

# Highly Effective Double Copy Amplitudes

QCD Meets Gravity 2020

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# Introduction

double copy invites us to construct & combine our favorite theories using building blocks:

$$\text{SUGRA} = \text{SYM} \otimes \text{SYM}$$

$$\text{Born-Infeld} = \text{YM} \otimes \text{NLSM}$$

something new: composition allows us to generalize to constructing and combining the building blocks themselves:

$$\text{NLSM} = \mathcal{J}^a(\text{simple } \varphi, \text{simple } \varphi)$$

$\mathcal{L} = f^{abc} A_{\mu}^a \partial^{\mu} \varphi^b \varphi^c$   
↑

so we may understand the most fundamental pieces of our predictions.

# Overview

focus on higher-derivative corrections to gauge and gravity at 4-pt and 5-pt tree level

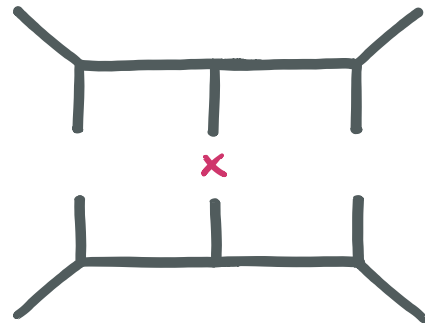
→ higher derivatives of interest for renormalization and UV predictions

↳ see talks by Caron-Huot, Schlotterer, Shadmi

→ higher multiplicity will make loops accessible via unitarity

only a small number of building blocks needed to construct these corrections

novel color-kinematics dualities emerge at five points



# Four Point $D=4$ Higher Derivative Corrections

construct gauge theory corrections as

$$A_4^{\text{SYM+HD}} = \sum_{g \in \{s, t, u\}} \frac{C_g^{\text{HD}} n_g^{\text{SYM}}}{d_g}$$

adjoint function of color traces &  $S_{ij}$

obeys SUSY ward

$C_g^{\text{HD}}$  built from color & scalar building blocks:

adjoint

$$C^a \left( \begin{array}{cc} b & c \\ & \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ & \text{---} \\ & \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ a & d \end{array} \right) = f^{abe} f^{ecd}$$

$$n_s^{\text{SS}} = u - t$$

$$n_s^{\text{NLSM}} = s(u - t)$$

$$n^{\text{SYM}}, n^{F^3}, n^{D^2 F^4}, \dots$$

perm invt

$$C^{\text{PI}} \left( \begin{array}{cc} b & c \\ & \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ & \text{X} \\ & \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ a & d \end{array} \right) = d^{abcd}$$

$$\sigma_2 = s^2 + t^2 + u^2$$

$$\sigma_3 = stu$$

$$stA^{\text{vec}}(1234)$$



# Composing Solutions

known solutions (color or kinematics) may be **composed** into new solutions!

| $J^{\times}(j, k)$   | $j = \text{adjoint}$  | $j = \text{PI}$                               |
|----------------------|---|---|
| $k = \text{adjoint}$ | $J_s^a = j_t^a k_t^a - j_0^a k_0^a$ $J^{\text{PI}} = j_s^a k_s^a + j_t^a k_t^a + j_0^a k_0^a$ | $J_s^a = j^{\text{PI}} k_s^a$                 |
| $k = \text{PI}$      | $J_s^a = k^{\text{PI}} j_s^a$   | $J^{\text{PI}} = j^{\text{PI}} k^{\text{PI}}$ |

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_s^a(n^{\text{ss}}, n^{\text{ss}}) &= n_s^{\text{NLSM}} \\
 J^{\text{PI}}(n^{\text{ss}}, n^{\text{NLSM}}) &= \sigma_3
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} J_s^a(n^{\text{ss}}, n^{\text{ss}}) &= n_s^{\text{NLSM}} \\ J^{\text{PI}}(n^{\text{ss}}, n^{\text{NLSM}}) &= \sigma_3 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{structures close quickly}$$

# Supersymmetric Corrections

find just three independent structures for  $C_g^{HD}$ :

$$\sigma_2^X \sigma_3^Y C_g \quad \sigma_2^X \sigma_3^Y J_g^a (C^a, n^{ss}) \quad \sigma_2^X \sigma_3^Y d^{abcd} n_g^{NLSM}$$

an appropriately weighted sum  $Z_g$  reproduces the open superstring:

$$\mathcal{A}_a^{OSS} = \sum_g \frac{Z_g n_g^{SYM}}{d_g} \quad \text{valid to all orders in } \alpha'$$

and can double copy to  $\mathcal{N}=8$  compatible gravity counterterms:

$$\mathcal{M}_{+HD}^{SUGRA} = \sum_g \frac{n_g^{HD} n_g^{SYM}}{d_g} = \mathcal{M}^{SUGRA} \times \sum_{X,Y} \sigma_2^X \sigma_3^Y \alpha'^{2X+3Y}$$

