[\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Z}$ is an isomorphism from A to A' , where θ_α maps e_α to $e_{\alpha\pi}$, and the result follows by the homogeneity of B . Now let $B = L \bowtie R$ be an arbitrary homogeneous normal band. By Lemma 4.6, L and R are either image-trivial or surjective normal bands. If both L

and R are surjective, then clearly so too is B , and so Y is homogeneous by the first part. Otherwise, Y is homogeneous by Lemma 4.7. \square

Corollary 4.15. *Let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous surjective normal band. Then L and R are homogeneous.*

Proof. Since B is a surjective normal band, the normal bands $L = [Y; L_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^l]$ and $R = [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r]$ are also surjective. Let $L_i = [Z_i; L_\alpha^i; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^{L_i}]$ ($i = 1, 2$) be a pair of finite subbands of L and $\theta^l = [\theta_\alpha^l, \pi]_{\alpha \in Z_1}$ an isomorphism from L_1 to L_2 . By Lemma 4.13, there exists subbands $A_i = \{(l_\alpha^i, r_\alpha^i) : \alpha \in Z_i\}$ of B isomorphic to Z_i . Hence $R_i = \{r_\alpha^i : \alpha \in Z_i\}$ is a subband of R isomorphic to Z_i for each i , and the map $\theta^r : R_1 \rightarrow R_2$ given by $r_\alpha^1 \theta^r = r_{\alpha\pi}^2$ is an isomorphism. By Proposition 3.4, $\theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$ is an isomorphism from $L_1 \bowtie R_1$ to $L_2 \bowtie R_2$, which we may extend to an automorphism $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}^l \bowtie \hat{\theta}^r$ of B . Then $\hat{\theta}^l$ extends θ^l and so L is homogeneous. Dually for R . \square

Consider now the case where $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ is such that there exists $\alpha > \beta$ in Y with $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ an isomorphism. Then by Lemma 4.4 every connecting morphism is an isomorphism. We extend our notation by defining the morphism $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ by

$$\psi_{\alpha,\beta} = \psi_{\alpha,\alpha\beta}(\psi_{\beta,\alpha\beta})^{-1}$$

for any $\alpha, \beta \in Y$. Note that if $\alpha \geq \beta$ then $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ is the same morphism as before, and it is a simple exercise to show that $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}\psi_{\beta,\gamma} = \psi_{\alpha,\gamma}$ for all $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in Y$ by the transitivity of the connecting morphisms. Moreover, for each $\alpha, \beta \in Y$ we have $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}^{-1} = \psi_{\beta,\alpha}$.

Lemma 4.16. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a normal band such that each $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ is an isomorphism. Let $\pi \in \text{Aut}(Y)$ and, for a fixed $\alpha^* \in Y$, let $\theta_{\alpha^*} : B_{\alpha^*} \rightarrow B_{\alpha^*\pi}$ be an isomorphism. For each $\delta \in Y$, let $\theta_\delta : B_\delta \rightarrow B_{\delta\pi}$ be given by*

$$(4.4) \quad \theta_\delta = \psi_{\delta,\alpha^*} \theta_{\alpha^*} \psi_{\alpha^*\pi,\delta\pi}.$$

Then $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ is an automorphism of B . Conversely, every automorphism of B can be so constructed.

Proof. Let π and θ_δ be defined as in the statement of the lemma for each $\delta \in Y$. If $\delta \geq \gamma$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\delta,\gamma} \theta_\gamma &= \psi_{\delta,\gamma} \psi_{\gamma,\alpha^*} \theta_{\alpha^*} \psi_{\alpha^*\pi,\gamma\pi} \\ &= \psi_{\delta,\alpha^*} \theta_{\alpha^*} \psi_{\alpha^*\pi,\delta\pi} \psi_{\delta\pi,\gamma\pi} \\ &= \theta_\delta \psi_{\delta\pi,\gamma\pi}, \end{aligned}$$

where the penultimate step follows from π being an automorphism, so that $\delta\pi \geq \gamma\pi$. Hence $[\delta, \gamma; \delta\pi, \gamma\pi]$ commutes, and so θ is an automorphism of B .

Conversely, suppose $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ is an automorphism of B , and fix any $\alpha^* \in Y$. Then for each $\delta \in Y$, since the connecting morphisms are isomorphisms and both the diagrams $[\alpha^*, \alpha^*\delta; \alpha^*\pi, (\alpha^*\delta)\pi]$ and $[\delta, \alpha^*\delta; \delta\pi, (\alpha^*\delta)\pi]$ commute, it follows that θ_δ has the form of (4.4). \square

Proposition 4.17. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a normal band such that each connecting morphism is an isomorphism and Y is a homogeneous semilattice. Then B is structure-homogeneous.*

Proof. Consider a pair of finite subbands of B given by

$$A = [Z; A_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^A] \quad \text{and} \quad A' = [Z'; A'_{\alpha'}; \psi_{\alpha',\beta'}^{A'}],$$

where $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}^A$ and $\psi_{\alpha',\beta'}^{A'}$, being restrictions of isomorphisms, are embeddings. Let $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Z}$ be an isomorphism from A to A' , and $\hat{\pi}$ an automorphism of Y extending π . Denote the minimum elements of Z and Z' as α^* and β^* , respectively. Then $\alpha^*\pi = \beta^*$, and for each $\delta \in Z$ the diagram

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} A_\delta & \xrightarrow{\theta_\delta} & A'_{\delta\pi} \\ \downarrow \psi_{\delta,\alpha^*}^A & & \downarrow \psi_{\delta\pi,\beta^*}^{A'} \\ A_{\alpha^*} & \xrightarrow{\theta_{\alpha^*}} & A'_{\beta^*} \end{array}$$

commutes by Proposition 4.1. By Corollary 2.5 we may extend θ_{α^*} to an isomorphism $\hat{\theta}_{\alpha^*} : B_{\alpha^*} \rightarrow B_{\beta^*}$. For each $\delta \in Y$, let $\hat{\theta}_\delta : B_\delta \rightarrow B_{\delta\hat{\pi}}$ be the isomorphism given by

$$\hat{\theta}_\delta = \psi_{\delta,\alpha^*} \hat{\theta}_{\alpha^*} \psi_{\alpha^*,\delta\hat{\pi}}$$

so that $\hat{\theta} = [\hat{\theta}_\delta, \hat{\pi}]_{\delta \in Y}$ is an automorphism of B by Lemma 4.16. Then $\hat{\theta}_\delta$ extends θ_δ for each $\delta \in Z$, since by (4.5),

$$\theta_\delta = \psi_{\delta,\alpha^*}^A \theta_{\alpha^*} (\psi_{\delta\pi,\beta^*}^{A'})^{-1} |_{\text{Im } \psi_{\delta\pi,\beta^*}^{A'}},$$

where ψ_{δ,α^*} extends ψ_{δ,α^*}^A , $\hat{\theta}_{\alpha^*}$ extends θ_{α^*} and $\psi_{\beta^*,\delta\hat{\pi}}$ extends $(\psi_{\delta\pi,\beta^*}^{A'})^{-1} |_{\text{Im } \psi_{\delta\pi,\beta^*}^{A'}}$. Hence $\hat{\theta}$ extends θ , and B is structure-homogeneous. \square

Moreover, it follows from the preceding lemma that for any semilattice Y and $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there exists a unique, up to isomorphism, normal band with connecting morphisms being isomorphisms, structure semilattice isomorphic to Y and \mathcal{D} -classes isomorphic to $B_{n,m}$. The result can be obtained from [17].

