

Scattering of particles & strings from surfaces

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based on works w. Nima Arkani-Hamed, Qu Cao, Jin Dong, Carolina Figueiredo

(2312.16282, 2401.05483) 2401.00041, 2408.11891 + in progress

w. Qu Cao, Jin Dong, Fan Zhu, 2412.xxxxx + in progress

QCD MEETS GRAVITY

Taipei (online)

December 10, 2024

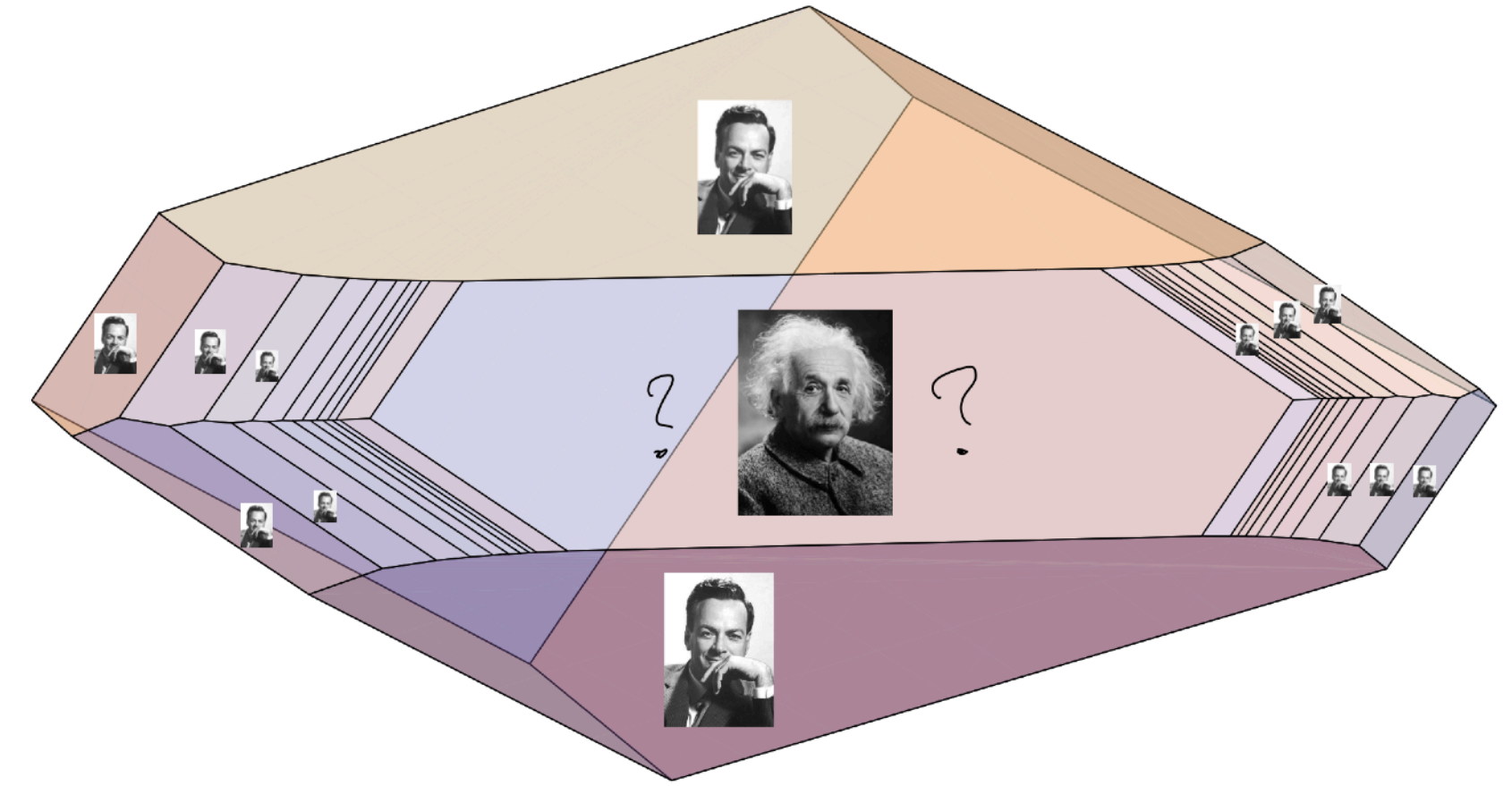
Positive Geometries underlying scattering amplitudes & beyond [see Jara's lecture]

- **moduli space** $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}$ for conventional & (ambi-)twistor strings [Witten, Berkovits 04; CHY 13; Mason, Skinner 14; ...]
- **positive Grassmannian** $G_+(k, n)$, on-shell diagrams for planar N=4 SYM [Arkani-Hamed et al 12,...]
- **Amplituhedron**: map from $G_+(k, n) \rightarrow$ all-loop integrands of N=4 SYM in momentum twistor space [Arkani-Hamed, Trnka 13 + Thomas 17;...] \rightarrow momentum amplituhedron [Ferro et al] [SH, Zhang]
- **ABJM amplituhedron**: reduction to D=3 from SYM amplituhedron \rightarrow all-loop integrand of ABJM! [SH, Kuo, Li, Zhang, 22; SH, Huang, Kuo, 23,...]
- **Correlahedron** for half-BPS correlator in SYM [Eden, Heslop, Mason; SH, Huang, Kuo, 24...] \rightarrow **squared-amplituhedron** (\rightarrow energy corrector) [SH et al 24]
- **kinematic associahedra** (bi-adjoint ϕ^3 tree) & **worldsheet associahedra** [Arkani-Hamed, Bai, SH, Yan, 17]
- **surfacehedra** + **curve-integrals on surfaces**... \Rightarrow "strings (+particles) without worldsheet" [Arkani-Hamed et al, 20, 23,...]
- **cosmological polytopes** + "kinematic flow" DE for wave function/correlator (**cosmohedra?**) [Arkani-Hamed et al 17, 23,...]
- applications in wider context: **tropical geometries** for Feynman integrals, symbology etc. **positive geometries in dS/AdS, ...**

Toy Models \rightarrow Real World

Curve integrals on surfaces (combinatorial): bosonic string \rightarrow all-loop $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ (simplest colored scalars); amps determined by long-distance sing. or **“denominators”** !

[Arkani-Hamed, Salvatori, Frost, Plamondon, Thomas: 2309.15913, 2311.09284, ...; [Giulio's talk!](#)]



More realistic theories: need “pole @ infinity” or **numerators**: $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ vs. ϕ^p (general coupling), pions? gluons?
 \rightarrow A new, unified formulation based on surfaces for colored theories: what is it good for?

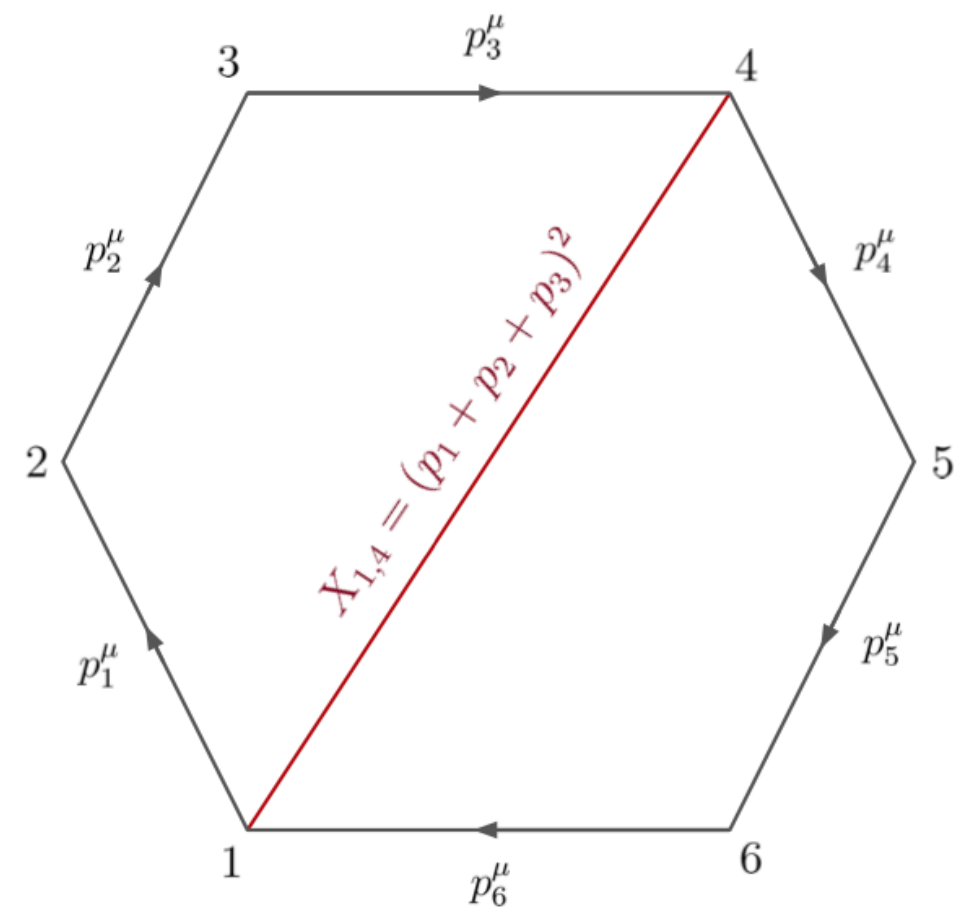
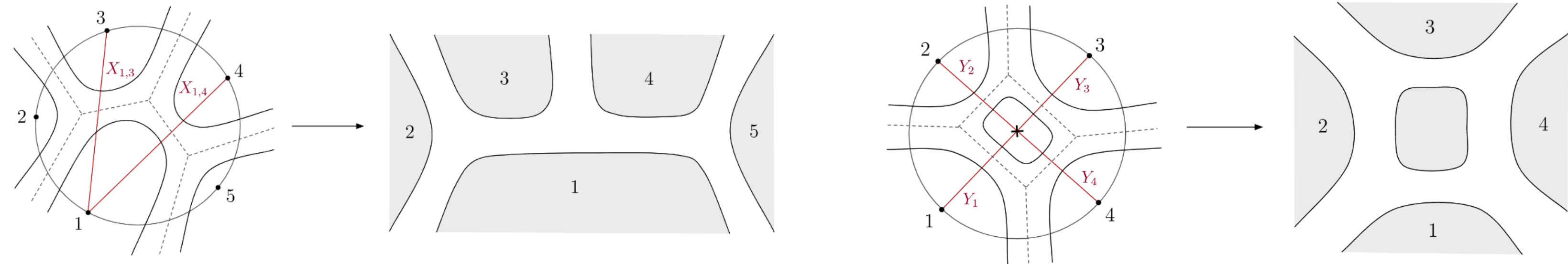
- Manifest factorizations etc (finite α'): no need for blowup + **all massive levels**
- All-loop cuts ($\alpha' \rightarrow 0$) from surfaces \rightarrow **all-loop recursion** for $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ + any colored-scalars
- The unity of ϕ^3 , **pions & gluons**: e.g. manifest **zeros & splits near zeros** for $\text{Tr } \phi^3$, NLSM, YM, ...
- **All-loop integrands of NLSM** (+ mixed amps) in $\text{Tr } \phi^3$
- **“Combinatorial origin of YM”**: scalar-scaffolded gluons \Rightarrow all-loop YM in stringy $\text{Tr } \phi^3$

Tr ϕ^3 amplitudes [Arkani-Hamed, Bai, SH, Yan, '17; Arkani-Hamed, Frost, Salvatori, Plamondon, Thomas, '23,...]

