

### Jacob L. Bourjaily Institute for Advanced Study & Princeton University

based on ongoing work in collaboration with

N. Arkani-Hamed, F. Cachazo, J. Trnka,

S. Caron-Huot, and A. Hodges

[arXiv:1012.6032], [arXiv:1012.6030], [arXiv:1011.2477], [arXiv:1008.2958],

[arXiv:1006:1899], [arXiv:0912.4912], [arXiv:0912.3249]

# Outline

### Spiritus Movens

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- The Generalization of Parke-Taylor's Formula Through 3-Loops
- 2 Preliminaries: The (Tree-Level) Analytic S-Matrix, Redux
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  - Momentum Twistors and Geometry: Trivializing Kinematics
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  - The Loop Integrand in Momentum-Twistor Space
  - Pushing BCFW Forward to All-Loop Orders
  - The Geometry of Forward Limits
- 4 Local Loop Integrals for Scattering Amplitudes
  - Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus
  - Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals
  - Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

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S.I. Parke, T.R. Taylor / Four share readuction

gluons. The cross section for the scattering of two gluons with momenta p1, p2 into four gluons with momenta  $p_3$ ,  $p_4$ ,  $p_5$ ,  $p_6$  is obtained from eq. (5) by setting I = 2 and replacing the momenta p3, p4, p3, p6 by -p3, -p3, -p3, -p3,

As the result of the computation of two hundred and forty Feynman diagrams. we obtain

A12 (P1. P3. P3. P4. P5. P4)

 $= (\mathcal{B}^{\dagger}, \mathcal{B}^{\dagger}_{\mu}, \mathcal{B}^{\dagger}_{\mu}, \mathcal{B}^{\dagger}_{\mu})_{(\overline{3})} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} K_{\mu} & K & K_{\mu} \\ K_{\mu} & K & K \\ K_{\mu} & K_{\mu} & K \\ K_{\mu} & K & K_{\mu} \end{pmatrix}$ (6)

where B. B., B., and B. are 11-component complex vector functions of the momenta p1, p2, p3, p4, p1 and p4, and K, K, K, and K, are constant 11 × 11 symmetric matrices. The vectors S., S. and S. are obtained from the vector S by the permutations (p, ++ p.), (p, ++ p.) and (p, ++ p., p, ++ p.), respectively, of the momentum variables in B. The individual components of the vector B represent the sums of all contributions proportional to the appropriately chosen eleven basis color factors. The matrices K, which are the suitable sums over the color indices of products of the color bases, contain two independent structures, proportional to  $N^4(N^2-1)$  and  $N^{2}(N^{2}-1)$ , respectively (N is the number of colors, N=3 for QCD):

$$K = \frac{1}{2}g^{8}N^{4}(N^{2}-1)K^{(6)} + \frac{1}{2}g^{8}N^{2}(N^{2}-1)K^{(2)}$$
. (7)

Here a denotes the sauge coupling constant. The matrices  $K^{(n)}$  and  $K^{(2)}$  are given in table 1. The vector  $\Re$  is related to the thirty three diagrams  $D^0(I = 1-33)$  for two-gluon to four-scalar scattering, eleven diagrams  $D^{F}(I = 1 - 11)$  for two-fermion to four-scalar scattering and sixteen diagrams  $D^{2}(I = 1 - 16)$  for two-scalar to four-scalar scattering, in the following way:

where the constant matrices C<sup>6</sup>(11×33), C<sup>7</sup>(11×11) and C<sup>8</sup>(11×16) are given in table 2. The Lorentz invariants  $s_{\mu}$  and  $t_{\mu\nu}$  are defined as  $s_{\mu} = (p_{\mu} + p_{\mu})^2$ ,  $t_{\mu\mu} =$  $(p_1 + p_1 + p_2)^2$  and the complex functions E and G are given by

 $E(p_1,p_2) = \frac{1}{2} \{(p_1,p_2)(p_1,p_2) - (p_1,p_2)(p_1,p_2) - (p_1,p_1)(p_2,p_2) + ie_{annul} p_1^+ p_1^- p_2^+ p_2^+ p_1^+ )/(p_1,p_2),$ G(p, p) = E(p, p)E(p, p)

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The preceding init completes the result. Let us recognitude now the numerical proportient of calculating the full cross section. First the digrams D are calculated by using eq. (11)-(13). The result is substituted to eq. (3) so obtain the vectors  $B_{q_1}$  and  $B_{q_1}$  Are graverable to digrams of  $B_{q_1}$  Are graverable vectors  $B_{q_1}$  and  $B_{q_2}$ . And  $B_{q_2}$  are  $B_{q_2}$  and  $B_{q_2}$  and  $B_{q_2}$  are branched by the appropriate presentations of momenta, eq. (6) is used to obtain the functions  $A_{q_1}$  and  $A_{q_2}$ . Finally, the total cross section is calculated by using eq. (5). The FORTRANS programs based on such a scheme graverables to motte Carlo points in less than a second on the herencic ICCC CEMBE 173/97.

