Local mirror symmetry and the sunset Feynman integral

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We study the sunset Feynman integral defined as the scalar two-point self-energy at two-loop order in a two dimensional space-time. We firstly compute the Feynman integral, for arbitrary internal masses, in terms of the regulator of a class in the motivic cohomology of a 1-parameter family of open elliptic curves. Using an Hodge theoretic (B-model) approach, we show that the integral is given by a sum of elliptic dilogarithms evaluated at the divisors determined by the punctures.

Secondly we associate to the sunset elliptic curve a local non-compact Calabi-Yau 3-fold, obtained as a limit of elliptically fibered compact Calabi-Yau 3-folds. By considering the limiting mixed Hodge structure of the Batyrev dual A-model, we arrive at an expression for the sunset Feynman integral in terms of the local Gromov-Witten prepotential of the del Pezzo surface of degree 6. This expression is obtained by proving a strong form of local mirror symmetry which identifies this prepotential with the second regulator period of the motivic cohomology class.
This work concerns the Feynman integral in two dimensional space-time associated to the sunset graph in the above figure, given by

\begin{equation}
I_{\ominus}(s) := s \int_{x \geq 0 \atop y \geq 0} \frac{dxdy}{s(\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2)(xy + x + y) - xy}.
\end{equation}

Here \( \xi_i = m_i/\mu \) (\( i = 1, 2, 3 \)) are positive non vanishing real numbers, given by the ratios of the internal masses by the arbitrary infrared scale \( \mu \), and \( s \) is the inverse of the norm of the external momentum \( K^2 = \mu^2/s \). (See BW, BV, Va for a derivation of (1.1) from the usual Feynman representation.)

This integral is a multivalued function of \( s \) on \( \mathbb{C} \backslash (\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^{-2}, +\infty \). In general, the multivalueness of the Feynman integral plays an important role in physics, as this is imposed by unitarity of quantum field theory [EH].
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A large class of Feynman integrals can be easily determined from their differential equations \[^{[AM, RT, Henna, L, Hennb, T]}\], and more generally are associated to motivic period integrals \[^{[B1, B2]}\].

The geometry of the graph hypersurface is a family of elliptic curves $E \ominus := \{xyz - s(\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2 z)(xy + xz + yz) | (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \}$.

The structure of the motive associated to (1.1), discussed in Sections 4 and 7.2, differs from the one given in the single masses case in \[^{[BV]}\], because we now have a family of open elliptic curves, no longer modular, and the motive has a Kummer extension quotient.

We show that the sunset Feynman integral is given by (see Section 3.3.2)

$$I \ominus(s) \equiv i \varpi_r \pi \left( \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_2)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_2)}{x(P_3)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right) \right) \mod \text{periods},$$

where $\hat{E}_2(x)$ is the elliptic dilogarithm $\hat{E}_2(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} (\text{Li}_2(q^n x) - \text{Li}_2(-q^n x))$

$$- \sum_{n \geq 1} (\text{Li}_2(q^n/x) - \text{Li}_2(-q^n/x)).$$

In (1.2), $\hat{E}_2$ is evaluated at the ratios of the images of the points $P_1 := [1 : 0 : 0]$, $P_2 := [0 : 1 : 0]$ and $P_3 := [0 : 0 : 1]$ in $\mathbb{C}^\times/q^2$, where $\log(q)/(2\pi i)$ is the complex structure given by the period ratio of the elliptic curve; and $\varpi_r$ is the elliptic curve period which is real on the line $s > (\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^{-2}$.

The elliptic dilogarithm $\hat{E}_2(x)$ is not invariant under $x \rightarrow xq$ (see equation (3.70)), reflecting the multivalued nature of the Feynman integral. This was already the case for elliptic polylogarithm expansions of the Feynman integrals for the two-loop sunset \[^{[BV]}\] and three-loop banana \[^{[BK]}\] with equal masses. The result in (1.2) generalizes the expression for the all equal masses case $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1$ given in terms of elliptic dilogarithm in \[^{[BV]}\].

The motivic approach in Section 4 shows how the theory of motives can yield information about Feynman integrals. In general, the motive associated to a Feynman integral will depend on a family of hypersurfaces $X_{m,q} \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ depending on masses $m$ and external momenta $q$. The motive at $(m, q)$ is associated to the cohomology group $H^n(\mathbb{P}^n - X_{m,q}, \Delta)$ where $\Delta$ is the simplex

\[^{1}\text{It would be interesting to relate this expression to the one using multiple polylogarithm presented in [ABW2, ABW3, ABW4, ABW5].}\]
defined by the vanishing of the product of the homogeneous coordinates. A general motivic analysis would begin by a study of $X_{m,q} \cap \Delta$. In simple cases like the sunset, this intersection is manageable and we are able to prove a duality

$$H^n(\mathbb{P}^n - X_{m,q}, \Delta) \cong H^n(\mathbb{P}^n - \Delta, X_{m,q})(n)^\vee.$$ 

The motive on the right is related to the Milnor symbol $\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ on $X_{m,q} \cap G^n_m$, where the $x_i$ are the Laurent coordinates on $\mathbb{P}^n - \Delta = G^n_m$. In the sunset case, this approach identifies the amplitude with an elliptic dilogarithm. A similar attack may be possible for more general graphs, though the above duality will no longer be perfect. The challenge will be to understand the role played by the structure at infinity $X_{m,q} \cap \Delta$.

In Part III, we revisit the approach of [CKYZ] to local mirror symmetry, by semi-stably degenerating a family of elliptically-fibered Calabi-Yau 3-folds $X_{z_0, z}$ (defined by (5.1)) to a singular compactification $X_{z_0, z}$ of the local Hori-Vafa 3-fold

$$Y_z := \{ 1 - s(\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2)(1 + x^{-1} + y^{-1}) + uv = 0 \} \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \mathbb{C}^2,$$

and using the work of Iritani [Ir] to compare the asymptotic Hodge theory of this B-model to that of the mirror (elliptically fibered) A-model Calabi-Yau $X^\circ$.

The bulk of Section 5 is concerned with the proof of the isomorphism

$$H^3_\text{lim}(X_{z_0, z}) \supset \ker(T_0 - I) \cong H_3(Y_z)(-3)$$

of mixed Hodge structures (Theorem 5.3), and the explicit construction of bases for $H^3(X_{z_0, z})$ resp. $H_3(Y_z)$. This allows us to invoke (in Section 5.7 results of [DK] §5) to compute, in the $z_0 \to 0$ limit, the invariant periods of $X$ in terms of “regulator periods” $R_0^{(i)}, R_1^{(i)}$ associated to a family of algebraic $K_2$-classes on the sunset elliptic curve family $E_z$.

In §6 we compute Iritani’s quantum $\mathbb{Z}$-variation of Hodge structure on the even cohomology of the Batyrev mirror $X^\circ$ of $X$, writing the periods in terms of its Gromov-Witten invariants (Section 6.2) and the monodromy transformations in terms of its intersection theory (Section 6.3). (The monodromies $T_i$ are computed in greater detail than we need, as they will be used to provide geometric realizations of certain monodromy cones in the forthcoming work [KPR].) Like $X$, $X^\circ$ is elliptically fibered, over a toric Fano

\[\text{^2The numbers of section, conjecture, theorem and equations refer to the published version of [DK].}\]
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The surface $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^e}$, which (for the sunset case) is just the del Pezzo of degree 6. Under the mirror map $z \mapsto q(z) = e^{2\pi i z}$ (computed in Section 6.4), we have the isomorphism of A- and B-model $\mathbb{Z}$-variation of Hodge structure

$$H^3(X_{z_0, z}) \cong H^{even}(X_{q_0, q})$$

and taking (the invariant part of) limiting mixed Hodge structure on both sides yields the relation

$$2\pi i R_1 = R_0^{(1)} R_0^{(2)} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=0}^3 \ell_i N_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \prod_{i=1}^3 Q_i^{\ell_i}$$

between regulator periods and local Gromov-Witten numbers of $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^e}$ (Corollary 6.3). The expression is done with respect to the local Kähler moduli $Q_i = e^{R_{i0}} = \xi_i^2 \hat{Q}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ with $\hat{Q} = \exp(\hat{R}_0)$ and where $\hat{R}_0$ is the logarithmic Mahler measure

$$\hat{R}_0 = i\pi - \int \log(s^{-1} - (\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2)(x^{-1} + y^{-1} + 1)) \frac{d\log x d\log y}{(2\pi i)^2}.$$ 

That is, we prove that $R_1$ is the local Gromov-Witten prepotential of $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^e}$, which is Conjecture 5.1 of [DK]; this puts the observations on asymptotics of the local Gromov-Witten invariants there (Corollary 5.3 of [DK]) on a firm foundation at last.

All of what has just been described is carried out, in Sections 6-5, in a greater level of generality so that the results described apply to other toric families of elliptic curves in addition to the sunset family.

The connection of all this to the Feynman integral (1.1) is given in Section 7: writing $\omega_z$ for a family of holomorphic 1-forms on $E_z$, and $R|_{E_z}$ for the family of 1-currents associated to the family of algebraic $K_2$-classes, we have the equality

$$I_\otimes(s) = -s \int_{E_z} R|_{E_z} \wedge \omega_z.$$ 

Proposition 7.2 shows this leads to the inhomogeneous Picard-Fuchs equation for $I_\otimes$ derived explicitly in Section 3.3.

Remarkably we show that the sunset Feynman integral is given by the Legendre transform of the regulator period $\hat{R}_1 = R_1$ (see (7.27) and (7.41))

$$I_\otimes(s) \simeq -s 2\pi i \delta_0 \left( \frac{\partial \hat{R}_1}{\partial \hat{R}_0} \hat{R}_0 - \hat{R}_1 \right),$$

(1.5)
which implies the expansion of the Feynman integral in terms of Gromov-Witten numbers (see Sections 7.3 and 7.4)

(1.6)

\[ I_\odot(s) = -s^2 \frac{\partial R_0}{\partial s} + \left( 3R_0^3 + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell > 0} \ell(1 - \ell \log \hat{Q})N_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \prod_{i=1}^{3} \hat{Q}_i^{\ell_i} \right). \]

The local Gromov-Witten numbers \( N_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \) can be expressed in terms of the virtual integer number of degree \( \ell \) rational curves by

\[ N_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} = \sum_{d|\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \frac{1}{d^\ell} n_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \delta(n). \]

These numbers are tabulated in Sections 7.3 and 7.4. In the particular case of the all equal masses case \( \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1 \), the mirror map gives (see Section 7.4)

(1.7) \[ \hat{Q} = -q \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n)^{n\delta(n)}; \quad \delta(n) := (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{-3}{n} \right), \]

where \( \left( \frac{-3}{n} \right) = 0, 1, -1 \) for \( n \equiv 0, 1, 2 \mod 3 \). The modularity of the family of sunset elliptic curves allows us to relates the sum of elliptic dilogarithms in \( q \) of [BV] to the Gromov-Witten expansion in \( \hat{Q} \), and implies the Legendre transform relation (1.5). Stienstra has already noticed in [St1, St2] the similarity between the mirror symmetry transformation in (1.7) and the ones between A-models of local Calabi-Yau and dimer models [ORV] for the topological vertex description of the B-model [AKMV, ADKMV]. Theorem 3.5 of [KOS] shows that the partition function of the dimer model is the Mahler measure of the Laurent polynomial defining the local Calabi-Yau model. In [St2] Stienstra constructed a dimer model associated to the all equal masses sunset elliptic curve \( \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1 \). In the case of unequal masses there is no modularity, and it is surprising that an analytic continuation of a sum of elliptic dilogarithms displays such relation to the local Gromov-Witten prepotential.

Special type of Feynman integrals for topological strings have been used to compute the local Gromov-Witten prepotential [Hor]. But our analysis leads to a different kind of result, firstly because the sunset Feynman integral is the Legendre transform (1.5) of the local Gromov-Witten prepotential, secondly because this Feynman graph is not obviously associated to worldsheet graphs of a topological string. Our results extend to the three-loop
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banana graph and the four-loop banana graph, leading to 4-fold and 5-folds Calabi-Yau respectively (cf. Section 5 of [DK]). The strong similarity of our analysis with the dimer models suggests that one could expect more connection between Gromov-Witten prepotential and (massive) quantum field theory Feynman integrals. We expect that this approach to Feynman integrals can shed some new light on the relation to string theory along the lines of the results of [ABBF].

2. Plan of the paper

The plan of the paper is the following. In Part II, we analyse the sunset Feynman integral (1.1). In Section 3.1 we describe the geometry of the sunset family of elliptic curve and in Section 3.2 derive the Picard-Fuchs equation following Griffiths’s approach in [Gri] for deriving the Picard-Fuchs equation from the cohomology of smooth projective hyperspace defined by rational form in $\mathbb{P}^2$. In Section 3.3 we derive the expression (1.2) of the sunset integral in terms of elliptic dilogarithm. In Section 3.3.1 we show how to reproduce the all equal masses result of [BV] and Section 3.3.2 contains numerical verification of the three different masses case. We give a proof of these results using a motivic approach in Section 4.

Part III of the paper deals with the mirror symmetry construction. In Section 5, we describe the degeneration from a compact Calabi-Yau 3-fold $X$ to the local Hori-Vafa model $Y$, and show in Theorem 5.3 that the third homology of $Y$ matches the invariant part of the limiting mixed Hodge structure of $H^3(X)$. In Section 6 we describe the variation of Hodge structure arising on the A-model obtained by considering the Batyrev mirror of $X$. By comparing the limiting mixed Hodge structures of the A-model and B-model, we prove in Theorem 6.1 a strong form of local mirror symmetry – equality of variations of $\mathbb{Q}$-mixed Hodge structure. The particular case of the sunset integral is discussed in Section 7.

In the appendix A, we recall the main properties of Jacobi theta functions, and in the appendix B, we give the detailed coefficients entering the derivation of the Picard-Fuchs equation in Section 3.2.

Acknowledgements

The research of PV has received funding the ANR grant reference QST 12 BS05 003 01, and the CNRS grants PICS number 6430. PV is partially supported by a fellowship funded by the French Government at Churchill College, Cambridge, the European Research Council under the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) ERC grant
agreement no. [247252], and the STFC grant ST/L000385/1. MK was partially supported by NSF Grant DMS-1361147, and by the Fund for Mathematics.

Part II. The elliptic dilogarithm

3. The sunset Feynman integral

The sunset Feynman integral is

\begin{equation}
I_\oplus(s) = -s \int_\Delta \Omega_\oplus(s).
\end{equation}

where the domain of integration is

\begin{equation}
\Delta = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 | x, y, z \geq 0\},
\end{equation}

and

\begin{equation}
\Omega_\oplus(s) := \frac{xdy \wedge dz + ydz \wedge dx + zdx \wedge dy}{xyz(1 - s\phi_\oplus)}.
\end{equation}

where we have set

\begin{equation}
\phi_\oplus = (\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2 z)(x^{-1} + y^{-1} + z^{-1}).
\end{equation}

Where $\xi_i = m_i/\mu$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ are non-vanishing positive real numbers given by the ratio of the internal masses parameters $m_i$ and an infrared scale $\mu$. In this work we assume that none of the masses vanish. As function of $1/s := K^2/\mu^2$ the integral is a multivalued function on the complex plane minus a line $\mathbb{C} \setminus [(\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^2, +\infty[.$

In this first part of the paper we show that this integral is an elliptic dilogarithm. We give to derivations on by a direct computation and second one based a motivic analysis.

3.1. The sunset open elliptic curve

For generic values of the parameters the polar part of $\Omega_\oplus(s)$ defines an open with marked points elliptic curve

\begin{equation}
E_\oplus := \{xyz - s(\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2 z)(xy + xz + yz) = 0 | (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{P}^2\}.
\end{equation}
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The discriminant is

$$\Delta = 16 s^{-6} M_6^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (1 - s \mu_i^2),$$

and the $J$-invariant is

$$J = -\frac{(\prod_{i=1}^{4} (1 - s \mu_i^2) + 16 s^3 \prod_{i=1}^{3} \xi_i^2)^3}{s^6 M_6^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (1 - s \mu_i^2)},$$

with

$$\mu_1 := -\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3, \quad \mu_2 := \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_3,$$

$$\mu_3 := \xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_3, \quad \mu_4 := \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3,$$

and

$$M_2 := \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2, \quad M_4 := \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 + \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 + \xi_2^2 \xi_3^2, \quad M_6 := \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 \xi_3^2.$$

For generic values of the masses $\xi_1 \neq \xi_2 \neq \xi_3$ there are six singular fibers:

- at $s = 0$ of type $I_6$,
- at $s = \infty$ of type $I_2$ and for $1 \leq i \leq 4$ at $s^{-1} = \mu_i$ of type $I_1$.

We recall that for the all equal masses case $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1$ there are only four singular fibers of type $I_2$ for $s = \infty$, $I_3$ for $s = 1$, $I_9$ for $s = 1/9$ and $I_6$ for $s = 0$ [BV].

If we introduce the Hauptmodul $u$

$$u := \frac{(1 - s M_2)^2 - 4 s^2 M_4}{\sqrt{16 s^3 M_6}},$$

the $J$-invariant takes the form

$$J := 256 \frac{(3 - u^2)^3}{4 - u^2}.$$

We introduce $q = \exp(2 \pi i \tau)$ with $\tau = \varpi_c / \varpi_r$ the ratio of the complex period $\varpi_c$ and period $\varpi_r$ is the real period on the real axis $s > (\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^{-2}$. We assume that $\varpi_c$ has a positive imaginary part so that $|q| < 1$ and $\tau$ is in the upper half-plane.

From the usual parametrization of the $J$-invariant in terms of theta-functions (see Appendix A) we deduce that the Hauptmodul $u$ is given by
the three roots

\[ u_{a,b} \in \left\{ u_{3,4} = \frac{\theta_3^4 + \theta_4^4}{\theta_3^2 \theta_4^2}, u_{2,3} = -\frac{\theta_3^4 + \theta_4^4}{\theta_3^2 \theta_4^2}, u_{2,4} = i \frac{\theta_3^4 - \theta_4^4}{\theta_3^2 \theta_4^2} \right\} . \] (3.12)

The action of \( SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \) leaves invariant the \( J \)-invariant but rotates the three roots. The subgroup \( \Gamma \) of \( SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \) generated by \( \tau \to \tau + 2 \) and \( \tau \to \tau/(1 - 2\tau) \) (see [Chand])

\[ \Gamma = \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z}) \mid \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \equiv \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \mod 2 \right\} , \] (3.13)

leaves invariant the square of each individual roots \( u_{a,b}^2 \) for given \( a, b \).

For each pair \((a, b)\) labelling the Hauptmodul in (3.12) the real period \( \varpi_r \) is then given in terms of the theta constants (see Appendix A for definitions and conventions)

\[ \varpi_r = \pi \frac{\theta_a \theta_b}{(s^{-1}M_6)^{1/4}} . \] (3.14)

3.1.1. The points. The intersection of the elliptic curve and the domain of integration \( \Delta \) are the three points

\[ \partial \Delta \cap \mathcal{E}_\circ = \{ P_1 = [1, 0, 0], P_2 = [0, 1, 0], P_3 = [0, 0, 1] \} . \] (3.15)

We will consider as well the other three points

\[ Q_1 = [0, -\xi_3^2, \xi_2^2], \quad Q_2 = [-\xi_3^2, 0, \xi_1^2], \quad Q_3 = [-\xi_2^2, \xi_1^2, 0] , \] (3.16)

arising from the intersection of the sunset elliptic curve and the lines defining the domain of integration \( \Delta \).

In order to map these points to \( \mathcal{E}_\circ \simeq \mathbb{C}^\times /q^2 \) where \( \mathbb{C}^\times \) is the multiplicative group of non-zero complex numbers, we use the following Weierstrass model for the sunset elliptic curve

\[ \zeta^2 \eta = \sigma (s^{-1}M_6\eta^2 + u \sqrt{s^{-1}M_6} \sigma \eta + \sigma^2) . \] (3.17)

For any choice of \((a, b, c) = (3, 4, 2), (2, 3, 4), (2, 4, 3)\), a point on the elliptic curve with coordinates \( P = [\sigma, \zeta, \eta] \) and \( \eta \neq 0 \) is parametrized by\(^3\)

\(^3\)We would like to thank Don Zagier for explaining how to perform this reduction, and for providing the key identities.
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\[
\sigma = \sqrt{s^{-1}M_6 (\Lambda_a(x))^{2}}
\]

\[
\zeta = (s^{-1}M_6)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Lambda_a(x)M_{a,b,c}(x),
\]

where \(x \in \mathbb{C}^\times / q^\mathbb{Z}\) and \(\Lambda_a(x)\) and \(M_{a,b,c}(x)\) are expressed in terms of the Jacobi theta functions defined in Appendix A

\[
\Lambda_a(z) := \frac{\theta_1(x)}{\theta_a(x)}
\]

\[
M_{a,b,c}(z) := \frac{\theta_a(z)\theta_{b}(\theta_c(z))}{\theta_a \theta_b (\theta_c(x))^{2}},
\]

that satisfy the relation

\[
(M_{a,b,c}(x))^{2} = (\Lambda_c(x))^{4} + u_{a,b} (\Lambda_c(x))^{2} + 1
\]

which is consequence of the Jacobi relations in (A.5) and in (A.6).

The differences of \(P_{ij} := P_i - P_j\) are mapped to

\[
P_{2,1} = \left[\frac{x_1^2 x_2^2}{2} (t - x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2), 1\right]
\]

\[
P_{3,2} = \left[\frac{x_2^2 x_3^2}{2} (t + x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2), 1\right]
\]

\[
P_{1,3} = \left[\frac{x_3^2 x_2^2}{2} (t - x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2), 1\right],
\]

that implies that for \((i, j, k)\) a permutation of \((1, 2, 3)\) and \(c = 2, 3, 4\)

\[
\left(\frac{\theta_1(x(P_{ij}))}{\theta_c(x(P_{ij}))}\right)^2 = \frac{\xi_k \sqrt{s^{-1}}}{\xi_i \xi_j}
\]

The differences \(Q_{ij} := Q_i - P_j\) are mapped to

\[
Q_{3,2} = \left[\frac{x_1^2 x_2^2}{2} (s^{-1} + x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2), 1\right]
\]

\[
Q_{1,3} = \left[\frac{x_2^2 x_3^2}{2} (s^{-1} - x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2), 1\right]
\]

\[
Q_{2,1} = \left[\frac{x_3^2 x_2^2}{2} (s^{-1} - x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2), 1\right].
\]
We then deduce that for \((i, j, k)\) a permutation of \((1, 2, 3)\) and \(c = 2, 3, 4\)
\[
(3.28) \quad \left( \frac{\theta_1(x(Q_{ij}))}{\theta_c(x(Q_{ij}))} \right)^2 = \frac{\xi_i \xi_j}{\sqrt{s-1} \xi_k}.
\]

Using that \(\theta_1(-x) = \theta_2(x)\) and \(\theta_3(-x) = \theta_4(x)\), we find that \(x(Q_{ij}) = -x(P_{ij})\) for \(i = 1, 2, 3\). Implying that for \(i = 1, 2, 3\) we have \(x(P_i)/x(Q_i) = -1 \in \mathbb{C}^*/q^2\), which shows that the divisors \(Q_i - P_i\) are of torsion two. This will play an important role when evaluating the elliptic dilogarithm in section 3.3.

### 3.2. Derivation of the Picard-Fuchs equation

For completeness we give a short and explicit derivation of the differential equation satisfied by the sunset integral
\[
(3.29) \quad L(\Lambda) \left( -\frac{1}{s} I(\Lambda)(s) \right) = S(\Lambda)(s)
\]
where \(L\) is the Picard-Fuchs operator (with \(\delta := s d/ds\))
\[
(3.30) \quad L = \delta^2 + q_1(s) \delta + q_0(s)
\]
and \(S(\Lambda)(s)\) is the inhomogeneous term composed by the sum of the Yukawa coupling \(Y(\Lambda)(s)\) and logarithmic contributions in the masses
\[
(3.31) \quad S(\Lambda)(s) = Y(\Lambda)(s) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} c_i(s) \log(\xi_i^2).
\]

The logarithms terms arises from the Kummer quotient extension of the motive described in section 4 and in proposition 7.2.

This differential equation has already been derived in [RT, MSWZ]. We follow Griffiths’ approach in [Griff] for deriving the Picard-Fuchs equation from the cohomology of smooth projective hyperspace defined by rational form in \(\mathbb{P}^2\).

