Local loop-level recursion for nonplanar theories

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Scattering Amplitudes:

Ingrid Holm from Norway









Gaussian processes to evaluate supersymmetric cross sections



Local loop-level recursion for nonplanar theories



Factorial increase in complexity with multiplicity and loop order





The integrand of a gauge theory's graph can be written as







For gauge theories we can deal with **color**ordered trees

$$\mathcal{A}_{m}^{\text{tree}}(12\dots m) = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{perm}(2\dots m)} \text{Tr} \left(\mathbf{T}^{a_{1}} \mathbf{T}^{a_{\sigma(2)}} \mathbf{T}^{a_{\sigma(3)}} \cdots \mathbf{T}^{a_{\sigma(m)}} \right) \mathcal{A}_{m}^{\text{tree}}(1, \sigma)$$
$$\mathcal{A}_{m}^{\text{tree}}(1, \sigma) = \sum_{g \in \Gamma_{m,\sigma}^{\text{tree}}} \frac{n(g)}{d(g)}$$

Build higher-loop integrands from tree amplitudes using **unitarity cuts**



The **double copy** structure of gravity theories allows us to write



Reproduce a unitarity cut on the one-loop gauge and gravity box diagrams

On the Relationship between Yang-Mills Theory and Gravity and its Implication for Ultraviolet Divergences

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Scattering Amplitudes: from Geometry to Experiment

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Reproduce a unitarity cut on the one-loop gauge and gravity box diagrams



 $istA_{4}^{tree}$

 $\left[istA_4^{\text{tree}}\right]^2$



Thank you!

