Light by light scattering in Ultra-peripheral collisions @ LHC

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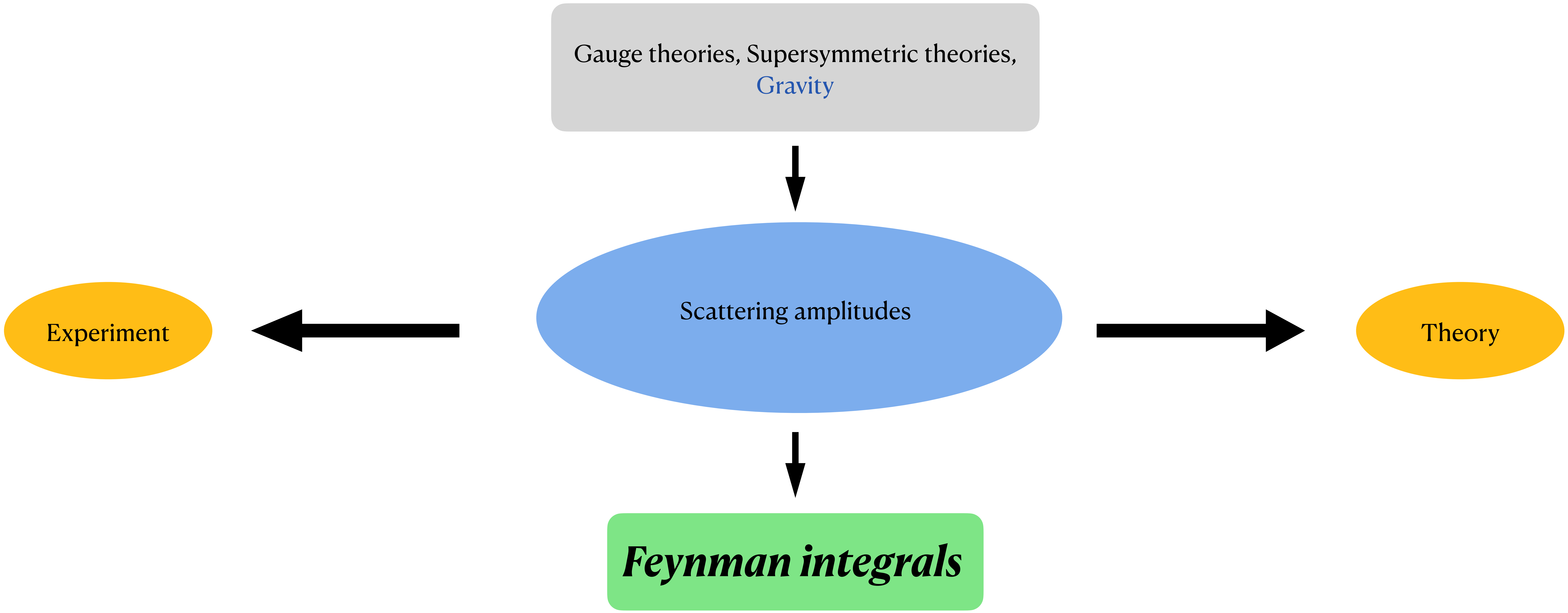


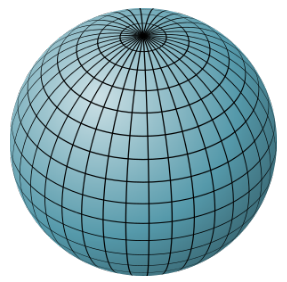
For precision physics, **precise** theoretical predictions are needed
→ computation of **higher-order loop corrections**

Analytic structure

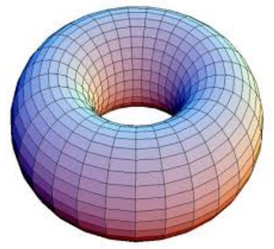
Class of functions?

Rich Mathematical structure

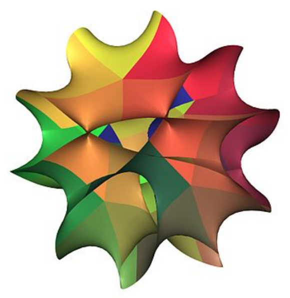
Multiple Polylogarithms



Elliptic Polylogarithms



K3 surfaces



Higher-dimensional Calabi-Yau manifold

Can we identify them?

Can we "use" them?

[Picture Credits- Wikiwand, perso.univ-rennes1.fr, wikipedia.org]

Modern techniques for solving Feynman integrals

Feynman integrals $\longrightarrow$ (IBPs) Master integrals (MI) $\longrightarrow$ $d\vec{I} = A\vec{I}$ — Set up a system of DE wrt kinematics

$\longrightarrow$ Eps-form [Henn '13] — Change the basis: $\vec{J} = T\vec{I}$, $d\vec{J} = \epsilon \tilde{A}\vec{J}$ $\longrightarrow$ $J_k = \sum_{j=0} \epsilon^j J_k^{(j)}$

The choice of basis not unique; no general methods fits all

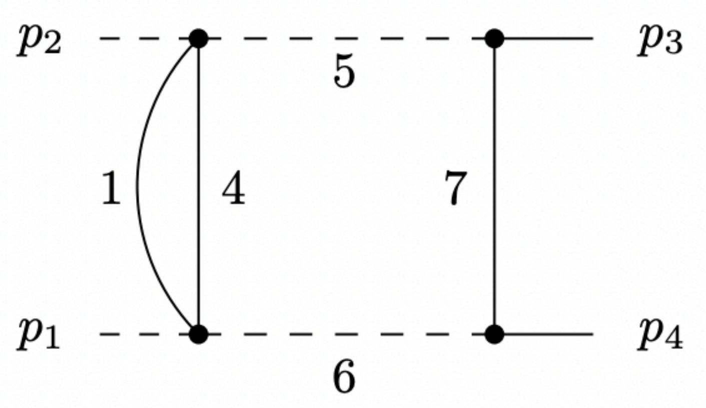
[Lee '14] [Meyer '18] [Wasser '20]
[Adams, **E. Chaubey,** Weinzierl, '17]
[Dlapa, Henn, Wagner, '22]

