

# Three loop heavy quark potential

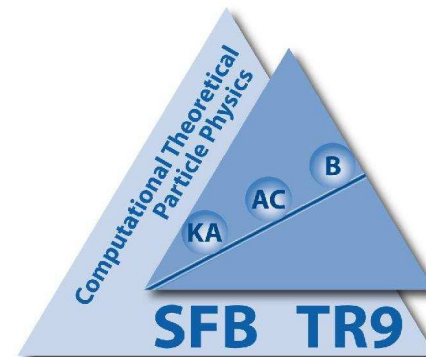
Matthias Steinhauser  
KIT

ICHEP 10, Paris, July 2010

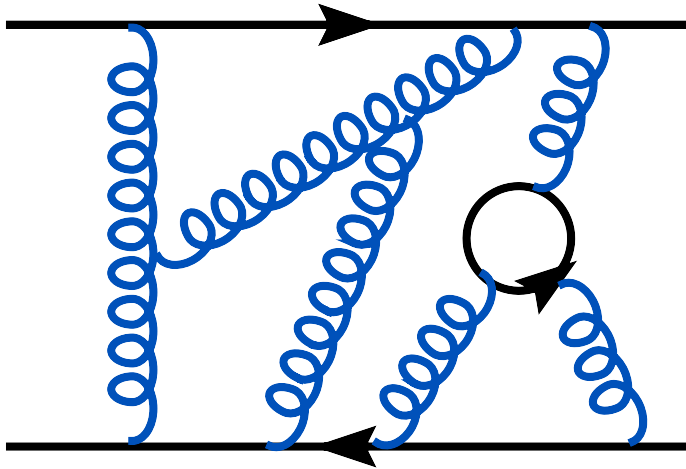
(in collaboration with A.V. Smirnov and V.A. Smirnov)



Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



# Interaction of 2 heavy quarks



Energy scales:

$m$  hard

$m v$  soft

$m v^2$  ultra-soft

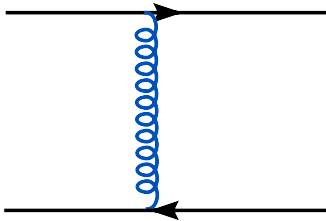
Disentangle scales  $\Leftrightarrow$  effective theory

QCD  $\rightarrow$  NRQCD  $\rightarrow$  pNRQCD

[Caswell,Lepage'86] [Bodwin,Braaten,Lepage'95] [Pineda,Soto'98;Brambilla,Pineda,Soto,Vairo'00]

# Static potential

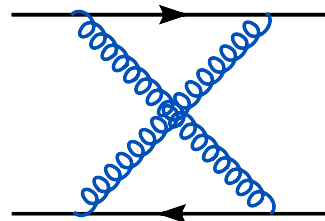
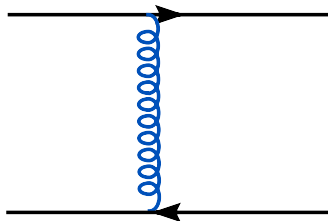
$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{|\vec{q}|^2} \left[ 1 \right]$$



[Appelquist, Politzer'75, Susskind'77]

# Static potential

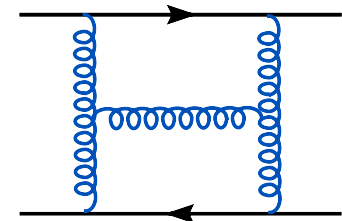
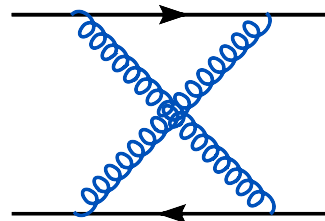
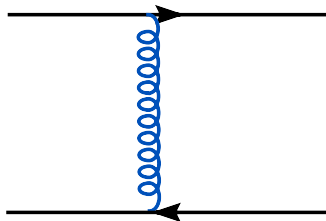
$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{|\vec{q}|^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} a_1 \right]$$



[Appelquist, Politzer'75, Susskind'77] [Fischler'77; Billoire'80]

