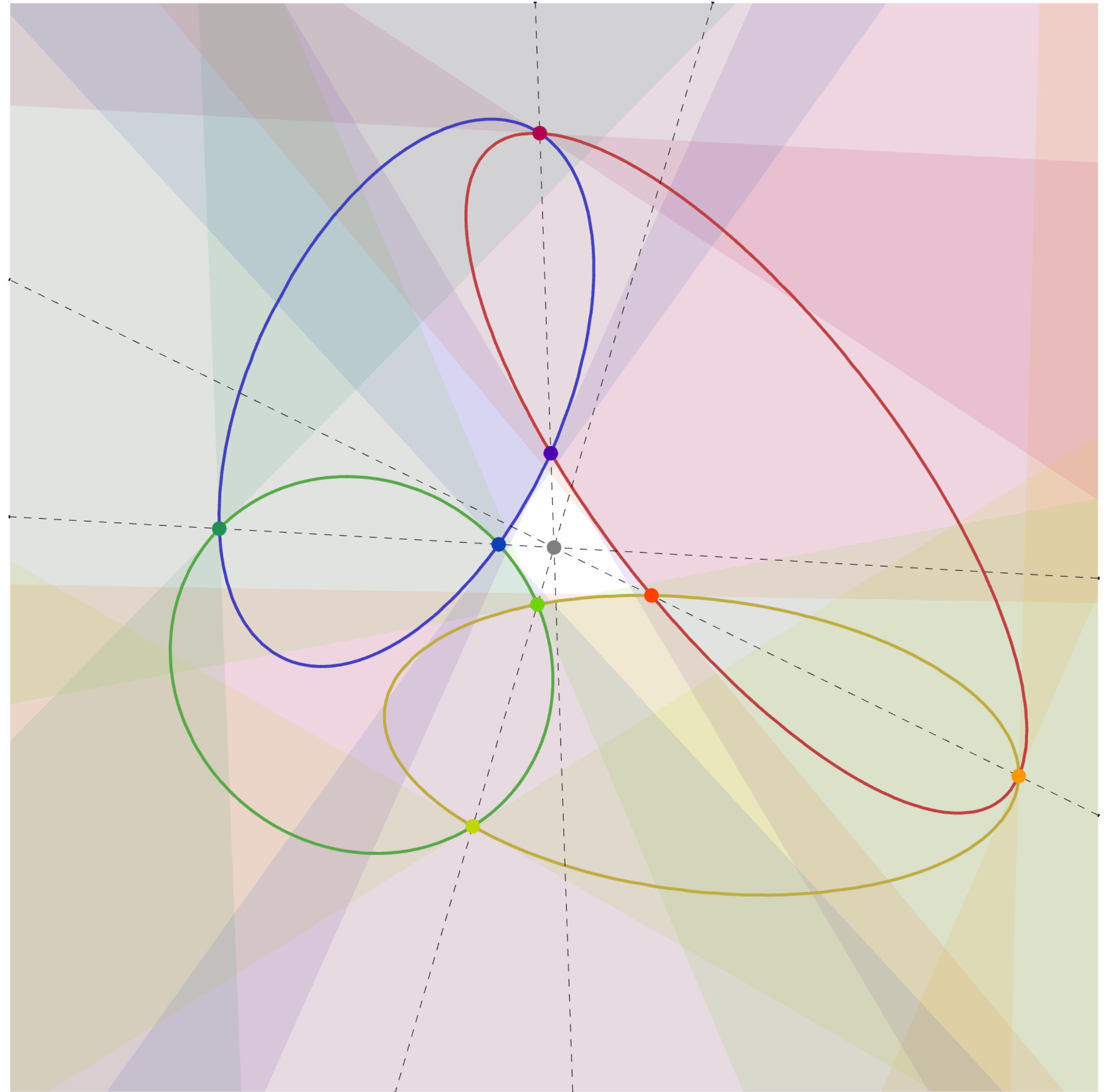


# Numerical integration of loop integrals through local cancellation of threshold singularities

RADCOR-LoopFest 2021

Dario Kermanschah, 19.5.21



# Perturbative QFT

Theoretical predictions for particle colliders

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## **Loop Integrals**

Range of methods, usually increasingly difficult with number of loops, legs, scales

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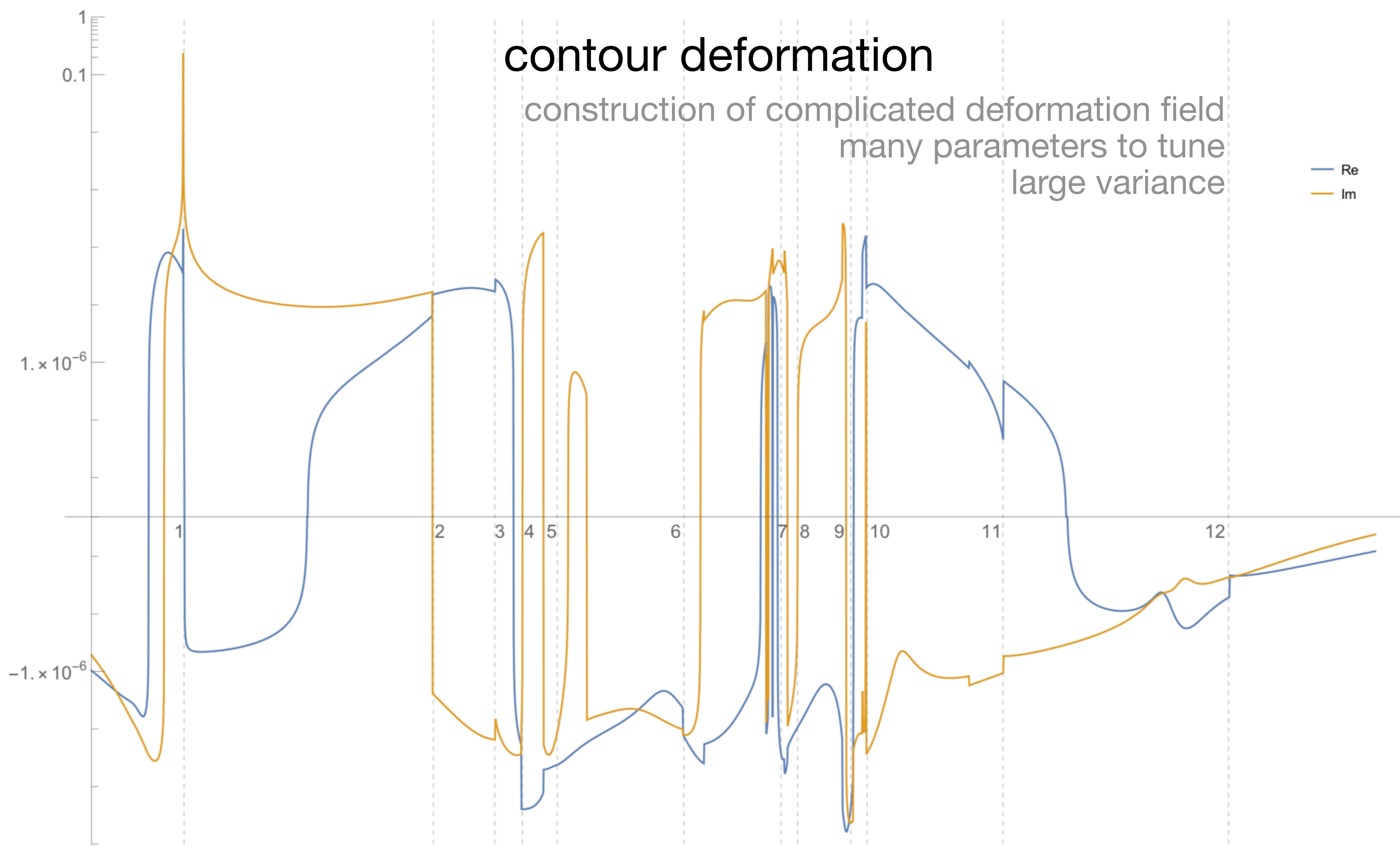
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# contour deformation

construction of complicated deformation field  
many parameters to tune  
large variance



Range

scales

ren

local cand

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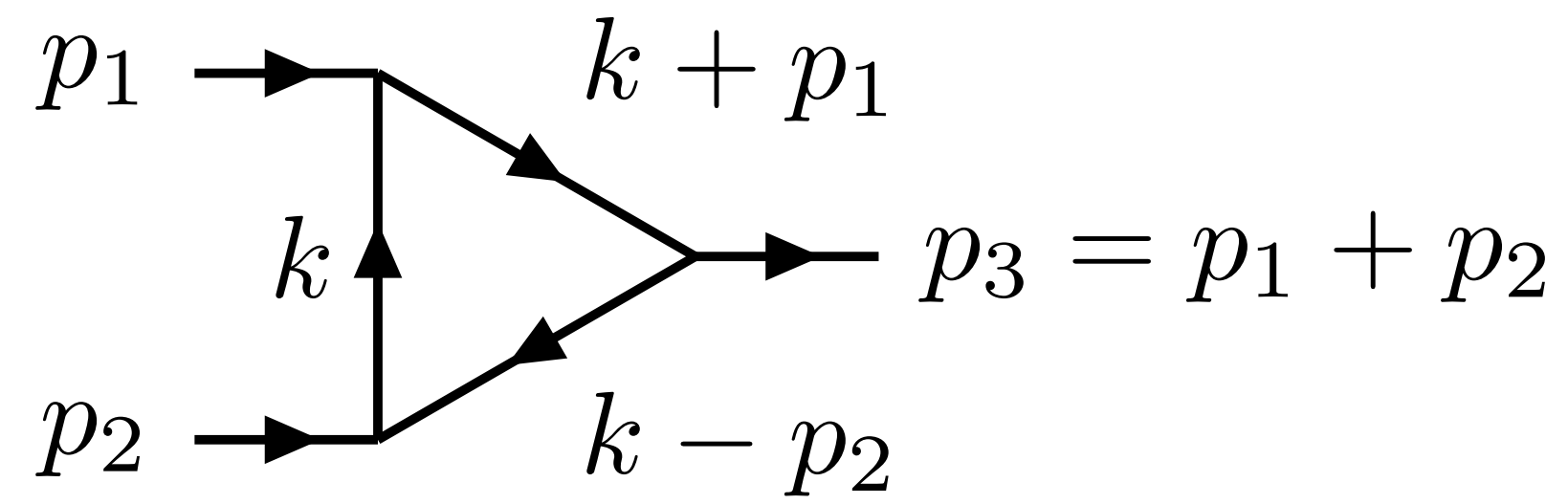
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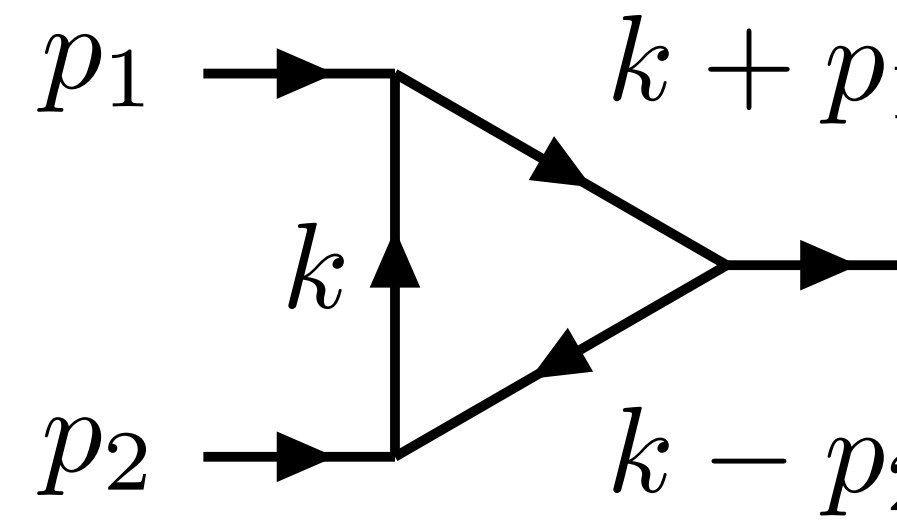
**subtraction** 3-dim  $\rightarrow$  2-dim [Kilian, Kleinschmidt: 0912.3495]

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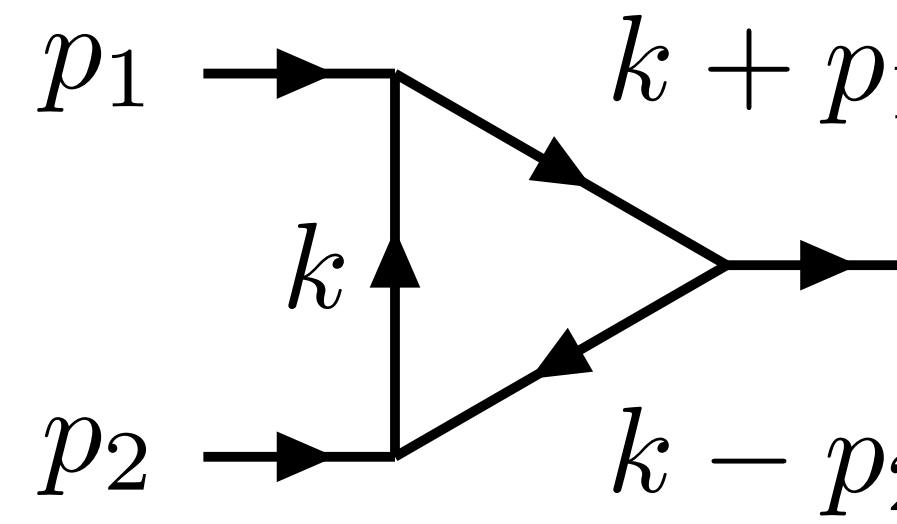






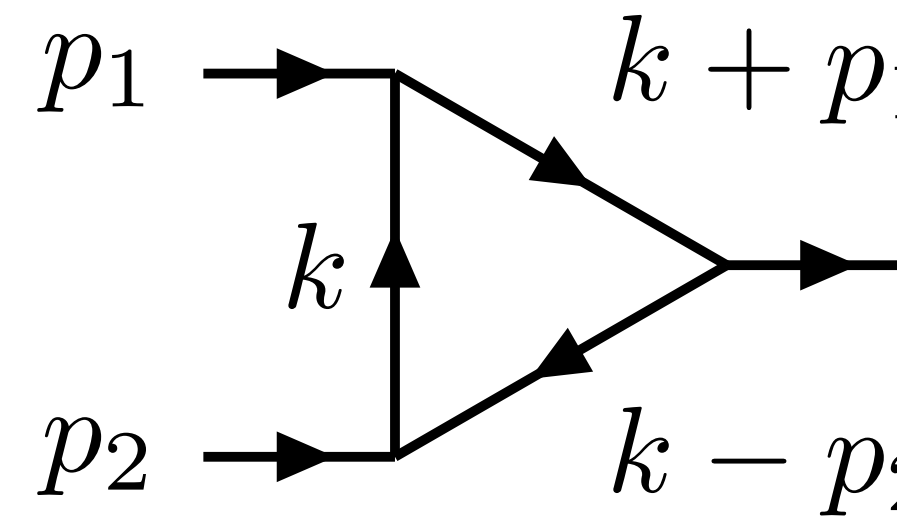
The diagram shows a triangle loop with three internal propagators. The external momenta are  $p_1$  (top left),  $p_2$  (bottom left), and  $p_3 = p_1 + p_2$  (right). The internal momenta are  $k$  (vertical),  $k + p_1$  (top right), and  $k - p_2$  (bottom right).

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k + p_1)^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k - p_2)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}$$



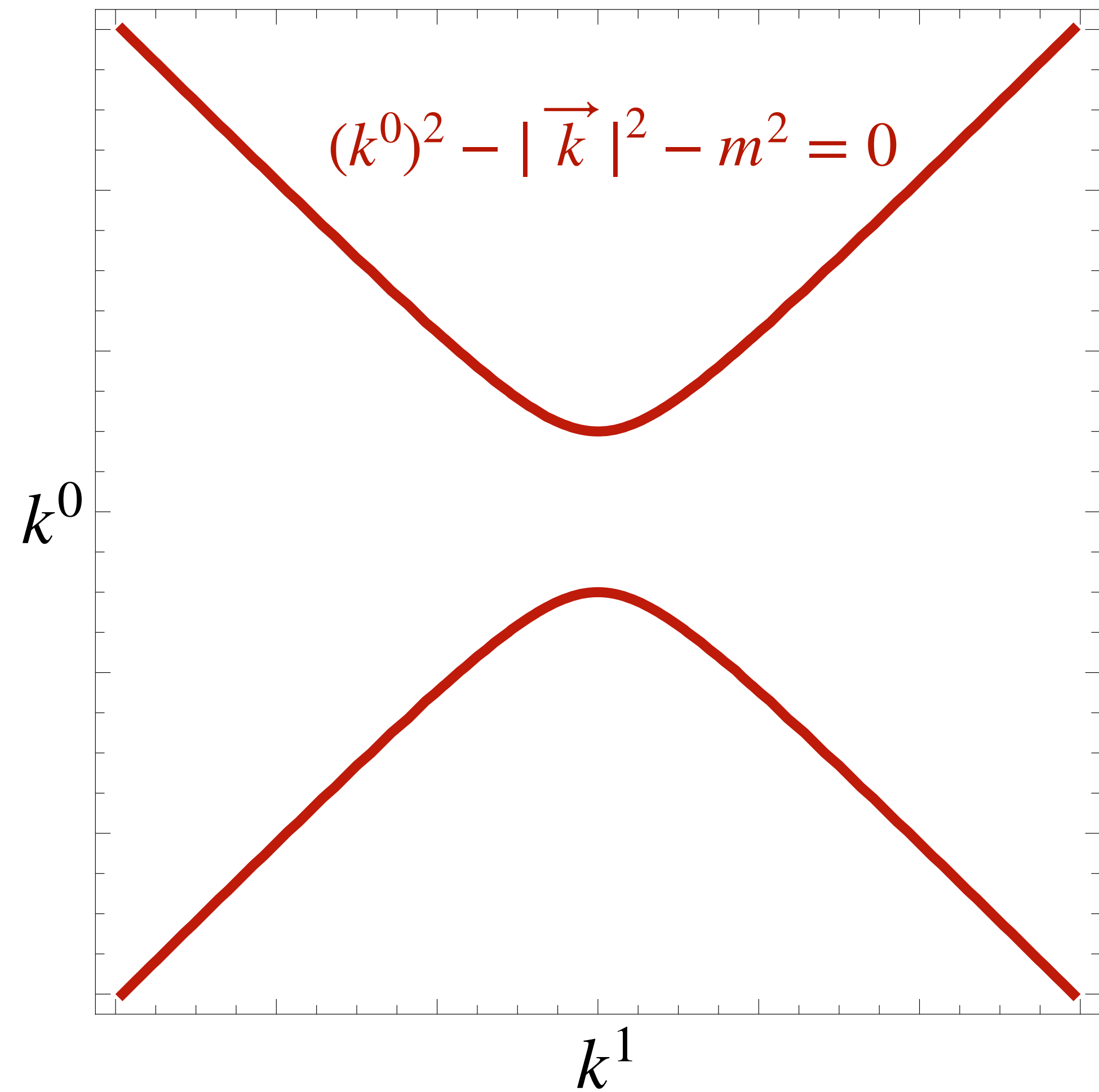
$p_1$  →  $k + p_1$   
 $p_2$  →  $k$   
 $k - p_2$  →  $p_3 = p_1 + p_2$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k + p_1)^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k - p_2)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}$$

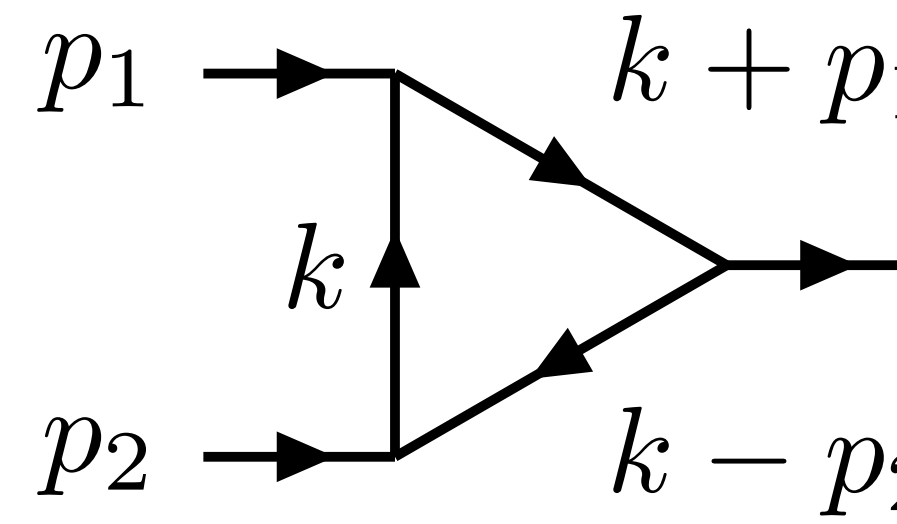


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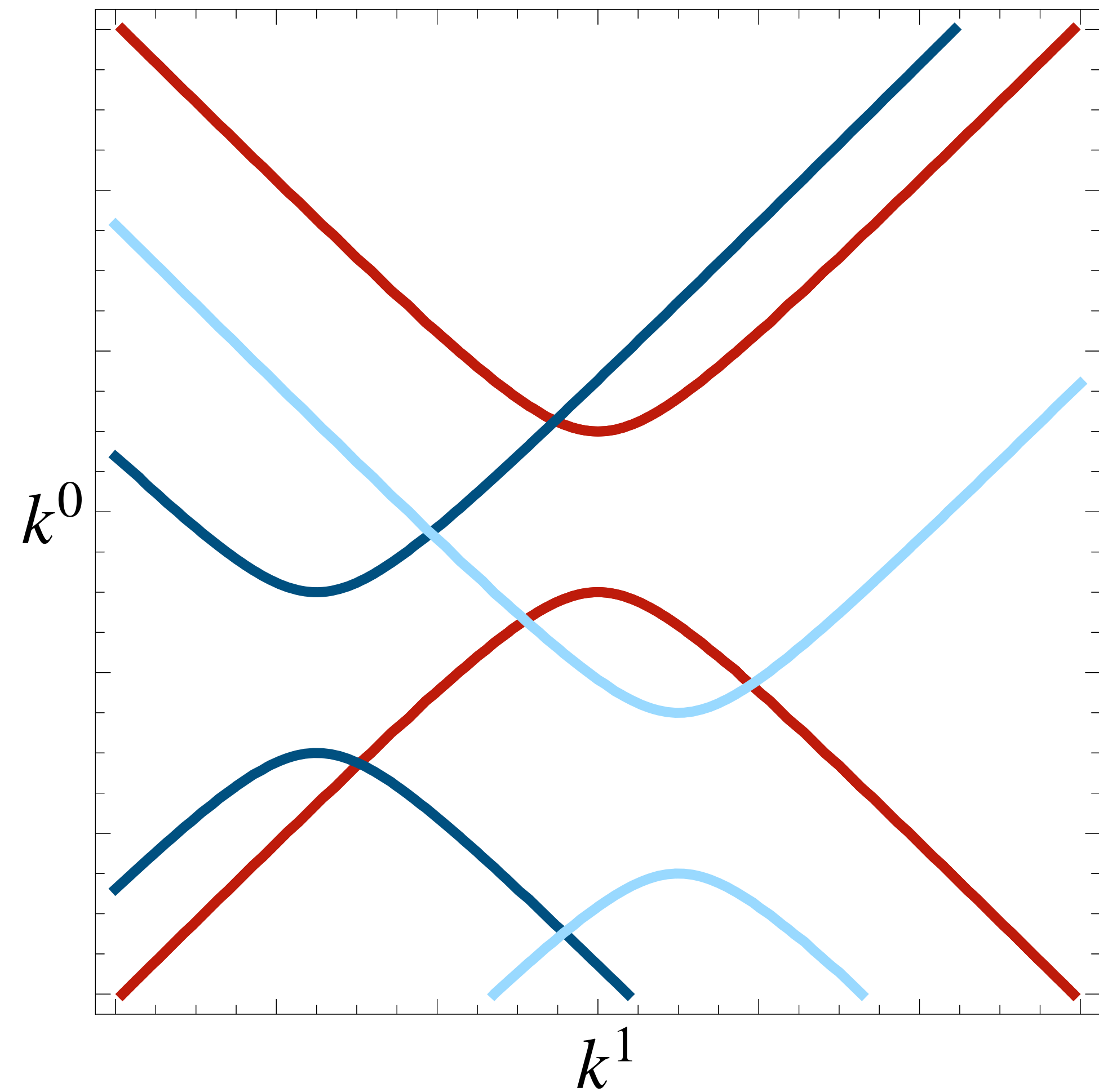


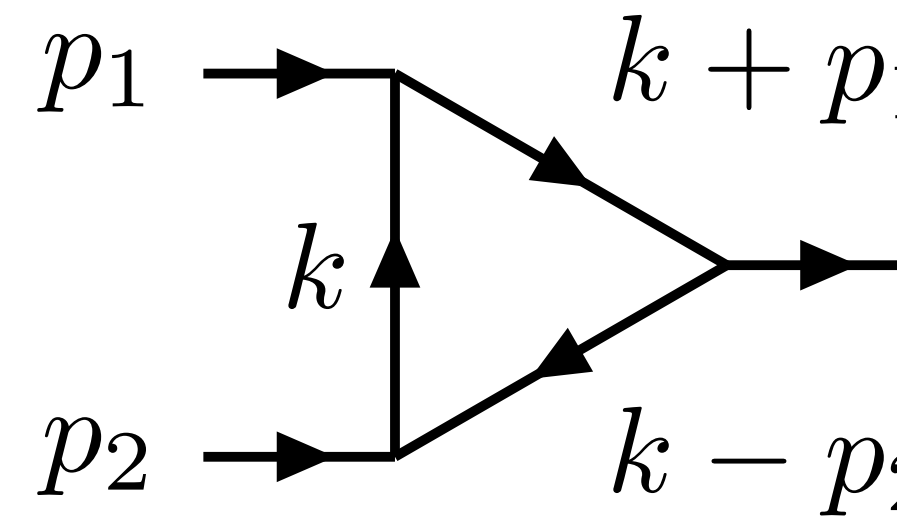




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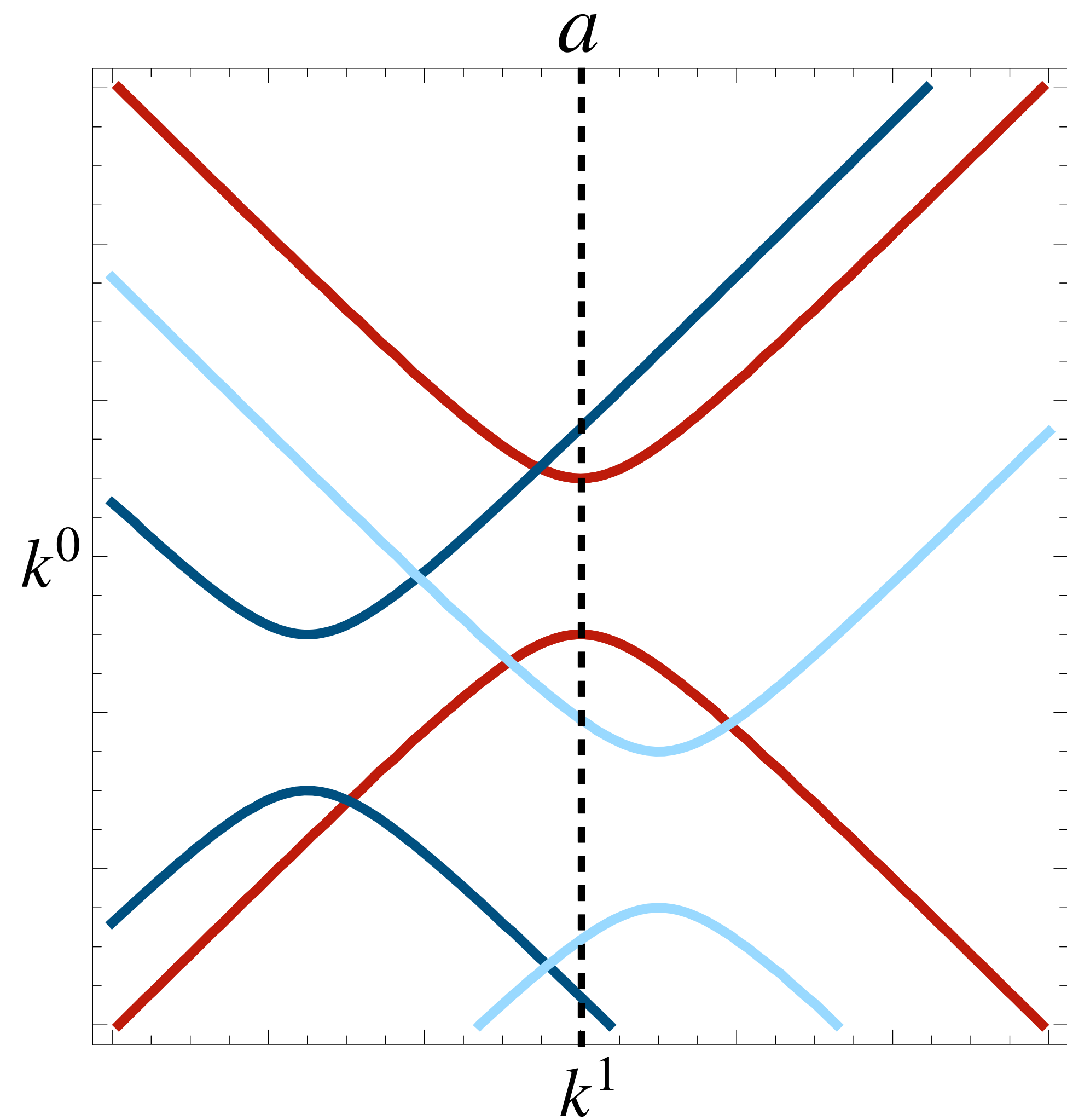
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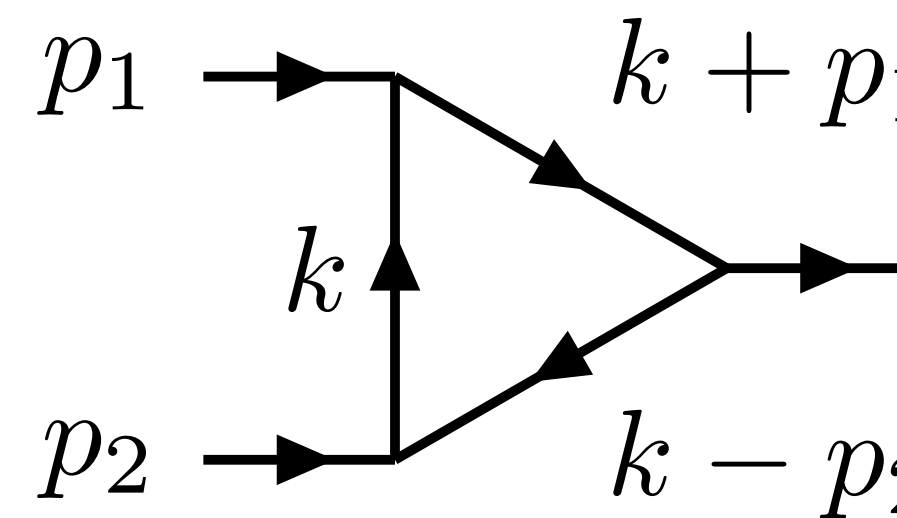




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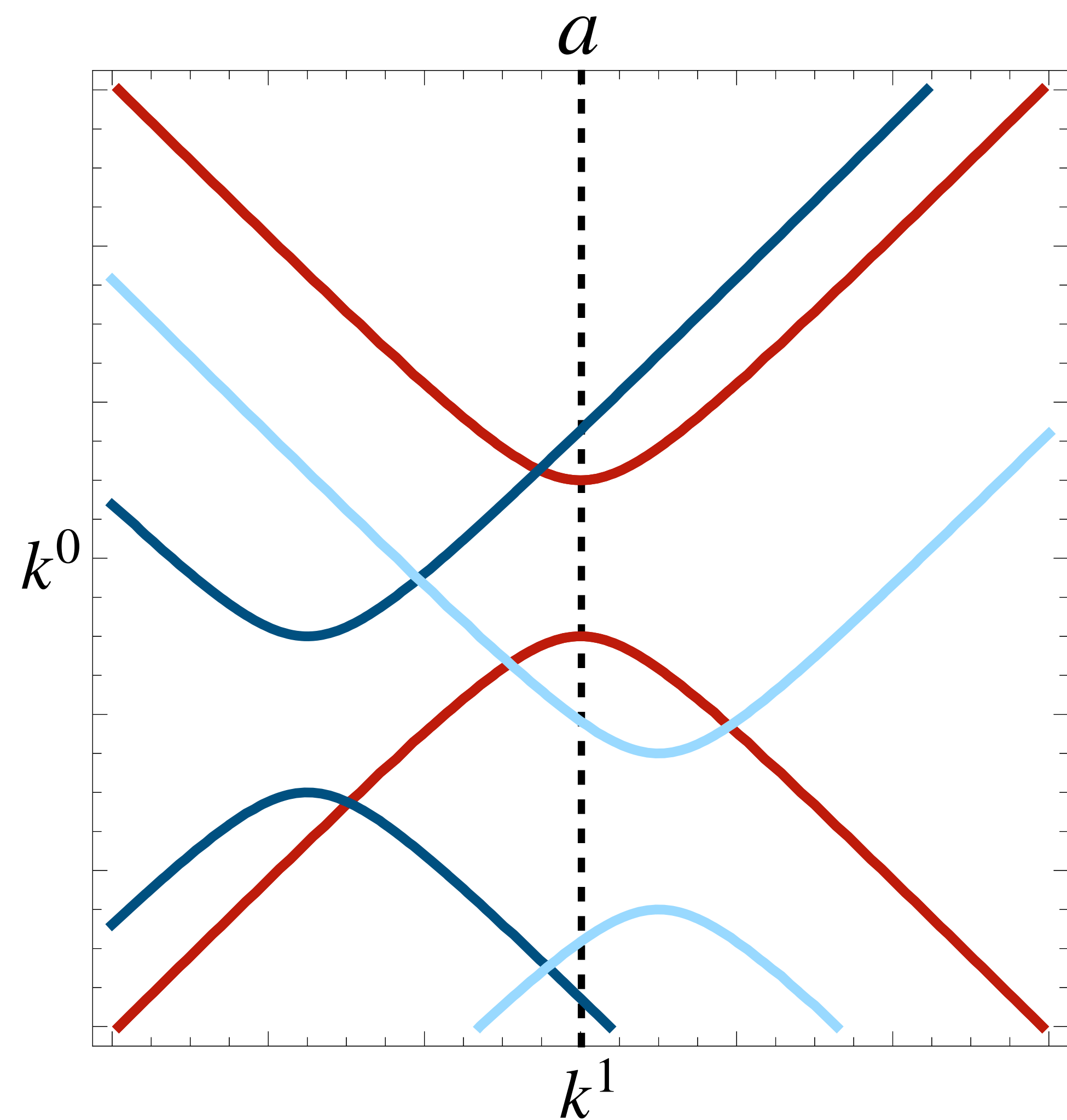
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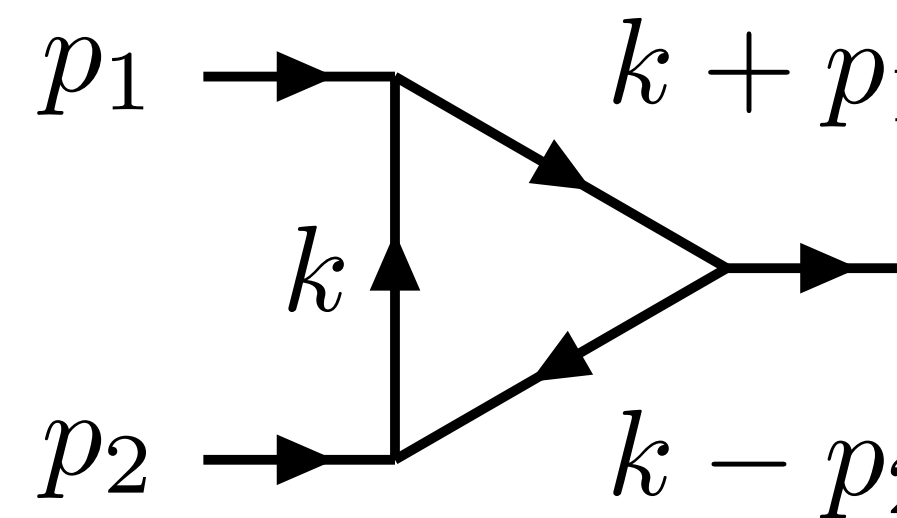




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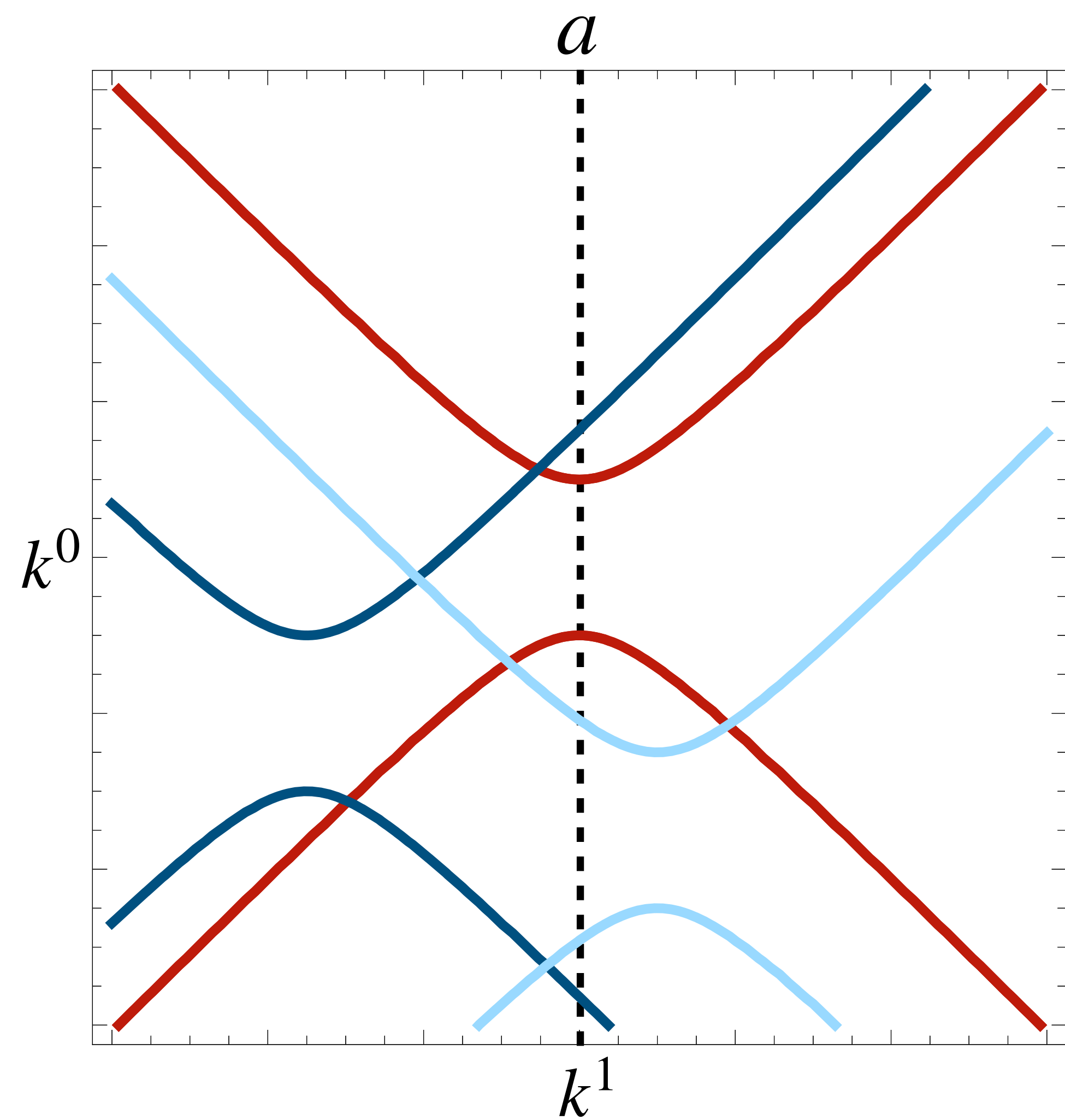
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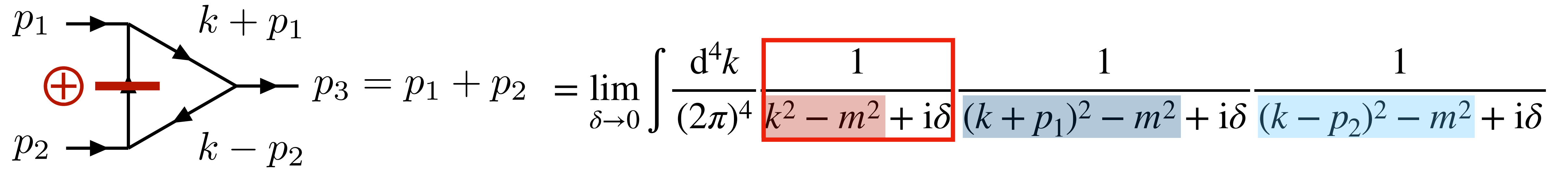




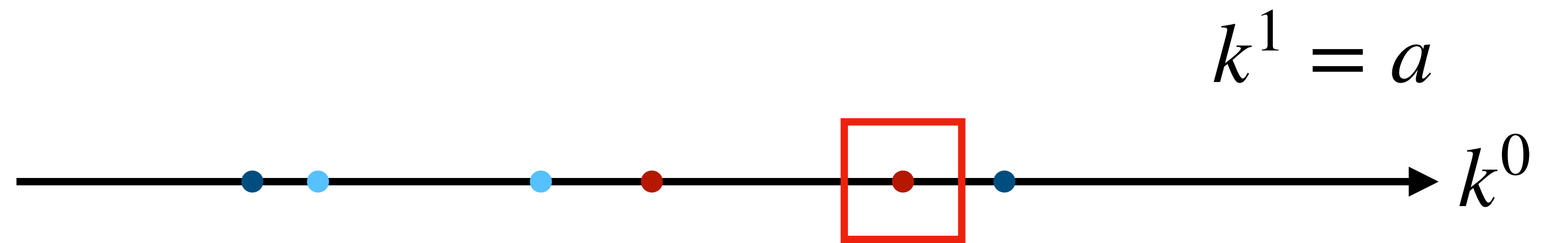
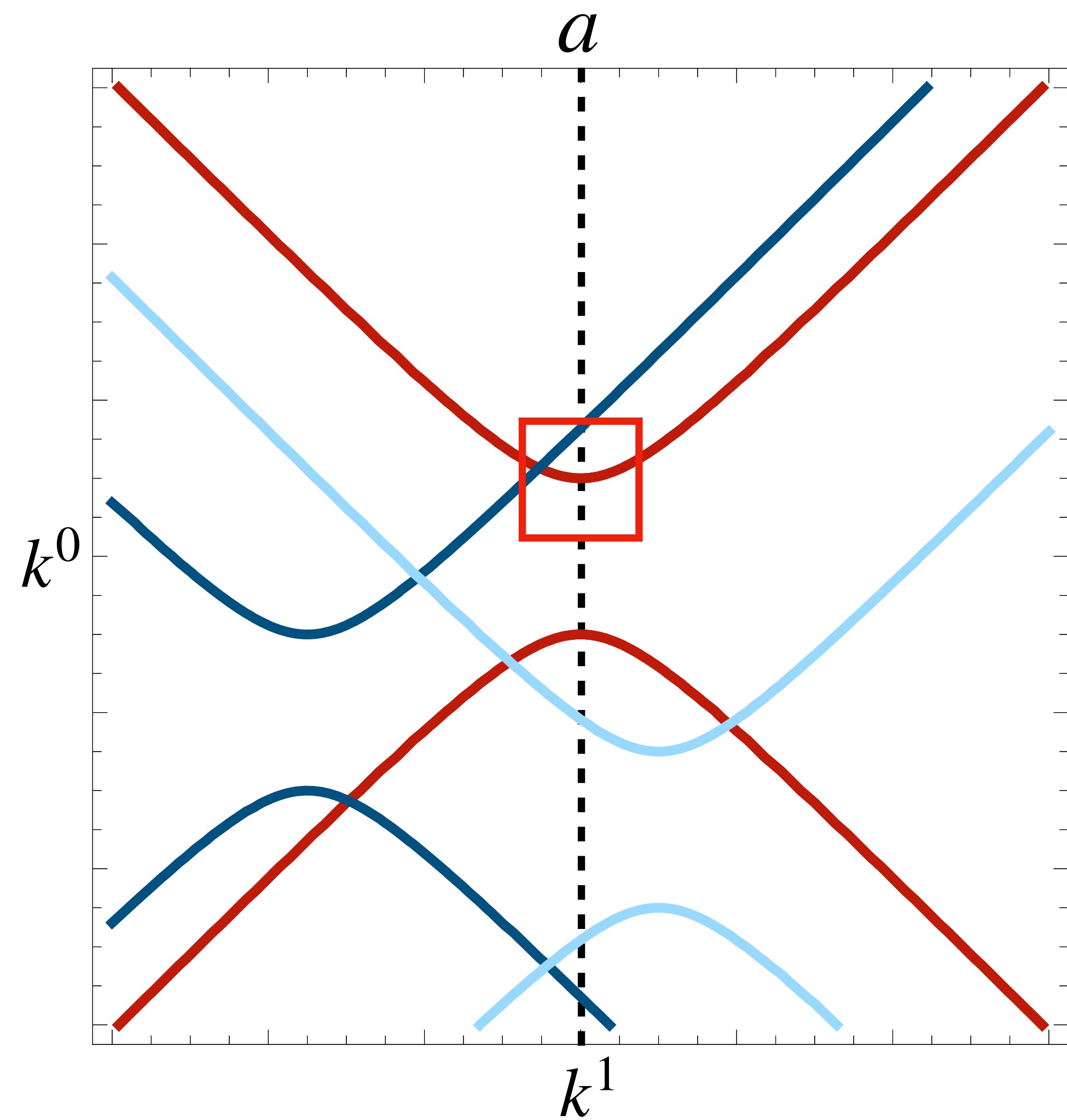
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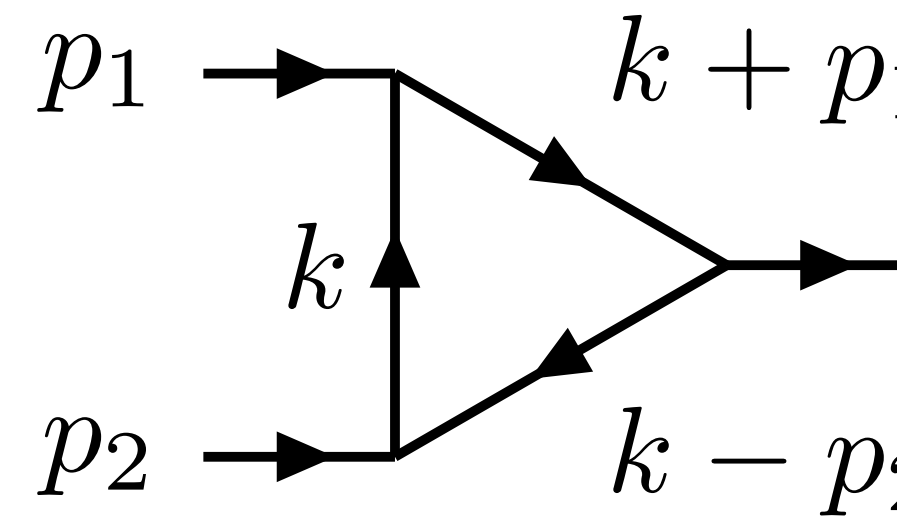
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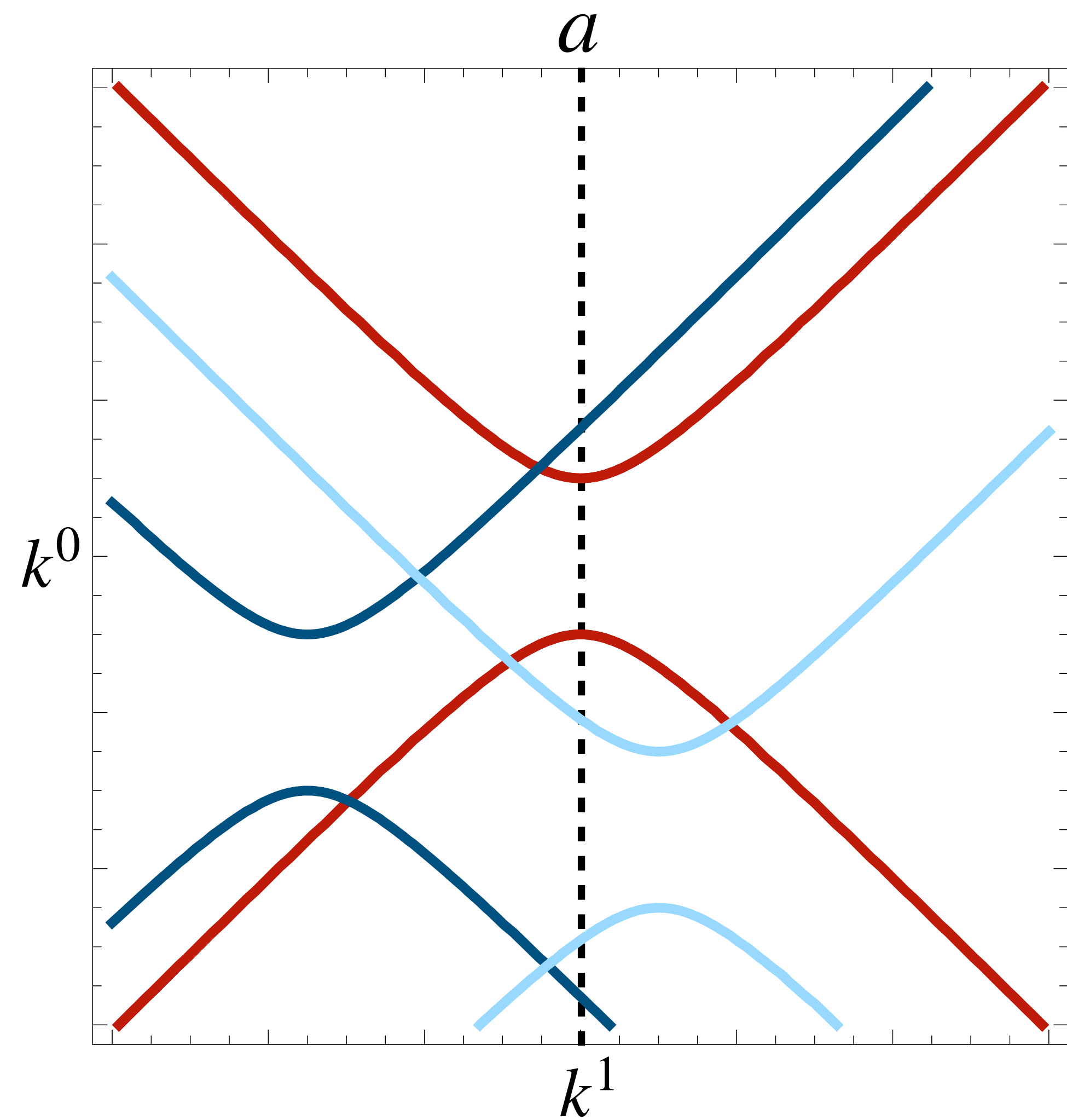
$$\begin{array}{c}
 p_1 \rightarrow \\
 \oplus \\
 p_2 \rightarrow
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{---} \\
 | \\
 \text{---} \\
 | \\
 \text{---}
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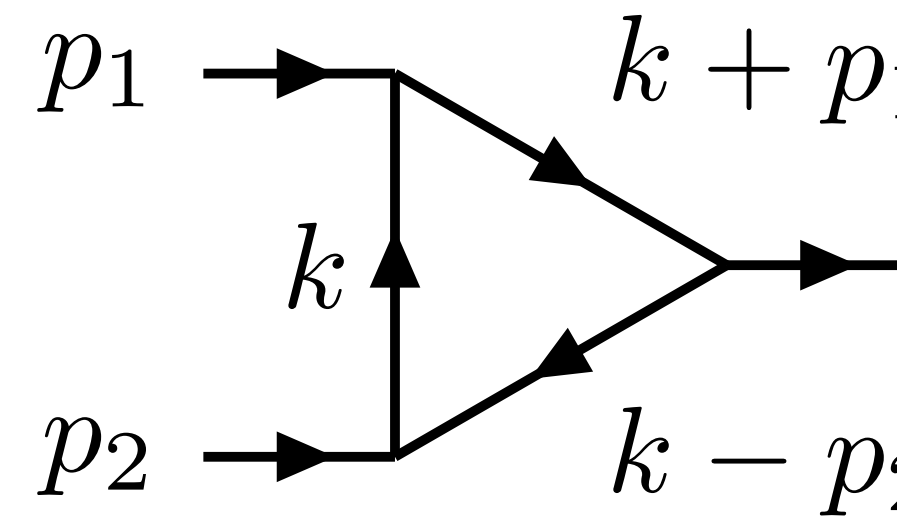




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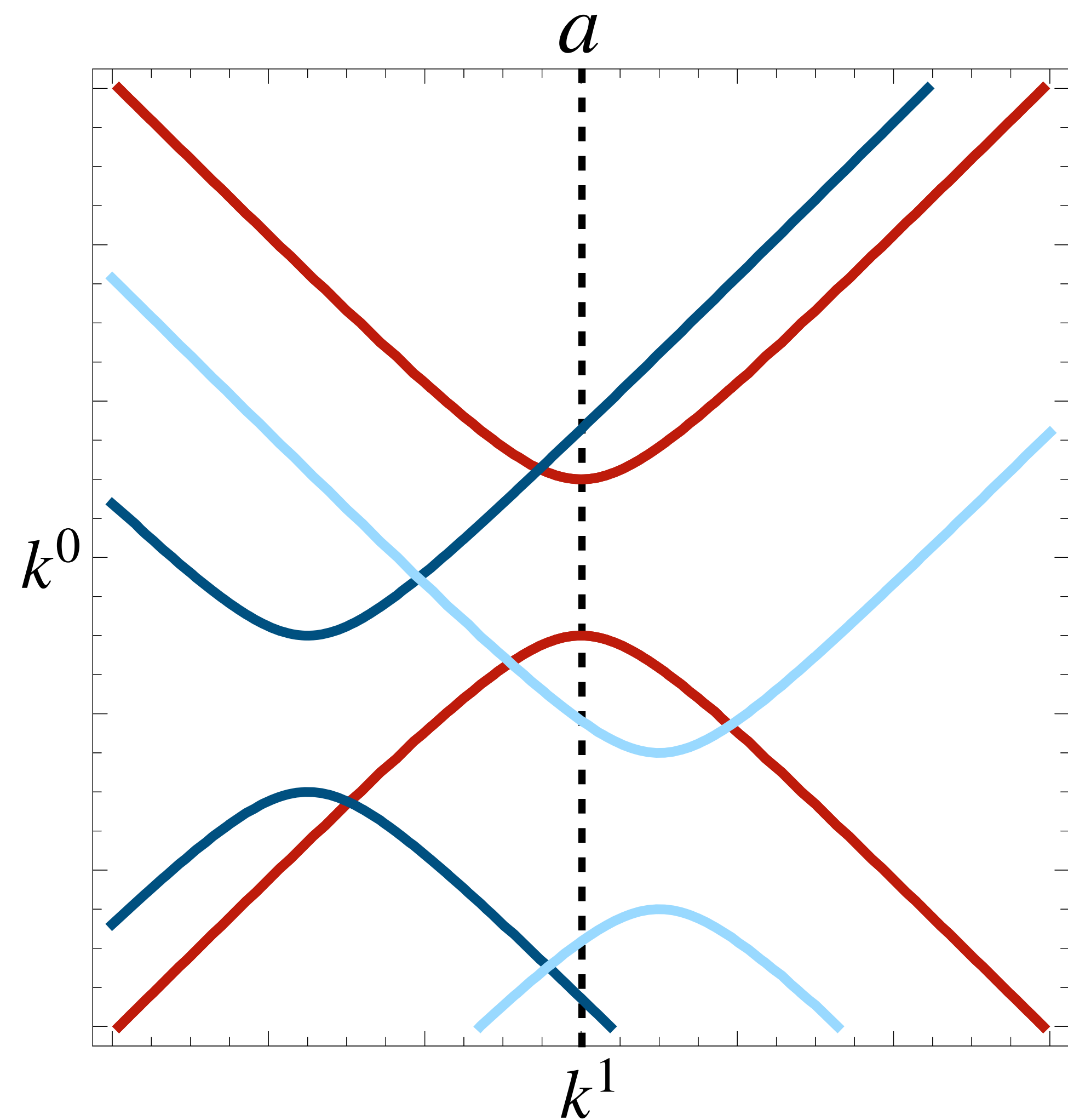
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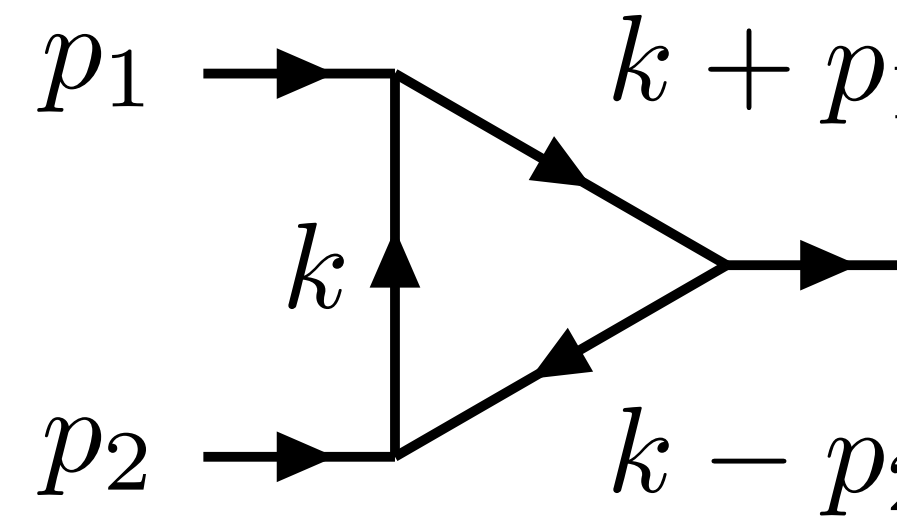
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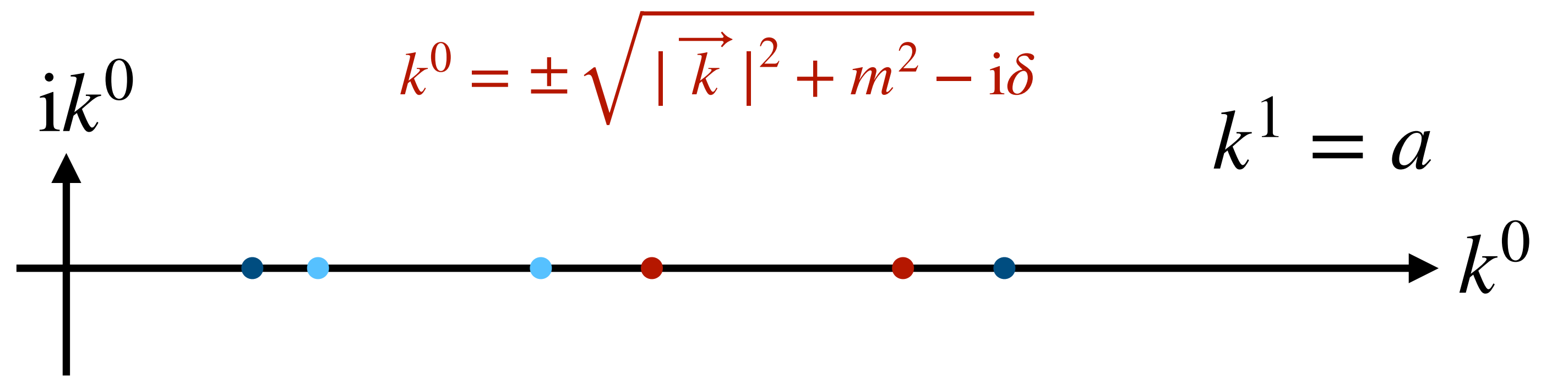
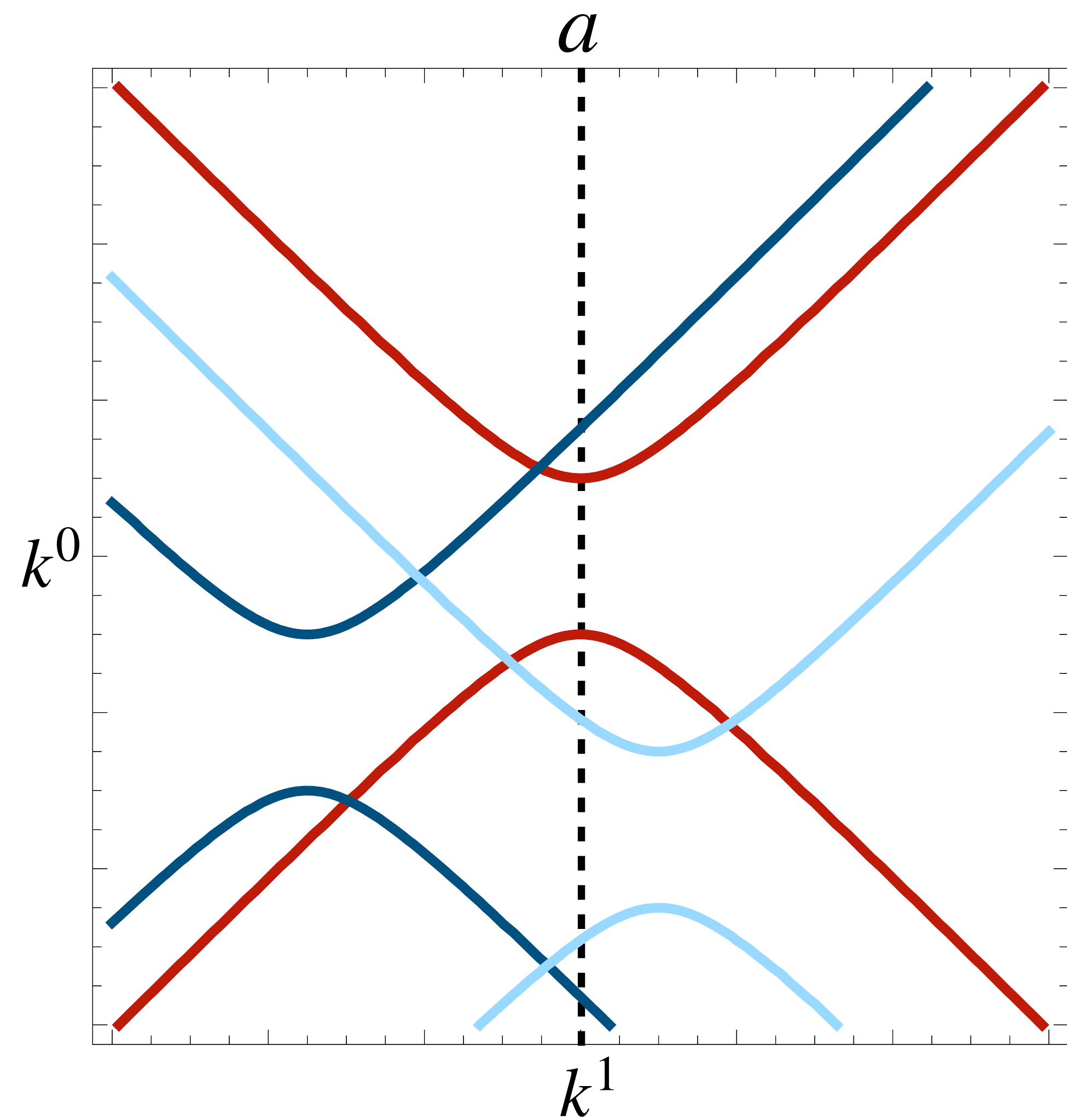
$$k^0 = \pm \sqrt{|\vec{k}|^2 + m^2 - i\delta}$$

$k^1 = a$   
 $k^0$

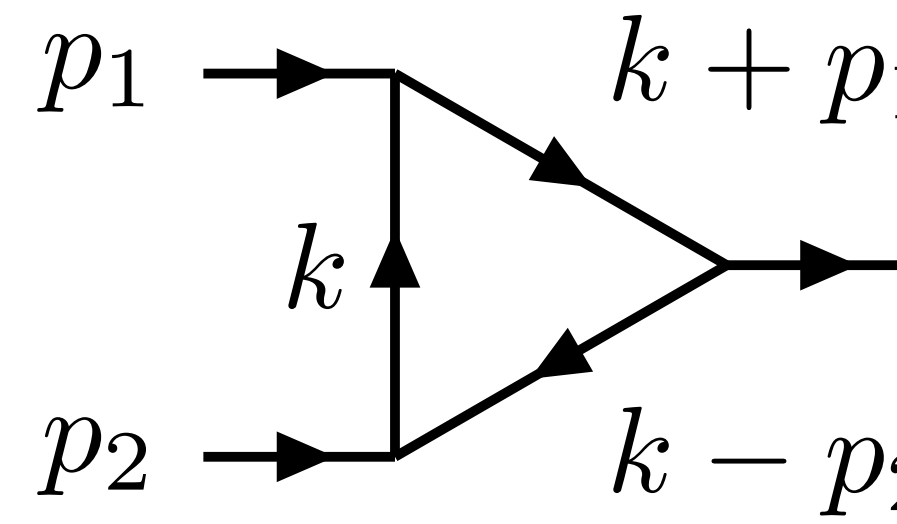


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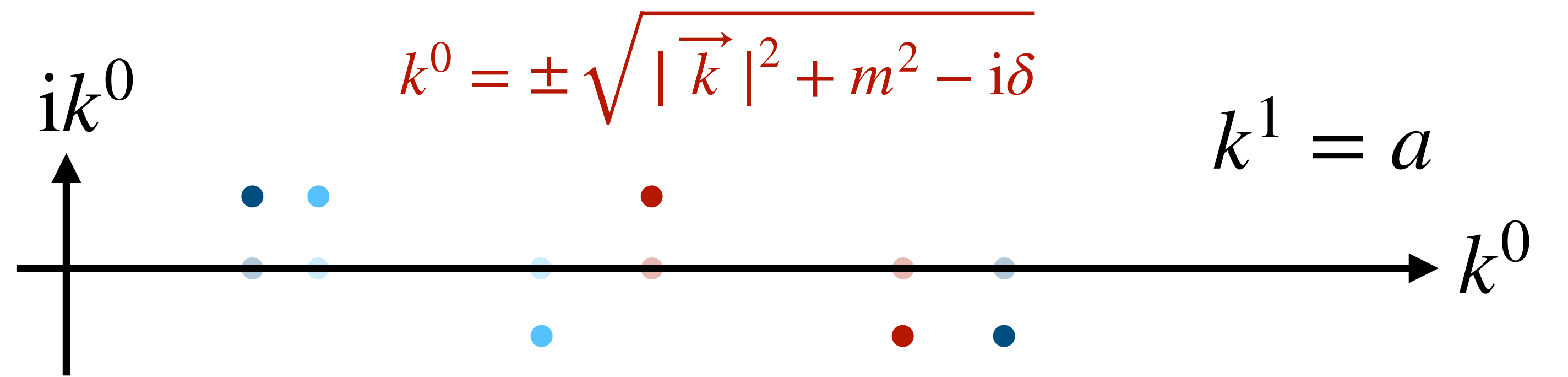
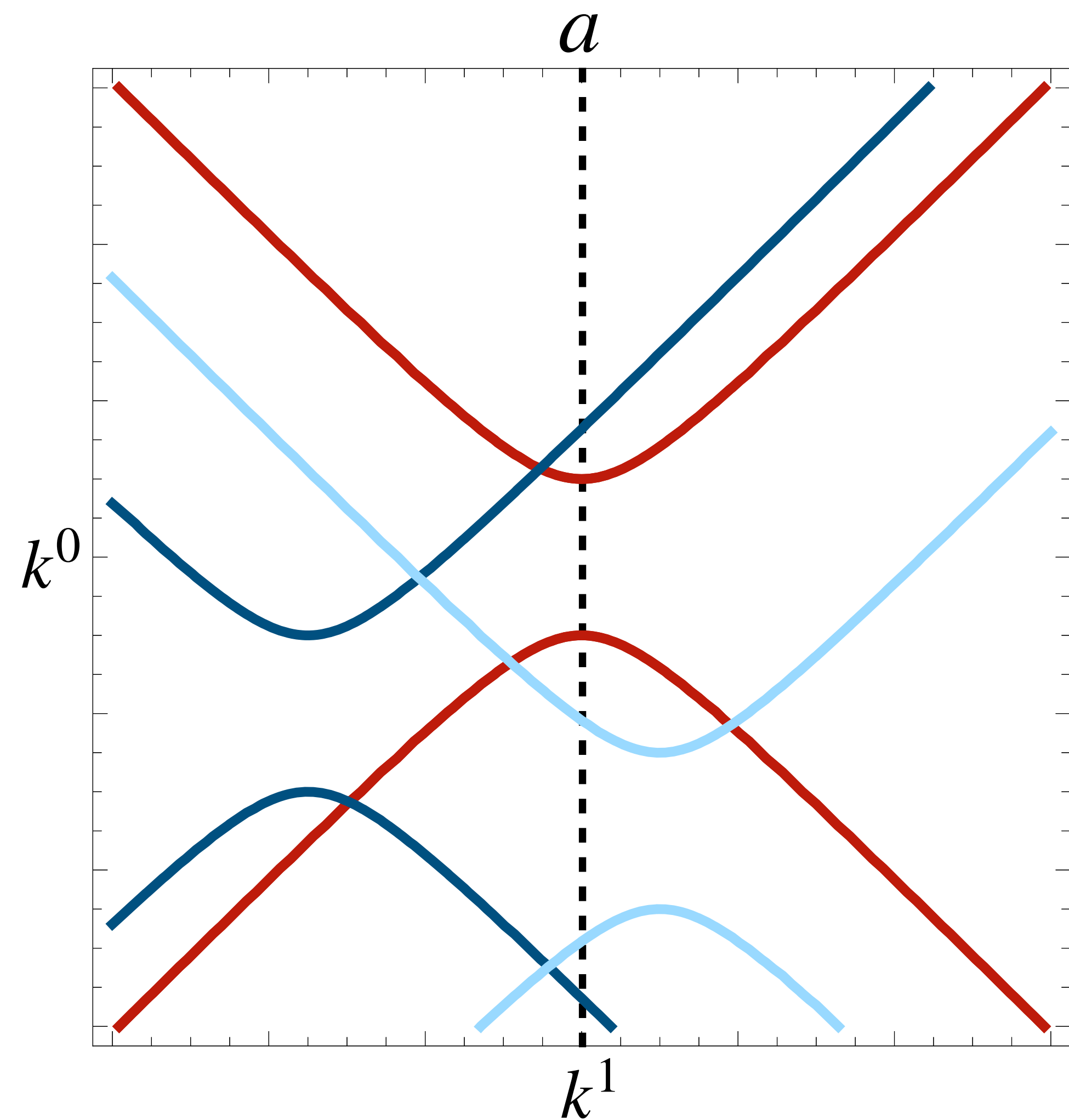


