Loop calculations with graphical functions

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1. Graphical functions
2. Generalized single-valued hyperlogarithms
3. Non-integer dimensions
4. Results
5. QED and Yang-Mills theory
6. `HyperlogProcedures`

Setup

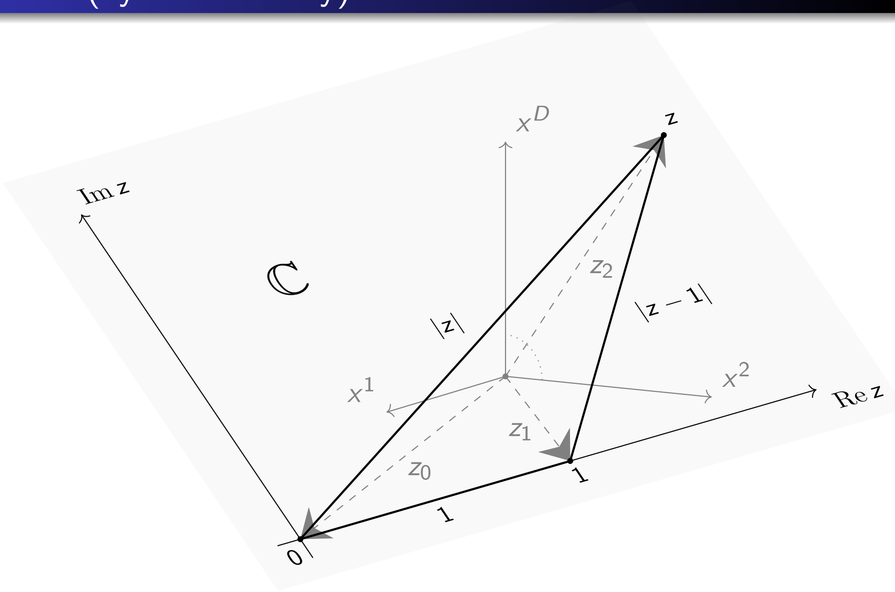
The graphical functions method works for

- massless,
- 2pt, 3pt, or convergent (conformal) 4pt amplitudes
- in even dimensions ≥ 4.

In this setup, high loop orders are possible.
Ideal playground: renormalization functions $\beta(g)$, $\gamma(g)$, $\gamma_m(g)$.

Idea

- Massless 2pt amplitudes are scalars (periods). Add a third point for more structure.
- Massless 3pt integrals (or 4pt conformal) are the simplest functions in QFT (two-scale).
- Construct a given Feynman integral by an increasing sequence of 3pt subgraphs.
- Use position space. Three points span a plane in $\mathbb{R}^D$. Consider this plane as $\mathbb{C}$.
- Study the 3pt integrals as functions on $\mathbb{C}$ using the theory of complex functions.
- Add edges by solving the Laplace equation.


x^D
z
$\mathrm{Im}\, z$
$\mathbb{C}$
z_2
$|z|$
$|z-1|$
x^1
x^2
$\mathrm{Re}\, z$
z_1
z_0
1
1
0

Definition

The graphical function $f_G(z)$ is related to the Feynman integral A_G by

$$A_G(z_0, z_1, z_2) = ||z_1 - z_0||^{-2\lambda N_G} f_G(z),$$

with invariants

$$\frac{||z_2 - z_0||^2}{||z_1 - z_0||^2} = z\overline{z}, \quad \frac{||z_2 - z_1||^2}{||z_1 - z_0||^2} = (z-1)(\overline{z}-1),$$

and the scaling weight (superficial degree of divergence)

$$N_G = \Big(\sum_{e \in E_G} \nu_e\Big) - \frac{(\lambda+1)|V^{\mathrm{int}}|}{\lambda},$$

where

$$\nu_e \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (edge weights)}, \qquad \lambda = D/2 - 1.$$

General properties

- Reflection symmetry $f_G(z) = f_G(\overline{z})$.
- f_G is a real-analytic single-valued function on $\mathbb{C}\backslash\{0,1\}$ (with M. Golz, E. Panzer).
- There exist single-valued log-Laurent expansions for the ϵ^k coefficients of $f_G(z)$ at the singular points $s = 0, 1$ and at ∞.

