

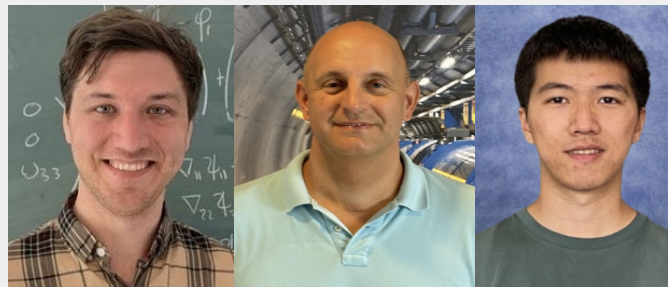
Symbol Alphabets in QCD and Flag Cluster Algebras

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Pokraka, Spradlin, Weng

2506.11895



Amplitudes 2025, June 2025

Outline

0. Not talk about [2503.23579](#), [2504.11253](#)
1. Symbol alphabet in N=4 Yang-Mills & Grassmannian cluster algebra
2. Symbol alphabet in massless QCD & Flag cluster algebra [2506.11895](#)
3. Conclusion

Hidden Zeros of Cosmological Wavefunction

De, Paranjape, Pokraka, Spradlin, AV
2503.23579



ABSTRACT: Motivated by the recent discovery of hidden zeros in particle and string amplitudes, we characterize zeros of individual graph contributions to the cosmological wavefunction of a scalar field theory. We demonstrate that these contributions split near these zeros for all tree graphs and provide evidence that this extends to loop graphs as well. We explicitly construct polytopal realizations of the relevant graph associahedra and show that the cosmological zeros have natural geometric and physical interpretations. As a byproduct, we establish an equivalence between the wavefunction coefficients of chain graphs and flat-space $\text{Tr}(\phi^3)$ amplitudes, enabling us to leverage the cosmological zeros to uncover the recently discovered hidden zeros of colored amplitudes.

Large Deformations of $\text{Tr}\phi^3$ and the World at Infinity

Paranjape, Skowronek, Spradlin, AV
2504.11253



ABSTRACT: The amplitudes of the non-linear sigma model can be obtained from those of $\text{Tr}(\Phi^3)$ theory by sending the kinematic (Mandelstam) variables to infinity in a certain direction. In this paper we characterize the behavior of $\text{Tr}(\Phi^3)$ amplitudes under a general class of large kinematic shifts called g -vector shifts. The objects that live in this world at infinity retain certain key amplitude-like properties, most notably factorization, and admit descriptions in terms of polytopes, but they are not generally amplitudes of any cognizable theory. We identify particular g -vector shifts that lead at infinity to mixed amplitudes involving two pions and any number of scalars, allowing us to provide polytopal descriptions of these amplitudes.

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Planar N=4 Yang-Mills

**n-point symbol alphabet is described by
Grassmannian cluster algebra $\text{Gr}(4,n)$.**

Golden, Goncharov, Spradlin, Vergu, AV [1305.1617](#)

2-loop 6/7-point in N=4 Yang-Mills

Symbol alphabet for 2-loop 6/7-point amplitudes
in N=4 Yang-Mills has been worked out in

Goncharov, Spradlin, Vergu, AV [1006.5703](#)

Caron-Huot [1105.5606](#).

$$\{\langle a a+1 b c \rangle, \langle 1(23)(45)(67) \rangle, \langle 1(27)(34)(56) \rangle\}$$

15/49 letters for 6/7-point

Refresher 1: Momentum Twistors

Hodges [0905.1473](#)

$$p_i = \lambda_i \tilde{\lambda}_i$$

$$\lambda_i^a = Z_i^a$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_i^a = \frac{\langle i-1 \ i \rangle Z_{i+1}^{a+2} + \langle i+1 \ i-1 \rangle Z_i^{a+2} + \langle i \ i+1 \rangle Z_{i-1}^{a+2}}{\langle i-1 \ i \rangle \langle i \ i+1 \rangle}$$

$$\langle abcd \rangle = \det(Z_a \ Z_b \ Z_c \ Z_d)$$

$$\langle a(bc)(de)(fg) \rangle = \langle abde \rangle \langle acfg \rangle - \langle abfg \rangle \langle acde \rangle$$