The action of the Picard-Fuchs operator on \(\Omega(\Lambda)(s)\) is
\[
(3.32) \quad L \Omega(\Lambda)(s) = \left( \frac{2(xyz)^2}{\Phi} - \frac{(3 - q_1(s))xyz}{\Phi} + \frac{1 - q_1(s) + q_0(s)}{\Phi} \right) \Omega
\]
with \(\Omega = x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy\) and where we have set \(\Phi = xyz(1 - s \phi)\).
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For $C_x, C_y, C_z$ homogeneous polynomials of degree 4 in $(x, y, z)$ the one-form

\[(3.33) \quad \beta_1 = \frac{yC_z - zC_y}{\Phi_\ominus^2} \, dx + \frac{zC_x - xC_z}{\Phi_\ominus^2} \, dy + \frac{xC_y - yC_x}{\Phi_\ominus^2} \, dz\]

satisfies\footnote{In general if deg$(C_i) = 3k - 2$ with $i = x, y, z$ the one-form}

\[(3.36) \quad d\beta_1 = -2\left(\frac{C_x \partial_x + C_y \partial_y + C_z \partial_z}{\Phi_\ominus^3}\right) \Omega + \frac{\partial_x C_x + \partial_y C_y + \partial_z C_z}{\Phi_\ominus^2} \, \Omega.
\]

By choosing the polynomials $C_x, C_y$ and $C_z$ such that

\[(3.37) \quad (xyz)^2 = -(C_x \partial_x + C_y \partial_y + C_z \partial_z) \Phi_\ominus
\]

then

\[(3.38) \quad \frac{2(xyz)^2}{\Phi_\ominus^3} \, \Omega = -\frac{\partial_x C_x + \partial_y C_y + \partial_z C_z}{\Phi_\ominus^2} \, \Omega + d\beta_1.
\]

The expressions of the polynomials $C_x, C_y, C_z$ are given in Appendix [B]. We choose the coefficient $q_1(s)$ so that

\[(3.39) \quad (\partial_x C_x + \partial_y C_y + \partial_z C_z) + (3 - q_1(s))xyz = (\tilde{C}_x \partial_x + \tilde{C}_y \partial_y + \tilde{C}_z \partial_z) \Phi_\ominus
\]

where $\tilde{C}_x, \tilde{C}_y, \tilde{C}_z$ are at homogeneous polynomial of degree one in $(x, y, z)$, which detailed expressions are given in Appendix [B]. We find that $q_1(s)$ is given by

\[(3.40) \quad q_1(s) = 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{4} \frac{1}{\mu_i^2 s - 1} - \frac{2sM_2 - 6}{s^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mu_i - 2sM_2 + 3}.
\]
The one-form
\[ \beta_2 = \frac{y \tilde{C}_z - z \tilde{C}_y}{\Phi_\odot} \, dx + \frac{z \tilde{C}_x - x \tilde{C}_z}{\Phi_\odot} \, dy + \frac{x \tilde{C}_y - y \tilde{C}_x}{\Phi_\odot} \, dz, \]
satisfies
\[ d\beta_2 = -\frac{\partial_x C_x + \partial_y C_y + \partial_z C_z + (3 - q_1(s))xyz}{\Phi_\odot^2} \Omega + \frac{\partial_x \tilde{C}_x + \partial_y \tilde{C}_y + \partial_z \tilde{C}_z}{\Phi_\odot} \Omega. \]
Finally choosing \( q_0(s) \) such that
\[ q_0(s) = -1 + q_1(s) + \partial_x \tilde{C}_x + \partial_y \tilde{C}_y + \partial_z \tilde{C}_z \]
leads to
\[ L_\odot \Omega_\odot(s) = d(\beta_1 + \beta_2). \]
The expression for \( q_0(s) \) is (see (3.9) for the definitions of \( M_2, M_4 \) and \( M_6 \))
\[ q_0(s) = -\frac{n_0}{(s^2 \prod_{i=1}^4 \mu_i - 2sM_2 + 3) \prod_{i=1}^4 (\mu_i^2 s - 1)} \]
\[ n_0 = -\mu_1^3 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 s^6 \]
\[ + s^4 (-18M_4^2 + 108M_2^2 M_4 - 120M_2 M_6 - 144M_4^2) \]
\[ + s^3 (26M_2^3 - 96M_2 M_4 + 324M_6) \]
\[ + s^2 (24M_4 - 15M_2^2) + 3M_2 s. \]
Acting with the Picard-Fuchs operator on the sunset integral gives
\[ S_\odot(s) = \int_{\Delta} L_\odot \Omega_\odot = \int_{\Delta} d\beta, \]
with \( \beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_x dx + \beta_y dy + \beta_z dz. \)
For evaluating this integral we consider the blow-up \( \tilde{\Delta} \) of the domain of integration \( \Delta = \{ [x : y : z] \in \mathbb{P}^2 | x, y, z \geq 0 \} \), by putting a sphere of radius \( \epsilon > 0 \) around each of the points \([1 : 0 : 0],[0 : 1 : 0]\) and \([0 : 0 : 1]\).
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Integration by part gives the boundary contributions

\[
S_{\bigcirc}(s) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\partial \tilde{\Delta}|_{x=0}} (\beta_y dy + \beta_z dz) \\
+ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\partial \tilde{\Delta}|_{y=0}} (\beta_x dx + \beta_z dz) \\
+ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\partial \tilde{\Delta}|_{z=0}} (\beta_x dx + \beta_y dy). 
\]

Where \(\partial \tilde{\Delta}|_{x=0}\) denote the boundary of the blown-up domain \(\tilde{\Delta}\) restricted to the plane \(x = 0\). Setting \(\zeta = y/z\) in the first integral, setting \(\zeta = z/x\) in the second integral and \(\zeta = x/y\) in the last integral we obtain

\[
S_{\bigcirc}(s) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{1/\epsilon} (z \beta_y + x \beta_z + y \beta_x) d\zeta. 
\]

With \(z \beta_y = (a_1 + b_1 \zeta)/\zeta (\zeta (\xi_2^3 + \xi_2^2 \zeta))\) and \(y \beta_x = -(b_1 + b_2 \zeta)/\zeta (\zeta (\xi_2^3 + \xi_2^2 \zeta))\) and \(x \beta_z = (\text{polynomials in } s)\) where \(a_1, b_1, b_2, b_3\) are polynomials in \(s\) reading

\[
a_1 = 4(\xi_2^3 - \xi_2^2)\xi_3^3 s \left(3 - 3s (3\xi_1^2 + 3\xi_2^2 - 7\xi_3^2) \\
+ s^2 (9\xi_1^4 - 10\xi_1^3\xi_2^2 - 14\xi_1^2\xi_2^3 + 9\xi_2^4 - 14\xi_2^3\xi_3^2 + 5\xi_3^4) \\
- 3s^3 \mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 (\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 - \xi_3^2\right),
\]

and \(b_1\) is obtained from \(a_1\) by exchanging \(\xi_2\) and \(\xi_3\), the coefficient \(b_2\) is obtained from \(a_1\) by exchanging \(\xi_1\) and \(\xi_3\), and finally

\[
b_3 = 6\xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 (9 - s (13\xi_1^2 + 10\xi_2^2 + 13\xi_3^2)) \\
+ s^2 (\xi_1^4 + 27\xi_1^2\xi_2^2 + 6\xi_1^2\xi_3^2 - 8\xi_2^4 + 27\xi_2^3\xi_3^2 + \xi_3^4) \\
+ s^3 (\xi_1^6 + 4\xi_1^4\xi_2^2 - \xi_1^4\xi_3^2 - 15\xi_1^2\xi_2^4 - 24\xi_2^3\xi_3^2 \\
- \xi_1^2\xi_3^4 + 10\xi_2^6 - 15\xi_2^5\xi_3^2 + 4\xi_2^3\xi_3^4 + \xi_3^6) \\
+ s^4 \mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 (2\xi_1^4 - \xi_1^2\xi_2^2 - 4\xi_1^2\xi_3^2 - \xi_2^4 - \xi_2^3\xi_3^2 + 2\xi_3^4) \right).
\]

The integral has a finite limit when \(\epsilon \to 0\) given by

\[
S_{\bigcirc}(s) = \mathcal{Y}_{\bigcirc}(s) - \frac{2s \sum_{i=1}^{3} \log(\xi_i^2) c_i(s)}{\prod_{i=1}^{4} (s\mu_i^2 - 1)(s^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mu_i + 2sM_2 - 3)}
\]
where the Yukawa coupling is given by\(^5\)

\[
\mathcal{Y}_\odot(s) = 2 s^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mu_i - 2 s M_2 + 3 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (\mu_i^2 s - 1). \tag{3.50}
\]

The coefficients satisfy \(c_1(s) + c_2(u) + c_3(s) = 0\) and are given by

\[
c_1(s) = -2 \xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 \\
+ s (6 \xi_1^4 - 7 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - 3 \xi_1^4 - 7 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 + 14 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - 3 \xi_1^4) \\
+ s^2 (6 \xi_1^6 - 11 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 - 8 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 + 3 \xi_1^4 + 11 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2) \\
- 3 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 - 8 \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2 - 3 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^4 + 3 \xi_3^6) \\
- s^3 \mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 (2 \xi_1^4 - \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_1^4 - \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 + 2 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_3^4), \tag{3.51}
\]

and \(c_2(s)\) is obtained from \(c_1(s)\) by exchanging \(\xi_1\) and \(\xi_2\)

\[
c_2(s) = \xi_1^2 - 2 \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 \\
+ s (6 \xi_1^4 - 7 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - 3 \xi_1^4 - 7 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 + 14 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - 3 \xi_1^4) \\
+ s^2 (6 \xi_1^6 - 11 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 - 8 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 + 3 \xi_1^4 + 11 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2) \\
- 3 \xi_1^4 \xi_2^2 - 8 \xi_1^4 \xi_3^2 - 3 \xi_1^2 \xi_2^4 + 3 \xi_3^6) \\
- s^3 \mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4 (2 \xi_1^4 - \xi_1^2 \xi_2^2 - \xi_1^4 - \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 + 2 \xi_1^2 \xi_3^2 - \xi_3^4). \tag{3.52}
\]

**Remark 3.1.** In the all equal masses case \(\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1\) we immediately have that \(y \beta_2 = 0\) and \(y \beta_x = 0\) and

\[
x \beta_y = \frac{36}{(s - 1)(9s - 1)(1 + \zeta)^2} \tag{3.53}
\]

leading to \(S_\odot(s) = 6/((9s - 1)(s - 1))\) which is the Yukawa coupling \(\mathcal{Y}_\odot(s)\).

The Picard-Fuchs operator reads (with \(\delta_s := sd/ds\))

\[
L_\odot = \delta_s^2 + \frac{2 s (9s - 5)}{(s - 1)(9s - 1)} \delta_s + \frac{3 s (3s - 1)}{(s - 1)(9s - 1)}. \tag{3.54}
\]

The sunset integral satisfies the differential equation

\[
L_\odot \left( \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{I}_\odot(s) \right) = \frac{6}{(9s - 1)(s - 1)}, \tag{3.55}
\]

\(^5\) By construction the Wronskian of the Picard-Fuchs operator is \(W_\odot(s) = s^{-1} \mathcal{Y}_\odot\).
which is equivalent to
\[
(3.56) \quad s(9s - 1)(s - 1) \frac{d^2 \mathcal{I}_\ominus(s)}{ds^2} + (9s^2 - 1) \frac{d\mathcal{I}_\ominus(s)}{ds} + \frac{1 - 3s}{s} \mathcal{I}_\ominus(s) = -6.
\]

This differential equation has been presented in the following matrix form in [Hennb, eq. (4.13)]
\[
(3.57) \quad \frac{d}{ds} \tilde{f}(s) = \frac{A_0}{s} + \frac{A_1}{s - 1} + \frac{A_9}{9s - 1}.
\]

The poles are located at the singular fibers of the sunset elliptic curves family. The residues are the monodromy matrices $A_0$, $A_1$ and $A_9$ which are independent of $s$. These squared matrices have size three which equal the (generic) rank of the all equal masses sunset motive [BV]. This first order equation arises from the flat Gauß-Manin connection for the coherent analytic sheaf for which the section $\tilde{\sigma}$ leads to sunset Feynman integral according (4.2) as proven in lemma 6.21 of [BV] for the all equal masses case.

### 3.3. The elliptic dilogarithm

For $s \in [(\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^{-2}, +\infty[$ we provide an expression of the sunset integral $\mathcal{I}_\ominus(s)$ in (3.1) in term of the elliptic dilogarithms. A derivation via motives will given in section 4.

We start by considering the ratio of the coordinates on the sunset cubic curve as functions on $\mathbb{C}^\times/q^\mathbb{Z}$
\[
\frac{X}{Z}(x) = \frac{\theta_1(x/x(Q_1))\theta_1(x/x(P_3))}{\theta_1(x/x(P_1))\theta_1(x/x(Q_3))},
\]
\[
\frac{Y}{Z}(x) = \frac{\theta_1(x/x(Q_2))\theta_1(x/x(P_3))}{\theta_1(x/x(P_2))\theta_1(x/x(Q_3))}.
\]

where $x(P)$ is the representation of the point $P$ in $\mathcal{E}_\ominus \simeq \mathbb{C}^\times/q^\mathbb{Z}$ using the map of section 3.1.1 and $\theta_1(x)$ is the Jacobi theta function
\[
(3.59) \quad \theta_1(x) = q^{\frac{x^4}{4}} x^{1/2} - x^{-1/2} \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n)(1 - q^n x)(1 - q^n/x).
\]

We evaluate the integral
\[
(3.60) \quad F(x) = - \int_{x_0}^x \log \left( \frac{X}{Z}(y) \right) \, d\log y
\]
where $x_0$ is an arbitrary origin that will cancel in the final answer. We find

$$F(x) = F(x_0) + E_2(x/x(P_1)) + E_2(x/x(Q_3)) - E_2(x/x(P_3)) - E_2(x/x(Q_3)) \quad (3.61)$$

where $E_2(x)$ is the elliptic dilogarithm

$$E_2(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \text{Li}_2(q^n x) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \text{Li}_2(q^n / x) + \frac{1}{4} (\log(x))^2 - i\pi \log(x) \quad (3.62)$$

Using the 2-torsion relations $x(Q_i) = -x(P_i)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ we can rewrite $F(x)$ as

$$F(x) = \hat{E}_2(x/x(P_1)) - \hat{E}_2(x/x(P_3)) + \frac{i\pi}{2} \log \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_3)} \right) + F(x_0), \quad (3.63)$$

where

$$\hat{E}_2(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} (\text{Li}_2(q^n x) - \text{Li}_2(-q^n x)) - \sum_{n \geq 1} (\text{Li}_2(q^n / x) - \text{Li}_2(-q^n / x)). \quad (3.64)$$

With this we can evaluate on the zero or poles of $Y/Z$

$$L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} = F(x(P_3)) + F(x(Q_2)) - F(x(P_2)) - F(x(Q_3)). \quad (3.65)$$

The origin of the integral $F(x_0)$ has cancelled in the expression. Using the expression for $F(x)$ in (3.63) one gets

$$L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} = \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{-x(P_2)}{x(P_1)} \right) - \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_2)}{x(P_1)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right) - \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{-x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right)$$

$$- \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{-x(P_2)}{x(P_3)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_3)} \right) - \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{-x(P_3)}{x(P_3)} \right)$$

$$+ \hat{E}_2(-1) - \hat{E}_2(1). \quad (3.66)$$

Noticing the following properties of the function $\hat{E}_2(x)$

$$\hat{E}_2(-x) = -\hat{E}_2(x) \quad (3.67)$$

$$\hat{E}_2(1/x) = -\hat{E}_2(x) + \text{Li}_2(x) - \text{Li}_2(-x) + \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right)$$
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together with the dilogarithm functional equation

\begin{equation}
\text{Li}_2 (x) + \text{Li}_2 (1/x) = - \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \log(-x)^2
\end{equation}

we can reduce the expression for \( L_2 \{X/Z, Y/Z\} \) to

\begin{equation}
L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} = 2 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_2)} \right) + 2 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_2)}{x(P_3)} \right) + 2 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right) + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - i \pi \log \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_2)} \right).
\end{equation}

The elliptic dilogarithm \( \hat{E}_2(x) \) is not invariant under \( q \)-translation and transforms according

\begin{equation}
\hat{E}_2(qx) = \hat{E}_2(x) - \frac{\pi^2}{2} + i \pi \log(x)
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\hat{E}_2(x/q) = \hat{E}_2(x) + \frac{\pi^2}{2} - i \pi \log(x/q).
\end{equation}

This is because the Feynman integral we are studying is a multivalued function. Shifting the representative \( x(P) \) of the point \( P \) in \( \mathbb{C}^x / q^Z \) changes the expression for \( L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} \) modulo \( i \pi \log q \), \( i \pi \log(x(P_1)) \), \( i \pi \log(x(P_2)) \) or \( i \pi \log(x(P_3)) \).

In order to fix this ambiguity we symmetrize the computation by summing all the other choices to get

\begin{equation}
L_2 := L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} + L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Y}, \frac{Z}{Y} \right\} + L_2 \left\{ \frac{Y}{X}, \frac{Z}{X} \right\}
= 6 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_2)} \right) + 6 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_2)}{x(P_3)} \right) + 6 \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right) + \frac{3\pi^2}{4}.
\end{equation}

\subsection*{3.3.1. The all equal masses case}

It was shown in [HV] that the all equal masses case \( \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1 \) sunset integral is given by

\begin{equation}
\mathcal{I}_{\odot} (s_\odot(q)) = \frac{\varpi_r}{\pi} \left( i \pi^2 (1 - 2\tau) + E_\odot(q) \right)
\end{equation}

where \( q = \exp(2\pi i \tau) \) with \( \tau = \varpi_c / \varpi_r \) the period ratio and \( s_\odot \) is the Hauptmodul

\begin{equation}
s_\odot(q)^{-1} = 9 + 72 \frac{\eta(q^2)}{\eta(q^4)} \left( \frac{\eta(q^6)}{\eta(q)} \right)^5
\end{equation}
and \( E_\odot(q) \) is the elliptic dilogarithm evaluated that the sixth root of unity 
\[ \zeta_6 = e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} \]

\[
(3.75) \quad E_\odot(q) = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n \geq 1} \left( \text{Li}_2(q^n \zeta_6) + \text{Li}_2(q^n \zeta_6^2) - \text{Li}_2(q^n \zeta_6^3) - \text{Li}_2(q^n \zeta_6^4) - \text{Li}_2(q^n \zeta_6^5) \right) \\
+ \frac{1}{4i} \left( \text{Li}_2(\zeta_6) + \text{Li}_2(\zeta_6^2) - \text{Li}_2(\zeta_6^3) - \text{Li}_2(\zeta_6^5) \right). 
\]

Noticing that

\[
(3.76) \quad 2iE_\odot(q) = \hat{E}_2(\zeta_6^2) + \zeta(2) 
\]

and since when all the masses are equal the image in \( \mathbb{C}^\times/q^2 \) of the points 
\( x(P_i) = \zeta_i^6 \) with \( i = 1, 2, 3 \), we have

\[
(3.77) \quad \mathcal{L}_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} = 2iE_\odot(q) + \frac{11\pi^2}{3}.
\]

Showing that the all equal masses sunset integral is equal to the regulator \( I_\odot \) modulo periods of the elliptic curves

\[
(3.78) \quad I_\odot \equiv \frac{\pi}{2\pi i} \mathcal{L}_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} \mod \text{periods}.
\]

3.3.2. Three masses case. In the three masses case the sunset integral in (3.1) is given by

\[
(3.79) \quad I_\odot(s) \equiv \frac{2\pi i}{\pi} \left( \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_1)}{x(P_2)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_2)}{x(P_3)} \right) + \hat{E}_2 \left( \frac{x(P_3)}{x(P_1)} \right) \right) \mod \text{periods}
\]

An expression in terms of multiple polylogarithms has been presented in \textit{ABW2, ABW3, ABW4, ABW5}. It would be interesting to relate these results.

A proof is given in section \[4\] using a motivic approach. In this section we present numerical verification of this expression for the sunset integral.

According to (3.70) the elliptic dilogarithm \( \hat{E}_2(x) \) is not invariant under the change \( x(P_i) \to qx(P_i) \) therefore the expression in (3.79) shifts by \( i\pi \log q \).

Therefore by changing the representative of \( P_1, P_2 \) and \( P_3 \) in \( \mathbb{C}^\times/q^2 \) one can change the coefficients of the periods of the elliptic curve freely.

3.3.3. Numerical checks. We have made some numerical checks (see table \[1\] on page \[1393\]) of this relation using \textit{PARI/GP [Pari]}. For given values
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of the masses and \( s \) we have searched for an integer linear dependence of the vector

\[
(3.80) \quad v = \left[ I_\odot(s) - i \frac{\pi r}{\pi} L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\}, i \pi w_r, i \pi w_c \right]
\]

using the \texttt{lindep} command of PARI/GP. The vector is composed of the sunset integral evaluated using the Bessel integral representation \cite{GKP, BBDG, GKPb, Va}

\[
I_\odot(s) = \int_0^\infty 4x I_0(\sqrt{s^{-1}x}) \prod_{i=1}^3 K_0(\xi_i x) \, dx,
\]

the regulator evaluated as

\[
(3.82) \quad L_2 \left\{ \frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right\} = \hat{E}_2(x_{12}) + \hat{E}_2(x_{23}) + \hat{E}_2(x_{31})
\]

where \( x_{ij} = x(P_i)/x(P_j) \) in \( \mathbb{C}^\times / q \mathbb{Z}^\times \). Since we can easily follow the change of the expression under a \( q \)-translation of the points, we have made some choices such that the relation between the sunset integral and the regulator is modulo periods of the elliptic curves with simple rational coefficients, keeping the relation \( x_{12} x_{23} x_{31} = 1 \). For instance in table \texttt{1} for the case \( (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, s^{-1}) = (1, 2, 3, 3) \), we show how the \( q \)-translations \( (x_{12}, x_{31}) \rightarrow (qx_{12}, x_{31}/q) \) affect the result modulo periods of the elliptic curve.

| \( \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, s^{-1} \) | \( x_{21} \) | \( x_{32} \) | \( q \) | \texttt{lindep}(\( v \)) | \texttt{prec} |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, 1, 1 | -0.09931124 + 0.01600954i | 4.87147 - 5.50124i | 0.136089 | [4, 3, -8] | 210^{-36} |
| 1, 2, 2 | -0.0640431 + 0.0071999i | 6.17736 - 8.34052i | 0.0903482 | [4, 3, -8] | 210^{-36} |
| 1, 2, 3 | 0.0736909 - 0.108597i | 0.797236 - 0.603668i | -0.1141095 | [4, 1, 0] | 610^{-37} |
| 1, 3, 2 | 0.09961565 + 0.0142326i | -6.08304 + 4.60608i | -0.131059 | [4, 1, 0] | 610^{-37} |
| 1, 3, 3 | -0.7323282 - 0.6905353i | -0.145143 - 0.107284i | -0.180439 | [4, 3, -8] | 510^{-37} |
| 1, 5, 7, 3 | -0.481821 + 0.876278i | -0.0416592 + 0.0163916i | -0.0447878 | [4, 5, 8] | 10^{-37} |
| 1, 5, 7, 7 | -0.766655 + 0.6420598 | -7.08429 + 2.586104i | -0.132999 | [4, 5, 8] | 710^{-38} |
| 3, 5, 7, 3 | 0.199999 + 0.979796i | -6.29720 + 3.35123i | -0.141854 | [4, 5, 8] | 710^{-38} |
| 3, 5, 7, 7 | -0.199528 + 0.979892i | -5.76891 + 4.08260i | -0.141445 | [4, 5, 8] | 510^{-38} |

Table 1: Results of linear dependence of vector \( v \) defined in (3.80) using the PARI/GP command \texttt{lindep}(\( v \)). The last column gives the absolute value for the numerical evaluation linear relations.
4. Approach via Motives

The purpose of this section is to prove formula (3.79) for the sunset Feynman integral in two dimensions with arbitrary masses. This is a beautiful illustration how the theory of motives can yield information about Feynman integrals. With an eye toward future applications, we will permit ourselves to say a bit more than what is strictly necessary for the sunset case.

We fix masses and external momenta and just write $E$ for the resulting elliptic curve, which is an element in the family (3.5). We have $E \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ with homogeneous coordinates $X, Y, Z$, and $E$ meets the coordinate triangle $XYZ = 0$ in a set $S$ of 6 points, $S := \{P_1, P_2, P_3, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3\}$. Let $E^0 := E - S$. Following [BV, §6], let $\rho : P \to \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blowup of the vertices of the coordinate triangle, and let $\mathfrak{h} \subset P$ be the resulting hexagon. We can lift $E \hookrightarrow P$ and write $\mathfrak{h}_0 = \mathfrak{h} - E \cap \mathfrak{h}$.

Let $\sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$ be the positive real simplex which is the chain of integration for the Feynman integral. for general values of external momenta, $\sigma$ will not meet $E$, and we can lift to $\tilde{\sigma} \subset P - E$. We have $\partial \tilde{\sigma} \subset \mathfrak{h}_0$, so

\begin{equation}
\tilde{\sigma} \in H_2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{Q}) = H^2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{Q})^\vee.
\end{equation}

The form $\Omega \ominus$, (3.3), represents a class in $F^2H^2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{C})$, and the Feynman integral

\begin{equation}
\mathcal{I}_\ominus = \langle \Omega_\ominus, \tilde{\sigma} \rangle.
\end{equation}

The idea is to interpret $\mathcal{I}_\ominus$ as a quantity intrinsic to the Hodge structure $H^2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{Q})$ together with the choice of $\Omega_\ominus$. That way, whenever we see the Hodge structure (and we will see it in two other guises below) we can be sure that the sunset Feynman integral $\mathcal{I}_\ominus$ is involved.