Lemma 4.18. *Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a normal band such that each connecting morphism is an isomorphism. Then $B \cong Y \times B_{n,m}$ for some $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Conversely, every band $Y \times B_{n,m}$ is isomorphic to some normal band such that each connecting morphism is an isomorphism.*

Let R be a right normal band with homogeneous structure semilattice Y . Then as $Y \times B_{n,1}$ is structure-homogeneous for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, it follows from Corollary 3.5 that we may let $(Y \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie R$ denote the unique, up to isomorphism, normal band with left component isomorphic to $(Y \times B_{n,1})$ and right component isomorphic to R . Note that $Y \times B_{n,m} \cong (Y \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie (Y \times B_{1,m})$.

Furthermore, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and homogeneous bands R and L with homogeneous structure semilattice Y , where R is right normal and L is left normal, the bands $(Y \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie R$ and $L \bowtie (Y \times B_{1,n})$ are homogeneous by Corollary 3.6 and Proposition 4.17.

Finally, we examine the case where the connecting morphisms are surjective but not injective (so that the \mathcal{D} -classes are infinite). Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a surjective normal band. For each $\alpha > \beta$, let $K_{\alpha,\beta}$ denote the congruence

$$\text{Ker } \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = \{(e_\alpha, f_\alpha) : e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}\}$$

on B_α , or $K_{\alpha,\beta}^B$ if we need to distinguish the band B . Note that if $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$ then $K_{\alpha,\beta} \subseteq K_{\alpha,\gamma}$. We then obtain what can be considered the dual of Lemma 4.7:

Lemma 4.19. *Let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous normal band such that the connecting morphisms of either L or R are surjective but not injective. Then Y is the universal semilattice.*

Proof. Suppose without loss of generality that $R = [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r]$ has surjective but not injective connecting morphisms, so $|R_\alpha| = \aleph_0$ for all $\alpha \in Y$. Suppose for contradiction that Y is a semilinear order. Let $e_\alpha, f_\alpha, g_\alpha \in R_\alpha$ be such that $(e_\alpha, f_\alpha) \in K_{\alpha,\beta}^R$ but $(e_\alpha, g_\alpha) \notin K_{\alpha,\beta}^R$, noting that such elements exist as $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}^r$ is surjective but not injective. For any $l_\alpha \in L_\alpha$, extend the automorphism of the right zero subband $\{(l_\alpha, e_\alpha), (l_\alpha, f_\alpha), (l_\alpha, g_\alpha)\}$ which fixes (l_α, e_α) and swaps (l_α, f_α) and (l_α, g_α) to an automorphism $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ of B . Then $\theta = \theta^l \bowtie \theta^r$ for some automorphisms $\theta^l = [\theta_\alpha^l, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ and $\theta^r = [\theta_\alpha^r, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ of L and R , respectively. It follows by the commutativity of the diagram $[\alpha, \beta; \alpha, \beta\pi]$ in R that

$$(e_\alpha, g_\alpha) \in K_{\alpha,\beta\pi} \text{ and } (e_\alpha, f_\alpha) \notin K_{\alpha,\beta\pi}.$$

However as $\{\gamma : \gamma < \alpha\}$ is a chain, either $\beta < \beta\pi$ or $\beta > \beta\pi$, which both contradict the note above the lemma. Hence Y contains a diamond and, being homogeneous by Corollary 4.14, is thus the universal semilattice. \square

To complete the classification of homogeneous surjective normal bands, we use a general method of Fraïssé for obtaining homogeneous structures. Here we apply this only to semigroups. Let \mathcal{K} be a class of f.g. semigroups. Then we say

- (1) \mathcal{K} is *countable* if it contains only countably many isomorphism types.
- (2) \mathcal{K} is *closed under isomorphism* if whenever $A \in \mathcal{K}$ and $B \cong A$ then $B \in \mathcal{K}$.
- (3) \mathcal{K} has the *hereditary property* (HP) if given $A \in \mathcal{K}$ and B a f.g. subsemigroup of A then $B \in \mathcal{K}$.
- (4) \mathcal{K} has the *joint embedding property* (JEP) if given $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{K}$, then there exists $C \in \mathcal{K}$ and embeddings $f_i : B_i \rightarrow C$ ($i = 1, 2$).
- (5) \mathcal{K} has the *amalgamation property*¹ (AP) if given $A, B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{K}$, where A is non-empty, and embeddings $f_i : A \rightarrow B_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), then there exists $D \in \mathcal{K}$ and embeddings $g_i : B_i \rightarrow D$ such that

$$f_1 \circ g_1 = f_2 \circ g_2.$$

¹This is also known as the *weak amalgamation property*.

The *age* of a semigroup S is the class of all f.g. semigroups which can be embedded in S .

Theorem 4.20 (Fraïssé's Theorem for semigroups). [8] *Let \mathcal{K} be a non-empty countable class of f.g. semigroups which is closed under isomorphism and satisfies HP, JEP, and AP. Then there exists a unique, up to isomorphism, countable homogeneous semigroup S such that \mathcal{K} is the age of S . Conversely, the age of a countable homogeneous semigroup is closed under isomorphism, is countable and satisfies HP, JEP and AP.*

We call S the *Fraïssé limit* of \mathcal{K} .

Let \mathcal{K} be a Fraïssé subclass of a variety of bands \mathcal{V} defined by the identity $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = b_1 b_2 \cdots b_m$. Then the Fraïssé limit S of \mathcal{K} is a member of \mathcal{V} . Indeed, if $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \in S$ then $\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m \rangle \in \mathcal{K}$ and thus $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_m$.

Example 4.21. The rectangular band B_{\aleph_0, \aleph_0} is homogeneous by Corollary 2.5, and clearly its age is the class of all finite rectangular bands. It follows that the class of all finite rectangular bands forms a Fraïssé class (with Fraïssé limit B_{\aleph_0, \aleph_0}).

Example 4.22. The class of all finite semilattices forms a Fraïssé class, with Fraïssé limit the universal semilattice (see [9], for example).

Example 4.23. Let \mathcal{K} be the class of all finite bands. Since the class of all bands forms a variety, \mathcal{K} satisfies HP and is closed under (finite) direct product, and thus has JEP. However, it was shown in [12, page 12] that AP does not hold.

Consequently, there does not exist a universal homogeneous band, that is, one in which every finite band embeds. However, if we refine our class to certain normal bands, AP is shown to hold. To this end, let $\mathcal{K}_N, \mathcal{K}_{RN}$ and \mathcal{K}_{LN} be the classes of finite normal, finite right normal and finite left normal bands, respectively.

