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Three-loop color-kinematics duality and Higgs amplitudes (Part 1)

based on work with Gang Yang and Guanda Lin, 2105.xxxxx

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Content

- Physical quantity: form factor (**Higgs amplitude**)
- Tools: **color-kinematics duality & unitarity**
- **New 3-loop result**

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- Tools: color-kinematics duality & unitarity
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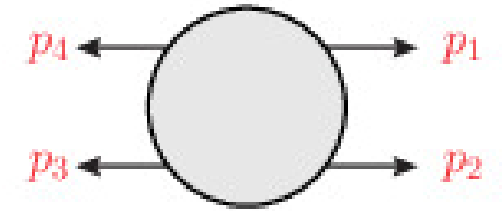
What is form factor?

Definition

Amplitude

Asymptotic States

$$\text{E.g. } \langle g_{p_1}^-, g_{p_2}^-, g_{p_3}^+, g_{p_4}^+ | \Omega \rangle$$

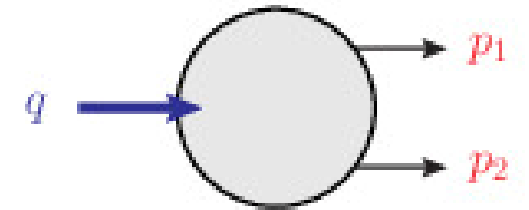


Form Factor

Operator

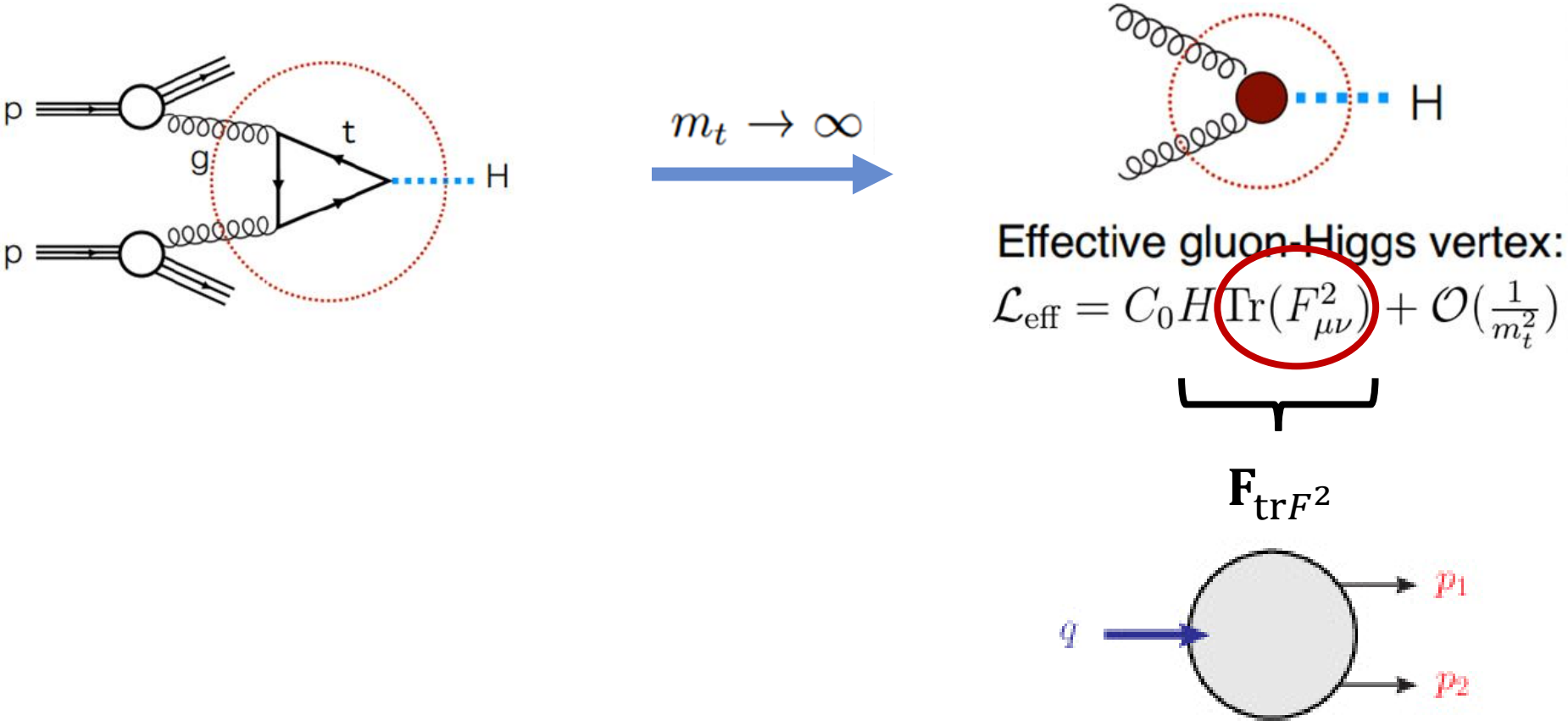
Asymptotic States

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.g. } & \langle g_{p_1}^-, g_{p_2}^- | \mathcal{O}(q) | \Omega \rangle \\ & = \int d^4x e^{-iq \cdot x} \langle g_{p_1}^-, g_{p_2}^- | \mathcal{O}(x) | \Omega \rangle \end{aligned}$$

