

IR structure of two-loop four-gluon amplitude in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SQCD

ongoing work with Gregor KÄLIN and Gustav MOGULL

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Invitation

Two-loop amplitudes $\mathcal{A} = \int \mathcal{I}$ beyond $2 \rightarrow 2$

- ▶ 5-gluon all-plus

\mathcal{I} : Badger, Frellesvig, Zhang (2013)
 \mathcal{I} : Badger, Mogull, AO, O'Connell (2015)
 \mathcal{A} : Gehrmann, Henn, Lo Presti (2015)

- ▶ n -gluon all-plus

\mathcal{I} : Badger, Mogull, Peraro (2016)
 \mathcal{A} : Dunbar, Jehu, Perkins (2016)

- ▶ 5-gluon all helicities (\mathcal{I} implicit, numerical \int)

\mathcal{A} : Badger, Bronnum-Hansen, Hartanto, Peraro (2017)
 \mathcal{A} : Abreu, Febres Cordero, Ita, Page, Zeng (2017)

- ▶ 5-point general massless QCD

talks by Bronnum-Hansen and Sotnikov

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Analytic wishlist:

- ▶ control complexity of $\mathcal{I} \approx$ complexity of \mathcal{A}
- ▶ understand provenance of IR divergences through $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2L})$

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This talk:

- ▶ inspect 4-pt integrand in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SQCD (full color and N_f)
- ▶ analytic IR+UV structure at $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-4})$, $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-3})$ and $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2})$

Outline

1. IR factorization review
2. $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand
3. Analytic IR structure
4. Summary & outlook

IR factorization review

IR factorization

Kunszt, Signer, Trocsanyi (1994)
Catani, Seymour (1996)
Catani (1998)

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} = I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(2)} = I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} + I^{(2)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$I^{(1)}(\epsilon) = \frac{e^{\epsilon\gamma}}{2\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{\gamma_i}{\mathbf{T}_i^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) (-s_{ij})^{-\epsilon} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} I^{(2)}(\epsilon) = & -\frac{1}{2} I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \left(I^{(1)}(\epsilon) + 2\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \right) \\ & + \frac{e^{-\epsilon\gamma}\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} + K_{\text{R.S.}} \right) I^{(1)}(2\epsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

IR factorization

Kunszt, Signer, Trocsanyi (1994)
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$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} = I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(2)} = I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} + I^{(2)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$I^{(1)}(\epsilon) = \frac{e^{\epsilon\gamma}}{2\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{\gamma_i}{\mathbf{T}_i^2} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) (-s_{ij})^{-\epsilon} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} I^{(2)}(\epsilon) = & -\frac{1}{2} I^{(1)}(\epsilon) \left(I^{(1)}(\epsilon) + 2 \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \right) \\ & + \frac{e^{-\epsilon\gamma}\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} + K_{\text{R.S.}} \right) I^{(1)}(2\epsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

NB! $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2})$ and $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$ depend on dimreg scheme, e.g.

$$K_{\text{FDH}} = \left(\frac{32}{9} - \frac{4}{9}\epsilon - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) C_A - \frac{5}{9} C_r N_r - \left(\frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{27}\epsilon \right) C_s N_s$$

Undoing renormalization

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} = \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} - \frac{(n-2)}{2} \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(2)} = \mathcal{M}_n^{(2)} - \frac{n}{2} \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} + \frac{n-2}{4} \left(\frac{n}{2} \frac{\beta_0^2}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{\beta_1}{\epsilon} \right) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)}$$

Undoing renormalization

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} = \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} - \frac{(n-2)}{2} \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(2)} = \mathcal{M}_n^{(2)} - \frac{n}{2} \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} + \frac{n-2}{4} \left(\frac{n}{2} \frac{\beta_0^2}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{\beta_1}{\epsilon} \right) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)}$$

