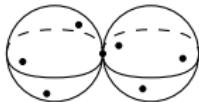


Twistorial Ambitwistor strings

II. Amplitudes

Yvonne Geyer



Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok

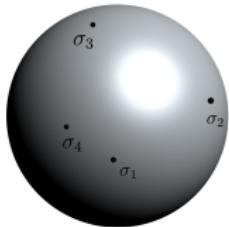


String field theory
Workshop
ICTP/SAIFR

arXiv:2001.05928 with G. Albonico, L.Mason

arXiv:1812.05548 with L. Mason

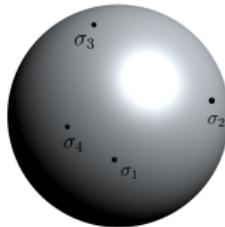
Worldsheet representations of FT amplitudes



D dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string, CHY
- ▶ localization: $P^2 = 0$
- ▶ [Cachazo-He-Yuan, Mason-Skinner, Berkovits]

Worldsheet representations of FT amplitudes



D dimensions

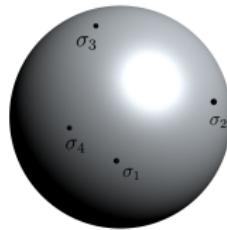
- ▶ ambitwistor string, CHY
- ▶ localization: $P^2 = 0$
- ▶ [Cachazo-He-Yuan, Mason-Skinner, Berkovits]



$D = 4$ dimensions

- ▶ twistor and ambitw. string
- ▶ localization: $\langle \lambda(\sigma_+) \kappa_+ \rangle = 0$
 $[\tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_-) \tilde{\kappa}_-] = 0$
- ▶ [Berkovits-Witten, Roiban-Spradlin-Volovich, Skinner]

Worldsheet representations of FT amplitudes



D dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string, CHY
- ▶ localization: $P^2 = 0$
- ▶ [Cachazo-He-Yuan, Mason-Skinner, Berkovits]

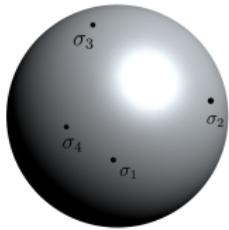


MANIFEST SUSY

$D = 4$ dimensions

- ▶ twistor and ambitw. string
- ▶ localization: $\langle \lambda(\sigma_+) \kappa_+ \rangle = 0$
 $[\tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_-) \tilde{\kappa}_-] = 0$
- ▶ [Berkovits-Witten, Roiban-Spradlin-Volovich, Skinner]

Worldsheet representations of FT amplitudes



D dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string, CHY
- ▶ localization: $P^2 = 0$
- ▶ [Cachazo-He-Yuan, Mason-Skinner, Berkovits]

MANIFEST SUSY

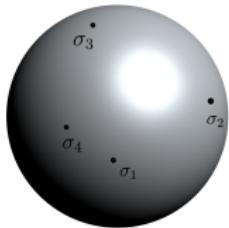
$D = 4$ dimensions

- ▶ twistor and ambitw. string
- ▶ localization: $\langle \lambda(\sigma_+) \kappa_+ \rangle = 0$
 $[\tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_-) \tilde{\kappa}_-] = 0$
- ▶ [Berkovits-Witten, Roiban-Spradlin-Volovich, Skinner]

$D = 6$ dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string
- ▶ localization: $\det(\lambda_A(\sigma_i), \kappa_{iA}) = 0$

Worldsheet representations of FT amplitudes



D dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string, CHY
- ▶ localization: $P^2 = 0$
- ▶ [Cachazo-He-Yuan, Mason-Skinner, Berkovits]



$D = 4$ dimensions

- ▶ twistor and ambitw. string
- ▶ localization: $\langle \lambda(\sigma_+) \kappa_+ \rangle = 0$
 $[\tilde{\lambda}(\sigma_-) \tilde{\kappa}_-] = 0$
- ▶ [Berkovits-Witten, Roiban-Spradlin-Volovich, Skinner]



TODAY

$D = 6$ dimensions

- ▶ ambitwistor string
- ▶ localization: $\det(\lambda_A(\sigma_i), \kappa_{iA}) = 0$

CHY amplitudes

[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, k_i, q_i)$$

CHY amplitudes

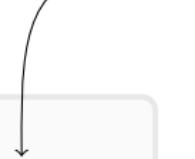
[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, \mathbf{k}_i, q_i)$$

D-dim momenta \mathbf{k}_i

$$k_i^2 = 0$$



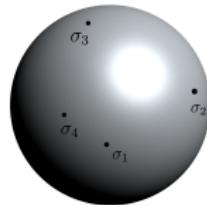
CHY amplitudes

[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, k_i, q_i)$$

moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}$
 $\sigma_i \in \mathbb{CP}^1$



