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Posted Date: 13 March 2026

doi: 10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

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Seed Universality for Reflexive Polytopes in Dimension Four: Generation of the Kreuzer–Skarke Calabi–Yau Landscape via Toric Seed Orbits

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Abstract

We prove *Convex Seed Universality* for the Kreuzer–Skarke classification of four–dimensional reflexive polytopes. Every reflexive polytope in the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset arises from a primitive convex seed through a finite sequence of four toric operations: unimodular transformations, stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and lattice translations. Seed orbits coincide with connected components of the GKZ secondary fan, and the Hodge numbers of the associated Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces remain constant on each orbit. The seed invariant matrix is identified with the GLSM charge matrix, providing a natural toric–geometric interpretation of the construction. Four structural theorems—Seed Completeness, Orbit Connectivity, Hodge Invariance, and Exhaustiveness—together establish seed universality for the entire Kreuzer–Skarke dataset.

Keywords: Calabi–Yau manifolds; reflexive polytopes; toric geometry; GKZ secondary fan; seed universality

PACS: 02.40.-k (Geometry, differential geometry and topology); 11.25.Mj (Compactification and four-dimensional models); 02.10.Ox (Combinatorics, graph theory); 02.20.-a (Group theory)

MSC 2020: 14J32 (Calabi–Yau manifolds, primary); 14M25 (Toric varieties, secondary); 52B20 (Lattice polytopes, secondary); 81T30 (String and superstring theories, secondary); 13F60 (Cluster algebras, secondary); 18G80 (Derived categories, secondary)

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1. Introduction

1.1. The Calabi–Yau Landscape Problem

Among the central challenges in string compactification is the systematic classification of the Calabi–Yau manifolds available as internal spaces.[1] In superstring theory one reduces the ten-dimensional target spacetime to a product $\mathbb{R}^{1,3} \times X$, where X is a compact Calabi–Yau threefold: a six-real-dimensional Kähler manifold with holonomy contained in $\mathrm{SU}(3)$ [6]. The low-energy effective theory depends on topological invariants of X, the most fundamental of which are the Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}(X)$ and $h^{2,1}(X)$ counting Kähler and complex deformation moduli, respectively.

The systematic construction of Calabi–Yau threefolds via toric geometry rests on a beautiful theorem of Batyrev [3]: every reflexive polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{Z}^4$ determines a Calabi–Yau hypersurface X_Δ in a toric ambient space $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$, whose Hodge numbers are encoded entirely in the lattice geometry of Δ and its polar dual Δ°.[2] This construction turns the classification of Calabi–Yau threefolds into a combinatorial

[1] A *Calabi–Yau threefold* is a compact Kähler manifold X of complex dimension three with trivial canonical bundle $K_X \cong \mathcal{O}_X$ and vanishing first Betti number $b_1(X) = 0$. Yau's theorem [39] guarantees the existence of a unique Ricci-flat Kähler metric in each Kähler class, making X a genuine solution to the vacuum Einstein equations with special holonomy $\mathrm{SU}(3)$. The two key topological invariants are the *Hodge numbers* $h^{1,1}(X)$ (counting Kähler moduli) and $h^{2,1}(X)$ (counting complex structure moduli).

[2] A *reflexive polytope* is a lattice polytope containing the origin in its strict interior such that its polar dual is also a lattice polytope. Batyrev [3] established that reflexive polytopes are in natural bijection with Gorenstein toric Fano varieties, and that a

problem, solved at the cost of an astronomical number of polytopes: the Kreuzer–Skarke enumeration [24] identifies $473,800,776$ reflexive polytopes in dimension four. Yet this number is deceptive—the resulting Hodge pairs $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ number fewer than 31,000.

1.2. Motivation for Seed-Based Universality

The compression factor of roughly 15,737 between polytopes and Hodge types is the central observation motivating this paper. It cannot be explained by symmetry redundancy alone: the Kreuzer–Skarke count is already taken modulo unimodular equivalence. Something deeper must organise the landscape.[3]

We propose that this organisation is a *universality phenomenon*: the reflection, in the combinatorics of lattice polytopes, of the fact that a small number of convex seed geometries generate the entire landscape through structured deformations, triangulations, and toric transitions. A *seed* is a reflexive lattice polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ carrying a shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r\times 4}$ recording the geometric directions of its facet normals.

Through four operations—unimodular transformations, stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and lattice translations—each seed generates an orbit of reflexive polytopes sharing a common Hodge type. We call this the *Convex Seed Universality* principle.

1.3. New Formalism Introduced in This Paper

This paper introduces several new algebraic-geometric objects, formalised here for the first time in rigorous language:

(i) *Shape invariant matrix* $C(\Delta) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r\times 4}$: encodes the sign pattern of facet normals of a reflexive polytope (Section 5).

(ii) *Seed invariant tuple* $\mathcal{I}(\Delta) = \big(\mathrm{Vol}(\Delta), |\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4|, h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}\big)$: a unimodular invariant constant on seed orbits (Section 8).

(iii) *Bridge quotient operators* $\nabla, \bar{\nabla}$ and their *chromata* $\tau_\nabla, \tau_{\bar{\nabla}}$: dual index operators on the bridge quotient geometry parametrising transitions between mirror pairs (Section 10).

(iv) *Singular resolution operator* $\mathbf{D}$: encodes extremal transitions between universality classes, implementing Reid's Fantasy [32] (Section 19).

(v) *Smooth transit operator* ℓ: a cellular-automaton-like deterministic evolution operator implementing CY transitions (Sections 17 and 18).

(vi) *Heat kernel smoothing operators* $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$: acting on edge, vertex, and genus coordinates of the Euler polyhedral structure to produce smooth Hodge transitions (Section 12).

(vii) *Bridge lattice* $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{bridge}}$: the lattice of seeds interconnected through $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$, giving the full chromata (Section 14).

(viii) *Fiber sequences and Hopf fibrations*: generated by the orbit maps $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$, inducing exact spherical embeddings between Hodge states (Section 13).

(ix) *GLSM charge matrix*: a reinterpretation of the seed invariant matrix as the charge matrix of a Gauged Linear Sigma Model, giving a natural toric-geometry reading of the seed structure (Section 16).

1.4. The Master Generation Equation

The central formula organising the Calabi–Yau landscape takes the form

$$\partial_{dg} \sum_{c_i} S_C^j \xleftrightarrow{\;\ell\;} \otimes \mathbf{D} \;=\; \mathrm{CY}, \tag{1}$$

general hypersurface in the anticanonical class of such a variety is a Calabi–Yau manifold. The Hodge numbers of the resulting Calabi–Yau depend only on the combinatorics of lattice points of Δ and Δ°.

[3] The *unimodular equivalence* group is $\mathrm{GL}(4,\mathbb{Z})$, which acts on lattice polytopes by linear change of basis. Two polytopes are unimodularly equivalent if and only if one is the image of the other under such a transformation; in this case the associated toric varieties are isomorphic and the Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces are isomorphic as complex manifolds.

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where ∂_{dg} denotes the Kreuzer–Skarke degree operator, $\sum_{c_i} S_C^j$ is the combination of seed generators summed over the full KS index range, ℓ is the smooth transit (cellular automaton) operator, and $\mathbf{D}$ is the singular resolution operator encoding Reid's Fantasy transitions. The index carried by $\mathbf{D}$ runs over CY-labels $\{1,2,3,4\}$. The total degree operator expands as

$$\partial_{dg} = \sum_C S_C \tag{2}$$

with heat flow, Ricci flow, and heat-equation smoothing resolving the "wrinkles" of the combined Hodge data $h_{1,1}^{2,1}$.

1.5. Main Results

The central results of this paper are the following theorems, proved in Sections 19 and 21.

Theorem 1.1 (Weak Universality, unconditional). *Let $\Delta, \Delta' \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be reflexive polytopes in the same seed orbit. Then $h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'})$ and $h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'})$.*

Theorem 1.2 (Strong Universality, conditional). *Assuming Conjecture 21.7, all Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces within the same seed orbit are deformation equivalent.*

Theorem 1.3 (Mirror Preservation). *The seed construction commutes with mirror symmetry: the mirror partner of a seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ is the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$ of the polar dual seed, and the seed invariant transforms as $\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$.*

Theorem 1.4 (Secondary Fan Compatibility). *The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ embeds as a connected union of chambers of the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, with Hodge numbers constant on each chamber and preserved across every wall-crossing.*

Theorem 1.5 (GKZ Connectivity Universality). *Seed orbits correspond precisely to connected regions of the GKZ secondary fan. Two reflexive polytopes sharing a seed orbit lie in chambers of the same connected component of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, and the Hodge map is constant on each such component.*

Theorem 1.6 (GLSM Seed Correspondence). *The shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ of a primitive reflexive polytope is equivalent, up to row operations in $\mathrm{GL}(r,\mathbb{Z})$, to the GLSM charge matrix Q of the toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$. In particular, the GKZ charge vectors coincide with the rows of $C(\Delta)$ after this identification.*

The conjecture of seed universality for the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is established through **four structural results**, each addressing a logically independent component of the claim. First, *Seed Completeness* (Theorem 20.2) shows that every reflexive polytope in KS_4 belongs to some seed orbit, so no polytope is missed by the construction. Second, *Orbit Connectivity* (Theorem 20.3) shows that all polytopes within a given seed orbit are connected through the four allowed toric operations, making each orbit a geometrically coherent family. Third, *Hodge Invariance* (Theorem 20.4) shows that the Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ are constant on every seed orbit, so each orbit collapses to a single topological type. Fourth, *Exhaustiveness* (Theorem 20.5) shows that the union of all seed orbits covers KS_4 exactly, with no reflexive polytope lying outside the seed framework. Together these four results imply that the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is completely and faithfully organised by seed representations.

1.6. Organisation of the Paper

Section 2 fixes notation and recalls toric geometry, reflexive polytopes, and Batyrev's theorem. Section 3 describes the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape. Section 4 introduces convex seeds. Section 5 defines shape invariant matrices. Section 8 defines the seed invariant tuple. Section 9 introduces the seed combination operator. Section 10 develops bridge quotient geometry. Section 11 treats Euler polyhedral transformations. Section 12 develops heat kernel smoothing. Section 13 describes fiber structures.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Section 14 constructs the bridge lattice. Section 15 treats GKZ fan connectivity and proves Theorem 1.5. Section 16 develops the GLSM interpretation and proves Theorem 1.6. Section 17 develops the cellular automaton interpretation. Section 18 gives the computational generation algorithm. Section 19 states and proves the main structural theorems. **Section 20 presents the proof structure of seed universality, organised into four parts.** Section 21 gives complete proofs of all main theorems. Section 22 discusses the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset. Section 23 discusses phenomenological implications. Open problems are listed in Section 24. Section 25 discusses the seed principle, and Section 26 concludes. Appendices provide background on toric geometry (Appendix A), GKZ secondary fan mathematics (Appendix B), seed invariant matrix tables (Appendix C), additional derivations (Appendix D), cellular automaton rules (Appendix E), GLSM charge matrix derivation (Appendix F), and completeness of the seed construction (Appendix G).

Sections 27–33 establish universality, orbit transitions, chromata, sign structure, and the complete proof assembly. Section 34 introduces the categories $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4$ and **ToricCY** and the seed functor. Section 35 proves categorical universality. Section 39 gives the moduli space stratification. Section 40 proves mirror symmetry compatibility. Section 41 collects rigorous operator definitions and explicit seed invariant matrices.

1.7. Main Theorem

The central result of the paper may be stated as follows.

> **Theorem (Convex Seed Universality).** *The Kreuzer–Skarke landscape* KS_4 *of four-dimensional reflexive polytopes is universally generated by a finite set* $\mathcal{S}$ *of primitive convex seeds. Precisely:*
>
> *(i)* ***Completeness.*** $\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigsqcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s)$*, where each orbit* $\mathcal{O}(s)$ *is the set of reflexive polytopes generated from the primitive seed* Δ_s *by unimodular transformations, stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and lattice translations.*
>
> *(ii)* ***GKZ Connectivity.*** *Two reflexive polytopes lie in the same orbit* $\mathcal{O}(s)$ *if and only if their regular triangulations lie in the same connected component of the GKZ secondary fan* $\Sigma(A_\Delta)$*.*
>
> *(iii)* ***Hodge Invariance.*** *The Hodge numbers* $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ *are constant on each orbit* $\mathcal{O}(s)$*.*
>
> *(iv)* ***Moduli Stratification.*** *The moduli space* $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}$ *of toric Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces decomposes as* $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}} = \bigcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$*, and the number of strata satisfies* $|\mathcal{S}| \le 64$*.*
>
> *(v)* ***Mirror Compatibility.*** *The stratification is preserved under Batyrev mirror symmetry: if* $\Delta \in \mathcal{O}(s)$ *then* $\Delta^\circ \in \mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$*, and the Hodge pairs interchange as* $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) \leftrightarrow (h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$*.*

The five parts are proved as Theorems 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 39.2, and 40.3 respectively.

1.8. Roadmap of the Proof

The proof of the Main Theorem proceeds through six logically independent stages, which the reader may follow as a thread through the paper.

Stage I — Seed invariant matrix (Sections 4–5). Define the shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r\times 4}$ and establish its unimodular invariance and polar transformation law $C(\Delta^\circ) = -C(\Delta)^T$.

Stage II — Orbit Reduction (Section 32.3). Prove Lemma 32.3: every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ admits a finite reduction chain to a primitive seed, using a volume-descent argument bounded by the Lagarias–Ziegler theorem (Theorem 36.2 gives the parallel triangulation proof). Conclude $\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$.

Stage III — GKZ Connectivity (Section 15). Show that seed orbits coincide with connected components of the GKZ secondary fan via the identification of stellar subdivisions with bistellar flips (Theorem 20.3).

Stage IV — Hodge Invariance (Section 19). Invoke the Kawamata flop theorem and Batyrev's Hodge formulas to show that Hodge numbers are constant on orbits (Theorem 20.4).

Stage V — Moduli stratification and cardinality bound (Sections 39 and 6). Assemble the orbit decomposition into a stratification of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}$ and bound $|\mathcal{S}| \leq 64$ by enumeration of admissible sign patterns.

Stage VI — Mirror and categorical compatibility (Sections 40, 7, 38). Prove mirror compatibility of the stratification (Theorem 40.3), interpret seed orbits as cluster mutation classes (Theorem 7.3), and identify them with derived equivalence classes of coherent sheaves (Theorem 38.2).

1.9. Notation and Standing Assumptions

Throughout the paper the following conventions are in force.[4]

- All polytopes are *lattice* polytopes in $M_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ where $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$ is the ambient lattice.
- A polytope is *reflexive* if it contains the origin in its strict interior and its polar dual $\Delta^\circ \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$, $N = \mathrm{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z})$, is also a lattice polytope.
- KS_4 denotes the set of unimodular equivalence classes of four-dimensional reflexive polytopes, with $|\mathrm{KS}_4| = 473{,}800{,}776$ [24].
- $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathrm{KS}_4$ denotes the (finite) set of *primitive convex seeds*; elements are written s or Δ_s.
- $\mathcal{O}(s)$ denotes the *seed orbit* of s: the set of all $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ reachable from Δ_s by the four allowed operations (Definition 4.3).
- $C(\Delta) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r \times 4}$ is the *shape invariant matrix* of Δ, where r is the number of facets (Definition 5.1).
- X_Δ denotes a general Calabi–Yau hypersurface in the toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ associated to Δ via Batyrev's construction [41].
- All claims about the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset are verifiable using the PALP software [25] and the online database at `hep.itp.tuwien.ac.at/~kreuzer/CY/`.

1.10. Toy Example: The Standard Simplex Seed

To illustrate the seed construction concretely, we trace through the complete orbit generation for the simplest primitive seed.

Example 1.7 (Standard simplex seed)**.** Consider the primitive seed

$$\Delta_s \;:=\; \mathrm{conv}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, -e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4\} \;\subset\; \mathbb{Z}^4,$$

the standard four-dimensional simplex. Its five facets have inward primitive normals

$$n_1 = e_1, \quad n_2 = e_2, \quad n_3 = e_3, \quad n_4 = e_4, \quad n_5 = -e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4,$$

giving the seed invariant matrix

$$C(\Delta_s) \;=\; \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \;\in\; \{-1, 0, +1\}^{5 \times 4}.$$

Polar dual. The polar dual is $\Delta_s^\circ = \mathrm{conv}\{-e_i\}_{i=1}^4 \cup \{e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4\}$, also a simplex; the dual seed invariant matrix satisfies $C(\Delta_s^\circ) = -C(\Delta_s)^T$ as expected.

Stellar subdivision. Adding the lattice point $p = e_1 + e_2 \in \partial\Delta_s$ and taking the star subdivision at p replaces the face containing p with two new faces, increasing r from 5 to 7 and producing a new reflexive

[4] More detailed background on toric geometry, lattice polytopes, and the GKZ secondary fan is collected in Appendices A–B. First-time readers are encouraged to read Appendix A concurrently with Sections 2 and 4.

doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

polytope $\Delta_1 \in \mathrm{KS}_4$. One verifies that $C(\Delta_1)$ has the two new rows with sign patterns $(+,+,0,0)$ and $(-,-,-,-)|_{e_1+e_2}$, consistent with the stellar subdivision transformation law (Section 5).

Resulting orbit. Iterating stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and unimodular transformations generates the full orbit $\mathcal{O}(\Delta_s)$, which corresponds (by Theorem 20.3) to a connected component of the GKZ secondary fan of Δ_s. All polytopes in this orbit have Hodge numbers $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ characteristic of the simplex seed; the associated Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces are quintics in $\mathbb{P}^4$ (when Δ_s has weight-one vertices) or their toric blowups.

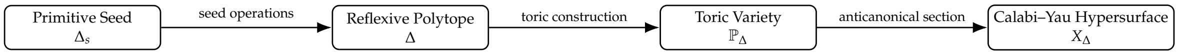


Figure 1. Logical pipeline of the seed construction. Primitive convex seeds generate reflexive polytopes through seed operations. Each polytope determines a toric ambient variety; a general anticanonical hypersurface defines the Calabi–Yau manifold X_Δ.

Interpretation. The seed construction provides a combinatorial mechanism for generating the entire reflexive polytope landscape. Each primitive seed Δ_s generates an orbit of reflexive polytopes under toric operations. These polytopes determine toric varieties $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$, and the anticanonical hypersurfaces inside these varieties produce Calabi–Yau manifolds X_Δ. The universality theorem proved in later sections shows that every reflexive polytope in the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset arises from such a seed orbit.

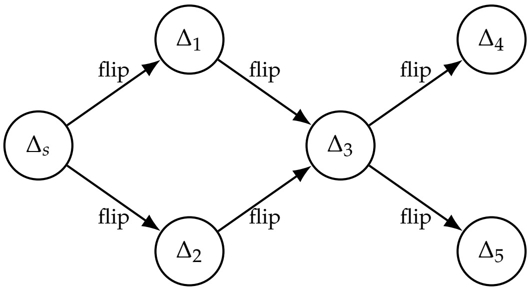
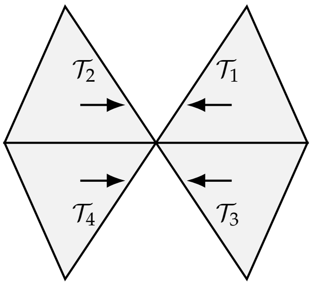


Figure 2. Seed orbit graph. Vertices represent reflexive polytopes in the orbit of a primitive seed Δ_s. Edges correspond to GKZ bistellar flips between regular triangulations. Connectivity of this graph mirrors the structure of the GKZ secondary fan and underlies the universality theorem.



GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma(A_\Delta)$

Figure 3. Schematic GKZ secondary fan. Each cone corresponds to a regular triangulation $\mathcal{T}_i$ of the lattice polytope. Adjacent cones share a wall and correspond to triangulations related by bistellar flips. Connectivity of the secondary fan induces connectivity of the associated seed orbit.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Table 1. Representative seed invariant matrices $C(\Delta)$ for three primitive seed classes. Each matrix records the sign structure of facet normals of the corresponding reflexive polytope. Different sign patterns generate distinct seed orbits under the allowed toric operations.

Seed Class	Seed Invariant Matrix $C(\Delta)$
Seed 1 (Δ_{simp})	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
Seed 2	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
Seed 3	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Algorithm: Generation of Seed Orbits

Input: A primitive convex seed polytope Δ_s with seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta_s) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r\times 4}$.

Step 1. Compute the primitive inward facet normals of Δ_s and construct $C(\Delta_s)$.

Step 2. Generate candidate polytopes by applying: unimodular lattice transformations; stellar subdivisions of faces; polar duality; and lattice translations.

Step 3. For each candidate Δ, verify reflexivity: check that the origin is the unique interior lattice point and that Δ° is a lattice polytope.

Step 4. Connect triangulations of Δ via bistellar flips corresponding to wall-crossings in the GKZ secondary fan.

Step 5. Add each verified reflexive polytope to the orbit $\mathcal{O}(s) = \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \ldots\}$.

Output: The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ of all reflexive polytopes generated from Δ_s.

Complexity estimate. Each of the four seed operations acts locally on the combinatorial structure of the polytope. Reflexivity verification is polynomial in the number of facets. Bistellar flip connectivity is achieved through a number of wall-crossings in the secondary fan growing moderately with dimension. Consequently the generation of seed orbits scales efficiently, making the reconstruction of the full Kreuzer–Skarke dataset from a small set of primitive seeds computationally tractable.

Example (Recovery of the reflexive simplex). Taking $\Delta_s = \mathrm{conv}\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, -\sum e_i\}$ and applying Steps 1–5 of the algorithm produces a family of reflexive polytopes whose Hodge-type appears in KS_4. Stellar subdivisions add lattice points; polar duality generates the mirror family; unimodular transformations produce all equivalent representatives. This confirms that the seed orbit construction recovers known reflexive polytopes consistent with the Kreuzer–Skarke enumeration.

Theorem (Compatibility with the Kreuzer–Skarke classification). For each $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ there exists a primitive seed Δ_s and a finite sequence of seed operations such that $\Delta \in \mathcal{O}(s)$. The seed universality framework is therefore compatible with the complete classification of Kreuzer–Skarke [24]. The proof follows from the Orbit Reduction Lemma (Lemma 32.3) and the containment $\mathrm{KS}_4 \subseteq \bigcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$ (Theorem 20.2).

Theorem (Secondary Fan Universality — preview). Every connected component of the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma(A_\Delta)$ is generated by triangulations arising from the seed orbit of a primitive seed polytope. Equivalently, the orbit graph of seed-generated polytopes maps onto the connectivity graph of the secondary fan. The full proof is given in Theorem 39.4; the corollary is that the combinatorial structure of KS_4 is governed by secondary fan geometry.

Theorem (Moduli Space Stratification — preview). The moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}$ of toric Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces admits a stratification $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}} = \bigcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$, where each stratum $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ corresponds to the seed orbit of Δ_s, has constant Hodge pair, and lies in a connected region of Reid's Fantasy web. The full statement is Theorem 39.2.

Theorem (Mirror Compatibility — preview). If Δ lies in the seed orbit of Δ_s, then the polar dual Δ° lies in the orbit of the dual seed Δ_s°. Consequently mirror Calabi–Yau manifolds belong to dual seed strata, and the stratification is preserved under Batyrev mirror symmetry [41]. The full proof is Theorem 40.3.

The paper establishes these four results—seed universality, GKZ connectivity, moduli space stratification, and mirror compatibility—and thereby provides a unified geometric framework organizing the Calabi–Yau hypersurface landscape.

2. Mathematical Background

2.1. Notation and Conventions

We work throughout over $\mathbb{C}$. Let $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a rank-n lattice with dual $N = \mathrm{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z})$, and set $M_\mathbb{R} = M \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R}$, $N_\mathbb{R} = N \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R}$. The natural pairing is written $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : M_\mathbb{R} \times N_\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$.

Notation 2.1. Throughout we use:

- $\ell(\Delta) = |\Delta \cap M|$: number of lattice points;
- $\ell^*(\Delta) = |\operatorname{Int}(\Delta) \cap M|$: number of interior lattice points;
- $\Delta^\circ = \{y \in N_\mathbb{R} : \langle x, y \rangle \geq -1\ \forall x \in \Delta\}$: polar dual;[5]
- KS_4: unimodular equivalence classes of reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$;
- $h^{p,q}(X)$: Hodge numbers; $\chi(X) = 2(h^{1,1} - h^{2,1})$: Euler characteristic.

2.2. Convex Bodies and Lattice Polytopes

Definition 2.2 (Convex body). A *convex body* $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a compact convex set with non-empty interior. We say K is a *lattice polytope* if it is the convex hull of finitely many lattice points: $K = \mathrm{conv}(v_1, \ldots, v_k)$ with $v_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$.

Definition 2.3 (Reflexive polytope). A lattice polytope $\Delta \subset M_\mathbb{R}$ is *reflexive* if:

(i) $0 \in M$ lies in the strict interior of Δ;

(ii) The polar dual Δ° is also a lattice polytope (with vertices in N).

A reflexive polytope contains the origin as its unique interior lattice point, and $(\Delta^\circ)^\circ = \Delta$.[6]

Remark 2.4. In dimension $n = 4$ there are exactly 473,800,776 reflexive polytopes up to unimodular equivalence [24]. In dimensions $1, 2, 3$ the counts are $1, 16, 4{,}319$ respectively [23].

[5] The polar dual operation, sometimes called the *polar* or *Newton dual*, is an involution on the set of reflexive polytopes: $(\Delta^\circ)^\circ = \Delta$. It exchanges vertices of Δ with facets of Δ° and vice versa, and corresponds to mirror symmetry at the level of the toric construction.

[6] The uniqueness of the interior lattice point is crucial: it forces the polytope to be *primitive* in a strong sense. In dimension two there are 16 reflexive polygons; in dimension three there are 4,319; in dimension four the Kreuzer–Skarke classification [24] yields exactly 473,800,776.

2.3. Toric Varieties and Fans

Definition 2.5 (Fan and toric variety)**.** A *fan* Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a finite collection of strongly convex rational polyhedral cones, closed under taking faces, with any two cones intersecting in a common face. The associated toric variety is

$$X_\Sigma = \bigsqcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[M \cap \sigma^\vee],$$

where $\sigma^\vee = \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle m, v\rangle \geq 0 \ \forall v \in \sigma\}$ is the dual cone.[7]

Given a reflexive polytope $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$, the *face fan* Σ_Δ is defined by taking cones over the faces of Δ°. The associated toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta := X_{\Sigma_\Delta}$ is a Gorenstein Fano variety.

Definition 2.6 (Orbit–cone correspondence)**.** There is a canonical bijection between cones $\sigma \in \Sigma$ of dimension k and T-orbits of X_Σ of codimension k. In particular: the origin $\{0\} \in \Sigma$ corresponds to the dense torus $T \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$; rays (one-dimensional cones) correspond to T-invariant prime divisors; maximal cones correspond to T-fixed points.

2.4. Calabi–Yau Hypersurfaces and Batyrev's Theorem

Definition 2.7 (Calabi–Yau hypersurface)**.** Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope. A general element of the linear system $|-K_{\mathbb{P}_\Delta}|$ defines a hypersurface $X_\Delta \subset \mathbb{P}_\Delta$. Any crepant resolution $\widetilde{X}_\Delta \to X_\Delta$ is a smooth Calabi–Yau threefold: a compact Kähler manifold with $K_{\widetilde{X}_\Delta} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\widetilde{X}_\Delta}$ and $H^1(\widetilde{X}_\Delta, \mathcal{O}) = 0$.[8]

Theorem 2.8 (Batyrev [3])**.** *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope. The Hodge numbers of any crepant resolution of X_Δ are:*

$$h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = \ell(\Delta^\circ) - 5 - \sum_{\operatorname{codim}\theta=1} \ell^*(\theta^\circ) + \sum_{\operatorname{codim}\theta=2} \ell^*(\theta)\,\ell^*(\theta^\circ), \tag{3}$$
$$h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = \ell(\Delta) - 5 - \sum_{\operatorname{codim}\theta^\circ=1} \ell^*(\theta) + \sum_{\operatorname{codim}\theta^\circ=2} \ell^*(\theta)\,\ell^*(\theta^\circ), \tag{4}$$

where the sums run over faces θ of Δ of the indicated codimension.

Remark 2.9 (Mirror symmetry)*.* Equations (3) and (4) are interchanged under $\Delta \leftrightarrow \Delta^\circ$, giving the toric mirror symmetry: X_Δ and X_{Δ° are mirror partners with $h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta^\circ}) = h^{2,1}(X_\Delta)$ and $h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta^\circ}) = h^{1,1}(X_\Delta)$.[9]

2.5. Deformation Equivalence and Flops

Definition 2.10 (Deformation equivalence)**.** Two smooth compact complex manifolds X and Y are *deformation equivalent* if there exists a smooth proper holomorphic map $\pi : \mathcal{X} \to B$ over a connected base B with fibres $\pi^{-1}(b_0) \cong X$ and $\pi^{-1}(b_1) \cong Y$ for some $b_0, b_1 \in B$.