$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Tr}(\phi^3)} = \text{Tr}(\partial\phi)^2 + g \text{Tr}(\phi^3), \quad \phi : N \text{ by } N \text{ matrix} \rightarrow \text{fat graphs, genus expansion (only planar graphs for } N \rightarrow \infty)$

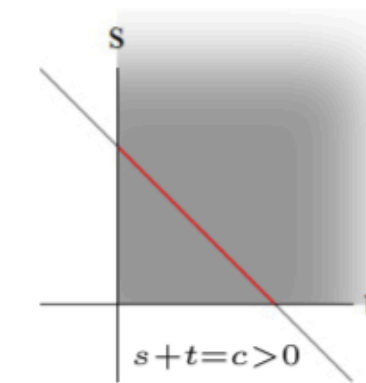
kinematics: e.g. tree amps (planar)

$$X_{i,j} = (p_i + \dots + p_{j-1})^2.$$



tree amp = sum over n-gon triangulations = canonical form of associahedron

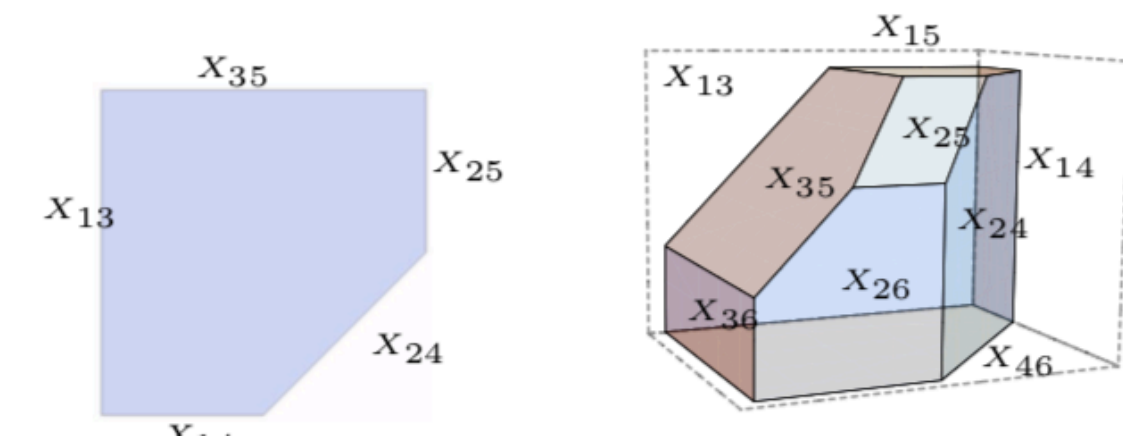
$$\mathcal{A}_4 = \frac{1}{X_{13}} + \frac{1}{X_{24}},$$



e.g. $\mathcal{A}_1 = \{s > 0, t > 0\} \cap \{-u = \text{const} > 0\}$

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \{X_{13}, \dots, X_{25} > 0\} \cap \{-s_{13} = c_{13}, -s_{14} = c_{14}, -s_{24} = c_{24}\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_5 = \frac{1}{X_{1,3}X_{1,4}} + \frac{1}{X_{2,4}X_{2,5}} + \frac{1}{X_{1,3}X_{3,5}} + \frac{1}{X_{1,4}X_{2,4}} + \frac{1}{X_{2,5}X_{3,5}}.$$



$$c_{i,j} := -2p_i \cdot p_j = X_{i,j} + X_{i+1,j+1} - X_{i+1,j} - X_{i,j+1},$$

Disk integral = stringy $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ amp [c.f. Arkani-Hamed, SH, Lam, 19]

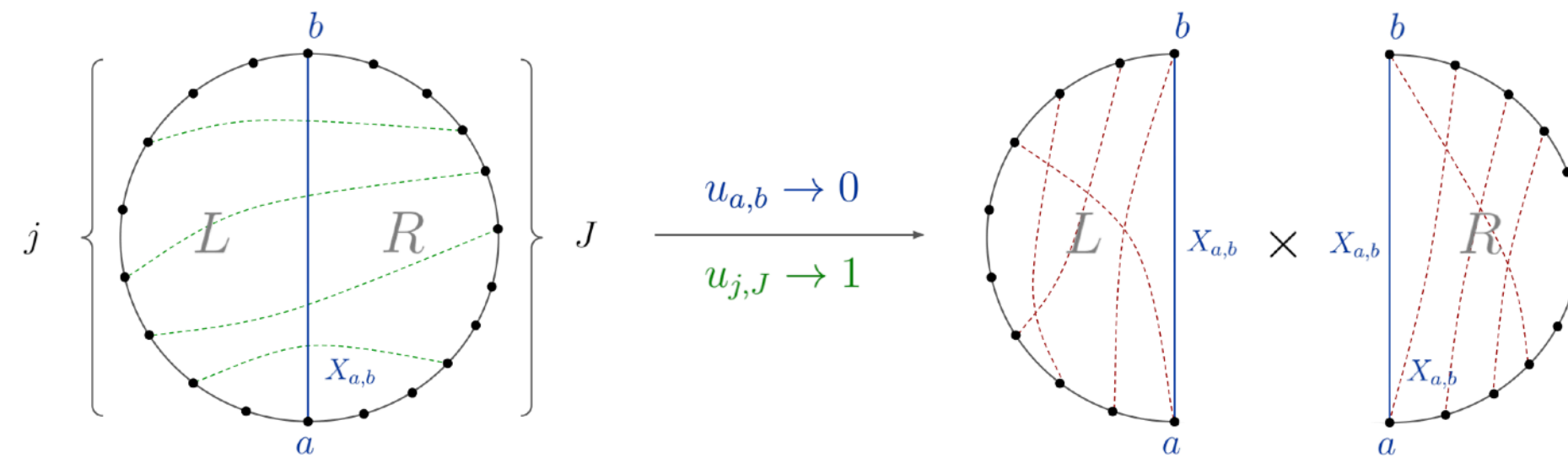
a la Veneziano-Koba-Nielsen; Z-theory [Carrasco, Mafra, Schlotterer 16',...]

$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{Tr } \phi^3}(1, 2, \dots, n) = \int_{D(1\dots n)} \frac{dz_1 \dots dz_n}{\text{vol SL}(2, \mathbb{R})} \underbrace{\frac{1}{z_{1,2} z_{2,3} \dots z_{n,1}}}_{\text{PT}(1,2,\dots,n)} \times \underbrace{\prod_{i<j} z_{i,j}^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j}}_{\text{Koba-Nielsen factor}}$$

u variables: $u_{a,b} := \frac{z_{a,b-1} z_{a-1,b}}{z_{a,b} z_{a-1,b-1}}$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{d^{n-3} z}{z_{12} \dots z_{n1}} \prod_{a<b} u_{a,b}^{\alpha' X_{a,b}} \quad \text{w. positive parametrization } y_{I=1,\dots,n-3} \Rightarrow \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{Tr } \phi^3} = \int_0^\infty \prod_I \frac{dy_I}{y_I} \prod_C u_C(y)^{\alpha' X_C} \quad \text{curve-integral on the disk!}$$

e.g. n=4: $\int_0^\infty \frac{dy}{y} \left(\frac{y}{1+y}\right)^{\alpha' X_{1,3}} \left(\frac{1}{1+y}\right)^{\alpha' X_{2,4}} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha' X_{1,3}) \Gamma(\alpha' X_{2,4})}{\Gamma(\alpha'(X_{1,3} + X_{2,4}))}$



u-var. manifest all factorizations @ $X_{a,b} = 0, -1, -2, \dots$, by $\underbrace{u_{a,b}}_{\rightarrow 0} + \prod_{j \in L, J \in R} \underbrace{u_{j,J}}_{\rightarrow 1} = 1 : \mathcal{I}(1, \dots, n) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_L(a, \dots, b) \otimes \mathcal{I}_R(b, \dots, a)$

beautiful surface-description of all cocycle (PT) + cycles (orderings) [Arkani-Hamed, SH, Lam, 19 ...]

\Rightarrow IBP/BCJ+ monodromy for all Z integrals \Rightarrow surfaceology for closed strings [w. Cao, Dong, Li, Yang, in progress]

Zeros & splits of amps [ACDFH 2312; see D'Adda, Sciuto, D'Auria, Gliozzi, 71]

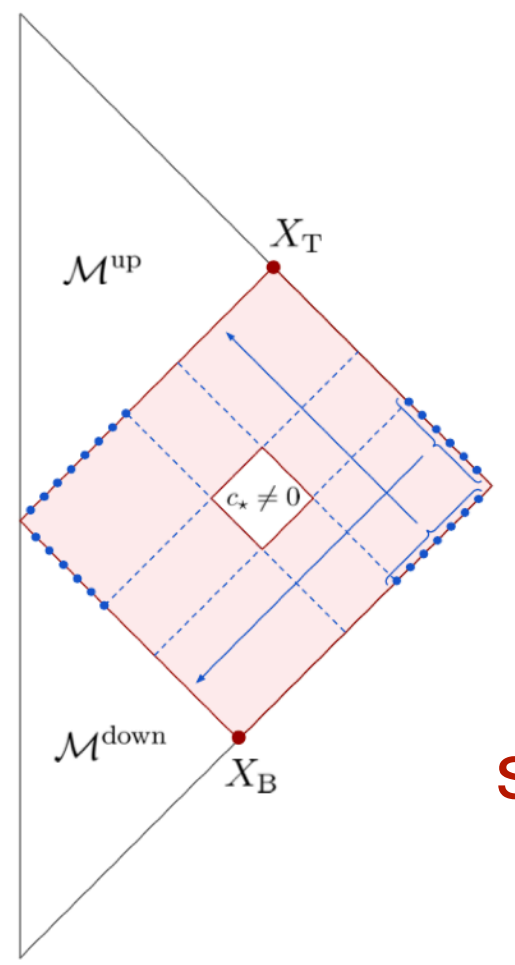
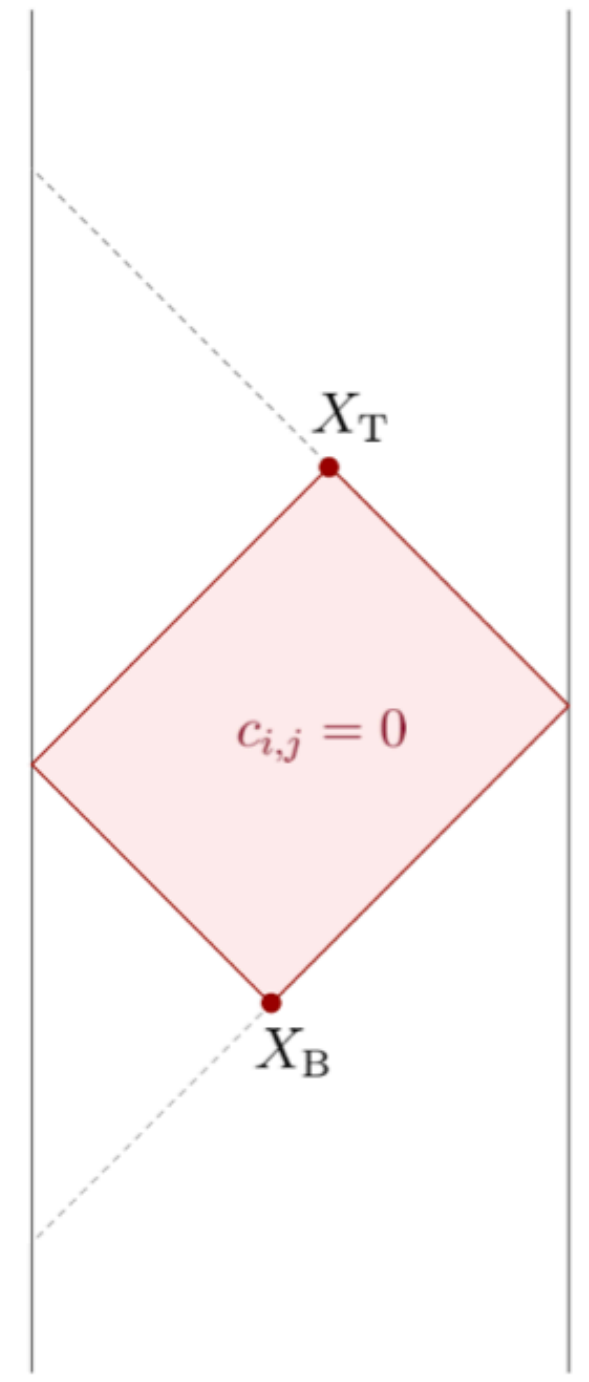
Zeros of Veneziano amp: by setting $\alpha' c_{1,3} = -n$,

$$\mathcal{I}_4^{\text{Tr}(\phi^3)} \rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} \frac{dy_{1,3}}{y_{1,3}} y_{1,3}^{\alpha' X_{1,3} + k}}_{=0} = 0.$$