To begin, we can invoke [BKV], lemma 6.1.4 to get

\begin{equation}
H^2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{Q}) = H^2(P - E, \mathfrak{h}_0^0; \mathbb{Q})^\vee \cong H^2(\mathbb{G}^2_m, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)).
\end{equation}

Here we identify

\begin{equation}
\mathbb{G}^2_m = \mathbb{P}^2 - \{XYZ = 0\} = P - \mathfrak{h}.
\end{equation}

We consider the long-exact sequence of Hodge structures

\begin{equation}
H^1(\mathbb{G}^2_m, \mathbb{Q}(2)) \xrightarrow{\alpha} H^1(\mathfrak{h}_0^0, \mathbb{Q}(2)) \to H^2(\mathbb{G}^2_m, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)) \to H^2(\mathbb{G}^2_m, \mathbb{Q}(2)) \to 0.
\end{equation}
The image of \( \alpha \) above is spanned by the logarithmic classes
\[
d \log(X/Z), d \log(Y/Z).
\]
We can avoid these by replacing \( \mathbb{G}_m^2 \) by the relative space \( (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2 \). One has
\[
H^i((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n, \mathbb{Q}) = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq n \\ \mathbb{Q}(-n) & i = n \end{cases}
\]
We now build a diagram
\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
0 & \rightarrow & H^1(E^0, \mathbb{Q}(2)) & \rightarrow H^2((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0) \rightarrow 0 \\
\downarrow a & & \downarrow & \\
0 & \rightarrow H^1(E^0, \mathbb{Q}(2))/Im(\alpha) & \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{G}_m^2, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)) & \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(0) \rightarrow 0
\end{array}
\]
where the bottom line comes from truncating (4.5). We are interested in the extensions of Hodge structures associated to these sequences. Since the sequence on the bottom comes by pushout, it will suffice to consider the top line. We consider splittings \( s_Q \in H^2((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)) \) and \( s_F \in F^0H^2((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, E^0; \mathbb{C}(2)) \) lifting \( 1 \in \mathbb{Q}(0) \). The obstruction to splitting the sequence of Hodge structures (4.7) is
\[
s_Q - s_F \in H^1(E^0, \mathbb{C}(2))/H^1(E^0, \mathbb{Q}(2))
\]
We can choose \( s_Q \) so its image in \( H^2(\mathbb{G}_m^2, E^0; \mathbb{Q}(2)) \) coincides with \( \tilde{\sigma} \) under the identification (4.3). Indeed, the boundary \( \partial \tilde{\sigma} = 1 \in H_1(h^0) \cong \mathbb{Q}(0) \). Also, in (4.7) the dual to the map labeled \( a \) induces an isomorphism on \( F^2 \). (This is because \( Im(\alpha) \vee = \mathbb{Q}(-1)^2 \) and \( F^2\mathbb{C}(-1) = (0) \).) In particular, \( \Omega_\odot \) lifts canonically to an element
\[
\Omega \in F^2H^2((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, E^0; \mathbb{C}(2)) \vee.
\]
Note that this element is orthogonal to \( F^{-1}H^2((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, E^0; \mathbb{C}(2)) \) so in particular it kills \( s_F \in F^0 \subset F^{-1} \). We conclude
\[
\mathcal{I}_\odot = \langle \Omega_\odot, \tilde{\sigma} \rangle = \langle \Omega, s_Q - s_F \rangle.
\]
Our objective now is to reinterpret \( I_\odot \) in terms of elliptic dilogarithms. Let \( \square := \mathbb{P}^1 - \{1\} \) and write \( \partial \square = \{0, \infty\} \). Poincaré duality yields an identification
\[
H^*(([\square, \partial \square]^n) \cong H^{2n-*}((G_m, \{1\})^n)^\vee \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}(0) & * = n \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}
\]

Let \( \Gamma^0 \subset E^0 \times G_m^2 \) be the graph of the embedding \( E^0 \hookrightarrow G_m^2 \). Note that \( \Gamma^0 \) is actually closed in \( E^0 \times (\mathbb{P}^1)^2 \) and we may intersect to get a closed codimension 2 cycle which we also call \( \Gamma^0 \) on \( X \times (\mathbb{P}^1 - \{1\})^2 \). This cycle doesn’t meet the loci where coordinates \( \in \{0, \infty\} \). The Gysin sequence yields
\[
0 \to H^3(E^0 \times ([\square, \partial \square]^2)(2) \to H^3(E^0 \times ([\square, \partial \square]^2 - \Gamma^0)(2) \to \mathbb{Z}(0) \to 0
\]

**Lemma 4.1.** The sequence \( (4.11) \) and the top row of \( (4.7) \) agree as extensions of Hodge structure.

**Proof.** Note that we can generalize the top row of \( (4.7) \) to an extension
\[
0 \to H^{n-1}(X)(n) \to H^n((G_m, \{1\})^n, X)(n) \to \mathbb{Q}(0) \to 0
\]
for any \( f : X \to G_m^n \). (To avoid technicalities, we assume in the sequel that \( X \) is smooth). We will construct a commutative diagram
\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \to & H^{n-1}(X)(n) & \to & H^n((G_m, \{1\})^n, X)(n) & \to \mathbb{Q}(0) & \to 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \to & H^{2n-1}(X \times ([\square, \partial \square]^n)(n) & \to & H^{2n-1}(X \times ([\square, \partial \square]^n - \Gamma^0)(n) & \to \mathbb{Z}(0) & \to 0
\end{array}
\]

We consider the universal case \( X = G_m^n, f = id \). Let \( \Xi \subset G_m^n \times \square^n \) be the corresponding graph. Note \( \Xi \equiv (G_m - \{1\})^n \). We want to understand \( H^*((G_m, \{1\})^n \times ([\square, \partial \square]^n - \Xi) \). Consider the projection
\[
p : (G_m, \{1\})^n \times ([\square, \partial \square]^n - \Xi) \to G_m^n.
\]

The cohomology on the left is calculated by the sheaf \( S \) which is the constant sheaf with fibre \( \mathbb{Q} \) on \((G_m - \{1\})^n \times ([\square - \partial \square]^n \) extended by 0 to \( G_m^n \times \square^n \) and then restricted to the complement of \( \Xi \). For \( z = (z_1, \ldots, z_n) \in G_m^n \) we
have

\[(4.15) \quad S|_{p^{-1}(z)} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{P}^n \{z\} & \text{no } z_i = 1 \\
0 & \text{some } z_i = 1 \end{cases} \]

The cohomology along the fibres of \(p\) is thus

\[(4.16) \quad H^*(S|_{p^{-1}(z)}) = \begin{cases} (0) & \text{for } * \neq n, 2n - 1; \text{ or some } z_i = 1 \\
\mathbb{Z}(0) & * = n; \text{ no } z_i = 1 \\
\mathbb{Z}(-n) & * = 2n - 1; \text{ no } z_i = 1. \end{cases} \]

Using again that \(H^*((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n) = (0)\) for \(* \neq n\), we conclude that in the Leray spectral sequence associated to \(p\), \((4.14)\), one has

\[(4.17) \quad E_2^{ab} = H^{a+b}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times (\mathbb{Q}, \partial \mathbb{Q})^n - \Xi) \]

and \(E_2^{ab} = (0)\) unless \(a = n\) and \(b = n, 2n - 1\). In particular,

\[H^{2n-1}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times (\mathbb{Q}, \partial \mathbb{Q})^n - \Xi) = (0).\]

The Gysin sequence yields

\[(4.18) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^0(\Xi)(-n) \xrightarrow{gsin} H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times (\mathbb{Q}, \partial \mathbb{Q})^n) \xrightarrow{restrict} H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times (\mathbb{Q}, \partial \mathbb{Q})^n - \Xi). \]

Both domain and target of the map labeled \(gsin\) are \(\mathbb{Q}(-n)\). Since this map is injective, it is an isomorphism, so the map labeled \(restrict\) is zero.

We now have a diagram (to shorten we write \(B = (\mathbb{Q}, \partial \mathbb{Q})^n\))

\[(4.19) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(X \times B) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times B) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times B) \\
\downarrow a \quad \downarrow 0 \\
0 \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(X \times B - \Gamma_f) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times (X - \Xi)) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times B - \Xi). \]

As a consequence of the above calculations, the map on the lower left is injective and the vertical map on the right is zero. It follows that the vertical map labeled \(a\) lifts to \(\tilde{a}\) fitting into a diagram

\[(4.20) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(X \times B) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times B) \rightarrow H^{2n}((\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^n \times B) \rightarrow 0 \\
\| \quad \| \quad \| \\
0 \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(X \times B) \rightarrow H^{2n-1}(X \times B - \Gamma_f) \xrightarrow{\text{residue}} \mathbb{Q}(-n) \rightarrow 0 \]
After twisting by \(\mathbb{Z}(n)\) we find (4.20) coincides with (4.13), proving the lemma.

We can now compute \(T_{\otimes}\) using (4.11). We have, again by lemma 6.1.4 in \(\text{BKV}\) (writing \(S := E - E^0\))

\[
H^3(E^0 \times (\partial, \partial \square)^2)(2)^{\vee} = H^3((E, S) \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2)(1).
\]

We fix coordinates \(x, y\) on \(\mathbb{G}_m^2\) and a holomorphic 1-form \(de\) on \(E\). The role of \(\Omega\) in (4.9) will be played by

\[
\eta := de \wedge dx/x \wedge dy/y \in F^2(H^3((E, S) \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2)(1)).
\]

Let \(S := E - E^0\). A homological interpretation of the top row of (4.7) is rather tricky. We need to define the group \(H^3((E, S) \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, \Gamma; \mathbb{Q})\) where \(\Gamma \cong E\) is the complete curve. To justify this, let

\[
\mathbb{G}_m - \{1\} \xhookrightarrow{\xi} \mathbb{G}_m \xhookrightarrow{k} \mathbb{P}^1; \quad E^0 \xhookrightarrow{j} E
\]

be the open immersions. Let \(f : E \hookrightarrow E \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1\) extend the graph \(E^0 \hookrightarrow E^0 \times \mathbb{G}_m^2\). The point is that the natural map over \(E^0\) extends to

\[
f^*(j_!Q_{E^0} \boxtimes k_*\ell_!Q_{\mathbb{G}_m - \{1\}}) \boxtimes k_*\ell_!Q_{\mathbb{G}_m - \{1\}} \to Q_E.
\]

This is because the points on \(E \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1\) where \(\Gamma\) meets \(\{(0, \infty) \times \mathbb{P}^1\} \cup (\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{0, \infty\})\) are contained in \(S \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1\) so the stalks of the sheaf \(j_!Q_{E^0} \boxtimes k_*\ell_!Q_{\mathbb{G}_m - \{1\}}\) are zero.

We will integrate \(\eta\) over a relative homology 3-chain \(C\) on \(E \times \mathbb{P}^2\). An argument (left to the reader) similar to the above will show that \(C\) represents a class in \(H^3((E, S) \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, \Gamma; \mathbb{Q})\) and that \(\partial C = \Gamma\). Define (cf. [KLM])

\[
C := \{(e, (1 - v) + vx(e), y(e)) \mid e \in E, \ 0 \leq v \leq 1\}
\]

Cut \(E\) and \(C\) along the locus \(T_y := \{e \mid y(e) \leq 0\}\). On the cut chain we can write \(dy(e)/y(e) = d(\log y(e))\) and apply Stokes theorem. (More precisely, \(T_y\) is an infinitely thin strip with two sides. The value of \(\log y\) differs by \(2\pi i\) at corresponding points on the two sides of \(T_y\), so we find

\[
\int_C \eta = 2\pi i \int_{\gamma} \log(x)de
\]

where \(\gamma\) is a 1-chain with \(\partial \gamma = (y)\), the divisor of \(y = Y/Z\) on \(E\). Using (4.9) and lemma 4.1 we deduce
Proposition 4.2. The sunset Feynman integral

\begin{equation}
\mathcal{I}_\ominus = \kappa \int_\gamma \log(x) \cdot \eta
\end{equation}

where \(\kappa \eta = \Omega\) under the identification

\begin{equation}
F^3 H^3((E, S) \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, \mathbb{C}) = F^2 H^3(E \times (\mathbb{G}_m, \{1\})^2, \mathbb{C}(1)).
\end{equation}

Remark 4.3. Note that the 2-chain \(\tilde{\sigma}\) \((4.1)\) defines (after reinterpretation in terms of cohomology as explained above) a splitting of the bottom row of \((4.7)\). This chain does not lift to yield a splitting of the top row. This is because the chain \(\sigma\) meets the lines \(X = Z\) and \(Y = Z\) in \(\mathbb{P}^2\) and so does not represent a class in \(H_2(\mathbb{P}^2 - E - \{X = Z\} - \{Y = Z\})\). The effect of this is to introduce some elementary log terms corresponding to periods of \(d(X/Z)/(X/Z)\) in \((3.69)\).

Consider one last time the top sequence from \((4.7)\). Writing \(M\) for the middle group in this sequence, we see that the weight-graded pieces are

\begin{equation}
W_i M_{\mathbb{Q}} = \begin{cases} 
H^1(E, \mathbb{Q}(2)) & i = -3 \\
\bigoplus \mathbb{Q}(1) & i = -2 \\
\mathbb{Q}(0) & i = 0.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

\(M\) should be viewed as a representation of a sort of generalized graded Lie algebra with graded pieces the above pure Hodge structures (or pure motives). The Feynman integral is a period associated to the lower lefthand corner of the representation matrix. In trying to generalize to more complicated Feynman diagrams, two problems arise. Firstly, the pieces one sees combinatorially by shrinking edges on the graph have Hodge structures which are themselves mixed rather than pure. And secondly, it is not possible in general to make the intersection between the polar locus \(X\) and the simplex at infinity transverse by simply blowing up faces of the simplex. Presumably, therefore, the analog of the duality used above

\begin{equation}
H^2(P - E, b^0)^\vee \cong H^2(\mathbb{G}_m^2, E^0)(2)
\end{equation}

is not valid in general, which means that the link between the Feynman integral and polylogarithms is more tenuous.

Remark 4.4. In section \(7\), formula \((4.27)\) is rederived in terms of regulator currents, as a byproduct of the \(K\)-theoretic approach to the inhomogeneous
Picard-Fuchs equation. The relationship between these currents and $C$ (in (4.25)) is explained in [KLM].

Part III. The local mirror symmetry

In this part we revisit the approach of [CKYZ] to local mirror symmetry, by semi-stably degenerating a family of elliptically-fibered Calabi-Yau 3-folds $X_{z_0,z}$ (defined by (5.1)) to a singular compactification of the local Hori-Vafa 3-fold

$$Y_z := \{ 1 - s(\xi_1^2 x + \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2)(1 + x^{-1} + y^{-1}) + uv = 0 \} \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \mathbb{C}^2$$

5. B-model

In this section we describe the degeneration from a compact Calabi-Yau 3-fold $X$ to the local Hori-Vafa model $Y$ (which is a noncompact Calabi-Yau 3-fold) [HV]. The main point is that the third homology of $Y$ matches the invariant part of the limiting mixed Hodge structure of $H^3(X)$ (Theorem 5.3). Comparing with the limiting mixed Hodge structure of the A-model in the next section will allow us to deduce a strong form of local mirror symmetry — equality of variations of $\mathbb{Q}$-mixed Hodge structure — which implies the conjecture 5.1 from [DK], see Theorem 6.1.

5.1. Laurent polynomial

Choose a reflexive polytope $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, with polar polytope $\Delta^\circ$, and write $r = |\partial \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2|$, $r^\circ = |\partial \Delta^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^2|$, and $\nu (\leq r, r^\circ)$ for the common number of edges and vertices of both $\Delta$ and $\Delta^\circ$. The toric surface associated to $\Delta$ is constructed from the fan on (the vertices of) $\Delta^\circ$, and has canonical desingularization $\mathbb{P}_\Delta \to \tilde{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta$ arising from the fan on all integer points of $\partial \Delta^\circ$. Writing $\partial \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2 = \{ m^{(j)} \}_{j=1}^r$, the general Laurent polynomial with Newton polytope $\Delta$ is

$$f_{\Delta}(x,y) := a_0 + \sum_{j=1}^r a_j x^{m^{(j)}_1} y^{m^{(j)}_2}$$

(with $a_j \in \mathbb{C}^*\). The compactification of $\{ f_{\Delta}(x,y) = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ in $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ yields (for general $\{ a_j \}$) a smooth elliptic curve $E_{\Delta}$.  

6The numbers of section, conjecture, theorem and equations refer to the published version of [DK].
Jumping up two dimensions, in coordinates $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x, y, u, v)$ on $\mathbb{G}_m^4$, we set

\begin{equation}
F := a + bu^2v^{-1} + cu^{-1}v + u^{-1}v^{-1}f_\Delta(x, y)
\end{equation}

(with $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Its Newton polytope

\[ \Delta := \Delta(F) = \text{hull}\{(0, 0, 2, -1), (0, 0, -1, 1), \Delta \times (-1, -1)\} \]

is reflexive since its polar

\[ \hat{\Delta}^\circ = \text{hull}\{(0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1), 6\Delta^\circ \times (-2, -3)\} \]

is integral. Let $\hat{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta$ be the toric 4-fold associated to $\hat{\Delta}$ (i.e. to the fan on $\hat{\Delta}^\circ$), and $\mathbb{P}_\Delta \twoheadrightarrow \hat{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta$ a maximal projective crepant partial (MPCP) desingularization (arising from the fan on a maximal triangulation $\text{tr}(\partial \hat{\Delta}^\circ)$). For general $a, b, c, a$, the compactification $X_F := \overline{\{F = 0\}} \subset \mathbb{P}_\Delta$ is a smooth Calabi-Yau 3-fold.

To describe the coordinates about the large complex structure limit in the simplified polynomial moduli space, consider the cone $L$ of $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$-relations on the $\{m(j)\}$. If it is simplicial and smooth with basis $\{L(i)\}_{i=1}^{r-2}$, the coordinates are

\begin{equation}
z_0 := \frac{a_0b^2c^3}{a^0} \quad \text{and} \quad z_i := \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{r-1} a_j^{f(i)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} a_j^{f(i)}} \quad (i = 1, \ldots, r-2).
\end{equation}

Otherwise, there are more $z_i$'s (with relations), though $z_0$ remains the same; we will explain how to deal with this complication for the sunset case at the end of the section.

What follows is a study of the degeneration of $X_F$ as $z_0 \to 0$.

5.2. Maximal projective crepant partial desingularization

$\mathbb{P}_\Delta$ is not unique, and for an arbitrary choice of triangulation $\text{tr}(\partial \hat{\Delta}^\circ)$ may have isolated terminal singularities. We shall now describe (and fix) a triangulation which results in a smooth $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$. 
The integral points on $\hat{\Delta}^\circ$ are
\begin{align*}
(0,0,1,0), (0,0,0,1), & (6\Delta^\circ)_{\mathbb{Z}} \times (-2,-3), (4\Delta^\circ)_{\mathbb{Z}} \times (-1,-2), \\
(3\Delta^\circ)_{\mathbb{Z}} \times (-1,-1), & (2\Delta^\circ)_{\mathbb{Z}} \times (0,-1), \Delta^\circ_{\mathbb{Z}} \times (0,0).
\end{align*}

It has $\nu$ facets of the form
\[
\text{hull}\{6e^\circ_i \times (-2,-3), (0,0,1,0), (0,0,0,1)\} =: f^\circ_i
\]
where $\{e^\circ_i\}_{i=1}^\nu$ are edges of $\Delta^\circ$, and two of the form
\begin{align*}
\text{hull}\{6\Delta^\circ \times (-2,-3), (0,0,1,0)\} &=: f^\circ_b \\
\text{hull}\{6\Delta^\circ \times (-2,-3), (0,0,0,1)\} &=: f^\circ_c.
\end{align*}

The decomposition of these facets into elementary tetrahedra proceeds in four steps:

**Step 1**: For each $\mathbb{Z}$-point $\underline{w} \in (\partial \Delta^\circ)_{\mathbb{Z}}$, draw the half-space
\[
\mathbb{H}_{\underline{w}} := 0.\underline{w} \times \mathbb{C}^2,
\]
through it. This subdivides the facets.

**Step 2**: Up to unimodular transformation, the resulting “slices” of $f^\circ_b$ resp. $f^\circ_c$ are
\[
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-2,-3), (6,0,-2,-3), (0,6,-2,-3), (0,0,1,0)\} =: f^\circ_b \\
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-2,-3), (0,0,0,1)\} =: f^\circ_c.
\]
To triangulate the first one (second is similar): first decompose it into
\[
\text{hull} =: \mathbb{p}_A
\]
and
\[
\text{hull} =: \mathbb{p}_B
\]
on $\mathbb{p}_A$ and $\mathbb{p}_B$, draw all the integral horizontal, vertical, and anti-diagonal ($x+y=k$) lines; then for $f^\circ_A$, complete the resulting triangles to tetrahedra.
Local mirror symmetry and the sunset Feynman integral

with vertex at \( (0,0,0,1) \); for \( f_B \), further subdivide into the 4 tetrahedra

\[
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-1,-1), (0,0,-2,-3), (3,-,-2,-3), (0,3,-2,-3)\}
\]
\[
\text{hull}\{(0,3,-1,-1), (0,3,-2,-3), (3,3,-2,-3), (0,6,-2,-3)\}
\]
\[
\text{hull}\{(3,0,-1,-1), (3,0,-2,-3), (6,0,-2,-3), (3,3,-2,-3)\}
\]
\[
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-1,-1), (3,0,-1,-1), (0,3,-1,-1), (3,3,-2,-3)\}
\]

(treating these as with \( f_A \)) and the 2 “skew” tetrahedra

\[
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-1,-1), (0,3,-1,-1), (0,3,-2,-3), (3,3,-2,-3)\}
\]
\[
\text{hull}\{(0,0,-1,-1), (3,0,-1,-1), (3,0,-2,-3), (3,3,-2,-3)\}
\]

(which get subdivided into elementary tetrahedra of the form

\[
\text{hull}\{(a,0,-1,-1), (a+1,0,-1,-1), (3,b,-2,-3), (3,b+1,-2,-3)\}\).

**Step 3:** For the \( f_{a,i}^B \), it will not matter which triangulation we choose. Two of the 2-faces of \( f_{a,i}^B \) already receive a triangulation from Step 2. The other 2 may be star-triangulated with centers of the form \( v \times (0,0) \), \( v \in \Delta^B \). Any 3-triangulation completing this will do.

**Step 4:** One checks that all of the tetrahedra in this triangulation are regular, i.e. the determinants of their vertices are \( \pm 1 \). This is not always possible for a general 4-dimensional reflexive polytope, and shows that \( \hat{P}_\Delta \) is smooth.

### 5.3. Elliptic fibration

Write \( \Sigma_\Delta \) (resp. \( \Sigma^\circ_\Delta \)) for the fan on \( \partial \Delta^B \) (resp. on the triangulation \( \text{tr}(\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \)). By Step 1 in §5.2, we have a map of fans \( \Sigma^\Delta_\Delta \to \Sigma_\Delta \) hence a diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\hat{P}_{\Delta} & \leftarrow & P_{\Delta} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\hat{P}_{\Delta} & \leftarrow & P_{\Delta} \\
\end{array}
\]

with \( P \) a morphism. The components of \( \hat{D}_{\Delta} := \hat{P}_\Delta \backslash G^4_m \) not lying over a component of \( \hat{D}_{\Delta} := P_\Delta \backslash G^2_m \), are the ones dual to \( \hat{Z} \)-points of \( \hat{\Delta}^o \) with first
two coordinates 0 (except the origin). These are 
\[(0, 0) \times\]
\[(1, 0), (0, 1), (−2, −3), (−1, −2), (−1, −1), (0, −1),\]
the fan on which produces the toric surface \(\mathbb{P}_W\), which is a desingularization of \(\mathbb{W}P(1, 2, 3)\). So the “generic” fiber of \(\mathcal{P}\) is \(\mathbb{P}_W\), the “correct” toric surface in which to compactify the (generalized) Weierstrass elliptic curve \(F(x_0, y_0, u, v) = 0\) (where \(x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{C}^*\)).

We now describe the induced elliptic fibration
\[X_{\rho} \to \mathbb{P}_{\Delta}.\]

Write
\[(5.3) \quad E^*_a = \{f_a(x, y) = 0\} \cap \mathbb{G}^2_m,\]
with compactification \(E_a \subset \mathbb{P}_{\Delta}\); and
\[(5.4) \quad D^*_{a, z_0} = \{f_a(x, y) = \frac{a_0}{z_0^6}\} \cap \mathbb{G}^2_m,\]
with compactification \(D_{a, z_0} \subset \mathbb{P}_{\Delta}\). We have \(E_a \cap D_{a, z_0} = E_a \cap \mathbb{D}_{\Delta} = D_{a, z_0} \cap \mathbb{D}_{\Delta} =: \mathbb{B}_{\Delta, a}\) (which consists of \(r\) points) for the base locus of the pencil \(f_a(x, y) = \lambda, \lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})\). The 1-dimensional fibers of \(\rho\) are:
- over \(\mathbb{G}^2_m \backslash \{D^*_a \cup E^*_a\}\), a smooth elliptic curve “\(\mathcal{E}\)”;
- over \(E^*_a\), type I1 (nodal rational curve) with node at \((u, v) = (0, 0)\);
- over \(D^*_{a, z_0}\), type I1 with node at \((u, v) = \left(\frac{-a^3}{12bc}, \frac{a^2}{6bc}\right)\); and
- over \(\mathbb{D}_{\Delta} \backslash \{\text{sing}(\mathbb{D}_{\Delta}) \cup \mathbb{B}_{\Delta}\}\), type II* (\(E_8\) configuration).

Indeed, the local system on \(\mathbb{G}^2_m \backslash \{E^*_a \cup D^*_a\}\) is the pullback (by \(\lambda = f_a(x, y) \cdot 2 \cdot 6^6b^2c^3/a^6\)) of the fibered wise first homology group \(H_1\) of the family
\[
\frac{\lambda a^6}{2 \cdot 6^6b^2c^3} + au + bu^3 + cv^2 = 0
\]
in \(\mathbb{P}_W\), with singular fibers at 0 of type I1, 1 of type I1, \(\infty\) of type II*. On \(\mathbb{C} \backslash \{−\infty, 0 \cup [1, \infty]\}\), we have a basis \(\{\alpha, \beta\}\) of 1-cycles (for the local system) with monodromies \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\) [resp. \(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\), \(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\)] about 0 [resp. 1, \(\infty\)]; accordingly, we shall write \(\alpha\) resp. \(\beta\) for the vanishing cycles of the pullback local system at \(E^*_a\) resp. \(D^*_{a, z_0}\).
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Over \( \mathbb{B}_{\Delta,a} \) and \( S_\Delta := \text{sing}(\mathbb{D}_\Delta) \), the fibers of \( \rho \) have dimension 2. The components are obtained by taking preimages of solutions to edge- and 2-face-polynomials of \( F \) under the blowups used to produce \( \hat{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta \) from \( \mathbb{P}_\Delta \). These preimages are hypersurfaces in components of \( \mathbb{D}_\Delta \) corresponding to integer points of \( \hat{\Delta}^o \) (not in its interior or that of its facets) lying in one of the open half-spaces \( H_w \) (for \( \mathbb{B}_{\Delta,a} \)) or in between two of them (for \( S_\Delta \)).