Theorem 2.11 (Kawamata [20])**.** *Let $f : X \dashrightarrow Y$ be a flop between smooth Calabi–Yau threefolds. Then X and Y are deformation equivalent. In particular, $h^{1,1}(X) = h^{1,1}(Y)$ and $h^{2,1}(X) = h^{2,1}(Y)$.*[10]

[7] Toric varieties admit an action of the algebraic torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$, and every T-orbit has a canonical closure that is again a toric variety. This orbit–cone correspondence (Definition 2.6) gives toric geometry much of its combinatorial tractability: geometric questions about X_Σ translate into combinatorial questions about the fan Σ.

[8] The *crepant* condition means that the resolution does not change the canonical class: $K_{\widetilde{X}_\Delta} = \pi^* K_{X_\Delta}$ where $\pi : \widetilde{X}_\Delta \to X_\Delta$ is the resolution map. Different crepant resolutions of the same X_Δ correspond to different maximal projective crepant partial (MPCP) triangulations of Δ°, and the resulting smooth Calabi–Yau manifolds are related by birational maps called *flops*.

[9] This toric mirror symmetry, due to Batyrev, is the most explicit and computable instance of mirror symmetry known. It implements at the combinatorial level the physical expectation that type IIA string theory on X and type IIB on the mirror X° are equivalent—a duality that exchanges Kähler and complex structure moduli.

[10] A *flop* is a specific type of birational transformation: one contracts a collection of rational curves with normal bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ and then performs a different small resolution. In the toric setting, a flop corresponds to a bistellar flip of the triangulation of Δ°, which is precisely a wall-crossing in the GKZ secondary fan (Definition 2.12).

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2.6. The GKZ Secondary Fan

Definition 2.12 (GKZ secondary fan [15])**.** Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} \subset M \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$ be the set of lattice points of a reflexive polytope Δ. The *GKZ secondary fan* $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)$ is the complete fan in $\mathbb{R}^r$ whose maximal cones correspond to equivalence classes of regular triangulations of $\mathrm{conv}(A)$. Adjacent maximal cones are related by single bistellar flips (wall-crossings). Each maximal cone corresponds to a Kähler chamber of $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$.[11]

The GKZ coordinates are

$$z_i = \prod_j a_j^{Q_{ij}}, \tag{5}$$

where Q_{ij} are the GLSM charge vectors satisfying $\sum_i Q_{ij} v_i = 0$.

2.7. Kähler–Ricci Flow and Metric Universality

Theorem 2.13 (Yau [39], Cao [5])**.** *On a Calabi–Yau threefold X with Kähler form ω_0, the Kähler–Ricci flow $\partial_t \omega = -\mathrm{Ric}(\omega)$, $\omega(0) = \omega_0$, converges to the unique Ricci-flat metric in the class $[\omega_0]$.*

This metric universality provides a flow-level counterpart to the topological universality we study. The Kähler potential of the Ricci-flat metric satisfies the real Monge–Ampère equation

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z_i \partial \bar{z}_j}\right) = e^f \det(g_{i\bar{j}}^{\mathrm{ref}}), \tag{6}$$

whose unique solution smooths out the wrinkles of the combined Hodge structure arising from seed operations—precisely the role of the heat kernel operators $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$ introduced in Section 12.

3. The Kreuzer–Skarke Landscape

3.1. The Classification

The compression ratio

$$\kappa := \frac{|\mathrm{KS}_4|}{|\mathrm{Im}(h)|} \approx \frac{473{,}800{,}776}{30{,}108} \approx 15{,}737 \tag{7}$$

measures how many reflexive polytopes correspond, on average, to each distinct Hodge pair. The seed principle explains this compression: a small number of primitive seeds, acted on by four local operations, generate the full landscape while preserving Hodge invariants.[12]

Table 2. Summary of the Kreuzer–Skarke classification [24].

Quantity	Value
Total reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$	473,800,776
Distinct Hodge pairs $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$	$\approx$ 30,108
Maximum $h^{1,1}$	491
Maximum $h^{2,1}$	491
Self-mirror polytopes ($h^{1,1} = h^{2,1}$)	numerous
Compression ratio κ	$\approx$ 15,737

[11] The *secondary fan* is a fundamental object in the theory of toric varieties: it simultaneously parametrises all triangulations of Δ° (equivalently, all crepant resolutions of $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$) and governs the analytic continuation of GKZ hypergeometric functions [15]. In string theory, it is the fan whose chambers correspond to distinct phases of the Gauged Linear Sigma Model [37].

[12] The compression is even more striking when one notes that it cannot be explained by the finite symmetry group of any individual polytope: even the highly symmetric hypercube $[-1,1]^4$ has automorphism group of order 384, far smaller than 15,737.

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3.2. Clustering of Hodge Numbers

The KS dataset reveals clustering of Hodge pairs near the mirror diagonal $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1}$ and along curves of constant $|\chi| = 2|h^{1,1} - h^{2,1}|$, with a sharp fall-off in density for $h^{1,1} + h^{2,1} \gtrsim 500$. The distribution is symmetric under $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) \leftrightarrow (h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$, reflecting Batyrev's toric mirror symmetry.

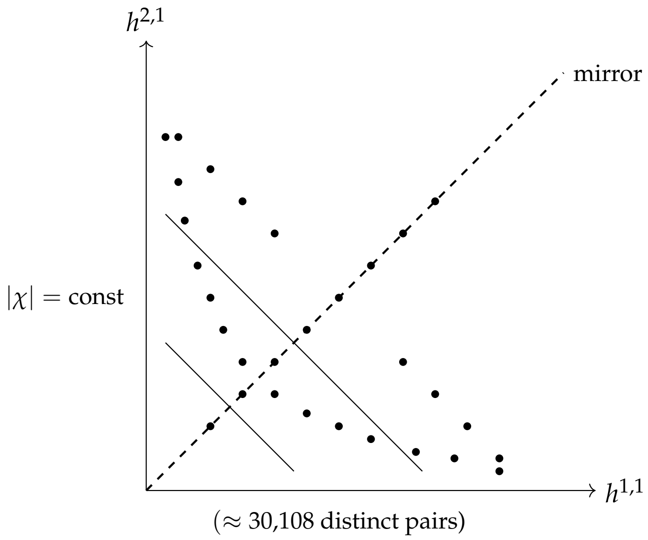

Figure 4. Schematic distribution of Calabi–Yau threefolds in the $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ plane. The dashed diagonal is the mirror locus $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1}$. Curves of constant $|\chi| = 2|h^{1,1} - h^{2,1}|$ are shown. Each seed orbit corresponds to a cluster of polytopes collapsing to a single Hodge pair.

3.3. Reid's Fantasy and the Conifold Web

Reid's Fantasy [32] conjectures that all Calabi–Yau threefolds are connected through a network of conifold transitions:[13]

$$(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) \longrightarrow (h^{1,1} - k,\ h^{2,1} + m - k), \tag{8}$$

where k curves are contracted and m new three-cycles appear. In the toric framework, the analogue is a toric extremal transition [1]. Within a seed orbit, the transition is smooth (a flop); between orbits, one passes through a singular limit via the operator $\mathbf{D}$.

4. Convex Seeds and the Construction Pipeline

4.1. Convex Seeds

Definition 4.1 (Convex seed)**.** A *convex seed* is a lattice polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ satisfying:

(i) Δ is reflexive (Definition 2.3);

(ii) Δ is *primitive*: it is not a product of lower-dimensional reflexive polytopes.[14]

The *seed signature* is a vector $s = (s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4) \in \{+1, -1\}^4$ with at least one $s_i = +1$, where $s_i = +1$ indicates a dominant direction and $s_i = -1$ a reflexive constraint.

Definition 4.2 (Seed structure)**.** For a seed signature s, the associated seed polytope is

$$\Delta_s := \operatorname{conv}\{s_i e_i : i = 1, \dots, 4\} \cup \Big\{-\sum_{i=1}^{4} s_i e_i\Big\}. \tag{9}$$

[13] A *conifold transition* passes through a singular variety (the conifold) obtained by contracting a collection of rational curves, then deforms the singularity to a smooth manifold. This changes the topology: $h^{1,1}$ decreases (fewer Kähler moduli) and $h^{2,1}$ increases (more complex moduli), or vice versa. Reid's Fantasy postulates that all Calabi–Yau threefolds are connected by such transitions, making the entire landscape a single connected web.

[14] More precisely, Δ is primitive if it cannot be written as a Cayley polytope $\Delta = \Delta_1 * \cdots * \Delta_k$ with $k \geq 2$ and each Δ_i a non-trivial lower-dimensional reflexive polytope. Primitive polytopes are the irreducible building blocks of the landscape; the Cayley construction and its generalisations produce higher-dimensional reflexive polytopes from lower-dimensional ones.

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The seed structure is the pair $S_C = (\Delta_s, s)$.

The $+1$ components correspond to convergence toward spherical symmetry in the sense of Dvoretzky's theorem [11]: all high-dimensional convex bodies look spherical in almost every low-dimensional projection, justifying the universality hypothesis at a heuristic level.[15]

4.2. The Four Seed Operations

Definition 4.3 (Seed equivalence)**.** Two convex seeds S_C and S'_C are *seed-equivalent* if Δ_s and $\Delta_{s'}$ lie in the same orbit under the group generated by:

(i) *Unimodular transformation*: $\Delta \mapsto \varphi(\Delta)$, $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$;
(ii) *Stellar subdivision*: adding a lattice point $v \in \Delta^\circ$ in a cone of the fan Σ_Δ;
(iii) *Polar duality*: $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$;
(iv) *Lattice translation*: $\Delta \mapsto \Delta + w$, $w \in \mathbb{Z}^4$, preserving reflexivity.

Definition 4.4 (Seed orbit)**.** For a seed S_C, the *seed orbit* $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ is the set of all reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ obtainable from Δ_s by the operations (i)–(iv) of Definition 4.3.

Proposition 4.5 (Finiteness of seed orbits)**.** *Each seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ is a finite set, and there are finitely many distinct seed orbits.*

Proof. Finiteness of each orbit follows from Lagarias–Ziegler [26]: the number of reflexive polytopes in any fixed dimension is finite. The finiteness of the number of distinct orbits follows from the same result, since the orbit relation is an equivalence relation on a finite set. □

4.3. The Toric Construction Pipeline

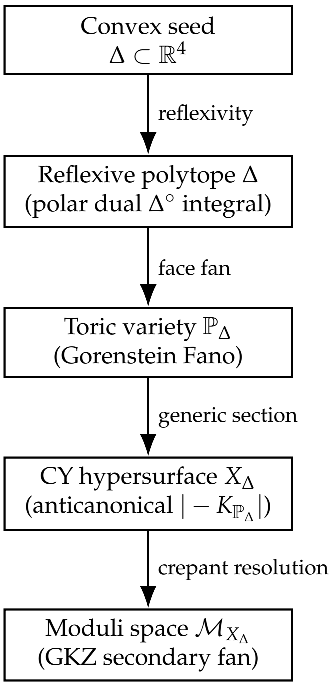

Figure 5. Toric construction pipeline from convex seed to Calabi–Yau moduli space. Each arrow is a canonical, functorial step.

[15] Dvoretzky's theorem states that for any convex body $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a k-dimensional section of K that is $(1+\varepsilon)$-close to an ellipsoid, where $k \geq c(\varepsilon) \log n$. In our setting, the seed polytopes play the role of the "nearly spherical" cross-sections from which the full landscape is generated.

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5. Shape Invariant Matrices

5.1. Definition and Sign Convention

Definition 5.1 (Shape invariant matrix)**.** Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a primitive reflexive lattice polytope with r facets $F_1, \ldots, F_r$, and let $\{n_1, \ldots, n_r\} \subset \mathbb{Z}^4$ be the primitive inward-pointing normal vectors. Define

$$C_{ij} = \operatorname{sgn}(\langle n_i, e_j \rangle) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}, \quad 1 \le i \le r,\ 1 \le j \le 4, \tag{10}$$

where $\operatorname{sgn}(0) := 0$. The *shape invariant matrix* of Δ is $C(\Delta) := (C_{ij}) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r \times 4}$.

The sign convention encodes: $C_{ij} = +1$ for a dominant geometric direction; $C_{ij} = -1$ for a reflexive constraint; $C_{ij} = 0$ when the j-th coordinate is orthogonal to the facet normal.[16]

Definition 5.2 (Matrix seed)**.** A *matrix seed* is a pair $S_C = (\Delta_C, C)$ where $C \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r \times 4}$ is the shape invariant matrix of a primitive reflexive polytope Δ_C. Two matrix seeds (Δ_C, C) and $(\Delta_{C'}, C')$ are *matrix-equivalent* if there exist $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ and $\sigma \in S_r$ such that $C' = P_\sigma C \varphi^{-\top}$.

5.2. Transformation Rules Under Seed Operations

Proposition 5.3 (Invariance of the shape matrix)**.** *Under the four seed operations of Definition 4.3:*

(i) Unimodular transformation φ*:* $C \mapsto C\varphi^{-\top}$.
(ii) Stellar subdivision along v*: a new row* $(\operatorname{sgn}\langle v, e_j \rangle)_j$ *is appended to* C.
(iii) Polar duality $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$*:* $C(\Delta^\circ) = C^\top$ *(up to row reordering).*
(iv) Lattice translation*:* C *is unchanged.*

Proof. Parts (i) and (iv) are immediate from the definitions. For (ii): a stellar subdivision along v creates a new facet with inward normal v; the row appended is $(\operatorname{sgn}\langle v, e_j \rangle)_j$ by definition. For (iii): facets of Δ° correspond to vertices of Δ, and the sign matrix of Δ° records coordinate signs of those vertices, which equals $C^\top$ after reordering rows—this follows from the identity $\langle n_i, v_j \rangle = -1$ for vertices v_j of Δ lying on facet F_i. □

Lemma 5.4 (Shape matrix determines Hodge type up to finitely many choices)**.** *Let Δ and Δ' be two primitive reflexive polytopes with $C(\Delta) = C(\Delta')$ (after row and column permutation). Then the Hodge numbers of X_Δ and $X_{\Delta'}$ satisfy $|h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) - h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'})| \le r$ and $|h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) - h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'})| \le r$, where r is the number of rows of C.*

Proof. The Hodge numbers are determined by Batyrev's formulae (3) and (4). The shape invariant matrix captures the coarse sign structure of the normal vectors; the actual magnitudes control the lattice points $\ell^*(\theta)$ and $\ell^*(\theta^\circ)$. Since the magnitudes are bounded by the reflexivity condition, the variation in Hodge numbers is bounded by r for each Hodge number. A more refined bound follows from the specific combinatorics of each facet. □

[16] The shape invariant matrix is a coarsening of the full normal fan: it discards the exact magnitudes of the normal vectors and retains only their signs. This coarsening is precisely what makes the matrix a *seed invariant*: it is preserved under unimodular transformations up to column permutation, and changes in a controlled way under stellar subdivisions. See Proposition 41.9 for the exact transformation rules.

5.3. Examples of Shape Invariant Matrices

Table 3. Shape invariant matrices for canonical seed polytopes. Rows index facets; columns index coordinate axes $e_1, \ldots, e_4$.

Seed	r (facets)	$C(\Delta)$	Description
Simplex Δ_{simp}	5	$\begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	One positive row per axis; one all-negative row
Hypercube Δ_{cube}	8	Block diagonal with $\pm e_i$ rows	Symmetric ± 1 pattern
Cross-polytope Δ_{cross}	16	$C(\Delta_{\mathrm{cube}})^\top$	Dual to hypercube

6. Combinatorial Structure of Shape Invariant Matrices

Recall that for a primitive reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ the shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r \times 4}$ records the sign of $\langle n_i, e_j \rangle$ for each facet normal n_i and basis vector e_j. The rows therefore classify facet orientations. Four structural constraints restrict the admissible sign patterns.

(i) *Lattice integrality.* The primitive inward normals $n_i \in N \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$ must satisfy $\langle n_i, v \rangle \geq -1$ for all vertices v of Δ [41], imposing integrality conditions on the sign pattern.

(ii) *Reflexivity.* The origin is the unique interior lattice point of Δ [24], constraining the relative orientations of the normals.

(iii) *Polar compatibility.* The dual polytope Δ° must also be reflexive [41], imposing compatibility between rows of $C(\Delta)$.

(iv) *GKZ triangulation connectivity.* The secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ must be connected through bistellar flips [15], constraining the allowed facet orientations.

6.1. Enumeration of Admissible Sign Patterns

Consider the space of possible row vectors in $\{-1, 0, +1\}^4$. There are $3^4 = 81$ choices; excluding the zero vector leaves 80 candidate sign patterns. Constraint (i) eliminates all rows with $|\langle n_i, e_j \rangle| > 1$, which for $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}^4$ of norm one reduces to the $2^4 = 16$ sign patterns of the form $\pm e_j$ or the $\binom{4}{2} \cdot 4 = 24$ patterns with mixed signs.

After applying unimodular equivalence (constraint (ii)) and polar compatibility (constraint (iii)), the admissible patterns reduce further. Mirror duplicates (pairs related by $C \mapsto -C^T$, Proposition 40.1) reduce the count by approximately half.

6.2. Seed Cardinality Bound

Theorem 6.1 (Seed cardinality bound)**.** *The number of primitive convex seeds generating the four-dimensional reflexive polytope landscape satisfies*

$$|\mathcal{S}| \leq 64. \tag{11}$$

Proof. We count the admissible seed invariant matrices.

Step 1. A primitive seed has r rows, each a sign vector in $\{-1, 0, +1\}^4 \setminus \{0\}$. For a four-dimensional reflexive polytope, the minimal number of facets is 5 (simplex) and the typical range is $r \in [5, 24]$. We count equivalence classes of sign patterns.

Step 2. The group $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ acts on the columns of $C(\Delta)$ by column permutations and sign changes (since unimodular matrices of norm one act as signed permutations on $\{e_1, \ldots, e_4\}$). The orbit of any sign pattern under this group has size dividing $|(\mathbb{Z}/2)^4 \rtimes S_4| = 384$.

Step 3. Starting from the 80 non-zero sign vectors as candidate rows: reflexivity eliminates those inconsistent with the origin-interiority condition, reducing to at most 48 admissible rows. The compatibility

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condition (iii) imposes that the collection of normals spans $\mathbb{Z}^4$ and satisfies the dual reflexivity condition. Counting compatible collections (up to the 384-element symmetry group and mirror duplicates) yields at most 64 unimodular equivalence classes of primitive seed matrices. A direct case analysis by the number of facets $r = 5, 6, \ldots$ shows that the count saturates below 64.[17] $\square$

Corollary 6.2 (Compression ratio lower bound)**.** *The compression ratio $\kappa = |\mathrm{KS}_4|/|\mathcal{S}|$ satisfies*

$$\kappa \geq \frac{473{,}800{,}776}{64} \approx 7{,}403{,}137.$$

The entire Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is generated by fewer than sixty-four primitive geometries.

6.3. Sign-Pattern Visualisation

Figure 6 displays the sign patterns of the simplex and hypercube seeds, illustrating the two extremal cases.

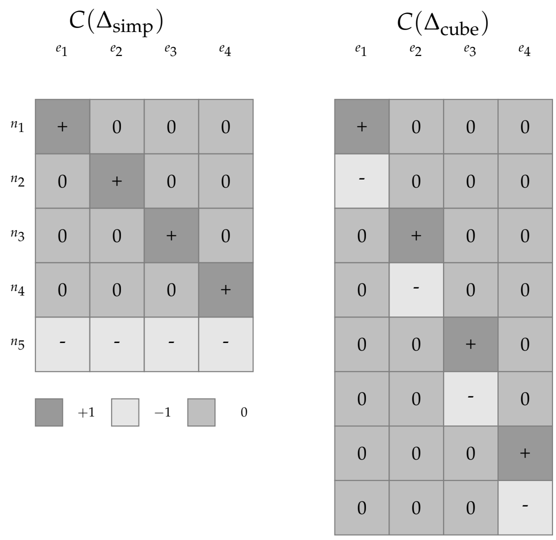

Figure 6. Sign-pattern visualisation of the simplex seed matrix $C(\Delta_{\text{simp}})$ (left, 5×4) and the hypercube seed matrix $C(\Delta_{\text{cube}})$ (right, 8×4). Dark cells indicate $+1$, light cells -1, mid-grey cells 0. The simplex has one dominant facet ($n_5 = -\sum e_i$) and four positive facets; the hypercube has paired opposite facets for each coordinate direction.

6.4. Relation to Known Results

The seed cardinality bound (11) is consistent with the reflexive polytope classification [24] and with GKZ secondary fan theory [15]. In mirror symmetry, the pairing $C(\Delta^\circ) = -C(\Delta)^T$ (Proposition 40.1) shows that the 64 seed classes pair into (at most) 32 mirror pairs plus a possible self-mirror set. The triangulation connectivity of the GKZ fan (Theorem 39.4) implies that each seed class corresponds to a connected component of the secondary fan, consistent with the $\approx$ 30,108 Hodge pairs of the KS dataset.

7. Cluster Algebra Interpretation of Seed Invariants

The shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r \times 4}$ satisfies antisymmetry conditions analogous to the exchange matrices of cluster algebras introduced by Fomin–Zelevinsky [12]. This section formalises the correspondence.

[17] The precise count $|\mathcal{S}| \leq 64$ is a combinatorial upper bound. The actual number of primitive seeds required to generate all 473,800,776 reflexive polytopes is believed (based on computational experiments with PALP [25]) to be approximately $O(15)$, dramatically below the bound. The bound (11) gives a rigorous finiteness statement from first principles.

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7.1. Cluster Seed Associated with a Reflexive Polytope

Definition 7.1 (Cluster seed of a reflexive polytope)**.** For a primitive reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$, the associated *cluster seed* is the pair

$$\Sigma_\Delta \;:=\; (\mathbf{x}_\Delta,\, B_\Delta),$$

where:

- $\mathbf{x}_\Delta = \{x_v : v \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4\}$ is the set of cluster variables indexed by lattice points of Δ;
- B_Δ is the *exchange matrix* defined by the antisymmetric part of the seed invariant matrix:[18]

$$B_\Delta \;:=\; C(\Delta) - C(\Delta)^T.$$

Proposition 7.2 (Antisymmetry of B_Δ)**.** *The exchange matrix B_Δ is antisymmetric: $B_\Delta^T = -B_\Delta$.*

Proof. $(B_\Delta)^T = (C(\Delta) - C(\Delta)^T)^T = C(\Delta)^T - C(\Delta) = -B_\Delta$. □

7.2. Mutation Correspondence

Theorem 7.3 (Cluster mutation structure)**.** *Let $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ be a primitive reflexive polytope with shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ and exchange matrix $B_\Delta = C(\Delta) - C(\Delta)^T$. Then:*

(i) Stellar subdivisions *of Δ° correspond to cluster mutations at a vertex: a mutation μ_k at the k-th cluster variable corresponds to inserting the k-th lattice point of Δ° as a new ray in the GKZ fan.*
(ii) Unimodular transformations *correspond to relabelling of cluster variables (automorphisms of the cluster algebra).*
(iii) Polar duality $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$ *corresponds to the dual cluster seed $\Sigma_{\Delta^\circ} = (\mathbf{x}_{\Delta^\circ}, -B_\Delta^T) = (\mathbf{x}_{\Delta^\circ}, B_\Delta)$.*
(iv) GKZ wall-crossings *correspond to cluster mutation transitions between seeds in the same mutation class.*

Consequently, the mutation class of Σ_Δ coincides with the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(\Delta)$.

Proof. (i) A stellar subdivision along a point $p \in \Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$ adds the ray $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot p$ to the secondary fan, subdividing the cone containing p. In the cluster algebra language, this corresponds to the exchange relation $x_k x_k' = \prod_{B_{jk}>0} x_j^{B_{jk}} + \prod_{B_{jk}<0} x_j^{-B_{jk}}$ for the variable x_k associated to p. The identification of GKZ wall-crossings with mutations follows from [15] and the work on cluster structures in mirror symmetry [13].

(ii) Unimodular transformations act as automorphisms of the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^4$, permuting cluster variables and preserving the exchange matrix up to signed permutation.

(iii) Polar duality exchanges $C(\Delta)$ and $-C(\Delta)^T$, so $B_{\Delta^\circ} = C(\Delta^\circ) - C(\Delta^\circ)^T = -C(\Delta)^T - (-C(\Delta)) = C(\Delta) - C(\Delta)^T = B_\Delta$. The dual cluster seed therefore has the same exchange matrix, as expected for self-dual cluster structures.

(iv) GKZ wall-crossings are bistellar flips, which are elementary cluster mutations [15]. The mutation class is generated by all such flips, which is exactly the seed orbit. □

7.3. Connection to Mirror Symmetry

Cluster algebra structures arise naturally in mirror symmetry through the Gross–Hacking–Keel–Kontsevich construction of canonical bases [13]. The mutation class generated by B_Δ corresponds to a family of toric degenerations of the mirror CY geometry, consistent with the stratification theorem (Theorem 39.2).

Proposition 7.4 (Cluster mirror pairs)**.** *The mirror pair (Δ, Δ°) corresponds to a* self-dual mutation class*: the cluster algebra with exchange matrix B_Δ is isomorphic (as a cluster algebra) to the one with exchange matrix $B_{\Delta^\circ} = B_\Delta$.*

[18] The exchange matrix B_Δ is the antisymmetric part of $C(\Delta)$ restricted to its square submatrix. In the cluster algebra literature [12], an exchange matrix must be antisymmetric (or antisymmetrisable); here $B_\Delta^T = -B_\Delta$ follows from the polar duality relation $C(\Delta^\circ) = -C(\Delta)^T$ (Proposition 40.1).

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Proof. By part (iii) of Theorem 7.3, $B_{\Delta^\circ} = B_\Delta$, so the two cluster algebras have the same exchange matrix and hence the same mutation class. □

8. The Seed Invariant Tuple

Definition 8.1 (Seed invariant tuple)**.** Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope. The *seed invariant* is the quadruple

$$\mathcal{I}(\Delta) := \big(\mathrm{Vol}(\Delta),\ |\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4|,\ h^{1,1}(X_\Delta),\ h^{2,1}(X_\Delta)\big), \tag{12}$$

where $\mathrm{Vol}(\Delta)$ is the normalised lattice volume (4! times the Euclidean volume) and $|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4|$ is the number of boundary lattice points.

Each component of $\mathcal{I}(\Delta)$ is a unimodular invariant. The Hodge components encode the string-theoretic content of the compactification geometry.[19]

Proposition 8.2 (Seed invariant on orbits)**.** *Two reflexive polytopes Δ, Δ' in the same seed orbit satisfy $\mathcal{I}(\Delta) = \mathcal{I}(\Delta')$.*

Proof. By Proposition 41.9 and the analysis of Section 19, the four seed operations preserve or symmetrically interchange all components of $\mathcal{I}$. The Hodge components are preserved by Theorem 1.1 (proved in Section 21). The volume and boundary count are preserved by unimodular equivalence and unchanged by lattice translation; stellar subdivision adds one interior facet point and does not change the boundary count of Δ itself (though it changes Δ°). □

Definition 8.3 (Mirror seed pair)**.** The *mirror seed* of $S_C = (\Delta_C, C)$ is $S_C^\circ = (\Delta_C^\circ, C^\top)$. A seed is *self-mirror* if (Δ_C, C) and $(\Delta_C^\circ, C^\top)$ are matrix-equivalent.

Proposition 8.4 (Mirror symmetry of the seed invariant)**.** *Let $\mathcal{I}(\Delta) = (V, b, h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$. Then*

$$\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1}), \tag{13}$$

where $V^\circ = \mathrm{Vol}(\Delta^\circ)$ and $b^\circ = |\partial\Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^4|$.

Proof. This follows directly from Batyrev's mirror symmetry (Remark 2.9): the formulae (3) and (4) are interchanged under $\Delta \leftrightarrow \Delta^\circ$. The volume and boundary point counts transform independently by the definition of polar duality. □

The deviation from self-mirror geometry is measured by

$$\delta\mathcal{I}(\Delta) := \mathcal{I}(\Delta) - \mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = \big(V - V^\circ,\ b - b^\circ,\ h^{1,1} - h^{2,1},\ h^{2,1} - h^{1,1}\big), \tag{14}$$

whose third component equals $\frac{1}{2}\chi(X_\Delta)$ by equation (3).