Refresher 2: Symbol Alphabet

Goncharov, Spradlin, Vergu, AV 1006.5703

$$dF^{(m)} = \sum_i F_i^{(m-1)} d \log x_i$$

$$S(F^{(m)}) := \sum_i S(F_i^{(m-1)}) \otimes x_i$$

$$S(\log x) = x$$

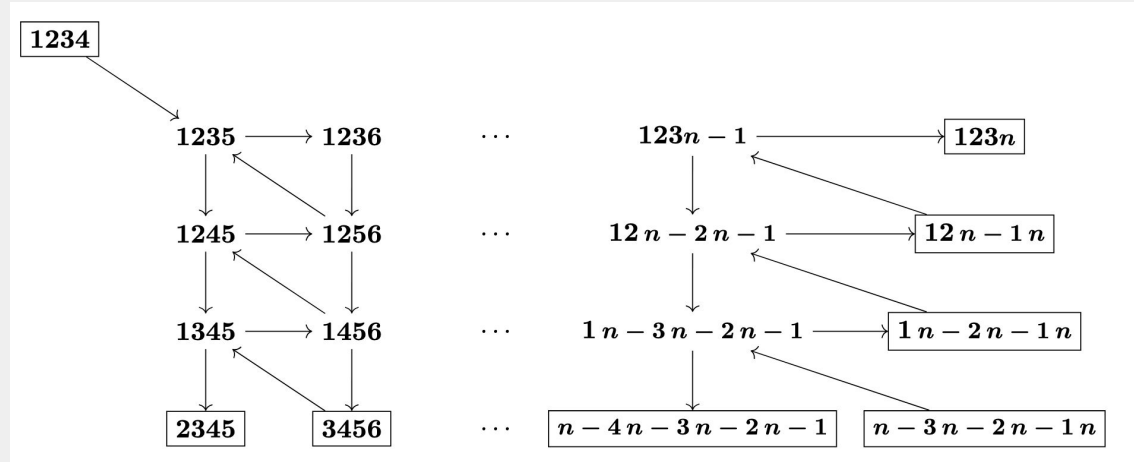
$$dLi_2(x) = -\log(1-x) d \log(x)$$

$$S[Li_2(x)] = -(1-x) \otimes x$$

Refresher 3:

Grassmannian Cluster Algebra $Gr(4,n)$

Initial Seed
(variables, quiver)



Mutation Rule

$$a_k \rightarrow a'_k = \frac{1}{a_k} \left(\prod_{\text{arrows } i \rightarrow k} a_i + \prod_{\text{arrows } k \rightarrow j} a_j \right)$$