Lemma 4.24. *The classes $\mathcal{K}_N, \mathcal{K}_{RN}$ and \mathcal{K}_{LN} form Fraïssé classes.*

Proof. Since the class of [left, right] normal bands forms a variety, it is clear that the classes are closed under subbands and have JEP. The weak amalgamation property follows from [12, Section 2] by taking all bands to be finite. Finally, since bands are ULF there exists only finitely many bands, up to isomorphism, of each finite cardinality, and so each class is countable. \square

Let $\mathcal{B}_N, \mathcal{B}_{RN}$ and \mathcal{B}_{LN} be the Fraïssé limits of $\mathcal{K}_N, \mathcal{K}_{RN}$ and \mathcal{K}_{LN} , respectively. We shall prove that \mathcal{B}_{RN} is the unique homogeneous right normal band with surjective but not injective connecting morphisms. This will follow quickly from the subsequent result.

Lemma 4.25. *Let $R = [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha, \beta}]$ be a homogeneous right normal band, where each connecting morphism is surjective but not injective. Let $\alpha > \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$ in Y for some $r \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\beta_i \perp \beta_j$ for all $i \neq j$. Then for any $e_{\beta_i} \in B_{\beta_i}$ such that $\langle e_{\beta_i} : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$ forms a semilattice, we have*

$$|\{e_\alpha \in R_\alpha : e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha, \beta_i} = e_{\beta_i} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq r\}| = \aleph_0.$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.19, Y is the universal semilattice, and so every pair of elements has an upper bound. We first prove the result for $r = 1$ (relabelling β_1 simply as β). Since the connecting morphisms are surjective, there exists $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ such that $e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = e_\beta$. Suppose for contradiction that

$$e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\beta} = \{f_\alpha : (e_\alpha, f_\alpha) \in K_{\alpha,\beta}\}$$

has finite cardinality n . Note that $n \neq 1$ since the connecting morphisms are not injective and $|e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\beta}| = |e_{\alpha'} K_{\alpha',\beta'}|$ for all $\alpha' > \beta'$ and $e_{\alpha'} \in R_{\alpha'}$, by a simple application of homogeneity. Moreover, for any $\gamma < \beta$ we have $|e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\beta}| = |e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\gamma}|$ and $K_{\alpha,\beta} \subseteq K_{\alpha,\gamma}$, and so $e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\beta} = e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\gamma}$. Let $e_\beta \psi_{\beta,\gamma} = e_\gamma$. Then choosing any $f_\beta \in e_\beta K_{\beta,\gamma}$ with $f_\beta \neq e_\beta$ there exists $f_\alpha \in R_\alpha$ such that $f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = f_\beta$, and thus

$$f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\gamma} = f_\beta \psi_{\beta,\gamma} = e_\beta \psi_{\beta,\gamma} = e_\gamma.$$

Hence $f_\alpha \in e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\gamma}$, but $f_\alpha \notin e_\alpha K_{\alpha,\beta}$, a contradiction and thus n is infinite.

Now consider the result for arbitrary $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $f_\alpha \in R_\alpha$, and let $f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_i} = f_{\beta_i}$ for some f_{β_i} . Note that $\langle f_{\beta_i} : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$ is a semilattice, and isomorphic to $\langle \beta_i : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$, since

$$f_{\beta_i} f_{\beta_j} = (f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_i}) \psi_{\beta_i,\beta_i\beta_j} \cdot (f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_j}) \psi_{\beta_j,\beta_i\beta_j} = f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_i\beta_j} = f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_j\beta_i} = f_{\beta_j} f_{\beta_i},$$

for any $1 \leq i, j \leq r$. Moreover, it is then clear that the map ϕ between $\langle f_{\beta_i} : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$ and $\langle \beta_i : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$ which sends f_{β_i} to e_{β_i} for each i is an isomorphism. Extend ϕ to an automorphism of B , to obtain some $\delta > \beta_i$ and $e_\delta \in B_\delta$ (as the image of e_α) such that $e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\beta_i} = e_{\beta_i}$ for each i . Since Y is the universal semilattice we may pick $\tau > \alpha, \delta$ in Y . Let e_τ be such that $e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\delta} = e_\delta$, and suppose $e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\alpha} = e_\alpha$. Then

$$e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta_i} = e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\alpha} \psi_{\alpha,\beta_i} = e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\beta_i} = e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\delta} \psi_{\delta,\beta_i} = e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\beta_i} = e_{\beta_i}.$$

By the case where $r = 1$ the set $e_\tau K_{\tau,\delta}$ is infinite, and thus so is the set

$$\{e_\tau \in R_\tau : e_\tau \psi_{\tau,\beta_i} = e_{\beta_i} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq r\}.$$

The result follows by extending the isomorphism from the semilattice $\langle e_\tau, e_{\beta_i} : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$ to $\langle e_\alpha, e_{\beta_i} : 1 \leq i \leq r \rangle$, which sends e_τ to e_α and fixes all other elements, to an automorphism of R . □

Lemma 4.26. *Let $R = [Y; R_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be a homogeneous right normal band, where each connecting morphism is surjective but not injective. Then $R \cong \mathcal{B}_{RN}$ (dually for \mathcal{B}_{LN}).*

Proof. We shall prove that all finite right normal bands embed in R . We proceed by induction, the base case being trivially true, by supposing that all right normal bands of size $n - 1$ embed in R , and let $A = [Z; A_\alpha; \phi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be of size n . Let α be maximal in Z and fix $e_\alpha \in A_\alpha$. Suppose α is the cover of β_1, \dots, β_r in Z , and suppose $e_\alpha \phi_{\alpha,\beta_i} = e_{\beta_i}$. Then $A' = A \setminus \{e_\alpha\} = [\bar{Z}; A'_\alpha; \phi'_{\alpha,\beta}]$ is a right normal band of size $n - 1$, and so there exists an embedding $\theta : A' \rightarrow R$ (which induces an embedding $\pi : \bar{Z} \rightarrow Y$). Since Y is the universal semilattice by Lemma 4.19, and in particular contains copies of all finite semilattices, it follows that there exists $\delta \in Y$ such that $\bar{Z}\pi \cup \{\delta\} \cong Z$, where we choose $\delta = \alpha\pi$ if $|A_\alpha| > 1$, that is, if $\bar{Z} = Z$. Then by the previous lemma, we may pick an element e_δ of R_δ such

that $e_\delta \notin A'\theta$ and $e_\delta\psi_{\delta,\beta_i\pi} = e_{\beta_i}\theta$. Then it is easily verifiable that $A'\theta \cup \{e_\delta\}$ is isomorphic to A , and so the result follows by induction. By Fraïssé's Theorem R is isomorphic to the Fraïssé limit of \mathcal{K}_{RN} . \square

Corollary 4.27. *The band \mathcal{B}_N is isomorphic to $\mathcal{B}_{LN} \bowtie \mathcal{B}_{RN}$.*