Maximal cuts

[Baikov, '96, '97]
[Frellesvig, Papadopoulos, '17]
[Primo, Tancredi, '17]
[Adams, **E. Chaubey,** Weinzierl, '17, '18]

Square roots

Geometry of the Feynman integral often manifested by the square root
[Festi, van Straten, '18] [Adams, **E. Chaubey**, Weinzierl '18]



$$Maxcut_C I_{2001111}(4-2\epsilon) \propto \int_C \frac{dP}{\sqrt{(P-t)(P-t+4m^2)(P^2+2m^2\frac{s+4t}{s-4m^2}P + m^2(m^2-4t)\frac{s}{s-4m^2} - \frac{4m^2t^2}{s-4m^2})}}$$

Functional representation

Chen's definition of iterated integrals: $\gamma : [0,1] \to M \qquad x_i = \gamma(0) \qquad x_f = \gamma(1)$

[Chen '77]

$$I_\gamma(\omega_1, ..., \omega_k; \lambda) = \int_0^\lambda d\lambda_1 f_1(\lambda_1) \int_0^{\lambda_1} d\lambda_2 f_2(\lambda_2) ... \int^{\lambda_{k-1}} d\lambda_k f_k(\lambda_k)$$
$$= \int_0 d\lambda_1 f_1(\lambda_1) I_\gamma(\omega_2, ..., \omega_k; \lambda_1),$$

Goncharov's Polylogarithms (MPLs)

Elliptic Polylogarithms (eMPLs)

Numerical evaluation

Numerical evaluation of the functions at various phase-space points

- Multiple polylogarithms
- Elliptic integrals

GINAC PolyLogTools

[Vollinga, Weinzierl, '05] [Duhr, Dulat, '19]

Local series expansion methods

[Moriello, '19] [Hidding, '21]

- Iterated integrals
- Canonical DE

Ofcourse PySecDec, Fiesta, Feyntrop
Auxiliary mass flow methods
[Liu, Ma, '22]

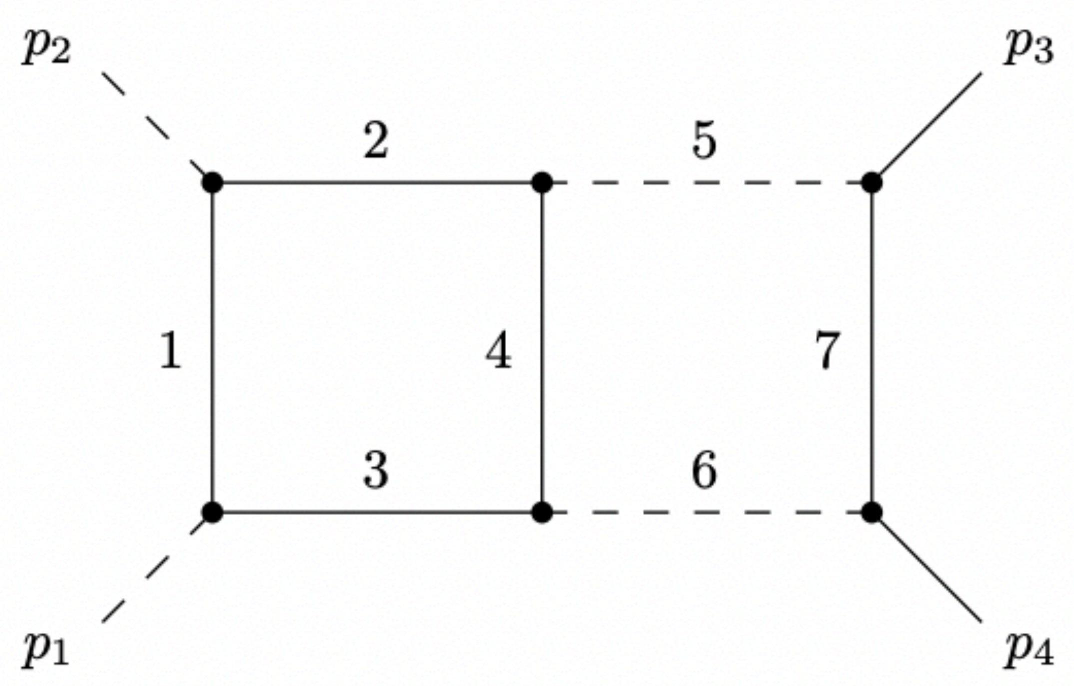
Some selected examples

Scattering amplitudes ($t\bar{t}$)

[Badger, E. Chaubey, Hartanto, Marzucca, '21]

Needed for precise understanding of top quarks

- Computation of helicity amplitudes for top-quark pair production involves elliptic integral contributions
- Topbox evaluates to 3 different elliptic curves
- Faster numerical evaluation of elliptic functions needs optimisation of the basis [E. Chaubey' 21]