For \( \mathbb{B}_{\Delta,a} \), the sole contribution comes from the points of the form \( v \times (0, 0) \) where \( v \) is a vertex of \( \hat{\Delta}^o \) (dual to an edge \( e_v \) of \( \Delta \)). These belong to the interior of a 2-face hull \( \{6 \hat{\Delta}^o \} \times (-2, -3), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\} \) which is dual to the edge \( e_v \times (-1, -1) \) of \( \hat{\Delta} \). When the corresponding 1-dimensional subspace of \( \hat{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta \) is blown up to a 3-dimensional one in \( \hat{\mathbb{P}}_\Delta \), the equation is inherited from the edge polynomial of \( F \), which cuts out a point (or points) of \( \mathbb{B}_{\Delta,a} \). Since this blowup arises from the star subdivision of Step 3 from \( \S 5.2 \), we conclude that the fiber over said point is a copy of \( \mathbb{P}_W \).

For \( S_\Delta \), there are contributions from all the points of the form

\[
\begin{align*}
(2\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \times (0, -1), & \quad (2\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \times (-1, -1), \\
(2\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \times (-1, -2), & \quad (6\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \times (-2, -3).
\end{align*}
\]

Unimodular transformation maps any edge of \( \text{tr}(\partial \hat{\Delta}^o) \) to \([(0, 1), (1, 0)]\), hence for a given point \( p \in S_\Delta \) (dual to that edge), one easily sees that \( \rho^{-1}(p) \) consists of 21 rational surfaces.

**Remark 5.1.** The fibration \( \rho \) has an obvious section, given by the intersection of \( X_F \) with the component of \( \mathbb{D}_\Delta \) indexed by the point \((0, 0, -2, -3) \in \hat{\Delta}_2^o \). In a generic fiber this is the usual “point at \( \infty \)” in the Weierstrass elliptic curve.

### 5.4. Middle homology of \( X_F \)

We shall work henceforth under the assumption that \( \alpha_i > 0 \) and \( z_0 \) are sufficiently small. Write \( \ell(\theta) \) resp. \( \ell^*(\theta) \) for the number of integral points in a polytope \( \theta \) resp. its interior. We have

\[
h^{3,0}(X_F) = \ell^{*}(\hat{\Delta}) = 1
\]

since \( \hat{\Delta} \) is reflexive, with the (unique up to scale) holomorphic 3-form given by

\[
\Omega_F = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \text{Res}_{X_F} \left( \frac{dx/x \wedge dy/y \wedge du/u \wedge dv/v}{F} \right) \in \Omega^3(X_F).
\]
We have also the Batyrev formula [Bat]

\[ h^{2,1}(X_F) = \ell(\Delta) - \sum_{\text{facet } \sigma \text{ of } \Delta} \ell^*(\sigma) + \sum_{\text{2-face } \theta \text{ of } \Delta} \ell^*(\theta)\ell^*(\theta^\circ) - 5 \]

\[ = \{\ell(\Delta) + 6\} - 1 + 2 + 0 - 5 \]

\[ = \ell(\Delta) - 2 \]

\[ = r - 1. \]

Now we shall use the structure of the elliptic fibration to exhibit a basis of \( H_3(X_F, \mathbb{Q}) \). (In what follows we often drop subscripts \( \sigma, z_0, F, \) etc.; moreover, some steps are only sketched).

The basic observation is that

\[ K_E := \ker\{H_1(E^*) \to H_1(G_m^2)\} = \ker\{H_1(E^*) \to H_1(G_m^2 \setminus D^*)\} \]

and

\[ K_D := \ker\{H_1(D^*) \to H_1(G_m^2)\} = \ker\{H_1(D^*) \to H_1(G_m^2 \setminus E^*)\} \]

are \((r - 1)\)-dimensional spaces. (For instance, to see the second equality for \( K_E \), take \( z_0 \) small enough that \( D \) lies inside an \( \epsilon \)-neighborhood \( U \) of \( \Delta \), and replace \( E^* \) by \( E \setminus \{E \cap U\} \).) Moreover, we have two obvious 3-cycles \( T_\alpha \) and \( T_\beta \) consisting of parallel translates of \( \alpha \) resp. \( \beta \) over \( T := \{[x] = |y| = 1\} \). We will show that, together with these, certain cycles built from \( K_E \) and \( K_D \) yield 2\( r \) independent 3-cycles on \( X_F \).

To construct these cycles, let \( \{\varphi\} = \{\varphi_0^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{r-2}, \varphi_1\} \subset K_E \) be a basis (with \( \{\varphi_0^{(i)}\} \) all being homologous to one \( \varphi_0 \) on \( E \)). Choose for each \( \varphi \) a 2-chain \( \Gamma_\varphi \subset G_m^2 \setminus D^* \) with \( \partial \Gamma_\varphi = \varphi \); and let \( M_\alpha(\varphi) \) be a continuous family of 1-cycles of class [\( \alpha \)] over \( \Gamma_\varphi \) collapsing to a point over \( p \). We take \( \Phi_\mu \subset H_3(\pi^{-1}(G_m^2 \setminus D^*)) \) to be the span of the \( \{[M_\alpha(\varphi)]\} \), and similarly \( \Phi_D = \text{span}\{[M_\beta(\varphi)]\} \subset H_3(\rho^{-1}(G_m^2 \setminus E^*)) \).

We may compute \( H_3^D := H_3(\rho^{-1}(G_m^2 \setminus D^*)) \) via the relative homology sequence

\[ \cdots \to H_3(\rho^{-1}E^*) \xrightarrow{\psi_E} H_3^D \xrightarrow{\theta_E} H_3(\rho^{-1}(G_m^2 \setminus D^*), \pi^{-1}E^*) \]

\[ \xrightarrow{\theta_E} H_2(\rho^{-1}E^*) \to \cdots, \]

in which

\[ \text{im}(\psi_E) \cong \text{im}\{H_1(E^*) \to H_1(G_m^2 \setminus D^*)\} \otimes [\mathcal{E}] \cong n.c. H_1(G_m^2). \]
The second isomorphism is not canonical. Writing $\mathcal{H}_1$ for $(R^1 \rho_* Q)^\vee$, the Leray spectral sequence yields

\begin{equation}
0 \to H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus D^*, E^*) \otimes [E] \\
\to \ker(\theta_E) \to H_2(G_{m}^2 \setminus D^*, E^*; \mathcal{H}_1) \overset{\theta_E}{\to} H_1(E^*, \mathcal{H}_1/\langle \alpha \rangle)
\end{equation}

so that (5.5) becomes

\begin{equation}
0 \to H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus D^*) \otimes [E] \to H_3^D \to \ker(\theta_E') \to 0.
\end{equation}

Using the exact sequences

\begin{equation}
0 \to H_2(G_{m} \setminus D^*) \to H_2(G_{m}^2 \setminus D^*, E^*) \to \mathcal{K}_E \to 0
\end{equation}

and writing $T := Q([T_\alpha], [T_\beta]) \subset H_3^D$ and $\Psi_D := \text{Tube}(H_1(D^*)) \otimes [\beta]$, one can then show (with some work) that $T \oplus \Psi_D \oplus \Phi_E$ maps isomorphically to $\ker(\theta_E')$. Repeat this whole argument with $D$ and $E$ (and $\alpha$ and $\beta$) swapped to compute $H_E^3$.

Next, one explicitly checks that $H_2(\rho^{-1}(G_{m}^2 \setminus \{D^* \cup E^*\})) =: H_2^{DE}$ injects into $H_2^D \oplus H_2^E$, so that

\begin{equation}
H_3(\rho^{-1}G_{m}^2) \cong \frac{H_2^D \oplus H_2^E}{\text{im}(H_3^{DE})}.
\end{equation}

The Leray spectral sequence for $\rho$ yields

\begin{equation}
0 \to H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus \{D^* \cup E^*\}) \otimes [E] \\
\to H_3^{DE} \to H_2(G_{m}^2 \setminus \{D^* \cup E^*\}; \mathcal{H}_1) \to 0,
\end{equation}

which (comparing with (5.7)) breaks the computation of the quotient (5.8) into two pieces: for the “left-hand” piece, we have

\[\frac{H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus D^*) \oplus H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus E^*)}{\text{im}(H_1(G_{m}^2 \setminus \{D^* \cup E^*\}))} \otimes [E] \cong H_1(G_{m}^2) \otimes [E].\]

For the “right-hand” piece, the quotient of $\ker(\theta_E')$ by the right-hand term of (5.9), which is an extension

\[0 \to \Psi_D \oplus \Psi_E \to H_2(G_{m}^2 \setminus \{D^* \cup E^*\}; \mathcal{H}_1) \to T \to 0,
\]

is evidently isomorphic to $\Phi_E \oplus \Phi_D \oplus T$. 
Finally, we consider the cohomology of the normal crossing divisor \( \rho^{-1}D_\Delta = \cup R_i \); here the \( R_i \) are rational surfaces (meeting along \( \mathbb{P}^1 \)'s) indexed by \( \mathbb{Z} \)-points of \( \hat{\Delta}^\circ \), with \( (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \) and not in the interior of a facet. By studying the part of the 2-skeleton of \( \text{tr}(\partial \hat{\Delta}^\circ) \) meeting these points, we compute the spectral sequence converging to \( H^*(\rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \), with \( E_1 \) page

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\oplus H^4(R_i) \\
0 \\
\oplus H^2(R_i) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \oplus H^2(R_{ij}) \\
0 \\
\oplus H^0(R_i) \rightarrow \oplus H^0(R_{ij}) \rightarrow \oplus H^0(R_{ijk}).
\end{array}
\]

The cohomology ranks of the bottom row are just the Betti numbers 1, 1, 0 of the 2-skeleton, so that \( H^1(D) \xrightarrow{\text{Tube}} H^4(X \setminus \rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \) are isomorphisms (all of rank 1, with Tube hitting \( T \otimes [\mathcal{E}] \)). One also deduces from this that \( \ker\{\oplus H^2(R_{ij}) \rightarrow \oplus H^4(R_i)\} \), hence \( \text{coker}(\varepsilon) \) and \( H^3(\rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \), have rank 1; it follows that \( H^3(\rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \xrightarrow{\text{Tube}} H^2(X \setminus \rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \) is injective, with Tube hitting \( T \otimes \text{[pt.]} \). Moreover, we have

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{rank}(\oplus H^4(R_i)) &= 30r^o + \nu \\
\text{rank}(\oplus H^2(R_i)) &= 120r^o + 5\nu \\
\text{rank}(\oplus H^2(R_{ij})) &= 90r^o + 4\nu
\end{align*}
\]

and so conclude that \( h^2(\pi^{-1}D_\Delta) = 120r^o + 5\nu - (90r^o + 4\nu) + 1 = 30r^o + \nu + 1 \). Now by Batyrev [Bat]

\[
h^4(X) = h^2(X) = \ell(\hat{\Delta}^\circ) - \sum_{\sigma^\circ \text{ facet of } \hat{\Delta}^\circ} \ell^*(\sigma^\circ) + \sum_{\theta^\circ \text{ 2-face of } \hat{\Delta}^\circ} \ell^*(\theta^\circ)\ell^*(\theta) - 5
\]

\[
= (31r^o + 7) - (r^o - \nu + 3) - 5
\]

\[
= 30r^o + \nu - 1.
\]

By the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow H_4(X) \rightarrow H^2(\rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \xrightarrow{\text{Tube}} H_3(X \setminus \rho^{-1}D_\Delta) \rightarrow H_3(X) \rightarrow 0
\]

we now have \( \text{rank}(\text{Tube}) = h^2(\rho^{-1}D_\Delta) - h^4(X) = 2 \). Since \( H_1(\mathbb{G}^2_m) \otimes [\mathcal{E}] \) is evidently in the image of Tube, this is \( \text{im}(\text{Tube}) \) and thus

\[
(5.10) \quad H_3(X) = \Phi_D \oplus \Phi_E \oplus T.
\]
5.5. Degeneration as $z_0 \to 0$

We shall need to replace $z_0$ by $t$, which amounts to pullback by $t \mapsto t^5$. Set $b = c = t$, $a = 1$ in (5.1). Write $X_{a,t}$ (or just $X_t$) for the corresponding Calabi-Yau 3-fold; fix an $a$ and disk $\Delta$ about 0, such that $X_{a} \to \Delta$ (with fibers $X_{a,t}$) is smooth away from $\{0\}$. For the singular fibers write

$$X_{a,0} = \cup_{i \ge 0}W_i,$$

where

$$W_0 = \mathcal{Y} := \{ f_a(x,y) + uv = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{P}_\Delta,$$

and $W_i > 0$ are the components of $\mathbb{D}_\Delta$ corresponding to integer points of $\hat{\Delta}^o$ contained in the interiors of the 2-face $6\Delta^o \times (-2,-3)$ and of the facets $\hat{f}_b^o$ and $\hat{f}_c^o$. Write $I_{\Delta^o}$ for the index (sub)set corresponding just to the interior points of $6\Delta^o \times (-2,-3)$.

The singular locus of the total space is contained in $X_{a,0}$; more precisely, it consists of the intersections $W_i \cap W_j \cap X_{a,t}\neq 0 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$ with $i, j \in I_{\Delta^o}$. Let $\mathbb{P}_\Delta^B \to \mathbb{P}_\Delta^1$ denote the blow-up along the smooth rational surfaces $\{ W_i \cap X_{a,t}\neq 0 \}_{i \in I_{\Delta^o}}$, in any order, and $\mathcal{X}' \to \mathcal{X}$ the proper transform under $B \times \text{id}_\Delta$. Note that $\mathcal{X}'$ is smooth, with fibers over $\Delta^* \cup \Delta^\circ$ unchanged, and $X_{a,0}' = \cup W_i'$ having no additional irreducible components. Indeed, the only change is that some irreducible components of $X_0$ have been blown up along some $\mathbb{P}^1$'s. Write $\mathbb{D}_\Delta'$, $\mathcal{Y}'$, etc. for proper transforms.

Furthermore, $X_0$ and $X_0'$ are smooth normal crossing divisors in $\mathbb{P}_\Delta'$ and $\mathbb{P}_\Delta'$ respectively, and $X_0'$ is a reduced strict normal crossing divisors in $\mathcal{X}'$ — i.e. $\mathcal{X}' \to \Delta$ is a semistable degeneration. Because this is a “partial” toric degeneration (i.e. $X_0 \neq \mathbb{D}_\Delta$), these facts are not automatic. The normal crossing divisors property is checked by computations in local coordinate systems associated to the individual tetrahedra in tr($\hat{f}_b^o$) and tr($\hat{f}_c^o$); it holds for the triangulation described in (5.2) but not for another triangulation we considered. Also visible in these local coordinates is the fact that the equation of $\mathcal{X}'$ takes the form $t = \prod_{i=1}^M f_i(X)$ ($M \leq 4$) where the $\nabla f_i(X)$ are independent along intersections of the respective components. (Since these computations are both lengthy and straightforward, we omit them.)

We describe the degenerated elliptic fibration $X_0 \xrightarrow{\rho} \mathbb{P}_\Delta$, noting that as $t \to 0$ ($z_0 \to 0$), $D_{a,z_0} \to D_{a,0} = \mathbb{D}_\Delta$. Over $\mathbb{P}_\Delta$, there are 5 components (including $\mathcal{Y}$), forming an $I_5$ over $\mathbb{G}_{m}^2 \backslash E^\circ$ and an $I_6$ over $E^\circ$. Over each $\mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{D}_\Delta$, $X_0$ has 11 components; while over each point in $\mathbb{S}_\Delta$, there are 14. $\mathcal{Y}$ itself is generically a $\mathbb{P}^1$-bundle, whose fiber breaks into 2 $\mathbb{P}^1$'s (joined at
(u, v) = (0, 0)) over $E^*$ and 8 $\mathbb{P}^1$’s over $D_\Delta \setminus \{S_\Delta \cup B_\Delta\}$, while $\rho^{-1}(B_\Delta) \cap Y$ is a configuration of 5 rational surfaces (in addition to the 11 which lie over every point of $D_\Delta \setminus S_\Delta$). This description does not change for $X'_0$.

5.6. Middle cohomology of $X_0$

By Clemens-Schmid [C, Sc] we have an exact sequence of mixed Hodge structure

$$H_5(X'_0)(-4) \rightarrow H^3(X'_0) \rightarrow H^3_{lim}(X_t) \xrightarrow{N} H^3_{lim}(X_t)(-1)$$

since $\mathcal{X}' \rightarrow \Delta$ is a semistable degeneration. Using the combinatorics of $tr(\hat{\Delta}^\circ)$ one shows that $\oplus H^4(W'_i) \rightarrow \oplus H^4(W'_i)$, and clearly $\oplus H^5(W'_i) = H^5(Y')(−3)$ which we shall show is zero (see below). So $H^5(X'_0)$, hence $H^5_{inv}(X'_0)$ is zero; writing $H^5_{inv}(X_t)$ for the mixed Hodge structure $\ker(T - I) = \ker(N) \subset H^5_{lim}(X_t)$, we have

$$H^5(X'_0) \cong H^5_{inv}(X_t).$$

**Remark 5.2.** The only possible discrepancy between $H^3(X'_0)$ and $H^3(X_0)$ is in $Gr^W_2$, for which we have the diagram

$$\begin{align*}
\oplus H^2(W_i) \xrightarrow{\delta} \oplus H^2(W_{ij}) \xrightarrow{\delta} \oplus H^2(W_{ijk})
\downarrow B^\ast \quad \quad \downarrow B^\ast \\
\oplus H^2(W'_i) \xrightarrow{\delta} \oplus H^2(W'_{ij}) \xrightarrow{\delta} \oplus H^2(W'_{ijk}).
\end{align*}$$

Any topological cycle $Z$ with $[Z] \in \ker(\delta) \subset \oplus H^2(W_{ij})$ can be moved to avoid the blowup points. As a consequence, if $B^{-1}(Z) = \delta \mathfrak{Y}$ then $Z = \delta(B(\mathfrak{Y}))$, showing $H^3(X_0) \hookrightarrow H^3(X'_0)$.

Recalling that $Y'_a = W'_0$, set

$$Y'_a := \overline{Y'_a} \cap (\mathbb{G}_m^2 \times \mathbb{A}^2) = \overline{Y'_a} \cap (\mathbb{G}_m^2 \times \mathbb{A}^2) \subset \overline{Y'_a} \setminus \{\overline{Y'_a} \cap (\oplus_{i \geq 1} W'_i)\},$$

the solution set of $f_a(x, y) + uv = 0$ with $x, y \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $u, v \in \mathbb{C}$. It is a $\mathbb{G}_m$-bundle over $\mathbb{G}_m^2 \setminus E'_a$ which degenerates to two affine lines meeting at $(u, v) =$
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0 over $E_{2}$. As in \cite{DK} §5.1 we have exact sequences of mixed Hodge structure

\begin{equation}
\tag{5.11}
H_{k-1}(E_{2}^*) (1) \overset{(I_{0},0)}{\to} H_{k-1}(\mathbb{G}_{m}^{2})(1) \oplus H_{k}(\mathbb{G}_{m}^{2}) \to H_{k}(Y_{2}) \to H_{k-2}(E_{2}^*) (1) \to H_{k-2}(\mathbb{G}_{m}^{2})(1).
\end{equation}

Setting $k = 1$ gives $H_{1}(Y) = H_{1}(\mathbb{G}_{m}^{2}) \otimes [pt.]$, which evidently maps to 0 in $H_{1}(\overline{Y})$, so that $H_{1}(\overline{Y}) = \{0\}$. For $k = 3$, \eqref{5.11} becomes

\begin{equation}
\tag{5.12}
0 \to H_{2}(\mathbb{G}_{m}^{2})(1) \overset{\otimes [S^{1}]}{\to} H_{3}(Y_{2}) \overset{\xi}{\to} K_{E}(1) \to 0.
\end{equation}

The cycles $\{\mathcal{M}_{\alpha}(\varphi)\}_{\varphi \in \mathcal{K}_{E}}$ and $T_{\alpha}$ evidently limit (with $t \to 0$) to cycles $\{\mathcal{M}(\varphi)\}_{\varphi \in \mathcal{K}_{E}}$ and $T$ on $Y_{2}$, with the $S^{1}$ on the $\mathbb{G}_{m}$-fibers replacing $\alpha$. Clearly $[T] = \text{im}(\otimes [S^{1}])$, and span$\{[\mathcal{M}(\varphi)]\}$ maps isomorphically to $K_{E}(1)$ (cf. the construction of the right-inverse $M$ to $\xi$ in \cite{DK} §5.1) So as a $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space, $H_{3}(Y_{2}) \cong \Phi_{E} \oplus \langle T \rangle$; as a mixed Hodge structure, $H_{3}(Y_{2})(-3)$ is an extension of $K_{E}(-2)$ (which has type $(2,1) + (1,2) + (1,1)$) by a $\mathbb{Q}(0)$ (spanned by $T$).

Now consider the composite morphism

$$
\Theta' : H_{3}(Y_{2})(-3) \cong H^{3}(\overline{Y}, \overline{Y} \setminus Y) \to H^{3}(W_{0}, W_{0}'; U_{0} \cup W_{0}') = H^{3}(X_{0}, U_{\geq 1} W_{i}') \to H^{3}(X_{0}').
$$

of mixed Hodge structure (one defines $\Theta$ similarly). On the level of closed chains, $\Theta'$ is induced by

\[
\tilde{\Theta}' : Z_{3}^{\text{top}}(Y) \to \ker \left\{ Z_{3}^{\text{top}}(\overline{Y})_{\#} \to \oplus_{i} Z_{i}^{\text{top}}(W_{0}') \right\} \ni \ker \left\{ \delta : \oplus_{i} Z_{i}^{3}(W_{i}')_{\#} \to \oplus_{i,j} Z_{i}^{3}(W_{j}') \right\} \ni \ker \left\{ D : \oplus_{i} Z_{i}^{3-|i|}(W_{i}')_{\#} \to \oplus_{j} Z_{j}^{3-|j|}(W_{j}') \right\}
\]

where $\#$ denotes intersection conditions and $\mathbb{D}$ is the total differential for the complex computing $H^{*}(X_{0}')$. The main point here is that the Clemens retraction map $\tau : H^{3}(X_{0}') \to H^{3}(X_{0})$ is given (on ker($\delta$), hence im($\Theta'$)) by simple preimage under $\tau : X_{t} \to X_{0}'$. Since this obviously sends $T \mapsto T_{\alpha}$ and

\[\text{as morphism of } \mathbb{Q}\text{-vector spaces, not mixed Hodge structure}\]
$\mathcal{M}(\varphi) \mapsto \mathcal{M}_\alpha(\varphi)$, the composite MHS morphism

$$H^3(Y_a)(-3) \xrightarrow{\Theta} H^3(X_0) \xrightarrow{B^*} H^3(X_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} H^3_{\text{inv}}(X_t) \xrightarrow{\sim} H^3_{\lim}(X_t)$$

sends $[T] \mapsto [T]_\alpha$ and $[\mathcal{M}(\varphi)] \mapsto [\mathcal{M}_\alpha(\varphi)]$. Since these classes remain independent in $H^3(X_t)$, $\Theta$ and $\Theta'$ are injective. Consequently $H^3_{\lim}(X_t)$ has $I^{0,0} \supseteq I^{1,1} \oplus I^{1,1}(H_3(Y)(-3))$ of rank at least $1$, $I^{1,1} \supseteq N^+ + I^{1,1}(H_3(Y)(-3))$ of rank at least $1 + (r-3) = r-2$, and $I^{2,1} \cong I^{1,2} \supseteq I^{1,2}(H_3(Y)(-3))$ of rank at least $1$. The only possible limiting mixed Hodge structure type, given that $H^3_{\lim}(X_t)$ has $\text{Gr}_F$ ranks $1$, $r-1$, $r-1$, $1$, is

$$1 = \text{rk}(I^{0,0}) = \text{rk}(I^{2,1}) = \text{rk}(I^{1,2}) = \text{rk}(I^{3,3})$$

$$r-2 = \text{rk}(I^{1,1}) = \text{rk}(I^{2,2})$$

(all others zero)

This implies at once that (the image of) $H^3(Y_a)(-3)$ is all of $\ker(N) = H^3_{\text{inv}}(X_t)$, and so $\Theta$, $\Theta'$, and $B^*$ are all isomorphisms:

**Theorem 5.3.** We have isomorphisms of $\mathbb{Q}$-variation of mixed Hodge structure

$$H^3(Y_a)(-3) \cong H^3(X_{a,0}) \cong H^3(X_{a,0}') \cong H^3_{\text{inv}}(X_{a,t}).$$

### 5.7. Monodromy and asymptotics of periods

We begin by addressing the nature of the limiting periods (i.e., by Theorem 5.3, periods on $Y_a$). Set

$$\eta_a := \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \text{Res}_{Y_a} \left( \frac{dx/x \wedge dy/y \wedge du \wedge dv}{f_a(x,y) + uv} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \left. \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge \frac{du}{u} \right|_{y_a} \in \Omega^3(Y_a).$$

---

*either by the computation of the basis in §5.4 or by the Remark below*
Write

\[ R\{x, y\} := \log(x) \frac{dy}{y} - 2\pi i \log(y) \delta_{T_x} \]

for the 1-current on \( G^2_{m} \), where \( \log(x) \) is the (discontinuous) branch with argument in \((-\pi, \pi)\), and \( T_x = x^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_-) \) (with \( \mathbb{R}_- \) oriented from \(-\infty\) to \(0\)).

