

First Forcer results on deep-inelastic scattering and related quantities

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We present results on the fourth-order splitting functions and coefficient functions obtained using FORCER, a four-loop generalization of the MINCER program for the parametric reduction of self-energy integrals. We have computed the respective lowest three even- N and odd- N moments for the non-singlet splitting functions and the non-singlet coefficient functions in electromagnetic and $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ charged-current deep-inelastic scattering, and the $N = 2$ and $N = 4$ results for the corresponding flavour-singlet quantities. Enough moments have been obtained for an LLL-based determination of the analytic N -dependence of the n_f^3 and n_f^2 parts, respectively, of the singlet and non-singlet splitting functions. The large- N limit of the latter provides the complete n_f^2 contributions to the four-loop cusp anomalous dimension. Our results also provide additional evidence of a non-vanishing contribution of quartic group invariants to the cusp anomalous dimension.

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1. Introduction

Impressive progress has been made in the past years on turning the next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO, N²LO) of perturbative QCD into the new default approximation for many hard processes, see, e.g., Refs. [1] for some very recent calculations. While this accuracy is fully adequate for most quantities, there are cases where the next order, N³LO, is of interest due to **(a)** very high requirements on the theoretical accuracy, such as in the determination of the strong coupling constant α_s from deep-inelastic scattering (DIS), see, e.g., Ref. [2], or **(b)** a slow convergence of the perturbation series, such as for Higgs production in proton-proton collisions, see, e.g., Refs. [3].

N³LO analyses of processes with initial-state hadrons require, in principle, parton distributions $f_i(x, \mu^2)$ determined at the same accuracy, including the renormalization-group dependence

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} f_i(x, \mu^2) = \sum_k [P_{ik}(\alpha_s(\mu^2))_{\text{N}^3\text{LO}} \otimes f_k(\mu^2)](x) \quad (1.1)$$

on the factorization and renormalization scale $\mu \equiv \mu_F = \mu_R$ with the splitting functions

$$P_{ik}(x, \alpha_s)_{\text{N}^3\text{LO}} = \alpha_s P_{ik}^{(0)}(x) + \alpha_s^2 P_{ik}^{(1)}(x) + \alpha_s^3 P_{ik}^{(2)}(x) + \alpha_s^4 P_{ik}^{(3)}(x). \quad (1.2)$$

Here \otimes represents the Mellin convolution in the momentum fractions x , and the sum over k includes all n_f effectively massless quark flavours; i.e., Eq. (1.1) is a system of $(2n_f + 1) \times (2n_f + 1)$ coupled integro-differential equations. The splitting functions at NNLO [4] suggest that the effect of the α_s^4 corrections in Eq. (1.1) is very small at $x \gtrsim 10^{-2}$, but this expectation cannot be extended with sufficient certainty to the full range of x probed by benchmark processes at the LHC.

Here we report on the first steps of a project that aims to obtain a phenomenologically relevant amount of information on all functions $P_{ik}^{(3)}(x)$ in Eq. (1.2). The idea is to employ the FORCER program, see Ref. [5], to extend the MINCER-based [6] fixed Mellin- N calculations of Refs. [7] to four-loop accuracy, and then to construct approximate x -space expressions, analogous to those for $P_{ik}^{(2)}(x)$ in Refs. [8], from these results and information about the small- x and large- x limits [9–15].

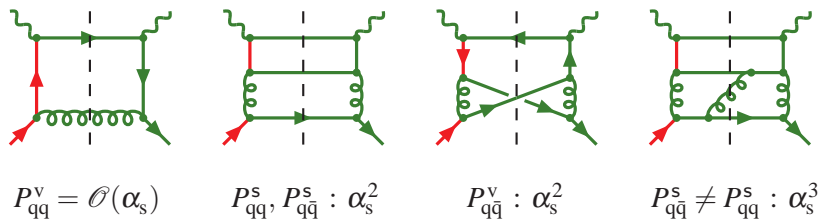
Using basic symmetries, the system (1.1) can be decomposed into $2n_f - 1$ scalar equations and a 2×2 flavour-singlet system. The former (non-singlet) part consists of the $2(n_f - 1)$ flavour asymmetries of quark-antiquark sums and differences, $q_i \pm \bar{q}_i$, and the total valence distribution,

$$q_{\text{ns},ik}^\pm = q_i \pm \bar{q}_i - (q_k \pm \bar{q}_k), \quad q_{\text{ns}}^v = \sum_{r=1}^{n_f} (q_r - \bar{q}_r) \quad (1.3)$$

with

$$P_{\text{ns}}^\pm = P_{\text{qq}}^v \pm P_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^v, \quad P_{\text{ns}}^v = P_{\text{qq}}^v - P_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^v + n_f(P_{\text{qq}}^s - P_{\text{q}\bar{\text{q}}}^s) \equiv P_{\text{ns}}^- + P_{\text{ns}}^s. \quad (1.4)$$

Typical lowest-order diagrams for the different contributions in Eq. (1.4) are shown below.