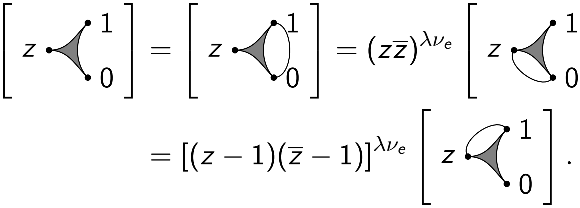
$$\sum_{\ell\geq 0}\sum_{m,n=M_s}^{\infty} c_{\ell,m,n}^{s,k}[\log(z-s)(\overline{z}-s)]^\ell (z-s)^m(\overline{z}-s)^n \quad \text{if } |z-s|<1,$$

$$\sum_{\ell\geq 0}\sum_{m,n=-\infty}^{M_\infty} c_{\ell,m,n}^{\infty,k}(\log z\overline{z})^\ell z^m\overline{z}^n \quad \text{if } |z|>1,$$

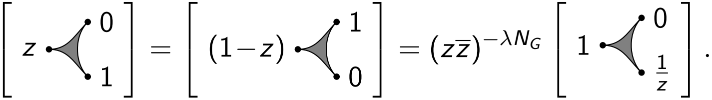
with $c_{\ell,m,n}^{\bullet,k} = c_{\ell,n,m}^{\bullet,k} \in \mathbb{R}$.

Construction

- Add edges between external vertices



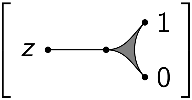
- Permute external vertices



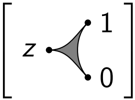
Appending edges

- Invert the effective Laplace operator $\Box_D$ for an isolated edge of weight 1 at vertex z,

$$\left(\Delta_n + \frac{\varepsilon/2}{z-\overline{z}}(\partial_z - \partial_{\overline{z}})\right)$$



$$= -\frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)}$$



$$\text{with} \quad \Delta_n = \frac{1}{(z-\overline{z})^{n+1}}\partial_z\partial_{\overline{z}}(z-\overline{z})^{n+1} + \frac{n(n+1)}{(z-\overline{z})^2},$$

$$\text{where} \quad D = 2n+4-\epsilon.$$

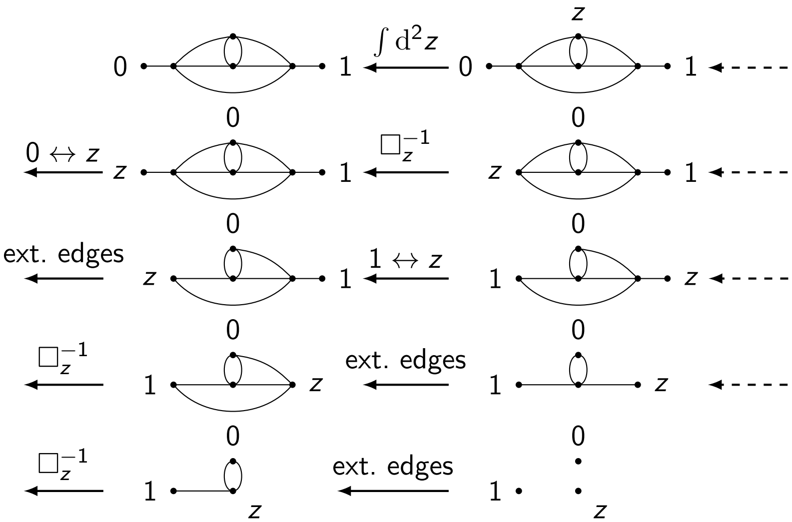
Vertex integration

- In the last step one may want to integrate over z to pass from a 3pt function to a 2pt function using

$$\frac{1}{(2\mathrm{i})^{2\lambda}\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\lambda+1/2)}\int_{\mathbb{C}} f_G(z)(z-\overline{z})^{2\lambda}\mathrm{d}^2z.$$

  In even integer dimensions one can use a residue theorem to do the integral.
  In non-integer dimensions we add an edge between 0 and z of weight -1, append an edge of weight 1 to z, and set $z=0$.