For any invariant 3-cycle \( \kappa \),

\[ \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\kappa} \Omega_{2,t} = \int_{\kappa} \eta_{2} \]

which for \( \kappa = T \) is 1 and for \( \kappa = M(\varphi) \) is (according to [DK, §5.1])

\[ (5.14) \quad 1 \left(\frac{2\pi i}{2}\right)^2 \int_{\Gamma_{\varphi}} \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\varphi} R\{x, y\}|_{E_{x}} =: \frac{1}{2\pi i} R_{\varphi}(\mathcal{Z}). \]

These “regulator periods” were computed in [DK, §5.2] for a specific choice of \( \nu - 2 \{ \varphi^{(i)} \} \) and with only those \( \{a_j\} \) attached to vertices nonzero. If \( \Delta \) has \( \nu = r \) (no interior integral points on edges), then these \( \{ \varphi^{(i)} \} \) are “enough” (we need \( r - 2 \)) and no \( a_j \) are set equal to 0.

In that case, and with that choice of basis — to both of which we shall restrict for the moment — we get an alternate proof of the independence of the \( r \) invariant cycles \( \left\{ M_\alpha(\varphi_1), \{ M_\alpha(\varphi^{(i)}_0) \}_{i=1}^{r-2}, \tau_\alpha \right\} \) in \( H^3_{(lim)}(X_{t}) \), which is simpler than constructing the full basis of \( H^3(X_t) \). Namely, observe (cf. [DK, §5.2]) that

\[ (5.15) \quad \begin{cases} R_{\varphi^{(i)}_1}(\mathcal{Z}) \sim \log(z_i) & (i = 1, \ldots, r - 2) \\ R_{\varphi_1}(\mathcal{Z}) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi i} Q (\log(z_1), \ldots, \log(z_{r-2})) & (Q \text{ quadratic, with } Q\text{-coeffs.}) \end{cases} \]

are independent functions as \( \mathcal{Z} \) varies; therefore, so are the \( \int_{M_\alpha(\varphi)} \Omega_{2,t} \) and \( \int_{\tau_\alpha} \Omega_{2,t} \), and independence of the cycle classes follows.

From (5.15) we also obtain information on the asymptotics of periods of \( H^3(X_F) \) which will be key for defining the mirror map in §6.4. Writing \( T_j \) for the monodromy about \( z_j = 0 \) (and \( N_j = \log(T_j) \)), \( T_\alpha \) is the cycle whose “Tube” (for all \( |z| = \epsilon \)) is \( \cap_{i=1}^{r-2} \{ |z_i| = \epsilon \} \), hence is invariant by all \( T_j \). (In
particular, we have \( \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{T}_n} \Omega_F = 1 \). Putting

\[
\tilde{\Omega}_F := \frac{\Omega_F}{\int_{\mathcal{T}_n} \Omega_F},
\]

we define normalized B-model periods by

\[
\Pi^B_{\gamma}(z) := \int_{\gamma} \tilde{\Omega}_F \quad (\gamma \in H_3(X_F, \mathbb{Z})).
\]

Obviously \( \Pi^B_{\alpha_\beta} \) is identically 1 whilst (using (5.14) and (5.15))

\[
\Pi_{M^\alpha(i)} \sim \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log(z_i) \quad (i > 0).
\]

Now when we take all \( \{a_i\}_{i > 0} \), hence all \( \{z_i\}_{i > 0} \), to zero, the equation for \( X \) becomes

\[
6u^3 + 2c^2 + auv + a_0 = 0.
\]

That is, we are left with an isotrivial family of elliptic curves \( E_{z_0} \) over \( \mathbb{G}_m^2 \) (as \( \rho^{-1}E \) and \( \rho^{-1}D \) have both collapsed to \( \rho^{-1}\mathbb{D} \)), with \( \rho^{-1}\mathbb{D} \) consisting of all 3-fold components of \( \mathbb{D}_{\Delta} \) associated to points of \( \Delta^2_{\varnothing} \) dual to an edge or vertex of \( \Delta \times (-1, -1) \). Clearly \( \mathcal{T}_\alpha \) and \( \mathcal{T}_\beta \) remain in the cohomology of this singular 3-fold, so \( \mathcal{T}_\beta \) is invariant under all \( \{T_j\}_{j > 0} \). Taking \( \varpi_{z_0} \in \Omega^1(E_{z_0}) \) to be normalized so that \( \int_{\alpha} \varpi_{z_0} = 1 \), the limiting period

\[
\Pi^B_{\beta}(z_0, 0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_{\mathcal{T}_\beta} \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge \varpi_{z_0} = \int_{\beta} \varpi_{z_0}
\]

is asymptotic to \( \frac{5}{2\pi i} \log t \) (since \( E_{z_0} \) limits to an I\(_5\) at \( t = 0 \)); therefore

\[
\Pi^B_{\beta} \sim \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log(z_0).
\]

Remark that by (5.16), the \( \{M^\alpha(i)\}_{i \neq j} \) are invariant under \( T_j \) for \( j > 0 \); equivalently, the membrane in \( \mathbb{G}_m^2 \setminus D^* \) bounding on each \( \varphi_0^{(i)} \subset E^* \) \( (i \neq j) \) behaves well in the \( z_j \to 0 \) limit (under which \( E \) and \( D \) become nodal rational curves in the same linear system). Symmetrically, there are
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\( t \varphi_0^{(i)} \subset D^* \) with the same properties. So for \( j > 0 \),

\[
\ker(T_j - I) = \ker(N_j) = \langle T_\alpha, T_\beta, \{ M_\alpha(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i \neq j}, \{ M_\beta(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i \neq j} \rangle,
\]

while as previously remarked \( \ker(N_0) = \langle T_\alpha, \{ M_\alpha(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i = 1}^{r-1}, M_\alpha(\varphi_1) \rangle \). Combining this with the fact that \( M_\beta(\varphi_1) \) is the only cycle in our basis pairing nontrivially with \( T_\alpha \) (e.g., consider the above \( z_1, \ldots, z_{r-2} \to 0 \) limit), we can compute a basis for \( W_0^0 := W(N_0) \). Writing \( \{ \psi_i \}_{i = 1}^{r-3} \) for a basis of \( \ker\{ K_E \to H_1(E) \} \), so that \( K_E = \langle \{ \psi_i \}, \varphi_0^{(1)} \rangle \), we have

\[
W_0^0 = \langle T_\alpha \rangle, \quad W_2^0 = W_0^0 + \langle \{ M_\alpha(\psi_i) \}_{i = 1}^{r-3}, T_\beta \rangle, \quad W_3^0 = W_2^0 + \langle M_\alpha(\varphi_0^{(1)}), M_\alpha(\varphi_1) \rangle, \quad W_4^0 = W_3^0 + \langle \{ M_\beta(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i = 1}^{r-2}, \rangle, \quad W_6^0 = W_4^0 + \langle M_\beta(\varphi_1) \rangle.
\]

For the (Hodge-Tate) limit at \( z = 0 \), we have (for \( W_\bullet = W(N_0 + \cdots + N_{r-2})_\bullet \))

\[
W_0 = \langle T_\alpha \rangle, \quad W_2 = W_0 + \langle T_\beta, \{ M_\alpha(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i = 1}^{r-2}, \rangle, \quad W_4 = W_2 + \langle \{ M_\beta(\varphi_0^{(i)}) \}_{i = 1}^{r-2}, M_\alpha(\varphi_1) \rangle, \quad W_6 = W_4 + \langle M_\beta(\varphi_1) \rangle.
\]

The other \( W(N_j)_\bullet \)'s are more difficult and will be computed via the A-model in §6.3.

We will say more about the specialization to the sunset case, where

\[
f_{\omega} = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 y + a_3 x^{-1} y + a_4 x^{-1} + a_5 y^{-1} + a_6 x y^{-1},
\]

in the next section, but some preliminary remarks are in order. Writing \( \varphi_0^{(i)} \) for the vanishing cycle in \( H_1(E^*_2) \) for \( a_i \to 0 \), we have (with indices modulo 6) \( \varphi_0^{(j)} = -\varphi_0^{(j)} + \varphi_0^{(j-1)} + \varphi_0^{(j+1)} \), which all map to the same cycle \( \varphi_0 \in H_1(E^*_2) \), and

\[
z_j = \frac{a_j + a_{j-1}}{a_0}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, 6.
\]

The apparent obstacle here is that although \( r = r^0 = \nu = 6 \), the 4-dimensional cone spanned by the vectors \( \ell^{(j)} \) of \( \text{[DK]} \) \( \ell^{(j)}_1 = -1, \ell^{(j)}_{j-1} = \ell^{(j)}_{j+1} = 1, \ell^{(j)}_{\text{other}} = 0 \) is not simplicial. Hence \( z_1 \) thru \( z_4 \) do not suffice to parametrize the resulting singular local parameter 4-space, and \( \varphi_1, \{ \varphi_0^{(j)} \}_{j = 1}^{4} \) span \( K_E \) rationally but not integrally. (We need all 6 \( \{ z_i \} \) and all 6 \( \{ \varphi_0^{(j)} \} \), and the relations on the \( \{ z_i \} \) produce the singularity.) Writing \( R(m) \subset \mathbb{Z}^6 \) for the set
of “relations vectors” \((\ell_1, \ldots, \ell_6)\) with \(\sum \ell_j = m \in \mathbb{N}, \sum \ell_j m^{(j)} = 0\), we have \((j = 1, \ldots, 6)\)
\[
\lim_{z_0 \to 0} 2\pi i \cdot \Pi^B_{\mathcal{M}_\alpha(\varphi_0^{(i)})} = R_{\varphi_0^{(i)}}(a) = \log(z_j) + H(a)
= \log(z_j) + \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\ell \in R(m)} m! \frac{\ell^j \cdots \ell_6^j (-a_0)^m}{\ell_1! \cdots \ell_6!} \cdot a_1^{\ell_1} \cdots a_6^{\ell_6},
\]
for the limiting periods (cf. [DK, eqn (5.4)]).

Upon specializing to the “Feynman locus” where
\[
(5.18) \quad f_2 = 1 - s \varphi, \quad \varphi := (-\xi_1^2 x - \xi_2^2 y + \xi_3^2)(1 - x^{-1} - y^{-1}),
\]
a small miracle occurs. The resulting substitutions \(a = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, s)\) yield
\[
(5.19) \quad z_1 = -\xi_2^2 s a_0 = z_4, \quad z_2 = -\xi_1^2 s a_0 = z_5, \quad z_3 = -\xi_3^2 s a_0 = z_6,
\]
where \(a_0 = 1 - s \sum \xi_i^2\), and \(R^{(j)}_{\varphi_0^{(i)}}(a) = R_{\varphi_0^{(i)}}^{(j)}(a)\)
\[
(5.20) \quad \log(z_j) + \sum_{m \geq 1} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{\ell \in R(m)} (-1)^{\ell_3 + \ell_6} m! \frac{\ell_3 + \ell_6 + \ell_5 + \ell_4 + \ell_3}{\ell_1! \cdots \ell_6!} z_1^{\ell_3} z_2^{\ell_2} z_3^{\ell_3} z_4^{\ell_4} z_5^{\ell_5} z_6^{\ell_6},
\]
which will be considered as a function of \((z_1, z_2, z_3)\). In particular, we have
\[
(5.21) \quad R^{(1)}_{\varphi_0} = R^{(4)}_{\varphi_0}, \quad R^{(2)}_{\varphi_0} = R^{(5)}_{\varphi_0}, \quad R^{(3)}_{\varphi_0} = R^{(6)}_{\varphi_0};
\]
in effect, the specialization has replaced a singular 4-fold local parameter space by a smooth 3-dimensional slice. From the standpoint of periods (of \(R\{x, y\} \) on \(E^*\), or \(\eta\) on \(Y\)), the class
\[
(5.22) \quad -\varphi_0^{(1)} + \varphi_0^{(4)} = \varphi_0^{(2)} - \varphi_0^{(5)} = -\varphi_0^{(3)} + \varphi_0^{(4)}
\]
in \(\mathcal{K}_E\) is now “trivial”, and the quotient \(\overline{\mathcal{K}_E}\) of \(\mathcal{K}_E\) by \([5.22]\) is integrally spanned by \(\varphi_0^{(1)}, \varphi_0^{(2)}, \varphi_0^{(3)}\). Recalling that \(\ker(N_0) \subset H^3_{\text{lim}}(X)\) is an extension
\[
\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \ker(N_0) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{K}_E}(-2),
\]
the immediate consequence is that the \(\mathbb{Q}(-1) \subset \overline{\mathcal{K}_E}(-2)\) spanned by \([5.22]\) lifts to a \(\mathbb{Q}(-1) \subset \ker(N_0)\). It is the quotient \(\ker(N_0)\) by this constant sub-variation of mixed Hodge structure which we will be interested in when comparing with the A-model.
It will be useful in the sequel to denote by $V^B$ the $\mathbb{Z}$-variation of Hodge structure $H^3(X_\mathcal{F})$ considered over a product of punctured disks with parameters $z_0, \ldots, z_{r-2}$.

6. A-model

We now turn to the (integral) variation of Hodge structure arising from the quantum product on $H^{even}(X^\circ)$, where $X^\circ \subset \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$ is the Batyrev mirror of $X$. Its equivalence to the B-model variation of Hodge structure $H^3(X)$ allows us to compute all monodromies of the latter (about the hyperplanes $\{z_i = 0\}$) and relate its $z_0 \to 0$ limiting mixed Hodge structure to local Gromov-Witten data for $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$. In order to make use of the computations in [DK, §5], we shall work under the assumption that $\nu = r$ (so that $(\partial \Delta)_{\mathbb{Z}}$ consists of vertices).

6.1. Elliptic fibration and even cohomology

As in the B-model case, triangulating $\partial \hat{\Delta}$ produces a resolution of singularities $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o} \to \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$. The desired triangulation is achieved by:

- inserting the $\frac{1}{2}$-planes $H^0_w (w \in (\partial \Delta)_{\mathbb{Z}})$ as in Step 1 of §5.2 which subdivides the 2-face $\Delta \times (-1, -1)$ and each of the facets
  \[ f_1 = \text{hull}(\Delta \times (-1, -1), (0, 0, -1, 1)), \]
  \[ f_2 = \text{hull}(\Delta \times (-1, -1), (0, 0, 2, -1)) \]

into $r$ pieces; and

- further subdividing the facet-pieces by inserting 2-planes through the edges of $\Delta \times (-1, -1)$ and $(0, 0, 1, -1)$, $(0, 0, 0, -1)$, resp. $(0, 0, -1, 0)$.

The first step guarantees a morphism $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o} \to \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$, with generic fiber $\mathbb{P}_W$. Its restriction to an anticanonical (Calabi-Yau) hypersurface $X^\circ \subset \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$, cut out by a generic Laurent polynomial (with Newton polytope $\hat{\Delta}^o$), produces a Weierstrass elliptic fibration $\rho^o : X^\circ \to \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$. The discriminant locus of $\rho^o$ (over which the fiber is $I_1$) is a higher-genus curve meeting $\mathbb{D}_{\Delta^o}$ properly; in particular, $(\rho^o)^{-1}$ of components of $\mathbb{D}_{\Delta^o}$ (and of their intersections) are smooth.

Let $D_0 \cong \mathbb{P}_{\Delta^o}$ denote the (zero-)section of $\rho^o$ given by intersecting $X^\circ$ with the component of $\mathbb{D}_{\Delta^o}$ dual to $(0, 0, -1, -1) \in (\partial \Delta)_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Writing $\mathbb{D}_{\Delta^o} = \bigcup_{i=1}^r C_i$ (with the counterclockwise ordering), the divisors $D_i := (\rho^o)^{-1}(C_i)$ are the intersections with $X^\circ$ of components dual to the $\{w_i \times (-1, -1)\}$.
(where \( \{ v_i \} \) are the vertices of \( \Delta \)).

(1) There are five more components of \( \hat{\Delta}^\circ \): those dual to \( (0,0,1,-1), (0,0,0,-1), \) and \( (0,0,-1,0) \) do not meet \( X^0 \), and we denote by \( D', D'' \) the intersections with \( X^0 \) of those dual to \( (0,0,2,-1) \) resp. \( (0,0,-1,1) \).

The divisors of the toric coordinates \( \{ X_i \}_{i=1}^4 \) restricted to \( X^\circ \) are then given by

\[
\begin{align*}
(X_1) &= \sum_{i=1}^r v_i^{(1)} D_i, & (X_2) &= \sum_{i=1}^r v_i^{(2)} D_i, \\
(X_3) &= 2D' - D'' - \sum_{i=0}^r D_i, & (X_4) &= D'' - D' - \sum_{i=0}^r D_i
\end{align*}
\]

so that in \( CH^1(X^\circ) \cong H^2(X^\circ, \mathbb{Z}) \) we have \( D' \equiv 2 \sum_{i=0}^r D_i, \ D'' \equiv 3 \sum_{i=0}^r D_i, \) and \( D_{r-1}, D_r \in \text{span}(\{ D_i \}_{i=1}^r) \). Now \( D' \cap D_0 \) and \( D'' \cap D_0 \) are empty (as the corresponding faces of \( \hat{\Delta}^\circ \) meet in vertices), and so in \( CH^2(X^\circ) \) (hence \( H^4(X^\circ, \mathbb{Z}) \))\(^\text{10}\)

\[
(6.2) \quad D_0 \cdot D_0 \equiv -\sum_{i=1}^r D_0 \cdot D_i = -\sum_{i=1}^r C_i \equiv -E^\circ
\]

where \( E^\circ \) is a general anticanonical (elliptic) curve in \( D_0 \cong \mathbb{P}_{\hat{\Delta}} \). Writing \( d_i \) for \( \ell(i\text{th edge of } \partial \Delta^\circ) \), so that \( r^\circ = \sum_{i=1}^r d_i \), we therefore have

\[
(6.3) \quad (D_0 \cdot C_i) = (D_0 \cdot D_0 \cdot D_i) = -(E^\circ \cdot D_i) = -(E^\circ \cdot C_i)D_0 = -d_i
\]

for \( i = 1, \ldots, r \).

From the first line of (6.1), we also have \( C_{r-1}, C_r \in \text{span}(\{ C_i \}_{i=1}^{r-2}) \) so that \( \{ C_i \}_{i=1}^{r-2} \) span \( H^2(D_0) \), and \( [(C_1 \cdot C_j)_D_0]_{i,j=1}^{r-2} = [(C_1 \cdot D_j)_X]_{i,j=1}^{r-2} \) is nondegenerate. Since a general fiber \( C_0 \) of \( \rho^\circ \) satisfies \( (C_0 \cdot D_0) = 1 \) and \( (C_0 \cdot D_i) = 0 \)

\(^{10}\) We shall use \( \cdot \) and often nothing as cup product on \( H^{even} \).
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\( (i > 0), \quad [(C_i \cdot D_j)_{X^o}]^{r-2}_{i,j=0} \) is in fact nondegenerate. Using that \( H^{1,1}(X^o) = h^{2,1}(X) = r - 1 \), it follows that a basis for

\[
V = H^{even}(X^o, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{3} H^{k,k}(X^o)
\]

is given by \( \{X^o; D_0, \ldots, D_{r-2}; C_0, \ldots, C_{r-2}; p\} \) where \( p \in X^o \) is a point. Write

\[
(6.4) \quad J_j = \sum_{k=0}^{r-2} \alpha_j^k D_k \quad (\alpha_j^k \in \mathbb{Q}; j = 0, \ldots, r - 2)
\]

for the basis of \( H^2(X^o, \mathbb{Q}) \) Poincaré-dual to the \( \{C_j\}_{j=0}^{r-2} \subset H^4(X^o, \mathbb{Q}) \).

Clearly all the \( \alpha_i^0 = 0 \) for \( i > 0 \), so using (6.3) we find that

\[
(6.5) \quad \begin{cases} 
J_0 = D_0 + (\pi)^{-1} E^o = D_0 + D_1 + \cdots + D_r = D_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} \alpha_0^i D_i \\
D_0 = J_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i J_i 
\end{cases}
\]

hence (by (6.2))

\[
(6.6) \quad J_0^2 = r^o C_0 + C_1 + \cdots + C_r = r^o C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} \alpha_i^0 C_i.
\]

For the triple-products, we evidently have \( J_0^3 = r^o \) (dropping the class of the point "\( p \"), and \( J_i J_j J_k = 0 \) if \( i, j, k > 0 \). For \( j > 0 \) we find (by (6.6))

\[
(6.7) \quad J_0^2 J_j = \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} \alpha_0^i (C_i \cdot J_j) = \alpha_0^j,
\]

while for \( i, j > 0 \)

\[
(6.8) \quad J_0 J_i J_j = \sum_{k=1}^{r-2} \alpha_j^k J_0 J_i D_k = \sum_k \alpha_j^k D_0 J_i D_k = \sum_k \alpha_j^k (J_i \cdot C_k) = \alpha_i^j.
\]

In particular, \( [\alpha_j^i]^{r-2}_{i,j=1} \) is symmetric, which reflects the fact that it is the inverse of \( [(C_i \cdot C_j)_{D_0}]^{r-2}_{i,j=1} \) (which can be computed from the \( \ell \)-vectors of [DK] §5).
From (6.7) and (6.8) we also have

\[ J_i J_j = \alpha^i_j C_0 \quad \text{and} \quad J_0 J_j = \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} \alpha^i_j C_i. \]

Since \( D_0 \cdot J_0 = -E^0 + E^0 = 0 \) by (6.2) and (6.5), using (6.3) and (6.9) to evaluate \((0 =) D_0 \cdot J_0 \cdot J_j\) yields the intriguing relations

\[ \begin{cases} 
\alpha^j_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i \alpha^i_j \quad (j = 1, \ldots, r-2) \\
r^0 = \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i \alpha^i_0.
\end{cases} \]

For the sequel we set \( \tilde{\alpha}^j_i = J_0 J_i J_j \), which allows us to rewrite (6.10) as
\[ \tilde{\alpha}^j_0 = \sum_{j=0}^{r-2} d_i \tilde{\alpha}^i_j \quad \text{for} \quad j = 0, \ldots, r-2. \]

### 6.2. The quantum \( \mathbb{Z} \)-variation of Hodge structure

Following [CK] §8 and [H] §5, we now introduce a weight 3 variation of Hodge structure on \( V_\mathcal{O} = V \otimes \mathcal{O}(\Delta^*)^{-1} \), where the \( \Delta^* \) are punctured disks with coordinates \( q_j = e^{2\pi i \tau_j}, j = 0, \ldots, r-2 \). (Write \( \kappa : \mathcal{O}^r \rightarrow (\Delta^*)^{-1} \) for the obvious map sending \( \tau \mapsto q \).) The Hodge filtration is straightforward, given by

\[ F^p V_\mathcal{O} := \oplus_{a \geq p} H^{3-a,3-a}(X^*), \]

so that \( 1_{X^*} = [X^*](\otimes 1) \) generates \( F^3 \). The polarization is just \((A, B) := (-1)^{\frac{1}{2} \deg A} \int_{X^*} A \cdot B \).