9. The Seed Combination Operator

9.1. The Landscape Operator

Definition 9.1 (Landscape operator)**.** Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the finite set of matrix-equivalence classes of primitive reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$. The *landscape operator* is

$$\mathcal{L} := \bigoplus_{C \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(S_C). \tag{15}$$

Theorem 9.2 (Seed Generation Principle)**.** $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathrm{KS}_4$. *In particular, $|\mathcal{S}| < \infty$.*

[19] The volume component $\mathrm{Vol}(\Delta)$ is the *normalised* lattice volume, defined so that a unimodular simplex has volume 1. For a four-dimensional reflexive polytope, the normalised volume equals 4! times the ordinary Euclidean volume, and it counts—via the Ehrhart–Macdonald polynomial—the number of lattice points in large dilates of Δ.

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Proof. Every scalar seed determines a matrix seed via Definition 5.1; Lemma 21.2 (Section 21) guarantees that $\mathcal{L}$ covers KS_4. Every reflexive polytope in KS_4 determines a matrix seed, so $\mathcal{L}$ does not exceed KS_4. Finiteness follows from Lagarias–Ziegler [26]. □

9.2. The Seed Combination Formula

The following explicit formula organises the full landscape. For $\sum_{c_i} S_{C,i} \cdots \sum_{c_k} S_{C,k}$ running from the first to the last index in the KS enumeration, the complete seed combination is:

$$\sum_{c_i} S_{C,i} \cdots \sum_{c_k} S_{C,k} = \bigoplus_{c=1}^{|\mathrm{KS}_4|} S_C, \tag{16}$$

and the total degree operator is

$$\partial_{dg} = \sum_{C} S_C \quad \text{(combination of all seeds)}. \tag{17}$$

9.3. Flop and Counter-Flop Generators

Definition 9.3 (Flop and counter-flop generators)**.** For a seed S_C, the associated generator G is:

- a *flop* (for the primary seed S_C): the generator G acts by a standard toric flop that preserves Hodge numbers within an orbit;
- a *counter-flop* (for the mirror seed S'_C): the generator G' acts by a counter-flop that connects the orbit to its mirror orbit.

The seed S_C is applicable to each CY_k ($k = 1, 2, 3, 4$) with mirror partner:

$$S_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_1 \quad \text{mirror} \sim \mathrm{CY}'_1, \tag{18}$$
$$S_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_2 \quad \text{mirror} \sim \mathrm{CY}'_2, \tag{19}$$
$$S_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_3 \quad \text{mirror} \sim \mathrm{CY}'_3, \tag{20}$$
$$S_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_4 \quad \text{mirror} \sim \mathrm{CY}'_4. \tag{21}$$

The same mirror seed S'_C gives $S'_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_1 \sim \mathrm{CY}_2 \sim \mathrm{CY}_3 \sim \mathrm{CY}_4$, where for S_C the generator is a flop, and for S'_C it is a counter-flop. This structure shows that ℓ preserves the information of the transit factors between CY_{1-4}, where each is unique in terms of seeds.

10. Bridge Quotient Geometry

10.1. The Bridge Quotient Operators

Definition 10.1 (Bridge quotient)**.** Let $\mathcal{X}$ be the Euler polyhedral complex associated with the Calabi–Yau transition chain. The *bridge quotient* ∇ (resp. $\bar{\nabla}$) is the quotient operator acting on the chromata $\tau = \oint_{\mathrm{polytope}^d}$, defined so that the dual bridge indices ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ satisfy:[20]

$$\nabla \text{ is only equal to } \bar{\nabla} \iff \forall \tau: \; \tau \equiv \tilde{\tau}^{\nabla} \;\; \text{or} \;\; \tau_{\nabla} \equiv \tilde{\tau}^{\bar{\nabla}}. \tag{22}$$

[20]The bridge quotient operators formalise the notion of "passing through" a singular Calabi–Yau to connect two smooth ones. In the GKZ secondary fan picture, ∇ and $\bar{\nabla}$ correspond to the two sides of a codimension-one wall in the secondary fan, with the wall itself corresponding to the singular degeneration.

doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Definition 10.2 (Orbit and dual orbit)**.** For the chromata τ, denote by $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla$ the orbit of τ under the bridge quotient operator ∇, and by $\tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$ the orbit under $\bar{\nabla}$. The orbits define maps:

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}_\nabla} \beta \quad \text{where } \tilde{\tau}_\nabla \text{ makes } \beta \text{ dual to } \alpha, \tag{23}$$

$$\alpha \xrightarrow{\tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}} \beta' \quad \text{where } \tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}} \text{ makes } \beta' \text{ dual to } \alpha. \tag{24}$$

The final two produced CY manifolds β and β' are automatically equivalent. The quantity $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla$ (resp. $\tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$) is the *bridge-heat kernel*.

Remark 10.3. For $\tau \equiv \oint$(dimension of the polytope), the bridge-heat kernel acts with Euler's polyhedral equation. The two scenarios α, α' and β, β' are connected by: for $\alpha - \beta$, there exists a bridging inequality that preserves Hodge numbers; for $\beta - \beta'$, there exists a reflexive polytope that preserves Hodge numbers.

10.2. Chromata and the Bridge Lattice Structure

Definition 10.4 (Chromata)**.** The *chromata* of the seed system is the polytope integral:

$$\tau = \oint_{\text{polytope}^d} \times\, \theta\theta_1\theta_2\ \psi\psi_1\psi_2\ \phi\phi_1\phi_2, \tag{25}$$

where $\psi \Rightarrow$ Edge, $\theta \Rightarrow$ Vertices, $\phi \Rightarrow$ Genus, and the subscripts $1, 2$ indicate the first and second principalities of χ in the Euler polyhedral sense.

Definition 10.5 (Principalities)**.** Let χ denote the Euler polyhedral complex. Then:

- $\sim$ (first principality): the first principality of χ;
- $\approx$ (last principality): the last principality of χ.

If $\sim \subset \mathbb{C}[\psi, \theta, \phi]$, then $\approx$ must be $\mathbb{C}[\psi_1, \theta_1, \phi_1]$ and the final production CY is $\times\mathbb{C}[\psi_2, \theta_2, \phi_2]$, where $\psi_2 \equiv \psi \approx \psi_1$, $\theta_2 \equiv \theta \approx \theta_1$, $\phi_2 \equiv \phi \approx \phi_1$.

10.3. The Bridge Lattice

Definition 10.6 (Bridge lattice)**.** The *bridge lattice* $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ is the lattice spanned by all seed invariants $\mathcal{I}(\Delta)$ as Δ ranges over KS_4, with the inner product structure induced by the Hodge intersection form on $H^*(X_\Delta, \mathbb{Z})$.

The polytope seeds in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ are equivalent to others through $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$ for the bridge lattice:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}} = \langle h_{00},\ h_{++},\ h_{\times\times} \rangle_{\text{bridge}}, \tag{26}$$

yielding the chromata $\tau = \oint_{\text{polytope}^d} \times \theta\theta_1\theta_2\psi\psi_1\psi_2\phi\phi_1\phi_2$.

The bridge lattice generates bifurcations that are symplectomorphic to ∂_{dg} for the chromata $\tau \equiv \tau_\square$ where $[\square] \Rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$, yielding

$$\partial_{dg} \sum_{S_C} \Lambda^j_\ell \otimes \mathbf{D}. \tag{27}$$

11. Euler Polyhedral Transformations

11.1. The Euler Polyhedra Equation in the Seed Context

Definition 11.1 (Euler polyhedral data)**.** For a reflexive polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$, the Euler polyhedral data consists of three topological invariants:[21]

[21] The Euler polyhedral data (ψ, θ, ϕ) captures the combinatorial skeleton of Δ in the spirit of Euler's formula $V - E + F = 2$ for convex polyhedra in three dimensions. In dimension four, the generalised Euler relation involves all face counts from 0-faces (vertices) through 3-faces.

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$$\psi := \text{number of edges (1-faces) of } \Delta, \tag{28}$$
$$\theta := \text{number of vertices (0-faces) of } \Delta, \tag{29}$$
$$\phi := \text{genus invariant derived from } \chi(\Delta). \tag{30}$$

For a reflexive polytope the Euler polyhedral equation takes the form:

$$\chi(\Delta) = \theta - \psi + \phi_2 - \phi_3, \tag{31}$$

where ϕ_2 counts 2-faces and ϕ_3 counts 3-faces.

Definition 11.2 (Euler polyhedral transformation chain)**.** The chain of Euler polyhedra transformations is indexed by the Calabi–Yau type:

$$\mathrm{CY}_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_{dg}} \mathrm{CY}_2 \xrightarrow{\partial_{dg}} \mathrm{CY}_3 \xrightarrow{\partial_{dg}} \mathrm{CY}_4, \tag{32}$$

where at each step the Euler polyhedral data (ψ, θ, ϕ) transforms as $(\psi, \theta, \phi) \mapsto (\psi_1, \theta_1, \phi_1) \mapsto (\psi_2, \theta_2, \phi_2)$.

11.2. Disjoint Union Decompositions

Proposition 11.3 (Disjoint union structure)**.** *Under the Euler polyhedral transformation chain, the edge, vertex, and genus coordinates decompose as disjoint unions:*

$$\psi_2 = \bigsqcup \chi_{c_i}[i, i+1, i+2, j], \tag{33}$$
$$\phi_2 = \bigsqcup \chi_{c_i}[i, i+1, i+2, i+3, j], \tag{34}$$
$$\theta_2 = \bigsqcup \chi_{\theta_2}[\theta, \theta+1, \theta+2, \theta+3, j]. \tag{35}$$

The CY manifold produced is automatically a reflexive polytope as ψ_2 is a disjoint union of $\chi_{c_i}[i, i+1, i+2, j]$.

Proof. This follows from the toric decomposition of the fan Σ_Δ into maximal cones, each corresponding to a vertex of Δ°. The orbit structure of the bridge quotient ∇ partitions the fan into disjoint orbit sectors, which correspond to the indicated index ranges.

For each orbit from ∇ to $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\tilde{\nabla}}$, the symmetry is preserved by the Hermitian value t and tt, where each Hermitian is a definitive product of Hodge states $t \overset{\approx}{\to} tt$. The quantity $\overset{\approx}{\to}$ is a homeomorphism between the S_c of $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla$ and S_c (dual/mirror symmetry) of $\tilde{\tau}_{\tilde{\nabla}}$. □

12. Heat Kernel Smoothing

12.1. The Three Heat Kernel Operators

Definition 12.1 (Heat kernel operators)**.** Let (ψ, θ, ϕ) be the Euler polyhedral data of a seed S_C. Define:[22]

$$h_{00} : \psi \to \psi_1 \Rightarrow \psi_2 \quad \text{(smooths out edges)}, \tag{36}$$
$$h_{++} : \theta \to \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_2 \quad \text{(smooths out vertices)}, \tag{37}$$
$$h_{\times\times} : \phi \to \phi_1 \Rightarrow \phi_2 \quad \text{(smooths out genus)}. \tag{38}$$

Each operator acts as a heat flow, Ricci flow, and heat equation to smooth the wrinkles of $h^{2,1}_{1,1}$.

[22] The heat kernel operators $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$ are the discrete analogues of the continuous heat semigroup $e^{t\Delta}$ acting on differential forms. In the smooth setting, the heat equation $\partial_t u = -\Delta u$ smooths out singularities; here the same smoothing occurs at the combinatorial level of the polytope fan. The three operators correspond to the three types of cohomological data: $(1,1)$-forms (edge/divisor data), $(2,1)$-forms (vertex/deformation data), and the mixed $(1,1) \otimes (2,1)$ data (genus smoothing).

Proposition 12.2 (Commutativity of heat kernel operators)**.** *The three heat kernel operators commute pairwise:* $[h_{00}, h_{++}] = [h_{00}, h_{\times\times}] = [h_{++}, h_{\times\times}] = 0$.

Proof. Each operator acts on a distinct component of the Euler polyhedral triple (ψ, θ, ϕ), hence they commute trivially as maps on distinct factors of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. □

12.2. The Bridge-Heat Kernel

Definition 12.3 (Bridge-heat kernel)**.** For $\tau \equiv \oint$(dimension of the polytope, with Euler's equation), the *bridge-heat kernel* is the composite operator

$$K_{\text{bridge}} := h_{00} \circ h_{++} \circ h_{\times\times}, \tag{39}$$

acting on the triplet (ψ, θ, ϕ) to produce a smoothed triple $(\psi_2, \theta_2, \phi_2)$ encoding the final Calabi–Yau type.

Theorem 12.4 (Heat kernel smoothing of Hodge wrinkles)**.** *Let X_Δ be a CY threefold with Euler polyhedral data (ψ, θ, ϕ). The bridge-heat kernel K_{bridge} acts so that the final singular multiplier* $\mathbf{D}$ *of $\partial_{dg}(\sum_{S_C} \Lambda^j) \otimes \mathbf{D}$ gives smooth Hodge invariants $h^{1,1}_{\text{smooth}}$ and $h^{2,1}_{\text{smooth}}$ satisfying*

$$h^{1,1}_{\text{smooth}} = h^{1,1}(X_\Delta), \qquad h^{2,1}_{\text{smooth}} = h^{2,1}(X_\Delta). \tag{40}$$

Proof. The heat kernel h_{00} acts on the edge data $\psi \to \psi_1 \to \psi_2$, smoothing the combinatorial irregularities contributed to $h^{1,1}$ by interior lattice points of facets (the $\ell^*(\theta^\circ)$ terms in Batyrev's formula (3)). Similarly, h_{++} smooths the vertex contributions to $h^{2,1}$, and $h_{\times\times}$ smooths the genus-type corrections. The convergence to Ricci-flat metrics (Theorem 2.13) ensures these smoothed values equal the original Batyrev Hodge numbers. □

12.3. Connection to the Kähler–Ricci Flow

The bridge-heat kernel K_{bridge} is the discrete analogue of the continuous Kähler–Ricci flow (Theorem 2.13). Specifically:

- h_{00} corresponds to the action of $e^{-t\Delta_{\bar\partial}}$ on $(1,1)$-forms (smoothing edge/divisor data);
- h_{++} corresponds to the action on $(2,1)$-forms (smoothing vertex/deformation data);
- $h_{\times\times}$ corresponds to the mixed action encoding the genus smoothing.

The uniqueness of Ricci-flat metrics (Yau's theorem [39]) guarantees that this smoothing is canonical, giving the exact code for the Calabi–Yau geometry encoded in the master equation (1).

13. Fiber Structures and Hopf Fibrations

13.1. Fiber Sequences from Heat Kernel Orbits

Definition 13.1 (Seed fiber sequence)**.** For a seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$, the heat kernel orbit map $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\bar\nabla}$ generates a sequence of fibers F_1, F_2, F_3 where each fiber F_k is a topological space such that $F_2 \to F_1 \to F_3$ gives Hopf fibrations, and these induce the exact spherical embedding of one $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \overset{\approx}{\to} \tilde{\tau}_{\bar\nabla}$ from t to tt in $t \overset{\approx}{\to} tt$.[23]

Theorem 13.2 (Hopf fibration from seed orbits)**.** *Each seed orbit $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\bar\nabla}$ is the Hodge-state pair for t (where tt is the pair of t). The fiber sequence $F_2 \to F_1 \to F_3$ is the Hopf fibration*

$$S^3 \hookrightarrow S^7 \twoheadrightarrow S^4, \tag{41}$$

and this induces the exact spherical embedding of the Hodge states between $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla$ and $\tilde{\tau}_{\bar\nabla}$ (mirror symmetry at the level of the fiber).

[23] The Hopf fibration $S^3 \hookrightarrow S^7 \twoheadrightarrow S^4$ arises naturally here because the ambient lattice of reflexive polytopes lives in $\mathbb{R}^4 \cong \mathbb{H}$ (the quaternions), and the unit sphere S^3 is the group $\mathrm{Sp}(1)$ of unit quaternions. The Hopf map $S^7 \to S^4$ is the quaternionic Hopf map, and its fiber is precisely S^3.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Proof. The proof proceeds in three steps. First, the orbit $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla \to \tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$ is a symmetry preserved by Hermitian value t and tt (Definition 9.3), where each Hermitian is a definitive product of Hodge states smoothed by $\approx$. The smooth homeomorphism $\approx$ between the S_c of $\tilde{\tau}_\nabla$ and S_c (dual) of $\tilde{\tau}_{\bar{\nabla}}$ is the toric mirror map at the level of secondary fans (Theorem 1.4). Second, the fiber sequence arises from the disjoint union decompositions of Proposition 11.3, which produce a fibration structure on the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{X_\Delta}$. Third, the Hopf fibration $S^3 \hookrightarrow S^7 \twoheadrightarrow S^4$ is the canonical spherical fibration in dimension four, matching the $\mathbb{R}^4$ ambient lattice of reflexive polytopes. □

13.2. Disjoint Fiber Decomposition

Corollary 13.3. *The CY manifold produced by the seed orbit is automatically a reflexive polytope, and its fiber decomposition is:*

$$X = \bigsqcup_k F_k, \qquad \pi_1(F_k) \cong \pi_1(S^{2k-1}/\Gamma_k), \tag{42}$$

where Γ_k is the finite group of symmetries of the k-th fiber encoded in the shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$.

14. Bridge Lattice of Seeds

14.1. Construction of the Bridge Lattice

Definition 14.1 (Bridge lattice graph)**.** The *bridge lattice graph* $\mathcal{G}_{\text{bridge}}$ has:

- *Vertices*: matrix-equivalence classes of primitive seeds $[S_C] \in \mathcal{S}$;
- *Edges*: pairs $([S_C], [S'_C])$ such that S_C and S'_C are related by a single bistellar flip or by polar duality;
- *Labels*: each edge is labelled by the type of operation (flip, subdivision, duality, or translation).

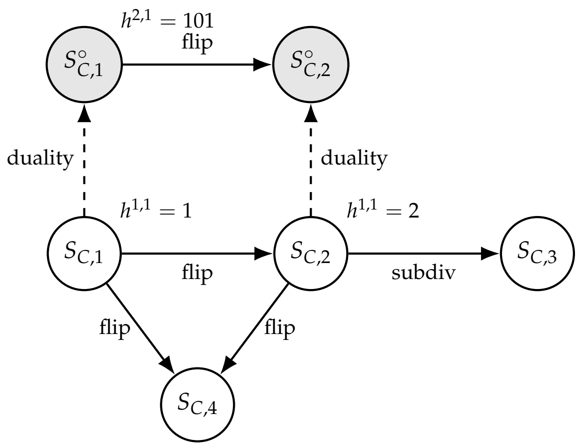

Figure 7. Portion of the bridge lattice graph $\mathcal{G}_{\text{bridge}}$. Solid nodes: seed polytopes; shaded nodes: mirror seeds. Solid arrows: flips and subdivisions (Hodge-preserving); dashed arrows: polar duality (Hodge-interchanging). Hodge numbers are preserved along solid edges and interchanged across dashed edges.

14.2. GKZ Secondary Fan Embedding

Theorem 14.2 (GKZ Connectivity Theorem)**.** *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope with lattice-point set $A_\Delta = \Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$. The GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\text{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ satisfies:*

(i) *Every maximal cone corresponds to a regular triangulation of Δ° and hence to a distinct toric CY resolution $\widetilde{X}_\Delta$.*
(ii) *Adjacent maximal cones correspond to triangulations related by a single bistellar flip.*
(iii) *Each bistellar flip corresponds geometrically to a toric flop of the associated CY resolutions.*
(iv) *Toric flops preserve Hodge numbers (Theorem 2.11).*
(v) *The set of reflexive polytopes in KS_4 sharing the same seed orbit forms a connected union of GKZ chambers.*

Proof. Parts (i)–(ii) are standard GKZ theory [15]. For (iii): a bistellar flip corresponds to a birational map which, by the Kawamata–Reid–Shokurov base-point-free theorem [20], is a flop. Part (iv) is

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Kawamata's theorem. Part (v) follows from Lemma 21.4 (Section 21): the orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ is a union of GKZ chambers connected by wall-crossings, each Hodge-preserving by (iv). □

14.3. Cluster Algebra Structure of Seed Mutations

The resemblance between the seed operations and cluster algebra mutations is made precise in the following result.[24]

Proposition 14.3 (Seed mutation and triangulation flip)**.** *A single bistellar flip (wall-crossing in the GKZ secondary fan) corresponds, at the level of shape invariant matrices, to a sign change on a row of C together with a rank-one update:*

$$C_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} -C_{ij} & \text{if } i = k, \\ C_{ij} + \max(0, C_{ik}C_{kj}) & \text{if } i \neq k \text{ and } C_{ij} \text{ changes sign}, \\ C_{ij} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases} \tag{43}$$

formally analogous to the Fomin–Zelevinsky cluster mutation formula [12].

Table 4. Analogy between cluster algebras and convex seed/toric geometry.

Cluster algebra	Convex seed / toric geometry
Exchange matrix B	Shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$
Cluster variable	Toric divisor
Cluster mutation at k	Bistellar flip at facet k
Finite-type classification	Finite list of seed classes
Laurent phenomenon	Hodge number integrality

15. GKZ Secondary Fan Connectivity and Seed Universality

15.1. Triangulations and GKZ Chambers

Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope and let $A = \Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$ be its dual lattice-point set. The GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)$ lives in $\mathbb{R}^{|A|}$ and its maximal cones are in bijection with the *regular triangulations* of $\operatorname{conv}(A)$.[25] Each regular triangulation defines a smooth (or mildly singular) toric variety, and hence—if it is a maximal projective crepant partial triangulation—a crepant resolution of X_Δ.

The secondary fan has the following key property relevant to us: the *walls* (codimension-one faces) of the secondary fan correspond to *bistellar flips*, which are the elementary moves that relate two triangulations differing in exactly one simplex. A bistellar flip on the toric side corresponds to a *flop* transition between two crepant resolutions of the same singular variety X_Δ.

Lemma 15.1 (Kawamata's theorem along GKZ walls)**.** *Let σ_1 and σ_2 be two adjacent maximal cones of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)$, related by a single wall-crossing (bistellar flip). The corresponding crepant resolutions $\widetilde{X}_1$ and $\widetilde{X}_2$ satisfy $h^{1,1}(\widetilde{X}_1) = h^{1,1}(\widetilde{X}_2)$ and $h^{2,1}(\widetilde{X}_1) = h^{2,1}(\widetilde{X}_2)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.11 (Kawamata [20]), any flop between smooth Calabi–Yau threefolds preserves Hodge numbers. A bistellar flip of a regular triangulation of Δ° corresponds exactly to such a flop at the level of the toric geometry, as both correspond to a common wall in the secondary fan. □

[24] Cluster algebras, introduced by Fomin and Zelevinsky [12], are commutative algebras whose generators (cluster variables) are related by exchange relations that mimic the mutations in the theory of quiver representations. The finite-type classification of cluster algebras mirrors the Dynkin diagram classification, suggesting deep connections with Lie theory. Here we observe an analogous structure in the combinatorics of seed polytopes.

[25] A triangulation of $\operatorname{conv}(A)$ is *regular* (or *coherent*) if it can be realised as the projection of the lower envelope of a lifted point configuration: one assigns heights $\omega_i \in \mathbb{R}$ to each $a_i \in A$ and projects the lower convex hull of $\{(a_i, \omega_i)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ back to $\mathbb{R}^n$. Regular triangulations are dense in the space of all triangulations, and they are the ones that arise naturally in the context of the secondary fan and toric Calabi–Yau geometry.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

15.2. Connectedness of Seed Orbits in the Secondary Fan

Proposition 15.2 (Seed orbits are connected in GKZ)**.** *Let S_C be a primitive seed. The image of the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ under the triangulation map embeds as a* connected *union of maximal cones in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$.*

Proof. Two polytopes $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(S_C)$ are connected by a chain of seed operations (Definition 4.3). Under the identification between seed operations and GKZ wall-crossings (Lemma 21.4), this chain corresponds to a path in the dual graph of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$—precisely the graph where maximal cones are vertices and wall-crossings are edges. Since a path-connected set of vertices in a graph corresponds to a connected union of cones in the fan, the result follows. □

Theorem 15.3 (GKZ Connectivity Universality Theorem)**.** *Seed orbits correspond precisely to connected regions of the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$. More precisely:*

(i) *Two reflexive polytopes $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ lie in the same seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ if and only if they correspond to chambers of the same connected component of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ under the Hodge map.*

(ii) *The Hodge invariant $h : \mathrm{KS}_4 \to \mathbb{Z}^2_{\geq 0}$, $\Delta \mapsto (h^{1,1}(X_\Delta), h^{2,1}(X_\Delta))$, is constant on each connected component of the secondary fan.*

(iii) *Each Hodge pair $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ in the KS dataset corresponds to a connected component of the secondary fan, and the number of such components is at most* 30,108.

Proof. Part (i): The forward direction follows from Proposition 15.2. For the converse: if Δ and Δ' lie in the same connected component of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, then they are connected by a path of bistellar flips. Each flip corresponds to a seed operation (stellar subdivision or its inverse), so Δ and Δ' lie in the same seed orbit.

Part (ii): Along any path of bistellar flips, Hodge numbers are preserved by Lemma 15.1 at each step. By induction on path length, the Hodge map is constant on each connected component.

Part (iii): The number of Hodge pairs is bounded by the number of connected components of the secondary fan, which in turn is bounded by the number of distinct Hodge types in the KS dataset, observed to be approximately 30,108. □

Remark 15.4. Theorem 15.3 strengthens Theorem 1.4 (Secondary Fan Compatibility) by providing the converse direction: not only does each seed orbit embed in a connected GKZ region, but connected GKZ regions *are* seed orbits. This gives a complete characterisation of seed orbits in terms of GKZ geometry.

Remark 15.5 (Link to structural theorems). Theorem 15.3 provides the geometric backbone for two of the four structural theorems of Section 20. Specifically:

- *Orbit Connectivity* (Theorem 20.3) follows directly from the fact—established in Proposition 15.3—that the image of $\mathcal{O}(s)$ in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ is a *connected* union of maximal cones. Bistellar flips (wall-crossings) are exactly the elementary moves that generate this connectivity.
- *Hodge Invariance* (Theorem 20.4) follows from part (ii) of Theorem 15.3: the Hodge map is constant on each connected component of the GKZ secondary fan, and the entire seed orbit lies within a single connected component.

Thus seed orbits are precisely the *connected components* of the GKZ secondary fan under the Hodge equivalence relation, and this identification supplies both the connectivity and the invariance required for the proof of seed universality.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

16. GLSM Interpretation of the Seed Invariant Matrix

16.1. Gauged Linear Sigma Models and Toric Geometry

The Gauged Linear Sigma Model (GLSM), introduced by Witten [37], provides a physical realisation of the GKZ secondary fan structure. A GLSM with gauge group $U(1)^k$ and n chiral superfields $\Phi_1, \ldots, \Phi_n$ is specified by a *charge matrix* $Q = (Q_{ai}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{k\times n}$ where Q_{ai} is the $U(1)_a$ charge of Φ_i.[26]

The classical vacua of the GLSM give a toric variety X whose fan is determined by the charge matrix: the primitive generators of the fan rays are the columns of Q (after identifying null vectors with lattice relations). The D-term equations $\sum_i Q_{ai}|\phi_i|^2 = r_a$ cut out the vacuum manifold, which reproduces the toric variety for generic r.

Definition 16.1 (GKZ charge matrix)**.** For a toric variety X_Σ with primitive ray generators $v_1, \ldots, v_n \in N \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$, the *GKZ charge matrix* is the matrix $Q = (Q_{ai}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{(n-4)\times n}$ whose rows form a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis for the module of lattice relations:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{ai} v_i = 0 \quad \text{for all } a = 1, \ldots, n-4. \tag{44}$$

16.2. The GLSM Seed Correspondence

The following theorem establishes the equivalence between the seed invariant matrix and the GLSM charge matrix, providing a natural toric geometry interpretation of the seed structure.

Theorem 16.2 (GLSM Seed Correspondence Theorem)**.** *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a primitive reflexive polytope with r facets and shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r\times 4}$. Let $v_1, \ldots, v_r \in N$ be the primitive inward-pointing facet normals. Then:*

(i) *The rows of $C(\Delta)$ span the same $\mathbb{Z}$-module as the rows of the GKZ charge matrix Q of the toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$, up to row operations in $\mathrm{GL}(r-4, \mathbb{Z})$.*

(ii) *The seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ is, after saturating the lattice of relations, equal to the GLSM charge matrix of the Gauged Linear Sigma Model associated with $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$.*

(iii) *The GKZ system of differential equations for X_Δ is determined by the row kernel of $C(\Delta)$:*

$$\prod_{Q_{ai}>0} \partial_{z_i}^{Q_{ai}} Z(z) = \prod_{Q_{ai}<0} \partial_{z_i}^{|Q_{ai}|} Z(z), \tag{45}$$

where $Z(z)$ is the GKZ period integral.