$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{Tr} \phi^3} \rightarrow \sum_{k_{a_1, b_1}, \dots, k_{a_N, b_N} = 0}^{n_{a_1, b_1}, \dots, n_{a_N, b_N}} (\text{remaining integrals}) \times \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}} \frac{dy_{1,i}}{y_{1,i}} y_{1,i}^{\alpha' X_{1,i} + k_{a_1, b_1} + \dots + k_{a_N, b_N}}}_{=0} = 0$$

$$c_{i,j} = -n_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i < a - 1, \quad a \leq j < n$$

$n(n-3)/2$ infinite families of zeros



$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{Tr} \phi^3} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_i^{\text{down, Tr} \phi^3} \times \mathcal{I}_{n-i+2}^{\text{up, Tr} \phi^3} \times \mathcal{I}_4^{\text{Tr} \phi^3}(\alpha' X_{1,i}, \alpha'(c_{km} - X_{1,i})).$$

$$X_{l,i} \rightarrow X_{l,i} + X_{1,i} = X_{l,n}, \text{ for } l = 2, \dots, k.$$

$$X_{i-1,j} \rightarrow X_{i-1,j} - X_{i-1,n} = X_{1,j}, \text{ for } j = m, \dots, n-1.$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n(c_* \neq 0) = \left(\frac{1}{X_B} + \frac{1}{X_T} \right) \times \mathcal{M}^{\text{down}} \times \mathcal{M}^{\text{up}}.$$

$$X = X_B + \tilde{X}. \quad \tilde{X} = X_T + X,$$

shifted kinematics \rightarrow currents (with an off-shell leg)

“universal splits” (\Rightarrow zeros) for NLSM + YM, colorless (DBI, sGal, GR), + bosonic/superstring [w. Cao, Dong, Shi, Zhu, 24] [Shruti's talk]

Deformed to the real world [ACDFH 2312]

$$\mathcal{I}_{2n}^\delta = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{2n-3}} \prod_{I=1}^{2n-3} \frac{dy_I}{y_I} \prod_{(a,b)} u_{a,b}^{\alpha' X_{a,b}} \left(\frac{\prod_{(e,e)} u_{e,e}}{\prod_{(o,o)} u_{o,o}} \right)^{\alpha' \delta}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2n}^\delta = \mathcal{I}_{2n}^{\text{Tr } \phi^3} [\alpha' X_{e,e} \rightarrow \alpha' (X_{e,e} + \delta), \alpha' X_{o,o} \rightarrow \alpha' (X_{o,o} - \delta)].$$

key: all $c_{i,j} = X_{i,j} + X_{i+1,j+1} - X_{i,j+1} - X_{i+1,j}$ are preserved \Rightarrow same zero + splits for deformed cases!

$$\alpha' \delta = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Tr}(\phi^3)} = \text{Tr}(\partial\phi)^2 + g \text{Tr}(\phi^3),$$

$$0 < \alpha' \delta < 1 \quad (\text{or } \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}) \quad \alpha' \rightarrow 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{NLSM}} = \frac{1}{8\lambda^2} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U), \quad \text{with } U = (\mathbb{I} + \lambda\Phi)(\mathbb{I} - \lambda\Phi)^{-1}$$

$$\alpha' \delta = \pm 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{YMS}} = -\text{Tr} \left(\frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} D^\mu \phi^I D_\mu \phi^I - \frac{g_{\text{YM}}^2}{4} \sum_{I \neq J} [\phi^I, \phi^J]^2 \right)$$

2n-pt $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ string amps \Rightarrow 2n-pion in NLSM or 2n-scalar (n-gluon) in YMS: same function @ different pts!

All-loop NLSM contained in $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ [ACDFH 2401]

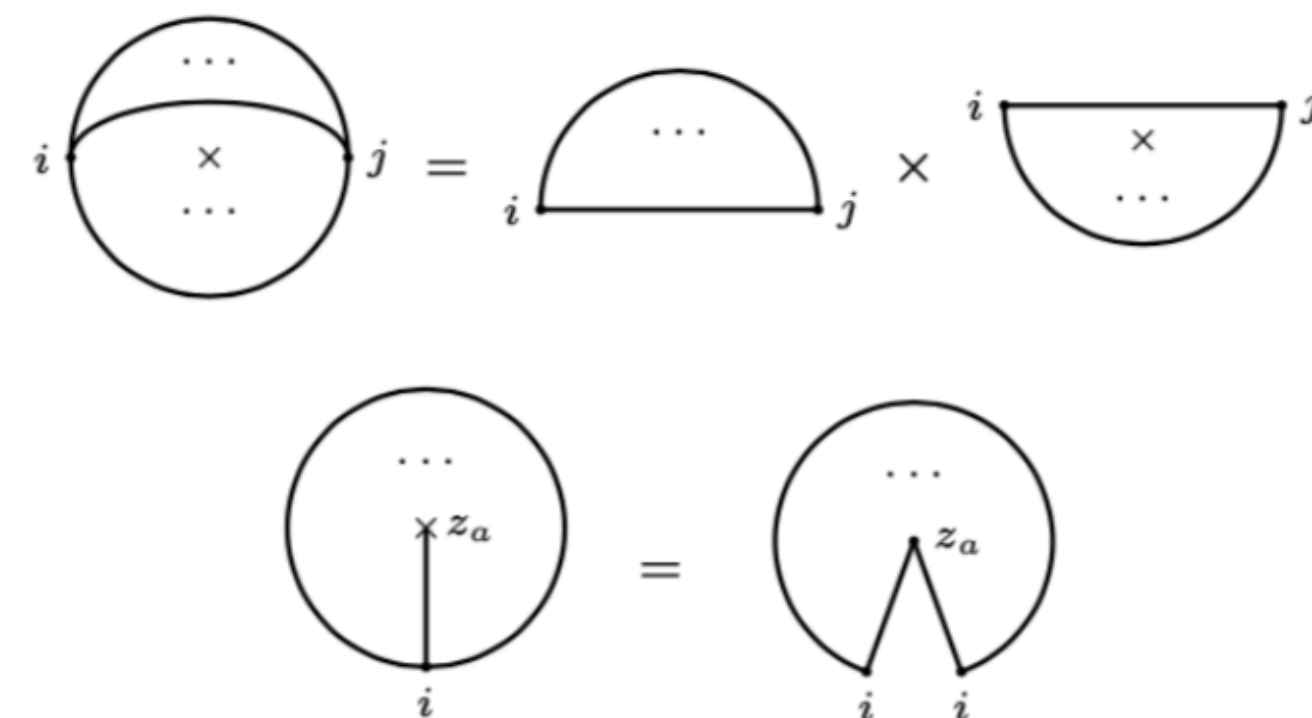
$$\mathcal{I}_{2n}^\delta = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{2n-3}} \prod_{I=1}^{2n-3} \frac{dy_I}{y_I} \prod_{(e,e)} u_{e,e}^{\alpha'(X_{e,e}+\delta)} \times \prod_{(o,o)} u_{o,o}^{\alpha'(X_{o,o}-\delta)} \times \prod_{(o,e)} u_{o,e}^{\alpha' X_{o,e}}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{2n}^{\text{Tr } \phi^3}(X_{e,e} \rightarrow X_{e,e} + \delta, X_{o,o} \rightarrow X_{o,o} - \delta),$$

Field-theory directly take $\delta \rightarrow \infty$: $A_{2n}^{\text{NLSM}} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \delta^{n-1} A_{2n}^{\text{Tr } \phi^3}(X_{e,e} \rightarrow X_{e,e} + \delta, X_{o,o} \rightarrow X_{o,o} - \delta),$

Same shift works for **planar integrand** of NLSM: $X_{e,e} \rightarrow X_{e,e} + \delta, X_{o,o} \rightarrow X_{o,o} - \delta$ (inc. **loop punctures**)

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{z_a=1, \dots, L \text{ even/odd}}^{2^L} (\delta)^{n+2L-2} A_{n,L}^\delta = A_{n,L}^{\text{NLSM}}.$$



“Adler zero”: soft limit \rightarrow **scaleless integrals!** Very practical, e.g. 4-loop 4-pt NLSM integrand

Scalar-scaffolded gluons [ACDFH, 2312]

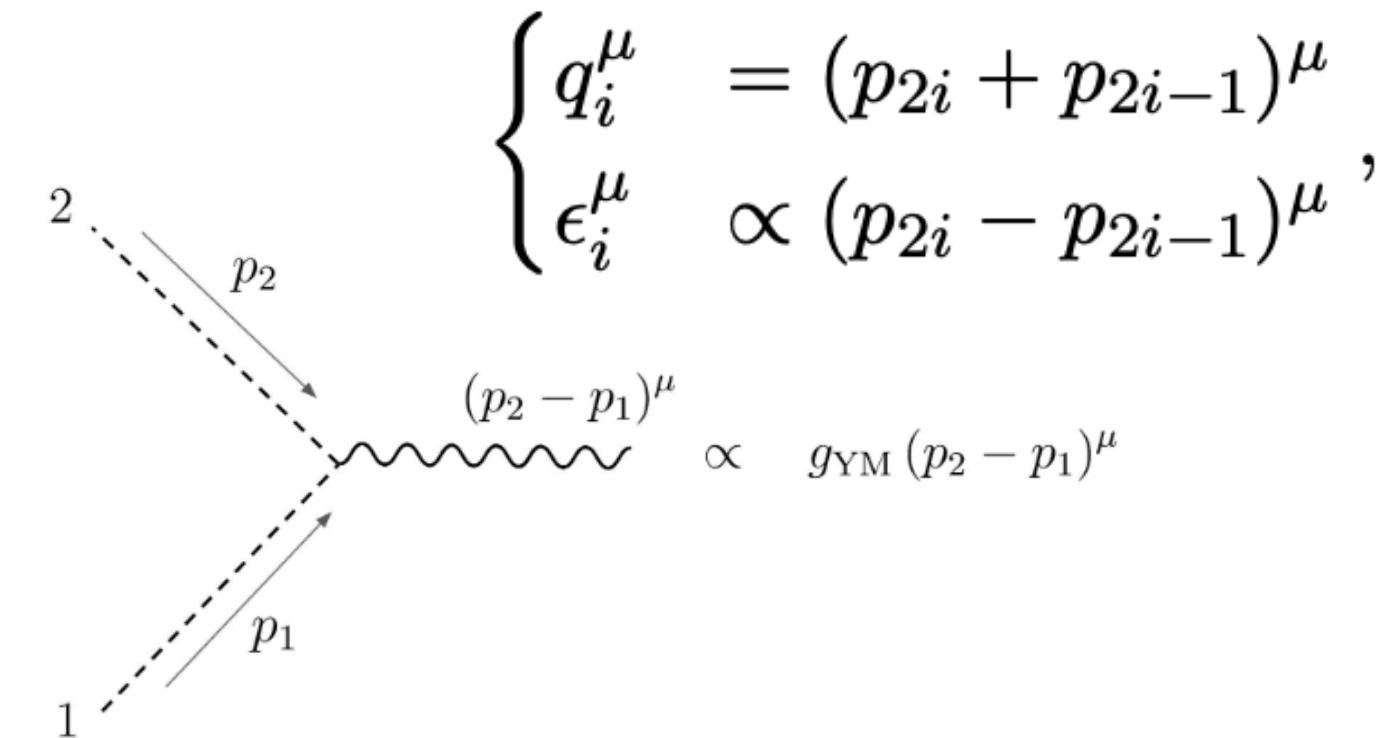
$\alpha'\delta = 1$ gives $2n$ -scalar stringy amplitude = $2n$ -scalar in bosonic string!