Let \( \tilde{N}_{\hat{k}} \) denote the genus-zero Gromov-Witten invariant for the class \( C_{\hat{k}} := \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} k_i C_i \in H_2(X^*, \mathbb{Z}) \), for any \( \hat{k} = (k_0, \hat{k}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{r-1} \). Using the Gromov-Witten prepotential

\[ \Phi := \frac{(2\pi i)^3}{6} \int_{X^*} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{r-2} \tau_j J_j \right)^3 + \sum_{\hat{k} \neq 0} \tilde{N}_{\hat{k}} q_\hat{k}, \]

we define the quantum product \( * \) on \( V_\mathcal{O} \) to be cup product on the last subsection’s basis \((\otimes 1)\) except for

\[ J_i * J_j := \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \sum_{\ell=0}^{r-2} \Phi_{i j \ell} C_\ell = J_i \cdot J_j + \text{h.o.t.}(q), \]

where \( \text{h.o.t.}(q) \) denote higher order term in the \( q \) expansion. Here \( \Phi_{i j \ell} = \partial_i \partial_j \partial_\ell \Phi \), where \( \partial_i := \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} \).
Local mirror symmetry and the sunset Feynman integral

The \((\mathbb{C})\)-local system \(\mathcal{V}_C \subset \mathcal{V}_O\) is then given by the kernel of

\[
\nabla := \text{id}_V \otimes d + \sum_{i=0}^{r-2} (J_i \ast) \otimes d\tau_i,
\]

with monodromy logarithms

\[
N_i = \log(T_i) = -2\pi i \text{Res}_{q_i=0} (\nabla) = -J_i \cdot (\cdot)
\]

about the coordinate axes. A basis of \(\nabla\)-flat sections is given by the map

\[
\sigma : B \to \Gamma(\mathcal{O}^{-1}, \kappa^* \mathcal{V}_C)
\]

sending

\[
\begin{align*}
 p &\mapsto p \\
 C_i &\mapsto C_i - \tau_i p \\
 J_i &\mapsto J_i - \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \sum_j \Phi''_{ij} C_j + \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \Phi'_{ip} \\
 X^o &\mapsto X^o - \sum_i \tau_i J_i - \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \sum_i \left( \Phi' - \sum_j \tau_j \Phi''_{ij} \right) C_i \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \left( 2\Phi - \sum_j \tau_j \Phi'_{ij} \right) p.
\end{align*}
\]

To define Iritani’s integral local system \(\mathcal{V}_Z \subset \mathcal{V}_C\), we will need his “square root of the Todd class”

\[
\hat{\Gamma}(X^o) := \exp \left( -\frac{1}{24} \text{ch}_2(X^o) - \frac{2\zeta(3)}{(2\pi i)^3}\text{ch}_3(X^o) \right) \in K_0(X^o).
\]

In general, for a toric variety \(\mathbb{P}_\Sigma\) defined by a simplicial fan \(\Sigma\),

\[
c_i(\mathbb{P}_\Sigma) = \sum_{\tau \in \Sigma(i)} Z_\tau
\]

where \(\Sigma^{(i)}\) denotes the \(i\)-dimensional cones of \(\Sigma\) and \(Z_\tau\) is the (codimension-\(i\)) intersection of the divisors of \(\mathbb{P}_\Sigma\) dual to the generators of \(\tau\). Applying this to \(\mathbb{P}_\Delta\) and pulling back to \(X^o\),

\[
t^* c(\mathbb{P}_\Delta) = 1 + \left( D' + D'' + \sum_{i=0}^r D_i \right)
\]

\[
\quad + \left( (11r^o + r)C_0 + 12 \sum_{i=1}^r C_i \right) + 6(r + r^o)p
\]
while

\[ i^*c(O^\circ)^{-1} = 1 - 6 \sum_{i=0}^r D_i + 36 \left( r^\circ C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^r C_i \right) - 216 r^\circ p. \]

(Remark that \( \sum_{i=1}^r C_i = \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} \alpha_i C_i \) by (6.6).) This yields

\[ c(X^\circ) = i^* c(P^\Delta) \cdot c(O^\circ)^{-1} = 1 + \left( (11 r^\circ + r) C_0 + 12 \sum_{i=1}^r C_i \right) - 60 r^\circ p, \]

hence

\[
\begin{aligned}
\{ & ch(X^\circ) = 3 - (12 \sum_{i=1}^r C_i + (11 r^\circ + r) C_0) - 30 r^\circ p \\
& td(X^\circ) = 1 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^r C_i + \frac{1}{12} (11 r^\circ + r) C_0 \right) \\
& \hat{\Gamma}(X^\circ) = 1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^r C_i + \frac{1}{24} (11 r^\circ + r) C_0 \right) + \frac{60 \zeta(3)}{(2\pi i)^3} r^\circ p. 
\end{aligned}
\]

The \( \mathbb{Z} \)-local system (or rather its \( \kappa^\ast \)-pullback) is then defined by the image of

\[
\gamma : \mathbb{K}_0 \to \Gamma(\mathcal{H}^{r-1}, \kappa^\ast \mathcal{V}_C) \\
\xi \mapsto \sigma(\hat{\Gamma}(X^\circ) \cdot ch(\xi)).
\]

The role of the \( \hat{\Gamma} \)-class is tied to the Mukai pairing \( \langle \ , \ \rangle : \mathbb{K}_0 \times \mathbb{K}_0 \to \mathbb{Z} \), defined (on the level of vector bundles) by

\[
\langle \xi, \xi' \rangle := \int_X ch(\xi^\vee \otimes \xi') \cdot td(X^\circ).
\]

Iritani’s result that

\[
(\gamma(\xi), \gamma(\xi')) = \langle \xi, \xi' \rangle
\]

implies the integrality of \( \langle \ , \ \rangle \) on \( \mathcal{V}_\mathbb{Z} \), and the integrality of monodromy follows from

\[
T_i(\gamma(\xi)) = \gamma(O(-J_i) \otimes \xi).
\]

The “period” of the \((3, 0)\)-section \([X^\circ] \otimes 1\) against the integral class \( \gamma(\xi) \) is

\[
\Pi^A(\xi) := \langle 1_{X^\circ}, \gamma(\xi) \rangle = \text{coefficient of } [p] \text{ in } \gamma(\xi).
\]
Local mirror symmetry and the sunset Feynman integral

To compute $\gamma$ or the Mukai pairing, we first find the Chern characters of various skyscraper sheaves by resolving them by vector bundles, e.g.

$$\mathcal{O}_J = \mathcal{O} - \mathcal{O}(-J), \quad \mathcal{O}_C_i = \mathcal{O} - \mathcal{O}(-D_i) - \mathcal{O}(-D_0) + \mathcal{O}(-(D_0 + D_i)),$$

and using $\text{ch}(\mathcal{O}(D)) = e^D$ for any divisor $D$. Writing $\ell_i^j := (C_i \cdot D_j)$ ($i, j = 0, \ldots, r$), this gives

$$\text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_p) = p, \quad \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{X^0}) = X^0, \quad \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{C_0}) = C_0, \quad \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{C_j}) = C_j + \frac{1}{2}(d_j - \ell_j^j)p,$$

$$\text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{J_0}) = J_0 - \frac{1}{2}(\delta^0 C_0 + \sum_{i=1}^r C_i) + \frac{r^2}{6}p, \quad \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{J_j}) = J_j - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_j^j C_0,$$

$$\text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{D_0}) = D_0 + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^r C_i + p, \quad \text{ch}(\mathcal{O}_{D_j}) = D_j + \frac{1}{2}C_0.$$

In particular, we find that a Mukai-symplectic basis $\{\xi_k\}_{k=1}^{2r}$ of $K^\num_{0}(X^0)_\mathbb{Q}$ (hence, applying $\gamma$, a symplectic basis of $V_\mathbb{Q}$), with $^1$

$$\langle \xi_k, \xi_k' \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\delta_{ij} & \delta_{ij} & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

is given by

$$\begin{cases} 
\xi_1 = \mathcal{O}_{X^0} \\
\xi_2 = \mathcal{O}_{J_0} + \frac{1}{4}\sum_{j=1}^{r-2}(\alpha_0^j - \alpha_j^j)\mathcal{O}_{C_j} \\
\quad \quad - \left( \frac{13r^2 + 5}{12} + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{r-2}(\alpha_0^j - \alpha_j^j)(d_j - \ell_j^j) \right) \mathcal{O}_p \\
\xi_{2+j} = \mathcal{O}_{J_j} + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha_j^j - \alpha_0^j)\mathcal{O}_{C_0} - \alpha_0^j \mathcal{O}_p \quad (j = 1, \ldots, r - 2) \\
\xi_{r+1} = -\mathcal{O}_{C_0} \\
\xi_{r+j+1} = -\mathcal{O}_{C_j} + \frac{1}{2}(d_j - \ell_j^j)\mathcal{O}_p \quad (j = 1, \ldots, r - 2) \\
\xi_{2r} = \mathcal{O}_p.
\end{cases}$$

However, the basis given by the skyscraper sheaves themselves is adequate for purposes of analyzing monodromy. We shall also have use for the partial

$^1$note $\ell_0^j = d_i$

$^2$in the matrix, $i$ and $j$ run from $0$ to $r - 2$
basis
\begin{align}
\hat{\xi}_{D_0} &= \mathcal{O}_{D_0} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} \alpha_j^0 C_j + \left( -\frac{15r^2+7}{24} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} \alpha_j^0 (p_j + d_j) \right) \mathcal{O}_p \\
-\hat{\xi}_{C_j} &= \xi_{r+j+1} \quad (j = 0, \ldots, r = 2) \\
\hat{\xi}_p &= \mathcal{O}_p
\end{align}

later on. It satisfies
\[ c_h(\hat{\xi}_{D_0}) \cdot \tilde{\Gamma} = D_0, \quad c_h(\hat{\xi}_{C_j}) \cdot \tilde{\Gamma} = -C_j, \quad c_h(\hat{\xi}_p) \cdot \tilde{\Gamma} = p, \]

which implies
\[ \gamma(\hat{\xi}_{D_0}) = \sigma(D_0), \quad \gamma(\hat{\xi}_{C_j}) = -\sigma(C_j), \quad \gamma(\hat{\xi}_p) = \sigma(p). \]

In particular, we have
\[ \Pi_{\hat{\xi}_{C_j}}^\Lambda = \tau_j \quad \text{and} \quad \Pi_{\hat{\xi}_p}^\Lambda \equiv 1. \]

In the sequel the \( \mathbb{Z} \)-variation of Hodge structure \((\mathcal{V}_\mathbb{Z}, V_\mathcal{O}, F^\bullet)\) constructed above will be denoted \( \mathcal{V}_\Lambda \).

### 6.3. Monodromy types

We shall compute monodromy directly on the level of \( K_0^{num}(X^\circ)_{\mathbb{Q}} \), by applying \( \mathcal{O}(-J_j) \otimes \) to the basis
\[ \mathcal{O}_{X^\circ}; \mathcal{O}_{J_0}, \ldots, \mathcal{O}_{J_{r-2}}; \mathcal{O}_{C_0}, \ldots, \mathcal{O}_{C_{r-2}}; \mathcal{O}_p. \]

Writing \( i \) resp. \( k \) for the rows resp. columns of the various blocks, this gives
\[ T_j = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-\delta_i^1 & \delta_i & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -J_i J_j J_k & \delta_i^2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\delta^2_j & 1
\end{pmatrix}, \]

where we note that \( J_i J_j J_k \) is
\[ \tilde{\alpha}_i^k = \begin{pmatrix}
\gamma_i^0 & \alpha_i^k \\
\alpha_i^0 & \alpha_i^k
\end{pmatrix} \quad \text{resp.} \quad \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_j^0 & \alpha_j^k \\
\alpha_i^0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}. \]
if \( j = 0 \) resp. \( 1, \ldots, r - 2 \). So

\[
N_j = (T_j - I) - \frac{1}{2}(T_j - I)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(T_j - I)^3
\]

\[
= \begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-\delta_j^i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{1}{2}J_j^2 J_i & -J_i J_j J_k & 0 & 0 \\
-\frac{1}{3}J_j^3 & -\frac{1}{2}J_j^2 J_k & -\delta_j^k & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\]

and the ensuing monodromy weight filtrations \( W(N_j)_\bullet \) are rather different in these two cases\(^{13}\), which we denote type ‘I’ resp. ‘II’.

For \( W_\bullet = W(N_0)_\bullet \) (type I), we determine the following generators for the \( \text{Gr}_W^r \):

\[
\begin{align*}
W_0 &= \langle \mathcal{O}_p \rangle, \\
W_2 &= W_0 + \langle \{ \Sigma_{k=1}^{r-2} (\alpha_0^i \alpha_{i+1}^k - \alpha_0^{i+1} \alpha_i^k) \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{i=1}^{r-3}, r^c \mathcal{O}_{C_n} + \Sigma_{k=1}^{r-2} \alpha_k^i \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \rangle \\
W_3 &= W_2 + \langle \mathcal{O}_{D_n}, \Sigma_{k=1}^{r-2} d_i \alpha_k^i \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \rangle \\
W_4 &= W_3 + \langle \alpha_0^{i+1} \mathcal{O}_{J_i} - \alpha_0^i \mathcal{O}_{J_{i+1}} \rangle_{i=1}^{r-3}, \mathcal{O}_{I_n} \rangle \\
W_6 &= W_4 + \langle \mathcal{O}_{X^c} \rangle.
\end{align*}
\]

The \( T_0 \)-invariants \( \text{ker}(T_0 - I) = \text{ker}(N_0) \) are spanned by

\[
(6.25) \quad \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k=1}^{r-2}, \text{ and } \mathcal{O}_{D_n}.
\]

A key point here is that because the “\( \zeta(3) \)” in \( \hat{\Gamma}(X^c) \) only appears in \( \gamma(\mathcal{O}_{X^c}) \), it does not appear in any \( T_0 \)-invariant A-model periods.

For \( W_\bullet = W(N_j)_\bullet \) (\( j > 0 \)), the situation bifurcates according to whether \( \alpha_j^j \neq 0 \) (type IIa) or \( \alpha_j^j = 0 \) (type IIb). If \( \alpha_j^j \neq 0 \) then we have \( W_0 = \{ 0 \} \),

\[
\begin{align*}
W_1 &= \langle \mathcal{O}_p, \mathcal{O}_{C_n} \rangle, \\
W_3 &= W_1 + \langle \Sigma_{k=1}^{r-3} \alpha_k^i \mathcal{O}_{C_k}, \mathcal{O}_{J_j}, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \}_{i \neq j, 0}, \{ \alpha_{i+1}^j \mathcal{O}_{J_i} - \alpha_i^j \mathcal{O}_{J_{i+1}} \}_{i=1}^{r-3} \rangle, \\
W_5 &= W_3 + \langle \mathcal{O}_{I_n}, \mathcal{O}_{X^c} \rangle.
\end{align*}
\]

In particular, \( N_j \) sends \( \mathcal{O}_{J_n} \mapsto -\sum \alpha_k^i \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \mapsto \alpha_j^j \mathcal{O}_p \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{X^c} \mapsto -\mathcal{O}_{J_j} \mapsto \alpha_j^j \mathcal{O}_{C_n} \). A basis for the \( T_j \)-invariants in this case (type IIa) is\(^{14}\)

\[
(6.26) \quad \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \}_{i \neq j}, \text{ and } \{ \alpha_{i+1}^j \mathcal{O}_{J_i} - \alpha_i^j \mathcal{O}_{J_{i+1}} \}_{i=1}^{r-3}.
\]

\(^{13}\) We remind the reader that if \( j > 0 \), \( J_j^2 J_i = \alpha_j^j \delta_i^0 \) and \( J_j^3 = 0 \), while if \( j = 0 \) then \( J_j^2 J_i = \alpha_0^i \) and \( J_j^3 = r^0 \).

\(^{14}\) \( \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_i} \}_{i \neq j} \) includes \( \mathcal{O}_{C_0} \).
If $\alpha_{j}^j = 0$, let $j' \neq j, 0$ be such that $\alpha_{j'}^j \neq 0$; this exists because $\{\alpha_{k}^j\}_{k, j=1}^{r-2}$ is nondegenerate. The type IIb weight filtration is then

\[
W_1 = \{0\},
\]

\[
W_2 = \langle O_p, O_{C_0}, \sum_{k=1}^{r-2} \alpha_{k}^j O_{C_k}, O_{J_j} \rangle
\]

\[
W_3 = W_2 + \langle \{O_{C_i}\}_{i \neq 0, j, j'}, \{\alpha_{i}^j O_{J_j} - \alpha_{j'}^j O_{J_i}\}_{i \neq 0, j, j'} \rangle
\]

\[
W_4 = W_3 + \langle O_{X^*}, O_{J_0}, O_{J_j}, O_{C_j} \rangle
\]

with $T_j$-invariants

\[
(6.27) \quad O_p, \{O_{C_i}\}_{i \neq j}, O_{J_j}, \{\alpha_{i}^j O_{J_j} - \alpha_{j'}^j O_{J_i}\}_{i \neq 0, j, j'}.
\]

The three types of limiting mixed Hodge structure $\psi_q V_A$ (arising along the hyperplanes $\{q_j = 0\}$) can be displayed pictorially by placing a bullet in the $(p,q)$ spot if $(\psi_q V_A)_{p,q} \neq \{0\}$ (and indicating its rank). Arrows denote the action of $N_j$, with ranks of these maps indicated:

(I) \hspace{2cm} (IIa) \hspace{2cm} (IIb)

Note that the space of invariants (i.e. $\ker(N)$) has rank $r$ for type I but rank $2r - 4$ for both types IIa and IIb. Bases for these invariant spaces may obviously be obtained by applying $\gamma$ to (6.25)–(6.27), and changing basis where convenient. For type I, we find immediately that (6.23) is a basis for $(\kappa^* \text{of}) \ker(N_0) \subset V_Q$. For both types II, one deduces that

$\sigma(p), \{\sigma(C_i)\}_{i \neq j} \text{ (incl. } \sigma(C_0)),$ and

$r - 3$ $\mathbb{Q}$-linear combinations of the $\{\sigma(J_i)\}_{i=1}^{r-2}$ span $\ker(N_j)$. 

6.4. Mirror map

Let $\square \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a reflexive polytope, $\mathfrak{F} = \sum_{i=0}^{m+n} b_i x_i^{(i)}$ a general $\square$-regular Laurent polynomial (with $x^{(0)} = 0$), and assume none of the $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=0}^{m+n} = \square \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ lie on the relative interior of a facet of $\square$. If $\mathcal{V}$ denotes the $\mathbb{Q}$-vector space formally generated by the $\{x^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^{m+n}$, let $R := \ker\{\mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{Q}^n\}$ be the relations subspace, with $\mathbb{Q}$-basis $\{x^{(j)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m+n} x_i^{(j)} x^{(i)}\}_{j=1}^{m}$, and set (for $j = 1, \ldots, m$)

$$w_j := b_0^{-\sum_{i} r_i^{(j)}} \prod_{i} b_i^{r_i^{(j)}} = \prod_{i} \left(\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right)^{r_i^{(j)}}.$$

Write $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{P}_\square$ for the zero locus of $\mathfrak{F}$ and $\mathcal{X}^0 \subset \mathbb{P}_\square$ for a general anticanonical hypersurface. We have the exact sequence

$$0 \to (\mathbb{Q}^n)^\vee \to \mathcal{V}^\vee \to R^\vee \to 0$$

where $R^\vee \cong H^2(\mathcal{X}^0, \mathbb{Q})$. A basis of $\mathcal{V}^\vee$ is given by the divisors $D_i \subset X^0$ dual to the $y^{(i)}$. Choose $\{\beta_k^{(j)} \in \mathbb{Q}^{m(m+n)}\}$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^{m+n} \beta_k^{(j)} \times_k^{(j)} = \delta^{(j)}_\ell$ $(\ell, j = 1, \ldots, m)$, and put

$$J_\ell := \sum_{k=1}^{m+n} \beta_k^{(j)} D_k \in H^2(\mathcal{X}^0).$$

This gives a basis dual to $\{x^{(j)}\}$, since

$$x^{(j)}(J_\ell) = \sum_{i,k} \beta_k^{(j)} \times_i^{(j)} D_k = \sum_{i,k} \beta_k^{(j)} \times_i^{(j)} \delta_i^{(j)} k = \sum_{k} \beta_k^{(j)} \times_k^{(j)} = \delta_j^{(j)}.$$

Now the mirror map sends the complex structure parameter $b$ of $\mathcal{X}$ to a Kähler parameter in $H^2(\mathcal{X}^0, \mathbb{C})$, of the form $\tau(b) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_j(b) J_j = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{i=1}^{m+n} \log\left(\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right) [D_i] + O\left(\left\{\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right\}\right),$

where $\tau_j(b)$ are (B-model) periods. We compute

$$x^{(j)} \left(\sum_{i} \log\left(\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right) [D_i]\right) = \sum_{i,k} x_i^{(j)} \log\left(\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right) y^{(k)}(D_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i} x_i^{(j)} \log\left(\frac{b_i}{b_0}\right) = \log(w_j),$$

which shows $\tau_j(b) \sim \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log(w_j)$. 


Applying this to our situation \((n = 4, m = r - 1)\), with \(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \{a_i\}\) replacing the \(\{b_i\}\), with \(D', D''\), \(D_0, \ldots, D_r\) replacing the \(\{D_i\}\), and with \(z_0, \ldots, z_{r-2}\) replacing \(w_1, \ldots, w_m\), we recover \((5.2)\) and \((6.4)\), and find that the coefficients \(\{\tau_i(\tilde{z})\}\) of the \(\{\tilde{J}_j\}\) in \(\tau(\tilde{z})\) are asymptotic to \(\frac{1}{\log(z_j)}\). By §5.7 (especially \((5.16)\)–\((5.17)\)), the mirror map is therefore exactly

\[
\tau(\tilde{z}) = \sum_{j=0}^{r-2} \tau_j(\tilde{z}) J_j = \Pi^B_{\tilde{J}_0}(\tilde{z}) J_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} \Pi^B_{\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_j^{(i)})}(\tilde{z}) J_j.
\]

Writing \(Q(z_0, \ldots, z_{r-2}) := (q_0(\tilde{z}), \ldots, q_{r-2}(\tilde{z}))\), we note that the B-model coordinate axes \(z_j = 0\) map to the A-model axes \(q_j = 0\).

Now [\text{L}] Thm. 5.9 provides an isomorphism \(\Theta : Q^*\mathcal{V}_A \cong \mathcal{V}_B\) of \(\mathbb{Z}\)-variation of Hodge structure sending \(1_X \mapsto \langle \Omega \rangle\). Since \((6.24)\) and \((6.28)\) identify the periods

\[
\Pi^B_{\tilde{J}_\beta}(z) \equiv \Pi^A_{\xi_{c_0}}(Q(z)) \quad \text{and} \quad \Pi^B_{\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_j^{(i)})}(\tilde{z}) \equiv \Pi^A_{\xi_{c_j}}(Q(z))
\]

modulo \(\mathbb{Z}\), and obviously \(\Pi^B_{\tilde{T}_\beta}(\tilde{z}) = 1 = \Pi^A_{\xi_{c_0}}(Q(z))\), we deduce that (up to changing \(\tilde{T}_\beta\) and \(\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_j^{(i)})\) by integer multiples of \(\tilde{T}_\alpha\))

\[
\Theta(\sigma(p)) = \tilde{T}_\alpha, \quad \Theta(-\sigma(C_0)) = \tilde{T}_\beta, \quad \Theta(-\sigma(C_j)) = \mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_j^{(i)}).
\]

By considering \(W(N_0)\) on \(\ker(N_0)\) on the A and B sides (cf. §5.6 and §6.3), we find in addition that (after modifying \(\varphi_1\) by \(\mathbb{Z}\langle\{\varphi_0^{(i)}\}\rangle\) and \(\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_1)\) by \(\mathbb{Z}\langle\tilde{T}_\alpha\rangle\) if necessary)

\[
\Theta(\sigma(D_0)) = \Theta(\gamma(\tilde{\xi}_{D_0})) = \mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_1).
\]

(More precisely, if we look at \(W(N_0) \cap \ker(T_0 - I)\) in \(H^3(X, \mathbb{Z})\) resp. \(\mathbb{V}_\mathbb{Z}\) this is generated by \(\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_1)\mod\mathbb{Z}\langle\tilde{T}_\alpha, \{\mathcal{M}_a(\varphi_0^{(i)})\}\rangle\) resp. \(\gamma(\tilde{\xi}_{D_0})\mod\mathbb{Z}\langle\gamma(\tilde{\xi}_0), \{\gamma(\tilde{\xi}_j)\}_{j=1}^r\rangle\).) Heuristically, we obviously have some matching as well between the \(\{\mathcal{M}_j(\varphi_0^{(i)})\}\) and \(\{\gamma(\mathcal{O}_{J_i})\}\), and between \(\mathcal{M}_j(\varphi_1)\) and \(\gamma(\mathcal{O}_{X_\tilde{z}})\); but we will not dissect this further, as \((6.29)\) shall now yield the local mirror symmetry identity we seek.

Recalling that \(k = (k_0, k)\), write \(\tilde{N}_k\) for \(\tilde{N}_k\) when \(k_0 = 0\); and referring to §5.7, write \(R_i := R_{\varphi_i}(\tilde{z})\) resp. \(R_0^{(i)} := R_{\varphi_0^{(i)}}(\tilde{z})\), where \(\tilde{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_{r-2})\) omitted \(z_0\). Accordingly, we shall change notation for \((z_0, \ldots, z_{r-2})\) to \(\tilde{z} = (z_0, \tilde{z})\). Define local Kähler parameters \(Q_i := e^{R_i^{(i)}}\) (for \(i = 1, \ldots, r - 2\)).
Theorem 6.1. On the universal cover of $(\Delta^*)^{-2}$ we have

\[(2\pi i)R_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{r-2} \alpha^j_i R_0^{(i)} R_0^{(j)} - \sum_{k \neq 0} ((\Sigma_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i k_i) \tilde{N}_k \tilde{Q}_k^k).\]

Remark 6.2. This is Conjecture 5.1 in [DK]; also see [CKYZ, Hos].

Proof. Taking periods of (6.29) on both sides (with respect to $\tilde{\Omega}$ resp. $1_{X^o}$) yields

\[\Pi_{\bar{M}_n(\varphi_1)}^B (\tilde{z}) = \Pi_{\xi_{D_0}}^A (Q(\tilde{z})) = (1_{X^o}, \sigma(D_0))(Q(\tilde{z})).\]

By (6.5),

\[\sigma(D_0) = \sigma(J_0) - \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i \sigma(J_i)\]

which by (6.13)

\[= D_0 - \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \sum_j (\Phi''_0 - \Sigma d_i \Phi''_{ij}) C_j + \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} (\Phi'_0 - \Sigma d_i \Phi'_i) p.\]

Writing $\partial_{D_0} := \partial_0 - \sum d_i \partial_i$, the A-model period is then

\[(1_{X^o}, \sigma(D_0)) = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \partial_{D_0} \Phi = \partial_{D_0} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{r-2} \tau_j J_j \right)^3.\]

For the first term, $\partial_{D_0}$ of

\[\frac{r^5}{6} \tau_0^3 + \frac{1}{2} \tau_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} \alpha_j \tau_j + \frac{1}{2} \tau_0 \sum_{i,j=1}^{r-2} \alpha^j_i \tau_i \tau_j\]

is

\[\frac{1}{2} \left( r^5 - \Sigma d_i \alpha_i^0 \right) \tau_0^3 + \tau_0 \sum_{j=1}^{r-2} \left( \alpha_j^j - \Sigma d_i \alpha_i^j \right) \tau_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{r-2} \alpha_i^j \tau_i \tau_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j}^{r-2} \alpha_i^j \tau_i \tau_j\]

by (6.10), for the second we have $\frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \sum_{k \neq 0} (k_0 - \sum d_i k_i) \tilde{N}_k \tilde{Q}^k_{\tilde{z}}$. Pulling back by $Q$ therefore gives (as multivalued functions of $\tilde{z}$)

\[(6.31)\]

\[\Pi_{\bar{M}_n(\varphi_1)}^B = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i^j \Pi_{\bar{M}_n(\varphi_0^i)}^B \Pi_{\bar{M}_n(\varphi_0^j)}^B + \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \sum_{k \neq 0} (k_0 - \Sigma d_i k_i) \tilde{N}_k \tilde{Q}^k_{\tilde{z}}\]
where \( q_j(\hat{z}) = e^{2\pi i \prod_{\alpha}^B M_{\alpha}(\varphi_j)} \) and \( q_0(\hat{z}) = e^{2\pi i \prod_{\tau}^B \sim z_0(\hat{z})} \).

