

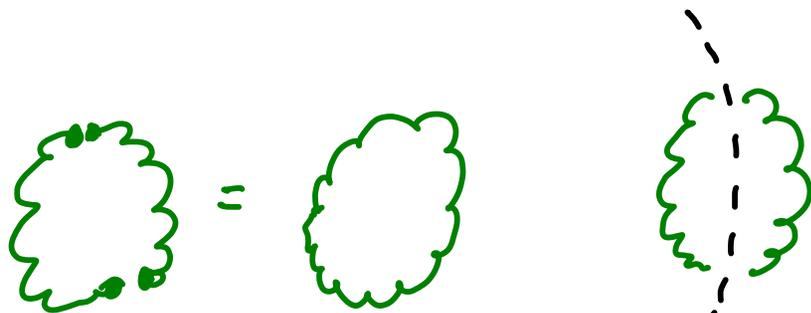
Loops of Loops

and

Non-Perturbative Negative Geometries

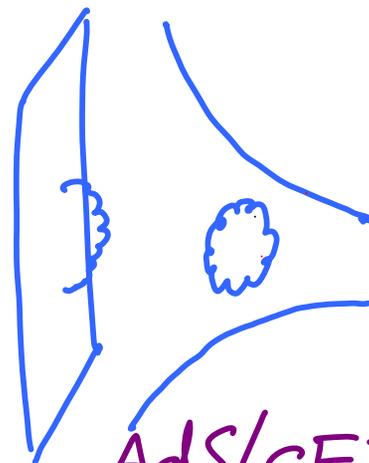
w/ J. Henn, J. Trnka

“Closed = Open²”



KLT
↓
BCJ

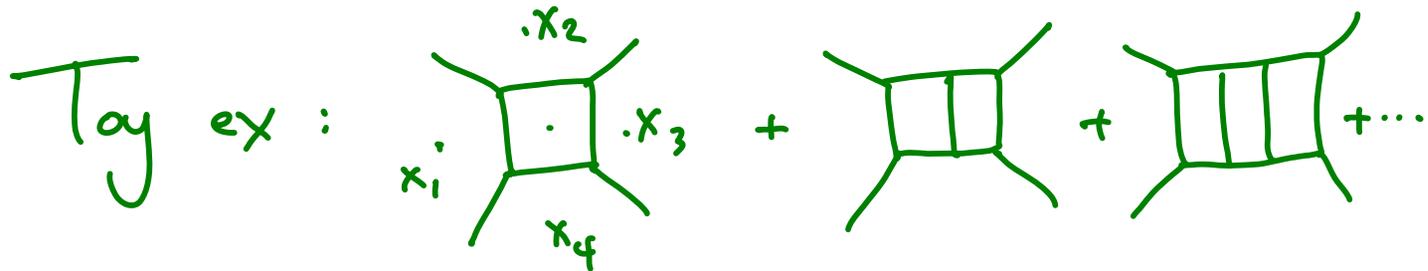
BH's



AdS/CFT

$\mathcal{N}=4$ → AdS
 $g^2 N \ll 1$ $g^2 N \gg 1$

Fantasy: can we just sum all diagrams?