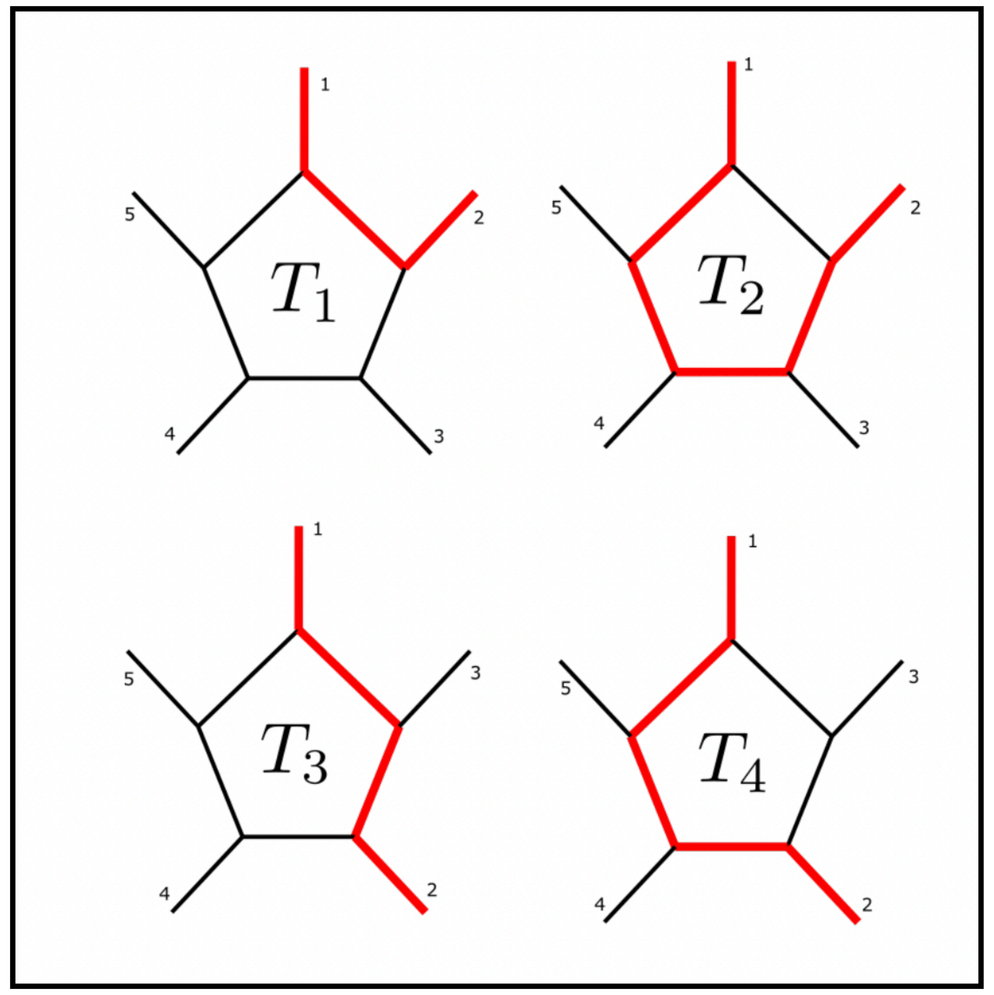


[Adams, E. Chaubey, Weinzierl, '18]

1-loop amplitude for tt-jet

[Badger, Becchetti, E. Chaubey, Marzucca, Sarandrea, '22]

- Analytic helicity amplitudes for 1-loop QCD corrections, Previously missing ingredient for NNLO, expansion of the 1-loop helicity amplitudes up to $O(\epsilon^2)$



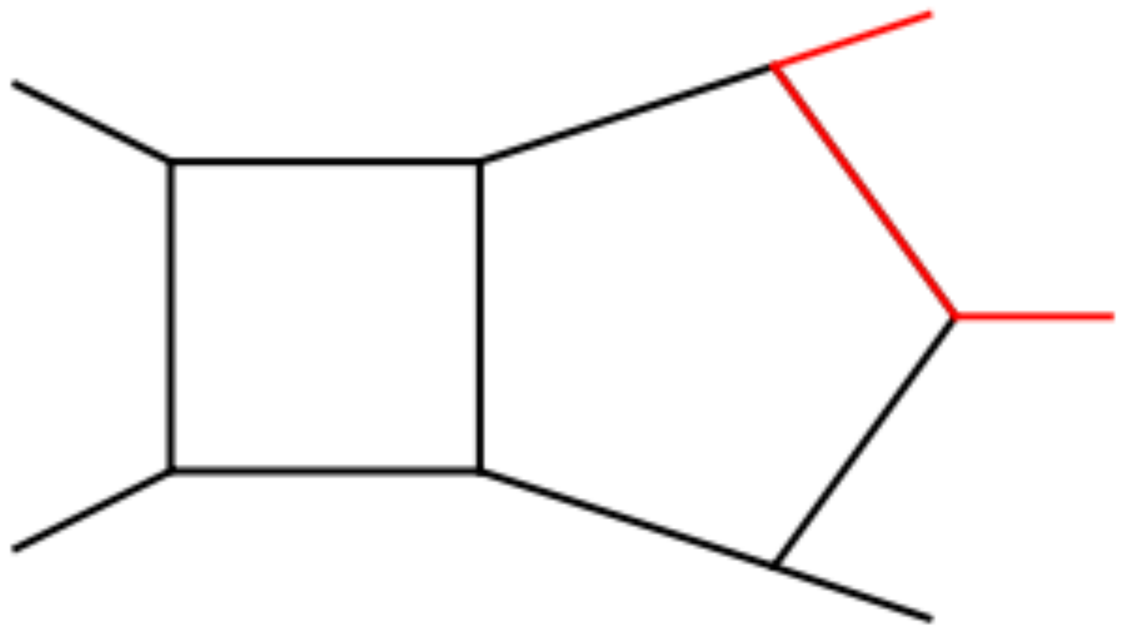
- Canonical form DE for all 130 MIs across 4 pentagon topologies
- Numerical solution using generalised power series expansion in DiffExp
- Analytic result of boundary constants

2-loop 5-point integrals

[Badger, Becchetti, E. Chaubey, Marzucca, '22]