Proof. Let Y be the structure semilattice of \mathcal{B}_N . Let $L \bowtie R$ be a finite normal band with structure semilattice Z . Then there exist embeddings $\theta^l : L \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{LN}$ and $\theta^r : R \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{RN}$ with induced embeddings π_l and π_r from Z to Y , respectively. Hence $\pi = (\pi_l)^{-1}|_{Z\pi_l\pi_r}$ is an isomorphism between $Z\pi_l$ to $Z\pi_r$. By Lemma 4.13 there exist subbands $A = \{e_\alpha : \alpha \in Z\pi_l\}$ and $A' = \{f_\alpha : \alpha \in Z\pi_r\}$ of \mathcal{B}_{LN} isomorphic to $Z\pi_l$ and $Z\pi_r$, respectively. Consequently, the map $\phi : A \rightarrow A'$ given by $e_\alpha\phi = f_{\alpha\pi}$ ($\alpha \in Z\pi_l$) is an isomorphism, which we may extend to an automorphism $\hat{\theta}^l = [\hat{\theta}_\alpha^l, \hat{\pi}]$ of \mathcal{B}_{LN} . In particular, $\hat{\pi}$ extends π and $\theta^l\hat{\theta}^l$ is an embedding of L into \mathcal{B}_{LN} , with induced embedding $\pi_l\hat{\pi} = \pi_l(\pi_l)^{-1}|_{Z\pi_l\pi_r} = \pi_r$ of Z into Y . Hence $\theta^l\hat{\theta}^l \bowtie \theta^r : L \bowtie R \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{LN} \times \mathcal{B}_{RN}$ is an embedding by Proposition 3.4, and so $\mathcal{B}_{LN} \bowtie \mathcal{B}_{RN}$ contains copies of all finite normal bands as required. \square

We now summarise our findings in this section.

Proposition 4.28. *A surjective normal band is homogeneous if and only if it is isomorphic to either $Y \times B_{n,m}$, $(U \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie \mathcal{B}_{RN}, \mathcal{B}_{LN} \bowtie (U \times B_{1,n})$ or \mathcal{B}_N , for some homogeneous semilattice Y and some $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, where U is the universal semilattice.*

Proof. Suppose first that $B = L \bowtie R$ is a homogeneous surjective normal band. Then by Corollary 4.14 and Corollary 4.15, each of Y, L and R are homogeneous. If a non-trivial connecting morphism of L is an isomorphism, then L is isomorphic to $Y \times B_{n,1}$ by Lemma 4.4 and Lemma 4.18. Otherwise, the connecting morphisms of L are non-injective and L is isomorphic to \mathcal{B}_{LN} by Lemma 4.26. Dually for R . Since the band $Y \times B_{n,m}$ is structure homogeneous for any homogeneous semilattice Y by Proposition 4.17, the result follows by Corollary 3.5, Lemma 4.19 and Corollary 4.27.

Conversely, $\mathcal{B}_N, \mathcal{B}_{RN}, \mathcal{B}_{LN}$ are homogeneous by Fraïssé's Theorem. Since each $Y \times B_{n,m}$ is structure-homogeneous, the final cases are homogeneous by Corollary 3.6. \square

For a complete classification of homogeneous normal bands, it thus suffices to consider the spined product of an image-trivial normal band with a surjective normal band.

To this end, let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous normal band, where L is image-trivial and R is surjective. We may also assume L and R are not semilattices, since otherwise B would be image-trivial or surjective. Then L is homogeneous by Corollary 4.12, and so $L \cong T_{n,1,k}$ for some $n, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Since the structure semilattice of B is a semilinear order, it follows from Lemma 4.19 that the connecting morphisms of R must be isomorphisms, and thus we may assume that $R = T_{nk} \times B_{1,m}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Conversely, $T_{n,1,k} \bowtie (T_{nk} \times B_{1,m})$ is homogeneous for any $n, m, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ by Proposition 4.17 and Corollary 3.6.

This, together with its dual and Proposition 4.11 and Proposition 4.28, gives a complete list of homogeneous normal bands. In the classification theorem below, the three cases (up to duality) are given by: image-trivial normal bands in (i), surjective normal bands

in (ii), (iii), (iv),(v), and finally the spined product of an image-trivial normal band with a surjective normal band in (vi) and (vii).

Theorem 4.29 (Classification Theorem of homogeneous normal bands). *A normal band is homogeneous if and only if it is isomorphic to either:*

- (i) $T_{n,m,k}$;
- (ii) $Y \times B_{n,m}$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{B}_{LN} \bowtie (U \times B_{1,m})$;
- (iv) $(U \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie \mathcal{B}_{RN}$;
- (v) \mathcal{B}_N ;
- (vi) $(T_{mk} \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie T_{1,m,k}$;
- (vii) $T_{n,1,k} \bowtie (T_{nk} \times B_{1,m})$;

for some homogeneous semilattice Y and some $n, m, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, where U is the universal semilattice.

We finish this section by giving a complete classification of structure-homogeneous normal bands.

Proposition 4.30. *A normal band is structure-homogeneous if and only if it is isomorphic to $Y \times B_{n,m}$ for some homogeneous semilattice Y and $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.*

Proof. Let $B = [Y; B_\alpha; \psi_{\alpha,\beta}]$ be structure-homogeneous, so that Y is homogeneous by Corollary 4.14. We shall show that each connecting morphism is an isomorphism, so that the result will follow by Lemma 4.18. Suppose first that $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ is not surjective, say, $e_\beta \notin I_{\alpha,\beta}$. Let $f_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ with $f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = f_\beta$. Then by extending the isomorphism between $\{e_\beta\}$ and $\{f_\beta\}$ (with induced isomorphism the trivial map fixing β) to an automorphism of B with induced automorphism 1_Y , a contradiction is obtained. Hence each connecting morphism is surjective.

Suppose $e_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta} = e_\beta = f_\alpha \psi_{\alpha,\beta}$, and fix some $\delta > \alpha$. Then as $\psi_{\delta,\alpha}$ is surjective there exists $e_\delta, f_\delta \in B_\delta$ with $e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\alpha} = e_\alpha$ and $f_\delta \psi_{\delta,\alpha} = f_\alpha$. Let π be an automorphism of Y such that $\alpha\pi = \beta$ and $\delta\pi = \delta$ (such a map exists by the homogeneity of Y). Since B is structure-homogeneous and π fixes δ , we may extend the isomorphism swapping $\{e_\delta\}$ and $\{f_\delta\}$ to an automorphism $\theta = [\theta_\alpha, \pi]_{\alpha \in Y}$ of B . Then as the diagram $[\delta, \alpha; \delta, \beta]$ commutes,

$$e_\alpha \theta_\alpha = e_\delta \psi_{\delta,\alpha} \theta_\alpha = e_\delta \theta_\delta \psi_{\delta,\beta} = f_\delta \psi_{\delta,\beta} = e_\beta$$

and similarly $f_\alpha \theta_\alpha = e_\beta$. Hence $e_\alpha = f_\alpha$, and so $\psi_{\alpha,\beta}$ is injective.