# Four Point Corrections

just three  $C_g^{HD}$  structures encode the open superstring:

$$\sigma_2^x \sigma_3^y \times \left\{ C_g, J_g^a(C^a, n^{ss}), d^{abcd} n_g^{NLSM} \right\}$$

also find eight independent vector structures;  
only need four for open bosonic string:

$$A_4^{OBS} = \sum_g \frac{z_g n_g^{YM+(DF)^2}}{d_g} \leftarrow \text{linear combination of}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \eta F^3 & \eta^{(F^3)^2+F^4} \\ \eta^{D^2 F^4} & \eta^{D^4 F^4} \end{matrix}$$

for further details, see 1910.12850

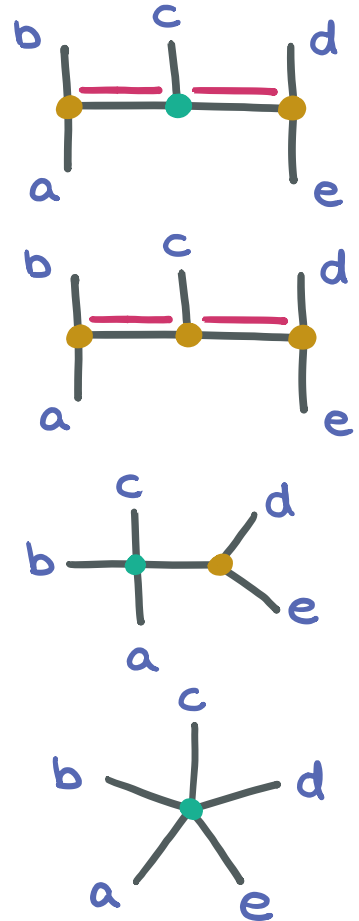
↳ John Joseph M. Carrasco,  
Laurentiu Rodina,  
Zanpeng Yin, and SZ

# Higher Derivative Corrections at Five Points

uncover a wealth of algebraic structures at five points

- many options for composition
- we'll find a single scalar kinematic building block generates the factorizing corrections we want
- new algebraic structures give rise to new color-kinematic dualities in local amplitudes

work in progress  
with JJMC & LR



# Algebraic Structures at Five Points

can explore different algebraic structures via the graph topologies at this multiplicity:

→ cubic vertices

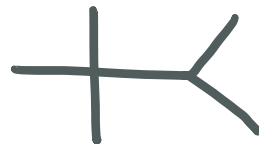
↳ adjoint

↳ relaxed adjoint



→ quartic vertices

↳ hybrid



→ quintic vertices

↳ permutation  
invariant



# Adjoint at Five Points

adjoint structures obey Jacobi on every internal edge and antisymmetry around every vertex:

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ e \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} e \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ d \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array}$$

# Jacobi at Five Points

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} e \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ c \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} e \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ c \end{array} \begin{array}{c} e \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ b \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ b \end{array}$$

# Relaxed Adjoint at Five Points

relaxed structures still obey Jacobi on every edge and antisymmetry on outer vertices, but are **symmetric about the central vertex**:

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} a \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ b \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \end{array}$$

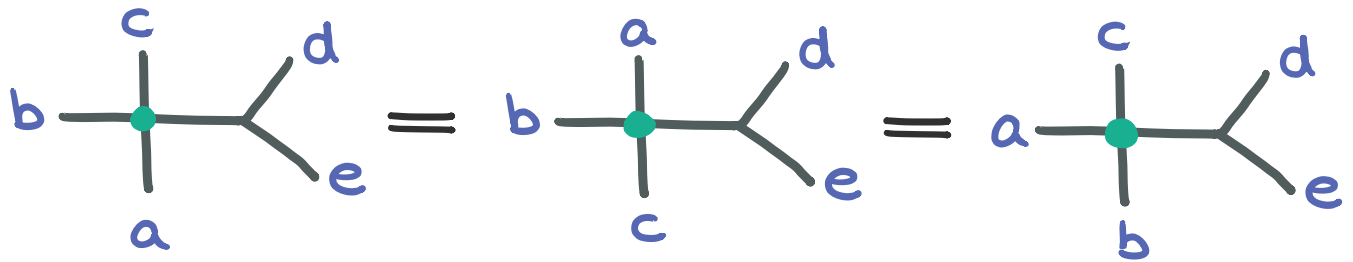
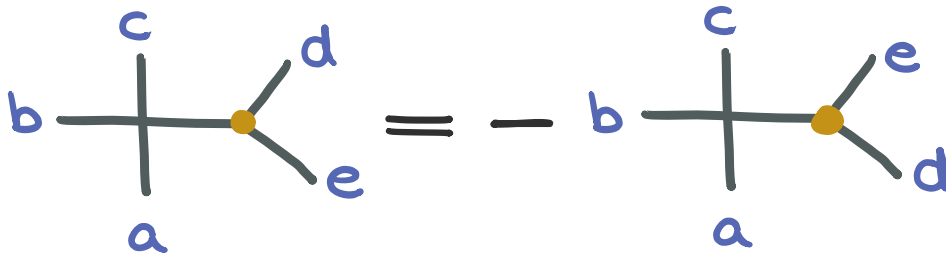
$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \end{array} = + \begin{array}{c} d \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ e \end{array} \begin{array}{c} c \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ a \end{array} \begin{array}{c} b \\ | \\ \end{array}$$