Given the complexity of the final result, it is very important to have some reliable testing procedures available for numerical calculations. Usually in QCD, the multigluon amplitudes are tested by checking the gauge invariance. Due to the specifics

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Parke & Taylor, Nucl. Phys. B269

S.I. Parke, T.R. Toulor / Four share evaluation

of our calculation, the most powerful test does not rely on the gauge symmetry, but on the appropriate permutation symmetries. The function  $A_{q}(p_{1}, p_{2}, p_{3}, p_{4}, p_{5}, p_{4})$ must be symmetric under arbitrary permutations of the momenta  $(p_1, p_2, p_3)$  and separately, (p4, p2, p4), whereas the function A2(p1, p2, p3, p4, p3, p4) must be symmetric under the permutations of (p1, p2, p3, p4) and separately, (p3, p6). This test is extremely powerful, because the required permutation symmetries are hidden in our supersymmetry relations, eqs. (1) and (3), and in the structure of amplitudes involving different species of particles. Another, very important test relies on the absence of the double poles of the form (s,)-2 in the cross section, as required by general arguments based on the helicity conservation. Further, in the leading (s,)" pole approximation, the answer should reduce to the two goes to three cross section [3, 4], convoluted with the appropriate Altarelli-Parisi probabilities [5]. Our result has succesfully passed both these numerical checks.

Details of the calculation, together with a full exposition of our techniques, will be given in a forthcoming article. Furthermore, we hope to obtain a simple analytic form for the answer, making our result not only an experimentalist's, but also a theorist's delight.

We thank Keith Ellis, Chris Ouizg and especially, Estia Eichten for many useful discussions and encouragement during the course of this work. We acknowledge the hospitality of Aspen Center for Physics, where this work was being completed in a pleasant, strung-out atmosphere.

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### Parke and Taylor's Heroic Computation: Six Months Later

Six months later, they had come upon a "**guess**", not just for not their amplitude but an infinite number of amplitudes! [PRL **56** (1986), 2459]

In modern notation, they suggested that

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$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}(\ldots,j^-,\ldots,k^-,\ldots)$$

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complexity of the computations. It has also been useful to use the results for the cuts already computed when comparing the coefficients of integrals detected by new cuts. In this way, one can insure the consistency of results from different cuts and reduce the number of unknowns at the same time.

Let us make a further commuta about our computation procedure. The conformal integrals with partagon loops have numerators containing the keep non-matrix in combinations like  $(k + \ell)^2$ , where k is the loop momentum and k is an external co-solid momentum. If the propagator with momentum  $\ell$  is cut then, on that cut, one cannot distinguish between  $(k + \ell)^2$  and  $2k \cdot l$ . However, it is say to see that one can do how to cut another propagator and in that cut each sampling does not size and the numerator function  $\ell$  is subject difficult.

#### IV. RESULTS

We use dual variable notation (see Ref. [48]) for the integrals. The external dual variables are listed in clockwise direction. To the left hop we associate the dual variable  $x_x$  and to the right loop we associate the dual variable  $x_x$ . We use the notation  $x_i = x_i - x_j$ . We introduce the following notation which will be used in the following

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & \cdots \\ a' & b' & c' & \cdots \end{bmatrix} = x_{ac}^2 x_{bc}^2 x_{ac'}^2 \cdots \pm (\text{permutations of } \{a', b', c', \dots\}). \quad (6)$$

The sign  $\pm$  above takes into account the signature of the permutation of  $\{a',b',c',\ldots\}.$  It is easy to show that

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & \cdots \\ a' & b' & c' & \cdots \end{bmatrix} = \det_{\substack{i \in [a,b,c-]\\j \in [a',b',c',-)}} x_{ij}^2.$$
(7)

For some topologies, the expansion of the  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  symbol yields terms that would cancel propagators. For those cases we make the convention that all the terms that would cancel propagators are absent. In fact, as we will asso, terms that would cancel propagators of the double pentagon topologies naturally yield coefficients for some of the topologies with a smaller number of propagators.

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#### A. Double box topologies

In the case of the double box topologies the massive logs attached to the vertices incident with the common edge have to be a sum of at least three massies moments. The cases where these massive logs are the sum of two massless momenta are treated separately in the subsection. NA.7. This distinction only arises for the double loss topologies.



1<sup>st</sup> June, 2011

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$$\begin{split} & \prod_{i=1}^{k} \left[ -2i-1 & -i & +i \\ 1 & -2i-1 & -i & +i \\ 1 & -2i-1 & -i & -i \\ 1 & -2i-1 & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 & -i & -i & -i & -i \\ 1 &$$

(73)

We have written down this formula to emphasize how matrixed it is. We suppose the terms centaining  $s^2_{-1,0,4}$  and  $s^2_{-1,1,4}$ , respectively. These terms would adversive cancel a propagator of the maderlying topology. We will are below that the box-peragam probability with massless logs attached to the vertices of the edge common to both logs can in fact be sen to originate in a bodholo-peragant propagoine, by cancilling more propagators.

#### D. Double pentagon topologies

1. No legs attached

 $\exists$ 

$$-\frac{1}{4}\begin{bmatrix}a a+1 b-1 b p\\b b+1 a-1 a q\end{bmatrix}$$

In the expansion of the above formula we drop terms that would cancel propagators (in this case, the terms containing  $x_{qe}^2$ ,  $x_{qe}^2$ ,  $x_{bq}^2$ ,  $x_{pq}^2$ ,  $x_{pq}^2$ ). This expression has 6 terms when expanded.

1<sup>st</sup> June, 2011

IPMU Seminar Quantum Field Theory and the Analytic S-Matrix

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In the formula above we drop terms that would cancel propagators (in this case, the terms containing  $x_{m}^{2}$ ). This expression has 78 terms when expanded.

6. Two massive legs attached

$$-\frac{1}{4}\begin{bmatrix}a & a+1 & b-1 & b & p\\c & c+1 & d-1 & d & q\end{bmatrix}$$
(78)

In the formula above we drop terms that would cancel propagators (in this case, the terms containing  $x_{pq}^2$ ). When expanded, the above expression contains 96 terms. The number of conformal dressings is 160 (the number of coefficients unrelated by symmetries is lower).

