

MOTIVES ASSOCIATED TO GRAPHS

SPENCER BLOCH

ABSTRACT. A report on recent results and outstanding problems concerning motives associated to graphs.

1. INTRODUCTION

The theory of Feynman diagrams as a way to write series expansions for perturbations of Gaussian integrals is by now old enough to be classical. (*Classical* in mathematics can be defined to be that which has fallen off the active shelves of your neighborhood mathematical library and is stored somewhere “below stairs”. It varies as a function of the library.) And yet, somehow, the subject remains an active one. Why is this? Physicists, as Dirk Kreimer never tires of telling me, actually need in their experiments the numbers which the theory produces. (As far as I can tell, a particle in physics is basically a particularly sweet array of Feynman diagrams.) For mathematicians, it has become clear in the finite dimensional case that rewriting a Gaussian type integral as a sum over graphs is a profound reworking of the basic mathematical object which can yield deep and surprising insights.

The infinite dimensional case, which is the inspiration for this paper, is mathematically more mysterious. As an algebraic geometer interested in motives, the author was attracted by the results of Broadhurst and Kreimer [BK1], [BK2] who showed that in numerous cases, the Feynman amplitudes which are periods in the motivic sense and which give the coefficients of the perturbative series, are multiple zeta numbers. The Feynman procedure yields integrals over $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ with an algebraic integrand whose denominator is a product of quadrics. Using a trick of Schwinger, this integral is rewritten as an integral over a simplex where the integrand involves the classical *graph polynomial* associated to the particular graph. It is clear from op. cit. that the central case of interest is the case of a logarithmically divergent graph

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Γ , where the number $2n$ of edges is twice the loop number: $n = h_1(\Gamma)$. In this case the Schwinger integral is

$$(1.1) \quad \int_{\sigma} \frac{\Omega}{\Psi^2}$$

where σ is the simplex in projective space \mathbb{P}^n , $\Omega = \sum_1^{2n} (-1)^i A_i dA_1 \wedge \dots \widehat{dA_i} \dots dA_{2n}$ is the top degree form of homogeneous degree the number of edges and Ψ is the graph polynomial, which is homogeneous of degree equal to the loop number.

So, roughly speaking, the geometry we need to understand is the geometry of a pair $(\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} - X, \Delta)$, where $X : \Psi = 0$ is the graph hypersurface, and $\Delta : \prod_{i=1}^{2n} A_i = 0$ is the coordinate simplex. Here $\sigma = \{(a_1, \dots, a_{2n}) \mid a_i \geq 0\}$, so the boundary of the chain σ is supported on Δ . The combinatorics of the intersection $\sigma \cap X$ is the main focus of our effort. The basic geometry is described in Section 6. In Sections 7 and 8 we describe the differential Hopf algebra in the category of motives which encodes this geometry. The key idea is Proposition 6.3 which describes the normal cone to a coordinate linear space contained in the graph hypersurface X . By way of example, in Section 9 we give some details for the example of the wheel with three spokes. finally, in Section 10 we discuss the problem of *renormalization*. From our geometric viewpoint, renormalization is necessary when the integrand in (1.1) acquires poles along some exceptional divisors when we blow up faces of Δ .

The reader will discover that, in fact, there is precious little in these notes about multiple zeta numbers and Feynman amplitudes. Instead, the focus is on the Hopf algebra properties of the motivic construction. In truth, the relationship between graphs and multiple zeta numbers is still completely unclear.

This is intended to be an expository account, so I have tried to structure things so the material grows increasingly technical toward the end of the paper. Sections 2 and 3 are sort of standard attempts to go back to the roots and see where the graphs come in. Section 4 exposes the linear algebra of the graph polynomial. Of interest here is the unified treatment of the graph polynomial and the canonical quadratic form R (cf. Proposition 4.4) on the space of external momenta. The idea is that the ultimate period formula (5.5) which involves both the graph polynomial and external momenta should be seen as a natural consequence of the basic linear algebra. (By the way, I learned formula (5.5) from the book [IZ]. Although perhaps a bit “long in the tooth” now for physicists, this book is excellent.)

This paper is based on my work with H. Esnault and D. Kreimer, [BEK]. That they do not appear as co-authors is based on constraints on collaboration imposed by time and distance (well understood concepts in physics). I would also like to acknowledge helpful correspondence with K. Yeats.

What follows is not a survey. I lack the depth of knowledge to do a good survey. Were I to try, I would include some of the original calculations in [BK1], [BK2], the work of Connes-Kreimer [CK1], [CK2] as well as the more recent work of Connes-Marcolli [CM]. Certainly the work of Brosnan-Belkale [BB] showing that the full motive of graph hypersurfaces is not in general mixed Tate should be discussed. Finally, I would also include an account of the paper of Goncharov-Manin on multiple zeta numbers arising from motives on the moduli space of stable n -pointed curves of genus 0 [GM], as well as the recent thesis of F. Brown on the same subject [Br]. Unlike the case of graphs where the picture is still mysterious, the genus 0 moduli story is quite complete.

Finally an apology for my totally imprecise use of the word “motive”. Because of technical problems associated with defining motives for cohomology groups of open and singular varieties, It would really be better to work systematically with Hodge structures. Indeed, in sections 9 and 10 I do this. However, the spirit of this program is motivic. Multiple zeta numbers are motivic. The name of the game is to construct geometric objects associated to graphs, not just Hodge structures. The theory of motives was intended as a tool to study concrete geometric and arithmetic objects, so I have kept the term.

2. PERTURBED GAUSSIAN INTEGRATION

The origin of our subject, the moment, so to speak, the physical Dorothy enters the mathematical land of Oz, is possible to identify with some precision; and it seems worthwhile to say a few words about this. I follow [P] and [IZ]. The Feynman graph method in finite dimensions grows from an attempt to calculate an integral of the form

$$(2.1) \quad Z_U := \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2}\langle Ax, x \rangle + hU(x)\right) dx.$$

Here A is a positive-definite symmetric $d \times d$ matrix over \mathbb{R} , h is a parameter, and we do not worry too much about convergence. We write Z_0 for the Gaussian integral, $U = 0$.

As inputs to our calculation, we use two formal algebraic results. Let f_1, \dots, f_m be polynomial functions on \mathbb{R}^d . The *correlation function* is

defined by

$$(2.2) \quad \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle := Z_0^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle\right) f_1(x) \cdots f_m(x) dx.$$

A standard Gaussian integral calculation yields

$$(2.3) \quad \langle f_1, \dots, f_m \rangle = f_1\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b}\right) \cdots f_m\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial b}\right) \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \langle b, A^{-1}b \rangle\right) \Big|_{b=0}.$$

The second formal calculation, Wick's theorem, says

$$(2.4) \quad \partial_{i_1} \cdots \partial_{i_m} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2} \langle b, A^{-1}b \rangle\right) \Big|_{b=0} = \begin{cases} 0 & m \text{ odd} \\ \sum A^{j_1 j_2} \cdots A^{j_{m-1} j_m} & m = 2r \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

Here $A^{-1} = (A^{ij})$, and the above sum is over all partitions into subsets with two elements

$$\{i_1, \dots, i_m\} = \{j_1, j_2\} \amalg \cdots \amalg \{j_{m-1}, j_m\}.$$

(Confusing point: It is important to distinguish between *decompositions* and *partitions* of a set. A partition should be thought of as an equivalence relation. $\{12\}\{34\}$ and $\{43\}\{12\}$ are the same partition of $\{1234\}$ into two subsets with 2 elements but different decompositions. For $m = 2r$, each partition corresponds to $r!2^r$ decompositions. Wick's theorem can be restated by inserting $\frac{1}{r!2^r}$ on the right and summing over decompositions.)

Formally, at least, our integral can be written

$$(2.5) \quad Z_U/Z_0 = e^{hU(\frac{\partial}{\partial b})} e^{\frac{1}{2} \langle b, A^{-1}b \rangle} \Big|_{b=0}.$$

Suppose for simplicity that $U = \sum_I U_I x^I$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $p > 2$. If we isolate the terms of degree n in h , we are led to apply Wick's theorem to expressions like

$$(2.6) \quad \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{I_1, \dots, I_n} U_{I_1} \cdots U_{I_n} \frac{\partial^{I_1 + \dots + I_n}}{\partial b_{I_1 + \dots + I_n}} e^{\frac{1}{2} \langle b, A^{-1}b \rangle} \Big|_{b=0} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_I U_{I_1} \cdots U_{I_n} \sum_{I = \{j_1, j_2\} \amalg \dots \amalg \{j_{np-1}, j_{np}\}} A^{j_1 j_2} \cdots A^{j_{np-1} j_{np}}.$$

($I := I_1 \amalg \dots \amalg I_n$, with np assumed even.)

This is where graphs appear, and it is important to be precise, because confusion is possible. (As mathematicians, clarity and precision are part of our "mission civilisatrice".) A graph is determined by a

finite set HE , (the set of 1/2-edges) together with two equivalence conditions, with quotients denoted V (vertices) and E (edges).

$$(2.7) \quad V \leftarrow HE \rightarrow E$$

We further suppose the equivalence classes in E each have 2 elements. An *automorphism* of a graph is a $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(HE)$ such that there exist isomorphisms $\sigma_E : E \cong E$, $\sigma_V : V \cong V$ making the diagram

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} V & \longleftarrow & HE & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow \sigma_V & & \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \sigma_E \\ V & \longleftarrow & HE & \longrightarrow & E \end{array}$$

Commute.

We write $|\Gamma|$ for the order of the group of automorphisms of the graph Γ and $|\Gamma|$ for the number of vertices.

We will consider graphs *labeled* by the set $\{1, \dots, d\}$, which simply means we are given a mapping

$$(2.9) \quad \ell : HE \rightarrow \{1, \dots, d\}.$$

The basic result is

Theorem 2.1. *We have the formal expansion*

$$(2.10) \quad Z_U/Z_0 = \sum_{\Gamma} \frac{h^{|\Gamma|}}{|\text{Aut}(\Gamma)|} \sum_{HE(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\ell} \{1, \dots, d\}} \prod_{v \text{ vertex}} U_{\ell(v)} \prod_{e \text{ edge}} A^{\ell(e)}$$

Here $\ell(v)$ and $\ell(e)$ are the evident sets of indices.