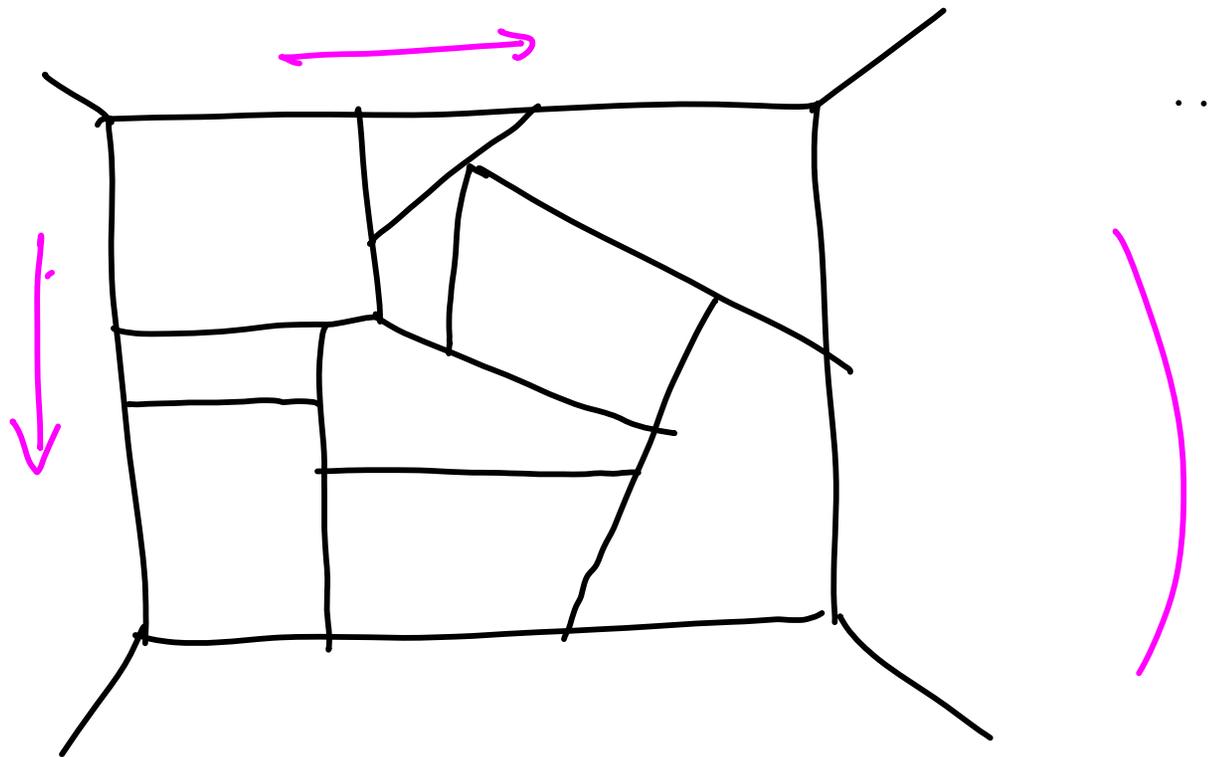


"Boxing" $\square_{x_i} F^{(1)} = 1 \equiv F^{(0)}$, $\square_x F^{(i+1)} = F^{(i)}$

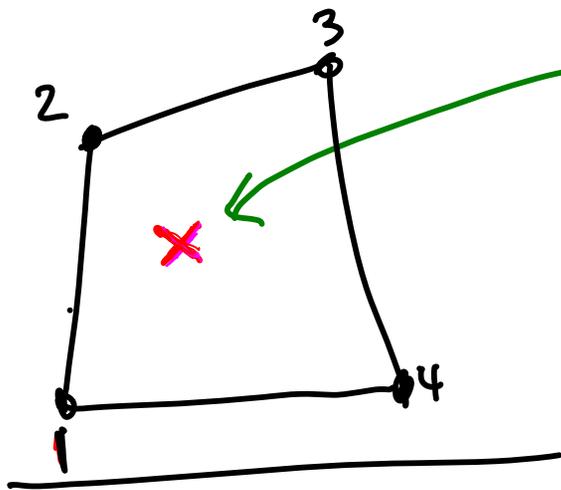
$F(g) = \sum (-g^2)^L \mathcal{F}_L$,

$(\Delta_{2,2} + g^2) F_{=0} \longrightarrow \text{Solve + take to Strong Coupling!}$

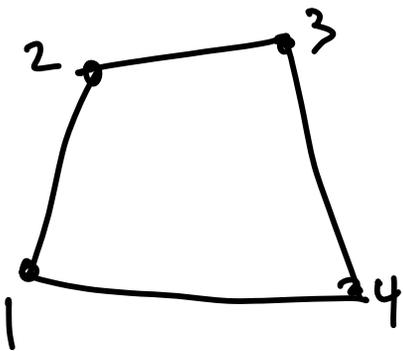
But we need "some other direction" too...



Simplest Finite Observable

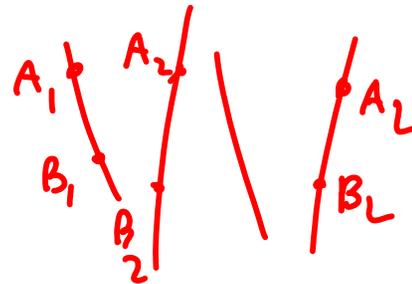
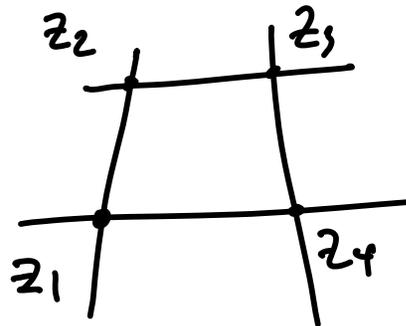
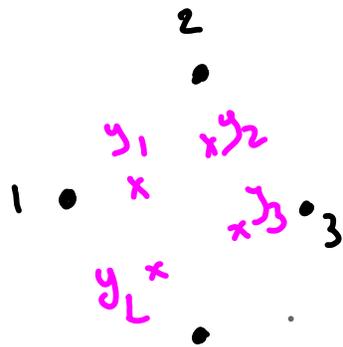