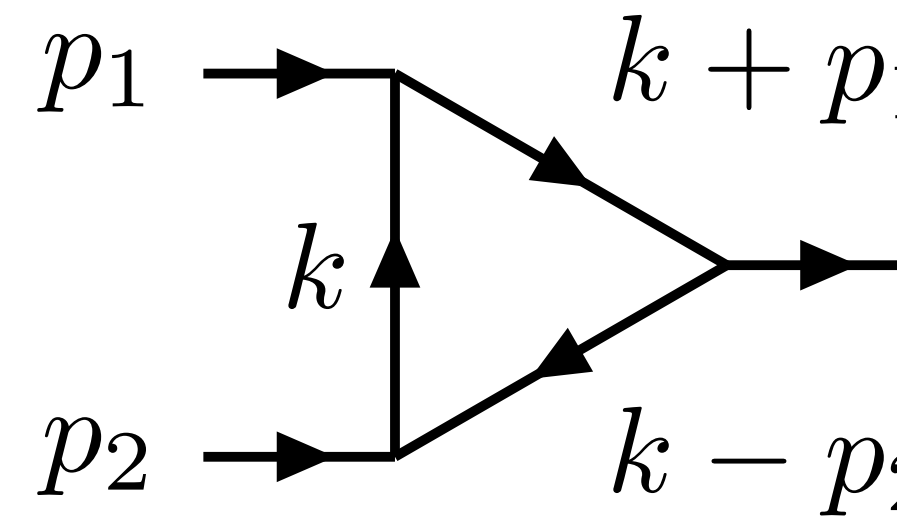




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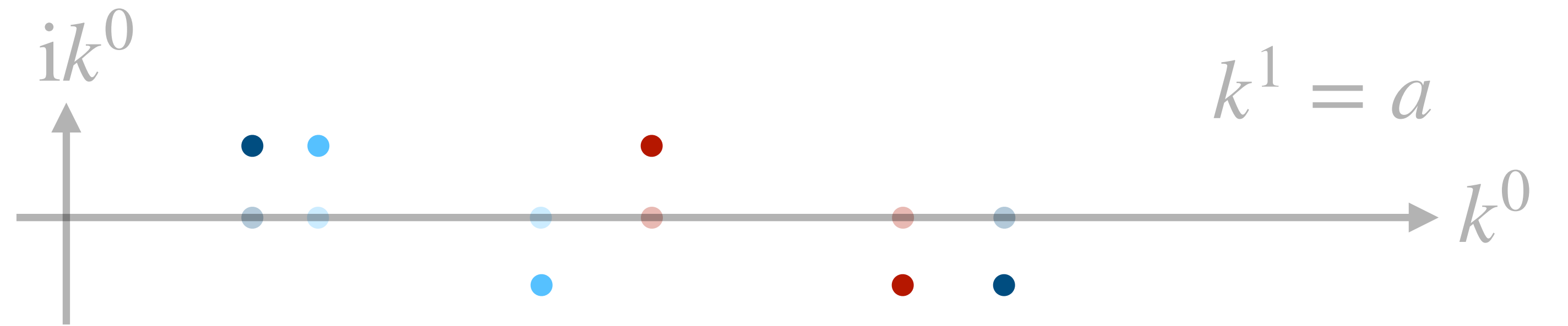
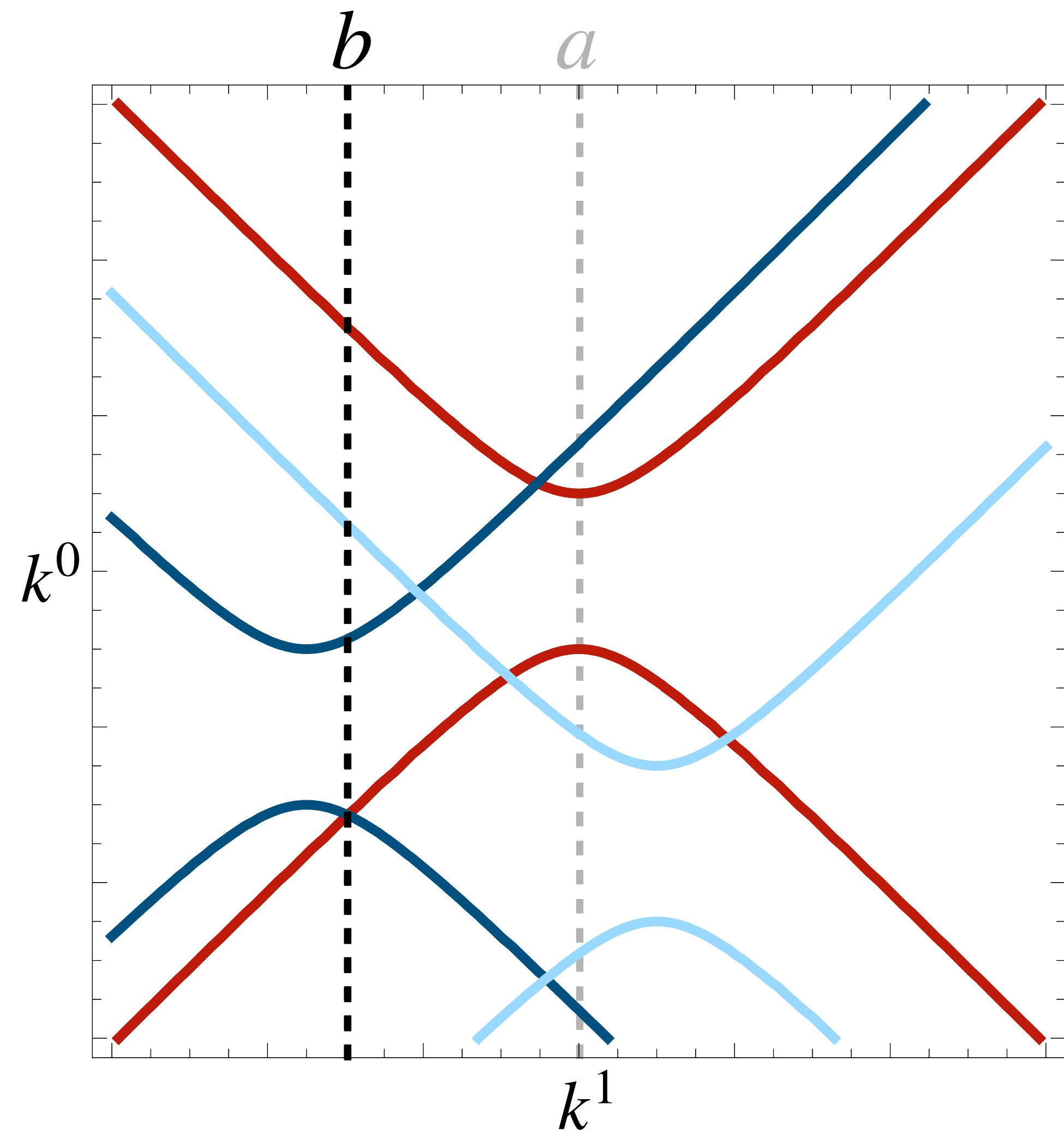
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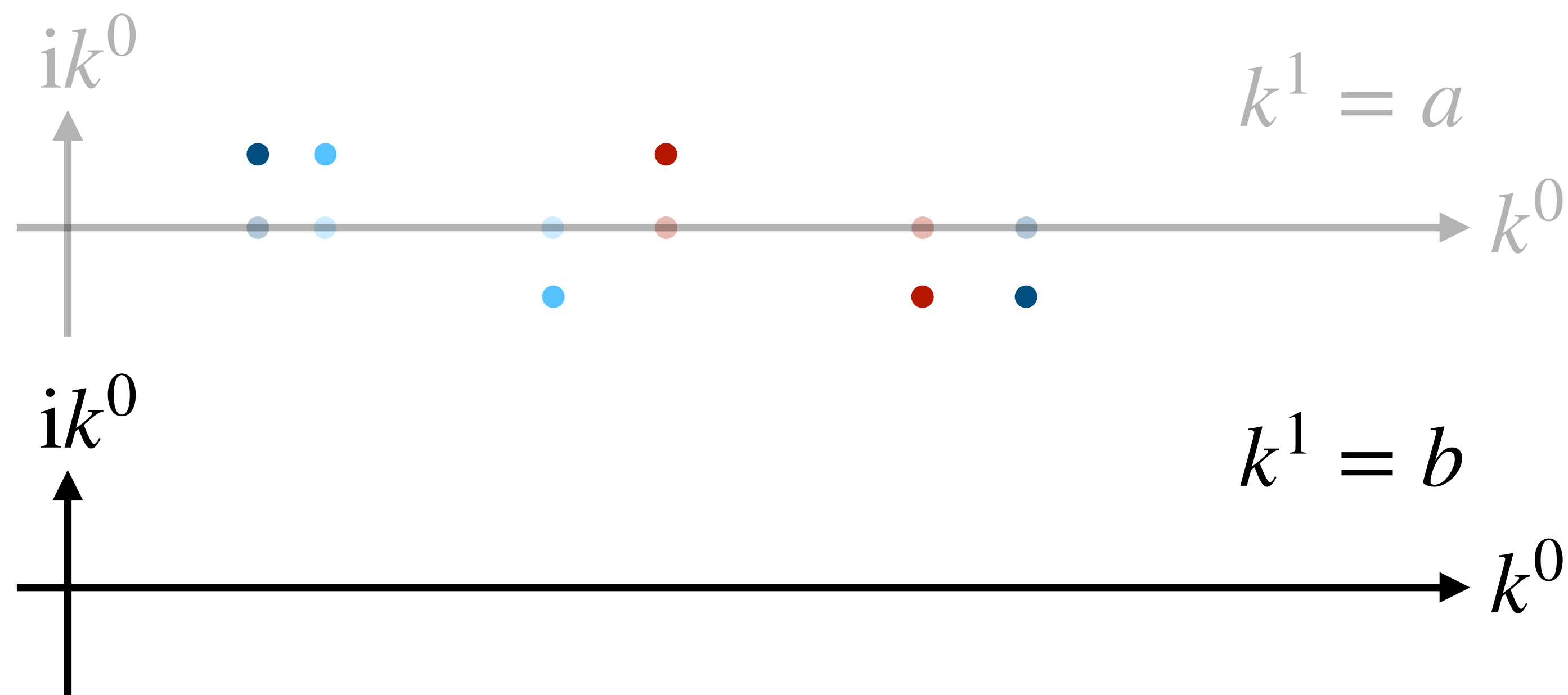
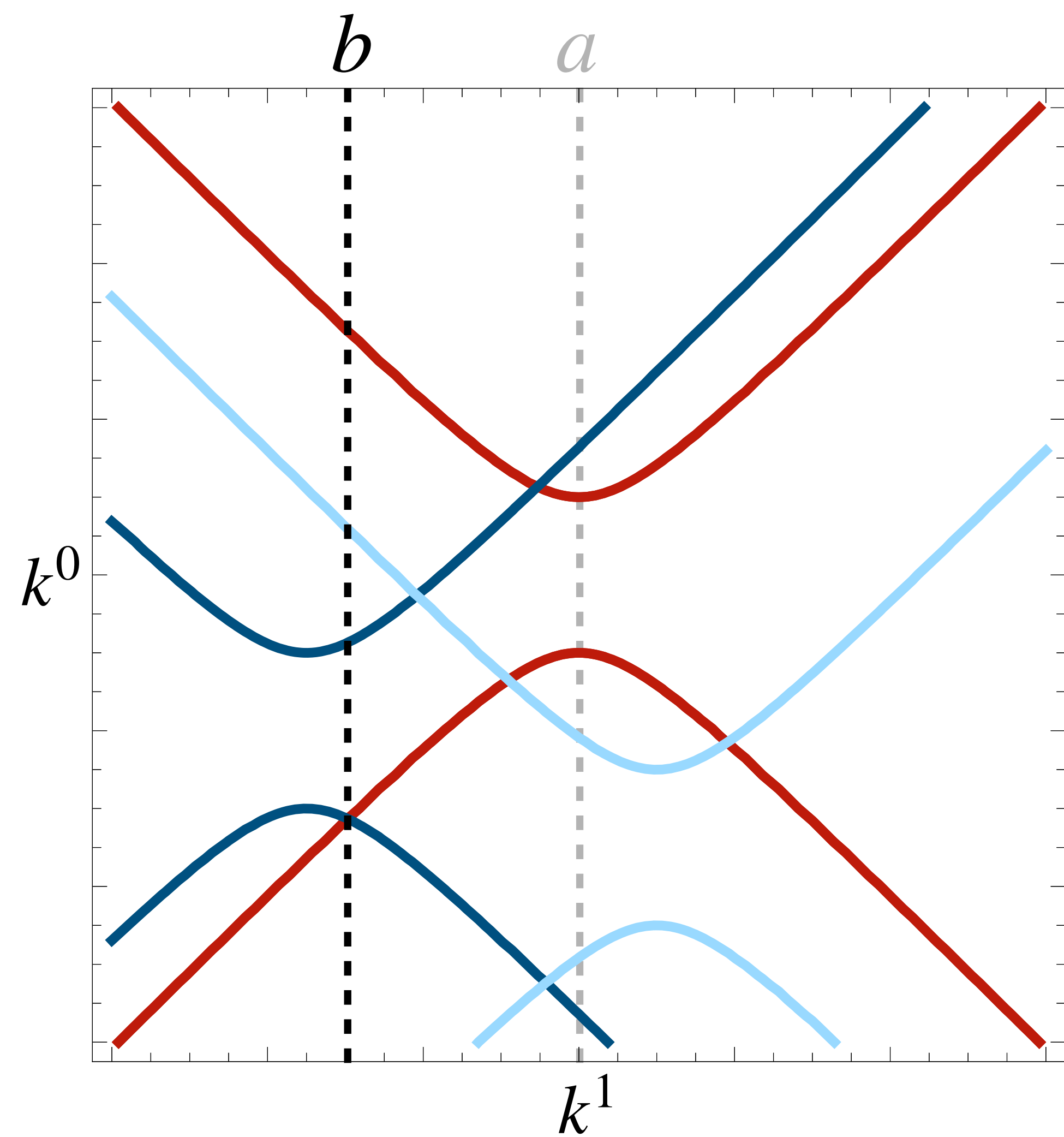
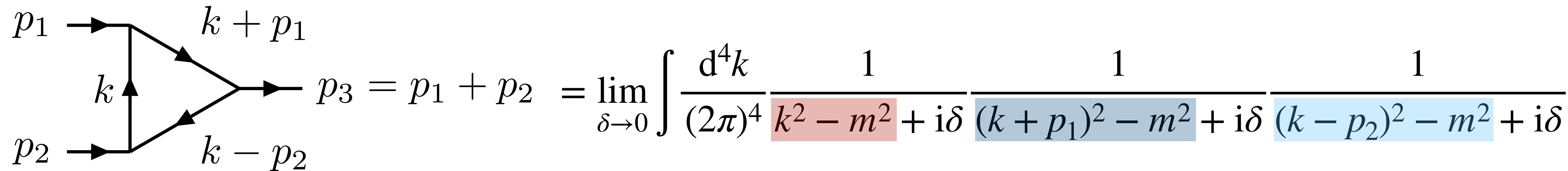


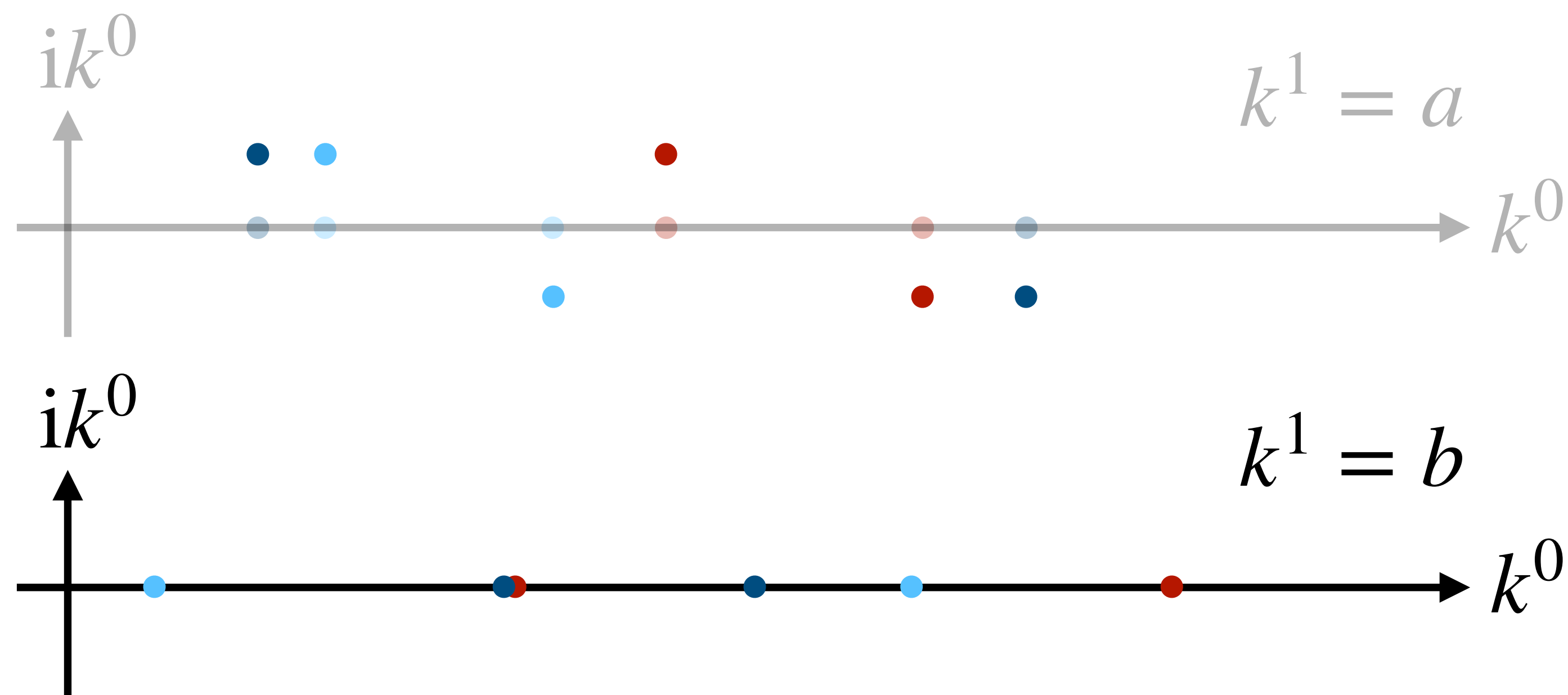
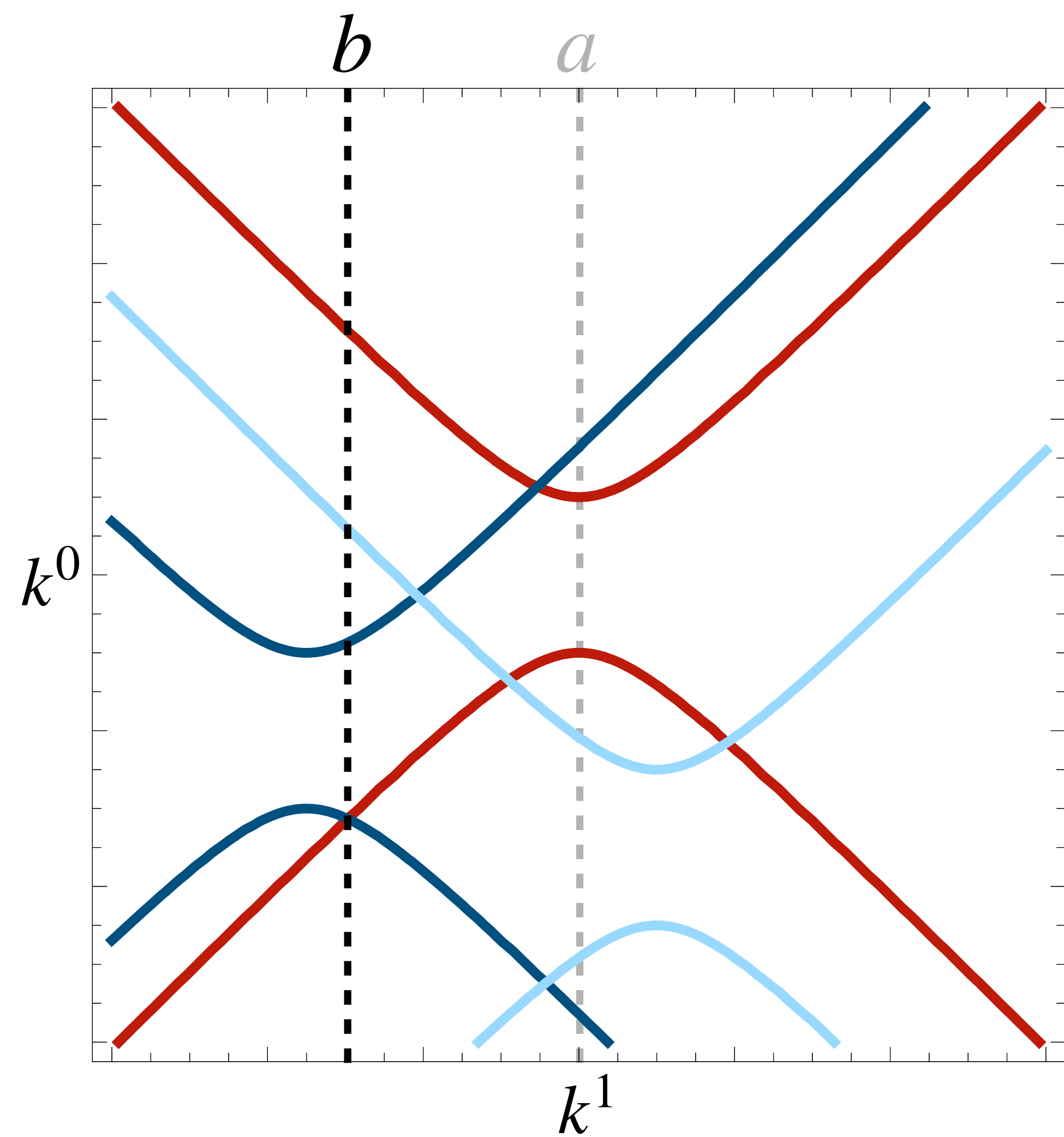
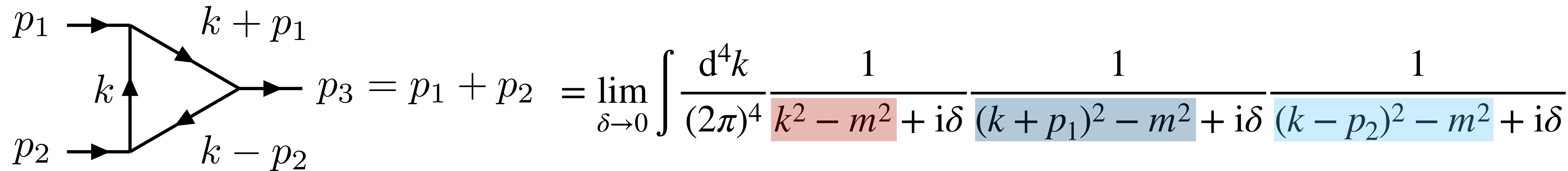


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 $p_2$  →  $k - p_2$   
 $p_3 = p_1 + p_2$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k + p_1)^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k - p_2)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}$$

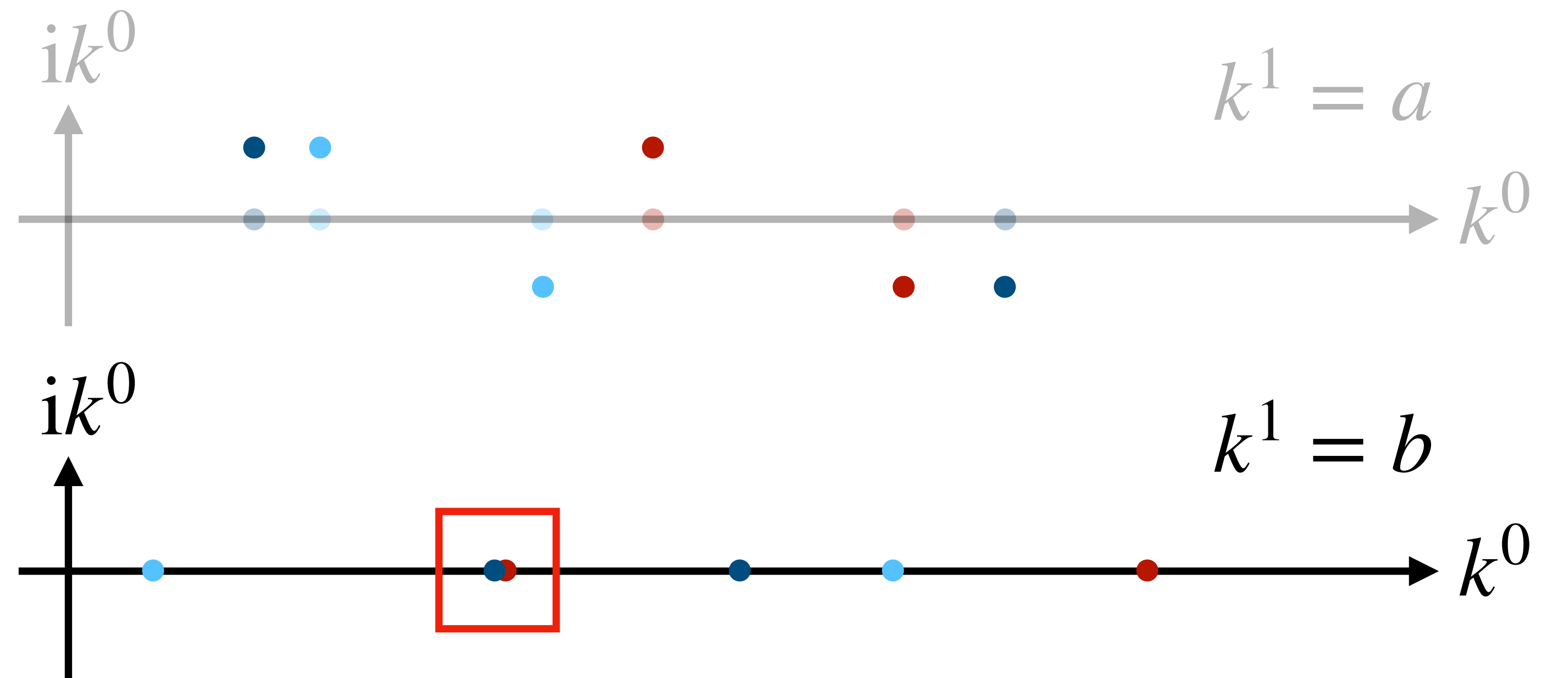
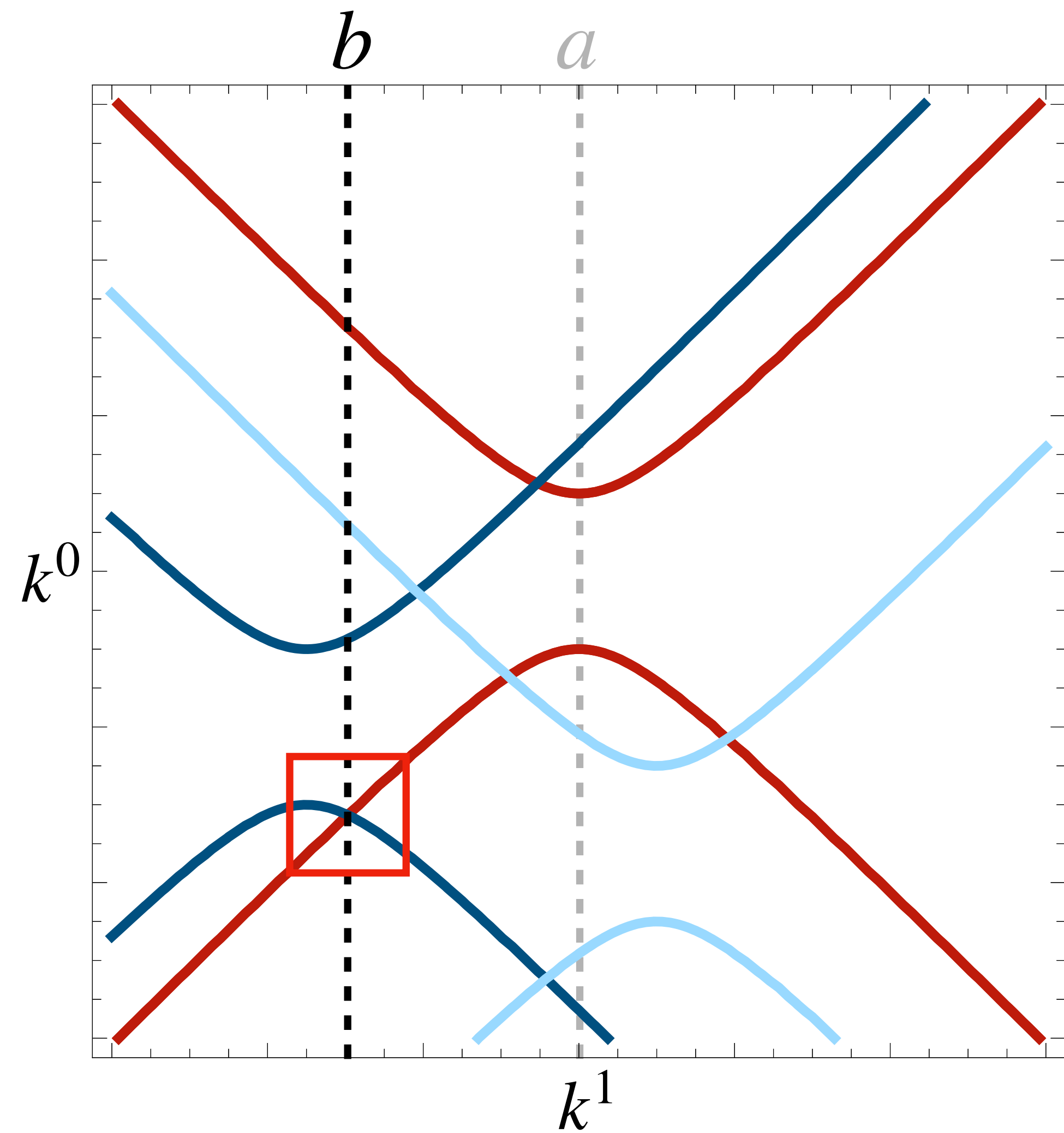


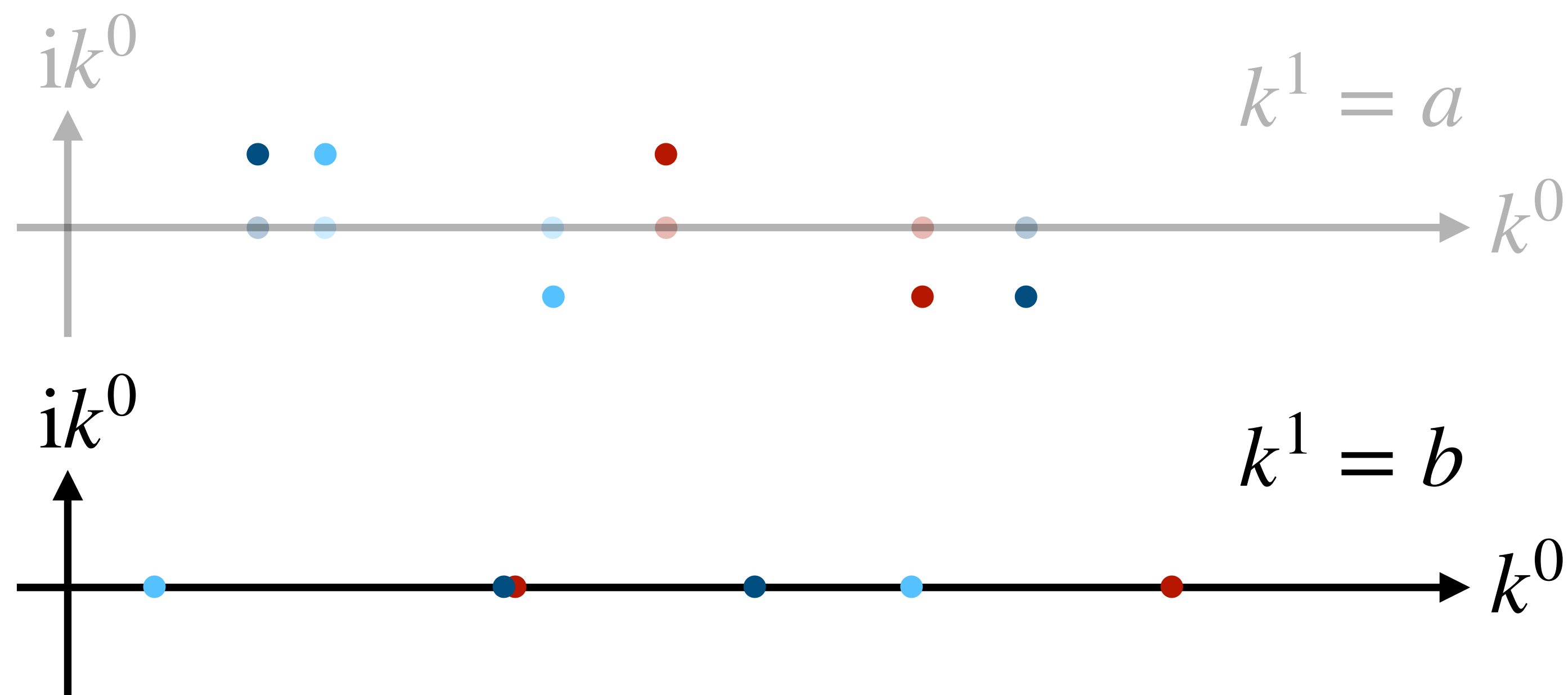
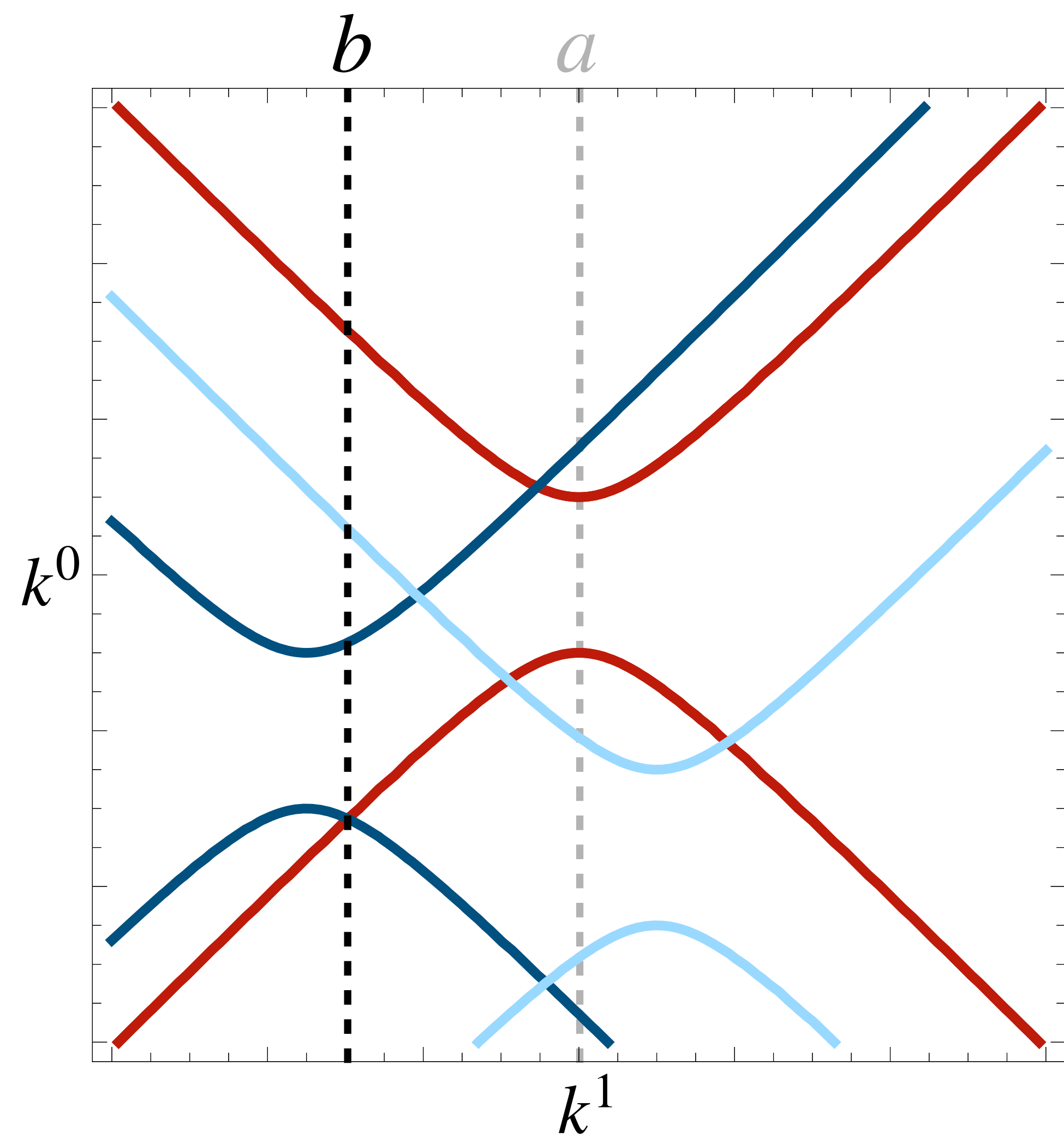
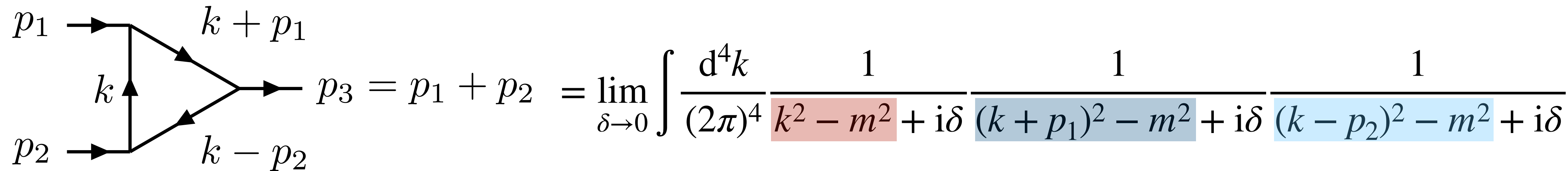


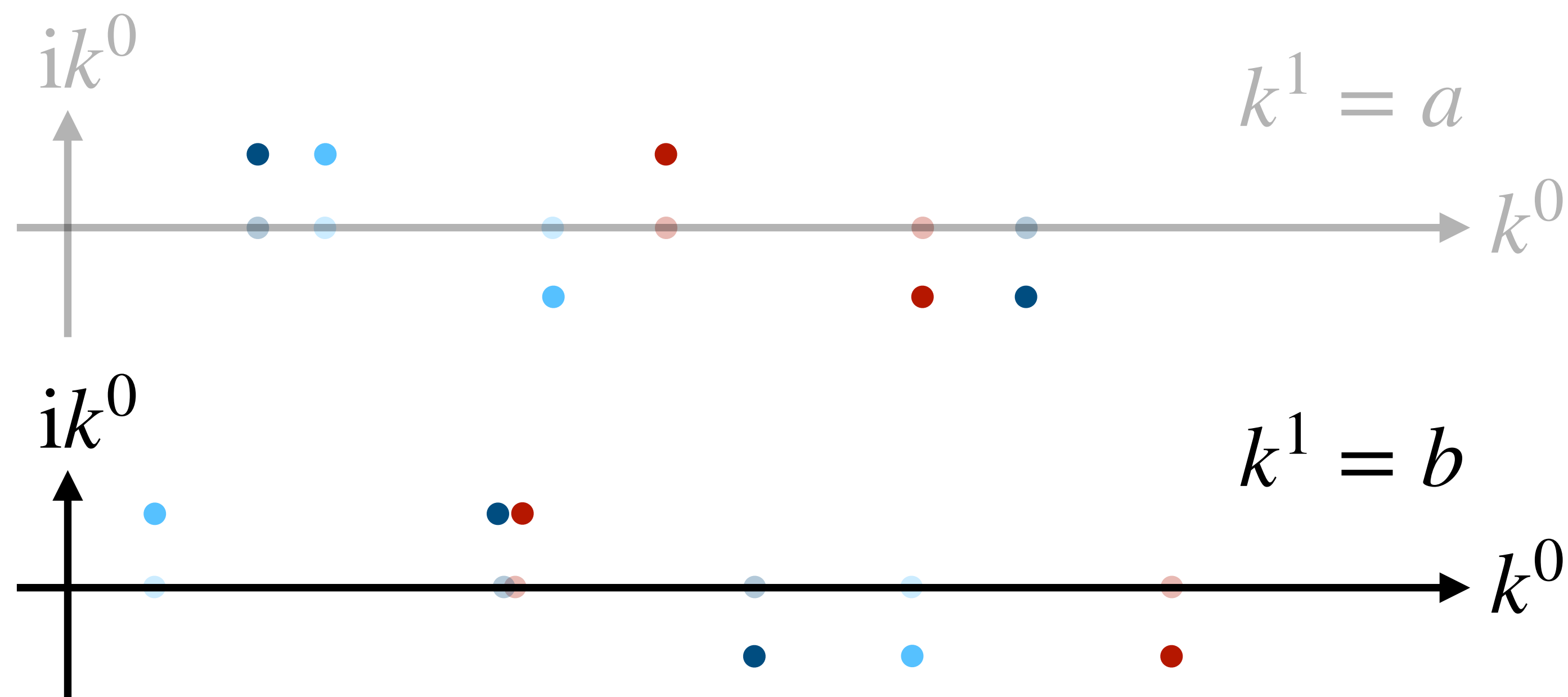
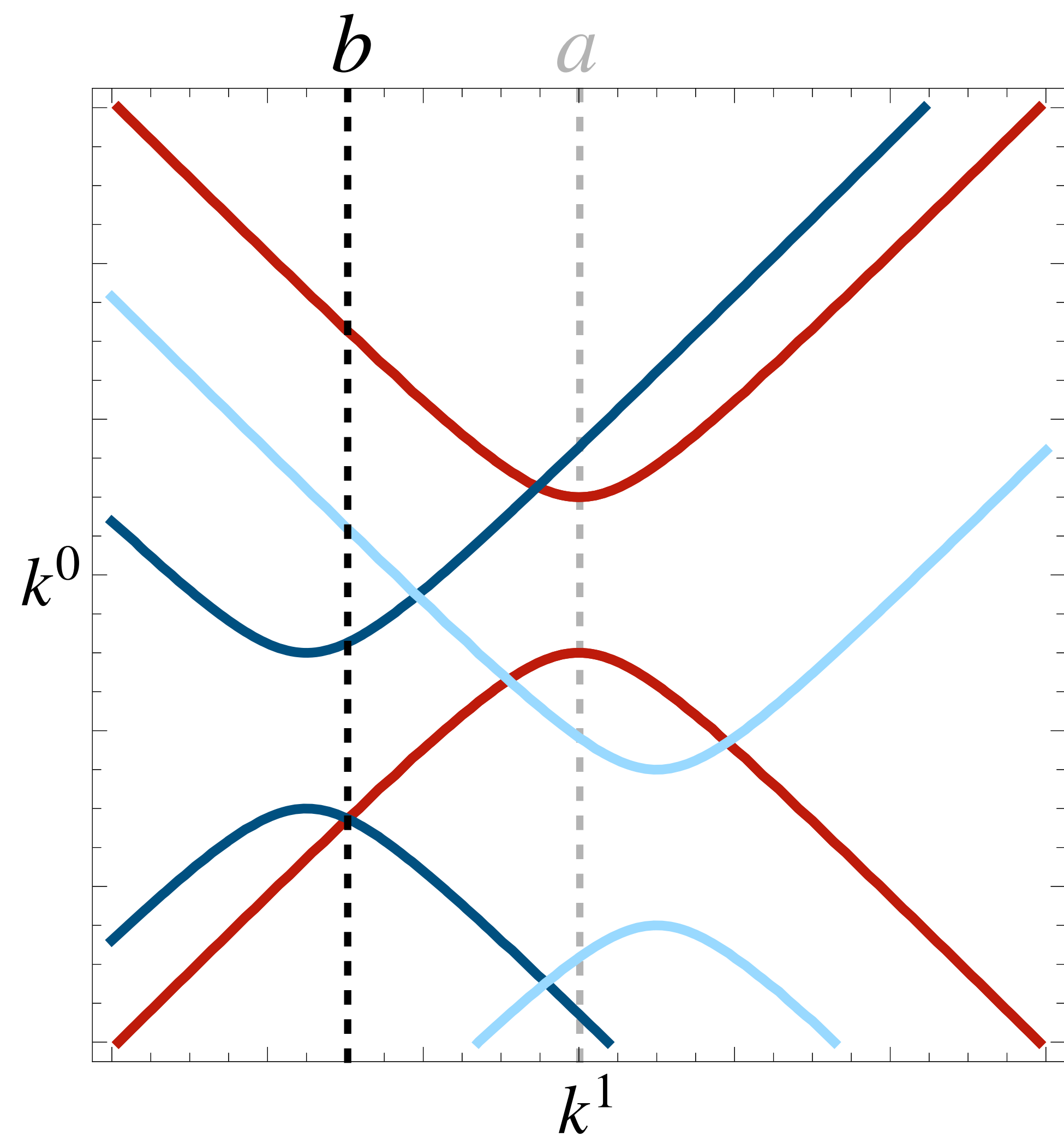
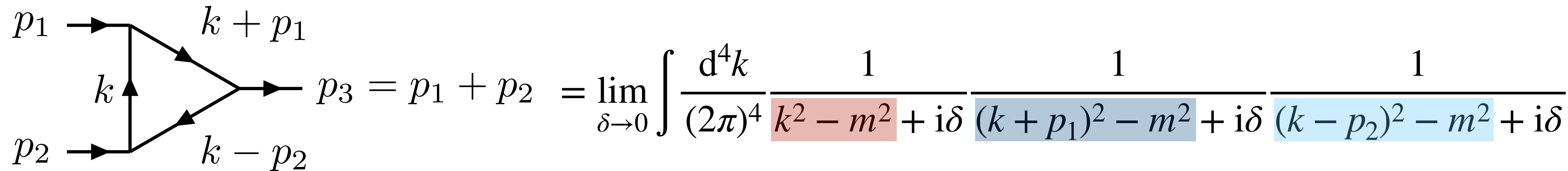


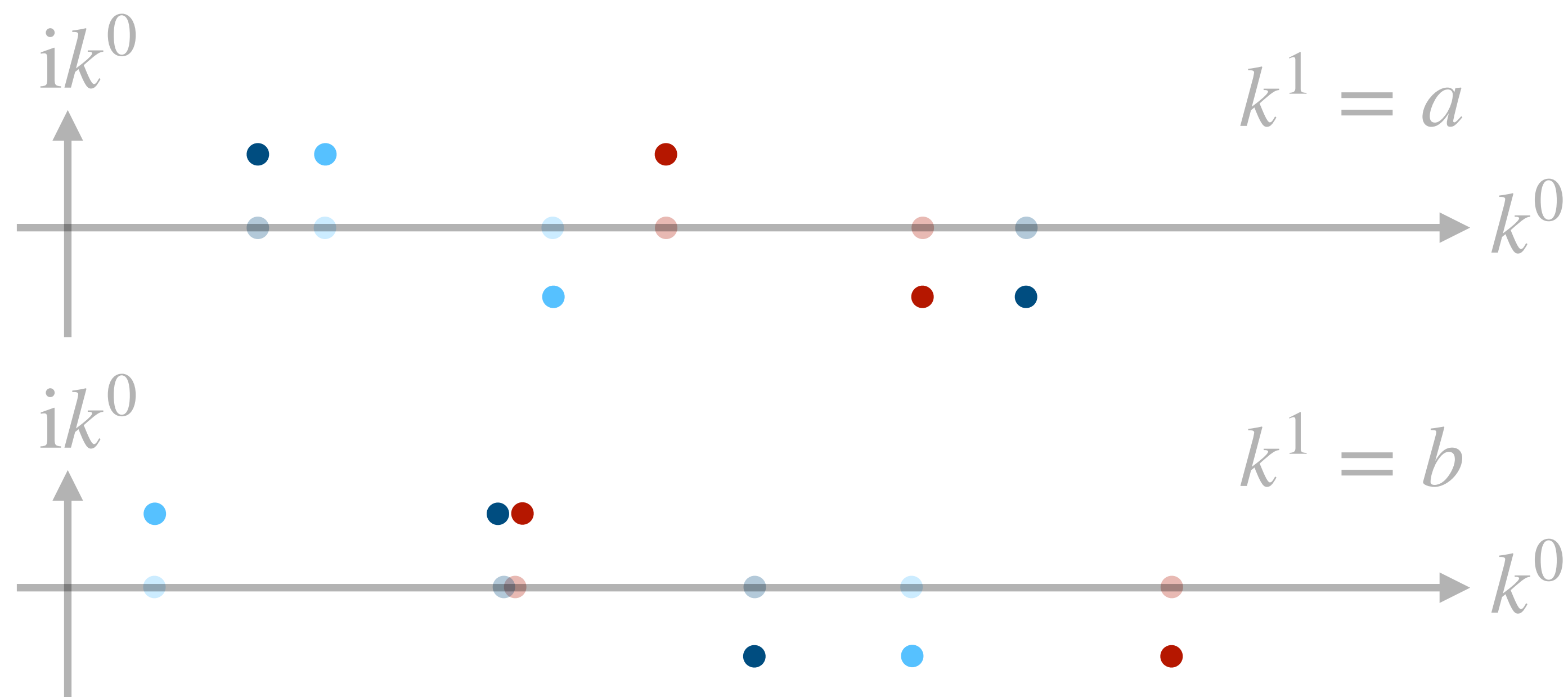
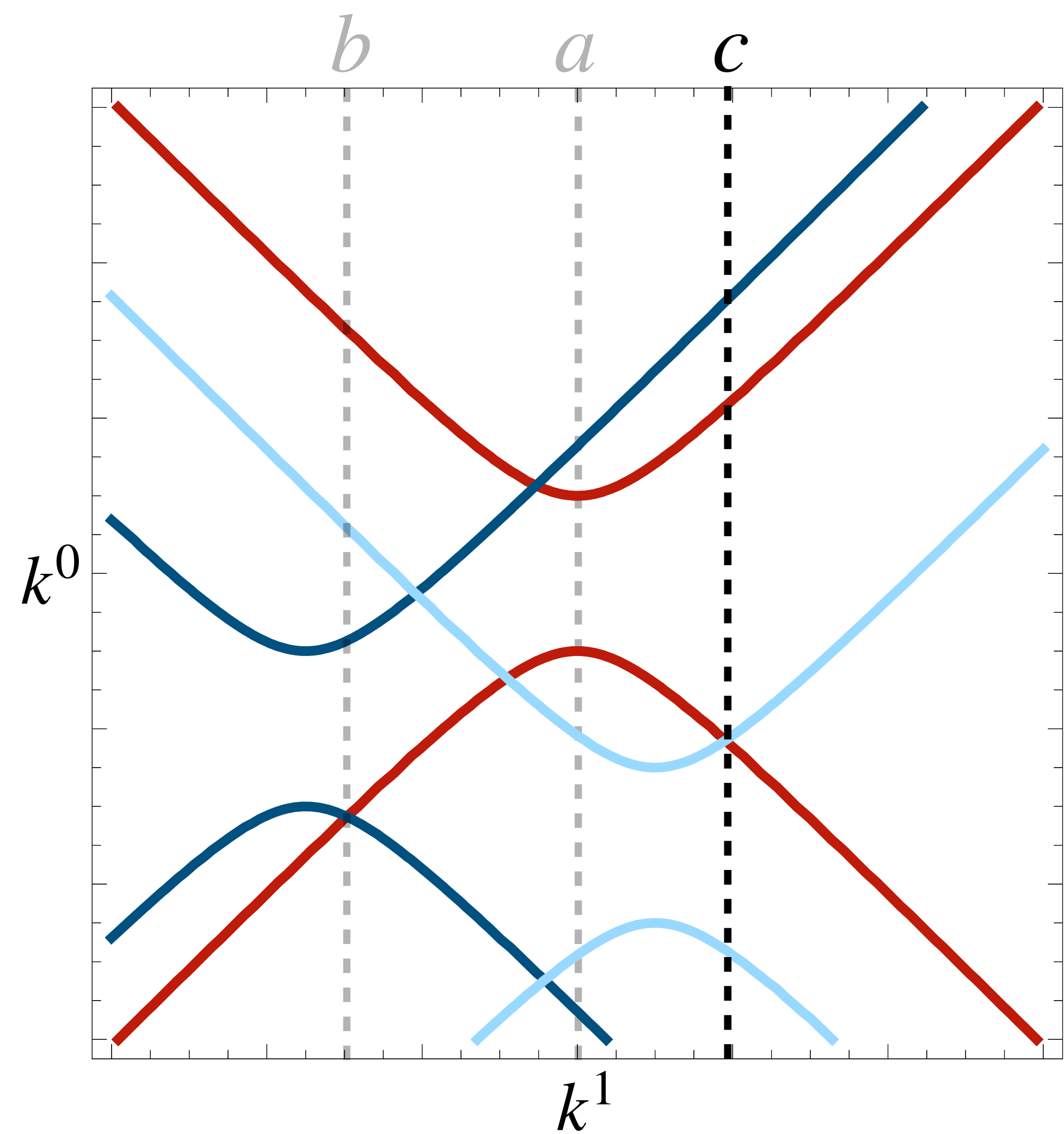
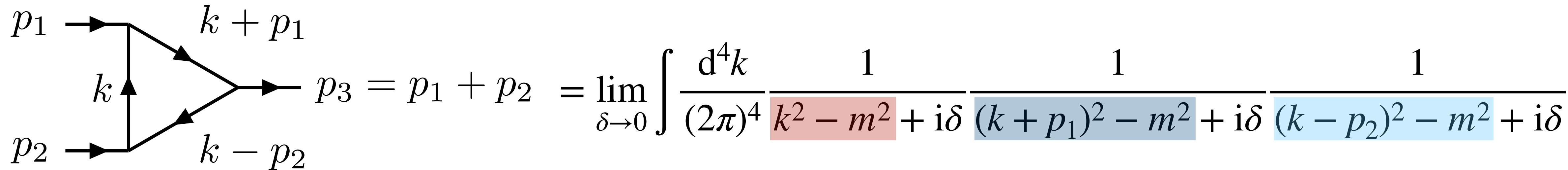
$p_1$   $p_2$   $k - p_2$   $p_3 = p_1 + p_2$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{k^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k + p_1)^2 - m^2 + i\delta} \frac{1}{(k - p_2)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}$$

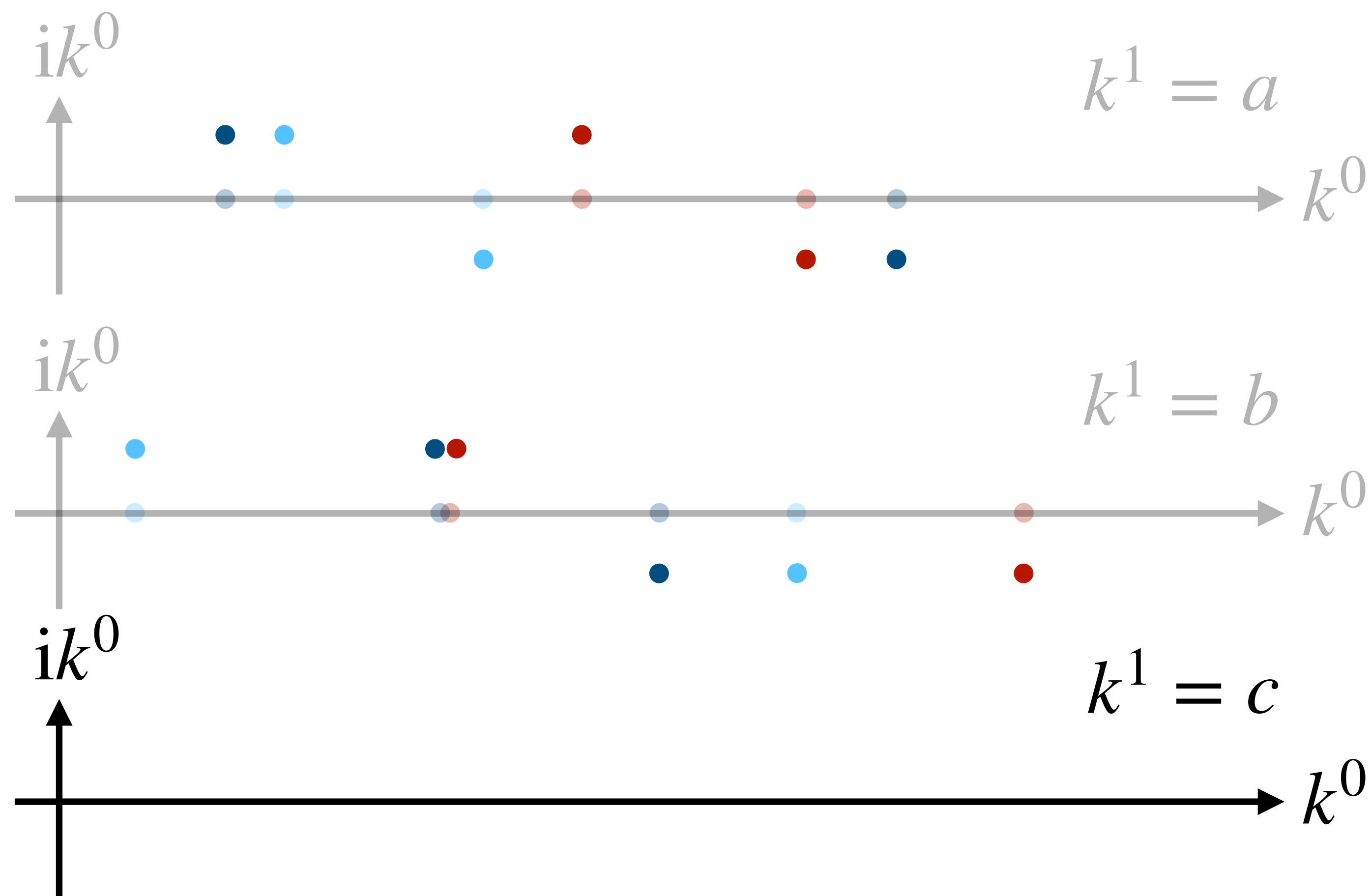
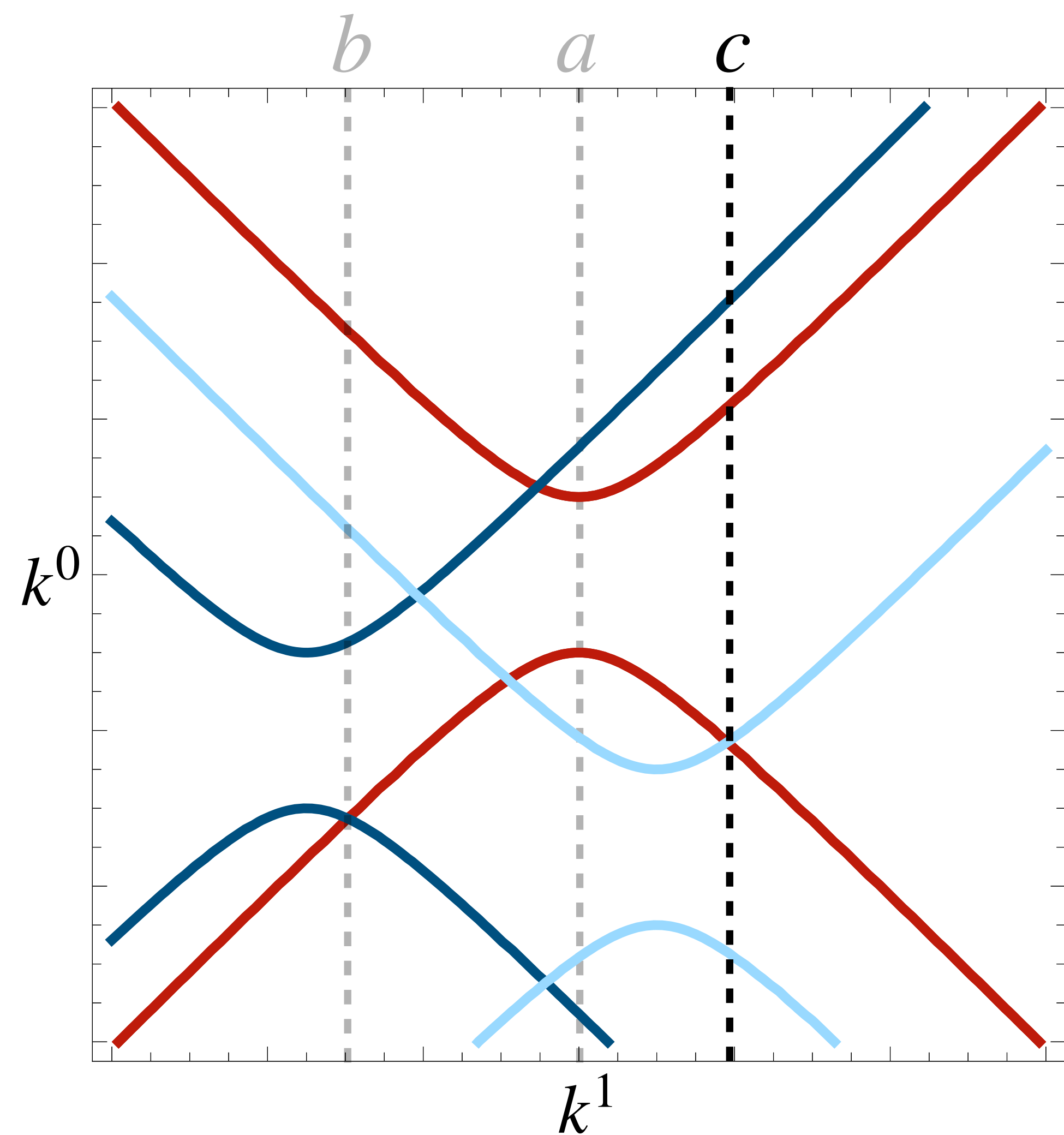
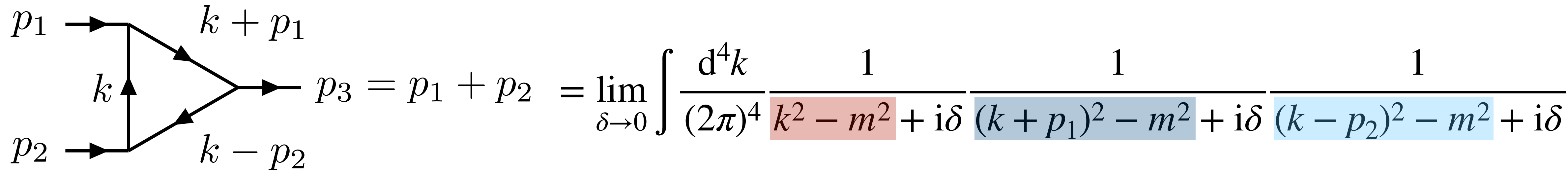


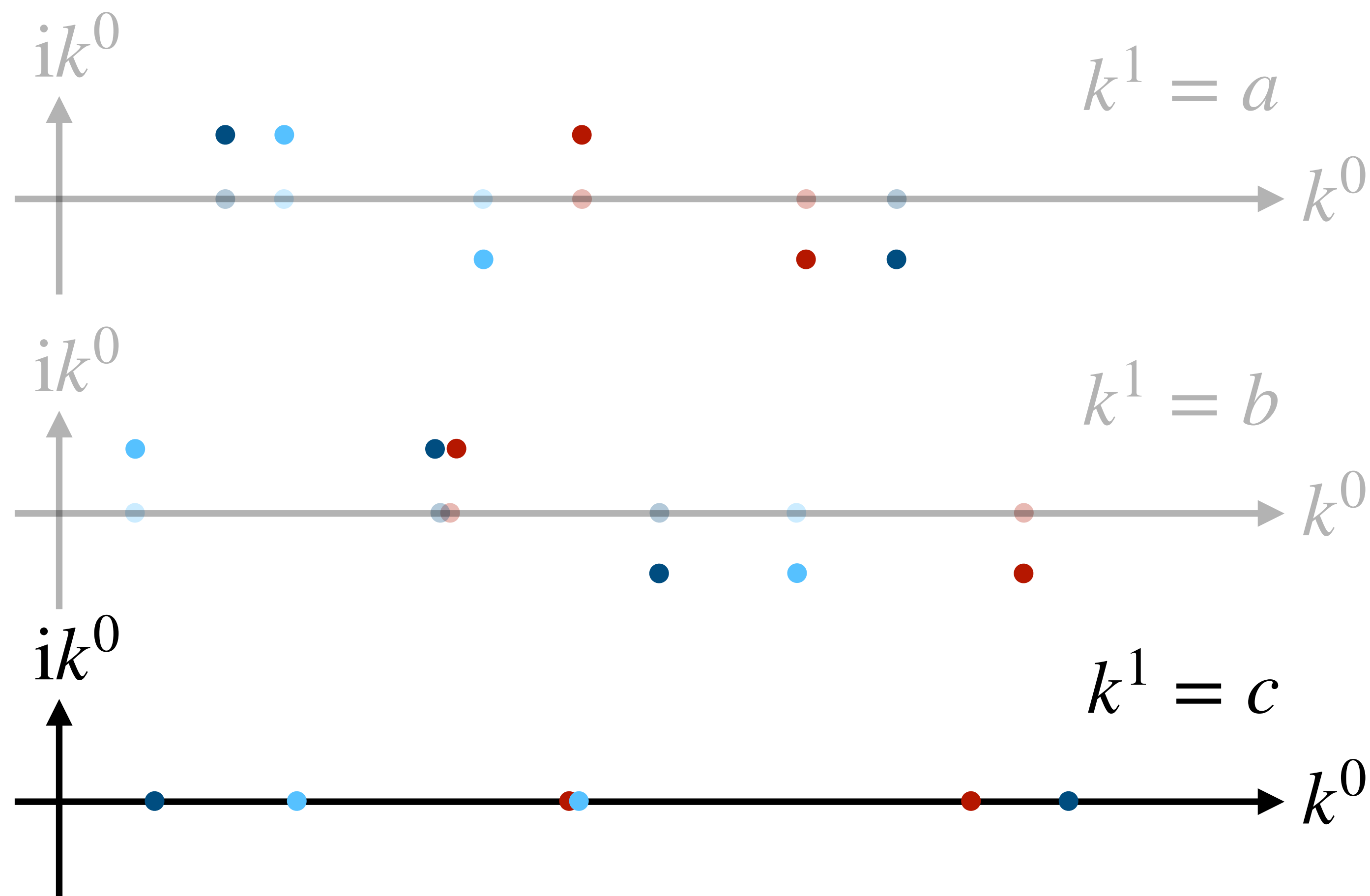
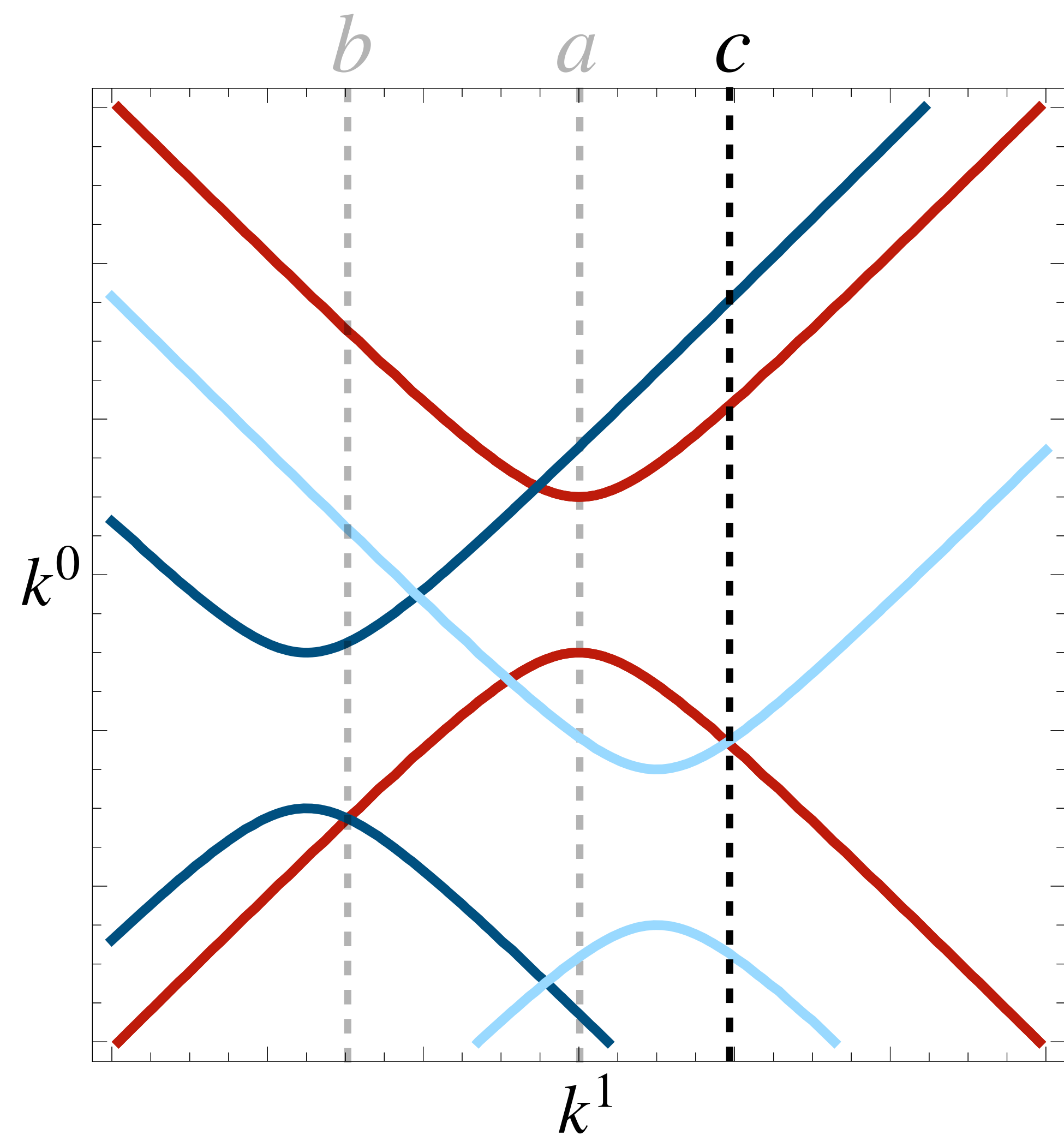
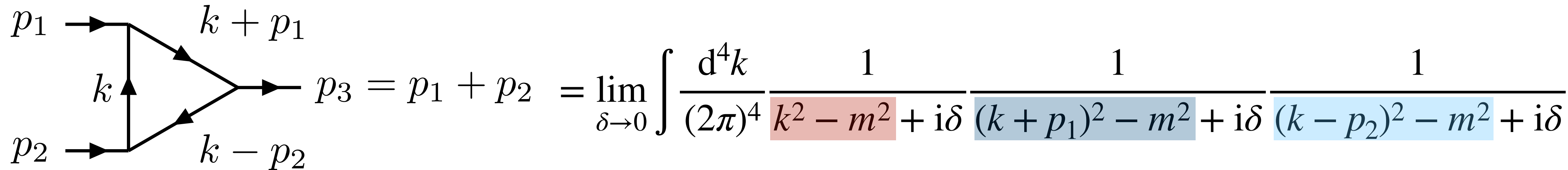