CHY amplitudes

[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

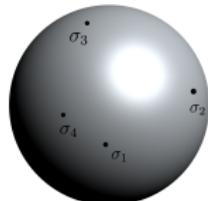
holom. δ -fns

$$\bar{\delta}(x) \equiv \bar{\partial} \left(\frac{1}{2i\pi x} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, k_i, q_i)$$

moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}$

$$\sigma_i \in \mathbb{CP}^1$$



scattering equations \mathcal{E}_i

► Construction: $P_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_{i\mu}}{\sigma - \sigma_i} d\sigma$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = 2k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i)$$

CHY amplitudes

[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

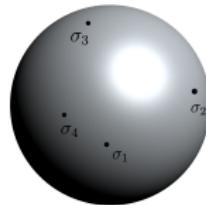
holom. δ -fns

$$\bar{\delta}(x) \equiv \bar{\partial} \left(\frac{1}{2i\pi x} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, k_i, q_i)$$

moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}$

$$\sigma_i \in \mathbb{CP}^1$$



scattering equations \mathcal{E}_i

► Construction: $P_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_{i\mu}}{\sigma - \sigma_i} d\sigma$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = 2k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i)$$

- geometric interpretation: $P^2 = 0$
- fully localized

CHY amplitudes

[Cachazo-He-Yuan]

S-matrix for massless QFTs

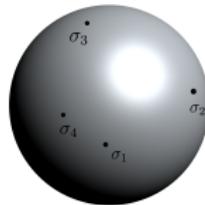
Integrand \mathcal{I}_n

- ‘data’ $q_i: T_i^{a_i}, \epsilon_i,$
- theory-specific

$$\mathcal{I}_n = \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int_{\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}} \frac{d^n \sigma}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})} \prod_{i=1}^n' \bar{\delta}(\mathcal{E}_i) \mathcal{I}_n(\sigma_i, k_i, q_i)$$

moduli space $\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}$
 $\sigma_i \in \mathbb{CP}^1$



scattering equations \mathcal{E}_i

- Construction: $P_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_{i\mu}}{\sigma - \sigma_i} d\sigma$

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = 2k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i)$$

- geometric interpretation: $P^2 = 0$
- fully localized

CHY vs Spinorial

	CHY	RSVW (4d twistor string)
any D	✓	✗
various theories	✓	(✓)
worldsheet theory	✓	✓
loop amplitudes	✓	
manifest susy	✗	✓

CHY vs Spinorial

	CHY	RSVW (4d twistor string)
any D	✓	✗
various theories	✓	(✓)
worldsheet theory	✓	✓
loop amplitudes	✓	
manifest susy	✗	✓

Question:

Spinorial models/formulas
beyond $D = 4, 10$?

6D spinor-helicity

- Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

6D spinor-helicity

$$\mu = 0, \dots, 5$$

$$\text{Spin}(6, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$
$$A, B = 0, \dots, 3$$

► Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

6D spinor-helicity

$$\text{Spin}(6, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$
$$A, B = 0, \dots, 3$$

► Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

► k null:

$$k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k_{[AB]} \text{ rank 2}$$

$$K_A^a : \quad k_{AB} = K_A^a K_B^b \varepsilon_{ab} =: \langle K_A K_B \rangle$$

$$K_{\dot{a}}^A : \quad k^{AB} = K_{\dot{a}}^A K_{\dot{b}}^B \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{b}} =: [K^A K^B]$$

6D spinor-helicity

$$\text{Spin}(6, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$
$$A, B = 0, \dots, 3$$

► Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

► k null:

$$k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k_{[AB]} \text{ rank 2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \rightarrow K_A^a : & k_{AB} = \kappa_A^a \kappa_B^b \varepsilon_{ab} =: \langle K_A K_B \rangle \\ \rightarrow K_{\dot{a}}^{\dot{A}} : & k^{AB} = \kappa_{\dot{a}}^A \kappa_{\dot{b}}^B \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{b}} =: [K^A K^B] \end{cases}$$

little group:

$$\text{Spin}(4, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

$$a = 0, 1, \quad \dot{a} = \dot{0}, \dot{1}$$

6D spinor-helicity

$$\text{Spin}(6, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$
$$A, B = 0, \dots, 3$$

- ▶ Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

- ▶ k null:

$$k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k_{[AB]} \text{ rank 2}$$

$$K_A^a : \quad k_{AB} = K_A^a K_B^b \varepsilon_{ab} =: \langle K_A K_B \rangle$$

$$K_{\dot{a}}^A : \quad k^{AB} = K_{\dot{a}}^A K_{\dot{b}}^B \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{b}} =: [K^A K^B]$$

- ▶ Polarization: F_A^B with $F_A^A = 0$

6D spinor-helicity

$$\text{Spin}(6, \mathbb{C}) \simeq \text{SL}(4, \mathbb{C})$$
$$A, B = 0, \dots, 3$$

