The hypersimplex and the $m = 2$ amplituhedron

Lauren K. Williams, Harvard

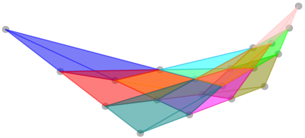
Slides at `http://people.math.harvard.edu/~williams/TropAmpKITP.pdf`

Based on:

- "The positive tropical Grassmannian, the hypersimplex, and the $m = 2$ amplituhedron," with Tomasz Lukowski and Matteo Parisi, arXiv:2002.06164
- "The positive Dressian equals the positive tropical Grassmannian," with David Speyer, arXiv:2003.10231

Overview of the talk

I. Amplituhedron '13
Arkani-Hamed–Trnka
$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

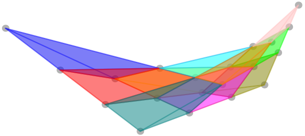


II. Hypersimplex and moment map '87
Gelfand-Goresky-MacPherson-Serganova
matroids, torus orbits on $Gr_{k,n}$

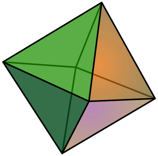
III. Positive tropical Grassmannian '05
Speyer–W.
associahedron, cluster algebras
connected to amplitudes, "pos. configuration space"

Overview of the talk

I. Amplituhedron '13
Arkani-Hamed–Trnka
$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM



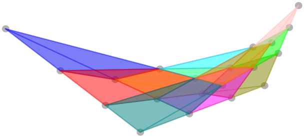
II. Hypersimplex and moment map '87
Gelfand-Goresky-MacPherson-Serganova
matroids, torus orbits on $Gr_{k,n}$



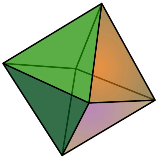
III. Positive tropical Grassmannian '05
Speyer–W.
associahedron, cluster algebras
connected to amplitudes, "pos. configuration space"

Overview of the talk

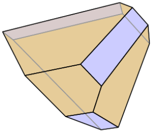
I. Amplituhedron '13
Arkani-Hamed–Trnka
$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM



II. Hypersimplex and moment map '87
Gelfand-Goresky-MacPherson-Serganova
matroids, torus orbits on $Gr_{k,n}$



III. Positive tropical Grassmannian '05
Speyer–W.
associahedron, cluster algebras
connected to amplitudes, "pos. configuration space"



Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
-
-
-
-
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
-
-
-
-
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
-
-
-
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the hypersimplex
-
-
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the hypersimplex
- T-duality map connects amplituhedron triangulations and hypersimplex triangulations
-
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the hypersimplex
- T-duality map connects amplituhedron triangulations and hypersimplex triangulations
- Results and conjectures
-
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the hypersimplex
- T-duality map connects amplituhedron triangulations and hypersimplex triangulations
- Results and conjectures
- How we discovered this: the (positive) tropical Grassmannian
-

Program

- Background on the Grassmannian and amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the amplituhedron
- (Positroid) triangulations of the hypersimplex
- T-duality map connects amplituhedron triangulations and hypersimplex triangulations
- Results and conjectures
- How we discovered this: the (positive) tropical Grassmannian
- Summary

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

The **Grassmannian** $Gr_{k,n} = Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R}) := \{V \mid V \subset \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V = k\}$
Represent an element of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix A.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Can think of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ as $Mat_{k,n}/\sim$.

Given $I \in \binom{[n]}{k}$, the **Plücker coordinate** $p_I(A)$ is the minor of the $k \times k$ submatrix of A in column set I.

The **TNN (totally nonnegative) Grassmannian** $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}(\mathbb{R})$ where $p_I(A) \geq 0$.

Def due to Postnikov from early 2000's. Earlier Lusztig defined $(G/P)_{\geq 0}$. Not obvious that Lusztig's definition – in the case of $Gr_{k,n}$ – agrees with Postnikov's – but this is true (Rietsch 2007).

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.

Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

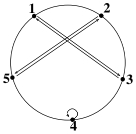
$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S_{\mathcal{M}}^{tnn}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.



Background on the (TNN) Grassmannian

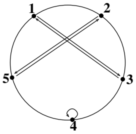
$(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ is the subset of $Gr_{k,n}$ where $p_I \geq 0$ for all I.

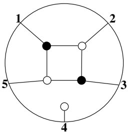
One can partition $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into pieces based on which Plücker coordinates are positive and which are 0.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \binom{[n]}{k}$. Let $S^{tnn}_{\mathcal{M}} := \{A \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \mid p_I(A) > 0 \text{ iff } I \in \mathcal{M}\}$.

(Postnikov) If $S^{tnn}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is non-empty it is a (positroid) *cell*, i.e. homeomorphic to an open ball. Positroid cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ are in bijection with:

- Decorated permutations π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances.
- other combinatorial objects such as on-shell (plabic) diagrams.





Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k + m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\tilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \tilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k + m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\tilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \tilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\tilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \tilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\tilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \tilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\tilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \tilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k + m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

- The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ was introduced by Arkani-Hamed and Trnka in 2013.
- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is the image of the TNN Grassmannian under a simple map.