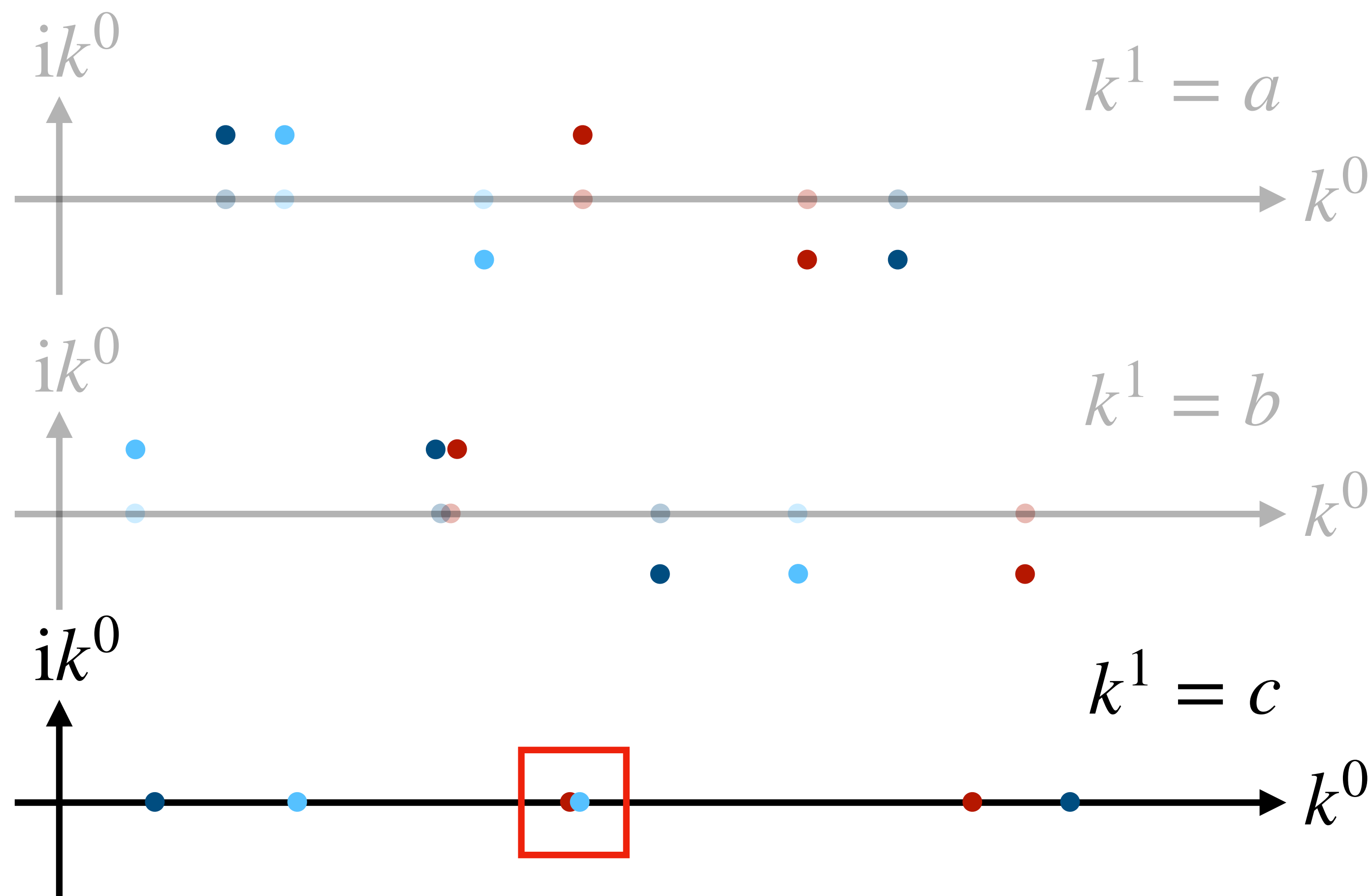
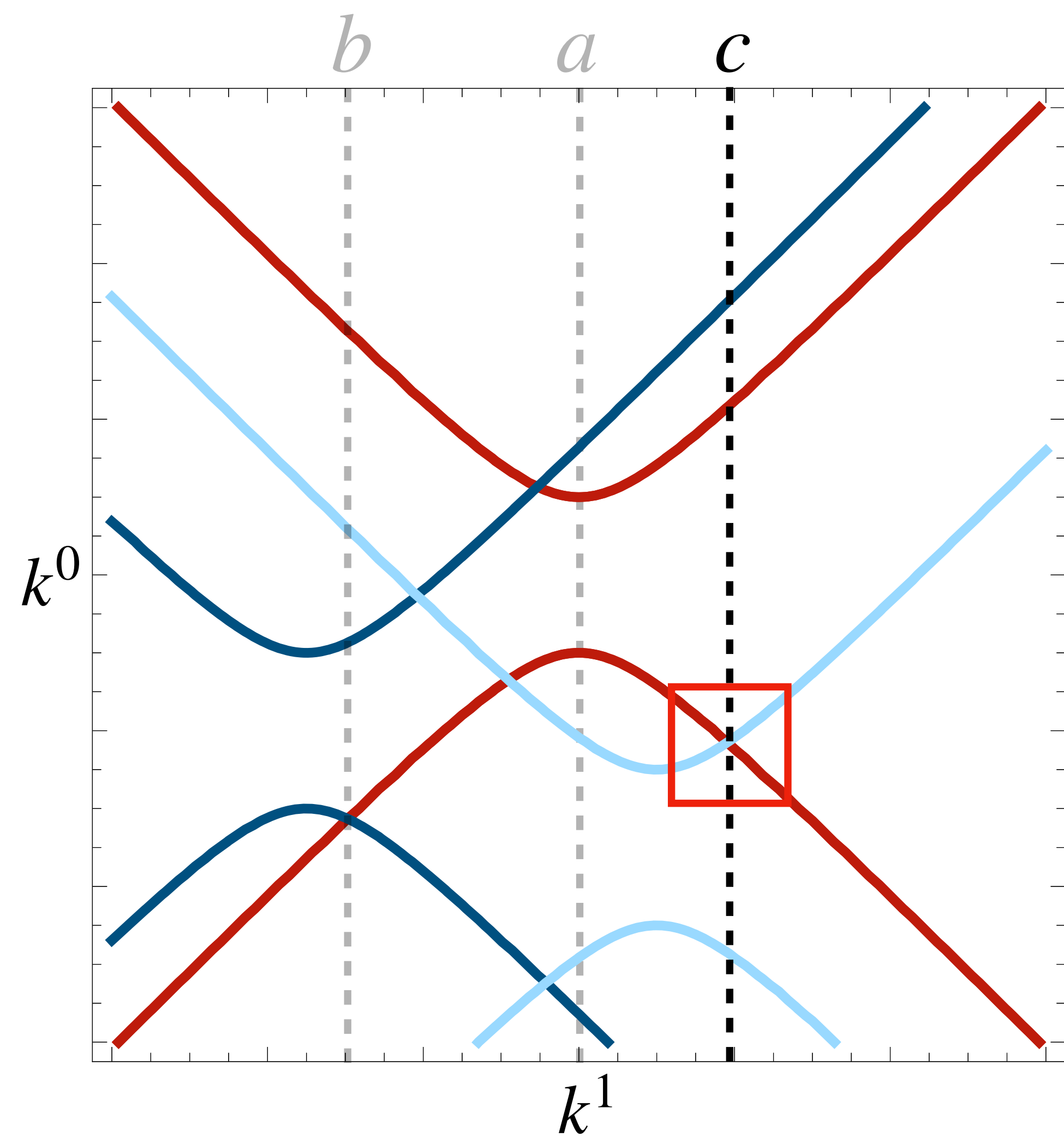
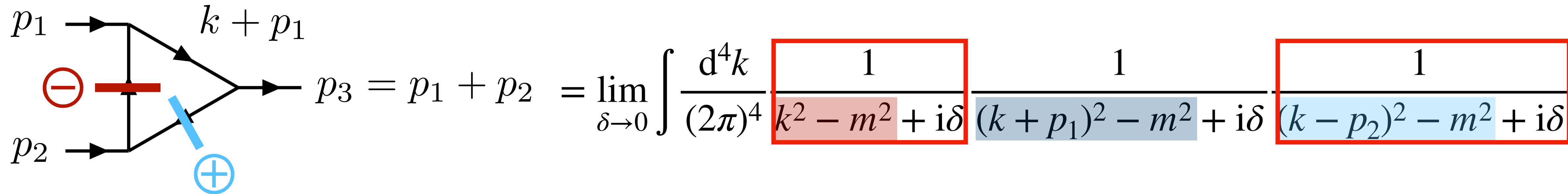


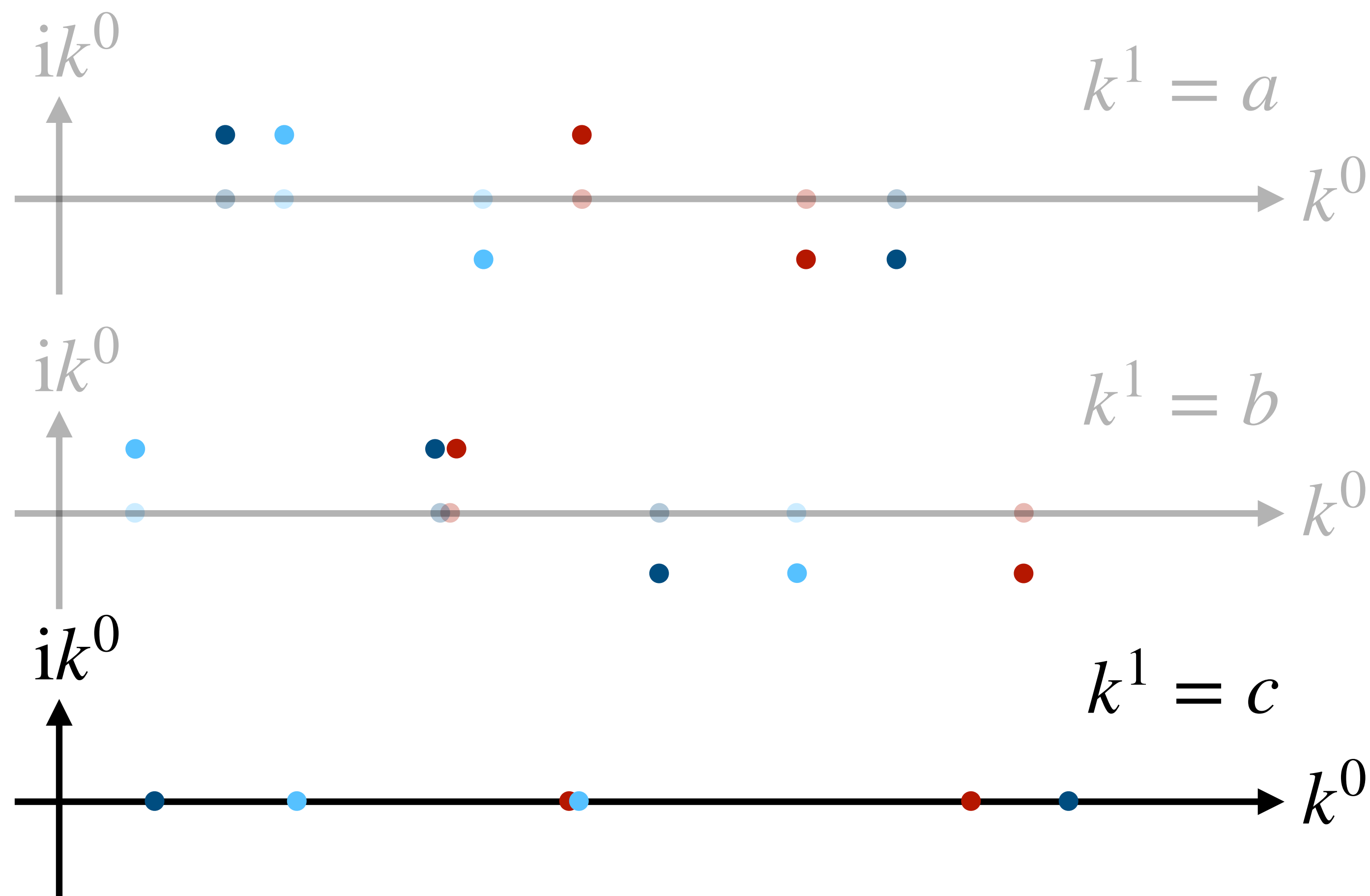
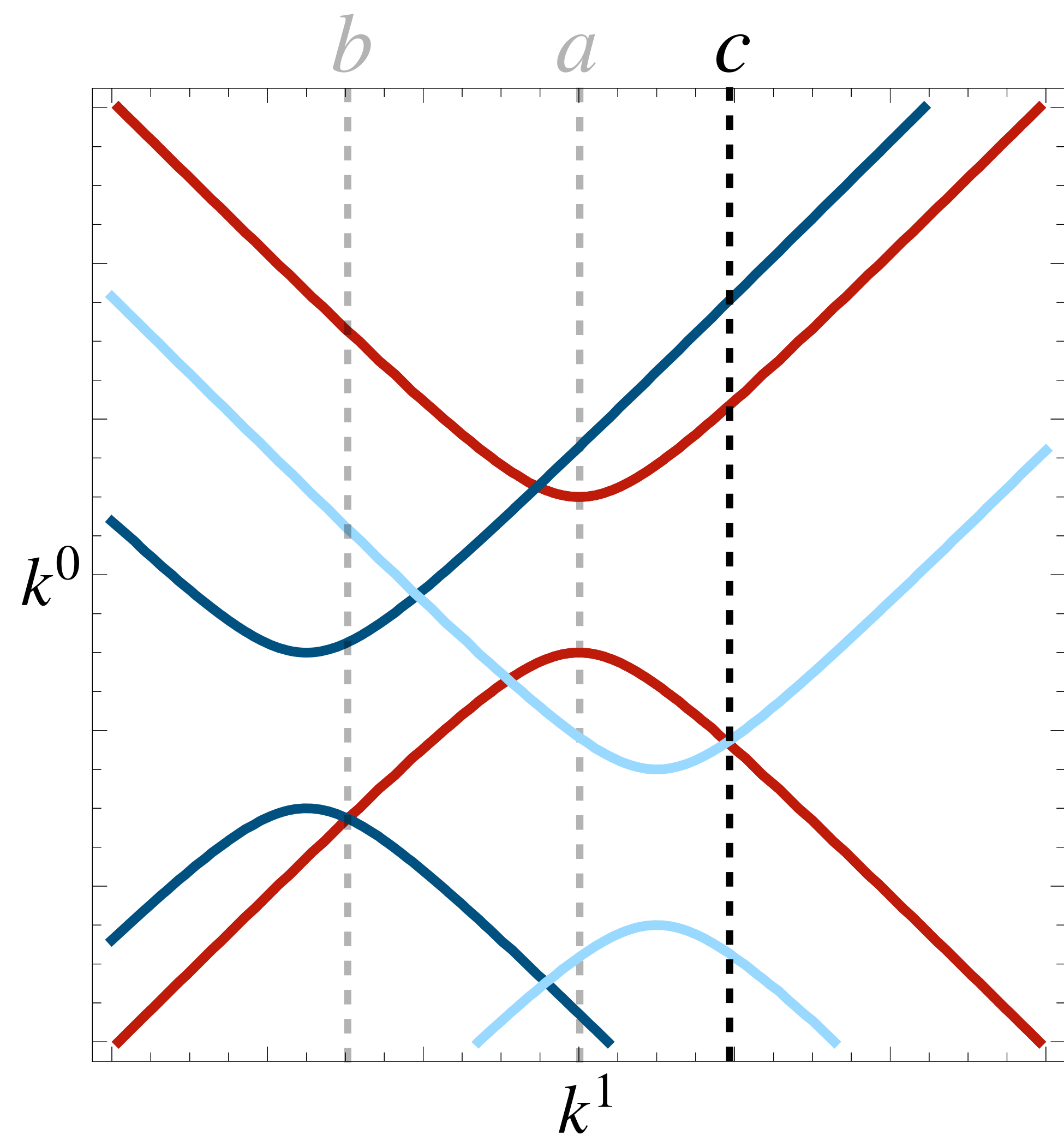
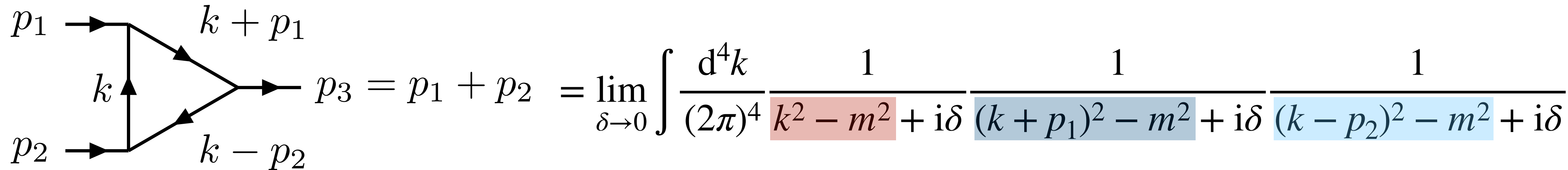


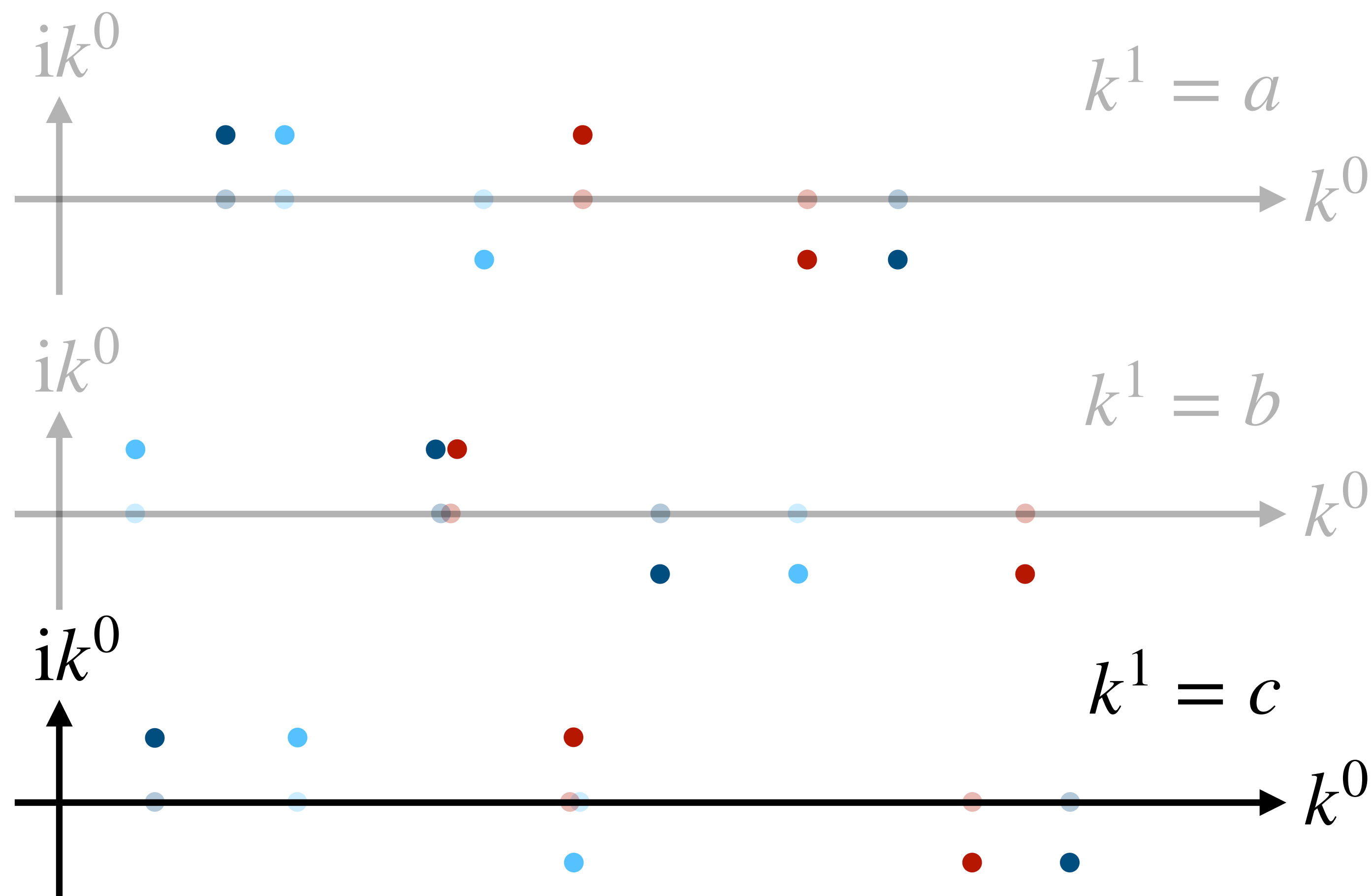
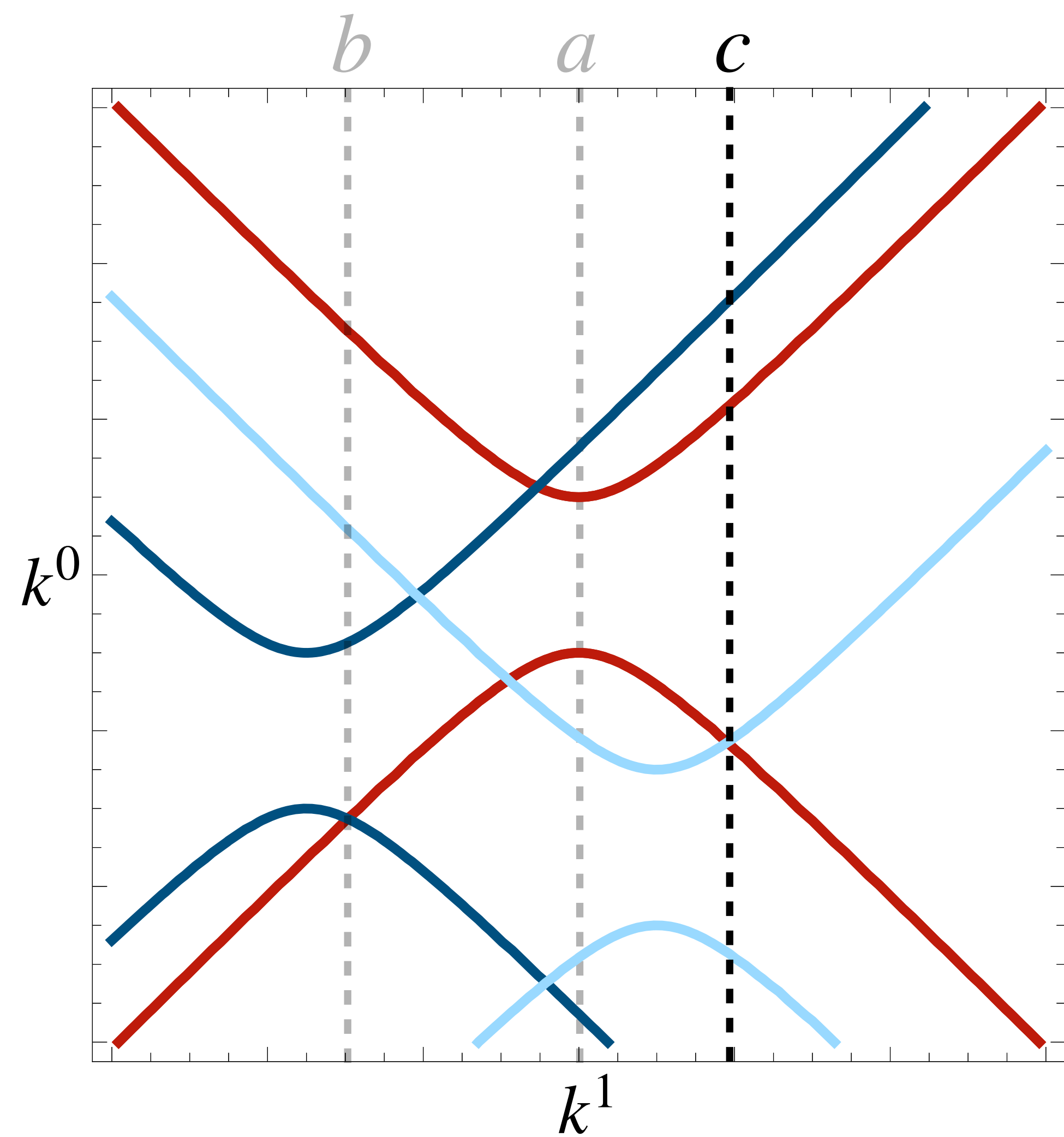
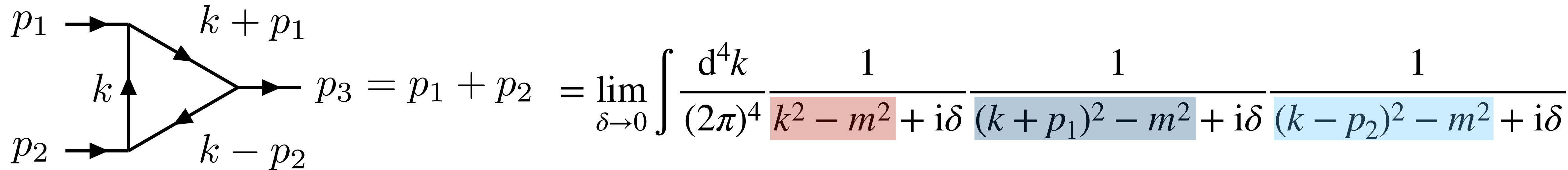


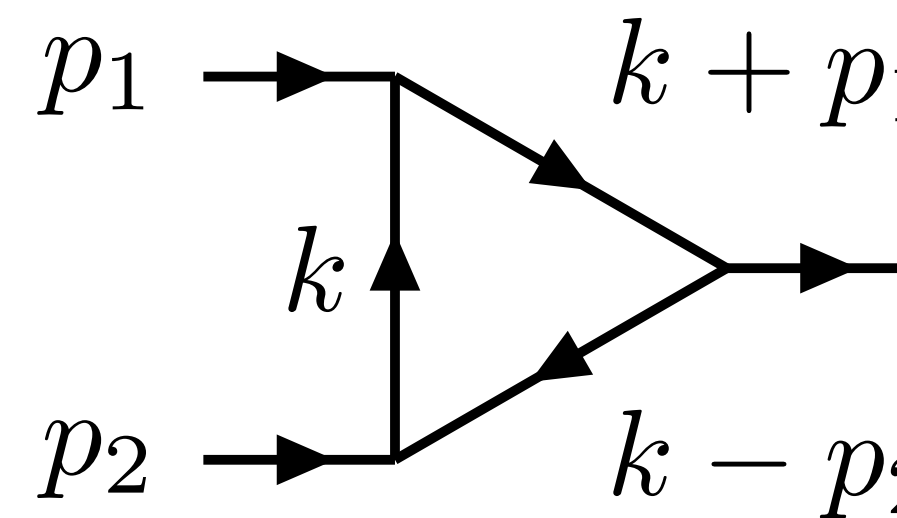






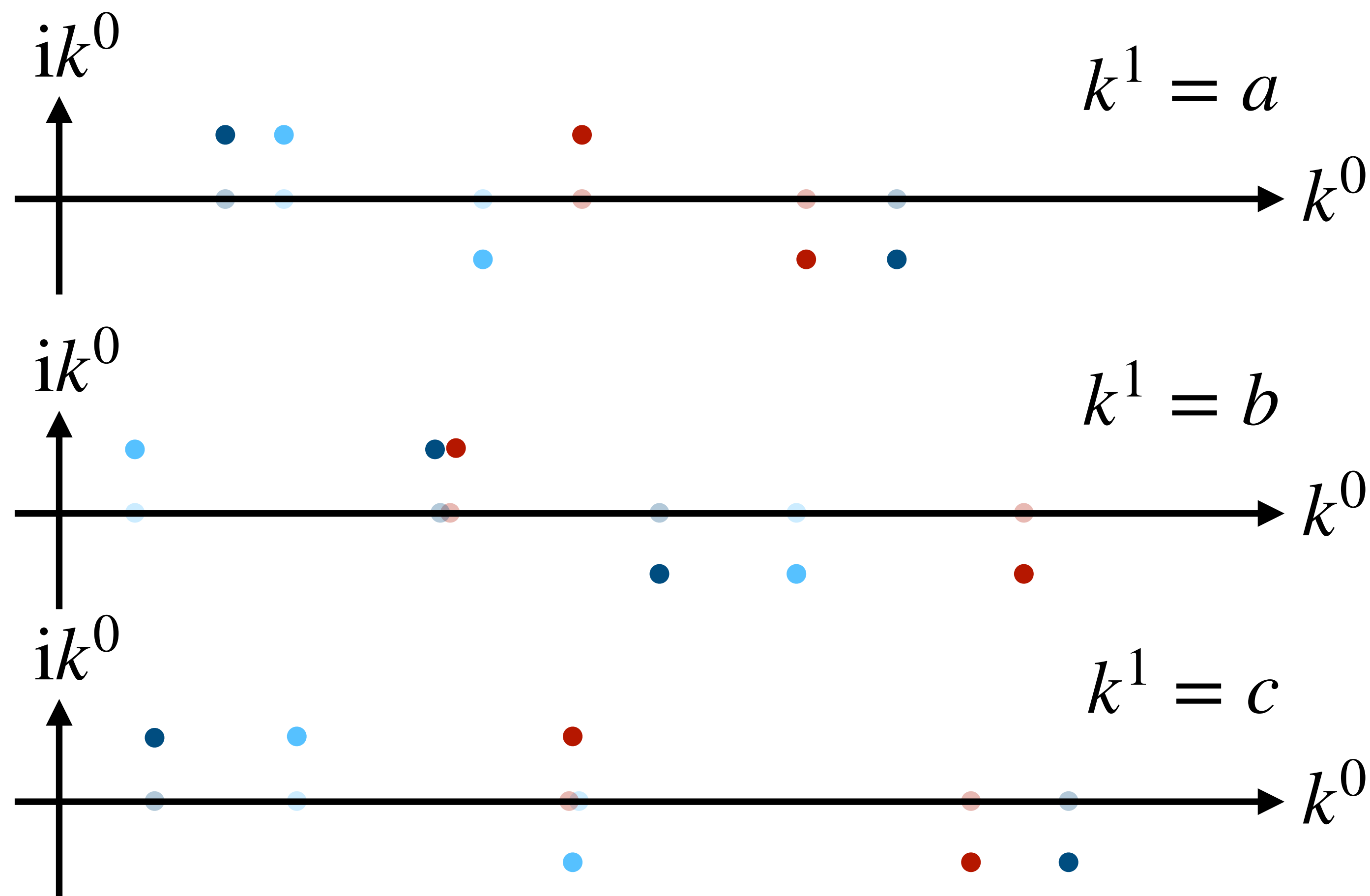
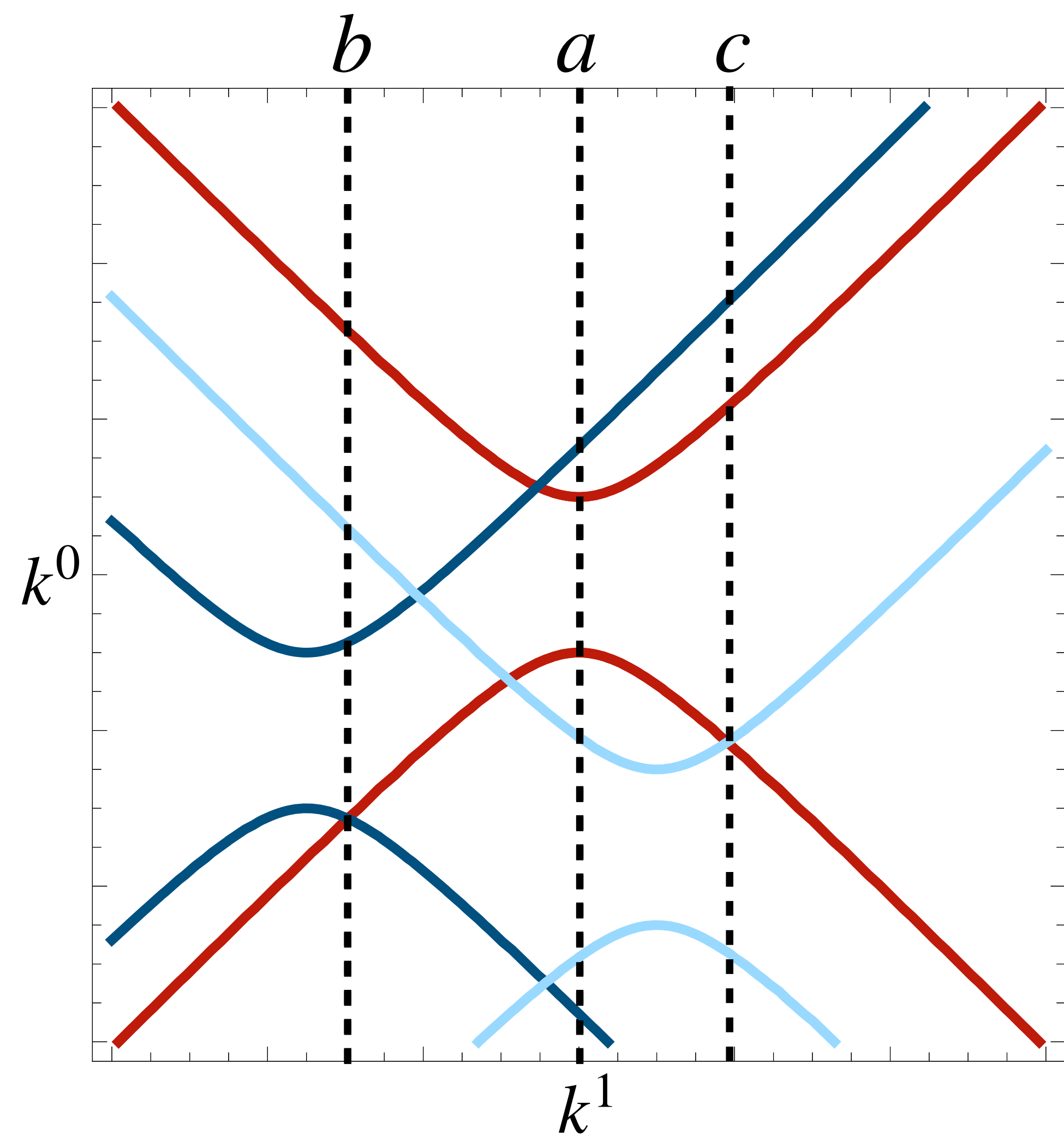






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 $p_3 = p_1 + p_2$

$$= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{\boxed{k^2 - m^2 + i\delta}} \frac{1}{\boxed{(k + p_1)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}} \frac{1}{\boxed{(k - p_2)^2 - m^2 + i\delta}}$$



# Idea

subtract poles in one dimension at a time

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$



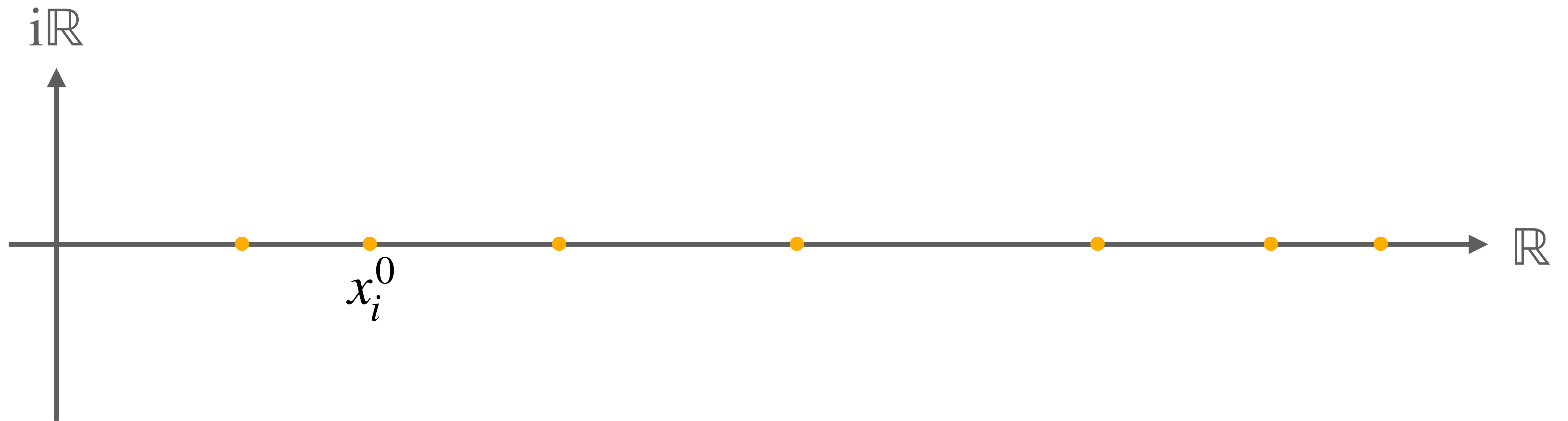
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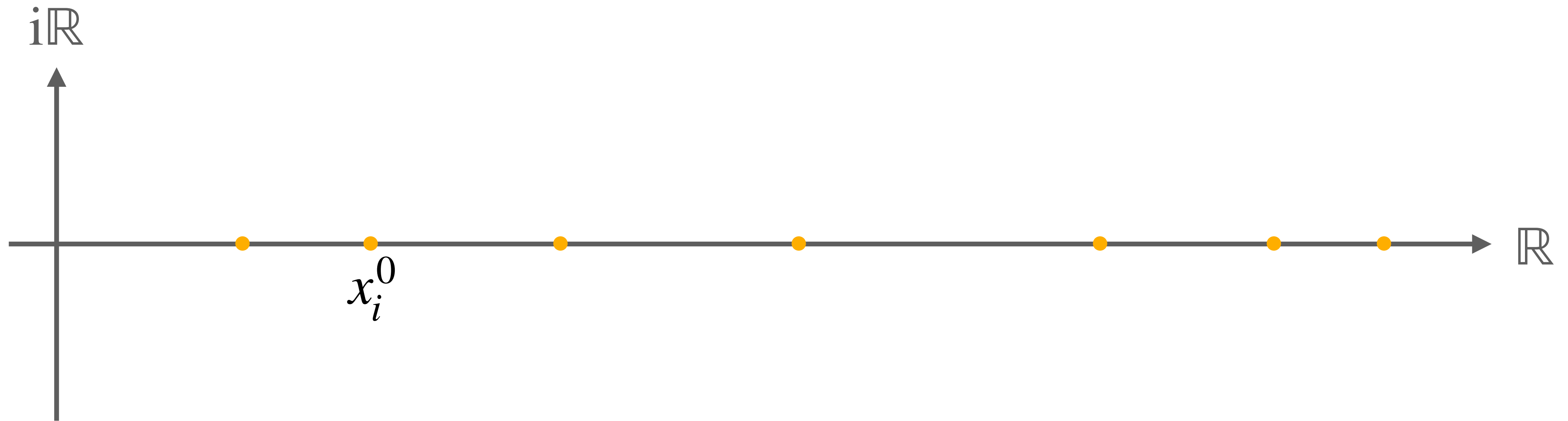


$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$



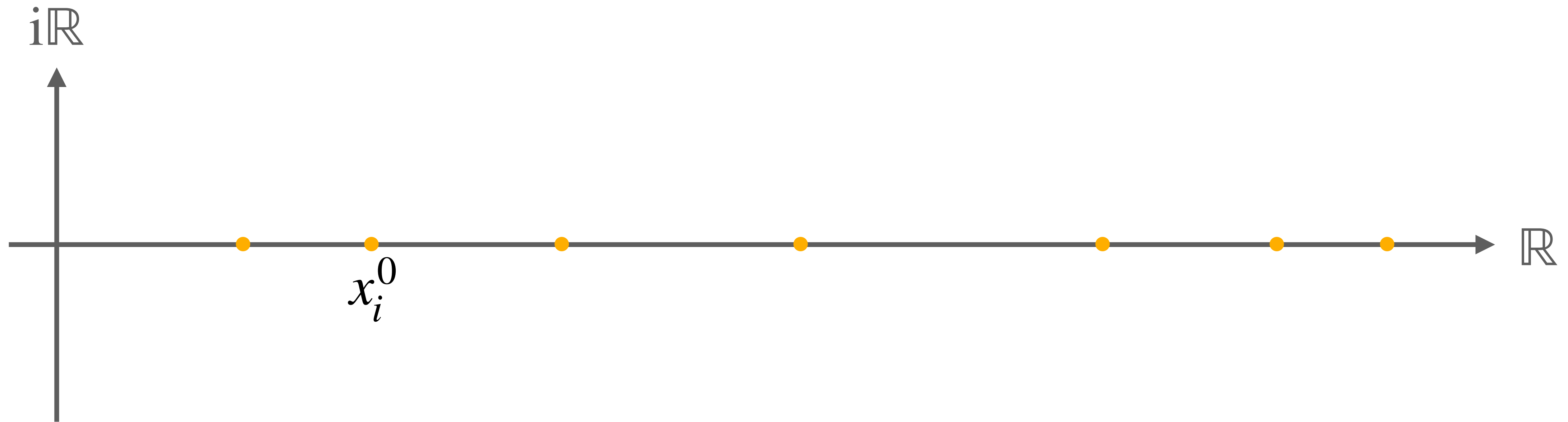
$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

# Monte Carlo integration



$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

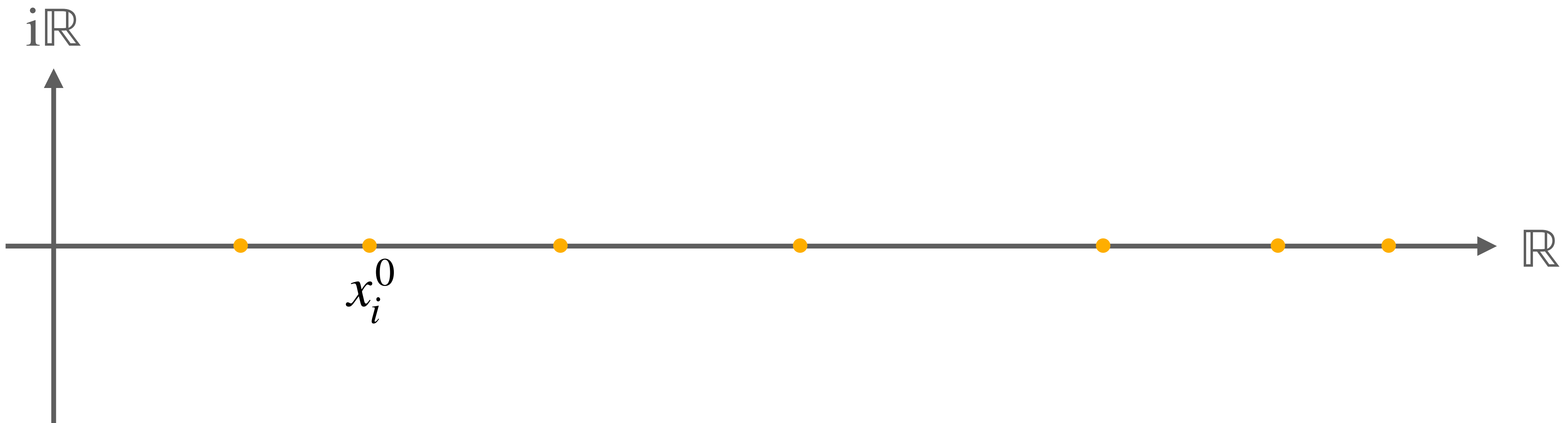
~~Monte Carlo integration~~



$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

~~Monte Carlo integration~~

$\Rightarrow$  remove poles first



$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$



$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm

$$\text{CT}_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} S_{\text{UV}}(x - x_i)$$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm

$$\text{CT}_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} S_{\text{UV}}(x - x_i)$$

symmetric UV suppression  $S_{\text{UV}}$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm

independent of  $x$

$$\text{CT}_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} \mathcal{S}_{\text{UV}}(x - x_i)$$

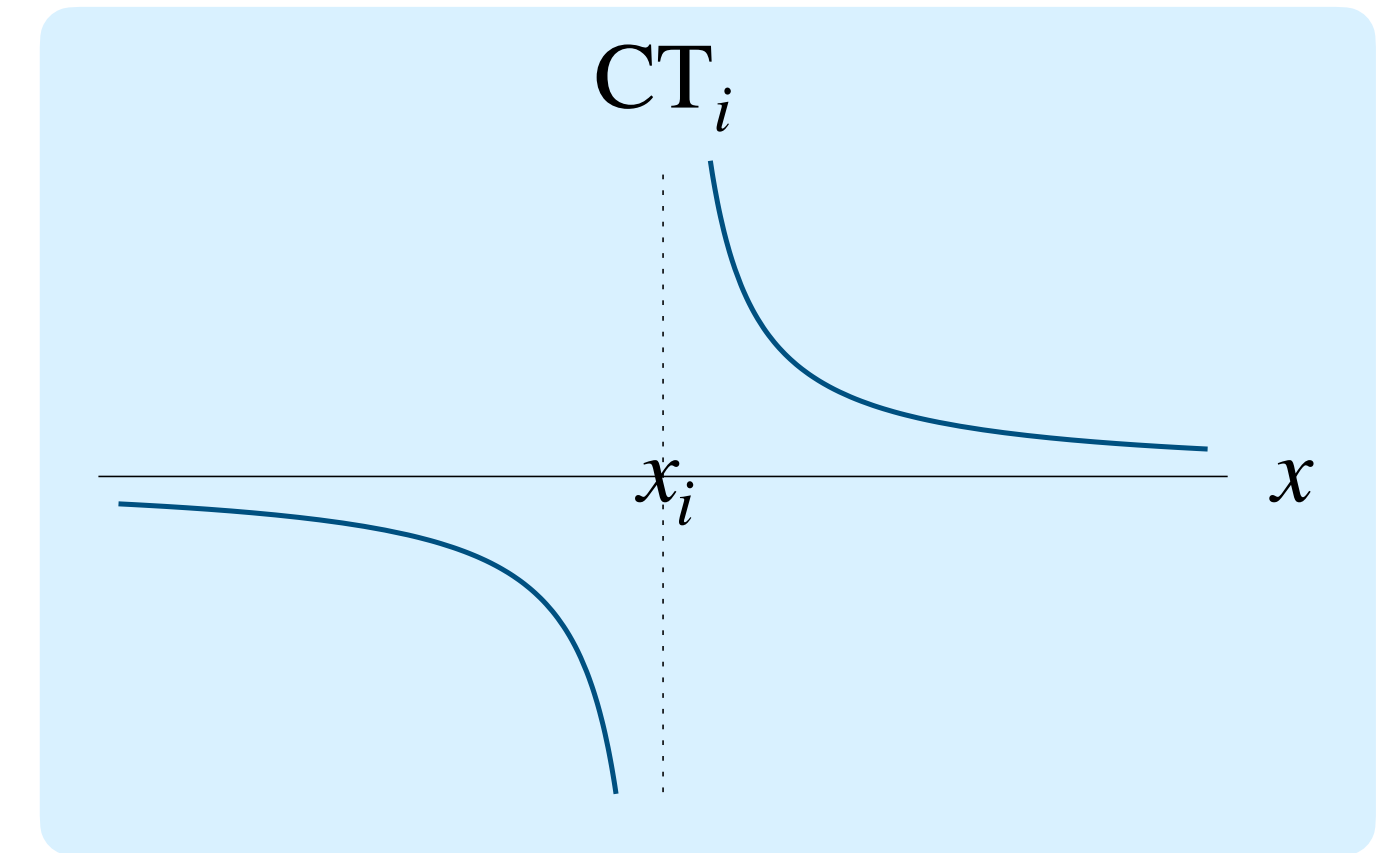
symmetric UV suppression  $\mathcal{S}_{\text{UV}}$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm



independent of  $x$

$$CT_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} S_{UV}(x - x_i)$$

symmetric UV suppression  $S_{UV}$

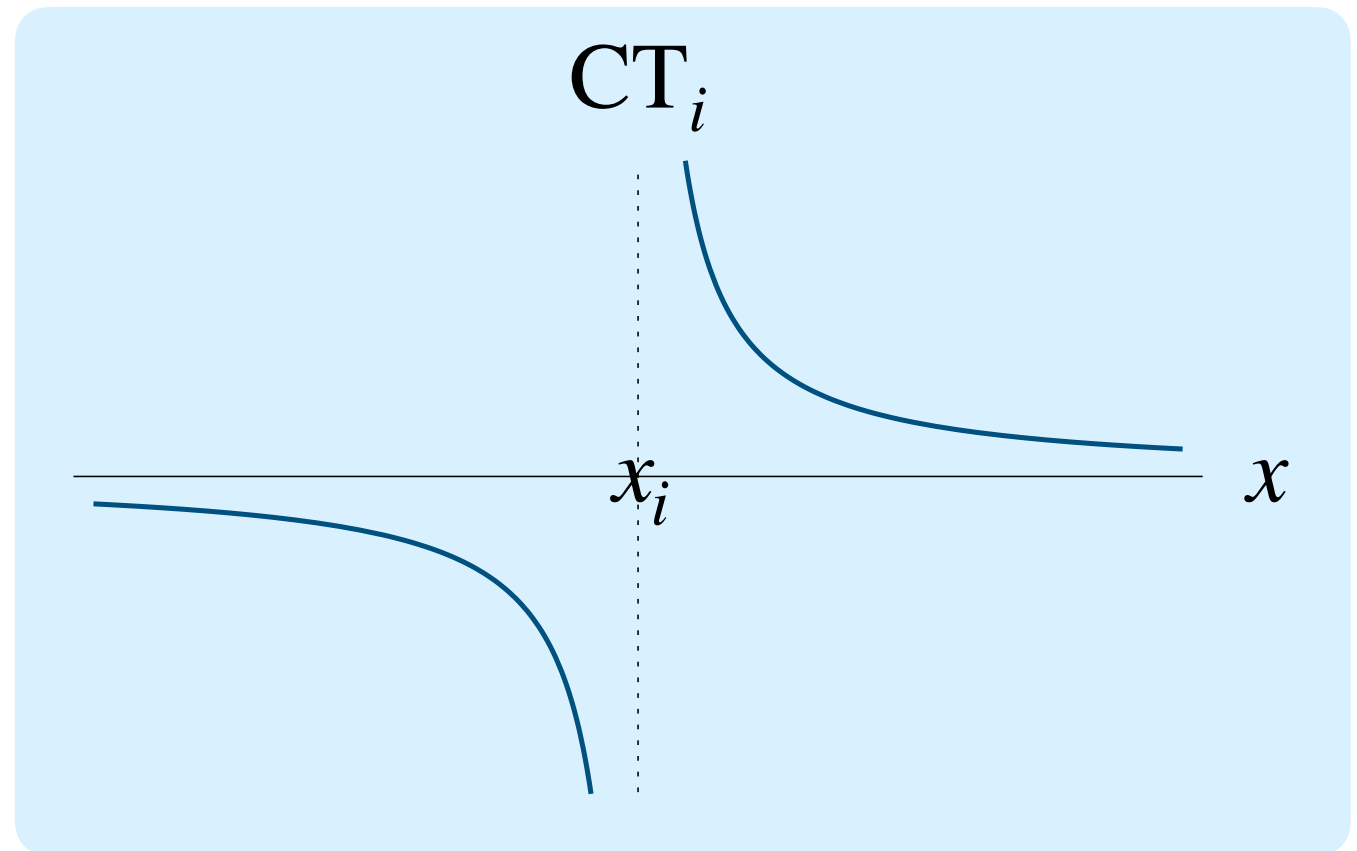
anti-symmetric around  $x_i$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm



independent of  $x$

$$\text{CT}_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} S_{\text{UV}}(x - x_i)$$

anti-symmetric around  $x_i$

symmetric UV suppression  $S_{\text{UV}}$

integrate back using

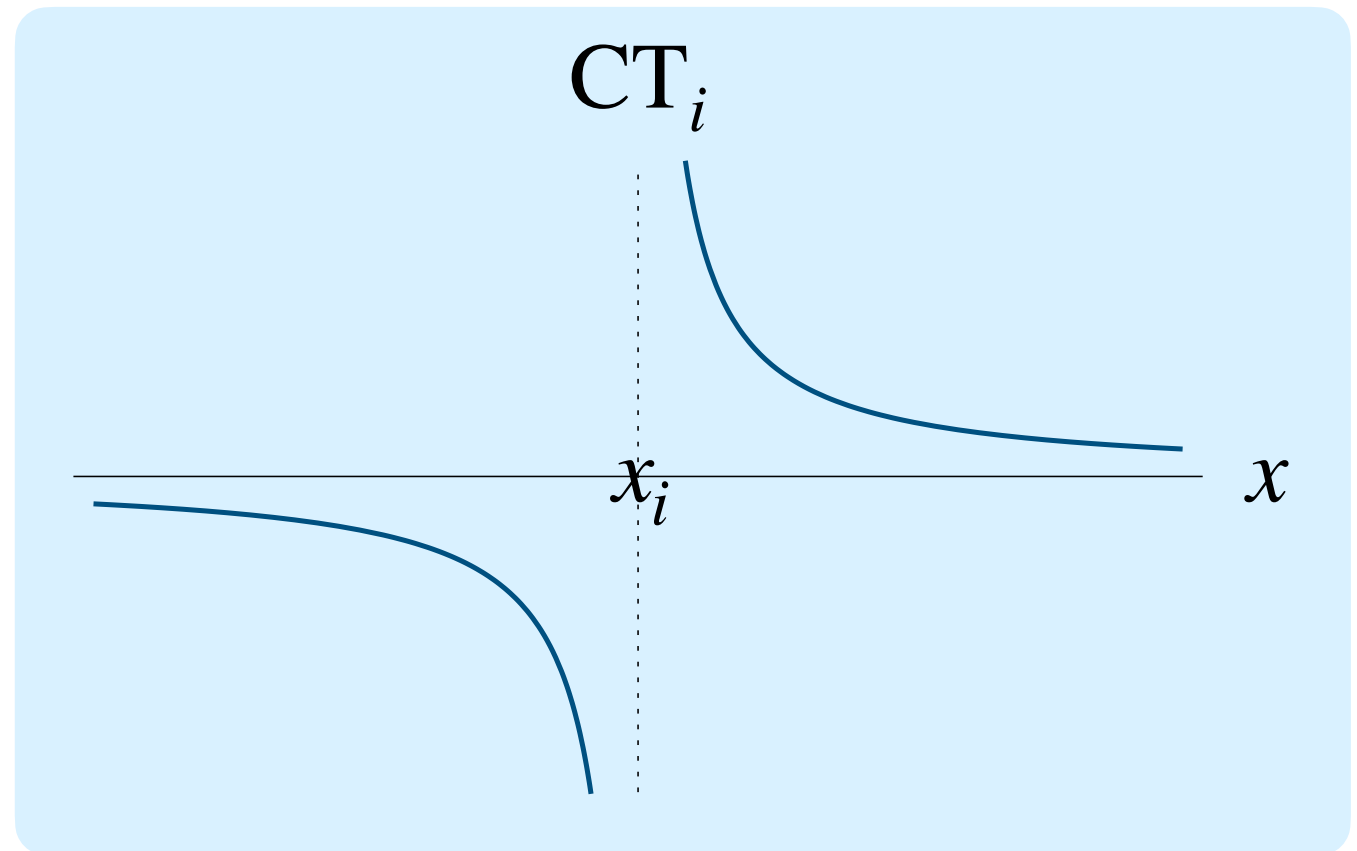
$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \mp i\delta} = \text{PV} \frac{1}{x} \pm i\pi\delta(x)$$

$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm



independent of  $x$

$$CT_i(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} S_{UV}(x - x_i)$$

anti-symmetric around  $x_i$

symmetric UV suppression  $S_{UV}$

integrate back using

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \mp i\delta} = \text{PV} \frac{1}{x} \pm i\pi\delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} CT_i(x) dx = \text{PV} \int_{\mathbb{R}} CT_i(x) dx + i\pi \text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_i) \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]$$

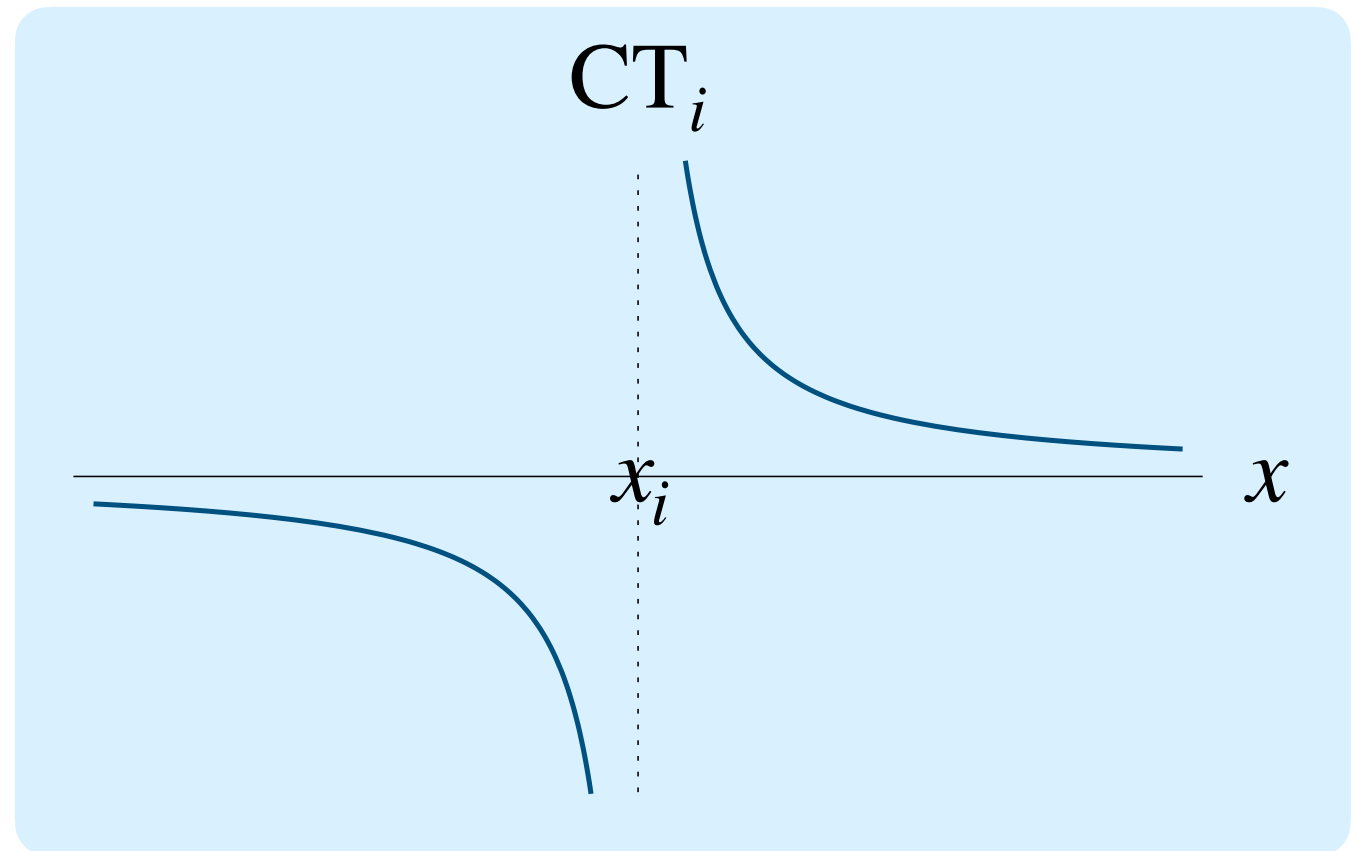


$$I = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \mathcal{F}(x)$$

behavior of integrand around pole

$$\mathcal{F}(x) = \frac{\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]}{x - x_i} + \mathcal{O}((x - x_i)^0)$$

introduce counterterm



independent of  $x$

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integrate back using

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x \mp i\delta} = \text{PV} \frac{1}{x} \pm i\pi\delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} CT_i(x) dx = \text{PV} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \cancel{CT_i(x) dx} + i\pi \text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_i) \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]$$

**= 0**

$$\operatorname{Re} I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \left( \mathcal{F}(x) - \sum_i \operatorname{CT}_i(x) \right)$$

$$\operatorname{Im} I = \pi \sum_i \operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_i) \operatorname{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]$$

real and imaginary part separated

$$\operatorname{Re} I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \left( \mathcal{F}(x) - \sum_i \operatorname{CT}_i(x) \right)$$

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real and imaginary part separated

no more poles in integrand

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$i\delta$  causal prescription removed

real and imaginary part separated

no more poles in integrand

$$\operatorname{Re} I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \left( \mathcal{F}(x) - \sum_i \operatorname{CT}_i(x) \right)$$

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reduced integration dimension

$i\delta$  causal prescription removed

real and imaginary part separated

no more poles in integrand

$$\operatorname{Re} I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \left( \mathcal{F}(x) - \sum_i \operatorname{CT}_i(x) \right)$$

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reduced integration dimension

$i\delta$  causal prescription removed

**Monte Carlo integration**



# Higher-order poles?

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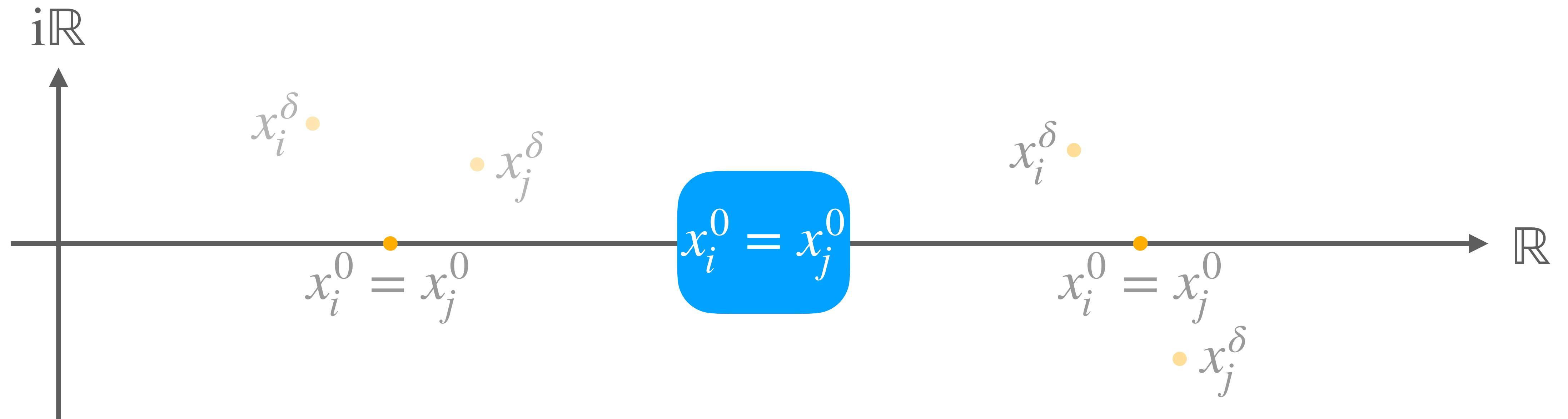


# Higher-order poles?

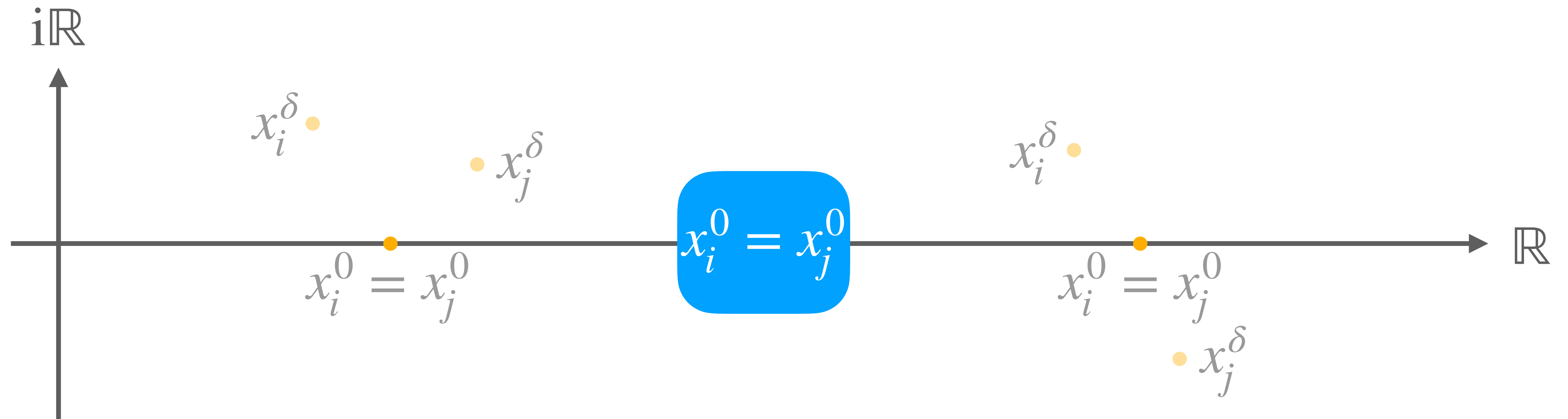




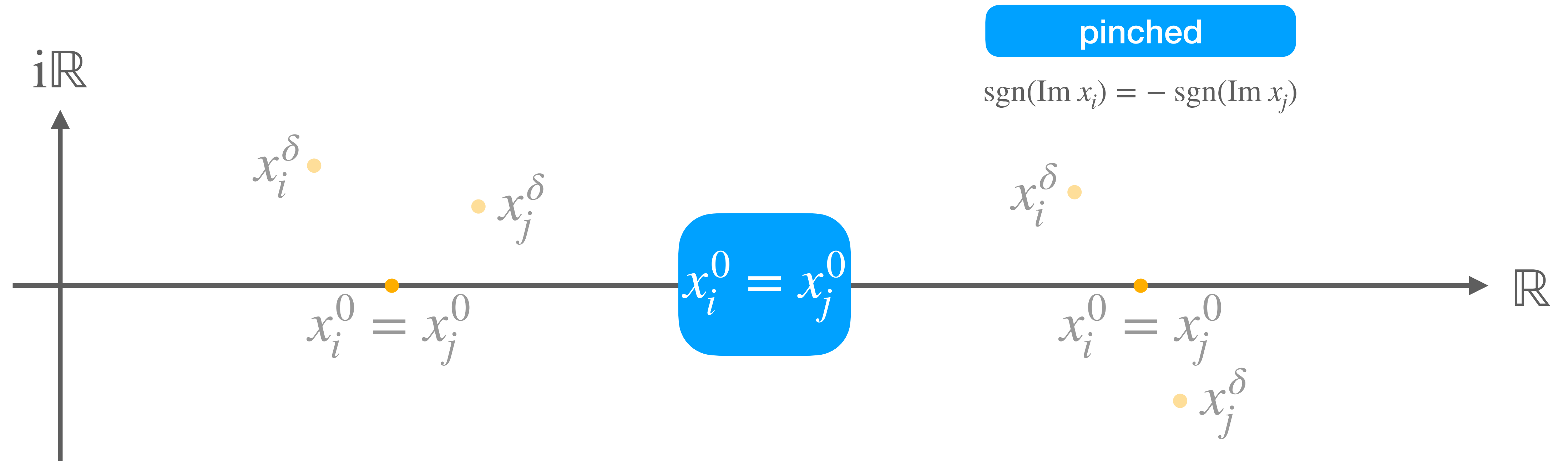
# Higher-order poles?



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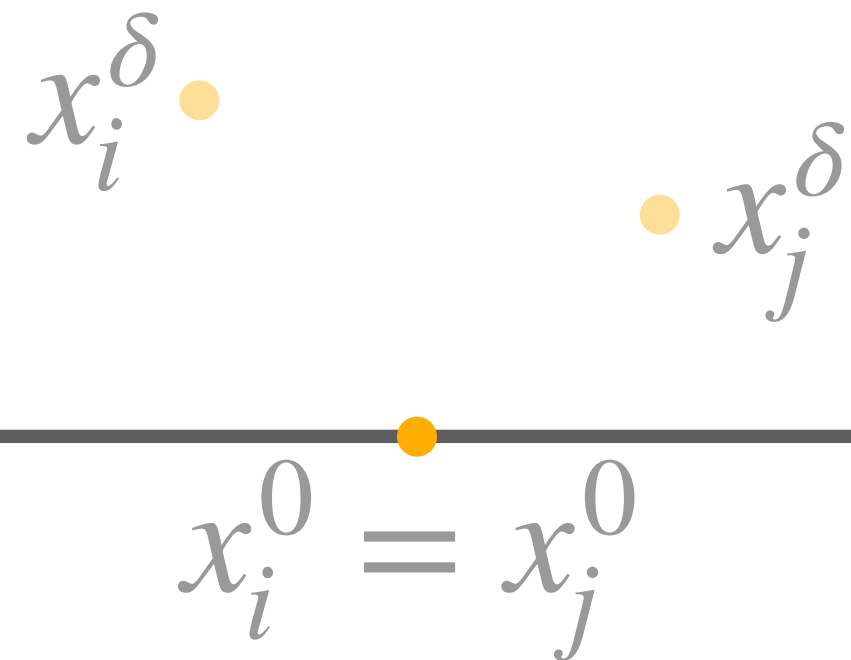
# Higher-order poles?