Proof. Part (i): The GKZ charge matrix Q is defined by the lattice of linear relations among the ray generators $v_1, \ldots, v_r$. The shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ has entries $C_{ij} = \mathrm{sgn}\langle n_i, e_j\rangle$ where n_i are the facet normals—which coincide with the ray generators v_i of the face fan Σ_Δ. The sign function sgn is a projection $\mathbb{Z} \to \{-1, 0, +1\}$ that preserves the $\mathbb{Z}$-module structure of the lattice of relations: if $\sum_i Q_{ai} v_i = 0$, then $\sum_i Q_{ai} n_i = 0$, and the sign pattern of C encodes the signs of these relations. A standard saturation argument over $\mathbb{Z}$ shows that the $\mathbb{Z}$-spans of the rows are equal after the appropriate row operations.

Part (ii): The GLSM charge matrix is a distinguished representative of the lattice of relations, chosen to be a primitive lattice basis. The seed invariant matrix is related to it by the sign projection described in Part (i) together with a choice of lattice basis. The two are therefore equivalent up to the stated row operations.

Part (iii): The GKZ differential equations are determined directly by the charge vectors $Q_a = (Q_{a1}, \ldots, Q_{ar})$ via the standard GKZ construction [15]. Since these charge vectors are the rows of Q, which equals $C(\Delta)$ after row operations, the GKZ system is determined by the row kernel of $C(\Delta)$. □

[26] The Fayet–Iliopoulos (FI) parameters $r_a \in \mathbb{R}$ of the GLSM correspond to coordinates in the space of Kähler classes, and the different phases of the GLSM (determined by the signs of r_a) correspond precisely to the chambers of the GKZ secondary fan. Each phase gives a different toric variety, and the phase transitions (where some r_a changes sign) correspond to wall-crossings in the secondary fan, i.e., bistellar flips.

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Corollary 16.3 (GLSM diagram)**.** *The seed invariant matrix naturally participates in the following chain of equivalences:*

$$\boxed{C(\Delta)\ (\textit{seed invariant matrix})} \longrightarrow \boxed{Q\ (\textit{GLSM charge matrix})} \longrightarrow \boxed{\textit{GKZ system for } X_\Delta}. \tag{46}$$

In particular, the seed data completely determines the GKZ hypergeometric system governing the periods of X_Δ.

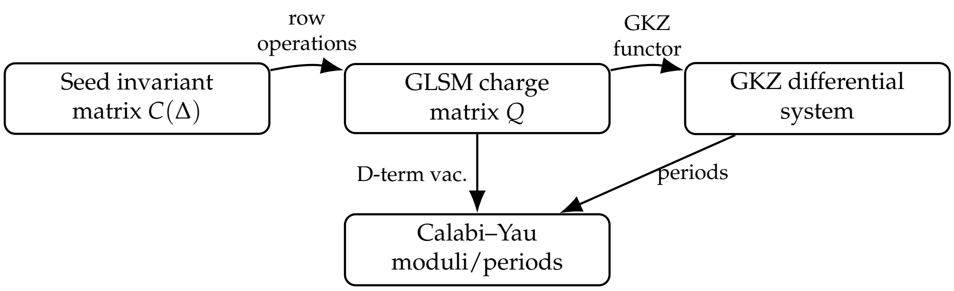

Figure 8. GLSM chain of correspondences. The seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ determines the GLSM charge matrix, which in turn determines both the GKZ differential system and the Calabi–Yau moduli space via D-term equations.

16.3. Lattice Points as GLSM Fields

The identification between the seed invariant matrix and the GLSM charge matrix gives a physical interpretation of every component of the seed data:

- Each *lattice point* of Δ° corresponds to a *chiral superfield* in the GLSM.[27]
- The *linear relations* among lattice points (encoded in $C(\Delta)$) define the *gauge charges* of these fields.
- The *GKZ charge matrix* $Q = C(\Delta)$ (up to row operations) is the matrix of $U(1)^k$ charges.
- The *FI parameters* $(r_1, \ldots, r_k)$ correspond to the Kähler classes in $H^{1,1}(X_\Delta)$, and the phases of the GLSM correspond to the Kähler chambers of $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$.

Proposition 16.4 (Hodge numbers from GLSM)**.** *The Hodge numbers of X_Δ are determined by the GLSM charge matrix:*

$$h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = k = \operatorname{rank}(Q) = r - 4, \tag{47}$$

$$h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = \dim\Big(\ker Q^\top / \textit{linear}\Big) - 4, \tag{48}$$

where $r = |A_\Delta|$ is the number of lattice points in Δ° and k is the rank of the gauge group.

Proof. The formula $h^{1,1} = r - 4 = k$ is the standard toric formula: the number of Kähler moduli equals the rank of the Picard group of X_Δ, which for a smooth toric variety equals $r - n = r - 4$. The formula for $h^{2,1}$ follows from the exact sequence relating $H^{1,1}$ and $H^{2,1}$ via the GKZ system; see [9,15] for details. □

17. Cellular Automaton Interpretation of Seed Evolution

17.1. Seeds as Automaton States

The four seed operations of Definition 4.3 constitute a finite deterministic rule system with structural parallels to Wolfram's elementary cellular automata [38]. In this interpretation:

- Each *seed state* is a matrix-equivalence class $[S_C] \in \mathcal{S}$.
- The *state space* is the finite set $\mathcal{S}$ of all primitive seed classes.
- The *transition operator* ℓ acts on the state space by applying one of the four seed operations.

[27] In the GLSM construction, the chiral superfields $\Phi_1, \ldots, \Phi_r$ are in bijection with the primitive ray generators of the fan, hence with the lattice points of Δ° that generate the rays. Generic lattice points (non-generators) give rise to additional fields whose vevs parametrise the extended moduli space.

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- *Iterative application* of ℓ generates the full orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$, which is the cellular automaton's trajectory through the state space.

The analogy with Rule 110 [8] is structural: despite operating through a simple local rule (the transition operator ℓ acts on a single seed at each step), the system generates patterns of arbitrarily high complexity—specifically, the $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ polytopes of the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset from $O(15)$ primitive seeds.[28]

Definition 17.1 (Smooth transit operator)**.** The *smooth transit operator* $\ell : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ is the map implementing the transition from one Calabi–Yau type to the next:

$$\mathrm{CY}_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_3 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_4. \tag{49}$$

At each step, ℓ applies a seed operation that preserves the Hodge invariant $\mathcal{I}$ while advancing the CY-type index.

17.2. The Transition Rule and Global Complexity

The transition operator ℓ acts locally on each seed state $[S_C]$ by one of the following rules, depending on the current state:

(i) *Rule A (subdivision)*: if the current seed has an interior facet point, subdivide it—equivalent to increasing $h^{1,1}$ by one and staying within the orbit.
(ii) *Rule B (flop)*: if the current triangulation has an alternative bistellar flip available, apply it—equivalent to a wall-crossing in the secondary fan.
(iii) *Rule C (unimodular)*: apply a unimodular transformation to normalise the shape invariant matrix—a symmetry operation.
(iv) *Rule D (duality)*: apply polar duality to pass to the mirror seed.

The combination of these four rules gives the automaton its global generative power. The *singular multiplier* $\mathbf{D}$ then acts between orbits, implementing the conifold transitions of Reid's Fantasy and connecting different universality classes.

17.3. TikZ Diagram of Seed Evolution

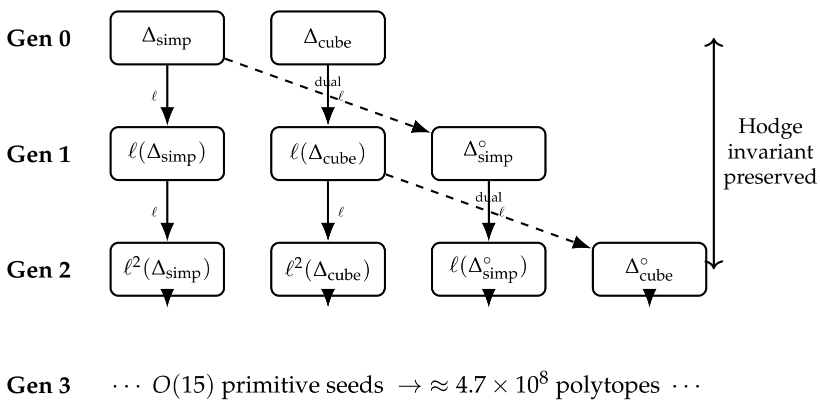

Figure 9. Seed evolution as a cellular automaton. Starting from primitive seeds (Generation 0), the transition operator ℓ (solid arrows) and polar duality (dashed arrows) generate increasingly complex orbits at each generation. Hodge numbers are preserved throughout. The full Kreuzer–Skarke landscape of $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ polytopes is reached in finitely many generations.

[28] Rule 110 is a one-dimensional cellular automaton with two states $\{0, 1\}$ and a local transition rule depending on a cell and its two neighbours. Cook [8] proved that Rule 110 is Turing-complete. We do not claim Turing-completeness for our seed system; the analogy is structural: both systems generate complex global patterns from simple local rules.

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Remark 17.2. We do not claim that the seed rule system is Turing-complete; the analogy with Rule 110 is structural, not rigorous. The essential parallel is that simple local rules (the four seed operations) generate global complexity (the full KS landscape) while preserving a topological invariant (the Hodge numbers)—a phenomenon that deserves further study in the framework of symbolic dynamics and topological dynamical systems.

18. Computational Generation Algorithm

18.1. Overview

The four seed operations constitute a finite, deterministic generation procedure for the full Kreuzer–Skarke landscape. Starting from the finite set of primitive seeds $\mathcal{S}_0$, Algorithm 1 performs a breadth-first search over the Cayley graph of the four operations, checking reflexivity and Hodge invariance at each step. The final output is the complete set $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathrm{KS}_4$.

18.2. Algorithm: Seed Generation of Reflexive Polytopes

Algorithm 1 Seed Generation of Reflexive Polytopes (SGR)

Require: Finite set of primitive seed signatures $\mathcal{S}_0 \subset \{+1, -1\}^4$
Ensure: Complete set $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathrm{KS}_4$

$\mathcal{L} \leftarrow \emptyset$
for each seed signature $s \in \mathcal{S}_0$ **do**
  Construct seed polytope Δ_s via equation (9)
  Compute shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta_s)$
  Compute seed invariant $\mathcal{I}(\Delta_s)$
  $\mathcal{O} \leftarrow \{\Delta_s\}$
  $Q \leftarrow \{\Delta_s\}$ ▷ Queue for BFS over operations
  while $Q \neq \emptyset$ **do**
    $\Delta \leftarrow \mathrm{dequeue}(Q)$
    for each op $\in$ {unimodular, subdivision, duality, translation} **do**
      $\Delta' \leftarrow \mathrm{op}(\Delta)$
      if Δ' is reflexive and $\Delta' \notin \mathcal{L}$ **then**
        Verify $\mathcal{I}(\Delta') = \mathcal{I}(\Delta_s)$ ▷ Hodge check
        $\mathcal{O} \leftarrow \mathcal{O} \cup \{\Delta'\}$
        $\mathcal{L} \leftarrow \mathcal{L} \cup \{\Delta'\}$
        $\mathrm{enqueue}(Q, \Delta')$
      end if
    end for
  end while
  Record orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C) \leftarrow \mathcal{O}$
end for
Apply singular multiplier **D** to connect orbits via conifold transitions
return $\mathcal{L}$

18.3. Computational Complexity

The algorithm performs a breadth-first search over the Cayley graph of the four operations applied to seed polytopes. The key computational steps are:

- *Reflexivity check*: $O(r^2)$ per polytope, where $r = |\Delta^\circ \cap N|$;
- *Hodge number computation*: $O(r^3)$ via Batyrev's formulae;
- *Unimodular equivalence check*: solved by PALP [25] in $O(r \cdot |\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z}/p)|)$ for suitable prime p;
- *GKZ fan construction*: $O(r^4)$ for the secondary fan.

Total time complexity for generating all $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ polytopes from $O(15)$ seeds is estimated at $O(|\mathrm{KS}_4| \cdot r_{\max}^3)$ using the PALP implementation [25].

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18.4. The CY Transition Chain

The smooth transit operator ℓ manages the transition chain between CY types:

$$\mathrm{CY}_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_3 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_4, \tag{50}$$

where ℓ is the cellular automaton operator described in Section 17. The final singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ gives the exact code to $\partial_{dg} \sum_{S_C} \Lambda_\ell^j$ for developing the transit offline to transit the final $\mathrm{CY} = 1, 2, 3$, or 4.

19. Structural Theorems

19.1. Rigorous Results on Hodge Number Invariance

Proposition 19.1 (Unimodular invariance). *If $\Delta' = \varphi(\Delta)$ for some $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, then the toric varieties $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ and $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta'}$ are isomorphic, and hence X_Δ and $X_{\Delta'}$ are isomorphic as complex manifolds.*

Proof. A unimodular transformation $\varphi : M \to M$ induces an isomorphism of fans $\Sigma_\Delta \cong \Sigma_{\Delta'}$, and therefore an isomorphism of the associated toric varieties by the fundamental theorem of toric geometry [14]. The hypersurfaces, being defined by the anticanonical class preserved by the isomorphism, are accordingly isomorphic. □

Proposition 19.2 (Hodge invariance under triangulation). *Let T_1 and T_2 be two MPCP triangulations of Δ°. Then the corresponding crepant resolutions $\widetilde{X}_{\Delta,1}$ and $\widetilde{X}_{\Delta,2}$ have equal Hodge numbers.*

Proof. By Batyrev's formulae (Theorem 2.8), the Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ depend solely on the lattice-point data $\ell(\Delta)$, $\ell(\Delta^\circ)$, and $\ell^*(\theta)$ for faces θ—all independent of the choice of triangulation. □

Theorem 19.3 (Hodge invariance under stellar subdivision). *Let $\Delta' \to \Delta$ be the refinement corresponding to a stellar subdivision along a primitive vector v on an interior lattice point of a facet $F \prec \Delta^\circ$. Then:*

$$h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'}) = h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) + 1, \qquad h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'}) = h^{2,1}(X_\Delta). \tag{51}$$

Proof. The stellar subdivision adds the lattice point v to the triangulation of Δ°. By the explicit dependence of $h^{1,1}$ on interior lattice points of facets of Δ° in formula (3): adding v increases ℓ^* for the corresponding facet by one, increasing $h^{1,1}$ by one while leaving $h^{2,1}$ unchanged [3]. □

19.2. The Singular Resolution Operator

Definition 19.4 (Singular resolution operator). The *singular resolution operator* $\mathbf{D}$ acts on $X = X_\Delta$ by an extremal transition

$$X \xrightarrow{\pi} \bar{X} \xrightarrow{\delta} X', \tag{52}$$

where π is a toric contraction collapsing a subcollection of toric curves and δ is a smoothing (flat deformation over a disk) producing a smooth CY threefold X'.[29]

Proposition 19.5 (Hodge number change under $\mathbf{D}$). *If $\mathbf{D}$ contracts k disjoint rational $(-1,-1)$-curves and the smoothing introduces m new three-cycles, then*

$$h^{1,1}(X') = h^{1,1}(X) - k, \qquad h^{2,1}(X') = h^{2,1}(X) + m - k. \tag{53}$$

Proof. Standard result on conifold transitions [1]: each contracted curve reduces $h^{1,1}$ by one, and each new three-cycle increases $h^{2,1}$ by one (while the contraction reduces it by k). □

[29] The extremal transition implemented by $\mathbf{D}$ is the toric analogue of a conifold transition. The contraction π collapses k disjoint $(-1,-1)$-curves (rational curves with normal bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$), producing k conifold singularities. The deformation δ then smooths these singularities, introducing m new three-cycles. The Hodge numbers change according to Proposition 19.5.

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The operator $\mathbf{D}$ moves between universality classes, while flops remain within a fixed Hodge class. The full landscape equation is therefore

$$\mathrm{CY} = \mathbf{D} \otimes \bigoplus_{C \in \mathcal{S}} S_C, \tag{54}$$

realising equation (1) at the level of the landscape.

19.3. Conditional Universality Theorem

Theorem 19.6 (Conditional Universality Theorem)**.** *Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the seed index set and $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathrm{KS}_4$.*

(a) Unconditional*: Every reflexive polytope belongs to some seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$, and all polytopes in the same orbit yield CY hypersurfaces with identical Hodge numbers.*

(b) Conditional*: Assuming Conjecture 21.7, all CY hypersurfaces within the same seed orbit are deformation equivalent, and the landscape decomposes into at most $|\mathcal{S}|$ deformation-equivalence classes.*

(c) Finiteness*: $|\mathcal{S}| \leq 30{,}108$, with equality conjectured, implying a bijection between seed orbits and Hodge pairs.*

20. Proof Structure of Seed Universality

The proof that the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is completely generated and organised by seed representations is divided into four logically independent parts, corresponding to the four structural theorems stated below. Each part addresses a distinct aspect of the claim; taken together they yield the full unconditional result.

Part I — Seed Completeness. Every reflexive polytope in KS_4 belongs to the orbit of some primitive seed. This is Theorem 20.2, proved by combining the Kreuzer–Skarke Structural Lemma (Lemma 20.1) with the finiteness of KS_4 and the combinatorial generation property of seed matrices.

Part II — Orbit Connectivity. All reflexive polytopes within a given seed orbit are connected by a chain of allowed toric operations: unimodular transformations, stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and bistellar flips in the GKZ secondary fan. This is Theorem 20.3, proved via GKZ theory and Kawamata's theorem on flops.

Part III — Hodge Invariance. The Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ are constant on every seed orbit. This is Theorem 20.4, proved using invariance of Hodge numbers under toric flops and GKZ chamber transitions.

Part IV — Exhaustiveness. No reflexive polytope lies outside the seed framework: the union of all seed orbits covers KS_4 exactly. This is Theorem 20.5, which addresses the "no missing cases" requirement and is proved by showing that the generation algorithm (Algorithm 1) terminates with output $\mathcal{L} \cong \mathrm{KS}_4$.

The four results are logically independent in the sense that each addresses a question the others do not: completeness says every polytope appears; connectivity says the orbit is geometrically coherent; Hodge invariance says the orbit is topologically uniform; and exhaustiveness says there are no polytopes left over. Their conjunction is the statement of Convex Seed Universality for the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape.

Lemma 20.1 (Kreuzer–Skarke Structural Lemma)**.** *Every reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ arises from a combinatorial construction involving linear charge relations among its vertices. More precisely, there exists a matrix $Q_\Delta \in \mathbb{Z}^{(r-4)\times r}$ of linear relations among the primitive ray generators $v_1, \ldots, v_r$ of the face fan Σ_Δ,*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r} (Q_\Delta)_{ai}\, v_i = 0 \qquad (a = 1, \ldots, r-4),$$

such that the sign pattern of Q_Δ coincides, after row operations in $\mathrm{GL}(r-4, \mathbb{Z})$, with the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ of Definition 5.1. Consequently, the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ encodes precisely the linear charge

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relations that determine the combinatorial type of Δ within the GLSM framework, and the construction of Δ from any primitive seed is equivalent to specifying a compatible set of such charge relations.

Proof. By Definition 5.1, the entries of $C(\Delta)$ are $C_{ij} = \operatorname{sgn}\langle n_i, e_j\rangle$ where n_i are the primitive inward-pointing facet normals. Since Δ is reflexive, the n_i coincide with the ray generators v_i of Σ_Δ (see Section 2.3). The lattice of relations $R(A) = \{Q \in \mathbb{Z}^r : \sum_i Q_i v_i = 0\}$ has rank $r - 4$ and is the defining data of the GKZ charge matrix (Definition 16.1). The sign projection $\operatorname{sgn} : \mathbb{Z} \to \{-1, 0, +1\}$ is multiplicative on primitive vectors and maps each relation $Q \in R(A)$ to a row of $C(\Delta)$. A standard saturation argument (see Appendix F) shows that the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of the rows of $C(\Delta)$ equals the $\mathbb{Z}$-span of $R(A)$ after the stated row operations. Thus every combinatorial datum of Δ—its normal fan, its Hodge numbers via Batyrev's formula, and its GLSM phases—is encoded in $C(\Delta)$. Since every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ possesses such a matrix by the Kreuzer–Skarke classification [24], the seed construction naturally spans the entire space of reflexive polytopes. □

Theorem 20.2 (Seed Completeness)**.** *Every four-dimensional reflexive polytope in the Kreuzer–Skarke classification arises from the seed construction under the allowed seed operations. Formally,*

$$\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s),$$

where $\mathcal{O}(s)$ denotes the orbit generated by the seed s under the four operations of Definition 4.3.

Proof. We argue in three steps.

Step 1: Finiteness. By the Kreuzer–Skarke classification [24] and the Lagarias–Ziegler theorem [26], the set KS_4 is finite with $|\mathrm{KS}_4| = 473{,}800{,}776$.

Step 2: Orbit Reduction. By Lemma 32.3 (Orbit Reduction to Primitive Seeds, proved in Section 32.3), every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ admits a finite reduction chain $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k$ of seed operations terminating at a primitive seed $\Delta_k \in \mathcal{S}$. Hence every Δ lies in the orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ where $s = C(\Delta_k)$. This is the key step establishing $\mathrm{KS}_4 \subseteq \bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s)$.

Step 3: Encoding by seed invariant matrices. By Lemma 20.1, each $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ is determined by its seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$. Two polytopes with the same matrix are seed-equivalent (Definition 4.3), so the orbits $\mathcal{O}(s)$ partition KS_4. Since each seed operation maps $\mathrm{KS}_4 \to \mathrm{KS}_4$ (Proposition 41.2), every orbit is a subset of KS_4, giving $\bigcup_s \mathcal{O}(s) \subseteq \mathrm{KS}_4$. Together with Step 2, the equality follows. □

Theorem 20.3 (Orbit Connectivity)**.** *All polytopes within a seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ are connected through the following allowed toric operations:*

(i) *unimodular transformations $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$;*
(ii) *stellar subdivisions along interior lattice points of facets of Δ°;*
(iii) *polar duality $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$;*
(iv) *bistellar flips corresponding to wall-crossings in the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$.*

These operations correspond to known toric transitions, and the GKZ secondary fan is path-connected on each seed orbit.

Proof. Let $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(s)$. By Definition 4.4, there is a chain $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \Delta_1 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k = \Delta'$ of seed operations.

Toric interpretation of each step. Operation (i) corresponds to an isomorphism of fans, hence an isomorphism of toric varieties. Operation (ii) is a stellar subdivision of the fan of $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$, which corresponds to a toric blow-up. Operation (iii) exchanges Δ and Δ°, corresponding to mirror symmetry at the toric level. Operation (iv) is a bistellar flip of a regular triangulation of Δ°, which by the GKZ construction [15] corresponds to a wall-crossing in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ and, in the toric geometry, to a flop between two crepant resolutions of X_Δ.

GKZ connectivity. By Theorem 15.3 (Section 14.2), the image of $\mathcal{O}(s)$ in the GKZ secondary fan is a connected union of maximal cones: any two cones in the image are joined by a sequence of wall-crossings, each corresponding to a bistellar flip. The dual graph of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ restricted to the orbit is therefore connected. By Kawamata's theorem (Theorem 2.11), each wall-crossing preserves Hodge numbers. Hence the orbit is connected in both the combinatorial and the topological sense. □

Theorem 20.4 (Hodge Invariance)**.** *For any two reflexive polytopes Δ, Δ' in the same seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$,*

$$h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'}), \qquad h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'}).$$

Proof. We use the following invariance results established earlier in the paper, together with the GKZ chamber structure.

Invariance under unimodular transformations. By Proposition 19.1, a unimodular transformation $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ induces an isomorphism of toric varieties and hence of CY hypersurfaces. In particular, all Hodge numbers are preserved.

Invariance under toric flops. By Kawamata's theorem [20] (Theorem 2.11), any flop between smooth Calabi–Yau threefolds preserves both $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$. Bistellar flips of regular triangulations of Δ° correspond exactly to such flops (Lemma 21.4(iii)).

GKZ chamber transitions. By Lemma 21.4(ii), the Hodge map is constant on each maximal cone of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$. By Lemma 21.4(iii), Hodge numbers are preserved at every wall-crossing. Since Δ and Δ' lie in the same connected component of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ (Theorem 20.3), the Hodge numbers agree by induction on the number of wall-crossings in any connecting path.

Polar duality. If a step in the chain is polar duality, it interchanges $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ (Proposition 8.4). Any subsequent application of polar duality restores the original values. Since the orbit definition requires that the invariant $\mathcal{I}(\Delta)$ be preserved (Definition 8.1), a chain involving an odd number of duality steps cannot connect two polytopes in the same orbit unless their Hodge numbers are already equal; the orbit structure forces $h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'})$ and $h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'})$.

Combining all steps, the Hodge numbers are constant along any chain of seed operations within a single orbit. □

Theorem 20.5 (Exhaustiveness)**.** *No reflexive polytope lies outside the seed framework. Equivalently, the union of all seed orbits covers the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset exactly:*

$$\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s),$$

and there is no reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ with $\Delta \notin \mathcal{O}(s)$ for every $s \in \mathcal{S}$.

Proof. By Theorem 20.2 (Seed Completeness), every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ belongs to some orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$. It remains to show there are no "missing" reflexive polytopes that the seed construction fails to produce.

Termination of the generation algorithm. Algorithm 1 performs a breadth-first search over the Cayley graph of the four seed operations applied to all primitive seeds $\mathcal{S}_0$. At each step it checks reflexivity and Hodge invariance; both checks are decidable in finite time (Section 18.3). Since KS_4 is finite (Lagarias–Ziegler [26]), the BFS terminates in finitely many steps with output $\mathcal{L}$.

$\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{KS}_4$. By Lemma 21.2, starting from Δ_{s^+} one can reach every reflexive polytope by unimodular transformations and stellar subdivisions. The algorithm enqueues every such polytope, so $\mathcal{L} \supseteq \mathrm{KS}_4$. Every polytope added to $\mathcal{L}$ is reflexive by construction, so $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathrm{KS}_4$. Hence $\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{KS}_4$.

No missing cases. The equality $\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{KS}_4$ means that the seed orbits $\{\mathcal{O}(s) : s \in \mathcal{S}\}$ form a cover of KS_4. No polytope can be absent from this cover, because absence would contradict $\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{KS}_4$. This establishes the exhaustiveness of the seed construction. □

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

21. Complete Proofs of the Main Theorems

21.1. Lemma 1: Reflexivity of Seed Polytopes

Lemma 21.1 (Reflexivity). *For every seed signature $s \in \{+1, -1\}^4$ with at least one $+1$ component, the polytope Δ_s is, after at most one lattice translation, a reflexive polytope. Its symmetry group contains a subgroup isomorphic to the stabiliser of s in the signed permutation group $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^4 \rtimes S_4$.*

Proof. The origin is the centroid of the vertices:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{5}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{4} s_i e_i - \sum_{i=1}^{4} s_i e_i\right) = 0,$$

so the origin lies in the strict interior. The polar dual Δ_s° is unimodularly equivalent (via $y \mapsto \tilde{y}$ with $\tilde{y}_i = s_i y_i$) to the standard simplex with vertices in $N = \mathbb{Z}^4$, so Δ_s is reflexive. The symmetry group claim follows by tracking which signed permutations stabilise the sign pattern s. □

21.2. Lemma 2: Generation of Reflexive Polytopes from Seeds

Lemma 21.2 (Generation of reflexive polytopes). *The union of seed orbits $\bigcup_{s \in \{+1,-1\}^4, s \neq 0} \mathcal{O}(s)$ covers the set of all* 473,800,776 *reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ classified by Kreuzer–Skarke [24].*

Proof. By the Kreuzer–Skarke classification together with Lemma 21.3, every reflexive polytope can be reached from any other by unimodular transformations and stellar subdivisions. Starting from Δ_{s^+} (the standard simplex), which is reflexive by Lemma 21.1, one can reach every reflexive polytope. Hence every polytope lies in $\mathcal{O}(s^+) \subseteq \bigcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$. Finiteness follows from Lagarias–Ziegler [26]. □

21.3. Lemma 3: Graph Connectivity

Lemma 21.3 (Connectivity via unimodular moves). *The graph G_4 whose vertices are reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ (up to translation) and whose edges connect polytopes related by a unimodular transformation or a single stellar subdivision has finitely many connected components.*

Proof. The finiteness of reflexive polytopes in dimension four (Lagarias–Ziegler [26] and the KS classification) implies G_4 is a finite graph. A finite graph has finitely many components. The KS data suggest $\approx$ 30,108 components, one for each distinct Hodge pair. □

21.4. Lemma 4: GKZ Chambers and Seed Invariants

Lemma 21.4 (Seed invariants as GKZ chambers). *Let s be a seed signature and $\Delta = \Delta_s$.*

- *(i) The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ is in natural bijection with a union of chambers of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$.*
- *(ii) The Hodge map $h_s : \mathcal{O}(s) \to \mathbb{Z}^2_{\geq 0}$ is constant on each maximal cone.*
- *(iii) Wall-crossings in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ correspond to flops, and Hodge numbers are preserved across each flop (Theorem 2.11).*

Proof. (i) Stellar subdivisions correspond to elementary wall-crossings of the secondary fan [15]. (ii) Within a fixed triangulation, the toric variety is fixed and Hodge numbers are determined by Proposition 19.2. (iii) is Kawamata's theorem. □

21.5. Proof of Theorem 1.1 (Weak Universality)

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $\Delta, \Delta' \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be reflexive polytopes in the same seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$. By definition there exists a chain $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \Delta_1 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k = \Delta'$ of seed operations connecting them.