#### E. Assembly of the result

As explained in Sec. II, for the MHV amplitudes the ratio between the \ell-loop amplitude and the tree-level amplitude can be written as a sum between parity even and parity odd contributions

$$M_n^{(l)} = M_n^{(l),rem} + M_n^{(l),obl}.$$
 (79)

Then, the even part can be written

$$M_{a}^{(2)seen} = -\pi^{-D}e^{2\gamma} \int d^{D}x_{p}d^{D}x_{q} \sum_{s} \sum_{i \in \text{Topologies}} s_{i}c_{i}I_{i},$$
 (80)

where the first sum runs over cyclic and anti-cyclic permutations of the external logs, the second sum runs over all the topologies,  $s_i$  is a symmetry factor associated to topology i,  $c_i$  is the numerator of the topology i, as listed in Sec. IV and  $I_i$  is the denominator or the product of propagators in the topology i.

Apart from the parity odd part which we have not computed, there is also a contribution which is not detectionable from fine u-dimensional cuts, do noted by  $M^{Cos}$ . This part of the result is such that its integrand vanishes in four dimensions, but the integral itself can give contributions to the divergent and finite parts. In Ref. [22], for n = 6 case, this part of the result was found to be closely related on Q(c) contributions as noted part, d.

Based on previous computations we expect that the odd part and the  $\mu$  integrals will not be needed in order to compare with the Wilson loop results. The odd parts could be

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computed by using the leading singularity method (see Ref. [33] and also [34, 35]) or the technique of maximal cuts of Ref. [31]. In order to compute  $M^{O(2\mu)}$ , one would have to compute D-dimensional cuts. In practice this is done by computing the cuts of  $\mathcal{N} = 1$ specy-Yang-Mills in ten dimensions, dimensionally reduced to D dimensions.

#### V. DISCUSSION

In this paper we computed the even part of the two-loop planar MHV scattering amplitudes in N = 4 super Yang-Mills. The answer can be expressed in terms of a finite (and relatively small) number of two-loop pseudo-conformal integrals.

A computation of these integrals in dimensional regularization through the finite parts (of order  $O(\epsilon^0)$ ) would be very interesting and would allow a comparison with the results of Ref. [28], where the corresponding Wilson loop computation was performed.

However, a computation of those integrals seems to be rather difficult. In Red [28] the Wilson loop routil was expressed in terms of some mater integrals called, "hat", "turtin", "cumi,", "ratin", "train", "target ratios." These matter integrads dopend on whether some memory are area, mandess or massive (this is similar to the situation for scattering amplitudes; in that case also, the value of the integral depends on whether the external logs are measive or massive).

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The results presented in this paper hist that a different organization of the result may boundle. For company, the coefficient writes down using the square bandwist symbols can be assumbled over a common denominator whose topology is that of a double pertagon. Sometime, the coefficient of a given topology needs to be split into two contributions which are assumbled into different double perturban topologies (or Eq. 27) for an example).

It is also note worthy that part of the kissing double boxes coefficient nearly combines with a double pentagon topology after multiplying the numerator and denominator by  $x_{Pe}^2$ , while the remaining part has a factorized form. This factorized form is a product of "one-mass"

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The results presented in this paper hint that a different organization of the result may be possible. For example, the coefficients written down using the square brackets symbols can be assembled over a common denominator whose topology is that of a double pentagon. Sometimes, the coefficient of a given topology needs to be split into two contributions which get assembled into different double pentagon topologies (see Eq. (72) for an example).

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$$\mathcal{A}_{n}^{(2)}(\dots, j^{-}, \dots, k^{-}, \dots) = \frac{\langle j k \rangle^{4}}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \langle 2 3 \rangle \cdots \langle n 1 \rangle} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & + & \sum_{i < j < i} & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$$

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Similar simplifications have also been found for amplitudes involving

3 minus-helicity gluons [arXiv:1012.6032]:

 $\mathcal{A}_n^{(3)}=\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}\times$ 

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## Pushing Computational Boundaries for NMHV Amplitudes

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3 minus-helicity gluons [arXiv:1012.6032]:

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## Simple Sources of Simplification

An *n*-point scattering amplitude is specified by listing each particle's:

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each can be significantly better-organized



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# Simple Sources of Simplification: Colour-Ordering

An *n*-point scattering amplitude is specified by listing each particle's:

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By shuffling all colour-factors to the outside of every Feynman diagram, we can write the amplitude\* for any desired colour-ordering in terms of any other.  $\overline{r}$ 

Colour-ordered partial amplitudes

$$A_n(\{p_a\}) = \sum \operatorname{Tr}(T^{a_1} \cdots T^{a_n}) \mathcal{A}_n(p_{a_1}, \dots, p_{a_n})$$

e.g.  $\mathcal{A}_9(1^+, 2^+, 3^-, 4^+, 5^-, 6^+, 7^-, 8^+, 9^-)$ 

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## Simple Sources of Simplification: Spinor-Helicity Variables

An *n*-point scattering amplitude is specified by listing each particle's:

- momentum, (which we take to be incoming)
- helicity
- colour

Scattering amplitudes for massless particles are not directly functions four-momenta, but functions of **spinor variables**:

$$p_a^{\mu} \mapsto p_a^{\alpha \, \dot{\alpha}} \equiv p_a^{\mu} \sigma_{\mu}^{\alpha \, \dot{\alpha}} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} p_a^0 + p_a^3 & p_a^1 - ip_a^2 \\ p_a^1 + ip_a^2 & p_a^0 - p_a^3 \end{array} \right)$$

