

New Physics :

High + Low,

Easy + Hard

N.A-H; SUSY 2011

New Physics -

Batavia / Geneva

Year of SUSY	Topic	N_{SUSY}
1999	Large Extra Dim	$O_{\text{brane}} \rightarrow \text{Lots Bulk}$
2000	RS = Technicolor	0
2003	Little Higgs	0
2011	Amplitudes	4

Little
Hierarchy

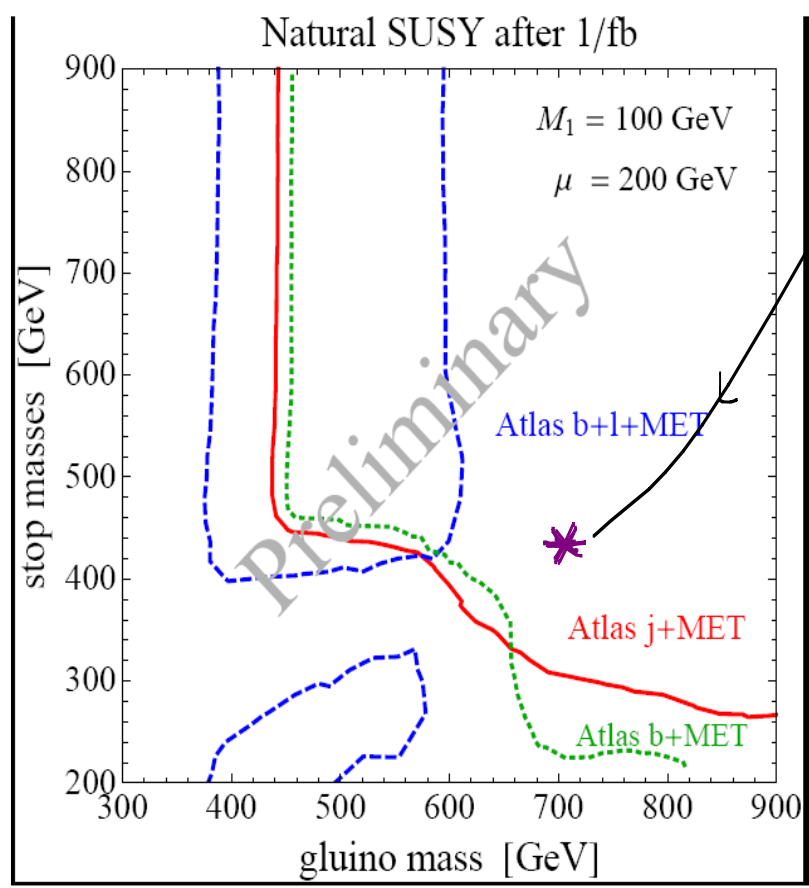
Welcomed
back into the fold!

$N_{\text{average}} = 1 \checkmark$

... Some Simple Comments
on L.H.C. SUSY results ...

Ⓐ Reported Death
of Low-Energy SUSY
is Wildly Exaggerated

[Papucci, Ruderman, Toro, Weiler]



$m_{\tilde{t}} \sim 400 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_{\tilde{g}} \sim 700 \text{ GeV}$

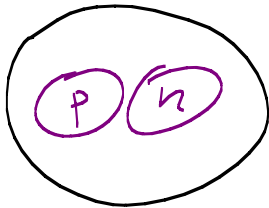
BEAUTIFULLY
NATURAL
(Bottom-Up)

Ⓑ Nonetheless, a spectrum with somewhat heavy superpartners not at all surprising to those of us worried about little hierarchy problem. [No more worried after first round of L.H.C. analyses].

My own view for ~ 7 years has been that the weak scale may well be somewhat fine-tuned...

What is "Somewhat"?

Next EFT down:



De binding energy
 $\sim 2 \text{ MeV}$

1 in 20 tuning

This level tuning in SUSY \Rightarrow LHC accessible superpartners

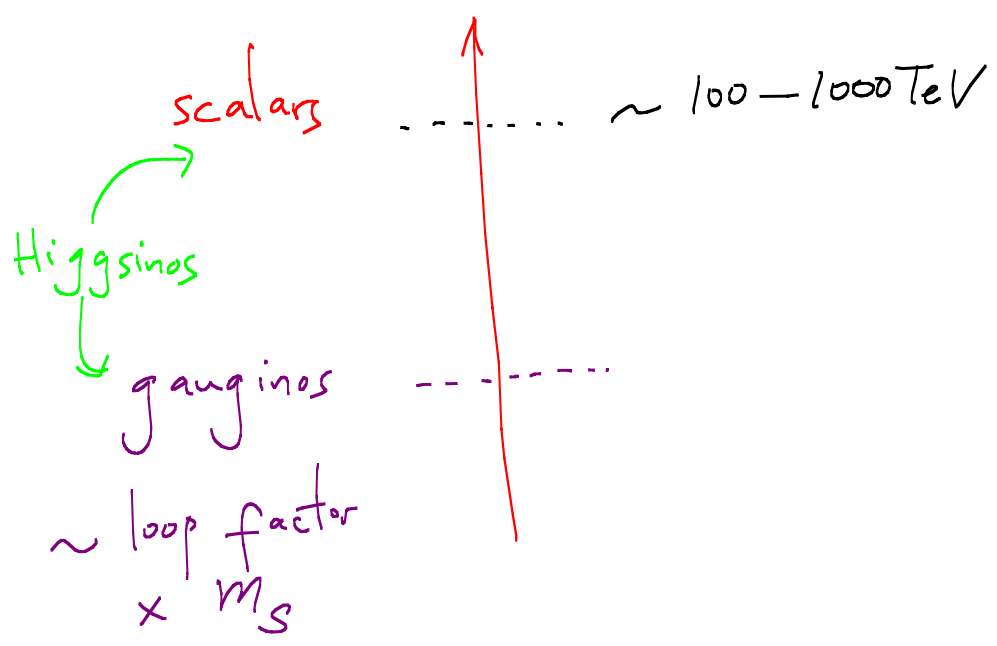


Not bound by
 $60 \text{ keV} (!!)$

1 in 1000 tuning

Might it be more tuned?

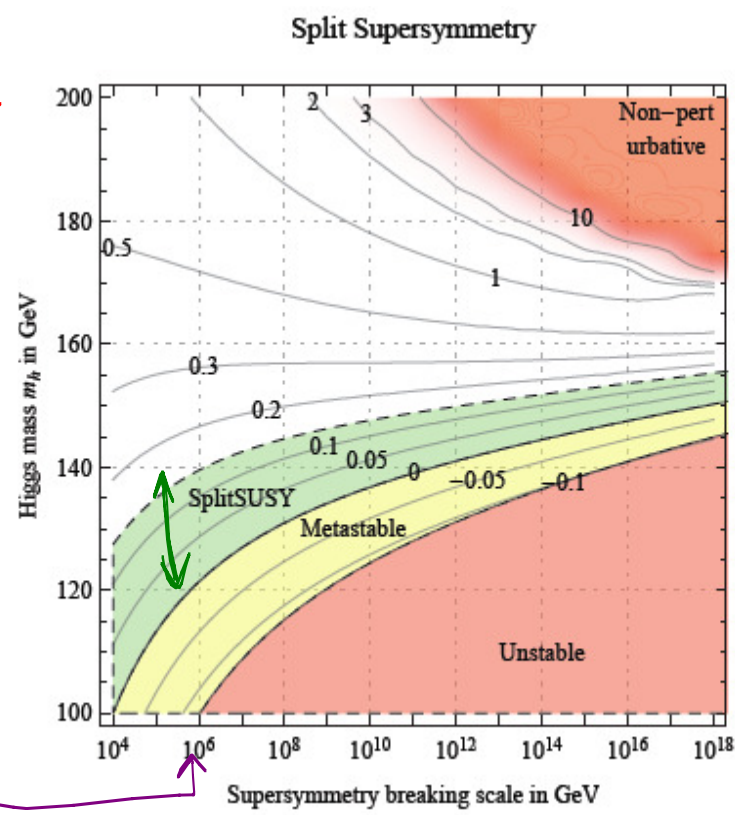
Simplest Split SUSY



- Tuning $\sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-6}$
- Unification ✓
- DM ✓
- No flavor, CP moduli, ... problems

Higgs mass in (moderate) Split SUSY

$t_\beta 1.5 - 4$
 $m_h \sim 115 - 140$
 GeV



1000 TeV scalars

[Giudice, Strumia
 hep-ph/last night]
 (Similar: Wacker et al.)

