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New Results on Massive 3-Loop Wilson Coefficients in Deep-Inelastic scattering*^{†‡}

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We present recent results on newly calculated 2- and 3-loop contributions to the heavy quark parts of the structure functions in deep-inelastic scattering due to charm and bottom.

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1. Introduction

At present the 3-loop heavy flavor corrections form the missing link to analyze the World deepinelastic scattering data at next-to-next-to leading order with respect to the determination of the unpolarized parton distribution functions (PDFs) [1], the strong coupling constant [2], and the masses of the charm and bottom quarks [3]. These distributions and parameters form an essential input for all precision measurements at the LHC, notably the measurement of the Higgs boson [4] and $t\bar{t}$ [5] production cross sections. Furthermore, their precise knowledge provides new unprecedented tests of the Standard Model and may help in this way to reveal potential deviations pointing to new physics.

The present project is devoted to calculate the 3-loop heavy flavor Wilson coefficients at large scales $Q^2 \gg m^2$ in analytic form. In case of the structure function $F_2(x, Q^2)$ this approximation suffices at the 1% level for scales $Q^2/m^2 \gtrsim 10$ [6], a region to be selected anyway in case of charm to stay off higher twist terms [7] at this precision.

In 2009 a series of Mellin moments has been calculated for the corresponding massive operator matrix elements (OMEs) ranging from N = 2 to N = 10...14, depending on the Wilson coefficient, in Refs. [8] by mapping the operator matrix elements for the different moments onto massive tadpoles, which were computed using the code MATAD [9]. These moments serve now for comparison in the computation of the general-N results. In the time since, four out of five neutral current massive 3-loop Wilson coefficients have been calculated [10–14], along with seven out of eight massive OMEs [10–13, 15–19]. For all processes the logarithmic 3-loop contributions are known [11]. To perform these computations, several technical, computer-algebraic and mathematical innovations were necessary, which are described in Refs. [20–36]. The different physics results, including also necessary 2-loop calculations, for the neutral and charged current reactions were published in Refs. [37–41] and recent surveys were given in [18, 42].

In this note we describe recent developments of the project. The paper is organized as follows. The basic formalism and a series of technical details of the calculation are summarized in Section 2. In Section 3 we review the status of the calculation of the neutral current structure function $F_2(x, Q^2)$. A survey on the calculation of the 3-loop corrections to non-singlet charged and neutral current structure functions is given in Section 4. Results on the calculation of the heavy flavor corrections in the full region of Q^2 for various polarized and unpolarized non-singlet structure functions to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ and associated sum rules are given in Section 5. Recent results of 3-loop two-mass corrections are reported in Section 6, and Section 7 contains the conclusions.

2. Basic Formalism and Technical Aspects of the Calculation

As it has been outlined in Refs. [8, 11] the massive 3-loop Wilson coefficients for deep-inelastic scattering can be represented in terms of the massless Wilson coefficients [43, 44] and massive operator matrix elements in the asymptotic region $Q^2 \gg m^2$, if the single heavy quark case is considered. Here Q^2 denotes the virtuality of the process and *m* the heavy quark mass. In the present project the massive OMEs are newly computed and used in the calculation of the corresponding massive Wilson coefficients. Furthermore, the massive OMEs describe the transition of a single heavy flavor becoming light in the variable flavor number scheme (VFNS), cf. [11, 45]. Up to

2-loop order the Wilson coefficients are know (semi)analytically [46]¹. In the asymptotic region analytic expressions have been derived in Refs. [6, 37].

The whole 3-loop project constitutes of a calculation of 2864 Feynman diagrams mapping to some dozens of 10^4 scalar integrals. They are generated using QGRAF [48], calculating their Dirac structure using FORM [49] and the color structure using Color [50]. Except for simpler topologies, we use the integration by part (IBP)-reduction [51] implemented in the package Reduze 2 [52]² to map the major part of the problem to the calculation of 687 master integrals, out of which 116 remain to be calculated. 571 master integrals can be solved by sum-structures using difference-field theory [55–63] implemented in the package Sigma [64, 65], or other techniques, like the use of hypergeometric functions [66], Mellin-Barnes representations [67], the method of hyperlogarithms [33, 68], the solution of differential equations [69], and the Almkvist-Zeilberger algorithm [70], implemented within the package MultiIntegrate [71].

