Finite Integrals & Finite Fields

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Multi-Loop Feynman integrals

$$I = \int \mathrm{d}^d k_1 \cdots \mathrm{d}^d k_L \frac{1}{D_1^{a_1} \cdots D_N^{a_N}} \qquad a_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad D_1 = k_1^2 - m_1^2 \text{ etc.}$$

family of loop integrals:

- fulfill linear relations: integration-by-parts identities
- systematic reduction to master integrals possible
- think of it as linear vector space with some finite basis
- many talks: canonical basis for method of differential equations

this talk:

1. a basis of finite integrals
2. reductions via finite field sampling

Part I: A basis of finite Feynman integrals

[AvM, Panzer, Schabinger]

An improved basis for Feynman parameters

consider Feynman parameter representation of multi-loop integral

$$I = N\left[\prod_{j=1}^{N}\int_0^\infty \mathrm{d}x_j x_j^{\nu_k-1}\right]\delta(1-x_N)\,\mathcal{U}^{\nu-(L+1)\frac{d}{2}}\,\mathcal{F}^{-\nu+L\frac{d}{2}}$$

where

- $\nu = \sum_i \nu_i$, ν_i denotes propagator multiplicity
- $\mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ are Symanzik polynomials in x_i

problem:

- can't directly expand in $\epsilon = (4-d)/2$: divergencies from x_i integrations
- no straight-forward analytical or numerical integration

generic approaches to singularity resolution:

1. sector decomposition [Hepp '66, Binoth, Heinrich '00]
2. polynomial exponent raising [Bernstein '72, Tkachov '96, Passarino '00]
3. analytic regularisation [Panzer '14]
4. basis of finite Feynman integrals ("dims & dots") [AvM, Schabinger, Panzer '14]

Sector decomposition

- very established method + codes
- but not always ideal: for example, calculate to $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$:

$$I(\epsilon) = \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}t\ t^{-1-\epsilon}(1-t)^{-1-2\epsilon} {}_2F_1(\epsilon, 1-\epsilon; -\epsilon; t)$$

decompose into sectors: split at (arbitrary) $t = 1/2$, rescale, expand in plus distributions:

$$I_1(\epsilon) = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} - 1 + \left(3 + \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 - 8\ln(2)\right)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}\left(\epsilon^2\right)$$
$$I_2(\epsilon) = -\frac{1}{3\epsilon} + \frac{7}{3} + \left(-7 + \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + 8\ln(2)\right)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}\left(\epsilon^2\right) .$$

result:

$$I(\epsilon) = -\frac{4}{3\epsilon} + \frac{4}{3} + \left(-4 + \frac{2}{3}\pi^2\right)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}\left(\epsilon^2\right) .$$

split up of domain introduces spurious terms $\ln(2)$

- can be worse: spurious order 5 polynomial denominators: [AvM, Schabinger, Zhu '13]
- destroys linear reducibility: no analytical integration a la [Brown '08; Panzer '14; Bogner '15]

Analytic regularisation [Panzer '14]

Euclidean integrals: all subdivergencies from integration boundaries

- check: rescale $x_j \to \lambda x_j$ or x_j/λ for some $j \in J$
- problematic scaling of integrand for $\lambda \to 0$ signals divergency
- convergence can be improved by regularising trafo based on partial integration: new integrand

$$P' = -\frac{1}{\omega_J(P)} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \lambda^{-\deg_J(P)} P_{J_\lambda} \bigg|_{\lambda \to 1} .$$

  iterate if necessary
- maps original integral to sum of dimensionally shifted integrals with higher powers of propagators (dots)

shortcomings:

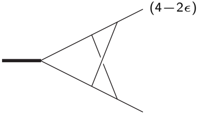
- proliferation of terms, ambiguities

way out:

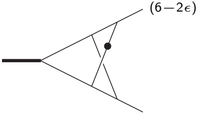
- consider full set of master integrals (basis)
- employ integration by parts (IBP) reductions

New proposal for singularity resolution [AvM, Panzer, Schabinger '14]

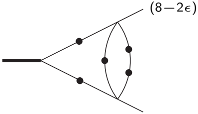
observation: always possible to decompose wrt basis of finite integrals