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Notice that

$$p^{\mu}p_{\mu}=\det(p^{lpha\dot{lpha}}).$$
 For massless particles,  $\det(p^{lpha\dot{lpha}})=0.$ 

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Useful Lorentz-invariant scalars:

$$\langle ab \rangle \equiv \left| \begin{array}{cc} \lambda_a^1 & \lambda_b^1 \\ \lambda_a^2 & \lambda_b^2 \end{array} \right|, \qquad [ab] \equiv \left| \begin{array}{cc} \lambda_a^1 & \lambda_b^1 \\ \widetilde{\lambda}_a^2 & \widetilde{\lambda}_b^2 \end{array} \right|$$

 $(p_a+p_b)^2 = \langle ab \rangle [ba] \equiv s_{ab}, \qquad \langle a|(b+\ldots+c)|d] \equiv \langle a| \left(b \rangle [b+\ldots+c \rangle [c]\right)|d].$ 

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# Simple Sources of Simplification: $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Supersymmetry

An *n*-point scattering amplitude is specified by listing each particle's:

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### In $\mathcal{N} = 4$ , all external states are related by supersymmetry.

- at tree-level, pure-glue amplitudes are the same in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  and  $\mathcal{N} = 0$
- all amplitudes with m '-' helicity particles are related

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# Analytic S-Matrix Redux: Tree-Level Recursion Relations

Tree amplitudes are entirely fixed by analyticity.

Consider the simplest deformation of any amplitude:  $A_n \mapsto \hat{A}_n(z)$ 





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# When the Impossible Becomes Possible

The BCFW tree-level recursion relations made it extremely simple to generate theoretical 'data' about scattering amplitudes.

- Amplitudes are calculated with maximum efficiency
- Every term has an interpretation as a leading singularity
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For 8-point N<sup>2</sup>MHV, there are 74 linearly-independent 40-term identities connecting the different BCFW formulae:  $\langle \sigma \rangle \langle z \rangle \langle z \rangle$ 

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- Each term manifests all the symmetries of the theory
  - including those only recently discovered



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#### **Dual-Coordinate Space and Momentum Twistor Geometry**

Although spinor-helicity variables trivialize the on-shell condition, momentum conservation remains a non-trivial constraint.

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- $p_a \equiv x_{a+1} x_a$
- scattering amplitudes turn out to be superconformal invariant with respect to these dual-coordinates!
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# Dual-Coordinate Space and Momentum Twistor Geometry

Although spinor-helicity variables trivialize the on-shell condition, momentum conservation remains a non-trivial constraint. Solution: dual-coordinate *x*-space.

•  $p_a \equiv x_{a+1} - x_a$ 

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- Andrew Hodges: to make superconformal invariance manifest, use the twistor space associated with dual coordinates: momentum twistor space.
- $\langle a \, b \, c \, d \rangle \equiv \det \left( Z_a \, \overline{Z}_b \, Z_c \, Z_d \right) = 0 \iff$  the twistors  $Z_a, Z_b, Z_c, Z_d$  are linearly dependent.
- So,  $(p_a + \ldots + p_b)^2 = 0 \iff \langle a 1 \, a \, b \, b + 1 \rangle = 0.$



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Although spinor-helicity variables trivialize the on-shell condition, momentum conservation remains a non-trivial constraint.

Solution: momentum-twistor space.

- Andrew Hodges: to make superconformal invariance manifest, use the twistor space associated with dual coordinates: momentum twistor space.
- $\langle a \, b \, c \, d \rangle \equiv \det (Z_a \, \overline{Z}_b \, Z_c \, Z_d) = 0 \iff$  the twistors  $Z_a, Z_b, Z_c, Z_d$  are linearly dependent.

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$$\Longrightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{MHV}}(Z_1,\ldots,Z_n) = 1.$$

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# Tree-Level BCFW in Momentum-Twistor Variables

Because in momentum-twistor variables momentum conservation is automatic, the 'naïeve' analytic continuation works:  $Z_n \mapsto Z_n + zZ_{n-1}$ .

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Preliminaries: The (Tree-Level) Analytic S-Matrix, Redux Bevond Trees: Recursion Relations for Loop-Amplitudes Momentum Twistors and Geometry: Trivializing Kinematics

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The Most Useful Identity in Projective Geometry:

 $Z_a \langle b \, c \, d \, e \rangle + Z_b \langle c \, d \, e \, a \rangle + Z_c \langle d \, e \, a \, b \rangle + Z_d \langle e \, a \, b \, c \rangle + Z_e \langle a \, b \, c \, d \rangle = 0.$ 



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The Loop Integrand in Momentum-Twistor Space Pushing BCFW Forward to All-Loop Orders The Geometry of Forward Limits

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In dual coordinates, we find,  
$$\underbrace{4}_{x_{4}} \underbrace{x_{4}}_{x_{4}} = \int d^{4}x \frac{(x_{1}-x_{3})^{2}(x_{2}-x_{4})^{2}}{(x-x_{1})^{2}(x-x_{2})^{2}(x-x_{3})^{2}(x-x_{4})^{2}}$$

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At least for planar theories, the loop-integrand is unambiguous.

$$= \int d^4L \frac{(p_1+p_2)^2(p_2+p_3)^2}{L^2(L-p_1)^2(L-p_1-p_2)^2(L+p_4)^2}$$
  
In dual coordinates, we find,



The Loop Integrand in Momentum-Twistor Space Pushing BCFW Forward to All-Loop Orders The Geometry of Forward Limits