$$\mathcal{A}_n^{\text{tree}}(1, 2, \dots, 2n) = \int \frac{d^{2n} z_i}{\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})} \left(\prod_{i < j} z_{i,j}^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j} \right) \exp \left(\sum_{i \neq j} 2 \frac{\epsilon_i \cdot \epsilon_j}{z_{i,j}^2} - \frac{\sqrt{\alpha'} \epsilon_i \cdot p_j}{z_{i,j}} \right) \Big|_{\text{multi-linear in } \epsilon_i},$$

$$p_i \cdot \epsilon_j = 0, \quad \forall (i, j) \in (1, \dots, 2n),$$

$$\epsilon_i \cdot \epsilon_j = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, j) \in \{(1, 2); (3, 4); (5, 6); \dots; (2n - 1, 2n)\}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



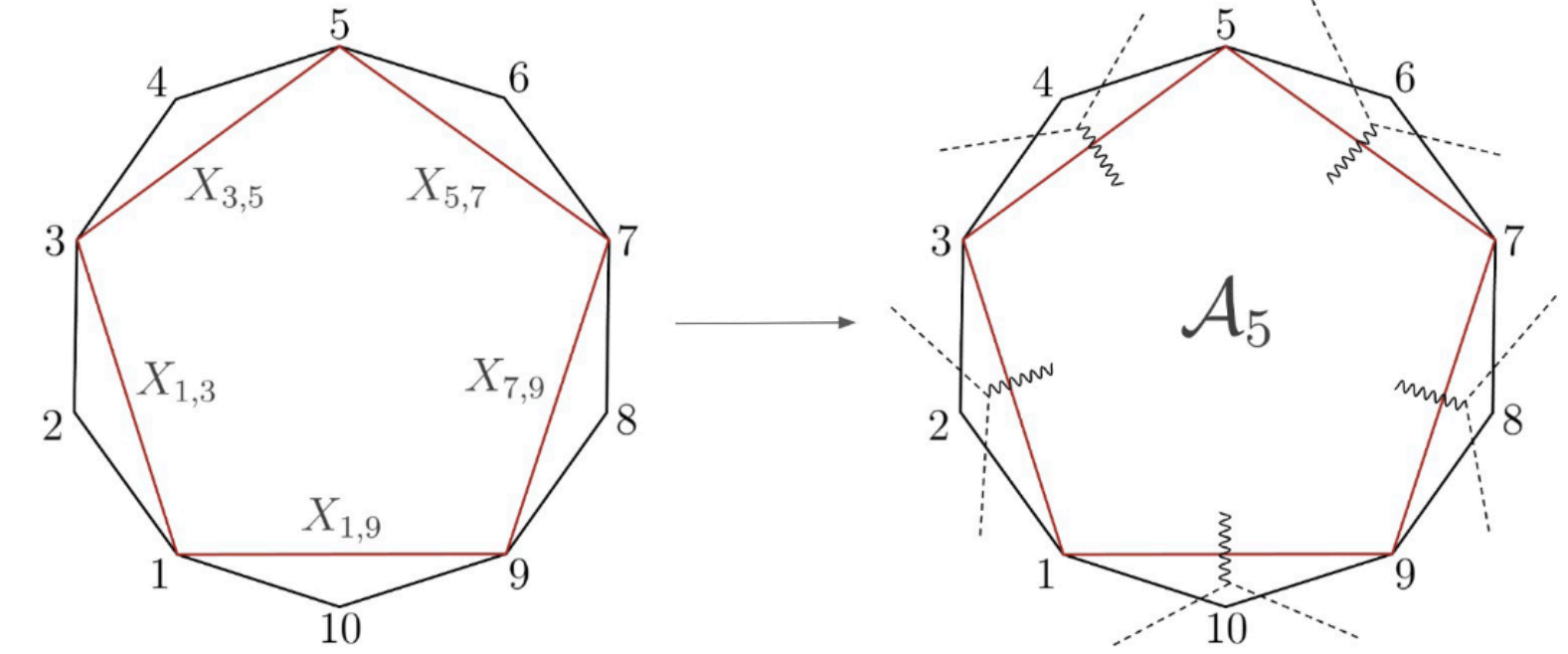
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{2n}(1, 2, \dots, 2n) &\xrightarrow{\text{special kinematics}} \int \frac{d^{2n} z_i}{\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})} \prod_{i < j} z_{i,j}^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j} \frac{1}{z_{1,2}^2 z_{3,4}^2 z_{5,6}^2 \dots z_{2n-1,2n}^2} \\ &= \underbrace{\int \frac{d^{2n} z_i}{\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})} \frac{1}{z_{1,2} z_{2,3} z_{3,4} \dots z_{2n,1}} \prod_{i < j} z_{i,j}^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j}}_{\text{Stringy Tr } \phi^3} \frac{z_{2,3} z_{4,5} z_{6,7} \dots z_{2n,1}}{z_{1,2} z_{3,4} z_{5,6} \dots z_{2n-1,2n}} = \left(\prod u_{e,e'} / \prod u_{o,o} \right) \quad (\alpha'\delta = 1) \end{aligned}$$

taking n "scaffolding residues" $s_{1,2} = s_{3,4} = \dots = 0 \Rightarrow n$ -gluon bosonic string amps (in $2n$ -scalar language)

$$\mathcal{I}_{2n}^\delta = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{2n-3}} \underbrace{\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dy_{2i-1,2i+1}}{y_{2i-1,2i+1}^2} \prod_{I \in \mathcal{T}'} \frac{dy_I}{y_I^2} \prod_{(a,b)} u_{a,b}^{\alpha' X_{a,b}}}_{\Omega_{2n}},$$

$$X_{1,3} = X_{3,5} = \dots = X_{1,2n-1} = 0.$$

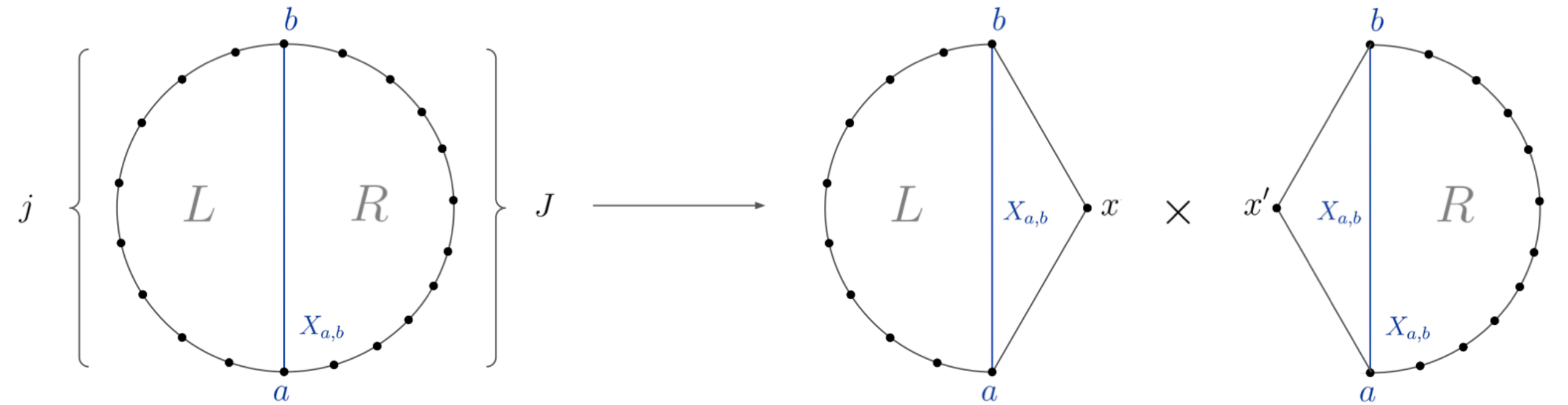
$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{gluon}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{n-3}} \text{Res}_{y_{1,3}=0} \left(\text{Res}_{y_{3,5}=0} \left(\dots \left(\text{Res}_{y_{1,2n-1}=0} (\Omega_{2n}) \right) \dots \right) \right) \Big|_{X_{2i-1,2i+1}=0}$$



$$A_3^{\text{gluon}} = \alpha'^2 (c_{1,3}c_{1,5} + c_{1,3}c_{2,5} + c_{1,3}c_{3,5} + c_{1,4}c_{3,5} + c_{1,5}c_{3,5} + c_{1,5}c_{3,6}) + \\ - \alpha'^3 (X_{1,4}X_{2,5}X_{3,6})$$

surfaceology -> gauge invariance + gluon factorization (in X variables)

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{\text{gluon}} = \sum_{j \neq \{2i-1, 2i, 2i+1\}} (X_{2i,j} - X_{2i-1,j}) \times \mathcal{Q}_j \\ = \sum_{j \neq \{2i-1, 2i, 2i+1\}} (X_{2i,j} - X_{2i+1,j}) \times \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_j,$$



$$\mathcal{Q}_j = \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_j := \partial_{X_{2i,j}} \mathcal{A}_n \text{ for gluon } i \text{ (linear + gauge inv)}$$

$$\text{Res}_{X_{a,b}=0} \mathcal{A}_n = - \sum_{j,J} (X_{j,J} - X_{j,b} - X_{a,J}) \underbrace{\prod_{X_L \in \mathcal{L}_j} \tilde{u}_{X_L}}_{\mathcal{Q}_j^L} \cdot \underbrace{\prod_{X_R \in \mathcal{R}_J} \tilde{u}_{X_R}}_{\mathcal{Q}_j^R}$$

All-loop YM in stringy $\text{Tr } \phi^3$ [ACDFH]

Surfaceology: generalize tree (disk) to loops (higher-genus surfaces):

$$A_n^{\text{gluon}} = \int_0^\infty \prod_i \frac{dy_i}{y_i^2} \text{Res}_{y_{s_1}=0} \left(\text{Res}_{y_{s_2}=0} \left(\dots \left(\text{Res}_{y_{s_n}=0} \Omega_{2n} \right) \dots \right) \right).$$

