Analytic multi-loop results using finite fields and dataflow graphs with FiniteFlow

Tiziano Peraro (University of Zürich)

RADCOR 2019

9 September 2019

MARIE CURIE ACTIONS

Based on:

T. P., JHEP 1907 (2019) 031, arXiv:1905.08019

Introduction & motivation

Experiments at LHC

- high-accuracy (% level)
- large SM background
- high c.o.m. energy $\Rightarrow$ multi-particle states

We need scattering amplitudes

- describe hard partonic interaction
- high accuracy $\Rightarrow$ loops (% level $\sim$ 2 loops)
- multi-particle $\Rightarrow$ high multiplicity

Theoretical studies of amplitudes

- structures of QFT/gauge theories

Two and higher loops

- Algebraic calculations for multi-loop amplitudes
  - preferred strategy @ $\ell \geq 2$ loops
    - faster/more stable evaluation
    - better suited for many multi-loop techniques
    - allows more tests, studies, etc. . . and better control
  - often characterized by high complexity

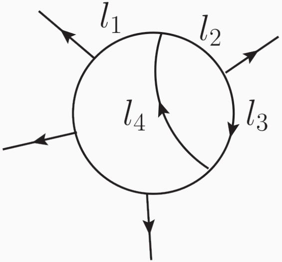
- Complexity can be a combination of
  - number of loops for high accuracy
  - number of legs for high multiplicity
  - numbers of scales (invariants, external/internal masses)

Loop amplitudes

- An integrand contribution to ℓ-loop amplitude

$$\mathcal{A} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\ell} d^d k_i \right) \frac{\mathcal{N}}{D_1\, D_2\, D_3 \cdots}$$

  - rational function in the components of loop momenta k_j
  - polynomial numerator $\mathcal{N}$
  - quadratic denominators corresp. to loop propagators



$$D_j = l_j^2 - m_j^2$$

Computing amplitudes

1. Write amplitudes as l.c. of Feynman integrals

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_j a_j I_j$$

   - a_j rational functions of invariants
   - I_j integrals with a "nice"/"standard" form

2. reduce I_j to linearly independent Master Integrals (MIs) $\{G_1, G_2, \ldots\} \subset \{I_j\}$
   - generate and solve Integration-By-Parts (IBP) identities

     Chetyrkin, Tkachov (1981), Laporta (2000)

$$I_j = \sum_k c_{jk}\, G_k$$

3. Compute the MIs

Finite fields and functional reconstruction

A major bottleneck

- Large intermediate expressions
- Intermediate stages much more complicated than final result

Functional reconstruction

- reconstruct analytic results from numerical evaluations
  - evaluation over finite fields $\mathcal{Z}_p$ (i.e. modulo prime integers p)
  - use machine-size integers, $p < 2^{64} \Rightarrow$ fast and exact
  - collect numerical evaluations and infer analytic result
- sidesteps large intermediate expressions & highly parallelizable
- first applications
  - IBPs and univ. reconstruction von Manteuffel, Schabinger (2014)
  - helicity amplitudes and multivariate reconstruction T.P. (2016)

Some notable examples

- FinRed (private) [von Manteuffel]
  - several results for 4-loop form factors [von Manteuffel, Schabinger]
- FiniteFlow [T.P.]
  - Several two-loop five-point amplitudes [Badger, Brønnum-Hansen, Hartanto, T.P.; Badger, Chicherin, Gehrmann, Heinrich, Henn, T.P., Wasser, Zhang, Zoia]
  - Matter dependence of the four-loop cusp anomalous dimension [Henn, T.P., Stahlhofen, Wasser]
- Private code [Abreu, Dormans, Febres Cordero, Ita, Page, Sotnikov, Zeng]
  - analytic five-parton amplitudes
- Fire 6 [A.V. Smirnov, F.S. Chuharev]
  - Four-loop quark form factor with quartic fundamental colour factor [Lee, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser]

The black-box interpolation problem

Given a rational function f in the variables $\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_n)$ over $\mathcal{Q}$

- Reconstruct analytic form of f, given a numerical procedure

$$(\boldsymbol{z}, p) \longrightarrow \boxed{\quad f \quad} \longrightarrow f(\boldsymbol{z}) \bmod p.$$