#### Integrals over Lines in Momentum-Twistor Space

Integration over all x corresponds to the integration over all lines  $(Z_A Z_B)$  in momentum-twistor space.

$$\int d^4x \iff \int \frac{d^4 Z_A d^4 Z_B}{\operatorname{vol}\left(GL_2\right) \times \langle \lambda_A \lambda_B \rangle^4} \equiv \int_{AB}$$

The propagators are

$$(x - x_1)^2 \iff \langle AB \, 12 \rangle \qquad (x - x_2)^2 \iff \langle AB \, 23 \rangle \qquad etc.$$

and the integral becomes

$$\int\limits_{AB} \frac{\langle 12\,34\rangle^2}{\langle AB\,12\rangle\langle AB\,23\rangle\langle AB\,34\rangle\langle AB\,41\rangle}$$

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The Loop Integrand in Momentum-Twistor Space Pushing BCFW Forward to All-Loop Orders The Geometry of Forward Limits

# The Origin of Loop Amplitudes: Forward Limits

Let us reconsider the BCFW deformation for momentum-twistors:  $Z_n \mapsto Z_n + zZ_{n-1}$ .

- The ordinary terms come from factorizations:  $\langle \hat{n} \, 1 \, j \, j + 1 \rangle = 0$ .
- The new terms come from cutting a propagator:  $\langle AB \, \hat{n} \, 1 \rangle = 0$ .

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- $$\begin{split} \mathcal{A}_{n,\ell}^{(m)} = & \sum_{\substack{\text{partitions} \\ \text{of } n,m,\ell}} \mathcal{A}_{nL,\ellL}^{(m_L)}(1,\ldots,j,\widehat{J}) \bigotimes_{\substack{\text{BCFW} \\ \text{BCFW}}} \mathcal{A}_{nR,\ell_R}^{(m_R)}(\widehat{J},j+1,\ldots,n-1,\widehat{n}) \\ \widehat{J} \equiv (j\,j+1) \bigcap (n-1\,n\,1) \\ \widehat{n} \equiv (n\,n-1) \bigcap (j\,j+1\,1) \end{split}$$



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# The Geometry of Forward Limits

• In  $\mathcal{N} = 4$ , these forward limits are always well-defined and finite

- the same has been proven for up to two-loops in any supersymmetric theory
- There is evidence that there exists a 'smart forward limit' that is always finite and well-defined in any planar theory, extending the all-loop recursion to even pure-glue (in the planar limit).



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## Exempli Gratia: BCFW Form of MHV Loop Amplitudes

The simplest one-loop amplitudes are the MHV amplitudes, which come from the forward-limit of (n + 2)-point NMHV tree-amplitudes:

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$$K[abc; xyz] \equiv \frac{\langle AB (a b c) \bigcap (x y z) \rangle^2}{\langle AB ab \rangle \langle AB bc \rangle \langle AB ca \rangle \langle AB xy \rangle \langle AB yz \rangle \langle AB zx \rangle}$$

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Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Sewing Together Tree Amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$



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# Sewing Together Tree Amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$

**Two-Mass-Easy Schubert Problem** 



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#### **Two-Mass-Easy Schubert Problem**



Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Finite, 'Nice' Integrals in Momentum Twistor Space





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Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Finite, 'Nice' Integrals in Momentum Twistor Space



$$u_1 \equiv \frac{\langle k\,k+1\,1\,2\rangle\langle j-1\,j\,k-1\,k\rangle}{\langle k\,k+1\,j-1\,j\rangle\langle 1\,2\,k-1\,k\rangle}$$

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Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Finite, 'Nice' Integrals in Momentum Twistor Space

$$\int_{j-1} \frac{\langle AB(j-1 j j+1) \bigcap (k-1 k k+1) \rangle \langle 1 2 j k \rangle}{\langle AB 12 \rangle \langle AB j-1 j \rangle \langle AB j j+1 \rangle \langle AB k-1 k \rangle \langle AB k k+1 \rangle} = \text{Li}_2(1-u_1) + \text{Li}_2(1-u_2)$$

$$u_1 \equiv \frac{\langle k\,k+1\,1\,2\rangle\langle j-1\,j\,k-1\,k\rangle}{\langle k\,k+1\,j-1\,j\rangle\langle 1\,2\,k-1\,k\rangle} \qquad \qquad u_2 \equiv \frac{\langle j\,j+1\,k\,k+1\rangle\langle 1\,2\,j-1\,j\rangle}{\langle j\,j+1\,1\,2\rangle\langle k\,k+1\,j-1\,j\rangle}$$

Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Finite, 'Nice' Integrals in Momentum Twistor Space

$$j \xrightarrow{j+1, k-1}_{AB} \int_{AB} \frac{\langle AB(j-1 j j+1) \bigcap (k-1 k k+1) \rangle \langle 1 2 j k \rangle}{\langle AB 12 \rangle \langle AB j-1 j \rangle \langle AB j j+1 \rangle \langle AB k-1 k \rangle \langle AB k k+1 \rangle} = \text{Li}_2(1-u_1) + \text{Li}_2(1-u_2) - \text{Li}_2(1-u_3)$$

$$u_1 \equiv \frac{\langle k\,k+1\,1\,2\rangle\langle j-1\,j\,k-1\,k\rangle}{\langle k\,k+1\,j-1\,j\rangle\langle 1\,2\,k-1\,k\rangle} \qquad \qquad u_2 \equiv \frac{\langle j\,j+1\,k\,k+1\rangle\langle 1\,2\,j-1\,j\rangle}{\langle j\,j+1\,1\,2\rangle\langle k\,k+1\,j-1\,j\rangle}$$

$$u_3 \equiv \frac{\langle k \, k+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle j \, j+1 \, k-1 \, k \rangle}{\langle k \, k+1 \, j \, j+1 \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, k-1 \, k \rangle}$$

Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

## Finite, 'Nice' Integrals in Momentum Twistor Space

$$\int_{j-1} \frac{\langle AB(j-1 j j+1) \bigcap (k-1 k k+1) \rangle \langle 12 j k \rangle}{\langle AB 12 \rangle \langle AB j-1 j \rangle \langle AB j j+1 \rangle \langle AB k-1 k \rangle \langle AB k k+1 \rangle} = \operatorname{Li}_{2}(1-u_{1}) + \operatorname{Li}_{2}(1-u_{2}) - \operatorname{Li}_{2}(1-u_{3}) - \operatorname{Li}_{2}(1-u_{4})$$

$$u_1 \equiv \frac{\langle k \, k+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle j-1 \, j \, k-1 \, k \rangle}{\langle k \, k+1 \, j-1 \, j \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, k-1 \, k \rangle} \qquad \qquad u_2 \equiv \frac{\langle j \, j+1 \, k \, k+1 \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, j-1 \, j \rangle}{\langle j \, j+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle k \, k+1 \, j-1 \, j \rangle}$$

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=  $\operatorname{Li}_2(1-u_1) + \operatorname{Li}_2(1-u_2) - \operatorname{Li}_2(1-u_3)$   
 $- \operatorname{Li}_2(1-u_4) + \operatorname{Li}_2(1-u_5) + \log(u_1)\log(u_2)$ 

$$u_1 \equiv \frac{\langle k \, k+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle j-1 \, j \, k-1 \, k \rangle}{\langle k \, k+1 \, j-1 \, j \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, k-1 \, k \rangle} \qquad \qquad u_2 \equiv \frac{\langle j \, j+1 \, k \, k+1 \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, j-1 \, j \rangle}{\langle j \, j+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle k \, k+1 \, j-1 \, j \rangle}$$

$$u_{5} \equiv \frac{\langle j \, j + 1 \, k - 1 \, k \rangle \langle k \, k + 1 \, j - 1 \, j \rangle}{\langle j \, j + 1 \, k \, k + 1 \rangle \langle k - 1 \, k \, j - 1 \, j \rangle}$$

$$u_{3} \equiv \frac{\langle k \, k+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle j \, j+1 \, k-1 \, k \rangle}{\langle k \, k+1 \, j \, j+1 \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, k-1 \, k \rangle} \qquad \qquad u_{4} \equiv \frac{\langle j \, j+1 \, k-1 \, k \rangle \langle 1 \, 2 \, j-1 \, j \rangle}{\langle j \, j+1 \, 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle k-1 \, k \, j-1 \, j \rangle}$$

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# Following the Logic of Leading Singularities

These finite integrals are dramatically nicer than the more familiar **scalar** boxes. Moreover, they suggest a natural 'guess' for MHV amplitudes [arXiv:1012.6032]:

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}(\dots,j^-,\dots,k^-,\dots) = \frac{\langle j \, k \rangle^4}{\langle 1 \, 2 \rangle \langle 2 \, 3 \rangle \cdots \langle n \, 1 \rangle}$$

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 $\times \left\{ 1 \right.$ 

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$$\mathcal{A}_{n}^{(2)}(\dots, j^{-}, \dots, k^{-}, \dots) = \frac{\langle j k \rangle^{4}}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \langle 2 3 \rangle \cdots \langle n 1}$$
$$\times \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & + & \sum_{i < j < i} & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$$

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The Two-Loop Hexagon Wilson Loop in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM

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$$\begin{split} &G\left(-a,a^{2},a^{2},1,1\right) = H\left(-1,-1,-1,-1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(-1,-1,0,-1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(-1,-1,0,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(-1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(-1,-1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(-1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(-1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(-1,-1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(-1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(-1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(-1,-1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,-1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(-1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,-1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(0,1,0,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,-1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &-H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,0,0,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,0,0,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(0,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(0,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) - H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) + H\left(1,1,1,1,\frac{1}{a}\right) \\ &+H\left(1,1,1,1$$

H. The analytic expression of the remainder function

In this appendix we present the full analytic expression of the remainder function. The result is also available in electronic form from www.arXiv.orw. Using the notation introduced in Eqs. (3.23) and (5.7), the full expression reads,

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PH Department, TH Unit, CERN CH-1211, Geneva 23, Switzerland INFN, Laboratori Nazionali Frascati, 00044 Frascati (Roma), Italy E-mail: vittorio.del.duca@cern.ch

#### Claude Duhr

Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, University of Durham Durham, DH1 3LE, U.K. E-mail: claude.duhr@durham.ac.uk

#### Vladimir A. Smirnov

Nuclear Physics Institute of Moscow State University Moscow 119992, Russia E-mail: smirnov@theory.sinp.msu.ru



IPMU Seminar

Leading Singularities and Schubert Calculus Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals Pushing the Analytic S-Matrix Forward

### More Evidence for Underlying Elegance

Last year, Del Duca, Duhr, and Smirnov found an analytic formula for the 2-loop, 6-point MHV amplitude: Del Duca, Duhr, & Smirnov arXiv:1003.1702

- dimensionally-regulating thousands of separately-divergent integrals
- expressed in terms of 18 pages of Goncharov polylogarithms