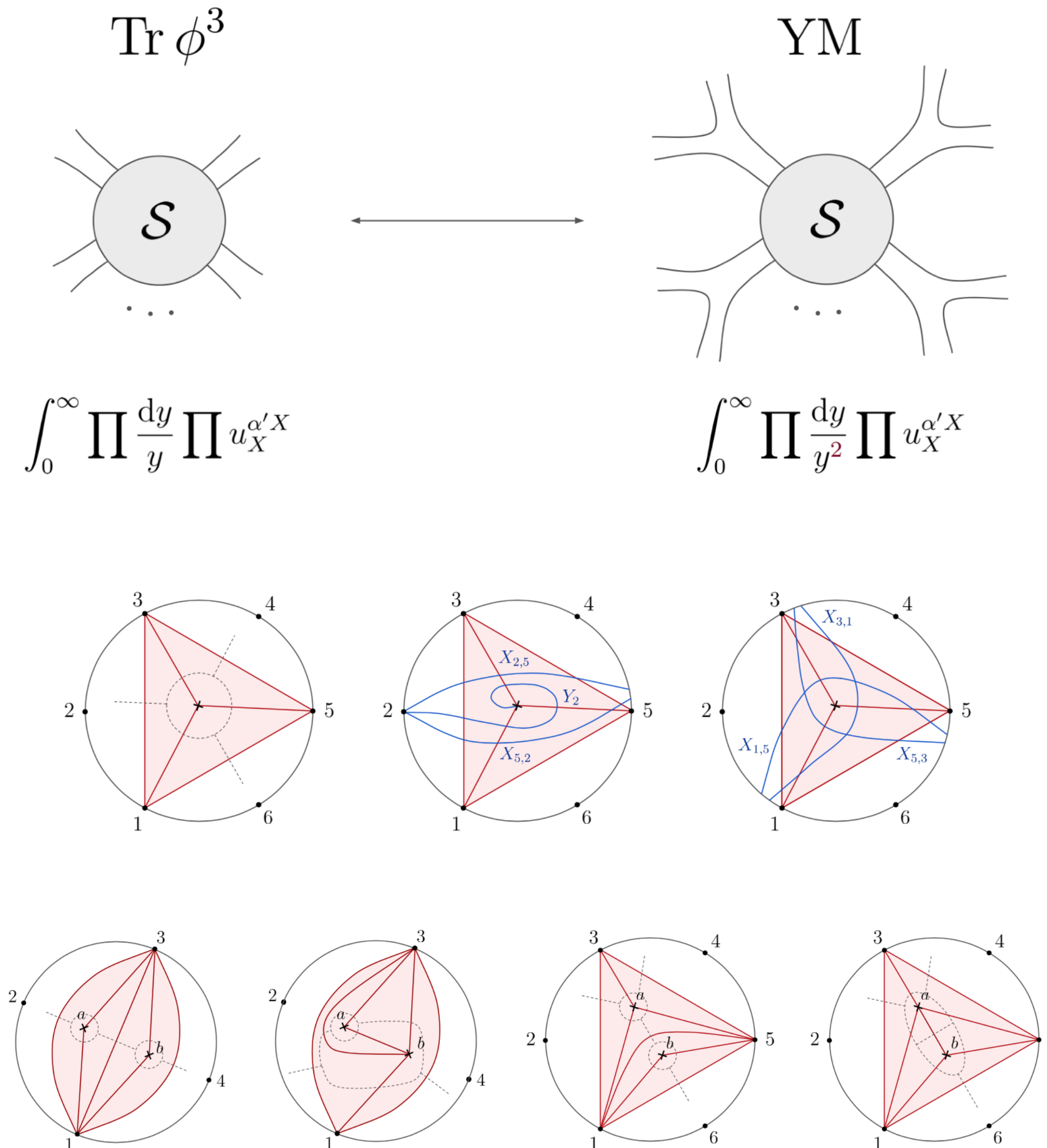
e.g. 1-loop w. **self-inter.** curves & **closed curve** Δ

$$\mathcal{I}_{2n}^{1\text{-loop}}(1, 2, \dots, 2n) = \int_0^\infty \prod_i \frac{dy_i}{y_i^2} \prod_C u_C^{\alpha' X_C} \times \prod_{C' \in \text{s.i.}} u_{C'}^{\alpha' X_{C'}} \times u_\Delta$$

simpler than bosonic string loops, but gives **all-loop YM integrands!**

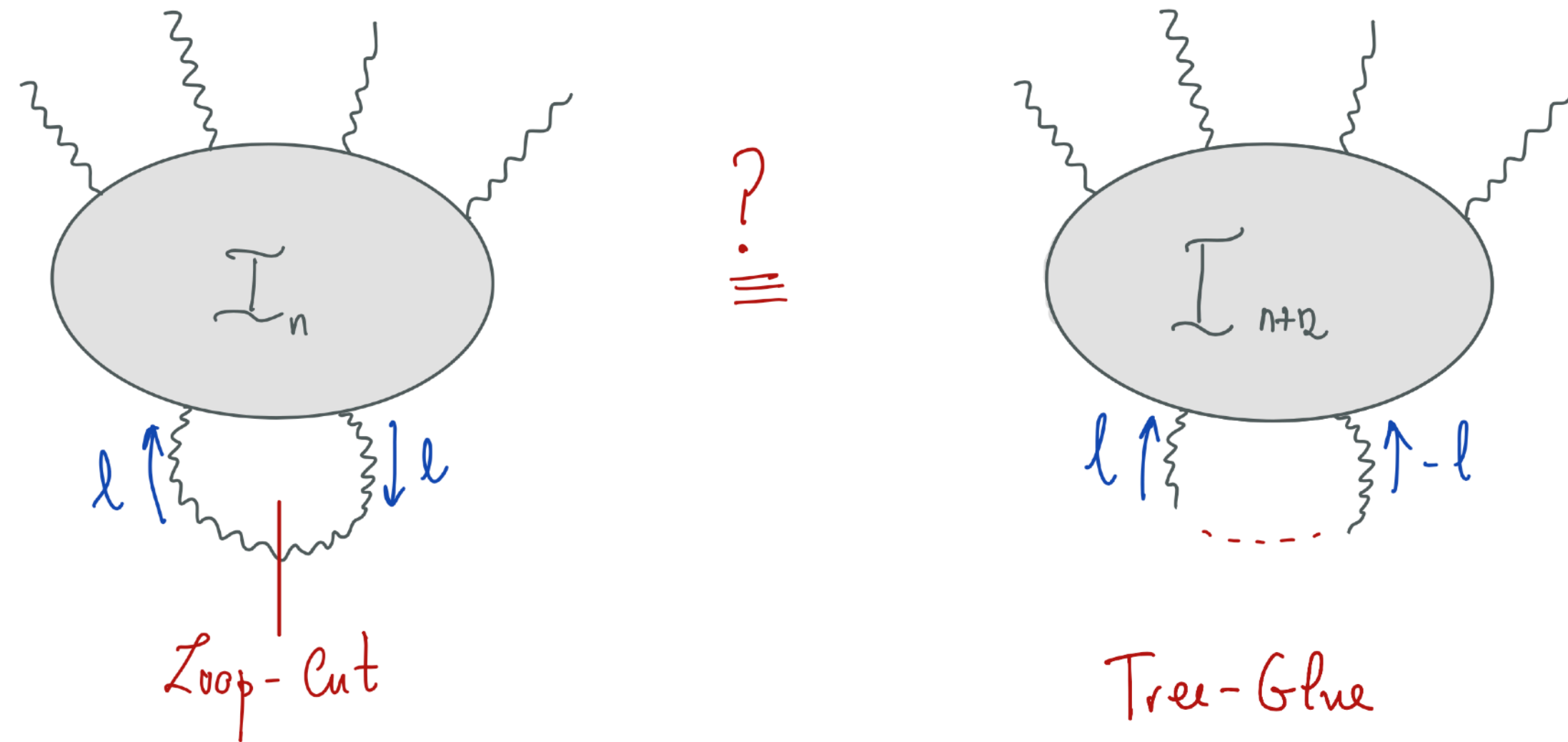
- extend the surface notion of **gauge invariance + factorization/cuts**
- e.g. 1-loop YM integrands computed from surface
- proof for all-loop **leading singularities** (max. residue) with $\Delta = 1 - D$:

residue of $\int \prod \frac{dy}{y^2} \prod u^X = \text{gluing of 3pt YM+ } F^3 \text{ (in } X \text{ space)}$



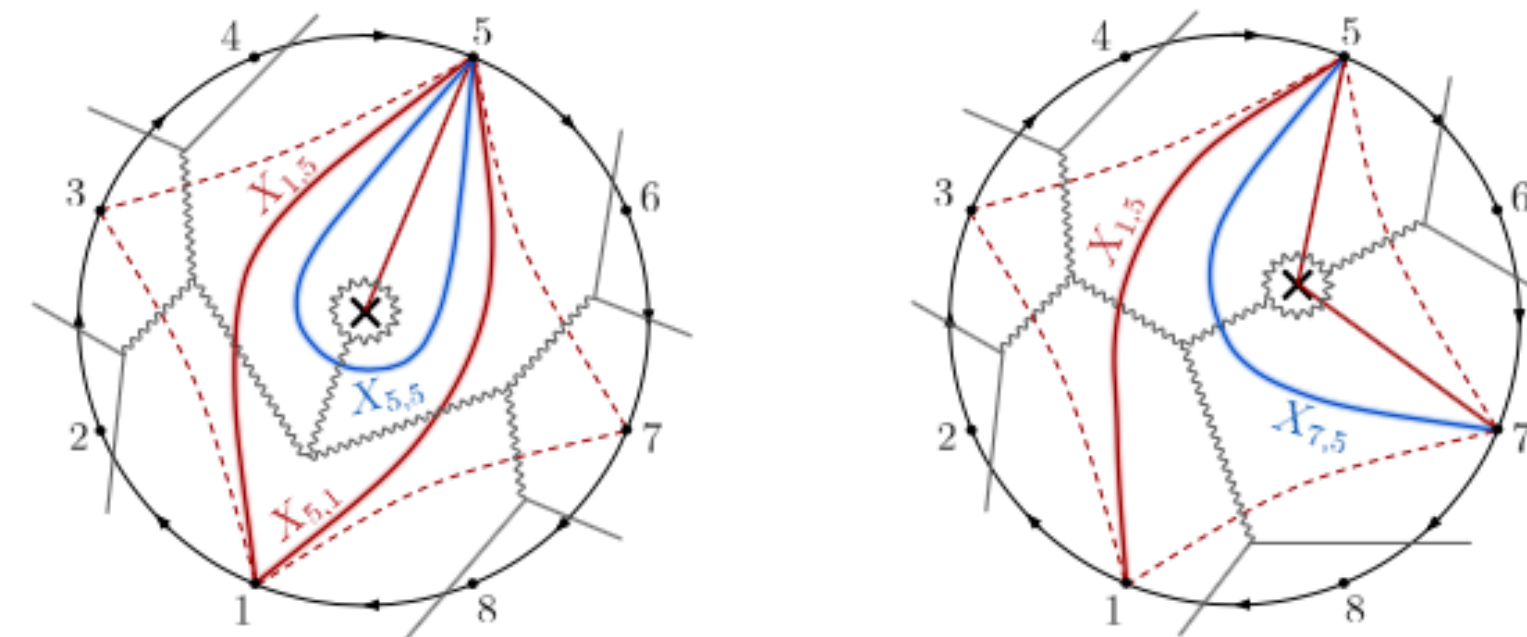
How to determine “the integrand” of YM?