- One of the topologies that appear in the NNLO corrections for tt-jet production
- 5 Mandelstam variables and mass dependence through top-quarks
- 88 master integrals
- Well-thought basis important to reconstruct analytically

$$\mu_{ij} = -k_i^{(-2\epsilon)} \cdot k_j^{(-2\epsilon)}$$



$pp \to t\bar{t}j$

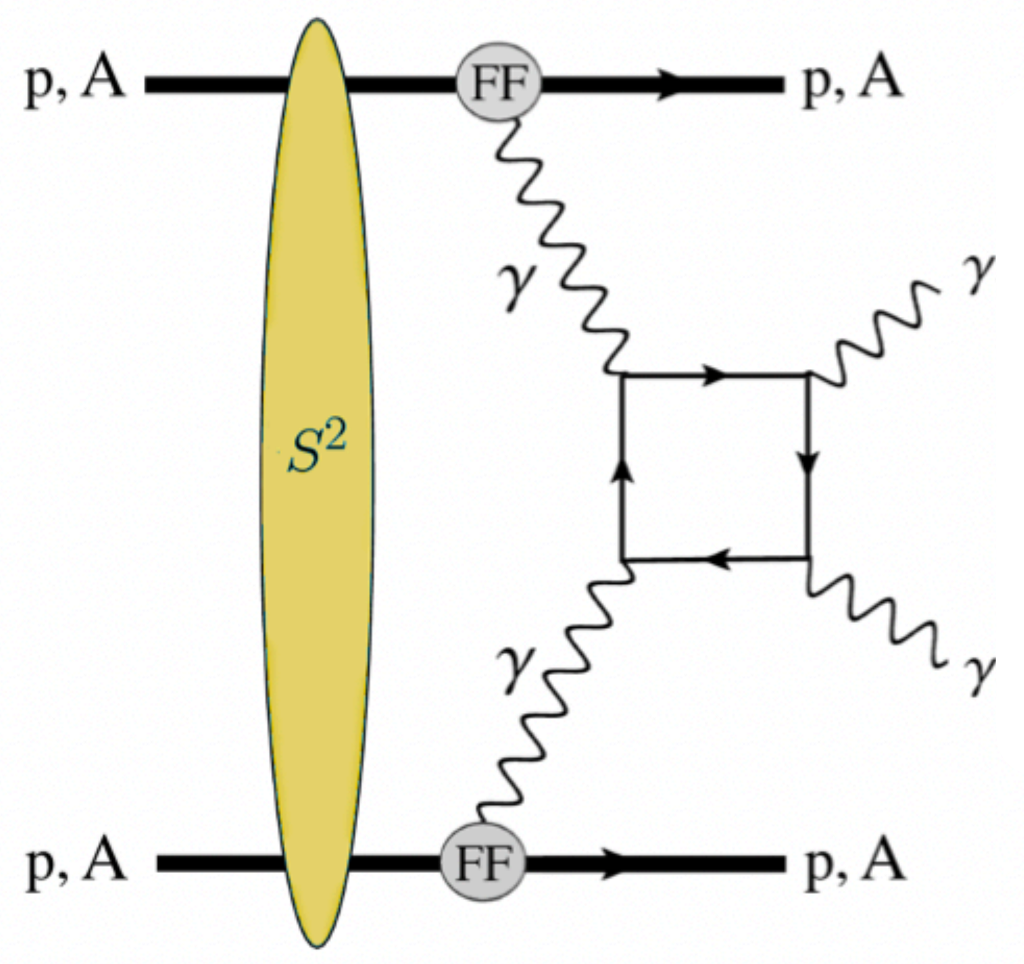
- Evaluation at 1 boundary point with a precision of $O(100)$ using AMFlow
- Integration of analytic differential equations using generalised power series expansion as implemented in DiffExp

Two-loop QCD & QED corrections for light-by-light scattering

- The LHC can accelerate not just protons but heavy ions with charges up to Z=82 for lead (Pb) ions. This enables many $\gamma\gamma$ collision measurements in ultra-peripheral pp, pn and nn collisions (UPCs).
- Light-by-light scattering one of the few photon-fusion processes observed for the first time at the LHC.

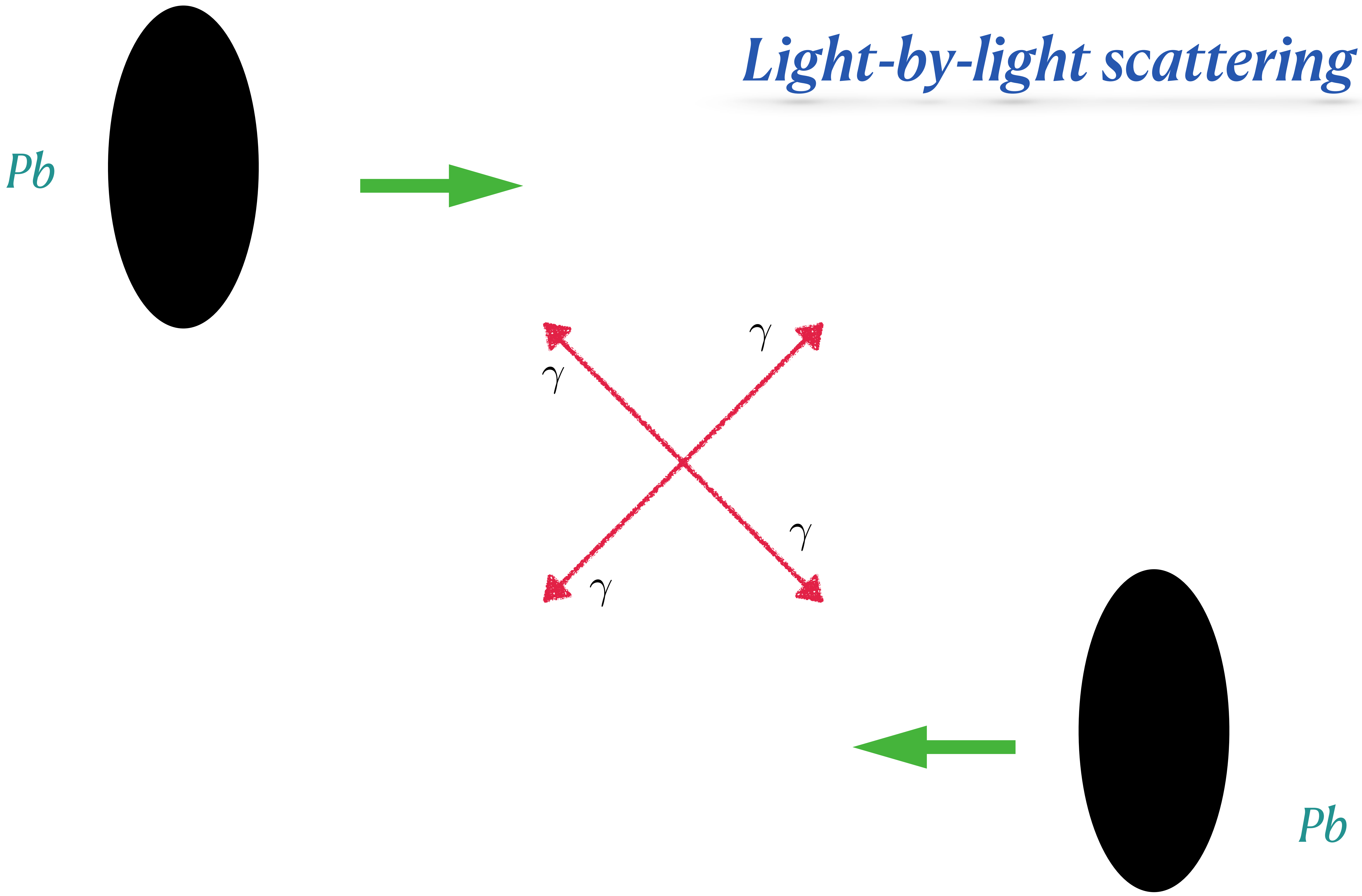
[ATLAS collaboration `17,`19, `20]
[Klusek-Gawenda, Schaefer, Szczurek,`16]
[Beloborodov, Kharlamova, Telnov,`23]