# Static potential

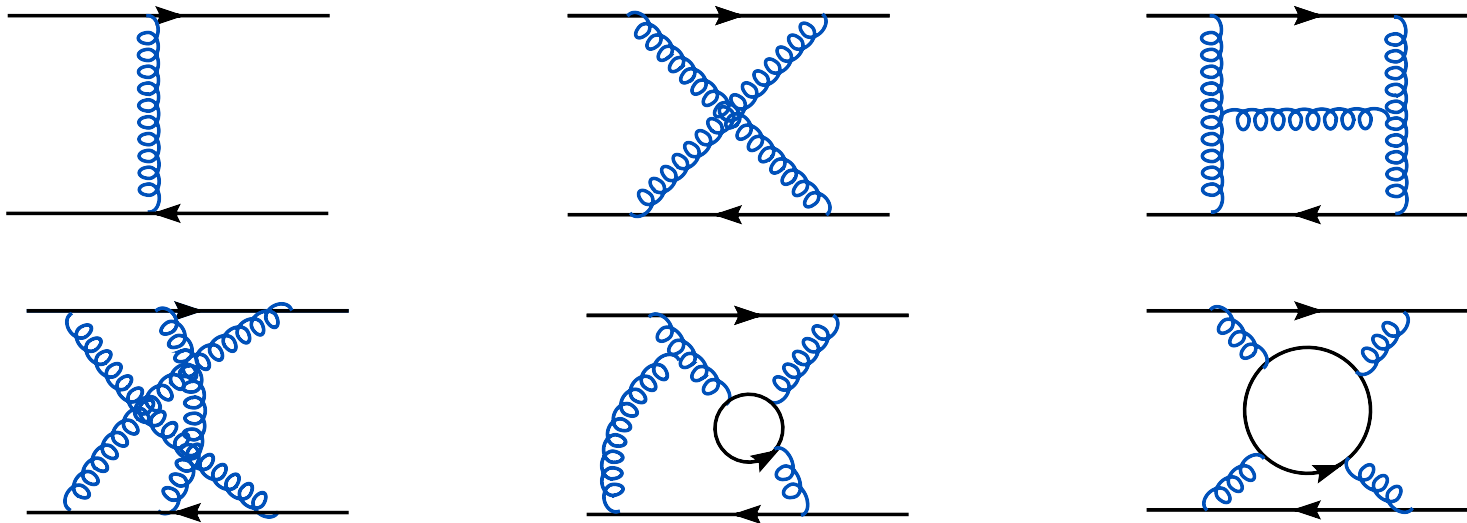
$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{|\vec{q}|^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} a_1 + \left( \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} \right)^2 a_2 \right]$$



[Appelquist, Politzer'75, Susskind'77] [Fischler'77; Billoire'80] [Peter'96; Schröder'98]

# Static potential

$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{|\vec{q}|^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} a_1 + \left( \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} \right)^2 a_2 + \left( \frac{\alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{4\pi} \right)^3 \left( a_3 + 8\pi^2 C_A^3 \ln \frac{\mu^2}{\vec{q}^2} \right) + \dots \right]$$



[Appelquist,Politzer'75,Susskind'77] [Fischler'77;Bilore'80] [Peter'96;Schröder'98] [Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'08]  
 [Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'09] [Anzai,Kiyo,Sumino'09]

# Static potential

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[Appelquist,Dine,Muzinich'77]

- IR divergence  
(in “naive perturbation theory”)
- pNRQCD: ultra-soft contribution:  
(us)-gluons and  $(Q\bar{Q})$  bound states as dynamical degrees of freedom  $\Leftrightarrow$  IR finite result

[Brambilla,Pineda,Soto,Vairo'99; Kniehl,Penin,Smirnov,Steinhauser'02]

- Finite physical quantities (e.g.:  $E_{q\bar{q}}$ )
- H.O. log-contributions to  $V$ : [Pineda,Soto'00; Brambilla,Garcia i Tormo,Soto,Vairo'07]

# $a_3$ needed for ...

- $E_{q\bar{q}}$

[NNNLO: Penin,Steinhauser'02; Kiyo,Sumino'03]