Picture (by M. Borinsky)



The five miracles of graphical functions

- For even integer D there exists a closed solution for the effective Laplace equation by taking single-valued primitives (with M. Borinsky). This is trivial in $D = 4$ dimensions.
- The solution is unique in the space of graphical functions.
- Generalized single-valued hyperlogarithms (GSVHs) are closed under solving the effective Laplace equation. The algorithm is efficient for GSVHs.
- The solution generalizes to non-integer dimensions $2n + 4 - \epsilon$.
- Spin $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ in D dimensions (QED, Yang-Mills) makes the effective Laplace equation a coupled system with triangular matrix whose diagonal is populated by (copies of) $\square_D, \square_{D+2}, \ldots, \square_{D+2k}$.

GSVHs

Generalized single-valued hyperlogarithms (GSVHs) are iterated single-valued primitives of differential forms

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{az\overline{z}+bz+c\overline{z}+d}, \qquad a,b,c,d\in\mathbb{C},$$

on the punctured (!) Riemann sphere $\mathbb{C}\backslash\{s_1,\ldots,s_n\}$.
Example (C. Duhr et al.):

$$\int_{\mathrm{sv}}\frac{D(z)\,\mathrm{d}z}{z-\overline{z}},$$

where $D(z)$ is the Bloch-Wigner dilogarithm,

$$D(z)=\mathrm{Im}\,(\mathrm{Li}_2(z)+\log(1-z)\log|z|).$$

The commutative hexagon

GSVHs can be constructed with a commutative hexagon:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& \mathcal{G} & \\
\partial_z\mathcal{G} \arrow[ur, "\int_{\mathrm{sv}} \mathrm{d}z"] & & \partial_{\overline{z}}\mathcal{G} \arrow[ul, "\int_{\mathrm{sv}} \mathrm{d}\overline{z}"'] \\
\partial_z\mathcal{G} \arrow[u, "\pi_{\partial_z}"] \arrow[dr, "\partial_{\overline{z}}"'] & & \partial_{\overline{z}}\mathcal{G} \arrow[u, "\pi_{\partial_{\overline{z}}}"'] \\
& \partial_{\overline{z}}\partial_z\mathcal{G} \arrow[ur, "\int_{\mathrm{sv}} \mathrm{d}z"'] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

where $\mathcal{G}$ is the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra of GSVHs and π_{∂_z} $(\pi_{\partial_{\overline{z}}})$ kills (anti-)residues in $\partial_z\mathcal{G}$ $(\partial_{\overline{z}}\mathcal{G})$.

- Taylor coefficients of convergent graphical functions in non-integer dimensions are obtained by a straight forward expansion method.
- For singular graphical functions a sophisticated subtraction method is necessary to obtain the Laurent coefficients. Problem: inversion of the effective Laplace equation. Example: bottom line in the cat eye calculation,

$$\frac{1}{(z\overline{z})^{2\lambda}((z-1)(\overline{z}-1))^{\lambda}}.$$

After inverting the effective Laplace operator, the graphical function has a singular part which is annihilated by Δ_0,

$$\frac{1}{z-\overline{z}}\partial_z\partial_{\overline{z}}(z-\overline{z})\,\frac{2}{\epsilon z\overline{z}}=0.$$

Subtraction of subdivergences

Solution: Subtract (logarithmic) subdivergences:

$$\left(\frac{1}{(z\overline{z})^{2\lambda}((z-1)(\overline{z}-1))^{\lambda}}-\frac{1}{(z\overline{z})^{2\lambda}}\right)+\frac{1}{(z\overline{z})^{2\lambda}}.$$