The converse follows from Proposition 4.17. □

5. HOMOGENEOUS LINEARLY ORDERED BANDS

We call a band $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ *linearly ordered* if Y is a linear order. A homogeneous linearly ordered band B has structure semilattice \mathbb{Q} by Proposition 3.9. We observe that if B is not normal, then there exists $\alpha > \beta$ and $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ such that the subband $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ of B_β contains more than one \mathcal{L} -class or \mathcal{R} -class. Hence if B is homogeneous, then by Corollary 3.8 (iv) the same is true for $B_\gamma(e_\delta)$ for any $\delta > \gamma$ and $e_\delta \in B_\delta$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let B be a linearly ordered homogeneous non-normal band. If $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ intersects more than one \mathcal{L} -class, then $B_\beta(e_\alpha) = \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha))$ (dually for \mathcal{R}).*

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that there exists $g_\beta \in B_\beta$ such that $g_\beta <_r e_\alpha$ but $g_\beta \not\prec e_\alpha$. Then $g_\beta = e_\alpha g_\beta$ and so $g_\beta e_\alpha = e_\alpha g_\beta e_\alpha \mathcal{R} g_\beta$ and $g_\beta e_\alpha \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$. Since the subband $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ contains more than one \mathcal{L} -class, we may pick $f_\beta \mathcal{R} g_\beta e_\alpha$ such that $f_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha) \setminus \{g_\beta e_\alpha\}$. Extend the automorphism of the right zero subsemigroup $\{f_\beta, g_\beta, g_\beta e_\alpha\}$ which fixes $g_\beta e_\alpha$ and swaps f_β and g_β to $\theta \in \text{Aut}(B)$. Then $e_{\alpha'} = e_\alpha \theta > g_\beta e_\alpha, g_\beta$ and $g_\beta e_\alpha = (g_\beta e_\alpha) \theta = g_\beta \theta e_\alpha \theta = f_\beta e_{\alpha'}$. Hence

$$f_\beta(e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) = f_\beta e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha = g_\beta e_\alpha e_\alpha = g_\beta e_\alpha$$

and so $f_\beta \not\prec e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha$. If $\alpha' \geq \alpha$ then $e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha = e_\alpha$, contradicting $e_\alpha > f_\beta$. Hence $\alpha' < \alpha$, so that $e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} = e_{\alpha'}$ and

$$g_\beta = g_\beta e_{\alpha'} = g_\beta e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} = g_\beta e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} = g_\beta e_\alpha,$$

a contradiction. \square

Let B be a linearly ordered homogeneous non-normal band. Then by the lemma above, if $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ contains a square (that is, it intersects more than one \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{R} -class) then $B_\beta(e_\alpha) = B_\beta$. Thus $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is a single \mathcal{K} -class, where $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}$ or \mathcal{D} . Moreover, for all $\alpha' > \beta'$ and $e_{\alpha'} \in B_{\alpha'}$, it follows from Corollary 3.8 (iv) that every $B_{\beta'}(e_{\alpha'})$ is also a single \mathcal{K} -class.

Note that if $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{D}$, then B has the following property, which we shall follow [17] in calling \mathcal{D} -covering:

$$\text{If } e, f \in B, \text{ then either } e \mathcal{D} f \text{ or } e > f \text{ or } e < f.$$

Proposition 5.2. *A homogeneous linearly ordered band is regular.*

Proof. Let $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} B_\alpha$ be a homogeneous non-normal linearly ordered band (noting that if B was normal, then it would automatically be regular). By Lemma 5.1 we may assume first that each $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is either a single \mathcal{R} -class or is B_β (noting in both cases, $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is a union of \mathcal{R} -classes). Hence $\mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) = B_\beta$, and so $f_\beta e_\alpha = f_\beta$ for all $f_\beta \in B_\beta$. Given any $\gamma, \tau, \sigma \in Y$ and any elements $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma, f_\tau \in B_\tau$ and $g_\sigma \in B_\sigma$, it suffices to show that

$$(5.6) \quad e_\gamma f_\tau e_\gamma g_\sigma e_\gamma = e_\gamma f_\tau g_\sigma e_\gamma.$$

If $\tau < \gamma$ then $f_\tau e_\gamma = f_\tau$, while if $\gamma < \tau$ then $e_\gamma f_\tau = e_\gamma$, and (5.6) is seen to hold in both cases. Assume instead that $\tau = \gamma$ and $\gamma > \sigma$ (since if $\gamma \leq \sigma$ then both sides of (5.6) cancel to e_γ). Then $e_\gamma g_\sigma \mathcal{L} g_\sigma \mathcal{L} f_\gamma g_\sigma \mathcal{L} e_\gamma f_\gamma g_\sigma$, with $e_\gamma g_\sigma, e_\gamma f_\gamma g_\sigma < e_\gamma$. If $e_\gamma g_\sigma$ and $e_\gamma f_\gamma g_\sigma$ are not \mathcal{R} -related then $e_\gamma > g_\sigma$ by Lemma 5.1, and both sides of (5.6) cancel to $e_\gamma f_\gamma g_\sigma$. Otherwise, the two elements are \mathcal{R} -related, and thus equal, and (5.6) is immediate. The case where each $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is a union of \mathcal{L} -classes is proven dually. \square

Let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous non-normal linearly ordered band, where $L = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} L_\alpha$ and $R = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} R_\alpha$. Then for any finite chain $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_n$ in \mathbb{Q} , we pick $l_{\alpha_1} \in L_{\alpha_1}$ to construct a chain $l_{\alpha_1} > l_{\alpha_2} > \dots > l_{\alpha_n}$ in L . By an identical argument to the proof of Corollary 4.15, we have that R is homogeneous, and dually so is L . Hence by

Lemma 5.1, each $L_\beta(l_\alpha)$ is a single \mathcal{R} or \mathcal{L} -class of L . Since L_β is left zero, the first case is equivalent to L being normal, and so by the Classification Theorem for homogeneous normal bands we have $L \cong \mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,1}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Otherwise, each $L_\beta(l_\alpha)$ is a single \mathcal{L} -class, so that $L_\beta(l_\alpha) = L_\beta$ and L satisfies \mathcal{D} -covering.

Consequently, it suffices to consider the homogeneity of linearly ordered bands satisfying \mathcal{D} -covering. The following result is routine.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} B_\alpha$ and $B' = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} B'_\alpha$ be bands satisfying \mathcal{D} -covering such that $B_\alpha \cong B_\beta$ and $B'_\alpha \cong B'_\beta$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q}$. If $\pi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\theta_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B'_{\alpha\pi}$ an isomorphism for each α , then $\theta = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} \theta_\alpha$ is an isomorphism from B to B' . Moreover, every isomorphism can be constructed in this way.*

We denote $D_{n,m}$ as the unique, up to isomorphism, linearly ordered band with structure semilattice \mathbb{Q} , satisfying \mathcal{D} -covering, and such that $B_\alpha \cong B_{n,m}$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, where $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$. We observe that, by uniqueness, $D_{n,m} \cong D_{n,1} \bowtie D_{1,m}$.