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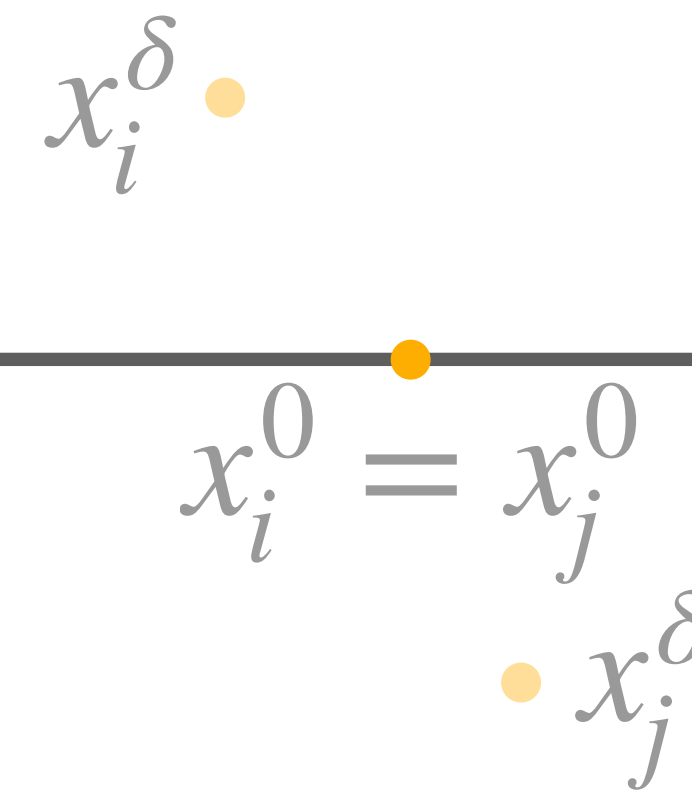
non-pinched

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_i) = \operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_j)$$



pinched

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_i) = -\operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_j)$$

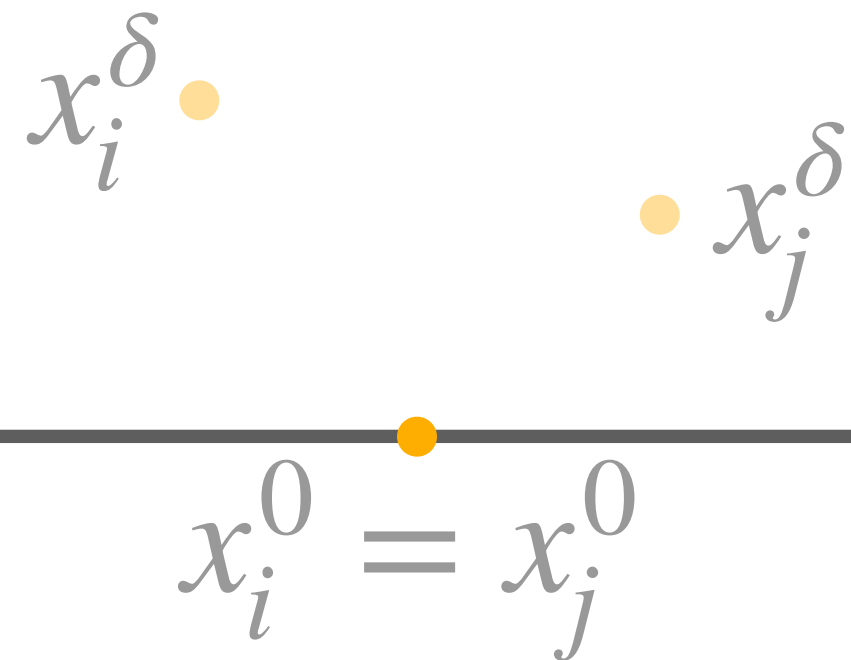


$$x_i^0 = x_j^0$$

# Higher-order poles?

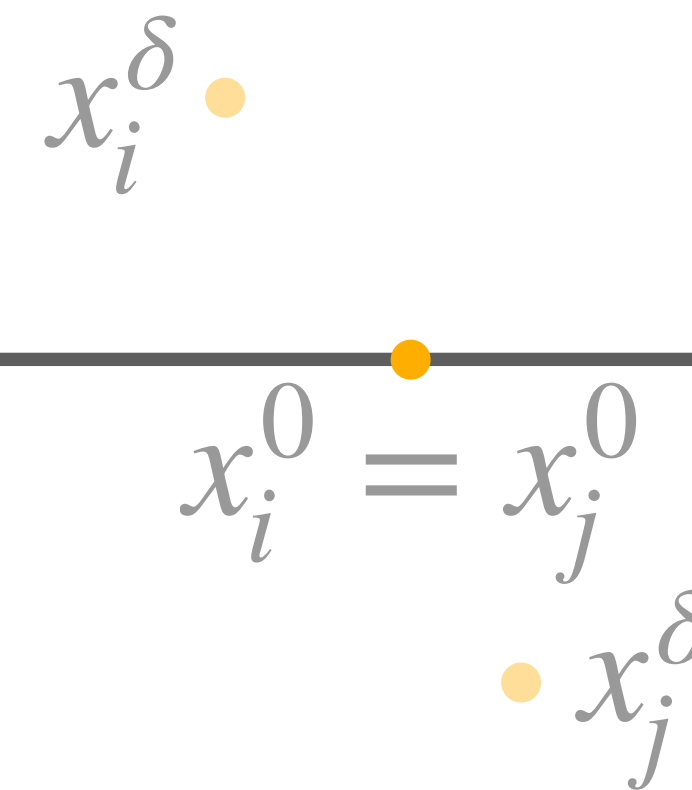
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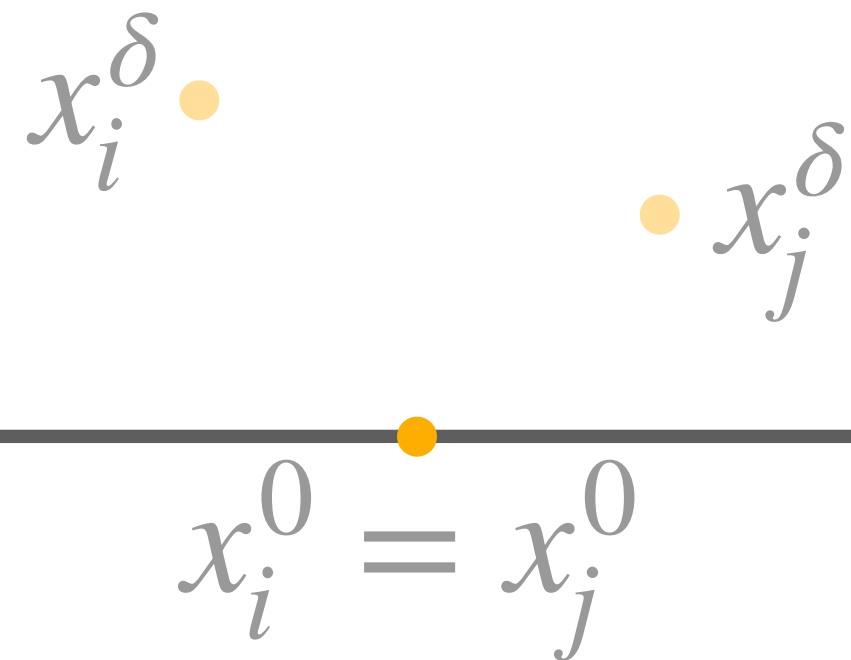
$$x_i^0 = x_j^0$$

before: 
$$\operatorname{Im} I = \pi \sum_{i=1}^n \operatorname{sgn}(\operatorname{Im} x_i) \operatorname{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]$$

# Higher-order poles?

non-pinched

$$\text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_i) = \text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_j)$$



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$$\text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_i) = -\text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_j)$$

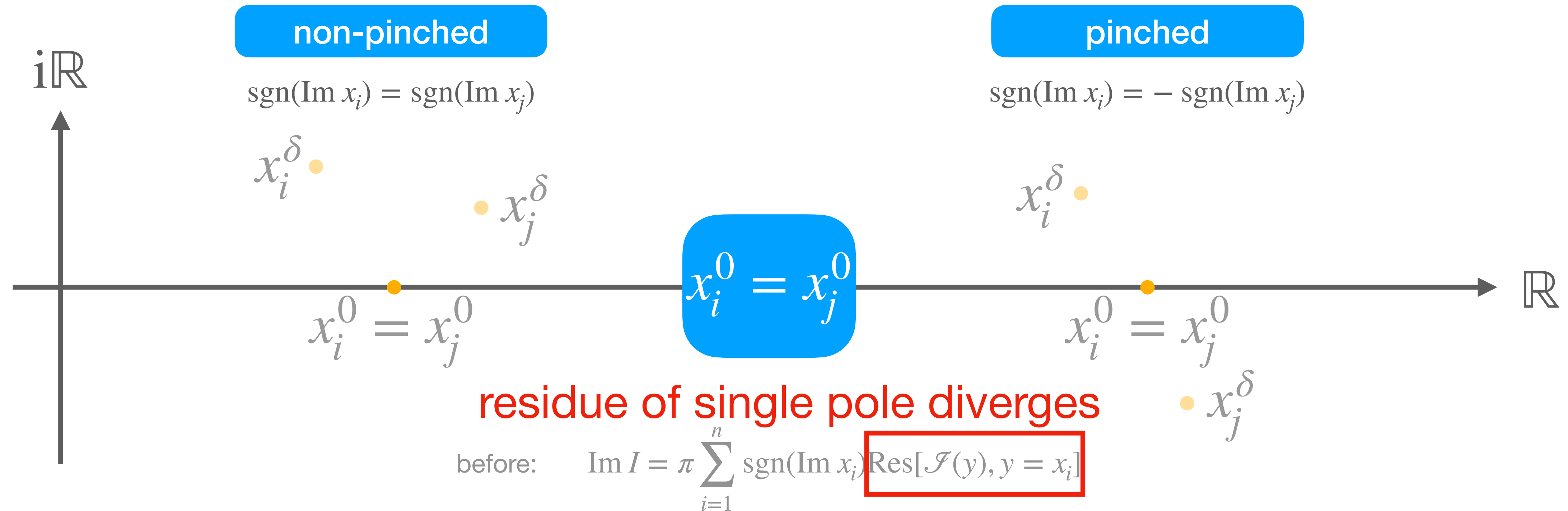


$$x_i^0 = x_j^0$$

residue of single pole diverges

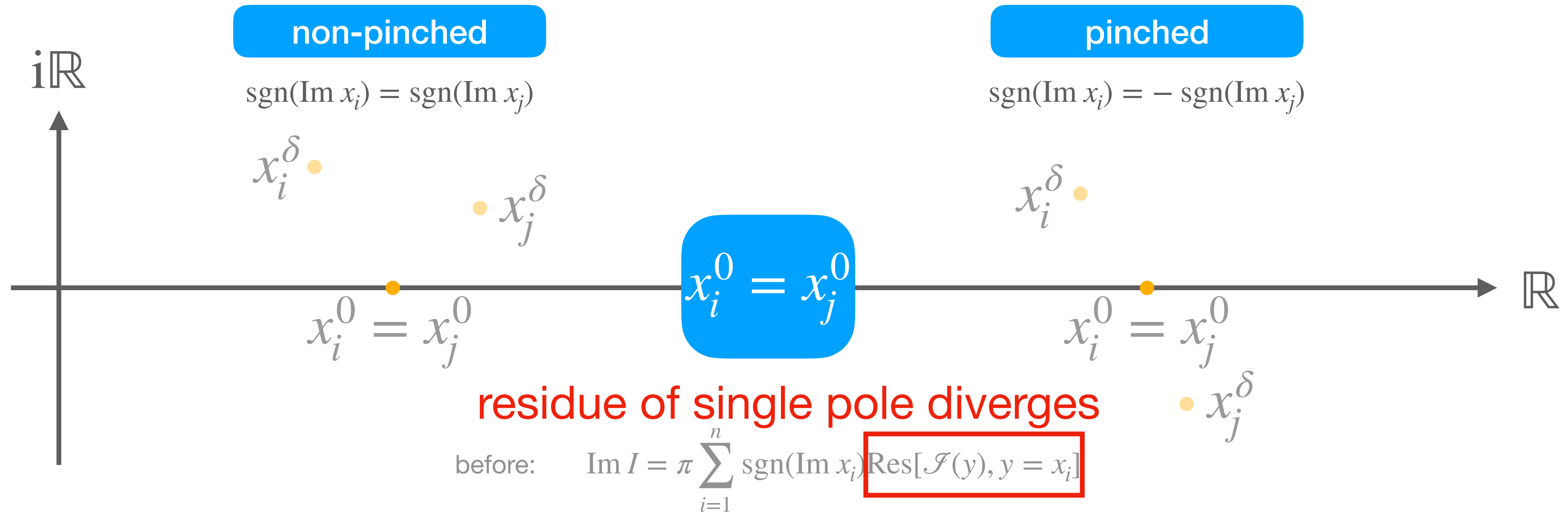
before:  $\text{Im } I = \pi \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sgn}(\text{Im } x_i) \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i]$

# Higher-order poles?



$$\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i] + \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_j] \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{fin.}$$

# Higher-order poles?

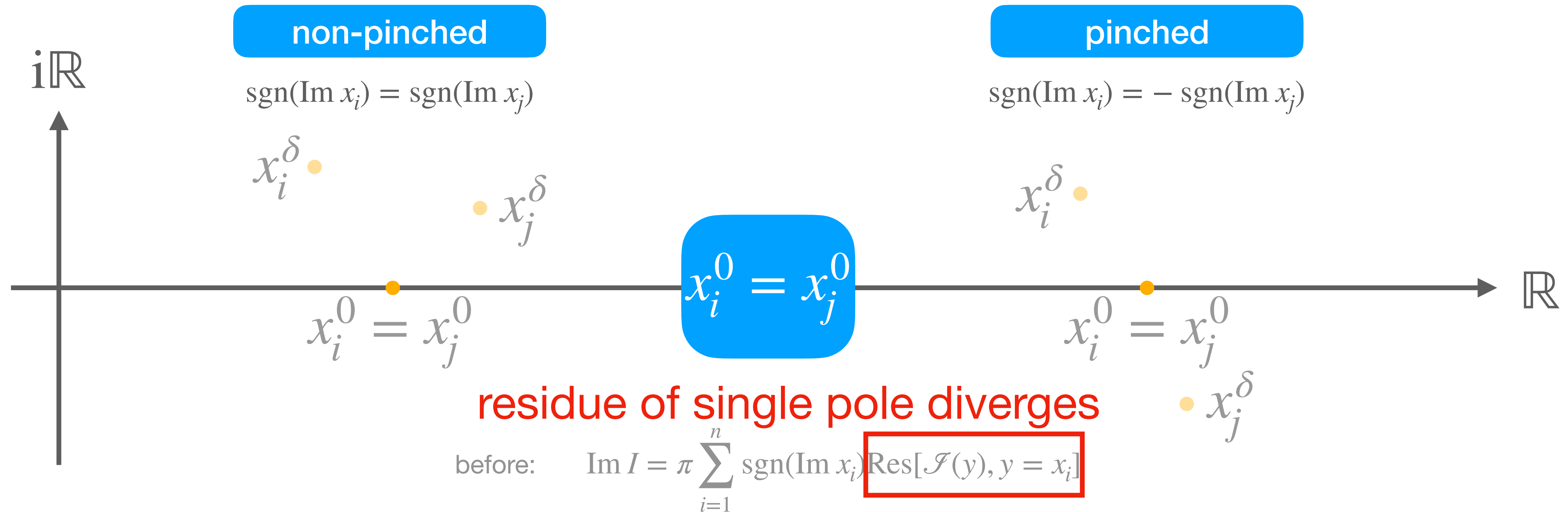


$$\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i] + \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_j] \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{fin}$$

**residue of double pole**



# Higher-order poles?

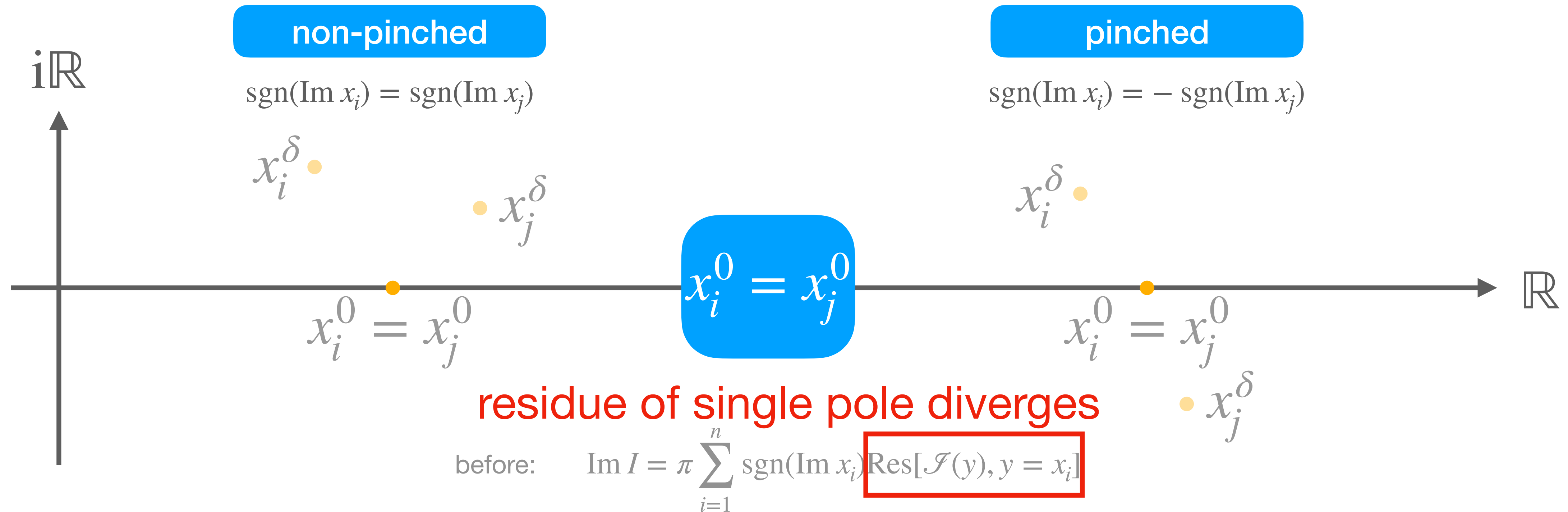


**locally cancelling  
(remove  $\delta$ )**

$\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i] + \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_j] \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{fin}$

**residue of double pole**

# Higher-order poles?



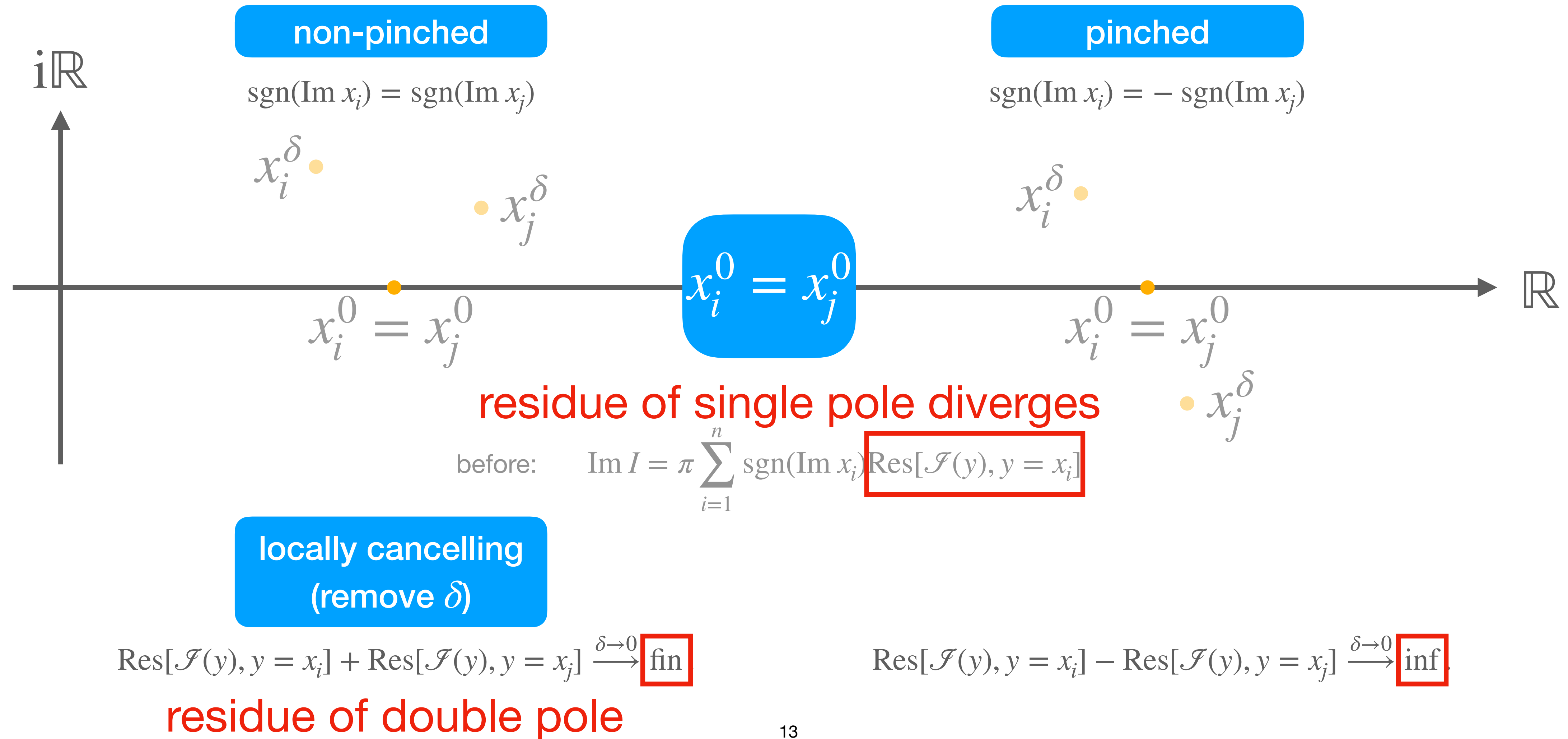
locally cancelling  
 (remove  $\delta$ )

$$\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i] + \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_j] \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{fin}$$

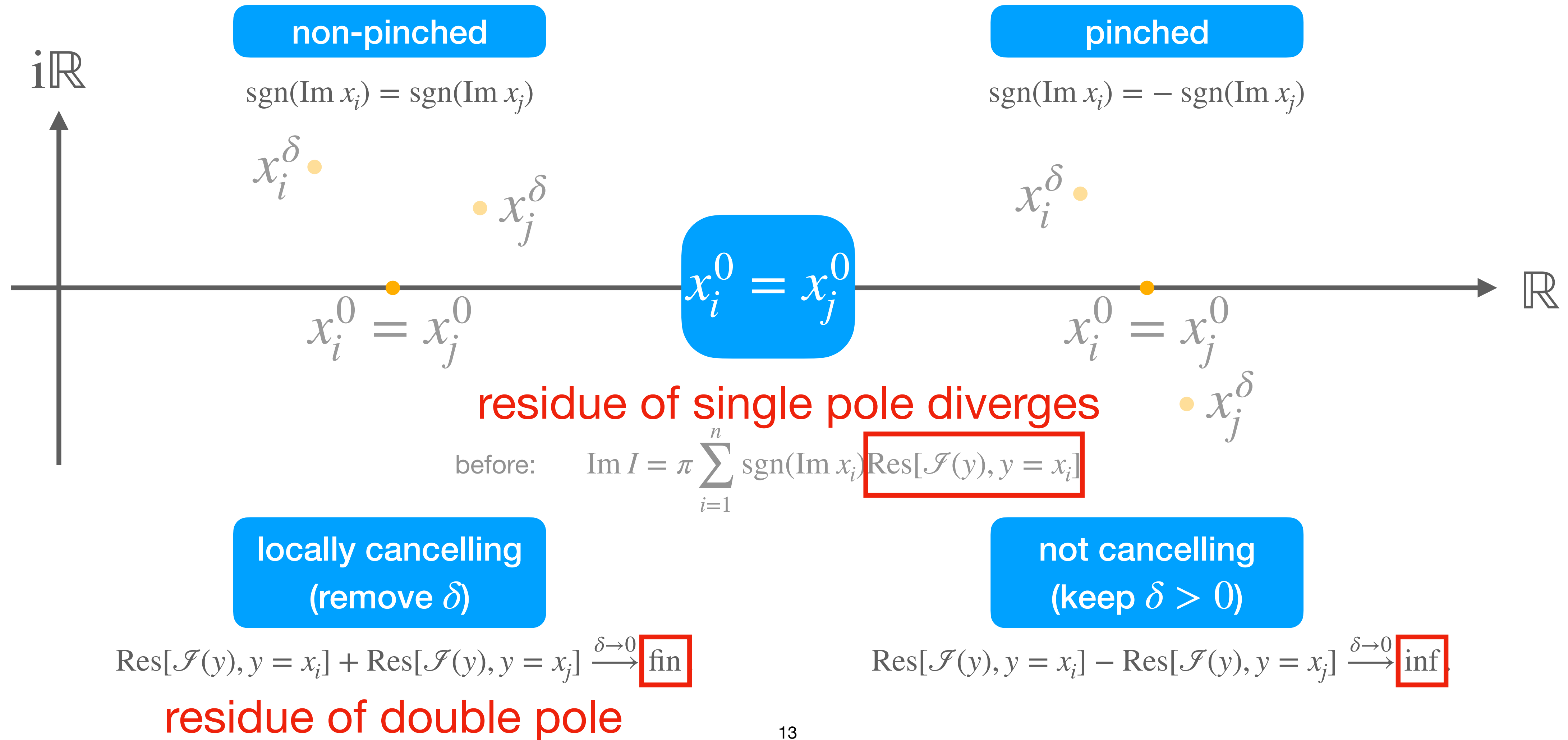
residue of double pole

$$\text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_i] - \text{Res}[\mathcal{F}(y), y = x_j] \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 0} \text{inf.}$$

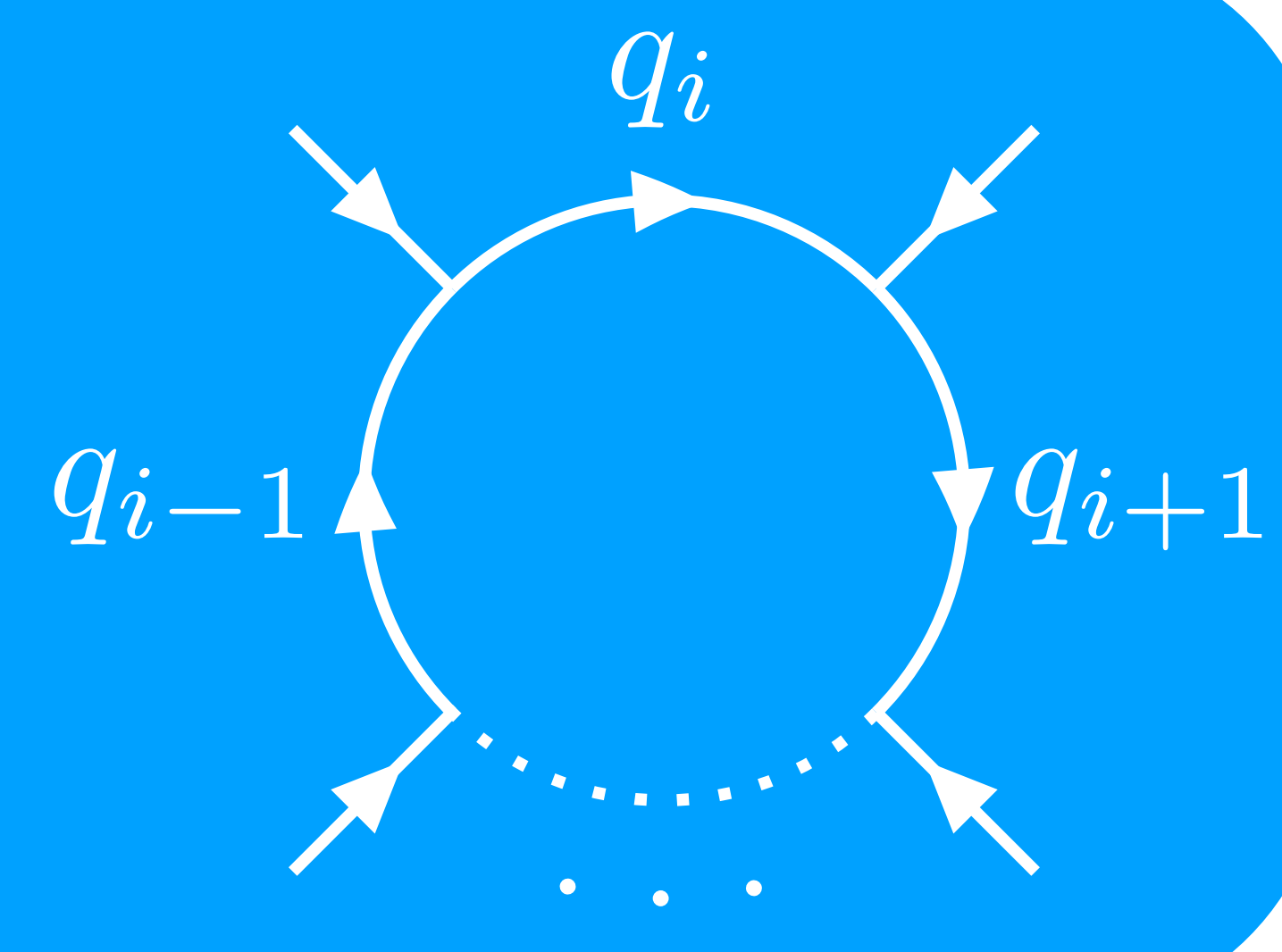
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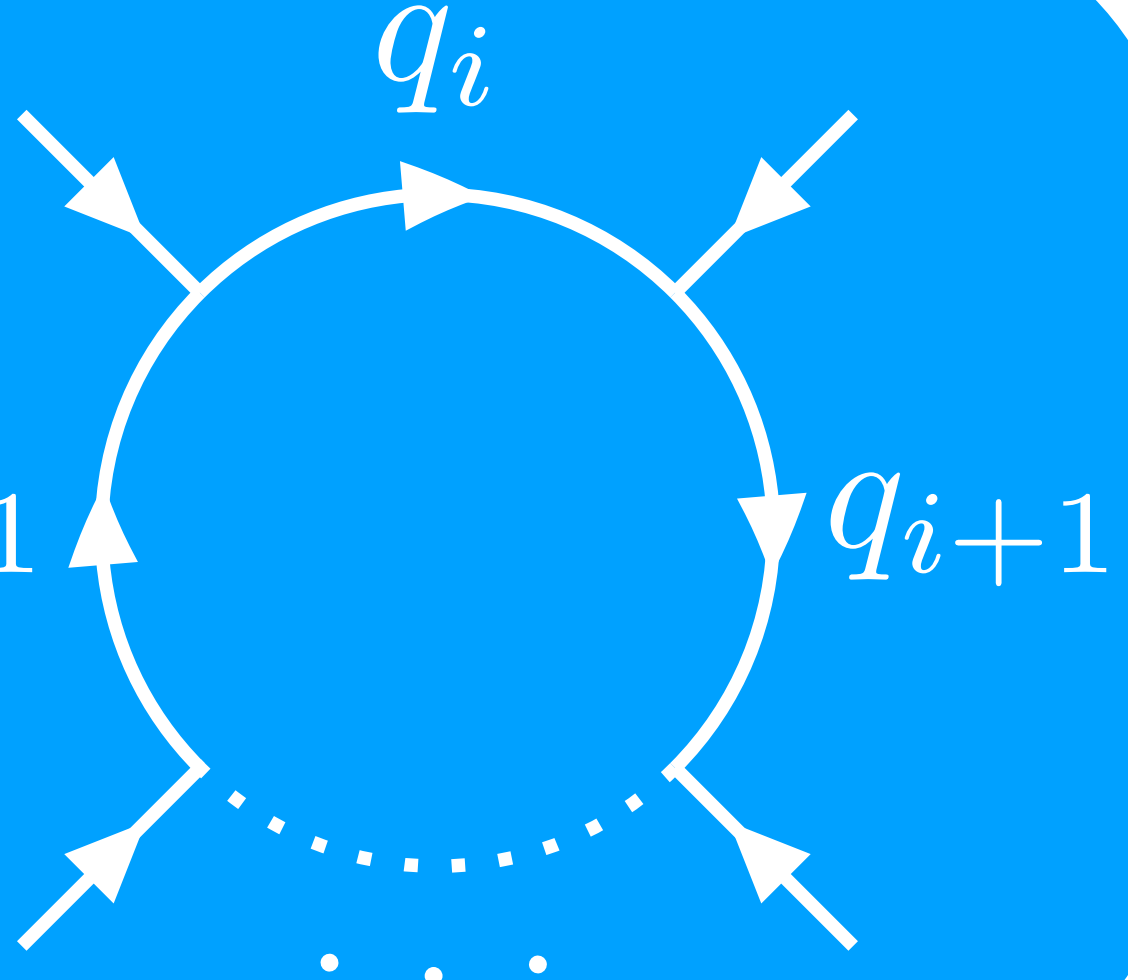
# Higher-order poles?



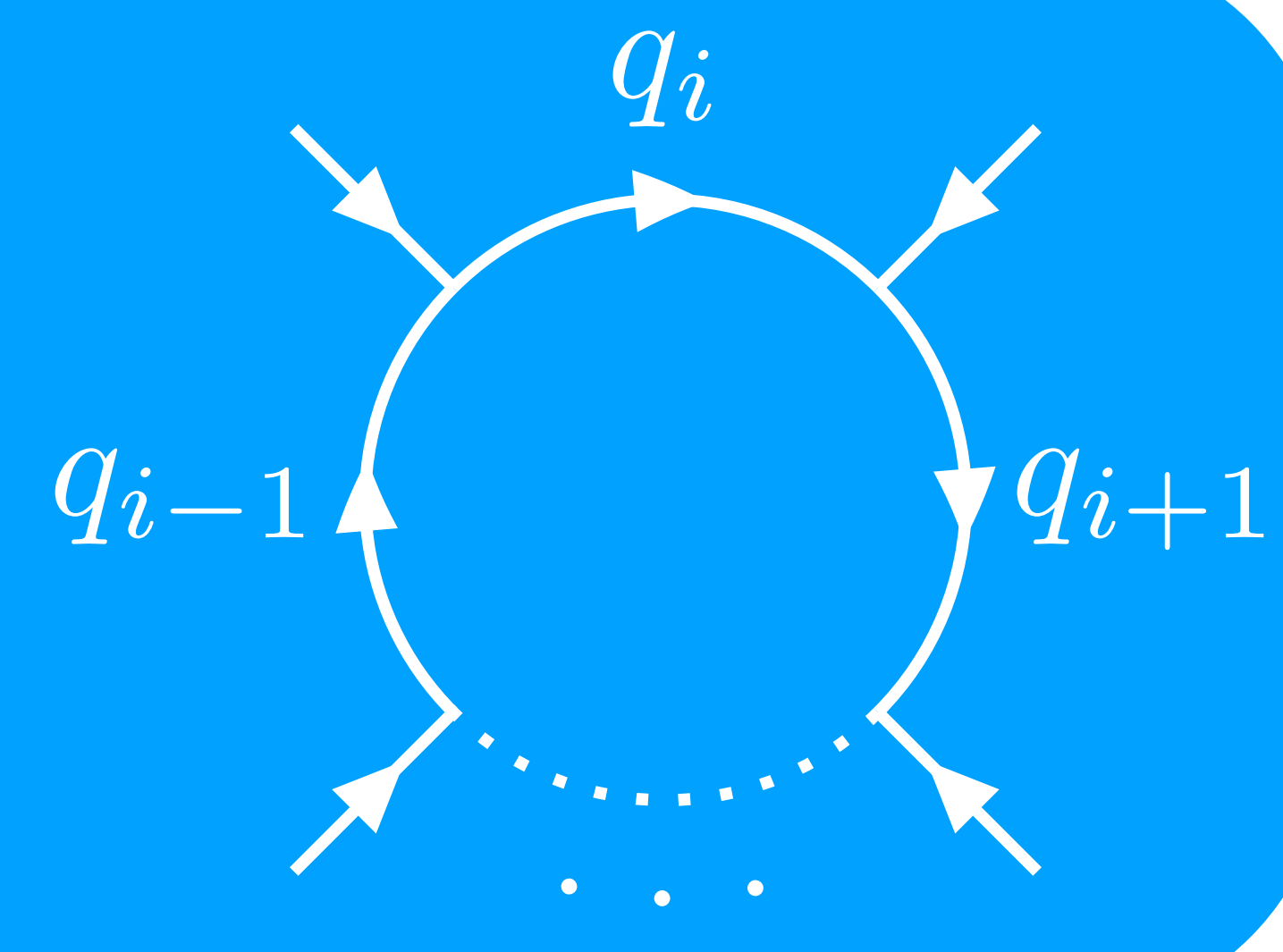
# One-loop integrals

$$iI = \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} \mathcal{J} =$$


The diagram shows a central circle representing a loop. Three external lines with arrows pointing towards the loop are labeled  $q_{i-1}$ ,  $q_i$ , and  $q_{i+1}$ . The line  $q_i$  is at the top,  $q_{i-1}$  is on the left, and  $q_{i+1}$  is on the right. A dashed line with three dots below it is at the bottom of the loop, indicating a continuation of the loop structure.

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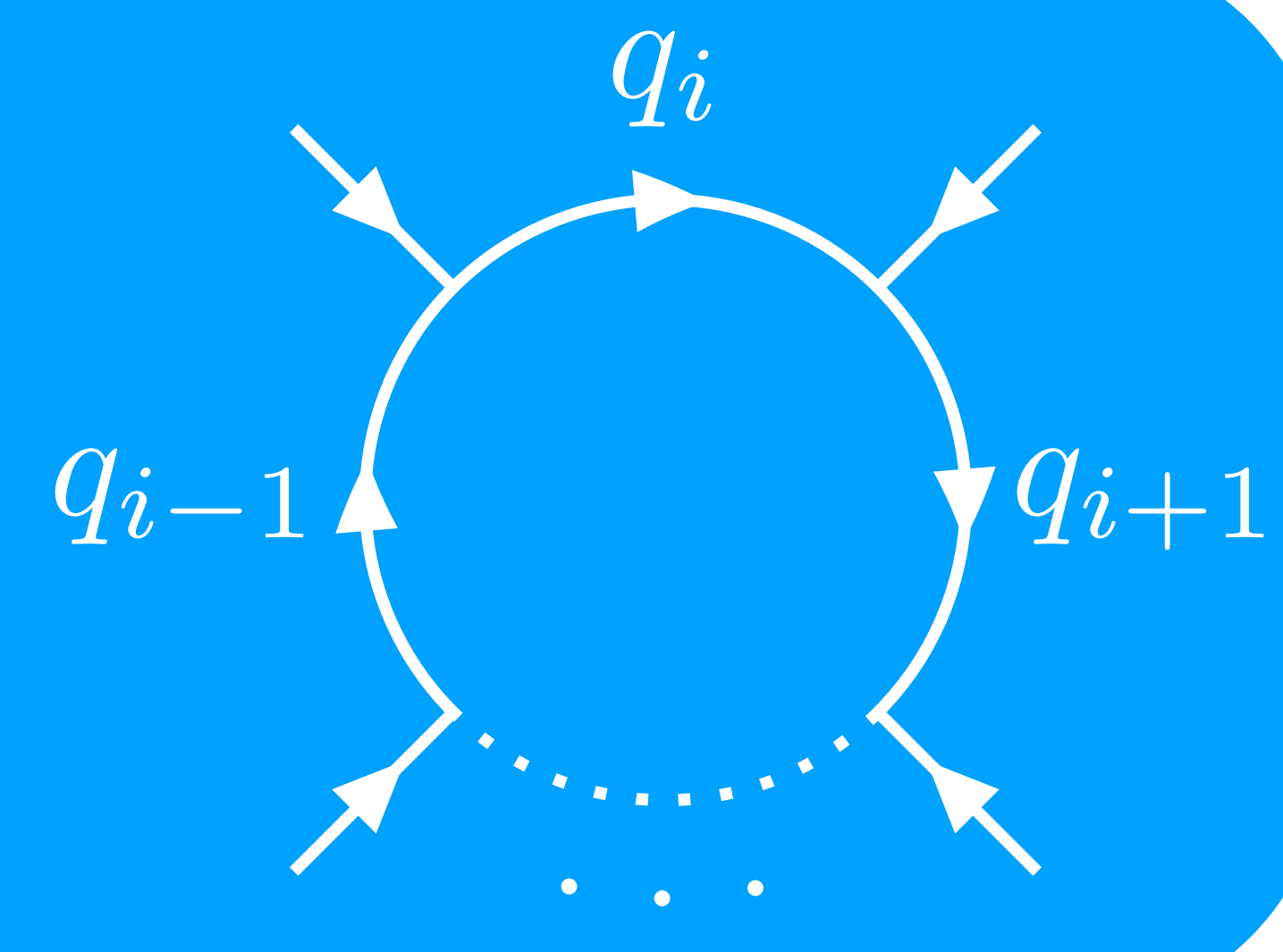
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$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{N}{\prod_i D_i}$$



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The diagram shows a central circle representing a loop. Three external momenta are shown as arrows pointing towards the loop:  $q_{i-1}$  from the left,  $q_i$  from the top, and  $q_{i+1}$  from the right. A dashed line with three dots below it extends from the bottom of the loop, indicating a continuation of the loop structure.

$$\mathcal{F} = \frac{N}{\prod_i D_i}$$

$$D_i = q_i^2 - m_i^2 + i\delta$$

**Integrating out  $k^0$**

- separate  $k^0$ -integration

$$iI = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dk^0}{(2\pi)} \mathcal{F}$$

- separate  $k^0$ -integration

$$iI = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} (-i) \mathcal{J}_{\text{LTD}}(\vec{k})$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{\text{LTD}} = \sum_i \text{Res}[\mathcal{J}, k^0 = E_i - p_i^0]$$

# Loop-Tree Duality

[Catani, Gleisberg, Krauss, Rodrigo, Winter: 0804.3170]

[Capatti, Hirschi, DK, Ruijl: 1906.06138]

[Runkel, Szor, Vesga, Weinzierl: 1902.02135]

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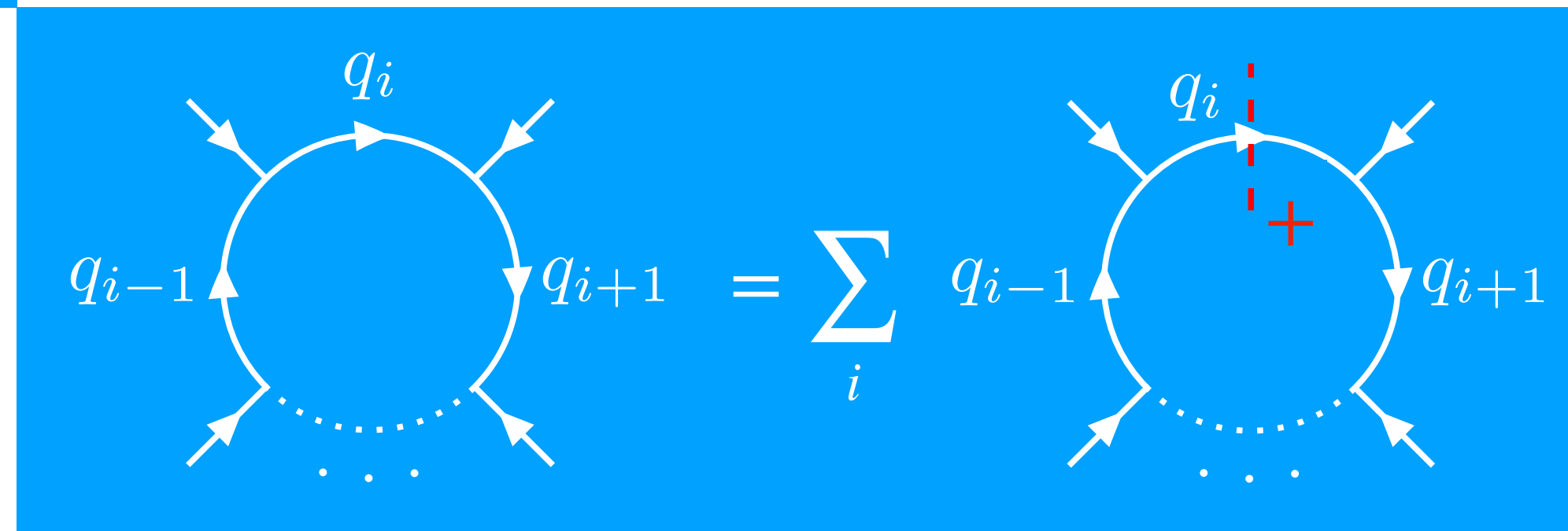
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$$E_i = \sqrt{(\vec{k} + \vec{p}_i)^2 + m_i^2 - i\delta}$$

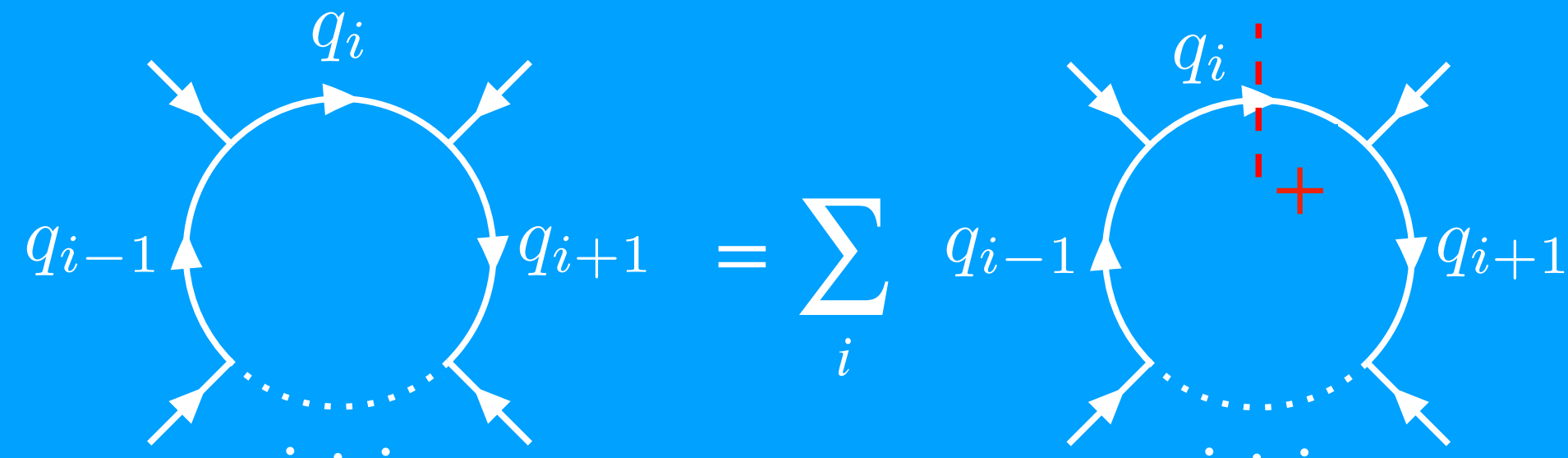
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non-pinched thresholds

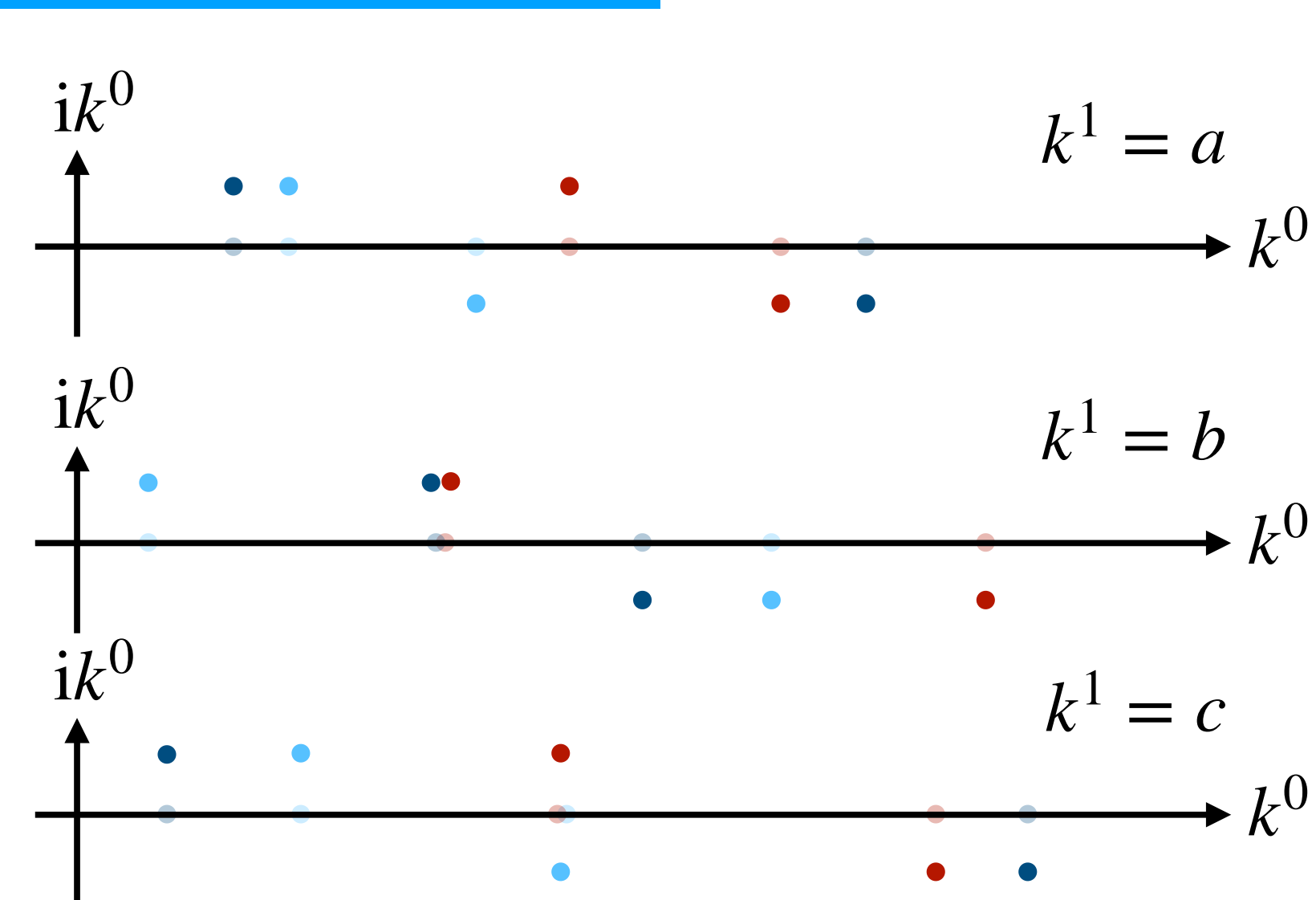
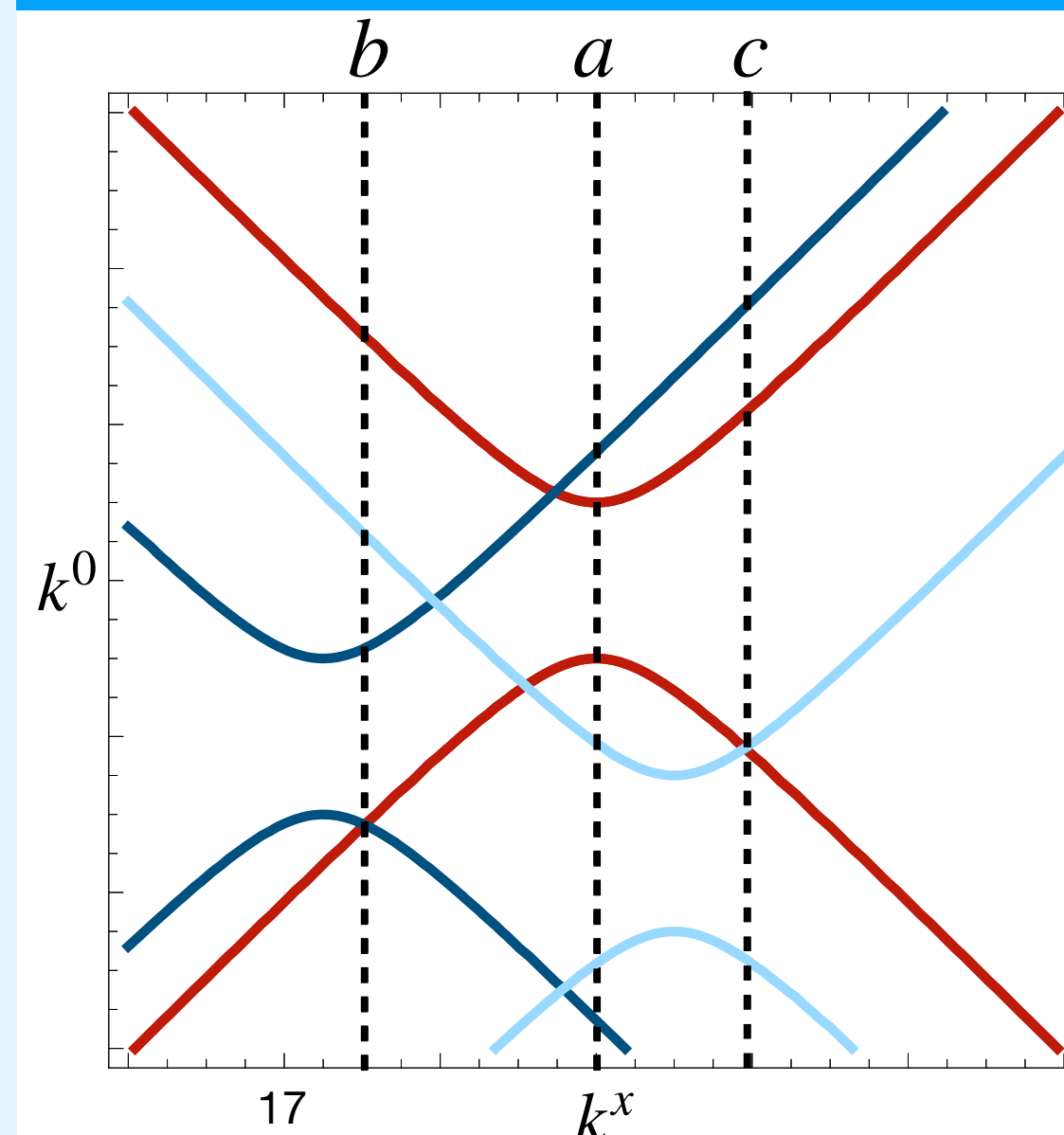
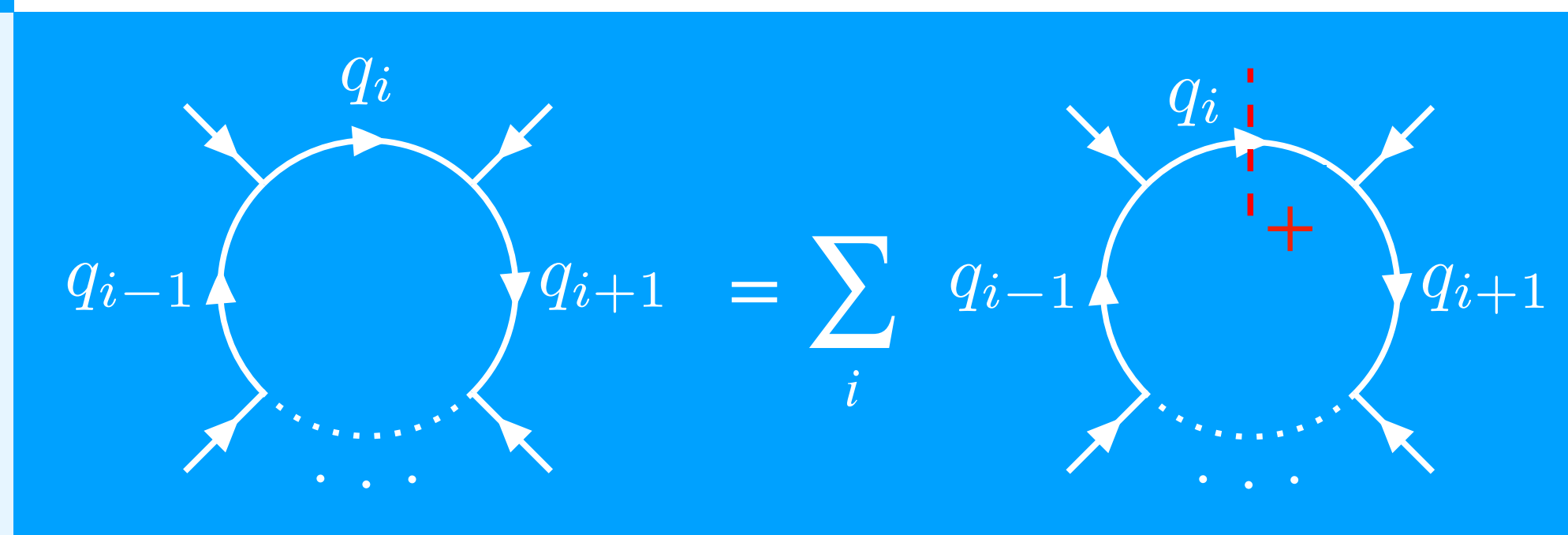
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non-pinched thresholds

locally cancelling, spurious poles of  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{LTD}}$

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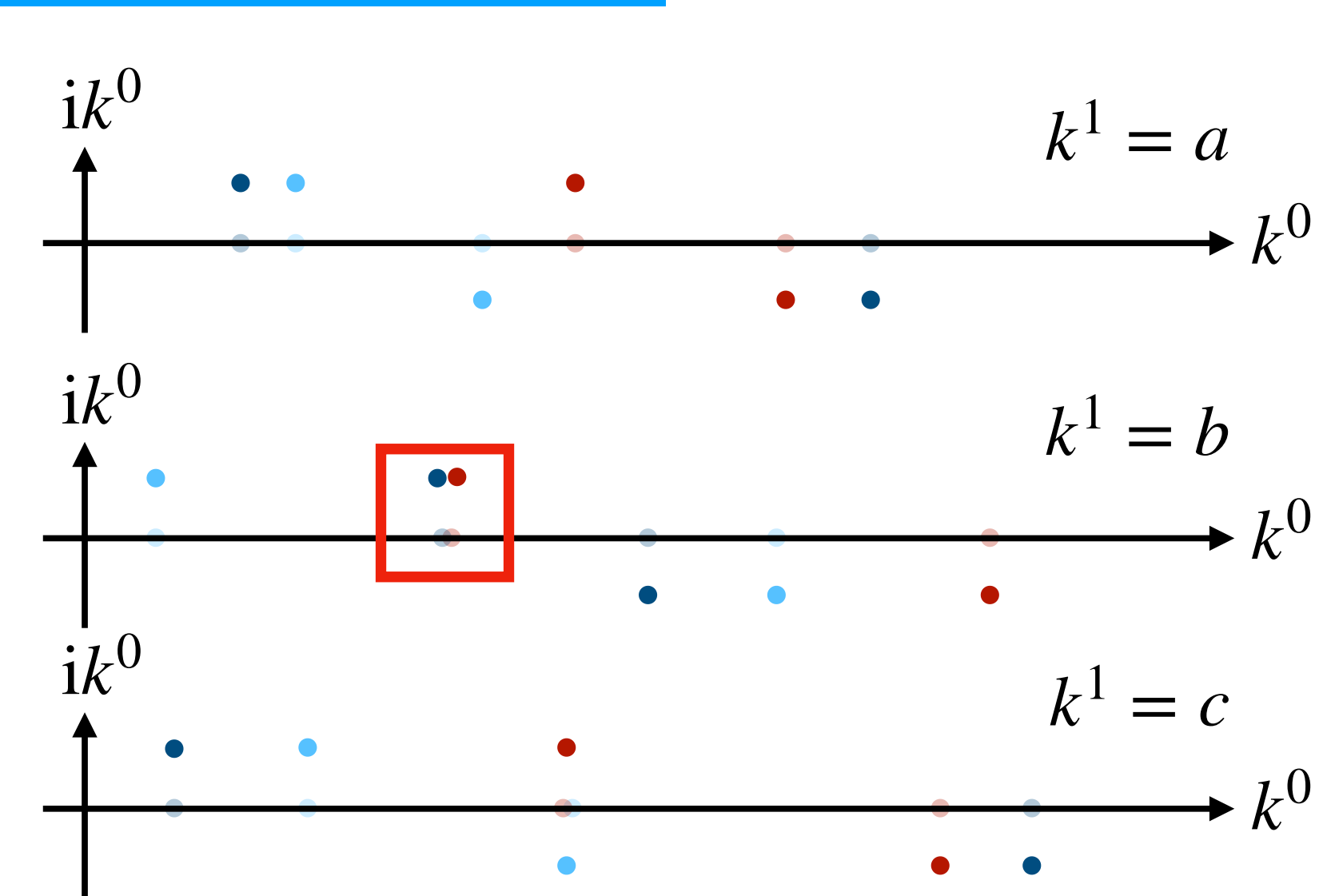
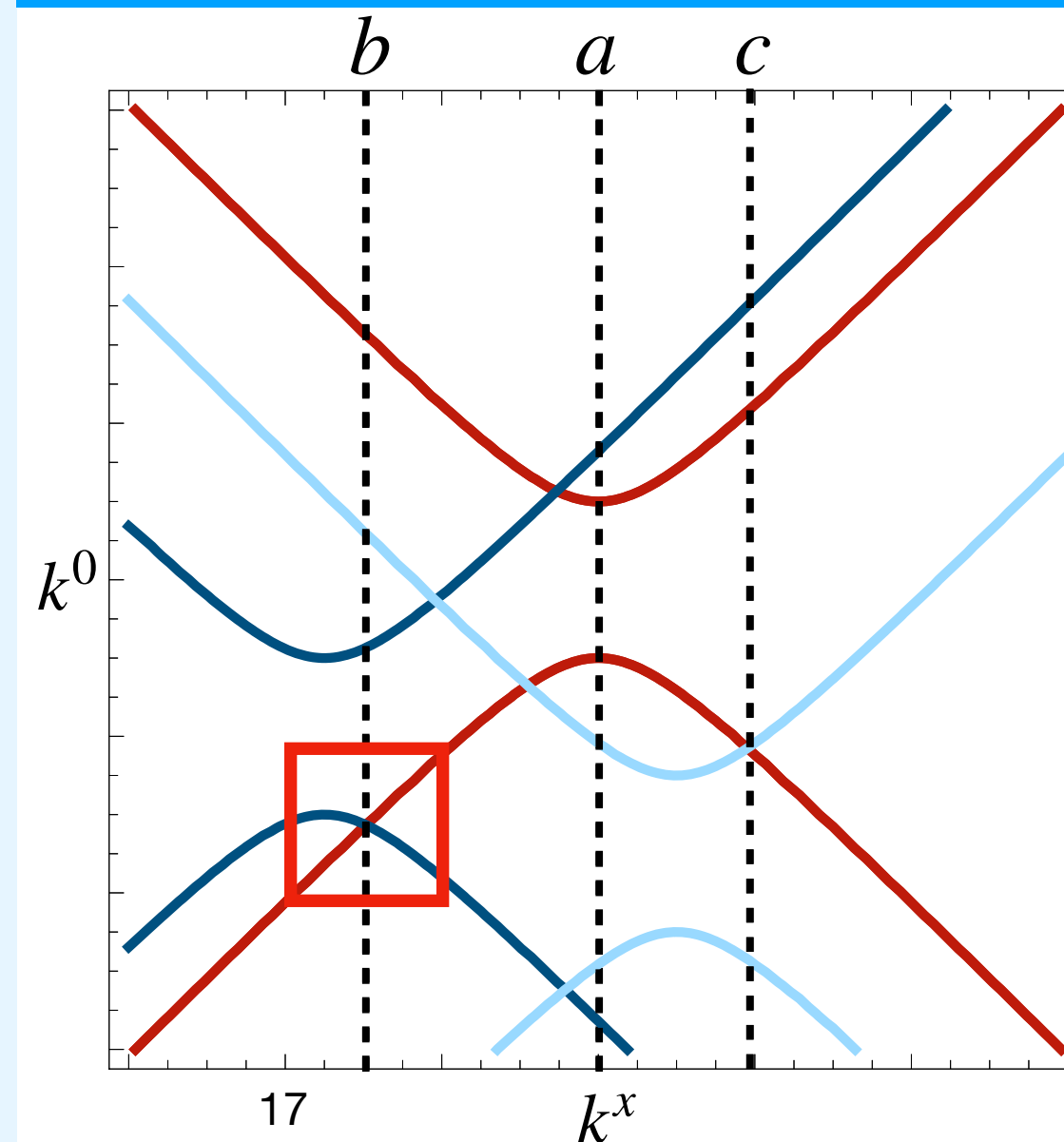
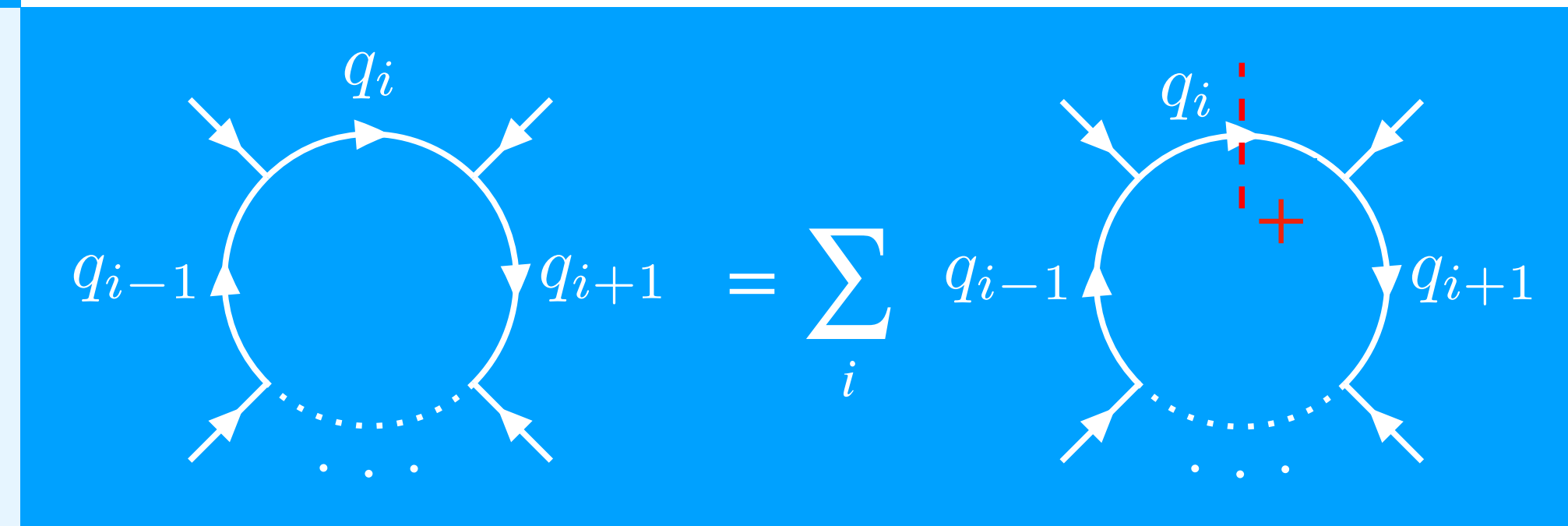
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### pinched thresholds