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$.
Let Z be a $n \times (k+m)$ matrix with maximal minors positive.
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

- $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ has full dimension km inside $Gr_{k,k+m}$.
- When $m = 4$, its "volume" computes scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super Yang Mills theory.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k+m \leq n$, let $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \le n$, let $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).
Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\ge 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\ge 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$, let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$ (max minors > 0).

Let $\widetilde{Z}$ be map $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.

Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

Special cases

- The $m = 4$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$:
  - encodes the geometry of (tree-level) scattering amplitudes in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.
- The $m = 2$ amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (subject of today's talk):
  - considered a toy-model for $m = 4$ case.
  - governs geometry of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at subleading order in perturbation theory for the 'MHV' sector of the theory *(cf def of loop amplituhedron)*.
  - is relevant to the 'next to MHV' sector, enhancing connection with geometries of loop amplitudes (Kojima–Langer).

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Background and Motivation for the amplituhedron

The amplituhedron $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$

Fix n, k, m with $k + m \leq n$. Let $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+m}$.
Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to Gr_{k,k+m}$ sending a $k \times n$ matrix A to AZ.
Set $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}(Z) := \widetilde{Z}((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}) \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$.

To understand its volume, find "triangulations" of the amplituhedron

- Have $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km \leq \dim(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, so $\widetilde{Z}$ generally not injective.
- Recall we have cell decomposition of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ into positroid cells.
- Problem: Find collection of km-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover (dense subset of) $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.
- Following the physicists, call this a **triangulation**.
- The BCFW recurrence can (conjecturally) be formulated as giving triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,4}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m = 2$, $m = 4$, $k = 1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall dim $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m=2$, $m=4$, $k=1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m = 2$, $m = 4$, $k = 1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall dim $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a}\prod_{j=1}^{b}\prod_{k=1}^{c}\frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m = 2, m = 4, k = 1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a}\prod_{j=1}^{b}\prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m=2$, $m=4$, $k=1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m=2, m=4, k=1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a}\prod_{j=1}^{b}\prod_{k=1}^{c}\frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m=2$, $m=4$, $k=1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m=2$, $m=4$, $k=1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Have $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} \subset Gr_{k,k+m}$; recall $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,m} = km$.
A **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Wild conjecture (Steven Karp – Yan Zhang – W)

For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where

$$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}.$$

Remark: Consistent with results/conjectures for $m = 2, m = 4, k = 1$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where
$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures

For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where $M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures, ...

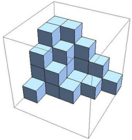
For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where
$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures, ...



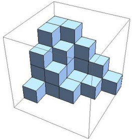
For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where
$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures, ...



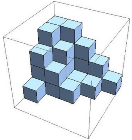
For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where
$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures, ...



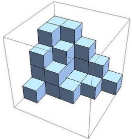
For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Triangulating the amplituhedron

Conjecture (Karp-Zhang-W.): For m even, # of cells in a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is $M(k, n-k-m, \frac{m}{2})$, where
$M(a,b,c) := \prod_{i=1}^{a} \prod_{j=1}^{b} \prod_{k=1}^{c} \frac{i+j+k-1}{i+j+k-2}$.

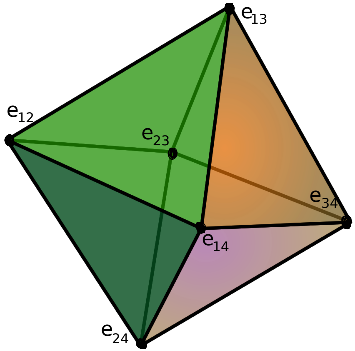
$M(a,b,c)$ is a famous number in combinatorics, which counts:

- the number of *plane partitions* contained in $a \times b \times c$ box.
- collections of c noncrossing lattice paths inside $a \times b$ rectangle
- rhombic tilings, perfect matchings, Kekule structures, ...



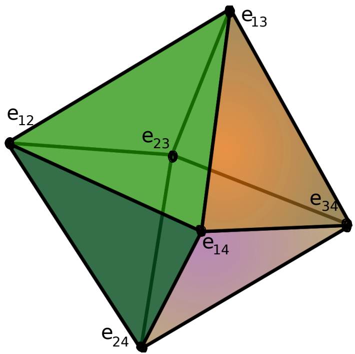
For $m = 2$, conj says there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



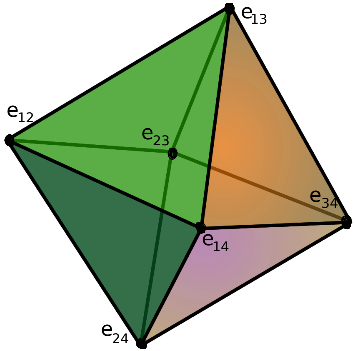
- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n - 1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



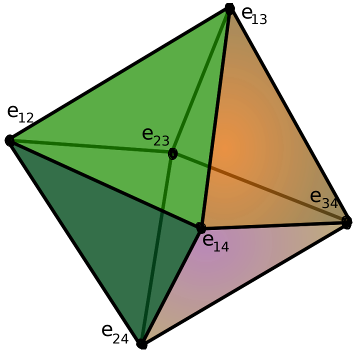
- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\text{Conv}\{e_I \; : \; |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n - 1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



