

André Lichnerowicz prize in Poisson Geometry - 2024

The André Lichnerowicz prize in Poisson geometry was established in 2008. It is awarded for notable contributions to Poisson geometry, every two years at the "International Conference on Poisson Geometry in Mathematics and Physics", to researchers who completed their doctorates at most eight years before the year of the Conference.

The prize is named in memory of André Lichnerowicz (1915-1998) whose work was fundamental in establishing Poisson geometry as a branch of mathematics. It is awarded by a jury composed of the members of the scientific and advisory committees of the conference.

The recipients of the 2024 André Lichnerowicz prize in Poisson geometry are:

Ana Balibanu & Francis Bischoff

Balibanu received her PhD in 2017 from the University of Chicago, and was advised by Victor A. Ginzburg. She is awarded the 2024 Lichnerowicz Prize for her contributions to the study of the profound connections between algebraic groups and Poisson geometry. In her works "The partial compactification of the universal centralizer", "Steinberg slices and group-valued moment maps", and "A quasi-Poisson structure on the multiplicative Grothendieck-Springer resolution", Balibanu found applications of techniques developed in Poisson geometry to the study of spaces of interest to geometric representation theory, such as wonderful compactifications, universal centralizers, and her novel class of multiplicative transversal slices in spaces which are quasi-Poisson for the action of complex semisimple groups.

Francis Bischoff received his PhD in 2019 from the University of Toronto, and was advised by Marco Gualtieri. He is awarded the 2024 Lichnerowicz Prize for his work at the intersection of complex algebraic geometry, Poisson geometry, and mathematical physics. Bischoff's works on generalized geometry, "Morita equivalence and the generalized Kähler potential" and "Brane quantization of toric Poisson varieties", employ tools from Poisson geometry, such as symplectic Morita equivalence of symplectic groupoids, to improve our understanding of generalized Kähler metrics and their strict quantizations. His work on logarithmic connections on complex manifolds "Lie groupoids and logarithmic connections", "Normal forms and moduli stacks for logarithmic flat connections", "The derived moduli stack of logarithmic flat connections" and "Castling equivalence for logarithmic flat connections" use tools from Lie groupoid theory to significantly improve our understanding of the moduli stack of logarithmic flat connections and its shifted Poisson geometry.