poles of  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{LTD}}$

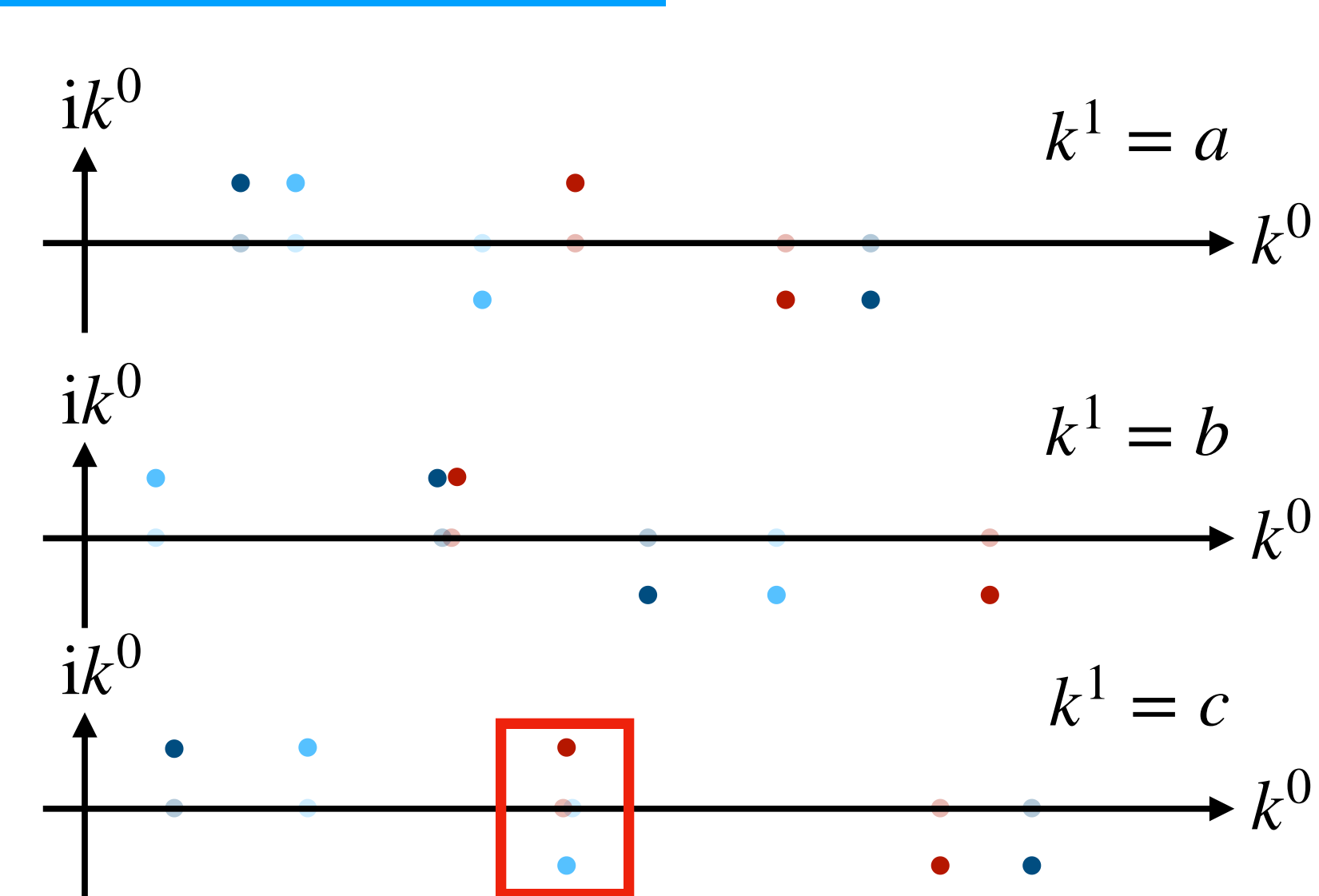
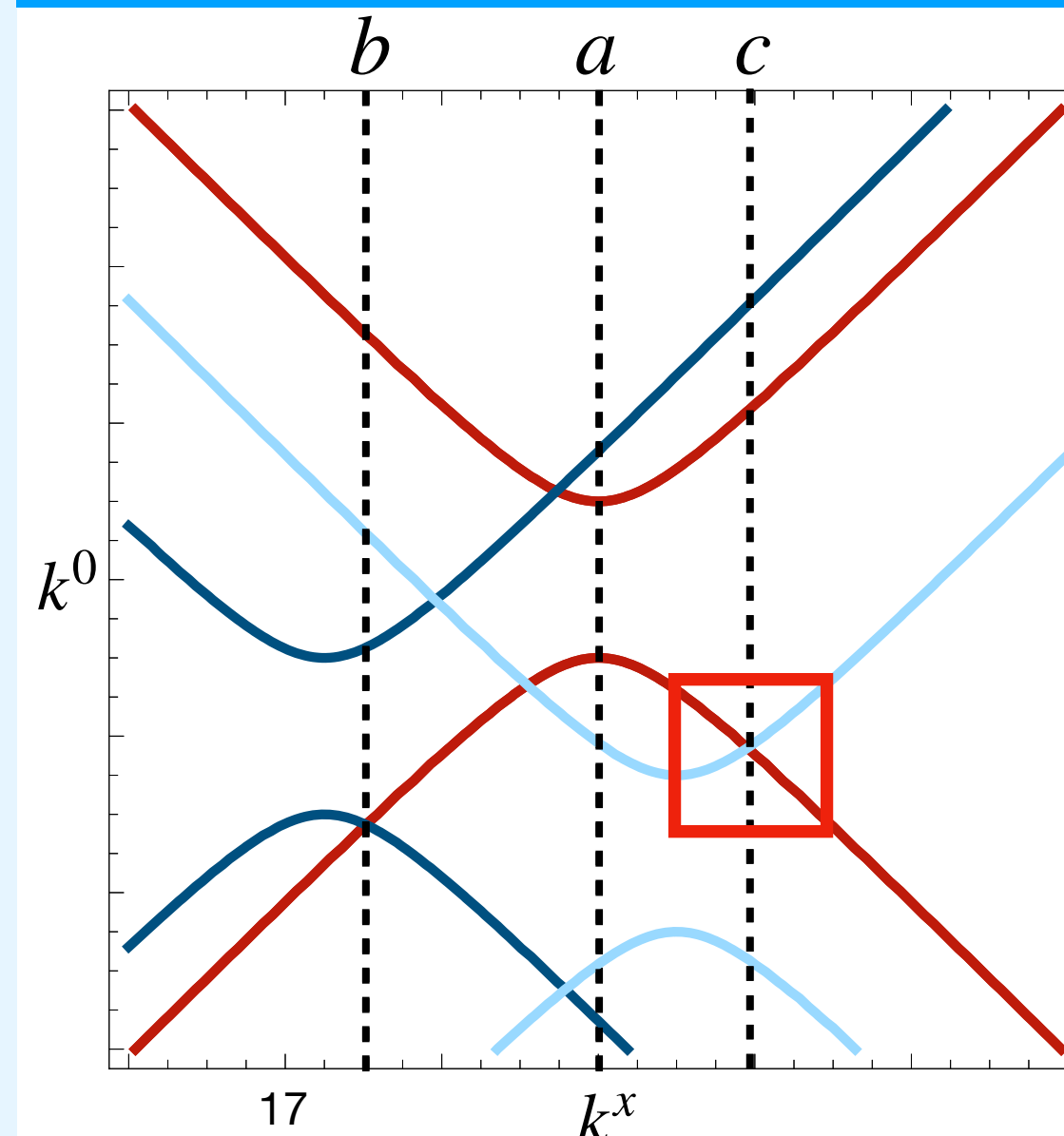
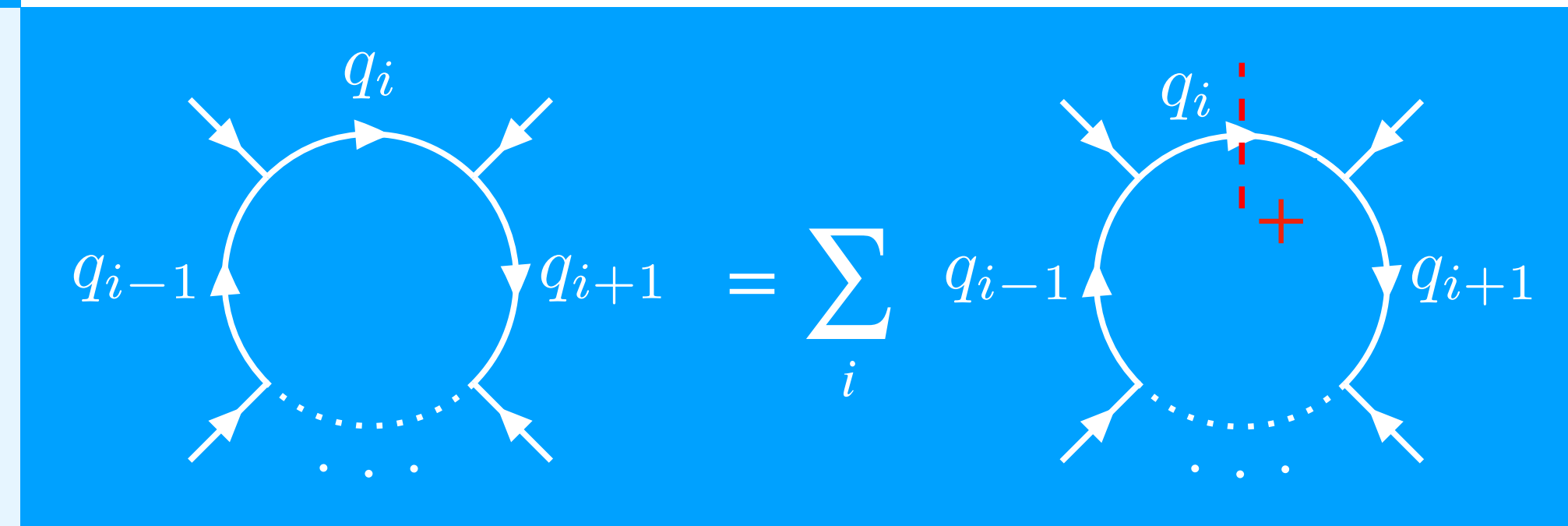
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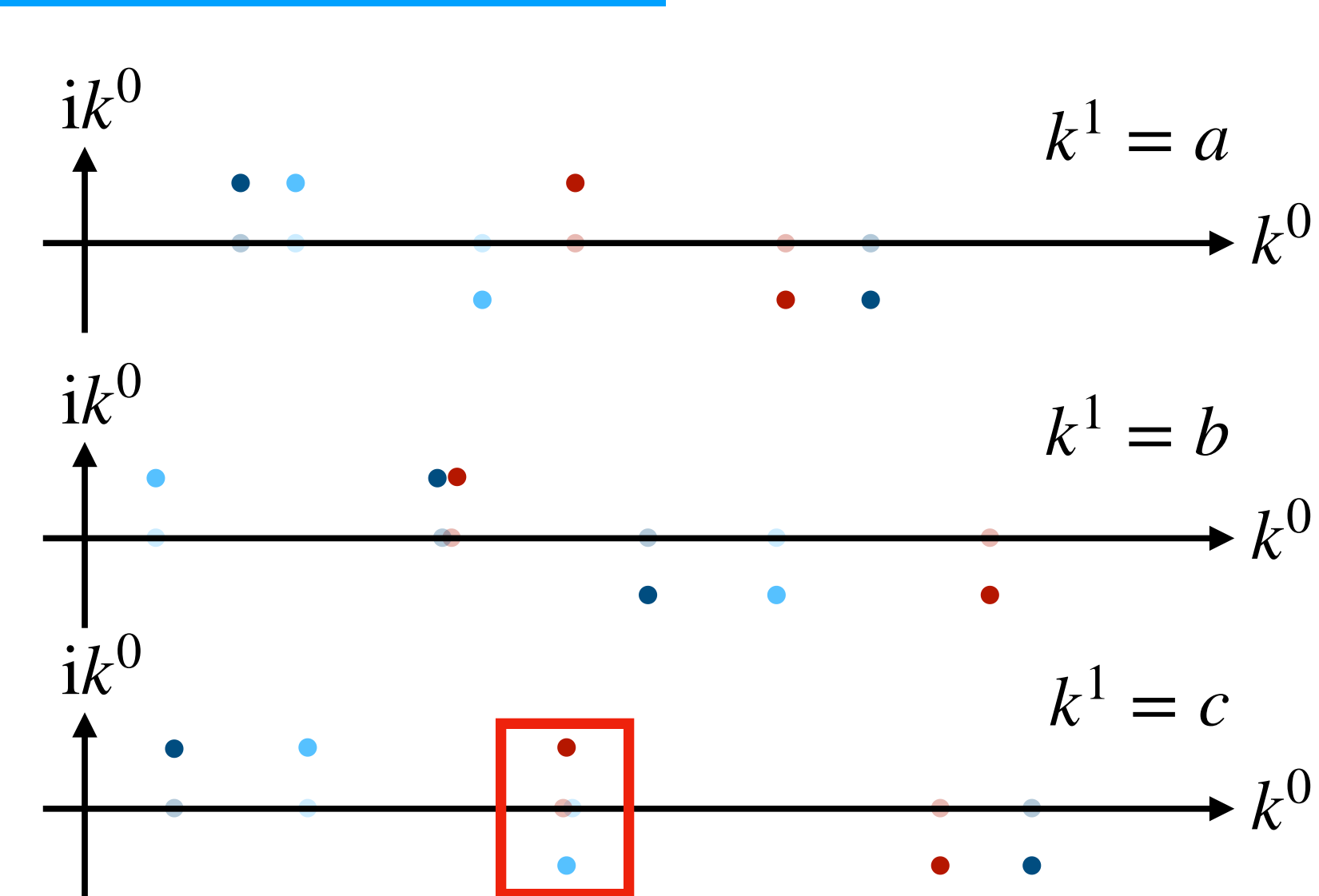
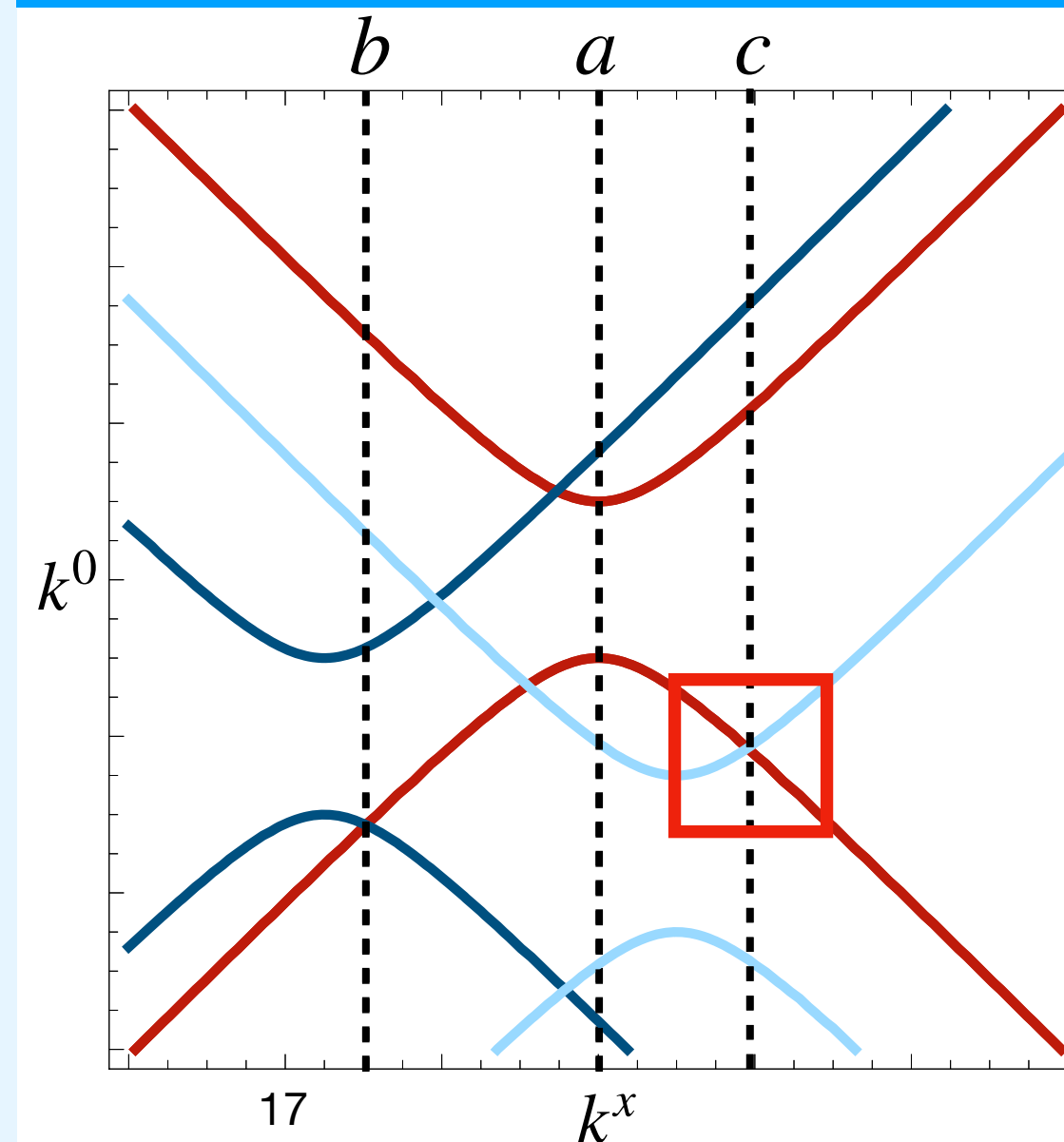
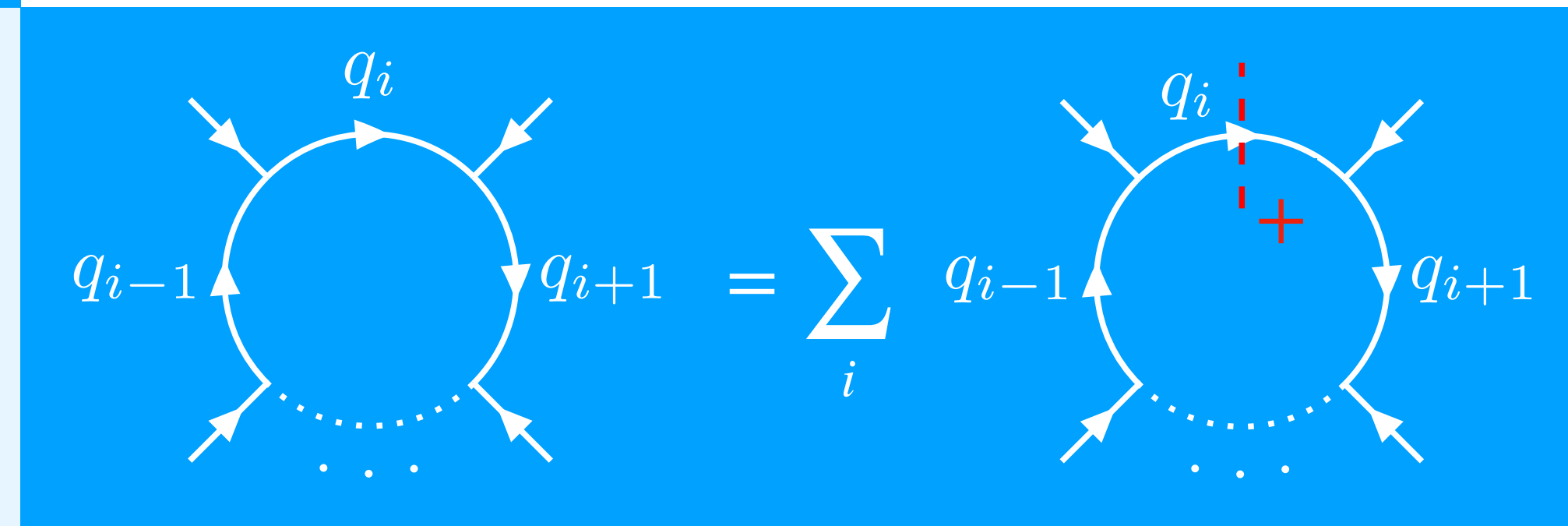
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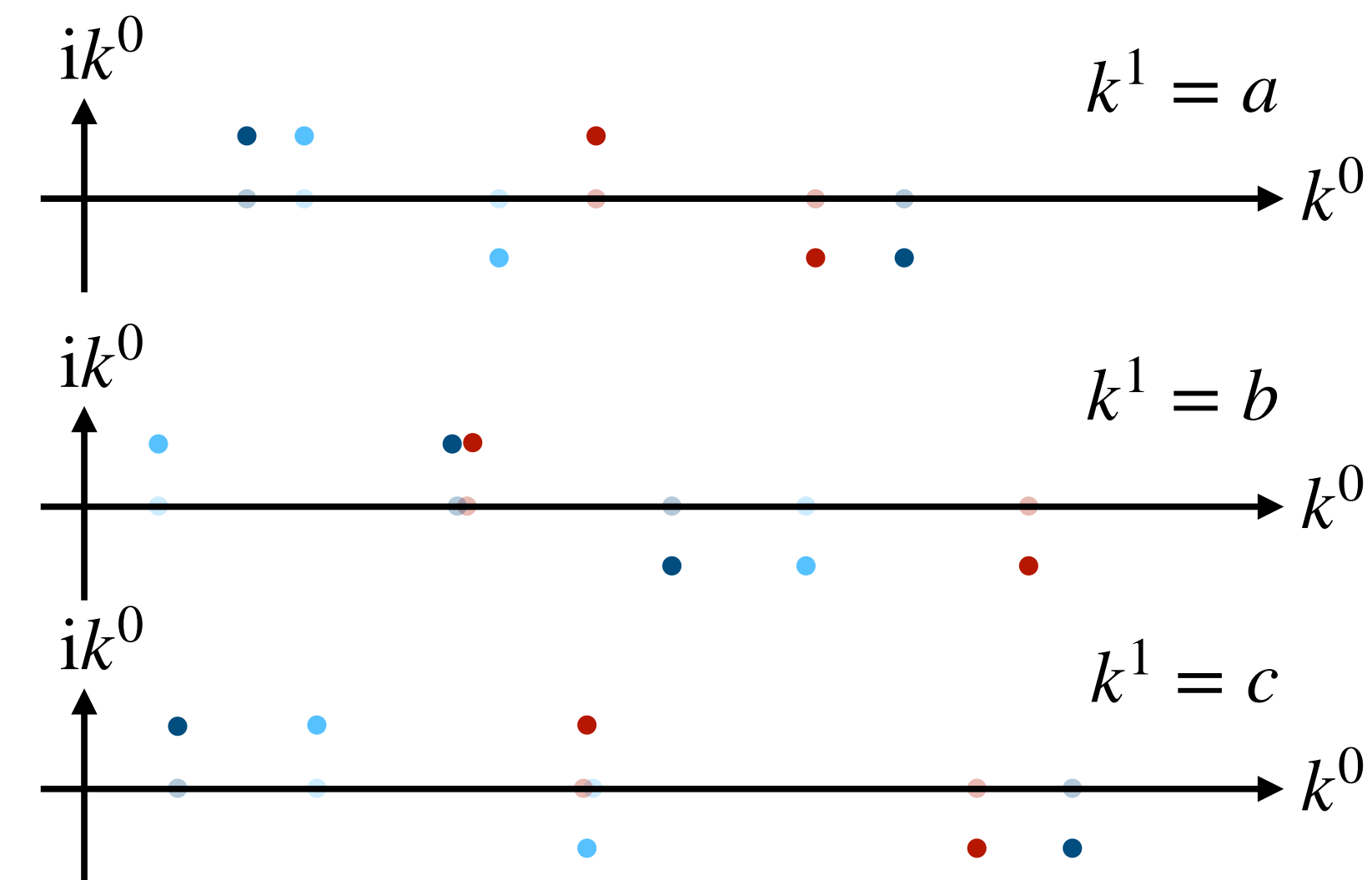
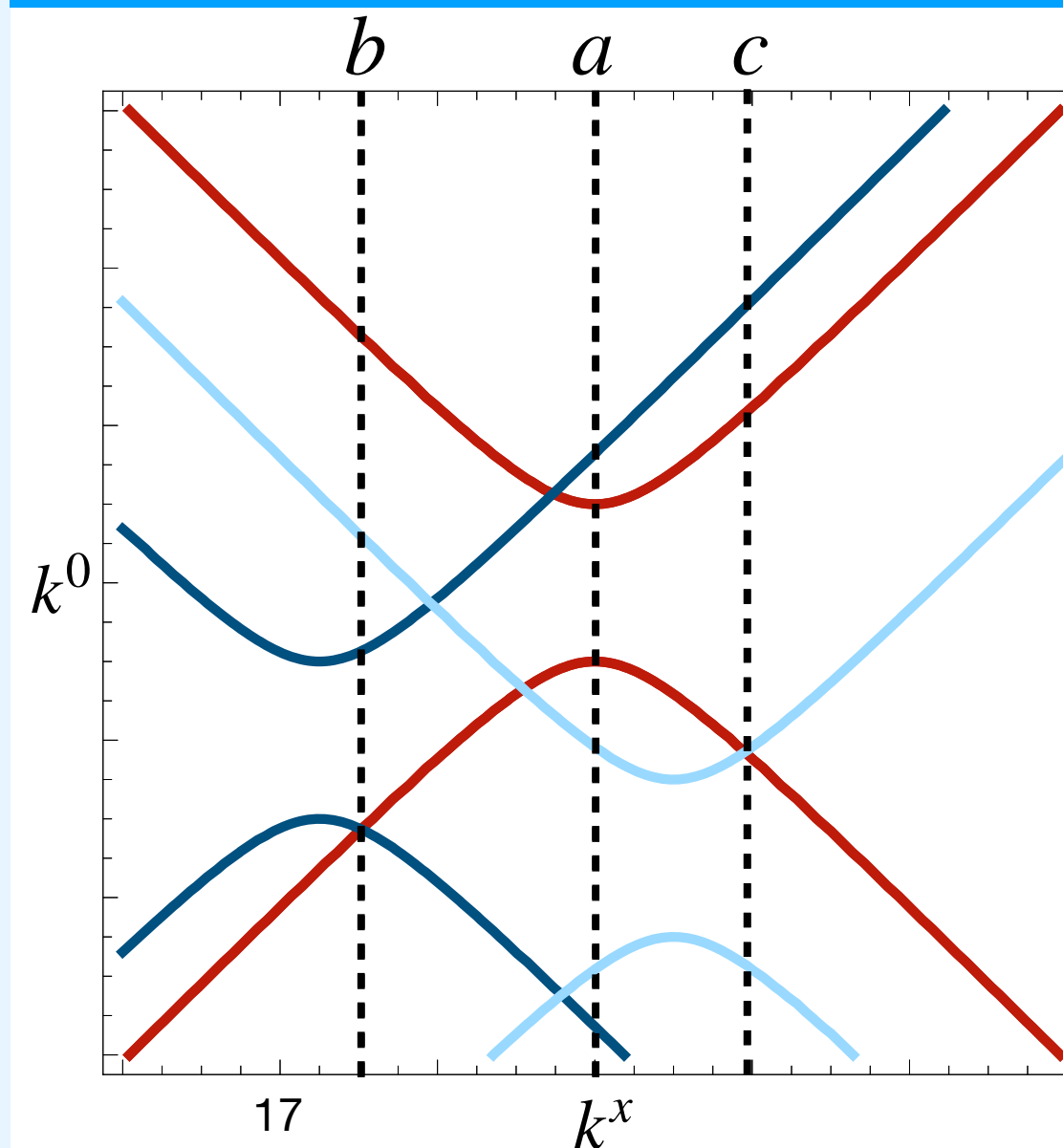
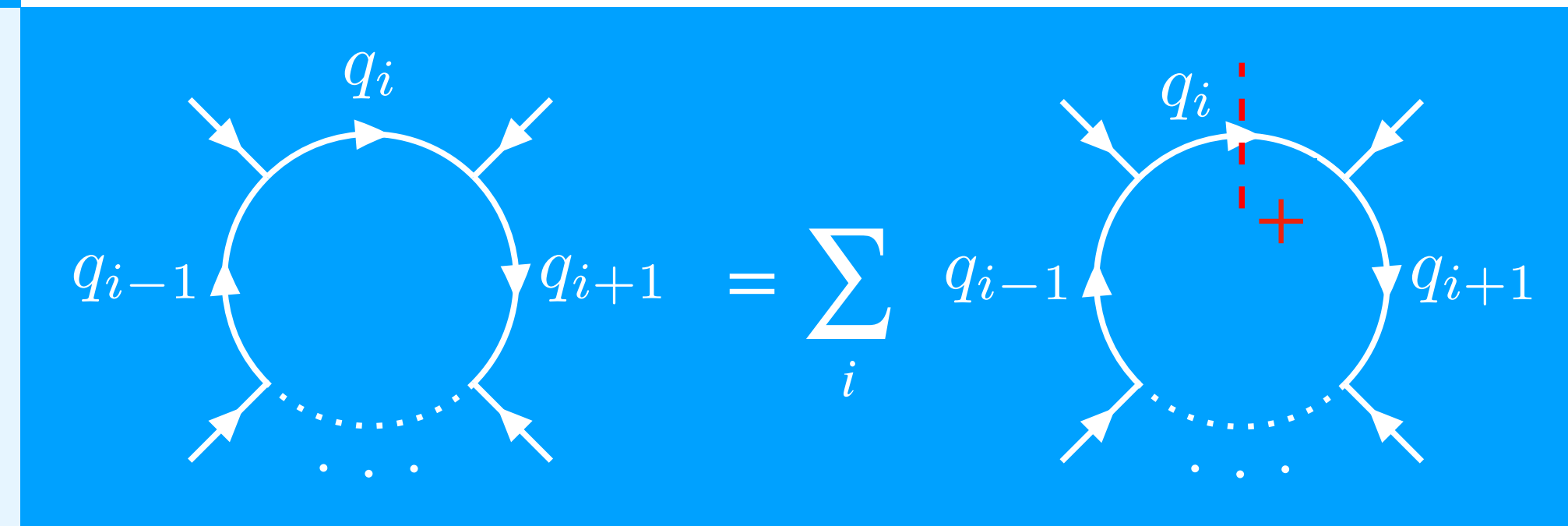
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poles of  $\mathcal{F}_{\text{LTD}}$

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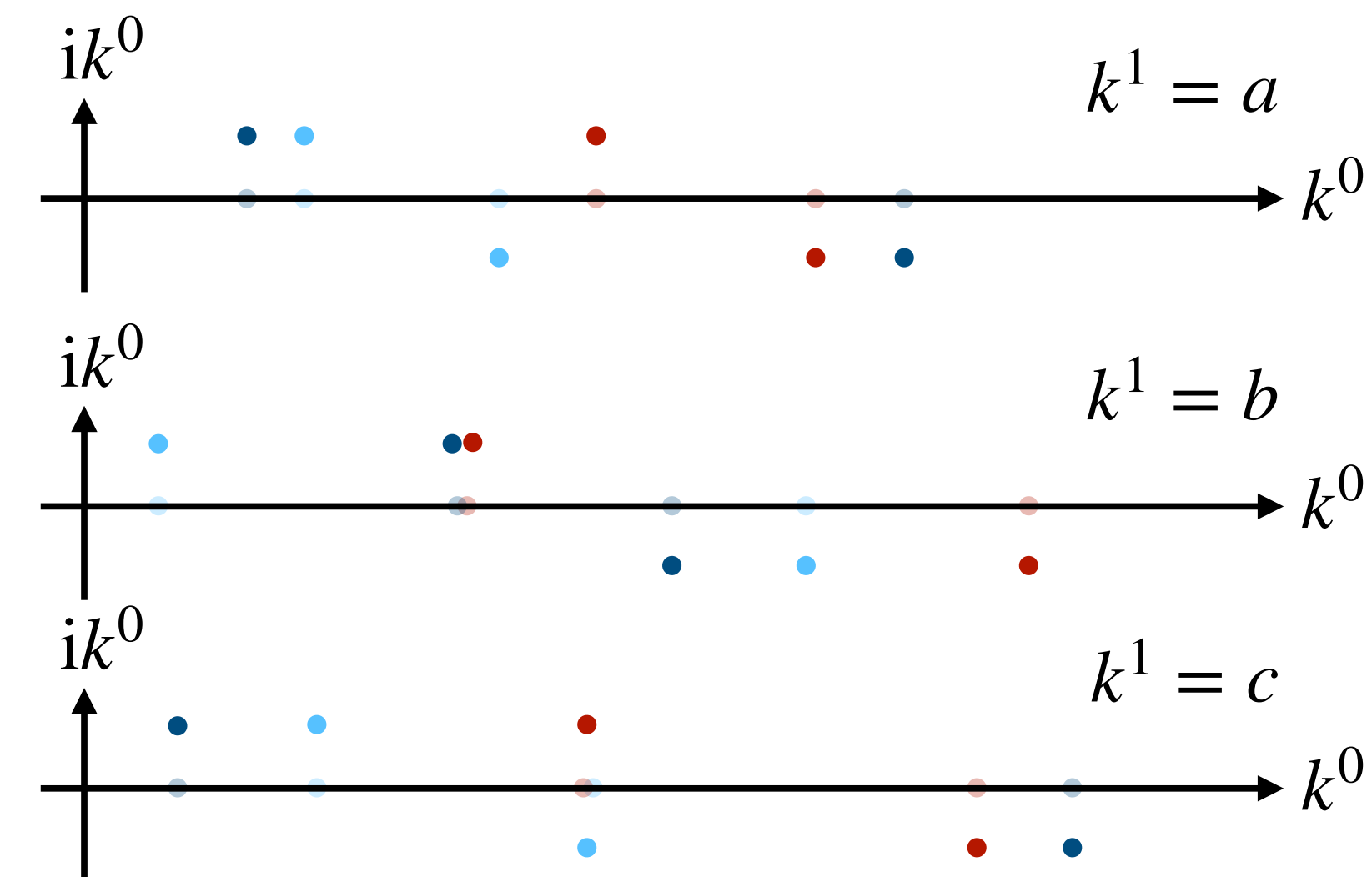
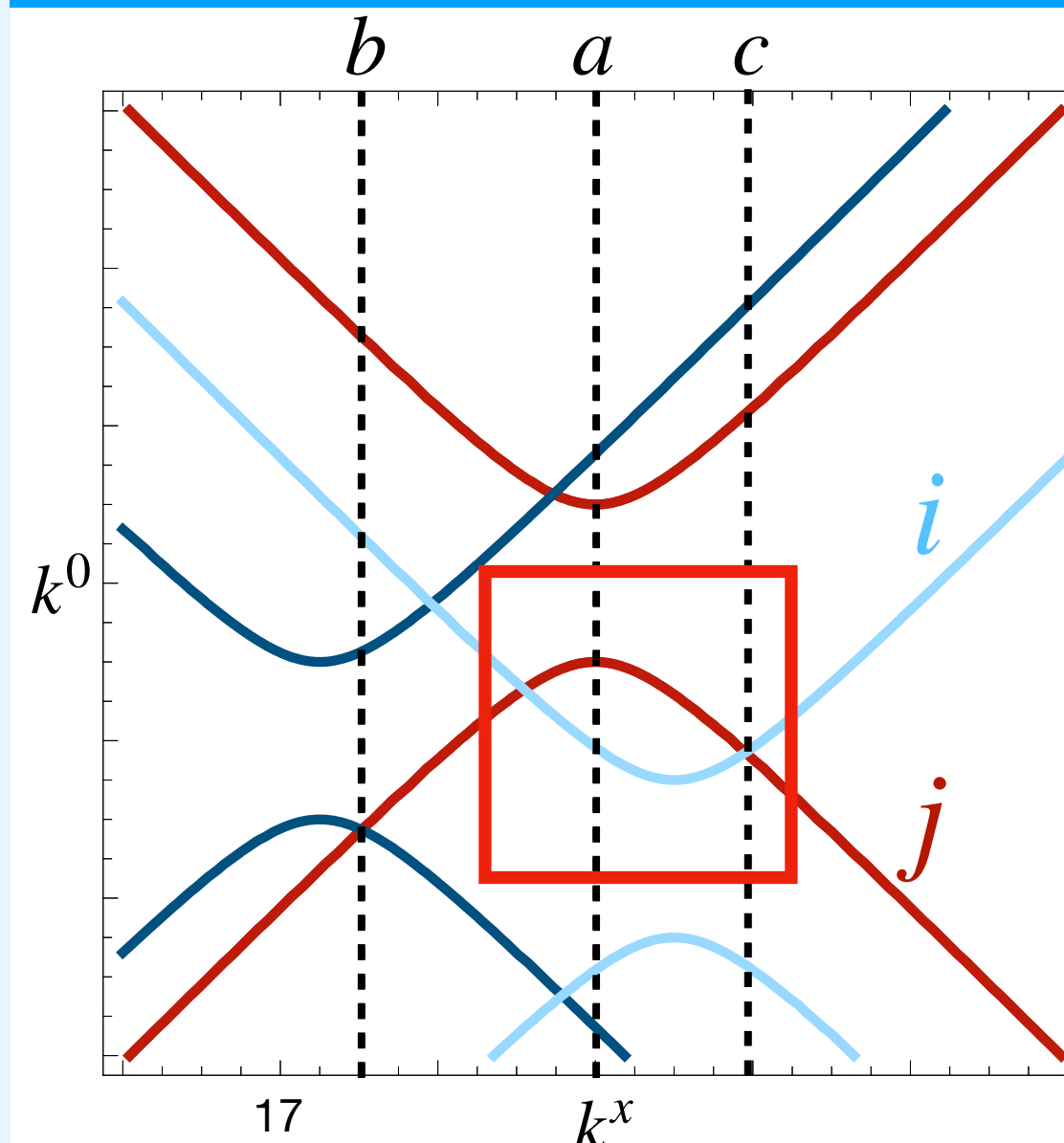
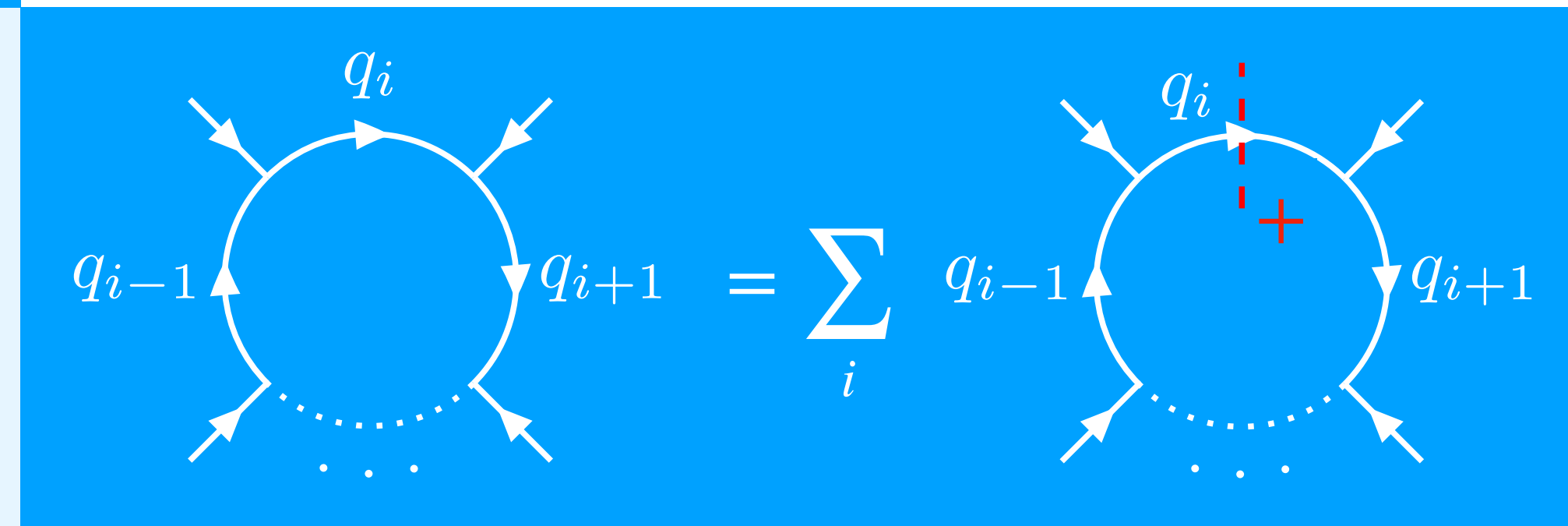
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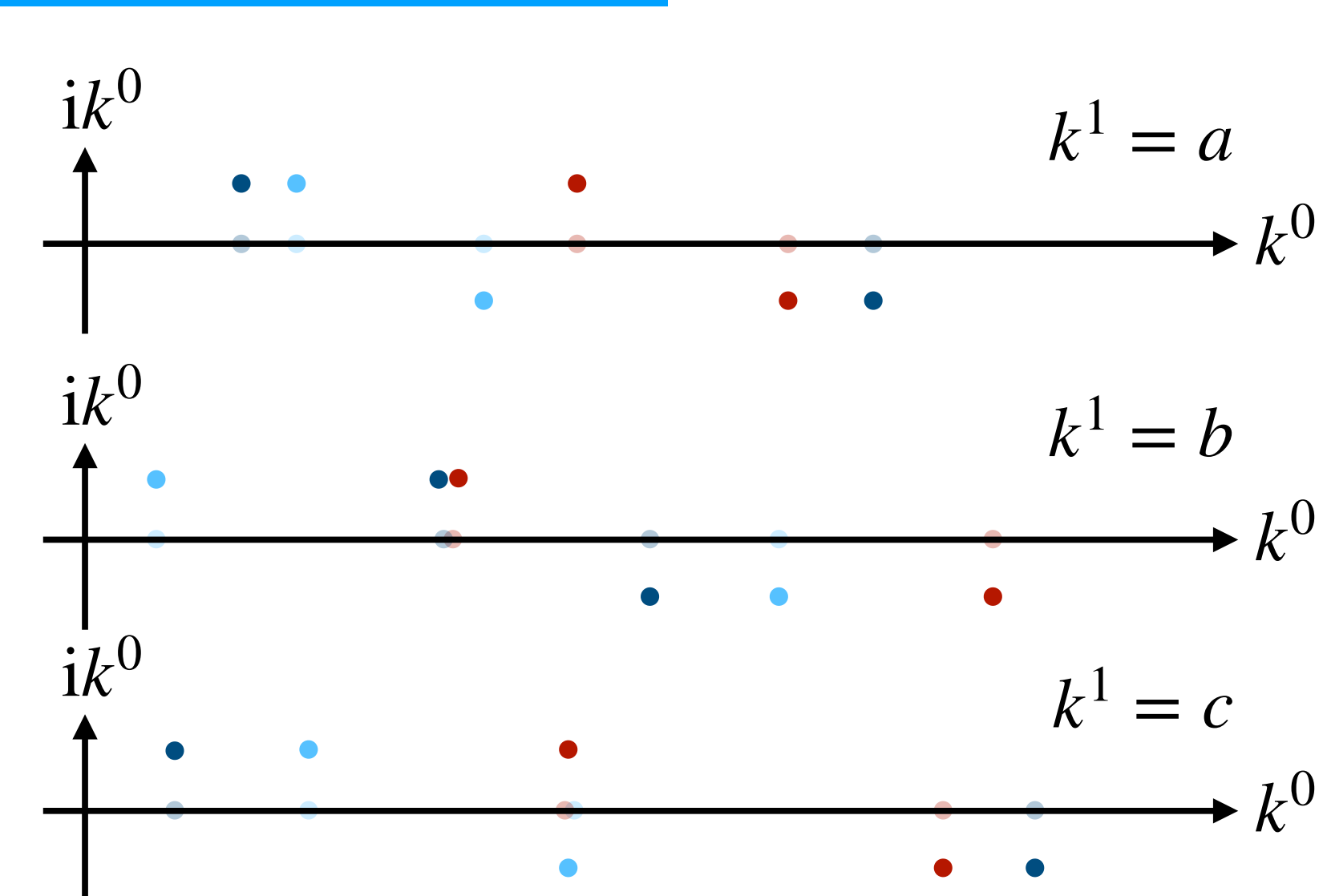
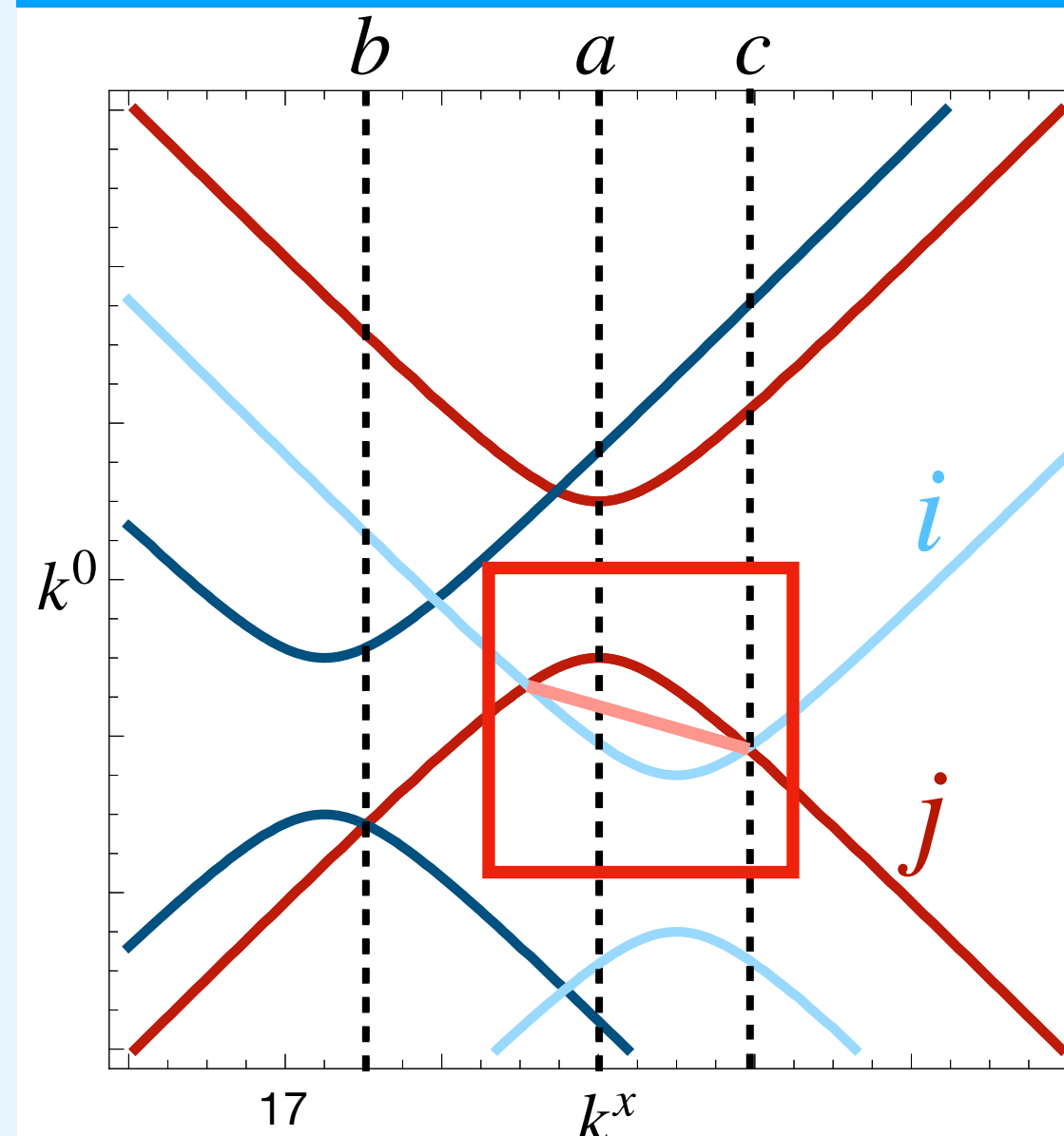
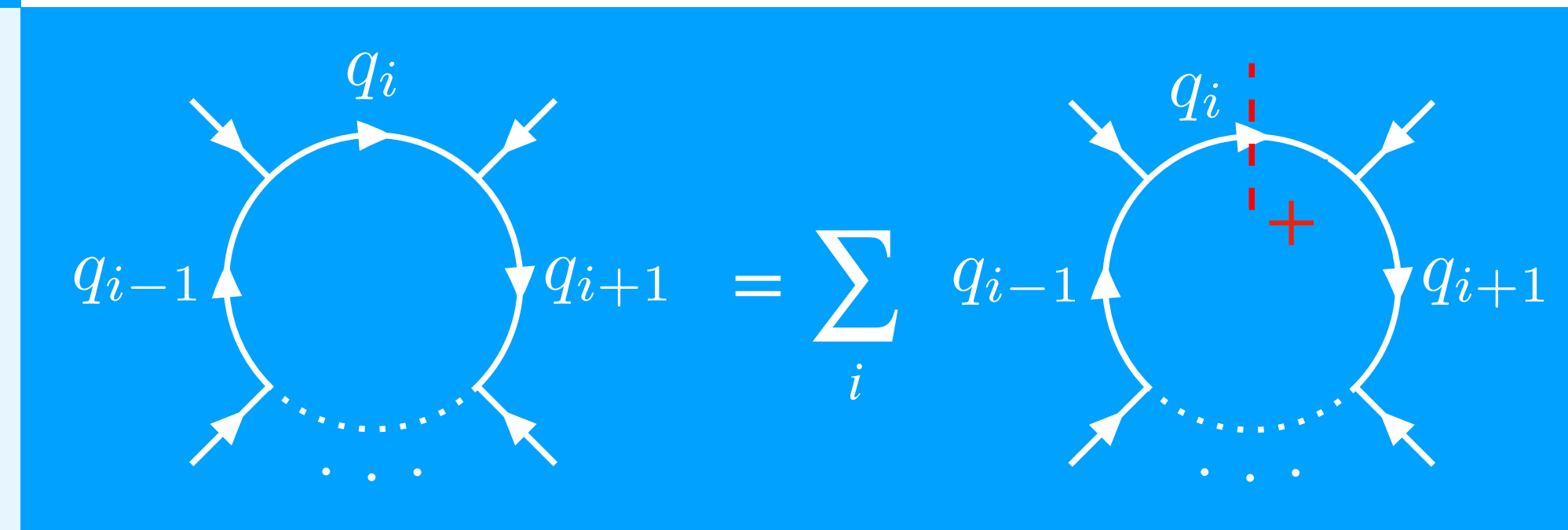
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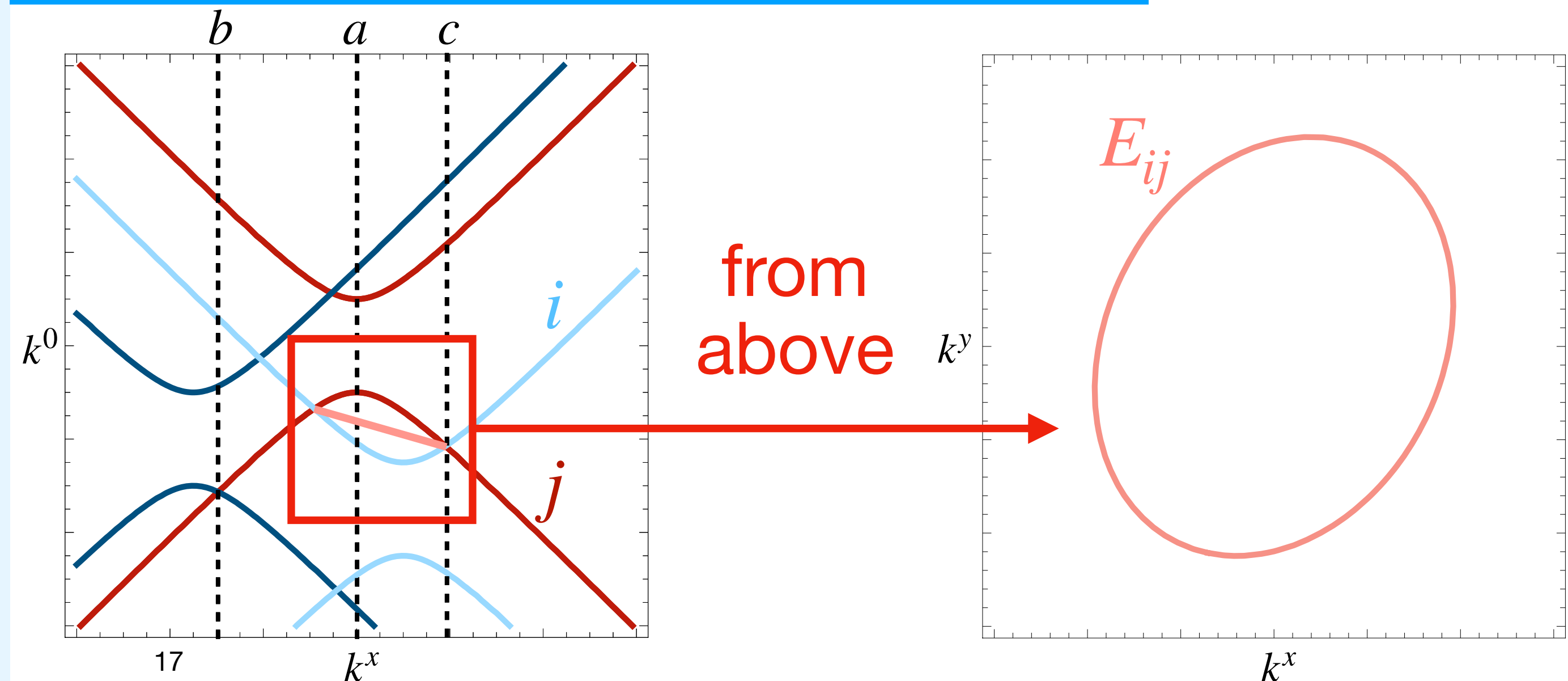
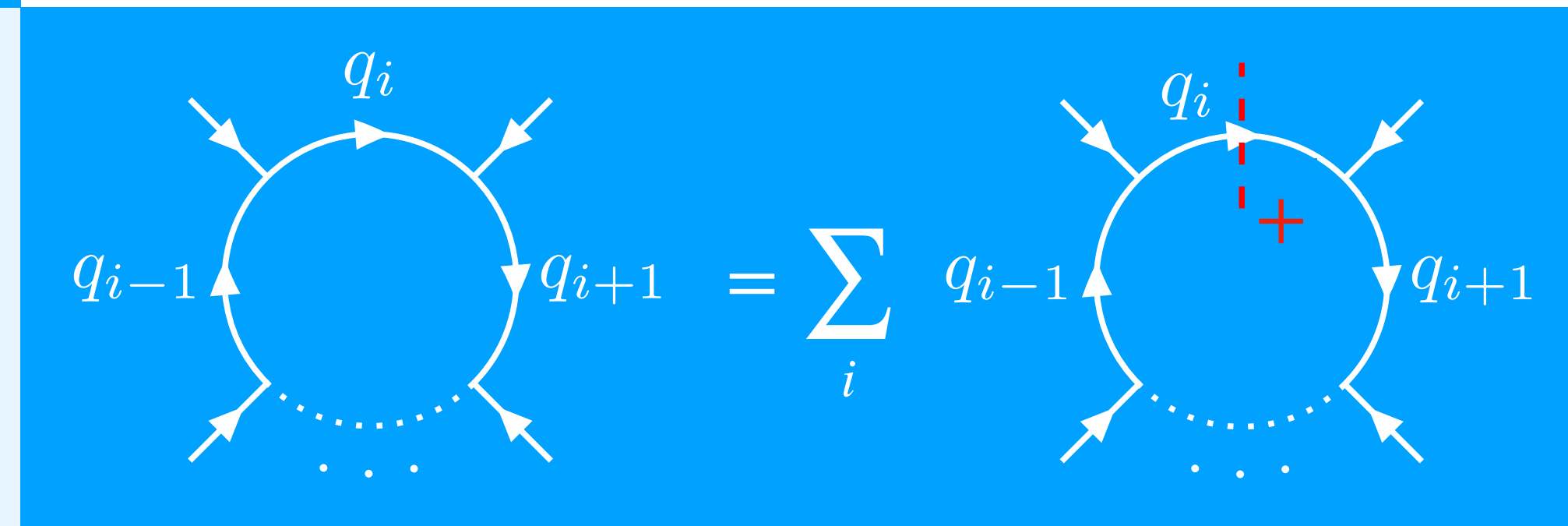
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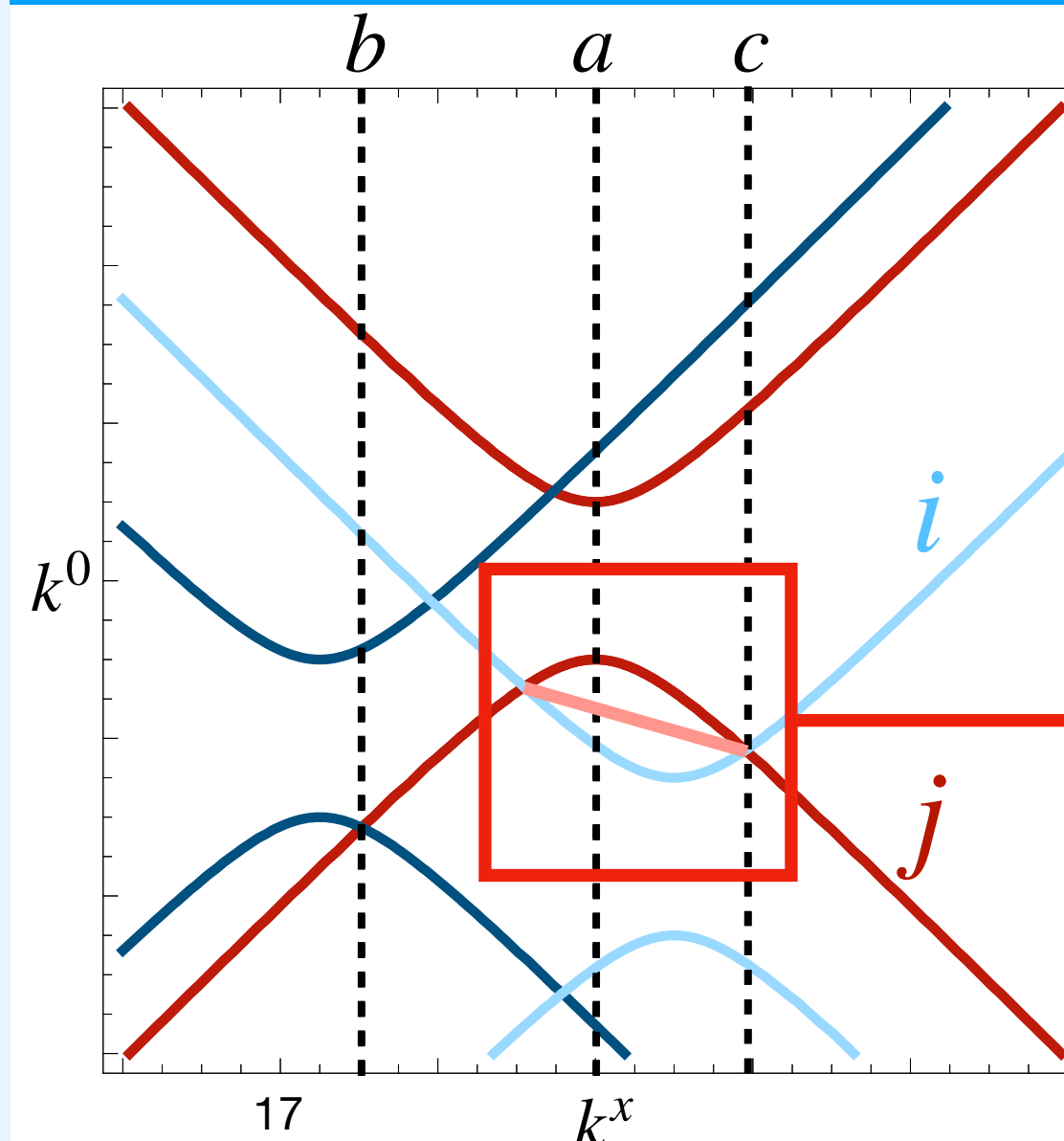
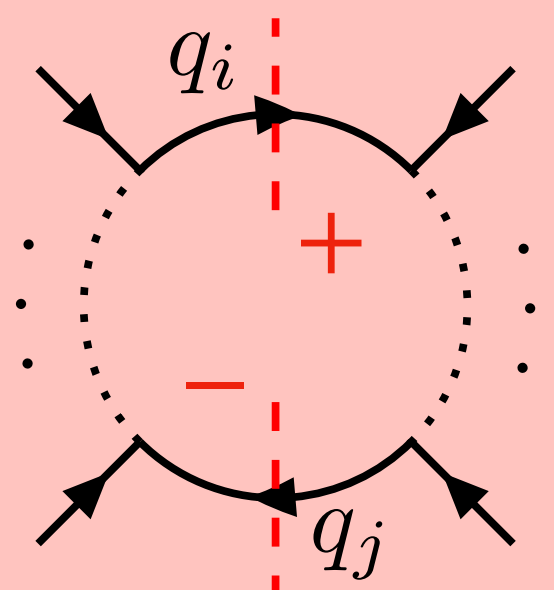
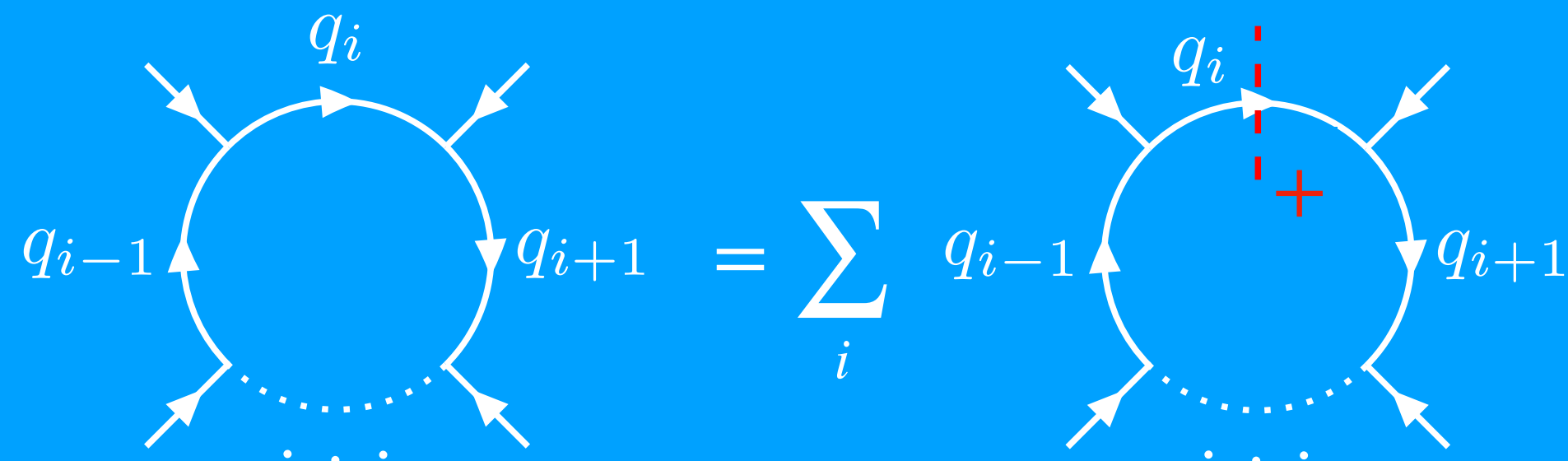
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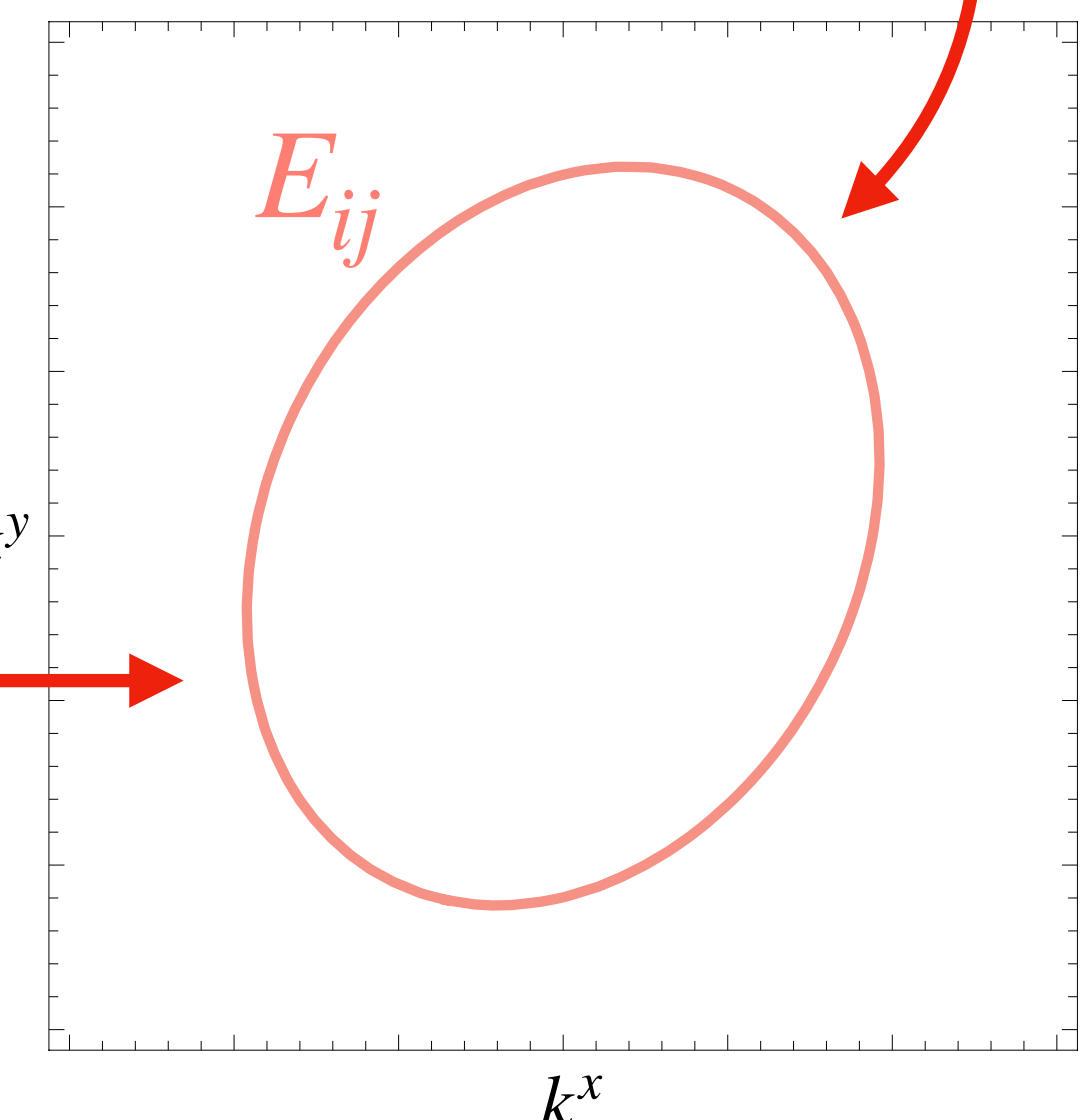
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from above



**Can we integrate out  
a spatial dimension?**



- separate a spatial integration

$$iI = -i \int_{H^2} \frac{d^2 \hat{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dr r^2 \mathcal{F}_{\text{LTD}}(r\hat{k})$$

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- identify poles  
parameterise pinched thresholds  
(analytically!)