The remaining flavour-singlet quantities and their scale dependence (evolution) are given by

$$q_s = \sum_{r=1}^{n_f} (q_r + \bar{q}_r), \quad \frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} \begin{pmatrix} q_s \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{qq} & P_{qg} \\ P_{gq} & P_{gg} \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} q_s \\ g \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.5)$$

where $g(x, \mu^2)$, abbreviated by g , denotes the gluon distribution. P_{qq} differs from P_{ns}^+ in Eq. (1.4) by an additional pure singlet (ps) contribution starting at order α_s^2 ,

$$P_{qq} = P_{ns}^+ + n_f (P_{qq}^s + P_{q\bar{q}}^s) \equiv P_{ns}^+ + P_{ps}. \quad (1.6)$$

Decompositions analogous to Eqs. (1.4) and (1.6) apply to the coefficient functions for inclusive DIS. In fact, following Refs. [7], our calculations of the N³LO splitting function are carried out via the unfactorized fourth-order coefficient functions in dimensional regularization, transformed to forward amplitudes A using the optical theorem and projected onto the N -th Mellin moment,

$$A(N) = \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} A(x), \quad (1.7)$$

by a dispersion relation in x . Like the operator-product expansion, this approach determines either the even or the odd moments of the splitting and coefficient functions. Specifically, the even moments are obtained of quantities involving $q + \bar{q}$, such as F_2 and F_L in electromagnetic and $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ charged-current DIS, and the odd moments of quantities with $q - \bar{q}$, such as F_3 in $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ charged-current DIS. See Ref. [16] for a detailed discussion of these issues including the $\nu - \bar{\nu}$ cases.

Before we turn to our new results, it is worthwhile to briefly recall the large- N structure of the quark-quark splitting functions in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme employed throughout this article,

$$\gamma_{ns}^{(n)\pm, \nu}(N) \equiv -P_{ns}^{(n)\pm, \nu}(N) = A_n \ln N - B_n + C_n N^{-1} \ln N - D_n + \mathcal{O}_{\pm}(N^{-2}). \quad (1.8)$$

Here A_n is the $(n+1)$ -loop cusp anomalous dimension [12], and $C_{n>2}$ has been predicted in terms of $A_{k<n}$ in Ref. [13]. The differences between the qq splitting functions are of order N^{-2} at large N .

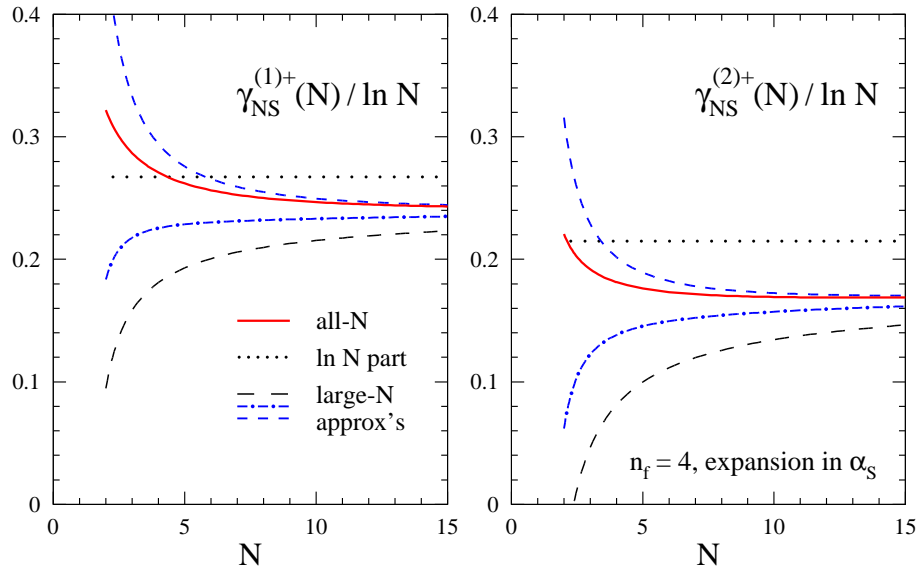


Figure 1: The successive large- N approximations in Eq. (1.8) compared to the full NLO and NNLO results.

