University of Padova

Advanced Calculus for Precision Physics

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

Informations [ACPP]

Flagship Use Cases [UC2.1.3]

RTD-A at the University of Padova

Motivation

Amplitudes

4

b are conveniently expressed, in terms of 12 and 264 a
The convenient line of 12 and 264 and
T the integrand decomposition can be further simplified by the integrand decomposition can be further simplified

Mathematica Based Package LoopIn Integrands are simplified by employing the *adaptive* **integrand in the Mathematica Based Package LoopIn**

ia, v (2⇡)*^d G* rres Bobad nathan Ronca, william J. Torres Bobadilla

Computation of the Loop Amplitude mpntuue \blacksquare scattering amplitudes as well as well as the counter-term dia--term dia--te grams required for the renormalization: 6 diagrams and

the kinematic variables, s, t, and the intermediate results of the intermediate results emerging from the internet of the inte *D* = *D*(*pi, ki, M*) are the denominators corresponding Integrands are simplified by employing the *adaptive integrand decomposition method*, implemented in the Aida

$$
\qquad \qquad \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{b}}^{(n)} = \mathbb{C}^{(n)} \, \cdot \, \mathbf{I}^{(n)}
$$

$$
\mathcal{M}_{\mathbf{b}}^{(n)} = (S_{\epsilon})^n \int \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^d k_i}{(2\pi)^d} \sum_{G} \frac{1}{\prod_{\sigma \in G} D_{\sigma}}
$$

TEAM LoopIn : Pierpaolo Mastrolia, Manoj K. Mandal, Tiziano Peraro, Jonathan Ronca, William J. Torres Bobadilla

Generation of Integrands

softwares: Qgraf, FeynAl res: Qgra spins ² Re(*A*(0)⇤ *^A*(*n*))*,* for *n* = 1*,* 2 *,* (2.8) Softwares: Qgraf, FeynArts, Feyncalc

$$
\mathcal{M} = \sum_{i} a_i I_i \qquad i = \mathcal{O}(10^5)
$$

 $a_i I_i$ *i* = $\mathcal{O}(10^5)$

Integration-By-Parts Identity

$$
\int_{\alpha=1}^{l} \prod d^{d}k_{\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial k_{j,\mu}} \left(\frac{v^{\mu}}{D_{1}^{a_{1}} \cdots D_{N}^{a_{N}}} \right) = \int_{\alpha=1}^{l} \prod d^{d}k_{\alpha} \left[\frac{\partial v^{\mu}}{\partial k_{j,\mu}} \left(\frac{1}{D_{1}^{a_{1}} \cdots D_{N}^{a_{N}}} \right) - \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{a_{j}}{D_{j}} \frac{\partial D_{j}}{\partial k_{j,\mu}} \left(\frac{v^{\mu}}{D_{1}^{a_{1}} \cdots D_{N}^{a_{N}}} \right) \right]
$$

$$
C_{1} I(a_{1}, \cdots a_{N} - 1) + \cdots + C_{r} I(a_{1} + 1, \cdots a_{N}) = 0
$$

Gives relations between different scalar integrals with different exponents

- $\frac{1}{2}$ (I+E) number of equations
- Solve the system symbolically : Recursion relations
- **& Solve for specific integer value of the exponents : Laporta Algorithm**

LiteRed

Fire, Reduze, Kira,..

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Integrand Reduction

P README.rst

Kira - A Feynman Integral Reduction Program

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- o 1.3 Compiling Kira with the Autotools build system

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FireFly

build unknown tag v2.0.3

FireFly is a reconstruction library for rational functions written in C++.

 $M = \sum$ *i*

KIRA + FIREfly LiteRed + FiniteFlow

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LiteRed2 MATHEMATICA package

LiteRed2 is conceived as an essential update of the LiteRed package by the same author (Roman Lee). Its purpose is the IBP reduction of the multiloop diagrams.

Please, check Discussions for announcements and feedback.

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FiniteFlow

A proof-of-concept implementation of the FiniteFlow framework.

FiniteFlow is a framework for defining and executing numerical algorithms over finite fields and reconstructing multivariate rational functions from numerical evaluations. Within this framework, complex algorithms are easily defined by combining basic building blocks into computational graphs, known as dataflow graphs. This allows to easily implement complex methods over finite fields from high-level languages and computer algebra systems, without being concerned with the low-level details of the numerical implementation. Multivariate analytic results are then reconstructed from these numerical evaluations. The algorithm sidesteps the appearance of large intermediate expressions and can be massively parallelized.