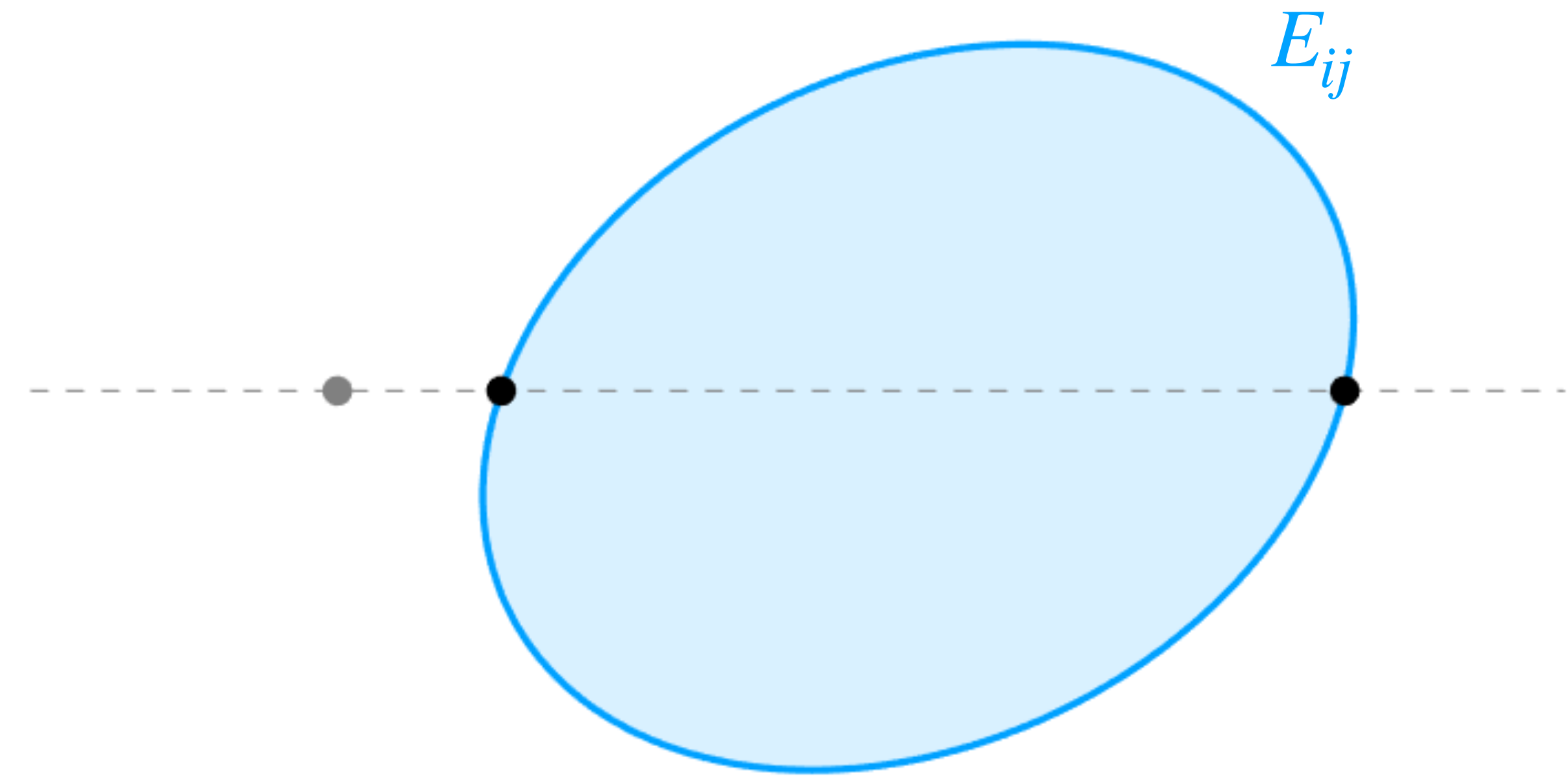
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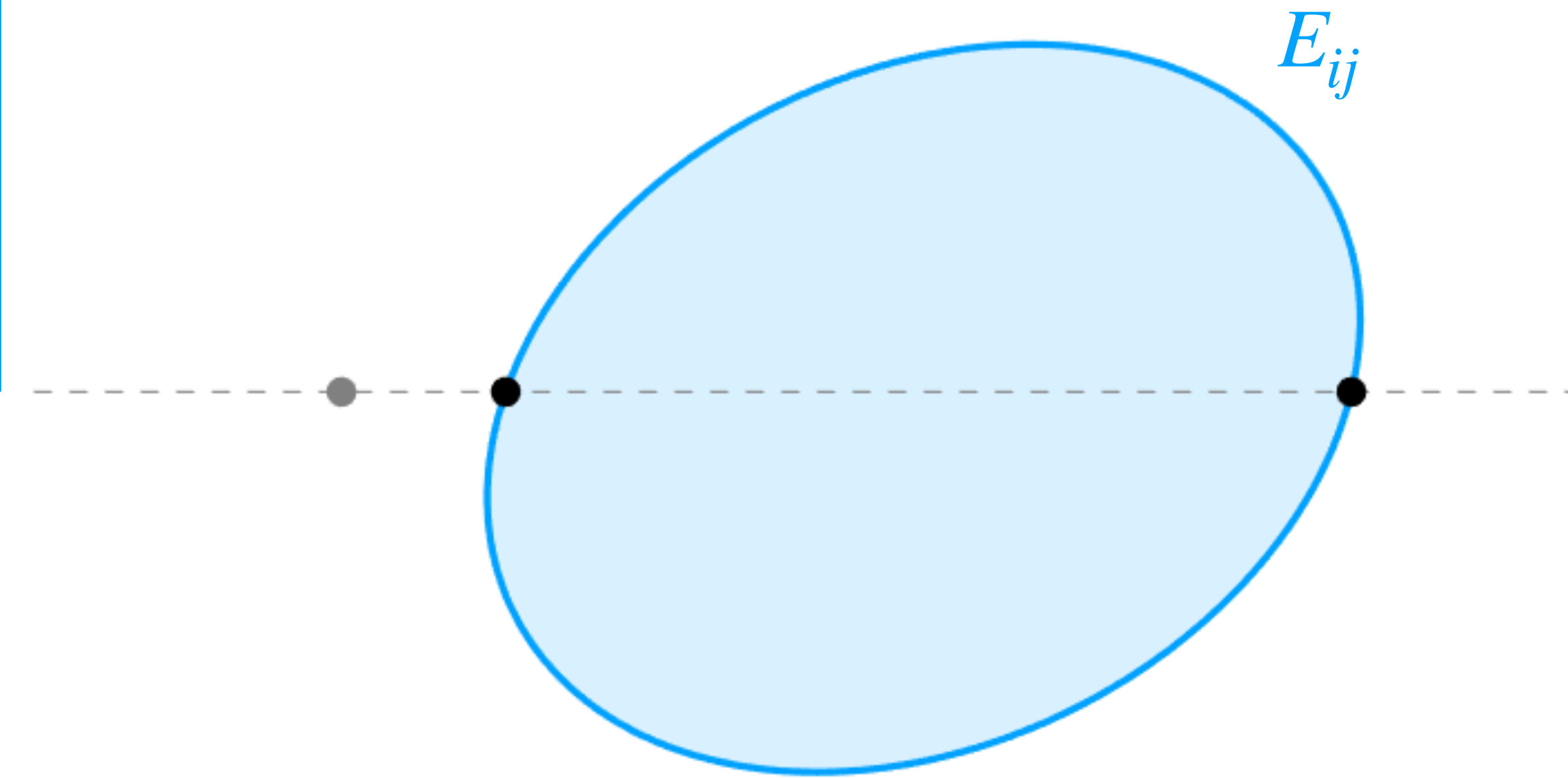
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- identify poles  
parameterise pinched thresholds  
(analytically!)

$$E_{ij} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad r = r_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k})$$

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$$\text{CT}_{ij}^{\pm}(r, \hat{k}) = \frac{R_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k})}{r - r_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k})} \exp\left(-\frac{(r - r_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k}))^2}{E_{\text{cm}}^2}\right)$$



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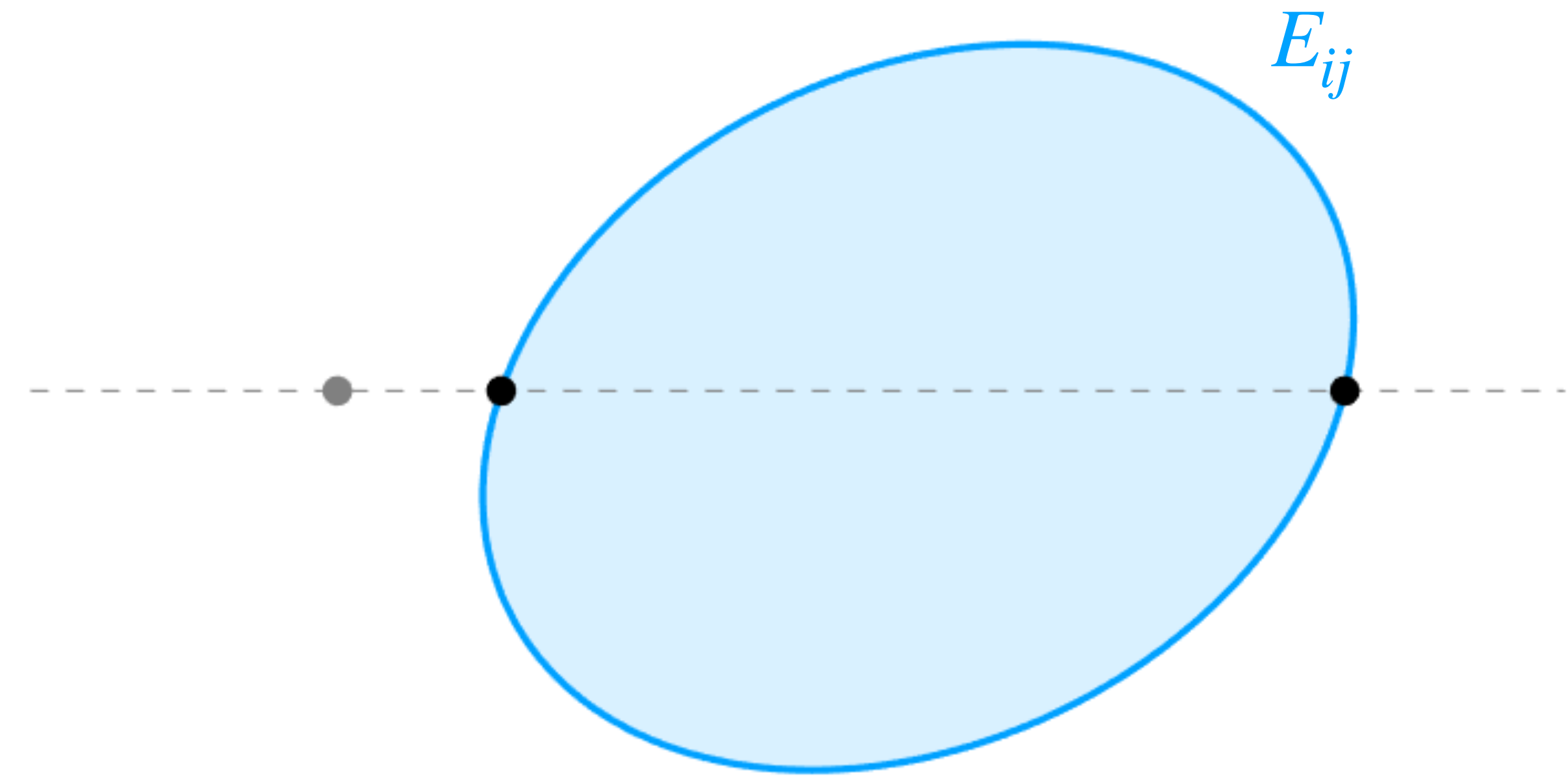
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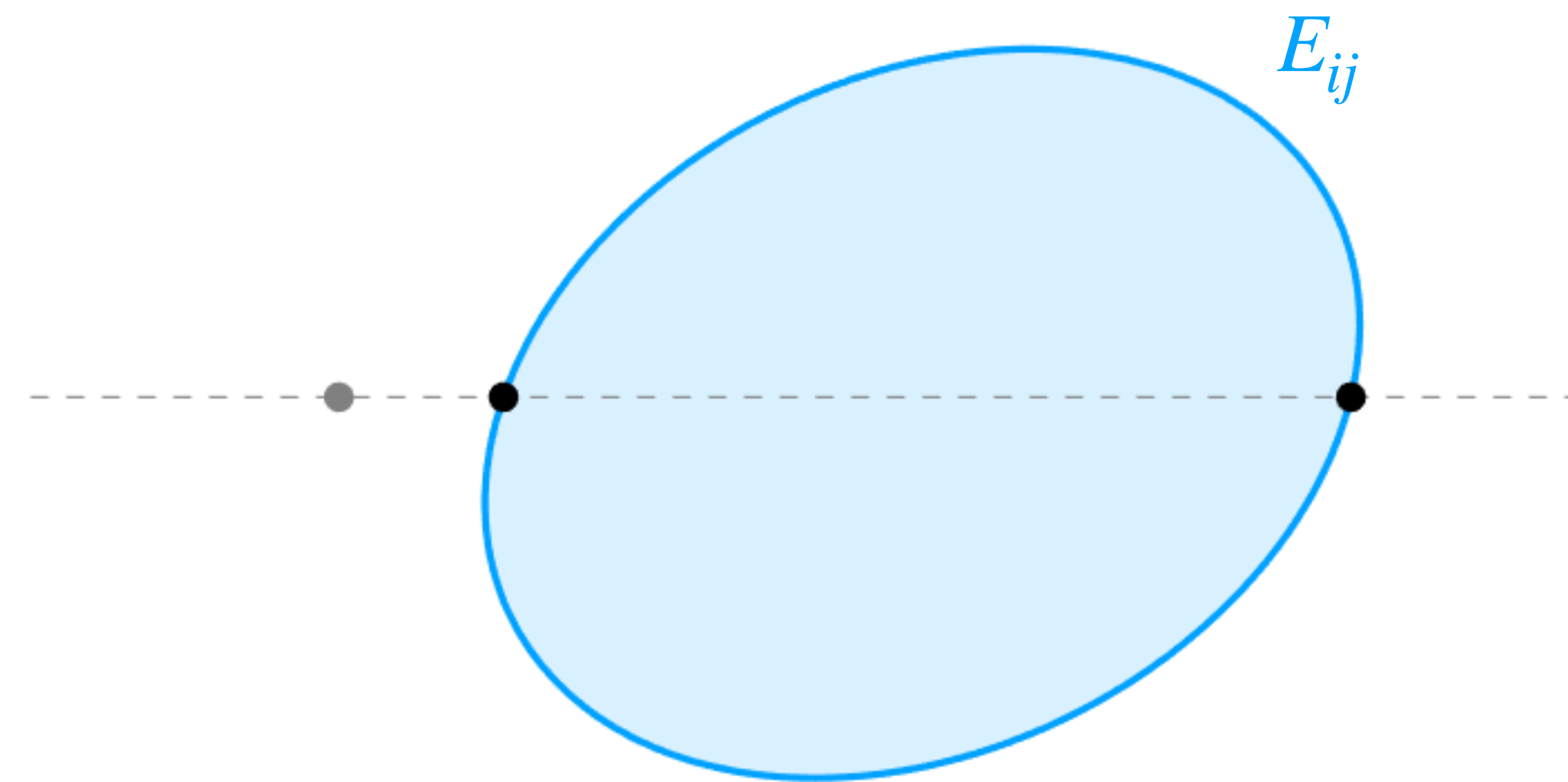
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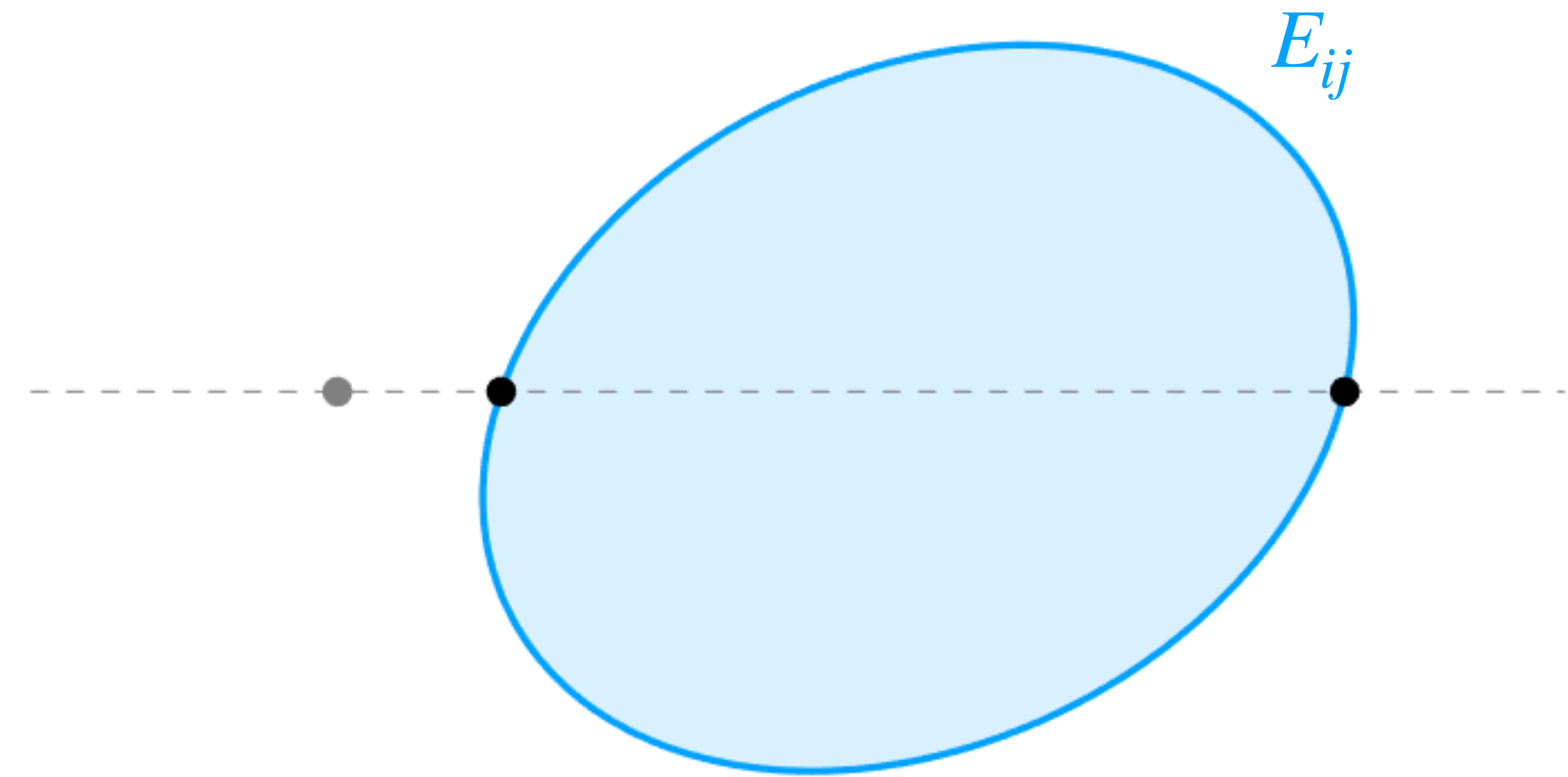
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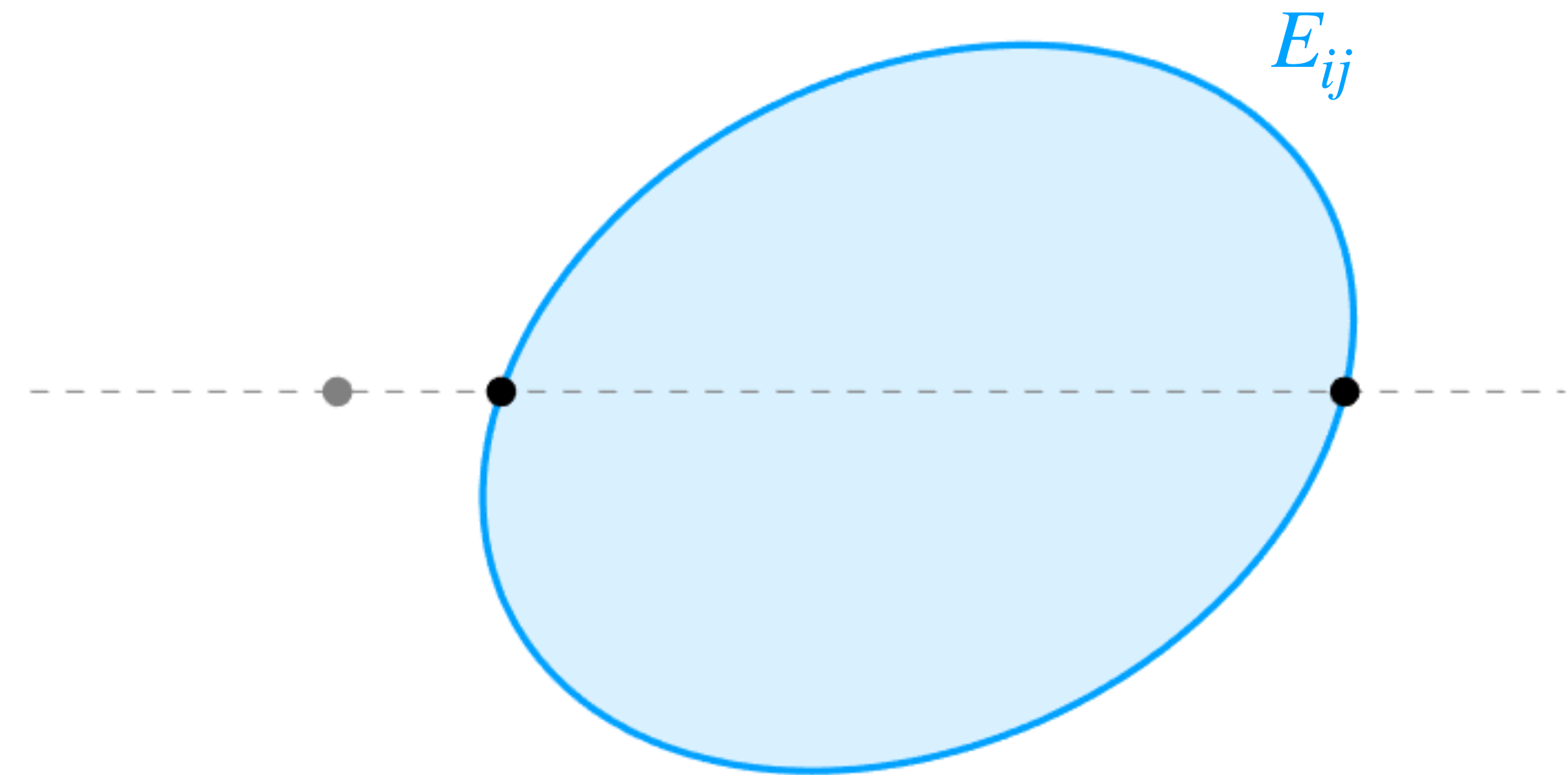
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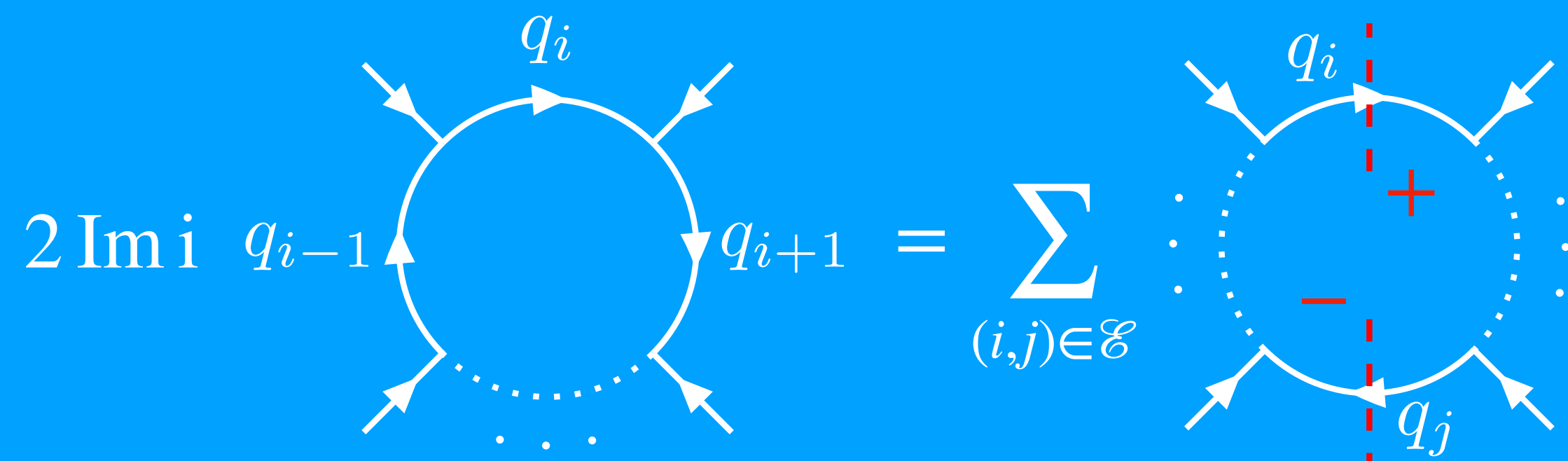
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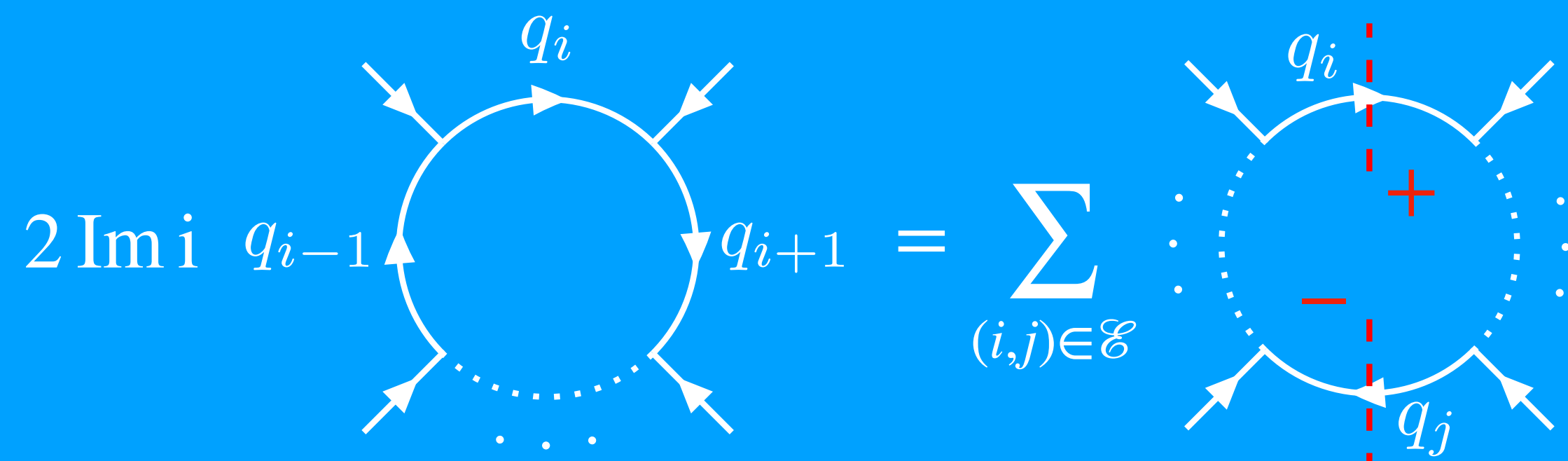
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locally finite representation  
of generalised unitarity

$$2 \text{Im } A(i \rightarrow f) = \sum_x \int d\Pi_x A(i \rightarrow x) A^*(f \rightarrow x)$$

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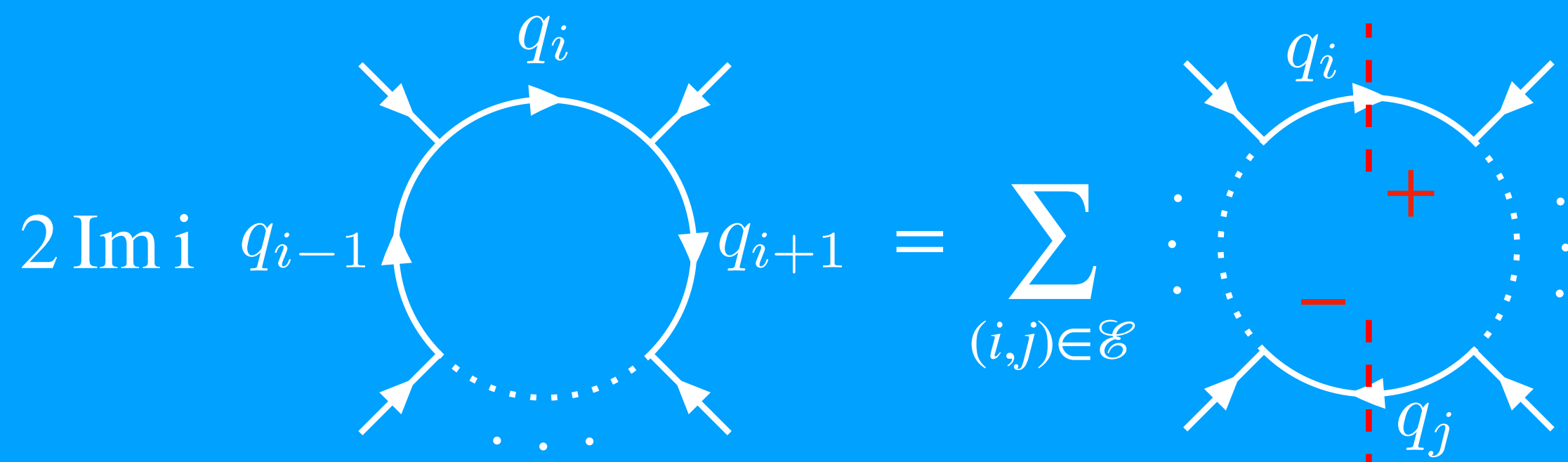
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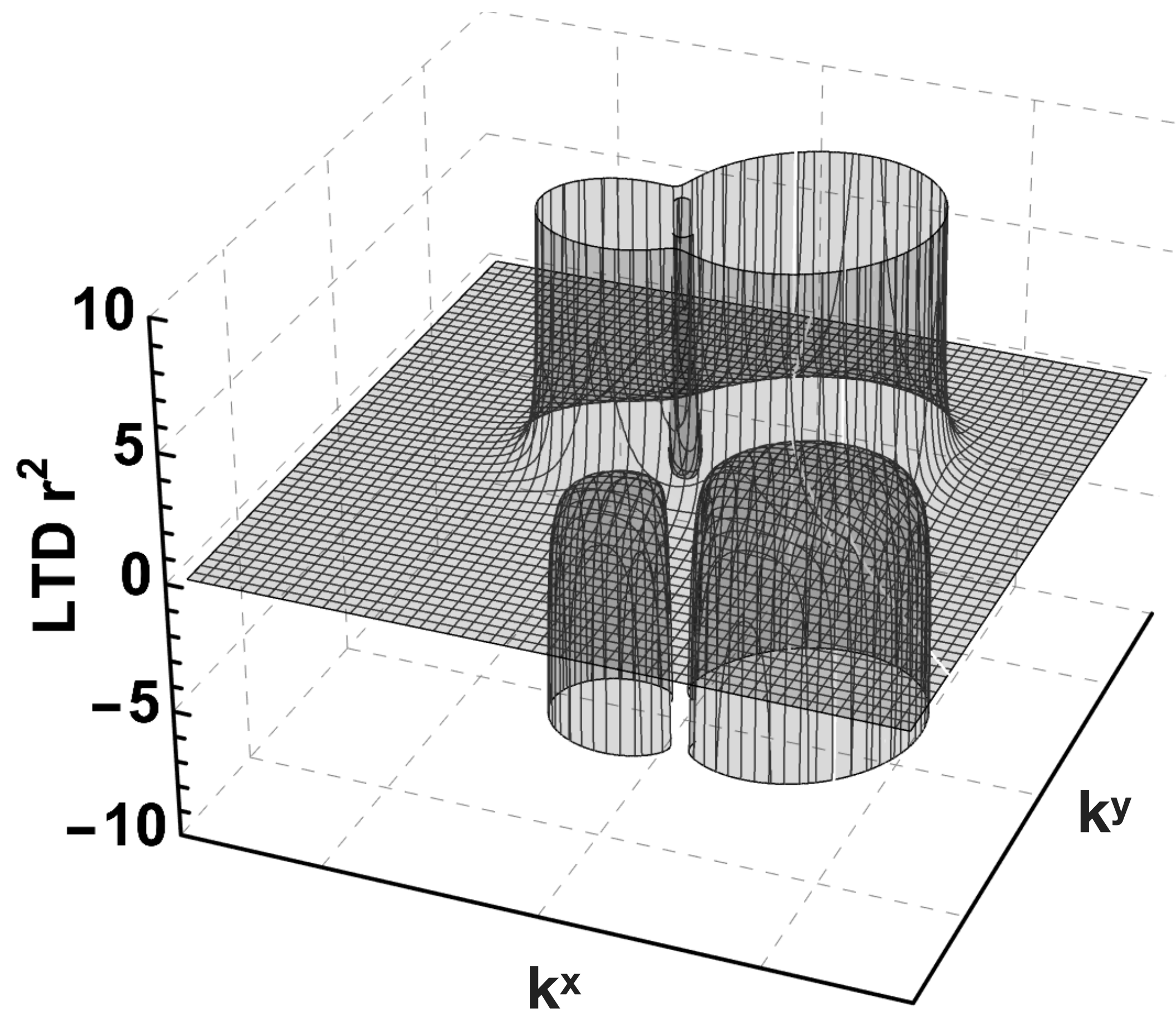
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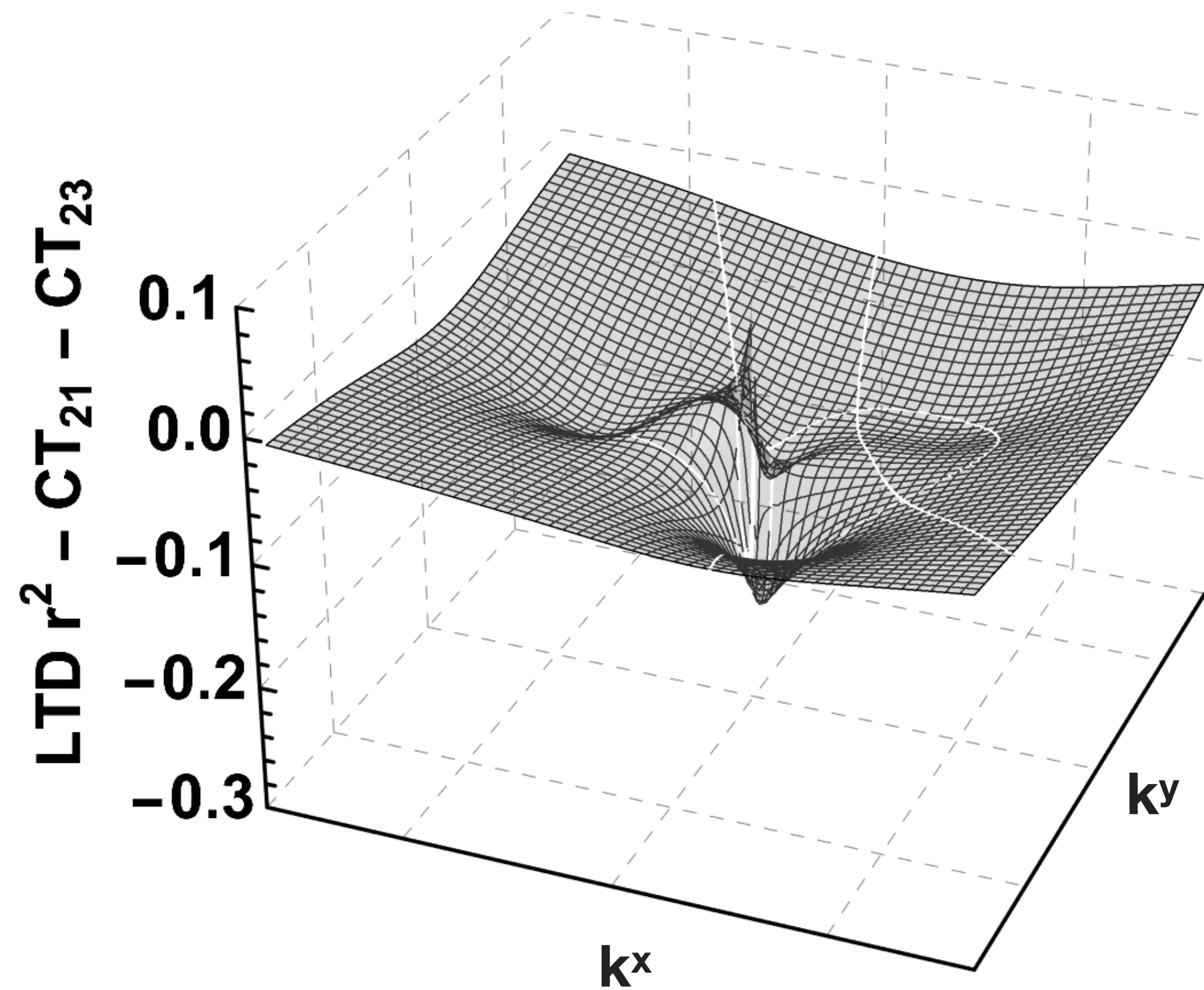


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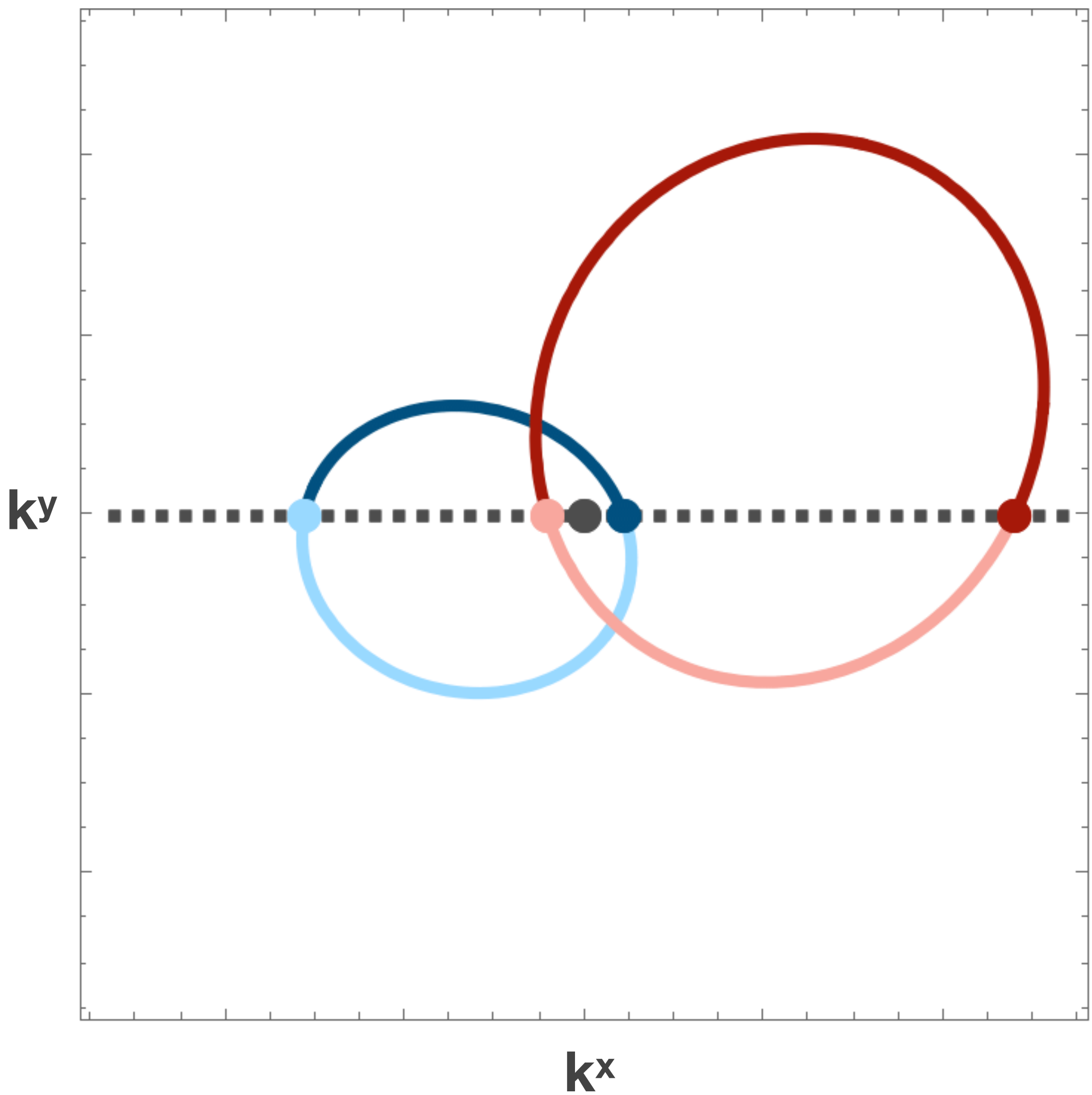
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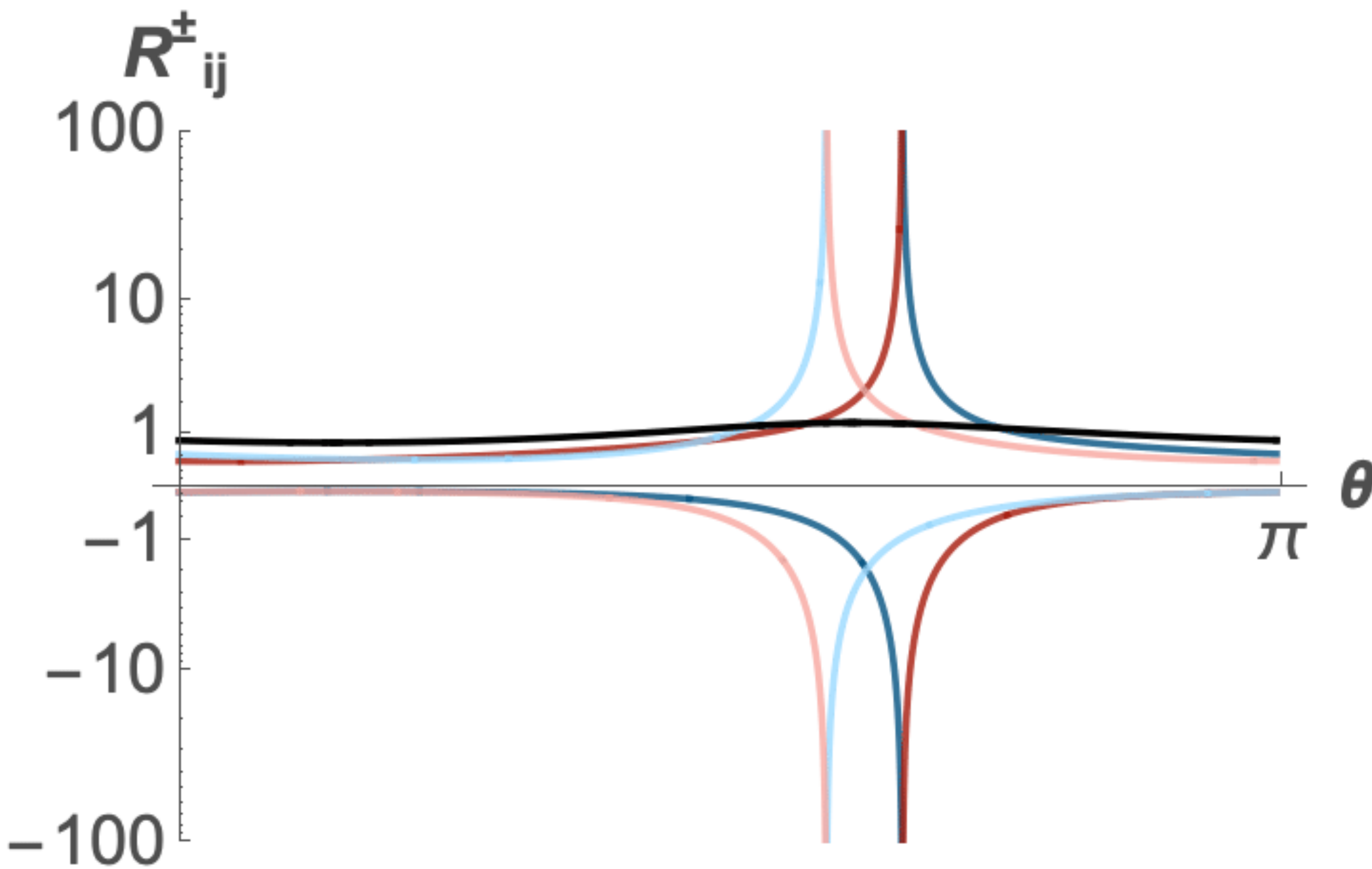
LTD integrand



subtracted integrand

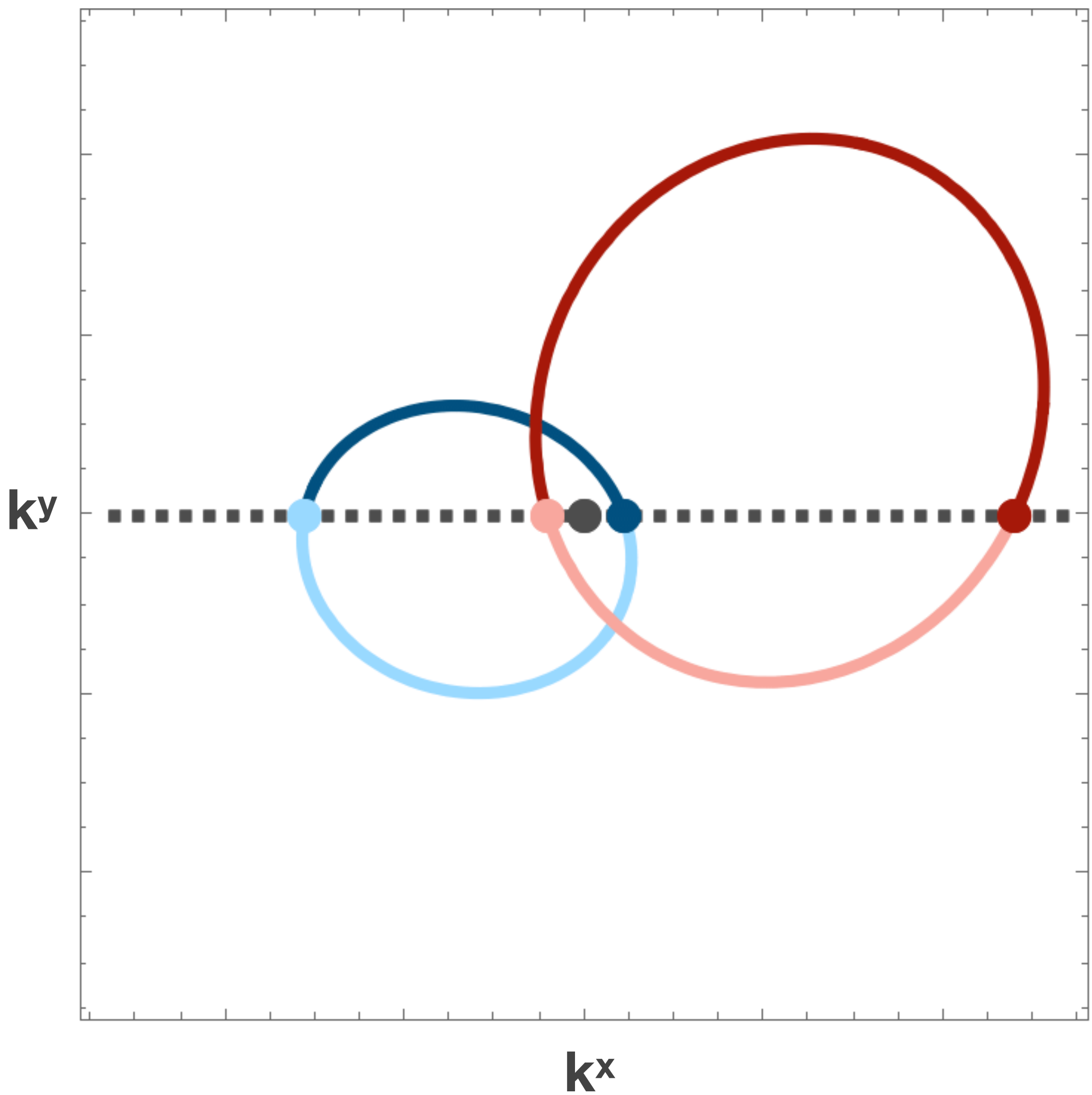


momentum space

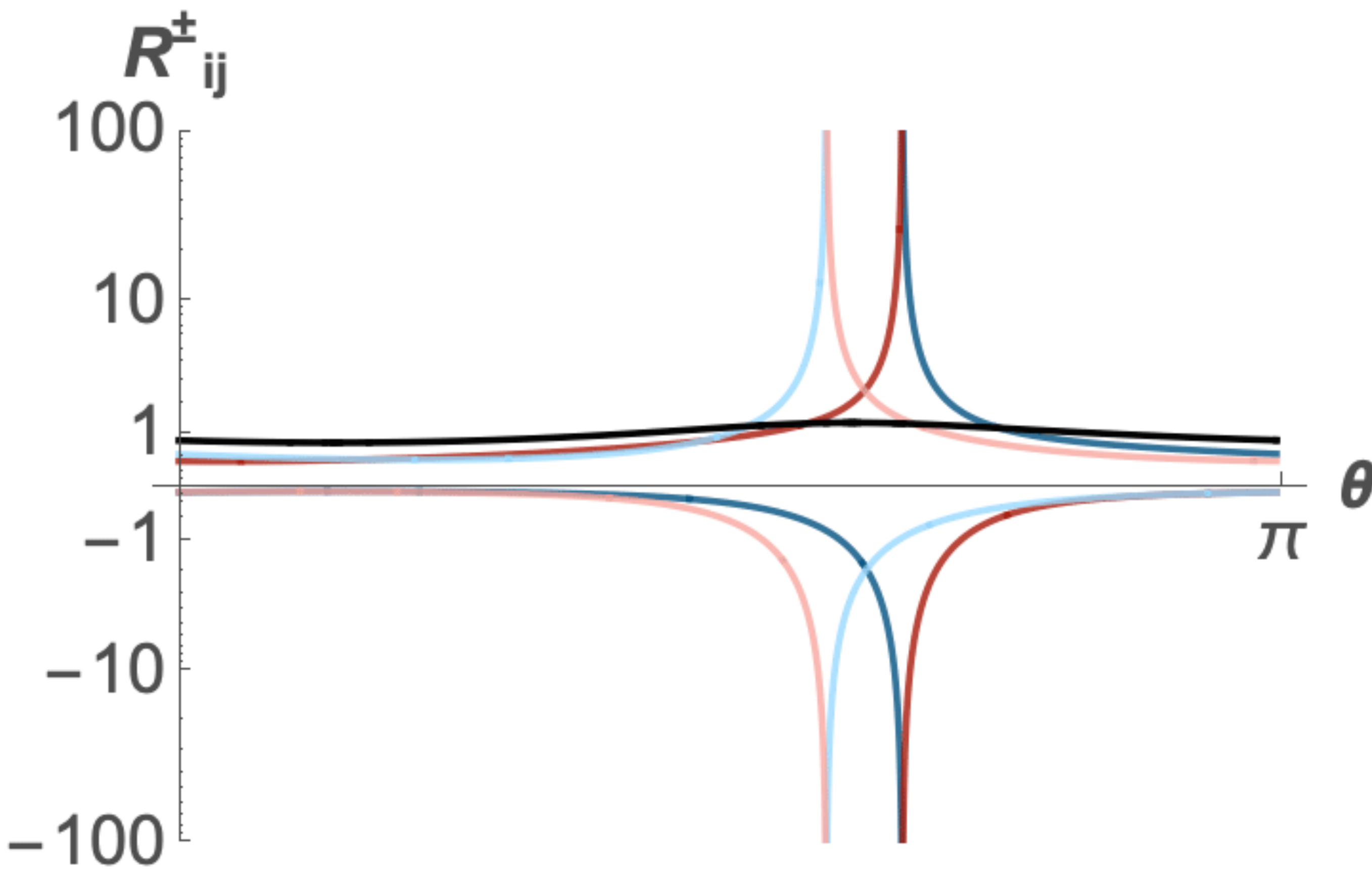


residues

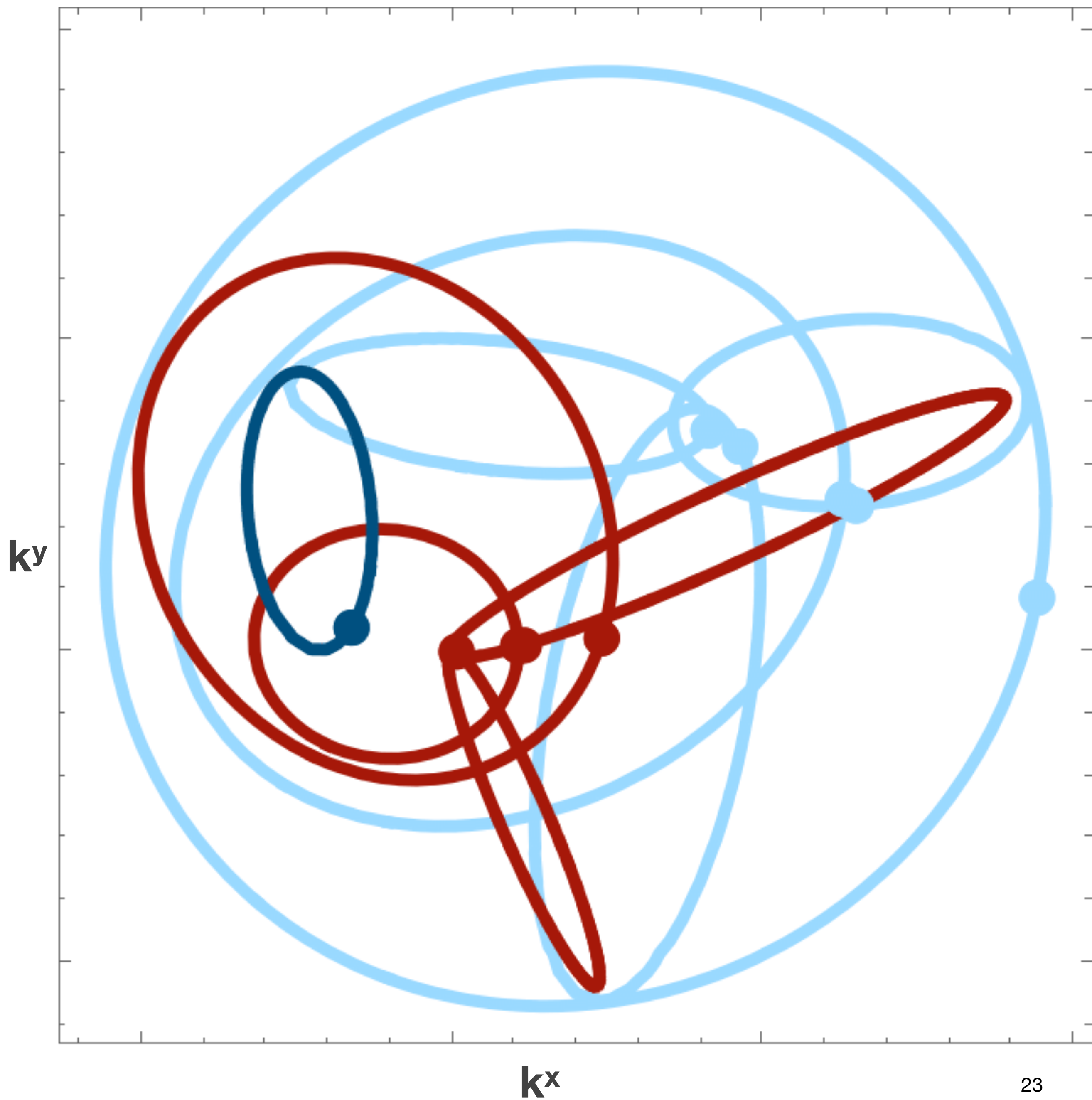




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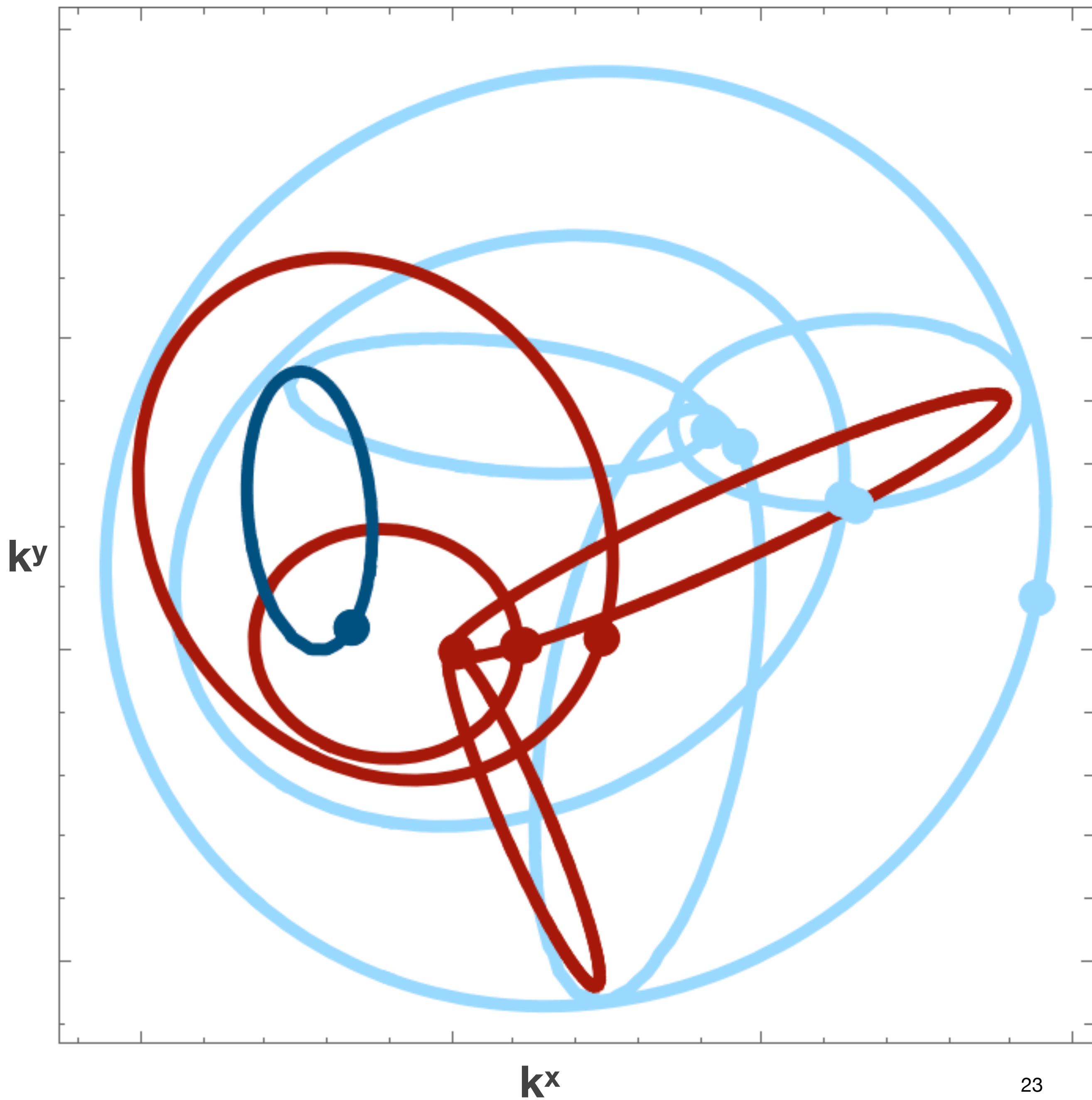


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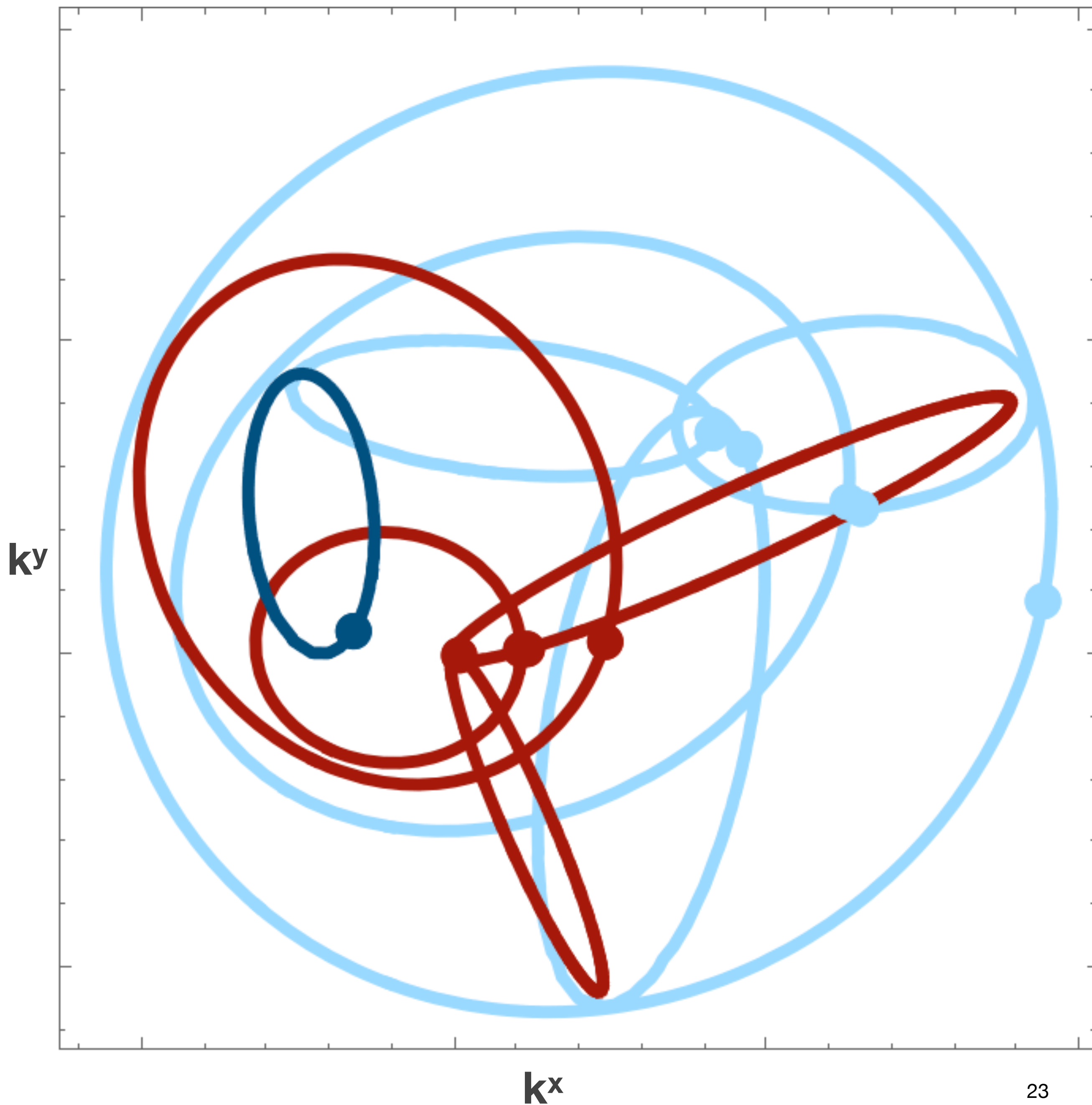
thresholds can be grouped

**not all** intersections lead  
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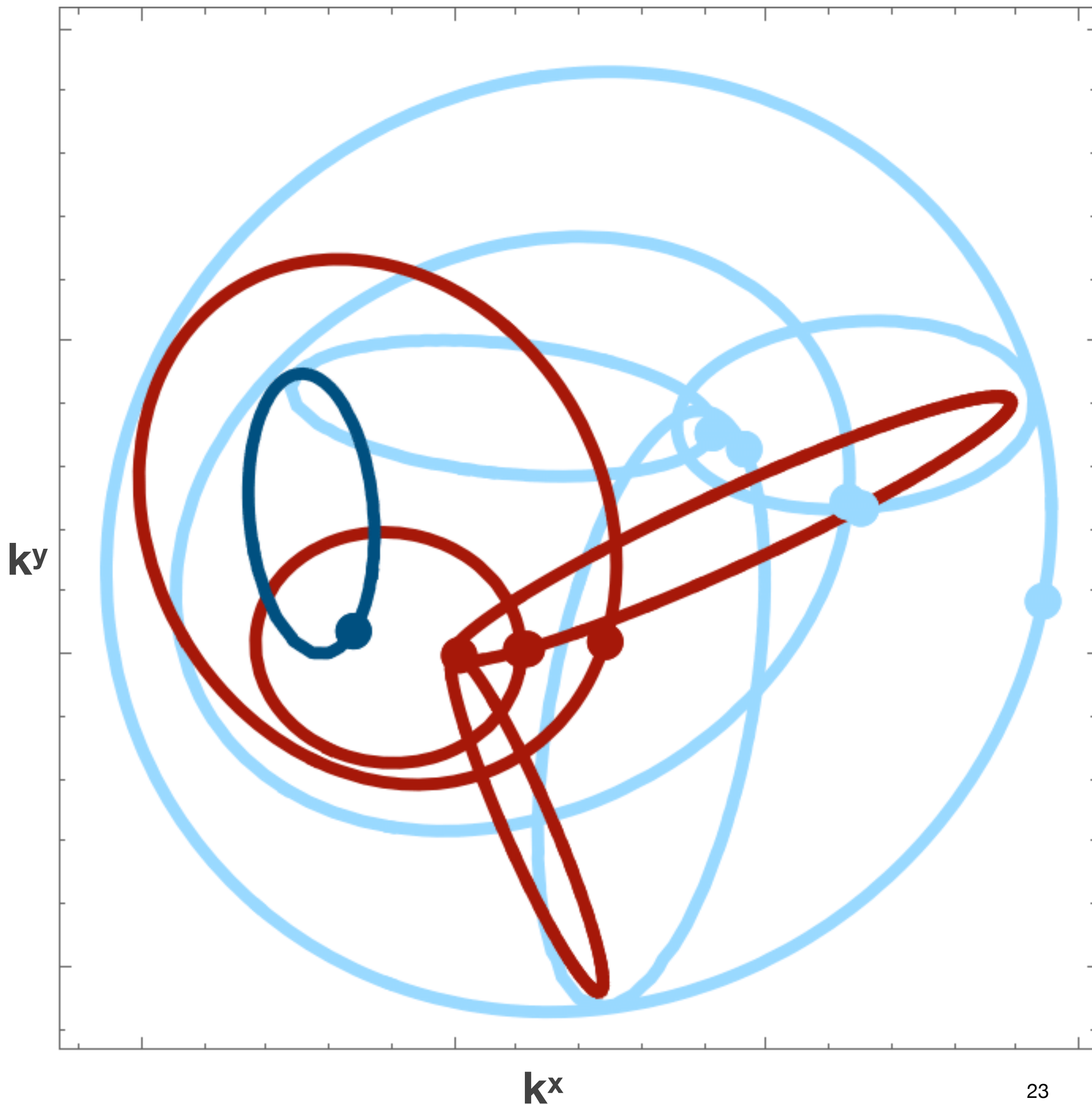
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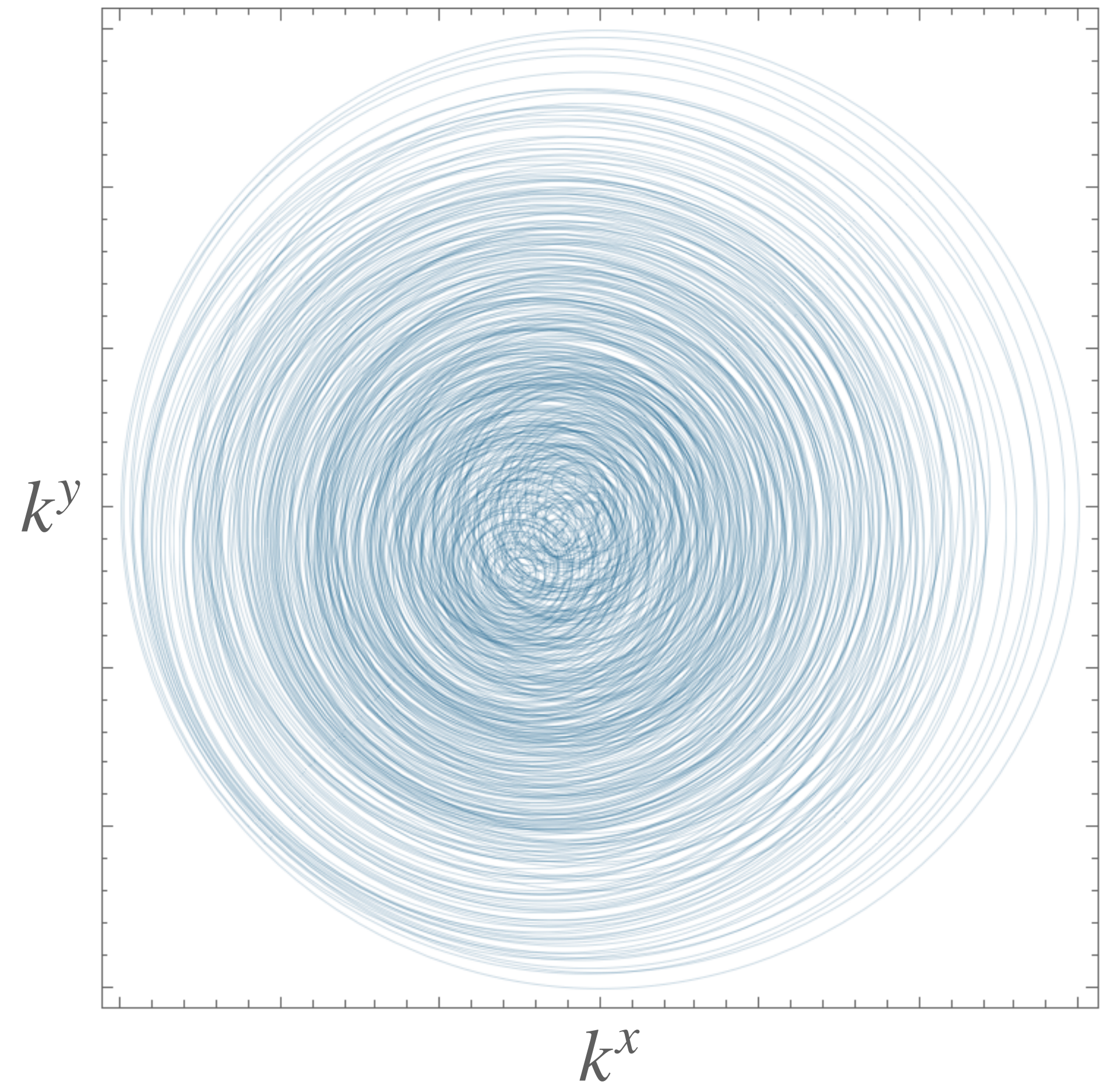


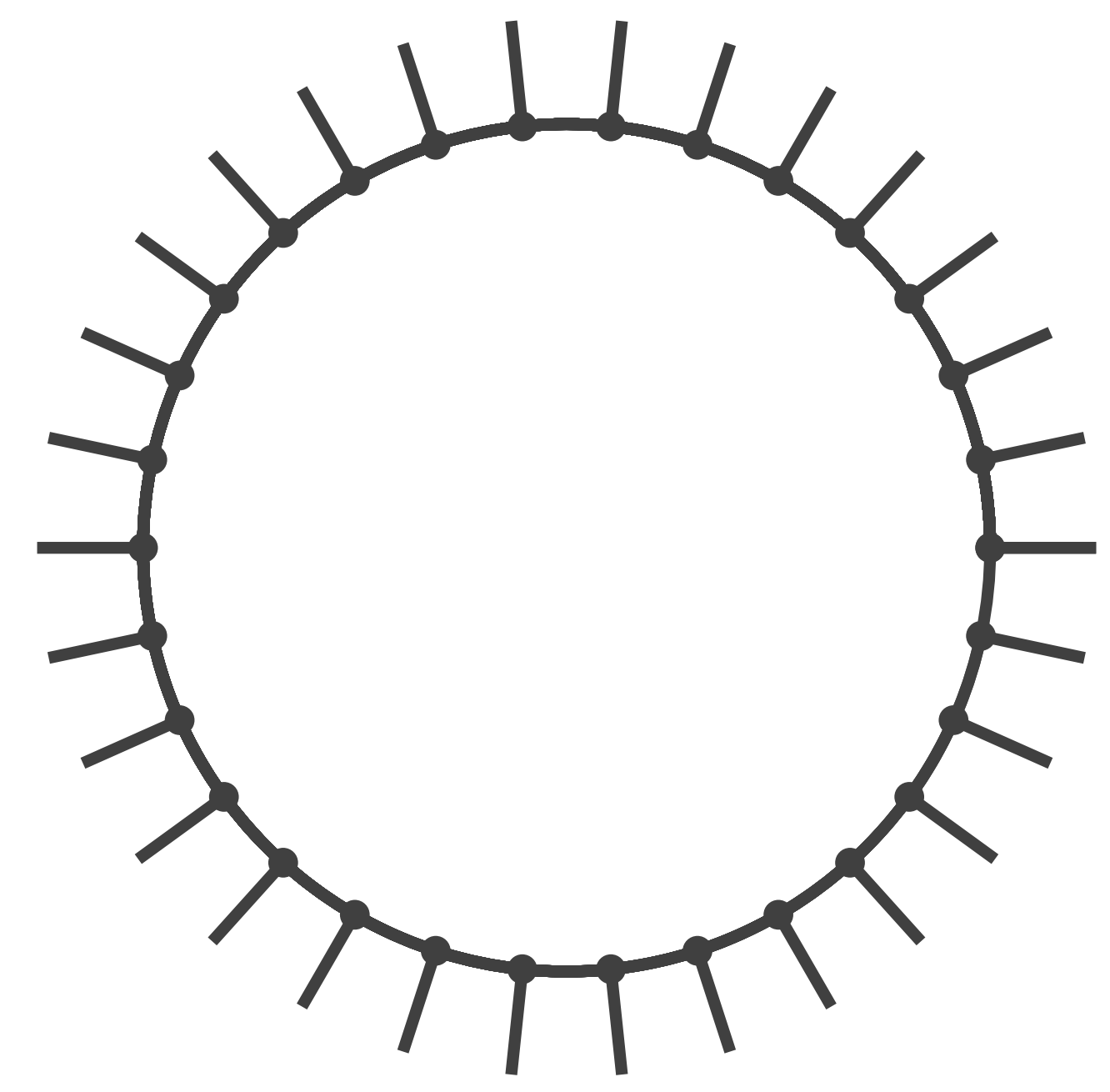
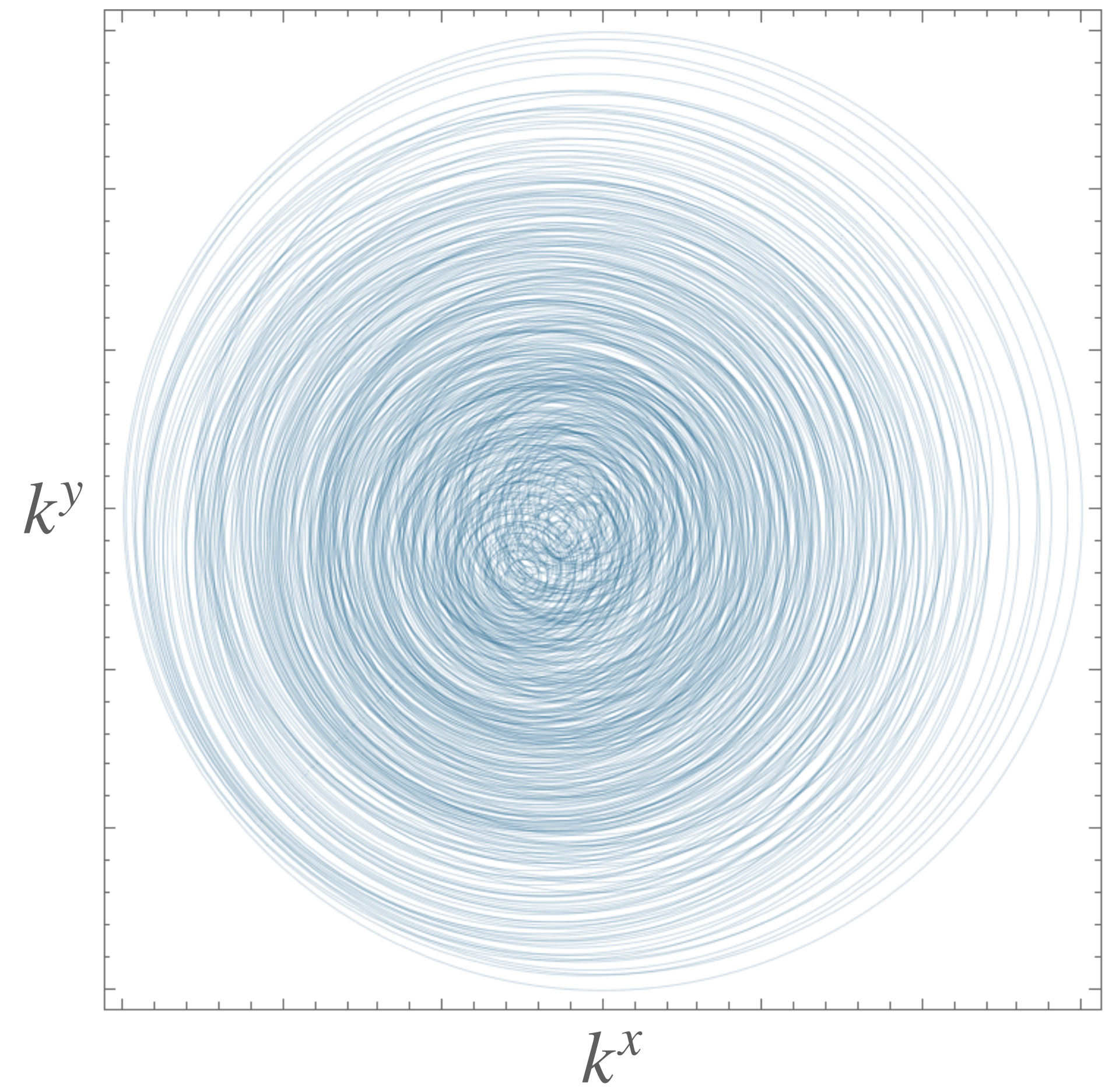
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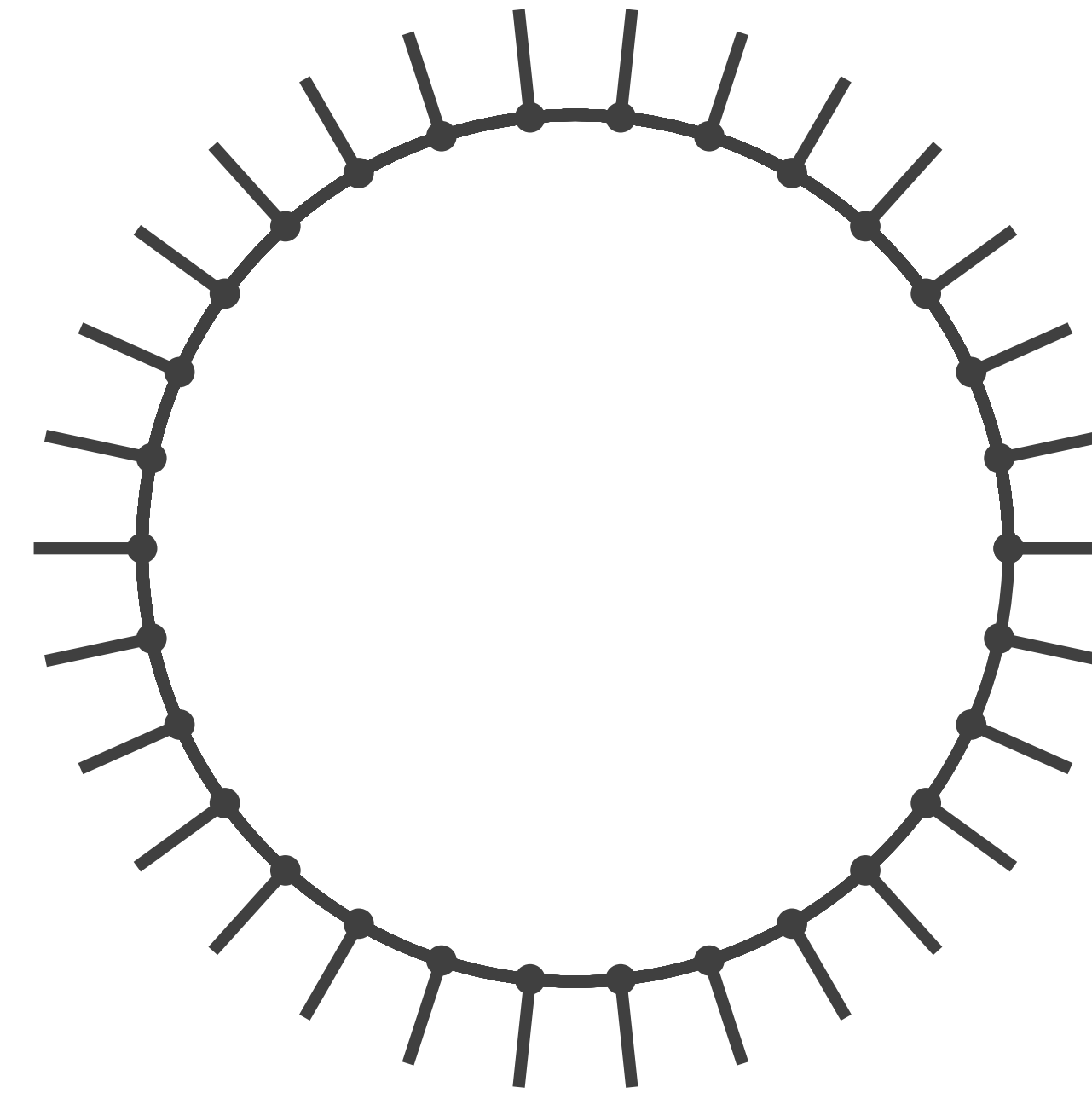
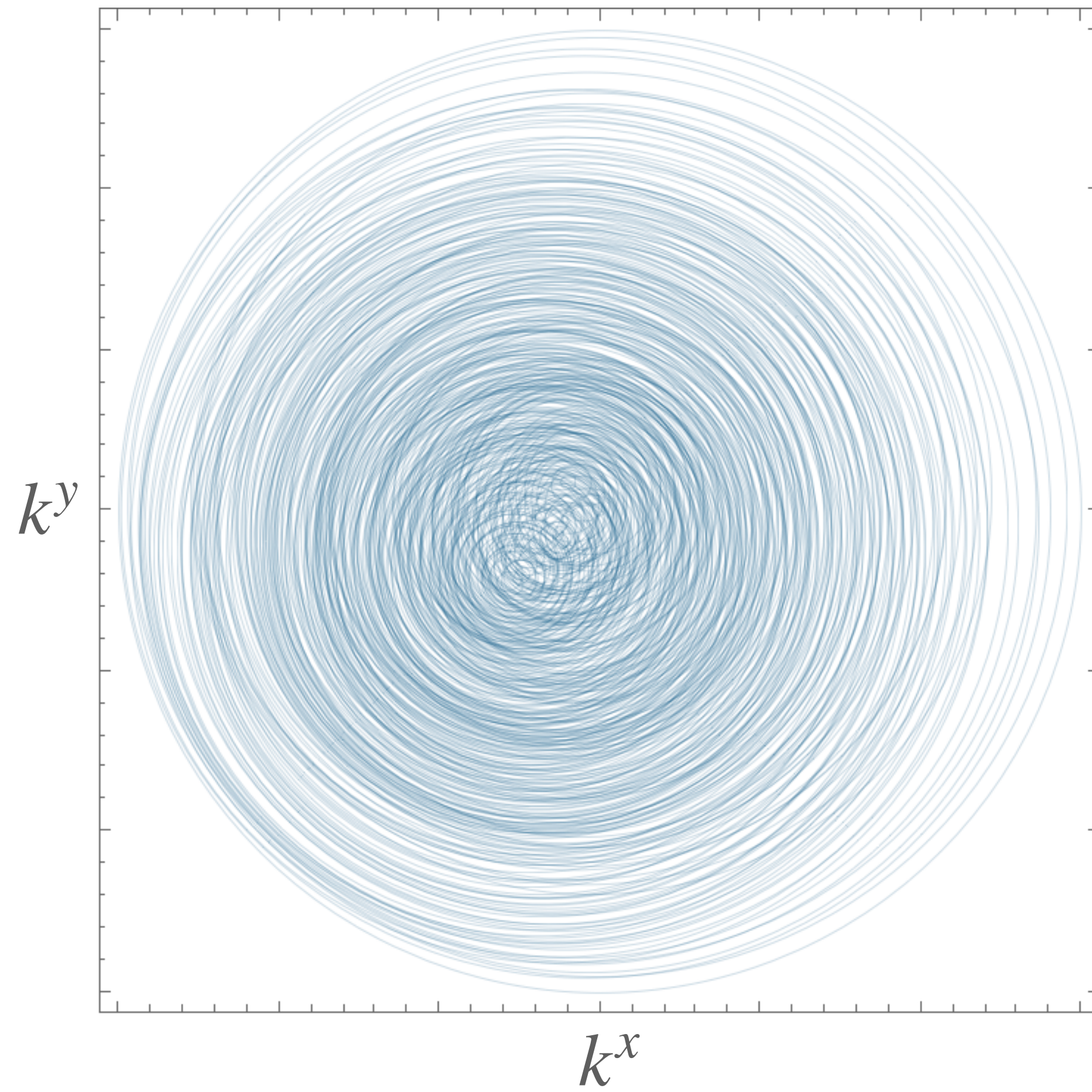
**How far can we push  
threshold subtraction?**