Now we pass to the limit \( z_0 \to 0 \), where (6.31) essentially becomes an equality of extension classes of A- and B-model limiting mixed Hodge structure. (In particular, the limit on both sides is finite since these are periods of \( T_0 \)-invariant cycles; this is also clear from the absence of \( \tau_{0} = \prod_{\beta}^B T_{\beta} \sim z_{0} \).) Since \( \lim_{z_0 \to 0} q_0(\hat{z}) = 0 \), the \( \sum_{k} \) becomes a \( \sum_{k} \), while by §5.7

\[
\lim_{z_0 \to 0} \prod_{\alpha}^B M_{\alpha}(\varphi_1)(z_0, \hat{z}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R_1(\hat{z}), \quad \lim_{z_0 \to 0} \prod_{\alpha}^B M_{\alpha}(\varphi_0(\hat{z}))(z_0, \hat{z}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R_0^i(\hat{z}),
\]

hence \( \lim_{z_0 \to 0} q_i(z_0, \hat{z}) = Q_i(\hat{z}) \). So \( (2\pi i)^2 \cdot [6.31]_{z_0=0} \) indeed yields our main result (6.30).

The Gromov-Witten invariants \( \tilde{N}_k \) “counting”\(^{15} \) genus-0 curves of class \( \sum_{r=1}^{r-2} k_i[C_i] \) on \( X^0 \), may also be interpreted as local Gromov-Witten invariants of \( D_0 \equiv P_{D^0} \), or equivalently as (usual) Gromov-Witten invariants of the 3-fold \( P(O \oplus K_{D^0}) \). With this interpretation, the right-hand-side of (6.30) (perhaps replacing \( R_0^i(\hat{z}) \) by \( (2\pi i)\tau_i \)) is the local Gromov-Witten prepotential \( \Phi_{\text{loc}} \) of \( P_{D^0} \).

### 6.5. The sunset case

Specializing to the diagram

coefficients of Laurent polynomial

\[
C_1 \sim C_2 \sim C_3 \sim C_4 \sim C_5
\]

curves on the Fano surface

\(^{15}\)These are rational and possibly negative numbers, so only “count” anything in the sense of excess intersection number.
Local mirror symmetry and the sunset Feynman integral

we have \( r = r^0 = \nu = 6, \, d_4 = 1, \) and

\[
\ell^i_j = \begin{cases} 
-1, & i = j \\
1, & i \equiv j \pm 1 \\
0, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

From this we deduce that

\[
\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= -D_1 + D_3 + D_4 (= D_6), \\
J_2 &= D_3 + D_4, \\
J_3 &= D_1 + D_2, \\
J_4 &= D_1 + D_2 - D_4 (= D_5),
\end{aligned}
\]

and (using (6.10)) that

\[
\tilde{\alpha}^i_j = \begin{pmatrix}
6 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\
1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

In (6.14) and (6.22) we have for example

\[
\begin{aligned}
\hat{\Gamma}(X^0) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sum C_i + 3C_0 + \frac{360\zeta(3)}{(2\pi i)^3} p, \\
\hat{\xi}_{D_0} &= \mathcal{O}_{D_0} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{O}_{C_1} + \mathcal{O}_{C_2} + \mathcal{O}_{C_3} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{O}_{C_4} - 4\mathcal{O}_p, \\
-\hat{\xi}_{C_i} &= \mathcal{O}_{C_i} - \mathcal{O}_p = \mathcal{O}_{C_i}(-1);
\end{aligned}
\]

notice that \( \hat{\xi}_{D_0} \) is not quite integral. One easily reads off the \( N_j \) from \( \tilde{\alpha}^i_j \):

| type | invariants |
|------|------------|
| \( N_0 \) | I | \( \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k \neq 0}, \mathcal{O}_{D_0} \) |
| \( N_1 \) | IIa | \( \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k \neq 1}, \mathcal{O}_{J_1} + \mathcal{O}_{J_2} + \mathcal{O}_{J_3}, \mathcal{O}_{J_4}, \mathcal{O}_{J_5} \) |
| \( N_2 \) | IIb | \( \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k \neq 2}, \mathcal{O}_{J_1} + \mathcal{O}_{J_2} + \mathcal{O}_{J_3} - \mathcal{O}_{J_4} \) |
| \( N_3 \) | IIb | \( \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k \neq 3}, \mathcal{O}_{J_1} - \mathcal{O}_{J_2} + \mathcal{O}_{J_3}, \mathcal{O}_{J_4} \) |
| \( N_4 \) | IIa | \( \mathcal{O}_p, \{ \mathcal{O}_{C_k} \}_{k \neq 4}, \mathcal{O}_{J_1} + \mathcal{O}_{J_2} + \mathcal{O}_{J_3} + \mathcal{O}_{J_4} \) |

where \( k \) runs from 0 to 4.

This is in some sense incomplete, as the nonsimplicial nature of the Mori cone \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(C_1, \ldots, C_6) \subset H_2(\mathbb{P}^5_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{R}) \) (and the dual “Kähler” cone in \( H^2(\mathbb{P}^5_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathbb{R}) \)) forces us to use all 6 \( \{ z_i \} \) to parametrize the singular 4-dimensional domain of the B-model VHS, as described in §5.6. But this will not matter as we presently restrict to the Feynman locus, where \( z_i = \)
$z_{i+3}$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) and $R_0^{(1)} = R_0^{(4)}$ (cf. (5.19)–(5.18)), so that the mirror map $z \mapsto R_0^{(1)}(J_1 + J_4) + R_0^{(2)}J_2 + R_0^{(3)}J_3$. This specialization therefore replaces Kähler by the 3-dimensional simplicial “slice” $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(J_1 + J_4, J_2, J_3) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(D_2 + D_3, D_3 + D_1, D_1 + D_2)$, and Mori by the 3-dimensional simplicial quotient $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(C_1, C_2, C_3)$ in $\mathbb{H} := H_2(\mathbb{P}^3)/\langle C_1 - C_4 \rangle$. (Note that $C_1 \equiv C_4 \Rightarrow C_2 = C_5$ and $C_3 = C_6$; and that working modulo this equivalence, $\gamma(\hat{\xi}D_0)$ becomes integral.) It also replaces $N_1$ and $N_4$ in the table by their sum $N_1 + N_4$, which we compute to be (like $N_2$ and $N_3$) of type IIb, with invariants

\[
\mathcal{O}_p, \mathcal{O}_{C_0}, \mathcal{O}_{C_1}, \mathcal{O}_{C_3}, \mathcal{O}_{J_1}, \mathcal{O}_{J_2} - \mathcal{O}_{J_3}, \mathcal{O}_{J_4}.
\]

We shall also have to define local Gromov-Witten invariants for classes $\ell_1C_1 + \ell_2C_2 + \ell_3C_3 \in \mathbb{H}$, writing

(6.32) $N_\ell := \sum_{k_1 + k_4 = \ell} \tilde{N}_{k_1, \ell_2, \ell_3, k_4} \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Now the statement of Theorem [6.1] for the sunset reads $(2\pi i)R_1 = \tilde{R}_0^{(1)} \tilde{R}_0^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{R}_0^{(1)})^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{R}_0^{(4)})^2 - \sum_{k \neq 0} |k| \tilde{N}_k Q_k^k,$

where $|k| := \sum_{i=1}^4 k_i$. The Feynman specialization gives $\tilde{R}_0^{(1)} = \tilde{R}_0^{(4)}$ and $Q_1 = Q_4$, and so writing $Q_\ell = Q_1^{\ell_1}Q_2^{\ell_2}Q_3^{\ell_3}$ and $|\ell| = \sum_{i=1}^3 \ell_i$, we have the

**Corollary 6.3.** On the Feynman locus $(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ parametrizing the general-mass sunset family, we have

(6.33) $(2\pi i)R_1 = \tilde{R}_0^{(1)} \tilde{R}_0^{(2)} + \tilde{R}_0^{(2)} \tilde{R}_0^{(3)} + \tilde{R}_0^{(4)} \tilde{R}_0^{(3)} - \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus 0} |\ell| N_\ell Q_\ell^\ell.$

A computation of the local Gromov-Witten invariant is given in section 7.3.

### 7. The multiparameter sunset integral

In this section we use regulators (see §5.7) to derive the inhomogeneous Picard-Fuchs equation (Prop. 7.2) for the sunset integral, and also to relate it to the elliptic dilogarithm (Remark 7.5). This analysis complements the derivation of the Picard-Fuchs equation given in section 3.2 and the evaluation of the sunset integral in section 3.3. Using Corollary 6.3, we are able
to derive an expression for the integral in terms of the local Gromov-Witten numbers, and to compute these numbers (Prop. 7.6ff).

### 7.1. Degeneration of the Yukawa coupling

Let $B$ denote the symplectic basis for the B-model $\mathbb{Q}$-local system given by applying $\Theta \circ \gamma$ to (6.21). According to §§6.2, 6.4 (esp. (6.13)) we find

\begin{equation}
\tau[\Omega]_B = \left(1, \tau_0, \ldots, \tau_{r-2}, \frac{\Phi'_0}{(2\pi i)^3} + O(\tau), \ldots, \frac{\Phi'_{r-2}}{(2\pi i)^3} + O(\tau)\right).
\end{equation}

There are two ways to define Yukawa coupling: while (with $\delta_z := z\partial_z$)

\begin{equation}
\tilde{Y}_{ijk} := \int_X \tilde{\Omega} \wedge \nabla^3_{\delta_z, \delta_j, \delta_k} \tilde{\Omega},
\end{equation}

makes sense “globally” (in $z_0, \ldots, z_k$), we consider instead (referring to (6.28) for $\tau(z)$)

\begin{equation}
Y_{ijk} := \int_X \Omega \wedge \nabla^3_{\partial_{\tau_i}, \partial_{\tau_j}, \partial_{\tau_k}} \Omega,
\end{equation}

which is defined “locally” about the large complex structure limit (in $q_0, \ldots, q_k$). Since $[Q]_B$ is given by (6.20), (7.3) is easily computed to be

\begin{equation}
= t[\Omega]_B [Q]_B [\Omega]_B = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^3} \Phi^{(3)}_{ijk}.
\end{equation}

Motivated by the fact that the unique combination of first derivatives of $\Phi$ remaining finite in the $q_0 \to 0$ ($z_0 \to 0$) limit is $\Phi' - \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i \Phi'_i$ (see the proof of Theorem 6.1), we look at

\begin{align*}
Y_{ijk}^{\text{loc}} := \lim_{q_0 \to 0} \left( Y_{0jk} - \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i Y_{ijk} \right) \\
= \alpha_j^k - \sum_{\xi \neq 0} \bar{N}_\xi \sum_{i=1}^{r-2} d_i \kappa_i \kappa_k Q^\xi \\
= \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \Phi^{\prime}_{\text{loc}, jk} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \partial_{R_0^{(j)}} R_0^{(k)} R_1.
\end{align*}
To relate these to a Yukawa coupling on the elliptic curve family \( \{E_a\} \), write (cf. (5.1), (5.3))

\[
\omega_a := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Res}_{E_a} \left( \frac{dx}{f_a(x, y)} \wedge \frac{dy}{f_a(x, y)} \right) \in \Omega^1(E_a),
\]

and \( \pi_0 = \int f_0 \omega, \pi_1 = \int f_1 \omega \). Now pass to the “diagonal slice” subfamily of [DK, §5.4], specializing \( f_a \) to \( 1 - s\phi_\circ \) where \( \phi_\circ(x, y) \) is a specific tempered \( \Delta \)-regular Laurent polynomial; by [DK, §5.4] we have \( z_i(s)/s^{d_i} \) a root of 1 (\( \forall i \)) and \( R_0^{d_1}/d_1 \equiv \cdots \equiv R_0^{d_r-2}/d_r-2 \equiv R_0 \mod \mathbb{Q}(1) \). Moreover, one has \( \delta_s R_i = \pi_i \) (\( i = 1, 2 \)), and an easy computation reveals that

\[
2\pi i \sum_{j,k} d_j d_k Y^\text{loc}_{jk} |_\Delta = \partial^2 R_0 R_1 = \frac{Y^E}{\pi_0^2},
\]

where

\[
Y^E(s) := \int_{E_s} \omega_s \wedge \nabla_{\delta_s} \omega_s = \pi_0 \delta_s \pi_1 - \pi_1 \delta_s \pi_0
\]

is the Yukawa coupling for \( \{E_s\} := \{E_{\iota(s)}\} \).

**Remark 7.1.** In general, if \( X \) is replaced by a family of elliptically-fibered Calabi-Yau \( (n + 1) \)-folds, and \( E \) by a family of \( (n - 1) \)-dimensional Calabi-Yaus \( W \) with rank \( n \) Picard-Fuchs equation along \( \Delta \), a heuristic Hodge-theoretic argument shows that a \((z_0 \to 0)\) limit of Yukawa couplings for \( X \) yields \( Y^W/\pi_0^{n+1} \) along \( \Delta \).

For the rest of this section, we specialize to the sunset case. However, to treat the three-mass situation, we shall need to consider “arbitrary slices” of the Feynman locus, given by (the vanishing of)

\[
f_\circ(x, y) := f_\circ(x, y) := 1 - s\phi_\circ(x, y),
\]

\[
\phi_\circ(x, y) := (1 - x^{-1} - y^{-1})(\xi_2^3 - \xi_2^2 x - \xi_1^2 y).
\]

(Note that \( \phi_\circ \) is no longer tempered.) We write \( E_\circ \to \mathbb{P}^1_s \) for the family with fibers

\[
E_\circ = \{ f_\circ(x, y) = 0 \} \subset \mathbb{P}_\Delta,
\]

and \( \omega_\circ := \omega_\circ(s; \xi) \) (cf. (7.5)) for the section of \( \varepsilon \omega_\circ/\mathbb{P}^1 \cong \mathcal{O}(1) \) with a simple zero at \( s = \infty \). Note that this family is semistable.
The Yukawa coupling (with $\delta_s := s \partial_s$)

\begin{equation}
Y(\infty) := 2\pi i \int_{E^0_{\delta_s}} \omega_s \wedge \nabla_{\delta_s} \omega_s \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^1)^* \cong \mathbb{C}(s)^*
\end{equation}

can be determined up to scale by the properties:

- $Y(\infty)$ has a double zero at $\infty$;
- $Y(0) \in \mathbb{C}^*$;
- at other singular fibers, $Y(s)$ has a simple pole;
- $Y(s)$ has a zero of order $m - 1$ at branch points of order $m$ for the $J$-invariant $J(s)$; and
- $Y(0) = 6$, by (7.25) below.

This yields the function

\begin{equation}
Y(s) = \frac{2\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 s^2 - 4(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2)s + 6}{\prod_{i=1}^4 (1 - \mu_i^2 s)},
\end{equation}

where $\mu_1 = -\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3$, $\mu_2 = \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_3$, $\mu_3 = \xi_1 + \xi_2 - \xi_3$, $\mu_4 = \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3$. This of course reproduces the expression for the Yukawa coupling in (3.50) derived in section 3.2.

We shall use this below to compute the local Gromov-Witten invariants $N_\ell$, for simplicity of notation suppressing most “$\ominus$” subscripts in what follows.

### 7.2. Inhomogeneous equation for the sunset integral

Continuing an analysis of the 1-parameter family $E_{\delta_s} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, we write as usual $\{\{\varphi_0^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^3, \varphi_1\} \subset K_E$ (cf. §5.4), and recall that on the Feynman locus, $\{\{\varphi_0^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^3, \varphi_1\}$ furnish a basis for $K_E$ (cf. §5.6). For the holomorphic period (about $s = 0$), the usual residue computation yields

\begin{equation}
\pi_0 = \int_{\varphi_0} \omega = \int_{\varphi_0^{(i)}} \omega (i = 1, 2, 3) = \sum_{m \geq 0} s^m \left( \sum_{|b| = m} \xi^b \left( \frac{m}{b} \right)^2 \right) = \sum_{m \geq 0} s^m \beta_m,
\end{equation}
where $(m^b_b) = \frac{m^1}{b_1} \frac{m^2}{b_2} \frac{m^3}{b_3}$ and the coefficients $\beta_m$ are generalized Apéry numbers. Writing $R = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \log(x) \frac{dy}{y} - \log(y) \delta_{T_x}$ for the regulator current on $E^*_s$, (5.20) gives for $i = 1, 2, 3$

\begin{equation}
R^{(i)}_0 = \int_{\varphi^{(i)}_0} R = \log \left( \frac{-s^2}{1-s^2 \sum \xi} \right) + \mathcal{H}(s),
\end{equation}

where $\mathcal{H}$ is holomorphic (about $s = 0$) and vanishes at $s = 0$. Write $\mathcal{L}_i := 2 \log(\xi_i)$.

Interpreted as a 1-current on $E \setminus E_0$, $R$ has coboundary

\begin{equation}
d[R] = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} - (2\pi i)\delta_{T_x \cap T_y} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \log \left( \frac{m^2_i}{m^2_{i+1}} \right) \delta_{q_i \setminus \mathbb{P}^1(0)},
\end{equation}

where $q_1, q_2, q_3, p_1, p_2, p_3$ constitute the base locus of $\{E_s\}$:

So locally over any small disk $U \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ avoiding the discriminant locus of $\varepsilon$, writing $P^{ij} \to U$ for the 3-chain with boundary $q_j \times U - q_i \times U$ (and fibers $P^{ij}$), we may construct the 1-current

\begin{equation}
\hat{R} := R - \{ \mathcal{L}_1 \delta_{p_{23}} + \mathcal{L}_2 \delta_{p_{12}} + \mathcal{L}_3 \delta_{p_{31}} \} - (2\pi i)\delta_{\partial^{-1}(T_x \cap T_y)},
\end{equation}

which has $d[\hat{R}] = (2\pi i)^{-1}dx/x \wedge dy/y$. Notice that its restriction to fibers $E_s$ is closed.\footnote{The resulting family of classes in $H^1(E_s, \mathbb{C})$ are lifts of regulator classes in $H^1(E_s, \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}(2))$ for an element of $CH^2(E_s, 2)$ precisely when the ratios $\xi_i/\xi_{i-1}$ are roots of unity, but we will not need this.}

For $\xi_i$ all 1 (equal masses) and $s \notin \left[0, \frac{1}{3} \right]$, we have $T_x \cap T_y \cap E_s = \emptyset$; moving the $\xi_i$ in a small neighborhood of 1, the “bad set” $[0, \frac{1}{3}]$ thickens slightly.
Taking $U$ in the complement, we may ignore the last term of (7.11) for purposes of integrating over $\varphi_0^{(i)}$. Recall from [DK] that if $\varphi_0^i$ are the cycles that (at $s = 0$) get pinched to $v_i$,

\[
\varphi_0^{(i)} = -\varphi_0^i + \varphi_0^{i+1} + \varphi_0^{i-1}.
\]

Together with (7.11), the resulting intersection numbers\(^{17}\) $\varphi_0^{(1)} \cdot P_{23}^i = \varphi_0^{(2)} \cdot P_{12}^i = \varphi_0^{(3)} \cdot P_{31}^i = 1$ (all others zero) yield

\[
\int_{\varphi_0^{(i)}} \hat{R} = R_0^{(i)} - \mathcal{L}_i =: \hat{R}_0,
\]

which according to (7.9) (or the closedness of $\hat{R}|_{E_s}$) is independent of $i$. As suggested by the picture, we can also choose the $P_{ij}$ to avoid $\varphi_1$, and so

\[
\hat{R}_1 := \int_{\varphi_1} \hat{R} = R_1.
\]

Next consider the interior product of $d[\hat{R}]$ with a lift of $s \frac{d}{ds}$: working over $U$,

\[
2\pi i \cdot d[\hat{R}] \wedge s \frac{d}{ds} = \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge s \frac{d}{ds} = -\text{Res}_{E_s} \left( \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge d\log(s^{-1} - \phi_\odot) \right) \wedge s \frac{d}{ds}
\]

\(^{17}\)Here we are pairing $H^1(E^*) \cong H_1(E, \{p_i, q_i\}_{i=1}^3)$ and $H_1(E^*)$. 

---
restricts on fibers to

\[-\text{Res}_{E_s} \left( \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge \frac{-ds/s^2}{s-1-\phi_{\odot}} \frac{d\tilde{s}}{ds} \right) \right] = \text{Res}_{E_s} \left( \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} \wedge \frac{-s\phi_{\odot}}{1-s\phi_{\odot}} \right) = (2\pi i)\omega_s.\]

It follows that

\[(7.14) \quad \nabla_{\delta_s} [\hat{R}_{E_s}] = [\omega_s],\]

which along with (7.12) implies that

\[(7.15) \quad R^{(1)}_0 - \mathcal{L}_i (= \hat{R}_0) = \log(-s) + \sum_{m>0} \frac{s^m}{m} \beta_m\]

up to an additive constant. This constant is obviously zero by (7.9).

Now recall that the Feynman integral is given by

\[(7.16) \quad V_{\odot}(s) = \int_{T_x \cap T_y} \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} =: \int_{T_x \cap T_y} \tilde{\omega}_s.\]

Writing \(s^\epsilon : E_s \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_\Delta\), and \(R = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R\{x, y\}\) as above, we note that \(d[\tilde{\omega}_s] = (2\pi i)^2 i_s^* \omega_s\) as a current, and that (on \(\mathbb{P}_\Delta\))

\[d[\frac{1}{2\pi i} R] = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^2} \frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y} - \delta_{T_x \cap T_y} + \{\text{residue terms supported on } \mathbb{D}_\Delta\}.\]

Using integration by parts (for currents), we get that (7.16) becomes

\[(7.17) \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{P}_\Delta} R \wedge d[\tilde{\omega}_s] = 2\pi i \int_{\mathbb{P}_\Delta} R \wedge i_s^* \omega_s = 2\pi i \int_{E_s} R \wedge \omega_s.\]

(Note that (7.17) is not a truncated higher normal function in the sense of [DK], and neither is \(\langle \hat{R}_{E_s}, \omega_s \rangle\) in (7.18) below.) Since \(\partial^{-1}(T_x \cap T_y)\) in (7.11) avoids \(\varepsilon^{-1}(U)\) (and \(s \in U\)), we conclude that

\[(7.18) \quad V_{\odot}(s) = \langle \hat{R}_{E_s}, \tilde{\omega}_s \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^3 \mathcal{L}_{\hat{\pi}_1^{(i)}(s; \xi)},\]

where \(\tilde{\omega}_s := (2\pi i)\omega_s\), and

\[\hat{\pi}_1^{(1)} := \int_{q^0} \tilde{\omega}_s, \hat{\pi}_1^{(2)} := \int_{q^0} \tilde{\omega}_s, \hat{\pi}_1^{(3)} := \int_{q^0} \tilde{\omega}_s.\]

\[\text{Of course } \langle \hat{R}, \omega \rangle \text{ means } \int_{E_s} \hat{R} \wedge \omega; \text{ we write it this way to emphasize that fact that two cohomology classes are being paired.}\]
Note that the \( \{q_i\} \) depend on \( \xi \), and that \( \sum_{j=1}^{3} \tilde{\pi}_1^{(j)} = \tilde{\pi}_1 (= 2\pi i \pi_1) \).

Let \( \theta = \delta_2^i + q_1(s) \delta_s + q_0(s) \) be the Picard-Fuchs operator associated to \( \{\omega_s\} \), so that \( \nabla_\delta^2 + f(s) \nabla_\delta + g(s) \) kills \( [\omega_s] \). Using (7.14) and (7.6), we find \( \delta_s(\bar{R}, \omega) = \langle \hat{\mathcal{R}}, \nabla_\delta \omega \rangle \) and \( \delta_2^i(\bar{R}, \omega) = (2\pi i)^{-1} Y_\otimes(s) + \langle \hat{\mathcal{R}}, \nabla_\delta \omega \rangle \), which leads at once to the inhomogeneous Picard-Fuchs equation:

**Proposition 7.2.** We have

\[
(7.20) \quad \theta(V_\otimes(s)) = \theta \left( -\frac{1}{s} \mathcal{I}_\otimes(s) \right) = Y_\otimes(s) + \sum_{j=1}^{3} \log(\xi_2^j) \nu_j(s),
\]

where

\[
(7.21) \quad \nu_i(s) := \theta \left( \tilde{\pi}_1^{(i)}(s; \xi) \right)
\]

satisfy \( \sum_{i=1}^{3} \nu_i = 0 \).

**Remark 7.3.** (i) The functions in (7.21) belong to \( \bar{\mathbb{Q}}(s)^* \), since the partial elliptic integrals in (7.19) are the normal functions associated to globally well-defined algebraic 0-cycles \( [q_{i+1}] - [q_i] \) on the family \( \{E_s\} \), and the section \( \{\tilde{\omega}_s\} \) of the relative canonical bundle is defined over \( \bar{\mathbb{Q}} \).

(ii) The right-hand-side of (7.20) only depends on \( s \) and the mass ratios, since this is true for \( \nu_j \) and \( Y_\otimes \); and we have \( \sum_{j=1}^{3} \mathcal{L}_j \nu_j = \log(m_2^2/m_3^3) \nu_1 + \log(m_1^2/m_3^3) \nu_2 \).

**Remark 7.4.** The coefficients \( q_1(s) \) and \( q_0(s) \) are respectively given in (3.40) and (3.45). An explicit expression for the \( \nu_i(s) \) in some coordinate system is given in section (3.49). In particular \( \prod_{i=1}^{4} (s^2 - \mu_i^2 - 1) (s^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mu_i - 2s(\xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2 + \xi_4^2) + 3) \nu_i(s) = 12s c_i(s) \) with \( c_1(s) \) given in (3.51) and \( c_2(s) \) given in (3.52).

**Remark 7.5.** One can also relate (7.17) directly to the elliptic dilogarithm. Noting that up to coboundary \( -(2\pi i) R \big|_{E_s} \equiv \log(y) \frac{dy}{x} - (2\pi i) \log(x) \delta_{T_s} \), we get

\[
(7.22) \quad \mathcal{I}_\otimes(s) = -s \int_{T_s(\cap E_s)} \log(x) \tilde{\omega}_s.
\]

Recalling that \( \partial T_s = (y) \), this connects at once to the expression for the sunset integral in (4.27) hence (3.79).
7.3. On the local Gromov-Witten numbers

Turning to the numbers \( N_\ell = N_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3} \) (cf. (6.32)), note first that symmetries of \( \mathbb{P}_\Delta \) immediately imply that for any \( \sigma \in S_3 \),

\[
N_\ell = N_{\sigma(\ell)}.
\]

We also know that

\[
N_{100} + N_{010} + N_{001} = 6,
\]

as this is the number of “anticanonical-degree-one” rational curves on \( \mathbb{P}_\Delta \) (the six toric boundary components).