► Vectors:

$$k_\mu = \gamma^{AB} k_{AB},$$

$$k_{AB} = k_{[AB]} = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{ABCD} k^{CD}$$

► k null:

$$k^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow k_{[AB]} \text{ rank 2}$$

$$K_A^a : \quad k_{AB} = K_A^a K_B^b \varepsilon_{ab} =: \langle K_A K_B \rangle$$

$$K_{\dot{a}}^A : \quad k^{AB} = K_{\dot{a}}^A K_{\dot{b}}^B \varepsilon^{\dot{a}\dot{b}} =: [K^A K^B]$$

► Polarization:

$$F_A^B \quad \text{with} \quad F_A^A = 0$$

Momentum eigenstates:

- $F_A^B = \epsilon_A \epsilon^B$
- EoM: $\epsilon_A k^{AB} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon_A = \epsilon_a K_A^a$
 $\epsilon^A k_{AB} = 0 \Rightarrow \epsilon^A = \epsilon_{\dot{a}} K^{\dot{a}}_A$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs:

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(\kappa_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(\kappa_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

polarized SE

$$u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) = v_{ia} \kappa_{iA}^a$$

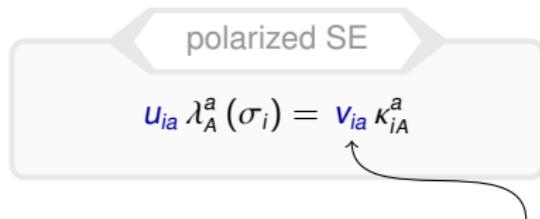
Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(\kappa_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$



$$\exists (u_i, v_i) \\ \text{normal.: } \langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle = 1$$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(k_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

polarized SE

$$u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) = v_{ia} k_{iA}^a$$

Ansatz:

$$\lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i^a \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(k_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

polarized SE

$$u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) = v_{ia} k_{iA}^a$$

Ansatz:

$$\lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i^a \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

► Properties:

- Ansatz correct: $\text{Res}_{\sigma_i} \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle = \epsilon_{i[A} \langle u_i \lambda_{B]}(\sigma_i) \rangle = k_{iAB}$

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(k_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

polarized SE

$$u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) = v_{ia} k_{iA}^a$$

Ansatz:

$$\lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i^a \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

► Properties:

- Ansatz correct:
- unique solution $\{u_i, v_i\}$ for each solution $\{\sigma_i\}$ of the scattering equations

Polarized scattering equations

► Recall

Scattering equs: $\mathcal{E}_i = \text{Res}_{\sigma_i} P^2(\sigma) = k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i), \quad P(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{k_i}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$

► Spinorial resolution:

- P_μ is null: $P_{AB} = \langle \lambda_A(\sigma) \lambda_B(\sigma) \rangle$
- Scatt. equs: $k_i \cdot P(\sigma_i) = \det(k_{iA}^a, \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i)) = 0$

polarized SE

$$u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) = v_{ia} k_{iA}^a$$

Ansatz:
$$\lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i^a \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

► Properties:

- Ansatz correct:
- unique solution $\{u_i, v_i\}$ for each solution $\{\sigma_i\}$
- natural measure $d\mu_n^{\text{pol}}$

6D supersymmetry

- ▶ (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$

6D supersymmetry

susy generators

$\text{Sp}(N) \times \text{Sp}(\tilde{N})$ R-sym.
metric $\Omega_{\mu\nu} = \Omega_{[IJ]}$,
 $I, J = 1, \dots, 2N$

► (N, \tilde{N}) susy:

$$\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$$
$$\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$$

6D supersymmetry

► (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$

► on-shell susy:

- momentum eigenstates: $Q_{AI} = \kappa_A^a Q_{ai}$, $Q_i^A = \kappa^{A\dot{a}} Q_{\dot{a}i}$

- further reduction: manifest little group [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]
manifest R-symmetry [Albonico-YG-Mason]

6D supersymmetry

- ▶ (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$
- ▶ on-shell susy:
 - momentum eigenstates: $Q_{AI} = \kappa_A^a Q_{ai}$, $Q_i^A = \kappa^{A\dot{a}} Q_{\dot{a}i}$
 - further reduction:

supermomenta

$$Q_{ai} = \xi_a q_i + \epsilon_a \Omega_{iJ} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_J}$$