Rearrange Catani into

$$\mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} = I_\alpha^{(1)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left((n-2)\beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \right) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_n^{(2)} &= I_\alpha^{(1)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} I_\alpha^{(1)}(\epsilon) I_\alpha^{(1)}(\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} \\ &\quad + \frac{e^{-\epsilon\gamma}\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \left(\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} + K_{\text{R.S.}} \right) I_\alpha^{(1)}(2\epsilon) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8\epsilon^2} \left(n\beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \right) \left((n-2)\beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \right) \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$I_\alpha^{(1)}(\epsilon) = \frac{e^{\epsilon\gamma}}{2\epsilon^2\Gamma(1-\epsilon)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n (-s_{ij})^{-\epsilon} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \quad \text{NB! Mixed IR with UV}$$

Assume IR factorization for $\mathcal{N} = 4$

Consider difference w.r.t. $\mathcal{N} = 4$:

$$\mathcal{M}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(1)} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

Assume IR factorization for $\mathcal{N} = 4$

Consider difference w.r.t. $\mathcal{N} = 4$:

$$\mathcal{M}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(1)} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^{(2)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(2)} &= \left(\sum_{i < j} s_{ij} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \right) (\mathcal{M}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(1)}) \\ &\quad + \beta_0 \left(\sum_{i < j} s_{ij} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \end{array} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \right) \mathcal{M}^{(0)} \\ &\quad + \frac{n N_c}{4 \epsilon^2} \left(\beta_0 - \frac{1}{2} (K - K_{\mathcal{N}=4}) \right) \mathcal{M}^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

IR factorization for $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SQCD

Specialize to $\mathcal{N} = 2$, external gluons:

$$\beta_0 = N_c - \frac{N_f}{2}, \quad \gamma_i = \beta_0, \quad K_{\mathcal{N}=2} = K_{\mathcal{N}=4} + 2\beta_0 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

Singularity structure encoded by triangles through $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-2})$:

$$\mathcal{M}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(1)} = -\frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^{(2)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(2)} &= \left(\sum_{i < j} s_{ij} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} i \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \bullet & \bullet \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ j \end{array} \text{---} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \right) (\mathcal{M}^{(1)} - \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{N}=4}^{(1)}) \\ &\quad + \beta_0 \left(\sum_{i < j} s_{ij} \text{---} \begin{array}{c} i \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \bullet & \bullet \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ j \end{array} \text{---} \mathbf{T}_i \cdot \mathbf{T}_j \right) \mathcal{M}^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

One-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

Johansson, AO (2014)

Start with BCJ numerators $n_i^{\mathcal{N}=2,\text{pure}} = n_i^{\mathcal{N}=4} - 2n_i^{\mathcal{N}=2,\text{fund}}$,

where $n_i^{\mathcal{N}=2,\text{fund}}$ are

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 3 & 1 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \frac{\kappa_{13}}{u^2} \text{tr}_- + \frac{\kappa_{24}}{u^2} \text{tr}_+ + \mu^2 \left(\frac{\kappa_{12} + \kappa_{34}}{s} + \frac{\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}}{t} + \frac{\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{24}}{u} \right)$$

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 3 & 1 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{13}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{23}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_- + \left(\frac{\kappa_{24}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{14}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_+ + \frac{s}{t^2} (\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}) (\ell + p_4)^2$$

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 3 & 1 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}}{t} - \frac{\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{24}}{u} \right) (s - \ell^2 - (\ell - p_{12})^2)$$

$$\text{tr}_\pm = \text{tr}_\pm (1(\ell - p_1)(\ell - p_{12})3)$$

One-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

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$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \curvearrowright \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \curvearrowright \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \frac{\kappa_{13}}{u^2} \text{tr}_- + \frac{\kappa_{24}}{u^2} \text{tr}_+ + \mu^2 \left(\frac{\kappa_{12} + \kappa_{34}}{s} + \frac{\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}}{t} + \frac{\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{24}}{u} \right)$$