$$= \int (\text{All but 1-loop var}) \log M$$



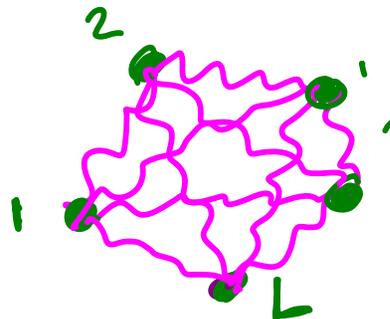
single kin. Var! = $\mathcal{F}[g_{th}^2, \mathbb{Z}]$

4 pt L-loop Amplituhedron



* $\langle AB_{ij} \rangle > 0$
 "external positivity"
 cyclic external ordering

$\langle AB_\alpha AB_\beta \rangle > 0$
 "Mutual Positivity"
 Permutation Invariant!

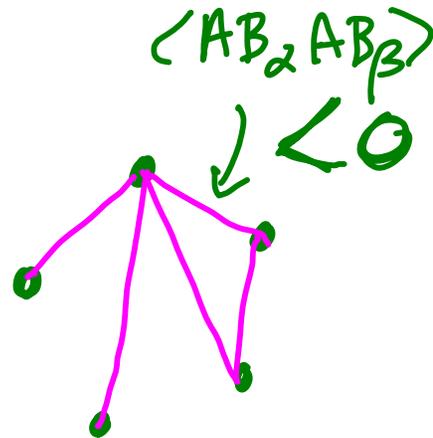


This Talk

(1) From Amplituhedron, very natural to discover $(\log M)$ as sum over

"negative" geometries

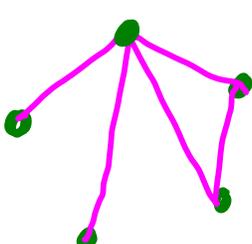
$$\log M = \sum_{\substack{\text{connected} \\ \text{graphs}}} (-g^2)^L$$



Each term gives finite $J_{G,L}(z)$
Pos. Geometry \rightarrow Polylogs

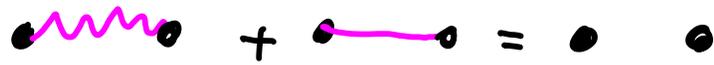
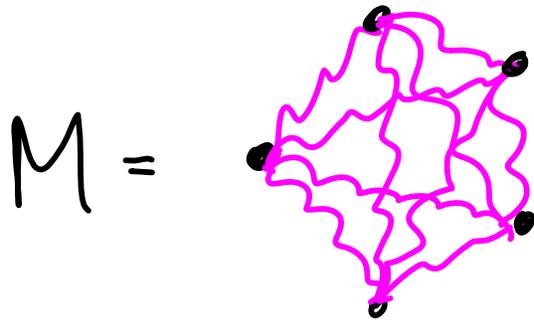
This Talk

(2) Expansion natural from Amplitudes,
no interpretation as Feynman Diagram. Deform:

$$F[g, z, y] = \sum_{G, l} \text{Diagram} (-g^2)^L y^l$$


We will solve this "loops of loops" theory
@ "tree-level" [small y], BUT
NONPERTURBATIVELY IN g .

$\log M \leftrightarrow$ "Negative" Geometry



$= \sum_{\text{all } G} (-1)^{E(G)}$

No FD int!

$\log M = \sum_{\text{all connected } G} (-1)^{E(G)}$

But each \log^2 div.

