

Cluster Promotion Maps

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Introduction

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{ probability of interaction of particles in a
quantum field theory. No sum over
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set of distinguished generators (cluster
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[*Physics*] Singularities of scattering amplitudes described using cluster algebras [Golden, Goncharov, Spradlin et al. '13; Drummond, Foster, Gürdoğan '17].

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In this talk: new ways to generate cluster maps from the amplituhedron!

- 1 *BCFW tilings and cluster adjacency for the amplituhedron*, PNAS, 2024
Cluster algebras and tilings for the $m = 4$ amplituhedron, arXiv:2310.17727, 2023
- 2 *Plabic Tangles and Cluster Promotion Maps*, in preparation, 2025.

with Even-Zohar, Sherman-Bennett, Tessler, Williams.

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Background
- 3 Amplitudes, Amplituhedron and Clusters
- 4 Cluster Promotion Maps
- 5 Outlook

The positive Grassmannian

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$$\text{Gr}_{k;n} := \{V \subset \mathbb{R}^n; \dim(V) = k\}$$

Represent V by a full-rank $k \times n$ matrix C (modulo row operations).

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$$[C] \in \text{Gr}_{2;4}^0; [C] \in S_M; M = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ nf } 1; 2g$$

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Cells have very nice combinatorics (bijections with: decorated permutations, plabic graphs, ...)

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Definition (Plabic Graphs)

[Postnikov '06]

A *plabic graph* G is a planar graph embedded in a disk, such that:

each vertex is either black or white (*bicolored*)

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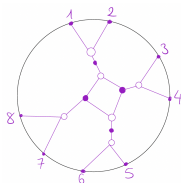
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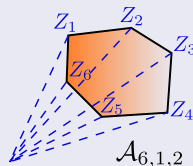
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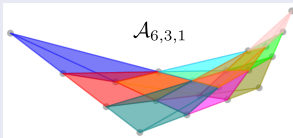
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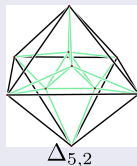
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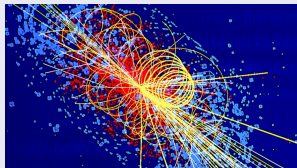
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$m = 4$: its 'volume' gives the tree-level *scattering amplitudes* in $N = 4$ super Yang-Mills theory for n particles in the N^k MHV helicity sector.

To compute the volume we 'tile' the amplituhedron and sum over the volumes of each tile.

Tiles and Tilings of the Amplituhedron

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Open problem: finding/classifying all tiles and tilings for $A_{n;k;m}$ for $m > 2$.

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Tiles and tilings have beautiful combinatorics - e.g. relation to tropical geometry, *magic number*, ... and cluster algebras!

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A collection of cluster vars is compatible if they can be found in a common cluster.

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In practice: start with an initial cluster and generate all the others by mutations.

Mutating cluster variable x in the cluster x gives the new cluster $x^0 = x \cdot n \cdot f \cdot x \cdot g / [f \cdot x^0 \cdot g]$, with $x^0 \cdot x = M_1 + M_2$, where M_i are monomials in the cluster vars in x .

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$A(Gr_{m;n})$ is much more complicated **7**

in finite # of clusters, cluster vars are polynomials of Plücker's (of arbitrary high degree), no combinatorial rule for compatibility between cluster vars, etc.

Amplitudes, Amplituhedron and Clusters

Amplitudes in planar $N = 4$ SYM admit an integral representation whose integrand $I_{k;n}^{(L)}$ is a rational function of external kinematics and loop momenta.

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[Caron-Huot, Larsen '12][Bourjaily, Kalyanapuram, Langer, Patatoukos, Spradlin '20]

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Key for our proof: describing amplituhedron images of BCFW cells using cluster algebras

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The poles of a Yangian invariant in a BCFW expression are compatible cluster vars for $Gr_{4;n}$.

Q: How do we find the collection of compatible cluster vars x_G in $Gr_{4;n}$ for a BCFW cell S_G ?