Important for studies of anomalous quartic gauge couplings, axion-like particles, Born-Infeld extensions of QED or anomalous tau electromagnetic moments as well as for important SM and BSM studies.



Light-by-light scattering at UPCs
[Shao, d'Enterria,`22]

Light-by-light scattering



Gold-plated SM and BSM processes accessible via photon-photon collisions in UPCs at hadron colliders. [Shao, d'Enterria,`22]

Process	Physics motivation
$\gamma\gamma \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$	"Standard candles" for proton/nucleus γ fluxes, EPA calculations, and higher-order QED corrections
$\gamma\gamma \to \tau^+\tau^-$	Anomalous τ lepton e.m. moments [29–32]
$\gamma\gamma \to \gamma\gamma$	aQGC [25], ALPs [27], BI QED [28], noncommut. interactions [36], extra dims. [37],...
$\gamma\gamma \to \mathcal{T}_0$	Ditauonium properties (heaviest QED bound state) [38, 39]
$\gamma\gamma \to (c\bar{c})_{0,2}, (b\bar{b})_{0,2}$	Properties of scalar and tensor charmonia and bottomonia [40, 41]
$\gamma\gamma \to$ XYZ	Properties of spin-even XYZ heavy-quark exotic states [42]
$\gamma\gamma \to$ VM VM	(with VM = ρ, ω, ϕ, J/ψ, Υ): BFKL-Pomeron dynamics [43–46]
$\gamma\gamma \to$ W$^+$W$^-$, ZZ, Z$\gamma, \cdots$	anomalous quartic gauge couplings [11, 26, 47, 48]
$\gamma\gamma \to$ H	Higgs-γ coupling, total H width [49, 50]
$\gamma\gamma \to$ HH	Higgs potential [51], quartic $\gamma\gamma$HH coupling
$\gamma\gamma \to t\bar{t}$	anomalous top-quark e.m. couplings [11, 49]
$\gamma\gamma \to \tilde{\ell}\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\chi}^+\tilde{\chi}^-$, H^{++}H^{--}	SUSY pairs: slepton [11, 52, 53], chargino [11, 54], doubly-charged Higgs bosons [11, 55].
$\gamma\gamma \to a, \phi, \mathcal{MM}, G$	ALPs [27, 56], radions [57], monopoles [58–61], gravitons [62–64],...

Gamma UPC

- Scale we are probing is 5 GeV (tau, lepton, bottom should be massive)
- Observed recently [ATLAS collaboration `17,`19, `20]
- Gamma_UPC has been integrated into automated event generators Madgraph5_aMC@NLO for NLO

C. Light-by-light scattering in Pb-Pb UPCs at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV

The loop-induced LbL signal is generated with gamma-UPC plus MadGraph5_aMC@NLO v2.6.6 [75, 138] with the virtual box contributions computed at leading order. Table XIV compares the integrated fiducial cross sections measured by ATLAS [15] with the gamma-UPC using EDFF and ChFF γ fluxes and the SuperChic predictions. The measured cross section is about 2 standard deviations above the gamma-UPC and SuperChic predictions.

TABLE XIV: Fiducial light-by-light cross sections measured in Pb-Pb UPCs at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5.02 TeV (with $E_T^\gamma > 2.5$ GeV , $|\eta^\gamma| < 2.4$, $m_{\gamma\gamma} > 5$ GeV, $p_{T,\gamma\gamma} < 1$ GeV), compared to the theoretical gamma-UPC results obtained with EDFF and ChFF γ fluxes (and their average), as well as with the SuperChic MC prediction.