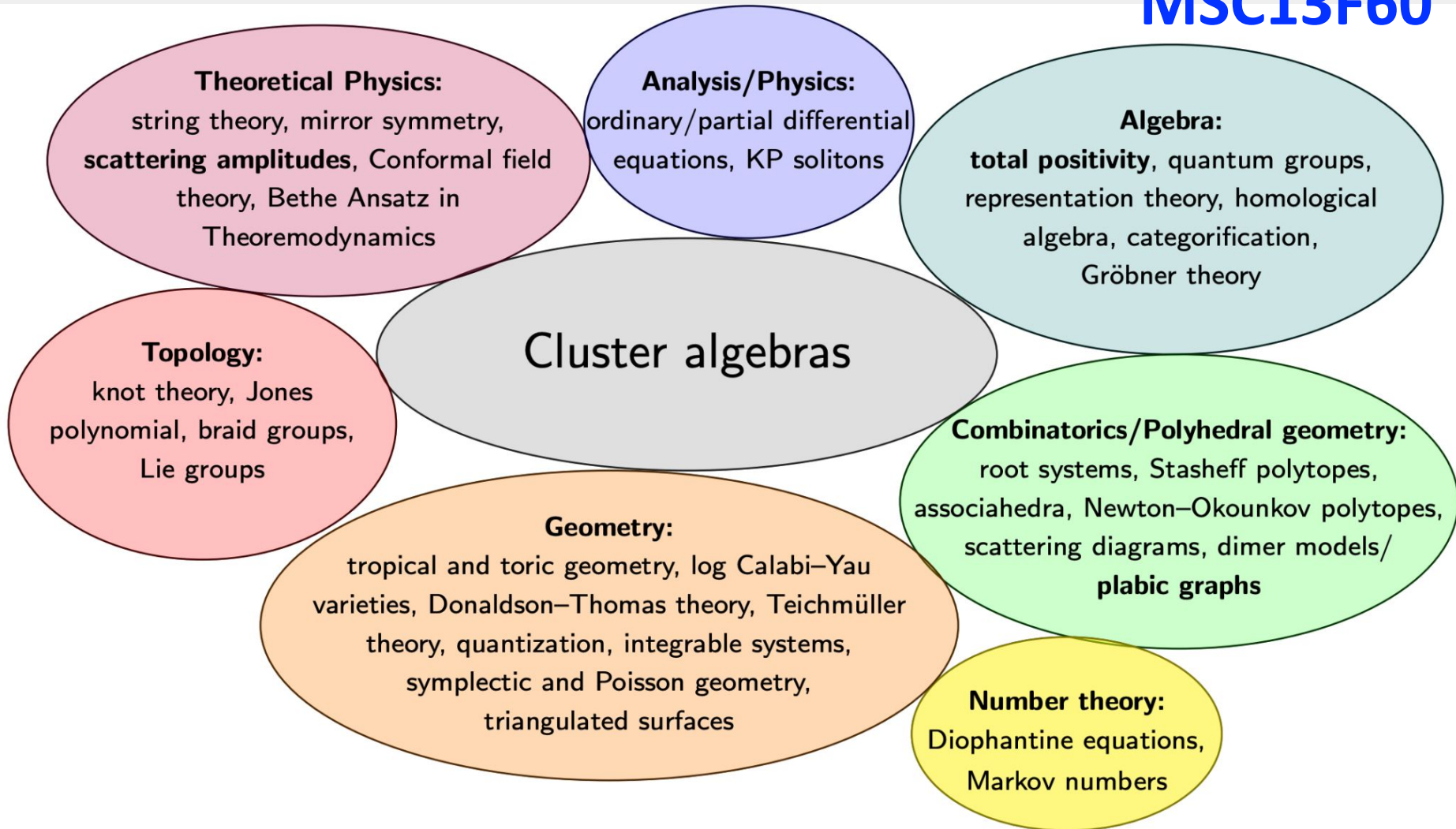
Cluster Variables

$$\{a_k\}$$

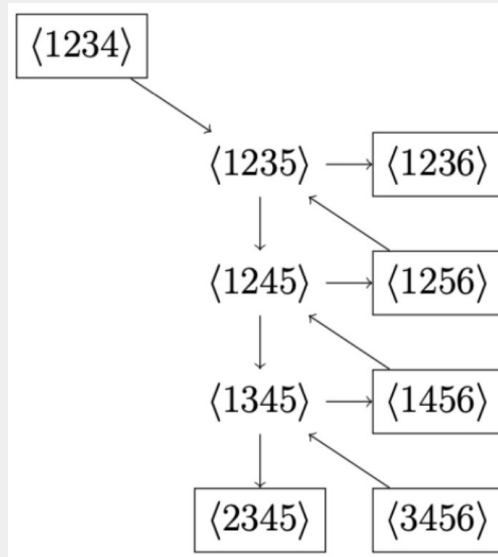
Fomin, Zelevinsky [0104151](#), Scott [0311148](#), Gekhtman, Shapiro, Vainshtein [0208033](#)
 Fomin, Williams, Zelevinsky ["Introduction to Cluster Algebras"](#)

Cluster Algebras in Mathematics

MSC13F60



Gr(4,6) Cluster Algebra & 2-loop 6-point Symbol Alphabet



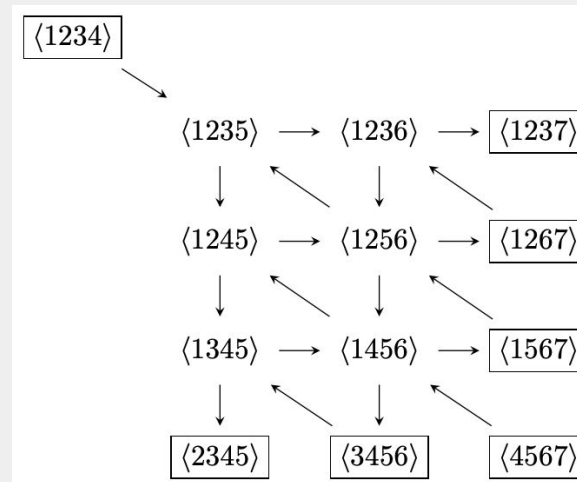
Golden, Goncharov
Spradlin, Vergu, AV
[1305.1617](#)

Start with the initial seed
Perform all mutations
Obtain 15 cluster variables

$$\{\langle a a+1 b c \rangle\}$$

Match 2-loop 6-point symbol alphabet!

Gr(4,7) Cluster Algebra & 2-loop 7-point Symbol Alphabet



Golden, Goncharov
Spradlin, Vergu, AV
[1305.1617](#)

Start with the initial seed

Perform all mutations

Obtain 35+7+7 cluster variables

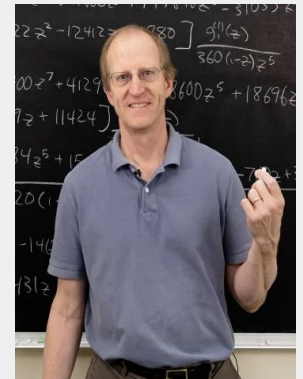
$\{\langle a \ a+1 \ b \ c \rangle, \langle 1(23)(45)(67) \rangle, \langle 1(27)(34)(56) \rangle\}$

Match 2-loop 7-point symbol alphabet!