2. Low- N results for splitting functions and coefficient functions

As an example of our analytic results, we present the $N = 4$ anomalous dimension $\gamma_{\text{gg}}^{(3)}$, defined as in Eq. (1.8) above, for a general gauge group in terms of the expansion parameter $a_s \equiv \alpha_s/(4\pi)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{\text{gg}}^{(3)}(N=4) = & C_A^4 \left(\frac{1502628149}{3375000} + \frac{1146397}{11250} \zeta_3 - \frac{504}{5} \zeta_5 \right) + \frac{d_A^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{n_a} \left(\frac{21623}{150} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{15596}{15} \zeta_3 - \frac{6048}{5} \zeta_5 \right) - n_f C_A^3 \left(\frac{20580892841}{72900000} + \frac{12550223}{22500} \zeta_3 - \frac{8613}{25} \zeta_4 - \frac{4316}{27} \zeta_5 \right) \\
& + n_f \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{n_a} \left(\frac{160091}{675} + \frac{80072}{225} \zeta_3 - \frac{48016}{45} \zeta_5 \right) - n_f C_A^2 C_F \left(\frac{4212122951}{41006250} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1170784}{5625} \zeta_3 + \frac{418198}{1125} \zeta_4 - \frac{17636}{45} \zeta_5 \right) + n_f C_A C_F^2 \left(\frac{1913110089023}{26244000000} + \frac{39313783}{101250} \zeta_3 \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{26741}{750} \zeta_4 - \frac{3082}{5} \zeta_5 \right) + n_f C_F^3 \left(\frac{34764568601}{2099520000} - \frac{958343}{40500} \zeta_3 - \frac{18997}{2250} \zeta_4 + \frac{908}{45} \zeta_5 \right) \\
& - n_f^2 C_A^2 \left(\frac{3250393649}{218700000} - \frac{2969291}{20250} \zeta_3 + \frac{1566}{25} \zeta_4 + \frac{1276}{135} \zeta_5 \right) - n_f^2 C_F^2 \left(\frac{275622924731}{26244000000} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{253369}{10125} \zeta_3 + \frac{1078}{225} \zeta_4 \right) + n_f^2 C_A C_F \left(\frac{136020246173}{3280500000} - \frac{1672751}{10125} \zeta_3 + \frac{15172}{225} \zeta_4 \right) \\
& + n_f^2 \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{n_a} \left(\frac{75788}{675} + \frac{3008}{15} \zeta_3 - \frac{20416}{45} \zeta_5 \right) + n_f^3 C_F \left(\frac{1780699}{24300000} - \frac{484}{675} \zeta_3 \right) \\
& - n_f^3 C_A \left(\frac{20440457}{21870000} - \frac{1888}{405} \zeta_3 \right). \tag{2.1}
\end{aligned}$$

Except for the last line [17], Eq. (2.1) is a new result. The complete set of fourth-order anomalous dimensions at $N \leq 4$ for Eq. (1.5) and at $N \leq 6$ for Eq. (1.4) will be presented elsewhere [18].

Our results for $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)\pm}(N)$ agree with the calculations at $N \leq 4$ in Refs. [19–21]. The numerical size of these quantities is shown in Fig. 2 for $n_f=3$ and $n_f=4$ light flavours. Taking into account the very slow large- N convergence of $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(n)}(N)/\ln N$ to A_n in Eq. (1.8), see Fig. 1 above, our results are consistent with, but not yet sufficient to improve on, the Padé estimate of A_3 in Ref. [22]. Similarly, the N -dependent Padé estimate used in N³LO determinations of α_s from non-singlet DIS [2] agrees with the calculated moments well within the large uncertainty assigned to it so far.

Inserting the QCD colour factors (the quartic group invariants are normalized as in Ref. [23]), the numerical expansions of the even- N non-singlet anomalous dimensions at $n_f = 4$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{\text{ns}}^+(2,4) &= 0.28294 \alpha_s (1 + 0.7987 \alpha_s + 0.5451 \alpha_s^2 + 0.5215 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\
\gamma_{\text{ns}}^+(4,4) &= 0.55527 \alpha_s (1 + 0.6851 \alpha_s + 0.4564 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3659 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\
\gamma_{\text{ns}}^+(6,4) &= 0.71645 \alpha_s (1 + 0.6497 \alpha_s + 0.4368 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3307 \alpha_s^3 + \dots). \tag{2.2}
\end{aligned}$$

The corresponding results for the odd- N cases γ_{ns}^a for $a = -, v$ are $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^a(1, n_f) = 0$, as required by fermion-number conservation, and

