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Published in:
Physical Review Letters

DOI:
10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.041601

Publication date:
2023

Document version
Publisher’s PDF, also known as Version of record

Document license:
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Citation for published version (APA):
https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.041601
Bootstrapping Elliptic Feynman Integrals Using Schubert Analysis

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(Received 20 January 2023; revised 24 May 2023; accepted 27 June 2023; published 24 July 2023)

The symbol bootstrap has proven to be a powerful tool for calculating polylogarithmic Feynman integrals and scattering amplitudes. In this Letter, we initiate the symbol bootstrap for elliptic Feynman integrals. Concretely, we bootstrap the symbol of the twelve-point two-loop double-box integral in four dimensions, which depends on nine dual-conformal cross ratios. We obtain the symbol alphabet, which contains 100 logarithms as well as nine simple elliptic integrals, via a Schubert-type analysis, which we equally generalize to the elliptic case. In particular, we find a compact, one-line formula for the (2,2) coproduct of the result.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.131.041601

Introduction.—Within the framework of perturbative quantum field theory (QFT), precision predictions are expressed in terms of Feynman integrals, which evaluate to complicated transcendental numbers and functions.

In the last decade, much progress has been made for Feynman integrals, scattering amplitudes, as well as further quantities that belong to the simplest such class of functions, namely multiple polylogarithms (MPLs) [1–7]. This progress is to a large extent due to the excellent understanding we have of these functions, in particular through the so-called symbol [8–11]. The symbol allows one to decompose MPLs in terms of much simpler symbol letters \( \log(\phi_i) \), where \( \phi_i \) is a rational or algebraic function of the kinematics, and thus captures their singularity structure. Moreover, via the larger coproduct structure it is part of, the symbol can be used to reconstruct the function.

Among the most powerful techniques we have for MPLs is the so-called symbol bootstrap; see, e.g., Ref. [12] for a review. Since the symbol manifests the identities between MPLs via the known identities of the symbol letters \( \log(\phi_i) \), it makes it possible to construct a basis for the space of functions in which a quantity must live. One can then make an ansatz and determine the corresponding coefficients via physical constraints. This idea has been successfully applied to scattering amplitudes [13–25], form factors [26–30], soft anomalous dimensions [31,32], and various individual Feynman integrals [33,34]. A crucial ingredient for the symbol bootstrap, though, is a good guess for the set of symbol letters, called the symbol alphabet. In a growing number of cases, it can be obtained via cluster algebras and tropical Graßmannians [23,35–58] as well as, more recently, a Schubert analysis [59–61], i.e., by analyzing the geometry of leading singularities in twistor space.

However, also more complicated classes of functions than MPLs occur in QFT in general and Feynman integrals in particular; see Ref. [62] for a review. The simplest of these are elliptic generalizations of multiple polylogarithms (eMPLs), for which there has been much recent progress [63–86]. Specifically, a symbol has been defined for eMPLs [78], the identities between elliptic symbol letters \( \Omega^{ij}(\phi_i) \) were understood [87], and the symbol of the first elliptic Feynman integrals was studied, revealing surprisingly simple structures [87,88].

In this Letter, we initiate the symbol bootstrap for elliptic Feynman integrals. Concretely, as a proof of principle, we calculate the twelve-point two-loop double-box integral with massless internal propagators in four spacetime dimensions; see Fig. 1. This diagram is an essential element in the basis for planar two-loop Feynman integrals [89]; in particular, it contributes to scattering amplitudes in the maximally supersymmetric Yang-Mills \( (N = 4 \text{ sYM}) \) theory [90] and, through its dual graph, to correlation functions in that theory as well as its conformal fishnet limit [91–93]. Our bootstrap is based on the structures that were observed in the ten-point elliptic double-box integral [88]—in particular the symbol prime [87]—as well as on generalizing the Schubert analysis to the elliptic case.