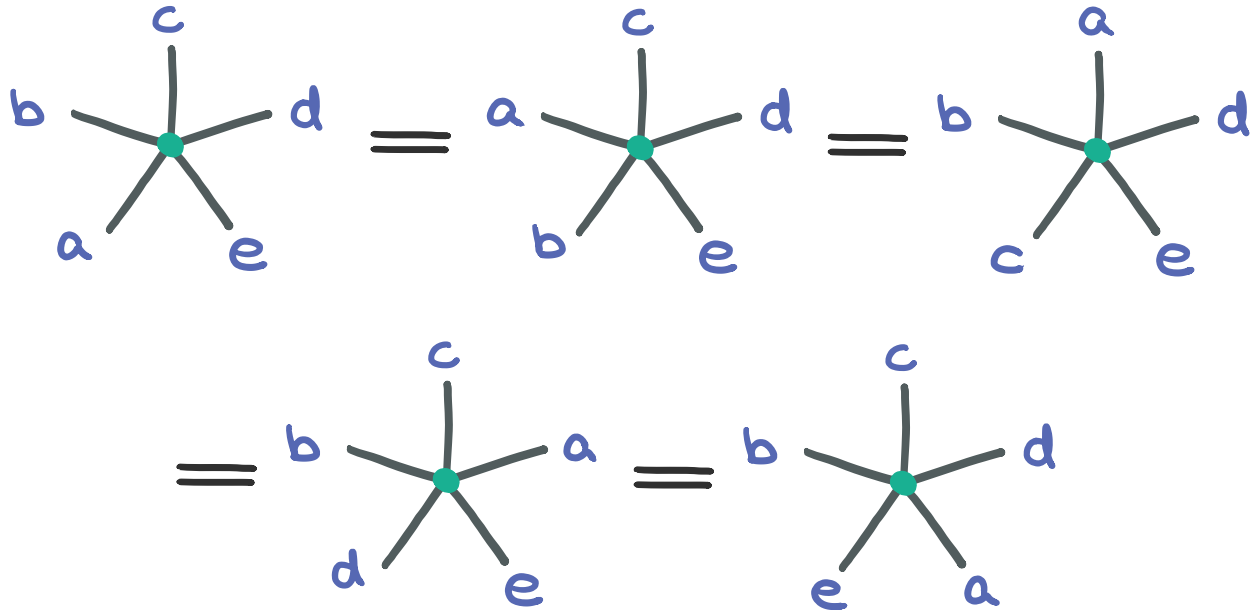
## Hybrid Structures

hybrid structures consist of one symmetric quartic vertex and one antisymmetric cubic vertex (as well as obeying four term identities):



# Permutation Invariant Structures

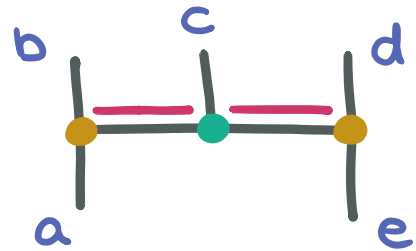
totally symmetric quintic vertices



# Relaxed Building Blocks

color structures

$$C_r(12345) = f^3 d^3 f^3(12345) \\ + 3 f^3 d^3 f^3(14253) + \dots$$



scalar kinematics

$$r^{(1)}(12345) = S_{12} - 2S_{23} \\ - 2S_{34} + S_{45} + 4S_{15}$$

↪ repeated composition of linear solution generates ladder of solutions:

$$r^{(2)} = \mathcal{J}^r(r^{(1)}, r^{(1)})$$

$$r^{(q)} = \sum_{i+j=q} r^{(i)} p^{[j]}$$

closes to products with permutation invariants  $p$ !