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{\text{ns}}^a(3,4) &= 0.44210 \alpha_s (1 + 0.7218 \alpha_s + 0.4767 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3921 \alpha_s^3 + \dots \\
&\quad + \delta_{\text{av}} [0.0144 \alpha_s^2 + 0.0045 \alpha_s^3 + \dots]), \\
\gamma_{\text{ns}}^a(5,4) &= 0.64369 \alpha_s (1 + 0.6636 \alpha_s + 0.4434 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3421 \alpha_s^3 + \dots \\
&\quad + \delta_{\text{av}} [0.0032 \alpha_s^2 + 0.0024 \alpha_s^3 + \dots]). \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

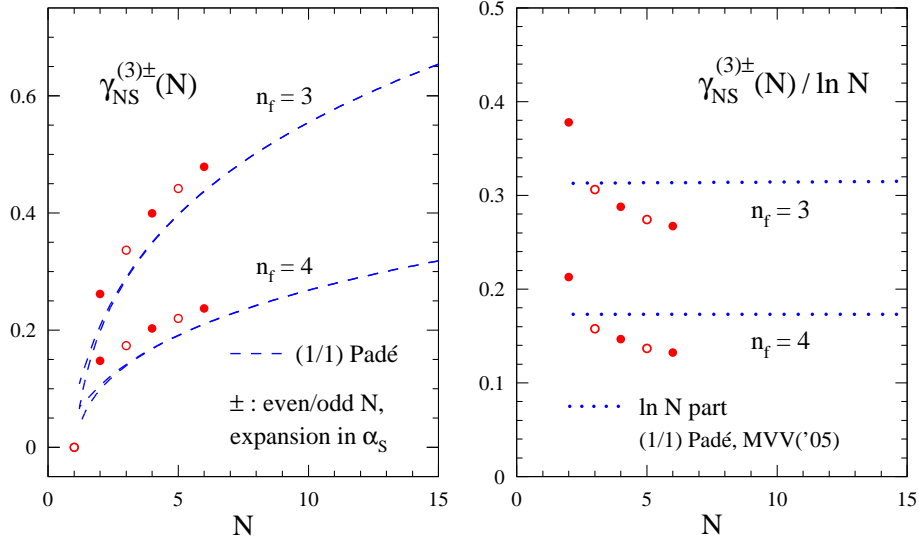


Figure 2: The lowest three even- N and odd- N values, respectively, of the anomalous dimensions $\gamma_{ns}^{(3)+}$ and $\gamma_{ns}^{(3)-}$ in Eqs. (1.4) and (1.8), compared to Padé estimates derived from the NNLO results of Ref. [4].

The first two moments of the upper row of the splitting-function matrix in Eq. (1.5) read

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{qq}(2,4) &= 0.28294 \alpha_s (1 + 0.6219 \alpha_s + 0.1461 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3662 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\ \gamma_{qq}(4,4) &= 0.55527 \alpha_s (1 + 0.6803 \alpha_s + 0.4278 \alpha_s^2 + 0.3459 \alpha_s^3 + \dots),\end{aligned}\quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{qg}(2,4) &= -0.21221 \alpha_s (1 + 0.9004 \alpha_s - 0.1028 \alpha_s^2 - 0.2367 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\ \gamma_{qg}(4,4) &= -0.11671 \alpha_s (1 - 0.2801 \alpha_s - 0.9986 \alpha_s^2 + 0.1297 \alpha_s^3 + \dots).\end{aligned}\quad (2.5)$$

For the lower row we find $\gamma_{gi}(2, n_f) = -\gamma_{qi}(2, n_f)$, as required by the momentum sum rule, and

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{gq}(4,4) &= -0.07781 \alpha_s (1 + 1.1152 \alpha_s + 0.8234 \alpha_s^2 + 0.8833 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\ \gamma_{gg}(4,4) &= 1.21489 \alpha_s (1 + 0.3835 \alpha_s + 0.1220 \alpha_s^2 + 0.2406 \alpha_s^3 + \dots).\end{aligned}\quad (2.6)$$

The relative N³LO corrections are somewhat larger for $n_f = 3$, but are small in all cases with coefficients $\lesssim 1$ for $n_f = 3, \dots, 6$ in Eqs. (2.2) – (2.6), where our new results are given in blue.

