

**Pabiniak, Milena**, Okounkov bodies and toric degenerations in symplectic geometry

A toric degeneration is a construction from algebraic geometry which allows us to "degenerate" a given projective manifold  $M$  to some (symplectic) toric variety  $X_0$ , i.e. form a flat family over  $\mathbb{C}$  with a generic fiber  $M$  and a special fiber  $X_0$ . As observed by Harada and Kaveh, if  $M$  is symplectic then there exists an open dense subset of  $M$  and an open dense subset of  $X_0$  which are symplectomorphic. This allows us to study symplectic invariants of  $M$  by studying  $X_0$  which, as a toric variety, is usually much better understood. In certain nice situations the whole  $M$  is symplectomorphic to  $X_0$  and the degeneration provides a symplectomorphism.

To construct a toric degeneration one needs a (very ample) line bundle over  $M$  and a (nice enough) valuation on the coordinate ring  $\mathbb{C}(M)$ . From these data one forms a semi-group  $S$ , and an Okounkov body  $P$ , which is a rational polytope if  $S$  is finitely generated. In that case the special (toric) fiber  $X_0$  of the degeneration will be  $\text{Proj}(\mathbb{C}[S])$  and its normalization will be the normal toric variety associated to the polytope  $P$ .

In this talk I will describe the construction of toric degeneration and briefly discuss two of its applications in symplectic geometry. 1. To find lower bounds for the Gromov width of  $M$ , concentrating mostly on the case when  $M$  is a coadjoint orbit of a group  $G$  (based on projects with I. Halacheva, and with X. Fang and P. Littelmann). Here we will see interaction with representation theory: for appropriately chosen line bundle and valuation, the associated Okounkov body is equal to a string polytope, i.e. a polytope obtained from a string parametrization of a crystal basis of a representation of  $G$ .

2. To study questions of the form: given two (symplectic) Bott manifolds and an isomorphism  $F$  between their integral cohomology rings, sending  $[\omega_1]$  to  $[\omega_2]$ , is there a diffeomorphism inducing  $F$ ? (Based on a project with S. Tolman.)