3. INFINITE DIMENSIONS

The effect of introducing graphs is to reduce an integral (2.1) to a sum (2.10). One approach to QFT starts with an infinite dimensional analogue of the perturbed gaussian integral (2.1). The perturbative expansion (2.10) now involves integration rather than summation, but the integrals in question are finite dimensional. In place of \mathbb{R}^d one takes some infinite dimensional space of fields ϕ . (Think of ϕ as lying in some space of smooth functions on \mathbb{R}^4 with rapid decay.) In place of the symmetric matrix A , one typically takes the Klein-Gordon differential operator

$$(3.1) \quad K = -\partial^2/\partial x_1^2 - \partial^2/\partial x_2^2 - \partial^2/\partial x_3^2 + \partial^2/\partial x_0^2 + m^2$$

In ϕ^4 -theory, the perturbation term is

$$(3.2) \quad U(\phi) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \phi^4 dx_1 \dots dx_4.$$

Finally, the set of labels $\{1, \dots, d\}$ is replaced by the whole of \mathbb{R}^4 . That is, $x \in \mathbb{R}^4$ defines a functional $\phi \mapsto \phi(x)$ in much the same way that $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ defines a functional $(x_1, \dots, x_d) \mapsto x_i$ on \mathbb{R}^d . The integral becomes

$$(3.3) \quad Z_U = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \exp\left(\frac{-1}{2} \langle K\phi, \phi \rangle + hU(\phi)\right)$$

(I've put the $-1/2$ to stress the parallel with (2.1). Typically in physics the coefficient is $\sqrt{-1}/2$. Physicists refer to integrals like this as *path integrals* I suppose because in QED they are integrating over a space of paths. Whatever one calls it, it is more of a metaphor than an actual integral.)

The coordinates A^{ij} for the inverse symmetric matrix in the finite dimensional case are replaced by the Green's function $G(x, y)$ associated to the operator K . This is a right inverse for K , which means that, as a distribution, it satisfies

$$(3.4) \quad K_x G(x, y) = -\delta^4(x - y)$$

Fourier theory yields

$$(3.5) \quad G(x, y) = G(x - y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \int dk^4 \frac{e^{-ik \cdot (x-y)}}{k^2 + m^2}$$

Here x, y, k are 4-vectors, and $k^2 := k \cdot k$. Note we have "Wick rotated", multiplying by $\sqrt{-1}$ to avoid the awkward indefinite quadratic form. We see from this that G is translation-invariant. (k is *momentum*.)

Formally, the finite dimensional perturbation term $\sum U_I x^I$ is replaced by

$$(3.6) \quad \text{"} \sum_{\mathbb{R}^4} x^4 \text{"}$$

If we replace the sum in (2.10) by an integral, we are led to multiply integrals (3.5), one for each edge, and then integrate out the position variables. But from (3.6) there is one position variable for each vertex. If we (again formally) bring the position integration inside the momentum integrals (3.5) we end up first with an integral for each vertex of the form

$$(3.7) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} \exp(x \cdot \sum \pm p_j) dx$$

where the p_j are the momentum variables corresponding to the edges meeting the given vertex, and the signs occur because of the $+x - y$. This integral gives the delta function for the hyperplane $\sum \pm p_j = 0$. Next we have an outer integral over the product of all the integrands

$\frac{1}{p_j^2+m^2}$. To simplify, we set the mass $m = 0$. Our final integral has the p_j^2 in the denominator and has one δ function for each vertex.

Example 3.1. Take Γ to be the graph given by the edges of a tetrahedron. It has 6 edges and 4 vertices. Suitably labeled, the 4 relations become

$$(3.8) \quad p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 0; \quad p_1 = p_6 - p_5; \quad p_2 = p_4 - p_6; \quad p_3 = p_5 - p_4$$

(Note there is one relation among the 4.) The integral becomes

$$(3.9) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^{12}} \frac{d^{12}p}{p_4^2 p_5^2 p_6^2 (p_6 - p_5)^2 (p_6 - p_4)^2 (p_5 - p_4)^2}$$

Sadly, this diverges. The physicist, however, looks at the corresponding projective integral over \mathbb{P}^{11} which is viewed as a residue. The value is an elementary multiple of $\zeta(3)$.

To fix ideas, in the sequel when we talk about periods, we will usually have in mind a connected graph Γ with n loops and $2n$ edges. Such a graph is said to be *log divergent*. Just as in the above example, this leads to a projective integral of the form

$$(3.10) \quad Per(q) := \int_{\mathbb{P}^{4n-1}(\mathbb{R})} \frac{\Omega_{4n-1}}{q_1 \cdots q_{2n}}; \quad \Omega = \sum_1^{4n} (-1)^{i-1} Z_i dZ_1 \cdots \widehat{dZ}_i \cdots dZ_{4n}.$$

Here the q_i are quadrics in Z_1, \dots, Z_{4n} . Indeed, if we look at the homology sequence

$$(3.11) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_1(\Gamma, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[E(\Gamma)] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[V(\Gamma)] \rightarrow H_0(\Gamma) \rightarrow 0$$

where $E(\Gamma)$ and $V(\Gamma)$ are the edges and vertices, we see that Γ has $n + 1$ vertices. We start with $2n$ copies of \mathbb{R}^4 , one for each edge. We have $n + 1$ δ -functions, but there is one relation amongst them. Since each δ -function drops the dimension by 4, we end up with \mathbb{R}^{4n} . The integrand is homogeneous, and we consider the projective integral.

We will discuss more general Feynman amplitudes in the context of external momenta in section 5.

4. SOME LINEAR ALGEBRA

In this section, we assume our graph Γ is connected, with $h_1(\Gamma) = n$ and $\#E(\Gamma) = m$. We truncate the exact sequence (3.11) of homology and define W by the sequence

$$(4.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[E(\Gamma)] \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0$$

Definition 4.1. The momentum space associated to Γ is the space W . In other words, the momentum space is the group of formal sums of vertices of degree 0. (Of course, we may want to tensor with \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .)

The group $\mathbb{Z}[E(\Gamma)]$ is canonically self-dual simply by taking the dual basis to the basis given by edges $e \in E$. The functionals e^\vee for $e \in E$ define linear forms by restriction on H . We view the squares of these functions $(e^\vee)^2 : H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as rank 1 quadrics on H . If we choose a basis of H we can associate a rank 1 symmetric matrix N_e to $(e^\vee)^2$.

Definition 4.2. The Graph Polynomial

$$(4.2) \quad \Psi_\Gamma := \Psi_H = \det\left(\sum_{e \in E} A_e N_e\right)$$

Note that this definition is independent of the choice of basis of H . Moreover, it would make sense for any subgroup $H \subset \mathbb{Z}[E]$, i.e. it depends only on the *configuration* defined by $H \subset \mathbb{Z}[E]$, not on the graph. For example, we may dualize and define a polynomial Ψ_{W^\vee} associated to $W^\vee \subset \mathbb{Z}[E]^\vee \cong \mathbb{Z}[E]$. It is easy to see (cf. [BEK], Prop. 1.6) that

$$(4.3) \quad \Psi_H(A) = \left(\prod_{e \in E} A_e\right) \Psi_{W^\vee}(\dots, A_e^{-1}, \dots)$$

Ψ_H and Ψ_{W^\vee} are determinants of symmetric matrices N_H and N_{W^\vee} of sizes $n \times n$ and $(m-n) \times (m-n)$ respectively. Both matrices have entries linear in the A_e . We assume the determinants of these matrices are not identically 0, and we consider the inverse

$$(4.4) \quad N_{W^\vee}(A^{-1})^{-1} = (b_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n-m}$$

It is easy to check using (4.3) that $b_{ij} = c_{ij}/\Psi_H$, where c_{ij} is a homogeneous polynomial in the A_e of degree $n+1$. In particular, the matrix (4.4) has entries homogeneous of degree 1 in the A_e .

The following is standard linear algebra.

Lemma 4.3. *Let q be a non-degenerate symmetric quadratic form on a vector space V over \mathbb{Q} . Let M be the invertible matrix representing q with respect to some basis ν of V . Let q^\vee denote the quadratic form on V^\vee represented by M^{-1} with respect to the dual basis ν^\vee . Then q^\vee is canonically defined independent of the choice of basis ν .*

For simplicity we now tensor with \mathbb{Q} and write $W := \mathbb{Q}[V]^0 = \{\sum n_i v_i \mid \sum n_i = 0\}$.

Proposition 4.4. *The momentum space W of our graph has a canonical quadratic form $R(w_1, w_2)$ with coefficients rational functions in the*

A_e . For a suitable choice of basis, this quadratic form is given by the symmetric matrix (4.4).

We will see that the graph motive is independent of external momenta, but the period varies as a function of momenta.

Although Ψ_H is defined for any $H \subset \mathbb{Q}[E]$, it has a particularly nice description when $H = H_1(\Gamma)$ for a graph Γ . A *spanning tree* $T \subset \Gamma$ for a connected graph Γ is a connected and simply connected subgraph $T \subset \Gamma$ containing every vertex of Γ . (When Γ itself is not connected, it is convenient to define a spanning tree to be the disjoint union of spanning trees in every connected component.) The following is classical (cf. [BEK], Prop. 2.2)

Proposition 4.5. *With notation as above*

$$(4.5) \quad \Psi_\Gamma(A) = \sum_{T \subset \Gamma} \prod_{e \notin T} A_e.$$

Here the sum is over all spanning trees $T \subset \Gamma$.

One last amusing point concerning the linear algebra of the graph polynomial: we can put metrics on the spaces of chains $\mathbb{Q}[E(\Gamma)]$ and $\mathbb{Q}[V(\Gamma)]$ and define the graph laplacian to be dd^* :

$$(4.6) \quad \mathbb{Q}[V]^0 \subset \mathbb{Q}[V] \xrightarrow{d^*} \mathbb{Q}[E] \xrightarrow{d} \mathbb{Q}[V]^0 \subset \mathbb{Q}[V].$$

Suppose our metrics are such that $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ and $\langle e_i, e_j \rangle = A_i \cdot \delta_{ij}$. Write $de_j = \sum_i a_{ij} v_i$. Then $d^* v_i = \sum_j a_{ij} A_j^{-1} e_j$ and

$$(4.7) \quad dd^*(v_i) = \sum_{j,k} a_{ij} A_j^{-1} a_{kj} v_k.$$

On the other hand, the matrix $N_{W^\vee}^{-1}(A^{-1})$ above is obtained as follows. to each e_j we associate the functional $\mathbb{Q}[V]^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ given by $\sum_i a_{ij} v_i$. The quadratic form associated to the square of this functional is

$$(4.8) \quad \langle v_\mu, v_\nu \rangle = a_{\mu j} a_{\nu j}$$

and the full matrix has (μ, ν) -entry $\sum_j A_j^{-1} a_{\mu j} a_{\nu j}$. Comparing with (4.7) and (4.3) we conclude:

Proposition 4.6. $\Psi_\Gamma = \prod_e A_e \cdot \det \text{Laplacian}_A(\Gamma)$, where the notation means that the Laplacian is computed in the metric where each edge e has length A_e .