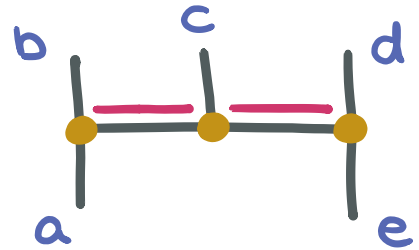
# Adjoint Building Blocks

color structures

$$C_a(12345) = f^3 f^3 f^3(12345)$$

$$C'_a(12345) = 2d^4 f^3(12345) + 2d^4 f^3(15342)$$

$$- d^4 f^3(14253) - 2d^4 f^3(14352) + d^4 f^3(15243)$$



scalar kinematics

lowest order solution is cubic:

$$a^{(3)} = J^a(r^{(1)}, r^{(2)})$$

$$a^{(4)} = J^a(r^{(1)}, a^{(3)})$$

$\vdots$

$$a^{(n)} = \sum_{i+j=n} a^{(i)} p^{[j]}$$

# Permutation Invariant Building Blocks

color structures

$$C_p(12345) = d^5(12345)$$

scalar kinematics

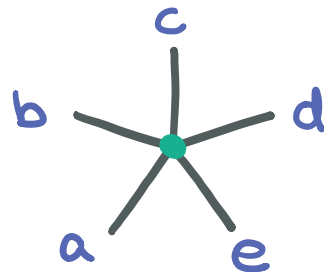
can compose two relaxed solutions into a permutation invariant:

$$\rho^{(2)} = \mathcal{J}^{\text{PI}}(r^{(1)}, r^{(1)}) \equiv \sum_{g \in \mathcal{L}_3}^{15} r^{(1)}(g) r^{(1)}(g)$$

$$\rho^{(3)} = \mathcal{J}^{\text{PI}}(r^{(1)}, \rho^{(2)})$$

$\vdots$

$$\rho^{(10)} = (\rho^{(2)})^5 + \rho^{(2)} \rho^{(8)} + \dots$$



ladder of unique permutation invariants closes!

# Factorizing Amplitudes

$$A_4^{\varphi+HD} = \sum_g \frac{c_g^{HD} \tilde{c}_g}{d_g}$$

consider the equivalent scalar theory:

$$\lim_{S_{45} \rightarrow 0} S_{45} \times \text{diagram} = \text{diagram}_1 \times i \times -i \times \text{diagram}_2$$

so we may fix our five point modified color factors on:

$$\lim_{S_{45} \rightarrow 0} S_{45} A^{\varphi+HD}(12345) = A^{\varphi+HD}(123i) A^{\varphi}(-i45)$$

# Factorizing Amplitudes

consistently factorizing solutions must satisfy

$$\lim_{s_{45} \rightarrow 0} s_{45} A^{\phi+HD}(12345) = \underbrace{A^{\phi+HD}(123i)}_{d^4 \text{ or } f^3 f^3} \underbrace{A^{\phi}(-i45)}_{f^{abc}}$$

$d^4 f^3 \notin f^3 f^3 f^3$   
 $\uparrow \quad \quad \uparrow$   
 both found in  $C_a$

compose  $C_a$  repeatedly with relaxed scalar kin.

$$\mathcal{N}^{(m)} \equiv \mathcal{J}^a[\mathcal{r}^{(1)}, \mathcal{N}^{(m-1)}]$$

$$\mathcal{N}^{(0)} \equiv C_a$$

then fix  $\mathcal{N}^{(m)}$  on the factorization condition.

# Factorizing Amplitudes

| order | $d^4 f^3$ | $f^3 f^3 f^3$ |
|-------|-----------|---------------|
| 2     | 1         | 0             |
| 3     | 0         | 1             |
| 4     | 1         | 1             |
| 5     | 1         | 1             |
| 6     | 1         | 2             |
| 7     | 1         | 2             |
| 8     | 2         | 2             |
| 9     | 1         | 3             |

$d^4 f^3$  solutions are truly adjoint – the amplitudes cannot be striated along hybrid algebra

building blocks close under composition to:

$$\sum_{i+j=m} \mathcal{N}^{(i)} p^{[j]} \quad m > 7$$



# Local Contact Corrections

$$\star = \sum \text{HH}$$

$$A^{\varphi+HD} = \sum_{g \in \Gamma_3} \frac{\tilde{C}_a(g) C_a^{HD}(g)}{d_g}$$

adjoint color  $\tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3$

adjoint function of  $S_{ij}$  and  $C_x$   
 $x = \{d^5, d^4 f^3, f^3 f^3 f^3, f^3 d^3 f^3\}$

sum over cubic graphs

propagators will cancel


what if we **strip** along the  $C_x$  color factors that survive the double copy with SYM?