They can be expressed by iterative sum-structures in *N*-space or iterative integrals in *x*-space, i.e. in terms of harmonic polylogarithms [72], generalized harmonic polylogarithms of the Kummertype [28, 29], cyclotomic harmonic polylogarithms [31], or root-valued iterated integrals [30], which all correspond to difference or differential equations that can be factorized to first order. This is not the case for all the remaining 116 master integrals, which depend on structures obeying 2nd order equations. Here we expect complete elliptic integrals of rational argument and related functions to emerge, see $[73]^3$, over which first order structures are iterated again. We currently work on the solution of these systems.

In all these methods the solution of recurrences and the various properties of special functions emerging in this context play a central role and have to be used algorithmically. This is made possible by the packages Sigma [64,65], EvaluateMultiSums and SumProduction, [77], RhoSum [78], decoupling formalisms [79], HarmonicSums [29–31,71,80] and MultiIntegrate [71].

3. Status of the 3-Loop Neutral Current Corrections

The heavy flavor contributions to the structure functions $F_{2,L}(x,Q^2)$ are given by

$$F_{2,L}^{\text{heavy}}(x,Q^2) = F_{2,L}(x,Q^2) - F_{2,L}^{\text{massless}}(x,Q^2) , \qquad (3.1)$$

for a single heavy quark Q and N_F massless quarks

$$\begin{split} F_{(2,L)}^{\text{heavy}}(x, N_F + 1, Q^2, m^2) &= \\ \sum_{k=1}^{N_F} e_k^2 \Biggl\{ L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{m^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes \left[f_k(x, \mu^2, N_F) + f_{\overline{k}}(x, \mu^2, N_F) \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{N_F} L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}} \left(x, N_F + 1, \frac{Q^2}{m^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) \otimes \Sigma(x, \mu^2, N_F) \end{split}$$

¹For a precise implementation in Mellin space, see [47].

²The package uses the codes GiNaC [53] and Fermat [54].

³Similar structures were observed also in Refs. [74–76].

$$+\frac{1}{N_{F}}L_{g,(2,L)}^{S}\left(x,N_{F}+1,\frac{Q^{2}}{m^{2}},\frac{m^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)\otimes G(x,\mu^{2},N_{F})\right\}$$

+ $e_{Q}^{2}\left[H_{q,(2,L)}^{PS}\left(x,N_{F}+1,\frac{Q^{2}}{m^{2}},\frac{m^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)\otimes\Sigma(x,\mu^{2},N_{F})$
+ $H_{g,(2,L)}^{S}\left(x,N_{F}+1,\frac{Q^{2}}{m^{2}},\frac{m^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)\otimes G(x,\mu^{2},N_{F})\right].$ (3.2)

Here e_k and e_Q denote the light and heavy quark charges, f_k and G are the quarkonic and gluon parton densities and $\Sigma = \sum_{k=1}^{N_F} (f_k + f_{\bar{k}})$ the singlet density, and μ denotes the factorization scale. The five heavy flavor Wilson coefficients are given by $L_q^{NS}, L_q^{PS}, L_g^{S}$ and H_q^{PS}, H_g^{S} , cf. Refs. [10–13]. In Figure 1 the present status of the 3-loop results on $F_2^{\text{charm}}(x, Q^2)$ is illustrated for $Q^2 =$

In Figure 1 the present status of the 3-loop results on $F_2^{\text{charm}}(x, Q^2)$ is illustrated for $Q^2 = 100 \text{ GeV}^2$ referring to the parton densities [81] and $m_c^{\text{pole}} = 1.59 \text{ GeV}$. We show the different contributions in $O(\alpha_s), O(\alpha_s^2)$ and $O(\alpha_s^3)$ using the asymptotic representation, highlighting their behaviour at large values of x in the inset.