[Back in '04]

((

Here we have outlined an alternate viewpoint, where the usual problems of SUSY vanish, unification is evidence for *high-energy* SUSY, and where accelerators can convincingly demonstrate the presence of fine tuning in the electroweak sector.

The first sign of this proposal at the LHC should be the Higgs, in the mass range of $\sim 120 - 150$ GeV. No other scalar should be present, since it would indicate a second, needless, fine-tuning. Next will be the gluino, whose long lifetime will be crucial evidence that the scale of supersymmetry breaking is too large for the hierarchy problem, and a fine-tuning is at work. A measurement of the gluino lifetime can yield an estimate for the large SUSY breaking scale m_S . Next will come the electroweak gauginos and higgsinos, whose presence will complete the picture, and give supporting evidence that the colored octets of the previous sentence are indeed the gluinos. Further precise measurements of the gaugino-higgsino-higgs couplings, presumably at a linear collider, will accurately determine m_S and provide several unambiguous quantitative cross-checks for high-scale supersymmetry.

))

• Discovering Gluino is key - long lifetime smoking gun for heavy scalars ...

★ For moderate split SUSY, look for stopped gluinos, \sim cm displaced decays, + for unlucky shorter lifetimes: gluinoonium; spin/hadronization ...

[As amazingly exciting as discovery
of conventional low-E SUSY
would be, I think Split-SUSY
would teach us even more.... still UV
SUSY! But another blow to naturalness
after $\Lambda \rightsquigarrow$ much stronger (but
still circumstantial) push towards landscape
picture....]

Space-Time, Quantum Mechanics

and

Scattering Amplitudes

w/ J. Bourjaily

F. Cachazo

S. Caron-Huot

C. Cheung

A. Hodges

J. Kaplan

J. Trnka

S. Gardner


+

P. Deligne


R. Macpherson

M. Goresky

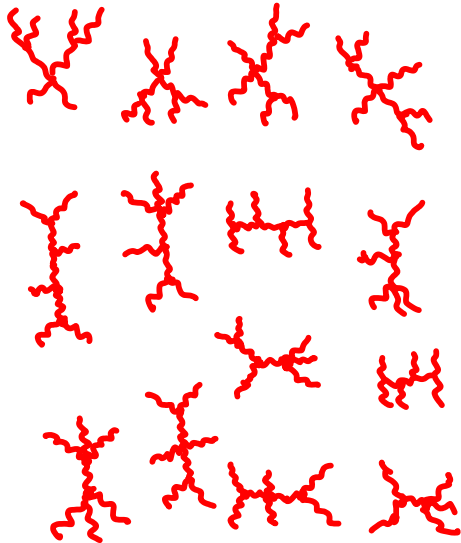
"New Physics" Under



Our Moses



Feynman Explosion



+ ...

220 Diagrams

10's of thousands
of terms ...

Result of a brute force calculation:

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$$k_1 \cdot k_4 \varepsilon_2 \cdot k_1 \varepsilon_1 \cdot \varepsilon_3 \varepsilon_4 \cdot \varepsilon_5$$

+ 24 more pages ...

$$\text{Amp}(1^+ 2^- 3^+ 4^- 5^+ 6^+) = \frac{\langle 24 \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 45 \rangle \langle 56 \rangle} !$$

"MHV Amplitudes" : $i^- j^-$, rest plus

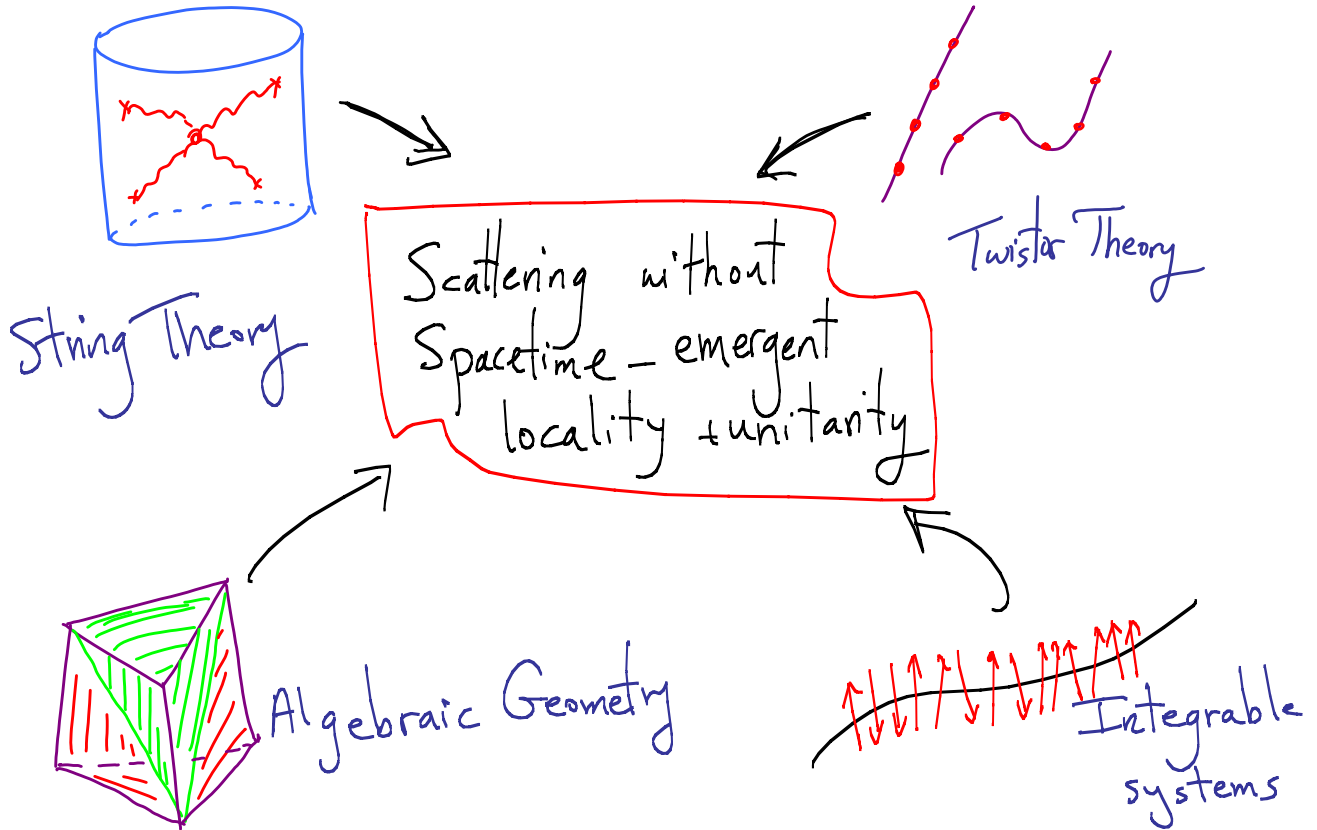
$$\frac{\langle ij \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \dots \langle n1 \rangle}$$

[Rest : BCFW Recursion]

Q. What makes Feynman
Diagrams so complicated, obscuring
simplicity of answer?

A. Insistence on Manifest
Locality + Unitarity!

Sitting Under our Noses for 60 yrs



Kinematics

$$p^M = (p^0, \vec{p}) \longleftrightarrow p_{A\dot{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} p^0 + p^3 & p^1 + ip^2 \\ p^1 - ip^2 & p^0 - p^3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\det p = p^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{A\dot{A}} = \lambda_A \tilde{\lambda}_{\dot{A}} \cdot \text{Lorentz: } SL(2) \times SL(2)$$

$$\text{Invariants } \langle \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \rangle = \epsilon^{AB} \lambda_{1A} \lambda_{2B}$$

$$[\tilde{\lambda}_1, \tilde{\lambda}_2] = \epsilon^{\dot{A}\dot{B}} \tilde{\lambda}_{1\dot{A}} \tilde{\lambda}_{2\dot{B}}$$

