

"dlog" Forms &

Differential Equations

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Motivation

- Integrands in planar & non-planar $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM
→ forms with logarithmic singularities
- Interesting geometry behind (Amplituhedron...)
- Big Q: What does this imply for integrated amplitudes?
- Modest Q: What use can we make of nice "dlog" forms?

Two types of "dlogs"

- "dlog" integrands

$$\text{[Diagram: A square with a circle inside, labeled '40', and four external lines.] } = \int d\log \frac{\ell^2}{(\ell-\ell_*)^2} \wedge d\log \frac{(\ell-k_1)^2}{(\ell-\ell_*)^2} \wedge d\log \frac{(\ell-k_2)^2}{(\ell-\ell_*)^2} \wedge d\log \frac{(\ell+k_3)^2}{(\ell-\ell_*)^2}$$

$$\ell_* \text{ cut solution: } \ell_*^2 = (\ell_*-k_1)^2 = (\ell_*-k_2)^2 = (\ell_*+k_3)^2 = 0$$

- "dlog" differential equations

$$dI_i = \epsilon d\log \alpha_i A_{ij} I_j \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{master} \\ \text{integrals} \end{array}$$

Require solving IPB \rightarrow large linear systems!

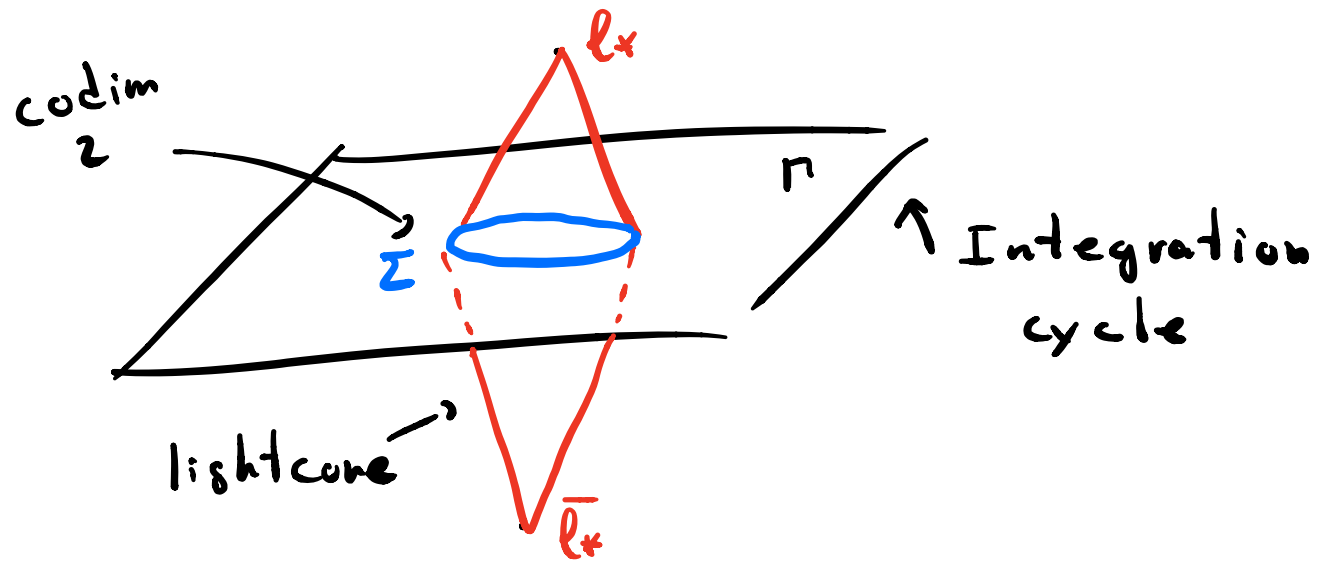
$$d\log s \xrightarrow{?} d\log s$$

"dlog" Localization

Most "dlog" forms are not exact

$$\boxed{40} \neq \int_{\mathcal{r}} d(\quad) \leftrightarrow \int d^2 \log(t-l_*)^2 = \delta((t-l_*)^2)$$

contact terms localize integral



- Non-rational localized integrand

$$\boxed{40} = \int_{\Sigma} \log(\dots) \downarrow \log(\dots) \wedge \downarrow \log(\dots)$$

- Take derivative to make rational

$$d \boxed{40} = \int_{\Sigma} d \log(\dots) \downarrow \log(\dots) \wedge \downarrow \log(\dots) + \dots$$

- Partial fraction (a.k.a unitarity)

$$d \boxed{40} = d \log \alpha_{12} \int_{\Sigma} \downarrow \log(\dots) \wedge \downarrow \log(\dots) + \dots$$

↙ $D=2$ bubble

- Works at one loop [Caron-Huot]

$$d \left(\begin{array}{c} n\text{-gon} \\ n\text{-dim} \end{array} \right) = \sum d \log \alpha_i \left(\begin{array}{c} n-2\text{gon} \\ n-2\text{dim} \end{array} \right)_i$$

es

$$d \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ 4D \end{array} \right] = \sum_{i < j} d \log \alpha_{ij} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ 2D \end{array} \right]_{ij}$$

- And also at higher loops [Herrmann, JPM]

$$d \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ 4D \end{array} \right] = d \log \alpha_1 \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{box} \\ 2D \end{array} \right] + \dots$$

- Residue theorems \rightarrow minimal alphabet
- No large linear systems !!

Lots to do!

- Extension to non-finite integrals
- Extension to "↓Elliptic"?
- Turn finding "↓log" forms from an art into a science
- Application to interesting unknown integrals (e.g. fishnet)
- Application to full amplitudes??

THANK YOU!!!