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 $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2) H\left(0, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) - H(0; u_1) H(0, 0, 1; (u_1 + u_3)) H(0; u_3) H(0, 0, 1; (u_1 + u_3)) - \frac{1}{2} H(0; u_1) H(0, 0, 1; \frac{u_2}{2})$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3)H(0, 0, 1; \frac{u_2 + u_3}{u_1})$  $(1) - H(0; u_2) H(0, 0, 1; (u_2 + u_3)) H(0; u_3) H(0, 0, 1; (u_2 + u_3)) - \frac{1}{2} H(0; u_2) H(0, 1, 0; u_1) - \frac{1}{2} H(0; u_3) H(0, 1, 0; u_2) \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1)H(0, 1, 0; u_3) + \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2)H(0, 1, 1)$  $\frac{u_1 + u_2 - 1}{u_1}$  +  $\frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1)H(0, 1, 1)$  $\frac{1}{H}(0; u_3) H(0, 1, 1)$  $H(0; u_2) H(0, 1, 1;$  $\left(\frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1)H(0, 1, 1; \frac{u_1}{2})$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3)H(0, 1, 1;$  $+\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2)H(1, 0, 0; u_1) - \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3)H(1, 0, 0; u_1) \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) H(1, 0, 0; u_2) + \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3) H(1, 0, 0; u_2) + \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) H(1, 0, 0; u_3) \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2)H(1, 0, 0; u_3) - \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3)H(1, 0, 1; u_3)$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2)H(1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1)H(1, 0, 1)$  $7H(0, 0, 0, 0; u_1) - 7H(0, 0, 0; u_2) - 7H(0, 0, 0; u_3) + \frac{3}{2}H(0, 0, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_2 - 1}{u_1 - 1}) +$  $3H(0, 0, 0, 1; (u_1 + u_2)) + \frac{3}{2}H(0, 0, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}) + 3H(0, 0, 0, 1; (u_1 + u_3)) +$  $+ 3H(0, 0, 0, 1; (u_2 + u_3)) + \frac{9}{2}H(0, 0, 1, 0; u_1) +$  $(0; u_2) + \frac{9}{2}H(0, 0, 1, 0; u_3) - \frac{1}{2}H(0, 1, 0, 0; u_1) - \frac{1}{2}H(0, 1, 0, 0; u_2) - \frac{1}{2}H(0, 1, 0, 0; u_2) - \frac{1}{2}H(0, 1, 0, 0; u_3) - \frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_3) - \frac{$  $u_1$ ) +  $\frac{1}{2}H\left(0, 1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_2 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) + \frac{1}{2}H\left(0, 1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) +$  $T(0, 1, 1, 0; u_2) + H(0, 1, 1, 0; u_1) \frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{4}H\left(0, 1, 1, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right)$ +  $H\left(1, 0, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_2 - 1}{u_2 - 1}\right)$  +  $H\left(1, 0, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_2 - 1}\right)$  +  $+2H(1, 0, 1, 0; u_1) + 2H(1, 0, 1, 0; u_2) + 2H(1, 0, 1, 0; u_3) +$  $\frac{1}{2}H\left(1, 1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_2 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H\left(1, 1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H\left(1, 1, 0, 1; \frac{u_1 + u_3 - 1}{u_1 - 1}\right)$  $\begin{array}{c} 0, 1; \\ \hline u_2 - 1 \\ \bullet \\ 0, 1; \\ \hline u_2 + u_3 - 1 \\ \bullet \\ \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{2}H(1, 1, 1, 0; u_1) + \frac{1}{2}H(1, 1, 1, 0; u_2) + \frac{1}{2}H(1, 1, 1, 0; u_3) - \frac{1}{2}H(1, 1, 1,$  $a_1 = a_1 - a_1$  $\frac{1}{\pi}u^{2}H(0; u_{2}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{1}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi}u^{2}H(0; u_{3}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{\pi}u^{2}H(0; u_{2}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{1}\right) - \frac{1}{\pi}u^{2}H(0; u_{3}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{1}\right) + \frac{1}{\pi}u^{2}H(0; u_$ 

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Preliminaries: The (Tree-Level) Analytic S-Matrix, Redux Local Loop Integrals for Scattering Amplitudes Manifestly-Finite Momentum-Twistor Integrals