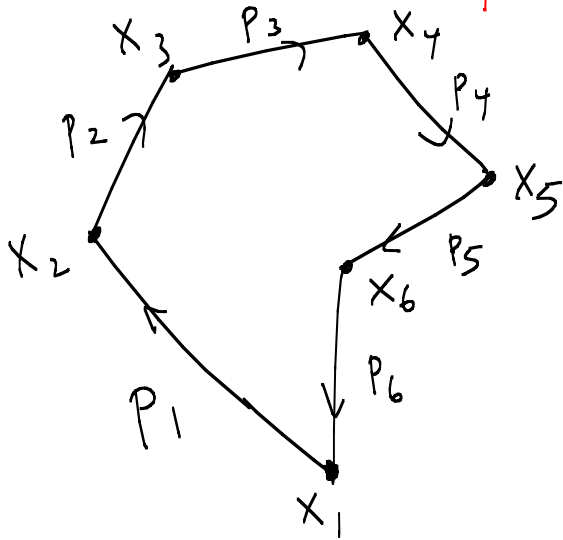
Hidden

Infinite Dimensional

Symmetries

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM has an
"obvious" (super) conformal
symmetry.

Dual (Super) Conformal Symmetry



$$P_a = X_{a+1} - X_a$$

"Experimental" observation
- amplitudes invariant under

Conf. transf. on
this X space!

[Term by term for BCFW form of trees]

(Super) Conformal + Dual (Super) Conformal

↓ generate

« Yangian Algebra »

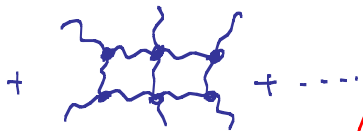
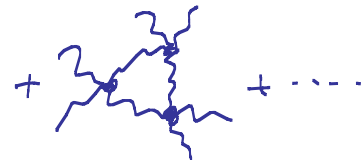
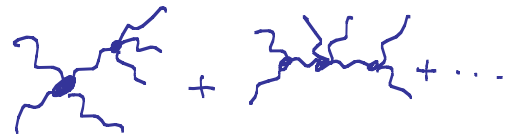
Infinite Dimensional Symmetry

Completely Invisible In \mathcal{L}

The Grassmannian Formulation



Amplitudes



of particles

- hel. gluons

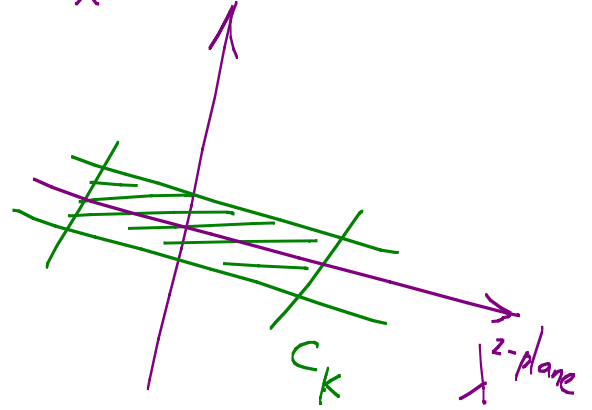
(PLANAR)

$$\longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{n,k}[\lambda, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\gamma}]$$

Manifestly Local, Unitary
Horrendously Complicated

Grassmannian Integral

\mathbb{P}^2 -plane



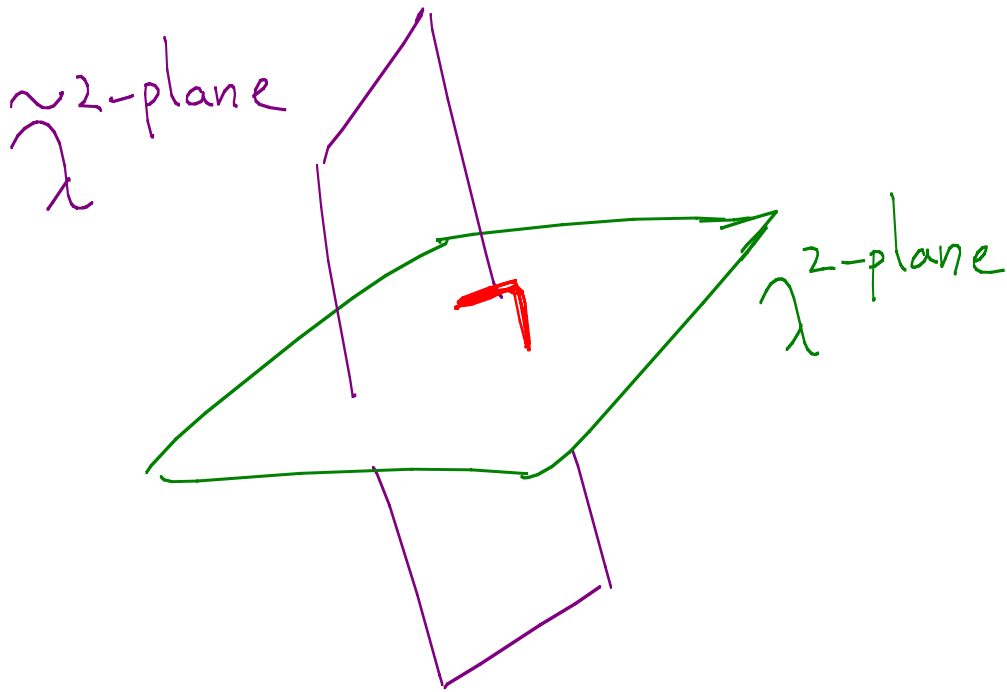
$$\int \frac{d^{|k(n-k)|} C}{(1 \dots k) \dots (n-1 \dots k-1)}$$

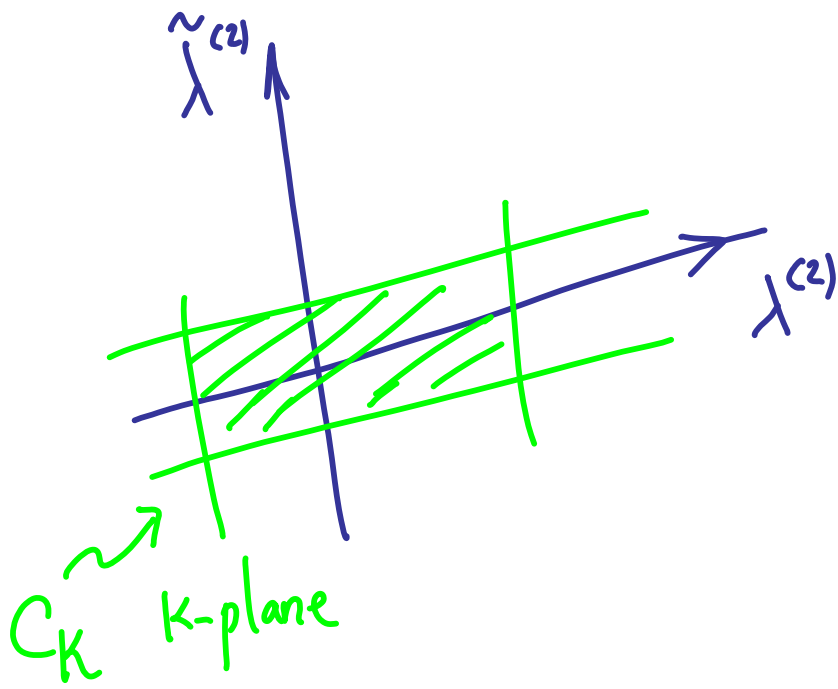
Non-manifest locality, Unit
Simple
Yangian Invariance Manifest

Geometry of Momentum Conservation

$$\lambda^A, \tilde{\lambda}^{\dot{A}}$$

$$\sum_a \lambda_a^A \tilde{\lambda}_a^{\dot{A}} = 0$$





Note: parity
invariant since

$$\lambda \leftrightarrow \tilde{\lambda}$$

k plane \leftrightarrow $n-k$ plane

Note: impossible
for $k = 0, 1, n-1, n$.