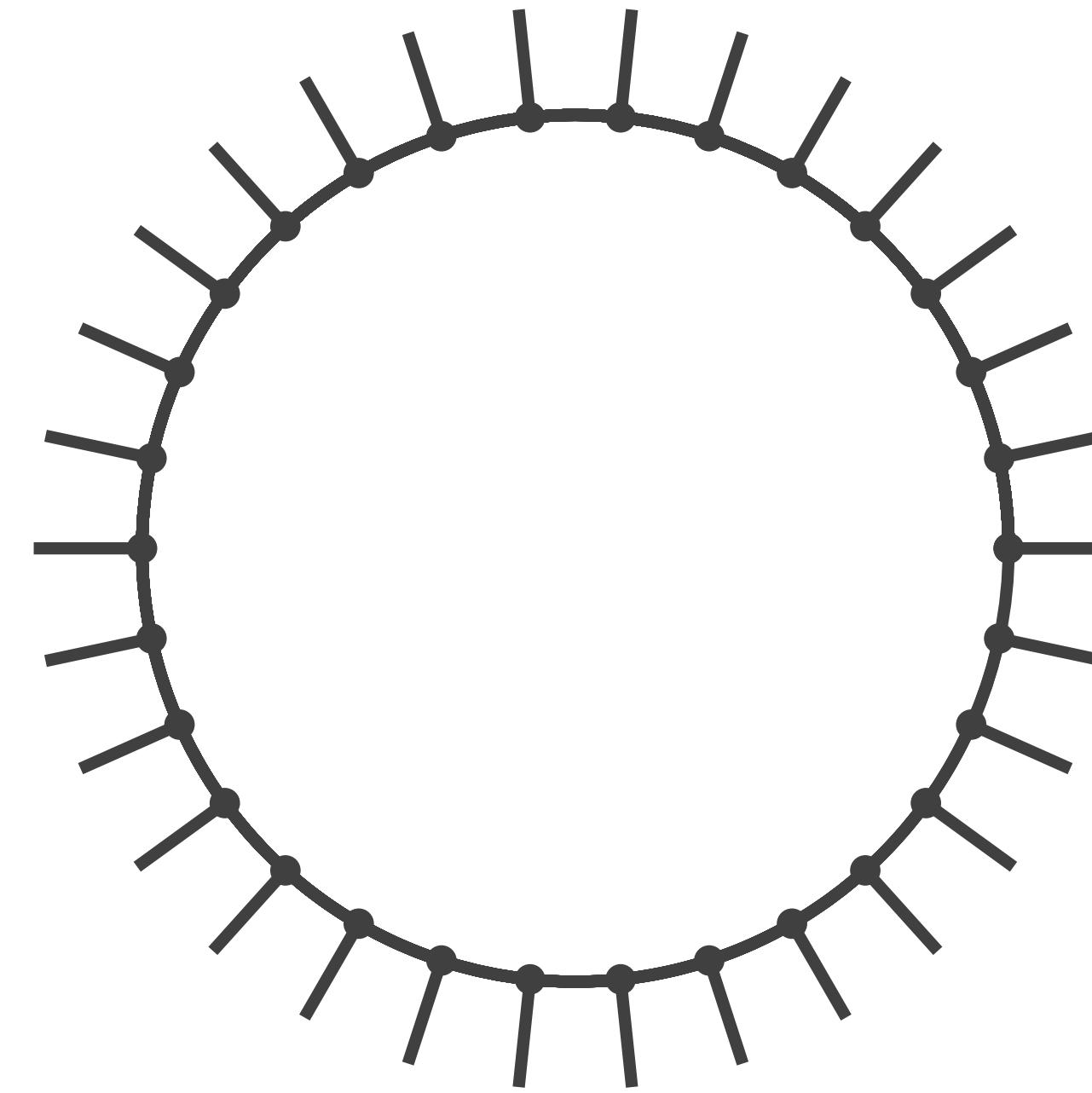
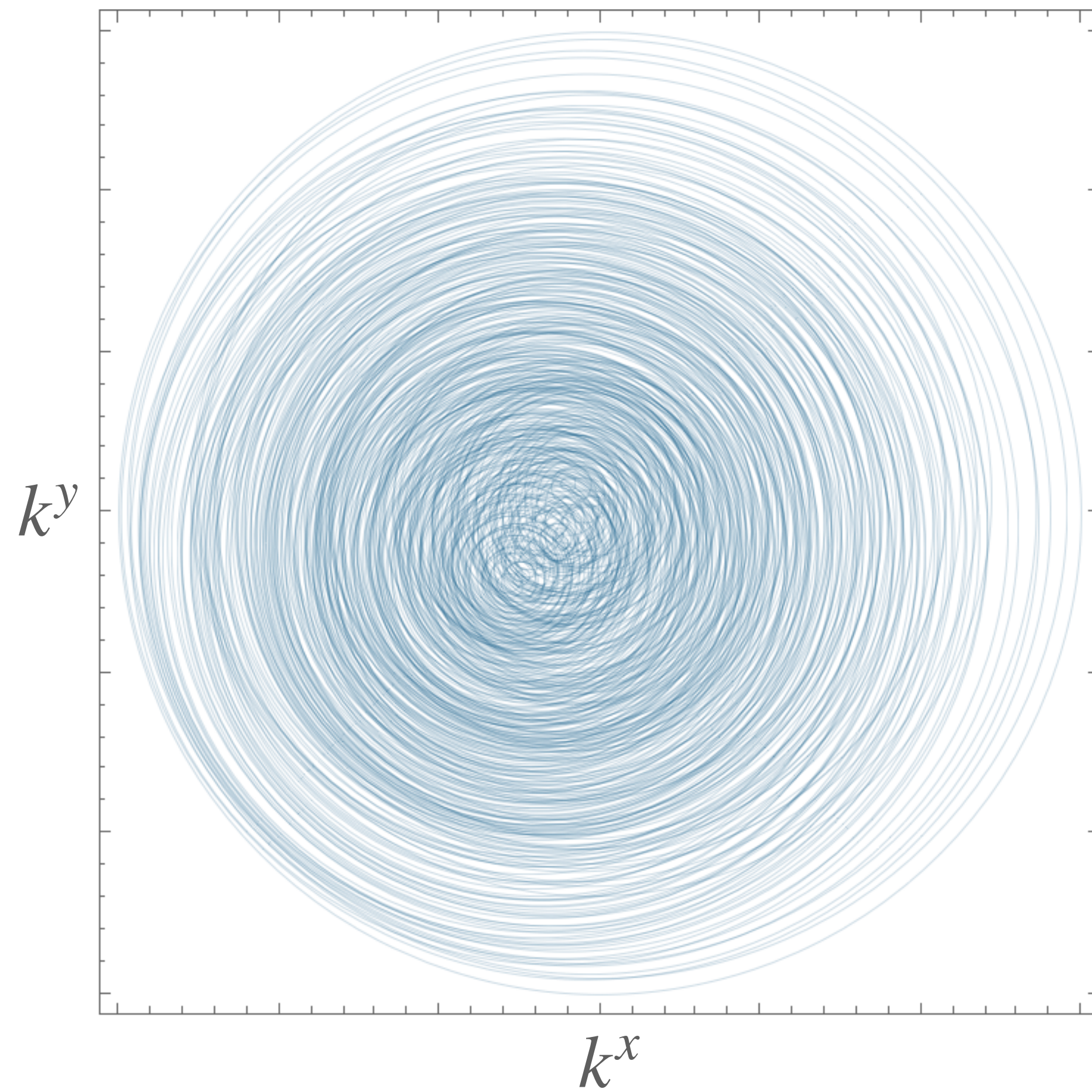
Triacontagon





Triacontagon

Kin.	$N_E$	$N_G$	$N_G^{\max}$	$N_p$	Phase	Exp.	Reference	Numerical	$\Delta$ [ $\sigma$ ]	$\Delta$ [%]	$\Delta$ [%]   $\cdot$
1L30P.I	5	1	1	$10^9$	Re	-02	-1.007398	-1.007449 +/- 0.001467	0.035	0.005	0.002
				$10^9$	Im		3.175180	3.175183 +/- 0.000085	0.030	8e-05	
1L30P.II	6	1	1	$10^9$	Re	-12	-4.166377	-4.165527 +/- 0.006697	0.127	0.020	0.016
				$10^9$	Im		3.413930	3.413917 +/- 0.000075	0.182	4e-04	
1L30P.III	408	15	354	$10^9$	Re	-09	-2.991654	-2.984733 +/- 0.026977	0.257	0.231	0.231
				$10^9$	Im		-0.000000	-0.000001 +/- 0.003831	3e-04		
1L30P.IV	408	15	354	$10^9$	Re	-07	-1.757748	-1.757913 +/- 0.002169	0.076	0.009	0.009
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## Reproducing finite scalar integrals

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Kinematics from: [1510.00187: Buchta, Chachamis, Draggiotis, Rodrigo]  
[1912.09291: Capatti, Hirschi, DK, Pelloni, Ruijl]







# IR divergent scalar topologies with IR counterterms (triangle diagrams)

[Anastasiou, Sterman: 1812.03753]

[Capatti, Hirschi, DK, Pelloni, Ruijl: 1912.09291]

Topology	Kin.	$N_E$	$N_G$	$N_G^{\max}$	$N_p$	Phase	Exp.	Reference	Numerical	$\Delta$ [ $\sigma$ ]	$\Delta$ [%]	$\Delta$ [%] ·
Box	4S4C_IR_sub	1	1	1	$10^9$	Re	-03	0.380313	0.380322 +/- 0.000552	0.016	0.002	0.001
					$10^9$	Im		-3.447431	-3.447458 +/- 0.000248	0.106	0.001	
Pentagon	1S2C_IR_sub	6	2	6	$10^9$	Re	+00	-4.801140	-4.800655 +/- 0.000736	0.658	0.010	0.010
					$10^9$	Im		-0.414486	-0.414435 +/- 0.000209	0.243	0.012	

# One-loop amplitudes interfered with tree level (with UV and IR counterterms)

	Topology	Kin.	$N_E$	$N_G$	$N_G^{\max}$	$N_p$	Phase	Exp.	Numerical
$u\bar{u} \rightarrow W^+W^-$	Box	uubar_WpWm	3	1	3	$10^9$	Re	+00	-1.596350 +/- 0.000682
						$10^9$	Im		-0.059046 +/- 0.000065
$u\bar{u} \rightarrow W^+W^-Z$	Pentagon	uubar_WpWmZ	4	1	2	$10^9$	Re	-04	1.004428 +/- 0.000529
						$10^9$	Im		1.878321 +/- 0.000090



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# Outlook

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- ⇒ **combining loop and PS integration**  
(threshold residue = PS integral, local cancellation of real and virtual, local unitarity)

# Backup slides

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Double poles

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$$R_{ij}^{\pm} = \Theta \left( r_{ij}^{\pm} \in \mathbb{R} \right) \frac{1}{-4E_i E_j} \frac{r^2}{\left( \frac{\vec{q}_i}{E_i} + \frac{\vec{q}_j}{E_j} \right) \cdot \hat{k}} \Bigg|_{r=r_{ij}^{\pm}} \frac{N}{\prod_{l \neq i,j} D_l} \Bigg|_{ij}$$

# Local (mis)cancellations

pinched (singular)

$$r_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k}) = r_{ab}^{\mp}(\hat{k})$$

for either  $a = i$  or  $b = j$

non-pinched (locally cancelling)

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# Local (mis)cancellations

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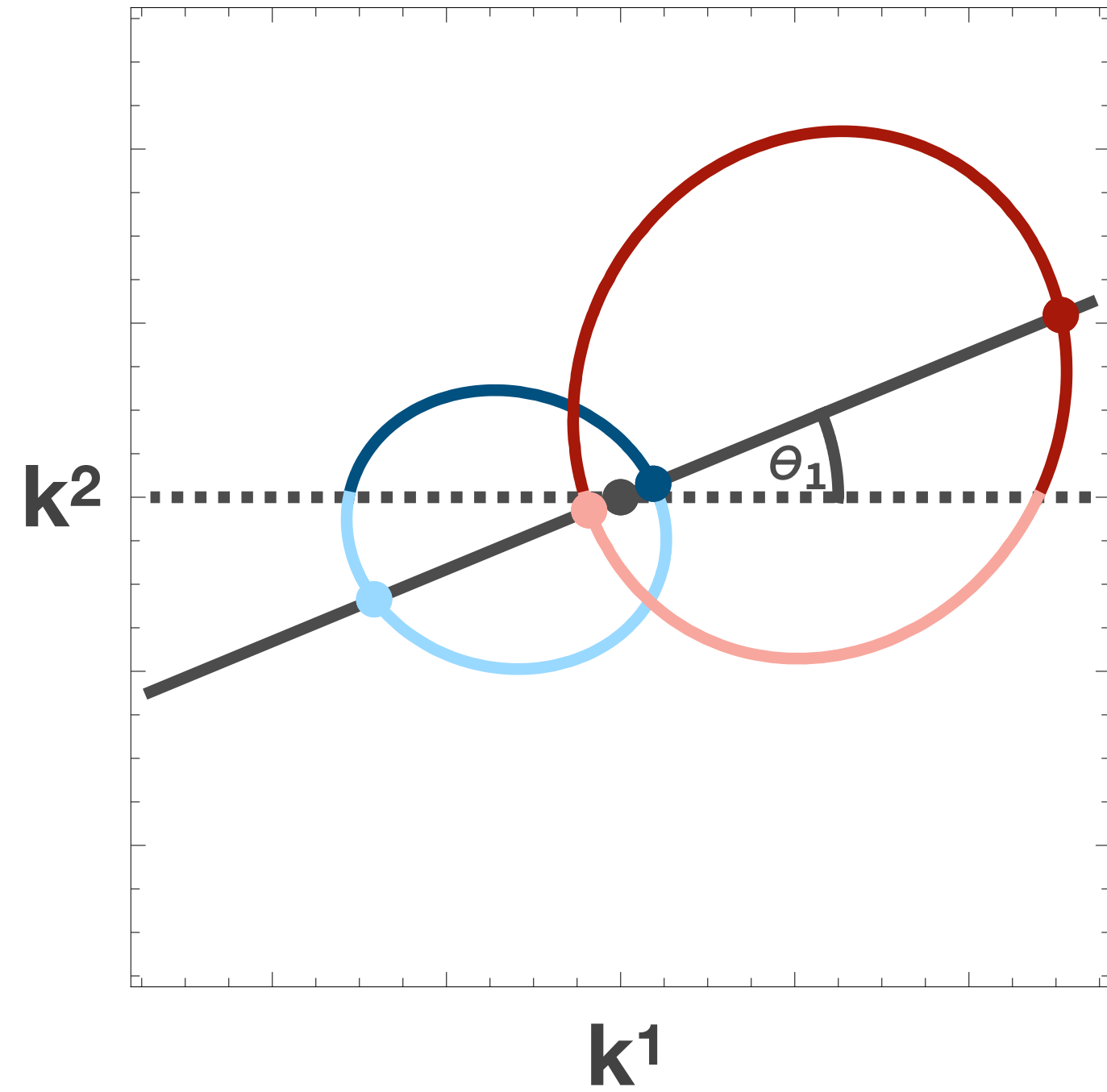
non-pinched (locally cancelling)

$$r_{ij}^{\pm}(\hat{k}) = r_{ab}^{\pm}(\hat{k})$$

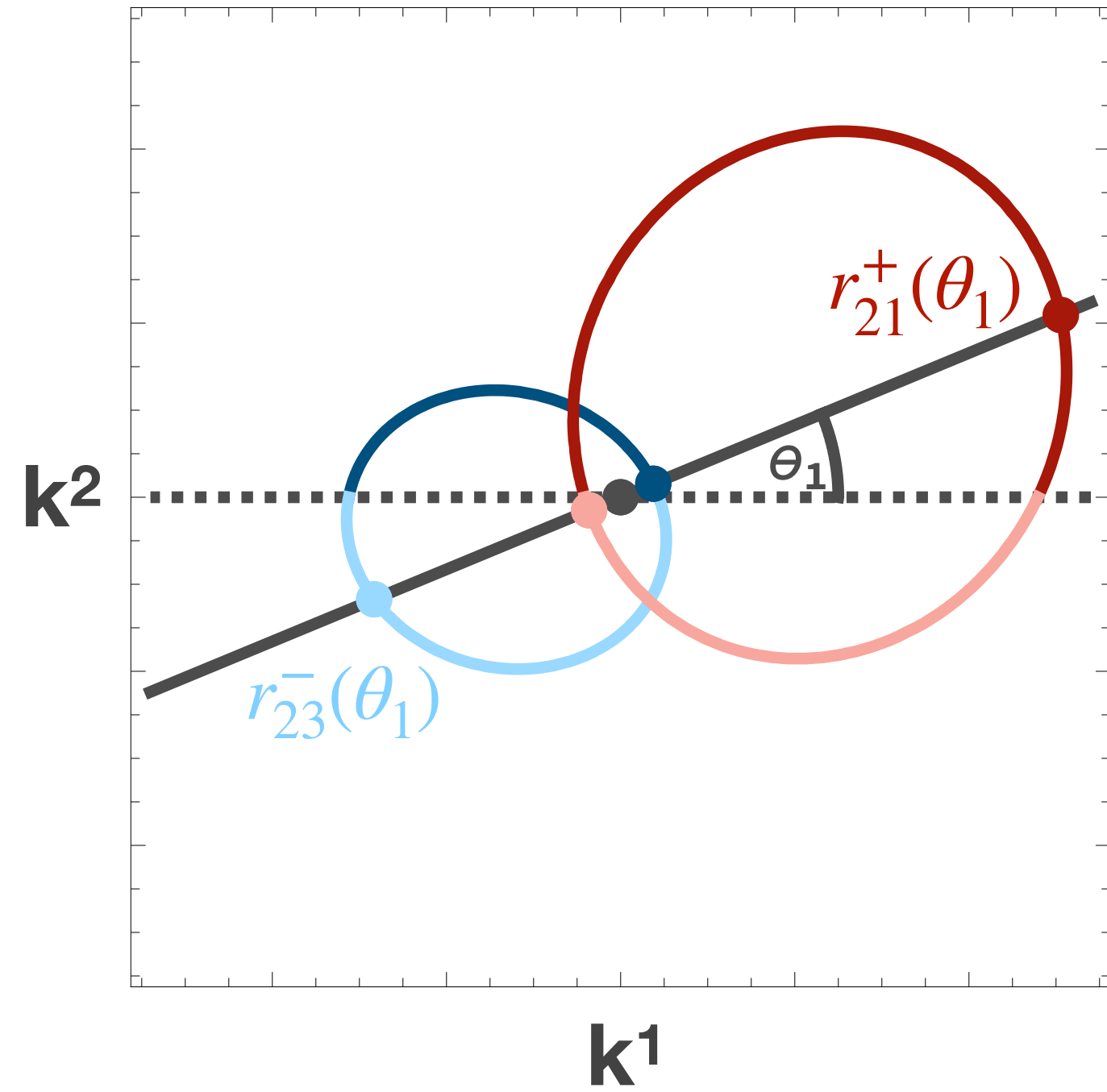
Double poles

$$R_{ij}^{\pm} = \Theta\left(r_{ij}^{\pm} \in \mathbb{R}\right) \frac{1}{-4E_i E_j} \frac{r^2}{\left(\frac{\vec{q}_i}{E_i} + \frac{\vec{q}_j}{E_j}\right) \cdot \hat{k}} \bigg|_{r=r_{ij}^{\pm}} \frac{N}{\prod_{l \neq i,j} D_l} \bigg|_{ij}$$

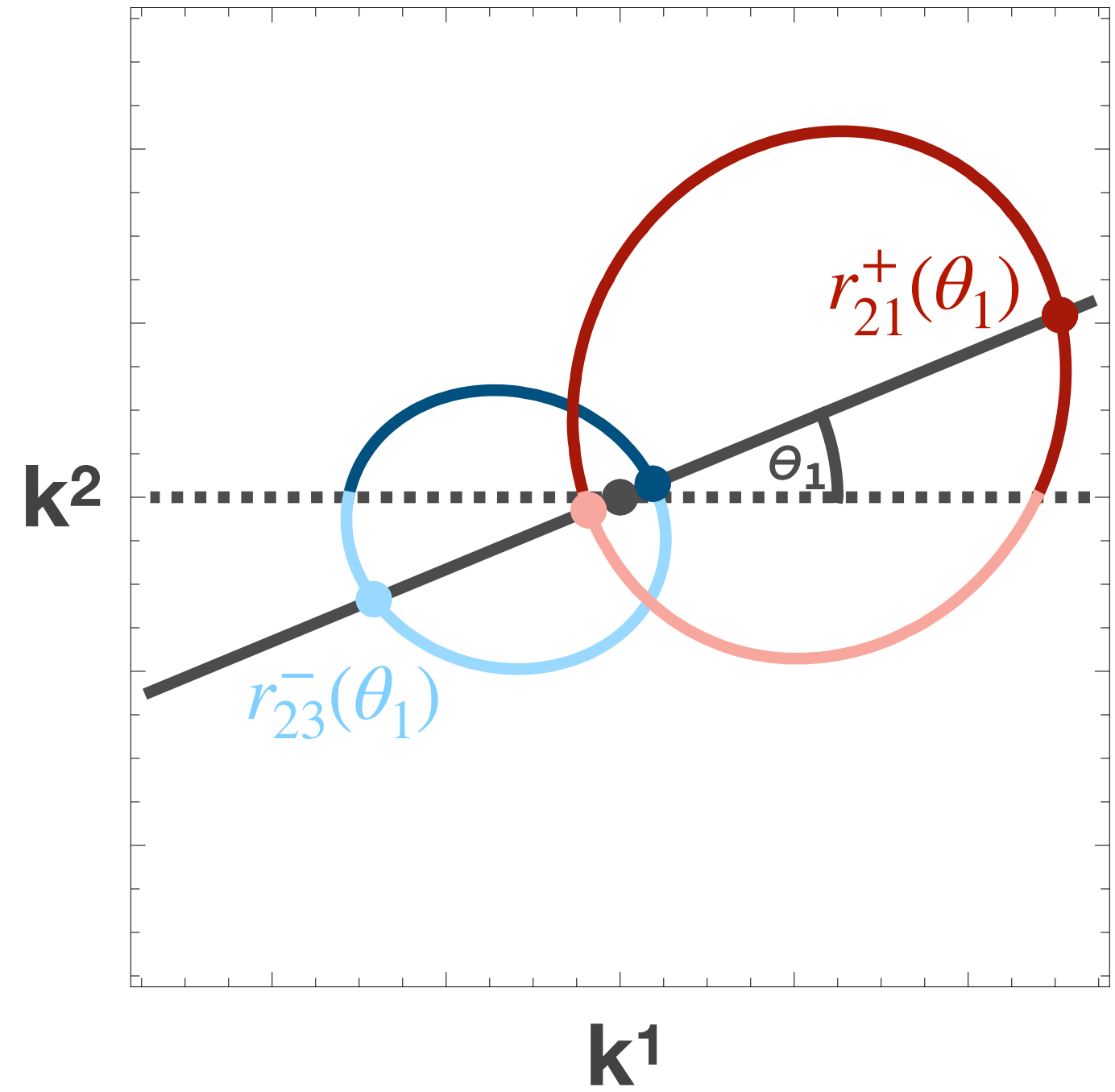
**depends on coordinate system**



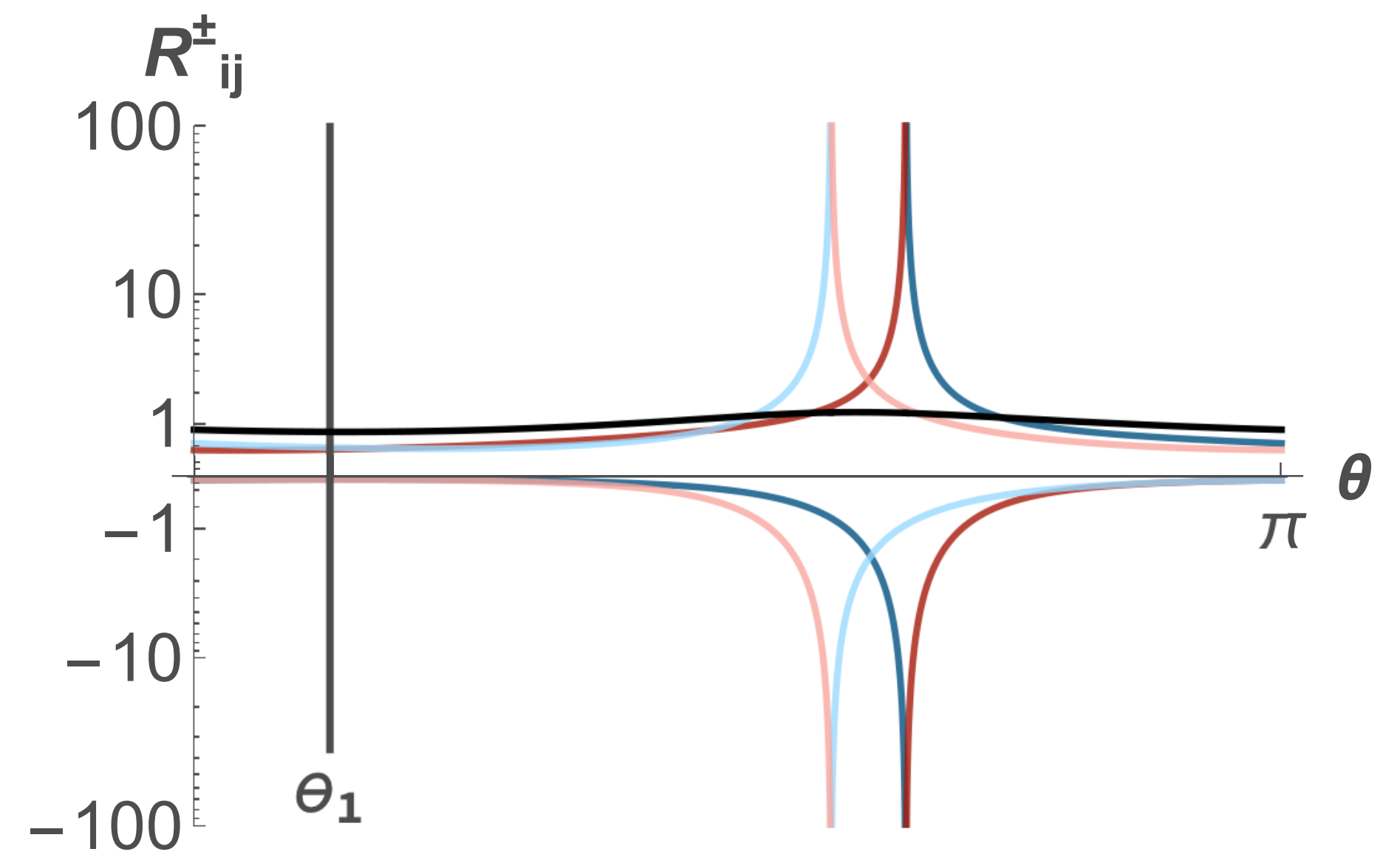
Origin 1 (no pinched poles)

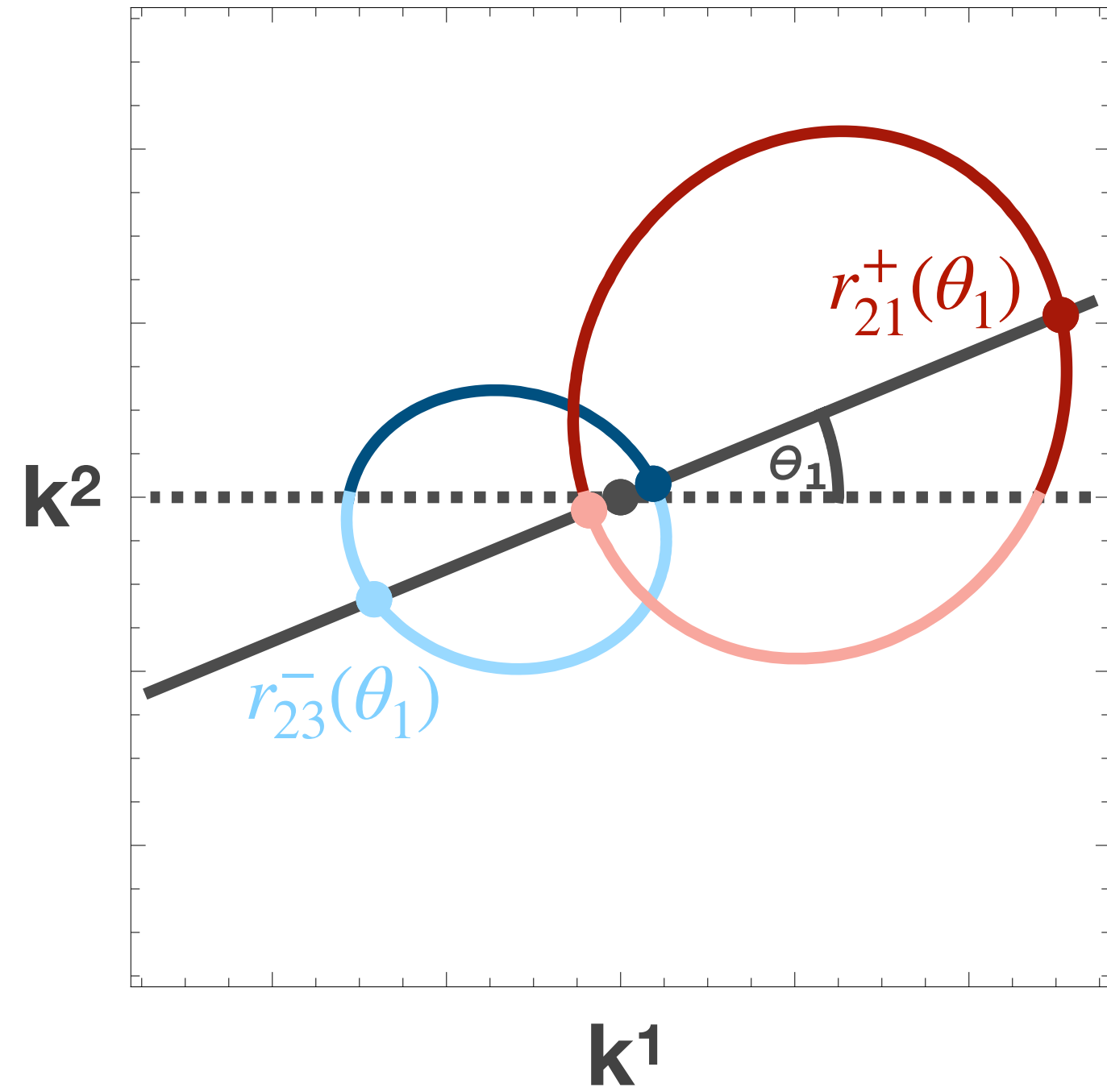


Origin 1 (no pinched poles)

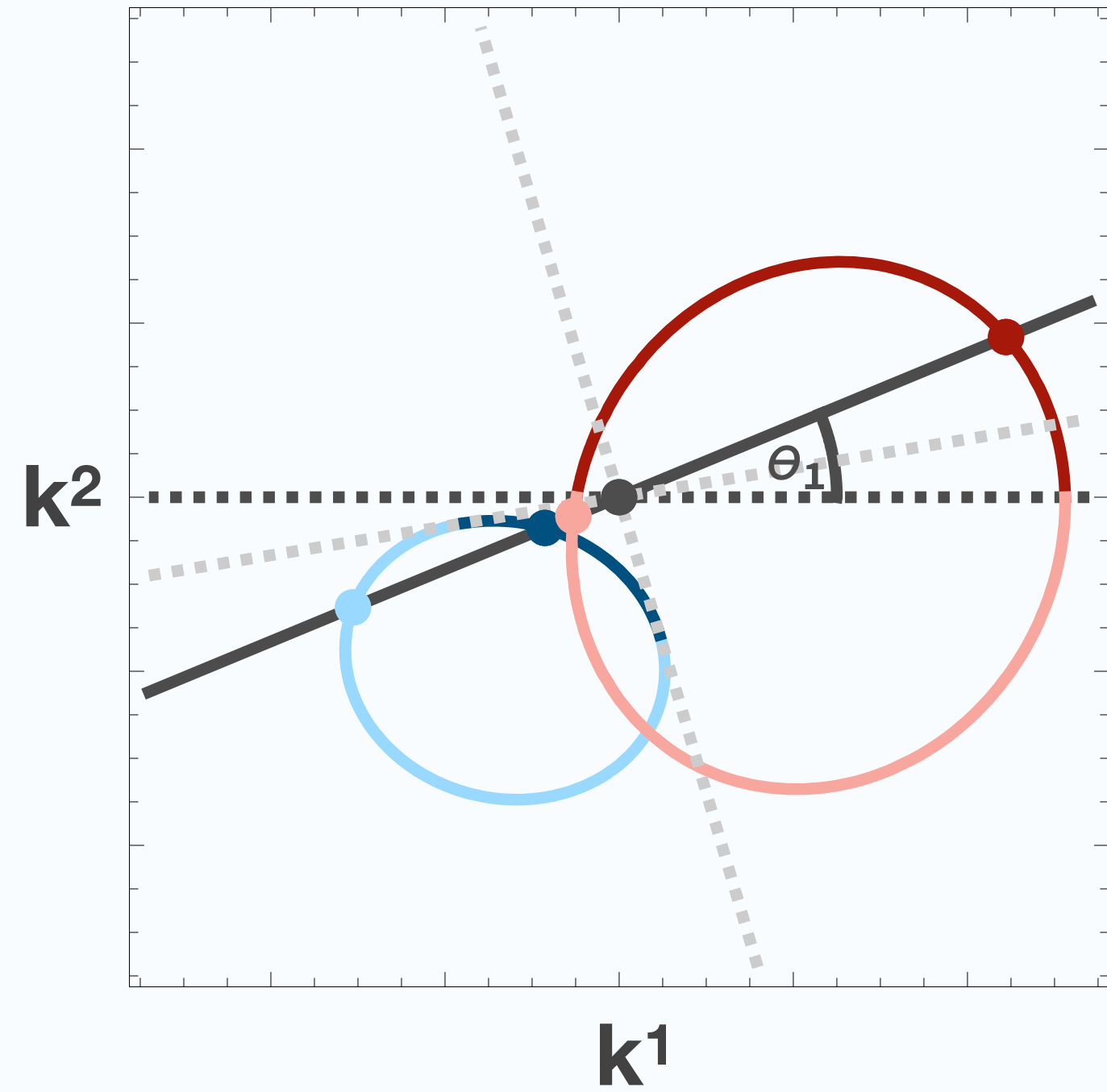


Origin 1 (no pinched poles)

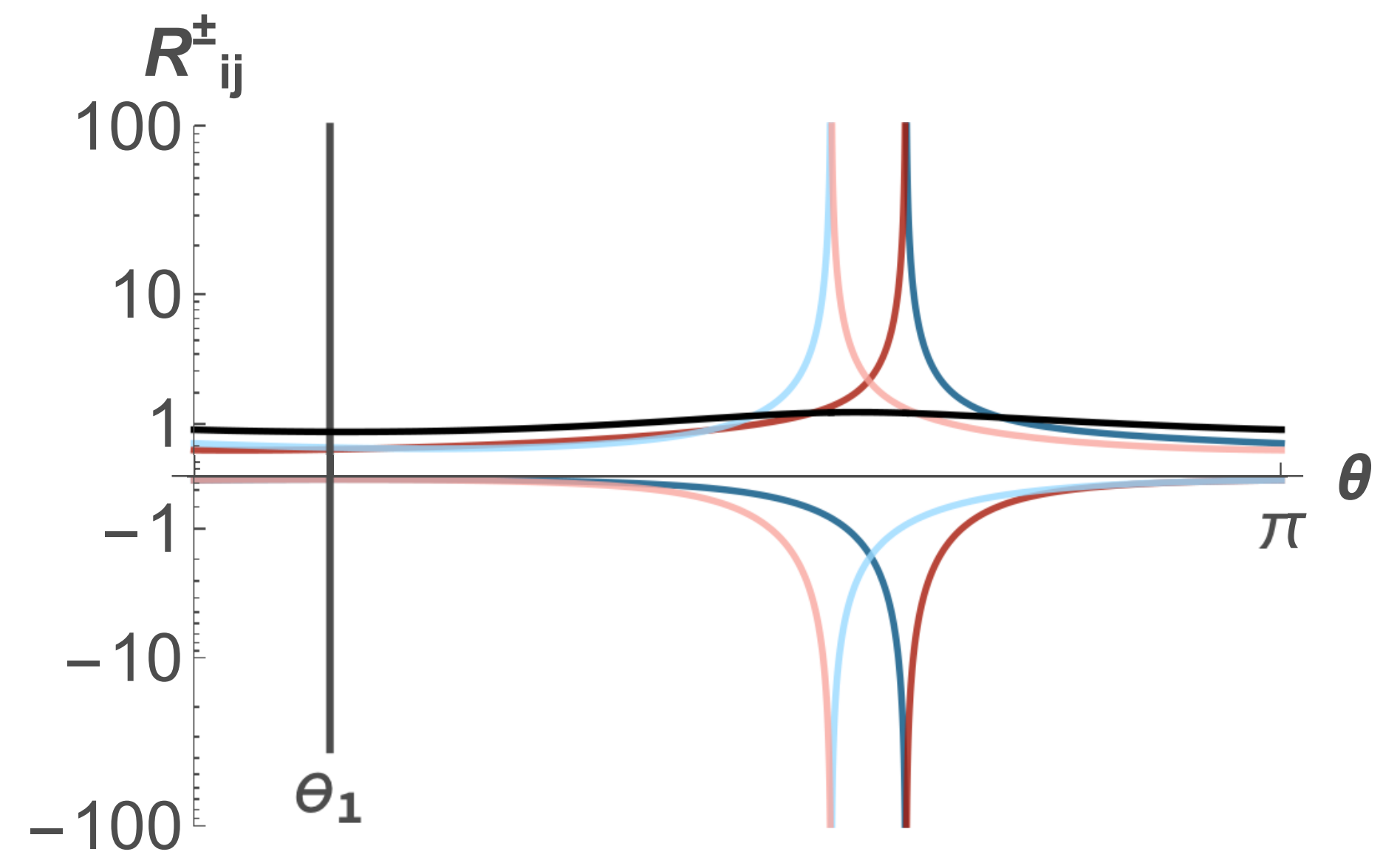


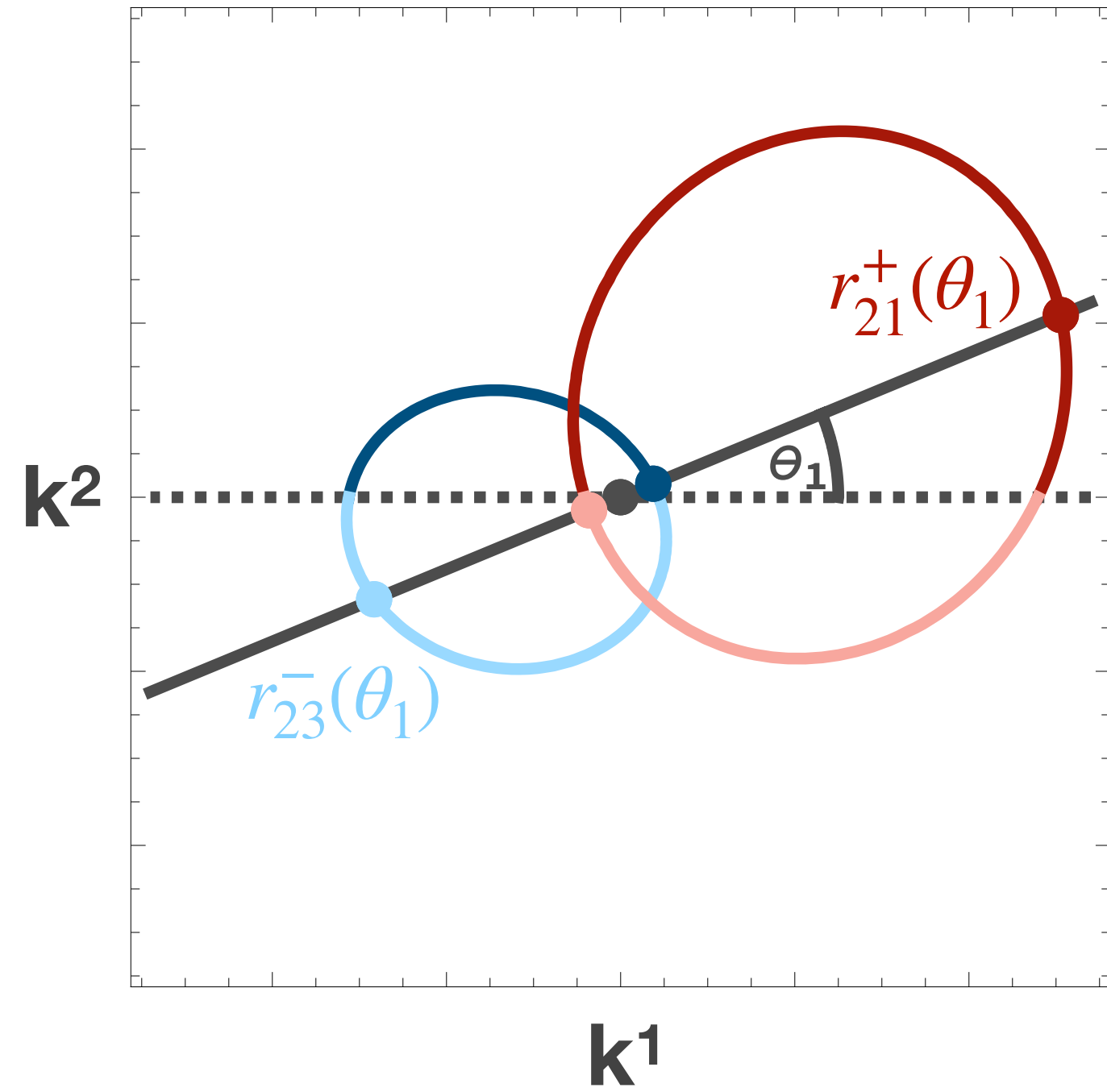


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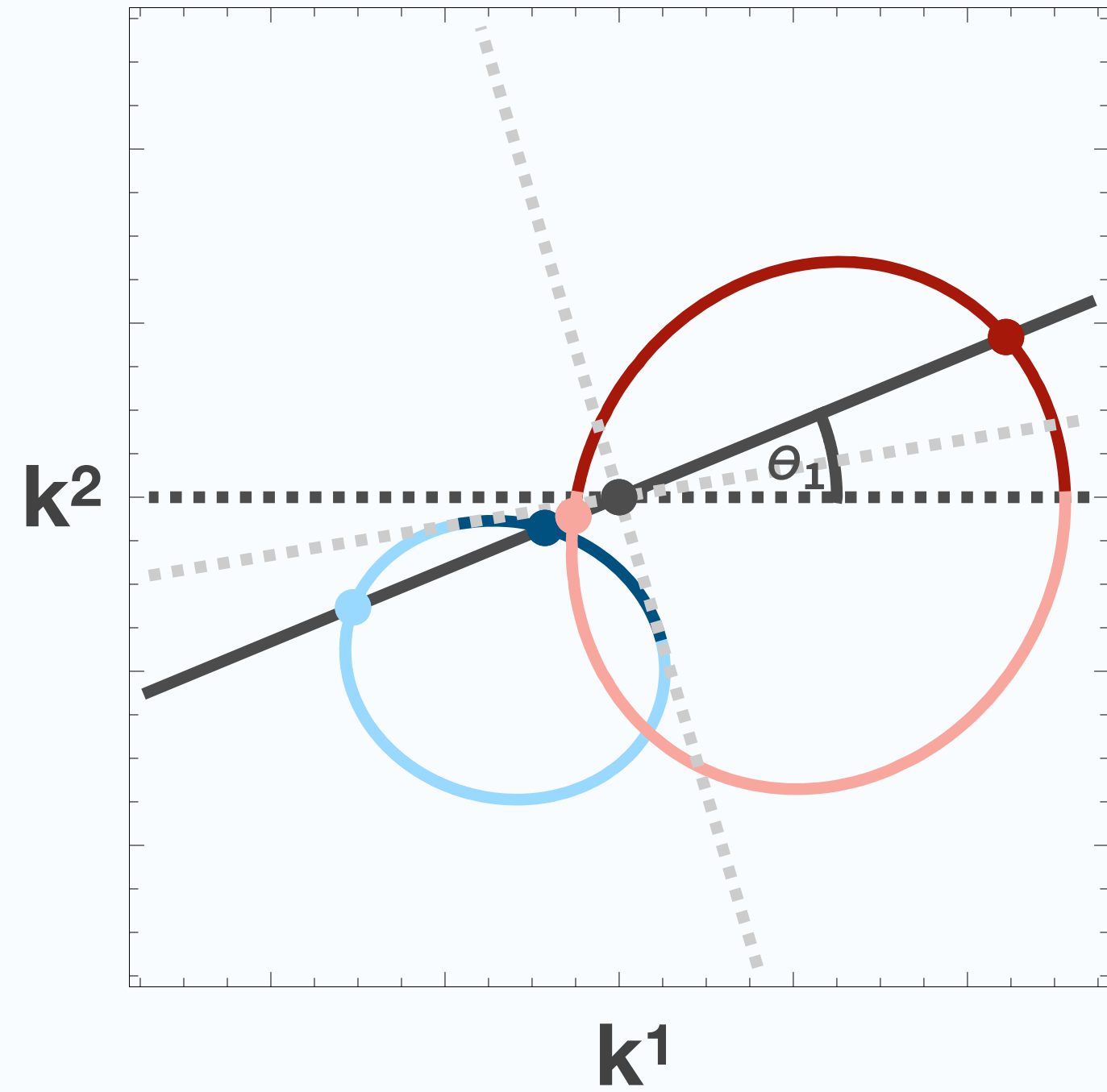


Origin 2 (pinched pole)

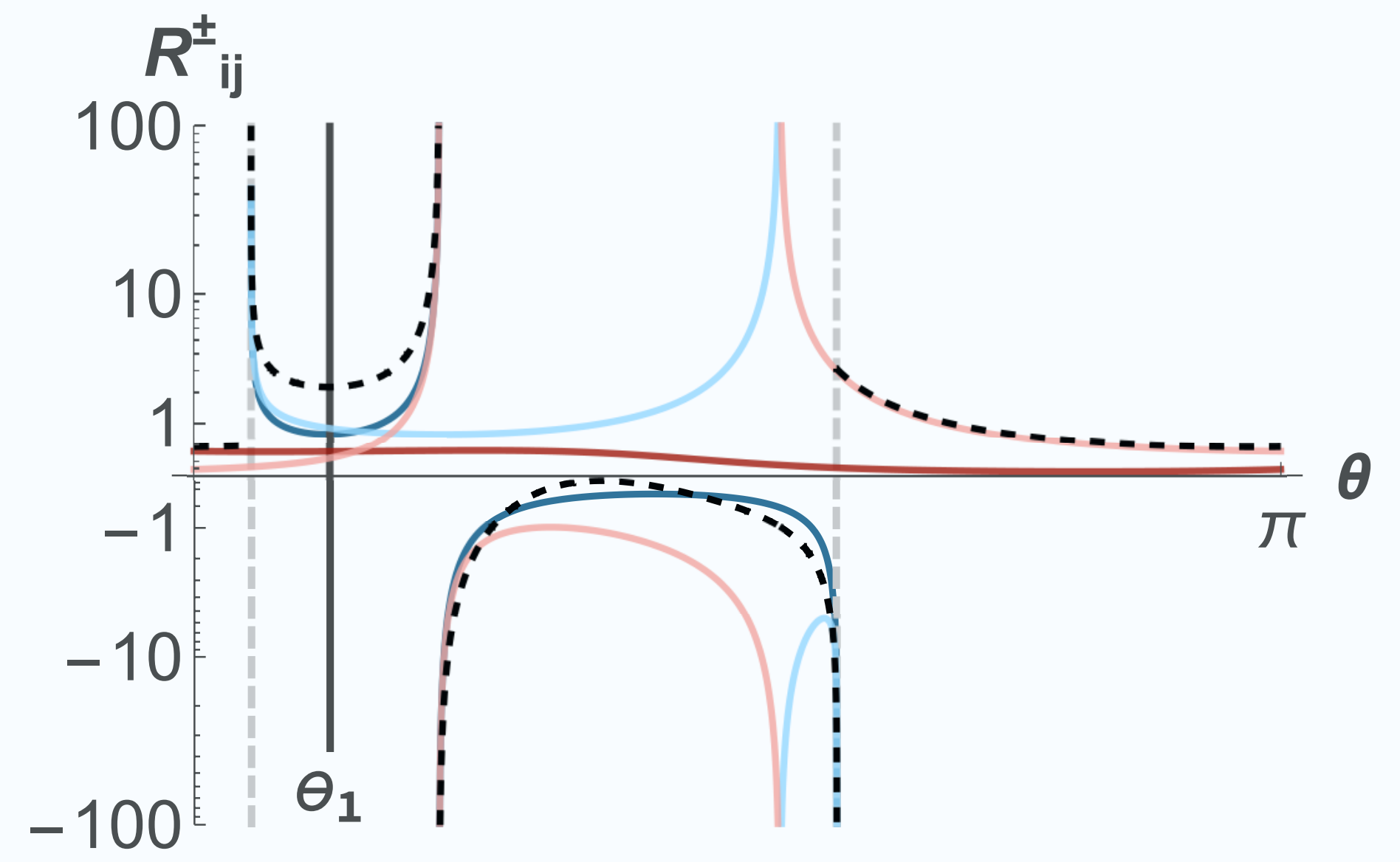
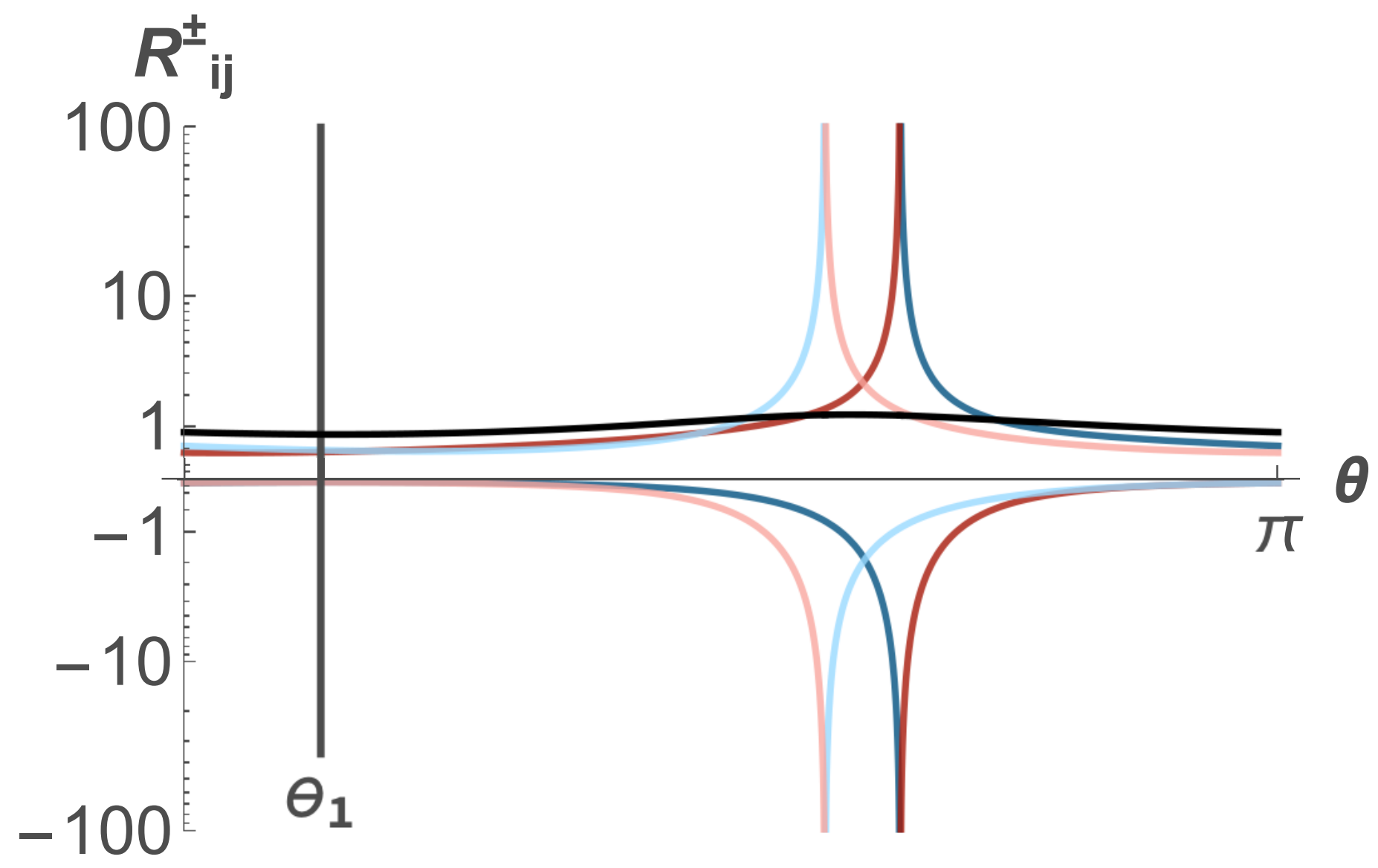


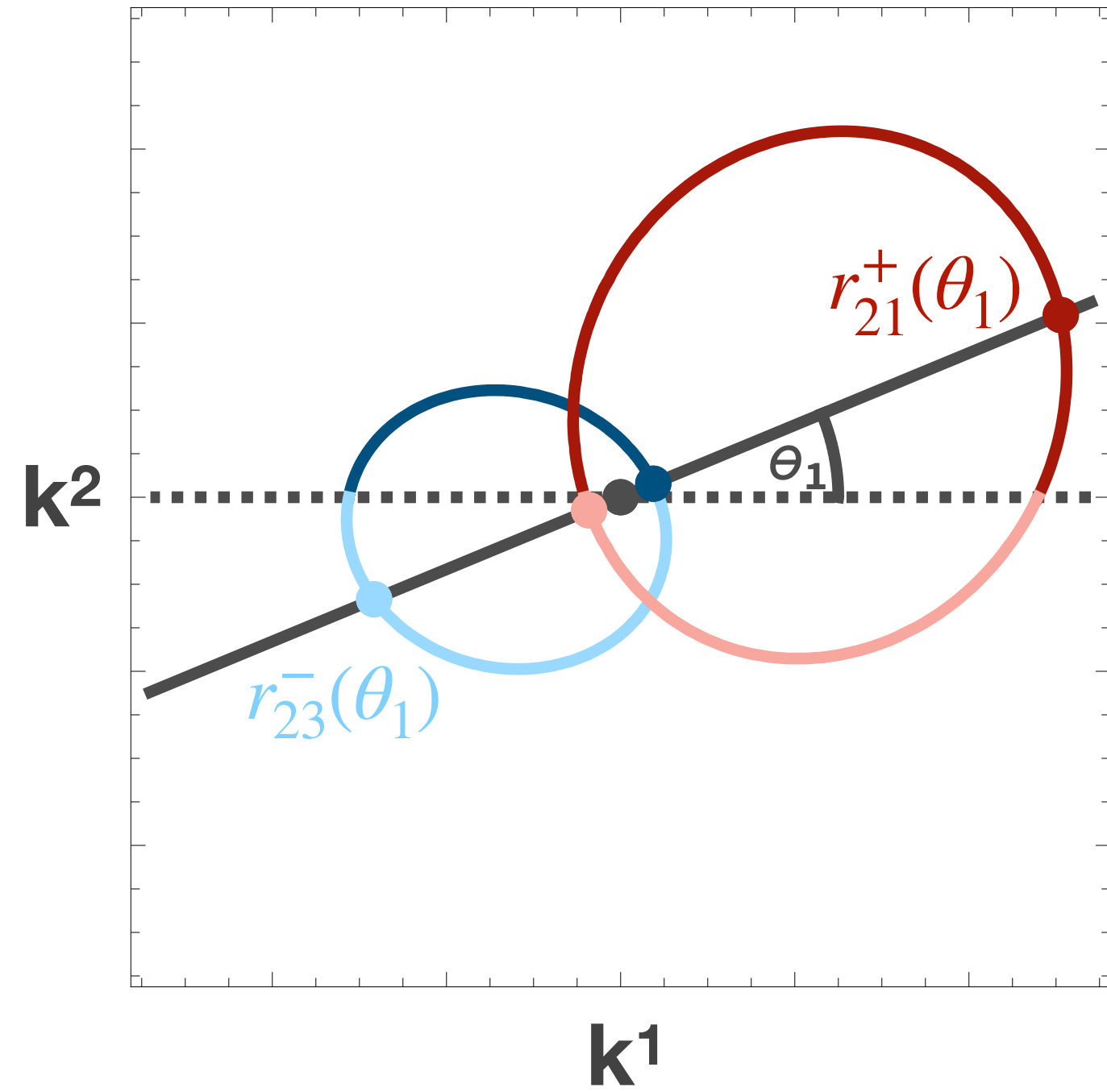


Origin 1 (no pinched poles)

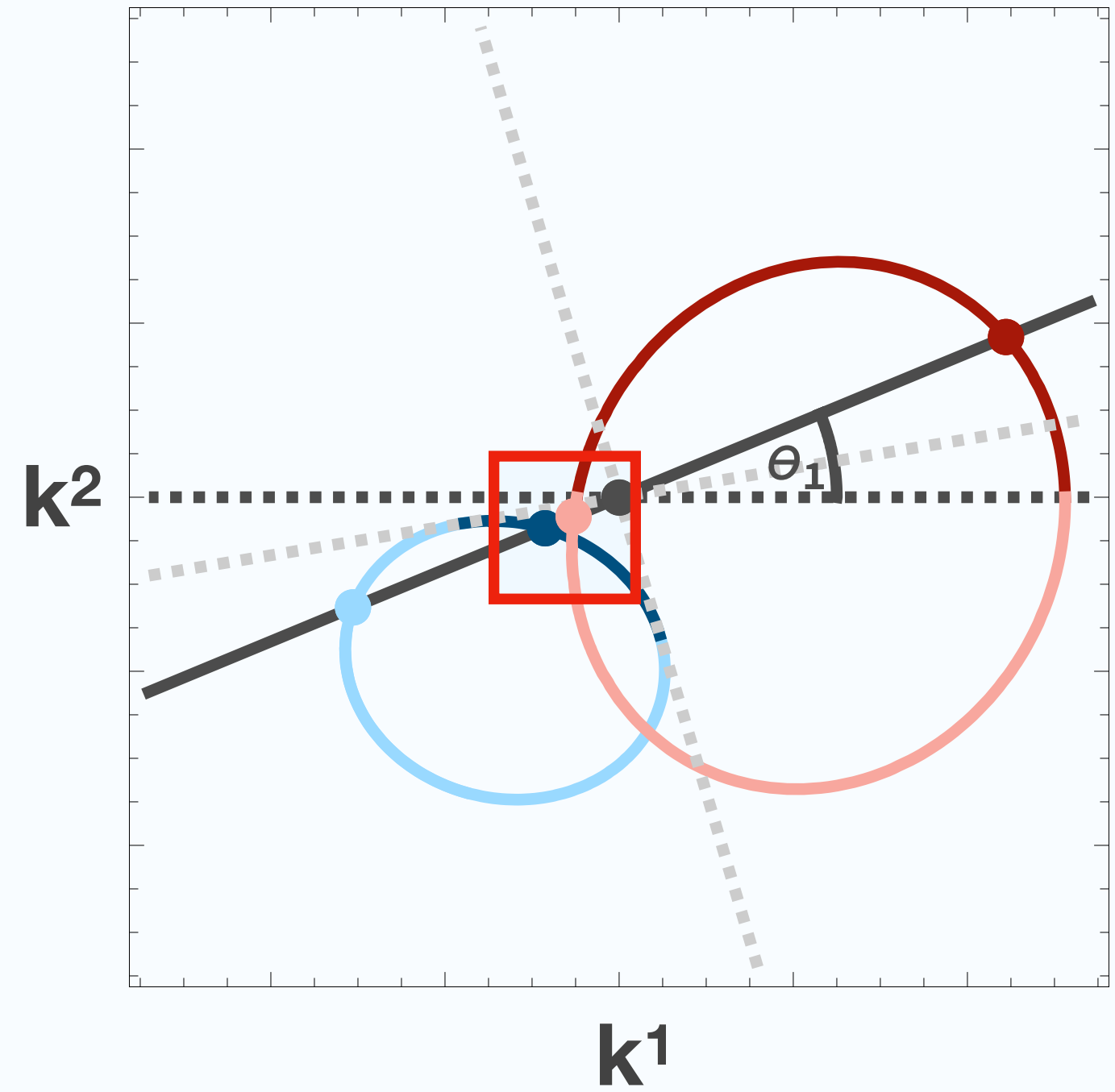
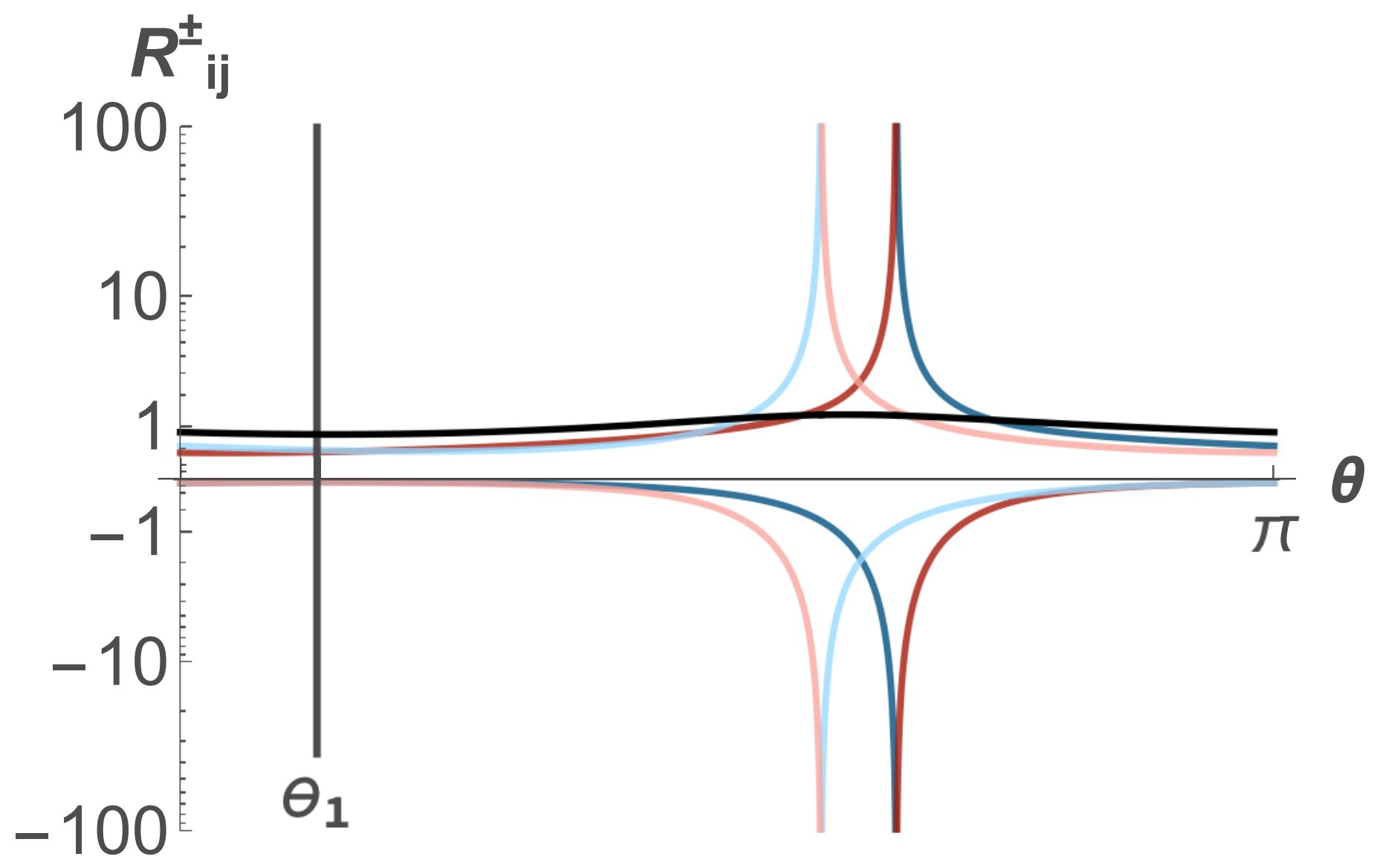


Origin 2 (pinched pole)

