

# Four-loop relation between the $\overline{MS}$ and on-shell quark mass

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TTP KARLSRUHE

# Four-loop relation between the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ and on-shell quark mass

- I. Motivation
- II. Calculation
- III. Results
- IV. Summary

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = -\frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^2 + \sum_q \bar{\psi}_q (\not{D} - m_q) \psi_q$$

- pole mass
- $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass
- PS mass
- 1S mass
- RS mass
- kinetic mass
- ...

[Beneke'98]

[Hoang,Smith,Stelzer,Willenbrock'99]

[Pineda'01]

[Bigi,Shifman,Uraltsev,Vainshtein'97]

Choose quark mass definition in theory calculations

⇨ this mass is extracted when comparison with experiment is done

# Example: PS mass

1. defined via relation to poles mass

[Beneke'98]

$$m^{\text{PS}}(\mu_f) = m^{\text{OS}} - \delta m(\mu_f)$$

$$\delta m(\mu_f) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{|\vec{q}| < \mu_f} \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} V(\vec{q})$$

$V(\vec{q})$ : static potential  
known to 3 loops

[Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser'09;  
Anzai, Kiyo, Sumino'09]

$$= \mu_f \frac{C_F \alpha_s}{\pi} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \left[ a_1 + \beta_0 \left( 2 + \log \frac{\mu^2}{\mu_f^2} \right) \right] + \dots \right\}$$

$\Leftrightarrow m^{\text{PS}} - m^{\text{OS}}$  relation known to N<sup>3</sup>LO

bottom:  $\mu_f = 2 \text{ GeV}$ ; top:  $\mu_f = 20 \text{ GeV}$ ;

2. use  $m^{\text{OS}} - m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$  relation

$$m^{\text{OS}} = m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} c_m^{(1)} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 c_m^{(2)} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^3 c_m^{(3)} + \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^4 c_m^{(4)} + \dots \right)$$

needed to 4 loops

## ■ top quark mass

- Tevatron/LHC:  $m_t^{\text{OS}} = 173.21 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.71 \text{ GeV}$   
⇨ convert to  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  top mass
- threshold scan at ILC  
⇨ determine in a first step  $m_t^{\text{PS}}$  or  $m_t^{1\text{S}}$  or ...  
⇨ convert to  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  top mass

## ■ bottom quark mass

Example:  $m_b$  from SRs:  $\mathcal{M}_n \equiv \int ds \frac{R_b(s)}{s^{(n+1)}}$

- $\overline{\text{MS}}$ :  $m_b$  from low-moments SRs  
 $m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_b) = 4.163 \pm 0.016 \text{ GeV}$
- PS mass:  $m_b$  from  $\Upsilon$  SRs  
 $m_b^{\text{PS}}(2\text{GeV}) = 4.532^{+0.013}_{-0.039} \text{ GeV}$   
⇨ convert to  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  bottom mass

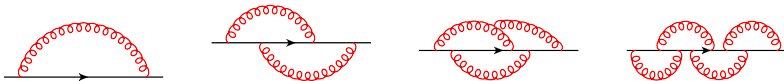
[Chetyrkin et al.'09, ...]

[Beneke, Maier, Piclum, Rauh'15; ...]

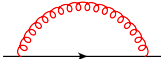
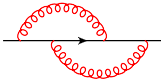
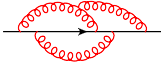
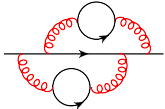
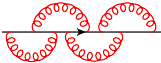
- $$\left. \begin{aligned} m^{\text{bare}} &= Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \\ m^{\text{bare}} &= Z_m^{\text{OS}} m^{\text{OS}} \end{aligned} \right\} \implies m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} = m^{\text{OS}} \frac{Z_m^{\text{OS}}}{Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}}$$
- $Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}$  known to 4 loops [Chetyrkin'97; Larin, van Ritbergen, Vermaseren'97]  
 (5 loops: [Baikov, Chetyrkin, Kühn'14])
- $Z_m^{\text{OS}}$  from

$$S^{-1}(q^2 = m^2) \equiv \not{q} - m + \Sigma(q) \Big|_{q^2=m^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\implies Z_m^{\text{OS}} = 1 + \Sigma_V(q^2 = m^2) + \Sigma_S(q^2 = m^2)$$



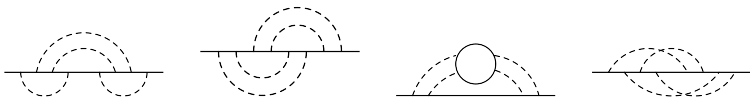
# $Z_m^{\text{OS}}$ : known results

-  [Tarrach'81]
-  [Gray,Broadhurst,Grafe,Schilcher'90]
-  [Chetyrkin,Steinhauser'99; Melnikov, v. Ritbergen'00; Marquard,Mihaila,Piclum,Steinhauser'07]
- $n_f^2$   [Lee,Marquard,Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'13]
- full  [Marquard,Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'15]