Setup.—We consider the twelve-point double-box integral

\[
I_{\mathbf{BB}} = \int \frac{d^4 x_0^\prime d^4 x_0}{x_{10}^\prime x_{20}^\prime x_{30}^\prime x_{00}^\prime x_{12}^2 x_{23}^2 x_{30}^2} \frac{x_{13}^2 x_{25}^2 x_{36}^2}{x_{14}^2 x_{56}^2 x_{60}^2},
\]

for the set of symbol letters, called the symbol alphabet.

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with the dual momentum $x_i$ defined in Fig. 1 and $x_i^2 \equiv (x_i - x_j)^2$ [94]. The double-box integral (1) depends on nine independent dual-conformal cross ratios,

$$\chi_{ab} = \chi_{ba} = x_{ba-1;ab-1} \quad \text{with} \quad x_{ijkl} = \frac{x_{ij}^2 x_{kl}^2}{x_{jk}^2 x_{il}^2},$$

where $a, b$ are nonadjacent in the cycle $\{1, \ldots, 6\}$. Moreover, it satisfies a first-order differential equation relating it to the one-loop hexagon integral in six dimensions [95,96]:

$$\partial_{\chi_{ab}} I_{\chi^a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-\Delta_6}} I_{\chi^a},$$

where the normalized six-point Gram determinant $\Delta_6 = \det(x_{ij}^2)/(x_{14}^2 x_{25}^2 x_{36}^2)$ is a cubic polynomial in $\chi_{14}$, showing that the symbol of the double-box integral is elliptic [97].

We are interested in the singularity structure of the integral in Eq. (1), i.e., its symbol [97,98], which can be obtained by taking the total differential recursively,

$$dI = \sum_i I_i dA_i \Rightarrow S(I) = \sum_i S(I_i) \otimes A_i,$$

where $I_i$ and the symbol letters $A_i$ are $n-, (n-1)-$, and onefold integrals, respectively. We refer to the number of entries as length. It was computed in Ref. [88] and further indicated in Ref. [87] that the symbol of the ten-point double-box integral, given by the limit $x_i^2 \to 0$ and $x_{ij}^2 \to 0$ of Eq. (1), respects the following simple structure:

$$S\left(\frac{2\pi i}{\omega_1} I_{\chi^a}\right) = \sum_{ijkl} C_{ijkl} \log(\phi_k) \otimes \log(\phi_l) \otimes \left[ \sum_j \log(\phi_{ij}) \otimes \left(2\pi i w_{ij} \right) + \Omega_i \otimes \left(2\pi i \tau \right) \right],$$

where $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ are the periods of the elliptic curve, with modular parameter $\tau = \omega_2/\omega_1$, and $C_{ijkl} \in \mathbb{Q}$. The symbol letters in the last entry are elliptic integrals $w_{c} = (1/\omega_1) \int_{y_0}^y dx/y$, with $y^2 = -\Delta_6(x)$ defining the elliptic curve [99]. Using the symbol prime [87], the remaining elliptic letters $\Omega_i$ can be obtained from the previous letters as

$$\Omega_i = \sum_j \partial_i \int_\gamma (2\pi i w_{ij} \phi_{ij}) \log(\phi_{ij}),$$

where the integration contour $\gamma$ is independent of $\tau$.

It is as yet unknown how to evaluate the twelve-point double-box integral in terms of e MPLs and then compute its symbol. The main obstacle in applying techniques such as differential equations or direct integration is the occurrence of excessive square roots. This can be anticipated from Eq. (3) as the symbol of the hexagon [100],

$$S(I_{\chi^a}) = \sum_i \text{Box}_{ij} \otimes \log R_{ij}, \quad R_{ij} = \frac{G_j^i - \sqrt{-G_{ij}^i G_{ij}^j}}{G_j^i + \sqrt{-G_{ij}^i G_{ij}^j}},$$

contains square roots of 16 different Gram determinants! Here $\text{Box}_{ij}$ refers to the symbol of the four-mass box integral