A check of the matrix in Eq. (1.5) at $N > 2$ is provided by a relation between the anomalous dimensions which emerges for $n_f = 1$ Majorana quarks and the choice $C_F = 2T_F = C_A \equiv n_c \equiv n_{\text{colours}}$ of the colour factors that leads to a supersymmetric theory [24]: The combination¹

$$\Delta_S^{(n)}(N) = -\gamma_{qq}^{(n)}(N) - \gamma_{gq}^{(n)}(N) + \gamma_{qg}^{(n)}(N) + \gamma_{gg}^{(n)}(N) \quad (2.7)$$

is supposed to vanish for a regularization that does not violate the supersymmetry. In dimensional regularization $\Delta_S^{(n)}$ does not vanish, but is much simpler than the anomalous dimensions, see Ref. [25] for a brief discussion at NNLO. We find that this expected simplification occurs also at N³LO (at $N = 4$, for now: Δ_S vanishes at $N = 2$ already in QCD due to the momentum sum rule) at

$$(2n_f)^2 \frac{d_{FF}^{(4)}}{n_a} = 2n_f \frac{d_{FA}^{(4)}}{n_a} = 2n_f \frac{d_{FF}^{(4)}}{n_c} = \frac{d_{FA}^{(4)}}{n_c} = \frac{d_{AA}^{(4)}}{n_a}, \quad d_{xy}^{(4)} \equiv d_x^{abcd} d_y^{abcd} \quad (2.8)$$

¹Up to NNLO, the same results are obtained by keeping the QCD value $T_F = 1/2$ and setting $n_f = n_c$.

for the quartic group invariants with all particles in the adjoint representation. The additional factor of two for each power of n_f in the QCD results is due to the transition to Majorana fermions.

We now briefly turn to the coefficient functions C_a for DIS in massless perturbative QCD [26]; see Refs. [27] for the important heavy-quark contributions. The size of the fourth-order corrections is illustrated in Fig. 3 for the structure functions $F_{2,\text{ns}}$, F_3 and $F_{L,\text{ns}}$ in charged-current $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ DIS. For F_2 and F_3 the $\ln^8 N \dots \ln^2 N$ large- N contributions to $C_{a,q}^{(4)}(N)$ are fixed by the soft-gluon exponentiation [22], and the subleading $N^{-1}(\ln^7 N \dots \ln^4 N)$ terms by the double-logarithmic resummations in Refs. [14,28]. For $C_{L,q}^{(4)}(N)$ the latter provide the $N^{-1}(\ln^6 N \dots \ln^4 N)$ contributions.

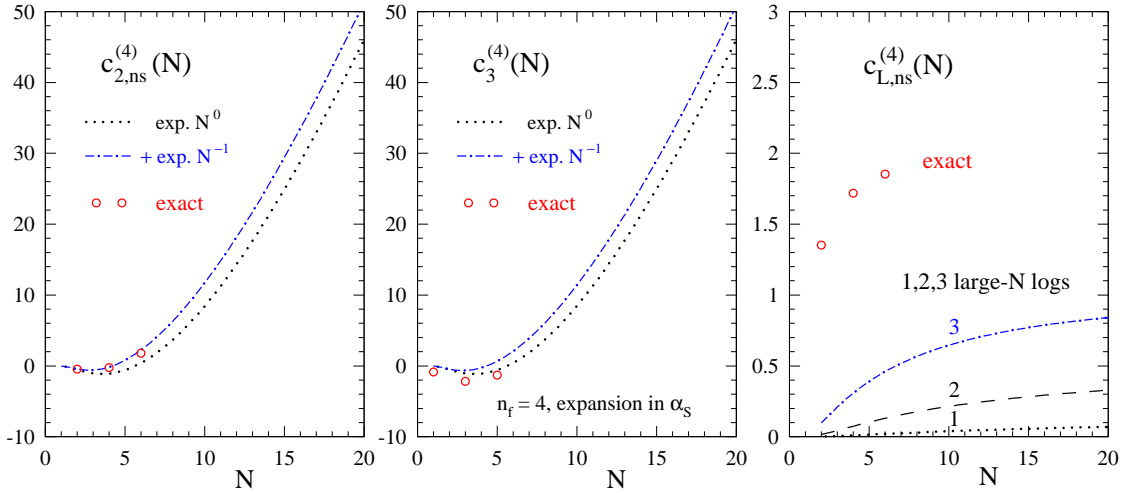


Figure 3: The moments calculated so far of the fourth-order coefficient functions $c_{2,\text{ns}}^{(4)}$, $c_3^{(4)}$ and $c_{L,\text{ns}}^{(4)}$ for $\nu + \bar{\nu}$ charged-current DIS at $n_f = 4$. Also shown are the contributions provided by large- N resummations.