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \curvearrowright \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \curvearrowright \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{13}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{23}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_- + \left(\frac{\kappa_{24}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{14}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_+ + \frac{s}{t^2} (\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}) (\ell + p_4)^2$$

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \curvearrowright \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{circle} \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}}{t} - \frac{\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{24}}{u} \right) (s - \ell^2 - (\ell - p_{12})^2)$$

$$\text{tr}_\pm = \text{tr}_\pm (1(\ell - p_1)(\ell - p_{12})3)$$

Integrand-reduce

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \curvearrowright \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagdown \curvearrowright \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = \left(\frac{\kappa_{13}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{23}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_+(13\ell 4) + \left(\frac{\kappa_{24}}{u^2} + \frac{\kappa_{14}}{t^2} \right) \text{tr}_-(13\ell 4)$$

$$n\left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagup \curvearrowright \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \text{circle} \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = s \left(\frac{\kappa_{13} + \kappa_{24}}{u} - \frac{\kappa_{23} + \kappa_{14}}{t} \right)$$

Pro: triangle integrates to zero; Con: color-kinematics broken

One-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_4^{(1)} = & \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\frac{1}{8} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{4} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right. \\ & + \frac{1}{4} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{2} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \\ & + \frac{1}{16} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{8} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \left. \right]\end{aligned}$$

One-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{M}_4^{(1)} &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\frac{1}{8} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{4} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{2} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{16} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} + \frac{N_f}{8} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\frac{1}{8} c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} n^{[\mathcal{N}=4]} \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right] \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_4^{(1), \mathcal{N}=4} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{4} \left(c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} - N_f c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right) n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left(c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} - N_f c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right) n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{8} \left(c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} - N_f c \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right) n \binom{4}{3} \binom{1}{2} \right] \\
&= \mathcal{M}_4^{(1), \mathcal{N}=4} - \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} \mathcal{M}_4^{(0)} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)
\end{aligned}$$

Finite boxes

$$I \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-4pt] 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-4pt] 1 \\[-4pt] 2 \end{array} \right) \left[\text{tr}_+ [1(\ell - p_1)(\ell - p_{12})3] \right] = -\frac{r_\Gamma}{2} [\log^2(\chi) + \pi^2] + O(\epsilon)$$

e.g. Badger, Mogull, Peraro (2016)

Finite boxes

$$I \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-4pt] 3 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-4pt] 1 \\[-4pt] 2 \end{array} \right) [\operatorname{tr}_+ [1(\ell - p_1)(\ell - p_{12})3]] = -\frac{r_\Gamma}{2} [\log^2(\chi) + \pi^2] + O(\epsilon)$$

e.g. Badger, Mogull, Peraro (2016)

$$I \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-4pt] 3 \\[-4pt] \ell_2 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-4pt] 2 \\[-4pt] \ell_1 \\[-4pt] 2 \end{array} \right) [\operatorname{tr}_+ (1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_2 4)] = -2H_{-1,-1,0,0}(\chi) + \frac{\pi^2}{3} \text{Li}_2(-\chi)$$

$$- \left(\frac{\pi^2}{2} \log(1 + \chi) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \log \chi + 2\zeta(3) \right) \log(1 + \chi) + 6\chi\zeta(3)$$

$$I \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-4pt] 3 \\[-4pt] \ell_2 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-4pt] 2 \\[-4pt] \ell_1 \\[-4pt] 3 \end{array} \right) [\operatorname{tr}_+ (1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_2 3)] = -2H_{0,-1,0,0}(\chi) + \pi^2 \text{Li}_2(-\chi)$$

$$+ \frac{\pi^2}{6} \log^2 \chi + 4\zeta(3) \log \chi + \frac{\pi^4}{10} + 6(1 + \chi)\zeta(3)$$

Caron-Huot, Larsen (2012)

where $\chi = t/s$

Two-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

Johansson, Kälin, Mogull (2017)