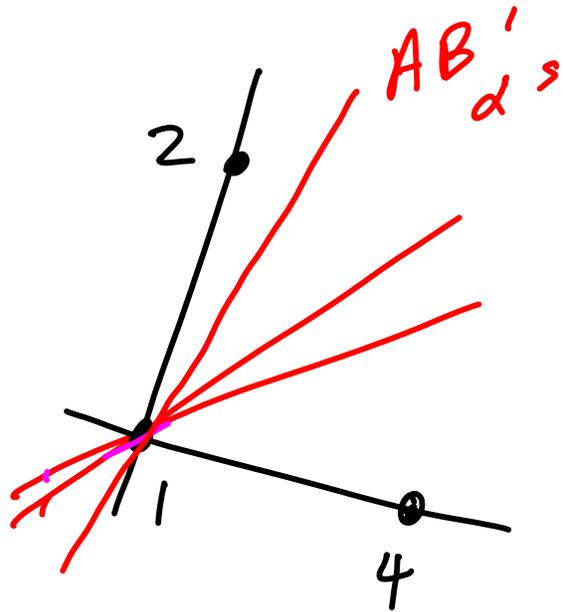
Fixing one loop \otimes

$$F = \otimes + (-g^2) \otimes \bullet + (-g^2)^2 \left\{ \otimes \bullet \bullet + \otimes \begin{array}{l} \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} + \otimes \begin{array}{l} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\} \\
+ (-g^2)^3 \left\{ \otimes \bullet \bullet \bullet + \dots + \otimes \begin{array}{l} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} + \dots + \frac{1}{3!} \otimes \begin{array}{l} \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left(\pi^2 + \log^2 z \right)$$

$$H_{-1, -1, \rho, 0} \left(\frac{z}{2} \right) + \dots - \frac{13}{5960} \pi^4$$

Pos/Neg + Finiteness



AB through 1,
in plane 412
= soft/collinear

$$A=1 \rightarrow B=4+xz$$

$$\langle AB_\alpha \text{ with } 1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow x > 0$$

$$\langle AB_\alpha AB_\beta \rangle < 0 \Rightarrow x < 0!$$

NO Residue
in soft-coll.
regime!

Summing "Trees"

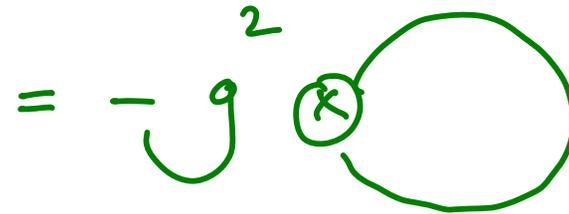
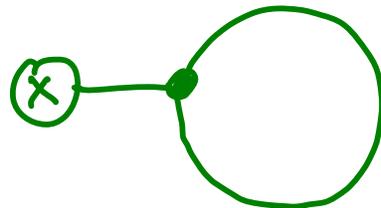
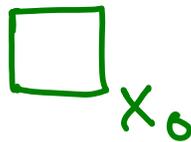
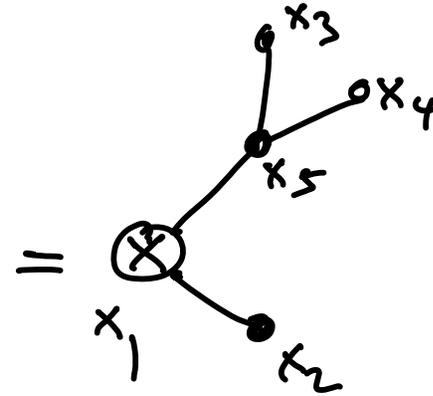
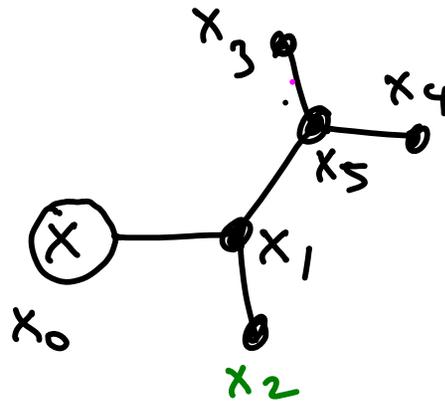
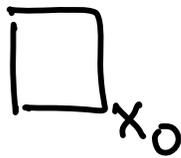
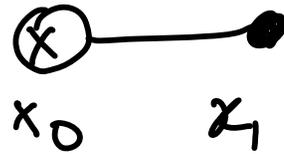
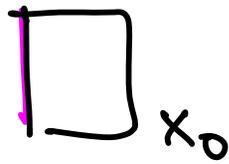
Define $F(z) = \textcircled{x}$ All trees

Also useful $H(z) = \textcircled{x}$ —● trees

$$F^{\text{tree}} = \exp \left[H^{\text{tree}} \right]$$

$$F = \exp H$$

"Boxing"