6D supersymmetry

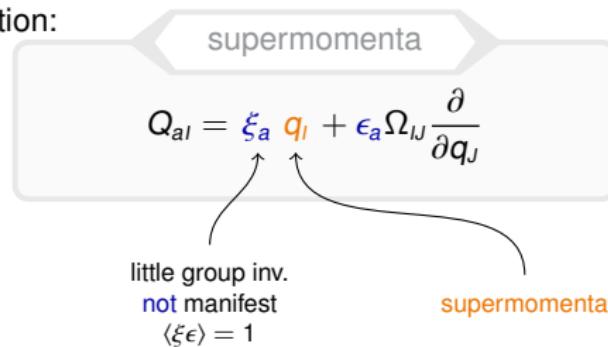
- ▶ (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$
- ▶ on-shell susy:
 - momentum eigenstates: $Q_{AI} = \kappa_A^a Q_{ai}$, $Q_i^A = \kappa^{A\dot{a}} Q_{\dot{a}i}$
 - further reduction:

supermomenta

$$Q_{ai} = \xi_a q_i + \epsilon_a \Omega_{IJ} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_J}$$

little group inv.
not manifest
 $\langle \xi \epsilon \rangle = 1$

supermomenta



6D supersymmetry

- ▶ (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$
- ▶ on-shell susy:

- momentum eigenstates: $Q_{AI} = \kappa_A^a Q_{ai}$, $Q_i^A = \kappa^{A\dot{a}} Q_{\dot{a}i}$
- further reduction:

The diagram illustrates the decomposition of supermomenta. A large rounded rectangle labeled "supermomenta" contains the equation $Q_{ai} = \xi_a q_i + \epsilon_a \Omega_{iJ} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_J}$. Two arrows point from the word "supermomenta" at the top to the term q_i and the term involving $\partial/\partial q_J$ respectively.

$$Q_{ai} = \xi_a q_i + \epsilon_a \Omega_{iJ} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_J}$$

- ▶ super YM: $\mathcal{F} := (F_A^B, \psi_i^B, \tilde{\psi}_{Ai}, \phi_{ii})$
 $Q_{CJ} \mathcal{F} = (k_{AC} \psi_J^B, \Omega_{JI} F_C^A, k_{AC} \phi_{ji}, \Omega_{JI} \tilde{\psi}_{Ci})$

6D supersymmetry

- ▶ (N, \tilde{N}) susy: $\{Q_{AI}, Q_{BJ}\} = k_{AB} \Omega_{IJ}$ $\{Q_i^A, Q_j^B\} = k^{AB} \Omega_{ij}$
- ▶ on-shell susy:

- momentum eigenstates: $Q_{AI} = \kappa_A^a Q_{ai}$, $Q_i^A = \kappa^{A\dot{a}} Q_{\dot{a}i}$
- further reduction:

$$Q_{ai} = \xi_a \textcolor{orange}{q}_i + \epsilon_a \Omega_{iJ} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_J}$$

- ▶ super YM: $\mathcal{F} := (\textcolor{blue}{F}_A^B, \psi_i^B, \tilde{\psi}_{Ai}, \phi_{ii})$
- $$\textcolor{blue}{F}_A^B = (\epsilon_A + q^2 \langle \xi \kappa_A \rangle) (\epsilon^B + \tilde{q}^2 [\xi \kappa^B])$$
- $$\tilde{\psi}_{Ai} = \tilde{q}_i (\epsilon_A + q^2 \langle \xi \kappa_A \rangle)$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \ \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} \ e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_{\bar{N}}}$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \quad \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} \quad e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_{\bar{N}}}$$

polarized measure

$$d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} = d\mu_{uv\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{\delta}(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4(\mathcal{E}_{iA})$$

$$d\mu_{uv\sigma} = \frac{\prod_j d^2 u_j d^2 v_j d\sigma_j}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_\sigma \times \text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_u}$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \quad \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} \quad e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_{\bar{N}}}$$

polarized measure

$$d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} = d\mu_{uv\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{\delta}(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4(\mathcal{E}_{iA}) \leftarrow \text{polarized scatt.equs. } \mathcal{E}_{iA}$$

$$d\mu_{uv\sigma} = \frac{\prod_j d^2 u_j d^2 v_j d\sigma_j}{\text{vol SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_\sigma \times \text{vol SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_u}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{iA} = u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) - v_{ia} \kappa_{iA}^a$$

$$\text{with } \lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \quad \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} \quad e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_{\bar{N}}}$$

polarized measure

$$d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} = d\mu_{uv\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{\delta}(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4(\mathcal{E}_{iA}) \leftarrow \text{polarized scatt.equs. } \mathcal{E}_{iA}$$

$$d\mu_{uv\sigma} = \frac{\prod_j d^2 u_j d^2 v_j d\sigma_j}{\text{vol SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_\sigma \times \text{vol SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_u}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{iA} = u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) - v_{ia} \kappa_{iA}^a$$

- ▶ fully localized
- ▶ DoF in $d\mu_n^{\text{pol}}$:
 $5n + (3+3) - 5n = 6$ mom. conservation

$$\text{with } \lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

Integrand \mathcal{I}_n

Yang-Mills: $\mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} = PT(\alpha)$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} = \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{\text{kin}}$
gravity: $\mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} = \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{kin}}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} = \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{\text{kin}}$