$$\text{Box}_{ij} = \log u_{ij} \otimes \log \frac{\bar{z}_{ij}}{\bar{z}_{ij}} \otimes \log \frac{1 - \bar{z}_{ij}}{1 - \bar{z}_{ij}},$$

with $u_{ij} = x_{klmn}$ and $v_{ij} = x_{lmnk}$ for $\{k, l, m, n\} = \{1, \ldots, 6\}\{i, j\}$, as well as $\bar{z}_{ij}$ and $\bar{z}_{ij}$ being defined by $u_{ij} = \bar{z}_{ij} \bar{z}_{ij}$ and $v_{ij} = (1 - \bar{z}_{ij})(1 - \bar{z}_{ij})$. Moreover, we introduced the following notation for Gram determinants:

$$G_A^B := (-1)^{\sum_{a\in\{A,B\}}} \det x_{ab}^2 \otimes G_A = G_A^A,$$

with $a \in \{1, \ldots, 6\}\{A\}$ and $b \in \{1, \ldots, 6\}\{B\}$ where $A, B$ are indices of dual points as in Eq. (7); in particular, $G$ is the six-point Gram determinant.

Symbol letters via a Schubert problem.—We now predict the symbol letters required for the bootstrap of integral (1) by using Schubert analysis. These letters include the logarithmic letters—in particular those indicated by the symbol of the one-loop hexagon, Eq. (7) through Eq. (3)—and the elliptic last entries, while the complicated letters $\Omega_i$ can be constructed from these via Eq. (6).

Schubert analysis works in twistor space $\mathbb{P}^3$ [101,102], where to each dual point $x_{\alpha} = x^\prime_{\alpha} x^\prime_{\alpha}$ is associated a line $(i) = (1, t, x_{1}^{1i} + x_{2}^{2i} t, x_{1}^{2i} + x_{2}^{2i} t)$, where the points are parametrized by $t$.

MPL letters from boxes: Let us begin by discussing the one-loop four-mass box integral, whose symbol is given in Eq. (8). To solve for the one-loop leading singularity of this integral, we send its four propagators to zero, i.e., $x_{0}^2 = 0$. In momentum twistor space, this is equivalent to looking for a line $(L)$ intersecting all four kinematics lines $(i)$
guarantees that the cross ratios formed on each line are the same. There are \( \binom{\ell}{3} = 20 \) such configurations in the double-box integral, each of them giving nine multiplicatively independent cross ratios. Taking the union of all cross ratios formed in this way, we find 104 multiplicatively independent letters: \( 9 \chi_{abc} G_{\alpha \beta \gamma} \left( \frac{x_{1}^{b} x_{2}^{c} x_{3}^{d}}{x_{1}^{b} x_{2}^{c} x_{3}^{d}} \right)^{2} \) and its 14 images under the permutations \( S_{0} \) of the external points \( x_{i} \), the 15 last entries \( R_{ij} \) of the hexagon \( (7) \), five ratios of \( G_{\alpha} / \left( x_{1}^{b} x_{2}^{c} x_{3}^{d} x_{4}^{e} x_{5}^{f} x_{6}^{g} \right) \) to its five images under \( S_{0} \), as well as 60 algebraic letters \( \left( G_{ij}^{ik} - \sqrt{G_{ij} G_{ik}} \right) / \left( G_{ij}^{ik} + \sqrt{G_{ij} G_{ik}} \right) \). Combining them with the 30 ratios \( \{ z, \bar{z}, (1 - z)/(1 - \bar{z}) \} \) from the second entries, we obtain 134 candidate third entries.

