

Heterotic and bosonic string amplitudes from scattering equations



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Summary of results

- Any rational analytic string integrand with $SL(2)$ weight two can be reduced to a logarithmic function (only $d \log$ singularity at boundaries) via integration-by-parts relations.
- The logarithmic function is also the CHY integrand for a field-theory amplitude that reproduces the string amplitude after double copy with the Z integral.
- Applying to heterotic/open-bosonic string, we find
 - a recursive expansion of the string integrand that lands on a logarithmic function.
 - a closed formula for the CHY integrand of $(DF)^2 + \text{YM} + \phi^3$ theory.

The set-up

- The string integrand, where $\mathcal{K}(\bar{z})$ is a type-I correlator,

$$\text{open-bosonic: } \mathcal{M}_n(\rho) = \int_{\rho} d\mu^{\text{string}} \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{string}}(z),$$

$$\text{heterotic: } \mathcal{M}_n = \int |d\mu^{\text{string}}|^2 \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{string}}(z) \mathcal{K}(\bar{z}).$$

- For r gluons and $m+1$ traces:

$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{string}} = R(i_1, \dots, i_r) \prod_{j=1}^{m+1} \text{PT}(W_j),$$

$$R(i_1, \dots, i_r) = \sum_{(I)(J)\dots(K) \in \mathcal{S}_r} \mathcal{R}_{(I)} \mathcal{R}_{(J)} \dots \mathcal{R}_{(K)},$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{(i)} = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{\epsilon_i \cdot k_j}{z_{ij}}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{(ij)} = \frac{\epsilon_i \cdot \epsilon_j}{\alpha' z_{ij}^2}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{(I)} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

String integrand recursive expansion

- **Main formula:**

$$R(i_1, \dots, i_r) \prod_{j=1}^{m+1} \text{PT}(W_j) \stackrel{\text{IBP}}{\cong} \frac{\text{PT}(W_{m+1})}{\prod_{j=1}^m (1 - s_{W_j})} \left[\alpha'^m \mathcal{T}_{W_{m+1}}(i_1, \dots, i_r, W_1, \dots, W_m) - \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{P}[i_1, \dots, i_r, W_1, \dots, W_m] \\ |\mathbf{A}| < r+m}} (-1)^{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathcal{J}[\mathbf{A}] \right]. \quad (1)$$

- $\mathcal{T}_{W_{m+1}}$ is the logarithmic form CHY integrand for Yang-Mills-scalar amplitudes.

- Given a partition \mathbf{A} that contains s singleton blocks, in which t of them are gluons and the rest traces, $\mathbf{A} = \{\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_t, \mathbf{b}_{t+1}, \dots, \mathbf{b}_s, \mathbf{A}_{s+1}, \dots, \mathbf{A}_{|\mathbf{A}|}\}$,

$$\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{A}] = (-1)^t R(\mathbf{a}_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}_t) \left[\prod_{j=t+1}^s (s_{\mathbf{b}_j} - 1) \text{PT}(\mathbf{b}_j) \right] \left[\prod_{j=s+1}^{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathcal{S}_0(\mathbf{A}_j) \right]. \quad (2)$$

- $\mathcal{S}_0(\mathbf{A}_j)$ fuses the gluons and traces in \mathbf{A}_j into a single trace. Each $\mathcal{J}[\mathbf{A}]$ is a string integrand with less traces or gluons.

Multitrace CHY integrand for $(DF)^2 + \text{YM} + \phi^3$

- Partition \mathbb{P} and total partition \mathbb{T} :

$$\mathbb{P}[\{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}] = \left\{ \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\} \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2\}, \mathbf{a}_3 \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_2 \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_1 \right\} \right\},$$

$$\mathbb{T}[\{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}] = \left\{ \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\} \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2\}, \mathbf{a}_3 \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_1 \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_2 \right\}, \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\} \right\}, \left\{ \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2\}, \mathbf{a}_3 \right\} \right\}, \left\{ \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_1 \right\} \right\}, \left\{ \left\{ \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_3\}, \mathbf{a}_2 \right\} \right\} \right\}.$$

- If $\mathbf{A}_i = \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r\}$ contains only singleton blocks, we define

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}_i) = \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r) = \frac{1}{1 - s_{\mathbf{a}_1 \mathbf{a}_2 \dots \mathbf{a}_r}} \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{S}_r / \mathbb{Z}_r} \langle \mathbf{a}_{\pi(1)}, \mathbf{a}_{\pi(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{\pi(r)} \rangle, \quad \mathcal{S}_0(\mathbf{A}_i) = \sum_{\pi \in \mathcal{S}_r / \mathbb{Z}_r} \langle \mathbf{a}_{\pi(1)}, \mathbf{a}_{\pi(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{\pi(r)} \rangle,$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(W) = \mathcal{S}_0(W) = s_W \text{PT}(W), \quad \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(i) = \mathcal{S}_0(i) = -C_i.$$

- If \mathbf{A}_i contains nested curly brackets, say $\mathbf{A}_i = \{\mathbf{A}'_1, \mathbf{A}'_2, \dots, \mathbf{A}'_j, \mathbf{a}_{j+1}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r\}$,

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}_i) = \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}'_1), \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}'_2), \dots, \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}'_j), \mathbf{a}_{j+1}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r).$$

- Fusion of traces and gluons, where $z_{b_1, \mathbf{G}_1, a_2} = z_{b_1 i_1} z_{i_1 i_2} \dots z_{i_r a_2}$ and $(f_{\mathbf{G}_1})_{\mu\nu} = (f_{i_1} f_{i_2} \dots f_{i_r})_{\mu\nu}$,

$$\langle W_1, W_2, \dots, W_r \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[\prod_{i=1}^r \sum_{a_i, b_i \in W_i} \frac{s_{b_i a_{i+1}} z_{b_i a_i}}{z_{b_i a_{i+1}}} \text{PT}(W_i) \right], \quad \langle W_1, \overbrace{i_1, \dots, i_s}^{\mathbf{G}_1}, \dots, W_r, \overbrace{j_1, \dots, j_\ell}^{\mathbf{G}_r} \rangle = \frac{\alpha'^r}{2} \left[\prod_{i=1}^r \sum_{a_i, b_i \in W_i} \frac{(k_{b_i} \cdot f_{\mathbf{G}_i} \cdot k_{a_{i+1}}) z_{b_i a_i}}{z_{b_i, \mathbf{G}_i, a_{i+1}}} \text{PT}(W_i) \right].$$

- **The CHY integrand:**

$$\mathcal{I}_n^{\text{CHY}}(W_1, \dots, W_{m+1}, i_1, \dots, i_r) = \frac{\text{PT}(W_{m+1})}{\prod_{i=1}^m (1 - s_{W_i})} \sum_{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{T}[W_1, \dots, W_m, i_1, \dots, i_r]} (-1)^{|\mathbf{A}|} \prod_{j=1}^{|\mathbf{A}|} \mathcal{S}_{\alpha'}(\mathbf{A}_j). \quad (3)$$