Corollary 5.4. *The band $D_{n,m}$ is structure-homogeneous for any $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. Let $A = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} A_{\alpha_i}$ and $A' = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} A'_{\beta_i}$ be finite subbands of $D_{n,m}$, where $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \dots > \alpha_k$ and $\beta_1 > \beta_2 > \dots > \beta_k$. Then $A_{\alpha_i} > A_{\alpha_j}$ if and only if $\alpha_i > \alpha_j$, and similarly for A' . Let $\theta : A \rightarrow A'$ be an isomorphism, so that there exists isomorphisms $\theta_i : A_{\alpha_i} \rightarrow A'_{\beta_i}$ such that $\theta = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq k} \theta_i$. Let $\pi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{Q})$ extend the unique isomorphism between $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k\}$ and $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k\}$. By Corollary 2.5 we may extend each θ_i to an isomorphism $\hat{\theta}_{\alpha_i} : B_{\alpha_i} \rightarrow B_{\beta_i}$. For each $\alpha \notin \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k\}$, take an isomorphism $\hat{\theta}_\alpha : B_\alpha \rightarrow B_{\alpha\pi}$. Then $\hat{\theta} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} \hat{\theta}_\alpha$ is an automorphism of $D_{n,m}$ by the previous proposition, and extends θ as required. \square

Now let $B = L \bowtie R$ be a homogeneous non-normal linearly ordered band not satisfying \mathcal{D} -covering. If $L \cong \mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,1}$ then, as shown after Proposition 5.2, R satisfies \mathcal{D} -covering since B is not normal. Hence $R \cong D_{1,m}$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and so $B \cong (\mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie D_{1,m}$ by Corollary 3.5; dually for the case $R \cong \mathbb{Q} \times B_{1,n}$.

Conversely, the bands $(\mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie D_{1,m}$ and $D_{n,1} \bowtie (\mathbb{Q} \times B_{1,m})$ are structure-homogeneous (and thus homogeneous) by Corollary 3.6. We thus get a complete classification of homogeneous linearly ordered bands:

Theorem 5.5. *The following are equivalent for a linearly ordered band B :*

- (i) B is homogeneous;
- (ii) B is structure-homogeneous;
- (iii) B is isomorphic to either $\mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,m}$, $D_{n,m}$, $(\mathbb{Q} \times B_{n,1}) \bowtie D_{1,m}$, or $D_{n,1} \bowtie (\mathbb{Q} \times B_{1,m})$, for some $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

6. THE FINAL CASE

Throughout this section we let $B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Y} B_\alpha$ be a non-normal band, where Y is non-linear, so we may fix a three element non-chain α, γ, β , where $\alpha\gamma = \beta$. For $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and

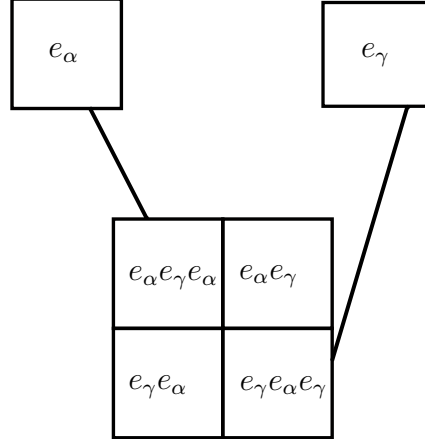


Figure 4. The subband A

$e_\gamma \in B_\gamma$ we consider the subband $A = \langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle = \{e_\alpha, e_\gamma, e_\alpha e_\gamma, e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$, as shown in Figure 4.

Then A is isomorphic to one of 4 bands, depending on if $A \cap B_\beta$ is trivial, a left zero or right zero band of size 2, or a 2 by 2 square. We will show that none of these possibilities can occur if B is homogeneous.

Lemma 6.1. *For $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma$ we have $|B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma)| = 1$ if and only if $B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $|A \cap B_\beta| = 1$.*

Proof. Suppose that $e_\beta < e_\alpha, e_\gamma$. Then $e_\alpha e_\gamma \in B_\beta$ and, by Lemma 2.1, $e_\beta \leq e_\alpha e_\gamma$, so that $e_\beta = e_\alpha e_\gamma$. Hence $B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) = \{e_\alpha e_\gamma\} = \{e_\gamma e_\alpha\}$ and the result follows. \square

Lemma 6.2. *For $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma$ we have*

- (i) $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| = 6$ if and only if $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = \emptyset = \mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\gamma))$;
- (ii) $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| = 4$ with $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha$ if and only if $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = \emptyset$. Moreover, in this case

$$\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = R_{e_\alpha e_\gamma} = R_{e_\gamma e_\alpha}.$$

Dually for $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| = 4$ with $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\alpha e_\gamma$.

Proof. We first show that $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha$ if and only if

$$e_\gamma e_\alpha \in \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)).$$

Since $e_\gamma e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha$ we automatically have $e_\gamma e_\alpha <_r e_\gamma$. Hence if $e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha$ then $e_\gamma e_\alpha \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$. The converse holds trivially.

Now suppose $e_\beta <_r e_\alpha, e_\gamma$, so that $e_\beta \leq_r e_\gamma e_\alpha$. Then $e_\beta \mathcal{R} e_\gamma e_\alpha$, and so $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma))$ is contained in $R_{e_\gamma e_\alpha}$. In particular, we have shown that $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma))$ is non-empty if and only if it contains $e_\gamma e_\alpha$. This, together with the first part of the proof gives the results. \square

Lemma 6.3. *Suppose there exists $\sigma > \delta > \tau$ and $e_\sigma > e_\delta$ such that $B_\tau(e_\sigma) = B_\tau(e_\delta)$. Then B is not homogeneous.*

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that B is homogeneous. Let $\sigma' > \delta' > \tau'$ in Y and $e_{\sigma'} > e_{\delta'}$. Then by extending the isomorphism from $e_\sigma > e_\delta > e_\tau$ to $e_{\sigma'} > e_{\delta'} > e_{\tau'}$, for some $e_\tau, e_{\tau'}$, it follows by the homogeneity of B that $B_{\tau'}(e_{\sigma'}) = B_{\tau'}(e_{\delta'})$. The semilattice Y is a semilinear order, since if $\eta > \{\mu, \epsilon\} > \zeta$ is a diamond in Y then for any $e_\eta \in B_\eta$ with $e_\eta > e_\mu, e_\epsilon$ we have

$$B_\zeta(e_\mu) = B_\zeta(e_\eta) = B_\zeta(e_\epsilon)$$

contradicting Lemma 6.1, as B is not normal, so that $|B_\zeta(e_\mu)| > 1$. Hence Y is homogeneous by Proposition 3.9. Suppose without loss of generality that $B_\tau(e_\sigma)$ has more than one \mathcal{R} -class. We claim that there exists $g_\tau \in \mathcal{L}(B_\tau(e_\sigma)) \setminus B_\tau(e_\sigma)$. Suppose for contradiction that no such g_τ exists. Then $\mathcal{R}(B_\tau(e_\sigma)) = B_\tau$, so that for any $\nu \in Y$ with $\nu\sigma = \tau$ and $e_\nu \in B_\nu$ we would have

$$\mathcal{R}(B_\tau(e_\sigma)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\tau(e_\nu)) = \mathcal{R}(B_\tau(e_\nu)) = B_\tau$$

by the homogeneity of B . Hence B_τ has one \mathcal{R} -class by the last statement in part (ii) of Lemma 6.2, a contradiction, and thus the claim holds.