Symbol Bootstrap

Dixon and collaborators have computed 6- and 7-point amplitudes in N=4 Yang-Mills to **8 and 4-loops** by using a bootstrap approach based on mathematical and physical inputs

- assuming only cluster variables appear
- assuming they satisfy adjacency
- discrete symmetries
- first-entry condition
- input from integrability



Caron-Huot, Dixon, Drummond, Dulat, Foster, Gurdogan, von Hippel, McLeod, Papathanasiou, review: [2005.06735](#)
Dixon, Liu [2308.08199](#)

New Features at $n > 7$

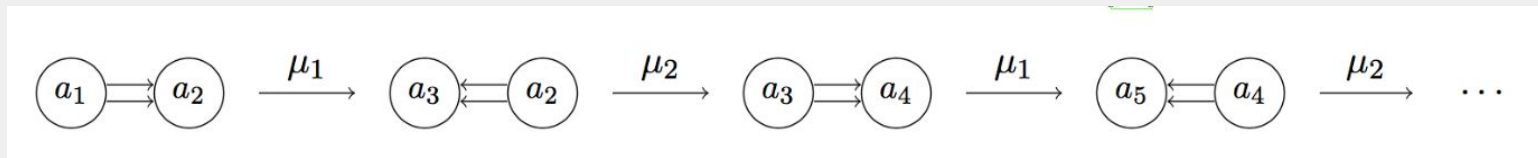
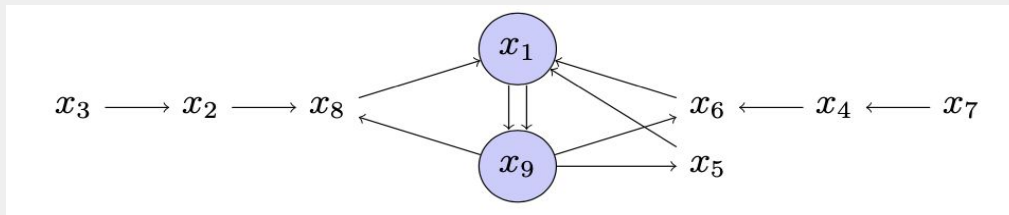
- $\text{Gr}(4, n)$ cluster algebra is infinite for $n > 7$.
- Some symbol letters are not cluster coordinates, but involve square roots when written in terms of Pluckers.

Li, Zhang [2110.00350](#)

He, Li, Zhang [1911.01290](#)
[2009.11471](#)

Algebraic Letters from Infinite Paths

The infinite cluster variables of $\text{Gr}(4,8)$ arise from quivers that have a double arrow like



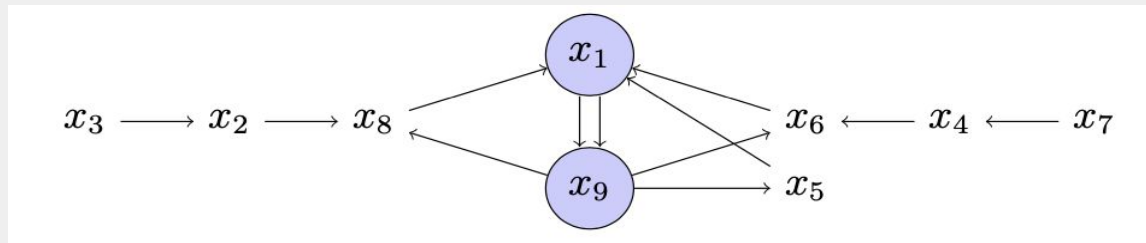
Square roots appear along infinite mutation sequence

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_i}{a_{i-1}} = \frac{a_2}{2a_1} \left(1 + x_1 + x_1x_2 + \sqrt{(1 + x_1 + x_1x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2} \right)$$

$$x_1 = 1/a_2^2, \quad x_1 = a_1^2. \quad \text{Canakci, Schiffler } \underline{1608.06568}$$

Algebraic Letters from Infinite Paths

All algebraic symbol letters known to appear in 8 and 9-point amplitudes are known to be associated to such infinite sequences inside $\text{Gr}(4,8)$ and $\text{Gr}(4,9)$.