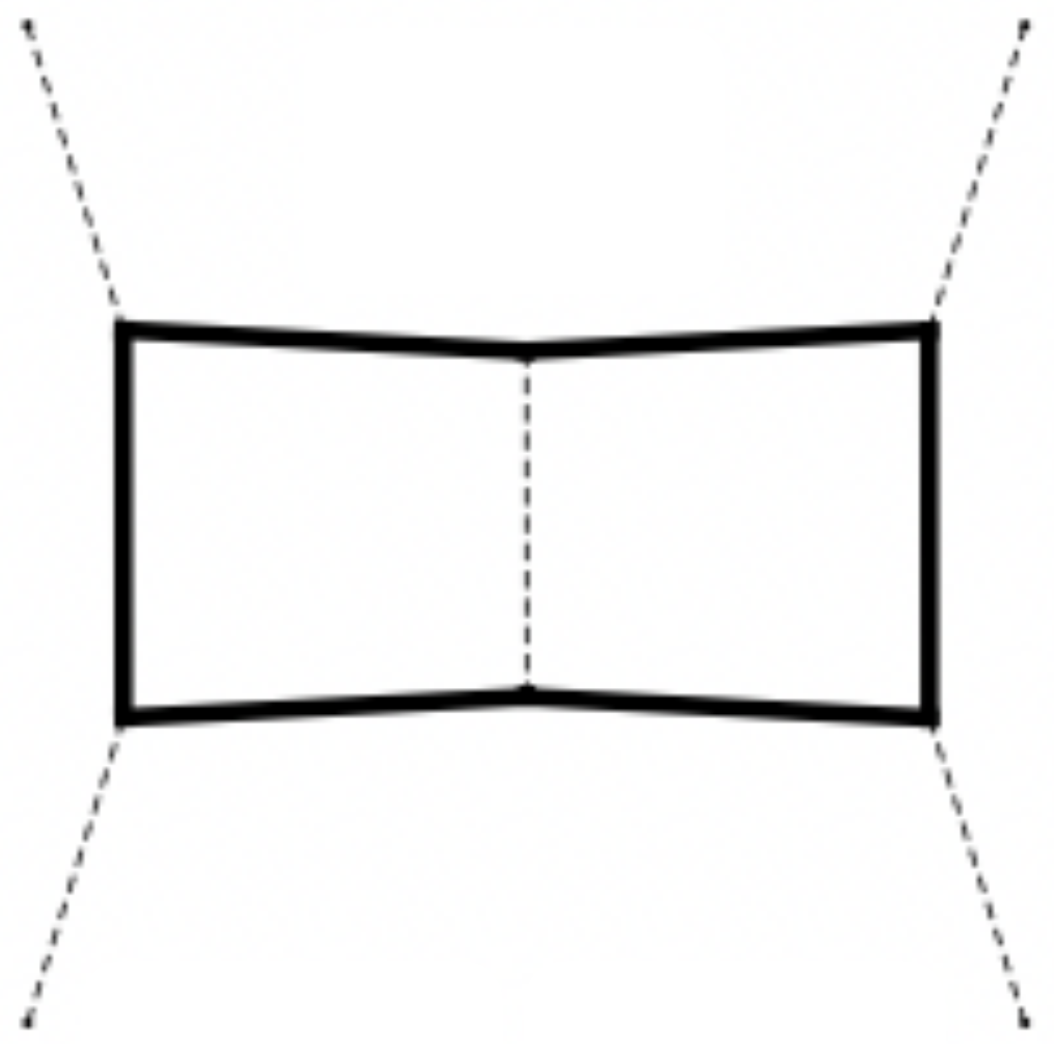
Process, system	ATLAS data [15]	gamma-UPC σ			SuperChic σ
		EDFF	ChFF	average	
$\gamma\gamma \to \gamma\gamma$, Pb-Pb at 5.02 TeV	120 ± 22 nb	63 nb	76 nb	70 ± 7 nb	78 ± 8 nb

Light-by-light scattering

[AH, E. Chaubey, Shao, To appear]

$$\gamma(p_1,\lambda_1)+\gamma(p_2,\lambda_2)+\gamma(p_3,\lambda_3)+\gamma(p_4,\lambda_4)\to 0$$

- 2-loop QCD & QED corrections in the ultra-relativistic limit ($s, t, u >> m^2$, massless internal lines) [Bern, De Freitas, Dixon, Ghinculov & Wong, 2001]
- Two-loop corrections to light-by-light scattering in supersymmetric QED [Binoth, Glover, Marquard, & van Der Bij, 2002]



Amplitude computation

$$\mathcal{M} = \varepsilon_{1,\mu_1}\varepsilon_{2,\mu_2}\varepsilon_{3,\mu_3}\varepsilon_{4,\mu_4}\mathcal{M}^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4}(p_1,p_2,p_3,p_4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{M}^{\mu_1\mu_2\mu_3\mu_4} =& A_1 g^{\mu_1\mu_2}g^{\mu_3\mu_4} + A_2 g^{\mu_1\mu_3}g^{\mu_2\mu_4} + A_3 g^{\mu_1\mu_4}g^{\mu_2\mu_3} + \sum_{j_1,j_2=1}^{3}\Big(B^1_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_1\mu_2}p^{\mu_3}_{j_1}p^{\mu_4}_{j_2}\\ &+ B^2{}_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_1\mu_3}p^{\mu_2}_{j_1}p^{\mu_4}_{j_2} + B^3{}_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_1\mu_4}p^{\mu_2}_{j_1}p^{\mu_3}_{j_2} + B^4{}_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_2\mu_3}p^{\mu_2}_{j_1}p^{\mu_4}_{j_2}\\ &+ B^5{}_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_2\mu_4}p^{\mu_1}_{j_1}p^{\mu_3}_{j_2} + B^6{}_{j_1j_2}g^{\mu_3\mu_4}p^{\mu_1}_{j_1}p^{\mu_2}_{j_2}\Big)\\ &+ \sum_{j_1,j_2,j_3,j_4=1}^{3} C_{j_1j_2j_3j_4}p^{\mu_1}_{j_1}p^{\mu_2}_{j_2}p^{\mu_3}_{j_3}p^{\mu_4}_{j_4}.\end{aligned}$$

