

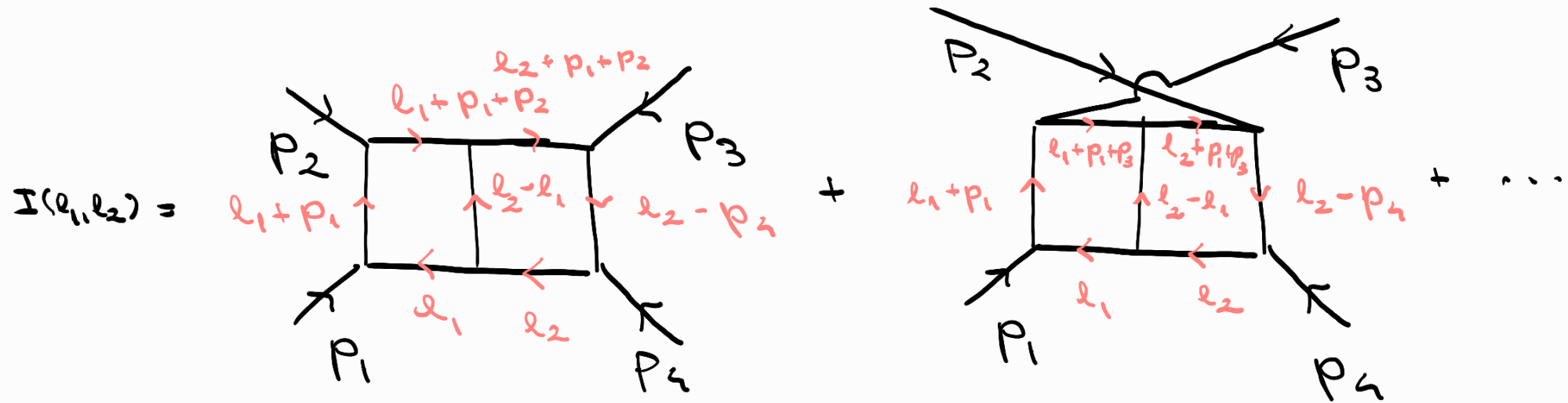
Generalizations of kinematics for loop-integrands

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Loop-level integrands are **ambiguous in non-planar theories**



If we try to define $I(l_1, l_2)$ and construct it recursively by cuts, we face a problem: which cut we access depends on the labelling of the diagram

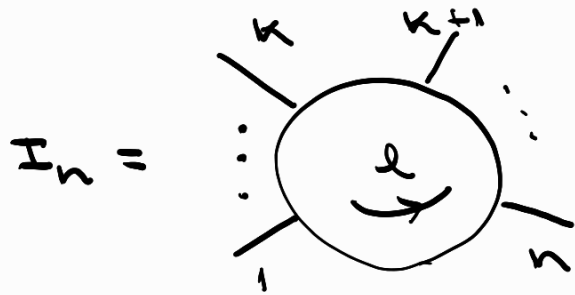
For example, the meaning of

$$l_1^2 = (l_1 + p_1 + p_2)^2 = 0$$

can change between diagrams.

Even for planar theories, integrands have pathologies.

Eg. We might want to recover one-loop integrands recursively using unitarity.



$$Y_i = (l + p_1 + \dots + p_{i-1})^2$$

$$X_{ij} = (p_i + \dots + p_{j-1})^2$$

$$I_n(z) = I_n(Y_i - z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow H_n &= \oint dz \frac{I_n(z)}{z} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{Y_i} \operatorname{Res}_{Y_i=0} I_n \Big|_{Y_j \rightarrow Y_j - Y_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{Y_i} A_{n+2}^{\text{tree}}(+, 1, \dots, n, -) \Big|_{Y_j \rightarrow Y_j - Y_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p_1 \quad \ell_1 + p_1 \quad p_2 \\ \rightarrow \quad \circlearrowleft \quad \leftarrow \\ \ell_1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow \quad \leftarrow \\ p_1 \quad \circ \quad p_2 \\ \ell \end{array} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\ell_1^2} \left[\begin{array}{c} p_1 \\ \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ \ell_1 \quad -\ell_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} p_2 \\ \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ -\ell_1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} p_1 \quad p_2 \\ \nearrow \quad \searrow \\ \ell_1 \quad -\ell_1 \end{array} \right] \Bigg|_{Y_2 \rightarrow Y_2 - Y_1} + \dots$$

?

Surfology generalizes what we mean by kinematical data.

→

$$\frac{1}{\ell_1^2} \left[\frac{\hat{N}_0}{Y_2} + \frac{\hat{N}_s}{X_{11}} \right] \Bigg|_{Y_2 \rightarrow Y_2 - Y_1}$$

While Y_2 and X_{11} are zero in usual momentum-space assignments, in the surface picture they are non-zero.

Can surfacology be used to define the
non-planar integrand of $N=4$ SYM?

$\Rightarrow$ Each order in the $\frac{1}{N}$ expansion corresponds to a fixed-genus surface.

Within this genus, we can consistently define the loop integrand using kinematics (curves) on that surface.

The question remains: can we relate the curves defined at different genus?

Thank You!

Other work (pure spinors, SUSY, manifest symmetry, worldline, strings, physical operators, amplitudes, amplitudes...)

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