Elliptic Schubert analysis and last entries: So far, we have only constructed the arguments of the symbol letters \( \log (\phi) \) through Schubert analysis, while, as indicated in Refs. [87,88], the counterparts of elliptic letters in MPL cases are logarithms rather than their arguments. However, one can also naturally construct logarithms in the above Schubert analysis; e.g., in the case in Eq. (10):

\[
\log(z) = (\alpha_{1} - \delta_{i}) \int_{\beta_{i}} \frac{dx}{(x - \alpha_{1})(x - \delta_{i})}. \tag{11}
\]

This is referred to as Aomoto polylogarithm [113–115]: two points on the line define the differential form (integrand), and the two other points define the integration range, while the normalization factor \( \alpha_{1} - \delta_{i} \) arises from the inverse of the contour integral

\[
\frac{1}{\alpha_{1} - \delta_{i}} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|x - \alpha_{1}| = \epsilon} \frac{dx}{(x - \alpha_{1})(x - \delta_{i})}. \tag{12}
\]

which can also be understood as one period of the punctured sphere \( \mathbb{C} \setminus \{ \alpha_{1}, \delta_{i} \} \).

The above construction can be easily generalized to elliptic cases. Concretely, this amounts to considering the leading singularity of the two-loop double-box integral: the lines \( (0) \) and \( (0') \) intersect each other as well as \( \{ 1, 2 \}, \{ 3 \} \) and \( \{ 4, 5, 6 \} \); see Fig. 3. Since this involves two integration points corresponding to two loop momenta at the same time, we refer to it as a “two-loop Schubert problem.” It poses seven constraints on eight parameters and thus defines a curve, to which a one form is naturally associated. One can easily verify that this is an elliptic curve [116], and the elliptic generalization of Eq. (11) is

\[
\frac{2\pi i}{\omega_{1}} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{P(x)}}. \tag{13}
\]

Here \( dx / \sqrt{P(x)} \) is the differential form for the elliptic curve, with \( x \) parametrizing the points on any external line \( (i) \). Moreover, \( 2\pi i / \omega_{1} \) is the counterpart of Eq. (12) [117].

There are exactly two solutions \( (L_{j}) \) to this so-called Schubert problem. Each of these solutions has four distinct intersections with the four external lines \([103,104]\), \( \{ \alpha_{j}, \beta_{j}, \gamma_{j}, \delta_{j} \} \) \( j=1,2 \); see Fig. 2. According to Ref. [60], one can form four multiplicatively independent cross ratios from these intersections,

\[
z = \frac{(\alpha_{1} - \beta_{1})(\gamma_{1} - \delta_{1})}{(\alpha_{1} - \gamma_{1})(\beta_{1} - \delta_{1})}, \quad \bar{z} = (1 \to 2), \tag{10}
\]
as well as \( (1 - z) \) and \( (1 - \bar{z}) \). Taking their products (quotients) we obtain the arguments of the letters for the first (second) entries of the four-mass box symbol (8). Since it contains only a single integration point corresponding to one loop momentum, we refer to this case as a “one-loop Schubert problem” in the following.

An interesting property of all known amplitudes and Feynman integrals in planar \( \mathcal{N} = 4 \) sYM theory \([12,88,105–109]\), which arguably holds to all loop orders \([110,111]\), is that their first two entries form the symbols of \( L_{21} (1 - \chi_{abcd}) \), \( \log(x_{abcd}) \log(x_{e'f'}) \) or four-mass boxes whose symbol letters are \( \{ z, \bar{z}, 1 - z, 1 - \bar{z} \} \) or their degenerations for corresponding one-loop-box subdiagrams \([112]\). We assume that the twelve-point double-box integral (1) also follows this pattern. Since there are \( \binom{\ell}{4} = 15 \) four-mass box subtopologies, this gives us 9 candidates for the first entry and \( 30 + 9 = 39 \) candidates for the second entry.