Similar to tree factorizations, all we need are cuts: e.g. 1-loop single-cut = forward limit (gluing tree)



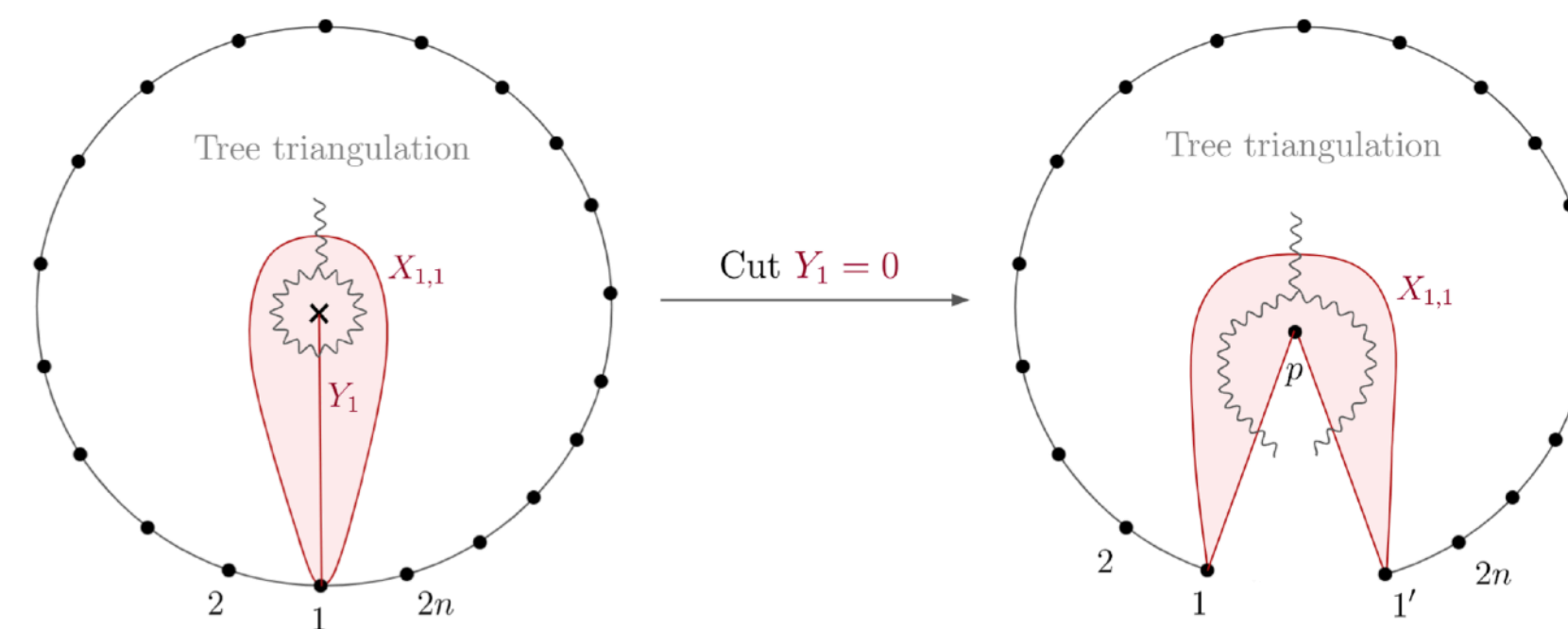
naively divergent => “the integrand”
(e.g. Adler zero, gauge inv.) ill defined!

no issues for scalars, but for gluons 1/0!
(cancels in super-Yang-Mills)



surface provides a natural way out: curves without standard momentum (e.g. tadpoles) => “the integrand”

“doubling” variables: similar to Lorentzian -> complex in 4d tree kinematics



Loop recursions in YM [ACDFH, 2408.11891, work in progress]

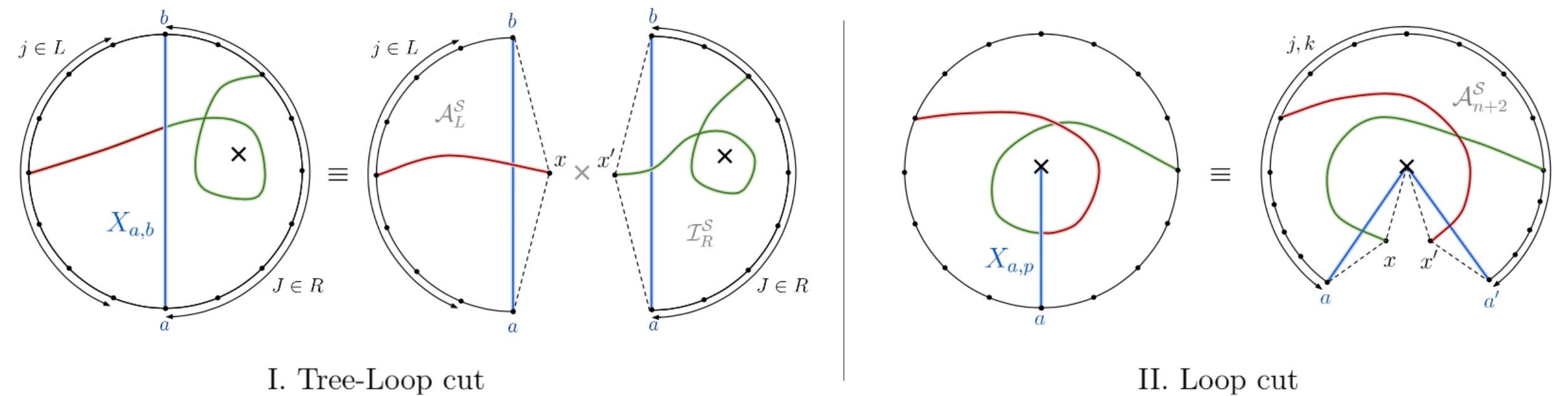
Surface makes it clear “the integrand” to all loops exist (beyond planar limit)
 => the notion of **surface gauge invariance+ cuts**

Loop integrands reconstructed from “residues” e.g. single-cut
 => forward-limit recursions for “the integrand” @ 1-loop & higher

$$\text{Res}_{X_{a,p}=0} (\mathcal{I}_n^S) = \sum_{j,k} \left[(X_{j,p} + X_{k,p} - X_{k,j}) \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{A}_{n+2}^S}{\partial X_{j,x} \partial X_{k,x'}} \right] \Big|_{a' \rightarrow a}$$

$$- d \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_{n+2}^S}{\partial X_{x',x}}; \quad j, k \in (a, a+1, \dots, a-1, a'),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_n^S = \sum_i \frac{\text{Res}_{X_{i,p}=0} (\mathcal{I}_n^S (X_{j,p} \rightarrow X_{j,p} - X_{i,p}))}{X_{i,p}}.$$



Gauge-Invariance and Linearity (in gluon 1):

$$\mathcal{I}_n^S = \sum_{j \neq 2} \left[(X_{2,j} - X_{1,j}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_n^S}{\partial X_{2,j}} + (X_{j,2} - X_{j,1}) \frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_n^S}{\partial X_{j,2}} \right]$$

$$+ X_{2n,1} \times \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_n^S}{\partial X_{2n,2}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_n^S}{\partial X_{2n,1}} \Big|_{2 \rightarrow 1} \right]$$

Discard scaleless integrals => **explicit results up to 2-loop 6-pt (-> 3-loop 4-pt in progress)** [w. Cao, Dong, Zhu]

—> correct amplitudes after loop integration (in D dim), e.g. 1-loop helicity amps checked up to 5-pt; all-plus to all n?

enormous simplifications when reducing to 4d spinor-helicity: new results for higher loops?

Fermions, general gauge theories & SYM [w. Cao, Dong, Zhu, to appear]

How to include matters e.g. **fermions** in the loop? nice structure @ 1-loop from tree amps obtained via worldsheet [w. Edison et al '20, '22]

“universal expansion” of gluon tree + 2 gluons/fermions/scalars
FL (surface) => 1-loop gluon amps in **ANY** gauge theory

$$\mathcal{A}_{n+2}^{\text{YM}}(-g, +g) = \sum_{m, \alpha \in S_m} \epsilon_- \cdot f_{\alpha_1} \cdot f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m} \cdot \epsilon_+ \times \mathcal{A}^{\text{mixed}}(+, \alpha, -)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{n+2}^{\text{gauge}}(-f, +f) = \sum_{m, \alpha \in S_m} \bar{\chi}_- f_{\alpha_1} f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m} \xi_+ \times \mathcal{A}^{\text{mixed}}(+, \alpha, -)$$

$$\epsilon_- \cdot \epsilon_+ \xrightarrow{\text{F.L.}} D - 2,$$

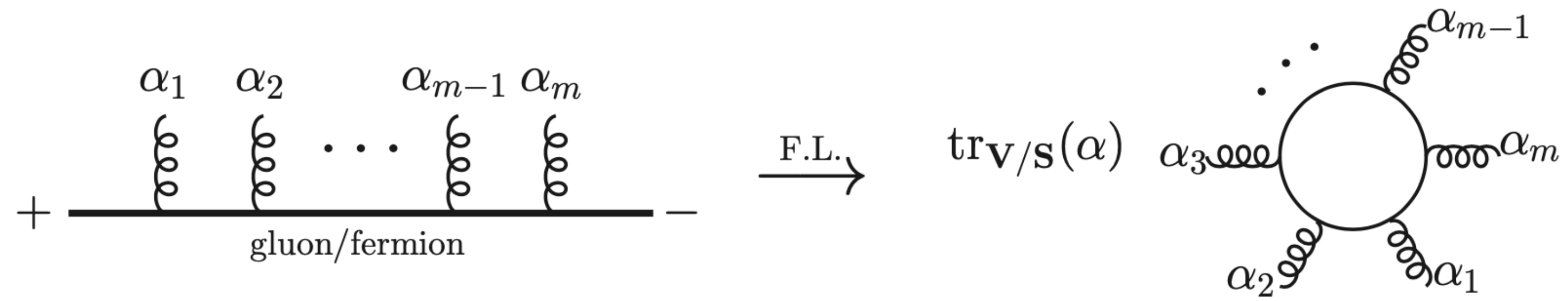
$$\epsilon_- \cdot f_{\alpha_1} \cdot f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m} \cdot \epsilon_+ \xrightarrow{\text{F.L.}} \text{tr}_V(f_{\alpha_1} f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m}).$$

$$\text{Res}_{Y_i=0} \mathcal{I}_{\text{gluon-loop}}^{\text{YM}}(1, 2, \dots, n) = \sum_{m, \alpha} \text{tr}_V(f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_m}) \text{Res}_{Y_i=0} \mathcal{I}_{\text{scalar-loop}}^{\text{YMS}}(\alpha | 1, \dots, n)$$

$$\bar{\chi}_- \xi_+ \xrightarrow{\text{F.L.}} 2^{D/2-1},$$

$$\bar{\chi}_- f_{\alpha_1} f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m} \xi_+ \xrightarrow{\text{F.L.}} \text{tr}_S(f_{\alpha_1} f_{\alpha_2} \cdots f_{\alpha_m}).$$

$$\text{Res}_{Y_i=0} \mathcal{I}_{\text{fermion-loop}}^{\text{gauge}}(1, 2, \dots, n) = \sum_{m, \alpha} \text{tr}_S(f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_m}) \text{Res}_{Y_i=0} \mathcal{I}_{\text{scalar-loop}}^{\text{YMS}}(\alpha | 1, \dots, n)$$



New formula/relations for n-gluon amps: pure YM 1-loop = sum of mixed scalar-loop amps with Lorentz traces

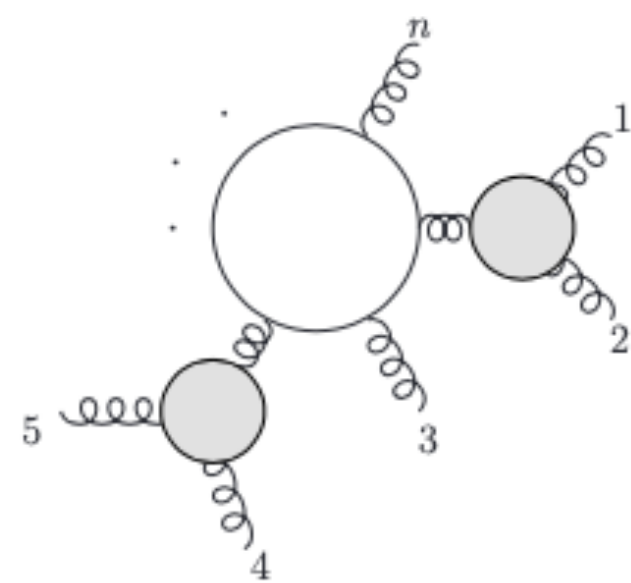
$$\mathcal{A}_n^{\text{YM}} = \sum_{m,\alpha} \text{tr}_V(f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_m}) \mathcal{A}_\alpha^{\text{scalar-loop}}$$

e.g. $n = 2 : (D-2)\mathcal{A}_\emptyset + \text{tr}_V(f_1 f_2)\mathcal{A}_{1,2},$
 $n = 3 : (D-2)\mathcal{A}_\emptyset + [\text{tr}_V(f_1 f_2)\mathcal{A}_{1,2} + 2 \text{ perms}] + \text{tr}_V(f_1 f_2 f_3)\mathcal{A}_{1,2,3}.$