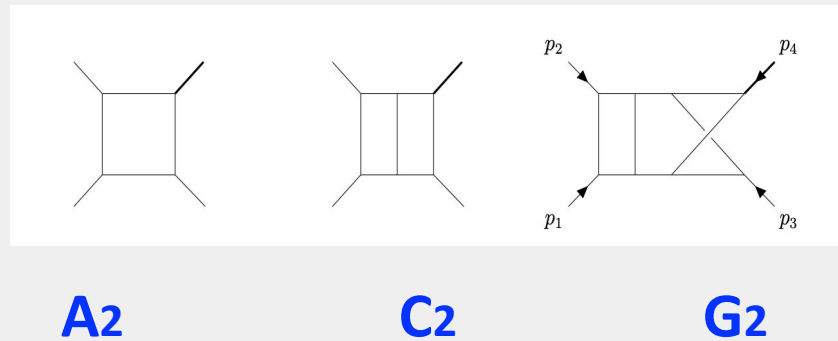
Drummond, Foster, Gürdoğan, Kalousios [1912.08217](#)

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0. Not talk about 2503.23579, 2504.11253
1. Symbol alphabet in N=4 YM & Grassmannian cluster algebra
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Cluster Algebras for Feynman Integrals

Chicherin, Henn, Papathanasiou [2012.12285](#),
Aliaj, Papathanasiou [2408.14544](#) found cluster algebras
structure in certain Feynman integrals relevant to QCD.



Symbol alphabet for these integrals has been worked out
to three-loops by Henn, Lin, Torres Bobadilla [2302.12776](#).

Cluster Algebras for Feynman Integrals

Start with the initial seed

$$\{a_1, a_2\}$$

Perform all mutations

$$a_{m+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1+a_m}{a_{m-1}} & m \text{ odd} \\ \frac{1+a_m^L}{a_{m-1}} & m \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

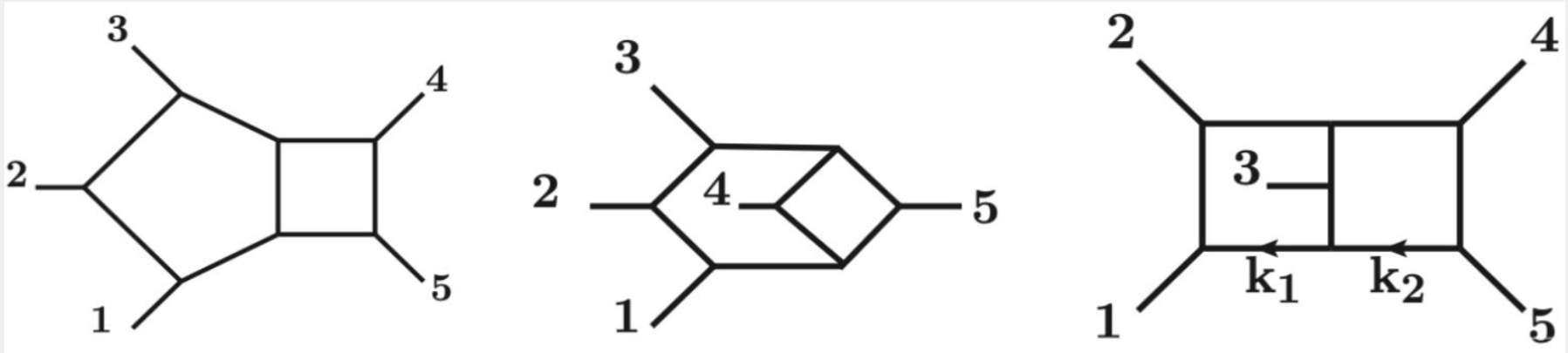
$L=1,2,3$
for
 A_2, C_2, G_2

Obtain **5,6,8** cluster variables

Match **1,2,3**-loop symbol alphabet

$$a_1 = \frac{s - p_4^2}{t} \quad a_2 = \frac{s p_4^2 - s - t}{p_4^2}$$

2-loop 5-point Massless QCD



The full symbol alphabet for planar & non-planar 2-loop 5-point integrals has been worked out by [Germann, Henn, Lo Presti 1511.05409](#), [Chicherin, Henn, Mitev 1712.09610](#).

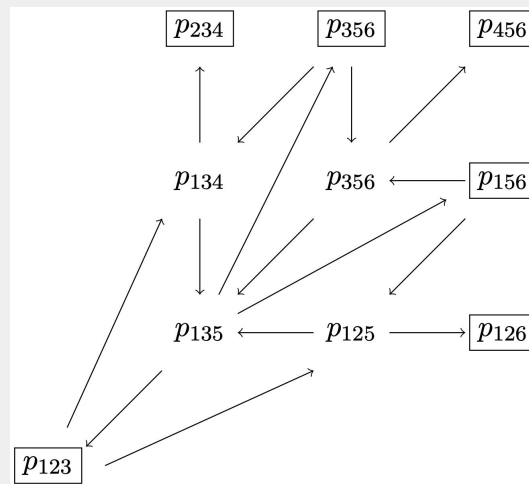
$$\left\{ s_{12}, s_{12} + s_{23}, s_{12} - s_{45}, s_{45} - s_{12} - s_{23}, s_{34} + s_{45} - s_{12} - s_{23}, \frac{a - \sqrt{\Delta}}{a + \sqrt{\Delta}} \right\}$$

$$a = s_{12}s_{23} - s_{23}s_{34} + s_{34}s_{45} - s_{45}s_{51} - s_{51}s_{12}$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \langle 12 \rangle \langle 45 \rangle [24][15] - \langle 24 \rangle \langle 15 \rangle [12][45] + 5 \text{ cyclic}$$

Planar: 25+1 letters & Non-planar: +5 letters

These letters were shown to coincide with those from a construction based on $\text{Gr}(3,6) = \text{D}_4$ cluster algebra.