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \quad \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_{\bar{N}}}$$

polarized measure

$$d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} = d\mu_{uv\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{\delta}(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4(\mathcal{E}_{iA})$$

polarized scatt.equs. \mathcal{E}_{iA}

$$d\mu_{uv\sigma} = \frac{\prod_j d^2 u_j d^2 v_j d\sigma_j}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_\sigma \times \text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_u}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{iA} = u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) - v_{ia} \kappa_{iA}^a$$

► fully localized

$$\text{with } \lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i \epsilon_{iA}}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

Amplitudes

related work: [Cachazo-Guevara-Heydeman-Mizera-Schwarz-Wen]

Integrand \mathcal{I}_n

Yang-Mills: $\mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} = PT(\alpha)$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} = \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{\text{kin}}$
gravity: $\mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} = \mathcal{I}_n^{\text{kin}}$, $\tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} = \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{\text{kin}}$

supersymmetry factor

- $F_N = \sum_{i < j} \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle}{\sigma_{ij}} q_i q_j^T - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \langle \xi_i v_i \rangle q_i^2$
- susy invariance:
 $Q_{Ai} e^{F_N} = 0$ on \mathcal{E}_{iA}

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \int d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} \quad \mathcal{I}_n^{1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{I}}_n^{1/2} e^{F_N + \tilde{F}_N}$$

polarized measure

$$d\mu_n^{\text{pol}} = d\mu_{uv\sigma} \prod_{i=1}^n \bar{\delta}(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4(\mathcal{E}_{iA})$$

$$d\mu_{uv\sigma} = \frac{\prod_i d^2 u_i d^2 v_i d\sigma_i}{\text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_\sigma \times \text{vol } \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})_u}$$

polarized scatt.equs. \mathcal{E}_{iA}

$$\mathcal{E}_{iA} = u_{ia} \lambda_A^a(\sigma_i) - v_{ia} \kappa_{iA}^a$$

$$\text{with } \lambda_A^a(\sigma) = \sum_i \frac{u_i \epsilon_i a}{\sigma - \sigma_i}$$

► fully localized

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydeman-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- spin-1: $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA} \epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydemann-Schwarz-Wen]

reduced determinant:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{on polarized scatt. eqns.: } & \sum_i u_i^a H_{ij} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \det' H &= \langle u_i u_j \rangle^{-1} [\tilde{u}_i \tilde{u}_j]^{-1} \det H^{[ij]} \end{aligned}$$

► building blocks

- spin-1:

$$\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H \quad \text{with} \quad H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA} \epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$$

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydeman-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- spin-1: $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA}\epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- branes: $\text{Pf } U$ with $U_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle^2}{\sigma_{ij}}$
 $\text{Pf}' A = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ij}} \text{Pf } A_{[ij]}$ with $A_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{\sigma_{ij}}$

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydemann-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- spin-1: $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA}\epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- branes: $\text{Pf } U$ with $U_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle^2}{\sigma_{ij}}$
 $\text{Pf}' A = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ij}} \text{Pf } A_{[ij]}$ with $A_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- colour: $\text{PT}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \dots \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_1}}$

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydemann-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- spin-1: $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA}\epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- branes: $\text{Pf } U$ with $U_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle^2}{\sigma_{ij}}$
 $\text{Pf}' A = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ij}} \text{Pf } A_{[ij]}$ with $A_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- colour: $\text{PT}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \dots \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_1}}$

► double-copy matrix of theories

	PT	$\det' A$	$\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$	$\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$
PT $\det' A$ $\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$ $\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$	Bi-adjoint scalar	NLSM Galileon	$\mathcal{N} = (1,1)$ sYM $\mathcal{N} = (1,1)$ D5 $\mathcal{N} = (2,2)$ sugra	• $\mathcal{N} = (2,0)$ M5 • •

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydeman-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- **spin-1:** $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA}\epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- branes: $\text{Pf } U$ with $U_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle^2}{\sigma_{ij}}$
 $\text{Pf}' A = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ij}} \text{Pf } A_{[ij]}$ with $A_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- colour: $\text{PT}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \dots \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_1}}$

► double-copy matrix of theories

	PT	$\det' A$	$\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$	$\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$
PT $\det' A$ $\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$ $\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$	Bi-adjoint scalar	NLSM Galileon	$\mathcal{N} = (1, 1)$ sYM $\mathcal{N} = (1, 1)$ D5 $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ sugra	• $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ M5 • •

Integrands

brane integrands, see: [Heydeman-Schwarz-Wen]

