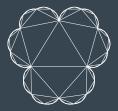
#### Insights from Non-Ambient Flops



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Based on 2010.06597 and 2011.xxxxx with Andrei Constantin and Andre Lukas

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- How to perform them
- What one can learn from them

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- To analyse limits of the physical moduli space, important to understand extended Kähler cone
- Understanding flops can allow one to immediately write down data required for model-building

#### New twist on old story (CICYs), giving:

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- New tool: All line bundle cohomology from CICY data

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Isomorphism in codimension 1, so

$$H^{1,1}(X)\cong H^{1,1}(X')$$

Manifold moves to new Kähler cone,

$$\mathcal{K}(X) \to \mathcal{K}(X')$$



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$$\{yz = uv\} \subset \mathbb{C}^4[y, z, u, v]$$

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But could have chosen to pair as  $\{yx_0 = vx_1, zx_0 = ux_1\}$ These two choices give spaces related by a flop

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```
'Favourable' if h^{1,1}(X)=h^{1,1}(\mathcal{A}) 'Kähler-favourable' if \mathcal{K}(X)=\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{A}) (\Rightarrow favourable)
```

For simplicity, below will only discuss Kähler-favourable CICYs

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Flopped space given by taking transpose of matrix of polynomials

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Other rows giving flops:  $(\mathbb{P}^1|2\ 0\ldots 0)$ ,  $(\mathbb{P}^n|2\ 1\ldots 1\ 0\ldots 0)$ 

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### Application 1: Characterisation of the CICY list

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Check for flops by checking for rows of the above forms True number slightly smaller, some are 'ineffective splittings' Check by comparing to Euler characteristic of singular space

#### Characterisation:

More than 4,800 of the 4,874 CICYs admit flops More than 29,000 of the 30,924 directions are flops So non-ambient flops not only possible, but generic

In many cases, easy to see presence of infinitely many flops

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### Example:

```
\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{P}^4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbb{P}^4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (CICY #7761}
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#### Note: novel

Can't occur from ambient flops (Num. triangulations always finite)

```
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Admit flops to isomorphic CYs in every direction

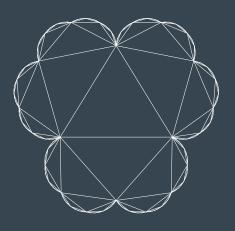
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Depiction of extended Kähler cones of CICYs #7447 and #7862

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```
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```

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$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathbb{P}^1 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^3 & 4 \end{array}\right] \begin{array}{c} \overset{(-1,4)}{\Rightarrow} & \overset{\mathcal{K}(X')}{\nearrow} \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & \\ & \\ & & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\$$

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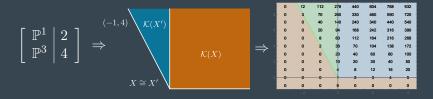
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e.g. 
$$\begin{cases} F_1^{(2)} x_0 + F_2^{(3)} x_1 = 0 \\ G_1^{(4)} x_0 + G_2^{(5)} x_1 = 0 \end{cases} \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F_1^{(2)} x_0 + G_1^{(4)} x_1 = 0 \\ F_2^{(3)} x_0 + G_2^{(5)} x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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For example:  $\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{P}^1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 0 & 2 \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & 3 & -1 \\ \end{array}$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbb{P}^1 & 1 & 1 \\
\mathbb{P}^1 & 1 & 1 \\
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\end{bmatrix}$$

Flops developed above can be performed here too, in rows 1-4 Result is generalised toric complete intersections

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- Characterise possible structures for extended Kähler moduli space (finite chamber cases, fractal cases, etc)
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- Cohomology: relation of flops to higher cohomologies read them off too?

# Thanks for listening

Questions?