$c_i J_i$ *i* = $\mathcal{O}(10^2)$

Numerical Evaluation of the Master Integrals arical Evaluation of the Master Integrals example in Ref. (2012) in Ref. weight in Reg. and

DiffExp **[Hidding]** $\bigcap \{H[\bigcap \{3,2\}]\}$ \mathcal{L} die rential equation (DE) method \mathcal{L} is a power-set \mathcal{L} is a power-set \mathcal{L}

AMFlow **[Liu, Ma]**

where

~

PySecDec **[Borowka, Heinrich, Jahn, Jones, Kerner, Schlenk, Zirke]** $\textbf{P}_{\text{V}}\textbf{SecDec}$ [Borowka, Heinrich, Jahn, Jones, Kerner, Schlenk, Zirke] see 1811.11720 and 1703.09692 for description of the implementation; and \textbf{P}_{S} a tolerable computational expense.

diagrams, at least not in a systematic way (see Ref.) at least not in a systematic way (see Ref.) when α

SeaSyde **[Armadillo, Bonciani, Devoto, Rana, Vicini]** ful tool to compute multi-loop MIs, which bases on the

Numerical Solution $[MKM, Zhao]$

Evaluation of Integrals doscalar quarkonium inclusive decay α inclusive decay for comaluation of Integrals hour. Another example is a calculation of four-loop non-loop non-loop non-loop non-loop non-loop non-loop non- \mathbf{E}
Nu where *L* is the number of loops, *kⁱ* is the loop momentum, *N* is the number of propagators and *D^j* = *q*² *^j ^m*² *^j* + *i*0⁺ is the denominator of the *j*-th propagator, where *q^j* is the linear

 ∂I (@*xⁱ*

t

I is a computer program to evaluate Feyrmian integrals. The contributions of the proof-of-concept implementation
paper <u>'Tropical Monte Carlo quadrature for Feynman integrals</u> nan integrals'. 1
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I(*D)* **position** is a computer program to evaluate Feynman integrals. The core C++ integration code, written mainly by Michael Borinsky, is an update of the proof-of-concept implementation <u>tropical-feynman-quadrature</u>, publishe with the paper <u>'Tropical Monte Carlo quadrature for Feynman integrals'</u>. **feyntrop** can b
Python interface written by Henrik Munch. Python interface written by Henrik Munch.
1980 – External masses with a linear compilation and internal masses with a linear compilation and internal ma
2001 – Combination and internal masses with a linear compilation and Python interface written by Henrik Munch. feyntrop is a computer program to evaluate Feynman integrals. The core $C++$ integration code, written mainly by

$$
I(D; \{\nu_{\alpha}\}; \eta) \equiv \int \prod_{i=1}^{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}^D \ell_i}{\mathrm{i} \pi^{D/2}} \prod_{\alpha=1}^{N} \frac{1}{(\mathcal{D}_{\alpha} + \mathrm{i} \eta)^{\nu_{\alpha}}}
$$

$$
\frac{x;\epsilon)}{x_i}=J_i(x;\epsilon)I(x;\epsilon)
$$

$$
= J_i(x; \epsilon) I(x; \epsilon) \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \vec{I}(\eta) = A(\eta) \vec{I}(\eta)
$$

ularized *L*-loop MI,

partial di↵erential equations.

FeynTrop [Borinsky, Munch, Tellander] Currently, the only method that can systematically $\mathsf{c}\mathsf{h}\mathsf{,}$ Tellander] as a linear combination of a finite subset of $\mathsf{h}\mathsf{,}$ Tellander $\mathsf{h}\mathsf{,}$

Opportunities at ICSC

-
- extended job durations.
- $\sqrt{2}$ The available resources align with the infrastructure required to produce results

Dur overarching objective is to build the LoopIn code, which can be potentially used for application in collider physics, Gravitational

Interfaces between different public softwares and internal routines has been done to obtain the integrand in terms of Master Integrals

 \triangleright Leveraging the substantial resources provided by ICSC presents an opportunity to assess the new algorithms and the efficacy

 \triangleright Rigorous testing will be conducted to evaluate the stability of the code, performance across a high number of cores and for

- waves and cosmology
-
- Interfaces are being built for the evaluation of Master Integrals
- Submitted the computing resources request

BackUp

Integration-By-Parts Identity (Example)

$$
I(a_1, a_2) = \int \frac{d^d k_1}{(k_1^2)^{a_1} (k_1 + p)^2)^{a_2}}
$$

One Loop Massless Bubble

$$
I(a_1, a_2) = \frac{a_1 + a_2 - d - 1}{p^2(a_2 - 1)} I(a_1, a_2 - 1) + \frac{1}{p^2} I(a_1 - 1)
$$

I(*a*1*, a*2) =

Z *ddk*¹

 $I \cap D$ $I \neq \emptyset$ by $I \neq I \neq I$ IBP Identity

$$
I(a_1, a_2) = \int \frac{d^d k_1}{(k_1^2)^{a_1} (k_1 + p)^2)^{a_2}}
$$

*^p*² *^I*(*a*¹ ¹*, a*2)

Integration-By-Parts Identity (Example)

One Loop Massless Bubble