- evaluate f numerically for several $\boldsymbol{z}$ and p
- efficient multivariate reconstruction algorithms exist
  e.g. T.P. (2016,2019), Klappert, Lange (2019)
- upgrade analytic f over $\mathcal{Q}$ using rational reconstruction algorithm [Wang (1981)] and Chinese remainder theorem

The black-box interpolation problem

Given a rational function f in the variables $\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_n)$ over $\mathcal{Q}$

- Reconstruct analytic form of f, given a numerical procedure

$$(\boldsymbol{z}, p) \longrightarrow \boxed{\; f \;} \longrightarrow f(\boldsymbol{z}) \bmod p.$$

- evaluate f numerically for several $\boldsymbol{z}$ and p
- efficient multivariate reconstruction algorithms exist
  e.g. T.P. (2016,2019), Klappert, Lange (2019)
- upgrade analytic f over $\mathcal{Q}$ using rational reconstruction algorithm [Wang (1981)] and Chinese remainder theorem

Question in this talk

How to build the black box?

Example: Scattering amplitudes over finite fields

T.P. (2016)

- External states (momenta and polarizations)
  - rational parametrization with momentum twistors variables
    Hodges (2009), Badger, Frellesvig, Zhang (2013), Badger (2016)
- Tree-level
  - diagrams or recursion relations (e.g. Berends-Giele)
- Loop integrands
  - Feynman diagrams and t'Hooft algebra
  - Unitarity cuts sewing tree-level currents
    - higher finite-dim. representation of internal states in dim. reg.
- Integrand reduction
  - linear fit to a "nice" integrand basis

How to build the black box?

How to build a code for fast numerical evaluations of finite fields?

We can consider a few options:

1. Low-level coding (e.g. in C/C++/FORTRAN)?
   - ✓ very good runtime efficiency
   - ✗ harder to program
   - ✗ limits usability
2. Low-level coding + high-level interfaces?
   - common algorithms in C++ (e.g. linear solvers, fits, etc. . .)
   - high-level wrapper (e.g. for MATHEMATICA/PYTHON)
   - ✓ good efficiency and usability
   - ✗ not flexible
   - ✗ these algorithms are often intermediate steps

How to build the black box?

Observations:

- A typical multi-loop algorithm involves several steps
  - solving linear systems
  - substitutions / changes of variables
  - etc...
- Large simplifications often occur at the very last stages
  - it's best to do everything numerically
  - only the final expression reconstructed analytically
- Many algorithms share common "building blocks"

FiniteFlow: using data flow graphs

FiniteFlow [T.P. (2019)] has three main components

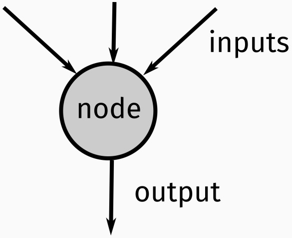
1. "basic" algorithms in C++ over finite fields
   - dense/sparse linear solvers, linear fits, evaluating rat. functions, list manipulations, etc...
2. higher-level framework to combine them into complex ones
   - output of a basic algorithm is input of others
   - graphical representation of your calculation (dataflow graphs)
3. multivariate reconstruction algorithms

FiniteFlow

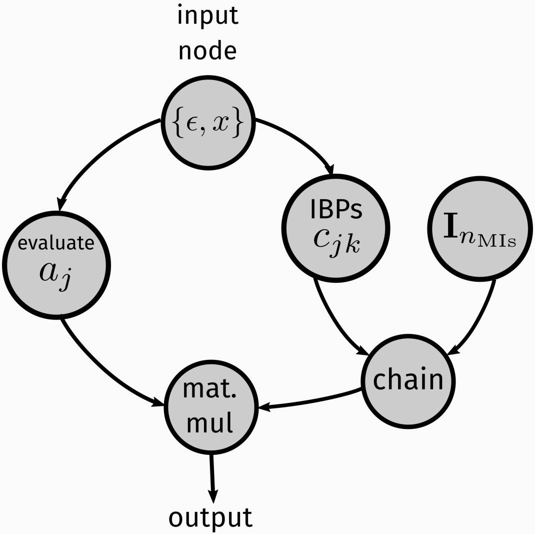
- build complex algorithms without any low-level programming (e.g. from Mathematica interface)
- many methods for amplitudes can be cast in this framework

FiniteFlow: using data flow graphs

- FiniteFlow uses (simplified) data flow graphs
  - Nodes represent numerical algorithms
  - Arrows represent lists of numerical values
- In my implementation, a node has
  - 0 or more lists (arrows) of input values
  - 1 list (arrow) of output values