Good!

Grassmannian $G(k, n)$: k -planes in n -dimensions.

$$C_{\alpha a} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow k \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}, \quad C_{\alpha a} \sim L_{\alpha}^{\beta} C_{\beta a}$$

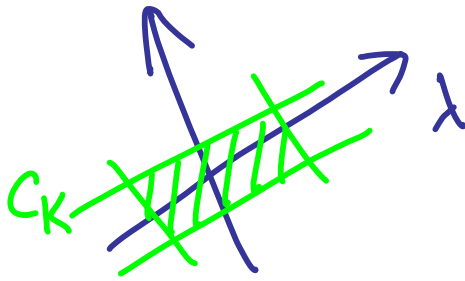
$$GL(K) \text{ redund.}$$

$$(m_1 \dots m_k) = \epsilon^{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_k} C_{\alpha_1 m_1} \dots C_{\alpha_k m_k} = \text{"minor"}$$

$$C_{\alpha a} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{c}_1 & \vec{c}_2 & \dots & \vec{c}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
 Little group $c_i \rightarrow t_i c_i$
 each $c_i \in \mathbb{P}^{k-1}$

$$S_0, C_{\alpha a} \sim$$

Space of points in $\mathbb{P}^{k-1} / GL(K)$



$$\int d\rho_\alpha^{2 \times k} \underbrace{\delta^2 [C_{\alpha a} p_\alpha - \tilde{\lambda}_a]}_{C \text{ contains } \lambda} \underbrace{\delta^2 [C_{\alpha a} \tilde{\lambda}_a]}_{C \text{ orthogonal to } \tilde{\lambda}} \underbrace{\delta^4 [C_{\alpha a} \tilde{\lambda}_a]}_{\text{SUSY partner}}$$

Preserve $GL(k)$

This object is very simple
in Twistor Space :

$$\prod_{\alpha=1}^k \mathcal{S}^{4/4} [C_{\alpha a} W_a]$$

Manifests (Super) conformal symmetry

For $k=0, 1, n-1, n$, no planes.

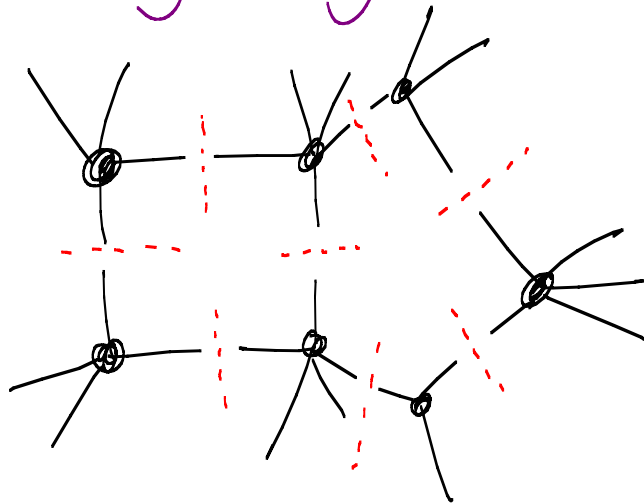
For $k=2, n-2$, unique plane

General k - integrate over planes!

$$\frac{1}{\text{vol} GL(k)} \int \frac{d^{k \times n} C}{(12 \dots k) \dots (n1 \dots k-1)} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} GL(k) \\ \text{invariance} \end{matrix}$$

$(m_1 \dots m_k)$ minor : det of columns m_1, \dots, m_k

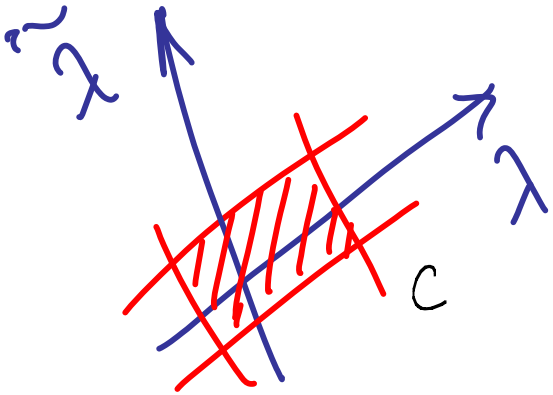
"Leading Singularities"



Residues
of $f_{L_{n,k}}$

[Relations giving locality, Unitarity \leftrightarrow Residue Thms]


Manifest Dual Superconformal Invariance



C contains λ plane:
so really an integral over
 $(k-2)$ planes in n dimensions!

Natural linear transformation mapping $k \times k$ minors to $(k-2) \times (k-2)$
minors ...

$$\mathcal{Z}_{n,k} \rightarrow \int \frac{d^{p \times (n-p)} D_{\alpha a}}{(1 \dots p) \dots (n! \dots (p-1)!) } \times \prod_{\alpha=1}^p \delta^{4|4} [D_{\alpha a} Z_a]$$



 momentum
 - twistor
 variables

I dentical Structure!

Dual superconformal symmetry manifest

The Grassmannian Formulation
makes no mention of *locality*
or *Unitarity* - but makes all
symmetries - The Yangian - manifest.

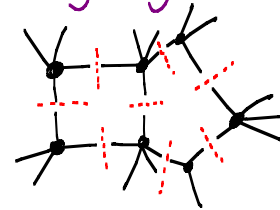
$$\int \frac{d^{k(n-k)} C_{\alpha a}}{c(2..k) \dots (n..k-1)} \prod_{\alpha=1}^k \delta^{4|4} [C_{\alpha a} W_a] \longleftrightarrow$$

All-loop planar integrand
in manifestly Yangian
Invariant form.

Residues

Grassmannian Residues \longleftrightarrow

"Leading Singularities"



Generate all Yangian
invariants

+ Relations between them \longleftrightarrow

Locality, Unitarity

The "Positive Part" of

the Grassmannian

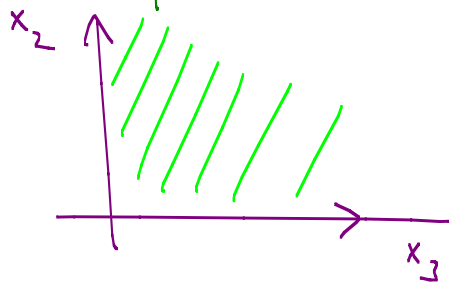
[c.f. Lustig, Postnikov et. al., Fock + Goncharov, 90's → 2000's]

• Generalize Simplex in $P^{n-1} = G(1, n)$:

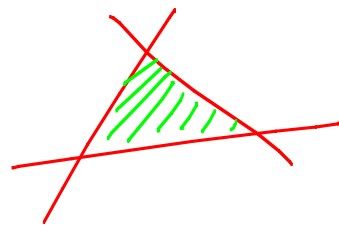
Choose co-ordinates

$$X = (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3)$$

"positive part" $x_i > 0$



Closure is
Simplex (123)



• Denote by $(123\dots n)$, boundaries just put diff.
 $x_i \rightarrow 0$, $\partial(123\dots n) = (23\dots n) - (13\dots n) + \dots + (12\dots n-1)$ is
 just "deletion".