Cluster Maps

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Definition (Cluster Map)

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Theorem (BCFW Promotion)

[ELPSBTW '23]

Let $G = G_L \ ./ \ G_R$, with S_G BCFW cell. Then \mathbf{x}_G is obtained recursively as the image of a cluster map:

$$\Psi_{BCFW} : A(\text{Gr}_{4;N_L} \ \text{Gr}_{4;N_R}) \dashrightarrow A(\text{Gr}_{4;n})$$
$$\mathbf{x}_G = \Psi_{BCFW} \ \mathbf{x}_{G_L} \ [\ \mathbf{x}_{G_R} \ [\ \mathbf{x}_{G_{core}}$$

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\mathbf{x}_{G_L} and \mathbf{x}_{G_R} are compatible cluster vars $\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_G$ are compatible cluster vars for $\text{Gr}_{4;n}$.

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solve each v_i in terms of fz_j (up to scaling);

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Analogously, choose $v_2 = (cd) \setminus (abn)$.

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Insert blobs and use v_1, v_2 to define the cluster map

$$\Psi_{BCFW} : A(\text{Gr}_{4;N_L} \quad \text{Gr}_{4;N_R}) \rightarrow A(\text{Gr}_{4;n})$$

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Theorem (BCFW Cluster Promotion Map)

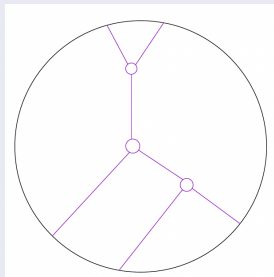
[ELPSBTW '23]

Ψ_{BCFW} is a cluster map, i.e. it maps collections of compatible cluster variables of $\text{Gr}_{4;N_L} \quad \text{Gr}_{4;N_R}$ to collections of compatible cluster variables of $\text{Gr}_{4;n}$ (up to frozen).

Promotion Maps via Plabic Graphs

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[EPSBTW '25]



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We define a *promotion map* Ψ :

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for some scaling $r_b \neq 0$

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Place s disks each in a face of G_{core} and with boundary $D_i \subset \mathbb{C}^4$. Connect in a planar way each vertex $u \in D_i$ to a black vertex b_u of G_{core} , corresponding to the vector v_{b_u} .

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We call $(G_{\text{core}}; fD, g_{=1}^s)$ a *plabic tangle*.

(\cdot): inspired by *planar tangles* in the work on planar algebras by F. R. Jones (1999).

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Proposal (Cluster Maps via Plabic Graphs)

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Use promotion maps defined via plabic tangles as cluster maps on $\text{Gr}_{m;n}$.

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Intersection-number one plabic graphs (OR rational Yangian invariants OR amplituhedron tiles) generate cluster maps on the Grassmannian.

Theorem (Characterization of intersection-number one trees)

[EPSBTW '25]

A plabic tree G has intersection-number one if and only if G is an *amplitree*.

Amplitrees

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Definition (Amplitree)

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Let G be a bipartite plabic tree of type $(k; km + 1)$. We say that G is a $(k; m)$ *amplitree* if for each edge e of G , if we cut G along e to get G_1 and G_2 (giving “half” the edge e to each G_i), then

$$m(k_i - 1) < n_i - 1 \leq mk_i; \quad \text{where } G_i \text{ is a plabic tree of type } (k_i; n_i):$$

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For many classes, we proved amplitrees give cluster maps (BCFW only the tip of the iceberg).

Beyond intersection-number one and clusters

Definition (4-Mass Box Promotion)

[EPSBTW '25]

$$\Psi : \mathbb{C}(\text{Gr}_{4;N^0}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(\text{Gr}_{4;n})[\overline{\rho} \Delta]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \nabla \frac{(21) \setminus (56X)}{h156X i}; \quad 7 \nabla z_7 + z_8 &=: X \\ &:= \frac{B}{2A} \overline{\rho} \Delta; \quad \Delta := B^2 - 4AC \\ A &= h128j34/568i; \quad C = h127j34/567i \\ B &= h127j34/568i + h128j34/567i \end{aligned}$$

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Algebraic singularities that are images of Ψ appear in Yangian invariants for $n = 9$ and $k = 3$.

A Positive Outlook

Conjecture (Positivity Phenomenon)

['Feeling of the community' or Spradlin '24]

Scattering amplitudes in planar $N = 4$ SYM are regular on $\text{Gr}_{4;n}^{>0}$. In other words, singularities are of the type $f(\mathbf{z}) = 0$, where $f(\mathbf{z}) > 0$ on $\text{Gr}_{4;n}^{>0}$.

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(Bootstrap): Are symbol letters images of promotion maps?



Questions?

Thank you!