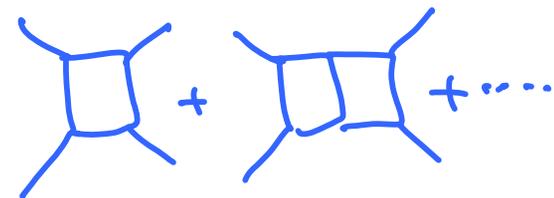


... Using $\textcircled{\times} \text{---} \bigcirc = \log [\textcircled{\times} \bigcirc] \dots$

$$\left(z \partial_z \right)^2 H^{\text{tree}} + g^2 e^H = 0$$

* Liouville! Boundary condition $H(z=-1) = 0$

* Non-linear
"Extra direction"

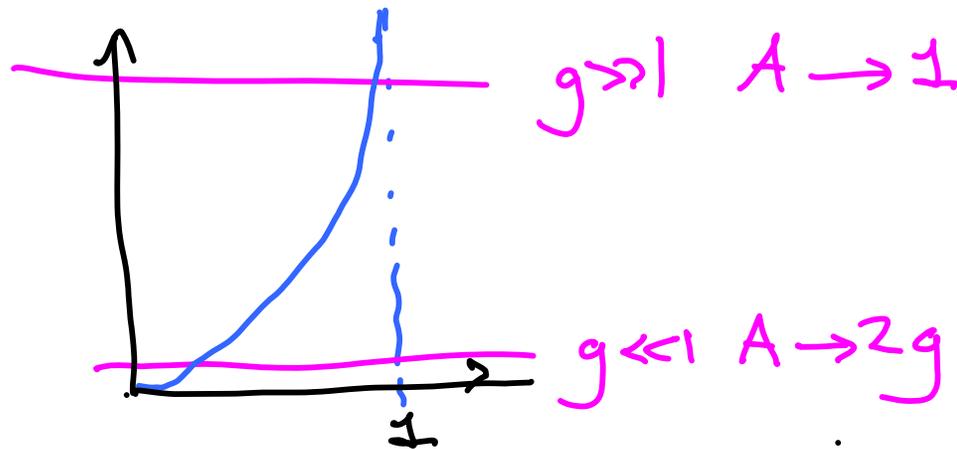
vs. 

$$(\Delta + g^2) F = 0$$

Solution

$$F^{\text{tree}}(g, z) = e^{H^{\text{tree}}(g, z)} = \frac{A^2}{g^2} \frac{z^A}{(z^A + 1)^2}$$

where $\frac{A}{2g \cos \frac{\pi A}{2}} = 1$



$$g \ll 1$$

$$\sqrt{g, z}^{\text{tree}} = 1 - g^2 (\log^2 z + \pi^2) + \dots$$

$$g \gg 1$$

$$\sqrt{g, z}^{\text{tree}} = \frac{1}{g^2} \frac{z}{(1+z)^2} + \left(\frac{z^2 \log z - z \log z - 2z(1-z)}{(1+z)^3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{g^2} \right)^2 + \dots$$

γ_{cusp}

$$\int d^4 x_0 F(g, z, \dots) = (\log^2) \times \gamma$$

$$\gamma^{\text{tree}}(g) = \frac{A}{2\pi g^2} \tan \frac{\pi A}{2}, \quad \frac{A}{2g \cos \frac{\pi A}{2}} = 1$$

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 g^2 + \dots$$

$g \ll 1$

exp. in g^2

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{g} + \dots$$

$g \gg 1$

expansion in $\frac{1}{\sqrt{g^2}}$

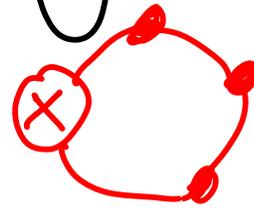
AS IN ADS!

* We now have a direct connection
between Positive Geometries and
Finite (Polylog...) Amplitudes

* Is there a "loop of loops theory"?
Non-p in g ; deformed by y .

We have "classical limit" $y \rightarrow 0$. Need
 $y \rightarrow 1$ For "Real Amplitude".

* To move beyond "Boxing trick",
need to understand neg. geometries
more systematically, e.g.



$$* \Delta \mathcal{F}_G = \sum_{G'} c_{G'} \mathcal{F}_{G'}$$

↑
"other direction"

Positive Geometries \rightarrow Non-pert Amps

Amplituhedron \rightarrow AdS

Gluons



Amplituhedron

Strings in AdS



Dual Amplituhedron