For $G(K, n)$:

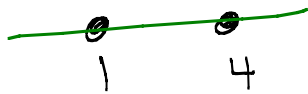
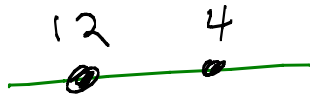
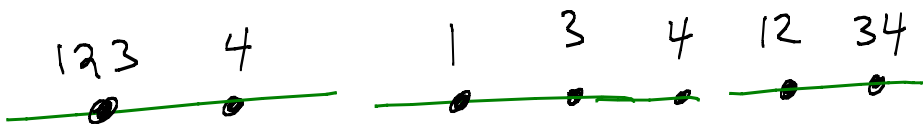
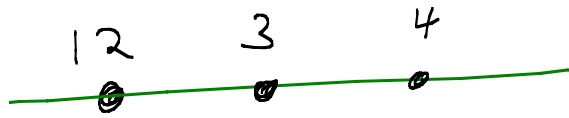
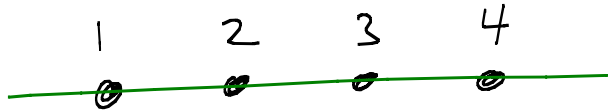
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & \dots & c_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow n \rightarrow \\ \updownarrow k \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad n \text{ } k\text{-vectors.}$$

"Positive Part": $(c_{i_1} \dots c_{i_k}) > 0$ for $i_k > \dots > i_1$.

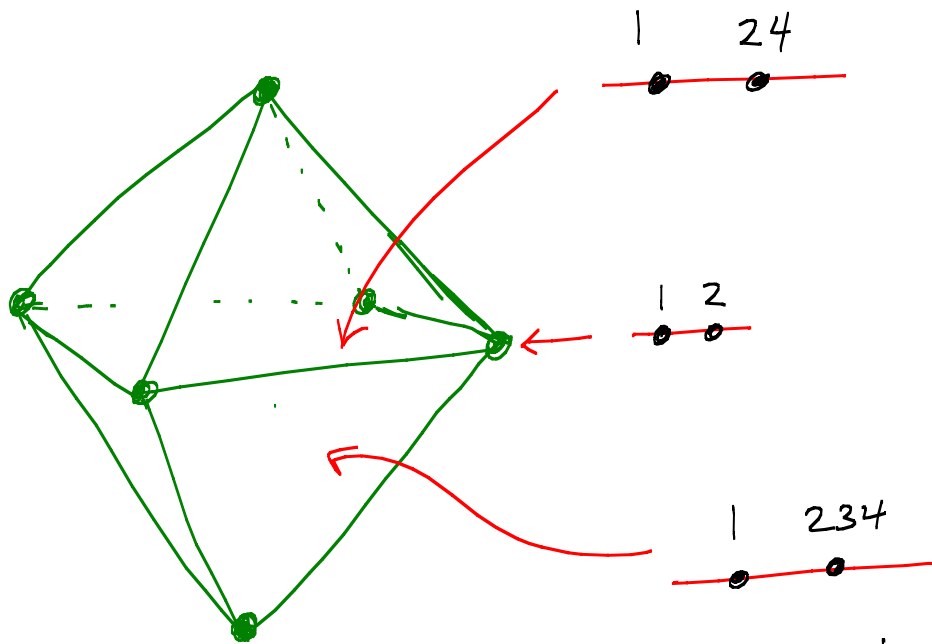
["All minors positive"].

Note: (twisted) cyclic structure

$$c_1 \rightarrow c_2, c_2 \rightarrow c_3, \dots, c_n \rightarrow (-1)^{k+1} c_1$$

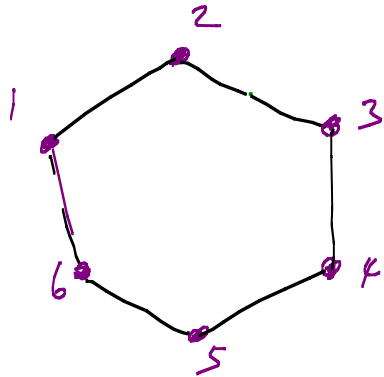


operator
is
merge + delete
[not just
delete!]



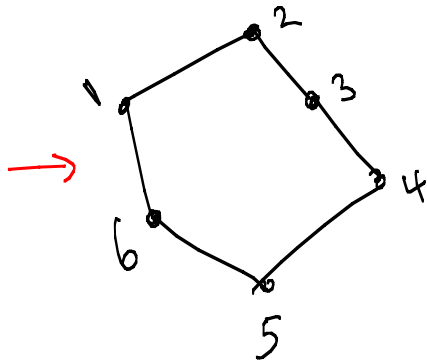
[Whole 4 d Polytope is topologically a ball].

For $G(3, n) : (i_1, i_2, i_3) > 0$

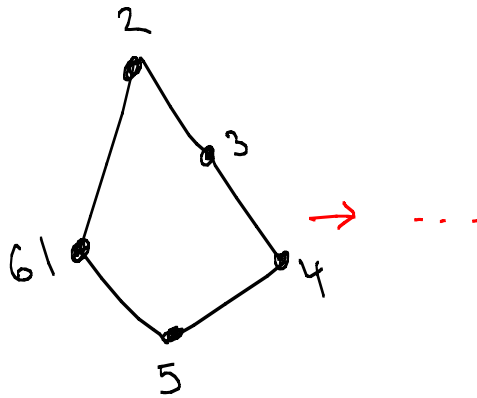


→ Convex Polygon

Boundaries:



→



Our measure:

$$\frac{d^{k \times n} C}{(1 \dots k) \dots (n \dots k-1)}$$

is unique one
smooth inside polytope
only sing on boundaries.

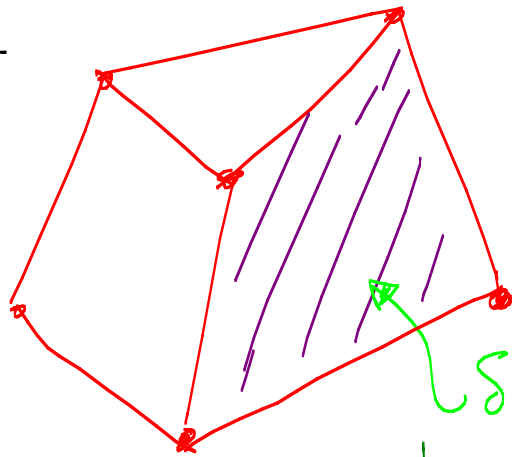
Yangian invariance \leftrightarrow nothing but diffs,

preserving positive part!

[Deep connections to "theory of motives"]

Grassmannian residues

are associated with facets of big
polytope



$S^{4|4} (C.W)$
 $\mathbb{D} = \begin{array}{l} \dim 2n-4 \text{ twistor/mom space} \\ \dim 4k \text{ mom-twistor space} \end{array}$

Relations between residues:

$$\partial \left[\text{Diagram} \right] = 0$$

Face of dim $D+1$

[\longleftrightarrow Encode locality, Unitarity]

Ex: 14-term identity involving rationals, $\sqrt{\quad}$'s, $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$'s:

d

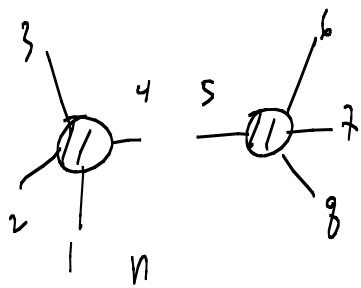
quadratic (2 roots)

Cubic (3 roots)

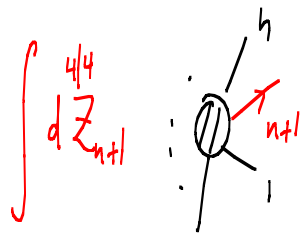
quadratic (2 roots)