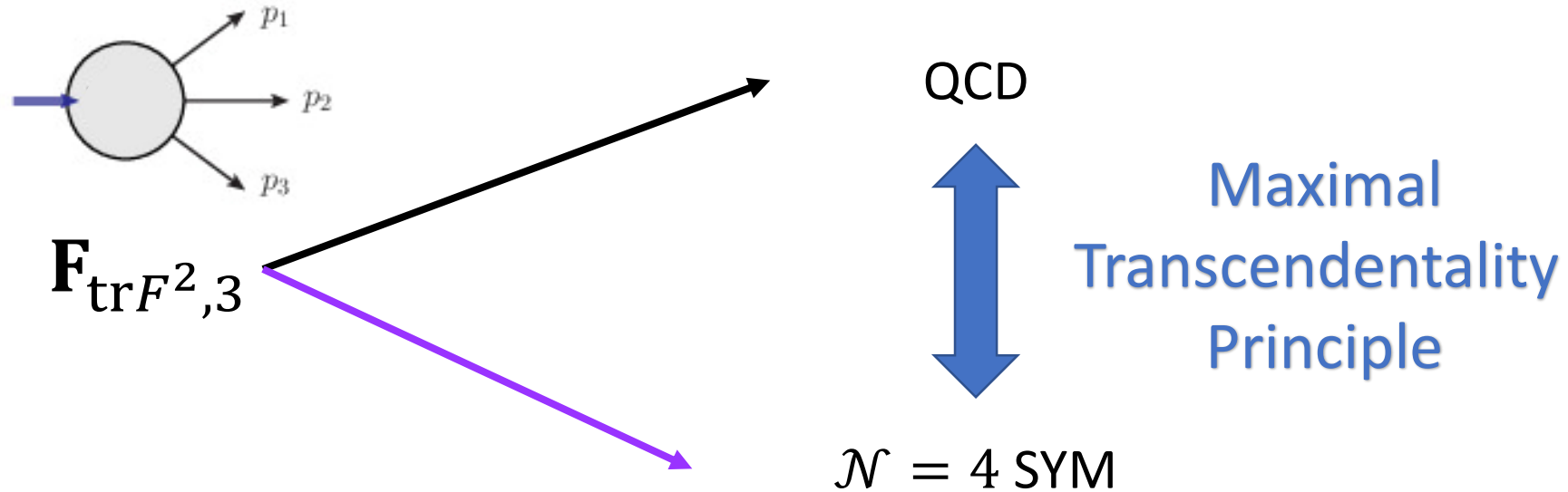


Higgs

Why is form factor important?



Calculate in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM



Our work:

- $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Super Yang-Mills Theory
- 3-loop 3-point full-color form factors with operators: $\text{tr}\phi^2(\text{tr}F^2)$, $\text{tr}\phi^3$
- With color-kinematics-dual structure

Content

- Physical quantity: form factor (**Higgs amplitude**)
- Tools: **color-kinematics duality & unitarity**
- **New 3-loop result**

What is color-kinematics duality?

$$\mathbf{A}^{(L)} = \sum_{\text{trivalent } \Gamma_i} \int \prod_j^L d^D l_j \frac{1}{S_i} \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_a d_{i,a}}$$

color factor C_i
kinematics factor N_i

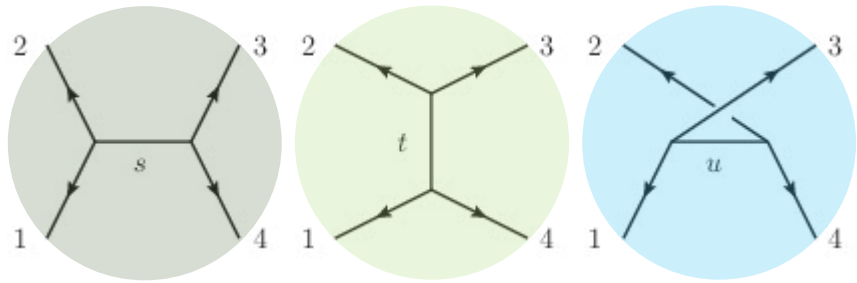
$\tilde{f}^{abc} = \text{Tr}([T^a, T^b]T^c)$
 $s_{ij} = (p_i + p_j)^2$

[Bern, Carrasco, Johansson 2008]



What is color-kinematics duality?

$$A^{(L)} = \sum_{\text{trivalent } \Gamma_i} \int \prod_j^L d^D l_j \frac{1}{S_i} \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_a d_{i,a}}$$



$$A_4^{(0)}(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \frac{C_s N_s}{s} + \frac{C_t N_t}{t} + \frac{C_u N_u}{u}$$

$$C_s = \tilde{f}^{a_1 a_2 b} \tilde{f}^{b a_3 a_4} \quad C_t = \tilde{f}^{a_1 a_4 b} \tilde{f}^{b a_2 a_3} \quad C_u = \tilde{f}^{a_1 a_3 b} \tilde{f}^{b a_2 a_4}$$



What is color-kinematics duality?

- Proved at tree-level [Bjerrum-Bohr et.al 2009; Stieberger 2009]
[Feng, Huang, Jia 2010]
- Still a conjecture at loop-level, relying on explicit constructions:
 - 4-loop 4-point amplitudes in $N=4$ [Z. Bern, et al. 2012]
 - 5-loop Sudakov form factor in $N=4$ [G. Yang 2016]
 - 2-loop 5-point amplitudes in pure YM [O'Connell and Mogull 2015]

Usually non-trivial to find CK-dual solution at high loops

Tools: color-kinematics duality

Strategy of high-loop calculation:

Get integrand ansatz

Color-kinematics duality

Tools: color-kinematics duality & unitarity

Strategy of high-loop calculation:

Get integrand ansatz

Color-kinematics duality



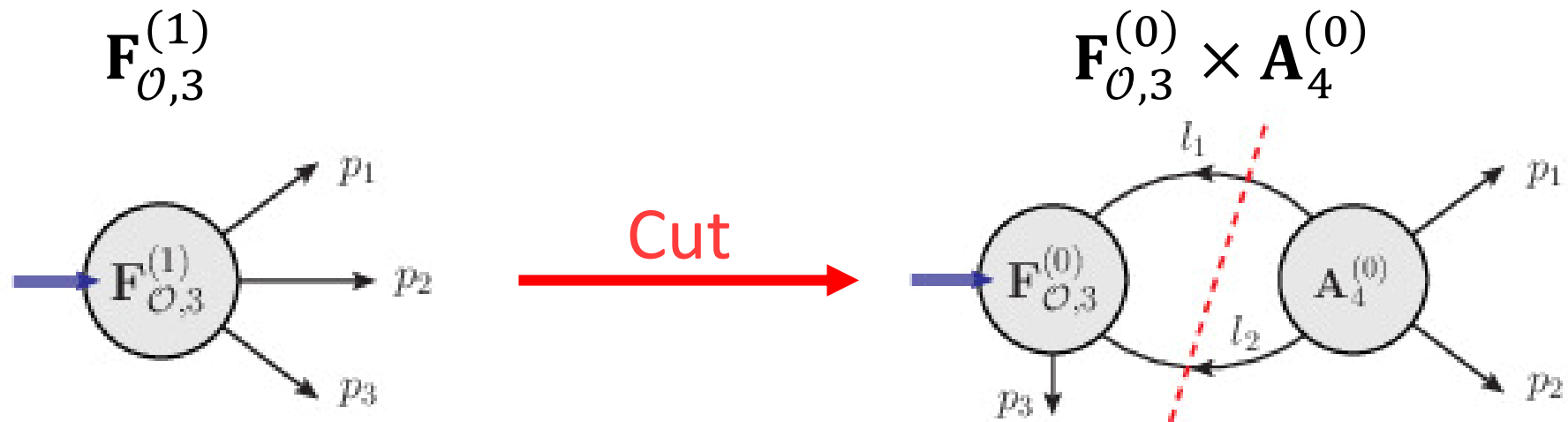
Solve integrand ansatz

Symmetry

Unitarity

What is unitarity?

Unitarity cut: Set certain internal momenta on shell $\frac{i}{l^2} \rightarrow 2\pi\delta_+(l^2)$



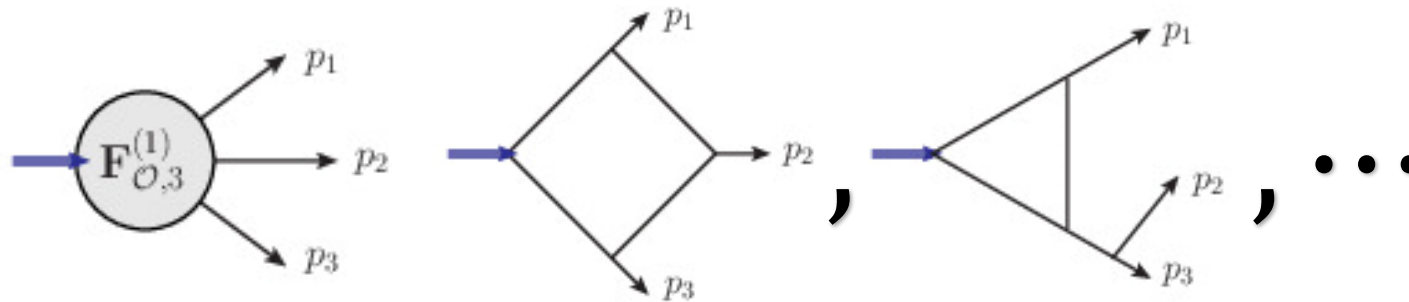
How to use unitarity?

$$\mathbf{F}^{(L)} = \sum_{\text{trivalent } \Gamma_i} \int \prod_j^L d^D l_j \frac{1}{S_i} \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_a d_{i,a}} = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{S_i} I_i[N_i]$$

e.g. 1 loop, 3 point, $\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$

color factor kinematics factor

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{O},3}^{(1)} = C_1 I_1[N_1] + C_2 I_2[N_2] + \dots$$

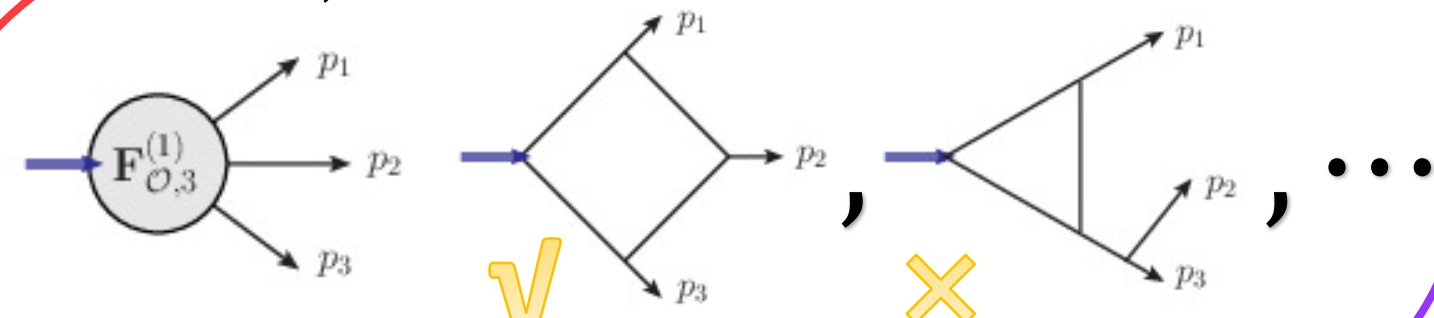


How to use unitarity?