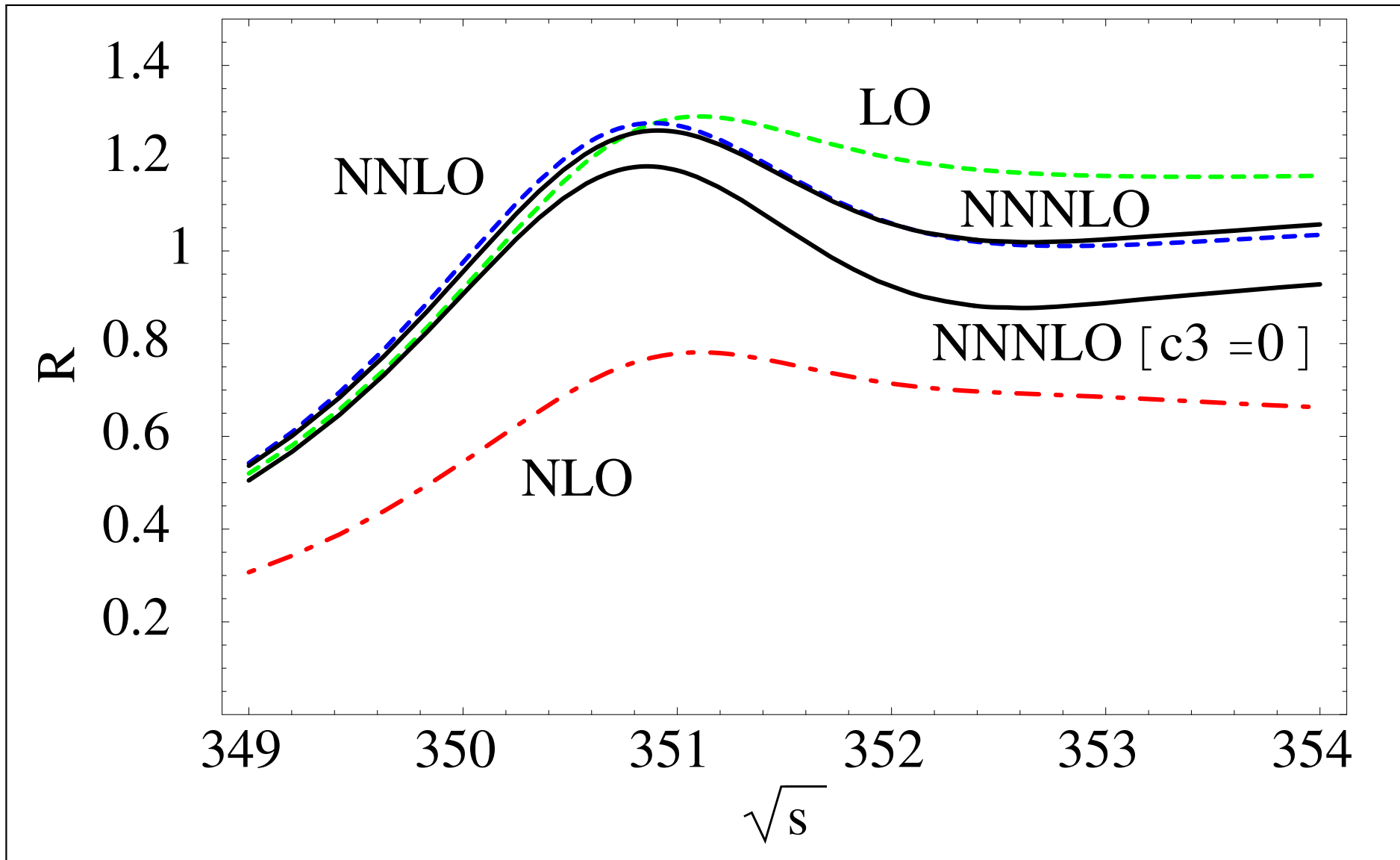
- $M_{\Upsilon(1S)} = 2m_b + E_{b\bar{b}}^{n=1} \Leftrightarrow m_b$

- $E_{\text{res}} = 2m_t + E_{t\bar{t}}^{n=1} + \delta^{\Gamma_t} E_{\text{res}} \Leftrightarrow m_t$

- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}), \text{ NNNLO}$



# $a_3$ needed for ...



[Beneke,Kiyo,Schuller'08]

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- Comparison of pQCD and LQCD

[Necco,Sommer'01,Pineda'02,Sumino'05, . . . , Brambilla,Vairo,Garcia i Tormo,Soto'09]

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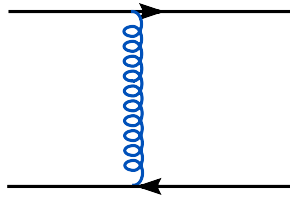
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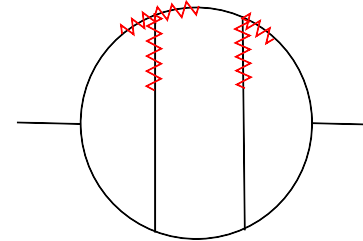
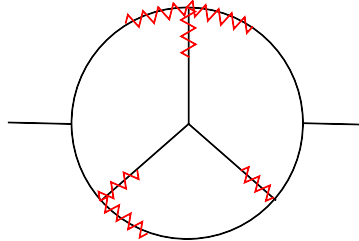
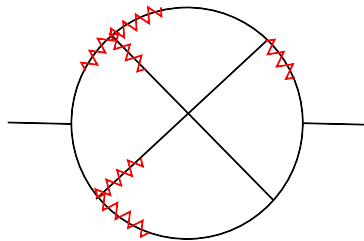
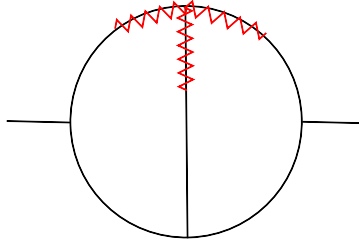
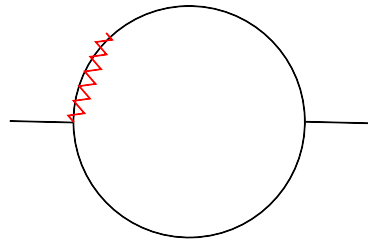
- Fundamental quantity

