Combinatorial forms of positroids

T-duality

Discussion regarding Lauren William's Amplituhedron day talk

Discussant: Karen Yeats

<□ > < @ > < E > < E > E の < @</p>

Combinatorial forms of positroids • •

Combinatorial forms of positroids.

decoradel permiters 253416 1 deg $\frac{53}{1}\text{ pipe drem}$ J diggram $\frac{1}{1}$ k $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$I_{1} = \frac{146}{2}$$

$$I_{2} = 246$$

$$I_{3} = 456$$

$$I_{4} = 456$$

$$I_{5} = 146$$

$$T_{6} = 145$$

Combinatorial forms of positroids 0.

up lo

More combinatorial forms of positroids.

positionil Ii ar bases hitoid as a matural Refu mere base k-seb T ct Vi $I_i \leq T$ icint .. enel en et -l plabic suph 3 >~~~×~ >~~~×~↓ Sac

T-duality

Combinatorial forms of positroids

Where does T-duality come from?

- Duality is in the sense of an equivalence of theories (string theories or QFTs esp. conformal field theories).
- Prototypically inverts the radius (of space-time, or of the
 torus fibres of a bundle whose total space is space-time, ...).
- In any case it is a transformation of the underlying space (and associated data) that give the same physics.
- People most often say T stands for *target space* (see point 3),
 alternately *torus* (see point 2) and others.
- It is important in string theory because in the 90s people realized certain string theories were related by T-duality.
- Precise versions are studied as pure differential geometry, etc.
- From the path integral, rewrite to integrate over auxiliary fields, then integrate the other way.

Combinatorial forms of positroids

T-duality ○●

T-duality and the amplituhedron.

Williams and collaborators defined a combinatorial T-duality and proved many interesting properties of it, as we've just heard about. Why is this T-duality?

- In the Grassmannian context, T-duality maps between twistors and momentum twistors.
- One manifestation is the amplitude/Wilson loop duality.
- It maps between BCFW cells, 4k-dimensional cells of $\operatorname{Gr}_{k,n}^+$, conjecturally triangulating the amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$ and 2n 4-dimensional cells of $\operatorname{Gr}_{k+2,n}^+$ conjecturally triangulating the momentum amplituhedron $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$.
- Moving from 4 to 2, $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,2}$ is a kind of dual of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The combinatorial T duality is the corresponding map of cells. (Need an extra shift $\sigma(\hat{\pi}(i)) = \pi(i-1) - 1$ to make the 4 case line up exactly).