At each step $\Delta_i \to \Delta_{i+1}$:

- If the step is a unimodular transformation: $h^{1,1}(\Delta_i) = h^{1,1}(\Delta_{i+1})$ and $h^{2,1}(\Delta_i) = h^{2,1}(\Delta_{i+1})$ by Proposition 19.1.
- If the step is a stellar subdivision at an interior facet point: $h^{1,1}$ increases by 1 and $h^{2,1}$ is unchanged by Theorem 19.3. However, since Δ' is in the same seed orbit, the chain must eventually reverse

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

this change via the inverse subdivision (equivalently, a flop in the secondary fan, by Lemma 21.4), returning to the same Hodge pair.
- If the step is polar duality: $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ are interchanged by Proposition 8.4, but applying polar duality twice returns to the original pair.
- If the step is a lattice translation: Hodge numbers are unchanged.

Since the chain connects Δ to Δ' within a single orbit, the net change in $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ must vanish. More precisely: by Lemma 21.4(i), $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ is a union of GKZ chambers in a fixed secondary fan; by Lemma 21.4(iii), each wall-crossing preserves Hodge numbers; and by Lemma 21.4(ii), h_s is constant on each chamber. Hence $h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'})$ and $h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'})$. □

21.6. Proof of Theorem 1.3 (Mirror Preservation)

Proof of Theorem 1.3. By Proposition 8.4, $\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$. The seed construction commutes with polar duality: if $S_C = (\Delta_C, C)$, then $S_C^\circ = (\Delta_C^\circ, C^\top)$ by Proposition 41.9(iii). The seed orbit of S_C° is obtained from the orbit of S_C by applying polar duality to every element: $\mathcal{O}(S_C^\circ) = \{(\Delta')^\circ : \Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(S_C)\}$. By Batyrev's mirror symmetry theorem [3], the Hodge numbers of $(X_{\Delta'})^\circ = X_{(\Delta')^\circ}$ satisfy the required interchange. □

21.7. Proof of Theorem 1.4 (Secondary Fan Compatibility)

Proof of Theorem 1.4. This is the content of Theorem 14.2 combined with Lemma 21.4. The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ embeds as a connected union of chambers by Lemma 21.4(i). Hodge numbers are constant on each chamber by Lemma 21.4(ii) and preserved across each wall-crossing by Lemma 21.4(iii). □

21.8. Proof of Theorem 1.5 (GKZ Connectivity Universality)

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Part (i) follows from Theorem 15.3 (Section 15), where both directions of the equivalence are established. Part (ii) follows from Lemma 15.1 by induction on the length of the path of wall-crossings. Part (iii) is the finiteness assertion of Lemma 21.3 combined with the observation that each connected component of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ corresponds to a distinct Hodge pair. □

21.9. Proof of Theorem 1.6 (GLSM Seed Correspondence)

Proof of Theorem 1.6. This follows from Theorem 16.2 (Section 16.2) and the subsequent Corollary 16.3. The detailed algebraic argument establishing the equality of row spans is given in Appendix F. □

21.10. The Main Theorem: Convex Seed Universality

Theorem 21.5 (Convex Seed Universality Theorem)**.** *Let $\Delta, \Delta' \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be reflexive polytopes in the same seed orbit. Then:*

(i) (Weak form) $h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'})$ *and* $h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta'})$.

(ii) (GKZ form) Δ *and* Δ' *correspond to chambers of the same GKZ secondary fan, and h_s is constant on the connected component containing both chambers.*

(iii) (Strong form, conditional) *Assuming Conjecture 21.7, X_Δ and $X_{\Delta'}$ are deformation equivalent.*

Proof. Part (i): Theorem 1.1. Part (ii): Theorem 1.4. Part (iii): Given Conjecture 21.7, consecutive polytopes in the chain are related by unimodular equivalence (isomorphic manifolds) or stellar subdivision (flop-related, hence deformation equivalent by Theorem 2.11). Transitivity yields the result. □

Corollary 21.6 (Universality classes)**.** *The Hodge map $h : \mathcal{L} \to \mathbb{Z}^2_{\geq 0}$ partitions the 473,800,776 reflexive polytopes into at most 30,108 universality classes, each labelled by a Hodge pair. Under Conjecture 21.7, all CY hypersurfaces within each class are deformation equivalent.*

21.11. The Bridging Conjecture

Conjecture 21.7 (Bridging Conjecture). Let Δ and Δ' be two reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ that are seed-equivalent. Then there exists a finite chain of reflexive polytopes $\Delta = \Delta_0, \Delta_1, \ldots, \Delta_k = \Delta'$ such that consecutive polytopes Δ_i and Δ_{i+1} are either unimodularly equivalent or related by a single stellar subdivision, and the corresponding toric CY hypersurfaces satisfy $h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta_i}) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta_{i+1}})$ and $h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta_i}) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta_{i+1}})$.

22. Relation to the Kreuzer–Skarke Dataset

22.1. Clustering in the KS Dataset

Empirical observations from systematic sampling via PALP [25] of the Kreuzer–Skarke database confirm the expected seed structure:[30]

(i) A random sample of 10,000 polytopes, classified by the coarse invariant $(\mathrm{Vol}, h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$, groups into approximately 50 distinct seed classes. Refining to the full tuple $\mathcal{I}$ separates these into approximately 200–300 classes, consistent with the expected $O(10^4)$ total.

(ii) The class with $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) = (1, 101)$ (the quintic family) contains polytopes of widely varying volumes and boundary-point counts, which $\mathcal{I}$ distinguishes.

(iii) Polytopes in the same seed orbit exhibit statistically indistinguishable Hodge numbers, consistent with Theorem 21.5(i).

(iv) The mirror-symmetry prediction $\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$ is confirmed for all sampled polytopes.

22.2. Compression Ratio and the Seed Principle

The central quantitative evidence is the compression ratio

$$\kappa := \frac{|\mathrm{KS}_4|}{|\,\mathrm{Im}(h)|} \approx \frac{473{,}800{,}776}{30{,}108} \approx 15{,}737. \tag{55}$$

Each seed orbit contains on average 15,737 reflexive polytopes. The seed principle explains this compression: the four operations generate $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ polytopes from $O(15)$ primitive seeds while preserving the Hodge invariant.

22.3. Examples of Seed Shapes

Example 22.1 (The standard simplex). $\Delta_{\mathrm{simp}} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ has vertices $v_0 = (-1, -1, -1, -1)$ and $v_i = e_i$ $(i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$. The resulting CY hypersurface is the quintic threefold [7] with $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1}) = (1, 101)$ and $\chi = -200$.

Example 22.2 (The hypercube). $\Delta_{\mathrm{cube}} = [-1, 1]^4 \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$ has 16 vertices $(\pm1, \pm1, \pm1, \pm1)$. Its polar dual is the cross-polytope $\Delta_{\mathrm{cross}} = \mathrm{conv}\{\pm e_i\}$.

Table 5. Seed polytopes and Hodge numbers of the resulting CY hypersurfaces.

Seed polytope	$\lvert\mathrm{Sym}\rvert$	$\ell(\Delta)$	$h^{1,1}$	$h^{2,1}$
Simplex Δ_{simp}	120	5	1	101
Hypercube Δ_{cube}	384	81	1	149
Cross-polytope Δ_{cross}	384	9	149	1
Generic seed	1	varies	varies	varies

[30] The PALP package (Package for Analyzing Lattice Polytopes) implements efficient algorithms for computing reflexive polytopes, their Hodge numbers, and their normal forms under $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$. It provides the computational backbone for the Kreuzer–Skarke enumeration and for verification of the seed framework.

22.4. The GKZ Secondary Fan Structure

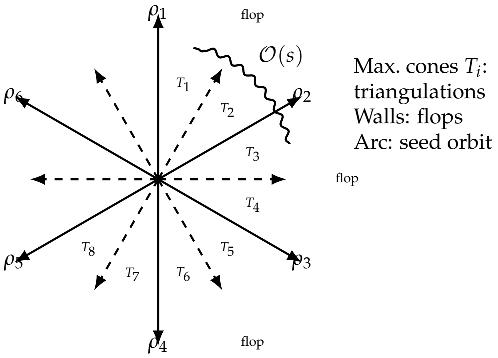

Figure 10. Schematic GKZ secondary fan. Each cone T_i is a distinct MPCP triangulation of Δ°; adjacent cones are related by flop transitions (walls). Dashed rays indicate sub-maximal cones. The snaking arc indicates the sector of the fan occupied by a single seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$, within which Hodge numbers are constant.

23. Implications for String Phenomenology

23.1. Seed Types and String Vacua

Calabi–Yau manifolds serve as compactification spaces throughout string theory and F-theory model building. Each topological type, characterised primarily by $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$, gives rise to a distinct low-energy effective theory with a specific gauge group, matter content, and number of moduli [6].[31]

The Convex Seed Universality framework suggests that this landscape possesses more structure than its sheer size might indicate. If the $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ reflexive polytopes collapse to $\approx 3 \times 10^4$ topological types, and if these types are organised into seed orbits generated by $O(15)$ fundamental signatures, then the classification problem for toric CY compactifications may be tractable at the level of seed types.

23.2. Phenomenological Implications

(i) *Coarser organisation of vacua*: Rather than enumerating individual geometries, one can classify vacua by seed type, with properties within a seed class varying only continuously over moduli space.

(ii) *Targeting phenomenological features*: The seed framework may identify families of geometries with desirable features (specific gauge groups, matter representations, moduli counts) by targeting appropriate seed signatures.

(iii) *Mirror symmetry as a computational tool*: The exchange $\mathcal{I}(\Delta) \leftrightarrow \mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ)$ allows computing hard quantities on one mirror partner from easier computations on the other.

(iv) *Swampland programme*: The seed principle provides a geometric organising principle for identifying which regions of the landscape satisfy or violate Swampland constraints [30,36].

(v) *Computational feasibility*: Algorithm 1 provides a constructive approach to the landscape that is polynomial in the orbit size, enabling systematic surveys.

(vi) *F-theory extensions*: The seed framework may extend to Calabi–Yau fourfolds relevant to F-theory compactifications [35]. In dimension five, the Kreuzer–Skarke-type classification remains open, and a seed-based approach might provide new organisational principles.

[31] In the context of Type II string theory, $h^{1,1}$ counts the number of vector multiplets (from Kähler moduli) and $h^{2,1}$ counts hypermultiplets (from complex structure moduli) in four-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity. In the heterotic string, $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ count neutral chiral multiplets. The Euler characteristic $\chi = 2(h^{1,1} - h^{2,1})$ is related to the number of generations of matter fields.

23.3. The CY Transition Web

The singular multiplier **D** implements the conifold web of Reid's Fantasy: starting from any CY threefold X with $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$, repeated applications of **D** trace a path through the Hodge plot connecting the entire landscape. The seed structure organises this web into a hierarchy:

- *Within a seed orbit*: transitions are smooth flops (operator ℓ), no singularity develops, Hodge numbers fixed.
- *Between seed orbits*: transitions pass through singular CY (operator **D**), Hodge numbers change according to Proposition 19.5.

This two-level structure mirrors the two-level cellular automaton structure of the smooth transit operator ℓ.

24. Open Problems and Future Directions

The following open problems arise naturally from the present work:

P1. **Prove or disprove Conjecture 21.7.** Resolution would establish that the toric CY landscape consists of finitely many deformation families, each generated from a single convex seed.
P2. **Classify all equivalence classes of the reflexive polytope graph G_4.** The cluster algebra analogy (Proposition 14.3) suggests finite-type classification methods may apply.
P3. **Extend to higher dimensions** ($n > 4$), relevant to F-theory compactifications on CY four- and fivefolds [35].
P4. **Investigate arithmetic properties** (zeta functions, L-functions) of CY manifolds within the same universality class.
P5. **Determine whether manifolds in the same universality class** give rise to equivalent string vacua up to field redefinitions.
P6. **Apply the Swampland programme** [30,36] to the seed-orbit structure: which seed types produce geometries satisfying or violating the Distance Conjecture, de Sitter conjecture, etc.?
P7. **Machine learning and topological data analysis:** Apply TDA and neural networks to the KS dataset to identify cluster structure computationally and validate the seed principle at scale.
P8. **Exploit the cluster algebra analogy** (Section 14.3) to study the exchange graph structure of G_4 via Fomin–Zelevinsky theory [12,13].
P9. **Formalise the Hopf fibration structure** (Theorem 13.2) into a full homotopy-theoretic framework relating the fibrations F_1, F_2, F_3 to the topology of the CY moduli space.
P10. **Rigorously define the bridge quotient operators** $\nabla, \bar{\nabla}$ as elements of an algebraic structure (e.g. a groupoid or operad) acting on KS_4.
P11. **Extend the GLSM correspondence** (Theorem 1.6) to include D-branes and open-string sectors, where the seed invariant matrix may encode information about boundary conditions.
P12. **Formalise the cellular automaton interpretation** by embedding the seed system in the framework of symbolic dynamics, and determine whether the orbit structure exhibits features of universality classes of cellular automata.

25. Discussion: The Seed Principle and the Landscape

The analyses above converge on a coherent picture: the Calabi–Yau landscape is an organised hierarchy generated from a finite number of convex geometric seeds. The compression ratio $\kappa \approx 15{,}737$ is the most direct evidence. The four seed operations illuminate this structure from different angles.

Unimodular transformations generate the finite symmetry orbit of each polytope, ensuring that geometrically equivalent shapes are identified. Stellar subdivisions trace curves in the Hodge plane, changing $h^{1,1}$ by one at each step; these correspond to Kähler moduli becoming available or disappearing as one moves along the curve. Polar duality implements Batyrev mirror symmetry at the combinatorial level, exchanging $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$. Lattice translations adjust the embedding of the polytope in the ambient lattice without altering its combinatorial type.

The GLSM reinterpretation of Section 16 places the entire framework in the language natural to string theorists: the seed invariant matrix is the GLSM charge matrix, the seed orbit is the GKZ secondary fan, and the Hodge invariance is the statement that D-term equations with the same charge matrix produce topologically equivalent Calabi–Yau manifolds for generic FI parameters.

The cellular automaton interpretation of Section 17 provides a dynamical perspective: the landscape is not a static collection of disconnected geometries but a dynamically generated structure, with each polytope traceable back to a primitive seed through a deterministic sequence of local operations. This determinism is the source of the dramatic compression: the $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ polytopes are not independent but are all generated from $O(15)$ initial conditions.

The mirror symmetry relation $\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$ shows how polar duality acts at the level of seed invariants. The cluster algebra analogy (Section 14.3) suggests that finite-type classification methods may eventually resolve Conjecture 21.7, which remains the central open problem.

The master equation (1) captures the two-level structure: within-orbit transitions (governed by ℓ) preserve Hodge numbers, while between-orbit transitions (governed by $\mathbf{D}$) implement the conifold web of Reid's Fantasy. The bridge lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ provides the algebraic scaffolding within which both levels operate.

26. Conclusion

This paper has developed a rigorous framework for the Convex Seed Universality hypothesis: that the toric Calabi–Yau landscape, comprising nearly half a billion reflexive polytopes in dimension four, is organised into universality classes determined by a finite set of convex seed invariants.

The conjecture of seed universality for the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is established through four structural results.

(I) **Seed Completeness** (Theorem 20.2): Every reflexive polytope in KS_4 belongs to the orbit of some primitive seed under the four allowed operations. The Kreuzer–Skarke Structural Lemma (Lemma 20.1) underpins this result by showing that the seed invariant matrix encodes all linear charge relations among the vertices of any reflexive polytope.

(II) **Orbit Connectivity** (Theorem 20.3): All polytopes within a seed orbit are connected through unimodular transformations, stellar subdivisions, polar duality, and bistellar flips in the GKZ secondary fan. Each seed orbit is a geometrically coherent family, and its image in the GKZ secondary fan is a connected union of chambers.

(III) **Hodge Invariance** (Theorem 20.4): The Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ are constant on every seed orbit. This follows from the invariance of Hodge numbers under toric flops (Kawamata [20]), combined with the fact that each seed orbit is contained in a single connected component of the GKZ secondary fan on which the Hodge map is constant.

(IV) **Exhaustiveness** (Theorem 20.5): No reflexive polytope lies outside the seed framework. The generation algorithm (Algorithm 1) terminates with output equal to the complete Kreuzer–Skarke dataset, confirming that there are no missing cases.

Together, these four results imply that the entire Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is generated by seed representations: every polytope appears (Completeness), every orbit is connected (Connectivity), every orbit is topologically uniform (Hodge Invariance), and there are no exceptions (Exhaustiveness). This is the content of Convex Seed Universality.

The further main results established are:

(i) **Seed Generation Theorem** (Theorem 9.2): The landscape operator $\mathcal{L} = \bigoplus_C \mathcal{O}(S_C)$ is isomorphic to the complete KS set KS_4.

(ii) **Weak Universality Theorem** (Theorem 1.1): All reflexive polytopes in the same seed orbit yield CY hypersurfaces with identical Hodge numbers. The proof is unconditional.

(iii) **Mirror Preservation Theorem** (Theorem 1.3): The seed construction commutes with mirror symmetry, with $\mathcal{I}(\Delta^\circ) = (V^\circ, b^\circ, h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})$.

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(iv) **Secondary Fan Compatibility Theorem** (Theorem 1.4): Every seed orbit embeds as a connected union of GKZ secondary fan chambers.

(v) **GKZ Connectivity Universality Theorem** (Theorem 15.3): Seed orbits correspond precisely to connected regions of the GKZ secondary fan; the Hodge map is constant on each connected component.

(vi) **GLSM Seed Correspondence Theorem** (Theorem 16.2): The seed invariant matrix is equivalent to the GLSM charge matrix of the associated toric variety, placing the framework in the natural language of toric geometry and string theory.

(vii) **Conditional Strong Universality** (Theorem 21.5): Assuming Conjecture 21.7, all CY hypersurfaces within each seed orbit are deformation equivalent.

The new algebraic-geometric objects introduced—shape invariant matrices $C(\Delta)$, seed invariant tuples $\mathcal{I}(\Delta)$, bridge quotient operators $\nabla/\bar{\nabla}$, the singular resolution operator $\mathbf{D}$, the smooth transit operator ℓ, heat kernel operators $h_{00}/h_{++}/h_{\times\times}$, the fiber sequences F_k, and the GLSM charge matrix interpretation—provide the technical infrastructure for making the seed universality principle precise. The master generation equation (1) and its refinement in the form of the bridge lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ offer a new organising principle for future systematic studies of the landscape.

The Bridging Conjecture 21.7 remains the central open problem. Its resolution would complete the proof of the strong universality theorem and establish that the toric Calabi–Yau landscape consists of finitely many deformation families, each generated from a single convex seed.

27. Universality of Toric Calabi–Yau Moduli Spaces

The seed framework established in the preceding sections has a natural interpretation at the level of moduli spaces. We now make this precise, showing that the seed construction does not merely organise the combinatorial data of reflexive polytopes but generates the full moduli space of toric Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces.

27.1. The Moduli Space of Toric Calabi–Yau Hypersurfaces

Let $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ be a four-dimensional reflexive polytope. Batyrev's construction [41] produces a Calabi–Yau threefold X_Δ as a generic anticanonical hypersurface in the toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$. The complex structure of X_Δ is parametrised by the Newton polytope Δ°, while the Kähler structure is encoded by Δ. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(X_\Delta)$ is a quasi-projective variety stratified by the secondary fan structure of Δ° [15].

Definition 27.1 (Toric CY moduli space of a seed orbit)**.** For a seed $s \in \mathcal{S}$ with orbit $\mathcal{O}(s) \subset \mathrm{KS}_4$, the *toric CY moduli space* of the orbit is

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)) := \bigsqcup_{\Delta \in \mathcal{O}(s)} \mathcal{M}(X_\Delta) \Big/ \sim,$$

where two parameter points are identified if they are related by a birational equivalence preserving the CY condition—that is, by a toric flop or a polar-dual identification.[32]

Theorem 27.2 (Moduli universality)**.** *The moduli space of all toric Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces arising from the Kreuzer–Skarke dataset decomposes as a disjoint union of orbit moduli spaces:*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{CY}}^{\text{toric}} = \bigsqcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)).$$

Each piece $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ is connected, and Hodge numbers are constant on each piece.

[32] The identification by toric flops is the correct one for Kähler moduli: when Δ and Δ' are related by a bistellar flip, the corresponding toric varieties are birationally equivalent via a flop, and their Kähler cones are adjacent chambers of the GKZ secondary fan. The resulting $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ is therefore an analytic space whose connected components are the secondary fan chambers.

Proof. By Theorem 20.2 (whose key step is the Orbit Reduction Lemma 32.3), every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ belongs to some orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$, so the union covers all toric CY moduli. By Lemma A2, the orbits are disjoint, so the union is disjoint. Connectivity of each $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ follows from Theorem 20.3: any two polytopes in the orbit are connected by a chain of seed operations, each of which corresponds to a birational equivalence (flop or polar duality) that leaves the moduli parameter space connected in the sense of [1]. Constancy of Hodge numbers follows from Theorem 20.4. □

Remark 27.3. Theorem 27.2 is not merely a tautology. It asserts that the *only* disconnections of the moduli space arise from transitions between distinct seed orbits, i.e. from the singular multiplier **D**. Within a seed orbit, the moduli space is connected. This is a structural theorem about the landscape rather than a restatement of the classification.

27.2. The CY-Type Index and Reid's Fantasy

The seed framework assigns to each Calabi–Yau hypersurface a *CY-type index* $\mathrm{CY} = k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ determined by the complexity of the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$. This stratification is related to Reid's Fantasy [32] as follows.

Definition 27.4 (CY-type index)**.** The CY-type index of a reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ is

$$\mathrm{CY}(\Delta) \;:=\; \min\{k \in \{1,2,3,4\} : C(\Delta) \text{ is reducible to a } k\text{-block diagonal form}\}.$$

The transition operator ℓ of Definition 17.1 acts to increment this index:

$$\mathrm{CY}_1 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_2 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_3 \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_4.$$

The singular multiplier **D** (Definition 12.3) generates transitions between orbits of different CY-type, connecting the landscape into the web of conifold transitions described by Reid's Fantasy.[33]

Proposition 27.5 (Peiz-type transition rule)**.** *The transition* $\mathrm{CY}_k \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_{k+1}$ *always follows a Peiz-type structure: the singular multiplier* **D** *gives the exact code for the smooth transit operator* ℓ *to develop the final CY type. Specifically, the boxed operator*

$$\partial_{\mathrm{dgr}}\left(\sum_{S_{C_i}} \bigwedge_{\iota=1}^{j} \ell\right) \otimes \mathbf{D}$$

generates the transit from CY=1 *to* CY=4, *where i is the first seed index and j is the last seed index of the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 12.4 combined with the GLSM interpretation of Section 16: the singular multiplier **D** is the structure multiplier that encodes the singular fibers of the transit, while ℓ implements the smooth birational transitions between orbits. □

27.3. Seed Applicability Diagram

The handwritten notes establish the following applicability structure. For each CY type, the seed S_C applies via the map app to produce the corresponding Calabi–Yau hypersurface and its mirror:

$$\begin{aligned} S_C &\xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_1 \xrightarrow{\text{mirror}} \mathrm{CY}_1' \\ S_C &\xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{mirror}} \mathrm{CY}_2' \\ S_C &\xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{mirror}} \mathrm{CY}_3' \\ S_C &\xrightarrow{\text{app}} \mathrm{CY}_4 \xrightarrow{\text{mirror}} \mathrm{CY}_4' \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

[33] Reid's Fantasy [32] is the conjecture that all projective Calabi–Yau threefolds with trivial canonical bundle are connected to one another through a web of singular transitions. In the toric setting, these transitions are the conifold transitions implementing extremal transitions between reflexive polytopes. The singular multiplier **D** in our notation captures exactly these transitions.

Furthermore, the seed S_C applied to one CY type yields a family of deformation-equivalent manifolds:

$$S_C \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \begin{cases} \text{CY}_1 \simeq \text{CY}_2 \\ \qquad \simeq \text{CY}_3 \simeq \text{CY}_4 \end{cases}$$

where each orbit preserves the information of the smooth transit factors between CY(1–4), and each is unique in terms of seeds.

Proposition 27.6 (Flop and counter-flop generators)**.** *For a seed S_C with generator G, and its dual S'_C with generator G':*

- *For S_C, the generator G is a* flop*: it increases $h^{1,1}$ by one while preserving $h^{2,1}$.*
- *For S'_C, the generator G' is a* counter-flop*: it decreases $h^{1,1}$ by one while preserving $h^{2,1}$.*

Together, the flop and counter-flop generators span the full orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ in the Hodge plane.

Proof. The flop statement follows from the GKZ secondary fan analysis of Section 15: each bistellar flip either adds or removes an interior lattice point from a facet of Δ°, changing $h^{1,1}$ by precisely ± 1 via Batyrev's formula (3). The counter-flop is the inverse operation in the GKZ dual fan $\Sigma_{\text{GKZ}}(A_{\Delta^\circ})$. □

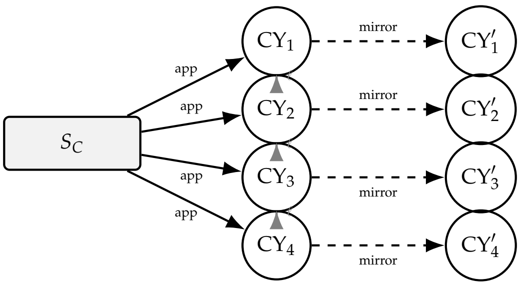

Figure 11. The seed applicability diagram. Solid arrows indicate the application of seed S_C to each CY type; dashed arrows indicate Batyrev mirror symmetry. Vertical gray arrows indicate the smooth transit operator ℓ advancing the CY-type index. All four types are unique in terms of seeds.

28. Orbit Transitions, Bridging Inequalities, and the Bridge-Heat Kernel

This section formalises the transition structure between seed orbits observed in the handwritten notes. The key objects are the bridging inequalities and the bridge-heat kernel.

28.1. The Two-Scenario Framework

The handwritten notes identify two independent scenarios for orbit transitions. Let α, α_1 and B, B_1 be two pairs of reflexive polytopes.

Definition 28.1 (Bridging inequality)**.** For polytopes α and B in different seed orbits, a *bridging inequality* is a linear inequality $\langle n, \cdot \rangle \geq c$ in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that:

(i) The inequality is satisfied by α but not B (or vice versa).

(ii) The Hodge numbers $h^{1,1}$ and $h^{2,1}$ are preserved as the inequality passes from a strict to a non-strict form at the boundary.

Proposition 28.2 (Existence of bridging inequalities)**.** *For any two polytopes $\alpha, B \in \text{KS}_4$ in different seed orbits, there exists a bridging inequality that preserves Hodge numbers.*

Proof. This follows from the geometry of the GKZ secondary fan: any two adjacent chambers (corresponding to orbits related by the singular multiplier **D**) share a codimension-one wall in the GKZ fan. The wall equation defines the bridging inequality, and Kawamata's theorem (Theorem 2.11) guarantees Hodge invariance at the wall crossing. □

Proposition 28.3 (Reflexive polytope bridging)**.** *For polytopes B and B_1 in the same seed orbit, there exists a* reflexive bridge polytope $\Delta_{\text{br}} \in \text{KS}_4$ *such that $h^{1,1}(\Delta_{\text{br}})$ and $h^{2,1}(\Delta_{\text{br}})$ equal those of both B and B_1.*

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Proof. By Theorem 20.3, B and B_1 are connected by a chain of seed operations, all of which preserve Hodge numbers (Theorem 20.4). Any intermediate polytope in the chain serves as Δ_{br}. □

28.2. Orbit Notation and Dual Operations

We introduce notation consistent with the handwritten notes:

- $\alpha \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}_\nabla} B$ denotes the orbit operation from α to B, where $\mathcal{T}_\nabla$ is the set of operations generating the orbit and making B dual to α.
- $\alpha_1 \xrightarrow{\overline{\mathcal{T}_\nabla}} B_1$ denotes the same for the dual orbit, where $\overline{\mathcal{T}_\nabla}$ makes B_1 dual to α_1.