The numerical α_s expansions of these coefficient functions at low values of N read, for $n_f = 4$,

$$\begin{aligned} C_{2,\text{ns}}(2,4) &= 1 + 0.0354 \alpha_s - 0.0231 \alpha_s^2 - 0.0613 \alpha_s^3 - 0.4746 \alpha_s^4 + \dots, \\ C_{2,\text{ns}}(4,4) &= 1 + 0.4828 \alpha_s + 0.4711 \alpha_s^2 + 0.4727 \alpha_s^3 - 0.2458 \alpha_s^4 + \dots, \\ C_{2,\text{ns}}(6,4) &= 1 + 0.8894 \alpha_s + 1.2053 \alpha_s^2 + 1.7571 \alpha_s^3 + 1.7748 \alpha_s^4 + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{3,\text{ns}}(1,4) &= 1 - 0.3183 \alpha_s - 0.3293 \alpha_s^2 - 0.4467 \alpha_s^3 - 1.0512 \alpha_s^4 + \dots \\ &\quad + \delta_{\text{av}} [0.0533 \alpha_s^3 + 0.1999 \alpha_s^4 + \dots], \\ C_{3,\text{ns}}(3,4) &= 1 + 0.1326 \alpha_s - 0.0852 \alpha_s^2 - 0.5202 \alpha_s^3 - 2.2510 \alpha_s^4 + \dots \\ &\quad + \delta_{\text{av}} [0.0202 \alpha_s^3 + 0.0805 \alpha_s^4 + \dots], \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

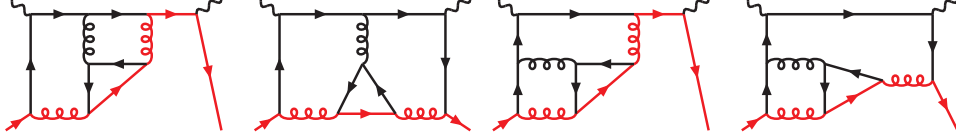
$$\begin{aligned} C_{3,\text{ns}}(5,4) &= 1 + 0.6166 \alpha_s + 0.6042 \alpha_s^2 + 0.4214 \alpha_s^3 - 1.3217 \alpha_s^4 + \dots \\ &\quad + \delta_{\text{av}} [0.00788 \alpha_s^3 + 0.0422 \alpha_s^4 + \dots], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{L,\text{ns}}(2,4) &= 0.14147 \alpha_s (1 + 1.7270 \alpha_s + 3.7336 \alpha_s^2 + 9.5619 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\ C_{L,\text{ns}}(4,4) &= 0.08488 \alpha_s (1 + 2.5619 \alpha_s + 6.9208 \alpha_s^2 + 20.251 \alpha_s^3 + \dots), \\ C_{L,\text{ns}}(6,4) &= 0.06063 \alpha_s (1 + 3.1557 \alpha_s + 9.6370 \alpha_s^2 + 30.572 \alpha_s^3 + \dots). \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

The first moment of F_3 is the Gross–Llewellyn–Smith (GLS) sum rule; its coefficients in Eq. (2.10) agree with those of Refs. [29], where the δ_{av} part [cf. Eq. (2.3)] is called the singlet contribution.

3. Large- n_f all- N parts of N^3 LO splitting functions & the cusp anomalous dimension

The extension of our above results to higher values of N will require very considerable computing resources and further optimizations of our programs. The situation is more favourable for some leading and subleading large- n_f contributions, which do not involve the hardest diagram topologies. For example, the top-level diagrams contributing to the n_f^2 parts of the anomalous dimensions $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)\pm}$ are the same as for the n_f parts of the NNLO contributions $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(2)\pm}$ in Ref. [30],



but with an additional quark loop inserted into one of the gluon propagators. These diagrams have the colour factor $C_F C_A n_f^2$; the $C_F^2 n_f^2$ cases are even simpler, as is the $C_F n_f^3$ part derived in Ref. [31].

It is convenient to write the colour-factor decomposition the n_f^2 parts of $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)\pm}$ in two ways,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)\pm}(N) \Big|_{n_f^2} &= C_F n_f^2 \{ C_F 2A(N) + (C_A - 2C_F) B_{\pm}(N) \} \\ &= C_F n_f^2 \{ C_F (2A(N) - 2B_{\pm}(N)) + C_A B_{\pm}(N) \}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

$A(N)$ is the large- n_c part; it is the same for the even- N (+) and odd- N (-) cases and should include only non-alternating harmonic sums [32]. Once $A(N)$ is known, it is possible to determine $B_+(N)$ and $B_-(N)$ from the C_F parts in the second line of Eq. (3.1) which require only two-loop diagrams.