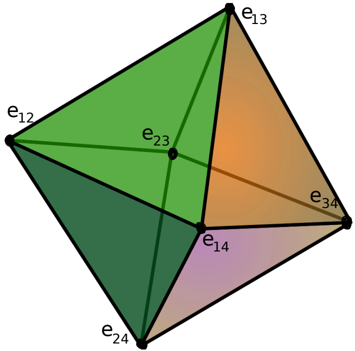
- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n - 1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



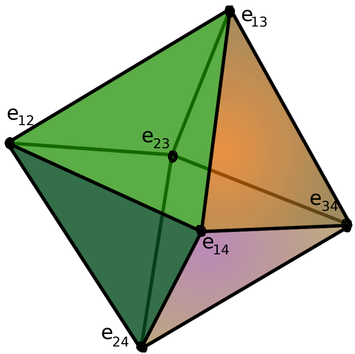
- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n-1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n-1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$



- Let $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ be standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and let $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
- The **hypersimplex** $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the convex hull $\mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \;:\; |I| = k\}$.
- Equiv: it's the intersection of unit cube with hyperplane $\sum_i x_i = k$.
- Polytope of dim $n - 1$.
- Our example is $\Delta_{2,4} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \;:\; |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \dots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi(1)}, \dots, \Gamma_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \mathrm{Conv}\{e_I \ : \ |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

The moment map and triangulations of the hypersimplex

Recall $\{e_1, \ldots, e_n\}$ is basis of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i$.
The *hypersimplex* $\Delta_{k,n} := \text{Conv}\{e_I \; : \; |I| = k\}$. Has dim $n-1$.

The **moment map** $\mu : Gr_{k,n} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k}} |p_I(A)|^2} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The images $\mu(Gr_{k,n}) = \mu((Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0})$ are exactly $\Delta_{k,n}$.
Images of positroid cells S_π called **positroid polytopes** $\Gamma_\pi \subset \Delta_{k,n}$.

Define a (positroid) **triangulation** of $\Delta_{k,n}$ to be a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that their images $\{\Gamma_{\pi^{(1)}}, \ldots, \Gamma_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k,n}$.

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Weird claim:

Triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ are closely related!

Claim is weird because:

- $\dim \Delta_{k+1,n} = n-1$ while $\dim \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2} = 2k$.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is a polytope but $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is not.
- $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ is related to $Gr_{k+1,n}$ while $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ is related to $Gr_{k,n}$.
- The moment map (taking linear combination of vectors based on norms of Plücker coordinates) does not look at all like the amplituhedron map (matrix multiplication).

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \mathrm{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \text{Mat}^{+}_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Recap: two notions of positroid triangulation

- Have amplituhedron map $\widetilde{Z} : (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \to \mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$, associated to matrix $Z \in \text{Mat}^+_{n,k+2}$, sending matrix $A \mapsto AZ$.
- Have moment map $\mu : (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \to \Delta_{k+1,n}$, defined by

$$\mu(A) = \frac{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2 e_I}{\sum_{I \in \binom{[n]}{k+1}} |p_I(A)|^2}, \text{ with } e_I := \sum_{i \in I} e_i.$$

(Positroid) triangulations for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

- A collection of $2k$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.
- A collection of $(n-1)$-dim'l positroid cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ where μ is injective, such that images are disjoint and cover $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$,
while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

Numerology for two types of positroid triangulations

How could triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ be related?

Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$!

Nevertheless, compare # of cells comprising the triangulations ...

Karp–W.–Zhang conj: there are $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells in any triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020)

Every (regular) positroidal triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ uses precisely $\binom{n-2}{k}$ cells.

How can we connect the two kinds of triangulations?

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances,
where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

T-duality map on positroid cells

A **decorated permutation** is a permutation in which each fixed point is designated either **loop** or **coloop** (Postnikov).
Cells S_π of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow$ dec perms π on $[n]$ with k antiexcedances, where **antiexcedance** is position i where $\pi(i) < i$ or $\pi(i) = i$ is coloop.

- Triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ consist of $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$, while triangs of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ consist of $(n-1)$-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$.
- So we need to map $(n-1)$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0}$ to $2k$-dimensional cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$.

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define

$$\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1}),$$

where any fixed points declared to be loops. Call it **T-duality map.**

(The generalization of this map to $m = 4$ is what physicists have already observed as a duality between the formulations of scattering amplitudes for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in momentum space and in momentum twistor space.)

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_{\pi}) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Main conjecture on T-duality

Given loopless decorated permutation $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ on $[n]$, define $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$, where any fixed points declared to be loops.

Lemma (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

The T-duality map gives a bijection

$$\text{loopless cells of } (Gr_{k+1,n})_{\geq 0} \leftrightarrow \text{ coloopless cells of } (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}.$$

Moreover, $\dim(S_{\hat{\pi}}) = \dim(S_\pi) + 2k - (n-1)$.
So it maps cells of dim $n-1$ to cells of dimension $2k$.

Conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.

Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

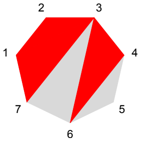
T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

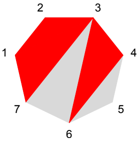


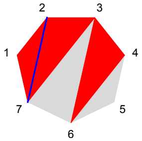
Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.



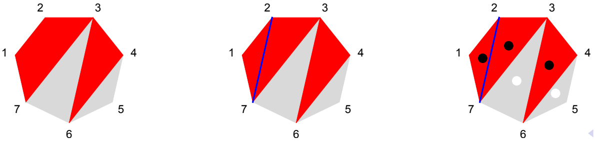


Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.

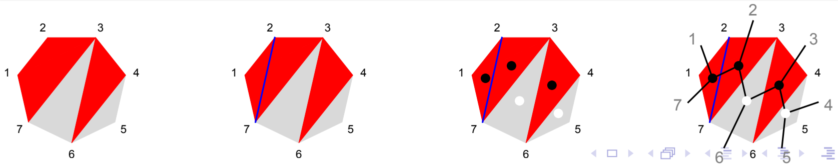


Generalized triangles

- Say that S_π is a *generalized triangle* for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if $\dim S_\pi = n-1$ and the moment map is injective on it.
- Say that $S_{\hat{\pi}}$ is a *generalized triangle* for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ if $\dim S_{\hat{\pi}} = 2k$ and the amplituhedron map is injective on it.
- Gen. triangles for $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ correspond to plabic graphs which are *trees*.
- Gen. triangles for $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ correspond to *collections of non-intersecting polygons in an n-gon* (Lukowski-Parisi-Spradlin-Volovich).

Theorem (Lukowski-Parisi-W.)

T-duality – which sends $\pi = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to $\hat{\pi} := (a_n, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_{n-1})$ – maps generalized triangles to generalized triangles.
Combinatorially, it relates non-intersecting polygons to dual trees.



Main conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

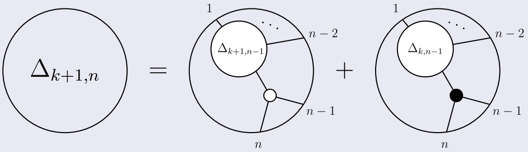
- There is recursion giving many triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ (LPW)
- and a recursion giving many triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Bao-He).
- The recurrences are in bijection via T-duality.

Main conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- There is recursion giving many triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ (LPW)
- and a recursion giving many triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Bao-He).
- The recurrences are in bijection via T-duality.

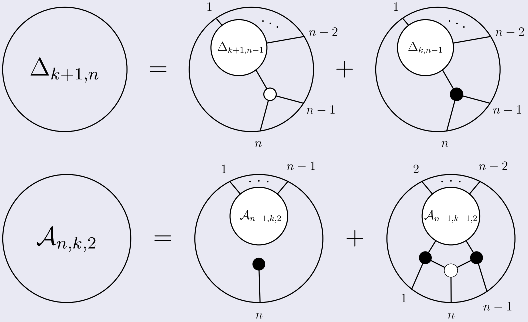


Main conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- There is recursion giving many triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ (LPW)
- and a recursion giving many triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Bao-He).
- The recurrences are in bijection via T-duality.

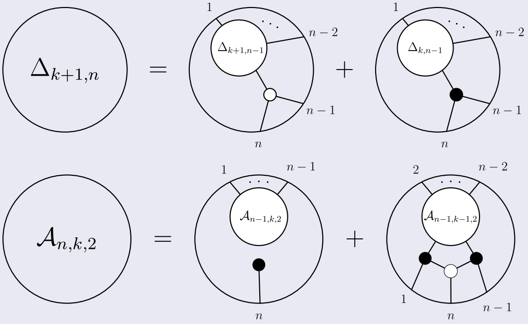


Main conjecture (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

A collection $\{S_\pi\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k+1,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ if and only if the collection $\{S_{\hat{\pi}}\}$ of cells of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ gives a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- There is recursion giving many triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$ (LPW)
- and a recursion giving many triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Bao-He).
- The recurrences are in bijection via T-duality.



How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

How we discovered the link between $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ and $\Delta_{k+1,n}$

Overview

- We studied *good triangulations* of the amplituhedron, those where boundaries of generalized triangles intersect nicely.
- The numerology of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ recovered some numerology of the *positive tropical Grassmannian* $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ (Speyer–W 2005).
- We related $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ to triangulations by showing it controls (regular, positroidal) triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- So we guessed that triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ must be related to triangulations of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \ldots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi(1)}, \ldots, Z_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi(i)} \cap Z_{\pi(j)}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_{π}, the image of a cell S_{π} in the closure of both $S_{\pi(i)}$ and $S_{\pi(j)}$.

Data

\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \dots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi(1)}, \dots, Z_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi(i)} \cap Z_{\pi(j)}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_{π}, the image of a cell S_{π} in the closure of both $S_{\pi(i)}$ and $S_{\pi(j)}$.