Bossinger, Drummond, Glew [2212.08931](#)

2-loop Integrals & Flag Cluster Algebra

I will construct these letters in a different but equivalent way making use of [2408.14956](#).

Bossinger and Li presented an embedding of

partial flag varieties $F(2, n-2; n)$ into

Grassmannians $Gr(n-2, 2n-4)$

that respects the cluster algebra structure.

$$n=5: F(2, 3; 5) \rightarrow Gr(3, 6)$$

$$n=6: F(2, 4; 6) \rightarrow Gr(4, 8)$$

Flag Cluster Algebra

The (partial) flag variety

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{d}_1, \mathbf{d}_2, \dots, \mathbf{n}) = \{ \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{d}_1} \subset \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{d}_2} \subset \dots \subset \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{n}} \}$$

generalizes the Grassmannian

$$\mathbf{Gr}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{n}) = \{ \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{k}} \subset \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{n}} \}$$

where \mathbf{V}_d denotes vector space dimension d .

There is a cluster algebra structure associated to a flag manifold.

Geiss, Leclerc, Schroer [0609138](#)

Flag Variety and Spinor Helicity

There is an isomorphism between the spinor helicity variables for n -particles & a point in $F(2, n-2; n)$ represented by $(n-2) \times (n)$ matrix.

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \vdots \\ Q \end{array} \right)}_n \left. \vphantom{\left(\begin{array}{c} Q \\ \vdots \\ Q \end{array} \right)} \right\}^{n-2} = \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots P \dots \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{P} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)}_n \left. \vphantom{\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots P \dots \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{P} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)} \right\}^{n-4} \quad \left. \vphantom{\left(\begin{array}{c} \dots P \dots \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{P} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)} \right\}^2$$

Bossinger Li
[2408.14956](https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.14956)

$$\langle ij \rangle = \det(P_i P_j)$$

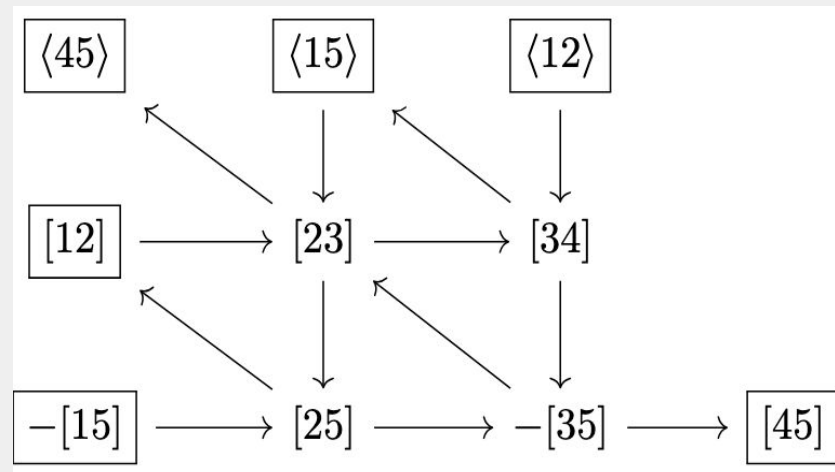
$$[ij] = (-1)^{i+j+1} \det(Q_1 Q_2 \cdots \cancel{Q_i} \cdots \cancel{Q_j} \cdots Q_n)$$

Under this isomorphism:

the initial quiver for $F(2, n-2; n)$ is that of $Gr(n-2, 2n-4)$ (via mutations, freezings, deletions).