5. THE SCHWINGER TRICK

The integral (3.11) looks like a period (i.e. the integral of an algebraic differential form over an homology cycle), but one does not see clearly the role of the graph Γ . Ultimately, we would like to relate the combinatorics of the graphs to the periods, so it is convenient to change the form of the period using the Schwinger trick.

Concretely, the Schwinger trick amounts to manipulating the integral (3.10) using the evident integral

$$(5.1) \quad \int_0^\infty \exp(q(Z)t)dt = 1/q(Z).$$

I wont give the details (for a clear presentation, cf. [IZ], section 6-2-3), but let me say a few words about the final shape of the formula. Drop, for a moment, our assumption that the graph Γ is log divergent and simply assume in (3.10) that $h_1(\Gamma) = n$ and $\#E(\Gamma) = m$. Let M_i be the $4n \times 4n$ symmetric matrix associated to the quadric q_i . Note that $M_i = N_i \otimes I_4$, where I_4 is the 4×4 identity matrix and N_i is $n \times n$ symmetric. Define

$$(5.2) \quad N := \sum_1^m A_i N_i; \quad \Psi = \Psi_\Gamma := \det(N).$$

The Schwinger parametrization leads to an integral of the form (to simplify, I have taken all masses = 0. I have also done a *Wick rotation* to replace i in the exponential with -1 .):

$$(5.3) \quad I_\Gamma(P) = \frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^n} \int_{[0,\infty]^m} \frac{\exp(-P(N^{-1})^t P)}{\Psi_\Gamma^2} dA_1 \dots dA_m$$

The change of variable $A_i = \lambda B_i$ yields (with $R(P, P)$ as in Proposition 4.4)

$$(5.4) \quad I_\Gamma(P) = \frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^n} \int_{A_i \geq 0, \sum A_i = 1} \frac{\Omega}{\Psi^2} \int_{\lambda=0}^\infty \exp(-\lambda R(P, P)) \lambda^{m-1-2n} d\lambda.$$

To conclude, if we assume that $R(P, P) > 0$ we can make the change of variable $\nu = \lambda R(P, P)$. Let $\sigma = \{(A_1, \dots, A_m) \mid A_i \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R})$. We can rewrite our integral (Note Γ here is both the graph and the Gamma function. My apologies...)

$$(5.5) \quad I_\Gamma(P) = \frac{1}{(16\pi^2)^n} \int_\sigma \frac{R(P, P)^{2n-m} \Omega}{\Psi^2} \int_{\nu=0}^\infty \exp(-\nu) \nu^{m-2n} d\nu / \nu = \frac{\Gamma(2n-m)}{(4\pi)^{2n}} \int_\sigma \frac{R(P, P)^{2n-m} \Omega}{\Psi^2} = \frac{\Gamma(2n-m)}{(4\pi)^{2n}} \int_\sigma \omega(P)$$

Our strategy will be to define the motive of the graph Γ to be

$$(5.6) \quad M(\Gamma) := H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)).$$

Since the entries of the quadratic form R are rational functions in the A_e with denominator Ψ , we see that in the *convergent case* $2n > m$, $\omega(P)$ in (5.5) is a family of forms parametrized by external momentum P representing classes in the de Rham cohomology of the motive. Although I do not pursue it here, it seems that a similar phenomenon occurs, e.g. when working in non-scalar theories. The motive remains $H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma)$ depending only on the graph, but the period can vary.

In the log divergent case $m = 2n$ or the divergent case $2n < m$, the Γ factor in (5.5) contributes a pole, so the Feynman amplitude diverges, but we can still try to make sense of the residue term represented by $\omega(P)$. Note that in the log divergent case, $\omega = \omega(P)$ does not depend on external momenta. In the pure divergent case, $\omega(P)$ has a factor other than a power of Ψ in the denominator, so it does not represent a class in the de Rham cohomology of the motive.

Finally, we take a minute to consider the log divergent case $m = 2n$ from an algebro-geometric viewpoint. Let $\mathcal{Q} : A_1 q_1 + \dots + A_{2n} q_{2n} = 0$ be the universal quadric in the family spanned by the q_i , $1 \leq i \leq 2n$:

$$(5.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Q} & \xrightarrow{r} & \mathbb{P}^{4n-1} \\ \downarrow p & & \\ \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} & & \end{array}$$

The fibres of r are hyperplanes in \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} except along the locus $q_1 = \dots = q_{2n} = 0$, where they jump to the whole of \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} . Vertically, p is a bundle of quadrics which degenerates over the zeroes of $\Phi(A_1, \dots, A_{2n}) := \det(A_1 M_1 + \dots + A_{2n} M_{2n})$. Here M_i is the $4n \times 4n$ symmetric matrix associated to the quadric q_i . One shows ([BEK], section 6) for some $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$

$$(5.8) \quad Per(q) = \frac{c}{\pi^{2n}} \int_\sigma \frac{\Omega_{2n-1}(A)}{\sqrt{\Phi}}; \quad \sigma = \{(a_1, \dots, a_{2n}) \in \mathbb{P}^{2n-1}(\mathbb{R}) \mid a_i \geq 0\}$$

But in our case, the symmetric matrices all have the form $M_i = N_i \otimes I_4$, where I_4 is the matrix for $x_1^2 + \dots + x_4^2$. Thus $\Phi = \Psi^4$ for a suitable Ψ homogeneous of degree n , and we obtain

$$(5.9) \quad Per(\Gamma) := Per(q) = \frac{c}{\pi^{2n}} \int_\sigma \frac{\Omega_{2n-1}(A)}{\Psi^2}; \quad c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times.$$

In the log divergent case, we will write

$$(5.10) \quad \omega_\Gamma := \frac{\Omega_{2n-1}(A)}{\Psi^2}.$$

6. COMBINATORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE GRAPH HYPERSURFACE

Clearly, to be able to say something about the period (5.9), we must know more about the hypersurface

$$(6.1) \quad X = X_\Gamma : \Psi = 0.$$

In this section we focus on the combinatorial aspect of the situation. We continue to assume Γ has m edges and $h_1(\Gamma) = n$. Notice that even when $m \leq 2n$ so $\omega(P) \in M(\Gamma)_{DR}$, we cannot say that our period $\int_\sigma \frac{R(P,P)\Omega}{\Psi^2}$ is convergent, because the chain σ can meet the polar locus X_Γ . Recall σ is the set of points in \mathbb{P}^{m-1} which can be represented in terms of the homogeneous coordinates A_e with all entries real and non-negative. Since our graph polynomial is a sum of terms with coefficient +1 (Proposition 4.5) we conclude

Lemma 6.1. $\sigma \cap X_\Gamma = \bigcup_L \sigma_L$ where L runs through all coordinate linear spaces $L : A_{e_1} = \dots = A_{e_p} = 0$ such that $L \subset X_\Gamma$, and $\sigma_L = \sigma \cap L(\mathbb{R})$.

The following is a simple combinatorial exercise ([BEK], Prop. 3.1)

Lemma 6.2. A coordinate linear space $L : A_{e_1} = \dots = A_{e_p} = 0$ is contained in X_Γ if and only if the union of the edges $e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_p$ supports a loop (i.e. writing Γ_L for this subgraph (including all endpoints of the e_i), we have $h_1(\Gamma_L) > 0$).

Combining these two lemmas, we get a nice combinatorial description of $\sigma \cap X_\Gamma$:

$$(6.2) \quad \sigma \cap X_\Gamma = \bigcup_{L:h_1(\Gamma_L)>0} \sigma_L.$$

The idea will be to blow up $L \subset X_\Gamma$ in \mathbb{P}^{m-1} and study the strict transform of X_Γ in the blowup. The key point is

Proposition 6.3 ([BEK], Prop. 3.5). *Let $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ be a subgraph, and assume $h_1(\Gamma') > 0$. Define the modified quotient graph $\Gamma//\Gamma'$ to be the graph obtained from Γ by contracting each connected component of Γ' to a point. (Do not identify the points associated to different connected components.) We have $\text{Edge}(\Gamma) = \text{Edge}(\Gamma') \amalg \text{Edge}(\Gamma//\Gamma')$.*

Suppose edge variables A_1, \dots, A_r are associated to Γ' and A_{r+1}, \dots, A_m to Γ/Γ' . Then the graph polynomials satisfy

$$(6.3) \quad \Psi_\Gamma = \Psi_{\Gamma'}(A_1, \dots, A_r) \cdot \Psi_{\Gamma/\Gamma'}(A_{r+1}, \dots, A_m) + F(A_1, \dots, A_m)$$

where the degree of F in A_1, \dots, A_r is strictly greater than the degree of $\Psi_{\Gamma'}$ ($= h_1(\Gamma')$).