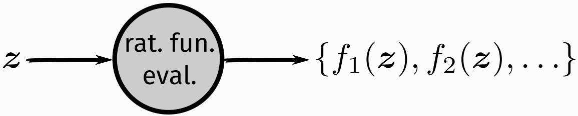
Example of a graph



Example: Evaluation of rational functions

- input: a list of values $\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_n)$
- output: a list of rational functions $\{f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ at $\boldsymbol{z}$

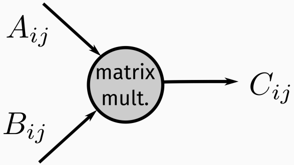
$$f_i(\boldsymbol{z}) = \frac{p_i(\boldsymbol{z})}{q_i(\boldsymbol{z})} = \frac{\sum_\alpha n_{i,\alpha}\, \boldsymbol{z}^\alpha}{\sum_\beta d_{i,\beta}\, \boldsymbol{z}^\beta},$$



Example: Matrix multiplication

- Two lists as input
  1. entries of a matrix A
  2. entries of a matrix B
- use row-major order to store them as a list
- ouput: entries of matrix C such that

$$C_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik} \, B_{kj}$$



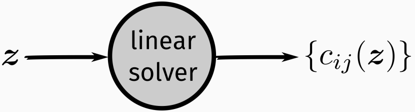
Example: Linear solver

- A $n \times m$ linear system with parametric rational entries

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} A_{ij}\, x_j = b_i, \quad (i = 1, \ldots, n), \qquad A_{ij} = A_{ij}(\boldsymbol{z}), \quad b_i = b_i(\boldsymbol{z})$$

- input: list of values for paramers $\boldsymbol{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_n)$
- output: solution $c_{ij} = c_{ij}(\boldsymbol{z})$ such that

$$x_i = \sum_{j \in \text{indep}} c_{ij}\, x_j + c_{i0} \qquad (i \notin \text{indep})$$



Learning algorithms

- Some algorithms have a learning phase
  - used to learn information for defining its output
  - must be completed before using them
- Example: linear solver
  - learn: its rank, dep. and indep. unknowns, indep. eq.s
  - learning phase: solve the system numerically a few times
  - optional: mark & sweep equations (sparse solver)

Subgraphs

- Any graph G_1 can be used as a subgraph by an algorithm (a node) A belonging to another graph G_2
  - A will evaluate G_1 several times to compute its output
  - input of G_1 $=$ auxiliary variables chained with inputs of A
- Examples
  - Laurent expansion w.r.t. a variable
  - maps: evaluate G_1 for several inputs
  - partial reconstructions w.r.t. a subset of variables
  - (total or partial) fits w.r.t. and ansatz
  - etc...

IBP reduction

- IBPs are large and sparse linear systems
- they reduce Feynman integrals I_j to a lin. indep. set of MIs G_j

$$I_i = \sum_j c_{ij}\, G_j$$

- amplitudes and other multi-loop objects can be reduced mod IBPs

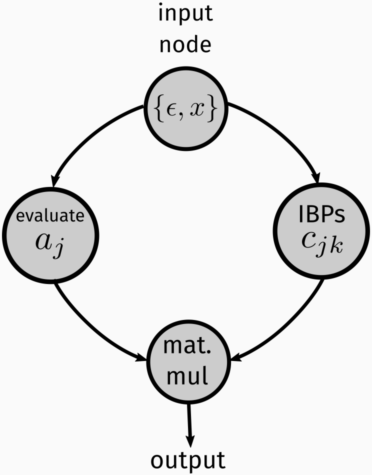
$$A = \sum_j a_j\, I_j = \sum_{jk} a_j\, c_{jk}\, G_k = \sum_j A_j\, G_j, \quad \text{with } A_j = \sum_k a_k\, c_{kj}$$