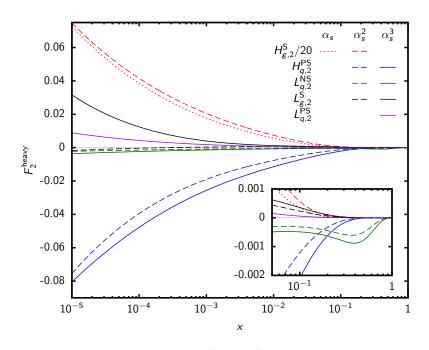


Figure 1: The different known contributions to $F_2^{\text{charm}}(x, Q^2)$ by the five heavy flavor Wilson coefficients from $O(\alpha_s)$ (dotted lines), $O(\alpha_s^2)$ (dashed lines), $O(\alpha_s^2)$ (full lines), for $m_c^{\text{pole}} = 1.59$ GeV and the PDFs [81]. The contributions due to H_g^S have been scaled down by a factor of 20 for better visibility.

The intended accuracy is O(1%) and requires all the contributions mentioned above, at least in some part of the kinematic range. The largest contribution is due to H_g^S driven by the gluon distribution starting at $O(\alpha_s)$. Here the calculation of the 3-loop term is underway, while all other contributions are known already. The next largest term in the small x region is H_q^{PS} , yielding negative corrections there. It is followed by L_g^S with smaller positive corrections at 3-loop order, which are larger than those in 2-loop order by the same Wilson coefficient. The fourth largest contribution is due to L_q^{PS} and the smallest contributions are due to L_q^{NS} , while it is largest in the valence region. The full knowledge of the 3-loop heavy flavor corrections to $F_2(x, Q^2)$ will improve on presently remaining theory errors both on $\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ and m_c [3] due to a yet approximate treatment [82] of these corrections, based on the previous work [8, 10, 37–39].

4. 3-Loop Non-Singlet Polarized and Charged Current Corrections

The flavor non-singlet OME [12] appears in various unpolarized and polarized neutral and charged current structure functions, combined with the different massless Wilson coefficients and helicity dependent anomalous dimensions [44, 83–85]. This allows to calculate the polarized 3-loop massive non-singlet Wilson coefficient for twist-2 part of the structure functions $g_{1,2}(x,Q^2)$ and the charged current structure functions $xF_3^{W^+-W^-}(x,Q^2)$ and $F_{1,2}^{W^+-W^-}(x,Q^2)$, cf. Refs. [86–88]; for the lower order corrections see [40, 89]. Here, g_2 is obtained by the Wandzura-Wilczek relation [90–93].

In Figure 2 we show the relative 3-loop corrections to $g_1^{NS}(x,Q^2)$ and $xF_3^{W^++W^-}(x,Q^2)$ for typical scales Q^2 using the polarized PDFs [94] and the unpolarized PDFs [81], normalizing to the massless contributions.

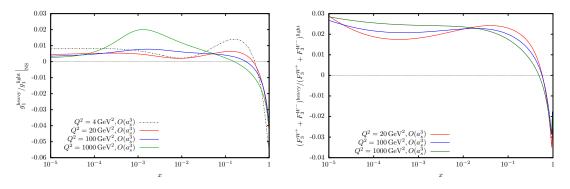


Figure 2: The relative 3-loop charm quark corrections to the polarized neutral current structure function $g_1^{NS}(x,Q^2)$ using the PDFs [94] and the unpolarized charged current structure function $xF_3^{W^++W^-}(x,Q^2)$ using the PDFs [81] for $m_c^{\text{pole}} = 1.59$ GeV as functions of *x* and Q^2 ; from [86] and [87].

The 3-loop heavy flavor corrections to g_1^{NS} vary between +2% and -5% and those for the charged current structure function $xF_3^{W^++W^-}$ between +3% and -3%, compared to the light flavor contributions. These corrections cannot be resolved in present measurements but will play a role in high luminosity measurements at planned future colliders [95].

The asymptotic 3-loop heavy flavor corrections to the charged current structure functions $F_{1(2)}^{W^+-W^-}$ is shown in Figure 3. The relative contribution ranges from -1(-2)% to -8%, with the largest corrections around $x \sim 0.03$. The higher order terms yield positive corrections.

5. Power Corrections in the Non-Singlet Case at $O(\alpha_s^2)$

In the foregoing sections we have presented results calculating the massive Wilson coefficients in the asymptotic region $Q^2 \gg m^2$. It is, however, also interesting to study the Wilson coefficients at lower scales Q^2 for data in this region and to estimate the scales at which the asymptotic representation is valid. We investigate the non-singlet massive Wilson coefficients to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ for the inclusive structure functions [41].