This result can be interpreted geometrically as follows. Let $L = L_\Gamma : A_1 = \dots = A_r = 0$. By assumption $h_1(\Gamma') > 0$ so from Lemma 6.2 we have $L \subset X_\Gamma$. Let $\pi : P \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ be the blowup of \mathbb{P}^{m-1} along L , and let $E, Y \subset P$ be the exceptional divisor and the strict transform of X_Γ , respectively. We have the diagram

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} E & \xrightarrow{\subset} & P & \xleftarrow{\supset} & Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \\ L & \xrightarrow{\subset} & \mathbb{P}^{m-1} & \xleftarrow{\supset} & X_\Gamma. \end{array}$$

The normal bundle to L in \mathbb{P}^{m-1} is $\mathcal{O}_L(1)^r$, so

$$(6.5) \quad E \cong \mathbb{P}(N_{L/\mathbb{P}^{m-1}}) \cong L \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$$

with homogeneous coordinates \bar{A}_i , $i = 1, \dots, r$ on \mathbb{P}^{r-1} naturally associated to the coordinates A_1, \dots, A_r vanishing on L . Proposition 6.3 can be interpreted as saying

$$(6.6) \quad \begin{aligned} Y \cap E &= (X_{\Gamma/\Gamma'} \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}) \cup (L \times X_{\Gamma'}) \\ E - Y \cap E &= (L - X_{\Gamma/\Gamma'}) \times (\mathbb{P}^{r-1} - X_{\Gamma'}). \end{aligned}$$

In this way, blowing up coordinate linear spaces in X_Γ is linked to subgraphs $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ with $h_1(\Gamma') > 0$. We shall also need to think about subgraphs $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ (*Forests*) where $h_1(\Gamma') = 0$. Again let $L : A_1 = \dots = A_r = 0$ be the coordinate linear space. In this case, the result is

$$(6.7) \quad L \cap X_\Gamma = X_{\Gamma/\Gamma'} \subset L \cong \mathbb{P}^{m-r-1}$$

Example 6.4. Let $\Gamma' = e$ be a single edge with corresponding variable A_1 . If e meets two distinct vertices, then $X_\Gamma \cap \{A_1 = 0\} = X_{\Gamma/e}$. If e is a loop (*tadpole* in physics lingo, I guess because physicists would tend to have an external edge attached to the sole vertex) then the hyperplane $\{A_1 = 0\} \subset X_\Gamma$ (so X_Γ is reducible). In this case, $X_{\Gamma/e}$ is identified with the intersection of $\{A_1 = 0\}$ with the other component of X_Γ .

7. THE MOTIVE

We have defined (5.6) the motive $M(\Gamma) = H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}(m-1))$. In truth, however, this is just a building block for the motivic theory. When we want to talk about the period (5.9), we have to work relative to the simplex $\Delta : \prod A_i = 0 \subset \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ in order for our chain σ to be an homology cycle. We are thus led to the relative motive or relative cohomology

$$(7.1) \quad H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma, \Delta - \Delta \cap X_\Gamma).$$

Note that the faces of Δ are the coordinate linear spaces L as above. For such an $L : A_{e_1} = \dots = A_{e_p} = 0$, let $\Gamma_L = e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_p \subset \Gamma$. We have seen that $L \cap X_\Gamma$ is proper iff $h_1(\Gamma_L) = 0$, in which case

$$(7.2) \quad X_\Gamma \cap L \cong X_{\Gamma//\Gamma_L}.$$

Conversely, those faces contained in X_Γ correspond to subgraphs with $h_1 > 0$. These have to be blown up. If we just blow up one L (would that life were so simple), the picture becomes as in (6.4). Our new candidate for the relative motive would be

$$(7.3) \quad H^{m-1}(P - Y, B - Y \cap B, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)); \quad B = \pi^*(\Delta)$$

We have added a new codim. 1 face E by blowing up in \mathbb{P}^{m-1} a higher codimension face $L \subset \Delta$. Motivically, by (6.6) we can identify

$$(7.4) \quad H^{m-2}(E - Y \cap E, \mathbb{Q}(m-2)) = M(\Gamma_L) \otimes M(\Gamma//\Gamma_L).$$

Remark 7.1. We use the word *motive* rather casually. The reader loses nothing by thinking of étale or Betti cohomology instead. Indeed, implicitly in (7.4) we have used cohomological vanishing: viz. $H^i(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)) = (0)$, $i > m-1$ for any graph Γ with m edges. This is true cohomologically because $\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma$ is affine. I do not know to what extent it is true in the motivic category.

As a consequence of (7.4), we get an important piece of structure, the comultiplication in the category of graph motives $M(\Gamma)$. This is not done in [BEK], so I give some technical details.

Construction 7.2. Let Γ be a graph, and let $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ be a subgraph. Assume $h_1(\Gamma') > 0$. Then we have defined a residue map

$$(7.5) \quad M(\Gamma) \rightarrow M(\Gamma') \otimes M(\Gamma//\Gamma').$$

Proof. Let $\Gamma' = e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_p$, and let $L : A_1 = \dots = A_p = 0$. Let $\pi : P \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ be the blowup of L , and let $Y \subset P$ (resp. $E \subset P$) be the strict transform of X_Γ (resp. the exceptional divisor). We have

$$(7.6) \quad \mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma = P - Y - E \subset P - Y$$

and hence a residue map

$$(7.7) \quad M(\Gamma) = H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)) \\ \xrightarrow{\text{res}} H^{m-2}(E - E \cap Y, \mathbb{Q}(m-2)) \stackrel{(7.4)}{\cong} M(\Gamma') \otimes M(\Gamma//\Gamma').$$

□

Remark 7.3. This residue can be extended to the relative motive (7.1). I omit the details.

One other important property of our graph motives which is not quite as trivial as one might expect is multiplicativity under coproduct of graphs. Again details are not in the literature, so I give a sketch.

Proposition 7.4. *Suppose $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \amalg \Gamma_2$ is a disjoint union of graphs. Then*

$$(7.8) \quad M(\Gamma) \cong M(\Gamma_1) \otimes M(\Gamma_2)$$

Proof. Let $A_i^{(j)}$ be the edge variables for Γ_j . By definition, the graph polynomial of Γ is

$$(7.9) \quad \Psi_\Gamma(A^{(1)}, A^{(2)}) = \Psi_{\Gamma_1}(A^{(1)}) \cdot \Psi_{\Gamma_2}(A^{(2)})$$

Write $\mathbb{P}_{12}, \mathbb{P}_1, \mathbb{P}_2$ for the projective spaces with homogeneous coordinates $(A^{(1)}, A^{(2)}), A^{(1)}, A^{(2)}$ respectively. Define coordinate linear spaces $L_1, L_2 \subset \mathbb{P}_{12}$ with $L_j : A^{(j)} = 0$. Since the $L_j \subset X_\Gamma$, one has a diagram of \mathbb{G}_m -bundles

$$(7.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}_{12} - (L_1 \amalg L_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_1 \times \mathbb{P}_2 \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{P}_{12} - X_\Gamma & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_1 - X_{\Gamma_1} \times \mathbb{P}_2 - X_{\Gamma_2} \end{array}$$

The proposition now follows from the observation that if X, Y are affine varieties of dimensions $n, n-1$ respectively such that X is a \mathbb{G}_m -bundle over Y , then $H^n(X, \mathbb{Q}(n)) \cong H^{n-1}(Y, \mathbb{Q}(n-1))$. □

Construction 7.2 and Proposition 7.4 suggest that there is a Hopf algebra lurking somewhere.

Definition 7.5. A coproduct rule \mathcal{S} is a rule associating to each graph Γ a subset $\mathcal{S}(\Gamma) \subset 2^{\text{Edge}(\Gamma)}$. We assume $\emptyset \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$ and $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$. Further, for subgraphs $\gamma_2 \subset \gamma_1 \subset \Gamma$, we require

$$\gamma_1 \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma) \text{ and } \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\gamma_1) \Leftrightarrow \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma) \text{ and } \gamma' := \gamma_1 // \gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma // \gamma_2)$$

(Note, in passage from right to left, we are given γ_2 and γ' , and we define γ_1 to be the inverse image in Γ of $\gamma' \subset \Gamma // \gamma_2$.)

Proposition 7.6. *Let \mathcal{S} be a coproduct rule. Define, for a graph Γ*

$$\Delta_\Gamma = \oplus_{\text{res}_{\Gamma'}} : M(\Gamma) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\Gamma' \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)} M(\Gamma') \otimes M(\Gamma//\Gamma')$$

Then Δ is coassociative in the sense that $(1 \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta = (\Delta \otimes 1) \circ \Delta$.

Proof. The target of $(1 \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta$ (resp. $(\Delta \otimes 1) \circ \Delta$) on $M(\Gamma)$ is

$$(7.11) \quad \bigoplus_{\Gamma'' \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)} \bigoplus_{\Gamma' \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma//\Gamma'')} M(\Gamma'') \otimes M(\Gamma') \otimes M((\Gamma//\Gamma'')//\Gamma')$$

$$(7.12) \quad \text{resp.} \quad \bigoplus_{\Gamma_1 \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)} \bigoplus_{\Gamma_2 \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma_1)} M(\Gamma_2) \otimes M(\Gamma_1/\Gamma_2) \otimes M(\Gamma//\Gamma_1).$$

The two objects coincide by the property of \mathcal{S} . □

Examples 7.7. (i) The Hopf algebra of graphs was originally developed by Kreimer [K] as a successful attack on renormalization. Roughly speaking, $\mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$ was taken to be Γ, \emptyset together with all *divergent* subgraphs, i.e. all subgraphs Γ' such that $\#Edge(\Gamma') \leq 2h_1(\Gamma')$. For this to work requires a physical theory where the collection of graphs is controlled by a physical Lagrangian. In the abstract graph setting of this paper, a renormalization comultiplication of this sort will not be coassociative. Indeed, if the graph Γ is say log divergent ($\#Edge(\Gamma) = 2h_1(\Gamma)$) and if $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ is worse than log divergent then the quotient $\Gamma//\Gamma'$ is convergent. This causes problems with coassociativity.

(ii) Define $\mathcal{S}(\Gamma)$ to be Γ itself, together with all *minimal* $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$, where a graph Γ' is said to be minimal if for any $\Gamma'' \subsetneq \Gamma'$ we have $h_1(\Gamma'') < h_1(\Gamma')$. (Note \emptyset is minimal for $h_1 = 0$.) Then \mathcal{S} is a coproduct rule. (Exercise.) It is this coproduct which is relevant for constructing the motive, leaving questions of renormalization aside. Indeed it is shown in [BEK] that blowing up linear spaces corresponding to minimal subgraphs (starting with the maximal minimal subgraphs) suffices to separate σ from the strict transform of X_Γ .

To actually explicit a Hopf algebra in the category of motives, one can proceed as follows. Fix a set Gr of graphs which is closed under the operations of taking sub and quotient graphs and also disjoint union. Define

$$(7.13) \quad \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(Gr) := \bigoplus_{\Gamma \in Gr} M(\Gamma)$$

Then if we fix a coproduct rule, \mathcal{G} becomes a Hopf algebra in the category of motives. For example, one could take $Gr = Gr(\Gamma)$ to be the smallest such set containing a given graph Γ . We write $\mathcal{G}(\Gamma)$ for

the resulting Hopf algebra. Actually, of more interest to us than the full Hopf algebra will be the arrow Δ_Γ in Proposition 7.6.