F(2,3;5) Cluster Algebra

The initial quiver of $F(2,3;5)$ is identical to that of the $Gr(3,6)=D_4$ cluster algebra.



$$\{\langle ij \rangle, [ij], \langle 23 \rangle [23] - \langle 45 \rangle [45], \langle 12 \rangle [12] - \langle 34 \rangle [34]\}$$

10+10+1+1 cluster variables

F(2,3;5) Cluster Algebra & 2-loop 5-point Symbol Alphabet

**This set is not closed under the natural cyclic
group $i \rightarrow i+1$ of the 5-particles**

**but if we take the union under cyclic
permutation (or under all permutations)**

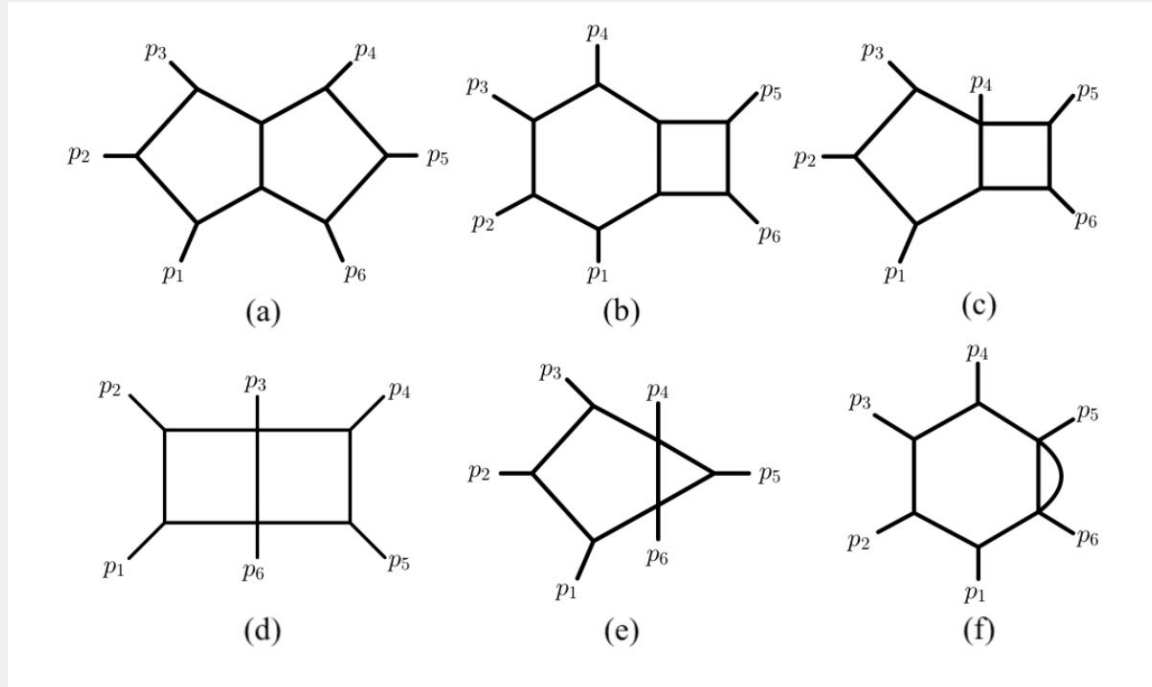
it produces exactly

25 planar (and 5 non-planar) letters!

**(except for one letter $\sqrt{\Delta}$ that drops out of all
known amplitudes in four dimensions).**

Pokraka, Spradlin, AV, Weng [2506.11895](#)