Now we move to the third entries. In Ref. [60] it was realized that for certain two-loop planar Feynman integrals, the space of possible symbol letters in the third slot is generated by combining different one-loop Schubert problems and constructing cross ratios from the intersection points on the external lines. Here we refine this procedure as follows: in all known examples we observe that the required combined one-loop boxes share three external lines, and thus we assume this to also hold for the twelve-point double box; see Fig. 2. This requirement in particular

FIG. 2. Schubert problem providing the logarithmic letters in the symbol. The horizontal lines represent the external dual points \( x_{i} \). The pair of vertical lines in each of the three boxes is uniquely determined by the intersection with the four corresponding external points. Logarithmic letters are obtained as cross ratios of the intersection points on a line.
FIG. 3. Schubert problem providing the elliptic letters in the symbol. The horizontal lines, which intersect vertical lines corresponding to external points, intersect each other in an elliptic curve (the dotted curve; see also Ref. [116]). If the black point lies on an external line corresponding to the external point \( x_i \), i.e., the elliptic curve intersects the external line in that black point, either \((0)\) or \((0')\) satisfy the defining property of one of the vertical lines in Fig. 2 with external points \( x_i, x_1, x_2, x_3 \) or \( x_i, x_4, x_5, x_6 \), respectively. The corresponding intersection points yield the boundaries in the elliptic letters.

and \( \{\alpha, \beta\} \) are intersections on \((i)\) that stem from a one-loop Schubert problem including either \( \{(1), (2), (3)\} \) or \( \{(4), (5), (6)\} \). For instance, if we stick to the line \((2)\) and choose the upper and lower bounds from \( \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} \) in Fig. 2 with \( \{i, j, k, \ell\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \), the integral gives \( w_{x_{1k}} \), which will be one of our last entries. By going through all external lines and possible upper and lower bounds [118], we find 9 linear independent elliptic integrals which we assume to be the last entries of the twelve-point double-box integral.

Finally, let us remark that the eight letters besides \( w_{x_{1k}} \) can also be generated from the differential equation (3) as the values of \( \chi_{14} \) for which the third letters \( R_{ij} \) in the hexagon become singular. In this way, we find an overcomplete set of last entries, from which we construct a basis of nine last entries given by \( w_0, w_{x_{1k}}, \) and \( \tau \) and the six torus images \( w_{c_k} \), where

\[
c_k = \chi_{14} \frac{G_j x_{ik}^4 + G_j x_{jk}^4 + 2 (G_j^2 + G_{ij}^2) x_{jk}^2 x_{ik}^2}{2 G_{ij} x_{ij}^2 x_{jk}^2 x_{ik}^2}.
\]  

(14)

Here \( i \) and \( j \) are defined from the index \( k \) by identifying the set \( \{i, j, k\} \) with (cyclic permutations of) \( \{1, 2, 3\} \) or \( \{4, 5, 6\} \). This basis spans the same space as the last entries obtained by the Schubert analysis. Note that there is an ambiguity in defining \( w_{c_k} \) due to the choice of \( \pm y_{c_k} \). The choice used in this Letter is explicitly given in the Supplemental Material [118].

Bootstrap and results.—Let us now turn to the bootstrap of the twelve-point double-box symbol assuming the structure of Eq. (5); i.e., based on the alphabet generated in the previous section, we make an ansatz for the terms in the symbol whose last entry is not \( 2\pi i \tau \), while we assume that the terms with last entry \( 2\pi i \tau \) follow from those via Eq. (6).

A generic symbol \( \sum_0 C_{i_1, \ldots, i_6} A_{i_1} \otimes \ldots \otimes A_{i_6} \), does not correspond to the symbol of a function unless it satisfies the integrability condition [1]

\[
0 = \sum_{i_1, \ldots, i_6} C_{i_1, \ldots, i_6} A_{i_1} \otimes \ldots \otimes A_{i_6} \otimes \Delta_k \chi_{14} \frac{\partial A_{i_p} \partial A_{i_{p+1}}}{\partial x_k \partial x_m - \partial x_{m_k} \partial x_{k_m}}
\]  

(15)

Table I. Number of remaining free parameters after imposing each constraint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constraint</th>
<th>Free parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alphabet</td>
<td>( 9 \times 39 \times 134 \times 8 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrability in slots 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>( 60 \times 134 \times 8 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrability in slots 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td>( 60 \times 19 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrability in slots 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>( 1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential equation (3)</td>
<td>( 0 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

at all depths \( 1 \leq p < n \), where \( \{X_k\} \) are a set of independent kinematic parameters, e.g., \( \{\chi_{ab}\} \) or \( \{w_0, w_{x_{1k}}, w_{c_k}, \tau\} \) for the double-box integral. In particular, in order to exploit the structure (5), we use the latter set of variables for integrability in entries three and four; see the Supplemental Material [118] for more details.