8. MOTIVES AND GRAPH HOMOLOGY

In the previous section we were concerned with links between the combinatorics of the graph Γ and the algebraic geometry of $\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma$. Of course, the simplest example of what we were discussing is contracting an edge e which is not a loop:

$$(8.1) \quad M(\Gamma/e) = H^{m-2}(\{A_e = 0\} \cap (\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma), \mathbb{Q}(m-2)).$$

To study these faces, it is convenient to introduce a variant on our earlier motive:

$$(8.2) \quad M^0(\Gamma) := H^{m-1}(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - \Delta - X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)) = \\ H^{m-1}(\mathbb{G}_m^{m-1} - X_\Gamma \cap \mathbb{G}_m^{m-1}, \mathbb{Q}(m-1)).$$

(Note $\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - \Delta \cong \mathbb{G}_m^{m-1}$ is a torus.) We have residue maps

$$(8.3) \quad \text{res}_e : M^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow M^0(\Gamma/e).$$

We have $\text{res}_{e_i} \circ \text{res}_{e_j} = -\text{res}_{e_j} \circ \text{res}_{e_i}$ and hence a complex

$$(8.4) \quad M^0(\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus M^0(\Gamma/e) \xrightarrow{\partial} \bigoplus M^0(\Gamma//\{e, e'\}) \rightarrow \dots$$

This is a sort of motivic echo of *graph homology* as defined by Kontsevich [Ko1], [Ko2]. A number of variants are possible [CV], but the basic idea in graph homology is to consider the \mathbb{Q} -vector space of *oriented* graphs and to define a boundary operator by

$$(8.5) \quad d[\Gamma] = \sum_e \pm[\Gamma/e],$$

where $e \in \Gamma$ runs through all edges which are not loops. There are, however, at least three important distinctions. Firstly, we do not identify isomorphic pieces in our complex. It may happen that $\Gamma//\{e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_p}\} \cong \Gamma//\{e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_p}\}$ but the motives $M^0(\Gamma//\{e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_p}\})$ and $M^0(\Gamma//\{e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_p}\})$ are not identified in (8.4). This is because they correspond to distinct strata in the stratification of $\mathbb{P}^n - X_\Gamma$ and hence must be counted separately.

Secondly, an edge $e \in \Gamma$ forms a loop if and only if $\Psi_\Gamma = A_e \cdot \Psi_{\Gamma/e}$ is divisible by A_e . It follows that

$$(8.6) \quad M^0(\Gamma) = M^0(\tilde{\Gamma}) \otimes H^1(\mathbb{G}_m, \mathbb{Q}(1))^{\otimes \delta} \cong M^0(\tilde{\Gamma})$$

where $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is the graph obtained from Γ by shrinking the δ looped edges to points. In particular, $M^0(\Gamma)$ does not determine $h_1(\Gamma)$.

Finally, we do not need to orient our graphs. The complex (8.4) is defined independent of orientation.

We can now define with Gr as in (7.13)

$$(8.7) \quad \mathcal{G}^0 = \bigoplus_{\Gamma \in Gr} M^0(\Gamma)$$

where the sum now is over $\Gamma \in Gr$ without looped edges. The multiplication and comultiplication structures carry over from \mathcal{G} , (7.13), so if we fix a comultiplication rule, then \mathcal{G}^0 is a Hopf algebra. The comultiplication and the differential are both given by residues, so they anti-commute as remarked above. Thus

Theorem 8.1. *With notation as above, \mathcal{G}^0 is a differential Hopf algebra.*

Using the comultiplication and the derivation on $\mathcal{G}^0(\Gamma)$ we can build a double complex as follows. First, if A is an associative coalgebra with comultiplication map Δ , we have a complex

$$(8.8) \quad A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \otimes A \xrightarrow{\Delta \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \Delta} A^{\otimes 3} \rightarrow \dots$$

If the comultiplication is compatible with a differential on A , we get a double complex. In our situation, this looks like

$$(8.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} M^0(\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \bigoplus_{\Gamma' \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma)} M^0(\Gamma') \otimes M^0(\Gamma//\Gamma') & \xrightarrow{\Delta \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes \Delta} & \dots \\ \downarrow \partial & & \downarrow \partial & & \\ \bigoplus_e M^0(\Gamma/e) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \bigoplus_{e, \Gamma'_e \in \mathcal{S}(\Gamma/e)} M^0(\Gamma'_e) \otimes M^0((\Gamma/e)//\Gamma'_e) & \dots & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \end{array}$$

This differential Hopf algebra is related to the motive as follows. Recall, we started with $\mathbb{P}^n - X_\Gamma$ and then we blew up in \mathbb{P}^n certain coordinate linear spaces contained in X_Γ . Quite generally, given a finite collection \mathcal{L} of linear spaces in \mathbb{P}^n which is closed under intersection, then there is a simple algorithm for blowing up to achieve a normal crossings divisor, [ESV]. One blows up the linear spaces in \mathcal{L} which are minimal. These are necessarily disjoint. One takes the strict transforms of the remaining elements in \mathcal{L} and again blows up the minimal elements, etc. We apply this with \mathcal{L} the set of coordinate linear spaces contained in X_Γ . Let $\pi : P \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ be the resulting scheme, and let $Y \subset P$ be the strict transform of X_Γ . P has a normal crossings divisor $B = \pi^*(\Delta)$ where Δ is the coordinate simplex in \mathbb{P}^n , and no stratum of B lies in Y . Using B , we can stratify $P - Y$ in the usual way, so

$$(8.10) \quad (P - Y)^{(0)} = P - Y - B; \quad (P - Y)^{(i)} = B_{(i)} - B_{(i+1)} - Y \cap B_{(i)}$$

where $B_{(i)}$ denotes the closed stratum of B of dimension $n - i$.

Associated to this stratification we have a spectral sequence

$$(8.11) \quad E_1^{p,q} = H^{q-p}((P - Y)^{(p)}, \mathbb{Q}(n - p)) \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(P - Y, \mathbb{Q}(n)).$$

Proposition 8.2. *The simple complex associated to the double complex (8.9) is the E_1 complex with $q = n$ in (8.11).*

Note however that even in simple examples like the wheel with three spokes, one needs more in the spectral sequence than just the piece $q = n$ in order to calculate $M(\Gamma)$. This suggests that $M^0(\Gamma)$ should be replaced with some richer object like $R\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^{m-1} - X_\Gamma - \Delta, \mathbb{Q}(m - 1))$.

To simplify, write $T^r := \mathbb{P}^r - \Delta \cong \mathbb{G}_m^r$ and Y_Γ rather than $X_\Gamma \cap T^{m-1}$. The rest of this section is devoted to some tricks which will be used in the next section to calculate $H^*(T^{m-1} - Y_\Gamma)$ for graphs Γ which occur as subgraphs in the wheel with three spokes.

The first trick concerns plane graphs. A graph Γ is a *plane* graph if it can be drawn without crossings on the Riemann sphere S^2 . If Γ is a plane graph, then so is any face of Γ . The wheel with n spokes is a plane graph. If Γ is a connected plane graph, the dual graph Γ^\vee is defined as follows. Embed Γ in S^2 . Choose one point v_i in each component D_i of $S^2 - \Gamma$. These are the vertices of Γ^\vee . Draw one edge connecting v_i and v_j for every edge e of Γ such that D_i and D_j are connected by an arc meeting e and no other edge of Γ . In particular, edges of Γ and Γ^\vee are in 1 - 1 correspondence. For an example, see fig. 1, where Γ has the light edges and Γ^\vee the dark.

Graph and Dual Graph

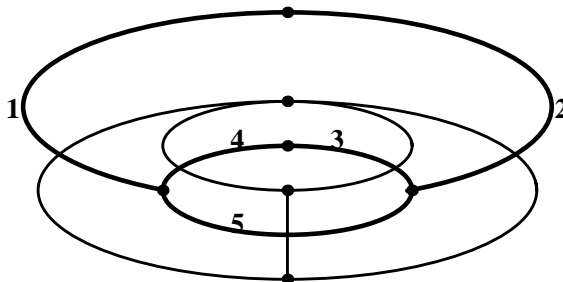
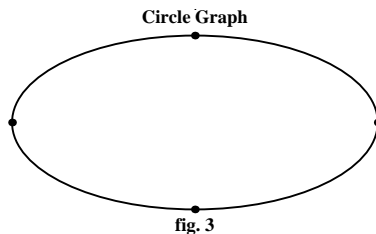
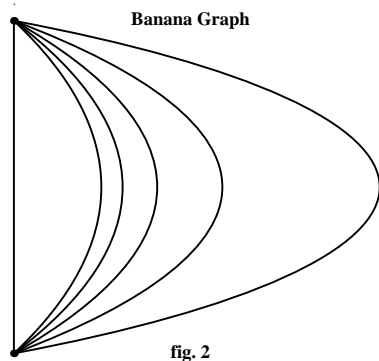


fig. 1

One has $(\Gamma^\vee)^\vee = \Gamma$. The dual of the banana graph with n edges and 2 vertices (fig. 2) is the circle graph (fig. 3) with n edges connected in a circle.



One checks

$$(8.12) \quad \#\text{Conn. Comps}(S^2 - \Gamma) = h_1(\Gamma) + 1 = \#\text{Vertices}(\Gamma^\vee)$$

$$(8.13) \quad \#\text{Edge}(\Gamma) = \#\text{Edge}(\Gamma^\vee)$$

Proposition 8.3. *Let Γ be a plane graph with $n + 1$ edges. Let A_i be the edge coordinates, and write $a_{ij} := A_i/A_j$ for the functions on T^n . Then $a_{ij} \mapsto a_{ji}$ induces an involution of T^n which carries $Y_\Gamma \cong Y_{\Gamma^\vee}$.*

Proof. This follows from the identity on graph polynomials

$$(8.14) \quad \Psi_\Gamma(A) = \sum_{T \subset \Gamma} \prod_{e \notin T} A_e = \left(\prod_e A_e^{-1} \right) \sum_{T \subset \Gamma} \prod_{e \in T} A_e^{-1} = \sum_{T^\vee \subset \Gamma^\vee} \prod_{e \notin T^\vee} A_e^{-1} = \Psi_{\Gamma^\vee}(A^{-1}).$$

To understand (8.14), let $T \subset \Gamma$ be a spanning tree. Then Γ/T is a plane graph with one vertex, i.e. a union of looped edges. Then $(\Gamma/T)^\vee$ is a tree which is a spanning tree in Γ^\vee . \square

Let Γ be the circle graph with $n+1$ edges. Then $\Psi_\Gamma = A_1 + \dots + A_{n+1}$, so $T^n - Y_\Gamma = \mathbb{P}^n - \Delta - \{\sum A_i = 0\}$ is a configuration which is the complement in \mathbb{P}^n of a union of linear hyperplanes meeting transversally. The following is then well known:

Proposition 8.4. (i) $H^1(T^n - Y_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}(-1)^{\oplus n+1}$.
(ii) $H^*(T^n - Y_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \bigwedge^* H^1 / \bigwedge^{n+1} H^1$.