- The first term is sufficiently regular at $z=0$: The effective Laplace equation can be inverted uniquely.
- The inversion of the second term is a convolution:

$$\frac{1}{\pi^{D/2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^D}\frac{1}{||x||^{4\lambda}||x-z_2(z)||^{2\lambda}}\mathrm{d}x.$$

- The general situation is fully algorithmic.
- Quadratic subdivergences are mere 2pt insertions.
- No a priori analysis or extra orders in ϵ necessary.

The graphical function toolbox

There exists a large toolbox for calculating low order Laurent coefficients of (singular) graphical functions.

- Completion: conformal symmetry.
- Approximation: replace a subgraph with a sum of simpler graphs with the same low order ϵ expansion.
- Rerouting: subtraction of subdivergences with simpler graphs to reduce the pole order in ϵ (F. Brown, D. Kreimer).
- Integration by parts (in particular spin > 0 or dimension ≥ 6).
- Special identities: Twist, planar duals...
- Parametric integration: HyperInt (F. Brown, E. Panzer).
- ...

Comparison with classical techniques

- Momentum space techniques are more general (masses, Npt functions).
- Momentum space techniques can also be applied to graphical functions (master integrals).
- The theory of graphical functions performs integrations.
- The large set of constructible graphs is always computable with graphical functions (to sensible orders in ϵ).
- It is not necessary to solve large systems of linear equations.
- One always obtains a reduction of complexity by integrating out some vertices of the Feynman graph.

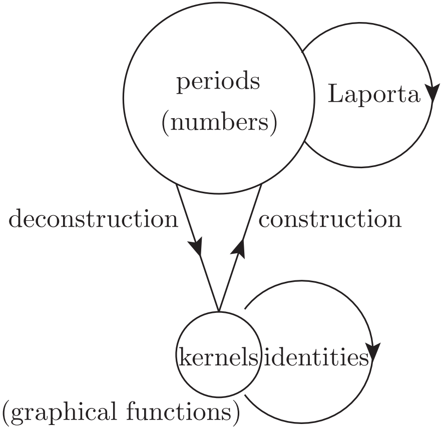
Results

- Calculation of many primitive ϕ^4 periods up to 11 loops (and primitive ϕ^3 periods up to 9 loops) which lead to the discovery of the connection between motivic Galois theory and QFT (the coaction principle, the cosmic Galois group).
- ϕ^4 theory (4 dim.): 8 loops field anomalous dimension γ.
  7 loops β, mass anomalous dimension γ_m, self-energy Σ.
- ϕ^3 theory (6 dim.): 6 loops field anomalous dimension γ, β, mass anomalous dimension γ_m.
  5 loops self-energy Σ.

QED and Yang-Mills theory (with S. Theil)

- A sizable subset of Feynman periods can be calculated immediately.
- One can increase the number of known Feynman periods by calculating kernel graphical functions.
- One can use IBP identities to reduce an unknown Feynman period to known Feynman periods.
- A combination of both techniques can reduce the complexity. For six loop primitive graphs in ϕ^3 theory: **M. Borinsky, O. Schnetz**, *Recursive computation of Feynman periods*, JHEP No. 08, 291 (2022).

(De-)construction



- HyperlogProcedures is a Maple package that performs calculations using graphical functions and GSVHs.
- It is also a toolbox to handle multiple zeta values (MZVs) including extensions to second (Euler sums), third, fourth, and sixth roots of unity.
- A large number of manipulations for hyperlogarithms (Goncharov polylogs) are implemented in HyperlogProcedures.
- HyperlogProcedures has the results for the renormalization functions in ϕ^4 and ϕ^3 with a large number of extra data.
- HyperlogProcedures is available for free download from my homepage.
  https://www.math.fau.de/person/oliver-schnetz/