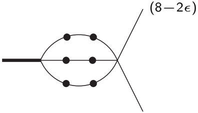
$$= -\frac{4(1-4\epsilon)}{\epsilon(1-\epsilon)q^2}$$



$$-\frac{2(2-3\epsilon)(5-21\epsilon+14\epsilon^2)}{\epsilon^4(1-\epsilon)^2(2-\epsilon)^2q^2}$$



$$+\frac{4(2-3\epsilon)(7-31\epsilon+26\epsilon^2)}{\epsilon^4(1-2\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)^2(2-\epsilon)^2q^2}$$



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basis consists of standard Feynman integrals, but

- in shifted dimensions
- with additional dots (propagators taken to higher powers)
- much more compact than old reg. shifts

Practical algorithm for basis construction

given the existence proof, forget about previous construction and just do:

Algorithm: construction of finite basis

- systematic scan for finite integrals with dim-shifts and dots
- IBP + dimensional recurrence for actual basis change

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Algorithm: construction of finite basis

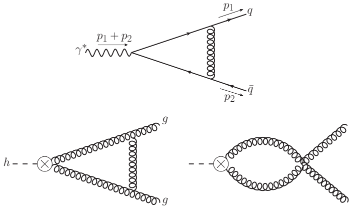
- systematic scan for finite integrals with dim-shifts and dots
- IBP + dimensional recurrence for actual basis change

remarks:

- computationally expensive part shifted to IBP solver
- efficient, easy to automate
- any dim-shift good, e.g. shifts by [Tarasov '96], [Lee '10]
- see [Bern, Dixon, Kosower '93] for dim-shifted one-loop pentagon

Application: massless form factors

- massless quark and gluon form factors



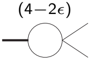
- purely virtual corrections to
  - Drell-Yan production
  - Higgs production in gluon-fusion

- form factors allow to study IR properties of QCD
  - cusp anomalous dimensions $1/\epsilon^2$
  - collinear anomalous dimensions $1/\epsilon$

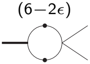
- notation: $(p_1^2 + p_2)^2 = -1$

Form factors @ 1-loop

- consider one-loop quark and gluon form factors in massless QCD
- integral basis change to finite integrals



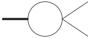
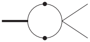
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}$$



dot: squared propagator, subscript: space-time dimension

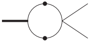
Form factors @ 1-loop

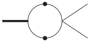
- consider one-loop quark and gluon form factors in massless QCD
- integral basis change to finite integrals

$(4-2\epsilon)$  $= \dfrac{1}{\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}$ $(6-2\epsilon)$ 

dot: squared propagator, subscript: space-time dimension

- form factors

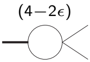
$\mathcal{F}_1^q(\epsilon) = C_F \, \dfrac{1}{\epsilon^2} \, a_1$ $(6-2\epsilon)$  $\qquad a_1 = \frac{-2+\epsilon-2\epsilon^2}{1-\epsilon}$

$\mathcal{F}_1^g(\epsilon) = C_A \, \dfrac{1}{\epsilon^2} \, b_1$ $(6-2\epsilon)$  , $\qquad b_1 = \frac{-2(1-3\epsilon+2\epsilon^2+\epsilon^3)}{(1-\epsilon)^2}$

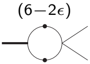
note: all divergencies explicit

Form factors @ 1-loop

- consider one-loop quark and gluon form factors in massless QCD
- integral basis change to finite integrals



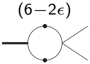
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}$$



dot: squared propagator, subscript: space-time dimension

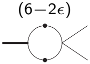
- form factors

$$\mathcal{F}_1^q(\epsilon) = C_F \, \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \, a_1$$



$$a_1 = \frac{-2+\epsilon-2\epsilon^2}{1-\epsilon}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_1^g(\epsilon) = C_A \, \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \, b_1$$



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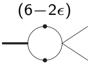
$$b_1 = \frac{-2(1-3\epsilon+2\epsilon^2+\epsilon^3)}{(1-\epsilon)^2}$$

note: all divergencies explicit

- expansion in ϵ

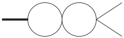


$$= 1 + \epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)$$

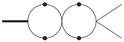
$$a_1 = -2 - \epsilon - 3\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)$$

$$b_1 = -2 + 2\epsilon + 2\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)$$

- Casimir scaling reflected by $a_1|_{\epsilon=0} = b_1|_{\epsilon=0}$



$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\,\frac{1}{(1-\epsilon)^2}$$



