A counterexample to birational CY3 Torelli which is found in joint work with John Christian Ottem and also independently described by Borisov–Căldăraru–Perry

Jørgen Vold Rennemo

Postdoc Enumerative Geometry Beyond Numbers

University of Oslo

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□ ● ● ●

- X smooth, projective Calabi-Yau 3-fold
- Hodge decomposition $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z})\otimes\mathbb{C}=\bigoplus_{p+q=3}H^{p,q}(X)$

Question

If X and Y are deformation equivalent, and $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z}) \cong H^3(Y,\mathbb{Z})$ as Hodge structures, then is X = Y?

- X smooth, projective Calabi-Yau 3-fold
- Hodge decomposition $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z})\otimes\mathbb{C}=\bigoplus_{p+q=3}H^{p,q}(X)$

Question

If X and Y are deformation equivalent, and $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z}) \cong H^3(Y,\mathbb{Z})$ as Hodge structures, then is X = Y? No [Szendrői].

- X smooth, projective Calabi-Yau 3-fold
- Hodge decomposition $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z})\otimes\mathbb{C}=\bigoplus_{p+q=3}H^{p,q}(X)$

Question

If X and Y are deformation equivalent, and $H^3(X,\mathbb{Z}) \cong H^3(Y,\mathbb{Z})$ as Hodge structures, then is X = Y? No [Szendrői].

New "stronger" counterexample Consider $Gr(2,5) \subset \mathbb{P}^9$, choose generic $g \in GL(10,\mathbb{C}) \curvearrowright \mathbb{P}^9$. Let

$$X = Gr(2,5) \cap gGr(2,5)$$
 and $Y = Gr(2,5) \cap g^{-t}Gr(2,5)$.

Using "Homological Projective Duality", find

$$D^b(X) \cong D^b(Y) \rightsquigarrow H^3(X, \mathbb{Z}) = H^3(Y, \mathbb{Z}),$$

(日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日)

but X and Y not isomorphic (or even birational).