Data

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, Z_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi^{(i)}} \cap Z_{\pi^{(j)}}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_π, the image of a cell S_π in the closure of both $S_{\pi^{(i)}}$ and $S_{\pi^{(j)}}$.

Data

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \dots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi(1)}, \dots, Z_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi(i)} \cap Z_{\pi(j)}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_π, the image of a cell S_π in the closure of both $S_{\pi(i)}$ and $S_{\pi(j)}$.

Data

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \dots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi(1)}, \dots, Z_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi(i)} \cap Z_{\pi(j)}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_π, the image of a cell S_π in the closure of both $S_{\pi(i)}$ and $S_{\pi(j)}$.

Data

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, Z_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi^{(i)}} \cap Z_{\pi^{(j)}}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_π, the image of a cell S_π in the closure of both $S_{\pi^{(i)}}$ and $S_{\pi^{(j)}}$.

Data

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, Z_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi^{(i)}} \cap Z_{\pi^{(j)}}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_{π}, the image of a cell S_{π} in the closure of both $S_{\pi^{(i)}}$ and $S_{\pi^{(j)}}$.

Data

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi(1)}, \ldots, S_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi(1)}, \ldots, Z_{\pi(\ell)}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi(i)} \cap Z_{\pi(j)}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_π, the image of a cell S_π in the closure of both $S_{\pi(i)}$ and $S_{\pi(j)}$.

Data

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.

# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Good triangulations of the amplituhedron

Recall: a **triangulation** of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$ is a collection $\{S_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, S_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ of km-dim'l cells of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ where $\widetilde{Z}$ is injective, such that their images $\{Z_{\pi^{(1)}}, \dots, Z_{\pi^{(\ell)}}\}$ are disjoint and cover $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,m}$.

Remark: many of the known triangulations of the amplituhedron are "bad" in the sense that boundaries of images of cells overlap badly.

Definition (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

Say that a triangulation is **good** if whenever $Z_{\pi^{(i)}} \cap Z_{\pi^{(j)}}$ has codimension 1, it equals Z_{π}, the image of a cell S_{π} in the closure of both $S_{\pi^{(i)}}$ and $S_{\pi^{(j)}}$.

Data

\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that

# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
\# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
\# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

$\#$ of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
$\#$ of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
$\#$ of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
$\#$ of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
\# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
\# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
\# of maximal cones in $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Data on good triangulations of the amplituhedron

of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,1,2}$ is $C_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n-1}\binom{2n-2}{n-2}$.
# of good triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,2,2}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Theorem (Speyer – W. 2005)

The **positive tropical Grassmannian** $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is a polyhedral fan, such that
# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{2,n}$ is C_{n-2}.
# of maximal cones in $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{3,n}$ is $1, 5, 48, 693$ for $n = 4, 5, 6, 7$.

Same numbers! To explain this coincidence of numerology, we need to define $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and explain how it is connected to (some kind of) triangulations.

Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and physics

Before defining Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$, we note its recent appearances in physics, in the context of singularities of loop amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM and computing scattering amplitudes in (generalized) biadjoint scalar theories:

- Cachazo–Early–Guevara–Mizera, arXiv: 1903.08904
- Cachazo–Rojas, arXiv: 1906.05979
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1907.01053
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1912.08217
- Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin: arXiv:1912.08222
- Henke–Papathanasiou, arXiv:1912.08254
- Arkani-Hamed–He–Lam–Thomas: arXiv:1912.11764
- Early: arXiv:1912.13513
- More ...

Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and physics

Before defining Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$, we note its recent appearances in physics, in the context of singularities of loop amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM and computing scattering amplitudes in (generalized) biadjoint scalar theories:

- Cachazo–Early–Guevara–Mizera, arXiv: 1903.08904
- Cachazo–Rojas, arXiv: 1906.05979
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1907.01053
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1912.08217
- Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin: arXiv:1912.08222
- Henke–Papathanasiou, arXiv:1912.08254
- Arkani-Hamed–He–Lam–Thomas: arXiv:1912.11764
- Early: arXiv:1912.13513
- More ...

Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and physics

Before defining Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$, we note its recent appearances in physics, in the context of singularities of loop amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM and computing scattering amplitudes in (generalized) biadjoint scalar theories:

- Cachazo–Early–Guevara–Mizera, arXiv: 1903.08904
- Cachazo–Rojas, arXiv: 1906.05979
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1907.01053
- Drummond–Foster–Gurdogan–Kalousios, arXiv:1912.08217
- Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin: arXiv:1912.08222
- Henke–Papathanasiou, arXiv:1912.08254
- Arkani-Hamed–He–Lam–Thomas: arXiv:1912.11764
- Early: arXiv:1912.13513
- More ...

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a,b,c,d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr_{k,n}^+$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$, or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr_{k,n}^+$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Definition of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ (see appendix of slides for details)

Speyer–W, 2005: introduced and gave several descriptions of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$:

- image under valuation map of $Gr^+_{k,n}$ over Puisseux series;
- the common refinement of fans associated to Plücker coordinates
- dual fan to Minkowski sum of Newton polytopes of Plücker coords.