e.g. 1 loop, 3 point, $\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$

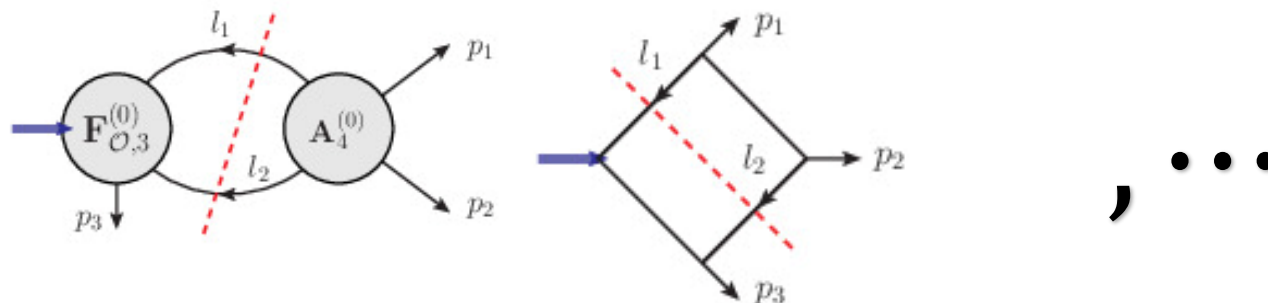
$$\mathbf{F}^{(L)} = \sum_{\text{trivalent } \Gamma_i} \int \prod_j^L d^D l_j \frac{1}{S_i} \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_a d_{i,a}} = \sum_i \frac{C_i}{S_i} I_i[N_i]$$

Cut

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{O},3}^{(1)} = C_1 I_1[N_1] + C_2 I_2[N_2] + \dots$$


Get constraints on N s

$$\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{O},3}^{(0)} \times \mathbf{A}_4^{(0)} = C_1 \text{Cut}[I_1[N_1]] + \dots$$



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- Physical quantity: form factor (**Higgs amplitude**)
- Tools: **color-kinematics duality & unitarity**
- **New 3-loop result**

New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

Procedure

Get integrand ansatz

Color-kinematics duality



Solve integrand ansatz

Symmetry

Unitarity

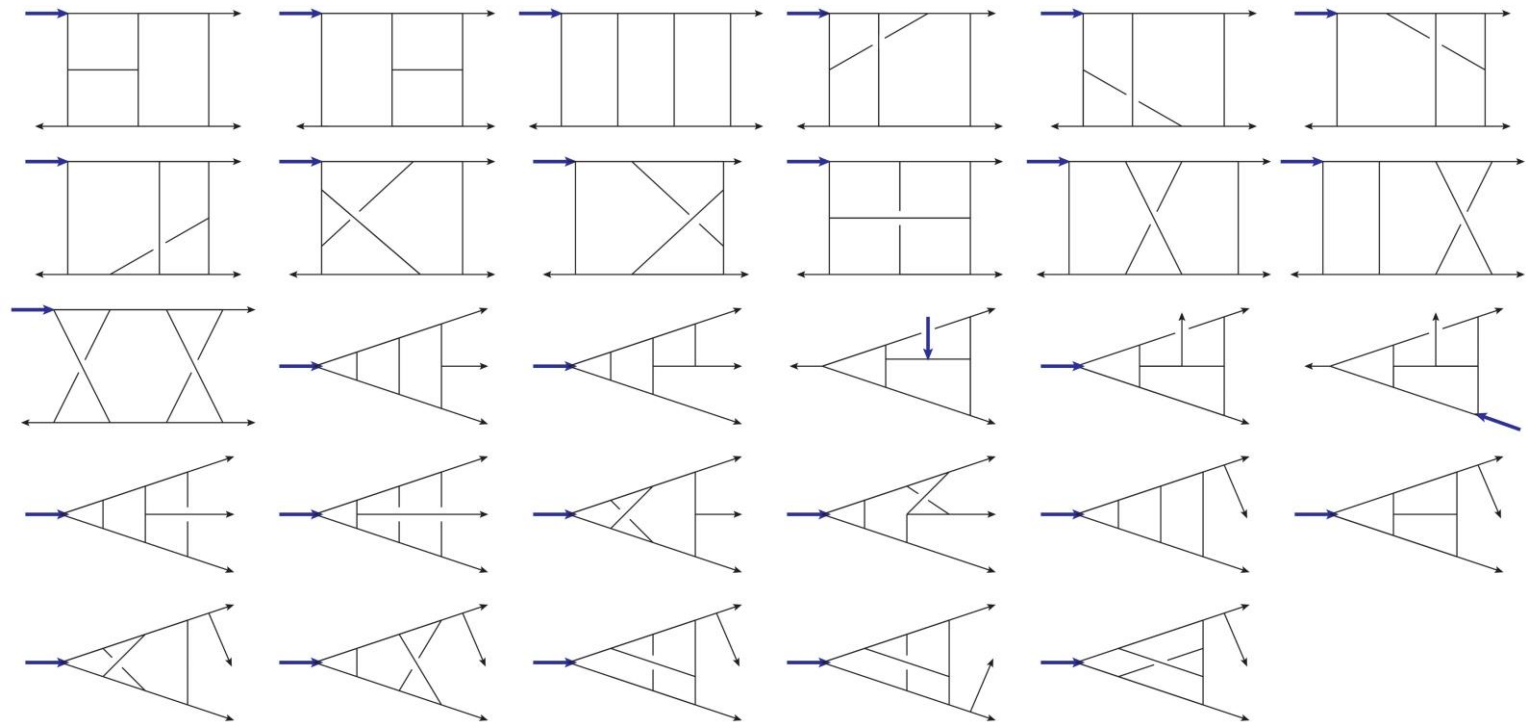
New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