Definition 8.5. I will say a graph Γ has linear cohomology if $H^*(T^n - Y_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$ is generated by the classes $\frac{1}{2\pi i} du_j/u_j$, $1 \leq j \leq n + \nu$ where u_1, \dots, u_n are the standard units on T^n and $u_{n+1}, \dots, u_{n+\nu}$ are defining equations for the irreducible components of Y_Γ .

Remarks 8.6. (i) One can (and one should) go further by expliciting the relations among the generators (cf. [OT], Chap. 3 and Chap.

5.4. The full condition should be that $H^*(T^n - Y_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$ forms an Orlik-Solomon algebra, but I am uncertain precisely how to formulate this in our context.

(ii) If Γ has linear cohomology then $H^p(T^n - Y_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$ is pure of weight $2p$.

(iii) Of course the obvious way for Γ to have linear cohomology is to have an isomorphism $T^n - Y_\Gamma \cong T^n - \mathcal{L}$ where \mathcal{L} is a finite set of linear hyperplanes. Note that such an isomorphism need not be linear.

(iv) Circle graphs have linear cohomology.

(v) Banana graphs (cf. fig. 2) have linear cohomology. Indeed, banana graphs are dual to circle graphs, so we can use Proposition 8.3.

(vi) We will see in the next section that all the graphs associated to non-trivial faces in the wheel with three spokes have linear cohomology.

Lemma 8.7. *Let Γ be a graph, and let $e \in \Gamma$ be an edge. Let Γ' be obtained from Γ by subdividing e . Assume Γ and Γ/e have linear cohomology. Then Γ' has linear cohomology.*

Proof. Assume Γ has n edges, and enumerate the edge variables A_1, \dots, A_n so that $e \leftrightarrow A_n$. Write $a_i = A_i/A_1$. We identify $T^{n-1} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}[a_i, a_i^{-1}]$. Let A'_j be the edge variables of Γ' , and write $a'_j = A'_j/A'_1$. On the level of the projective graph hypersurface, one can show (exercise) the map $A_i \mapsto A'_i, i \leq n-1, A_n \mapsto A'_n + A'_{n+1}$ identifies $X_{\Gamma'}$ with the cone over X_Γ .

The picture for Y_Γ is a bit more complicated. Let $D' \subset T^n$ be defined by $a'_n + a'_{n+1} = 0$. Then we have

$$(8.15) \quad \pi : T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D' \rightarrow T^{n-1} - Y_\Gamma$$

In terms of coordinate rings

$$(8.16) \quad \mathbb{Q}[a'_i, a_i'^{-1}, \frac{1}{a'_n + a'_{n+1}}, \frac{1}{\psi_{\Gamma'}}] = \mathbb{Q}[a_i, a_i^{-1}, \frac{1}{\psi_\Gamma}][a'_{n+1}, \frac{1}{a'_{n+1}}, \frac{1}{a_n - a'_{n+1}}]$$

Since a_n is a unit, it follows that

$$(8.17) \quad T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D' \cong (T^{n-1} - Y_\Gamma) \times (\mathbb{G}_m - \{1\}).$$

By Künneth, we see that $H^1(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D', \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}(-1)^{n+2}$ and that $H^*(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D', \mathbb{Q})$ is generated as an algebra by H^1 .

Similarly,

$$(8.18) \quad D' \cong \text{Spec } \mathbb{Q}[a_2, a_2^{-1}, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_{n-1}^{-1}, \frac{1}{\psi_{\Gamma/e}}][a'_n, \frac{1}{a'_n}] \\ \cong (T^{n-2} - Y_{\Gamma/e}) \times \mathbb{G}_m.$$

By our assumptions, it follows that $H^1(D') \cong \mathbb{Q}(-1)^n$ generated by the classes of the evident units, and further that $H^*(D')$ is generated by H^1 . In particular, $H^1(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'}) \rightarrow H^1(D')$ and $res : H^1(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D', \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(D', \mathbb{Q}(-1))$. This implies that the residue map is surjective in all degrees, so we get an exact sequence

$$(8.19) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^*(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'}, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(T^n - Y_{\Gamma'} - D', \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{*-1}(D', \mathbb{Q}(-1)) \rightarrow 0.$$

The assertion of the lemma follows from (8.18) and (8.19). \square

9. THE WHEEL WITH 3 SPOKES

One knows from [So] that $\zeta(2r + 1)$ is the period associated to a motivic extension (that is, an extension which can be constructed geometrically)

$$(9.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0) \rightarrow E \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(-1 - 2r) \rightarrow 0$$

By [BK1], the Feynman amplitude associated to the wheel with n spokes (fig. 4) is an elementary factor times $\zeta(2n - 3)$.

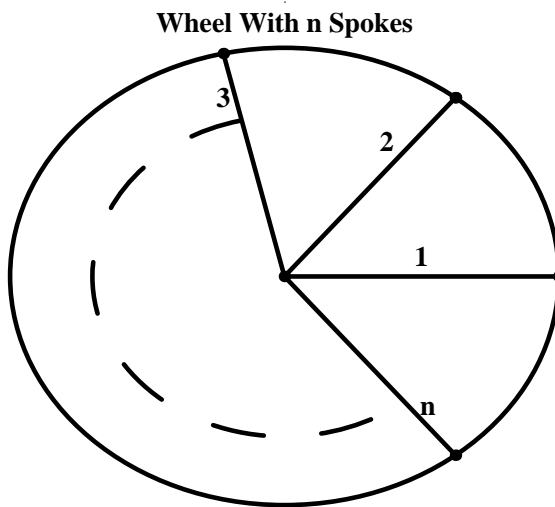


fig. 4

We have seen that this Feynman amplitude is a period for a motive of the form $H^{2n-1}(P - Y, B - B \cap Y)$ where P is some blowup of \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} and Y is the strict transform of the graph hypersurface X_n . To get an extension of the form (9.1), we should construct arrows

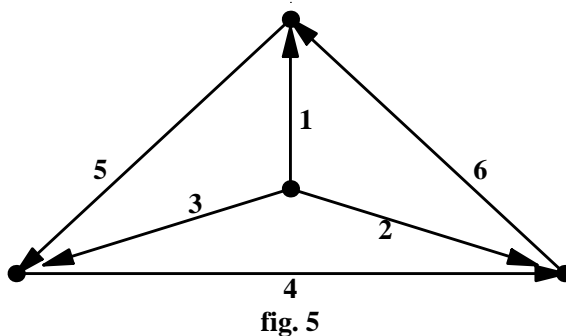
$$(9.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^{2n-2}(B - Y \cap B, \mathbb{Q}) & \rightarrow & H^{2n-1}(P - Y, B - Y \cap B, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(P - Y, \mathbb{Q}) \\ \downarrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{Q}(0) & & \mathbb{Q}(3 - 2n) \end{array}$$

in such a way that the pushout and pullback are defined and yield an extension of the form (9.1). At the moment, the existence of such arrows is purely conjectural. Our main result ([BEK], Thm. 11.2) is

Theorem 9.1. *Let $M_n := H^{2n-1}(\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} - X_n, \mathbb{Q}(2n-1))$ be the motive associated to the wheel with n spokes graph Γ_n . Then $M_n \cong \mathbb{Q}(2)$.*

The proof is too complicated to give here. Note that it fits with (9.2) in the sense that the inclusion $\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} - X_n \subset P - Y$ will give a map $H^{2n-1}(P - Y, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(3 - 2n)$, but this is not sharp enough to deduce what we want.

The case of the wheel with 3 spokes is rather exceptional. By way of example, I propose to work out some of the structure of the corresponding motive. Theorem 9.1 in the case $n = 3$ is easier. First, note that $H_1(\Gamma_3) = \mathbb{Q}^3$. If the edges are labeled and oriented as in fig. 5 below



a basis for H_1 is given by

$$(9.3) \quad f_1 = e_1 - e_6 - e_2; \quad f_2 = e_2 - e_4 - e_3; \quad f_3 = e_3 - e_5 - e_1.$$

From this one easily computes the rank 1 quadrics $(e_i^\vee)^2|_{H_1(\Gamma_3)}$. For example,

$$(9.4) \quad (e_1^\vee)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In particular, one checks that the 6 quadrics $(e_i^\vee)^2$, viewed as homogeneous quadrics on $\mathbb{P}^2 = \mathbb{P}(H_1(\Gamma_3))$, span the complete linear system $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$. We can identify \mathbb{P}^5 with the projective space of these quadrics, and $X_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ is the space of singular quadrics. Now a singular quadric on \mathbb{P}^2 is a union of 2 (possibly coincident) lines. The lines on \mathbb{P}^2 are parametrized by another \mathbb{P}^2 , so we may identify

$$(9.5) \quad X_3 \cong \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2)$$

The rank 1 quadrics correspond to double lines, and these are parametrized by the diagonal in $\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2)$.