Let $g_\tau \in \mathcal{L}(B_\tau(e_\sigma)) \setminus B_\tau(e_\sigma)$. Then as $g_\tau <_l e_\sigma$ we have $g_\tau e_\sigma = g_\tau$, $e_\sigma g_\tau < e_\sigma$ and $e_\sigma g_\tau \mathcal{L} g_\tau$. Letting $e_\sigma g_\tau = e_\tau$, then as $B_\tau(e_\sigma)$ has more than one \mathcal{R} -class, we may pick $f_\tau \in B_\tau(e_\sigma)$ with $f_\tau \mathcal{L} e_\tau$ and $f_\tau \neq e_\tau$. Let $A = \{e_\tau, f_\tau, g_\tau\}$, a left zero subsemigroup of B . By extending the automorphism θ of A which fixes e_τ and swaps f_τ and g_τ , to an automorphism $\bar{\theta}$ of B , we have $e_\sigma \bar{\theta} = e_{\sigma'} > e_\tau, g_\tau$ and $e_{\sigma'} f_\tau = e_\tau$. Then

$$e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma \cdot f_\tau = e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} f_\tau = e_\sigma e_\tau = e_\tau$$

so that $f_\tau \not\mathcal{L} e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma$ and $\sigma \neq \sigma\sigma'$ (else $f_\tau \not\mathcal{L} e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma = e_\sigma$), and dually $\sigma' \neq \sigma\sigma'$. If $\sigma\sigma' > \tau$ then as $e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma < e_\sigma$ we have $B_\tau(e_\sigma) = B_\tau(e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma)$, contradicting $f_\tau \notin B_\tau(e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma)$. Hence $\sigma\sigma' = \tau$. Suppose, seeking a contradiction, that $|B_\tau(e_\sigma)| > 2$. Then there exists $x_\tau \notin \{e_\tau, f_\tau\}$ with $x_\tau \in B_\tau(e_\sigma)$ and x_τ being \mathcal{L} - or \mathcal{R} -related to e_τ . We may assume that $\bar{\theta}$ also extends the automorphism of $A \cup \{x_\tau\}$ which extends θ and fixes x_τ . By the homogeneity of B we have that $e_\sigma, e_{\sigma'} > e_\tau, x_\tau$, thus contradicting Lemma 6.1.

We may therefore assume that $B_\tau(e_\sigma) = \{e_\tau, f_\tau\}$, $B_\tau(e_{\sigma'}) = \{e_\tau, g_\tau\}$, $\sigma\sigma' = \tau$ and

$$e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma = e_{\sigma'} e_\sigma e_{\sigma'} = e_\tau$$

by Lemma 6.1. Now extend the automorphism of A which fixes g_τ and swaps e_τ and f_τ to an automorphism ϕ of B . Then $e_\sigma \phi = e_{\bar{\sigma}} > e_\tau, f_\tau$, so that $\bar{\sigma}\sigma > \tau$ and $e_{\bar{\sigma}} g_\tau = f_\tau$ since $e_\sigma g_\tau = e_\tau$. Since $\bar{\sigma}, \sigma' > \tau$ we have $\bar{\sigma}\sigma' \geq \tau$. Suppose for contradiction that $\bar{\sigma}\sigma' > \tau$. Then we claim that $\bar{\sigma} > \{\bar{\sigma}\sigma', \bar{\sigma}\sigma\} > \tau$ forms a diamond. Notice that $\bar{\sigma}\sigma' \neq \bar{\sigma}\sigma$, since otherwise $\bar{\sigma}\sigma = \bar{\sigma}\sigma\bar{\sigma}\sigma' = \tau$, a contradiction. If $\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}\sigma'$ then $\bar{\sigma}\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}\bar{\sigma}\sigma' = \tau$ since $\sigma\sigma' = \tau$, and so $\bar{\sigma} \neq \bar{\sigma}\sigma'$, similarly $\bar{\sigma} \neq \bar{\sigma}\sigma$. Thus, as the elements are distinct, the set forms a diamond as claimed, which contradicts Y being a semilinear order. Hence $\bar{\sigma}\sigma' = \tau$. Now $e_{\bar{\sigma}}, e_{\sigma'} > e_\tau$, so that $e_{\bar{\sigma}} e_{\sigma'} = e_{\sigma'} e_{\bar{\sigma}} = e_\tau$ and so

$$e_{\bar{\sigma}} g_\tau = e_{\bar{\sigma}}(e_{\sigma'} g_\tau) = e_\tau g_\tau = e_\tau$$

as $e_\tau \mathcal{L} g_\tau$. However this contradicts $e_{\bar{\sigma}} g_\tau = f_\tau$, and B is therefore not homogeneous. \square

Lemma 6.4. *Suppose that B is homogeneous, and let $e_\alpha, f_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma$ be such that $e_\alpha, f_\alpha > e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha$. Then $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha$.*

Proof. Let $\sigma < \beta$ and choose $e_\sigma, f_\sigma \in B_\sigma(e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha)$ such that $\langle e_\sigma, f_\sigma \rangle$ is isomorphic to $\langle e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha \rangle$, noting that such elements exist by Corollary 3.8 (iv). Extend the isomorphism from $\langle e_\alpha, f_\alpha, e_\sigma, f_\sigma \rangle$ to $\langle e_\alpha, f_\alpha, e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha \rangle$ which maps generators in order, to an automorphism of B . Then it follows that there exists $\tau \in Y$ and $e_\tau \in B_\tau$ (as the image of $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha$) such that $\alpha > \tau > \beta$ and

$$\{e_\alpha, f_\alpha\} > e_\tau > \{e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha\}.$$

Then

$$e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\tau (e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha) e_\tau = (e_\tau e_\alpha) e_\gamma (e_\alpha e_\tau) = e_\tau e_\gamma e_\tau,$$

and similarly $f_\alpha e_\gamma f_\alpha = e_\tau e_\gamma e_\tau$, and the result follows. \square

Lemma 6.5. *If B is homogeneous then $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| \neq 6$.*

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| = 6$ and let $e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$. Note that if D is a rectangular band and $x, y, z \in D$ then clearly $xyz = xz$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} e_\beta e_\gamma e_\beta &= e_\beta (e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha) e_\beta = e_\beta, \text{ and} \\ e_\gamma e_\beta e_\gamma &= (e_\gamma e_\alpha) e_\beta (e_\alpha e_\gamma) = (e_\gamma e_\alpha) (e_\alpha e_\gamma) = e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 6.2 (i), e_β is not \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{R} -related to $e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma$, so

$$\langle e_\gamma, e_\beta \rangle = \{e_\gamma, e_\beta, e_\gamma e_\beta, e_\beta e_\gamma, e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$$

contains no repetitions. Hence for any $e_\beta, f_\beta < e_\alpha$ we have $\langle e_\gamma, e_\beta \rangle \cong \langle e_\gamma, f_\beta \rangle$. In particular, the map fixing e_γ and swapping some $e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha) \setminus \{e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha\}$ with $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha$ is an isomorphism, which can be extended to $\theta \in \text{Aut}(B)$. Then $e_\alpha > e_\beta, e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha$ gives $e_\alpha \theta = e_{\alpha'} > e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\beta$, so that $\alpha \alpha' > \beta$ by Lemma 6.1. Moreover, $(e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha) \theta = e_{\alpha'} e_\gamma e_{\alpha'} = e_\beta$, so

$$(e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) e_\gamma (e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) = (e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}) (e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha) (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) = e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha$$

by Lemma 2.1, and similarly $(e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}) e_\gamma (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}) = e_{\alpha'} e_\gamma e_{\alpha'}$. Hence

$$\{e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha, e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}\} > \{e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\beta\},$$

and $\{e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\beta\} = \{(e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) e_\gamma (e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha), (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}) e_\gamma (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'})\}$. Since $(\alpha \alpha') \gamma = \beta$ with $\alpha \alpha' \neq \gamma$ we have $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\beta$ by Lemma 6.4, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 6.6. *If B is homogeneous then $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| \neq 4$.*