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Get integrand ansatz

Color-kinematics duality

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$$



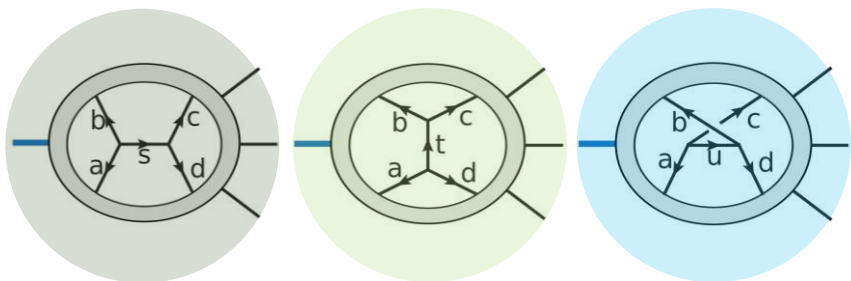
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Procedure

Get integrand ansatz

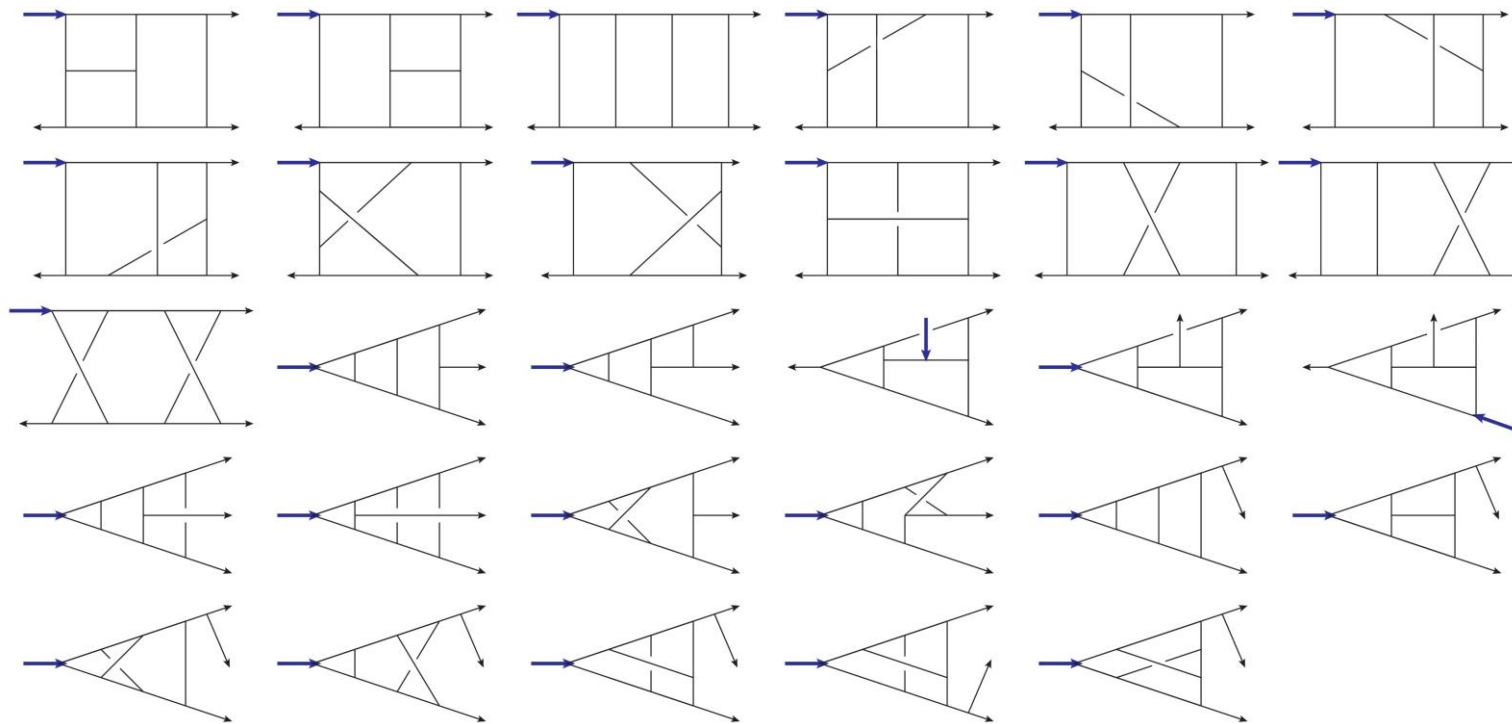
Color-kinematics duality