Simpler way to describe it (subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ with fan structure):

A vector $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ is a **positive tropical Plücker vector** if for any $1 < a < b < c < d \leq n$ and $S \in \binom{[n]}{k-2}$ disjoint from $\{a, b, c, d\}$,

- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sab} + P_{Scd} \leq P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc}$ or
- $P_{Sac} + P_{Sbd} = P_{Sad} + P_{Sbc} \leq P_{Sab} + P_{Scd}$.

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2020, Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin 2020)

The positive tropical Grassmannian Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n} \subset \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ equals the set of **positive tropical Plücker vectors** (also called *positive Dressian*).

Connecting Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

- Recall that $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ is the subset of $\mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$ consisting of positive tropical Plücker vectors.
- Want to connect it to some kind of triangulations.
- Inspiration: Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93) related tropical Plücker vectors to nice (matroid) subdivisions of hypersimplex $\Delta_{k,n}$.
- And $\Delta_{k,n}$ is the moment map image of the Grassmannian.
- We'll find positive analogue of this.

Connecting Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\mathrm{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\mathrm{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of Conv$\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in$ Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\mathrm{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93).
Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n} \leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\mathrm{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\mathrm{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93).

Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n} \leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Connecting $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ to triangulations

To construct regular subdivision of $\Delta_{k,n}$, choose some $P := \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$, thought of as *height function* on the vertices e_I of $\Delta_{k,n}$. Projecting "lower faces" of $\text{Conv}\{(e_I, P_I)\}$ to $\Delta_{k,n}$ gives regular subdivision $\mathcal{D}_P$.

Theorem (Lukowski–Parisi–W, also Arkani-Hamed–Lam–Spradlin)

Let $P = \{P_I\}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{\binom{[n]}{k}}$. The following are equivalent.

- $P \in \text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$, i.e. P is a positive tropical Plücker vector.
- Every face of $\mathcal{D}_P$ is a positroid polytope.

Rk: Theorem is pos. analogue of result of Speyer '05 (see also Kapranov '93). Theorem was anticipated/known by others including Speyer, Early, Rincon, Olarte.

Corollary

Regular (positroid) triangulations of $\Delta_{k,n}$ $\leftrightarrow$ the maximal cones of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$.

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

  (see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

(see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

(see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

(see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

(see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Other results

Regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ (Lukowski–Parisi–W.)

- We define a triangulation of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ to be **regular** if it comes from $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k+1,n}$ – i.e. it is the T-duality image of a regular positroid triangulation of $\Delta_{k+1,n}$.
- The regular triangulations of $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$ behave well at the boundary, i.e. they are good.

Momentum amplituhedron

- We introduce a **momentum amplituhedron** $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}$[a] which should give analogous story to what I've explained today, but for any even m.

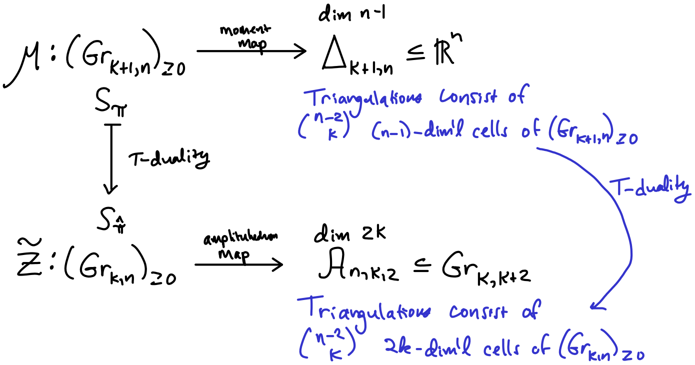
  (see appendix of slides for definition)

[a] a generalization of $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,4}$ defined by Damgaard-Ferro-Lukowski-Parisi

Summary and questions

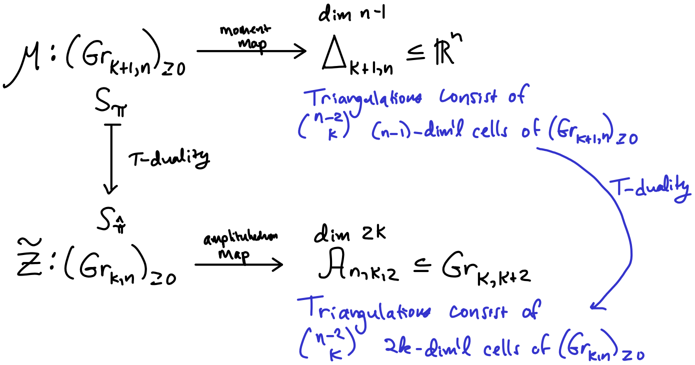
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Summary and questions