Amazingly, we find that imposing integrability uniquely fixes the symbol up to an overall constant, cf. Table I! We determine this constant via the differential equation (3), which moreover provides a consistency check. In addition, we checked that the symbol satisfies the conformal Ward identity [119] and the second-order differential equation of Refs. [120,121], and that it reduces to the known symbol of the ten-point double box [88] in the limit \( x_{1i}^2 \to 0, x_{34}^2 \to 0 \). It also satisfies the (extended) Steinmann conditions [122–124] in all logarithmic symbol entries, i.e., discontinuities in overlapping channels vanish. Finally, the dual diagram of the double box is invariant under the \( Z_2 \) reflection \( x_i \to x_{7-i} \) and the permutations \( S_3 \) of \( \{x_1, x_2, x_3\} \) (cf. Fig. 1), and this symmetry is manifest in our symbol result [125].

The full symbol of the twelve-point double-box integral can be written in terms of 100 logarithmic symbol letters and nine elliptic last letters, together with the structure shown in Eq. (6). We give its explicit form, as obtained from the bootstrap and organized by the last entries, in the Supplemental Material [118].

Reorganizing this symbol allows one to write the (2,2) coproduct of the double-box integral as a remarkably compact formula:

\[
\Delta_{2,2} \left( \frac{2\pi i}{\omega_1} f_{\# \#} \right) = \sum_{i<j} \text{Box}_{ij} \int_{-\infty}^{\chi_{14}} \frac{d\chi_{14}' \log R_{ij}(\chi_{14}')}{\sqrt{-\Delta_6(\chi_{14}')}} \left( \chi_{14} \to \infty \right),
\]  

(16)
where the limit in the second term is taken with all other $\chi_{ab}$'s fixed. The first term in Eq. (16) manifests the differential equation (3) via Eq. (7), and the second (subtracted) term ensures integrability and that $I_{x_{14}}^{\infty}$ vanishes as $\chi_{14} \to \infty$. The explicit form of the subtracted terms as a tensor product of length-two functions can be understood as follows. Its first (length-two) entries can be easily obtained by taking the limit $\chi_{14} \to \infty$ in the four-mass box terms (8), e.g., $Box_{36} \to S_{ij}(\log x_{15,24} \log x_{14,23})$. In order to obtain the second (length-two) entries, we need to carefully define the integration contour connecting the two endpoints at infinity. This contour does not follow from the bootstrap, but is connected to the one in Eq. (6); we leave its investigation to future work.

The symbol of the second (length-two) entry in the (2,2) coproduct (16) can be written as

$$S_{ij} = S \left( \frac{2\pi i}{\omega_1} \int d\chi_{14} \log R_{ij}(\chi_{14}) \right) = \hat{S}_{ij} + \Omega_{ij} \otimes 2\pi i\tau,$$

(17)

where $\Omega_{ij}$ can be obtained by taking the $\tau$ derivative of the integral in Eq. (17), which is nothing but a realization of Eq. (6). The $\hat{S}_{ij}$ are given as follows: Taking $i$ and $j$ both from either $\{1, 2, 3\}$ or $\{4, 5, 6\}$, and $k$ to be the respective third index from this set (with $\{i, j, k\}$ in cyclical ordering), then

$$\hat{S}_{ij} = \log R_{ij} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{k_{14}} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{G_{ij}^4}{G_{ij}^{14}} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{c_0}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l \in \{i, j\}} \text{sgn}(k-l) \log \frac{G_{ij}^{k|l}}{G_{ij}^{l|k}} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{c_1},$$

