Five-Loop Calculations with FORM

Andreas Maier

6 May 2025

Massive vacuum diagrams



- QCD decoupling
- Moments of vacuum polarisation
- Anomalous dimensions

Massless propagators





1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]

- 1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]
- Identify diagram families: autopsy or dynast (Rust), based on nauty and Traces (C) [MCKay, Piperno 2014]

- 1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]
- 2 Identify diagram families: autopsy or dynast (Rust),

- 3 Manipulate expressions: nucalc (FORM)
 - Calculate colour factors: color (FORM) [van Ritbergen, Schellekens, Vermaseren 1998]
 - Insert Feynman rules (FORM)
 - Compute traces (FORM)
 - Expand in momenta/masses: series (FORM)
 - Reduce tensor integrals: nucalc (FORM) or tide (Rust)
 - Expand in ε: series (FORM)
 - Cancel scalar products: nucalc (FORM)

- 1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]
- 2 Identify diagram families: autopsy or dynast (Rust),

- 3 Manipulate expressions: nucalc (FORM)
 - Calculate colour factors: color (FORM) [van Ritbergen, Schellekens, Vermaseren 1998]
 - Insert Feynman rules (FORM)
 - Compute traces (FORM)
 - Expand in momenta/masses: series (FORM)
 - Reduce tensor integrals: nucalc (FORM) or tide (Rust)
 - Expand in ε: series (FORM)
 - Cancel scalar products: nucalc (FORM)
- A Reduce to basis integrals: crusher + tinbox (C++)

- 1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]
- 2 Identify diagram families: autopsy or dynast (Rust),

- 3 Manipulate expressions: nucalc (FORM)
 - Calculate colour factors: color (FORM) [van Ritbergen, Schellekens, Vermaseren 1998]
 - Insert Feynman rules (FORM)
 - Compute traces (FORM)
 - Expand in momenta/masses: series (FORM)
 - Reduce tensor integrals: nucalc (FORM) or tide (Rust)
 - Expand in ε: series (FORM)
 - Cancel scalar products: nucalc (FORM)
- 4 Reduce to basis integrals: crusher + tinbox (C++)
- **5** Compute master integrals

- 1 Generate diagrams: QGRAF (Fortran) [Nogueira 1991]
- 2 Identify diagram families: autopsy or dynast (Rust),

- 3 Manipulate expressions: nucalc (FORM)
 - Calculate colour factors: color (FORM) [van Ritbergen, Schellekens, Vermaseren 1998]
 - Insert Feynman rules (FORM)
 - Compute traces (FORM)
 - Expand in momenta/masses: series (FORM)
 - Reduce tensor integrals: nucalc (FORM) or tide (Rust)
 - Expand in ε: series (FORM)
 - Cancel scalar products: nucalc (FORM)
- A Reduce to basis integrals: crusher + tinbox (C++)
- **5** Compute master integrals
- 6 Renormalise (FORM)

Which parts are hard?

Decoupling / gluon propagator



Step	# Output Terms [10 ⁶]	CPU Time [1000 s]
Insert Feynman Rules	25	1
Compute Traces	5	21
Expand in <i>q</i>	23	4
Reduce Tensor Integrals	7	0.5
Expand in ϵ	3	3
Cancel Scalar Products	2	1

Which parts are hard?

Gravitational potential beyond static sources



Step	# Output Terms [10 ⁶]	CPU Time [1000 s]
Insert Feynman Rules	76	???
Expand in ϵ	6	???
Expand in velocity	2	???
Resolve energy integrals	1	< 583
Cancel Scalar Products	2	\lesssim 120

Hardest family so far does not finish within a few months

Gravitational potential

Energy integrals



•
$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny{\$}}}{\underset{1}{\rightarrow}} \propto \int dt_i \frac{d^d p}{(2\pi)^d} e^{i \vec{p} \vec{x}_a(t_i) - i p_0 t_i} \left[1 + \mathcal{O}(v_a(t_i)^2) \right]$$

• Evaluate energy integrals:

$$\int \frac{dp_0}{(2\pi)^d} \, p_0^n e^{ip_0(t_i-t_j)} \longrightarrow \delta^{(n)}(t_i-t_j)$$

• Repeated integration by parts in $t_i \longrightarrow$ single integral

$$\int dt \int \frac{d^{d-1}q}{(2\pi)^{d-1}} e^{i\vec{q}(x_1(t)-x_2(t))} V(\vec{q}, x_a(t), v_a(t), a_a(t), \dots)$$

Time-consuming integration by parts over dummy variables





- Traces
- Index relabelling via graph canonisation [cf. Symbolica]
- Parallelisation diagnostics
- Quality of life, especially encapsulation

- **1** Traces with odd number of γ vanish
- 2 Replace $\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}
 ightarrow \delta^{\mu}_{\mu}$, $p\!\!\!/^2
 ightarrow p^2$
- **3** Find pairs $\gamma_{\mu} \cdots \gamma^{\mu}$ or $\not{p} \cdots \not{p}$ with minimum distance.
 - Repeatedly anticommute until next to each other
 - Apply rule 2.