## electroweak corrections

[Hempfling,Kniehl'94; Jegerlehner,Kalmykov'03; Faisst,Kühn,Veretin'04; Martin'05; Eiras,Steinhauser'05]

- generation of amplitudes: QGRAF [Nogueira'91]  
manipulation/transformation to FORM: q2e/exp  
[Harlander,Seidelsticker,Steinhauser'97;Seidelsticker'97]
- map to  $\sim 100$  families (topologies)



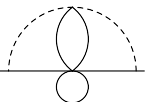
- reduce to MIs: FIRE5 [Smirnov'14] and crusher [Marquard,Seidel]
- minimize MIs over all topologies: tsort [Pak'11]  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  386 4-loop OS MIs
- compute MIs with FIESTA3 [Smirnov'14]



# Master integrals

- “simple”:

- factorizable integrals



[Lee,Smirnov'11]

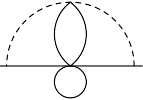
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... [Lee,Marquard,Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'13]

# Master integrals

- “simple”:

- factorizable integrals  [Lee,Smirnov'11]

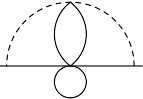
-  ... [Lee,Marquard,Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'13]

- “medium”: apply Mellin-Barnes technique;  
(up to) 3-fold MB representation  $\Leftrightarrow \sim 20$  digits

[MB.m: Czakon]

$$\frac{1}{(X+Y)^\lambda} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{-i\infty}^{+i\infty} dz \frac{Y^z}{X^{\lambda+z}} \Gamma(\lambda+z) \Gamma(-z)$$

- “simple”:

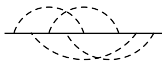
- factorizable integrals  [Lee,Smirnov'11]

-  ... [Lee,Marquard,Smirnov,Smirnov,Steinhauser'13]

- “medium”: apply Mellin-Barnes technique;  
(up to) 3-fold MB representation  $\Leftrightarrow \sim 20$  digits

[MB.m: Czakon]

- “hard” ( $\approx 330$ ):



use FIESTA3 [Smirnov'14]

```
SDEvaluate[ UF[{k1, k2, k3, k4},  
  {-(k1-p1)^2 + MM, -(k1-k3-p1)^2 + MM, -(k1+k2-k3-p1)^2 + MM,  
  -(k1+k2-k3-k4-p1)^2 + MM, -(k2-k3-k4-p1)^2 + MM, -(k3+k4+p1)^2 + MM,  
  -(k4+p1)^2 + MM, -k1^2, -k2^2, -k3^2, -k4^2},  
  {p1^2 -> MM, MM -> 1}], {1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1}, 0]
```

final result: add individual uncertainties in quadrature;  $\times 5$  (“5 $\sigma$ ”)

or: add individual uncertainties linearly

# 4-loop coefficient

$$m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} = m^{\text{OS}} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} z_m^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 z_m^{(2)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 z_m^{(3)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^4 z_m^{(4)} + \dots \right)$$

charm

$$z_m^{(4)} \Big|_{n_f=3} = -1744.8 \pm 21.5 - 703.48 l_{\text{OS}} - 122.97 l_{\text{OS}}^2 \\ - 14.234 l_{\text{OS}}^3 - 0.75043 l_{\text{OS}}^4$$

bottom

$$z_m^{(4)} \Big|_{n_f=4} = -1267.0 \pm 21.5 - 500.23 l_{\text{OS}} - 83.390 l_{\text{OS}}^2 \\ - 9.9563 l_{\text{OS}}^3 - 0.514033 l_{\text{OS}}^4$$

top

$$z_m^{(4)} \Big|_{n_f=5} = -859.96 \pm 21.5 - 328.94 l_{\text{OS}} - 50.856 l_{\text{OS}}^2 \\ - 6.4922 l_{\text{OS}}^3 - 0.33203 l_{\text{OS}}^4$$