- final results for A_k often much simpler than c_{ij}

$\Rightarrow$ solve IBPs numerically and compute A_j via a matrix multiplication

- Similar approach for differential equations for MIs

IBP reduction

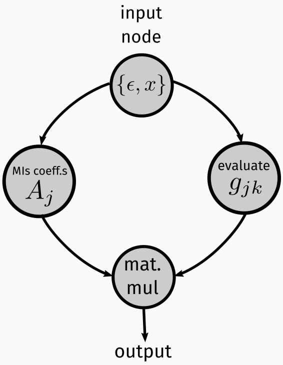


Coefficients of the ϵ-expansion

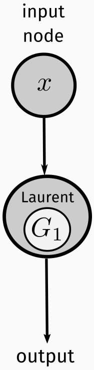
If MIs are known analytically in terms of special functions f_k

$$G_j = \sum_k g_{jk}(\epsilon, x)\, f_k + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon),$$

$G_1 =$

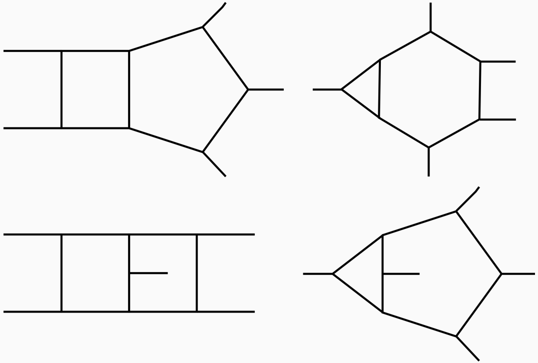


$G_2 =$



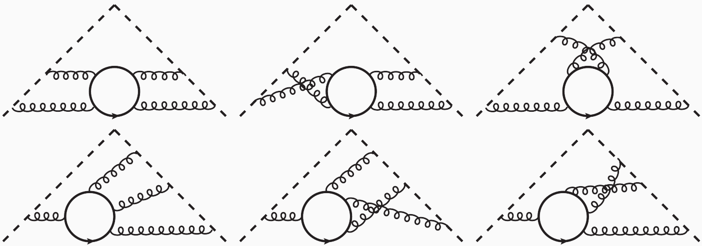
Cutting-edge applications of FiniteFlow

- Five-point two-loop amplitudes
  - Several planar results for five partons and $W + 4$ partons [Badger, Brønnum-Hansen, Hartanto, T.P. (2017-2019)]
  - all-plus five gluon non-planar [Badger, Chicherin, Gehrmann, Heinrich, Henn, T.P., Wasser, Zhang, Zoia (2019)]



- Matter dependence of the 4-loop cusp anomalous dimension

  [Henn, T.P., Stahlhofen, Wasser (2019)] ⇒ **see M. Stahlhofen's talk**



Public codes

- FiniteFlow

  `https://github.com/peraro/finiteflow`

  - C++ code
  - Mathematica interface (strongly recommended)

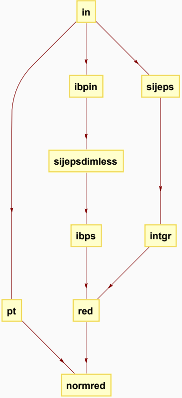
- FiniteFlow MathTools

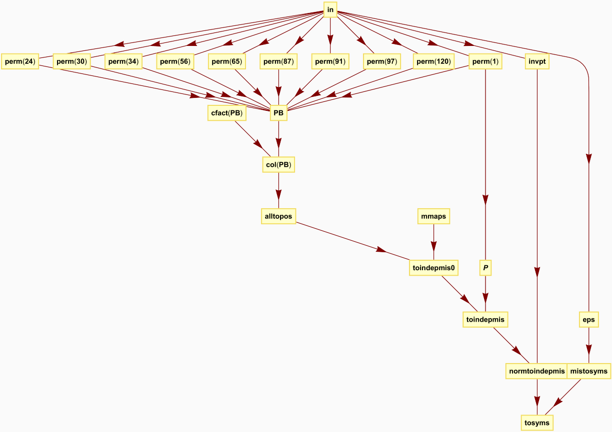
  `https://github.com/peraro/finiteflow-mathtools`

  - packages FFUtils, LiteMomentum, LiteIBP, Symbols
  - examples (amplitudes, IBPs, diff. equations and many more)

Example of graphs in FiniteFlow

Piecing together the all-plus five gluon amplitude (only planar contributions are shown)





Summary & Outlook

Summary

- Finite fields and functional reconstruction
  - enhance the possibilities of our theoretical predictions
  - new results unattainable with traditional computer algebra
  - public code FiniteFlow
- Progress on 2-loop 5-point and other complex processes

Outlook

- More applications
  - massive processes, phase-space integrals, ...
- High level of automation for higher-loop predictions