► building blocks

- spin-1: $\mathcal{I}^{\text{kin}} = \det' H$ with $H_{ij} = \frac{\epsilon_{iA}\epsilon_j^A}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- branes: $\text{Pf } U$ with $U_{ij} = \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle^2}{\sigma_{ij}}$
 $\text{Pf}' A = \frac{1}{\sigma_{ij}} \text{Pf } A_{[ij]}$ with $A_{ij} = \frac{k_i \cdot k_j}{\sigma_{ij}}$
- colour: $\text{PT}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sigma_{\alpha_1 \alpha_2} \sigma_{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \dots \sigma_{\alpha_n \alpha_1}}$

► double-copy matrix of theories

	PT	$\det' A$	$\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$	$\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$
PT $\det' A$ $\det' H e^{F_1 + \tilde{F}_1}$ $\frac{\text{Pf}' A}{\text{Pf } U} e^{F_2}$	Bi-adjoint scalar	NLSM Galileon	$\mathcal{N} = (1, 1)$ sYM $\mathcal{N} = (1, 1)$ D5 $\mathcal{N} = (2, 2)$ sugra	• $\mathcal{N} = (2, 0)$ M5 • •

Question:

Connection to worldsheet model?

Twistorial ambitwistor string

[Lionel's talk]

- ▶ Chiral 2D CFT:

ambitwistor string

$$S_{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \varepsilon_{ab} Z^a \cdot \bar{\partial} Z^b + A_{ab} Z^a \cdot Z^b$$

super ambi-twistors $Z_a = (\lambda_{Aa}, \mu_a^A, \eta_a^I) \in \Omega^0(K_{\Sigma}^{1/2})$, $A_{ab} \in \Omega^{0,1}$.

Twistorial ambitwistor string

[Lionel's talk]

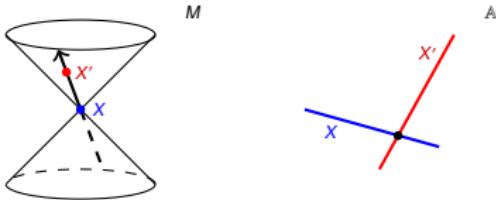
► Chiral 2D CFT:

ambitwistor string

$$S_{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \varepsilon_{ab} Z^a \cdot \bar{\partial} Z^b + A_{ab} Z^a \cdot Z^b$$

super ambi-twistors $Z_a = (\lambda_{Aa}, \mu_a^A, \eta_a^I) \in \Omega^0(K_{\Sigma}^{1/2})$, $A_{ab} \in \Omega^{0,1}$.

- c.f. 4D twistor and ambitwistor string
- target space: \mathbb{A} = phase space of complexified null geodesics



Twistorial ambitwistor string

[Lionel's talk]

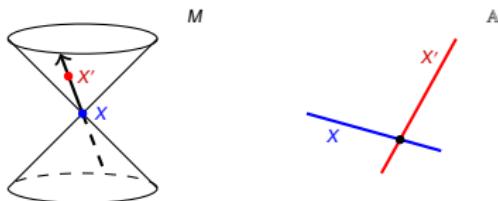
► Chiral 2D CFT:

ambitwistor string

$$S_{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \varepsilon_{ab} Z^a \cdot \bar{\partial} Z^b + A_{ab} Z^a \cdot Z^b$$

super ambi-twistors $Z_a = (\lambda_{Aa}, \mu_a^A, \eta_a^I) \in \Omega^0(K_{\Sigma}^{1/2})$, $A_{ab} \in \Omega^{0,1}$.

- c.f. 4D twistor and ambitwistor string
- target space: \mathbb{A} = phase space of complexified null geodesics



► Vertex operators:

$$V_i = \int d^2 u_i d^2 v_i \delta(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI} - \frac{1}{2} \langle \xi_i v_i \rangle q_i^2)}$$

Twistorial ambitwistor string

[Lionel's talk]

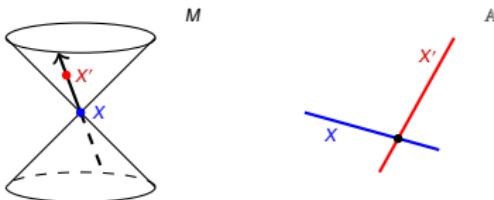
► Chiral 2D CFT:

ambitwistor string

$$S_{\mathbb{A}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \varepsilon_{ab} Z^a \cdot \bar{\partial} Z^b + A_{ab} Z^a \cdot Z^b$$

super ambi-twistors $Z_a = (\lambda_{Aa}, \mu_a^A, \eta_a^I) \in \Omega^0(K_{\Sigma}^{1/2})$, $A_{ab} \in \Omega^{0,1}$.