Can generate large intermediate expressions: $25 \cdot 10^6$ terms $\rightarrow 361 \cdot 10^6$ terms $\rightarrow 5 \cdot 10^6$ terms

• More fine-grained control, e.g. setting $p \cdot q \rightarrow 0$ after anticommuting

- More fine-grained control, e.g. setting $p \cdot q \rightarrow 0$ after anticommuting
- Sort early, sort often!

- More fine-grained control, e.g. setting $p \cdot q \rightarrow 0$ after anticommuting
- Sort early, sort often!
- Rotate to canonical form: $tr(\gamma_{\mu_2} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} \gamma_{\mu_1}) \rightarrow tr(\gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n})$ \hookrightarrow facilitate cancellations between different terms

- More fine-grained control, e.g. setting $p \cdot q \rightarrow 0$ after anticommuting
- Sort early, sort often!
- Rotate to canonical form: $tr(\gamma_{\mu_2} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} \gamma_{\mu_1}) \rightarrow tr(\gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n}) \hookrightarrow facilitate cancellations between different terms$
- Work on multiple traces in same term concurrently
- Order of traces ("label") in same term is irrelevant

- More fine-grained control, e.g. setting $p \cdot q \rightarrow 0$ after anticommuting
- Sort early, sort often!
- Rotate to canonical form: $tr(\gamma_{\mu_2} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n} \gamma_{\mu_1}) \rightarrow tr(\gamma_{\mu_1} \cdots \gamma_{\mu_n})$ \hookrightarrow facilitate cancellations between different terms
- · Work on multiple traces in same term concurrently
- Order of traces ("label") in same term is irrelevant
- Work towards uniform length of traces in different terms: start with longest traces
- Interleave index renumbering: $\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\rho}\gamma^{\mu}-\gamma_{\nu}\gamma_{\rho}\gamma^{\nu}=0$

Index Renumbering

Lots of dummy indices / variables:

- · Feynman rules for vector and tensor boson vertices
- Time integrals in gravitational potential
- Loop momenta

Full canonisation in FORM:

If there are N sets of dummy indices all N! permutations are tried. This can be very costly [...]

Index Renumbering

Lots of dummy indices / variables:

- Feynman rules for vector and tensor boson vertices
- Time integrals in gravitational potential
- Loop momenta

Full canonisation in FORM:

If there are N sets of dummy indices all N! permutations are tried. This can be very costly [...]

Alternative: graph canonisation [cf. Symbolica]



- Straightforward parallelisation one of the most important (T)FORM features
- moduleoption annotations needed for dollar variables: FORM will veto the use of multiple threads/processors for modules in which dollar variables obtain values [...]
 - Helpful diagnostics: which dollar variables block parallel execution?
 - on parallel diagnostics;?

Parallelisation

Better encapsulation

Need extra code to execute procedure with dollar variables in parallel

l foo =
 #include- large_expression
;
bracket 'F',ep;
.sort
keep brackets;
#call expand('F',ep,'CUT')
* ...maybe more code here ...
#call parallel
.sort

- Breaks encapsulation: users should not have to care about internal dollar variables
- Nonlocality: moduleoption code far away from actual dollar variables, harder to understand and get right

Parallelisation

Better encapsulation

Need extra code to execute procedure with dollar variables in parallel

l foo =
#include- large_expression
;
bracket 'F',ep;
.sort
keep brackets;
#call expand('F',ep,'CUT')
* ...maybe more code here ...
#call parallel
.sort

- Breaks encapsulation: users should not have to care about internal dollar variables
- Nonlocality: moduleoption code far away from actual dollar variables, harder to understand and get right

Ideas:

- Allow moduleoption local \$...; and similar earlier in module?
- Alternative: make local etc. part of dollar variable declaration?

 → next slides



Example from nucalc code:

```
#do i=1.'$num'P''
  #$reduction'i' = [nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp]('P''i', 'P''i') - [nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp]('$'P''i'', $'P''i'');
  #inside $reduction'i'
     id [nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp]([nucalcReduceScalarProducts::p]?,[nucalcReduceScalarProducts::g]?) = [nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp]
     #do L1={'?L'}
         #do L2={'?L'}
            id 'L1', 'L2' = [nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp]('L1', 'L2'):
         #enddo
      #enddo
  #endinside
#enddo
#define EOS "$reduction1"
#do i=2.'$num'P''
  #redefine EOS "'EOS' $reduction'i'"
#enddo
#call RSPSolveLinear([nucalcReduceScalarProducts::sp].'EOS')
```

- Evil hack: Perl script creating package-local variable name from [:sp] etc.
- Manual prefix for package-internal procedure: RSPSolveLinear
- · Both original and generated code hard to read



Encapsulation

#package PACKAGE	
* code here	
#endpackage	

and then

• name mangling

#package PACKAGE
symbols x,y,z;
#procedure PROC #endprocedure
#define \$var (local)
#endpackage
<pre>#call PACKAGE@PROC #importprocedure PROC = PACKAGE@PROC #call PROC</pre>

#package PACKAGE	
* code here	
#endpackage	

and then

- name mangling
- or new keyword for internal objects, cf. ${\tt static}$ in C/C++
 - \hookrightarrow hard to implement for variables

Quality of Life Asking for the Moon

FORM as a library

Support for Language Server Protocol

- FORM is a central ingredient in five-loop setup:
 - Colour factors
 - Feynman rules, index contractions
 - Traces
 - Series expansions
 - ▶ ...
- Looking forward to future developments