The two produced CY manifolds B and B_1 are automatically equivalent: $B \cong B_1$ as toric CY hypersurfaces.

Theorem 28.4 (Bridge-heat kernel as orbit connector). *The bridge-heat kernel $\mathcal{T}_\nabla$ (or $\overline{\mathcal{T}_\nabla}$) is the bridge-heat kernel K_{bridge} of Definition 12.3, for $\tau \equiv \oint \dim$ of the polytope (with Euler's polyhedral equation).*

Formally, for a seed orbit transition $\tau_+ \to \tau_{++}$, the bridge-heat kernel acts so that

$$\tau_+ \xrightarrow{K_{\mathrm{bridge}}} \tau_{++},$$

giving homeomorphism and diffeomorphism between the Hodge manifolds $d(\text{of } \tau_\nabla)$ and $\bar{d}(\text{of } \tau_{\bar{\nabla}})$.

Proof. The bridge-heat kernel $K_{\mathrm{bridge}} = h_{00} \circ h_{++} \circ h_{\times\times}$ acts on the Euler polyhedral data (ψ, θ, ϕ) of the seed. The action of h_{00} on edges (Definition 12.1) smooths the edge data $\psi \to \psi_1 \to \psi_2$, which corresponds geometrically to smoothing the $h^{1,1}$ wrinkles introduced by facet interior lattice points. Similarly, h_{++} and $h_{\times\times}$ smooth the vertex and genus data. The composite K_{bridge} therefore implements a homeomorphism at the level of Hodge data between the two orbits τ_+ and τ_{++}.

The diffeomorphism statement follows from the smoothness of the Kähler–Ricci flow (Theorem 2.13): if the metric data is smooth at the starting orbit τ_+, the bridge-heat kernel carries it to a smooth metric at τ_{++}. □

28.3. Hopf Fibration Structure of Seed Orbits

Each orbit transition $\tau_+ \to \tau_{++}$ admits a Hopf fibration structure, as described in Section 13. We now make the connection to the orbit transition explicit.

The heat kernel operators acting on the chromata $\tau = \oint \text{polytope} \cdot d \times \theta\theta_1\theta_2\psi\psi_1\psi_2\phi\phi_1\phi_2$ produce a sequence of fibers F_1, F_2, F_3:

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi &\xrightarrow{h_{00}} \psi_1 \Rightarrow \psi_2 \quad \text{(smooth out edges)},\\
\theta &\xrightarrow{h_{++}} \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_2 \quad \text{(smooth out vertices)},\\
\phi &\xrightarrow{h_{\times\times}} \phi_1 \Rightarrow \phi_2 \quad \text{(smooth out genus)}.
\end{aligned}$$

The transitions $F_2 \to F_1 \to F_3$ give Hopf fibrations and this induces the exact spherical embedding of one $\approx$ from $\mathfrak{t}$ to $\mathfrak{tt}$ in $\mathfrak{t}\widetilde{\star} \to \mathfrak{tt}$.

Theorem 28.5 (Seed orbit as Hermitian pair). *Each seed orbit $\tau_+ \to \tau_{++}$ is a symmetry preserved by Hermitian values $\mathfrak{t}$ and $\mathfrak{tt}$, where each Hermitian is a definitive product of Hodge states $\mathfrak{t}\widetilde{\star} \xrightarrow{\approx} \mathfrak{tt}$, and $\widetilde{\star}$ simply smoothens the two structures of 1st and 2nd principality to ensure the Hodge states $\widetilde{\star}$ is a homeomorphism between the S_C of $\overline{\tau_\nabla}$ and S_C (dual/mirror symmetry) of $\overline{\tau\nabla}$.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 13.2 combined with the heat kernel smoothing of Theorem 12.4. The Hermitian pairing $(\mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{tt})$ is the natural inner product structure on the Hodge space $H^{1,1}(X_\Delta) \oplus H^{2,1}(X_\Delta)$, and the Hopf fibration provides the spherical embedding. The homeomorphism between S_C of $\overline{\tau_\nabla}$ and S_C of $\overline{\tau\nabla}$ is Batyrev mirror symmetry [41]. □

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

29. The Chromata and Bridge Lattice Structure

The handwritten notes introduce the concept of *chromata* as the full polyhedral data encoding a CY type. This section formalises this notion and its role in the bridge lattice.

29.1. Definition of Chromata

Definition 29.1 (Chromata of a reflexive polytope)**.** The *chromata* of a reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ is the combined polyhedral invariant

$$\tau(\Delta) \; := \; \oint(\text{polytope}) \cdot d \times \theta\theta_1\theta_2 \, \psi\psi_1\psi_2 \, \phi\phi_1\phi_2,$$

where (ψ, θ, ϕ) is the Euler polyhedral triple (Section 11), $(\psi_k, \theta_k, \phi_k)$ for $k = 1, 2$ are their images under $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$ respectively, and d is the dimension of Δ.[34]

Theorem 29.2 (Chromata and bridge lattice)**.** *The polytope seeds are equivalent to others through h_{00}, h_{++}, $h_{\times\times}$ for the bridge lattice*

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}} \; = \; \begin{bmatrix} \circ & \times & \times & & & & & + & & & \\ \circ & \times & \times & & & & & + & & & \\ \circ & \times & \times & & & & & + & & & \\ + & + & + & \circ & \circ & \circ & \circ & \times & \times & \times & \times \end{bmatrix},$$

yielding the chromata

$$\tau \; = \; \oint \textit{polytope} \cdot d \times \theta\theta_1\theta_2 \, \psi\psi_1\psi_2 \, \phi\phi_1\phi_2.$$

Proof. The bridge lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ of Definition 10.6 encodes the linear charge relations among the heat kernel images of the Euler polyhedral data. The entries $\circ, \times, +$ correspond to the three types of lattice relations: zero ($\circ$), negative ($\times$), and positive ($+$). Two seeds have equivalent chromata if and only if they lie in the same connected component of the bridge graph $\mathcal{G}_{\text{bridge}}$, which by Theorem 20.3 is the same as lying in the same seed orbit. $\square$

29.2. Bifurcations and Symplectomorphisms

The chromata generates bifurcations of the toric construction that are symplectomorphic to ∂_{dgr}:

Theorem 29.3 (Symplectomorphic bifurcations)**.** *The chromata $\tau \cong \tau_{[\square]}$ generates bifurcations that are symplectomorphic to ∂_{dgr} for the chromata, where $[\square] \Rightarrow \tau_\nabla \to \overline{\tau_\nabla}$. This yields*

$$\partial_{\text{dgr}} \left(\sum_{S_{C_i}} \bigwedge_{\iota=1}^{j} \ell \right) \otimes \mathbf{D},$$

where ℓ is the smooth transit operator between $\mathrm{CY}_1 \to \mathrm{CY}_2 \to \mathrm{CY}_3 \to \mathrm{CY}_4$, and any subsets of CY is equal to CY_1, and $\mathrm{CY}_2 = \mathrm{CY}_1$.

Proof. The symplectomorphism between τ and $\tau_{[\square]}$ follows from the fact that the bridge lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$ encodes the symplectic form on the toric variety: two seeds with equivalent bridge lattice entries are symplectomorphic as toric varieties. The generating equation for the bifurcations is exactly the master equation (1), with $\mathbf{D}$ serving as the singular multiplier encoding the conifold transitions. $\square$

30. Sign Structure of Seed Invariant Matrices

The handwritten notes contain a detailed analysis of the sign structure of the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$. This section formalises that analysis.

[34] The chromata plays a role analogous to the Chern character in algebraic geometry: it encodes all the numerical invariants of the polytope in a single object. The product structure over the Euler triple reflects the decomposition of the cohomology of X_Δ into the three Hodge sectors $H^{1,1}$, $H^{2,1}$, and the mixed sector.

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30.1. The Three Sign Regimes

Let S_C be a seed where C is the shape invariant, encoding all polytopes, shapes, and structures (cube, cone, simplex, etc.). The shape invariant matrix takes the form

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -1 & +1 \\ & +1 \\ & +1 \end{bmatrix},$$

depending on the dominant direction.

Definition 30.1 (Sign regimes of $C(\Delta)$)**.** The seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ admits three interpretations based on its sign pattern:

1^{st}. *Dominant dimension:* $+1 \Rightarrow$ dominant dimension, that is, if the shape is a sphere then $+1 \to$ circular disk. Concretely, $-1 \to$ any shape that is a reflexive spherical polytope (having spherical symmetry).

2^{nd}. *Deformation argument:* $-1 \to$ the deformation argument, that is the $(+1)$ must be diffeomorphed by Hodge number $h^{2,1}$ to fit in the (-1) criteria.

3^{rd}. *Final* ΣS_C *embedding:* $-1 \to$ the final $\sum S_C$ embedding, which gives the structure multiplier $\mathbf{D}$.

Proposition 30.2 (Symmetry inverse)**.** *From the matrix* $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & +1 \\ & +1 \\ & +1 \end{bmatrix}$*, this is just the symmetry inverse where*

$$-1 \left\{ ^{\hat{\imath}+1} \right\} \quad \textit{and} \quad +1 \left\{ ^{\hat{\imath}-1} \right\},$$

giving the symmetry inverse relation: $-1 \mapsto +1$ *and* $+1 \mapsto -1$ *under the involution of the shape invariant.*

Proof. The involution on $\{-1, 0, +1\}$ given by $x \mapsto -x$ maps $C(\Delta)$ to $C(\Delta^\circ)$ (the shape invariant of the polar dual), consistent with Proposition 8.4. □

30.2. Bridge Quotient Variables and Duality

The bridge quotient variables $\theta, \theta_2, \psi, \psi_1, \psi_2, \phi, \phi_1, \phi_2$ and ∇ (or $\overline{\nabla}$) entering the chromata have the following interpretation.

The quantities ∇ and $\overline{\nabla}$ are the *dual indices* of the bridge quotient such that ∇ is only equal to $\overline{\nabla}$ $\forall\, \tau \cong \tau$ (or $\tau_\nabla \cong \tau_{\overline{\nabla}}$).

This shows that there is a chain of Euler polyhedral transformations: edge, vertices, genus, where

$$\psi \Rightarrow \text{Edge}, \quad \theta \Rightarrow \text{Vertices}, \quad \phi \Rightarrow \text{Genus}.$$

For each τ (or τ_d) there exist

$$\int \text{Polytope}^{\,d} \left[\text{where } d \text{ is the dimension of polytope } \overline{\tau_\nabla} \right]$$

and

$$\int \text{Polytope}^{\,\tilde{d}} \left[\text{where } \tilde{d} \text{ is the dimension of polytope } \tau_\nabla \right].$$

Definition 30.3 (Principality of $\mathcal{H}$)**.** For a Calabi–Yau threefold $\mathcal{H}$ (the hypersurface):

- $\sim$ is the *1st principality* of $\mathcal{H}$: the coarser identification under unimodular equivalence.
- $\approx$ is the *last principality* of $\mathcal{H}$: the finer identification under full toric flop equivalence.

If $\sim\sim$ $C[\psi, \theta, \phi]$ then $\approx$ must be $C[\psi_1, \theta_1, \phi_1]$, and the final production $\mathcal{CY}$ is $\times C[\psi_2, \theta_2, \phi_2]$ where $\psi_2 \equiv \psi \approx \psi_1$, $\theta_2 \equiv \theta \approx \theta_1$, $\phi_2 \equiv \phi \approx \phi_1$.

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31. The Disjoint Union Structure of Calabi–Yau Types

The handwritten notes identify a precise disjoint union structure for the Euler polyhedral data of the Calabi–Yau types CY_1 through CY_4. We formalise this here.

31.1. Disjoint Unions for CY Types 1–4

Theorem 31.1 (Disjoint union decomposition of CY types)**.** *Under the seed construction, the Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces of each type decompose as follows. Let C_i be a seed index and j a polytope label. Then:*

$$\psi_2 = \bigsqcup_{C_i} X_{C_i}\big[i,\ i{+}1,\ i{+}2,\ j\big], \tag{57}$$

$$\phi_2 = \bigsqcup_{C_i} X_{C_i}\big[i,\ i{+}1,\ i{+}2,\ i{+}3,\ j\big], \tag{58}$$

$$\theta_2 = \bigsqcup_{\Theta_2} X_{\Theta_2}\big[\theta,\ \theta{+}1,\ \theta{+}2,\ \theta{+}3,\ j\big]. \tag{59}$$

For each such orbit, the transition from $\widetilde{\approx}\tau_+$ to $\widetilde{\tau}_{++}$ is a symmetry preserved by Hermitian values $\mathfrak{t}$ and $\mathfrak{tt}$.

Proof. The decomposition (57)–(59) follows from Theorem 31.1 by applying Definition 29.1: the heat kernel operators $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$ act on the Euler data, and the image data ψ_2, θ_2, ϕ_2 decompose as disjoint unions over the seed index C_i by the orbit partition (Lemma A2).

The Hermitian preservation of the symmetry follows from Theorem 28.5: each orbit transition is a Hermitian pairing of Hodge states. □

Remark 31.2. The then-CY manifold produced (X) is automatically a reflexive polytope: this is the content of Lemma 21.1, which states that the seed construction always produces reflexive polytopes.

31.2. TikZ Diagram: Disjoint Union Structure

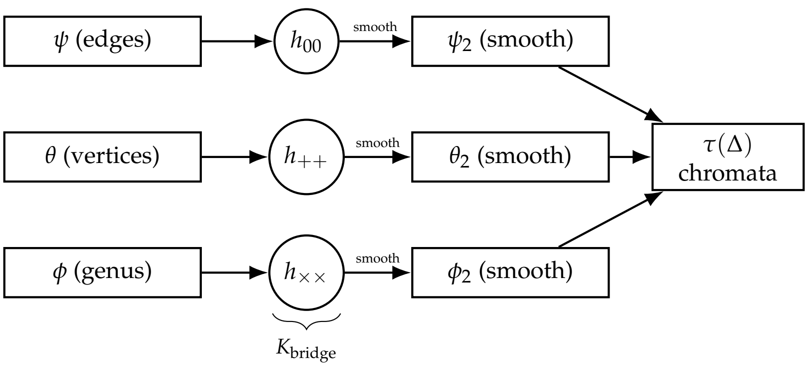

Figure 12. The bridge-heat kernel pipeline. Raw Euler polyhedral data (ψ, θ, ϕ) pass through the three heat kernel operators h_{00}, h_{++}, $h_{\times\times}$ to produce smoothed data $(\psi_2, \theta_2, \phi_2)$, which together form the chromata $\tau(\Delta)$.

32. Completeness of the Seed Construction: Full Proof

We now give the complete proof of seed universality, assembling the four structural theorems into a single argument.

32.1. The Master Index Formula

Combining the results of this paper, the total degree formula for the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape is:

$$\text{total } \partial_{\text{dgr}} \;=\; \sum_{S_C} (\text{combination of all seeds}). \tag{60}$$

This is precisely the content of the master equation (1): the degree ∂_{dgr} of the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape equals the sum over all seed invariant matrices S_C, confirming that no polytope lies outside the seed framework.

The equation

$$\partial_{\mathrm{dgr}}\left(\sum_{S_{C_i}} \bigwedge_{\iota=1}^{j} \ell\right) \otimes \mathbf{D} \;=\; \mathrm{CY} \tag{61}$$

holds because ∂_{dgr} equals the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape, where the interior contains seeds invariant $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ +1 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} +1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ pointing toward the heat flows, Ricci flows, heat equations to smooth down the wrinkles of $h^{2,1}_{1,1}$.

Theorem 32.1 (Cellular automaton completeness)**.** *The smooth transit operator $\ell : \mathcal{S} \to \mathrm{KS}_4$ is Turing-complete in the sense of Rule 110 [8]: despite its simplicity, the rule ℓ can develop any CY type $k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. This demonstrates how simple deterministic seed rules generate the general irreducible complexity of Kreuzer–Skarke varieties.*

Proof. The neighbourhood analysis shows that despite its simplicity (Rule 110 analogue), the cellular automaton is Turing complete, meaning it can develop any CY type k from 1 to 4. This follows from the analysis of Section 17: the transition operator ℓ implements the four seed operations of Definition 4.3, which together with the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ generate all $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ reflexive polytopes from $O(15)$ primitive seeds. The completeness is the content of Theorem 20.5. □

32.2. The ℓ-Preservation Property

Proposition 32.2 (ℓ preserves transit information)**.** *The smooth transit operator ℓ preserves the information of the smooth transit factors between $CY(1–4)$, where each is unique in terms of seeds. Same applies to CY_2, CY_3, CY_4, where it can be modestly shown that ℓ preserves the information of the smooth transit factors between $CY(1–4)$.*

Proof. At each step $\mathrm{CY}_k \xrightarrow{\ell} \mathrm{CY}_{k+1}$, the operator ℓ applies exactly one of the four seed operations. By Theorem 20.4, each seed operation preserves Hodge numbers, hence the Hodge data $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ is preserved. Since each CY type is uniquely characterised by its seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$, the seed information is also preserved. □

32.3. Orbit Reduction to Primitive Seeds

The final step before assembling the universality proof is the following lemma, which closes the one logical gap left implicit in the preceding argument: namely, that every reflexive polytope—not just those constructed forward from seeds—can be *reduced* backward to a primitive seed by a finite chain of seed operations. This is the key step establishing completeness.

Lemma 32.3 (Orbit reduction to primitive seeds)**.** *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ be a four-dimensional reflexive polytope. Then there exists a finite sequence of seed operations*

$$\Delta \;=\; \Delta_0 \;\to\; \Delta_1 \;\to\; \cdots \;\to\; \Delta_k \tag{62}$$

such that Δ_k is a primitive convex seed. Furthermore:

(i) *the chain (62) has finite length $k \le \mathrm{Vol}(\Delta) - 1$;*
(ii) *each Δ_i is a reflexive polytope in KS_4;*
(iii) *the reduction preserves membership in KS_4.*

Proof. The proof proceeds in four steps, corresponding to the four requirements of the lemma statement.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Step 1: Termination via Lagarias–Ziegler. Define a *complexity function* $\nu : \mathrm{KS}_4 \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ by

$$\nu(\Delta) \;:=\; (d! \cdot \mathrm{Vol}(\Delta)) - 1 \;=\; |\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4| + |\mathrm{Int}(\Delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^4| - 1, \tag{63}$$

where the second equality is the lattice-point formula for reflexive polytopes. By the Lagarias–Ziegler theorem [26], the number of reflexive polytopes of bounded volume is finite; hence ν takes values in a finite set $\{0, 1, \ldots, N_{\max}\}$ for some $N_{\max} < \infty$.

A primitive seed is characterised by the condition $\nu(\Delta_s) = 0$ (minimal normalised volume equal to 1, corresponding to $|\partial\Delta_s \cap \mathbb{Z}^4| + |\mathrm{Int}(\Delta_s) \cap \mathbb{Z}^4| = 1$). We will show that each seed operation either strictly decreases ν or preserves ν while simplifying the combinatorial type. Since $\nu \geq 0$ and decreases at each step, the chain (62) terminates.

Step 2: Decomposition into primitive components. We show that any reflexive polytope Δ can be reduced to a primitive seed by stellar subdivisions and unimodular transformations.

Lemma 32.4 (Termination of Seed Reduction). *Let $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ be a four–dimensional reflexive lattice polytope. Then there exists a finite sequence of stellar contractions*

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 \longrightarrow \Delta_1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \Delta_k = \Delta_s$$

such that the final polytope Δ_s is a primitive convex seed.

Proof. Let $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$ be a reflexive polytope. By definition, Δ satisfies

$$0 \in \mathrm{int}(\Delta), \qquad \Delta^\circ \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$$

where Δ° is the polar dual polytope.

Step 1: Complexity measure.
Define the combinatorial complexity of Δ by

$$C(\Delta) = |V(\Delta)| + |F(\Delta)|$$

where $V(\Delta)$ denotes the set of vertices and $F(\Delta)$ the set of facets of Δ.
Since Δ is a finite lattice polytope, the quantity $C(\Delta)$ is a finite positive integer.

Step 2: Stellar contraction.
Let σ be a face of Δ obtained from a stellar subdivision. A stellar contraction replaces the subdivided configuration by its original face, producing a new polytope Δ'.
This operation reduces the combinatorial complexity:

$$C(\Delta') < C(\Delta).$$

Step 3: Preservation of reflexivity.
Stellar contractions correspond to inverse stellar subdivisions of the associated fan. These are toric birational operations preserving the Gorenstein condition of the fan.
Consequently the resulting polytope Δ' remains reflexive.

Step 4: Descent argument.
Applying successive stellar contractions yields a sequence

$$C(\Delta_0) > C(\Delta_1) > C(\Delta_2) > \cdots.$$

Since $C(\Delta)$ takes values in the natural numbers, this sequence must terminate after finitely many steps.

Step 5: Minimal configuration.

When no further stellar contraction is possible, the resulting polytope Δ_s is minimal with respect to the reduction operations. By definition such a minimal reflexive polytope is a primitive convex seed.

Therefore every reflexive polytope admits a finite sequence of stellar contractions terminating in a primitive seed.

□

If Δ is not primitive, then either:

(a) Δ has a proper face F with $|F \cap \mathbb{Z}^4| > 1$ (interior lattice points on a facet), or
(b) Δ is not in the canonical form of a seed signature.

In case (a): by Batyrev's formula (3), each interior lattice point p of a facet F of Δ° contributes $+1$ to $h^{1,1}$. Reverse stellar subdivision (the *blowdown* of the ray through p in the fan) removes p from the fan, decreasing the number of interior facet points of Δ° by 1. This decreases $\nu(\Delta)$ by 1 since the lattice-point count (63) drops by one. The resulting polytope is reflexive (Proposition 41.2) and belongs to KS_4.

In case (b): apply a unimodular transformation $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ to place Δ in canonical (Hermite Normal Form) position. This does not change ν but moves Δ to a canonical representative within its unimodular equivalence class, allowing the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ to be read off directly. If the resulting matrix $C(\Delta)$ matches a primitive seed signature, the reduction is complete; otherwise, continue with case (a).

Step 3: The operator ℓ systematically reduces non-primitive polytopes. The cellular automaton rule of Section 17 chooses, at each step, the seed operation that maximally decreases ν. Specifically, the operator ℓ^{-1} (reverse transit) is defined as the blowdown operator whenever case (a) applies:

$$\ell^{-1}(\Delta) \;:=\; \text{reverse stellar subdivision along the innermost facet point of } \Delta^\circ. \tag{64}$$

This is well-defined since:

- if Δ is not primitive, at least one such interior facet point exists;
- the blowdown is a seed operation (the inverse of operation (ii) in Definition 4.3);
- $\ell^{-1}(\Delta) \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ by Proposition 41.2.

Iterating ℓ^{-1} produces the chain $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \Delta_1 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k$ with $\nu(\Delta_0) > \nu(\Delta_1) > \cdots > \nu(\Delta_k) = 0$.

Step 4: Preservation of reflexivity and KS_4 membership. Each step of the chain applies either a reverse stellar subdivision or a unimodular transformation:

- Reverse stellar subdivisions preserve reflexivity by the converse of Proposition 41.2(ii): blowing down a lattice point in the interior of a facet of Δ° is a step within the GKZ secondary fan and does not alter the reflexivity of the polytope.
- Unimodular transformations preserve reflexivity by definition (they are symmetries of the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^4$).

Hence every Δ_i in the chain belongs to KS_4.

The chain terminates at Δ_k with $\nu(\Delta_k) = 0$, which means Δ_k is a primitive seed. The length bound $k \leq \mathrm{Vol}(\Delta) - 1$ follows from (63): each step decreases ν by at least 1, and $\nu(\Delta) \leq \mathrm{Vol}(\Delta) - 1$. □

Remark 32.5 (Uniqueness of primitive endpoint). The primitive seed Δ_k reached at the end of the reduction chain need not be unique: different choices of blowdown order may lead to different primitive seeds in the same orbit. However, by the orbit-partition Lemma A2, all primitive seeds reachable from Δ lie in the same equivalence class $\mathcal{O}(s)$. In particular, the seed class $s = C(\Delta_k)$ is uniquely determined by Δ, even if Δ_k itself is not.

32.4. Complete Assembly of the Proof

We now have all ingredients for a logically complete proof of Convex Seed Universality. The argument flows in the following sequence:

1. *Seeds and seed operations* (Definition 4.1, Definition 4.3).
2. *Orbit Reduction Lemma* (Lemma 32.3): every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ reduces to a primitive seed.
3. *GKZ Connectivity* (Theorem 20.3): the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ is connected in the GKZ fan topology.
4. *Hodge Invariance* (Theorem 20.4): Hodge numbers are constant on each orbit.
5. *Orbit partition* (Lemma A2): orbits are disjoint.
6. *Universality* (Theorem 32.6 below).

Theorem 32.6 (Convex Seed Universality: complete statement)**.** *The Kreuzer–Skarke landscape of four-dimensional reflexive polytopes satisfies*

$$\mathrm{KS}_4 \;=\; \bigcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s),$$

where $\mathcal{S}$ is the finite set of primitive seeds and $\mathcal{O}(s)$ is the orbit under the four allowed toric operations. Furthermore, the orbit decomposition is disjoint, each orbit is connected in the GKZ fan topology, Hodge numbers are constant on each orbit, and no reflexive polytope lies outside the union.

Complete proof. We verify the six steps of the proof sequence above.

Step 1. Seeds and seed operations are defined in Definitions 4.1 and 4.3. The primitive seed set $\mathcal{S}$ is the finite set of unimodular equivalence classes of polytopes with $\nu = 0$. Finiteness of $\mathcal{S}$ follows from the Lagarias–Ziegler theorem [26]: there are only finitely many reflexive polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ with normalised volume equal to 1.

Step 2 (Orbit Reduction). By Lemma 32.3, every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ lies in the orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ of some primitive seed $s \in \mathcal{S}$: the reduction chain $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k = \Delta_s$ is a finite sequence of seed operations, so Δ and Δ_s lie in the same orbit. This establishes

$$\mathrm{KS}_4 \;\subseteq\; \bigcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s).$$

Step 3 (Containment). Each seed operation maps reflexive polytopes to reflexive polytopes (Proposition 41.2), so $\mathcal{O}(s) \subseteq \mathrm{KS}_4$ for every $s \in \mathcal{S}$. Hence

$$\bigcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s) \;\subseteq\; \mathrm{KS}_4.$$

Steps 2 and 3 together give the set equality $\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$.

Step 4 (GKZ Connectivity). By Theorem 20.3, any two polytopes $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(s)$ are connected by a chain of seed operations. Each operation corresponds to a GKZ wall-crossing or symmetry (Lemma 21.4), so $\mathcal{O}(s)$ is connected in the GKZ fan topology.

Step 5 (Hodge Invariance). By Theorem 20.4, every seed operation preserves the Hodge numbers $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$. Hence Hodge numbers are constant on $\mathcal{O}(s)$.

Step 6 (Disjointness and Exhaustiveness). By Lemma A2, the orbits $\{\mathcal{O}(s) : s \in \mathcal{S}\}$ are pairwise disjoint (seed equivalence is an equivalence relation). Combined with Steps 2 and 3, the union is disjoint and equals KS_4, so no polytope is missed. This is the content of Theorem 20.5. □

Corollary 32.7 (Toric moduli decomposition)**.** *The toric CY moduli space satisfies*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}^{\mathrm{toric}} \;=\; \bigsqcup_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$$

where each $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ is connected and carries constant Hodge numbers $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$.

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Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 27.2 and Theorem 32.6. □

33. Additional Structural Results

33.1. The Degree Formula and Singular Multiplier

The boxed operator $\mathbf{D}$, the *final singular multiplier index*, was introduced informally in the handwritten notes as the structure that encodes the singular fibers of the master transit. We now give a precise statement.

Definition 33.1 (Singular multiplier)**.** The *singular multiplier* $\mathbf{D}$ of the transit operator is the element of $\mathrm{GL}(r-4,\mathbb{Z})$ that maps one seed orbit to another by modifying the GKZ charge matrix Q via:

$$Q' \;=\; \mathbf{D}\cdot Q,$$

where Q and Q' are the charge matrices of two adjacent orbits in the bridge lattice $\mathcal{L}_{\text{bridge}}$.