$= 0$

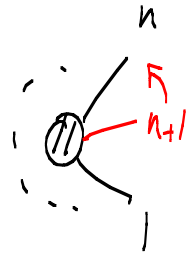
Basic Operations on Yangian Invariants



Fuse



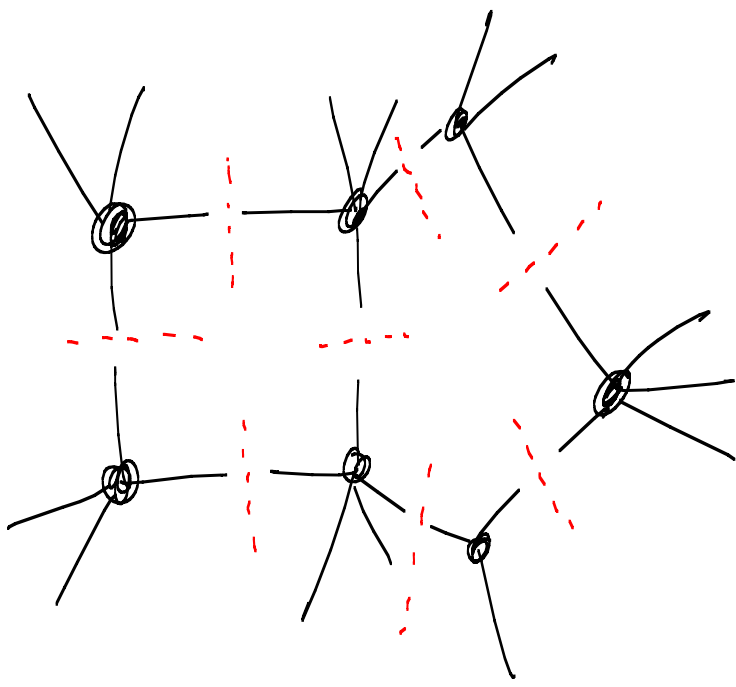
k-decreasing
remove



k-preserving
remove



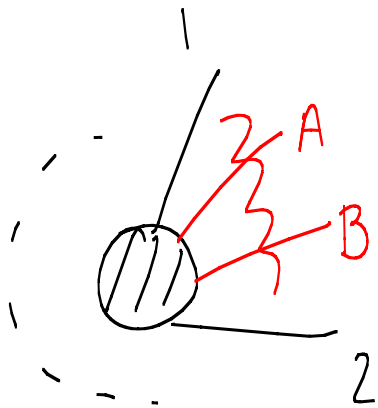
add



↔ Combination
of "Fuse",
"Merge", "Remove"

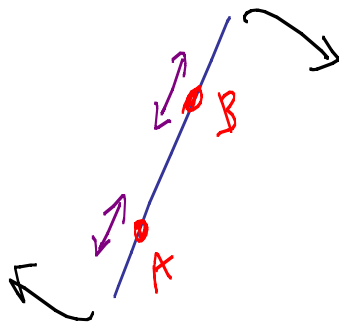
→ Leading Sing. are Grassmannian Residues / Yangian Invariant.

Origin of Loops



$$\int d^{4|4} z_A d^{4|4} z_B$$

[momentum
-twistor form]



"Entangled"
removal
of a pair
of particles

[Non-trivial loop amps
only arise in (3,1) signature!]

All-Loop Recursion

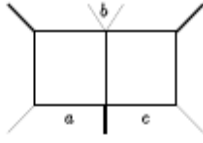
$$\begin{array}{c} n \\ \curvearrowright \\ n-1 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ \textcircled{n \ k} \\ \diagdown \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array} = \sum_{n_L, k_L, \ell_L, j} \begin{array}{c} n \\ \diagup \\ n-1 \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{n_L \ k_L} \\ \diagdown \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \otimes \\ \text{BCFW} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ \textcircled{n_R \ k_R} \\ \diagdown \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} n \\ \diagup \\ \textcircled{n+2} \\ \diagdown \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \diagup \\ \textcircled{k+1} \\ \diagdown \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} A_\ell \\ B_\ell \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$$

"Classical"

"Quantum"

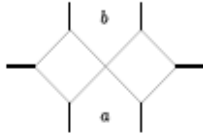
Complete definition with
Yangian symmetry manifest.

The words "spacetime", "Yangian",
"Path Integral", "Gauge Symmetry"
make no appearance.



$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 & b-1 \\ b+1 & c-1 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (53)$$

B. Kissing double-box topologies



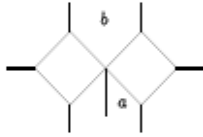
$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 & b-1 & b \\ b & b+1 & a-1 & a \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b & b+1 \\ a-1 & a \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left(x_{a-1,b+1}^2 x_{a+1,b-1}^2 (x_{ab}^2)^2 - x_{a-1,b-1}^2 x_{a+1,b+1}^2 (x_{ab}^2)^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + x_{a-1,a+1}^2 x_{b-1,b+1}^2 (x_{ab}^2)^2 - x_{a-1,b}^2 x_{a,b+1}^2 x_{a+1,b-1}^2 x_{ab}^2 - \right.$$

$$\left. - x_{a-1,b+1}^2 x_{a,b-1}^2 x_{a+1,b}^2 x_{ab}^2 + x_{a-1,b-1}^2 x_{a,b+1}^2 x_{a+1,b}^2 x_{ab}^2 + \right.$$

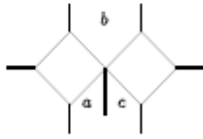
$$\left. + x_{a-1,b}^2 x_{a,b-1}^2 x_{a+1,b+1}^2 x_{ab}^2 \right) \quad (54)$$



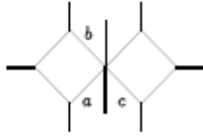
$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 & a+2 & b-1 & b \\ b & b+1 & a-1 & a \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a-1 & a \\ b & b+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 & a+2 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \quad (55)$$



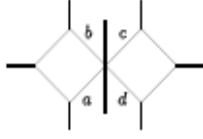
$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 & a+2 & b-1 & b \\ b+1 & b+2 & a-1 & a \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 & a+2 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b+1 & b+2 \\ a-1 & a \end{bmatrix} \quad (56)$$



$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 & b-1 & b \\ b & b+1 & c-1 & c \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b & b+1 \\ c-1 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (57)$$



$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 & b-1 & b \\ b+1 & b+2 & c-1 & c \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b+1 & b+2 \\ c-1 & c \end{bmatrix} \quad (58)$$



$$-\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 & b-1 & b \\ c & c+1 & d-1 & d \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} a & a+1 \\ b-1 & b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & c+1 \\ d-1 & d \end{bmatrix} \quad (59)$$

+7
More
pages
...

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{MHV}}^{2\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j < k < l < i} \text{Diagram} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Momentum} \\ \text{Twistor} \\ \text{Integrals} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{NMHV}}^{2\text{-loop}} = \sum_{\substack{i < j < l < m \leq k < i \\ i < j < k < l < m \leq i \\ i \leq l < m \leq j < k < i}} \text{Diagram} \times [i, j, j+1, k, k+1] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j < k < l < i} \text{Diagram} \times \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathcal{A}_{\text{NMHV}}^{\text{tree}}(j, \dots, k; l, \dots, i) \\ + \mathcal{A}_{\text{NMHV}}^{\text{tree}}(i, \dots, j) \\ + \mathcal{A}_{\text{NMHV}}^{\text{tree}}(k, \dots, l) \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{MHV}}^{3\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\substack{i_1 \leq i_2 < j_1 \leq \\ \leq j_2 < k_1 \leq k_2 < i_1}} \text{Diagram} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i_1 \leq j_1 < k_1 < \\ < k_2 \leq j_2 < i_2 < i_1}} \text{Diagram}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{1-u_3}, v_{321}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{1-u_3}, v_{321}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 0, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 1, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 0; 1\right) - \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 0, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1, 0; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{123}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{132}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{132}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{132}, \frac{1}{1-u_1}, 1, 1; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{213}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{213}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{213}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 0, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 1, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) - \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 0; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 0, 1; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1, 0; 1\right) - \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{231}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 0, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 1, 0, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) - \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 0; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 0, 1; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1, 0; 1\right) - \frac{5}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1, 1; 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{312}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{321}, 1, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{321}, 1, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1; 1\right) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(v_{321}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}, 1, 1; 1\right) - \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \\
& \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_2}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{1}{u_3}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{u_1-1}{u_1+u_3-1}, \frac{1}{1-u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) + \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(0, \frac{u_3-1}{u_2+u_3-1}, \frac{1}{1-u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, 0, \frac{1}{u_1+u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \\
& \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, 0, \frac{1}{u_1+u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) + \\
& \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) + \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_2}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_2}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) + \\
& \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{u_1}, \frac{1}{u_3}, \frac{1}{u_1+u_3}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1}{1-u_2}, 1, \frac{1}{u_1}; 1\right) H(0; u_1) +
\end{aligned}$$

