

# Amplituhedron meets Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue

Matteo Parisi

University of Oxford  
*Mathematical Institute*



**UC DAVIS**  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Amplitudes 2018 Summer School  
*UC Davis, QMAP, June 12, 2018*

with Livia Ferro and Tomasz Łukowski, arXiv:1805.01301

# Amplituhedron: Geometry and Volume

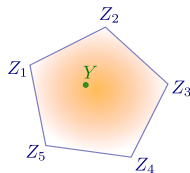
The **Amplituhedron**  $\mathcal{A}$  - a recently discovered mathematical object:

[Arkani-H., Trnka, '13]

- is a generalization of polytopes inside the Grassmannian
- has elements of the form  $Y = C \cdot Z$   
+ Positivity:  $C, Z$  have all ordered maximal minors positive
- is equipped with a **volume function**  $\Omega$  such that

$\Omega$  has logarithmic *singularities* at all *boundaries* of  $\mathcal{A}$

- **Tree Amplitudes** in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM can be extracted from  $\Omega$



How do we find  $\Omega$ ?

→ *Geometrically*

Triangulate  $\mathcal{A}$  &



Sum over

volumes of **triangles**

$$\Omega = [123] + [134] + [145]$$

*Analytically* ←

Evaluate a **contour integral**

$$\Omega = \int_{\gamma} \omega$$

different **triangulations**  $\leftrightarrow$  different **contours**

# Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue

The **Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue** is an operation on Differential Forms

[Jeffrey, Kirwan, '95]

**Toy Example**

$$\omega = \frac{dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_r}{\beta_1(x) \dots \beta_n(x)},$$

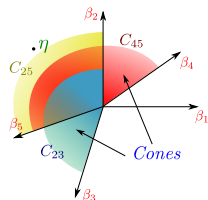
$$\beta_i(x) = \beta_i \cdot x + \alpha_i$$

$$\omega = \frac{dx_1 \wedge dx_2}{\beta_1(x) \dots \beta_5(x)}$$

- For  $B = \{\beta_i\}$  and fixed  $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^r$ , it is defined as

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta} \omega = \sum_{\text{Cone} \ni \eta} \text{Res}_{\text{Cone}} \omega$$

multivariate residue  
poles and sign prescribed by *Cones*



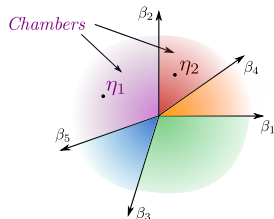
- Remarkable Property

JKRes is *independent* from the chamber

$$\text{e.g. } \text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_1} = \text{Res}_{C_{25}} + \text{Res}_{C_{45}} + \text{Res}_{C_{23}}$$

$\parallel$

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_2} = \text{Res}_{C_{45}} + \text{Res}_{C_{12}} + \text{Res}_{C_{42}}$$



# Amplituhedron meets Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue

For **Cyclic Polytopes** and **Conjugates** (*not Polytopes!*):

$$\Omega = \text{JKRes}^{B, \eta} \omega$$

[Ferro, Lukowski, MP, '18]

- **Positivity** of Amplituhedron  $\leftrightarrow$  configuration of **Chambers**

$\rightarrow$  Geometrically

Analytically  $\leftarrow$

- each Chamber

triangulation of  $\mathcal{A}$

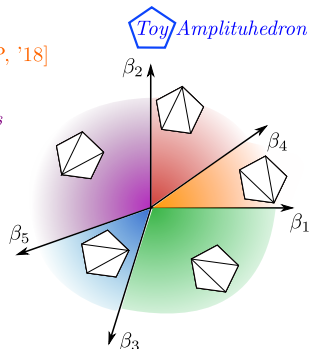


representation of  $\Omega$

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_1} \omega = [134] + [123] + [145]$$

$\parallel$

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_2} \omega = [345] + [351] + [312]$$



- adjacent Chambers



$$[134] + [145] = [135] + [345]$$

Bistellar Flip

Global Residue Theorem

# Amplituhedron meets Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue

For **Cyclic Polytopes** and **Conjugates** (*not Polytopes!*):

$$\Omega = \text{JKRes}^{B, \eta} \omega$$

[Ferro, Lukowski, MP, '18]

- **Positivity** of Amplituhedron  $\leftrightarrow$  configuration of **Chambers**

$\rightarrow$  *Geometrically*

*Analytically*  $\leftarrow$

- each Chamber

triangulation of  $\mathcal{A}$



- adjacent Chambers



**Bistellar Flip**

representation of  $\Omega$

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_1} \omega = [134] + [123] + [145]$$

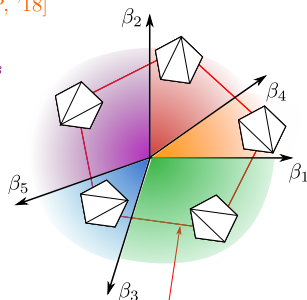
$\parallel$

$$\text{JKRes}^{B, \eta_2} \omega = [345] + [351] + [312]$$

$$[134] + [145] = [135] + [345]$$

**Global Residue Theorem**

**Toy Amplituhedron**



**Secondary Polytope**  $\Sigma(\mathcal{P})$ :  
vertices are triangulations of  $\mathcal{P}$   
e.g.  $\Sigma(n\text{-gon}) = \text{Associahedron}$

$\downarrow$   $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

**Secondary Amplituhedron**

# Conclusions and Outlook

## The Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue

- computes the volume of **polytopes** and their **parity conjugates** (*not polytopes!*)
- encodes **all triangulations**, in a triangulation-independent way
- points at the *Secondary Amplituhedron*, generalising Secondary Polytopes

## Open Questions

- What is the *generalisation* of the Jeffrey-Kirwan Residue for all other Amplituhedra, i.e. other helicity sectors and loops?
- Can we find the *Secondary Amplituhedron* in all these cases?  
→ many **new representations** of Scattering Amplitudes!

$$\Sigma(\text{prism}) = ?$$

$$\Sigma(\text{pentagon}) = \text{pentagon}$$

Thank you!

$$\Sigma(\overline{\text{pentagon}}) = \text{pentagon}$$

$$\Sigma(\text{hexagon}) = \text{truncated octahedron}$$

$$\Sigma(\text{circle with signs}) = \text{truncated icosahedron}$$