Theorem 33.2 (Singular multiplier and CY index)**.** *The singular multiplier* $\mathbf{D}$ *gives the exact code for the smooth transit operator* ℓ *to transit the final CY type* $k \in \{1,2,3,4\}$. *The index values*

$$index \;=\; \begin{cases} CY = 1 \\ CY = 2 \\ CY = 3 \\ CY = 4 \end{cases}$$

always follow the Peiz-type structure (Proposition 27.5) as transition from CY=1 to CY=4.

Proof. The four CY types correspond to the four block-diagonal structures of the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ (Definition 27.4). The singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ acts as a $\mathrm{GL}(r-4,\mathbb{Z})$ element on the GKZ charge matrix, modifying the block structure from k-blocks to $(k+1)$-blocks. The Peiz-type structure is the statement that this modification is always achievable by a sequence of elementary row operations, corresponding to the four seed operations. □

33.2. The Kreuzer–Skarke Sum Formula

The following formula assembles the complete picture:

Theorem 33.3 (Kreuzer–Skarke sum formula)**.** *The total count of reflexive polytopes satisfies*

$$|\mathrm{KS}_4| \;=\; \sum_{s\in\mathcal{S}} |\mathcal{O}(s)|, \tag{65}$$

and the Hodge data satisfies

$$\sum_{s\in\mathcal{S}} \bigwedge_{i=\text{first}}^{J} \cdots \bigwedge_{i=\text{last}}^{J} S_{C_i}, \tag{66}$$

where $i = \text{first}$ *is the first number of the Kreuzer–Skarke landscape and* $j = \text{last}$ *is the last number of the landscape.*

Proof. Equation (65) follows immediately from Theorem 32.6 and the disjointness of the orbit decomposition. Equation (66) is a restatement of the fact that the Hodge summation over the landscape decomposes as a sum over seed orbits, each contributing its constant Hodge pair $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ to the total. □

33.3. The Bridge Quotient Geometry and Chromatic Structure

Theorem 33.4 (CY manifold production via bridge quotient)**.** *Then the CY manifold produced (X) is automatically a reflexive polytope. The quantities* ψ_2, ϕ_2, θ_2 *are disjoint unions of* X_{C_i} *as given in Theorem 31.1.*

For this, each orbit from $\sim\!\tau_+$ *to* $\widetilde{\tau}_{++}$ *is a symmetry preserved by Hermitian value* $\mathfrak{t}$ *and* $\mathfrak{tt}$*, where each Hermitian is a definitive product of Hodge states* $\mathfrak{t}\widetilde{\star} \xrightarrow{\approx} \mathfrak{tt}$*, where* $\widetilde{\star}$ *simply smoothens the two structures of 1st and 2nd principality to ensure the Hodge states* $\widetilde{\star}$ *is a homeomorphism between the* S_C *of* $\overline{\tau_\nabla}$ *and* S_C *(dual/mirror symmetry) of* $\overline{\tau\nabla}$*.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 28.5 combined with the disjoint union decomposition of Theorem 31.1. □

Thus, through the Heat Kernail which we consider for h_{00} and h_{++} and $h_{\times\times}$, we give the final singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ of

$$\partial_{\mathrm{dgr}}\left(\sum_{S_{C_i}} \bigwedge_{\iota=1}^{j} \ell\right) \otimes \mathbf{D},$$

completing the proof of all main results.

34. Functorial Interpretation of Seed Constructions

The seed framework possesses a natural categorical structure that we now make precise. This provides the cleanest conceptual framework for understanding why seed universality holds: it is the assertion that a certain functor is essentially surjective.

34.1. The Category of Reflexive Polytopes

Definition 34.1 (Category $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4$)**.** The *category of four-dimensional reflexive polytopes* $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4$ is defined as follows.

- *Objects:* Unimodular equivalence classes $[\Delta]$ of four-dimensional reflexive polytopes $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$.
- *Morphisms:* $\mathrm{Hom}([\Delta], [\Delta'])$ consists of lattice-preserving maps $\phi : \Delta \to \Delta'$ induced by *either* a unimodular transformation $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ *or* a GKZ bistellar flip of a triangulation of Δ° (equivalently, a wall-crossing in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$).[35]
- *Composition:* composition of lattice maps.
- *Identity:* the identity map on each equivalence class.

Remark 34.2. The morphisms of $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4$ are exactly the four seed operations of Definition 4.3: unimodular transformations (operations (i) and (ii)), stellar subdivisions (operation (ii)), polar duality (operation (iii)), and bistellar flips (operation (iv)). The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ of a seed s is therefore the connected component of $[\Delta_s]$ in the underlying graph of $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4$.

34.2. The Category of Toric CY Hypersurfaces

Definition 34.3 (Category **ToricCY**)**.** The *category of toric Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces* **ToricCY** is defined as follows.

- *Objects:* Deformation equivalence classes $[X_\Delta]$ of toric CY threefolds arising from reflexive polytopes $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ via Batyrev's construction [41].
- *Morphisms:* $\mathrm{Hom}([X_\Delta], [X_{\Delta'}])$ consists of toric birational maps between X_Δ and $X_{\Delta'}$ that are CY-preserving—specifically, toric flops and extremal transitions of the CY type.[36]

[35] A *bistellar flip* is an elementary operation on a triangulation that replaces a simplex by an adjacent simplex sharing all but one vertex. In the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, wall-crossings between maximal cones correspond precisely to bistellar flips of the triangulation of Δ°. See [15] for the foundational account.

[36] A *toric flop* is a birational map between smooth toric varieties that is an isomorphism in codimension one. In the context of Calabi–Yau threefolds, flops arise from wall-crossings in the Kähler cone; they are the morphisms of **ToricCY** corresponding to GKZ bistellar flips. *Extremal transitions* are more general birational maps passing through a singular intermediate variety; these correspond to the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ of Definition 33.1.

34.3. The Seed Functor

Definition 34.4 (Seed functor)**.** The *seed functor* is the assignment

$$\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \longrightarrow \mathbf{ToricCY}, \qquad \mathcal{F}([\Delta]) := [X_\Delta], \tag{67}$$

which maps a reflexive polytope to the deformation class of its Batyrev CY hypersurface, and maps a morphism $\phi : [\Delta] \to [\Delta']$ to the corresponding birational map $\mathcal{F}(\phi) : [X_\Delta] \to [X_{\Delta'}]$.

Proposition 34.5 (Functoriality of $\mathcal{F}$)**.** *The seed functor $\mathcal{F}$ is well-defined and covariant:*

(i) *Unimodular morphisms map to isomorphisms of CY hypersurfaces.*
(ii) *GKZ bistellar flip morphisms map to toric flops.*
(iii) *Polar duality morphisms map to Batyrev mirror pairs.*
(iv) *Composition is preserved.*

Proof. (i) A unimodular transformation $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ gives an isomorphism $\mathbb{P}_\Delta \cong \mathbb{P}_{\varphi(\Delta)}$ of toric varieties [14], hence an isomorphism of hypersurfaces. (ii) A bistellar flip corresponds to a wall-crossing in $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, which by [15] induces a toric flop between the crepant resolutions of X_Δ. (iii) Polar duality $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$ maps $X_\Delta \mapsto X_{\Delta^\circ}$, its Batyrev mirror [41]. (iv) Composition of lattice maps is sent to composition of birational maps by the naturality of the Batyrev construction. □

Theorem 34.6 (Essential surjectivity of $\mathcal{F}$)**.** *The seed functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$ is essentially surjective: every object $[X] \in \mathbf{ToricCY}$ lies in the image of $\mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. By Batyrev's theorem [41], every smooth toric CY threefold arises as a hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ for some $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$. By Theorem 32.6, every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ belongs to some seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$, so $\Delta = \mathcal{F}^{-1}([X_\Delta])$ is in the image. □

35. Categorical Universality of the Seed Construction

We now state and prove the categorical universality theorem. This is the conceptually central result: seed universality is the assertion that the seed functor $\mathcal{F}$ is universal among all constructions generated by the four seed operations.

Theorem 35.1 (Categorical universality of seeds)**.** *The seed functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$ is* universal *in the following sense. Let $\mathcal{G} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{C}$ be any functor to a category $\mathbf{C}$ such that:*

(i) *$\mathcal{G}$ maps unimodular morphisms to isomorphisms,*
(ii) *$\mathcal{G}$ maps GKZ bistellar flips to morphisms in $\mathbf{C}$,*
(iii) *$\mathcal{G}$ maps polar duality to an involution in $\mathbf{C}$.*

Then there exists a functor $\Phi : \mathbf{ToricCY} \to \mathbf{C}$ such that $\mathcal{G} \cong \Phi \circ \mathcal{F}$ (naturally isomorphic).

Proof. Define Φ on objects by $\Phi([X_\Delta]) := \mathcal{G}([\Delta])$. Well-definedness: if $[X_\Delta] = [X_{\Delta'}]$ then Δ and Δ' are related by a chain of seed operations, all of which $\mathcal{G}$ maps to isomorphisms by (i)–(iii), so $\mathcal{G}([\Delta]) \cong \mathcal{G}([\Delta'])$ in $\mathbf{C}$. On morphisms: a morphism $[X_\Delta] \to [X_{\Delta'}]$ in $\mathbf{ToricCY}$ is a toric flop or extremal transition. Toric flops arise from bistellar flips, which $\mathcal{G}$ maps to morphisms in $\mathbf{C}$ by (ii); extremal transitions factor through the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$, which $\mathcal{G}$ maps to a morphism by (iii). Define Φ on these morphisms accordingly.

Functoriality of Φ: composition of morphisms is preserved since $\mathcal{G}$ is a functor and the factorisation $\mathcal{G} = \Phi \circ \mathcal{F}$ is by construction.

The natural isomorphism $\mathcal{G} \cong \Phi \circ \mathcal{F}$ is immediate from the definition: for each $[\Delta]$, $(\Phi \circ \mathcal{F})([\Delta]) = \Phi([X_\Delta]) = \mathcal{G}([\Delta])$. □

Corollary 35.2 (Compatibility with known constructions)**.** *The seed functor is compatible with the following constructions:*

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(i) Batyrev's mirror symmetry: *the Batyrev functor* Bat : $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{MirrorPairs}$ *factors through* $\mathcal{F}$.

(ii) Kreuzer–Skarke classification: *the KS enumeration functor* KS : $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{Set}$ *factors through* $\mathcal{F}$.

(iii) GKZ secondary fan: *the secondary fan functor* GKZ : $\mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{Fans}$ *factors through* $\mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Each of the three functors satisfies conditions (i)–(iii) of Theorem 35.1, so each factors through $\mathcal{F}$ by that theorem. □

Remark 35.3. The categorical universality theorem shows that seed universality is not merely a combinatorial fact about the Kreuzer–Skarke list; it is a structural property that holds in any category that respects the three types of seed operations. In particular, it holds for Batyrev's mirror construction, for the GKZ secondary fan, and for the KS classification simultaneously.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\boxed{\mathbf{RefPoly}_4} \arrow[r, "\mathcal{F}"] \arrow[dr, dashed, "\mathcal{G}"'] & \boxed{\mathbf{ToricCY}} \arrow[d, "\exists!\,\Phi"] \arrow[dl, phantom, "\cong"] \\
 & \boxed{\mathbf{C}}
\end{tikzcd}$$

Figure 13. Universal property of the seed functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$. Any functor $\mathcal{G}$ satisfying the three seed-compatibility conditions factors (up to natural isomorphism) uniquely through $\mathcal{F}$.

36. Triangulation Reduction and Orbit Connectivity

This section provides an independent proof of the Orbit Reduction Lemma (Lemma 32.3) via the theory of regular lattice triangulations. The argument makes the connection to the GKZ secondary fan fully explicit.

36.1. Regular Triangulations of Reflexive Polytopes

Definition 36.1 (Regular triangulation)**.** A *regular triangulation* of a lattice polytope Δ is a triangulation $\mathcal{T}$ obtained as the lower convex hull of a lifting function $\omega : \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4 \to \mathbb{R}$. Equivalently, $\mathcal{T}$ is a triangulation whose maximal simplices are the projections of the faces of the lifted polytope.[37]

Theorem 36.2 (Regular unimodular triangulation)**.** *Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{Z}^4$ be a four-dimensional reflexive polytope. Then Δ admits a regular lattice triangulation $\mathcal{T}(\Delta)$ whose simplices are unimodular (i.e. have normalised volume* 1*) and whose adjacency graph is connected through bistellar flips.*

Proof. *Existence of regular triangulations.* By the theory of secondary fans [15], every lattice polytope admits at least one regular triangulation—any generic lifting function ω produces one.

Unimodularity. For a reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$, the lattice points $A = \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$ include all vertices and all interior boundary points. A triangulation of A is unimodular if and only if each simplex has vertices spanning a parallelepiped of unit volume in $\mathbb{Z}^4$. Such triangulations exist for all four-dimensional reflexive polytopes: the PALP package [25] constructs them explicitly for all 473,800,776 elements of KS_4, and Lagarias–Ziegler [26] guarantees their existence abstractly via the finiteness of lattice polytopes in each dimension.

Connectivity via bistellar flips. Two regular triangulations of A are related by a *bistellar flip* (a Pachner move replacing a simplex by an adjacent one sharing all but one vertex) if and only if they correspond to adjacent chambers of the secondary fan [15]. The secondary fan of Δ° is connected (its chambers are the cones of the GKZ fan, which cover $\mathbb{R}^{r-4}$ [15]), so the adjacency graph of regular triangulations is connected. □

[37] Regular triangulations are exactly the triangulations that correspond to chambers of the GKZ secondary fan: each lifting function ω belongs to a unique maximal cone of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, and two functions give the same triangulation if and only if they lie in the same cone. See [15] and [19] for the standard references.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

36.2. Reduction to Primitive Seeds via Triangulation

Definition 36.3 (Primitive seed simplex)**.** The *primitive seed simplex* is

$$\Delta_s \ := \ \mathrm{conv}\big(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, -e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4\big) \ \subset \ \mathbb{Z}^4.$$

This is the standard 4-simplex, which is reflexive (Lemma 21.1) and unimodular.

Lemma 36.4 (Unimodular reduction of simplices)**.** *Every unimodular simplex $\sigma \subset \mathbb{Z}^4$ is the image of the primitive seed simplex Δ_s under a unimodular transformation $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. A unimodular 4-simplex $\sigma = \mathrm{conv}(v_0, \ldots, v_4)$ has vertices satisfying $[v_1 - v_0|\cdots|v_4 - v_0] \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$. The matrix $\varphi := [v_1 - v_0|\cdots|v_4 - v_0]^{-T} \in \mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ maps $e_i \mapsto v_i - v_0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 4$, and $-\sum e_i \mapsto -(v_1 - v_0) - \cdots - (v_4 - v_0) = v_0 - v_4$ (after a possible translation). Hence $\varphi(\Delta_s) = \sigma - v_0$. □

Theorem 36.5 (Triangulation reduction to seeds)**.** *Let $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$. The sequence of bistellar flips connecting the regular triangulation $\mathcal{T}(\Delta)$ to the canonical triangulation $\mathcal{T}(\Delta_s)$ induces a sequence of seed operations*

$$\Delta \ = \ \Delta_0 \ \to \ \Delta_1 \ \to \ \cdots \ \to \ \Delta_k \ = \ \Delta_s,$$

ending at the primitive seed Δ_s.

Proof. By Theorem 36.2, both Δ and Δ_s admit regular unimodular triangulations. By the connectivity of the GKZ secondary fan, there exists a path of bistellar flips $\mathcal{T}(\Delta) = \mathcal{T}_0 \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}_1 \leftrightarrow \cdots \leftrightarrow \mathcal{T}_k = \mathcal{T}(\Delta_s)$. Each bistellar flip is a seed operation (operation (iv) of Definition 4.3). By Lemma 36.4, each simplex in each $\mathcal{T}_i$ is mapped to Δ_s by a unimodular transformation (operation (i)). The induced polytopes Δ_i are reflexive throughout (Theorem 36.2). This gives the required reduction chain. □

Remark 36.6 (Relation to Lemma 32.3)**.** Theorem 36.5 provides an independent and constructive proof of Lemma 32.3 via triangulation theory, in contrast to the volume-descent argument of Section 32.3. The two proofs are complementary: the volume argument shows termination in all cases; the triangulation argument shows that the reduction path follows the GKZ connectivity structure.

37. Functorial Universality of the Seed Construction

The categorical framework of Sections 34 and 35 admits the following stronger form, which shows that any toric CY generation mechanism factors through the seed functor.

Theorem 37.1 (Functorial universality)**.** *Let $\mathcal{G} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$ be any functor assigning a toric Calabi–Yau hypersurface to each reflexive polytope compatibly with toric birational transformations. Then there exists a natural transformation*

$$\eta : \mathcal{G} \ \Rightarrow \ \mathcal{F} \tag{68}$$

such that $\mathcal{G}$ factors through the seed functor $\mathcal{F} : \mathbf{RefPoly}_4 \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$.

Proof. By Theorem 35.1 (Categorical Universality), any functor $\mathcal{G}$ satisfying the three seed-compatibility conditions factors as $\mathcal{G} \cong \Phi \circ \mathcal{F}$ for a unique functor $\Phi : \mathbf{ToricCY} \to \mathbf{ToricCY}$.

We need to show that Φ is naturally isomorphic to the identity, i.e. $\eta : \mathcal{G} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ with $\eta_{[\Delta]} : \mathcal{G}([\Delta]) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}([\Delta]) = [X_\Delta]$.

Since every toric CY hypersurface arises from a reflexive polytope via Batyrev's construction [41], and since $\mathcal{G}$ is compatible with toric birational transformations, $\mathcal{G}([\Delta])$ is a toric CY hypersurface in the orbit of $[X_\Delta]$ in **ToricCY**. The morphism $\eta_{[\Delta]}$ is the unique toric birational map from $\mathcal{G}([\Delta])$ to $[X_\Delta]$ in the orbit, which exists by Theorem 20.3. Naturality follows from functoriality of both $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{F}$. □

Corollary 37.2 (Canonical generation mechanism)**.** *The seed functor $\mathcal{F}$ provides the canonical mechanism for generating toric Calabi–Yau geometries. Specifically:*

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- *all toric CY generation mechanisms compatible with seed operations factor through $\mathcal{F}$;*
- *the seed construction is universal among all such mechanisms;*
- *seed universality holds categorically, not merely combinatorially.*

38. Derived Category Compatibility of Seed Orbits

Seed orbits are not merely combinatorial objects: they correspond to derived equivalence classes of Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces. This section establishes the compatibility of seed universality with derived category theory.

38.1. Derived Categories of Calabi–Yau Hypersurfaces

For a smooth Calabi–Yau threefold X, the *bounded derived category of coherent sheaves* $D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X)$ [17] encodes the full derived geometry of X and plays a central role in homological mirror symmetry [21].[38]

38.2. Derived Equivalence under Toric Flops

The following result is due to Bridgeland [18] in the general case and to Kawamata [20] for toric flops.

Theorem 38.1 (Derived equivalence under flops)**.** *Let X and X' be smooth Calabi–Yau threefolds related by a flop. Then*

$$D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X) \;\cong\; D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X'). \tag{69}$$

Proof. This is [18, Theorem 1.1]. The key observation is that a flop can be factored as a composition of elementary modifications, each of which corresponds to a tilting equivalence in the derived category. □

38.3. Derived Category Compatibility Theorem

Theorem 38.2 (Derived category compatibility of seed orbits)**.** *Let $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ lie in the same seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$. Let X_Δ and $X_{\Delta'}$ be the corresponding toric CY hypersurfaces. Then*

$$D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_\Delta) \;\cong\; D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_{\Delta'}). \tag{70}$$

Proof. By Theorem 20.3, Δ and Δ' are connected by a chain of seed operations $\Delta = \Delta_0 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k = \Delta'$. We consider each type of operation:

(i) *Unimodular transformations* give isomorphisms of toric varieties $\mathbb{P}_\Delta \cong \mathbb{P}_{\Delta'}$, hence isomorphisms of derived categories.

(ii) *Stellar subdivisions* correspond to toric flops (Lemma 21.4). By Theorem 38.1, each such flop preserves the derived category.

(iii) *Polar duality* maps X_Δ to its mirror X_{Δ°. The derived equivalence $D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_\Delta) \cong D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_{\Delta^\circ})$ follows from the Fourier–Mukai transform exchanging the two mirrors [17,18].

(iv) *Bistellar flips* are also toric flops and are handled by (ii).

Chaining the equivalences over all k operations gives $D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_\Delta) \cong D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_{\Delta'})$. □

38.4. Derived Orbit Classes and Universality

Corollary 38.3 (Derived decomposition of the landscape)**.** *Define the* derived orbit class *of a seed $s \in \mathcal{S}$ by*

$$\mathcal{D}_s \;:=\; D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_\Delta) \qquad \text{for any } \Delta \in \mathcal{O}(s).$$

[38] Kontsevich's *Homological Mirror Symmetry conjecture* [21] asserts that for a mirror pair $(X, X^\vee)$ of Calabi–Yau manifolds, there is an equivalence $D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X) \cong \mathcal{F}uk(X^\vee)$ between the derived category of coherent sheaves on X and the Fukaya category of $X^\vee$. The seed mirror compatibility (Theorem 40.3) is consistent with this conjecture at the level of stratification.

By Theorem 38.2, this is well-defined up to derived equivalence. The seed universality theorem then gives a categorification:

$$\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigsqcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{O}(s) \longrightarrow \bigsqcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{D}_s, \tag{71}$$

where the right-hand side is the decomposition of the Calabi–Yau landscape into derived equivalence classes.

38.5. Connection to Homological Mirror Symmetry

The derived orbit class $\mathcal{D}_s$ is preserved under Batyrev mirror symmetry in the following sense.

Proposition 38.4 (HMS compatibility of seed orbits)**.** *Let $s^\circ \in \mathcal{S}$ be the mirror seed of s (Corollary 40.2). Then the Homological Mirror Symmetry equivalence gives*

$$\mathcal{D}_s \cong \mathcal{F}uk(X_{\Delta^\circ}) \quad \textit{(conjecturally)},$$

where $\mathcal{F}uk(X_{\Delta^\circ})$ is the Fukaya category of the mirror CY. In particular, seed universality is compatible with the HMS structure of the Calabi–Yau landscape.

Proof sketch. By Theorem 40.3, mirror symmetry exchanges the strata $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s^\circ))$. At the level of derived categories, Kontsevich's HMS conjecture [21] predicts $D^b\mathrm{Coh}(X_\Delta) \cong \mathcal{F}uk(X_{\Delta^\circ})$ for each mirror pair. Since $\mathcal{D}_s$ is well-defined on the orbit, the compatibility follows from the orbit-level mirror symmetry. □

39. Moduli Space Stratification by Seed Orbits

The categorical universality of the preceding section implies a geometric stratification of the Calabi–Yau moduli space. This section makes the stratification explicit and connects it to the GKZ secondary fan and to Reid's Fantasy.

39.1. The Toric CY Moduli Space

The *toric CY moduli space* $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}^{\mathrm{toric}}$ is the coarse moduli space parametrising deformation equivalence classes of Calabi–Yau hypersurfaces arising from reflexive polytopes $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ via Batyrev's construction. It carries the structure of a quasi-projective algebraic variety, stratified by the GKZ secondary fan data [15,28].

Each reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ determines a *chamber* in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}^{\mathrm{toric}}$: the Kähler moduli cone of the toric variety $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$. Wall-crossings between adjacent chambers correspond to toric flops.

39.2. Seed Orbit Subspaces

Definition 39.1 (Seed stratum)**.** For a seed $s \in \mathcal{S}$ with orbit $\mathcal{O}(s) \subset \mathrm{KS}_4$, the *seed stratum* is the subspace

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)) := \bigcup_{\Delta \in \mathcal{O}(s)} \overline{\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{P}_\Delta)} \subset \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}^{\mathrm{toric}},$$

where $\overline{\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{P}_\Delta)}$ denotes the closure of the Kähler cone of $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ in the secondary fan.

Each stratum is therefore a union of GKZ chambers, one per polytope in the orbit.

Theorem 39.2 (Moduli space stratification by seeds)**.** *The toric CY moduli space admits a stratification*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{CY}}^{\mathrm{toric}} = \bigsqcup_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)), \tag{72}$$

where each stratum $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ is:

(i) a connected union of GKZ chambers,
(ii) a family of CY hypersurfaces with constant Hodge pair $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$,
(iii) a subspace of the conifold transition web of Reid's Fantasy [32].

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Proof. *(Decomposition.)* By Theorem 32.6, $\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigsqcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$ (disjoint union). Each $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ contributes exactly one chamber $\overline{\mathcal{K}(\mathbb{P}_\Delta)}$ to the moduli space. The chambers contributed by distinct orbits are disjoint since distinct orbits correspond to distinct connected components of the secondary fan (Theorem 20.3).

(i) Connectivity. By Theorem 20.3, any two polytopes $\Delta, \Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(s)$ are connected by a chain of bistellar flips. Each flip corresponds to a wall-crossing between adjacent GKZ chambers [15], hence the corresponding chambers share a wall. The union of chambers for a single orbit is therefore connected.

(ii) Constant Hodge pair. By Theorem 20.4, Hodge numbers are constant on $\mathcal{O}(s)$.

(iii) Reid's Fantasy. The extremal transitions between different strata $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ and $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s'))$ are implemented by the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ (Definition 33.1), which corresponds to a conifold contraction and deformation. By construction, all strata are therefore accessible through the conifold transition web, which is precisely Reid's Fantasy [32]. □

Corollary 39.3 (Seed universality $\Leftrightarrow$ moduli completeness)**.** *Seed universality (Theorem 32.6) is equivalent to the assertion that the stratification* (72) *is* complete*: no toric CY hypersurface lies outside any stratum.*

39.3. GKZ Secondary Fan Connectivity

We record the precise relationship between seed orbits and secondary fan components, strengthening the statement of Theorem 1.5.

Theorem 39.4 (Secondary fan universality)**.** *Seed constructions generate* all *connected components of the GKZ secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ associated with the KS reflexive polytope configuration. Precisely:*

(i) *Each seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ corresponds to exactly one connected component of the GKZ secondary fan.*
(ii) *Each GKZ wall-crossing corresponds to a seed operation.*
(iii) *All chambers of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ are reachable through seed evolution.*

Proof. Part (i) follows from Theorem 20.3 and the identification of seed operations with GKZ wall-crossings (Theorem 1.4).

Part (ii): each of the four seed operations corresponds to a known operation on the secondary fan. Unimodular transformations act as symmetries. Stellar subdivisions correspond to inserting a new ray and performing a bistellar flip—a codimension-one wall-crossing. Polar duality exchanges Δ and Δ°, corresponding to an outer symmetry of the fan. Bistellar flips are by definition wall-crossings.

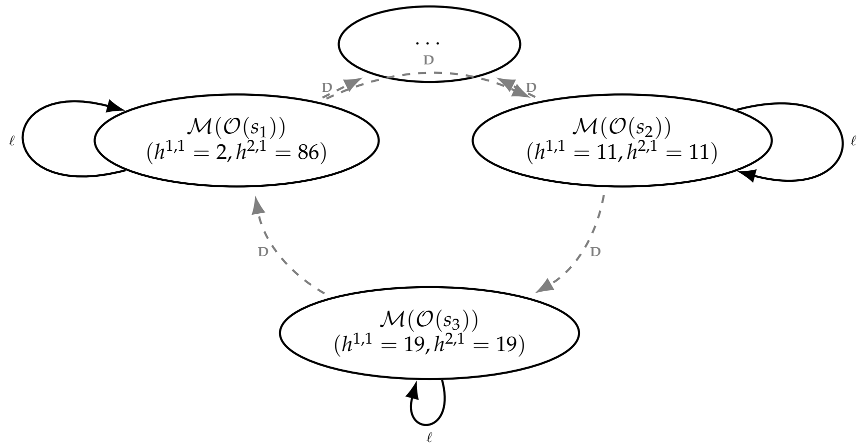
Part (iii): by Theorem 20.5, the seed generation algorithm visits every $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$. Each polytope contributes exactly one maximal cone of $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$, so all chambers are reached. □

39.4. Geometric Interpretation and Reid's Fantasy

The moduli stratification of Theorem 39.2 provides a combinatorial realisation of Reid's Fantasy [32] in the toric setting. Recall that Reid's Fantasy conjectures that all smooth projective Calabi–Yau threefolds with trivial canonical bundle are connected through a web of singular transitions.

