Contributions to the 2-loop Bhabha process: new results

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* Based on common work with Michał Czakon and Tord Riemann

Contributions to the 2-loop Bhabha process – 21 April, Paris – p. 1/?

Why study 2-loop Bhabha scattering now?

- Prominent luminosity-monitoring reaction for e^+e^- colliders
- Experimental accuracy points to 10^{-4}
- New Physics reach: e⁺e⁻e⁺e⁻ four fermion operators



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Summary and outlook

Basic 2-loop vertices



There are 16 Master Integrals for them (Tadpole, 5 SE, 10 V) R. Bonciani, P. Mastrolia, E. Remiddi, Nucl. Phys. **B661**(2003)289

Basic 2-loop boxes



B5: Bonciani et al., Nucl. Phys. **B681**(2004)261

B1: V. Smirnov, Phys. Lett. **B524**(2002)129



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- Boxes (high powers: 3 additional in denominator and 2 in numerator)
 B1: 4 h; B2: 9 h; B3,B4: 12 h; B5,B6: 1 h.

The complete set of MIs: additional vertices



The complete set of MIs: boxes



The complete set of MIs: boxes



Altogether there are 42 Mls.

The complete set of MIs: B6l3m3 in more details



New MIs: 5 line box B5l2m1

Differential equation method (Kotikov, Remiddi)



New vertices: example



$$= \frac{2}{1-x^2} \left[8\zeta(4) + \zeta(2) \log^2(x) + \frac{1}{24} \log^4(x) - 4\zeta(2) Li_2(x) + 2 Li_4(x) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

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- Divergent parts of IR safe integrals: propeties of the \overline{MS} scheme exploited
- Subloop subtractions for numerical evaluation of finite parts

Subtraction in Feynman parameters for numerical evaluation

$$\int \frac{d^d k_1 d^d k_2}{[k_2^2][(k_2 + k_1 - p_1)^2][k_1^2 + m^2][(k_1 + p_2)^2]}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \rightarrow & \int \frac{d^{d}k_{1}}{[(k_{1}-p_{1})^{2}]^{\epsilon}[k_{1}^{2}+m^{2}][(k_{1}+p_{2})^{2}]} \\ = & \epsilon(1+\epsilon)\int_{0}^{1}dxdydzx^{-1+\epsilon}\delta(1-x-y-z)\int \frac{d^{d}k_{1}}{(xD_{1}+yD_{2}+zD_{3})^{2+\epsilon}} \\ \rightarrow & \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)^{2}\Gamma(\epsilon)}{\Gamma(2-2\epsilon)}\epsilon(1+\epsilon)\frac{\Gamma(2\epsilon)}{\Gamma(2+\epsilon)}\int_{0}^{1}dxdy\,x^{-1+\epsilon}(1-x)^{1-2\epsilon}F(x,y) \\ \end{array}$$
Edentity:
$$\int_{0}^{1}dy\,\{[F(x,y)-F(0,y)]+F(0,y)\}$$

Final result:



$$= \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{5}{2}\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2}\left[19 + 4\zeta_2 + 2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)\left[4\zeta_2 + \frac{1}{2}\ln^2 x + 2Li_2(x)\right]\right]$$

Using irreducible numerators

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & &$$

$$OBJd(s) = A_{-2}(s)\frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} + A_{-1}(s)\frac{1}{\epsilon} + A_{0}(s) + \cdots$$
$$OBJ(s) = B_{-2}(s)\frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} + B_{-1}(s)\frac{1}{\epsilon} + B_{0}(s) + \cdots$$
$$0 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^{3}}[F_{1}(s) + F_{2}(s)A_{-2}(s)]$$
$$A_{-2}(s) = \frac{1}{4s} \quad \text{also:} \quad A_{-1}(s)$$

From renormalization theory:



Subloop subtractions:





Summary and Outlook

The complete set of 3-point functions coming from vertex diagrams and from box diagrams after cancellations of some lines has been calculated. Apart from checking the known integrals this consisted in calculating 4 new master integrals.

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- One new 5-line box integral coming from the planar double box diagram has been calculated.
- All master integrals have been identified. Altogether, there are 42 two-loop box type MI's, 38 of them remain to be calculated (feasible within next few months)