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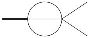
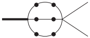


$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon}\,\frac{-4}{(2-\epsilon)^2(1-\epsilon)^2(1-2\epsilon)}$$



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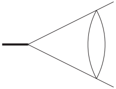
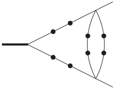


$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\,\frac{16(3-2\epsilon)(2-3\epsilon)}{(3-\epsilon)^2(2-\epsilon)^2(1-\epsilon)^3(1+2\epsilon)}$$



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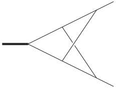
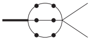
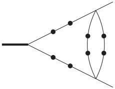


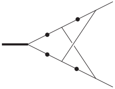
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}\,\frac{-4(2-3\epsilon)(14-81\epsilon+115\epsilon^2+14\epsilon^3-132\epsilon^4+72\epsilon^5)}{(2-\epsilon)^2(1-\epsilon)^2(1-2\epsilon)^2(2-\epsilon-2\epsilon^2)}$$



$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}\,\frac{-16(1+\epsilon)(3-2\epsilon)(2-3\epsilon)(10-61\epsilon+102\epsilon^2-44\epsilon^3-8\epsilon^4)}{(3-\epsilon)^2(2-\epsilon)^2(1-\epsilon)^3(1-2\epsilon)(1+2\epsilon)(2-\epsilon-2\epsilon^2)}$$

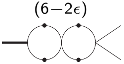


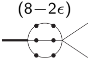
$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon}\,\frac{4(3-4\epsilon)(1-4\epsilon)}{(2-\epsilon)(1-\epsilon)(1-2\epsilon)(2-\epsilon-2\epsilon^2)}$$

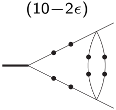


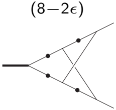
Form factors @ 2-loops

quark form factor

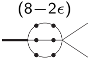
$\mathcal{F}_2^q(\epsilon) = C_F^2 \Bigg\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon^4} \Big[c_1$ 

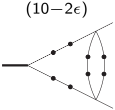
$+\, c_2$ 

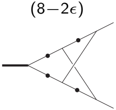
$\Big] + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \Big[c_3$ 

$\Big] + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Big[c_4$ 

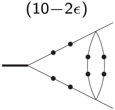
$\Big] \Bigg\}$

$+\, C_F C_A \Bigg\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon^4} \Big[c_5$ 

$+\, c_6$ 

$\Big] + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Big[c_7$ 

$\Big] \Bigg\}$

$+\, C_F N_f \Bigg\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \Big[c_8$ 