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 $\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{3}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{100}}\right) - \frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{1}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{101}}\right) + \frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{3}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{101}}\right) \frac{1}{8}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{1}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{vu}}\right) + \frac{1}{8}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{3}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{vu}}\right) + \frac{1}{8}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{1}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{vu}}\right) - \frac{1}{8}\pi^{2}H(0; u_{1}) \mathcal{H}\left(1; \frac{1}{v_{vu}$  $\frac{1}{8}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{312}}\right)+\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{1}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{321}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)-\frac{1}{24}\pi^{2}H\left(0;u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1;\frac{1}{v_{332}}\right)$  $\frac{1}{7}H(0; u_2) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{7}H(1, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{64}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{64}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2})$  $\frac{1}{n!}\pi^{2}\mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{\dots}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(0; u_{1}\right)H\left(0; u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{\dots}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(1, 0; u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{\dots}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(1, 0; u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{\dots}\right)$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H(1, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{24}H(1, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{24}H(1, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1;$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2)H(0; u_3)\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}) + \frac{1}{3}H(0, 0; u_2)\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}) +$  $\frac{1}{7}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{7}x^2\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{7}H(0; u_2) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{2}) +$  $\frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{w_{uu}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{w_{uu}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{w_{uu}}\right) \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{m_{11}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{m_{11}}\right) +$  $\frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0; \frac{1}{u_3}\right) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_3}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_{u_3}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0; \frac{1}{u_3}\right) \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right) \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right) \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right) \mathcal{H}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}\right$  $\frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left($  $\frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1)H(0; u_2)\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) + \frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_1)\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) +$  $\frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{6}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0; \frac{1}{u_1}\right) + \frac{1}{4}H(0; \frac{1}{u_1}\right) +$  $\frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) + \frac{1}{4}H(0, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) + \frac{1}{6}x^2\mathcal{H}(0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2) H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) + \frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}) +$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{v_{112}}\right) + \frac{11}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{v_{112}}\right) - \frac{1}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{v_{112}}\right) \frac{1}{24}x^{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{11}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(0;u_{1}\right)H\left(0;u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}H\left(0,0;u_{1}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(0,0;u_{1}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H\left(1,1;\frac{1}{v_{23}$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}\right) + \frac{11}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_2}}\right) - \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{u_1}}\right) +$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}H(0, 0; u_2) \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) + \frac{11}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{24}\pi^2 \mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{max}}\right) - \frac{1}{24}\pi^2$  $\frac{1}{\alpha r^{2}}\pi^{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1, 1; \frac{1}{\alpha r^{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(0; u_{2}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0, 0, 1; \frac{1}{\alpha r^{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(0; u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0, 0, 1; \frac{1}{\alpha r^{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(0; u_{3}\right)\mathcal{H}\left(0; u_{3$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}\left(0, 0, 1; \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H$  $\frac{1}{2}H(0; u_2) \mathcal{H}(0, 0, 1; \frac{1}{u_{112}}) + \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_3) \mathcal{H}(0, 1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{122}}) + \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}(0, 1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{112}}) + \frac{1}{4}H(0; u_1) \mathcal{H}(0, 1, 1; \frac{1}{u_{112}})$ 

### 1st June, 2011

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- dimensionally-regulating thousands of separately-divergent integrals
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The Two-Loop Hexagon Wilson Loop in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM

#### Vittorio Del Duca

PH Department, TH Unit, CERN CH-1211, Geneva 23, Switzerland INFN, Laboratori Nazionali Frascati, 00044 Frascati (Roma), Italy E-mail: vittorio.del.duca@cern.ch

#### Claude Duhr

Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, University of Durham Durham, DH1 3LE, U.K. E-mail: claude.duhr@durham.ac.uk

#### Vladimir A. Smirnov

Nuclear Physics Institute of Moscow State University Moscow 119992, Russia E-mail: smirnov@theory.sinp.msu.ru



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PH Department, TH Unit, CERN CH-1211, Geneva 23, Switzerland INFN, Laboratori Nazionali Frascati, 00044 Frascati (Roma), Italu E-mail: vittorio.del.duca@cern.ch

#### Claude Dubr

Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, University of Durham Durham DH1 3LE U.K. E-mail: claude dubr@durham.ac.uk

#### Vladimir A. Smirnov

Nuclear Physics Institute of Moscow State University Moscow 119992, Russia E-mail: smirnov@theorv.sinp.msu.ru

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#### Classical Polylogarithms for Amplitudes and Wilson Loops

A. B. Goncharov,<sup>1</sup> M. Spradlin,<sup>2</sup> C. Vergu,<sup>2</sup> and A. Volovich<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics, Brown University, Box 1917, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA <sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, Brown University, Box 1843, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA

We present a compact analytic formula for the two-loop six-particle maximally helicity violating remainder function (equivalently, the two-loop lightlike hexagon Wilson hoop) in  $\mathcal{N}=4$  supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory in terms of the classical polylogarithm functions  $L_{44}$  with cross-ratios of momentum twistor invariants as their arguments. In deriving our formula we rely on results from the theory of motives.

### $-\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,0,1;\frac{1}{v_{221}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{221}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{221}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{212}}\right)$

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IPMU Seminar Quantum Field Theory and the Analytic S-Matrix

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Goncharov, Spradlin, Vergu, & Volovich, arXiv:1006.5703

$$\begin{split} R(u_1, u_2, u_3) &= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left( L_4(x_i^+, x_i^-) - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Li}_4(1 - 1/u_i) \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8} \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - 1/u_i) \right)^2 + \frac{J^4}{24} + \chi \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( J^2 + \zeta(2) \right). \end{split}$$

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$$-\frac{1}{4}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,0,1;\frac{1}{v_{321}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{322}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{231}}\right)+\frac{3}{2}\mathcal{H}\left(1,1,1,1;\frac{1}{v_{331}}\right)$$

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IPMU Seminar Ouantum Field Theory and the Analytic S-Matrix

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## Forward Looking Comments

- Do there exist alternative, *e.g.* purely geometric ways of characterizing the full S-Matrix?
- How can we systematically regulate and perform momentum-twistor loop integration?
  - Can we perform these integrals analytically at the outset?
  - Are there connections to the leading-singularity programme? connections to 'symbols' & mixed Tate motives?
  - Can the integrals coming from BCFW recursion be done directly?
- How easy is it to extend these results to other theories?
  - non-supersymmetric (planar) Yang-Mills?
  - non-planar theories?
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- Do there exist alternative, *e.g.* purely geometric ways of characterizing the full S-Matrix?
- How can we systematically regulate and perform momentum-twistor loop integration?
  - Can we perform these integrals analytically at the outset?
  - Are there connections to the leading-singularity programme? connections to 'symbols' & mixed Tate motives?
  - Can the integrals coming from BCFW recursion be done directly?
- How easy is it to extend these results to other theories?
  - non-supersymmetric (planar) Yang-Mills?
  - non-planar theories?
  - massive theories?

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