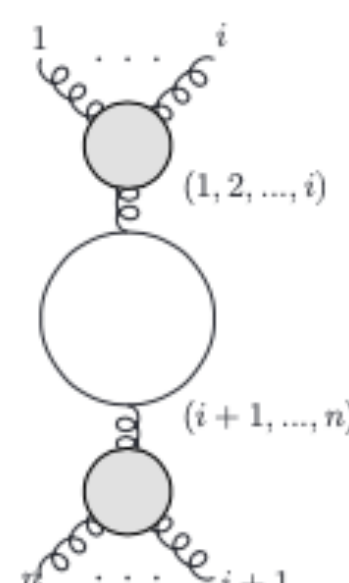
universal 1-loop objects: scalar loop with tree blobs of m scalars (in α ordering) + (n-m) gluons attached

most important (m=0): \mathcal{A}_\emptyset as the coefficient of “D-2” (large D limit), simply attaching n gluons to scalar loop

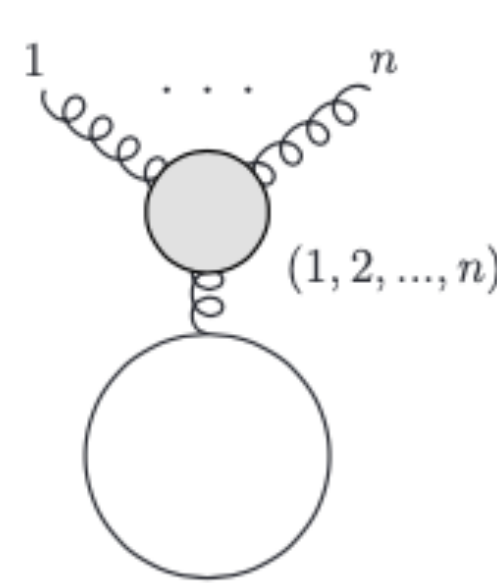
→ all $\mathcal{A}_{\alpha, m>0}^{\text{mixed}}$ obtained by differential operators w.r.t polarizations $\epsilon_{\alpha_1}, \dots, \epsilon_{\alpha_m}$



(a) [(1,2),3,(4,5),...,n]



(b) bubble



(c) tadpole

$\mathcal{F}_{\alpha, m>0}^{\text{mixed}} = D_\alpha^{(m)} \mathcal{F}_\emptyset$: degree-m polynomial of $\partial_{\epsilon_a \cdot k}$ ($a = \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$)
 (derived from tree-level transmuted operators)

$$D_{132}^{(3)} = (\partial_1^+ \partial_{(3,2)}^+ + \partial_2^- \partial_{(3,1)}^- + \text{cyclic}) + \partial_{(1,3,2)}^+ + \partial_{(2,3,1)}^- + \partial_2^- \partial_3^- \partial_1^-$$

With $\partial_a^\pm := \mp \partial_{\epsilon_a \cdot \ell_a}, \quad \partial_{(b,a)}^\pm := \mp \partial_{\epsilon_b \cdot k_a}$

Almost identical for any gauge theory! any multiplet in the loop = sum of mixed scalar-loop amps with “vector/spinor trace”

$$A_n^{\text{gauge}} = \sum_{m,\alpha} \mathcal{T}_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m} A_\alpha^{\text{scalar-loop}}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m}^{\mathbf{n}_v, \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{s}} := \mathbf{n}_v \text{tr}_V(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m) - \frac{\mathbf{n}_f}{2} \text{tr}_S(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m) \text{ for } \mathbf{n}_v, \mathbf{n}_f, \mathbf{n}_s \text{ vectors, Weyl fermions, scalars}$$

$$(m=0: \mathcal{T}_\emptyset := (D-2)\mathbf{n}_v + \mathbf{n}_s - 2^{(D-2)/2} \frac{\mathbf{n}_f}{2}, \text{ counts \# of on-shell d.o.f})$$

effective SUSY Ward identities! In particular, huge simplifications for SYM, e.g. w, maximal SUSY

$$\mathcal{T}_{m<4} = 0 \text{ since it is proportional to } \mathbf{n}_v - 2^{D/2-5} \mathbf{n}_f = 0 \text{ (D=10, } \mathbf{n}_f = \mathbf{n}_v, \mathbf{n}_s = 0, \text{ or D=4, } \mathbf{n}_f = 8\mathbf{n}_v, \mathbf{n}_s = 6\mathbf{n}_v)$$

“no triangle/bubble/tadpole” + correct power-counting ℓ^{m-4} for the m-gon!

$$\text{e.g. } m=4: t_8 \text{ tensor for box numerator, } \text{tr}_V - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}_S|_{D=10} = \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}_V(1,2,3,4) - \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}_V(1,2) \text{tr}_V(3,4) + \text{cyc.}]$$

Q: higher loops? forward-limit recursion for pure YM, but more works needed for fermion loop/SUSY; SYM leading singularities from surfaces?

Q: BCJ & double copy to (super-)gravity? e.g. [Edison et al '22] “bootstrap”@ 1-loop => up to n=6 for pure YM & n=8 for SYM; Can we directly forward-limit reconstruct gravity integrands?

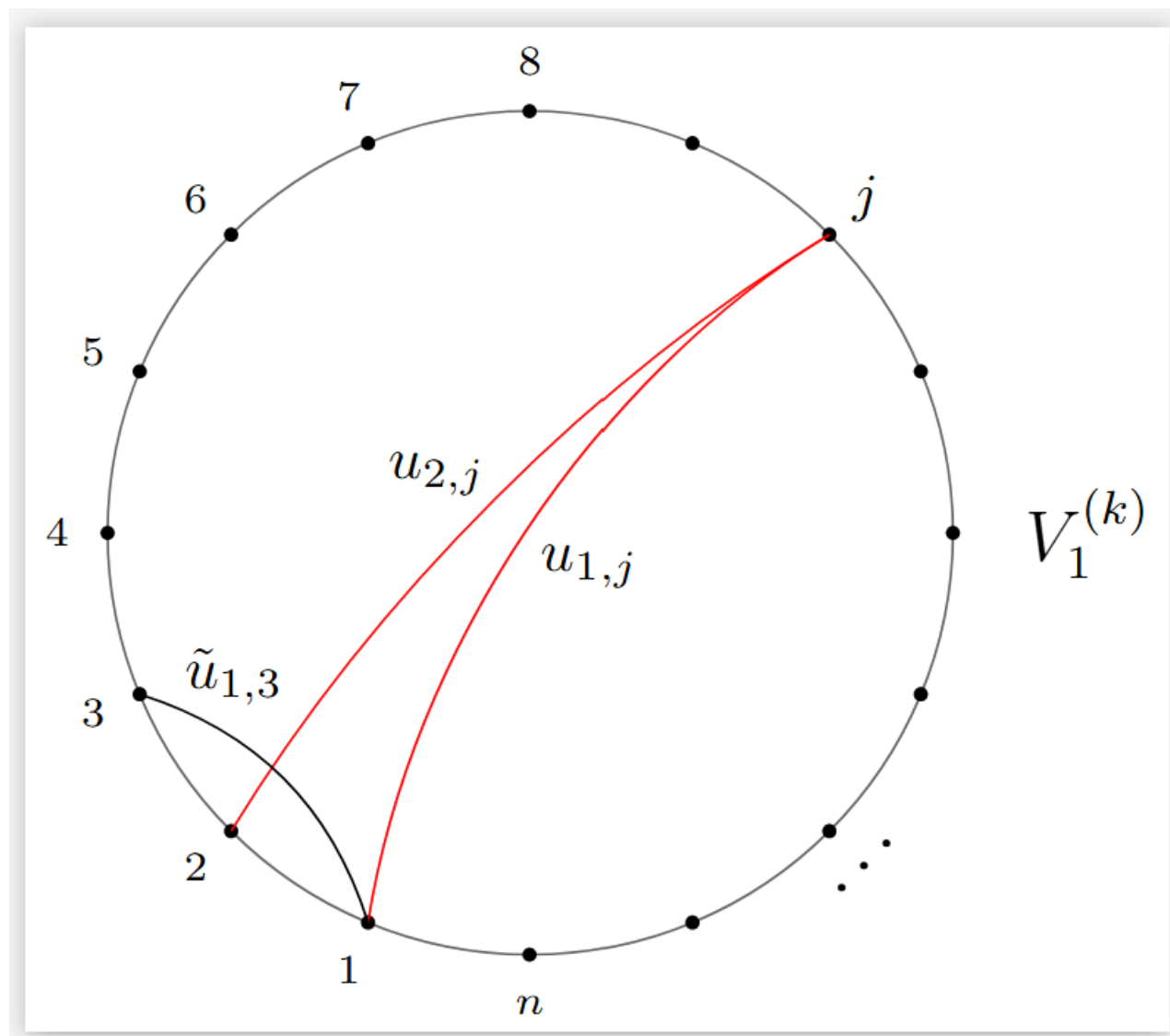
Massive string states

(combinations of) **massive string states** from residues! $X_{i,i+2} = -k \rightarrow$ k-th derivatives @ $u_{i,i+2} = y_{i,i+2} \tilde{u}_{i,i+2} = 0$

e.g. level-1, residue @ $X_{1,3} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{1,3}} : \int \frac{dy_{1,3}}{y_{1,3}^2} (\tilde{u}_{1,3})^{X_{1,3}} \prod_{i,j} u_{i,j}^{X_{i,j}} \Rightarrow X_{1,3} \frac{\partial \log \tilde{u}_{1,3}}{y_{1,3}} + \sum_{j>3} \left(X_{2,j} \frac{\partial \log u_{2,j}}{\partial y_{1,3}} + X_{1,j} \frac{\partial \log u_{1,j}}{\partial y_{1,3}} \right)$

u equations (surfaceology): $\text{Res}_{X_{1,3}=-1} \mathcal{F}_n = V_1^{(1)} \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$ with $V_1^{(1)} := \sum_j \underbrace{(X_{2,j} - X_{1,j} + X_{1,3})}_{\equiv \epsilon_1 \cdot x_{3,j}} \frac{\partial \log u_{2,j}}{\partial y_{1,3}},$

exactly the same formula as gluon except for $X_{1,3} = -1$ (no gauge invariance, massive spin-1 + spin-0)