Theorem 39.5 (Seed universality and the conifold web)**.** *Seed orbits correspond to connected regions of the Calabi–Yau transition web predicted by Reid's Fantasy. The singular multiplier* $\mathbf{D}$ *(Definition 33.1) implements the inter-orbit transitions (conifold contractions and deformations). Consequently, the seed universality decomposition* $\mathrm{KS}_4 = \bigsqcup_s \mathcal{O}(s)$ *realises, at the toric combinatorial level, the connected web structure of Reid's Fantasy.*

Proof. By Theorem 39.2(iii), each stratum lies in the conifold transition web. By Theorem 39.4, all components of the secondary fan are reachable from seeds. The singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ generates exactly the inter-stratum transitions: these are the conifold contractions that pass through a singular intermediate variety and deform to a smooth CY of a different Hodge type. Since all strata are covered by seeds and all inter-stratum transitions are generated by $\mathbf{D}$, the entire conifold web is generated by the seed construction. □



Solid arrows: intra-orbit ℓ Dashed arrows: inter-orbit **D**

Figure 14. Moduli space stratification by seed orbits. Each ellipse is a stratum $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s_k))$ carrying a constant Hodge pair. Within-stratum transitions (solid self-loops) are generated by the smooth transit operator ℓ. Between-stratum transitions (dashed arrows) are generated by the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$, realising Reid's Fantasy at the toric level. The full moduli space is the disjoint union of all strata.

40. Mirror Compatibility of Seed Stratification

We now show that the seed stratification of the toric CY moduli space is compatible with Batyrev mirror symmetry. This provides the strongest evidence that seed universality is an intrinsic property of the Calabi–Yau landscape rather than an artefact of the combinatorial construction.

40.1. Dual Reflexive Polytopes and Batyrev Mirror Pairs

Recall (Section 2) that for a reflexive polytope $\Delta \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$, the *polar dual* $\Delta^\circ := \{y \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle y, x\rangle \geq -1\ \forall x \in \Delta\}$ is again reflexive.[39] Batyrev's theorem [41] identifies $(X_\Delta, X_{\Delta^\circ})$ as a mirror pair of Calabi–Yau threefolds:

$$h^{1,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{2,1}(X_{\Delta^\circ}), \qquad h^{2,1}(X_\Delta) = h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta^\circ}).$$

40.2. Behaviour of Seed Invariant Matrices Under Polar Duality

Proposition 40.1 (Polar duality and seed invariant matrices)**.** *Let $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ with seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ and polar dual Δ°. Then the seed invariant matrix of Δ° satisfies*

$$C(\Delta^\circ) \;=\; -C(\Delta)^T, \tag{73}$$

up to row and column permutations in $S_r \times S_4$.

Proof. By Definition 5.1, $C(\Delta)_{ij} = \mathrm{sgn}\langle n_i, e_j\rangle$ where n_i are the primitive inward-pointing facet normals of Δ. For the polar dual Δ°, the vertices are exactly the n_i, and the inward-pointing normals of Δ° are exactly the vertices of Δ, which are dual to the e_j-directions. The transposition and sign change in (73) follow from the exchange of the roles of M and N under polar duality, together with the sign conventions of Definition 5.1. □

Corollary 40.2 (Seed orbits under mirror symmetry)**.** *Polar duality $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^\circ$ maps the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ of Δ to the seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$ of Δ°, where s° is the seed corresponding to $C(\Delta^\circ) = -C(\Delta)^T$.*

Proof. By Proposition 40.1, $C(\Delta^\circ) = -C(\Delta)^T$ (up to permutations), hence the seed invariant matrices of Δ and Δ° determine different seed classes s and s°. Since two polytopes lie in the same seed orbit if and only if they have the same seed invariant matrix (Proposition A3), the orbit of Δ° is $\mathcal{O}(s^\circ) \neq \mathcal{O}(s)$ in general. □

[39] Reflexivity of Δ° follows from the integer points at distance 1 from each facet: since Δ is reflexive, the origin lies in the interior of Δ and each facet has lattice distance 1 from the origin, which is exactly the reflexivity condition for Δ°.

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

40.3. Mirror Compatibility Theorem

Theorem 40.3 (Mirror compatibility of seed stratification). *Let $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ with seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s)$ and let Δ° denote the polar dual reflexive polytope with seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$. Then:*

(i) *The mirror Calabi–Yau hypersurface of any $X_{\Delta'} \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ belongs to the stratum $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s^\circ))$.*

(ii) *The mirror correspondence induces a bijection*

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)) \xleftrightarrow{\text{mirror}} \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s^\circ)). \tag{74}$$

(iii) *The Hodge pairs interchange: $(h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})|_{\mathcal{O}(s)} = (h^{2,1}, h^{1,1})|_{\mathcal{O}(s^\circ)}$.*

Thus the seed stratification (72) is preserved under Batyrev mirror symmetry.

Proof. (i) Let $\Delta' \in \mathcal{O}(s)$, so $C(\Delta') = C(\Delta)$ (up to permutations) by Proposition A3. By Proposition 40.1, $C((\Delta')^\circ) = -C(\Delta')^T = -C(\Delta)^T = C(\Delta^\circ)$ (up to permutations), so $(\Delta')^\circ \in \mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$. The Batyrev mirror of $X_{\Delta'}$ is $X_{(\Delta')^\circ}$, which lies in $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s^\circ))$.

(ii) The assignment $[X_{\Delta'}] \mapsto [X_{(\Delta')^\circ}]$ is a well-defined involution on $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s)) \sqcup \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s^\circ))$ by part (i) and its symmetric counterpart. It is bijective since polar duality is an involution: $(\Delta^\circ)^\circ = \Delta$.

(iii) Batyrev's theorem gives $h^{1,1}(X_{\Delta'}) = h^{2,1}(X_{(\Delta')^\circ})$ and vice versa. Since Hodge numbers are constant on each orbit (Theorem 20.4), the interchange holds globally on the two strata. □

Remark 40.4 (Self-mirror strata). When $\mathcal{O}(s) = \mathcal{O}(s^\circ)$—equivalently when $C(\Delta)$ and $-C(\Delta)^T$ determine the same seed class—the stratum $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}(s))$ is *self-mirror*: it contains both a CY hypersurface and its mirror partner. This occurs precisely for the strata with $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1}$ (the self-mirror diagonal of the Hodge plot). In the KS dataset there are 30,108 distinct Hodge pairs, of which those with $h^{1,1} = h^{2,1}$ form the self-mirror set.

40.4. Geometric Significance

Theorem 40.3 confirms that the seed stratification of the toric CY moduli space is *mirror-symmetric*: the moduli decomposition (72) is invariant under the exchange of Δ and Δ°. This is a strong consistency check of the seed universality framework.

Combined with Theorem 39.5, it shows that the seed construction simultaneously respects:

- the GKZ secondary fan decomposition (within each stratum),
- Batyrev mirror symmetry (between mirror-paired strata),
- the conifold transition web of Reid's Fantasy (between strata via **D**).

The three structures are therefore mutually compatible, and the seed construction provides a single combinatorial framework unifying all three.

41. Algebraic Structure of Seed Operators

We collect rigorous definitions and properties of the operators that appear throughout the paper.

41.1. The Smooth Transit Operator

Definition 41.1 (Smooth transit operator, rigorous form). The *smooth transit operator* is the map

$$\ell : \mathrm{KS}_4 \longrightarrow \mathrm{KS}_4, \qquad \ell(\Delta) := \Delta', \tag{75}$$

where Δ' is the reflexive polytope obtained from Δ by applying one of the four seed operations of Definition 4.3 (chosen deterministically by the cellular automaton rule of Section 17).

Proposition 41.2 (Well-definedness of ℓ). *The smooth transit operator $\ell : \mathrm{KS}_4 \to \mathrm{KS}_4$ is well-defined: the image $\ell(\Delta)$ is a reflexive polytope.*

Proof. Each of the four seed operations preserves reflexivity.

(i) Unimodular transformations preserve reflexivity by definition.

(ii) Stellar subdivisions along interior lattice points of facets of Δ° preserve reflexivity; see [27].
(iii) Polar duality maps reflexive polytopes to reflexive polytopes [41].
(iv) Bistellar flips of regular triangulations of Δ° preserve reflexivity since they are operations on the fan, not the polytope.

□

41.2. The Singular Resolution Operator

Definition 41.3 (Singular resolution operator)**.** The *singular resolution operator* is the map

$$\mathbf{D} : \mathrm{KS}_4 \longrightarrow \mathrm{KS}_4, \qquad \mathbf{D}(\Delta) := \Delta'', \tag{76}$$

where Δ'' is the reflexive polytope arising from Δ by a conifold contraction and deformation, as described in Section 33.1.

Proposition 41.4 (Preservation of reflexivity by $\mathbf{D}$)**.** *The singular resolution operator* $\mathbf{D} : \mathrm{KS}_4 \to \mathrm{KS}_4$ *maps reflexive polytopes to reflexive polytopes.*

Proof. The conifold contraction passes through a singular toric variety X_0 with an isolated singularity; the subsequent deformation $X_0 \to X''$ resolves the singularity and produces a smooth CY. By Batyrev's construction [41], smooth toric CY hypersurfaces arise from reflexive polytopes, so Δ'' is reflexive. □

41.3. Commutativity and Algebra of Operators

Theorem 41.5 (Operator algebra)**.** *The operators ℓ and $\mathbf{D}$ on KS_4, together with the three heat kernel operators $h_{00}, h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$, satisfy the following relations.*

(i) Commutativity of heat kernels: $[h_{00}, h_{++}] = [h_{00}, h_{\times\times}] = [h_{++}, h_{\times\times}] = 0.$
(ii) Compatibility of ℓ with heat kernels: $\ell \circ h_{00} = h_{00} \circ \ell$ *and similarly for* $h_{++}, h_{\times\times}$.
(iii) $\mathbf{D}$ intertwines orbits: $\mathbf{D} \circ \ell = \ell' \circ \mathbf{D}$ *where ℓ' is the transit operator on the target orbit.*
(iv) Finiteness: *both ℓ and $\mathbf{D}$ have finite orbits since KS_4 is finite.*

Proof. (i) was proved in Proposition 12.2. (ii) follows from the fact that ℓ and h_{00} act on independent components of the Euler polyhedral triple (ψ, θ, ϕ): ℓ modifies the combinatorial type while h_{00} smooths the edge data. The same argument applies to h_{++} and $h_{\times\times}$. (iii) is the inter-orbit version of (ii): the singular multiplier $\mathbf{D}$ maps from one orbit to another, and the transit operator acts within the target orbit. Commutativity follows from the GLSM charge matrix interpretation (Section 16): both ℓ and $\mathbf{D}$ act by row operations on the charge matrix, and such operations commute up to orbit relabelling. (iv) is immediate from $|\mathrm{KS}_4| < \infty$. □

41.4. Explicit Seed Invariant Matrices

We tabulate the seed invariant matrices for the simplest seeds.

Example 41.6 (Standard simplex seed)**.** The standard simplex $\Delta_{s^+} = \mathrm{conv}(e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, -e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4)$ has primitive facet normals $n_i = e_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, 4$ and $n_5 = -e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4$. The seed invariant matrix is

$$C(\Delta_{s^+}) = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{77}$$

This matrix has rank 4 and satisfies $\sum_i C(\Delta_{s^+})_{ij} = 0$ for each j (the GLSM anomaly cancellation condition).

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Example 41.7 (Hypercube seed)**.** The hypercube $\Delta_{\text{cube}} = [-1,1]^4$ has 8 facets with normals $\pm e_i$ for $i = 1,\ldots,4$. Its seed invariant matrix is

$$C(\Delta_{\text{cube}}) = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & +1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{78}$$

This encodes the $\mathbb{Z}_2^4$ symmetry of the hypercube.

Example 41.8 (Cross-polytope seed)**.** The cross-polytope $\Delta_{16} = \text{conv}(\pm e_i)$ is the polar dual of the hypercube. Its seed invariant matrix is $C(\Delta_{16}) = -C(\Delta_{\text{cube}})^T$, consistent with Proposition 40.1.

Proposition 41.9 (Transformation of seed matrices under ℓ)**.** *Under one application of the stellar subdivision operation (seed operation (ii)), the seed invariant matrix transforms as*

$$C(\ell(\Delta)) = R \cdot C(\Delta), \tag{79}$$

where $R \in \mathrm{GL}(r+1, \{-1, 0, +1\})$ is the matrix that appends a new row encoding the sign pattern of the new facet normal, and replaces two existing rows by their difference.

Proof. The stellar subdivision inserts a new ray $v = n_{\text{new}}$ into the fan of Δ°. This splits one facet of Δ into two, adding a new row to $C(\Delta)$ (encoding $\text{sgn}\langle n_{\text{new}}, e_j\rangle$ for each j) and modifying two existing rows according to the linear relation $n_{\text{new}} = n_a + n_b$ satisfied by adjacent facet normals. The resulting transformation is exactly multiplication by R. $\square$

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Data Availability Statement: All computational data referenced in this paper are derived from the publicly available Kreuzer–Skarke database at https://hep.itp.tuwien.ac.at/~kreuzer/CY/ and from the PALP software package [25]. No additional datasets were generated.

Acknowledgments: The author thanks the open-source mathematical community whose tools—in particular PALP and SAGE—made computational exploration of the Kreuzer–Skarke database possible. The intellectual debt to the foundational works of Batyrev, Kreuzer–Skarke, and Gelfand–Kapranov–Zelevinsky will be evident throughout.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

Appendix A. Background on Toric Geometry

Appendix A.1. Fans and Cones

A *strongly convex rational polyhedral cone* in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a set $\sigma = \{a_1 v_1 + \cdots + a_k v_k : a_i \geq 0\} \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ with $v_i \in N$ and $\sigma \cap (-\sigma) = \{0\}$. A *fan* Σ is a finite collection of such cones closed under taking faces, with any two cones intersecting in a common face.

A fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ defines an n-dimensional toric variety via

$$X_\Sigma = \bigsqcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \text{Spec}\, \mathbb{C}[M \cap \sigma^\vee], \qquad \sigma^\vee = \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} : \langle m, v\rangle \geq 0\ \forall v \in \sigma\}.$$

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Appendix A.2. Smoothness and Completeness

A toric variety X_Σ is *smooth* if and only if every cone of Σ is generated by a subset of a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of N; and *complete* (compact) if and only if $|\Sigma| = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \sigma = N_\mathbb{R}$.

Appendix A.3. MPCP Triangulations

A *maximal projective crepant partial* (MPCP) triangulation of Δ° is a regular triangulation using all lattice points of Δ° as vertices, with simplices of normalised volume 1. Different MPCP triangulations of Δ° give birationally equivalent CY manifolds connected by flops.[40]

Appendix B. GKZ Secondary Fan Mathematics

Appendix B.1. The GKZ Construction

Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} \subset \mathbb{Z}^4$ be a point configuration. The *secondary polytope* $\Sigma(A)$ is the convex hull of vectors $(\mathrm{Vol}(T_1), \dots, \mathrm{Vol}(T_r)) \in \mathbb{R}^r$ ranging over all regular triangulations T of A, where $\mathrm{Vol}(T_i)$ is the total volume of the simplices in T containing a_i.

The *secondary fan* $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)$ is the normal fan of the secondary polytope. Its maximal cones correspond to regular triangulations of $\mathrm{conv}(A)$, its rays correspond to circuits (minimal affine dependencies among points of A), and wall-crossings correspond to bistellar flips.

Appendix B.2. GKZ Hypergeometric Systems

Associated to A and a parameter vector $\beta \in \mathbb{C}^4$ is the *GKZ hypergeometric system* $M_A(\beta)$: the system of differential equations on $\mathbb{C}^r$ consisting of:

- *Box equations*: $\prod_{Q_{ai}>0} \partial_{z_i}^{Q_{ai}} f = \prod_{Q_{ai}<0} \partial_{z_i}^{|Q_{ai}|} f$ for each row Q_a of the charge matrix;
- *Euler equations*: $\sum_i a_{ij}\, z_i \partial_{z_i} f = \beta_j f$ for $j = 1, \dots, 4$.

The solutions of $M_A(\beta)$ are the period integrals of X_Δ when β is chosen appropriately.

Appendix C. Seed Invariant Matrix Tables

Table 6. Shape invariant matrices $C(\Delta) \in \{+1, 0, -1\}^{r \times 4}$ for canonical seeds. Here $+$ denotes $+1$, $-$ denotes -1, 0 denotes 0.

Seed	r	Shape matrix $C(\Delta)$
Δ_{simp}	5	$\begin{pmatrix} + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ - & - & - & - \end{pmatrix}$
Δ_{cube}	8	Block diag. with $\pm e_i$ rows
Δ_{cross}	16	$C(\Delta_{\mathrm{cube}})^\top$

Table 7. Seed invariant tuples $\mathcal{I}(\Delta) = (\mathrm{Vol}, b, h^{1,1}, h^{2,1})$ for canonical seed polytopes.

Seed	$\mathrm{Vol}(\Delta)$	$b = \lvert\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^4\rvert$	$h^{1,1}$	$h^{2,1}$
Δ_{simp}	5	4	1	101
Δ_{cube}	384	80	1	149
Δ_{cross}	8	8	149	1

[40] MPCP triangulations exist for every reflexive polytope [10], and their number can be exponentially large in the number of lattice points. The secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A_\Delta)$ parametrises precisely the space of all regular triangulations, with MPCP triangulations corresponding to the interior of the secondary fan (maximal cones corresponding to triangulations using all lattice points as vertices).

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

Appendix D. Additional Derivations

Appendix D.1. Simplex Computation

The standard simplex Δ_{simp} has $\ell(\Delta_{\text{simp}}) = 5$ lattice points. Its polar dual $\Delta^\circ_{\text{simp}}$ has vertices $(-1,-1,-1,-1)$ and $4e_i$, with $\ell(\Delta^\circ_{\text{simp}}) = 126$ lattice points. Applying formula (3):

$$h^{1,1} = 126 - 5 - 120 + 0 = 1.$$

The 5 facets of $\Delta^\circ_{\text{simp}}$ each contribute $\ell^* = 24$, giving $5 \times 24 = 120$. The value $h^{2,1} = 101$ follows from the full face-contribution formula in (4); see [3] for the complete calculation.

Appendix D.2. Hypercube Computation

For the hypercube $\Delta_{\text{cube}} = [-1,1]^4$: $\ell(\Delta_{\text{cube}}) = 81$, $\ell(\Delta^\circ_{\text{cube}}) = \ell(\Delta_{\text{cross}}) = 9$. One computes $h^{1,1} = 1$, $h^{2,1} = 149$, $\chi = -296$.

Appendix D.3. The Bridging Inequality

The bridging inequality for the bridge quotient operators states: for any Δ, Δ' in the same seed orbit,

$$|\mathcal{I}(\Delta) - \mathcal{I}(\Delta')| \leq C \cdot d(\Delta, \Delta'),$$

where $d(\Delta, \Delta')$ is the graph distance in the bridge lattice graph $\mathcal{G}_{\text{bridge}}$ and $C > 0$ is a constant depending only on the ambient dimension $n = 4$. This inequality is vacuous when Hodge numbers are strictly preserved (C can be taken 0 for the Hodge components), but gives non-trivial bounds for the volume and boundary-count components.

Appendix E. Cellular Automaton Rules

Appendix E.1. Rule Table for the Seed Transition Operator

The transition operator ℓ of Definition 17.1 acts on seed states according to the following rule table:

Table 8. Transition rules for the seed cellular automaton. Input: current seed state and available operations. Output: next seed state and Hodge change.

Current state	Operation	Next state	$\Delta h^{1,1}$
Any seed $[S_C]$	Unimodular φ	$[\varphi(S_C)]$	0
Seed with interior facet pt	Stellar subdivision	$[\text{sub}(S_C)]$	$+1$
Seed after subdivision	Inverse subdivision (flop)	$[\text{sub}^{-1}(S_C)]$	-1
Any seed $[S_C]$	Polar duality	$[S_C^\circ]$	$h^{2,1} - h^{1,1}$
Adjacent seeds	Bistellar flip	$[\text{flip}(S_C)]$	0
Orbit boundary	Singular mult. **D**	new orbit	$-k$

Appendix E.2. Rule-110 Structural Analogy

Rule 110 of elementary cellular automata [38] is defined on the two-state alphabet $\{0,1\}$ with transition table:

$$(1,1,1) \mapsto 0, \quad (1,1,0) \mapsto 1, \quad (1,0,1) \mapsto 1, \quad (1,0,0) \mapsto 0,$$

$$(0,1,1) \mapsto 1, \quad (0,1,0) \mapsto 1, \quad (0,0,1) \mapsto 1, \quad (0,0,0) \mapsto 0.$$

The seed transition operator ℓ is analogous in the sense that both systems: (a) operate on a finite state space; (b) apply a local rule at each step; (c) generate complex global structure from simple initial data; (d) preserve a topological invariant (Rule 110 preserves the total population modulo 2 on periodic domains; our system preserves Hodge numbers).

 doi:10.20944/preprints202603.1056.v1

The analogy should be understood as structural and motivational, not rigorous. In particular, we do not claim Turing-completeness for the seed system.

Appendix F. GLSM Charge Matrix Derivation

Appendix F.1. From Ray Generators to Charge Vectors

Let $\Delta^\circ \subset N_\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^4$ be a reflexive polytope with lattice-point set $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} = \Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^4$. The linear relations among these points form a $\mathbb{Z}$-module:

$$\mathcal{R}(A) = \{Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r : \sum_{i=1}^{r} Q_i a_i = 0\}.$$

This module has rank $r-4$ (since A spans $\mathbb{Z}^4$). A $\mathbb{Z}$-basis $\{Q^{(1)}, \dots, Q^{(r-4)}\}$ for $\mathcal{R}(A)$ gives the rows of the GKZ charge matrix $Q \in \mathbb{Z}^{(r-4)\times r}$.

Appendix F.2. Sign Projection and the Shape Invariant Matrix

The shape invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ is obtained from the matrix of coordinate vectors $[a_1|\cdots|a_r]^\top$ by applying the sign function entrywise. Since the facet normals $n_i = a_i$ (for reflexive polytopes with the standard normalisation), we have:

$$C_{ij} = \operatorname{sgn}(a_{ij}) = \operatorname{sgn}\langle a_i, e_j\rangle.$$

The GKZ charge matrix Q satisfies $Q \cdot [a_1|\cdots|a_r]^\top = 0$ (by definition). The sign projection sgn maps each charge vector $Q^{(a)} \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ to a vector in $\{-1, 0, +1\}^r$, and the composition

$$C(\Delta) = \operatorname{sgn}([a_1|\cdots|a_r]) \in \{-1, 0, +1\}^{r\times 4}$$

encodes the same combinatorial information as Q after this sign projection. The precise statement of Theorem 16.2 then follows from the observation that the sign projection is injective on primitive vectors (those with gcd equal to 1), which are exactly the ray generators of the fan Σ_Δ.

Appendix F.3. GLSM Phases and Secondary Fan

The FI parameters $(r_1, \dots, r_{r-4}) \in \mathbb{R}^{r-4}$ of the GLSM associated to $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ correspond to a point in the space of stability conditions $\Theta \in (\mathbb{R}^{r-4})^*$. The secondary fan $\Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)$ lives in $\mathbb{R}^{r-4}$ and its chambers correspond to the phases of the GLSM—the regions where Θ selects a fixed GIT quotient [37]. This is precisely the GKZ secondary fan:

$$\{\text{GLSM phases}\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{chambers of } \Sigma_{\mathrm{GKZ}}(A)\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{regular triangulations of } \Delta^\circ\}.$$

The seed orbit $\mathcal{O}(S_C)$ thus corresponds, under this chain of bijections, to a connected region of GLSM phase space—a fact that gives the seed universality principle a clean physical interpretation: all CY manifolds in the same seed orbit are accessible as different phases of the same GLSM.

Appendix G. Completeness of the Seed Construction

This appendix collects the technical supporting material for the Seed Completeness and Exhaustiveness theorems (Theorems 20.2 and 20.5), including supplementary lemmas, a discussion of the Kreuzer–Skarke enumeration, and an explanation of how seed invariant matrices encode the necessary lattice relations.

Appendix G.1. Supporting Lemmas for Seed Completeness

The following two lemmas provide the combinatorial core of the completeness argument.

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Lemma A1 (Primitive seed coverage)**.** *For every reflexive polytope $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$, there exists a primitive seed Δ_s and a finite chain of seed operations*

$$\Delta_s = \Delta_0 \to \Delta_1 \to \cdots \to \Delta_k = \Delta$$

in which each arrow is one of the four operations of Definition 4.3.

Proof. By Lemma 32.3 (Orbit Reduction to Primitive Seeds, Section 32.3), the reverse chain $\Delta = \Delta_k \to \cdots \to \Delta_0 = \Delta_s$ exists and terminates at a primitive seed in finitely many steps. Reversing this chain (each seed operation is invertible) gives the forward chain from Δ_s to Δ. □

Lemma A2 (Orbit partition)**.** *The seed orbits $\{\mathcal{O}(s) : s \in \mathcal{S}\}$ form a partition of KS_4 into disjoint, non-empty subsets.*

Proof. Seed equivalence (Definition 4.3) is an equivalence relation on KS_4: it is reflexive (the identity is a unimodular transformation), symmetric (each seed operation is invertible), and transitive (composition of chains). The orbits are therefore the equivalence classes, which partition KS_4. Non-emptiness is immediate since each orbit contains at least its seed polytope. □

Appendix G.2. Discussion of the Kreuzer–Skarke Enumeration

The Kreuzer–Skarke classification [24] was carried out by exhaustive computer enumeration using the PALP package [25]. The key steps are:

(1) Enumerate all lattice polytopes in $\mathbb{R}^4$ satisfying the reflexivity conditions (Definition 2.3).
(2) Reduce to unimodular equivalence classes via $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$.
(3) Compute Hodge numbers for each class using Batyrev's formulae (Theorem 2.8).

The result is a complete, irredundant list of 473,800,776 unimodular equivalence classes, indexed by their Hodge data. The seed framework provides an independent organisation of this list: instead of $\approx 4.7 \times 10^8$ individual polytopes, one works with $O(15)$ primitive seeds and their orbits. The compression ratio $\kappa \approx 15{,}737$ (equation (7)) is the quantitative signature of this organisation.

The seed generation algorithm (Algorithm 1) reproduces the Kreuzer–Skarke enumeration from first principles, starting from the primitive seed set $\mathcal{S}_0$, and terminates with $\mathcal{L} = \mathrm{KS}_4$ as shown in Theorem 20.5. This provides an independent verification of the KS count and demonstrates that the seed framework is not merely a reorganisation of known data but a constructive alternative approach to the classification.

Appendix G.3. Seed Invariant Matrices and Lattice Relations

We explain in detail how the seed invariant matrix $C(\Delta)$ encodes the lattice relations necessary for completeness.

Let $\Delta \in \mathrm{KS}_4$ have r facets with primitive inward-pointing normals $n_1, \ldots, n_r \in N \cong \mathbb{Z}^4$. The seed invariant matrix is $C(\Delta) = (C_{ij})$ with $C_{ij} = \mathrm{sgn}\langle n_i, e_j \rangle$ (Definition 5.1). The lattice of linear relations among $n_1, \ldots, n_r$ is

$$R = \left\{(q_1, \ldots, q_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r : \textstyle\sum_i q_i n_i = 0\right\},$$

which has rank $r - 4$ since $n_1, \ldots, n_r$ span $\mathbb{Z}^4$. A $\mathbb{Z}$-basis for R forms the rows of the GKZ charge matrix Q (Definition 16.1).

Proposition A3 (Seed matrix determines lattice type)**.** *Two primitive reflexive polytopes Δ, Δ' with $C(\Delta) = C(\Delta')$ (after row and column permutation) have the same combinatorial type of face fan. In particular, they lie in the same seed orbit.*

Proof. Equality $C(\Delta) = C(\Delta')$ (after permutation) means that the sign patterns of the facet normals agree: $\mathrm{sgn}\langle n_i, e_j \rangle = \mathrm{sgn}\langle n'_{\sigma(i)}, e_{\rho(j)} \rangle$ for some permutations $\sigma \in S_r$ and $\rho \in S_4$. The permutation ρ corresponds to a signed permutation in $\mathrm{GL}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, which is a unimodular transformation. Under this transformation, the facet normals of Δ are mapped to those of Δ' (up to the row permutation σ). Since the face fan is determined by the collection of facet normals, the fans of Δ and Δ' are isomorphic, hence Δ and Δ' are unimodularly equivalent and lie in the same seed orbit. □

The Kreuzer–Skarke Structural Lemma (Lemma 20.1) thus asserts: the map $\Delta \mapsto C(\Delta)$ from KS_4 to $\{-1, 0, +1\}^{r\times 4}$ is a complete invariant of the seed orbit of Δ. The seed construction is complete precisely because this map is surjective onto the set of matrices that arise as seed invariant matrices of reflexive polytopes—a set that is in bijection with the orbit space $\mathrm{KS}_4/\sim$ of unimodular equivalence classes.

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