Start with BCJ numerators

$$n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right) = -\mu_{12}(\kappa_{12} + \kappa_{34}) + \frac{1}{u^2} (\kappa_{13} \text{tr}_-(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_2 3) + \kappa_{24} \text{tr}_+(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_2 3)) \\ + \frac{1}{t^2} (\kappa_{14} \text{tr}_-(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_2 4) + \kappa_{23} \text{tr}_+(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_2 4))$$

$$n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right) = \mu_{13}(\kappa_{12} + \kappa_{34}) - \frac{1}{u^2} (\kappa_{13} \text{tr}_-(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_3 3) + \kappa_{24} \text{tr}_+(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_3 3)) \\ - \frac{1}{t^2} (\kappa_{14} \text{tr}_-(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_3 4) + \kappa_{23} \text{tr}_+(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_3 4)) \quad \text{etc.}$$

Relation to $\mathcal{N} = 4$:

$$n^{\mathcal{N}=4 \text{ SYM}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: Four-point contact interaction} \\ \text{in } \mathcal{N}=4 \text{ SYM} \end{array} \right) = n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right) \\ + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right) + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right) + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 6: Two-loop BCJ numerator} \\ \text{with loop momenta } \ell_1, \ell_2 \end{array} \right)$$

Two-loop $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

Integrand assembled with color factors

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}_4^{(2)} = & -\frac{i}{4} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\frac{1}{4} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \right. \\ & + N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + \frac{N_f}{2} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \\ & + \frac{1}{4} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \\ & + \frac{N_f}{2} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{2} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \\ & + N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{4} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \\ & \left. + \frac{N_f}{2} c \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{array} \right) \right]\end{aligned}$$

Analytic IR structure

Nice features of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ integrand

Two-loop numerators related to $\mathcal{N} = 4$:

$$n^{\mathcal{N}=4 \text{ SYM}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ 2 \end{array} \right) = n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell_2 \ell_1} \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell_2 \ell_1} \\ \downarrow \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell_2 \ell_1} \\ \uparrow \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right) + 2n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell_2 \ell_1} \\ \uparrow \\ \downarrow \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right)$$

- ▶ matter loops IR-regulated by numerators
- ▶ $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-4})$ entirely inside $\mathcal{M}_4^{(2), \mathcal{N}=4}$

$$I \left[n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{\ell_2 \ell_1} \\ \downarrow \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \right] = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)$$

$$I \left[n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ \diagdown \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\ell_1} \\ \diagup \\ 1 \\ \diagdown \\ 2 \end{array} \right) \right] = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

IR factorization of singular double boxes

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \ell_2 \ell_1 \rightarrow \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_3 4)] =
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\[-1ex] \text{---} \end{array} \times
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell} 2 3 \bar{\ell} 4)] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$=
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\[-1ex] \text{---} \end{array} \times t \left(-s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\mu^2] - \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \ell_2 \ell_1 \rightarrow \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4 \bar{\ell}_3 3)] =
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\[-1ex] \text{---} \end{array} \times
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell} 2 4 \bar{\ell} 3)] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$=
 \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\[-1ex] \text{---} \end{array} \times \left(-s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\text{tr}_\pm] - su \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \ell \\[-1ex] \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} [\mu^2] + u \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} - u \text{---} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) \\
 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

where recall 1-loop $\text{tr}_\pm = \text{tr}_\pm(1(\ell-p_1)(\ell-p_{12})3)$

IR factorization of singular double boxes

$$\text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3 \bar{\ell}_3 4)] = \text{Diagram 2} \times \text{Diagram 3} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell} 2 3 \bar{\ell} 4)] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$= \text{Diagram 1} \times t \left(-s \text{Diagram 2} [\mu^2] - \text{Diagram 3}^2 + \text{Diagram 4}^1 \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 4\bar{\ell}_3 3)] = \text{Diagram 2} \times \text{Diagram 3} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell} 2 4\bar{\ell} 3)] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$= \text{Diagram 1} \times \left(-s \text{Diagram 2} [\mathrm{tr}_\pm] - su \text{Diagram 3} [\mu^2] + u \text{Diagram 4}^2 - u \text{Diagram 5}^1 \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