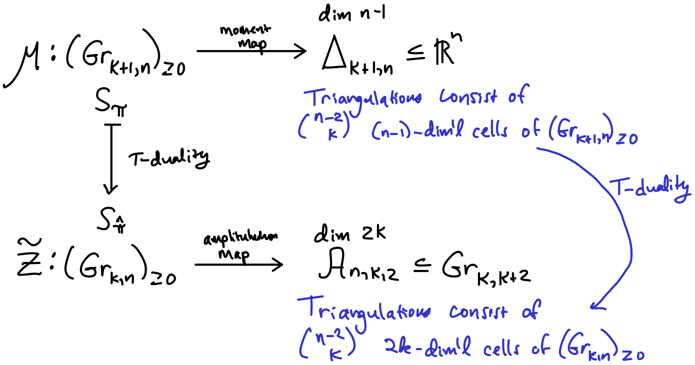
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Summary and questions



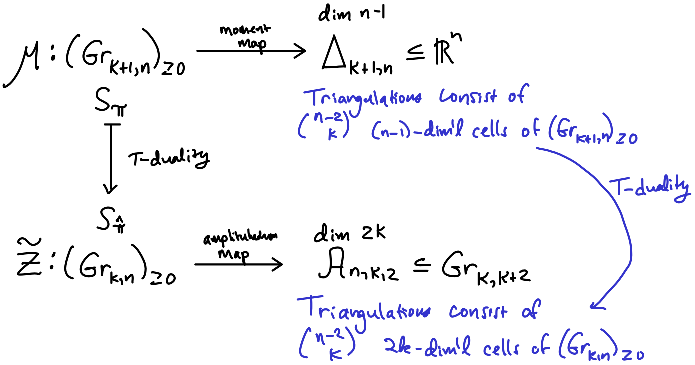
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Summary and questions



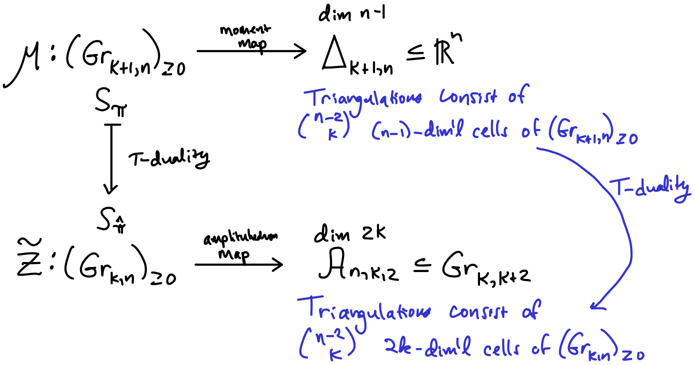
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Summary and questions



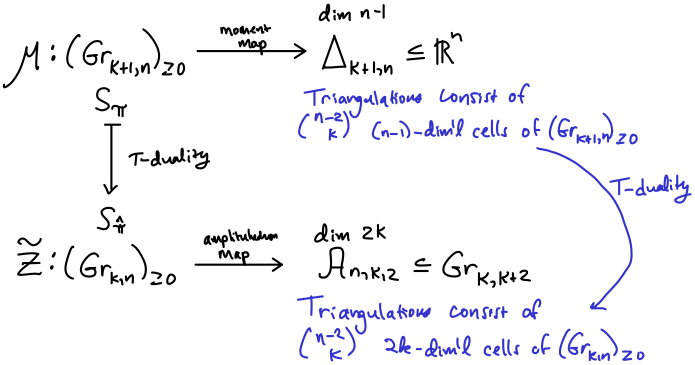
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Summary and questions



- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of Trop$^+$ $Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

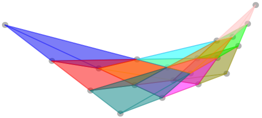
Summary and questions



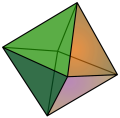
- Why is the moment map related to the amplituhedron map?
- How can we use the relation to better understand the amplituhedron?
- In Speyer–W 2005 we found connection of $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n}$ and cluster algebras. Direct connection of cluster algebras to $\mathcal{A}_{n,k,2}$??

Thank you for listening!

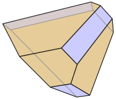
I. Amplituhedron '13



II. Hypersimplex and moment map '87



III. Positive tropical Grassmannian '05



- "The positive tropical Grassmannian, the hypersimplex, and the $m = 2$ amplituhedron," with Lukowski and Parisi, arXiv:2002.06164
- "The positive Dressian equals the positive tropical Grassmannian," with Speyer, arXiv:2003.10231.
- "The tropical totally positive Grassmannian," with Speyer, arXiv:math/0312297, J. Algebraic Combinatorics, Sept 2005.

How positroid cells are encoded by decorated permutations

Given a $k \times n$ matrix $C = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ (representing a point of $(Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$) written as a list of its columns, we associate a decorated permutation π as follows.

- Given $i, j \in [n]$, let $r[i,j]$ denote the rank of $\langle c_i, c_{i+1}, \dots, c_j \rangle$, where we list the columns in cyclic order, going from c_n to c_1 if $i > j$.
- We set $\pi(i) := j$ to be the label of the first column j such that $c_i \in \text{span}\{c_{i+1}, c_{i+2}, \dots, c_j\}$.
- If c_i is the all-zero vector, we call i a loop or black fixed point, and if c_i is not in the span of the other column vectors, we call i a coloop or white fixed point.