- c.f. 4D twistor and ambitwistor string
- target space: \mathbb{A} = phase space of complexified null geodesics



► Vertex operators:

$$V_i = \int d^2 u_i d^2 v_i \delta(\langle v_i \epsilon_i \rangle - 1) \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI} - \frac{1}{2} \langle \xi_i v_i \rangle q_i^2)}$$

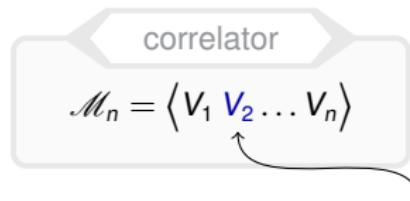
⇒ worldsheet theory for QFT amplitudes

Correlator

correlator

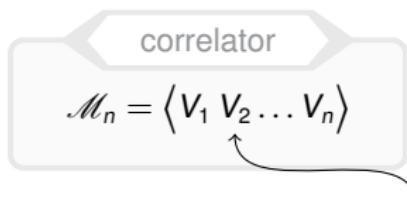
$$\mathcal{M}_n = \langle V_1 V_2 \dots V_n \rangle$$

Correlator



Vertex operator:
 $V_i \sim \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{il})}$

Correlator

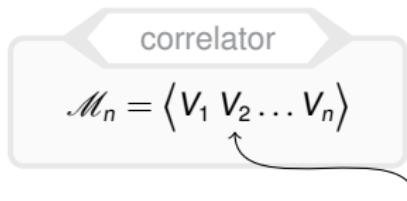


Vertex operator:
 $V_i \sim \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_j \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{jA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI})}$

► Integrate out (λ, μ) system:

- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a \epsilon_{iA} \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i)$
- Solution: $\lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} \epsilon_{iA}$

Correlator



Vertex operator:
 $V_i \sim \delta^4(\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI})}$

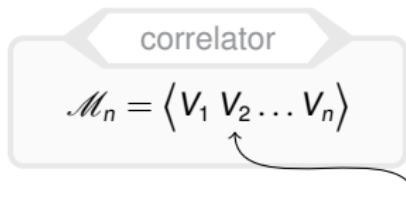
► Integrate out (λ, μ) system:

- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a \epsilon_{iA} \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i) \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n \delta^4(\langle u_i \lambda_A(\sigma_i) \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle)$
- Solution: $\lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} \epsilon_{iA}$

Polarized SE

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \delta^4(\langle u_i \lambda_A(\sigma_i) \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle)$$

Correlator



Vertex operator:
 $V_i \sim \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI})}$

► Integrate out (λ, μ) system:

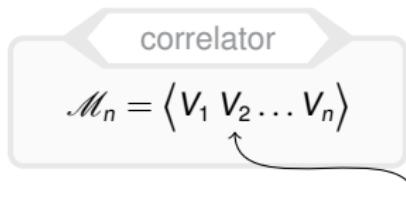
- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a \epsilon_{iA} \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i) \Rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^n \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A(\sigma_i) \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle)$
- Solution: $\lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} \epsilon_{iA}$

Polarized SE

► Integrate out η system:

- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \eta^{Ia} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a q_i^I \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i)$
- Solution: $\eta^{Ia} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} q_i^I$

Correlator



Vertex operator:
 $V_i \sim \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle) w e^{i(\langle u_i \mu^A \rangle \epsilon_{iA} + \langle u_i \eta^I \rangle q_{iI})}$

► Integrate out (λ, μ) system:

- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a \epsilon_{iA} \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i) \Rightarrow$
- Solution: $\lambda_A^a = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} \epsilon_{iA}$

Polarized SE
 $\prod_{i=1}^n \delta^4 (\langle u_i \lambda_A(\sigma_i) \rangle - \langle v_i \kappa_{iA} \rangle)$

► Integrate out η system:

- EoM: $\bar{\partial} \eta^{la} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^a q_i^l \bar{\delta}(\sigma - \sigma_i) \Rightarrow$
- Solution: $\eta^{la} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{u_i^a}{\sigma - \sigma_i} q_i^l$

Supersymmetry rep e^{F_N}
 $F_N \supset \sum_{i < j} \frac{\langle u_i u_j \rangle}{\sigma_{ij}} q_{il} q_j^l$

BCFW recursion

[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- Deformation:

$$\hat{k}_1 = k_1 + z q$$

$$\hat{k}_n = k_n - z q$$

BCFW recursion

[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- Deformation:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{k}_1 &= k_1 + z q \\ \hat{k}_n &= k_n - z q\end{aligned}$$

On-shell:
 $0 = \hat{k}_1^2 = \hat{k}_n^2$
 $0 = q^2 = q \cdot k_{1,n}$

BCFW recursion

[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- ▶ Deformation:

$$\hat{k}_1 = k_1 + z q$$

$$\hat{k}_n = k_n - z q$$

- ▶ Cauchy:

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(z=0) = \oint_{|z|=\varepsilon} \frac{1}{z} \mathcal{M}(z) = - \oint_{|z|=\varepsilon} \frac{1}{z} \mathcal{M}(z)$$

BCFW recursion

[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- Deformation:

$$\hat{k}_1 = k_1 + z q$$

$$\hat{k}_n = k_n - z q$$

Poles:

$$0 = \hat{k}_L^2 = k_L^2 + 2z q \cdot k_L$$

$$k_L = \sum_{i \in L} k_i$$

- Cauchy:

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(z=0) = \oint_{|z|=c} \frac{1}{z} \mathcal{M}(z) = - \oint_{|z|=c} \frac{1}{z} \mathcal{M}(z)$$

BCFW recursion

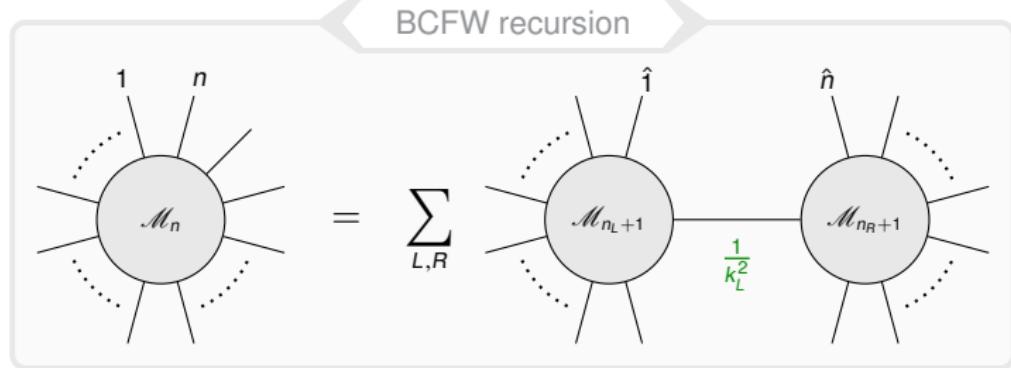
[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- Deformation:

$$\hat{k}_1 = k_1 + z q$$

$$\hat{k}_n = k_n - z q$$

BCFW recursion



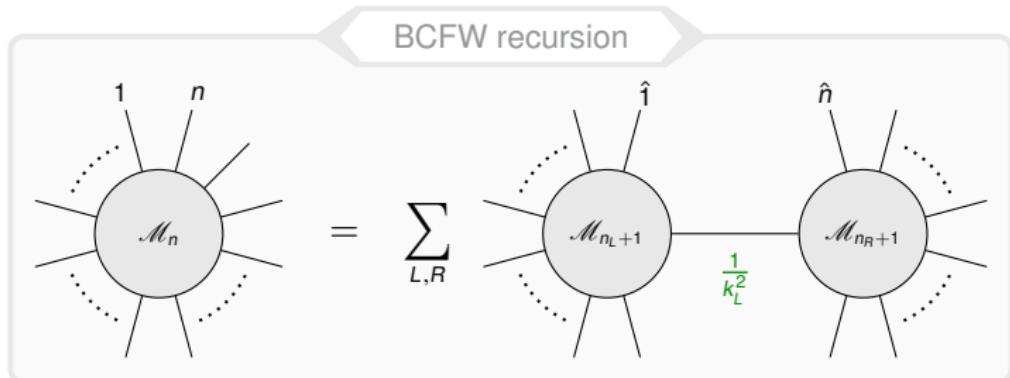
BCFW recursion

[Britto-Cachazo-Feng-Witten]

- Deformation:

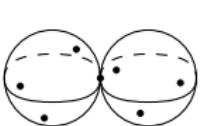
$$\hat{k}_1 = k_1 + z q$$

$$\hat{k}_n = k_n - z q$$



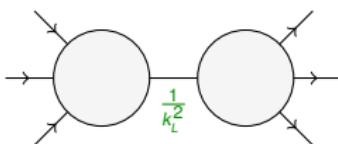
- Proof of worldsheet formula:

[Albonico-YG-Mason]



boundary of $\mathfrak{M}_{0,n}$

↔ SE



factorisation channel

Summary and Outlook

► Summary

	CHY	twistorial
any D	✓	$D = 4, 5, 6, 10$
various theories	✓	✓
worldsheet theory	✓	✓
loop amplitudes	✓	
manifest susy	✗	✓

Summary and Outlook

► Summary

	CHY	twistorial
any D	✓	$D = 4, 5, 6, 10$
various theories	✓	✓
worldsheet theory	✓	✓
loop amplitudes	✓	
manifest susy	✗	✓

► Future directions

- worldsheet models in 5d [WiP with D.Skinner and L. Mason]
also: 6d c.f. Lionel's talk
- loop amplitudes? [c.f. Wen-Zhang]