$$l_{\text{OS}} = \ln(\mu^2/M^2)$$

- $\ln(\mu^2/M^2)$  known from RGE
- constant term: < 3% uncertainty

$$\begin{aligned} m_t^{\text{OS}} &= m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left[ 1 + 0.4244 \alpha_s + 0.8345 \alpha_s^2 + 2.375 \alpha_s^3 + (8.49 \pm 0.25) \alpha_s^4 \right] \\ &= 163.643 + 7.557 + 1.617 + 0.501 + (0.195 \pm 0.005) \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m_t^{\text{OS}} &= m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left[ 1 + 0.4244 \alpha_s + 0.8345 \alpha_s^2 + 2.375 \alpha_s^3 + (8.49 \pm 0.25) \alpha_s^4 \right] \\ &= 163.643 + 7.557 + 1.617 + 0.501 + (0.195 \pm 0.005) \text{ GeV}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}m_b^{\text{OS}} &= m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left[ 1 + 0.4244 \alpha_s + 0.9401 \alpha_s^2 + 3.045 \alpha_s^3 + (12.57 \pm 0.38) \alpha_s^4 \right] \\ &= 4.163 + 0.401 + 0.201 + 0.148 + (0.138 \pm 0.004) \text{ GeV}\end{aligned}$$

- **top**: good/reasonable convergence
- **bottom**: no convergence

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ — threshold top mass relation

input #loops	$m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$		
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$
1	171.792	172.227	171.215
2	165.097	165.045	164.847
	163.943	163.861	163.853

1-2 GeV

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ — threshold top mass relation

input #loops	$m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$		
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$
1	171.792	172.227	171.215
2	165.097	165.045	164.847
3	163.943	163.861	163.853
3	163.687	163.651	163.663

1-2 GeV  
 $\lesssim$  250 MeV



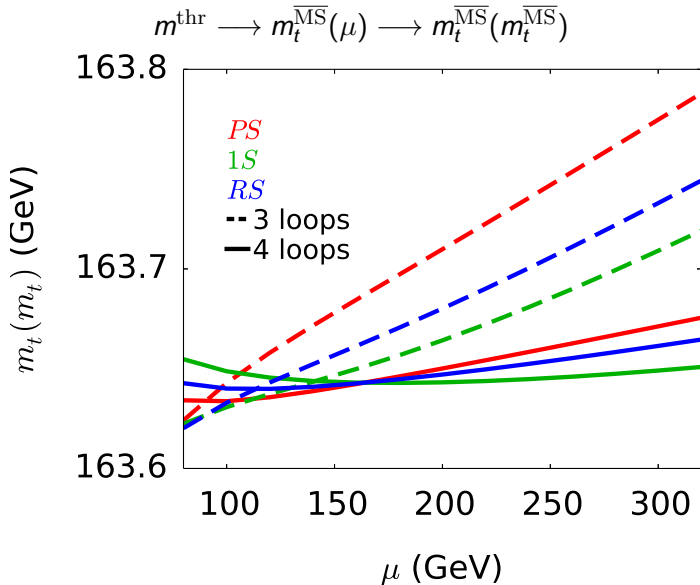
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1	171.792	172.227	171.215	
2	165.097	165.045	164.847	1-2 GeV
3	163.943	163.861	163.853	$\simeq$ 250 MeV
4	163.687	163.651	163.663	$\simeq$ 40 MeV
4	163.643	163.643	163.643	

input #loops	$m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$			
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$	
	171.792	172.227	171.215	
1	165.097	165.045	164.847	
2	163.943	163.861	163.853	1-2 GeV
3	163.687	163.651	163.663	$\lesssim 250$ MeV
4	163.643	163.643	163.643	$\lesssim 40$ MeV
4 ( $\times 1.03$ )	163.637	163.637	163.637	

- 3 loops: 200-250 MeV
  - 4 loops: {44, 8, 20} MeV
  - 3% uncertainty  $\hat{=}$  6 MeV
  - $\delta m_t^{\text{ILC}} \lesssim 100$  MeV
- }  $\Leftrightarrow$  {23, 7, 11} MeV uncertainty  
in the  $m_t^{\overline{\text{MS}}} - m_t^{\text{thr}}$  relation

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ – threshold top mass relation



# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ — threshold bottom mass relation

	$m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$			
input #loops	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$	
1	4.483	4.670	4.365	
2	4.266	4.308	4.210	
	4.191	4.190	4.172	$\simeq 110 \text{ MeV}$

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ — threshold bottom mass relation

input #loops	$m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$			
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$	
	4.483	4.670	4.365	
1	4.266	4.308	4.210	
2	4.191	4.190	4.172	$\gtrsim 110 \text{ MeV}$
3	4.161	4.154	4.158	$\gtrsim 40 \text{ MeV}$

# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ — threshold bottom mass relation

input #loops	$m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$			
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$	
	4.483	4.670	4.365	
1	4.266	4.308	4.210	
2	4.191	4.190	4.172	$\sim 110 \text{ MeV}$
3	4.161	4.154	4.158	$\sim 40 \text{ MeV}$
4	4.163	4.163	4.163	$\sim 9 \text{ MeV}$

input #loops	$m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}})$			
	$m^{\text{PS}} =$	$m^{\text{1S}} =$	$m^{\text{RS}} =$	
	4.483	4.670	4.365	
1	4.266	4.308	4.210	
2	4.191	4.190	4.172	$\sim 110$ MeV
3	4.161	4.154	4.158	$\sim 40$ MeV
4	4.163	4.163	4.163	$\sim 9$ MeV
4 ( $\times 1.03$ )	4.159	4.159	4.159	

- 3 loops:  $\approx 40$  MeV
  - 4 loops:  $\{2, 9, 5\}$  MeV
  - 3% uncertainty: 4 MeV
  - $\text{N}^3\text{LO}$  extractions:  $\delta m_b \approx 10 - 20$  MeV
  - “OS- $\overline{\text{MS}}$ ” – “PS-OS”
- }  $\Leftrightarrow \{4, 6, 5\}$  MeV uncertainty  
in the  $m_b^{\overline{\text{MS}}} - m_b^{\text{thr}}$  relation

$$m_b^{\text{PS}} = 4.163 + (0.401 - 0.192) + (0.201 - 0.121) + (0.148 - 0.115) + (0.138 - 0.140)$$

$$\frac{m_t(m_t)}{\text{GeV}} = 163.643 \pm 0.023 + 0.074\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.095\Delta_{m_t}^{\text{PS}}$$

$$\frac{m_t(m_t)}{\text{GeV}} = 163.643 \pm 0.007 + 0.069\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.096\Delta_{m_t}^{1\text{S}}$$

$$\frac{m_t(m_t)}{\text{GeV}} = 163.643 \pm 0.011 + 0.067\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.095\Delta_{m_t}^{\text{RS}}$$

$$\frac{m_b(m_b)}{\text{GeV}} = 4.163 \pm 0.004 + 0.007\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.018\Delta_{m_b}^{\text{PS}}$$

$$\frac{m_b(m_b)}{\text{GeV}} = 4.163 \pm 0.006 + 0.008\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.019\Delta_{m_b}^{1\text{S}}$$

$$\frac{m_b(m_b)}{\text{GeV}} = 4.163 \pm 0.005 + 0.004\Delta_{\alpha_s} - 0.018\Delta_{m_b}^{\text{RS}}$$

$$\Delta_{\alpha_s} = (0.1185 - \alpha_s(M_Z))/0.001, \Delta_{m_t}^{\text{PS}} = (171.792 \text{ GeV} - m_t^{\text{PS}})/0.1$$

...



# $\overline{\text{MS}}$ –OS relation: compare to approximations

	$c_m^{(4)}(\mu = m(m))$			Method
	$n_f = 3$	$n_f = 4$	$n_f = 5$	
[Beneke,Braun'94]	1668	1324	1031	large- $\beta_0$
[Chetyrkin,Kniehl,Sirlin'97]	1571.4	1107.8	727.0	PMS, FAC, ...
[Kataev, Kim'10]	1281	986	719	" $\pi^2$ "
[Ayala,Cvetic'12]	1785.9	1316.4	920.1	ren.cancel
[Sumino'13]	$1668 \pm 167$	$1258^{+26}_{-66}$	$897^{+31}_{-175}$	ren.cancel
[Ayala,Cvetic,Pineda'14]	$1772 \pm 82$	$1324 \pm 82$	$945 \pm 92$	ren.cancel
[Marquard,Smirnov, Smirnov,Steinhauser'15]	$1691.2 \pm 21.5$	$1224.0 \pm 21.5$	$827.37 \pm 21.5$	

$$m^{\text{OS}} = m^{\overline{\text{MS}}} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} c_m^{(1)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 c_m^{(2)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^3 c_m^{(3)} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^4 c_m^{(4)} + \dots \right)$$

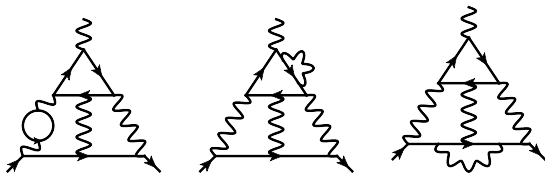
# Further application: 4-loop QED corrections to $g-2$

[Aoyama,Hayakawa,Kinoshita,Nio'07'08'12]

- $(g - 2)_e$ , photonic part of  $(g - 2)_\mu$



- $(g - 2)_\mu$ : most important: light-by-light-type with  $e^-$  loops



additional complication:  $m_e \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$  asymptotic expansion in  $m_e/m_\mu$

- Systematic study of 4-loop OS integrals
- 4-loop  $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -OS relation for heavy quarks
- Precise  $m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}-m^{\text{thr}}$  relation to N<sup>3</sup>LO