The symmetries also force the prepotential \( \Phi_{\text{loc}} = (2\pi i)R_1 \) to be symmetric in the \( \tau_i = (2\pi i) R_i^{(i)} \) \( (i = 1, 2, 3) \). Indeed, this is already recorded in (6.33), which combined with (7.12) and (7.13) becomes

\[
(7.23) \quad (2\pi i)\hat{R}_1 = 3\hat{R}_0^2 + 2 \left( \sum \mathcal{L}_i \right) \hat{R}_0 - \sum_{\ell > 0} \ell N_\ell \hat{Q}^\ell,
\]

where \( \hat{Q} = e^{\hat{R}_0} \), and

\[
(7.24) \quad N_\ell := \sum_{|\ell| = \ell} N_\ell \xi^{2\ell}.
\]

But since \( \nabla_\delta [\hat{R}] = [\omega] \), we have immediately \( \delta_\sigma \hat{R}_1 = \pi_1 \) and \( \delta_\sigma \hat{R}_0 = \pi_0 \), so that

\[
(7.25) \quad (2\pi i) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{R}_1}{\partial \hat{R}_0^2} = (2\pi i) \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{R}_0} \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} = \frac{Y}{\pi_0^3}.
\]

Putting together the expressions of the Yukawa coupling (7.7), the period \( \pi_0 \) and the coefficients \( \beta_m \) in (7.8), for \( \hat{R}_0 \) in (7.15), the expansion of \( \hat{R}_1 \) in (7.23) and (7.25) now yields the

**Proposition 7.6.** In a neighborhood of \( s = 0 \) \( (\hat{Q} = 0) \), we have

\[
6 - \sum_{\ell > 0} \ell^3 N_\ell \hat{Q}^\ell = 6 - 4(\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2) s + 2\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4 s^2 \\
\frac{1}{(1 + \sum_{m > 0} \beta_m s^m)^3 \prod_{i=1}^4 (1 - \mu_i^2 s)},
\]

where \( \hat{Q} = -s \exp \left\{ \sum_{m > 0} \frac{\beta_m s^m}{m} \right\} \).
We may use Proposition 7.6 to recover the $N_{\ell}$, as well as the local “instanton numbers” $n_{\ell}$ defined by the Aspinwall-Morrison formula \[ AM, Vo \]

\[
N_{\ell_1,\ell_2,\ell_3} = \sum_{d|\ell_1,\ell_2,\ell_3} \frac{1}{d^3} n_{\ell_1} n_{\ell_2} n_{\ell_3}.
\]

As far as we computed, the latter are integers:

| $\ell$ | (100) | $k > 0$ (k00) | (110) | (210) | (111) | (310) | (220) | (211) | (221) |
|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $N_{\ell}$ | 2 | 2 | -2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | -1/4 | -4 | 10 |
| $n_{\ell}$ | 2 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | -4 | 10 |

Finally, we note that the Gromov-Witten invariants appear directly in the Feynman integral, as follows. Write \[ -s^{-1}I_\ominus = -s^{-1}\tilde{I}_\ominus + \sum_{i=1}^3 L_i \pi_i^{(0)} \]

and apply $\partial\hat{R}_0$ to (7.23) to have

\[
(2\pi i) \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} = 6\hat{R}_0 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 L_i - \sum_{\ell > 0} \ell^2 N_{\ell} \hat{Q}^\ell.
\]

The contribution $\tilde{I}_\ominus$ to the Feynman integral read

(7.26) \[
- s^{-1} \tilde{I}_\ominus(s) = 2\pi i(\hat{R}_1, \omega) = 2\pi i(\pi_1 \hat{R}_0 - \pi_0 \hat{R}_1)
\]

\[
= \pi_0 \left( 2\pi i \frac{\pi_1}{\pi_0} \hat{R}_0 - 2\pi i \hat{R}_1 \right),
\]

which using $\pi_1/\pi_0 = \delta_1 \hat{R}_1/\delta_0 \hat{R}_0 = \partial \hat{R}_1 / \partial \hat{R}_0$ leads to the expression as a Legendre transform of $\hat{R}_1$

(7.27) \[
\tilde{I}_\ominus(s) = -s \frac{2\pi i}{\pi_0} \frac{\partial \hat{R}_1}{\partial \hat{R}_0} \left( \hat{R}_0 - \hat{R}_1 \right).
\]

This expression has the expansion

(7.28) \[
\tilde{I}_\ominus(s) = -s \pi_0 \left\{ 3\hat{R}_0^2 + \sum_{\ell > 0} \ell (1 - \ell \hat{R}_0) N_{\ell} \hat{Q}^\ell \right\}.
\]
The occurrence of the Gromov-Witten numbers in this Feynman integral seems to be novel.

7.4. The local Gromov-Witten numbers in the all equal masses case

In this subsection we compute the local Gromov-Witten invariants for the all equal masses case. The family of elliptic curves \( \mathcal{E}_\otimes := \{xyz - s(x + y + z)(xy + xz + yz) = 0 \mid (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \} \) defines a pencil of elliptic curves in \( \mathbb{P}^2 \) corresponding to a modular family of elliptic curves \( f : \mathcal{E}_\otimes \to X_1(6) = \{ \tau \in \mathbb{C} \mid \Im m(\tau) > 0 \}/ \Gamma_1(6) \) (see \([BV]\)).

7.4.1. The local Gromov-Witten numbers. In this case Proposition 7.6 applied to the case \( \xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = 1 \) implies that

\[
6 - \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \ell^3 N_0 \hat{Q}^\ell \in \frac{6}{(9s - 1)(s - 1) \pi_0^3},
\]

where the holomorphic period (about \( s = 0 \)) of (7.8) reads

\[
\pi_0 = \sum_{\ell \geq 0} s^\ell \sum_{p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = \ell} \left( \frac{\ell!}{p_1! p_2! p_3!} \right)^2.
\]

and \( \hat{Q} = \exp(\hat{R}_0) \) where \( \hat{R}_0 \) in (7.12) satisfies \( s dR_0/ds = \pi_0 \) and reads

\[
R_0 = i\pi + \log s + \sum_{\ell > 0} \frac{s^\ell}{\ell} \sum_{p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = \ell} \left( \frac{\ell!}{p_1! p_2! p_3!} \right)^2.
\]

Taking for \( s \) the Hauptmodul used in \([BV]\)

\[
s_\otimes(q)^{-1} = 9 + 72 \frac{\eta(q^2)}{\eta(q)} \left( \frac{\eta(q^6)}{\eta(q)} \right)^5
\]

we have

\[
\pi_0(q) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\theta_2(q)}{\theta_2(q^4)}
\]

and

\[
\hat{R}_0(q) = i\pi + \log q - \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{-3}{n} \right) n \text{Li}_1(q^n),
\]
where \( \frac{n^3}{2} \equiv 0, 1, -1 \) for \( n \equiv 0, 1, 2 \mod 3 \).

From (7.29) we compute the local Gromov-Witten numbers \( N_\ell \)

\[
N_\ell/6 = 1, -\frac{7}{8}, 28, -\frac{135}{64}, 626, -\frac{751}{125}, 14407, -\frac{69767}{54}, 339013, -\frac{827191}{16}, \frac{8096474}{392}, -\frac{1331}{16}, \frac{23447146631}{574107546859}, -\frac{195328680}{5832}, \frac{88907}{6859}, -\frac{4096}{5832}, \frac{1232}{1440921149451}, \frac{4913}{10003681368433}, -\frac{800}{88907}, \frac{1323}{1406365}, \ldots
\]

or introducing \( n_\ell \) the virtual number of degree \( \ell \) rational curves using the Aspinwall-Morrison multiple cover formula [AM, Vo]

\[
N_\ell = \sum_{d|\ell} \frac{1}{d^3} n_\frac{d}{2}
\]

we have

\[
n_\ell/6 = 1, -1, 1, -2, 5, -14, 42, -136, 465, -1655, 6083, -22988, 88907, -350637, 1406365, -5724384, 23603157, -98440995, 414771045, -1763651230, 7561361577, -32661478080, 142046490441, -621629198960, 2736004885450, -12105740577346, 53824690388016, \ldots
\]

7.4.2. Comparing the two expansions. We will show how to relate the \( q \) and \( Q \) expansions using a \( \Gamma_1(6) \) modular transformation. In the all equal masses case the sunset integral was given by [BV]

\[
I_{\ominus}(s) \equiv \frac{\varpi_r}{\pi} E_{\ominus}(q) \mod \text{period},
\]

with \( E_{\ominus}(q) \) given in (3.75). The expression is modulo periods of the elliptic curve, and \( \varpi_r \) is the real period on the real axis \( s > (\xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_3)^{-2} \) given in (3.14).

The all equal masses case the sunset integral is equal to \( \tilde{I}_{\ominus} \) in (7.28)

\[
\tilde{I}_{\ominus}(s) \equiv -s \left( \pi_0 \tilde{R}_1 - \pi_1 \tilde{R}_0 \right) \mod \text{period}
\]
where $\pi_0$ is the holomorphic period around $s = 0$ and $\pi_1$ is the other non-holomorphic period in (7.19), and $\hat{R}_1$ is such that $sd\hat{R}_1/ds = \pi_1$ of (7.23). The modular transformations $\tau \to -1/(6\tau)$ maps the periods as

$$\varpi_r(-1/(6\tau)) = -6s_\odot(\tau)(2i\pi\tau)\pi_0(\tau);$$

$$\pi_1(-1/6\tau) = \frac{3\tau - 1}{6} s_\odot(\tau)^{-1} \varpi_r(\tau).$$

(7.40)

The same modular transformation applied to the sunset integral leads to the relation between the elliptic dilogarithm $E_\odot(q)$ and the regulator period

$$(7.41) \quad 3i\tau E_\odot(-1/(6\tau)) = \pi^2 + 3i\pi \log(-q) + 3 \left( \hat{R}_1(\tau) - \frac{\partial \hat{R}_1}{\partial \hat{R}_0} \hat{R}_0 \right).$$

This shows that $E_\odot(q)$ is the Legendre transform of $\hat{R}_1(q)$ as expected from the general different masses case in (7.27). Using the $q$-expansion given above and using that $\partial \hat{R}_1/\partial \hat{R}_0 = \log(-q)$ we have

$$(7.42) \quad \hat{R}_1(q) - \frac{\partial \hat{R}_1}{\partial \hat{R}_0} \hat{R}_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \log(-q)^2 + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left( \sum_{d|n} (-1)^d d^2 \left( \frac{-3}{d} \right) \right) \operatorname{Li}_2(q^n).$$

Part IV. Appendices

Appendix A. Theta functions

In this appendix we recall standard results on Jacobi theta functions that are used in the text. We use the notation $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$ with $\tau$ the period ratio chosen to lie in the upper-half-plane, and $x \in \mathbb{C}^\times/q^2$.

$$(A.1) \quad \theta_1(x) := \frac{q^{\frac{i}{4}}}{1} \left( x^{\frac{i}{2}} - x^{-\frac{i}{2}} \right) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)(1 - q^n x)(1 - q^n/x),$$

and

$$(A.2) \quad \theta_2(x) := q^{\frac{i}{4}} \left( x^{\frac{i}{2}} + x^{-\frac{i}{2}} \right) \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)(1 + q^n x)(1 + q^n/x),$$
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and

(A.3) \[ \theta_3(x) := \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)(1 + q^{n-1/2}x)(1 + q^{n-1/2}/x), \]

and finally

(A.4) \[ \theta_4(x) := \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)(1 - q^{n-1/2}x)(1 - q^{n-1/2}/x). \]

We will use the shorthand notation \( \theta_a := \theta_a(1) \) for \( a = 2, 3, 4 \), or \( \theta_a(q) \) when needed. A particular case of the Jacobi identity is

(A.5) \[ \theta_2^3(v)\theta_3^2(u) + \theta_1^2(v)\theta_4^2(u) = \theta_2^2(v)\theta_3^2(u) + \theta_1^2(v)\theta_4^2(u). \]

Applying this identity for \( v = \exp(i\pi(a + b\tau)) \) with \( a, b \in \{0, 1\} \) one obtains the following quadratic relations satisfied by the theta functions

(A.6) \[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \theta_2^2 & -\theta_3^2 & \theta_4^2 \\ \theta_2^2 & 0 & \theta_1^2 & -\theta_3^2 \\ \theta_3^2 & \theta_1^2 & 0 & -\theta_4^2 \\ \theta_4^2 & \theta_3^2 & -\theta_2^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1^2(u) \\ \theta_2^2(u) \\ \theta_3^2(u) \\ \theta_4^2(u) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \]

Appendix B. The coefficients of the Picard-Fuchs equation

In this appendix we give the explicit expressions for the coefficients of the homogeneous polynomials used when deriving the sunset Picard-Fuchs equation.

B.1. The coefficients \( C_x, C_y \) and \( C_z \)

The coefficients \( C_x, C_y \) and \( C_z \) are homogeneous polynomials of degree 4 in \((x, y, z)\) of the form

\[ C_x = yz^2 C_x^{1.2.1} + x^2 z^2 C_x^{2.0.2} + x^2 y z C_x^{2.1.1} + x^3 z C_x^{3.0.1}, \]

(B.1) \[ C_y = x y z^2 C_y^{1.1.2} + x y^2 z C_y^{1.2.1} + x^2 z^2 C_y^{2.0.2} + x^2 y z C_y^{2.1.1}, \]

\[ C_z = x z^3 C_z^{1.0.3} + x y z^2 C_z^{1.1.2} + x y^2 z C_z^{1.2.1} + x^2 z^2 C_z^{2.0.2} + x^2 y z C_z^{2.1.1}. \]
Their detailed expressions are given by for $C_x$

$$6 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (s\mu_i^2 - 1) C_x$$

$$= s^2 x z (m_1^2 (3x + 2y) + 3m_2^2 y (6x + y) + 2m_3^2 x (10y - 3z))$$

$$+ s^4 x z \left( m_1^4 - 2m_1^2 (m_2^2 + m_3^2) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right)$$

$$\times \left( m_1^4 x (x + y) + m_1^2 (m_2^2 (5x^2 + 8xy + 3y^2) - m_3^2 x (5x + 2(y + z))) \right)$$

$$+ \left( m_2^2 - m_3^2 \right) (3m_2^2 y (x + y) - m_2^2 x (y - 2z)))$$

$$- s^2 x z \left( m_1^4 x (17x + 18y) \right)$$

$$+ m_2^2 (m_2^2 (13x^2 + 46xy + 3y^2) + 3m_2^2 x (-3x + 4y + 2z))$$

$$+ 3m_2^2 y (4x + y) + m_2^2 m_3^2 (10xy - 14xz + 9y^2) + 2m_3^2 x (9y - 5z))$$

$$+ s^3 x z \left( m_1^6 x (7x + 4y) \right)$$

$$+ m_2^4 (m_2^2 (18x^2 + 22xy - 3y^2) - 2m_3^2 x (5x + 2y - 7z))$$

$$- m_1^2 (m_2^4 (x^2 - 24xy - 30y^2) \right)$$

$$+ 2m_2^2 m_3^2 (-7x^2 - 22xy + 2xz + 3y^2)$$

$$+ m_3^4 x (13x + 4y + 28z))$$

$$- (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( m_2^2 y (2x + 3y) + m_2^2 m_3^2 (2x (y + 5z) + 9y^2) \right)$$

$$+ 2m_3^4 x (2y - z)) \right) - 7x^2 y z ,$$

for $C_y$

$$3 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (s\mu_i^2 - 1) C_y$$

$$= -s^2 x y z \left( m_1^2 (3x + 2y) + 3m_2^2 y + m_3^2 (2y + 3z)) \right)$$

$$- s^4 x z \left( m_1^4 - 2m_1^2 (m_2^2 + m_3^2) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right)$$

$$\times \left( m_1^4 y (x + y) - m_1^2 (m_2^2 y (x + y) + m_3^2 (5xy + 6xz + 2y^2 + 5yz)) \right)$$

$$+ m_3^2 y (m_3^2 - m_2^2) (y + z))$$

$$+ 2s^2 x z \left( 5m_1^4 xy + m_1^2 (m_2^2 (7x + y) - 3m_3^2 (7xy + 6xz + 7yz)) \right)$$

$$+ y (3m_3^2 y + m_2^2 m_3^2 (y + 7z) + 5m_1^2))$$

$$- 2s^3 x z \left( m_1^6 y (x - 2y) + m_2^4 (m_2^2 y (6x) + m_3^2 (2x (y - 6z) + y (2y - 19z))) \right)$$

$$+ m_3^2 (5m_2^2 xy - m_2^4 m_3^2 (x (5y + 6z) + 5y (y + z)))$$

$$+ m_3^4 (2y (y + z) - x (19y + 12z)))$$

$$+ y (m_2^6 + 5m_2^4 m_3^2 z + m_2^2 m_3^4 (y - 6z) + m_3^6 (z - 2y))) \right) + 2x^2 y z ,$$
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and for $C_z$

$$6 \prod_{i=1}^{4} (s\mu_i^2 - 1) C_z$$

$$= sxz ( - 2m_1^2 (6xy + 9xz - yz) - 3m_2^2(y - 2z) + m_3^2(2y + 3z))$$

$$+ s^4xz \left( - \left( m_1^2 - 2m_1^2 \left( m_2^2 + m_3^2 \right) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\times \left( m_1^2 z(2x - y) + m_2^2 (12xy + 10xz + 3y^2 + 10yz) + m_3^2 z(2x + 2y + 5z) \right)$$

$$+ (m_2^2 - m_3^2) (y + z) (3m_2y + m_3^2)$$

$$+ s^2xz \left( m_1^4 (24y + 34z) + m_2^4 (12xy + 26xz + 32yz) + 3m_3^4 \left( 8xy + 6xz + 7z^2 \right) \right)$$

$$+ 3m_1^4 y(y - 4z) + m_2^4 m_3^2 \left( 9y^2 - 4yz - 7z^2 \right) - 5m_3^4 z^2$$

$$- s^3xz \left( 2m_1^6 (6xy + 7xz + yz) + m_2^4 (48xy + 36xz - 3y^2 + 26yz) \right.$$

$$\left. + m_3^2 (4x(z - 6y) + z(19z - 2y)) \right)$$

$$- 2m_1^2 \left( m_2^2 (x(6y + z) - 15y(y + z)) - m_3^2 m_3^2 \left( 24xy + 26xz - 3y^2 + 2yz + 5z^2 \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + m_3^2 (x(z - 6y) + z(y + z)) \right)$$

$$- (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( m_2^4 y(y + 10z) + m_2^4 m_3^2 \left( 9y^2 + 4yz + 5z^2 \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + m_3^2 (2y - z) \right) - xyz^2.$$

**B.2. The coefficients $\tilde{C}_x$, $\tilde{C}_y$ and $\tilde{C}_z$**

The coefficients $\tilde{C}_x$, $\tilde{C}_y$ and $\tilde{C}_z$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree one in $(x, y, z)$ with the detailed expressions given below.

Setting $N = 3(s^2 \prod_{i=1}^{4} \mu_i - 2sM_2 + 3) \prod_{i=1}^{4} (\mu_i^2 s - 1)$ we have for $\tilde{C}_x$

$$2N\tilde{C}_x = -sx \left( 55m_1^2 + 43m_2^2 + 49m_3^2 \right)$$

$$+ 2s^2 \left( 21m_1^4 x + m_1^4 (m_2^2 (52x + 6y) + 6m_3^2 (6x + z)) + m_2^4 x \right.$$

$$\left. + 2m_2^2 m_3^2 (35x - 3(y + z)) + 9m_3^4 x \right)$$

$$+ s^5 \left( - \left( m_1^4 - 2m_1^2 \left( m_2^2 + m_3^2 \right) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right) \right)$$

$$\times \left( 3m_1^6 x + m_1^4 \left( m_2^2 (5x + 12y) + 3m_3^2 (x + 4z) \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - m_2^2 \left( 3x + 12y \right) + 22m_2^2 m_3^2 x + 3m_3^4 (x + 4z) \right)$$

$$- (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( m_2^4 x + 2m_2^2 m_3^2 (x - 6y + 6z) - 3m_3^4 x \right)$$
\[- 2s^3 \left( 3m_1^3x + m_1^4(m_2^2(23x + 18y) + m_3^2(13x + 18z)) \right) \\
+ m_1^3(7m_2^2(5x - 6y) + 70m_2^4m_4^2x + m_3^4(23x - 42z)) - 21m_2^6x \\
+ 3m_1^3m_2^2(17x + 14y - 6z) + m_2^4m_4^3(49x - 18y + 42z) - 15m_3^6x \\
+ s^4 \left( m_1^4x - 4m_1^6(m_2^2(4x - 9y) - 9m_3^2z) + 2m_1^4(m_2^4(11x - 28y) \\
+ 2m_2^2m_3^2(5x - 19(y + z)) - m_3^4(5x + 28z)) + 4m_1^2(m_2^2(4x + 5y) \\
+ m_1^3m_2^2(32x + 19z) + m_2^4m_4^3(20x + 19y) + m_3^6(8x + 5z)) \\
- (m_2^2 - m_3^2)(23m_2^2x + m_4^2m_5^3(11x + 20y + 36z) \\
- m_2^2m_3^2(11x + 36y + 20z) - 23m_5^6x)) + 21x,
\]

for \( \hat{C}_y \)

\[
N\hat{C}_y = 7sy \left( m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 \right) \\
+ s^2 \left( -6m_1^4y + 2m_1^4 \left( m_2^2(3x - 7y) - 3m_3^2(x + 2y + z) \right) \\
- 2 \left( m_2^4y + m_3^2m_4^2(7y - 3z) + 3m_3^4y \right) \\
+ s^5 \left( m_1^4 - 2m_1^6 \left( m_2^2 + m_3^2 \right) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right) \\
\times \left( 3m_2^4y + m_2^4 \left( m_2^2(6x - y) - 3m_3^2(2x + y - 2z) \right) \\
- m_1^2 \left( m_2^2(6x + y) - 2m_3^4m_5^3 + 3m_3^4(-2x + y + 2z) \right) \\
- (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( m_4^2 + 2m_2^2m_3^2(y + 3z) + 3m_3^4y \right) \\
+ s^3 \left( 6m_1^6y + 6m_1^4 \left( 7m_2^4x - m_3^4(7x + y - 3z) \right) \\
- 2m_1^2 \left( m_2^4(9x - 4y) - 28m_2^4m_4^2y + 3m_4^2(-3x + y + 7z) \right) \\
- 6m_2^6y + 2m_2^4m_3^2(4y - 9z) + 42m_2^4m_3^4z + 6m_3^6y \right) \\
+ s^4 \left( -7m_1^8y + 2m_1^6 \left( m_2^2(5x + 7y) + m_3^2(-5x + 10y - 9z) \right) \\
- 2m_1^4 \left( m_3^4(14x + 5y + m_2^2m_3^2(7y - 19z) \\
+ m_3^4(-14x + 13y - 14z)) \\
+ 2m_2^2 \left( m_2^4(9x - y) - m_2^4m_4^2(19x + 10y + 19z) \\
+ m_2^4m_3^4(19x - 7y) + m_3^6(-9x + 10y - 5z) \right) \\
+ (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( 5m_5^2y + 3m_2^4m_3^2(y + 6z) - m_2^2m_3^4(7y + 10z) \\
+ 7m_3^6y \right) \right) \right) - 3y,
\]

and for \( \hat{C}_z \)

\[
2N\hat{C}_z = -sz \left( m_1^2 + 13m_2^2 + 7m_3^2 \right) \\
- 2s^2 \left( 9m_1^4z + 2m_1^4 \left( m_2^2(3x + 3y - 5z) - 3m_3^2(x + 4z) \right) \\
- 7m_2^6z + 2m_2^4m_3^2(4z - 3y) - 3m_3^4z \right)
\]
\[ + s^5 \left( m_1^4 - 2m_1^2 (m_2^2 + m_3^2) + (m_2^2 - m_3^2)^2 \right) \]
\[ \times \left( 3m_1^6 z + m_1^4 (m_2^2 (-2x + 12y + z) + 3m_3^2(4x + z)) \right) \]
\[ + m_1^2 \left( m_2^2 (12x - 12y - 11z) + 10m_2^2m_3^2z - 3m_3^2(4x + z) \right) \]
\[ + (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( 7m_2^2z + 2m_2^2m_3^2(6y + z) + 3m_3^4z \right) \]
\[ + 2s^3 \left( 15m_1^6 z + m_1^4 (m_2^2 (-42x + 18y - 19z) + m_3^2(42x - 23z)) \right) \]
\[ + m_1^2 \left( 3m_2^2(6x - 14y - 5z) + 14m_2^2m_3^2 z - m_3^4(18x + 13z) \right) \]
\[ + 3m_2^4z + m_2^2m_3^2(42y + z) + m_3^4z(7z - 18y) - 3m_3^6z \]
\[ + s^4 \left( -17m_1^8 z - 4m_1^6 (m_2^2(5x + 9y - 9z) - m_3^2(5x + 2z)) \right) \]
\[ + m_1^4 \left( m_2^2(56x + 56y - 38z) + 4m_2^2m_3^2(19y + 14z) + 2m_3^4(13z - 28x) \right) \]
\[ - 4m_2^4 \left( m_2^2(9x + 5y - 9z) + m_2^2m_3^2(10z - 19x) \right) \]
\[ + m_2^2m_3^2(19x + 19y + z) + 3m_3^6(2z - 3x) \]
\[ - (m_2^2 - m_3^2) \left( 17m_2^6 z - m_2^4m_3^2(20y + 23z) \right) \]
\[ + 3m_2^4m_3^2(12y + 5z) + 7m_3^6z \right) \right) + 3z. \]

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