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$$



$$N_s + N_t + N_u = 0$$

Dual Jacobi Relation



New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

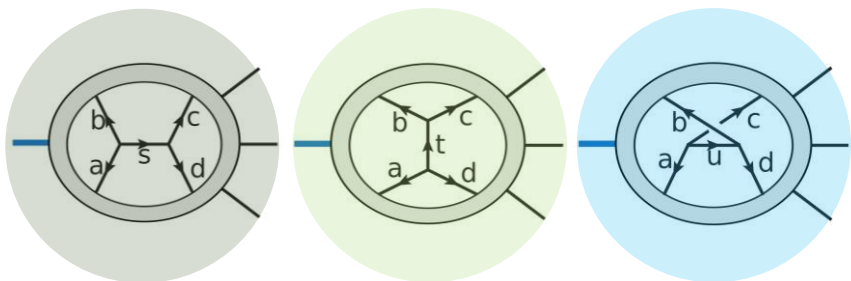
Procedure

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Color-kinematics duality

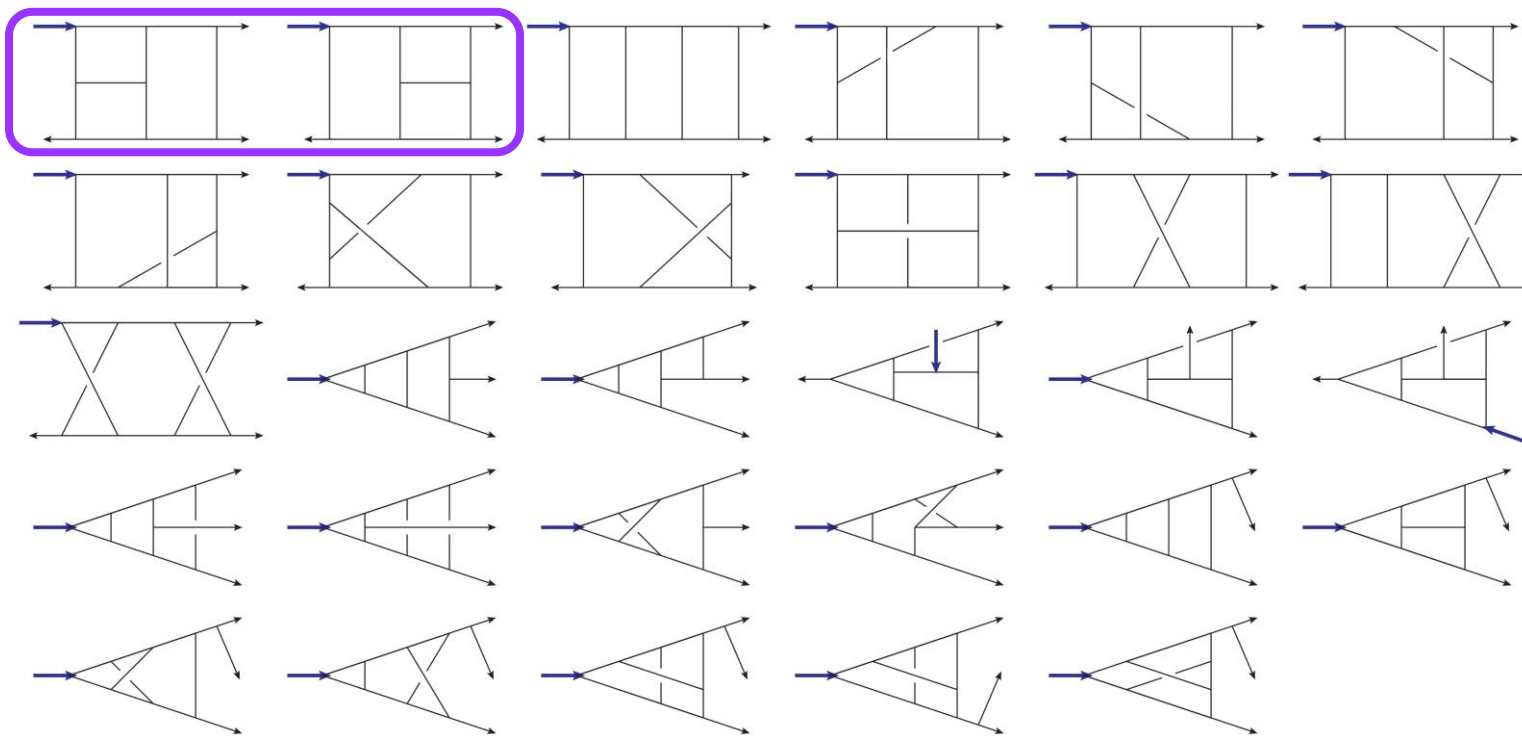
$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$$