Stunning Simplification

$$R_6^{(2)}(u_1, u_2, u_3) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(L_4(x_i^+, x_i^-) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Li}_4(1 - 1/u_i) \right) - \frac{1}{8} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \text{Li}_2(1 - 1/u_i) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{24} J^4 + \frac{\pi^2}{12} J^2 + \frac{\pi^4}{72}. \quad (3)$$

Goncharov
Spradlin
Vergu
Volovich

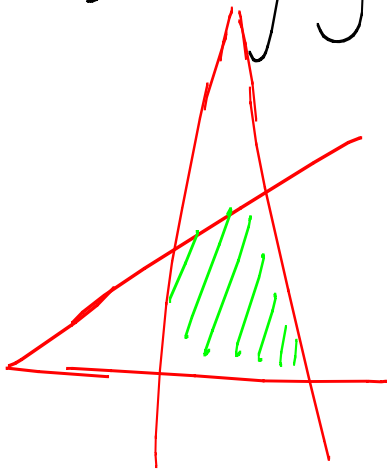
[Make use of "theory of motives"]

This Picture

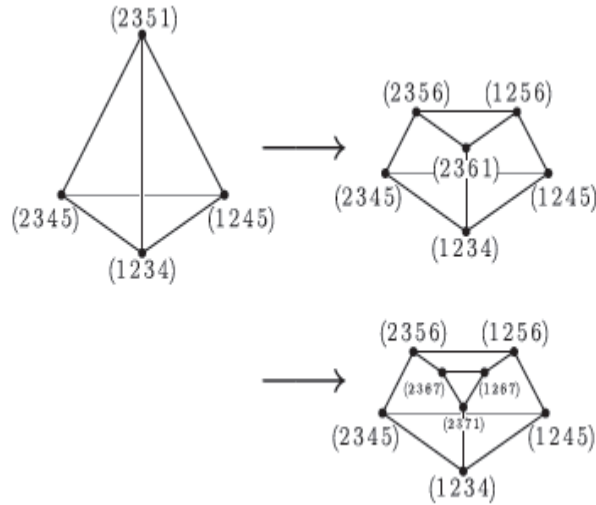
$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{MHV}}^{2\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j < k < l < i} \text{Diagram}$$

Is telling an algebraic-
geometric story — should allow us to
just write down the answer.

• In a specific sense, amplitudes are to be thought of as "the volume" of some polytope:



Different triangulations make different properties (Yangian, locality, Unitarity...) manifest.



Understood
in Simple
Cases
⋮

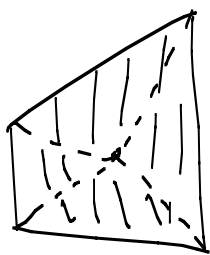
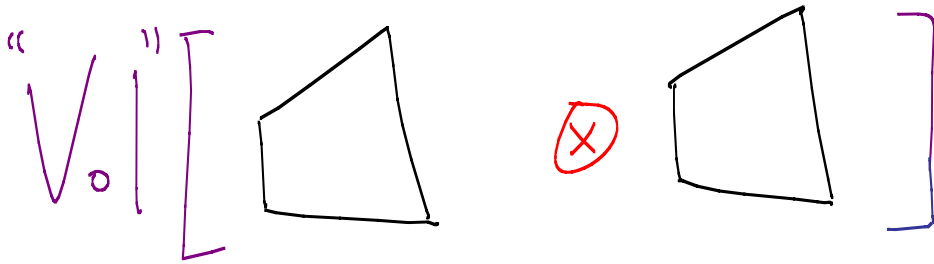
$$F_{j,n} = \sum_i \left(\begin{array}{c} (jj+1i-1i) \quad (j-1ji-1i) \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ (jj+1ii+1) \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (j-1jj+1j+2) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} (j-1ji-1i) \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ (jj+1ii+1) \quad (j-1jii+1) \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (j-1jj+1j+2) \end{array} \right) = \sum_{i;s=\pm 1} \begin{array}{c} (jj+1ii+1) \quad (j-1ji-1i) \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ (jj+s'i-si) \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (j-1jj+1j+2) \end{array} \quad ($$

17

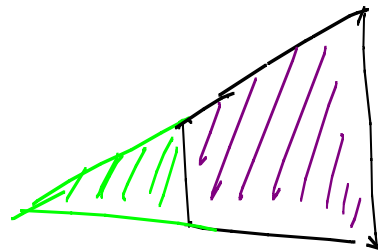
$$M_n^{\text{NMHV}} = \sum_{i,j;s=\pm 1} \frac{\langle \eta_j, \{j-1jj+1j+2i\}, \{j-1jj+1i-si\}, \{jj+si-1ii+1\} \rangle}{\langle j-1jj+1j+2 \rangle \langle j-1jii-1i \rangle, \langle jj+1ii+1 \rangle \langle jj+si-si \rangle}$$

NEW LOCAL FORM!

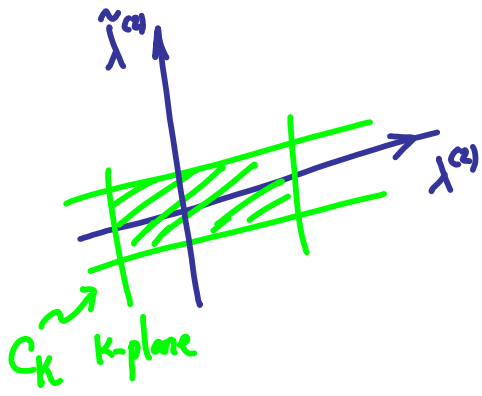
Another ex: MHV 1-loop:



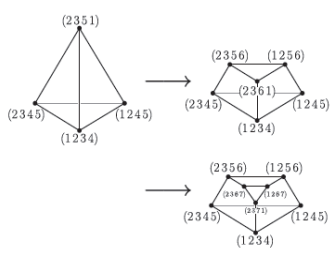
→ Locality



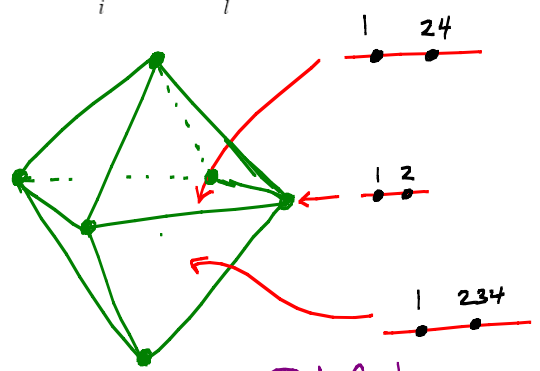
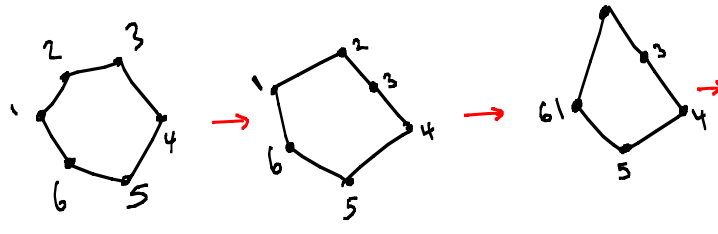
→ Unitarity



$$\begin{array}{c} n \\ \curvearrowright \\ n-1 \\ \vdots \\ n, k \\ \vdots \\ l \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{array} = \sum_{n_L, k_L, l_L; j} \begin{array}{c} n \\ \vdots \\ n-1 \\ \vdots \\ n, k \\ \vdots \\ l \end{array} \otimes_{\text{BCFW}} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 2 \end{array} + \dots$$



$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{MHV}}^{2\text{-loop}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i < j < k < l < i} \dots$$



PRIMITIVE COMBINATORIAL
STRUCTURE UNDERLYING GLUONS

• Extensions to :

- * Massive theories
- * Less SUSY ($\rightarrow N=0$, sorry!)
- * Lower + higher dimensions
- * Beyond planar limit
- ⋮

have been getting off the ground by
a number of groups.