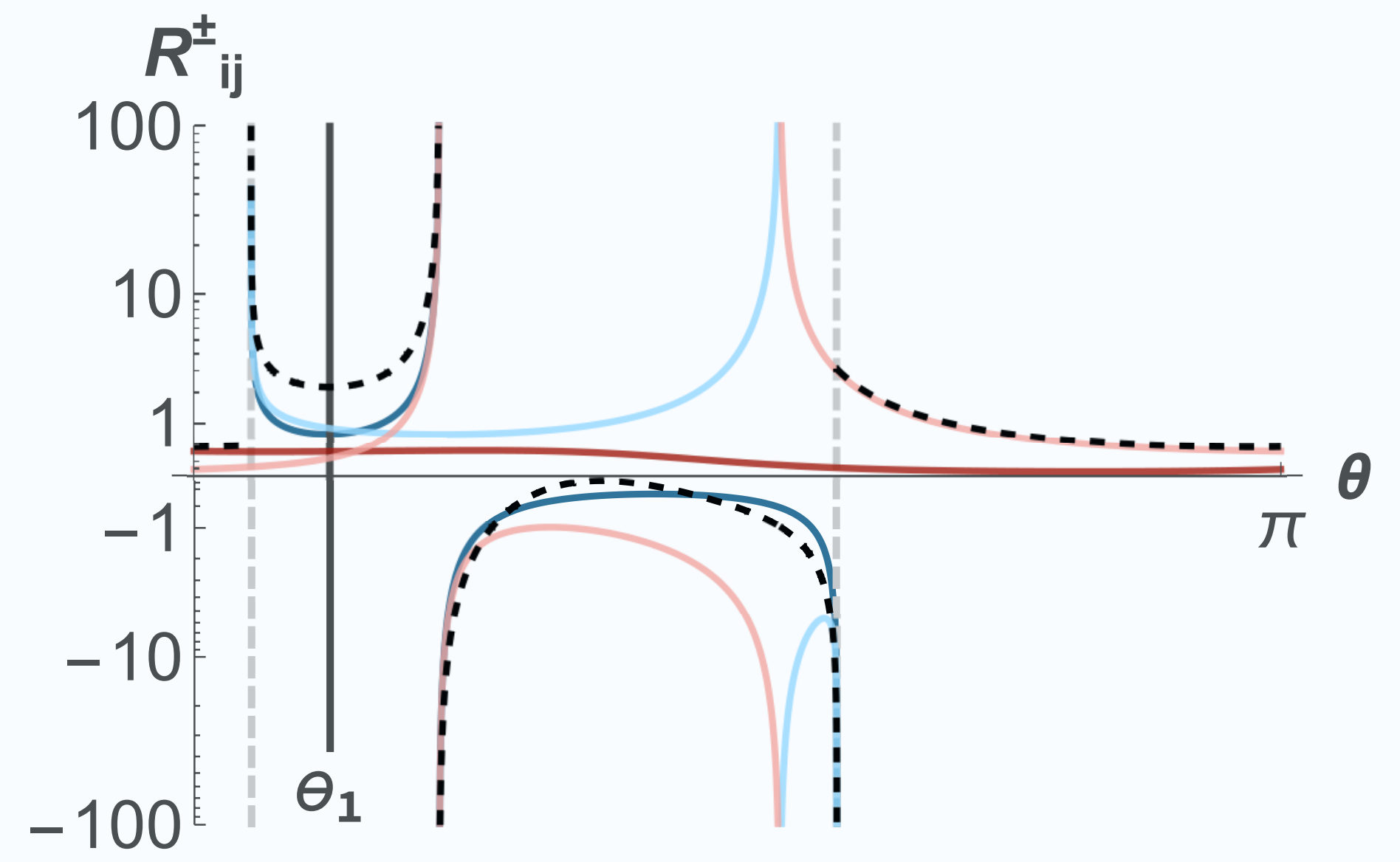


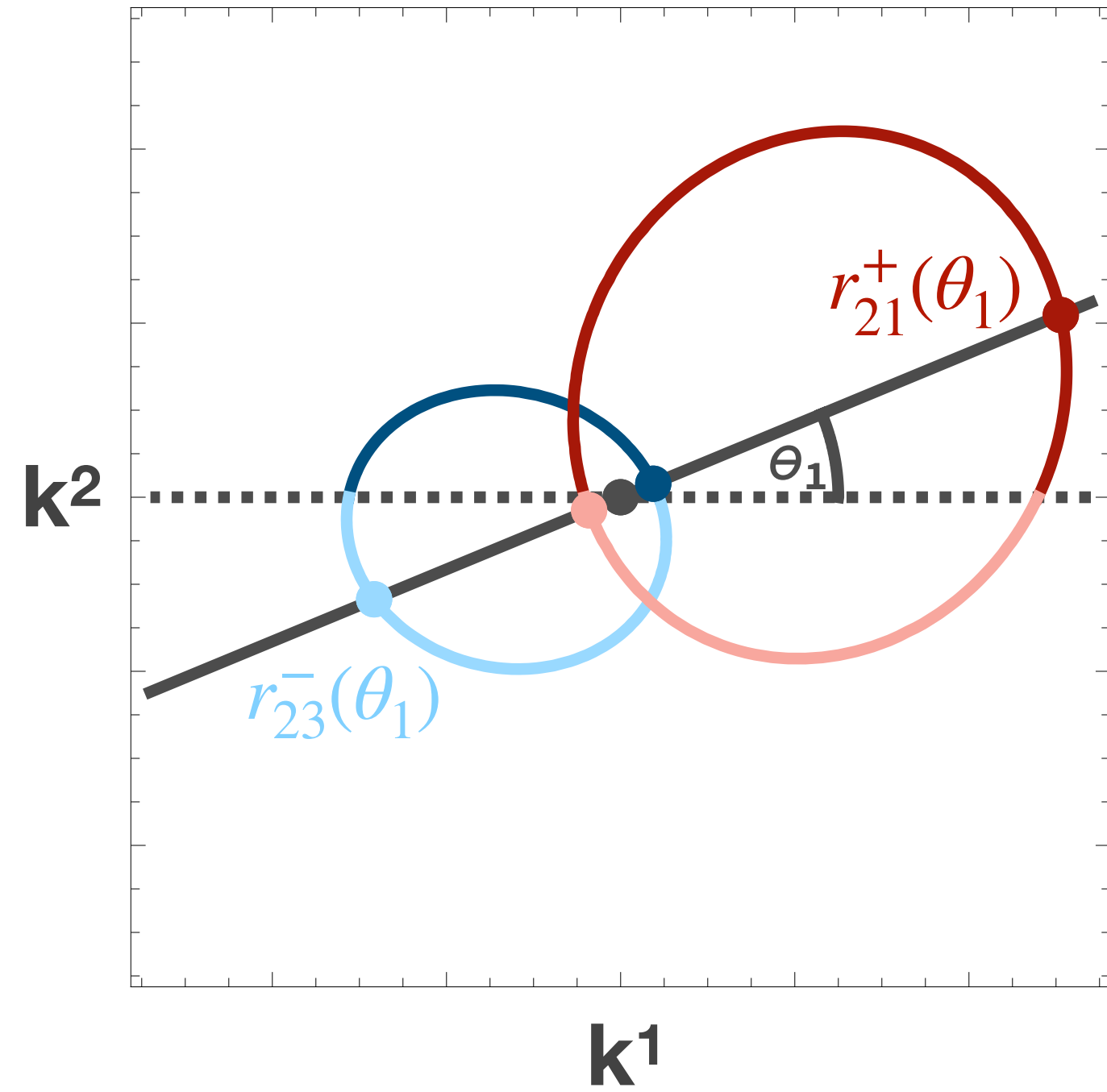


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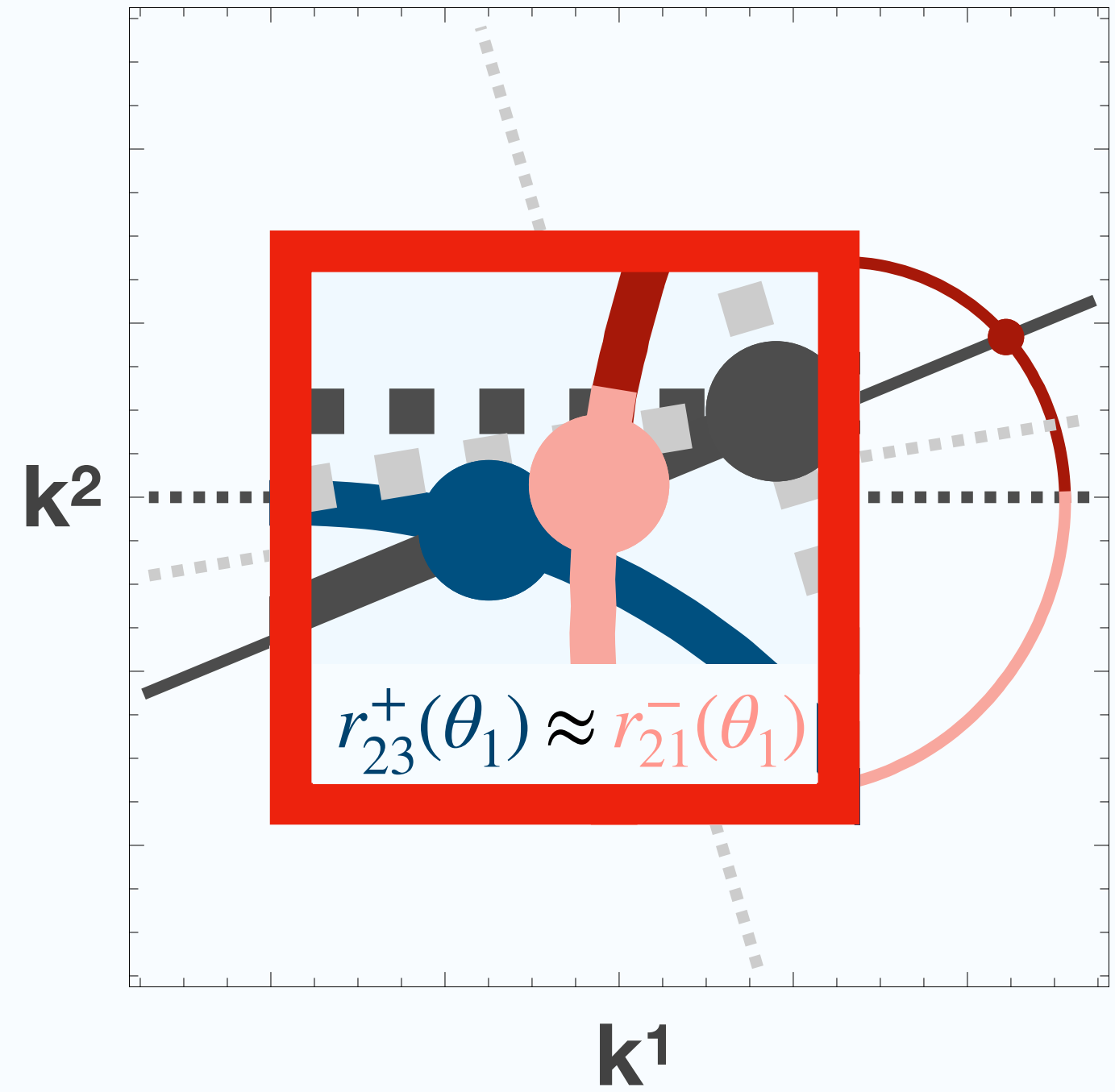
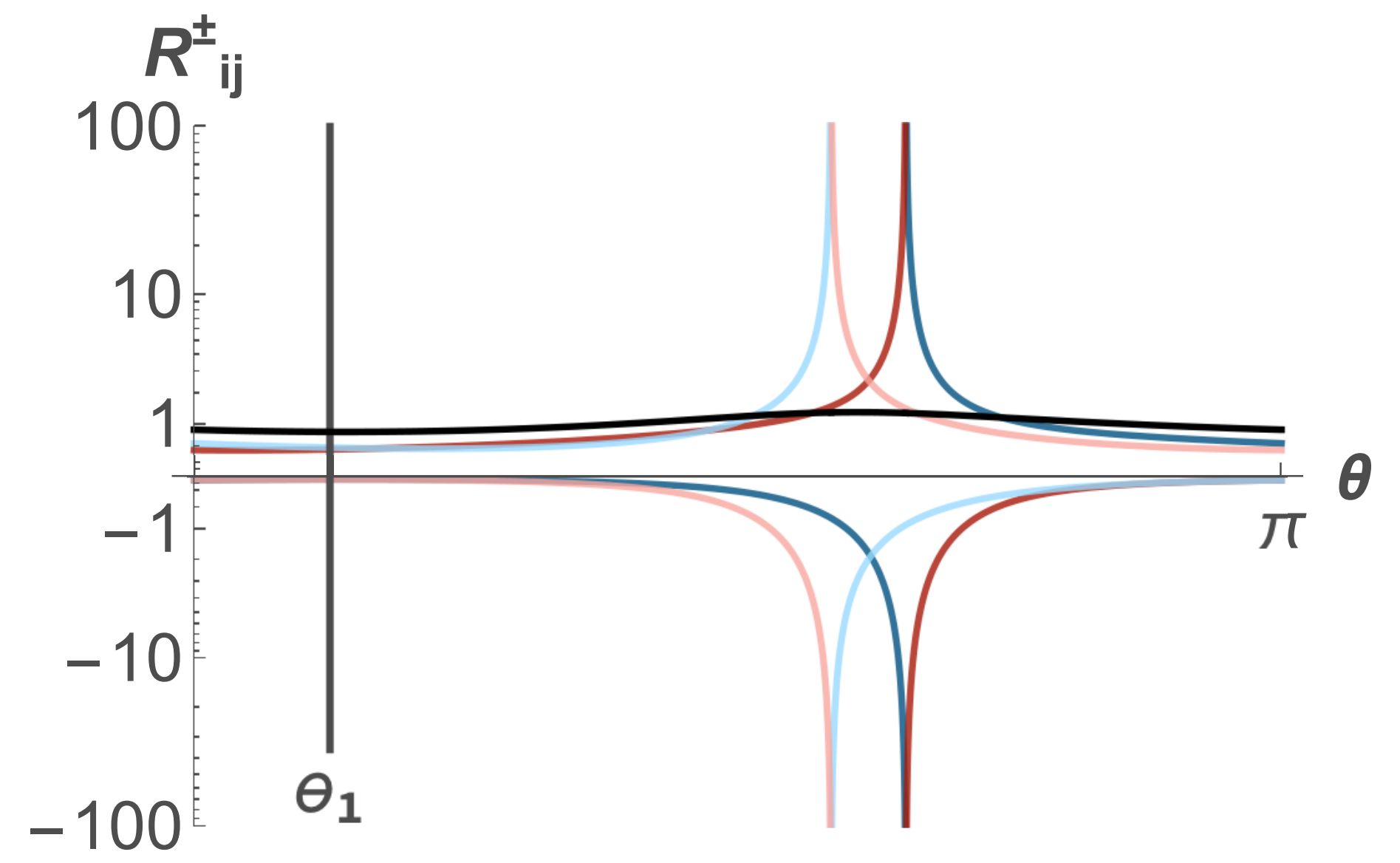


Origin 2 (pinched pole)

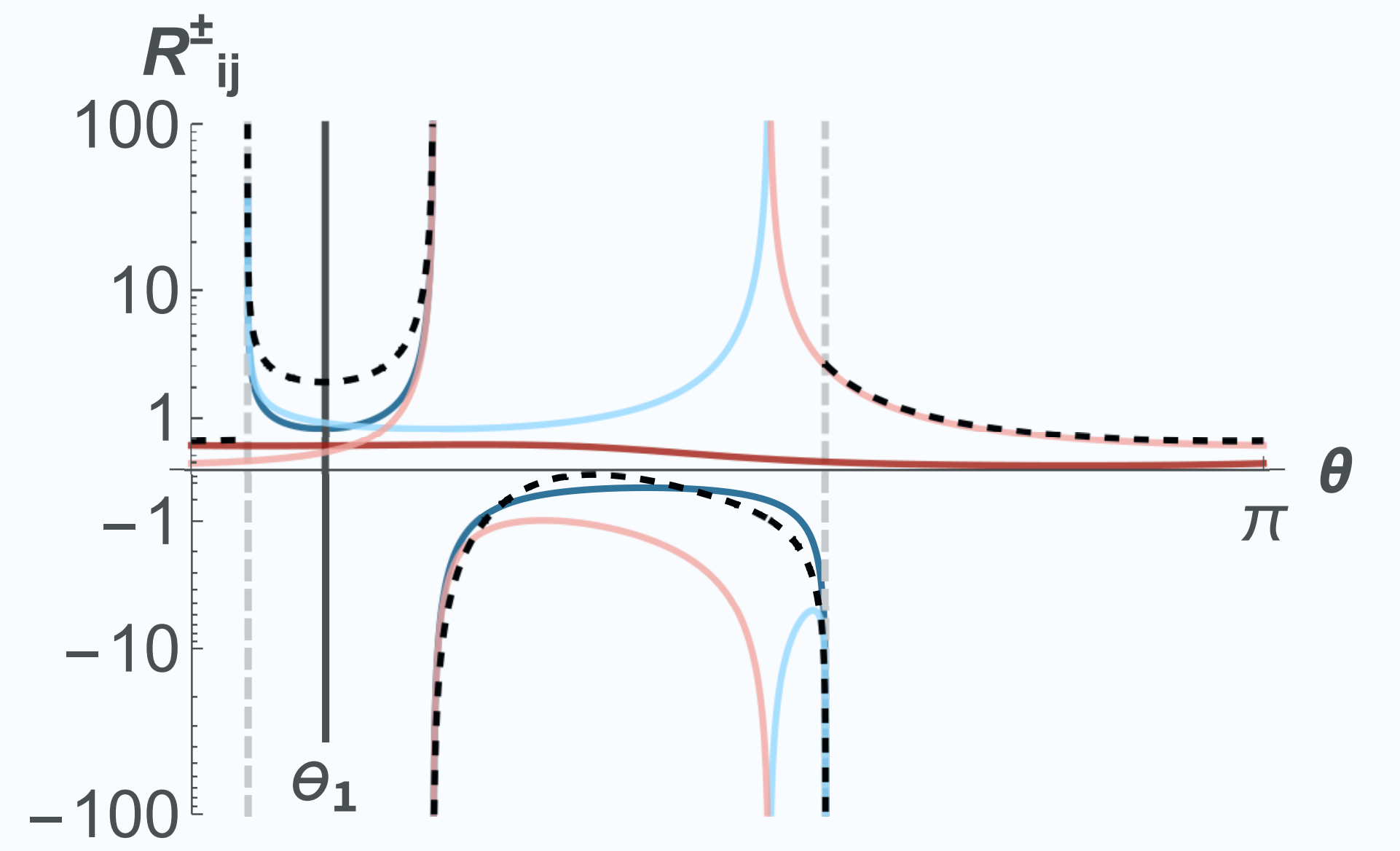




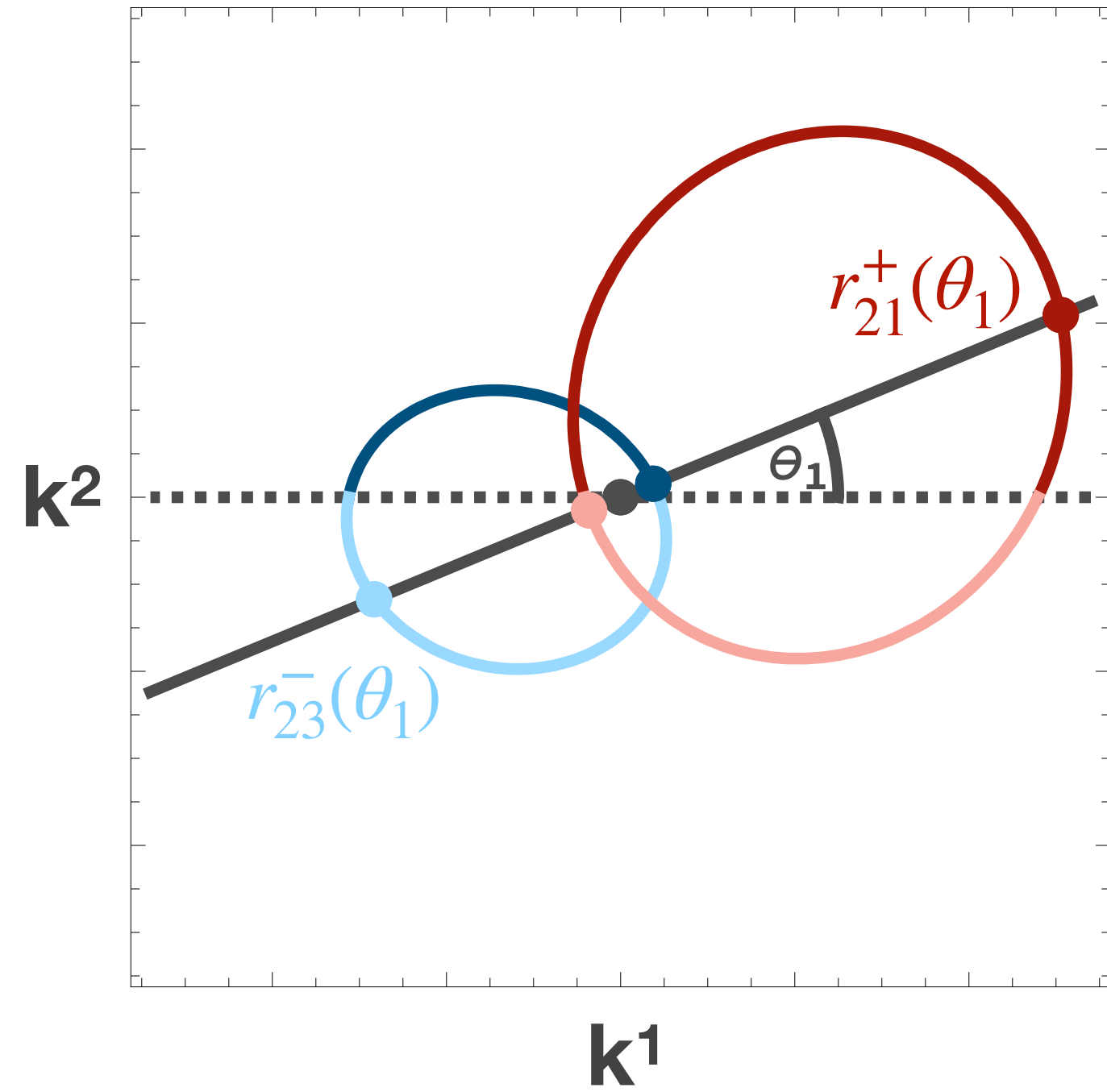
Origin 1 (no pinched poles)



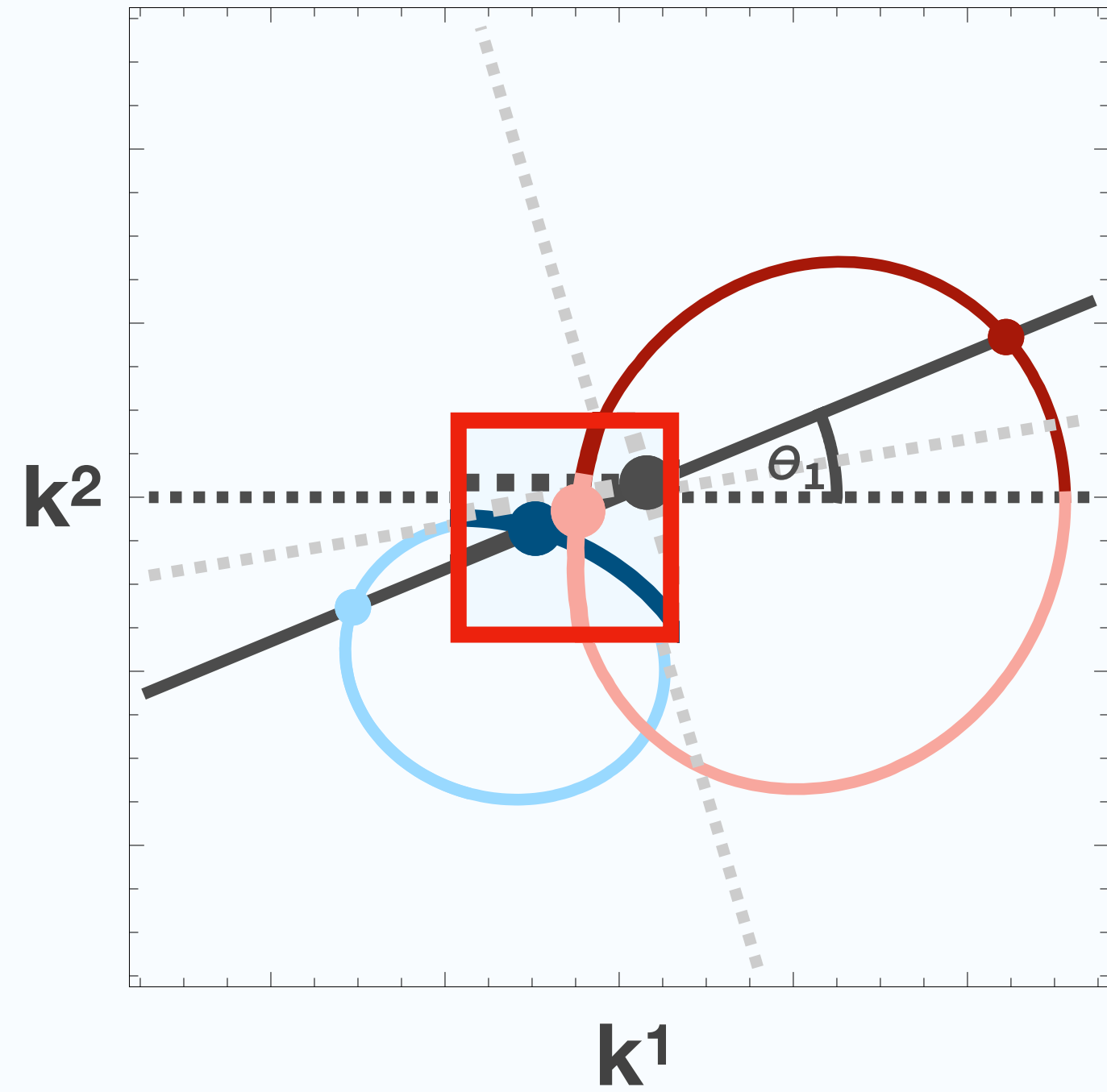
Origin 2 (pinched pole)



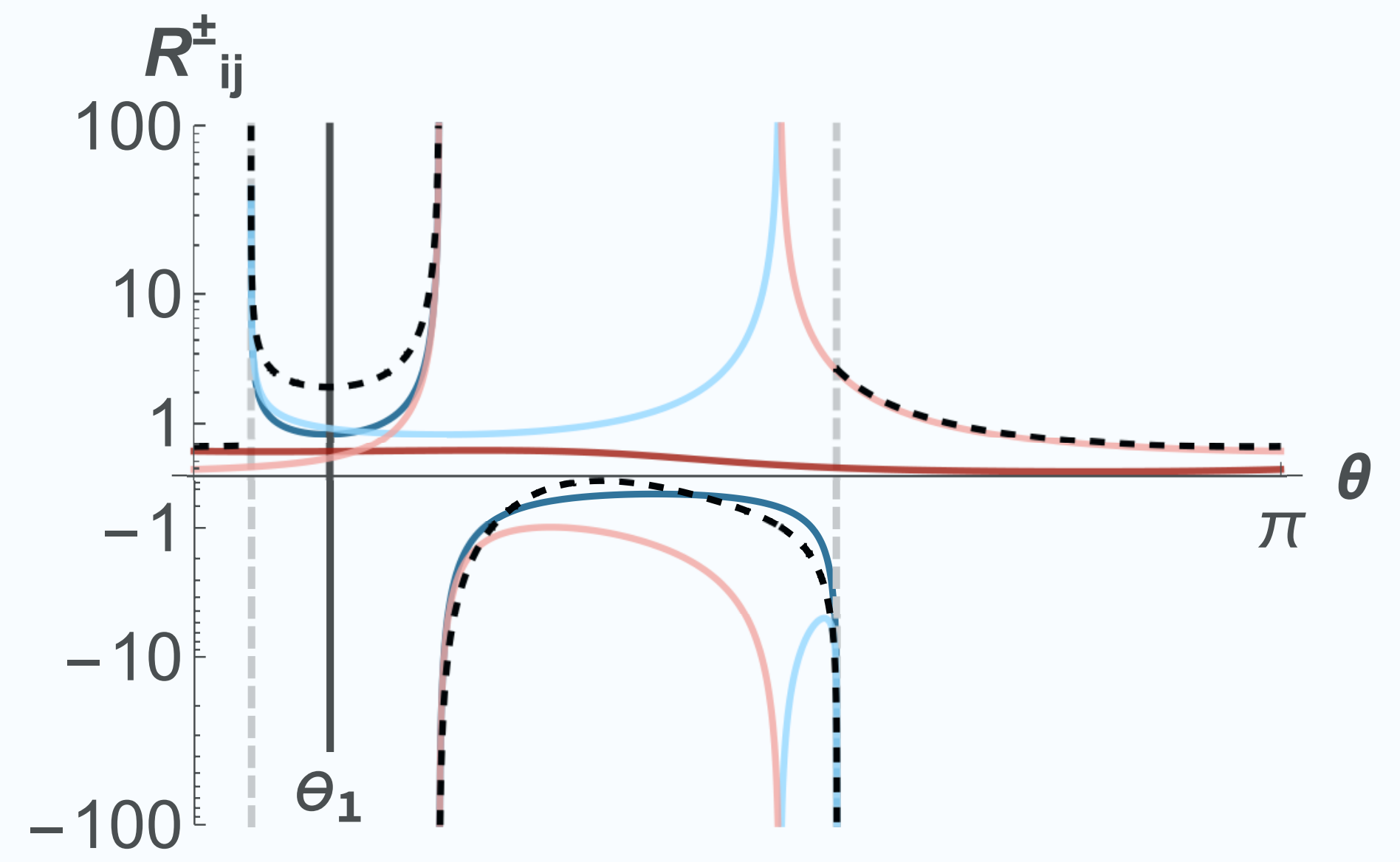
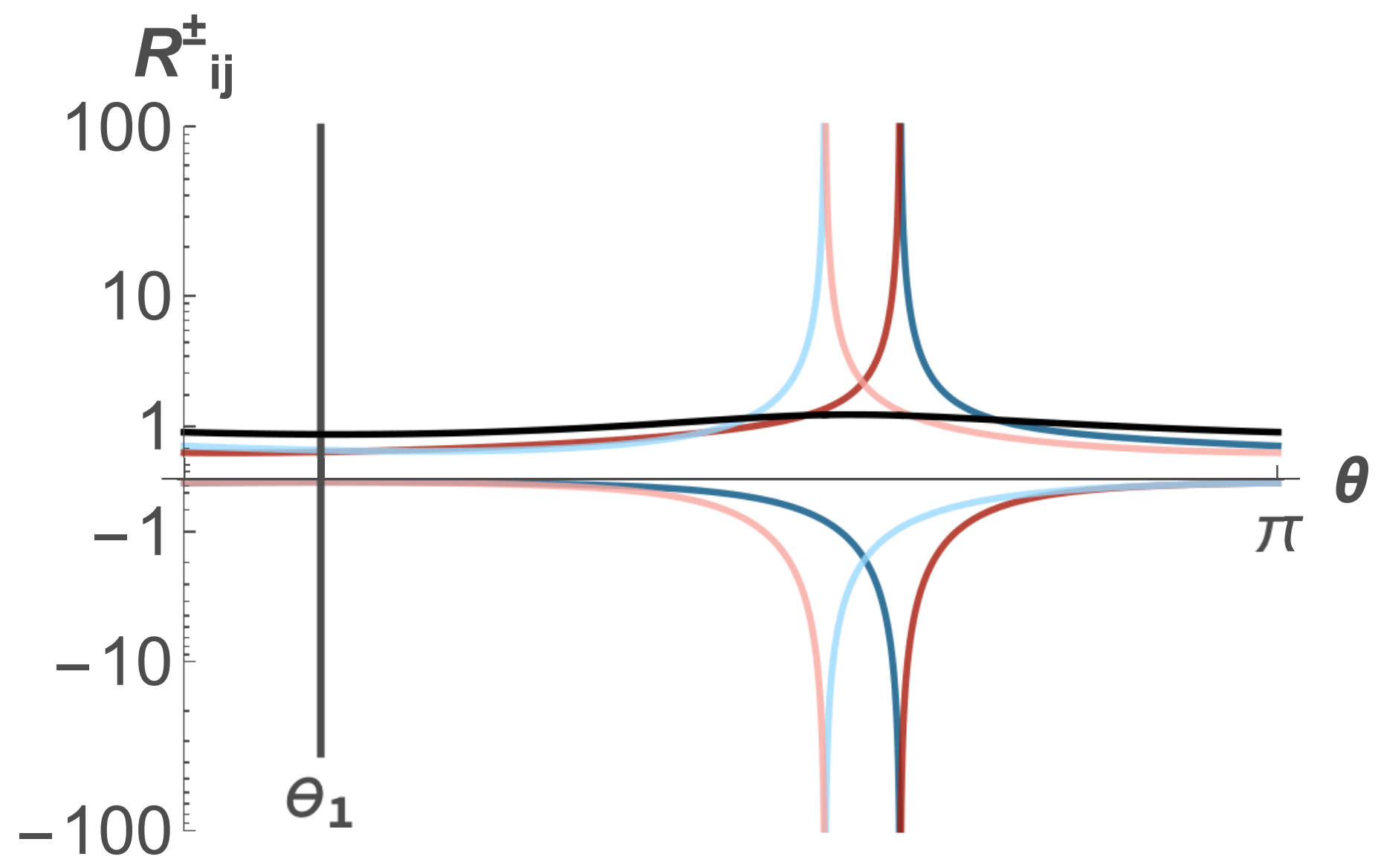


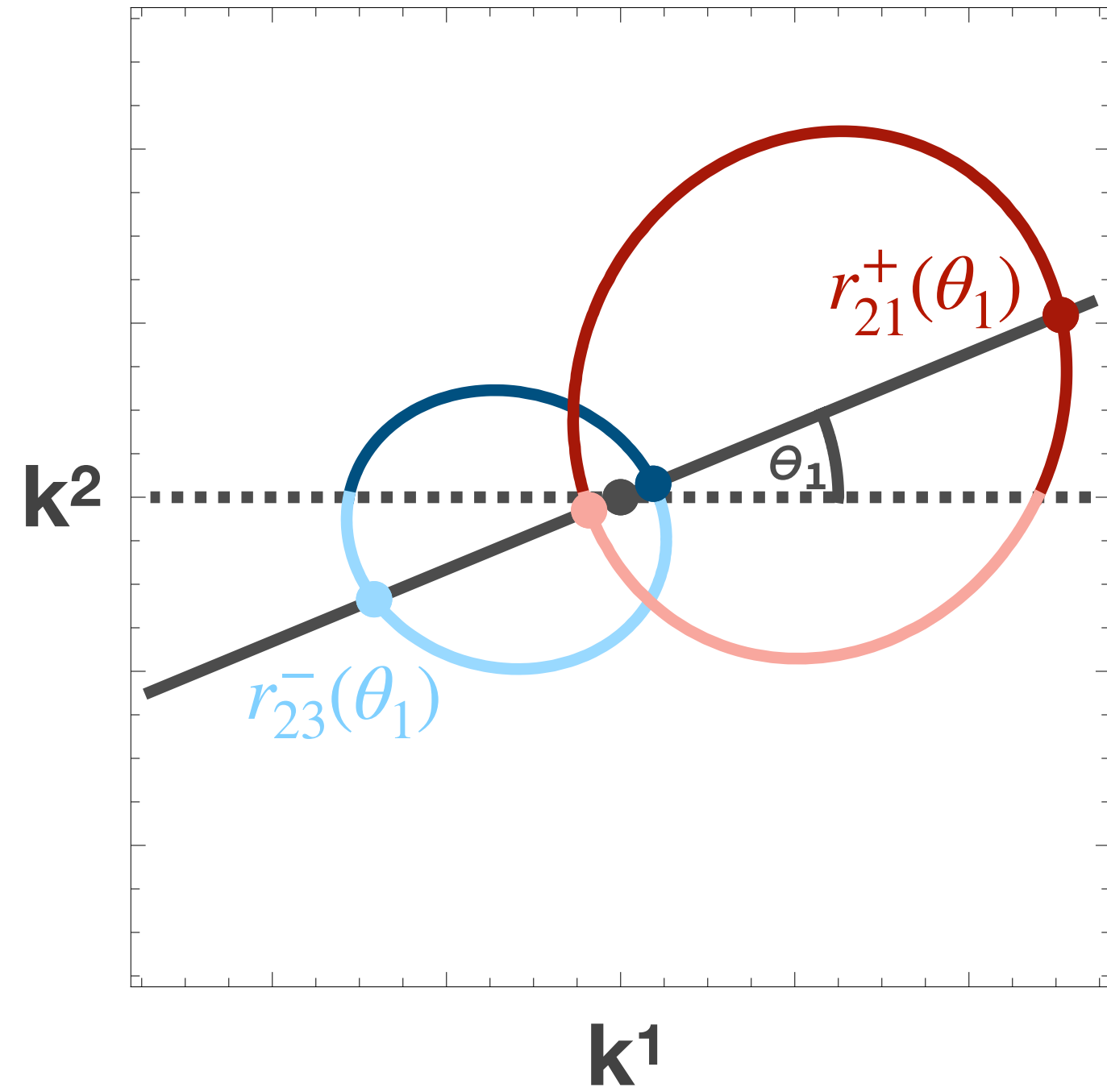


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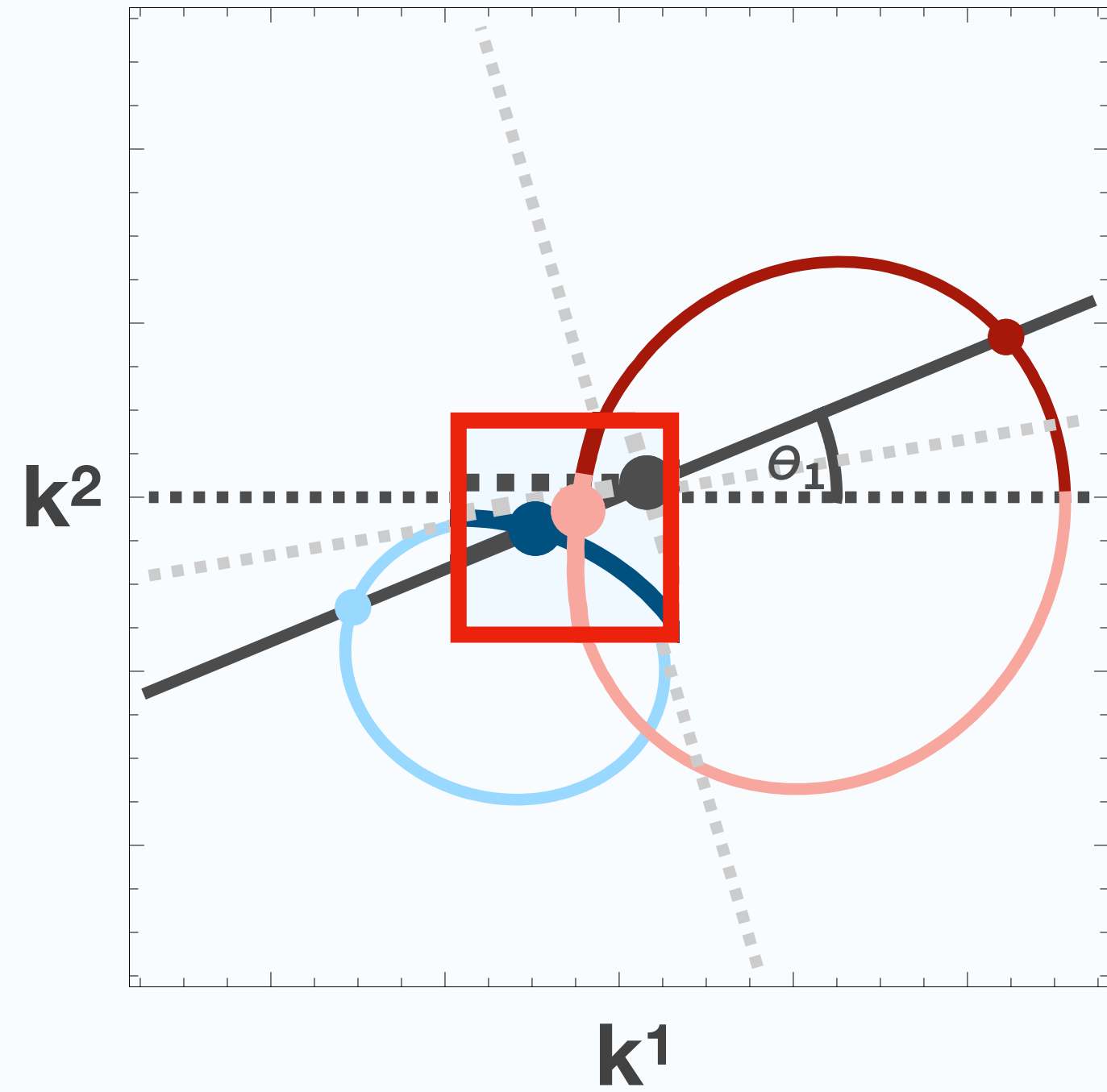


Origin 2 (pinched pole)

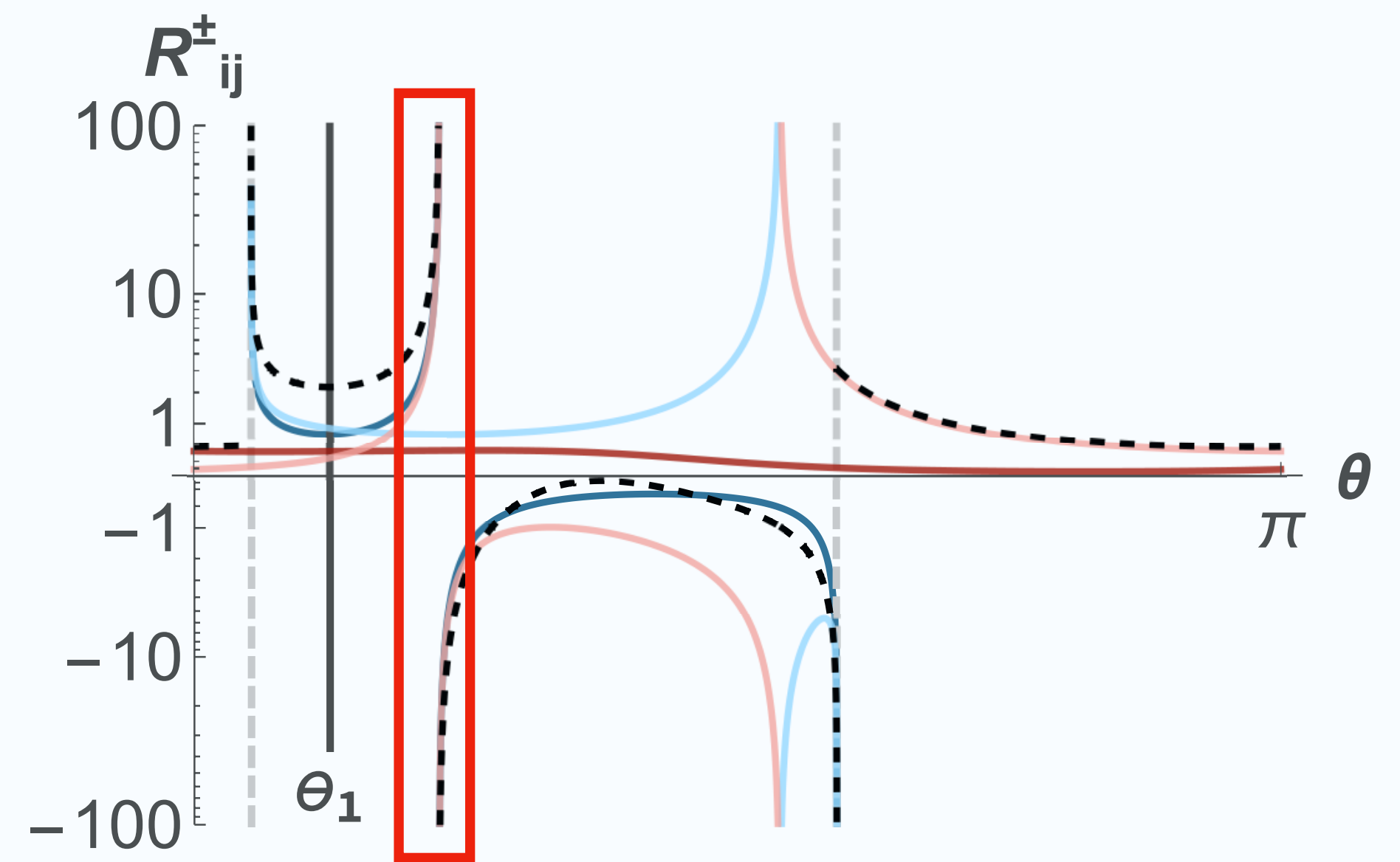
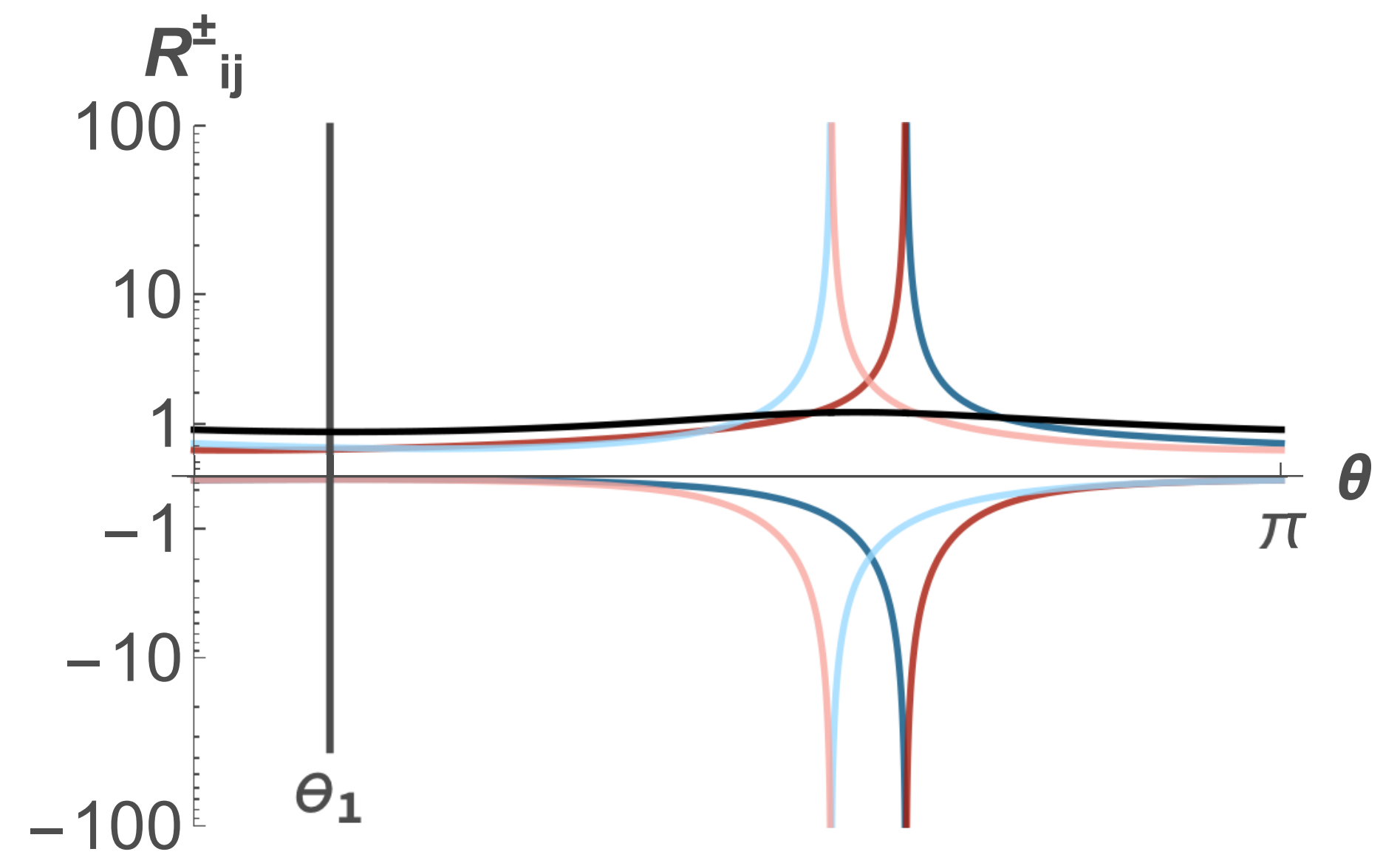


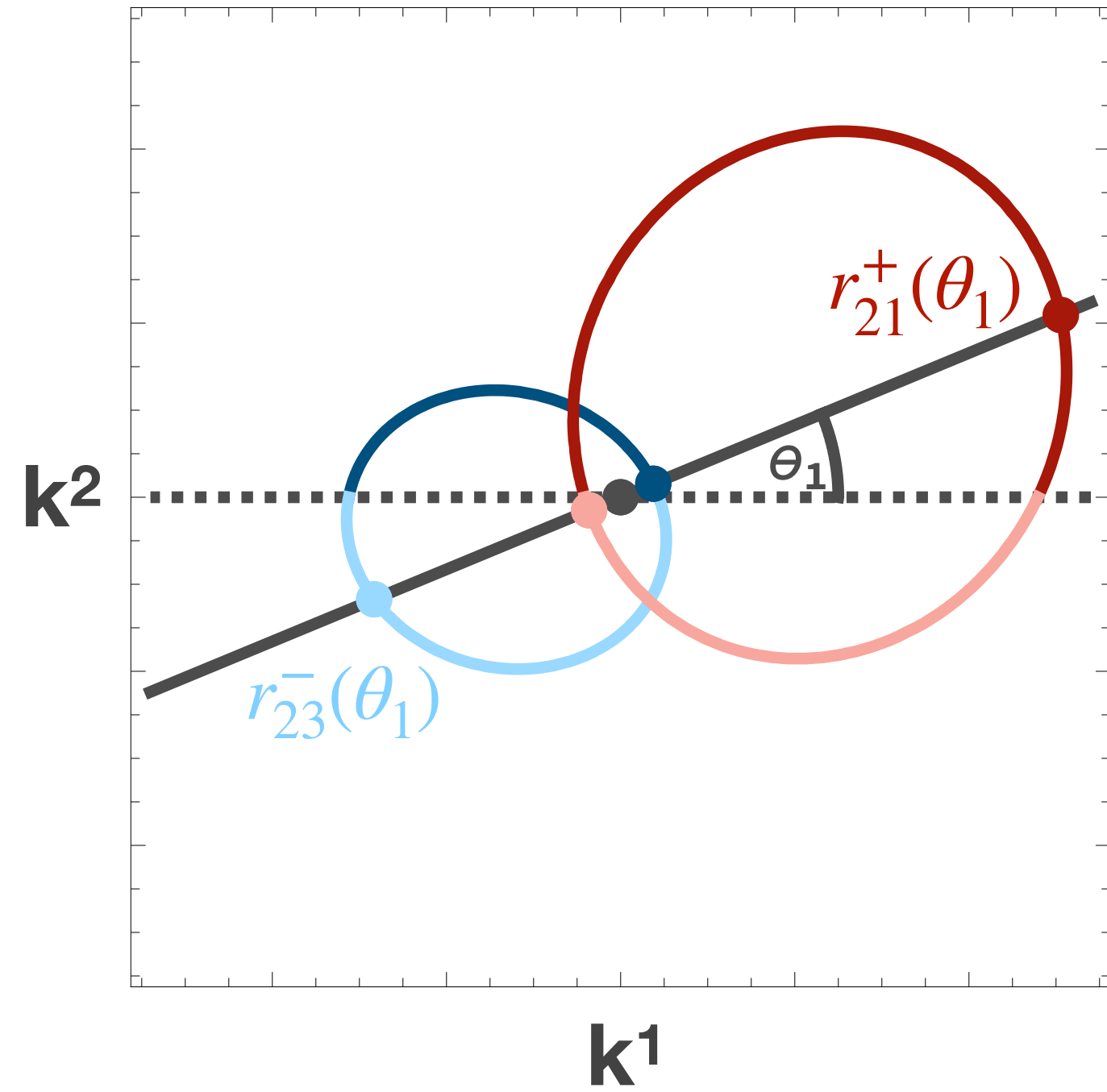


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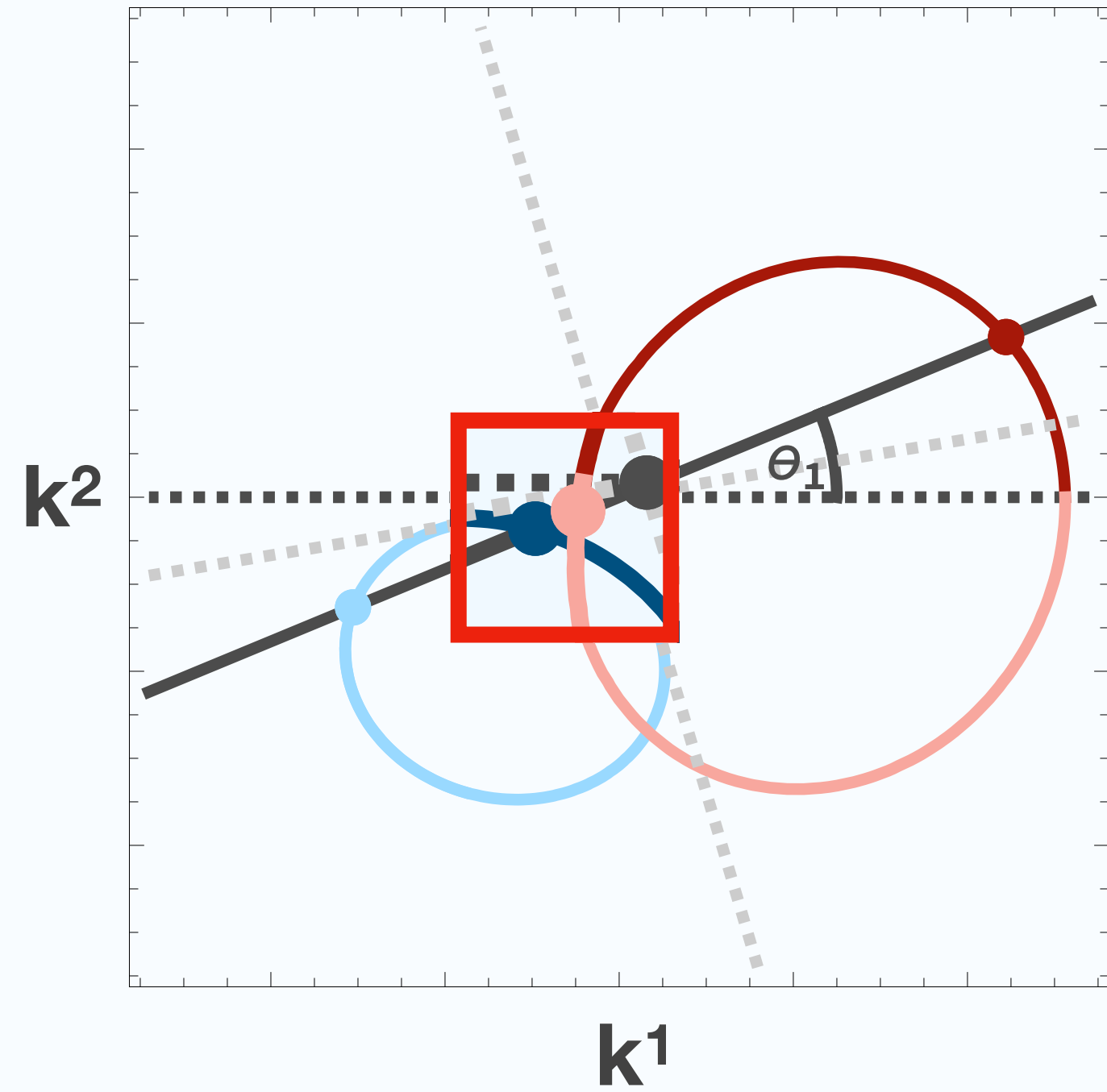


Origin 2 (pinched pole)

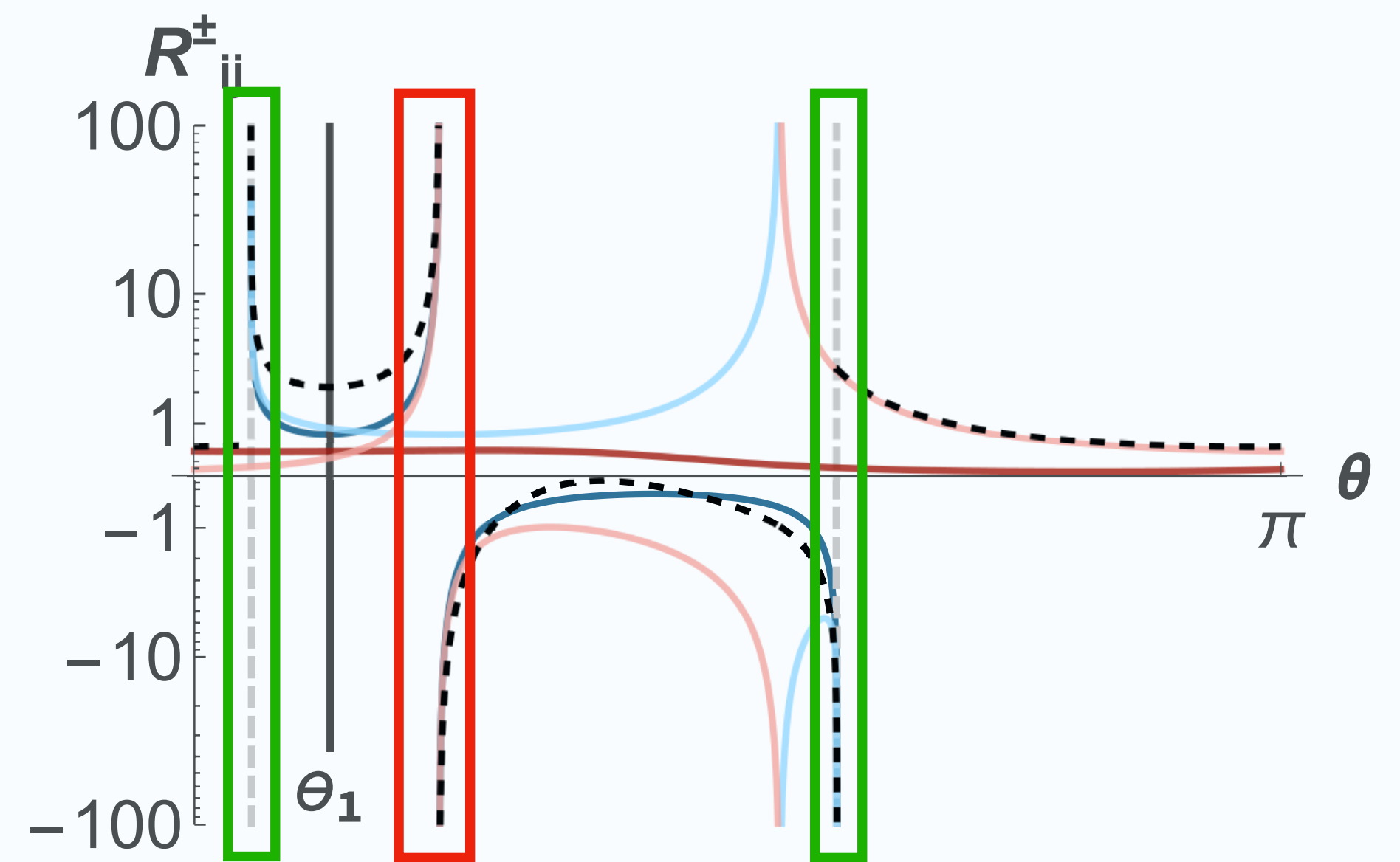
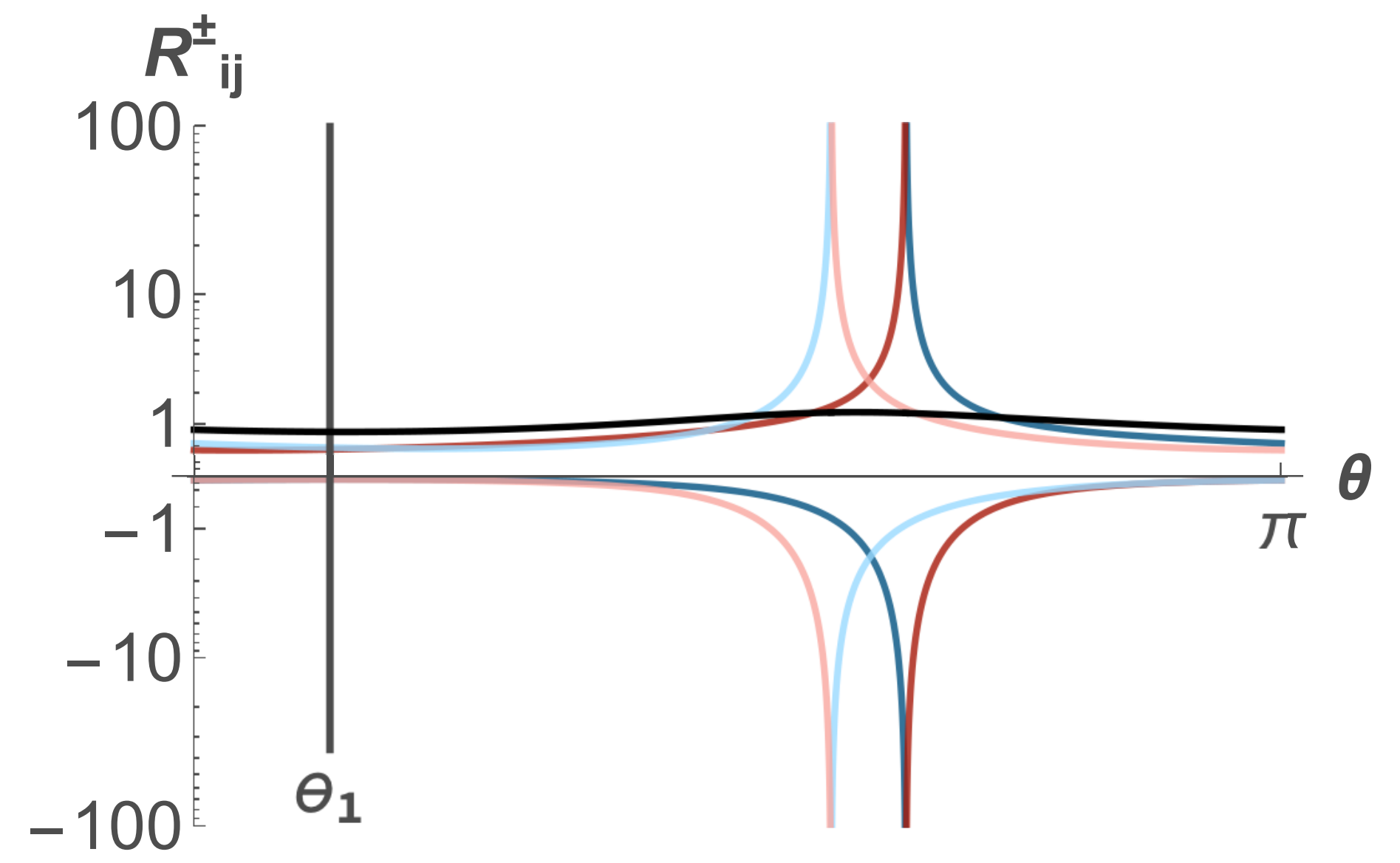




Origin 1 (no pinched poles)



Origin 2 (pinched pole)



Exterior origin introduces  
integrable singularities

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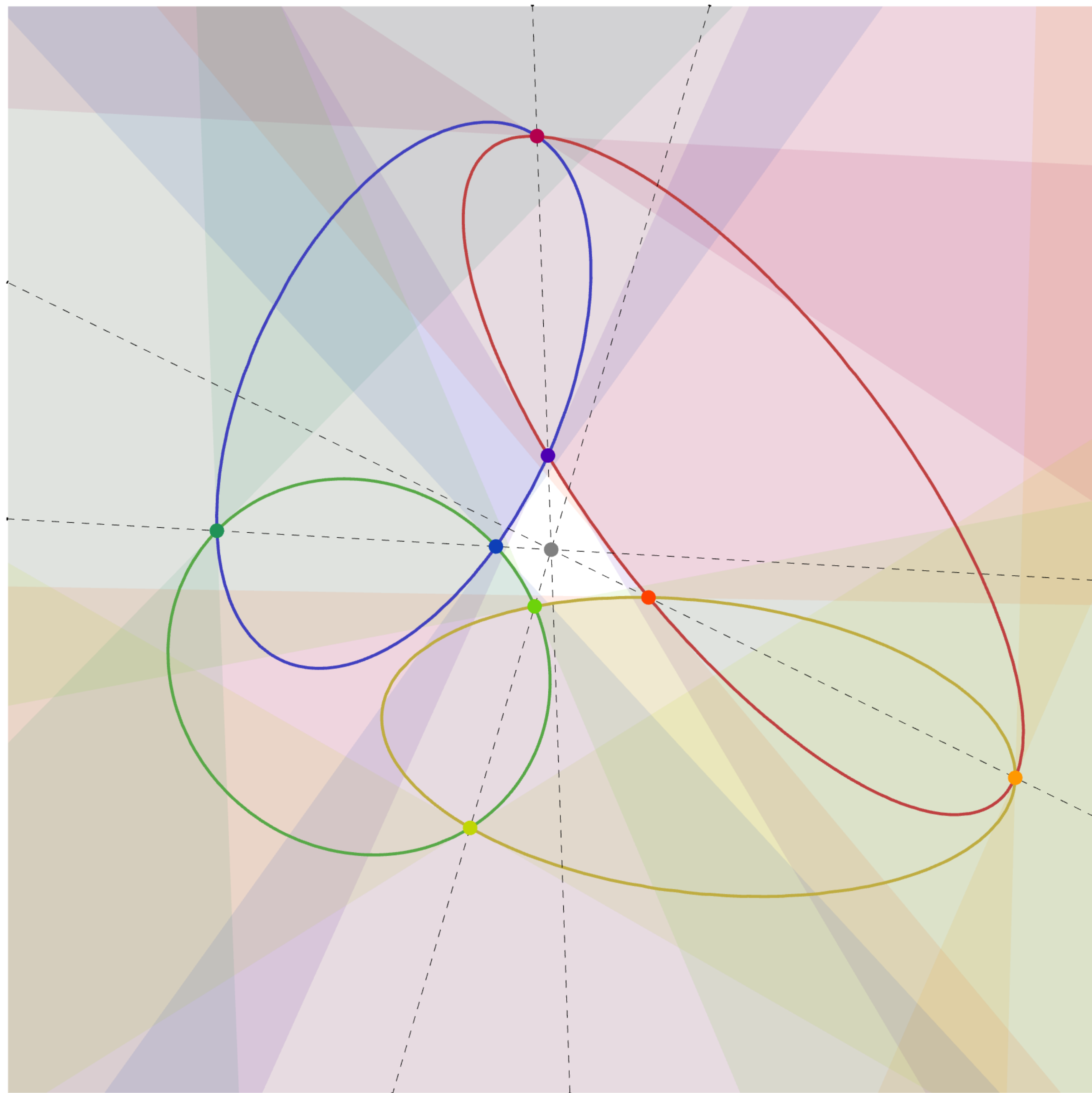
**outward normal of ellipsoid**

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**outward normal of ellipsoid**

No pinched poles:

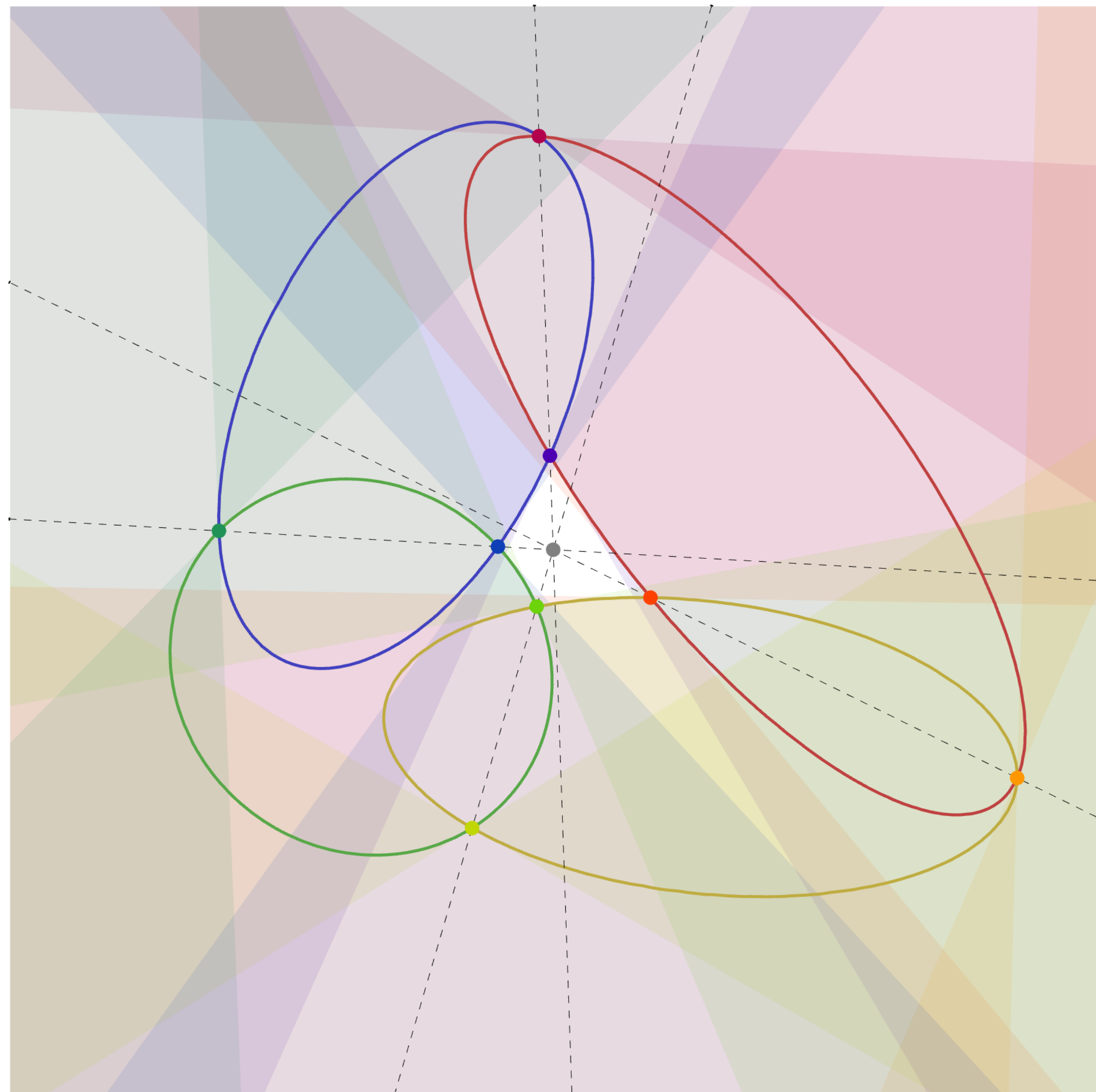


Exterior origin introduces integrable singularities

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**outward normal of ellipsoid**

No pinched poles:



Topology	Kin.	$N_E$	$N_G$	$N_G^{\max}$	$N_p$	Phase	Exp.	Reference	Numerical	$\Delta$ [ $\sigma$ ]	$\Delta$ [%]	$\Delta$ [%] ·
Box	Box_4E	4	1	1	$10^9$	Re	-08	-7.437071	-7.430810 +/- 0.017054	0.367	0.084	
32					$10^9$	Im		6.578304	6.570476 +/- 0.005288	1.480	0.119	0.101