We define S_π^{tnn} to be the set of all elements $C \in (Gr_{k,n})_{\geq 0}$ which give rise to this π.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \, \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

What is the positive tropical Grassmannian?

Theorem (Speyer –W. 2005)

Given ideal $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$, there are two equivalent ways of defining the positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$:

- compute the vanishing set over *positive Puisseux series* $V(I) \subset (\mathcal{C}^+)^n$ and apply a *valuation map* (and take closure);
- take the intersection of all *positive tropical hypersurfaces* $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ for $f \in I$.

- So we can define $\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} = \cap \text{Trop}^+(f)$, where f ranges over all elements in the Plücker ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\text{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\text{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\text{val}(x_1), \dots, \text{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{ coeff. of the lowest term of } x(t) \text{ is positive real}\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then $\text{Trop } V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\text{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define $\text{Trop } Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop } V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then $\mathrm{Trop}\, V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of $\mathrm{Trop}\, V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define $\mathrm{Trop}\, Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}\, V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\text{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\text{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\text{val}(x_1), \dots, \text{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid \text{ coeff. of the lowest term of } x(t) \text{ is positive real}\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\text{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\text{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\text{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\text{val}(x_1), \dots, \text{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\text{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then $\mathrm{Trop}\, V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of $\mathrm{Trop}\, V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define $\mathrm{Trop}\, Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}\, V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\operatorname{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\operatorname{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\operatorname{val}(x_1), \dots, \operatorname{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then $\operatorname{Trop} V(I) := \overline{\operatorname{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of $\operatorname{Trop} V(I)$ is $\operatorname{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\operatorname{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define $\operatorname{Trop} Gr_{k,n} := \operatorname{Trop} V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\operatorname{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \operatorname{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\operatorname{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\operatorname{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\mathrm{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\mathrm{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\mathrm{val}(x_1), \dots, \mathrm{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\mathrm{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\mathrm{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\mathrm{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\mathrm{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\text{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\text{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mapsto (\text{val}(x_1), \ldots, \text{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\text{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

More precise defn of the positive tropical Grassmannian

Let $\mathcal{C} = \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C}((t^{1/n}))$.
If $f \in \mathcal{C}^*$, with lowest term at^u, define $\text{val}(f) := u$.
Valuation map $\text{val} : (\mathcal{C}^*)^n \to \mathbb{Q}^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (\text{val}(x_1), \dots, \text{val}(x_n))$.
Let $\mathcal{C}^+ := \{x(t) \in \mathcal{C} \mid$ coeff. of the lowest term of $x(t)$ is positive real$\}$.
If $I \subset \mathcal{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ an ideal, then Trop $V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^*)^n)}$.
Positive part of Trop $V(I)$ is $\text{Trop}^+ V(I) := \overline{\text{val}(V(I) \cap (\mathcal{C}^+)^n)}$.

Let I be the Plücker ideal.
Define Trop $Gr_{k,n}$:= Trop $V(I)$ (Speyer–Sturmfels '04), and
$\text{Trop}^+ Gr_{k,n} := \text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ (Speyer–W. '05).

Theorem (Speyer–W. 2005)

Any positive tropical variety $\text{Trop}^+ V(I)$ equals the intersection of the positive tropical hypersurfaces $\text{Trop}^+(f)$ where f ranges over all elements in the ideal I.

The momentum amplituhedron

Let $\tilde{\Lambda} \in \mathrm{Mat}^{>0}_{k+m,n}, \Lambda \in \mathrm{Mat}^{>0,\tau}_{n-k,n}$. The matrices $(\tilde{\Lambda}, \Lambda)$ induce map

$$\Phi_{\tilde{\Lambda},\Lambda} : Gr^{+}_{k+\frac{m}{2},n} \to Gr_{k+\frac{m}{2},k+m} \times Gr_{n-k-\frac{m}{2},n-k}$$

defined by

$$\Phi_{\tilde{\Lambda},\Lambda}(\langle v_1, \ldots, v_{k+\frac{m}{2}} \rangle) := \left(\langle \tilde{\Lambda}(v_1), \ldots, \tilde{\Lambda}(v_{k+\frac{m}{2}}) \rangle, \langle \Lambda(v_1^{\perp}), \ldots, \Lambda(v^{\perp}_{n-k-\frac{m}{2}}) \rangle \right)$$

where $\langle v_1, \ldots, v_{k+\frac{m}{2}} \rangle \in Gr^{+}_{k+\frac{m}{2},n}$ is written as the span of basis vectors and $\langle v_1^{\perp}, \ldots, v^{\perp}_{n-k-\frac{m}{2}} \rangle := \langle v_1, \ldots, v_{k+\frac{m}{2}} \rangle^{\perp} \in Gr^{+,\tau}_{n-k-\frac{m}{2},n}$ (also written as span).

Definition

The *momentum amplituhedron* $\mathcal{M}_{n,k,m}(\Lambda, \tilde{\Lambda})$ is defined as the image $\Phi_{\tilde{\Lambda},\Lambda}(Gr^{+}_{k+\frac{m}{2},n})$ inside $Gr_{k+\frac{m}{2},k+m} \times Gr_{n-k-\frac{m}{2},n-k}$.