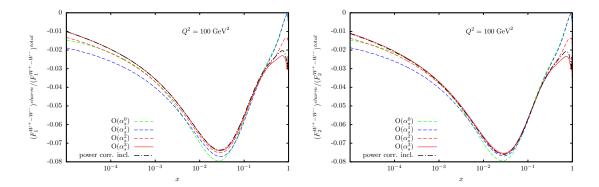


Figure 3: The relative 3-loop charm quark corrections to the charged current structure functions $F_{1(2)}^{W^+-W^-}(x,Q^2)$ at $Q^2 = 100 \text{ GeV}^2$ for $m^{\text{pole}} = 1.59 \text{ GeV}$ using the PDFs of Ref. [81]; form [88].

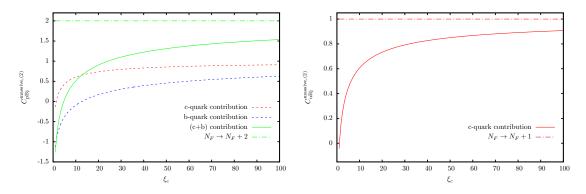


Figure 4: Left panel: The charm and bottom quark contributions to the polarized Bjorken sum rule as a function of $\xi_c = Q^2/m_c^2$, for $m_c^{\text{pole}} = 1.59 \text{ GeV}$ and $m_b^{\text{pole}} = 4.78 \text{ GeV}$ [96]. The function C_{pBj} describes the flavor excitation, with $C_{\text{pBj}} = 1$ one heavy quark being effectively massless. Right panel: The 2-loop charm quark contribution to the unpolarized Bjorken sum rule; from [41].

In the tagged flavor case a similar analysis was performed in Ref. [97]⁴. It turns out that the tagged flavor case does not lead to a stable description at large scales Q^2 , containing logarithmic terms, which are absent in the inclusive case due to heavy flavor loop effects in diagrams with massless final states. In the inclusive case the decoupling of heavy flavors is uniquely described. Going to very low scales Q^2 for deep-inelastic scattering logarithmic terms remain. However, the deep-inelastic description is limited to virtualities Q^2 of a certain size, say $Q^2 \gtrsim Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$ and cannot be applied below.

We show the effect of these contributions on the structure functions $F_{1(2)}$ in Figure 3 (dashdotted lines) replacing the contributions up to 2-loops by the complete results. At $Q^2 = 100 \text{ GeV}^2$ the corrections do widely agree with the asymptotic result but a small difference in the large *x* range still remains.

One also obtains interesting results on different sum rules for the structure functions, such as the Adler- [98], unpolarized Bjorken- [99], polarized Bjorken- [100], and Gross-Lewellyn Smith

⁴For the $O(\alpha_s^2)$ results on the tagged contributions to the structure functions see [6, 37].

sum rule [101]. While due to fermion number conservation the contribution to these sum rules is free of mass effects in the asymptotic range, the last three sum rules receive heavy quark mass effects. We have shown that the Adler sum rule does not receive any correction, also no target mass corrections.

Figure 4 demonstrates the transition of the massive quark contributions to massless ones for the massive 2-loop corrections of the polarized and unpolarized Bjorken sum-rule as a function of Q^2 . One should note that the respective corrections enter the N_F -terms of the sum rule only, cf. [41]. The transition of this term to 1 only proceeds slowly both for charm and bottom quarks as a function of Q^2 . At lower scales Q^2 the corresponding contributions are even negative in case of the polarized Bjorken sum rule due to virtual corrections, which is of importance in experimental analyses.