2-loop 6-point Planar Massless QCD

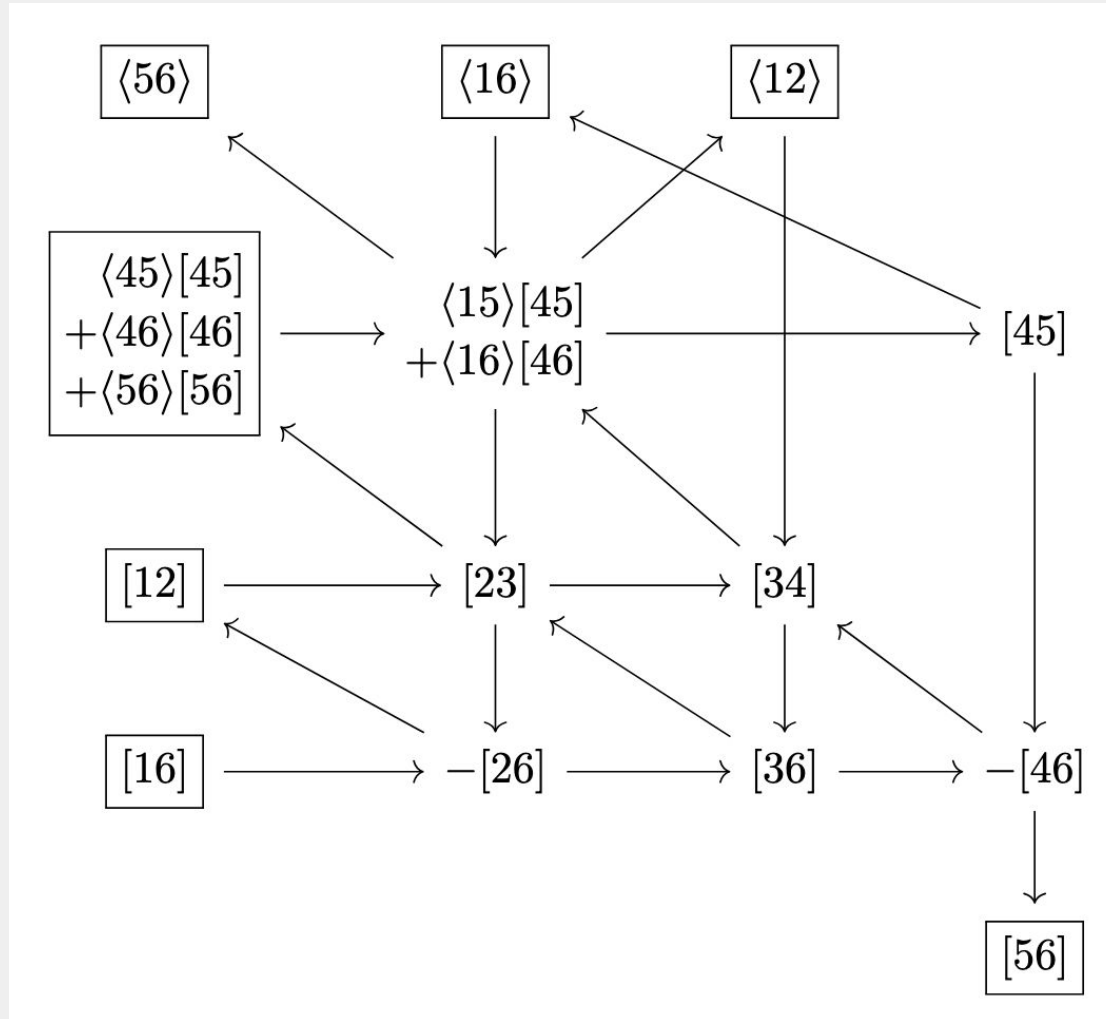


The full symbol alphabet for planar 2-loop 6-point integrals has been worked out by

Abreu, Monni, Page, Usovitsch [2412.19884](#);

Henn, Matijasic, Miczajka, Peraro, Xu, Zhang [2501.01847](#).

F(2,4;6) Cluster Algebra



F(2,4;6) Cluster Algebra & 2-loop 6-point Symbol Alphabet

245 symbol letters through all orders in dim reg

- 7 are analogs of $\sqrt{\Delta}$ in the 5-point case
- 135 are F(2,4;6) cluster variables (including permutations)
- 40 are algebraic and we reproduce all of them from infinite mutation sequences
- 27 of them are rational, are NOT cluster variables, but only appear at $O(\epsilon)$ so are not relevant in four dimensions
- **36 remain somewhat mysterious...**

(24 of 36 appear in [Carrolo, Chicherin, Henn, Yang, Zhang 2505.01245](#))

[Pokraka, Spradlin, AV, Weng 2506.11895](#)

Conclusion

ABSTRACT: The full 245-letter symbol alphabet for all planar massless two-loop six-point Feynman integrals was recently determined in arXiv:2412.19884 and arXiv:2501.01847. In a parallel mathematical development, it was shown in arXiv:2408.14956 that there is cluster algebra preserving embedding of the partial flag variety $\mathcal{Fl}_{2,n-2;n}$, which describes the kinematics of n massless particles, into the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(n-2, 2n-4)$. In this paper we connect these developments by showing that most of the rational symbol letters can be expressed in terms of flag cluster variables, and that all of the algebraic symbol letters arise from infinite mutation sequences.

- **Missing Letters (C₂?)**
- **Cluster Adjacency**
- **Cluster Functions**
- **Amplituhedron Tilings**
- **More data**

Symbology@15

15-18 December 2025

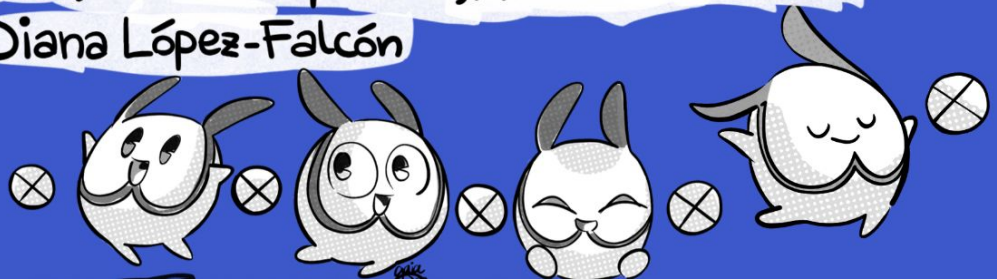


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Thank you!