$\Big] \Bigg\}$

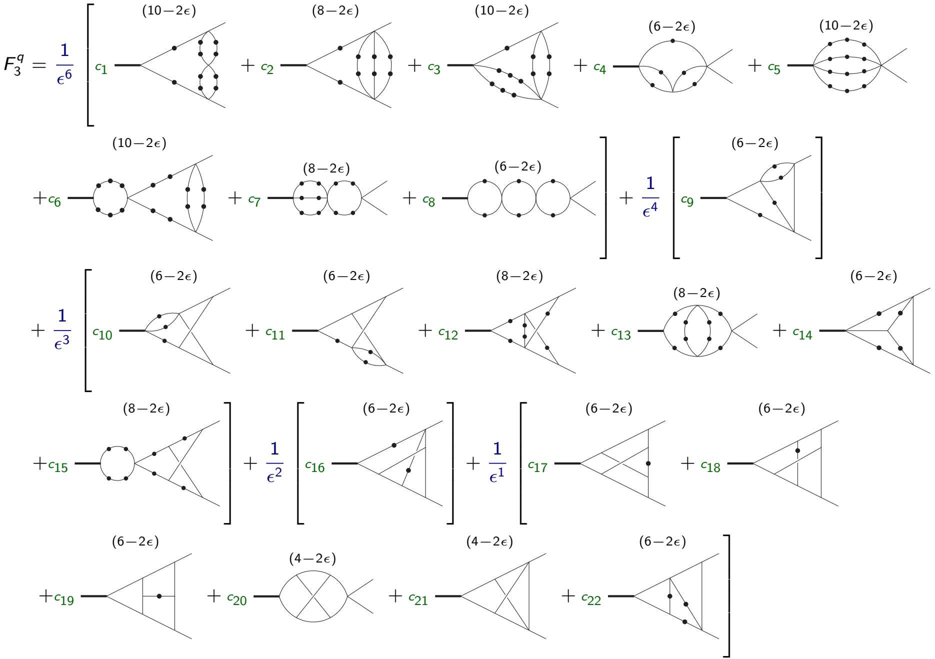
Form factors @ 3-loops

- master integrals:
  - [Gehrmann, Heinrich, Huber, Studerus '06]
  - [Heinrich, Huber, Maître '07]
  - [Heinrich, Huber, Kosower, V. Smirnov '09]
  - [Lee, A. Smirnov, V. Smirnov '10]
  - [Baikov, Chetyrkin, A. Smirnov, V. Smirnov, Steinhauser '09]
  - [Lee, V. Smirnov '10] $\Leftarrow$ the only complete weight 8
  - [Henn, A. Smirnov, V. Smirnov '14] (diff. eqns.)

- form factors @ 3-loops:
  - [Baikov, Chetyrkin, A. Smirnov, V. Smirnov, Steinhauser '09]
  - [Gehrmann, Glover, Huber, Ikizlerli, Studerus '10, '10]

- recalculation of 3-loop results via finite integrals:
  - [AvM, Panzer, Schabinger '15]
  - automated setup, fully analytical
  - `Qgraf` [Nogueira]:
    - Feynman diagrams
  - `Reduze 2` [AvM, Studerus]:
    - interferences
    - IBP reductions
    - finite integral finder
    - basis change with dimensional recurrences
  - `HyperInt` [Panzer]:
    - integration of ϵ expanded master integrals

Quark form factor @ 3-loops [AvM, Panzer, Schabinger '15]



Towards the cusp anomalous dimension @ 4-loops

Cusp anomalous dimension @ 4-loops:

- required for N^3LL resummation
- Casimir scaling for quark and gluon cusp anomalous dimension:

$$\boxed{\Gamma_4^q \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{C_F}{C_A}\Gamma_4^g}$$

see talks by [Gardi], [Grozin], [Vogt]

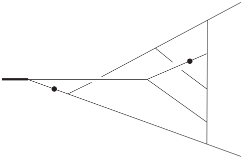
towards 4-loop form factors:

- reduced integrand for $\mathcal{N} = 4$: [Boels, Kniehl, Tarasov, Yang '12, '15]
- leading N_c fermionic F_4^q: [Henn, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '16]
- QCD form factors via our finite integrals:
  - no contributions from most complicated topologies through to 3-loops !
  - useful also at 4-loops because not all $\mathcal{O}(300)$ master integrals linearly reducible ?

Analytical integration @ 4-loops

[AvM, Panzer, Schabinger '15]

a non-planar 12-line topology @ 4-loops:



$$= \frac{18}{5}\zeta_2^2\zeta_3 - 5\zeta_2\zeta_5 + \Big(24\zeta_2\zeta_3 + 20\zeta_5 - \frac{188}{105}\zeta_2^3 - 17\zeta_3^2 + 9\zeta_2^2\zeta_3$$

$$- 47\zeta_2\zeta_5 - 21\zeta_7 + \frac{6883}{2100}\zeta_2^4 + \frac{49}{2}\zeta_2\zeta_3^2 + \frac{1}{2}\zeta_3\zeta_5 - 9\zeta_{5,3}\Big)\epsilon + \mathcal{O}\left(\epsilon^2\right)$$

- only shallow ϵ expansion needed
- numerical result with `Fiesta` [A. Smirnov]: straight-forward confirmation
- starts at weight 7, not expected to contribute to cusp anomalous dimension

First QCD results @ 4-loops

[AvM, Panzer, Schabinger (in prep)]

quark form factor

$$F_3^q = C_F N_f^3 \Bigg[\frac{1}{\epsilon^5}\left(\frac{1}{27}\right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}\left(\frac{11}{27}\right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3}\left(\frac{4}{9}\zeta_2 + \frac{254}{81}\right) + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\left(-\frac{26}{27}\zeta_3 + \frac{44}{9}\zeta_2 + \frac{29023}{1458}\right)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon}\left(\frac{23}{3}\zeta_4 - \frac{286}{27}\zeta_3 + \frac{1016}{27}\zeta_2 + \frac{331889}{2916}\right) - \frac{146}{9}\zeta_5 - \frac{104}{9}\zeta_2\zeta_3 + \frac{253}{3}\zeta_4$$
$$- \frac{6604}{81}\zeta_3 + \frac{58046}{243}\zeta_2 + \frac{10739263}{17496} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)\Bigg] + \dots$$