We have computed the even and odd moments up to $N = 20$ for the determination of $A(N)$, and the even- N or odd- N moments up to $N = 42$ for $B_+(N)$ and $B_-(N)$, respectively. These calculations are sufficient to determine all three function using an LLL-based program [33], see also Refs. [34], with a sufficient number of validation constraints. The resulting large- n_c contribution reads

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N) \Big|_{C_F n_c n_f^2} &= \frac{127}{18} + \frac{1}{81} \left(\frac{20681}{2} \eta + 2119 S_1 - 2275 \eta^2 - 20460 D_1^2 + 3392 S_1 \eta - 5036 S_2 \right) \\ &+ \frac{4}{81} (118 \eta^3 - 886 D_1^3 - 914 S_1 \eta^2 - 848 S_1 D_1^2 - 152 S_{1,2} - 416 S_2 \eta - 152 S_{2,1} + 1148 S_3) \\ &+ \frac{8}{27} (-57 D_1^4 + 18 S_1 \eta^3 - 24 S_1 D_1^3 + 2 S_2 \eta^2 + 128 S_2 D_1^2 - 8 S_3 \eta + 40 S_{1,3} + 80 S_{2,2} \\ &+ 120 S_{3,1} - 159 S_4) + \frac{8}{9} (-6 \eta^5 - 12 D_1^5 + 10 S_1 \eta^4 - 24 S_1 D_1^4 + 8 S_2 \eta^3 + 4 S_3 \eta^2 \\ &- 8 S_3 D_1^2 + 4 S_{3,1} \eta - 8 S_{1,3,1} + 4 S_{1,4} - 8 S_{2,3} - 16 S_{3,2} - 2 S_4 \eta - 20 S_{4,1} + 24 S_5) \\ &+ \zeta_3 \left\{ -\frac{44}{3} - \frac{160}{9} (\eta - 2 S_1) + \frac{16}{3} (\eta^2 - 2 D_1^2 - 2 S_2) \right\} + \zeta_4 \{ 12 + 8 \eta - 16 S_1 \}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where all sums are taken at N and we have used the abbreviations $D_i = (N+i)^{-1}$ and $\eta = D_0 - D_1$.

The large- N limit (1.8) of Eq. (3.2), together with the corresponding expressions for $B_{\pm}(N)$ [35] yields the complete n_f^2 contribution to the four-loop quark cusp anomalous dimension,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{cusp}}^{(3)} &= \dots + C_F C_A n_f^2 \left(\frac{923}{81} - \frac{608}{81} \zeta_2 + \frac{2240}{27} \zeta_3 - \frac{112}{3} \zeta_4 \right) \\ &+ C_F^2 n_f^2 \left(\frac{2392}{81} - \frac{640}{9} \zeta_3 + 32 \zeta_4 \right) - C_F n_f^3 \left(\frac{32}{81} - \frac{64}{27} \zeta_3 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

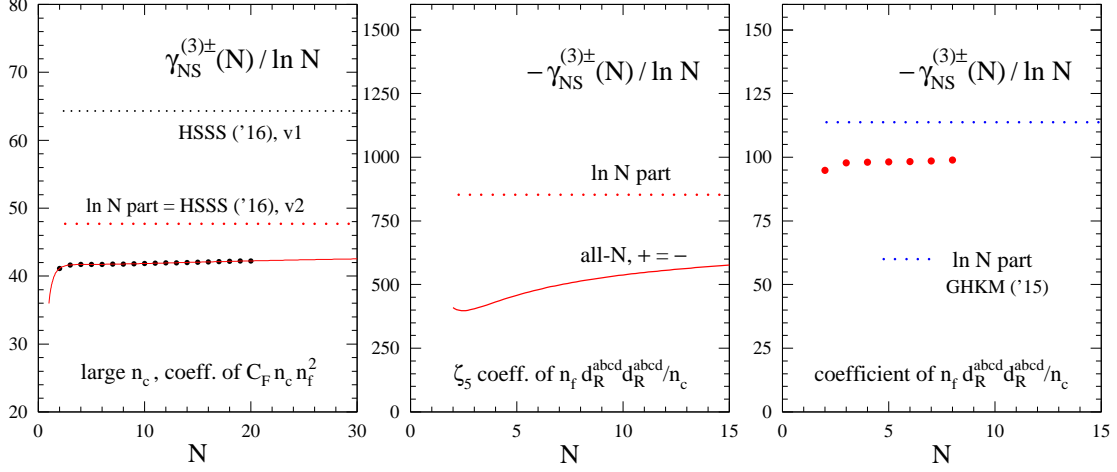


Figure 4: Fermionic contributions to the N^3 LO anomalous dimensions $\gamma^{(3)\pm}(N)$, compared to their calculated (left two panels) and conjectured (right panel) large- N limits given by the respective parts of $\gamma_{\text{cusp}}^{(3)}$.