6. 3-Loop Two-Mass Corrections in the Asymptotic Region

Starting at 3-loop order the massive Wilson coefficients contain Feynman diagrams in which two internal massive fermion lines are present leading to contributions of charm and bottom in individual terms, which cannot be separated. Due to this the variable flavor number scheme presented in [11, 45] is no longer applicable in the strict sense, but needs to be generalized. As $m_b^2/m_c^2 \sim 10$, one possibility for large scales $Q^2 \gg m_c^2, m_b^2$ consists in decoupling both heavy quarks together. The corresponding variable flavor number scheme has been worked out in Ref. [102] and requires to obtain as well the two-mass contributions to the different OMEs at 3-loop order. Their moments N = 2,4,6 have already been calculated [102, 103] projecting them to massive tadpoles and using the package Q2e [104]. In the two-mass case the renormalization of the OMEs, given in the single mass case in [8], has to be extended. Furthermore, the 2-mass OMEs $A_{qq,Q}^{NS}$, $A_{qq,Q}^{PS}$ and $A_{gq,Q}$ have been calculated for general mass assignment analytically and the calculation of A_{Qq}^{PS} is underway. In case of the OME $A_{gg,Q}$ all scalar topologies have been calculated. Here new classes of iterative integrals do emerge, which can be handled with the package HarmonicSums.m by now. While an expansion in the mass ratio m_c^2/m_b^2 is possible for fixed moments, it turns out not to be possible for a general Mellin variable N, thus requiring the complete calculation.

7. Conclusions

After having calculated a set of 3-loop moments for all massive OMEs contributing to the massive 3-loop Wilson coefficients in the asymptotic region $Q^2 \gg m^2$ in 2009 [8], progress has been made in the calculation of the general N results of these Wilson coefficients. All logarithmic contributions are known [11] and the Wilson coefficients $L_{q,}^{NS}, L_q^{PS}, L_s^{S}$ and H_q^{PS} have been calculated along with the OMEs appearing as the transition matrix elements in the variable flavor number scheme at 3-loop order, cf. [10–13]. In case of the charged current structure functions and the non-singlet contribution to the polarized structure functions $g_{1(2)}(x, Q^2)$ a series of 3-loop Wilson coefficients have been calculated [86–88], completing the 2-loop charged current programme [40, 89] before. Recently, the non-singlet $O(\alpha_s^2)$ corrections have been completed for the most important inclusive polarized and unpolarized neutral and charged current structure functions and the sum rules associated to them in the whole range Q^2 relevant for deep-inelastic scattering [41]. It has been shown

that the process of a heavy quark becoming effectively massless at high scales proceeds slowly, which should be considered in the matching in the different schemes being used in data analysis currently. Clearly, the matching at $m_Q^2 = Q^2$ is unfortunate since a heavy quark's velocity is not ultra-relativistic there.

At 3-loop order two-heavy-mass Feynman diagrams contribute to the OMEs. This requires a different renormalization compared to that of the single-heavy-mass case and leads to a change of the associated variable flavor number scheme since these terms are neither charm nor bottom contributions. One may, however, design a variable flavor number scheme in decoupling both contributions together. Beyond a series of moments also the general *N* contributions have been computed in some cases [102].

We have devised an algorithm to calculate massive Feynman diagrams containing local operator insertions, mapping the differential equations obtained from the IBP-relations into systems of difference equations, which are solved automatically [34, 35]. This algorithm factorizes the corresponding problem to first order structures as far as possible and into potential remaining terms, which cannot be factorized neither in N- nor x-space. If the latter terms are not present, we receive an iterative sum or integral solution of the corresponding physical problem starting from differential equations in whatever basis and obtaining the emerging letter-representation of the contributing alphabet in an automatic manner together with a proof certificate. In this way we automatically detect non-factorizing contributions uniquely. They need a further separate treatment to obtain the solution.

In the present project various new mathematical structures have been found for Feynmanintegrals in general. While at the time of 1998 the harmonic sums yielded a sufficient systematic representation for massless 2-loop problems [20, 21], the present massive 3-loop problems require Kummer-iterated integrals [28, 29], cyclotomic iterated integrals [31], root-valued iterated integrals [30], and further generalizations to elliptic and $_2F_1$ -valued non-iterative letters in otherwise iterative integrals [73]. This list of structures will be growing further addressing processes at even higher loops and with more scales. The packages Sigma, EvaluateMultiSums, SumProduction, RhoSum, HarmonicSums and MultiIntegrate [29–31,64,65,71,77– 80] were significantly extended or newly created in the project and are already in partly use in a series of other projects.

Presently we work on the completion of $A_{Qg}^{(3)}$, in which new mathematical structures appear, the solution of which has to be automated.

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