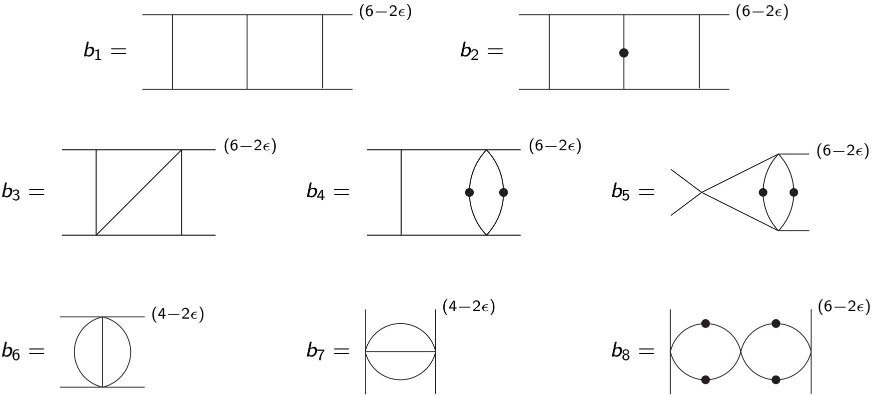
cusp anomalous dimension:

$$\Gamma_4^q = C_F N_f^3 \left(-\frac{32}{81} + \frac{64}{27}\zeta_3\right) + \dots$$

agrees with [Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt '05], [Grozin, Henn, Korchemsky, Marquard '15],[Henn, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '16]

Scope of the method

- method of finite integrals: general and automated
- e.g. basis of quasi-finite integrals for massless planar double boxes



- works for integrals beyond multiple polylogarithms
- works for physical kinematics

Numerical evaluations

advantages of (quasi-)finite basis:

- straight-forward to integrate numerically (in principle)
- no cancellation of spurious singularities
- no blow up in number of sectors
- very simple integrands also at high orders in ϵ

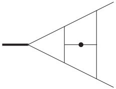
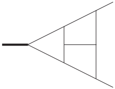
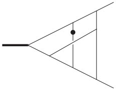
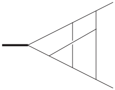
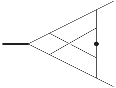
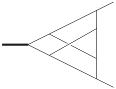
experiments with numerical evaluations:

- naive straight-forward implementation possible but not ideal
- better: employ existing sector decomposition programs
  - `Fiesta` [A. Smirnov]
  - `SecDec` [Borowka, Heinrich, Jones, Kerner, Schlenk, Zirke]
  - `sector_decomposition` [Bogner, Weinzierl]
- used for *HH* @ NLO [Borowka, Greiner, Heinrich, Jones, Kerner, Schlenk, Schubert, Zirke '16]
- finite integrals: faster & more reliable

Numerical performance

[AvM, Schabinger (in prep)]

improvement wrt conventional basis:

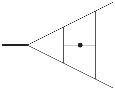
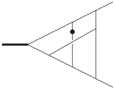
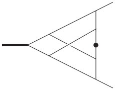
finite	time	rel. err.	conventional	time	rel. err.
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	128 s	5.12×10^{-6}	$(4-2\epsilon)$ 	39094 s	9.91×10^{-4}
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	192 s	2.68×10^{-6}	$(4-2\epsilon)$ 	19025 s	9.38×10^{-5}
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	127 s	2.26×10^{-6}	$(4-2\epsilon)$ 	19586 s	1.07×10^{-4}

timings with Fiesta 4, ϵ expansion through to weight 6

Numerical performance

[AvM, Schabinger (in prep)]

ϵ expansions to high weights feasible:

	weight 6		weight 8	
	time	rel. err.	time	rel. err.
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	128 s	5.12×10^{-6}	491 s	2.22×10^{-5}
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	192 s	2.68×10^{-6}	761 s	5.84×10^{-6}
$(6-2\epsilon)$ 	127 s	2.26×10^{-6}	485 s	8.45×10^{-6}

timings with Fiesta 4

Part II: Integration-by-parts reductions via finite fields

[AvM, Schabinger]