$\varepsilon_j \cdot p_j = 0$

Bose symmetry

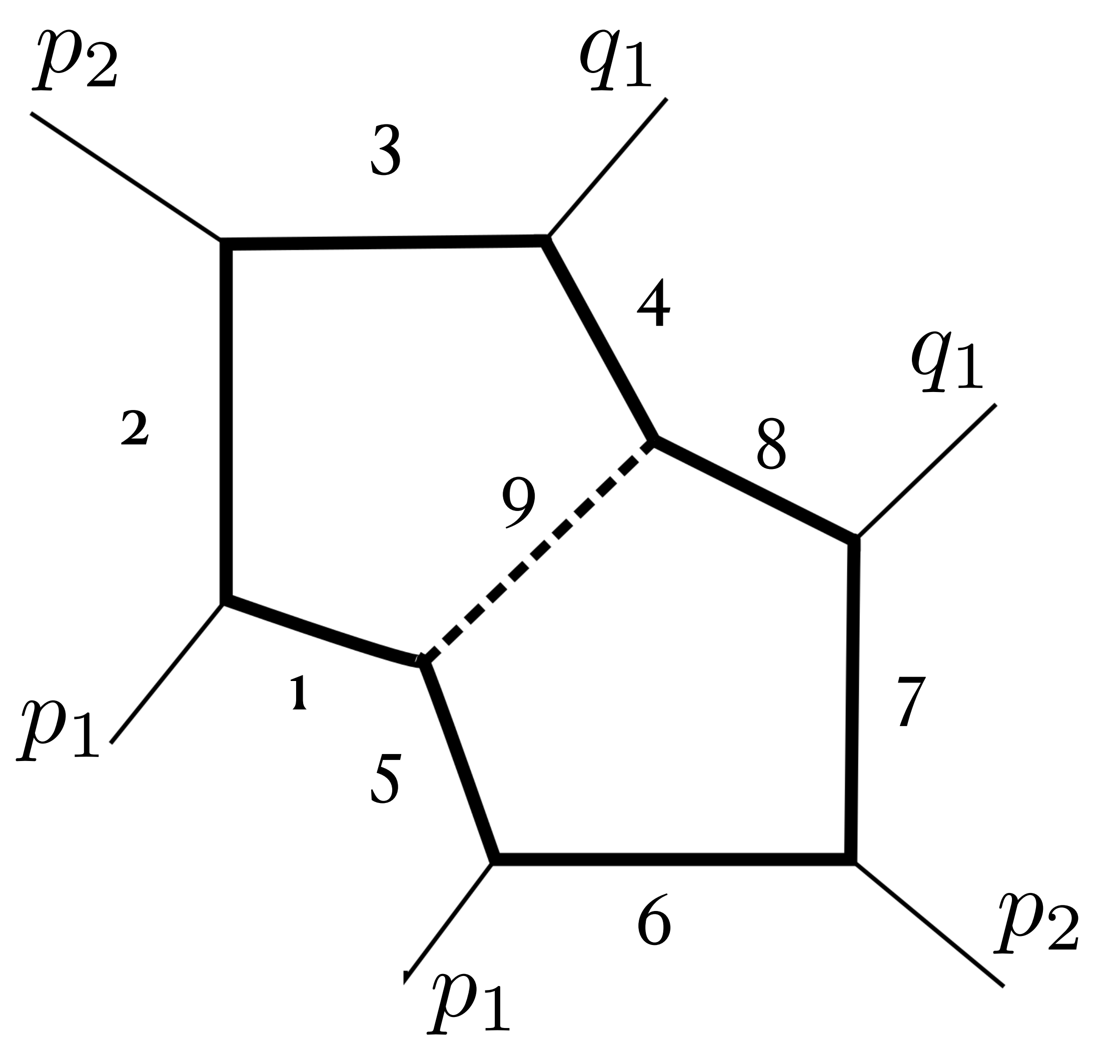
Gauge symmetry

Number of independent functions

$A_1(s,t,u)$ $\quad B^1_{11}(s,t,u)$ $\quad C_{2111}(s,t,u)$

[Binoth, Glover, Marquard, & van Der Bij, 2002]

Reduction to MIs & Simplification



$$I_{a_1,\cdots,a_9} = \left(\frac{e^{\epsilon\gamma_E}}{i\pi^{\frac{d}{2}}}\right)^2 \int \prod_{i=1}^{2} d^d k_i \frac{D_4^{a_4} D_6^{a_6}}{D_1^{a_1} D_2^{a_2} D_3^{a_3} D_5^{a_5} D_7^{a_7} D_8^{a_8} D_9^{a_9}},$$

$$k_1^2 - m_t^2, (k_1+p_1)^2 - m_t^2, (k_1+p_1+p_2)^2 - m_t^2, (k_1+p_1+p_2+p_3)^2 - m_t^2,$$
$$(k_2)^2 - m_t^2, (k_2+p_1)^2 - m_t^2, (k_2+p_1+p_2)^2 - m_t^2, (k_2+p_1+p_2+p_3)^2 - m_t^2,$$
$$(k_2-k_1)^2$$