where recall 1-loop $\text{tr}_\pm = \text{tr}_\pm(1(\ell-p_1)(\ell-p_{12})3)$

$$I\left[n\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & \xleftarrow{\ell_2} \ell_1 \xrightarrow{\ell_1} & 1 \\ 3 & & 2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right] = s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \times \left\{ I\left[n\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & \xleftarrow{\ell_2} & 1 \\ 3 & & 2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right] + \frac{1}{s^2} I\left[n\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & \text{circle} & 1 \\ 3 & & 2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right] - \frac{1}{s^2} I\left(\text{circle} \begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{smallmatrix}\right) \left[n\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & \text{circle} & 1 \\ 3 & & 2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)\right] \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

IR factorization of singular cross-boxes

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 2, 1, 3 \text{ and internal lines labeled } \ell_2 \text{ and } \ell_1 \rightarrow. \\ \text{Diagram 2: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 3, 1, 2 \text{ and internal line labeled } \ell. \\ \text{Diagram 3: } \text{Three-line vertex with indices } 1, 3 \end{array} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 2, 1, 3 \text{ and internal lines labeled } \ell_2 \text{ and } \ell_1 \rightarrow. \\ \text{Diagram 2: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 3, 1, 2 \text{ and internal line labeled } \ell. \\ \text{Diagram 3: } \text{Three-line vertex with indices } 1, 3 \end{array} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 2, 1, 3 \text{ and internal lines labeled } \ell_2 \text{ and } \ell_1 \rightarrow. \\ \text{Diagram 2: } \text{Cross-box with indices } 4, 3, 1, 2 \text{ and internal line labeled } \ell. \\ \text{Diagram 3: } \text{Three-line vertex with indices } 1, 3 \end{array} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

IR factorization of singular cross-boxes

$$\text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(2\ell_3\ell_24)] = \text{Diagram 2} [\text{tr}_{\mp}(1\ell(\ell+p_4)3)] \times \text{Diagram 3} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

Diagram 1: A cross-box with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell_1 \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell_2 \swarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell_3 \nearrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell_4 \nwarrow$.

Diagram 2: A square loop with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell \downarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell \uparrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$.

Diagram 3: A three-point vertex with index 1 at the top and index 3 at the bottom.

$$\text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}_243\bar{\ell}_32)] = \text{Diagram 2} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}43(\bar{\ell}-p_1)2)] \times \text{Diagram 3} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

Diagram 1: A cross-box with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell_1 \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell_2 \swarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell_3 \nearrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell_4 \nwarrow$.

Diagram 2: A square loop with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell \downarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell \uparrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$.

Diagram 3: A three-point vertex with index 1 at the top and index 3 at the bottom.

$$\text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}_323\bar{\ell}_24)] = \text{Diagram 2} [\text{tr}_{\pm}(1\bar{\ell}23\bar{\ell}4)] \times \text{Diagram 3} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

Diagram 1: A cross-box with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell_1 \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell_2 \swarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell_3 \nearrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell_4 \nwarrow$.

Diagram 2: A square loop with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$. Edge 2 (left) has a loop labeled $\ell \downarrow$. Edge 3 (right) has a loop labeled $\ell \uparrow$. Edge 4 (bottom) has a loop labeled $\ell \rightarrow$.

Diagram 3: A three-point vertex with index 1 at the top and index 3 at the bottom.

$$I \left[n \left(\text{Diagram 1} \right) \right] = u \text{Diagram 3} \times \left\{ I \left[n \left(\text{Diagram 2} \right) \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{u^2} I \left[n \left(\text{Diagram 3} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{u^2} I \left(\text{Diagram 4} \right) \left[n \left(\text{Diagram 5} \right) \right] \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

Diagram 1: A cross-box with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a wavy line. Edge 2 (left) has a wavy line. Edge 3 (right) has a wavy line. Edge 4 (bottom) has a wavy line.