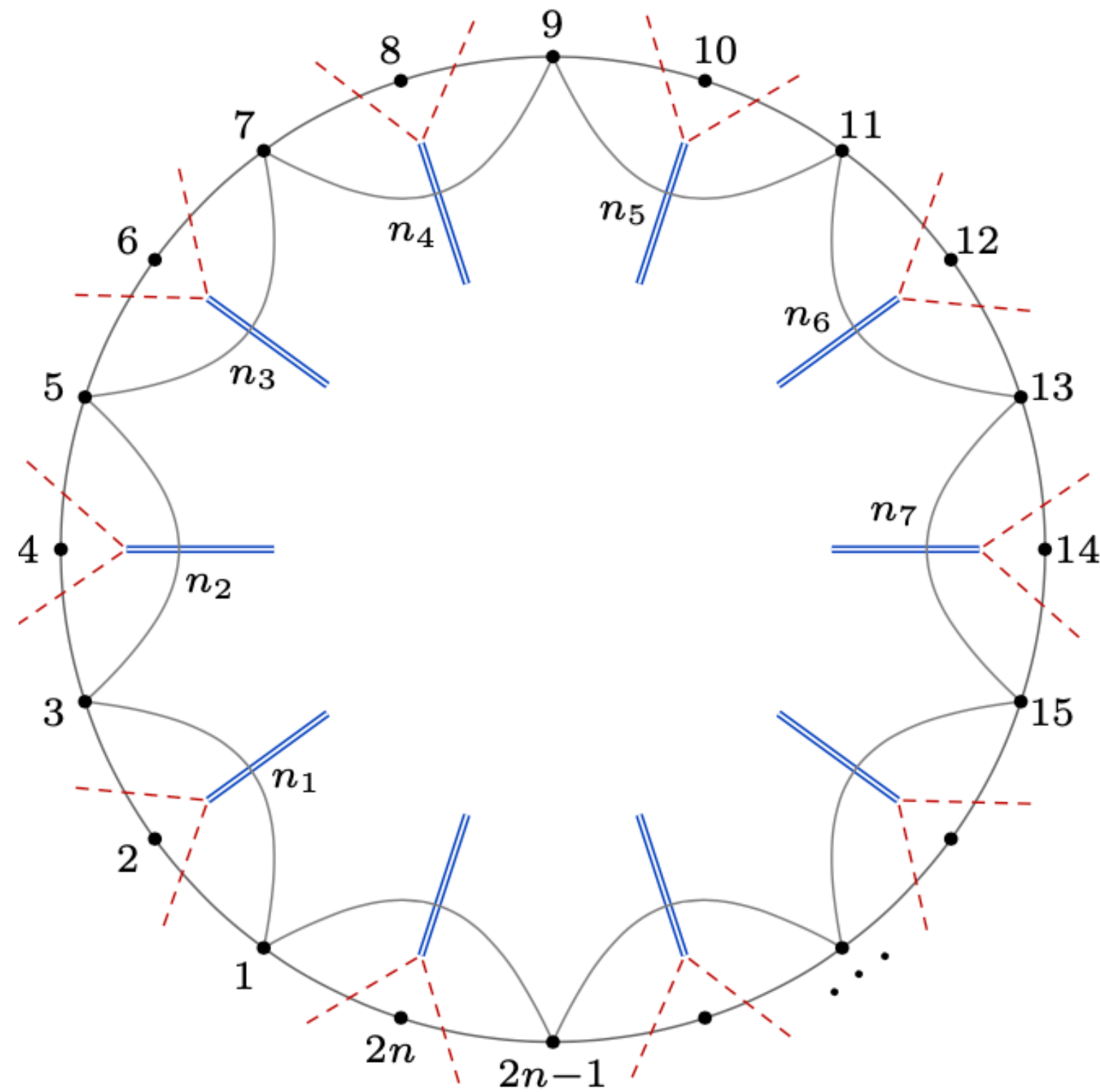
same for higher levels, e.g. residue @ $X_{1,3} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y_{1,3}^2} :$

$$V_1^{(2)} := \left(V_1^{(1)} \right)^2 + \sum_j \epsilon_1 \cdot x_{3,j} \frac{\partial^2 \log u_{2,j}}{\partial y_{1,3}^2} \text{ (massive spin-2, 1, 0)}$$

“vertex operators” for any k: $V_1^{(k)} \supset \left(V_1^{(1)} \right)^k, \dots, \sum_j \epsilon_1 \cdot x_{3,j} \frac{\partial^k \log u_{2,j}}{\partial y_{1,3}^k}$

more massive string states e.g. $X_{1,3} = X_{5,7} = -1 \rightarrow V_1^{(1)}V_3^{(1)} + \partial_{y_{5,7}}V_1^{(1)} \implies \underbrace{(X_{1,5} + X_{2,6} - X_{1,6} - X_{2,6})}_{c_{1,5}} \frac{\partial^2 \log u_{2,6}}{\partial y_{1,3} \partial y_{5,7}} \equiv W_{1,3}^{(1,1)}$

Just like scaffolded gluons: $2n$ -gon massless \Rightarrow massive states with $X_{1,3} = -n_1, X_{3,5} = -n_2, X_{5,7} = -n_3, \dots$



A sum of products of $V_a^{(m_a)}, W_{a,b}^{(m_a,m_b)}$ with total degree n_1, n_2, \dots ,
 e.g. $\mathcal{A}_3^{(1,1,1)} = V_1^{(1)}V_2^{(1)}V_3^{(1)} + (W_{1,2}^{(1,1)}V_3^{(1)} + \text{cyc.})$

explicit 4-pt (any level): $\mathcal{A}_4^{(n_1,n_2,n_3,n_4)} = \underbrace{(\sum \prod \tilde{V} \tilde{W})}_{\text{polynomial in } X} \times \frac{\Gamma(X_{1,5})\Gamma(X_{3,7})}{\Gamma(X_{1,5} + X_{3,7})}$

compare residues with worldsheet calculation: leading trajectories

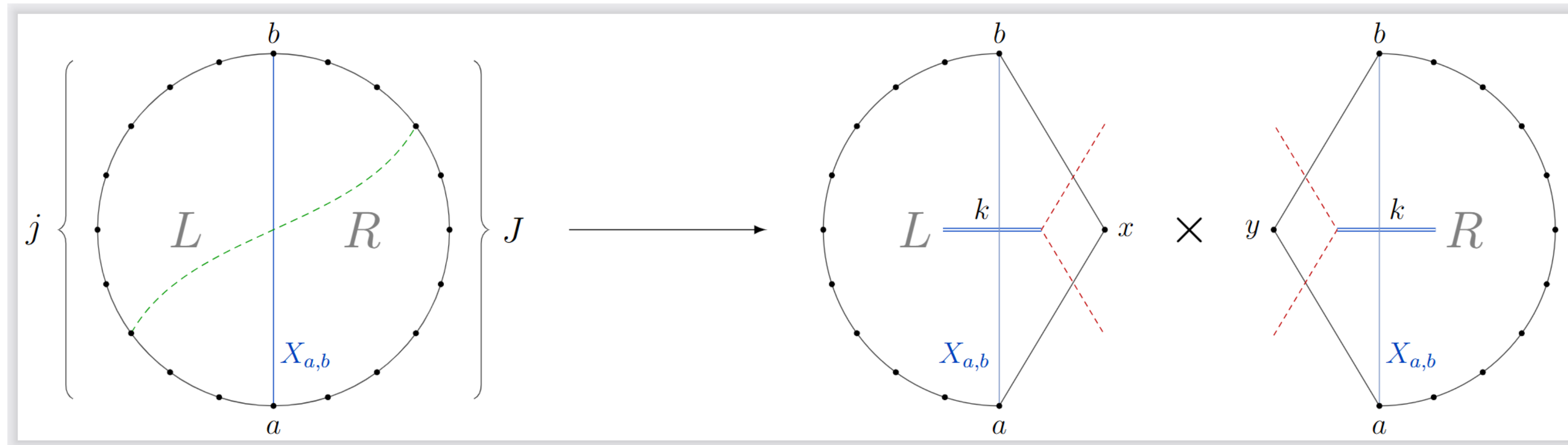
Q: can we produce & label all string states in this way?

Massive factorizations: open & closed

explicit formula for massive factorizations: **gluing of massive states** @ $X_{a,b} = -k \rightarrow$ k-th derivatives @ $u_{a,b} = y_{a,b} \tilde{u}_{a,b} = 0$

residue @ $X_{i,j} = -1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial y_{i,j}} : \text{Res}_{X_{a,b}=-1} \mathcal{A}_n = - \sum_{j,J} (X_{j,J} + X_{a,b} - X_{j,b} - X_{a,J}) Q_j^L Q_J^R$ (same as gluon fan) with

$$Q_j^L := \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}^L(a, \dots, b, x)}{\partial X_{x,j}}, \quad Q_J^R := \frac{\partial \mathcal{A}^R(b, \dots, a, y)}{\partial X_{y,J}}; \text{ obvious generalization to k-th level!}$$



Even more interesting for closed strings: already $\int_{\mathbb{C}} \prod \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|^2 \Rightarrow$ detect massive poles for all possible orderings!

e.g. non-planar poles starts @ $s_{1,3} = -1$ for $n \geq 4$, $s_{1,3,5} = -2$ for $n \geq 6$, $s_{1,3,5,7} = -3$ for $n \geq 8$, same factorization formula

Towards superstring?

Scaffolded n-gluon in superstring: $\mathcal{F}_{2n} = \int d^{2n-3}z d^{2n-2}\theta \prod_{i<j} |z_i - z_j + \theta_i \theta_j|^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j} \times \frac{1}{(12)(34)\dots(2n-12n)}$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{2n} = \int d^{2n-3}z \prod_{i<j} |z_{i,j}|^{2\alpha' p_i \cdot p_j} \times \frac{\text{Pf}' A_{2n \times 2n}}{z_{1,2} z_{3,4} \dots z_{2n-1,2n}} \quad (A_{i<j} = \frac{s_{i,j} - \delta_{i,j}}{z_{i,j}} \text{ w. } \delta_{1,2} = \delta_{3,4} = \dots = 1 \text{ otherwise } 0)$

u variables \Rightarrow sum over pairings as “corrections” to bosonic string: $\prod \frac{dy}{y^2} (1 + s s \prod u + \dots + s \dots s \prod u)$

e.g. n=3: $\mathcal{F}_6 = \int \prod \frac{dy}{y^2} u^X \left(-1 + \frac{\alpha'^2 s_{1,4} s_{2,3} u_{2,4}}{u_{1,3} u_{3,5} u_{3,6}} + \frac{\alpha'^2 s_{1,3} s_{2,4}}{u_{1,3} u_{3,5} u_{3,6}} \right)$

$\propto \underbrace{\frac{-1}{z_{1,2}^2 z_{3,4}^2 z_{5,6}^2}}_{\text{YM}+F^3} + \underbrace{\frac{\alpha'^2 s_{1,4} s_{2,3}}{z_{1,2} z_{2,3} z_{3,4} z_{4,1} z_{5,6}^2} + \frac{\alpha'^2 s_{1,3} s_{2,4}}{z_{1,2} z_{2,4} z_{4,3} z_{3,1} z_{5,6}^2}}_{-F^3} \quad (\text{with } s_{1,2} = s_{3,4} = s_{5,6} = 0)$

Q: surface origin of worldsheet SUSY? e.g. systematic cancellation of F^3 even for tree-level LS?

Q: connections to spacetime fermions? How to see SUSY cancellation for loop-level LS?

Outlook

surfacehedra: $\text{Tr } \phi^3$; curve integrals: string(y) => all-loop amps of pions, gluons, etc. (real world)

- Hidden zeros + splits: physical implications for trees & loops (scalars, YM, even gravity)?
- All-loop recursion for YM: automated code -> practically usable form -> spinor-helicity? integration? inclusion of fermions: e.g. surface origin of SUSY cancellation for LS?
- (scaffolded) Gravity: trees & all-loop LS from squaring; extend (loop-level) curve-integrals to colorless case => surface diff. invariance + manifest ALL factorizations/cuts?
- Revisiting tree-level string amps: monodromy + KLT from surfaceology; worldsheet SUSY?
- Massive string states/amplitudes: how to produce all string states via scalar-scaffolding?

Thank you!