Master numerators



$$N_s + N_t + N_u = 0$$

Dual Jacobi Relation



New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

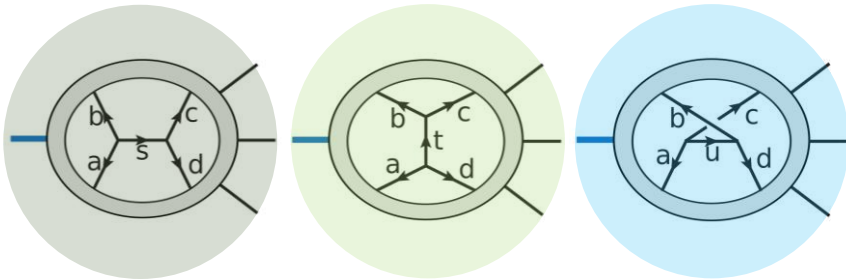
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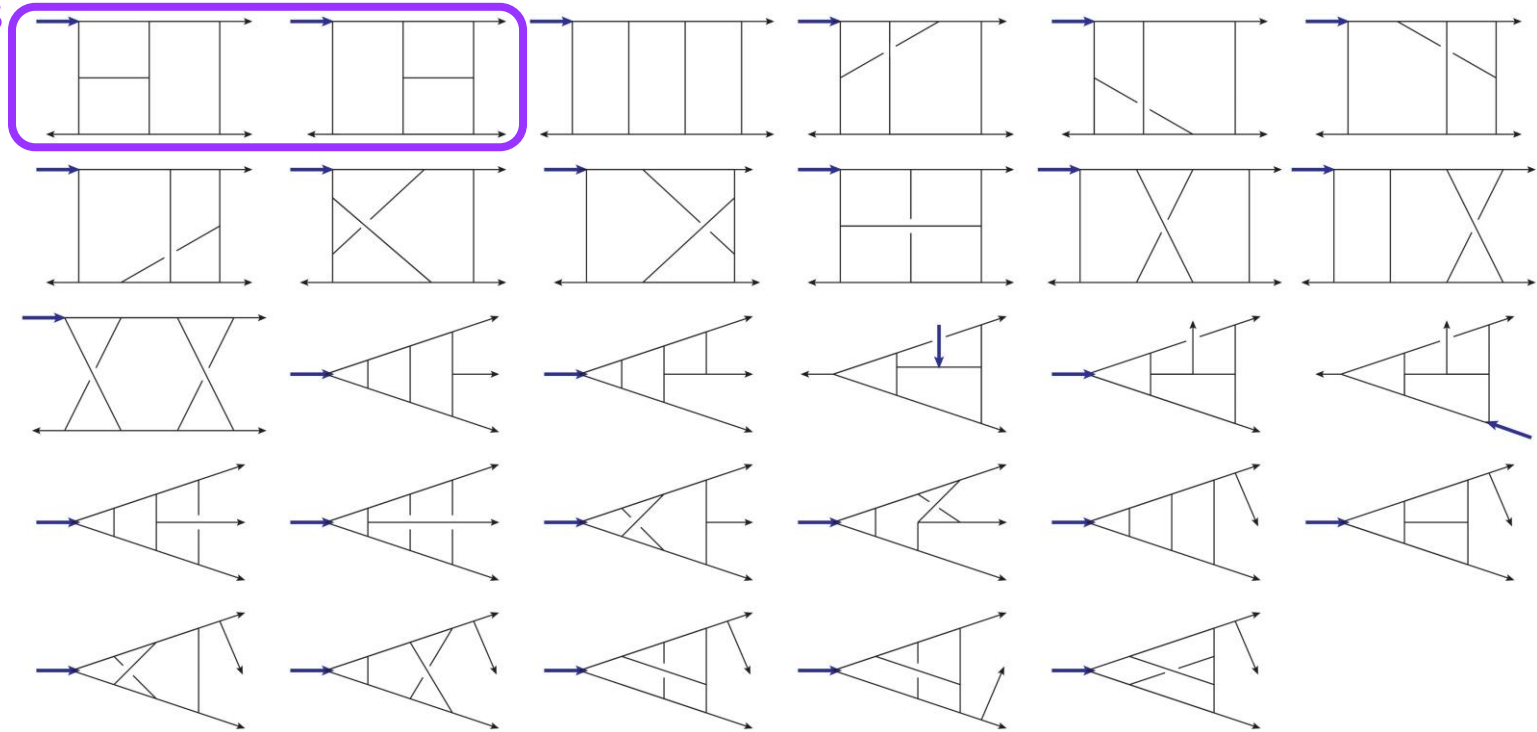
$$N_s + N_t + N_u = 0$$

Dual Jacobi Relation



$$F_{\text{tr}(\phi^2),3}^{(3)} = \mathcal{F}_{\text{tr}(\phi^2),3}^{(0)} \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^{29} \int \prod_{j=1}^3 d^D \ell_j \frac{1}{S_i} \sigma \cdot \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_{\alpha_i} d_{\alpha_i}}$$

Ansatz with 316 parameters



New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

Procedure

Solve integrand ansatz

Symmetry

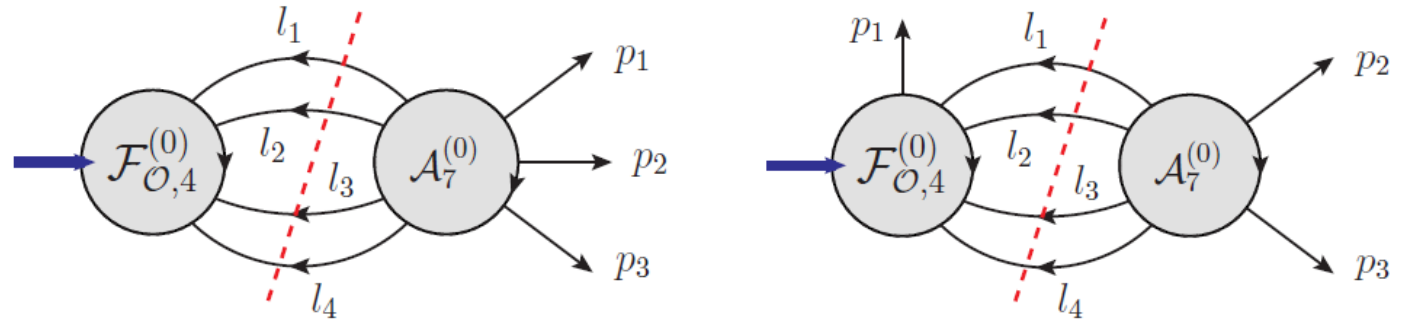
Unitarity

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$$

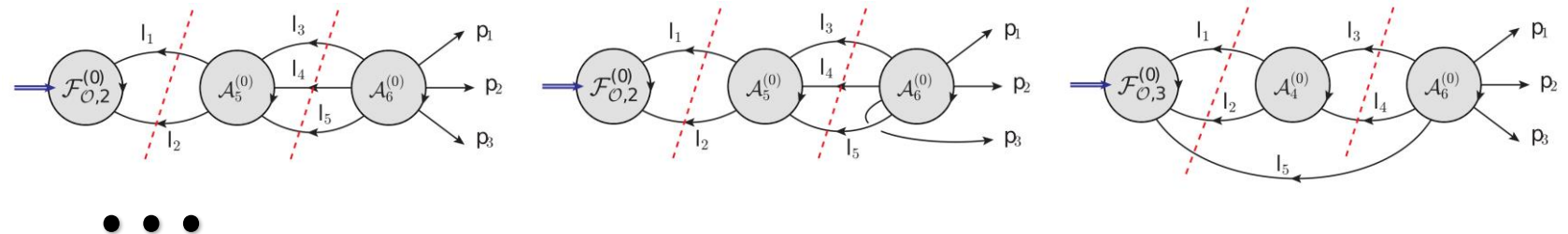
$$316 \rightarrow 105$$

$$105 \rightarrow 24$$

4-cuts to solve:



Other cuts to check:



New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

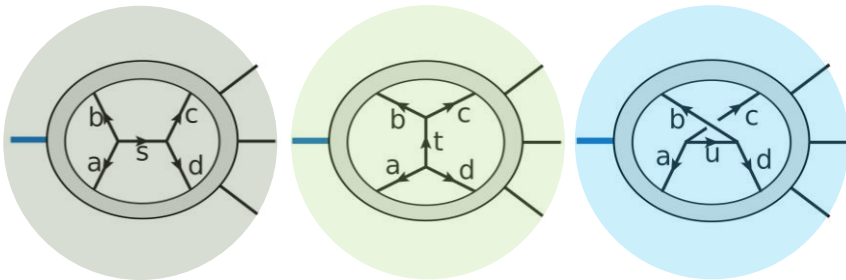
Procedure

Get integrand ansatz

Color-kinematics duality

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^3$$

Master numerators

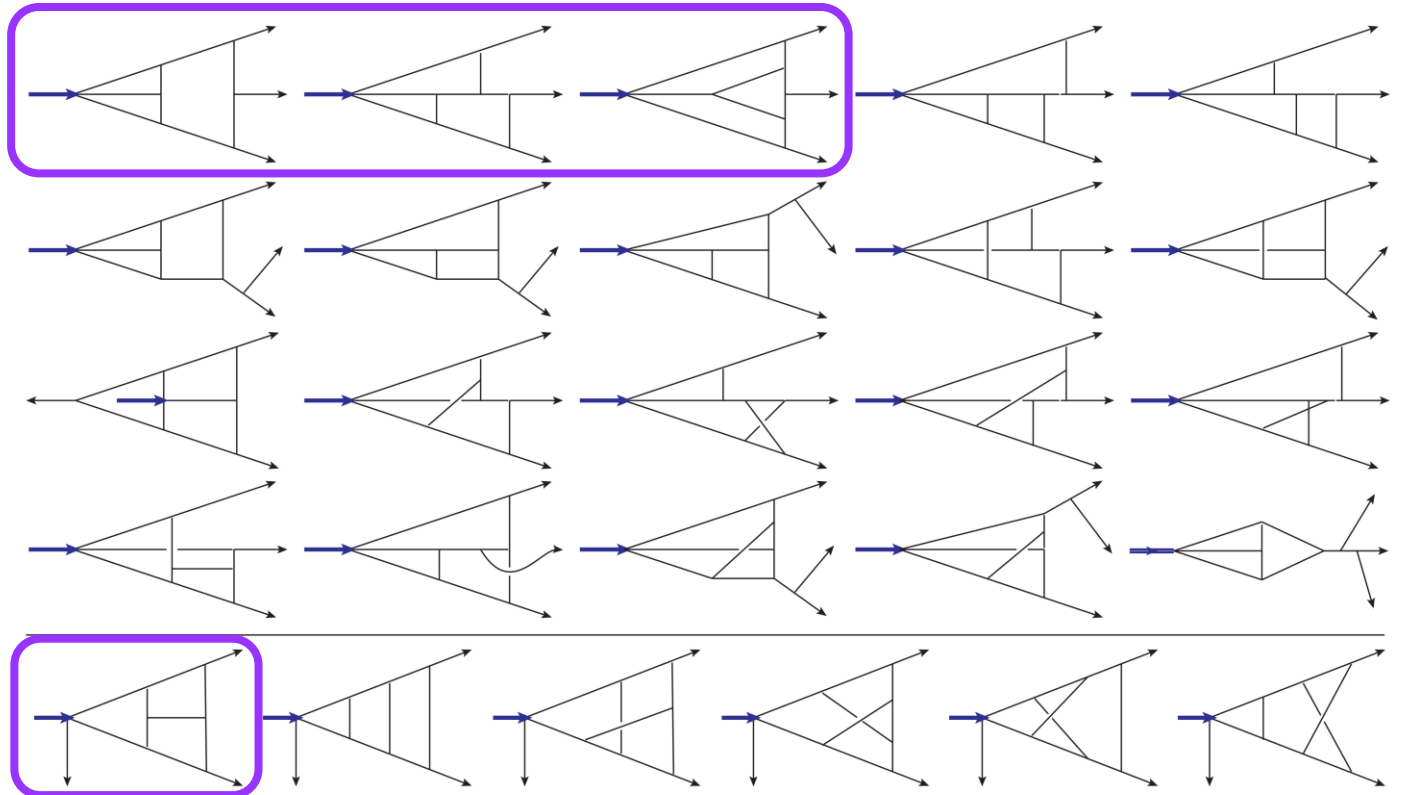


$$N_s + N_t + N_u = 0$$

Dual Jacobi Relation



$$F_{\text{tr}(\phi^3),3}^{(3)} = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_{i=1}^{26} \int \prod_{j=1}^3 d^D l_j \frac{1}{S_i} \sigma \cdot \frac{C_i N_i}{\prod_{\alpha_i} d_{\alpha_i}}$$



Ansatz with 273 parameters

Solve \rightarrow 10 parameters

New 3-loop result (3-loop 3-point case)

Result

Get integrand ansatz Solve integrand ansatz

Master

Topology numerator Ansatz Symmetry Unitarity

Free parameters

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^2$$

29

2

316

105

24

24

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{tr}\phi^3$$

26

4

273

26

10

10

Integrand-level cancel



A short summary:

- New **3-loop** result:
3-point form factor of $\text{tr}\phi^2$ and $\text{tr}\phi^3$ In $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Super Yang-Mills Theory
- Feature:
 - With non-planar contribution (**full-color** result)
 - With **color-kinematics-dual** structure
- Further discussion in Part 2:
 - Numerical integration
 - IR subtraction (planar and nonplanar)
 - Free parameters

Thanks!