# Doubly Dual Local Contact Amplitudes

For example, let's look at  
 $X = d^4 f^3$  amplitudes:

$$\star = \sum \text{+}$$

$$A^{\varphi+HD} = \sum_{g \in \Gamma_{4,3}} d^4 f^3(g) \gamma_{df}(g)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{d}^4 f^3\text{-dual function of } S_{ij} \text{ and } \tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3}$   
 $\nwarrow$  manifestly local construction  
 $\swarrow$  sum over relevant graphs  


# Doubly Dual Local Contact Amplitudes

may construct local amplitudes by demanding doubly color-dual structure:

$$A^{\varphi+HD} = \sum_{g \in \Gamma_x} C_x(g) \psi_x(g)$$

↓  
Fixed on X-type algebraic relations

then cast into DDM basis:

$$A^{\varphi+HD} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} \tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3 \tilde{f}^3 (1\sigma 5) A(1\sigma 5)$$

↓  
fix on  $(n-3)!$  to impose adjoint duality

# Comparing to String Theory

much like at four points, coefficients of both factorizing and local contact amplitudes may be fixed to the **five point open superstring**

↳ see e.g. 1106.2645, 1106.2646 Mafra, Schlotterer, Stieberger  
1307.3534 Green, Mafra, Schlotterer

only structures consistent with reflection contribute:

$$A(\underline{abcde}) = -A(\overleftarrow{edcba})$$

$f^3 f^3 f^3$

✓

$d^4 f^3$

✓

$f^3 d^3 f^3$

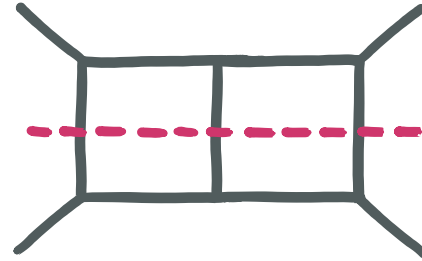
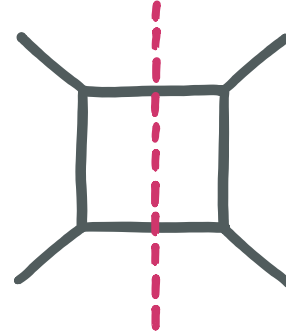
✗

$d^5$

✗

## Further Work

- search for continued structure and building blocks at loop level
  - do composition rules exist at (multi)loop level?
- S-matrix to operators
  - $d^4 f^3 \rightarrow \eta_n^{\text{vec}}$  vector found via ansatz, but what's the corresponding gravity theory?

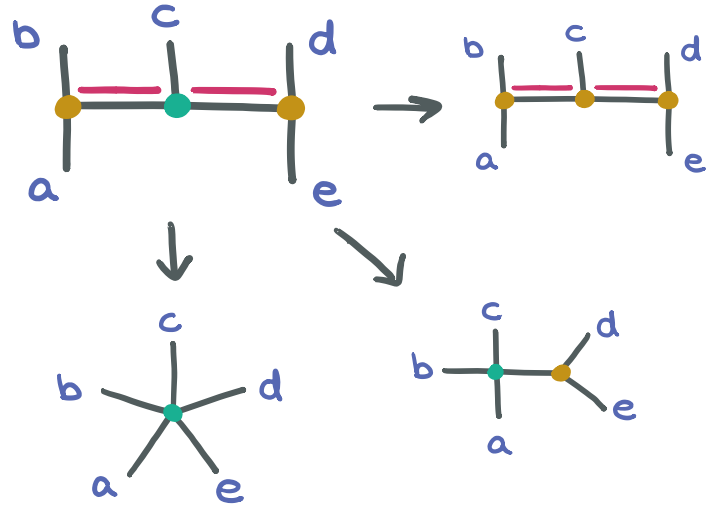


# Summary

only a few building blocks required to write down towers of higher derivative corrections

constructive alternative to ansatz

novel c/κ dualities emerge in local corrections:



$$A^{\phi+HD} = \sum_{\mathbb{K}} d^{4f^3} \underbrace{\gamma(\tilde{c}^a, s_{ij})}_{d^{4f^3} \text{ c}/\kappa \text{ dual}} = \sum_{\mathbb{H}} \tilde{c}^a \underbrace{A(d^{4f^3}, s_{ij})}_{\text{adjoint c}/\kappa \text{ dual}}$$