# Loop integrals

$\vec{q} \downarrow$



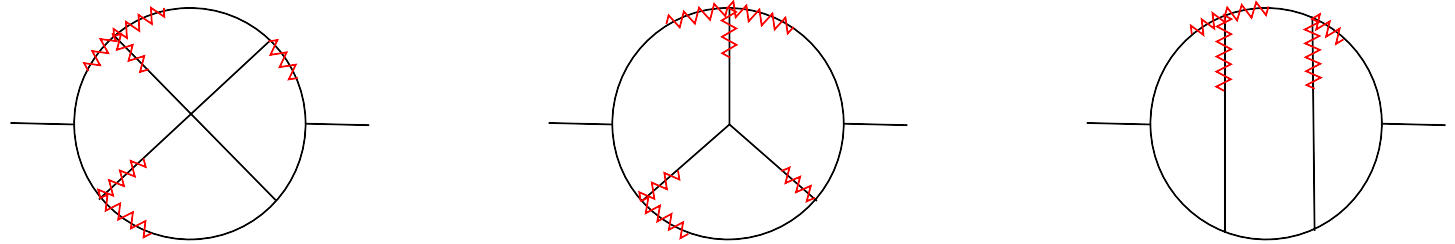
1 scale:  
momentum transfer between  
quark and anti-quark



⇒ up to **14 lines** + **numerator** ⇒ **15 indices** for reduction

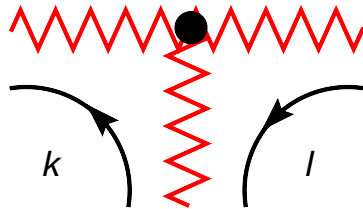
# Loop integrals (2)

3 loops:



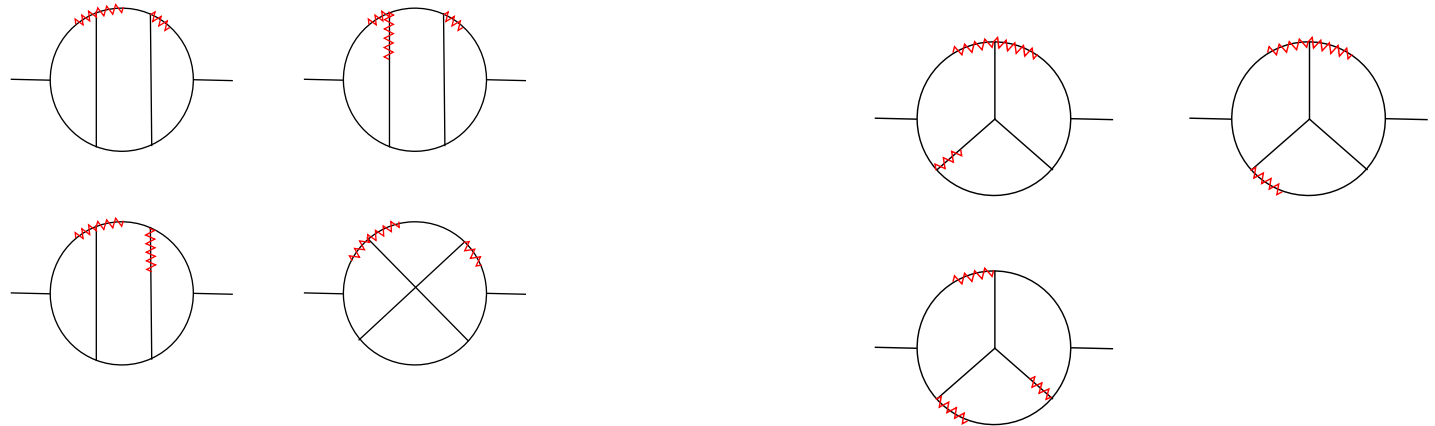
⇒ (up to)  $8+6=14$  lines ⇒  $14+1=15$  indices (reduction)

trick:



$$\frac{1}{k_0 l_0} = \frac{1}{k_0 - l_0} \left( \frac{1}{l_0} - \frac{1}{k_0} \right)$$

⇒ at most 12 indices



But: more cases to be considered . . .

# The methods

- 1 loop: ✓

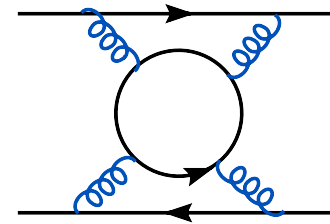
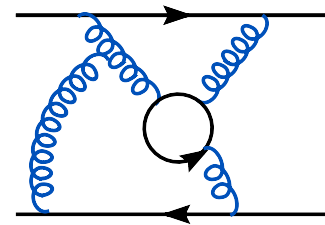
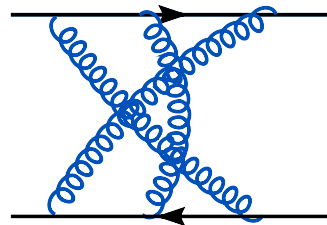
- 2 loops:

[Schröder'98]: IBP  $\rightarrow$  MIs

[Smirnov,Steinhauser'03]: “Baikov” method

- 3 loops:

- 8100 Feynman diagrams

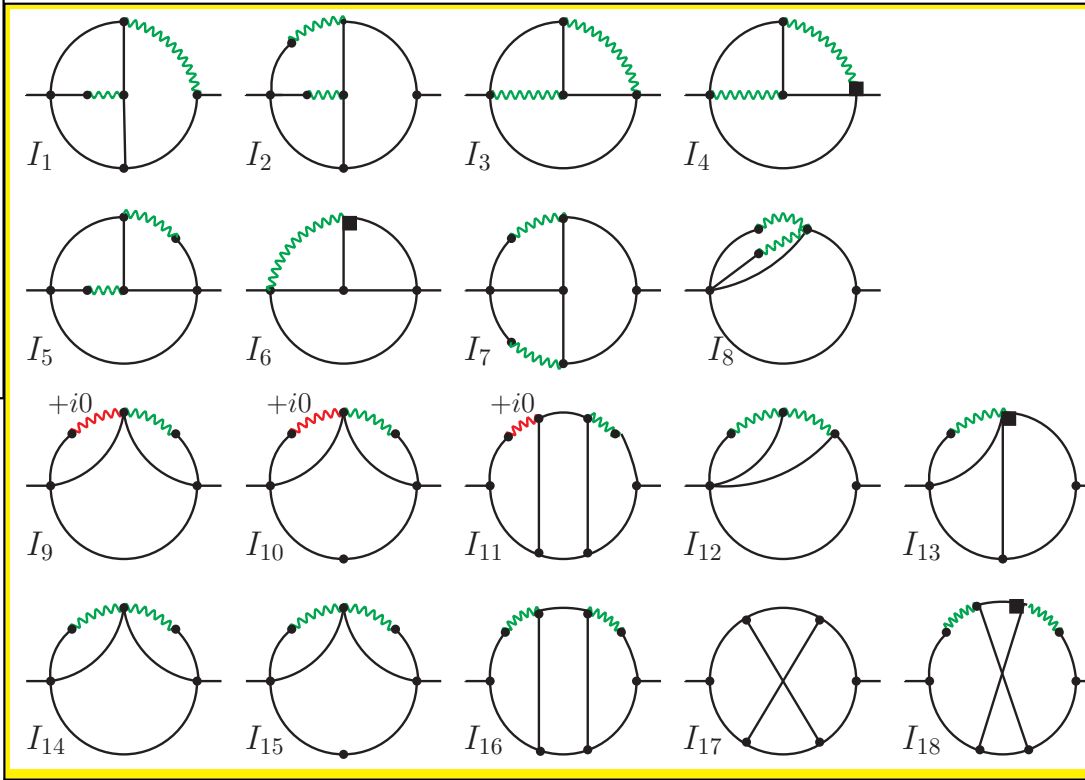
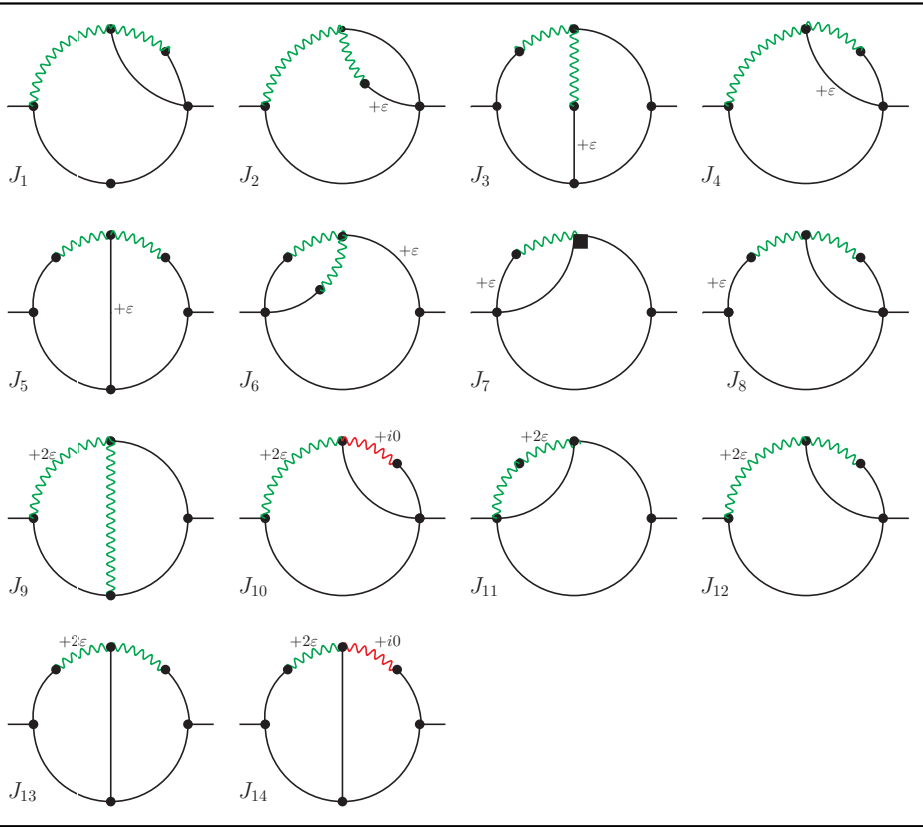