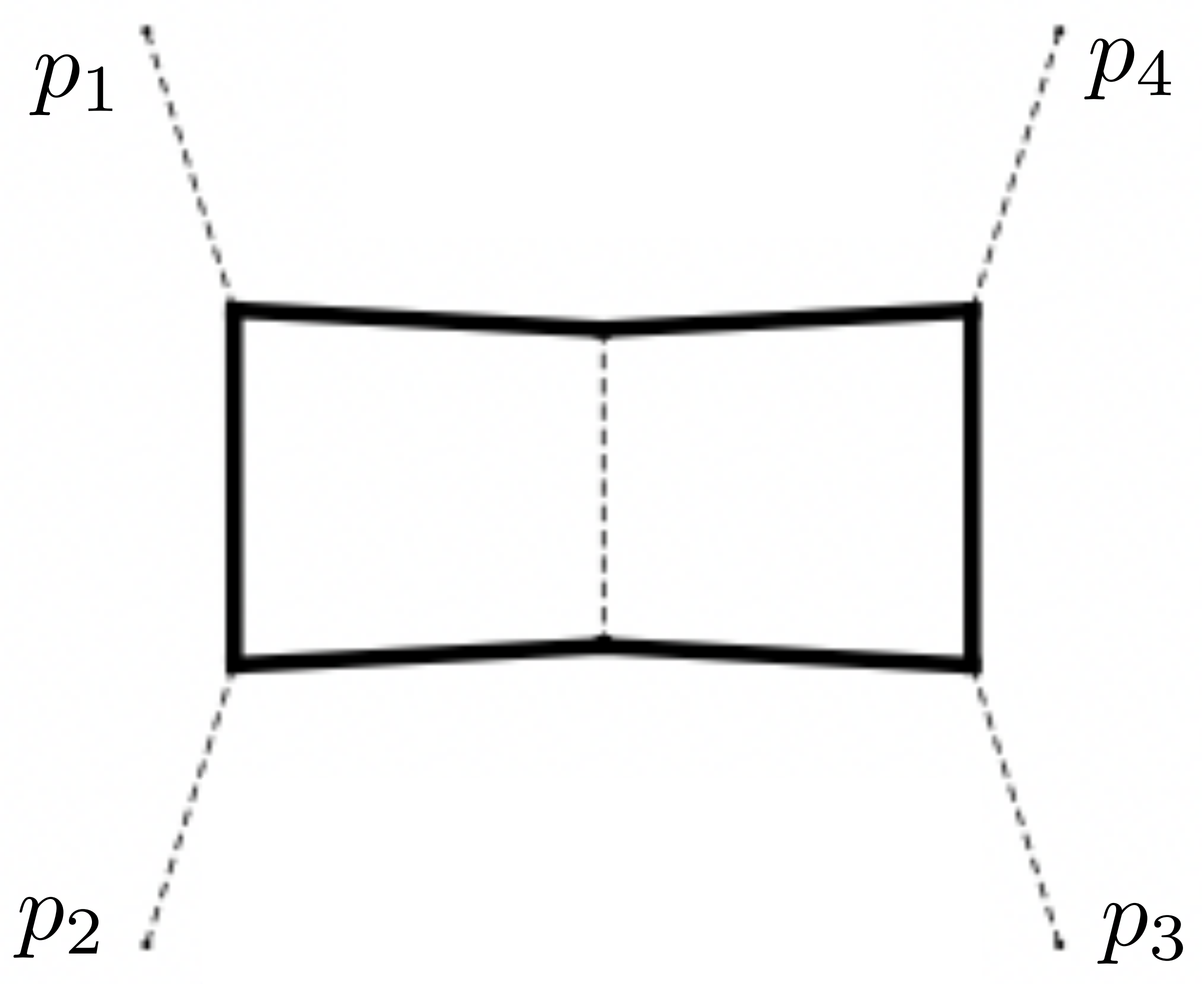
LiteRed (FiniteFlow), KIRA
[Lee, `13] [Peraro, `19] [Klappert, Lange, Maierhöfer, Usovitsch,

60 diagrams in total

7798 integrals before IBP

18 top-level sectors

Can be mapped into the 2-loop diagram shown on the right



Analytic computation of the MIs

- 29 MIs; use of differential equations;
- Choice of a canonical basis [Caron-huot, Henn, 14]

$$\partial_s \vec{f} = \epsilon A_s \vec{f}$$
$$\partial_t \vec{f} = \epsilon A_t \vec{f}$$

- Square roots:

$$\sqrt{s(s-4m^2)} \qquad \sqrt{t(t-4m^2)} \qquad \sqrt{st(st-4m^2(s+t))} \qquad \sqrt{s(m^4 s - 2m^2 t(s+2t) + st^2)}$$

- Choice of variables

$$s = -\frac{4(w-z)^2}{(1-w^2)(1-z^2)} \qquad t = -\frac{(w-z)^2}{wz} \qquad m^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{-2wz + z^2 + w^4 z^2 - 2w^3 z^3 + w^2(1+z^2+z^4)}$$ *Non-rationalizable??..*

The alphabet

$$sq = \sqrt{-2wz + z^2 + w^4 z^2 - 2w^3 z^3 + w^2(1 + z^2 + z^4)}$$ [Caron-huot, Henn, 14]

$$1-w, 1+w, 1-wz, w-z, w, w+z, 1+w-z+wz, 1-w+z+wz, 1+wz, 1-z, 1+z,$$
$$z, \frac{-sq+w-z-wz+w^2z-wz^2}{sq+w-z-wz+w^2z-wz^2}, \frac{-sq+w^2-3wz+z^2}{sq+w^2-3wz+z^2}, \frac{-1-sq+w^2z-wz^2}{-1+sq+w^2z-wz^2},$$
$$\frac{1-sq+w^2z-wz^2}{1+sq+w^2z-wz^2}$$

6 master integrals containing all 4 square roots in the integrand at weight-4.

Solving the canonical master integrals

We keep the analytic result in terms of iterated integrals with dog one-forms constructed using

[Heller, von Manteuffel, Schabinger, `20]

We convert all the integral in terms of 1-dimensional integrations

[Caron-huot, Henn, 14] [Chicherin, Sotnikov `21] [Chicherin, Sotnikov, Zoia `22]

We also express the first two orders in terms of logs and classical polylogs by matching symbols

[Duhr, Gangl, Rhodes, `11]

$$\int_\gamma I(\omega_1 \ldots \omega_4; \lambda) = \int_0^\lambda d\lambda_1 f_1(\lambda_1) \int_0^{\lambda_1} d\lambda_2 f_2(\lambda_2) \underbrace{\int_0^{\lambda_2} d\lambda_3 f_3(\lambda_3) \int_0^{\lambda_3} d\lambda_4 f_4(\lambda_4)}_{\{\mathrm{Log}^2(z), \mathrm{Li}_2(z)\}}$$

Numerical evaluation

Physical phase-space regions of interest

$$0 < w < 1 \;\;\&\;\; (0 < z < w \,|\, w < z < 1)$$
$$0 < w < 1 \;\;\&\;\; (1 < z < \frac{1}{w} \,|\, z > \frac{1}{w})$$
$$0 < w < 1 \;\;\&\;\; (-1 < z < -w \,|\, -w < z < 0)$$

We obtain different analytic representations of the results valid in different regions

Outputs →

- *We obtained a completely analytic representation for the squared matrix element at 2-loop*
- *NLO cross section with massive contributions for light-by-light scattering at UPC within reach!*

Take away

- Computation of higher order perturbative corrections important
- Analytic solution of multi-loop integrals requires understanding the mathematical structure
- With the inclusion of masses in the loop, the analytic structure starts becoming more complicated
- With the inclusion of more legs, often one needs go beyond current mathematical understand; often also desirable to combine analytic as well as numerical techniques