20th Century Revolutions

Space-Time + Quantum Mechanics
↓
Gravity

Intellectual Pinnacle

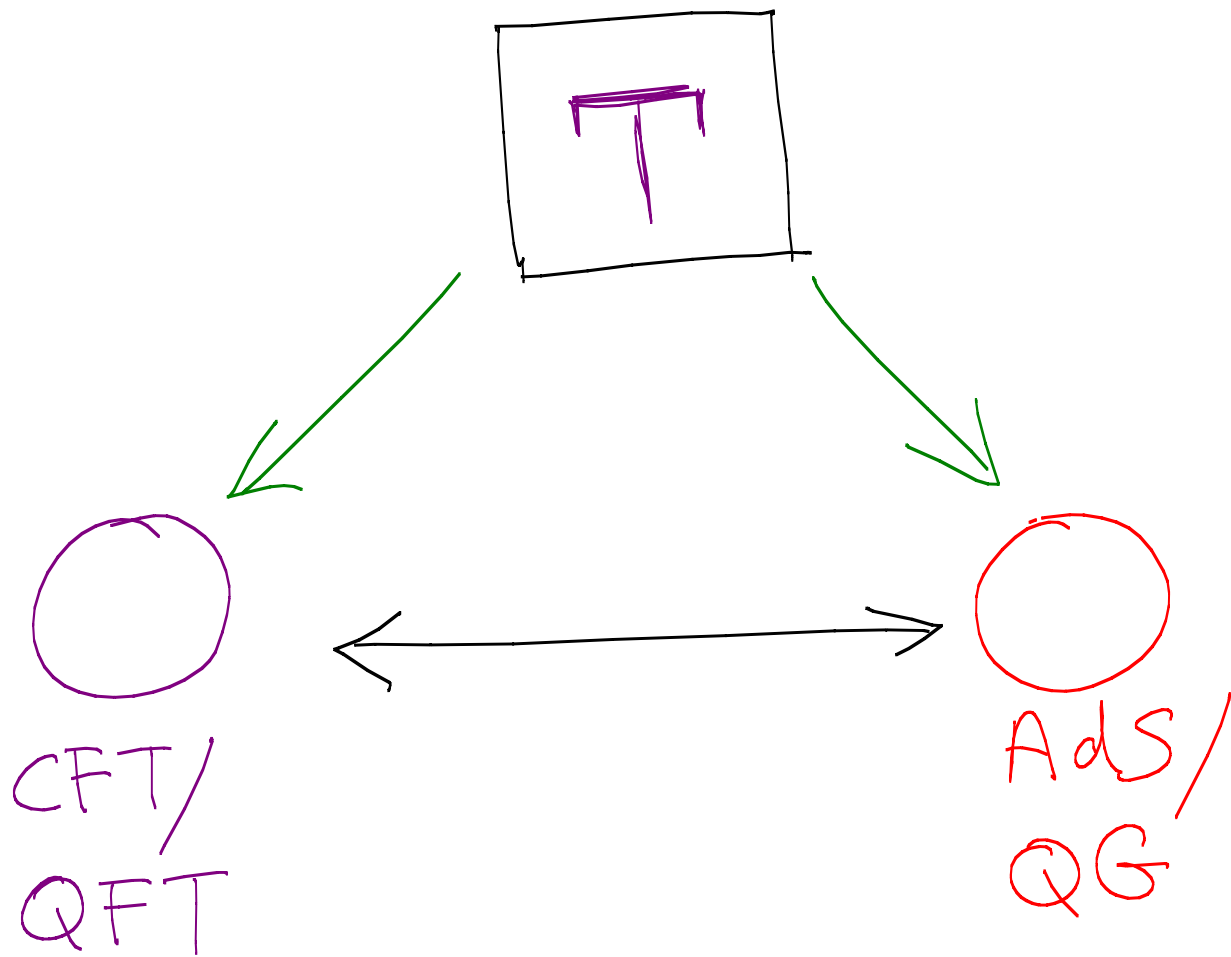
AdS = CFT

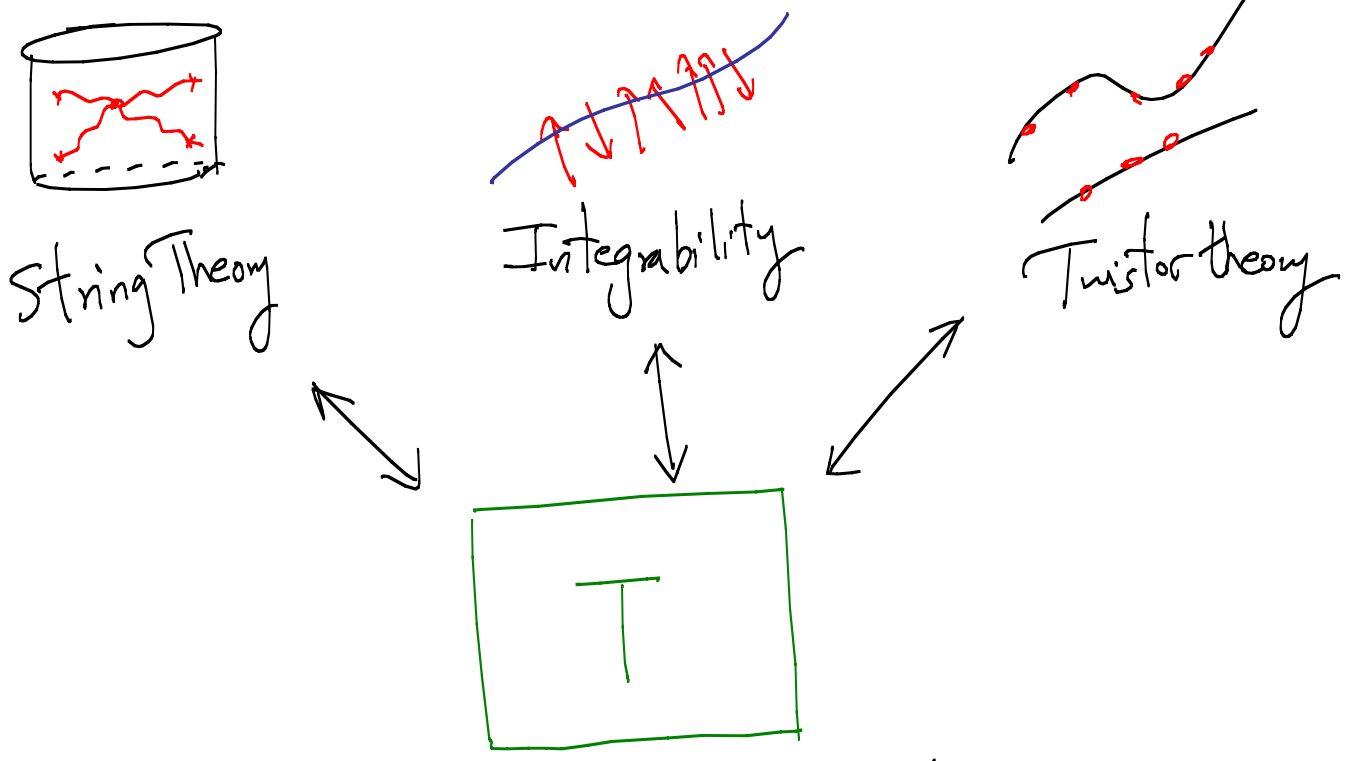
21st Century Revolutions

- Emergent space-time
- Deformation of QM? [Only in Cosmology...]



Must understand emergence of
Locality + Unitarity from more primitive notions





Amazing new mathematical structures:
(Grassmannians, Polylogs, Motivic Galois Theory)

• We are seeing, quite explicitly,
primitive building blocks from which

locality and Unitarity emerge.

This lets us understand physics invariantly,

• without the usual redundancies
obstructing our view. In particular —
hidden symmetries + dualities are
being made manifest.

• We are in the middle of an extraordinary period in our understanding of QFT, with possibly deep repercussions on our picture of Spacetime + QM.

• Grand synthesis yet to come!

An EXHALIRATING

For Fundamental Physics —

ON ALL FRONTS!

[Bring on

5

f b - |

! |

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