- qgraf, q2e/exp, FORM

[Nogueira'91],[Harlander,Seidelsticker,Steinhauser'97'99], [Vermaseren]

- FIRE [Smirnov'08]: Gröbner  $\oplus$  Laporta  
Reduction to master integrals

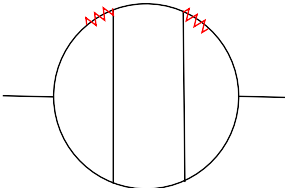
# Master integrals



# Master integrals (2)

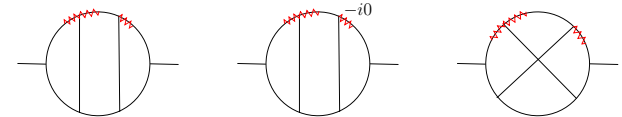
- Mellin Barnes (see also: MB.m [Czakon'06])

- PSLQ [Ferguson,Bailey'91]

- example:   $\Leftrightarrow$  6-fold MB representation

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{(i\pi^{d/2})^3}{(-q^2)^{3+3\epsilon}v^2} \left[ \frac{56\pi^4}{135\epsilon} + \frac{112\pi^4}{135} + \frac{16\pi^2\zeta(3)}{9} + \frac{8\zeta(5)}{3} + O(\epsilon) \right]$$

- all but 3 coefficients analytically



- all MIs checked with FIESTA [Smirnov,Tentyukov'08; Smirnov,Smirnov,Tentyukov'09]

example: “analytic” :: “analytic” – “FIESTA”

$$e^{\hat{-1}} \quad :: \quad -40.4067 \quad :: \quad 0.00010 \quad +- \quad 0.00044$$

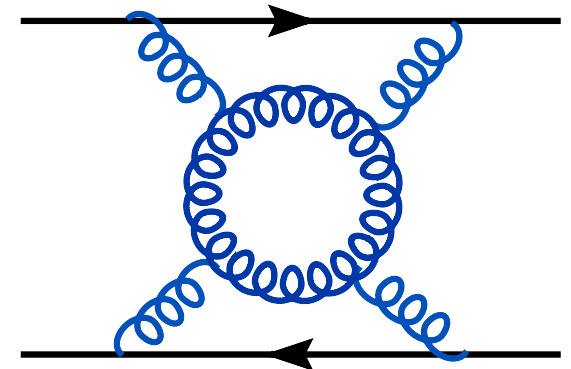
$$e^{\hat{0}} \quad :: \quad -104.67 \quad :: \quad 0.01052 \quad +- \quad 0.00591$$



# $\xi$ dependence

Individual diagrams: up to  $\xi^6$

$a_3$ : gauge parameter independent



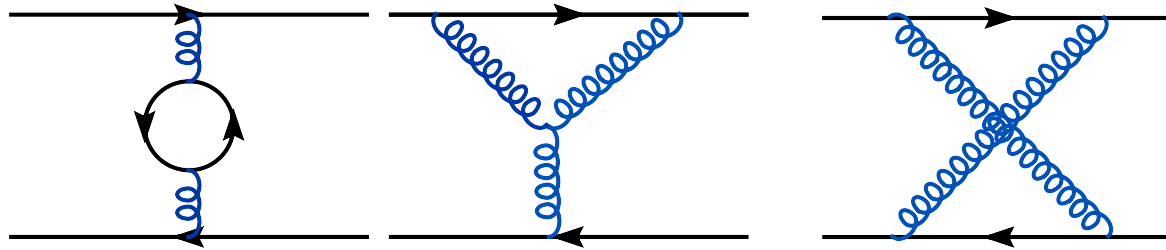
	$\xi^1$	—	$\xi^2$	—	$\xi^3$	—	$\xi^4$	—	$\xi^5$	—	$\xi^6$
$n_l$	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
$C_A^3$	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
$d_F^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}$	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓

Complexity: number of occurring integrals  
(normalized to  $\xi^0$  case)