The large- n_c limit of Eq. (3.3) agrees with the second version of Ref. [36], in which an error has been fixed after we pointed out a discrepancy with our result, see the left part of Fig. 4. The $C_F^2 n_f^2$ coefficient agrees with the result of Ref. [37], which was converted to our notation and compared during this conference. The n_f^3 part of $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N)$, and hence the n_f^3 coefficient in Eq. (3.3), agrees with Ref. [31]. Our results also agree with the prediction of the $N^{-1}\ln N$ coefficient in Ref. [13] and the small- x resummation result for the $1/N^5$ contribution [11].

In the flavour singlet case, at least for the time being, only the n_f^3 leading large- n_f contributions can be determined in this manner; the results will be presented in Ref. [35].

The question of whether or not the quartic group invariants contribute to the four-loop cusp anomalous dimension has attracted some interest, see, e.g., Refs. [38]. The presence of such contributions would violate the Casimir scaling, $\gamma_{\text{cusp,q}} = C_F/C_A \gamma_{\text{cusp,g}}$, observed up to NNLO [4]. In our calculations, the relatively easiest contribution of this type is the $n_f d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}/n_c$ part of the quark case, which appears as the corresponding $\ln N$ coefficient of $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N)$. So far we have extended the calculation of this contribution to $N = 8$. Except for the ζ_5 part,

$$\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N) \Big|_{\zeta_5 n_f d_{FF}^{(4)}/n_c} = \frac{1280}{3} \left[2S_1(N) - 3 + 17 \left(\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N+1} \right) - 6 \left(\frac{1}{N^2} + \frac{1}{(N+1)^2} \right) \right], \quad (3.4)$$

(the corresponding result in Ref. [21] is unfortunately incorrect – only four moments were available there, and the $1/N^2$ and $1/(N+1)^2$ contributions were erroneously assumed to be absent) this is not sufficient for a determination of the all- N result from which $\gamma_{\text{cusp}}^{(3)}$ can be read off. Together with the prime content of the denominators of the calculated moments, Eq. (3.4) is suggestive, but not a positive proof, of a non-vanishing $\zeta_5 n_f d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}/n_c$ to $\gamma_{\text{cusp}}^{(3)}$. Moreover the calculated moments, shown in Fig. 4, clearly point to a non-vanishing value; in particular, they are consistent with the numerical value proposed in Ref. [37] on the basis of a conjectured relation to the quark-antiquark potential calculated in Refs. [39] for this colour factor.

4. Summary and outlook

We have presented the first computations of anomalous dimensions and coefficient functions at order α_s^4 with FORCER, a new FORM [40] program for the analytic evaluation of four-loop massless propagator integrals. Our results agree with those of all comparable calculations performed so far. Together with the calculation of the four-loop gluon propagator in the background gauge to all powers of the gauge parameter, this provides a robust validation of the FORCER package.

So far we have extended previous calculations [19–21] of the non-singlet splitting functions for the evolution of the parton distributions of the proton by one moment each for $P_{\text{ns}}^{(3)+}$ and $P_{\text{ns}}^{(3)-}$. We have performed the first calculations, at $N = 2$ and $N = 4$, of the corresponding flavour-singlet quantities, and the first calculations of fourth-order coefficient functions in DIS beyond $N = 1$ [29]. The full results will be presented in Ref. [18], together with the four-loop contributions to the renormalization factors Z_5 and Z_A required if the Larin scheme for γ_5 [41] is used in the calculations.

Unlike the four-loop renormalization of QCD, the calculations of moments of structure functions require very considerable computing resources. Much more than thousand times the time of the third-order computation is required at $N = 4$, and the scaling of the hardest topologies with N is, at least so far, much worse than that of the MINCER program in its final highly optimized form.

Nevertheless, already now we have been able to calculate enough moments for the determination of the all- N expressions of the n_f^2 contributions to $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(3)\pm}$ and the leading large- n_f contributions to their flavour singlet counterparts $\gamma_{\text{ik}}^{(3)}$ via Diophantine equations for the coefficients of the harmonic sums. We do not expect that the determination of all- N expressions in this manner can be extended far beyond the point we have reached now. However, we hope to be able to obtain more moments in the future, and to provide approximate results for the N³LO splitting functions $P_{\text{ik}}^{(3)}(x)$ that are useful for high-precision calculations of benchmark processes in ep and pp scattering.

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