Diagram 2: A square loop with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a wavy line. Edge 2 (left) has a wavy line. Edge 3 (right) has a wavy line. Edge 4 (bottom) has a wavy line.

Diagram 3: A three-point vertex with index 1 at the top and index 3 at the bottom.

Diagram 4: A circle with index 1 at the top and index 2 at the bottom.

Diagram 5: A cross-box with indices 1, 2, 3, 4. Edge 1 (top) has a wavy line. Edge 2 (left) has a wavy line. Edge 3 (right) has a wavy line. Edge 4 (bottom) has a wavy line.

IR factorization of pentagon-triangles and box-bubbles

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: } \\ \text{A pentagon-like diagram with vertices labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Edge 1-2 is horizontal pointing right, edge 2-3 is vertical down, edge 3-4 is diagonal up-right, edge 4-5 is horizontal left, and edge 5-1 is diagonal up-left. Arrows on edges 1-2 and 4-5 point right. Edge 2-3 has a small circle at vertex 2. Edge 4-5 has a small circle at vertex 4. Edge 1-2 is labeled } \ell_1 \rightarrow \text{ and edge 4-5 is labeled } \ell_2 \swarrow. \\ [tr_{\pm}(q\ell_3\ell_24)] \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{2p_4 \cdot q}{st} \left(t \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} \right) + s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + t = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} + s = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 2 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: } \\ \text{A pentagon-like diagram with vertices labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Edge 1-2 is horizontal right, edge 2-3 is vertical down, edge 3-4 is diagonal up-right, edge 4-5 is horizontal left, and edge 5-1 is diagonal up-left. Arrows on edges 1-2 and 4-5 point right. Edge 2-3 has a small circle at vertex 2. Edge 4-5 has a small circle at vertex 4. Edge 1-2 is labeled } \frac{1}{s} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} + \frac{1}{t} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + \frac{1}{s} = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} + \frac{1}{t} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{array}$$

IR factorization of pentagon-triangles and box-bubbles

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: } \\ \text{A pentagon-like diagram with vertices labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Vertices 1, 2, 3 are at the bottom, 4 is at the top-left, and 5 is at the top-right. A wavy line labeled } \ell_1 \rightarrow \text{ connects 1 to 2. A wavy line labeled } \ell_2 \leftarrow \text{ connects 4 to 5.} \\ [tr_{\pm}(q\ell_3\ell_24)] \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{2p_4 \cdot q}{st} \left(t \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} \right) + s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + t = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) + s = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 2 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: } \\ \text{A pentagon-like diagram with vertices labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Vertices 1, 2, 3 are at the bottom, 4 is at the top-left, and 5 is at the top-right. A wavy line labeled } \ell_1 \rightarrow \text{ connects 1 to 2. A wavy line labeled } \ell_2 \leftarrow \text{ connects 4 to 5.} \\ \frac{1}{s} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} + \frac{1}{t} \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + \frac{1}{s} = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{t} = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \end{array}$$

$$I \left[n \left(\begin{array}{c} \ell_1 \rightarrow \\[-1ex] \ell_2 \leftarrow \\[-1ex] \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right]$$

$$= -iA_{1234}^{(0)} \left(t \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} + s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + t = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

$$I \left[n \left(\begin{array}{c} \ell_1 \rightarrow \\[-1ex] \ell_2 \leftarrow \\[-1ex] \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right]$$

$$= iA_{1234}^{(0)} \left(t \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 4 \end{array} + s \begin{array}{c} 4 \\[-1ex] 3 \end{array} + t = \bigcirc = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\[-1ex] 2 \end{array} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})$$