$\xi^0$	$\xi^1$	$\xi^2$	$\xi^3$	$\xi^4$	$\xi^5$	$\xi^6$
1	7	16	18	11	3	0.2

# Structure of $a_1, a_2, a_3$

$$a_1 = \frac{31}{9} C_A - \frac{20}{9} T_F n_l$$



Abelian part from iterations of lower orders

$$a_2 : C_A^2, C_A T_F n_l, C_F T_F n_l, (T_F n_l)^2$$

$$a_3 : C_A^3, \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{N_A}, C_A^2 T_F n_l, C_A C_F T_F n_l, C_F^2 T_F n_l, \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{N_A}, C_A (T_F n_l)^2, C_F (T_F n_l)^2, (T_F n_l)^3$$

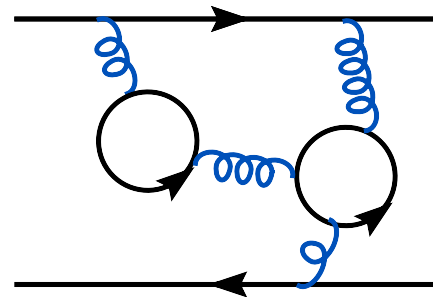
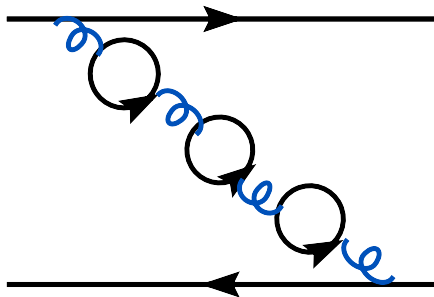
# Results

$$a_3 = a_3^{(3)} n_l^3 + a_3^{(2)} n_l^2 + a_3^{(1)} n_l + a_3^{(0)}$$

[Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'08; Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'09]

$$a_3^{(3)} = - \left( \frac{20}{9} \right)^3 T_F^3$$

$$a_3^{(2)} = \left( \frac{12541}{243} + \frac{368\zeta(3)}{3} + \frac{64\pi^4}{135} \right) C_A T_F^2 + \left( \frac{14002}{81} - \frac{416\zeta(3)}{3} \right) C_F T_F^2$$



$$C_A = N_c, \quad C_F = \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c}, \quad T_F = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{N_A} = \frac{18 - 6N_c^2 + N_c^4}{96N_c^2}$$

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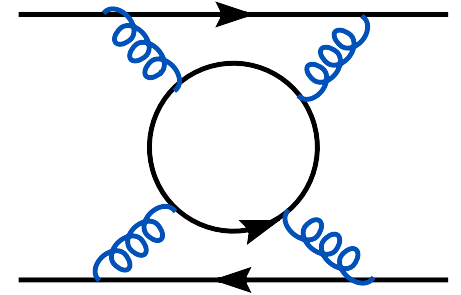
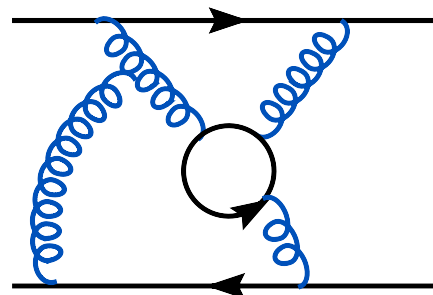
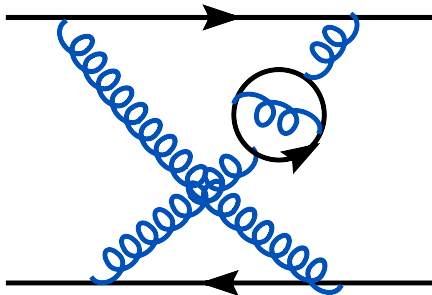
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$$a_3^{(1)} = -709.717 C_A^2 T_F + \left( -\frac{71281}{162} + 264\zeta(3) + 80\zeta(5) \right) C_A C_F T_F$$

$$+ \left( \frac{286}{9} + \frac{296\zeta(3)}{3} - 160\zeta(5) \right) C_F^2 T_F - 56.83(1) \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{N_A}$$



# Results

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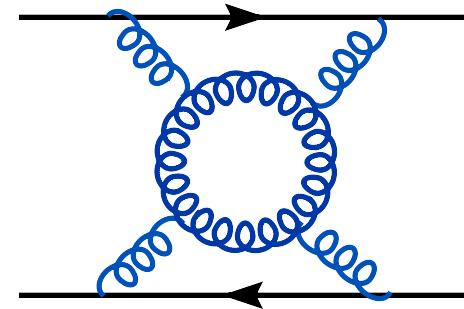
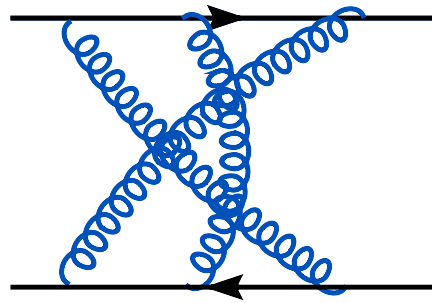
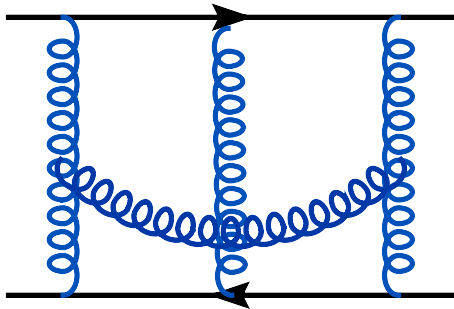
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( $a_3^{(0)}$ ): independent calculation:

$$a_3^{(0)} = 502.24(1) C_A^3 - 136.39(6) \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{N_A} \quad \text{[Anzai,Kiyo,Sumino'09]}$$



$$C_A = N_c, \quad C_F = \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2N_c}, \quad T_F = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{N_A} = \frac{18 - 6N_c^2 + N_c^4}{96N_c^2}$$

$$\frac{d_F^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{N_A} = \frac{N_c^3 + 6N_c}{48}$$

# Numerical results

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(|\vec{q}|) = & -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{\vec{q}^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} (2.5833 - 0.2778n_l) \right. \\
 & + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 (28.5468 - 4.1471n_l + 0.0772n_l^2) \\
 & \left. + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 (209.884(1) - 51.4048n_l + 2.9061n_l^2 - 0.0214n_l^3) + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

	$n_l$	$\alpha_s^{(n_l)}$	1 loop	2 loop	3 loop
charm	3	0.40	0.2228	0.2723	0.1677
bottom	4	0.25	0.1172	0.08354	0.02489
top	5	0.15	0.05703	0.02220	0.002485

# $E_{q\bar{q}}$

$$E_1^{\text{p.t.}} = E_1^C + \delta E_1^{(1)} + \delta E_1^{(2)} + \delta E_1^{(3)} + \dots,$$

$$E_1^C = -\frac{C_F^2 \alpha_s^2 m_q}{4}$$
$$\mu_S = C_F \alpha_s (\mu_S) m_q$$

$$\delta E_1^{(3)} \Big|_{\text{charm}} = \alpha_s^3 E_1^C \left( 129.79 + 5.241 \Big|_{a_3} + 15.297 \ln(\alpha_s) \right)$$

$$\delta E_1^{(3)} \Big|_{\text{bottom}} = \alpha_s^3 E_1^C \left( 104.82 + 3.186 \Big|_{a_3} + 15.297 \ln(\alpha_s) \right)$$

$$\delta E_1^{(3)} \Big|_{\text{top}} = \alpha_s^3 E_1^C \left( 83.386 + 1.473 \Big|_{a_3} + 15.297 \ln(\alpha_s) \right)$$

# Comparison with approximations

$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{\vec{q}^2} \left[ 1 + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 (209.884(1) - 51.4048 n_l + 2.9061 n_l^2 - 0.0214 n_l^3) \right. \\ \left. + \dots \right]$$

$n_l = 0$	1	2	3	4	5	6		
210	161	119	81.2	49.4	22.8	1.4	<b>exact</b>	[Smirnov et al.'09]
313	250	193	142	97.5	60.1	30.5	<b>Padé appr.</b>	[Chishtie,Elias'01]
292	227	168	116	72	37	12	<b>renormalon</b>	[Pineda'01]

fit to cubic polynomial in  $n_l \Leftrightarrow$

$$a_3/4^3 \approx 380.9 - 70.42 n_l + 2.34 n_l^2 + 0.08 n_l^3$$

$$a_3/4^3 \approx 362.0 - 72.17 n_l + 2.00 n_l^2 + 0.17 n_l^3$$



# Comparison with approximations

$$V(|\vec{q}|) = -\frac{4\pi C_F \alpha_s(|\vec{q}|)}{\vec{q}^2} \left[ 1 + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 (209.884(1) - 51.4048n_l + 2.9061n_l^2 - 0.0214n_l^3) \right. \\ \left. + \dots \right]$$

Comparison: pQCD  $\leftrightarrow$  lattice (for static energy)

[Necco,Sommer'01]

$\Rightarrow$  extract  $a_3^{(0)}$

Coordinate space:  $V(r) = -C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{r} \left[ 1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_3 + \dots \right]$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{a}_3 = 1.11_{-0.03}^{+0.06} \cdot 10^5$

[Brambilla,Vairo,Garcia i Tormo,Soto'09]

Momentum space  $\Rightarrow a_3^{(0)} / 4^3 = 202 \dots 337$

[ $\leftrightarrow$  "209.884(1)"]

# Conclusions

- 3-loop static potential computed ( $a_3$ ) in pQCD
- Building block for various “quarkonium observables”  
 $E_{q\bar{q}}, \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}), \dots$
- Fundamental quantity of QCD
  
- Aim: completely analytical result