Lemma 9.2. *We have with $\ell := c_1(\mathcal{O}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}(1))$*

$$(9.6) \quad H^4(X_3, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^4(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{Q})^{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Q} \cdot [2\mathbb{P}^2 \times \{pt\} + 2\{pt\} \times \mathbb{P}^2 - \Delta] \oplus \mathbb{Q} \cdot \ell^2.$$

As Hodge structures,

$$H^4(X_3, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}(-1)^2; \quad H^5(\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}(-3).$$

Proof. Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2)$. In the classical topology, one can define a trace map $\pi_* \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_{\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2)}$ by simply adding up over the stalks. This defines a trace map $\pi_* : H^*(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2, \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2), \pi_* \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(\text{Sym}^2(\mathbb{P}^2), \mathbb{Q})$, and $\pi_* \circ \pi^*$ is multiplication by 2. This proves the lefthand isomorphism in (9.6). For the Hodge structure, note by duality $H^5(\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3, \mathbb{Q}) \cong H_c^5(\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3, \mathbb{Q}(5))^\vee$. We conclude using the exact sequence

$$(9.7) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^4(\mathbb{P}^5) \rightarrow H^4(X_3) \rightarrow H_c^5(\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3) \rightarrow 0.$$

□

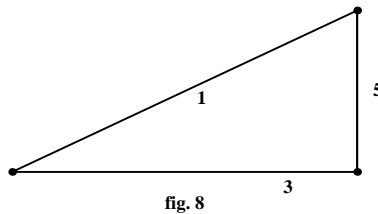
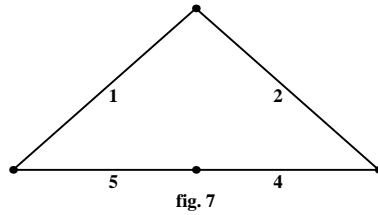
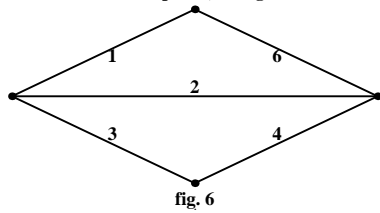
Another computation of $H^*(\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3)$, due to Deligne, is to remark that

$$(9.8) \quad PSL_3(\mathbb{C})/SO_3(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{P}^5 - X_3; \quad M \mapsto M \cdot {}^t M$$

Even in this case I cannot construct the arrows in (9.2). What is true, however, is that the locally closed strata of $B - Y \cap B$ are of a quite simple sort. They have linear cohomology in the sense of Definition 8.5.

Recall we call a subgraph $G \subset \Gamma_3$ *minimal* if removing any edge from G lowers h_1 . The minimal subgraphs of Γ_3 are of three types.

Wheel With 3 Spokes; 1 Edge Removed



There are 6 subgraphs as in fig. 6 which are obtained by deleting an edge from Γ_3 . In each case, the locus where the edge variables are zero is a point $(0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0) \in X_3$. Then there are 6 subgraphs as in fig. 7 obtained by removing 2 non-adjacent edges, and 4 subgraphs as in fig. 8 obtained by removing all the edges through a given vertex. The corresponding coordinate linear spaces have dimensions 1 and 2 respectively and are contained in X_3 . A moment's thought convinces you that the union of two minimal subgraphs in this case is either the whole graph, in which case the two linear spaces are disjoint, or is a subgraph as in fig. 6, in which case the two linear spaces meet in a single coordinate vertex $(0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$. It follows that blowing up the 6 coordinate vertices makes the strict transforms of the other 10 minimal subgraphs disjoint. We Then blow them up in any order we like.

To understand the picture, consider generally linear spaces

$$(9.9) \quad \mathbb{P}^s \subsetneq \mathbb{P}^r \subsetneq \mathbb{P}^n(A_1, \dots, A_{n+1})$$

$$\mathbb{P}^s : A_1 = \dots = A_{n-s} = 0; \quad \mathbb{P}^r : A_1 = \dots = A_{n-r} = 0$$

Consider the effect of first blowing up $\mathbb{P}^s \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ and then blowing up the strict transform of \mathbb{P}^r . The picture looks like

$$(9.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} P_2 & \xrightarrow{f} & P_1^{(2)} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{P}^{n-r-1}(A_1, \dots, A_{n-r}) \\ \downarrow c & & \downarrow d & & \\ P_1 & \xrightarrow{b} & \mathbb{P}^{n-s-1}(A_1, \dots, A_{n-s}) & & \\ \downarrow a & & & & \\ \mathbb{P}^n & & & & \end{array}$$

Here the maps a and d are blowups and b and g are given by projections

$$(9.11) \quad (A_1, \dots, A_{n+1}) \mapsto (A_1, \dots, A_{n-s}) \mapsto (A_1, \dots, A_{n-r}).$$

There are exceptional divisors $E_1^{(1)} \cong P^s \times P^{n-s-1} \subset P_1$ and $E_1^{(2)} \cong \mathbb{P}^{r-s-1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-r-1} \subset P_1^{(2)}$. The maps $b|_{E_1^{(1)}} : E_1^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-s-1}$ and $g|_{E_1^{(2)}} : E_1^{(2)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-r-1}$ coincide with the projections. We define $E_1 = c^{-1}E_1^{(1)}$, $E_2 = f^{-1}E_1^{(2)} \subset P_2$ and $Z = b^{-1}\{A_1 = \dots = A_{n-r} = 0\} \subset P_1$. Then Z is the strict transform in P_1 of \mathbb{P}^r and c is the blowup of Z . The square $bc = df$ is cartesian.

Let $\pi := a \circ c : P_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$. Inside P_2 we have a normal crossings divisor B whose components are the strict transforms of the coordinate hyperplanes $\{A_i = 0\}$ together with E_1 , E_2 . Note that P_2 has a toric

structure, and the locally closed strata of B are all tori with canonical coordinates. If Γ is a graph with graph hypersurface $X_\Gamma \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ and strict transform $Y \subset P_2$, then the locally closed strata of $B - Y \cap B$ are all of the form $\prod_i M^0(\gamma_i)$ where γ is a subquotient graph of Γ .

Let us apply this in the case of $X_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. In this case $s = 0$ and we should consider separately the cases $r = 1$ and $r = 2$. For $r = 1$ we have $\mathbb{P}^0 \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. In this case, $E_1 \cap E_2 = \mathbb{P}^3$ which one should perhaps identify with $\mathbb{P}^0 \times \mathbb{P}^0 \times \mathbb{P}^3$. It corresponds to the filtration on Γ_3 given by

$$(9.12) \quad \{\Gamma_3 - \text{two non-adjacent edges}\} \subset \{\Gamma_3 - \text{one edge}\} \subset \Gamma_3$$

Taking successive quotients yields two tadpoles (with graph hypersurfaces the empty set in \mathbb{P}^0) and one circle graph as in fig. 7. The circle graph has graph polynomial given by the sum of the graph coordinates, so we get $Y \cap E_1 \cap E_2 : A_1 + \dots + A_4 = 0$ in \mathbb{P}^3 for suitable coordinates.

The case $E_1 \cap E_2$ for $r = 2$ yields $(\mathbb{P}^0) \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$. The filtration on graphs is

$$(9.13) \quad \{\Gamma_3 - \text{three edges through a vertex}\} \subset \{\Gamma_3 - \text{one edge}\} \subset \Gamma_3$$

We get two circles (one with three edges, the other with two) and one tadpole. P is obtained from \mathbb{P}^5 by blowing up 16 times, so our divisor $B \subset P$ has 22 irreducible components. None of the coordinate vertices (that is, 0 dimensional strata of B ; not to be confused with vertices on the graph) lies on the strict transform Y of X_3 .

We stratify $B = B^{(1)} \supset B^{(2)} \supset \dots \supset B^{(5)}$. The successive complements are disjoint unions of tori ($T^r := \mathbb{G}_m^r$)

$$(9.14) \quad B^{(i)} - B^{(i+1)} = \coprod T^{5-i}$$

Let us compute some of the motives $T^r - Y \cap T^r$. For $r = 4$, there are two kinds, with $Y \cap T^4$ either a graph hypersurface as in fig. 6 or fig. 1 (light edges). In the first case, the graph is a banana graph with 3 edges, subdivided twice. Applying Lemma 8.7 twice, we conclude that $Y \cap T^4$ has linear cohomology in the sense of Definition 8.5. The other case is dual to fig. 6 as illustrated in fig. 1, and we may apply Proposition 8.3. The varieties $T^r - Y \cap T^r$ for $r \leq 3$ are easy to handle. They correspond to shrinking two edges on Γ_3 which yields a graph with 2 vertices, necessarily a banana with tadpoles, or cutting one edge and shrinking another, which yields a ‘‘double bubble’’ (fig. 9) with graph polynomial of the form $(A_1 + A_2)(A_3 + A_4)$.

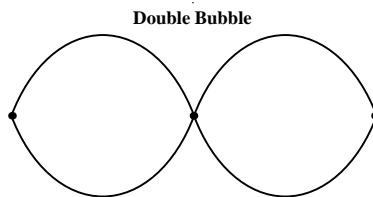


fig. 9

Higher codimensional faces are products of motives associated to graphs with ≤ 2 vertices. We conclude

Proposition 9.3. *Let $(P - Y, B - Y \cap B) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^5 - X_3, \Delta - \Delta \cap X_3)$ be obtained by blowing up linear spaces associated to minimal subgraphs of Γ_3 as outlined above. Then all the faces (in all dimensions) of $B - Y \cap B$ have linear cohomology in the sense of Definition 8.5.*

10. RENORMALIZATION

Consider the “dunce’s cap” graph Γ (fig. 10).

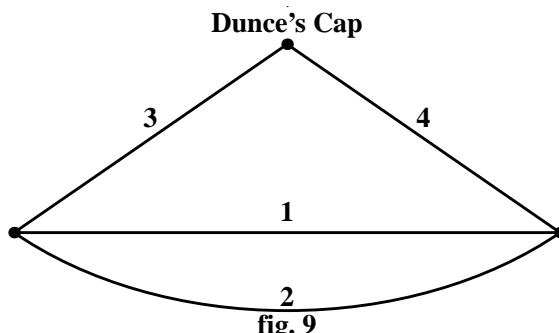


fig. 9

It has 4 edges and 2 loops and hence is log divergent. The reader is encouraged to write down the spanning trees and use Proposition 4.5 to calculate the graph polynomial

$$(10.1) \quad \Psi_\Gamma = (A_1 + A_2)(A_3 + A_4) + A_1A_2$$

Among the linear spaces in X_Γ corresponding to minimal subgraphs which will have to be blown up to define our period is $\{A_1 = A_2 = 0\}$. But note the subgraph $e_1 \cup e_2$ is itself log divergent. This means that our form $\omega_\Gamma = \Omega/\Psi_\Gamma^2$ acquires a pole along the exceptional divisor. Indeed, in affine coordinates $a_i = A_i/A_4$ we can write

$$(10.2) \quad \omega_\Gamma = \frac{da_1 da_2 da_3}{((a_1 + a_2)(a_3 + 1) + a_1 a_2)^2}$$

Blowing up introduces affine coordinates $a_1, b_2 = a_2/a_1, a_3$, and we find a log pole along the exceptional divisor which is defined in affine

coordinates by $a_1 = 0$.

$$(10.3) \quad \omega_\Gamma = \frac{da_1}{a_1} \wedge \frac{db_2 da_3}{((1+b_2)(a_3+1) + a_1 b_2)^2}$$

Proposition 10.1 ([BEK], Lemma 5.1). *Let Γ be a log divergent graph with m edges, and let ω_Γ be the associated de Rham form (5.10). Let $\rho : P \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ be the iterated blowup of linear spaces associated to minimal subgraphs (Examples 7.7(ii)). Then Γ has a divergent subgraph if and only if $\rho^* \omega_\Gamma$ has a pole along some component of the exceptional locus.*

When such a pole occurs, the Feynman amplitude (5.10) diverges. Certainly a major theme in physics over the past 50 years has been the program of renormalization to eliminate these poles. Of course one cannot just “eliminate” poles. The problem is rather to isolate in some canonical way the polar terms so that in some ultimate calculation involving a sum over various graphs, the polar terms will all cancel. The theory of *limiting mixed Hodge structures* offers a possible solution in the case that the pole orders along exceptional divisors are all ≤ 1 . (Precisely which pole orders occur depend on which graphs occur in the theory, and this depends on the Lagrangian.)