Proof. Suppose for contradiction that $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| = 4$, and assume without loss of generality that $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha$, so $e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma = e_\alpha e_\gamma$. By Lemma 6.2 (ii) we have $\mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = \emptyset$ and $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\alpha)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = R_{e_\gamma e_\alpha} = R_{e_\alpha e_\gamma}$. Suppose $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ has more than one \mathcal{L} -class, so there exists $e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ such that $e_\beta \mathcal{R} e_\gamma e_\alpha$ but $e_\beta \neq e_\gamma e_\alpha$, noting that $e_\beta \neq e_\alpha e_\gamma$ as $|\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle| \neq 3$ (see Figure 5).

Since $e_\beta, e_\gamma e_\alpha <_r e_\gamma$ and $e_\beta e_\gamma = e_\beta e_\alpha e_\gamma = e_\alpha e_\gamma$ we have that the subband

$$C = \langle e_\gamma, e_\beta, e_\gamma e_\alpha \rangle = \{e_\gamma, e_\beta, e_\gamma e_\alpha, e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$$

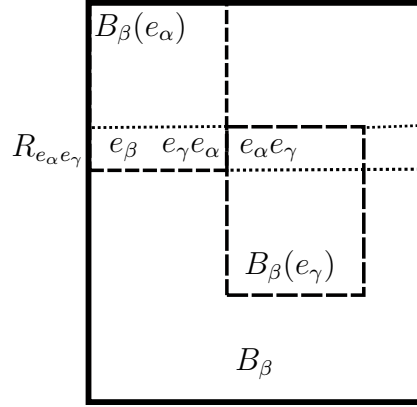


Figure 5. The rectangular band B_β

contains no repetitions. We may thus extend the automorphism of C which fixes e_γ and $e_\alpha e_\gamma$ and swaps e_β and $e_\gamma e_\alpha$, to an automorphism θ of B . Then $e_{\alpha'} = e_\alpha \theta > e_\beta, e_\gamma e_\alpha$, so that $\alpha\alpha' > \beta$, and $(e_\gamma e_\alpha)\theta = e_\gamma e_{\alpha'} = e_\beta$. Following the proof of the previous lemma we obtain $\{e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha, e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}\} > \{(e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha) e_\gamma (e_\alpha e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha), (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'}) e_\gamma (e_{\alpha'} e_\alpha e_{\alpha'})\}$ and so $e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\beta$, a contradiction. Hence $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is a left zero band.

Let $\tau \in Y$ and $e_\tau \in B_\tau$ be such that $\beta < \tau < \alpha$, so $\tau\gamma = \beta$, and $e_\tau < e_\alpha$, so that $B_\beta(e_\tau) \subseteq B_\beta(e_\alpha)$. If $e_\tau \not> e_\gamma e_\alpha$, then $\mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\tau)) \cap \mathcal{R}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = \emptyset$ as $B_\beta(e_\alpha)$ is left zero. Moreover, $\mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\tau)) \cap \mathcal{L}(B_\beta(e_\gamma)) = \emptyset$ as $B_\beta(e_\tau) \subseteq B_\beta(e_\alpha)$, and so $|\langle e_\tau, e_\gamma \rangle| = 6$ by Lemma 6.2 (i). This contradicts the previous lemma, and consequently $e_\tau > e_\gamma e_\alpha$. Suppose for contradiction that $e_\tau \not> f_\beta$, for some $f_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha)$. Then by extending the automorphism of $\{e_\alpha, f_\beta, e_\gamma e_\alpha\}$ which fixes e_α and swaps f_β with $e_\gamma e_\alpha$ to an automorphism of B , we obtain some e_σ (the image of e_τ) such that $\alpha > \sigma > \beta$ and $e_\sigma \not> e_\gamma e_\alpha$, a contradiction. Thus $B_\beta(e_\alpha) = B_\beta(e_\tau)$, and so B is not homogeneous by Lemma 6.3. \square

Lemma 6.7. *If B is a non-normal homogeneous band then it is linearly ordered.*

Proof. Let $B = \bigcup_\alpha B_\alpha$ be a non-normal homogeneous band. Suppose for contradiction that Y contains a three element non-chain α, γ, β , where $\alpha\gamma = \beta$. It follows from the preceding lemmas that for any $e_\alpha \in B_\alpha$ and $e_\gamma \in B_\gamma$ we have $\langle e_\alpha, e_\gamma \rangle = \{e_\alpha, e_\gamma, e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$. Hence $B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) = \{e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$ and $e_\alpha e_\gamma = e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\alpha e_\gamma e_\alpha = e_\gamma e_\alpha e_\gamma$.

For any $\alpha > \delta > \beta$ and $e_\alpha > e_\delta$ we have $e_\delta > e_\alpha e_\gamma$. Indeed, if $e_\delta \not> e_\alpha e_\gamma$ then as

$$B_\beta(e_\delta) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) \subseteq B_\beta(e_\alpha) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) = \{e_\alpha e_\gamma\}$$

we have $B_\beta(e_\delta) \cap B_\beta(e_\gamma) = \emptyset$ and so $|\langle e_\delta, e_\gamma \rangle| > 3$, a contradiction. For any $e_\beta \in B_\beta(e_\alpha) \setminus B_\beta(e_\delta)$, extend the automorphism of the subband generated by $e_\alpha, e_\alpha e_\gamma$ and e_β which fixes e_α and swaps $e_\alpha e_\gamma$ and e_β to an automorphism θ of B . Letting $e_\delta \theta = e_\tau$, then $e_\tau < e_\alpha = e_\alpha \theta$ and $e_\tau \not> e_\alpha e_\gamma$, a contradiction. Thus $B_\beta(e_\alpha) = B_\beta(e_\delta)$, contradicting Lemma 6.3. \square

Corollary 6.8. *A band is homogeneous if and only if it is isomorphic to either a homogeneous normal band or a homogeneous linearly ordered band.*

This, together with the Classification Theorem for homogeneous normal bands and Theorem 5.5 gives a complete classification of homogeneous bands.

An immediate consequence of our classification is that the structure semilattice of a homogeneous band is homogeneous.

Open Problem. Prove directly that the homogeneity of a band is inherited by its structure semilattice.

By Proposition 4.30, Theorem 5.5 and Corollary 6.8 we achieve a complete list of structure-homogeneous bands:

Theorem 6.9 (Classification Theorem for structure-homogeneous bands). *A band is structure-homogeneous if and only if isomorphic to either a homogeneous linearly ordered band or the band $Y \times B_{n,m}$, for some homogeneous semilattice Y and $n, m \in \mathbb{N}^*$.*

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