Integration-by-parts reductions

integral reduction:

- express arbitrary integral for given problem via few basis integrals
- integration-by-parts (IBP) reductions [Chetyrkin, Tkachov '81]
- public codes: `Air` [Anastasiou], `Fire` [Smirnov], `Reduze 1` [Studerus], `Reduze 2` [AvM, Studerus], `LiteRed` [Lee]
- see talks by [Badger], [Ita], [Mastrolia], [Ossola], [Ueda]

Laporta's algorithm:

1. generate integration by parts identities (IBPs) for explicit integrals
2. results in sparse system of equations
3. solve linear system of equations

shortcomings of traditional system solving:

- coefficients in linear system of equations are multivariate rational functions
- Gaussian elimination: suffers from intermediate expression swell
- requires large number of auxiliary integrals and equations

IBP reductions from finite field samples

A novel approach to IBPs [AvM, Schabinger '14]

1. finite field sampling
   - set variables to integer numbers
   - consider coefficients modulo a prime field $\mathbb{Z}_p$
2. solve finite field system
3. reconstruct rational solution from many such samples

finite field techniques:

- no intermediate expression swell by construction
- straight-forward parallelisation
- established in math literature + used in modern software
- see also: `Ice` [Kant], [Kauers]

core algorithm:

Extended Euclidean Algorithm (EEA)

1. begin with $(g_0, s_0, t_0) = (a, 1, 0)$ and $(g_1, s_1, t_1) = (b, 0, 1)$,
2. then repeat

$$\begin{aligned} q_i &= g_{i-1} \text{ quotient } g_i \\ g_{i+1} &= g_{i-1} - q_i g_i \\ s_{i+1} &= s_{i-1} - q_i s_i \\ t_{i+1} &= t_{i-1} - q_i t_i \end{aligned}$$

3. until $g_{k+1} = 0$ for some k. at that point:

$$s_k a + t_k b = g_k = \mathrm{GCD}(a, b)$$

restrict first to linear systems with rational numbers coefficients

- use EEA to define inverse of integer b modulo m with $\mathrm{GCD}(m, b) = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= s\, m + t\, b \\ \Rightarrow 1/b &:= t \mod m \end{aligned}$$

  this gives us a canonical homomorphism ϕ_m of $\mathbb{Z}$ onto $\mathbb{Z}_m$ with

$$\phi_m(a/b) = \phi_m(a)\phi_m(1/b)$$

- for large enough m, the map ϕ_m can be inverted !

given a finite field image of a/b modulo m for $m > 2\max(a^2, b^2)$,
a unique rational reconstruction is possible:

Rational reconstruction [Wang '81; Wang, Guy, Davenport '82]

to reconstruct a/b from its finite field image $u = a/b \mod m$:

- run EEA for u and m
- stop at first g_j with $|g_j| \leq \lfloor\sqrt{m/2}\rfloor$
- the unique solution is $a/b = g_j/t_j$

important details:

- since we don't know bound on m:
  veto $|t_j| > \lfloor\sqrt{m/2}\rfloor$ and $\mathrm{GCD}(t_j, g_j) \neq 1$ reconstructions, see *e.g.* [Monagan '04]
- construct large m with Chinese Remaindering:
  construct solution modulo $m = p_1 \cdots p_N$ from solutions modulo machine-sized primes p_i

Function reconstruction

univariate rational function $\mathbb{Q}[d]$ reconstruction:

- works similar to the case $\mathbb{Q}$ since both $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathbb{Q}[d]$ are Euclidean domains
- Chinese remaindering becomes polynomial interpolation:

$$p_1 \cdots p_N \to (d - p_1) \cdots (d - p_N)$$

multivariate rational function $\mathbb{Q}[d, s, t, \ldots]$ reconstruction:

- by iteration

performance in practice:

- in first IBP tests: much faster than Reduze 2
- linear solver also useful for other applications

Conclusions

basis of finite integrals:

- simple and efficient method for singularity resolution in multi-loop integrals
- analytical integrations: finite integrals are Feynman integrals (dim-shifted, dotted)
- numerical integrations: faster and more stable evaluations
- new results for 4-loop form factor

reductions via finite field sampling:

- speeds up integration-by-parts reductions
- useful also in other contexts