Extract difference from $\mathcal{N} = 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{M}_4^{(2)} - \mathcal{M}_4^{(2), \mathcal{N}=4} \\
 &= \frac{i}{4} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
 &\quad + \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \Big] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

Extract difference from $\mathcal{N} = 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{M}_4^{(2)} - \mathcal{M}_4^{(2), \mathcal{N}=4} \\
&= \frac{i}{4} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
&\quad + \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \Big] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1}) \\
&= \frac{i}{4} \sum_{\text{perms}} I \left[\left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) - N_f c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \\
&\quad + \beta_0 c \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \left(n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 + n \left(\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right)^1 \right) \Big] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^{-1})
\end{aligned}$$

Match difference from $\mathcal{N} = 4$

After analytic rearrangements match reorganized Catani

Summary & outlook

- ▶ Discussed QCD-like IR structure beyond $\mathcal{N} = 4$
- ▶ Explicit 4-gluon integrand from 6d unitarity cuts
Johansson, Kälin, Mogull (2017)
- ▶ Matter loops IR regulated
 - e.g. box from Badger, Mogull, Peraro (2016)
 - double boxes from Caron-Huot, Larsen (2012)
- ▶ Divergences of unregulated loops extracted analytically
similar to Anastasiou, Sterman (talk 2018)
- ▶ External matter in progress

STAY TUNED!

Thank you!

Backup slides

General conventions

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n = (4\pi\alpha_s)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \left[\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^2 \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_n^{(2)} + \dots \right]$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n = (4\pi\alpha_0)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \left[\mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} + \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} S_\epsilon \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi}\right)^2 S_\epsilon^{-2} \mathcal{M}_n^{(2)} + \dots \right]$$

$$\alpha_0 \mu_0^{2\epsilon} S_\epsilon = \alpha_s \mu_R^{2\epsilon} \left[1 - \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \frac{\beta_0}{\epsilon} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\beta_0^2}{\epsilon^2} - \frac{\beta_1}{2\epsilon} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3) \right]$$

$$S_\epsilon = (4\pi)^\epsilon e^{-\epsilon\gamma}$$

$$I \sim \left(e^{\epsilon\gamma} \int \frac{d^D \ell}{i\pi^{D/2}} \right)^L$$

$$r_\Gamma = e^{\epsilon\gamma} \frac{\Gamma(1+\epsilon)\Gamma^2(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\zeta_2\epsilon^2 - \frac{7}{3}\zeta_3\epsilon^3 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^4)$$

$\mathcal{N} = 0$ conventions

$$\mathcal{M}_4^{(0)} = -\frac{i}{4} \sum_{\text{perms}} c \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 4 & & & 1 \\ & 3 & 2 & \\ & \nearrow & \searrow & \\ & 1 & 2 & \end{smallmatrix} \right) \frac{1}{st} (\kappa_{12} + \kappa_{13} + \kappa_{14} + \kappa_{23} + \kappa_{24} + \kappa_{34})$$

$$\kappa_{ij} = \frac{[12][34]}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle} \delta^{(4)}(Q) \langle ij \rangle^2 \eta_i^3 \eta_j^3 \eta_i^4 \eta_j^3$$

All singularities of double box

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Diagram 1} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3(\bar{\ell}_1 + \bar{\ell}_2) 4)] = \text{Diagram 2} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3\bar{\ell}_1 4)] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0) \\
& = \text{Diagram 3} \times \text{Diagram 4} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell} 2 3\bar{\ell} 4)] \\
& + \frac{1}{s} \left[\text{Diagram 5} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3\bar{\ell}_1 4)] - \text{Diagram 6} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3\bar{\ell}_1 4)] \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \text{Diagram 7} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3\bar{\ell}_1 4)] - \text{Diagram 8} [\text{tr}_\pm(1\bar{\ell}_1 2 3\bar{\ell}_1 4)] \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^0)
\end{aligned}$$