(18)

Here, $G_{ij}^{k|l} \equiv G_{ik}$ if $l = j$ and $G_{ij}^{l|k} \equiv G_{ik}$ if $l = i$. If instead $i$ and $j$ take one value from each set, e.g., $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $j \in \{4, 5, 6\}$, then

$$\hat{S}_{ij} = \log R_{ij} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{k_{14}}$$

$$+ \frac{(-1)^{i+j}}{2} \log \frac{z_{ij}^2}{z_{ij}^2(1-z_{ij})} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{0}$$

$$+ \sum_{l \notin \{i, j\}} \frac{(-1)^l}{2} \log \frac{G_{mn}^{ij}}{G_{mn}^{ij} + \sqrt{G_{ij}^{mn} G_{mn}^{ij}}} \otimes 2\pi i\omega_{c_1},$$

(19)

where $m$ and $n$ are defined from $l$ by identifying the set $\{l, m, n\}$ with (cyclic permutations) of $\{1, 2, 3\}$ or $\{4, 5, 6\}$. When taking the limit $\chi_{14} \to \infty$ to determine the subtracted term in Eq. (16), the six symbols (18) vanish while the nine symbols (19) yield four linearly independent combinations, resulting in the 19 integrable combinations found in Table I.

Conclusion and outlook.—In this Letter, we have initiated the symbol bootstrap for elliptic Feynman integrals. Concretely, we have determined the symbol of the two-loop twelve-point double-box integral. This calculation made use of two crucial ingredients: the simple structure (5) of the symbol in terms of the symbol prime and a Schubert analysis to predict the symbol letters. In particular, we show for the first time how a Schubert analysis can be used also to predict elliptic symbol letters. Amazingly, our assumptions on the symbol alphabet in the different entries combined with integrability were sufficient to uniquely determine the result up to an overall normalization, which we could fix via the differential equation (3)! Moreover, we found a very compact expression for the (2,2) coproduct, which in particular suggests that symbol-level integration [126] can be generalized to the elliptic case. For MPLs, it is well understood how to complete the symbol by boundary values at a base point to a form that allows for numerical evaluation, using the full coproduct [11]. In the present case, a similar form that yields numerics can be trivially obtained via the differential equation (3) from Refs. [95,96], whose right-hand side is known at full function level, and with boundary value $I_{x_{14}}^{\infty} = 0 = 0$.

We expect that the techniques developed in this work can be used to determine many further Feynman integrals and scattering amplitudes. A particular target would be all planar two-loop amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ sYM theory, which can be expressed in terms of a finite basis of elliptic Feynman integrals using prescriptive unitarity [127]. Moreover, it would be interesting to make contact with the diagrammatic coaction [128,129] and spherical contours [115,130]. Many elliptic integrals that are relevant for LHC phenomenology contain massive internal propagators. It would be desirable to generalize the bootstrap approach and Schubert analysis also to this case. Finally, it would be very interesting to generalize the techniques developed here for elliptic integrals also to Feynman integrals containing higher-dimensional Calabi-Yau manifolds [62,116,131–137].

We thank Nima Arkani-Hamed, Simon Caron-Huot, James Drummond, Claude Duhr, Song He, Andrew McLeod, Marcus Spradlin, Cristian Vergu, Matt von Hippel, and Stefan Weinzierl for fruitful discussions, as well as Ruth Britto, Simon Caron-Huot, Lance Dixon, and Marcus Spradlin for comments on the manuscript. Q. Y. and C. Z. are grateful to Song He for sharing ideas and collaborations on related projects. The work of R. M., A. S., M. W., and C. Z. was supported by the research Grant No. 00025445 from Villum Fonden and the ERC starting Grant No. 757978. A. S. has furthermore received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 847523 “INTERACTIONS”.

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[99] Note that we are defining the elliptic curve via a cubic polynomial here, while it was defined via a quartic polynomial in Ref. [88]. The two curves are birational, though.