Suppose Γ is a log divergent graph with $2n$ edges and n loops. The idea is to define linear forms $\ell_{i,t}$, $1 \leq i \leq 2n$ in A_1, \dots, A_{2n} with coefficients in $\mathbb{R}[t]$ such that $\ell_{i,0} = A_i$. We then define $\Delta_t : \prod_1^{2n} \ell_{i,t} = 0$ and the real chain $\sigma_t : \ell_{i,t} \geq 0$ for $0 \leq t \ll 1$. We can do this in such a way that σ_t is contained in the locus where all coordinates are > 0 for $0 < t \ll 1$. In particular, $\sigma_t \cap X_\Gamma = \emptyset$ for $0 < t \ll 1$ so $\int_{\sigma_t} \omega_\Gamma$ converges for $t > 0$. What the theory of limiting Hodge structures suggests is that one can find relative cycles $\sigma_{1,t} = \sigma_t, \sigma_{2,t}, \dots, \sigma_{p,t}$ representing classes in $H_{2n-1}(\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} - X_\Gamma, \Delta_t - \Delta_t \cap X_\Gamma, \mathbb{Q})$ and a strictly upper triangular $p \times p$ matrix N with constant coefficients such that (writing superscript T for transpose) the limit

$$(10.4) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \exp(N \log t) \left(\int_{\sigma_{1,t}} \omega_\Gamma, \dots, \int_{\sigma_{p,t}} \omega_\Gamma \right)^T$$

exists.

In broad strokes, the program would be the following. Write $D = \{|t| < \epsilon \ll 1\}$ for some small disk. Think of a family $\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} - X_\Gamma, \Delta_t$ over D . At $t = 0$ one blows up in $\mathbb{P}^{2n-1} \times D$ linear spaces contained in $X_\Gamma \times \{0\}$ according to the pattern we have used. The resulting family \mathcal{P} over D will contain our blowup P of \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} as one component of the special fibre. Let $E \subset B \subset P$ be the exceptional components associated to divergent subgraphs. We have seen that E can be stratified in

such a way that the strata look like products of $\mathbb{P}^{m_\mu} - X_\gamma$ for suitable subquotient graphs γ of Γ . Inside each of these factors of strata imagine fixing a $\sigma_{t,\gamma}$ which is a deformation of the reference simplex. Let $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} \times D^\times$ be a (punctured) tubular neighborhood of the special fibre \mathcal{P}_0 . \mathcal{T} contracts onto \mathcal{P}_0 and we write $\pi : \partial\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_0$ for the restriction to the boundary of \mathcal{T} . By definition, the tube over a chain c on \mathcal{P}_0 is $\pi^{-1}(c) \subset \partial\mathcal{T}$. Given a chain on a stratum of E , we can do a similar tube construction to get a chain on a larger stratum. By iterating this game, our products of $\sigma_{t,\gamma}$ get promoted to $2n - 1$ -chains supported in $\partial\mathcal{T}$. It seems that this can be done in such a way that the boundary of these chains lies in $\Delta_t \cap \partial\mathcal{T}$. (I have only checked this carefully in the special case where Δ can be deformed while leaving fixed the linear spaces associated to divergent subgraphs, but I conjecture it is true generally.) The resulting chains are the $\sigma_{i,t}$.

In the (very) special case of the dunce's cap (fig. 10) the only divergent subgraph is the circle graph $\gamma = e_1 \cup e_2$, so $E \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ above has one component given by the blowup of the line $A_1 = A_2 = 0$ in \mathbb{P}^3 . The quotient $\Gamma/\gamma = e_3 \cup e_4$ is also a circle with 2 edges. The Feynman periods for these circle graphs converge

$$(10.5) \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{d(A_1/A_2)}{(A_1/A_2 + 1)^2} = \int_0^\infty \frac{d(A_3/A_4)}{(A_3/A_4 + 1)^2} = 1,$$

so the chains σ_γ and $\sigma_{\Gamma/\gamma}$ can be taken just to be $[0, \infty]$ independent of t . The tube $\pi^{-1}([0, \infty] \times [0, \infty])$ can be taken to have boundary lying on the strict transform of $\Delta : A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 = 0$. Finally, by standard differential topology, $\partial\mathcal{T}$ can be taken to be transversal to the faces of Δ so a small modification Δ_t of Δ is still transversal, and the relative homology class of the tube is canonically defined. Call the resulting chain $\sigma_{2,t}$ and let $\sigma_{1,t}$ be the deformation of σ as above. For example if I take $\Delta_t : (A_1 - tA_4)(A_2 - t^2A_4)A_3A_4 = 0$ I find

$$(10.6) \quad \int_{\sigma_{1,t}} \omega_\Gamma = \int_t^\infty \frac{da_1}{a_1} \int_{[t,\infty] \times [0,\infty]} \frac{db_2 da_3}{((1+b_2)(1+a_3) + a_1 b_2)^2}$$

$$(10.7) \quad \int_{\sigma_{2,t}} \omega_\Gamma = \int_{|a_1|=\epsilon} \frac{da_1}{a_1} \int_{[t,\infty] \times [0,\infty]} \frac{db_2 da_3}{((1+b_2)(1+a_3) + a_1 b_2)^2}$$

Define $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2\pi i} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Then

$$(10.8) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \exp(N \log t) \begin{pmatrix} \int_{\sigma_{1,t}} \omega_\Gamma \\ \int_{\sigma_{2,t}} \omega_\Gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\int_{\sigma_{1,t}} + \log t) \\ 2\pi i \end{pmatrix}$$

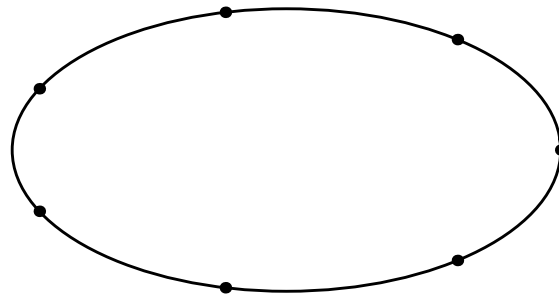
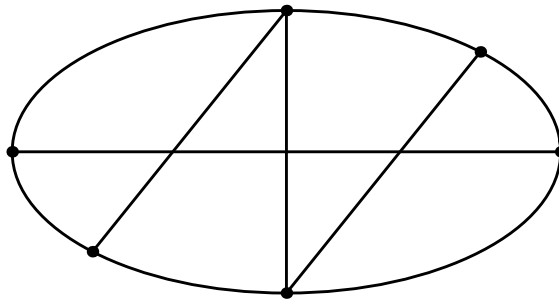
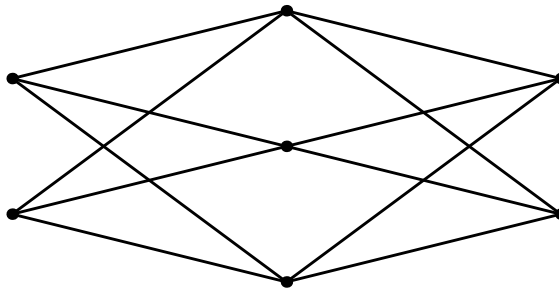
and this limit exists.

Quite generally, it seems to be possible to give such an ad hoc renormalization scheme when Γ is log divergent with at worst log divergent subgraphs. I suspect this is more or less equivalent to techniques already known to the physicists. The interesting question is whether this is really a limiting Hodge structure. (I am indebted to H el ene Esnault for pointing out that this is a problem.) For this to be the case, we need that the cohomology class $[\Omega/\Psi_\Gamma^2]$ should satisfy a certain nilpotent residue condition [D]. By a criterion of Katz, this residue condition will hold if the form Ω/Ψ_Γ^2 has at worst log poles when we blow up on \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{P}_0 to get a normal crossings situation. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to control these blowups because the singularities of X_Γ are highly non-linear. However, there is a theory of *Hodge modules* due to M. Saito [Sa1], [Sa2] which has the following consequence. Change notation so \mathcal{P} becomes a normal crossings model of our situation. Let ψ (not to be confused with Ψ_Γ) be the vanishing cycle sheaf on \mathcal{P}_0 . By definition, ψ is an object in the derived category of constructible sheaves on \mathcal{P}_0 and its cohomology carries a mixed Hodge structure (depending on the choice of parameter t) which is the limiting Hodge structure. As a consequence of the existence of pullbacks for Hodge modules, it will be the case that for any Zariski open set $U_0 \subset \mathcal{P}_0$ that $H^*(U_0, \psi|_{U_0})$ will also carry a Hodge structure. It is known from work of Steenbrink [I], 2.2.4.1 that $\psi \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is quasi-isomorphic to the complex of relative log forms, the quasi-isomorphism depending on the choice of a parameter t . But on U_0 our form Ω/Ψ_Γ^2 defines a section of top degree in this complex, and hence a class in $H^{2n-1}(U_0, \psi \otimes \mathbb{C})$. The challenge would be to show that a period associated with this class coincides with the limit as $t \rightarrow 0$ of the top entry in the column vector (10.4).

Needless to say, the above is more of a statement of a program rather than an outline of results obtained.

11. GRAPHS AND ZETA VALUES

Here are a couple of examples taken from a lecture of Kreimer [K]

 \mathbb{Q}  $\zeta(7)$  $\zeta(5,3)$

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DEPT. OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, IL 60637,
USA

E-mail address: bloch@math.uchicago.edu