

3-Loop Corrections to Heavy Flavor Wilson Coefficients in Deep-Inelastic Scattering

J. Blümlein¹, J. Ablinger², A. Behring¹, A. De Freitas¹,
A. Hasselhuhn², A. von Manteuffel³, C. Raab¹, M. Round²,
C. Schneider², F. Wißbrock¹

¹DESY, Zeuthen

²Johannes Kepler University, Linz

³J. Gutenberg University, Mainz



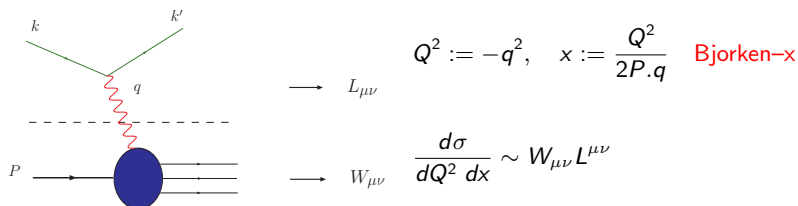
HEP-EPS

Wien

July 2015

Introduction

Unpolarized Deep-Inelastic Scattering (DIS):



$$W_{\mu\nu}(q, P, s) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^4\xi \exp(iq\xi) \langle P, s | [J_\mu^{em}(\xi), J_\nu^{em}(0)] | P, s \rangle =$$

$$\frac{1}{2x} \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right) F_L(x, Q^2) + \frac{2x}{Q^2} \left(P_\mu P_\nu + \frac{q_\mu P_\nu + q_\nu P_\mu}{2x} - \frac{Q^2}{4x^2} g_{\mu\nu} \right) F_2(x, Q^2).$$

Structure Functions: $F_{2,L}$

contain light and heavy quark contributions.

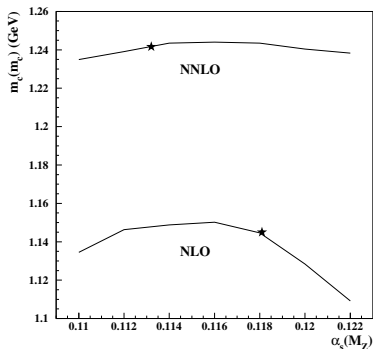
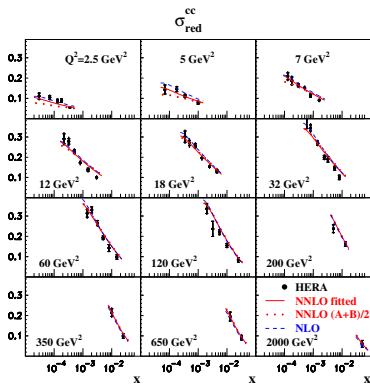
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$ from NNLO DIS(+) analyses

	$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	
BBG	$0.1134^{+0.0019}_{-0.0021}$	valence analysis, NNLO
GRS	0.112	valence analysis, NNLO
ABKM	0.1135 ± 0.0014	HQ: FFNS $N_f = 3$
JR	0.1128 ± 0.0010	dynamical approach
JR	0.1162 ± 0.0006	including NLO-jets
MSTW	0.1171 ± 0.0014	
Thorne	0.1136	[DIS+DY+HT*] (2014)
ABM11 _J	$0.1134 - 0.1149 \pm 0.0012$	Tevatron jets (NLO) incl.
ABM13	0.1133 ± 0.0011	
ABM13	0.1132 ± 0.0011	(without jets)
CTEQ	$0.1159..0.1162$	
CTEQ	0.1140	(without jets)
NN21	$0.1174 \pm 0.0006 \pm 0.0001$	
Gehrmann et al.	$0.1131^{+0.0028}_{-0.0022}$	e^+e^- thrust
Abbate et al.	0.1140 ± 0.0015	e^+e^- thrust
BBG	$0.1141^{+0.0020}_{-0.0022}$	valence analysis, $N^3\text{LO}$

$$\Delta_{\text{TH}}\alpha_s = \alpha_s(N^3\text{LO}) - \alpha_s(\text{NNLO}) + \Delta_{\text{HQ}} = +0.0009 \pm 0.0006_{\text{HQ}}$$

NNLO accuracy is needed to analyze the world data. \implies NNLO HQ corrections needed.

Deep-Inelastic Scattering (DIS):



NNLO:

S. Alekhin, J. Blümlein, K. Daum, K. Lipka, Phys.Lett. B720 (2013) 172 [1212.2355]

$$m_c(m_c) = 1.24 \pm 0.03(\text{exp}) \begin{matrix} +0.03 \\ -0.02 \end{matrix} (\text{scale}) \begin{matrix} +0.00 \\ -0.07 \end{matrix} (\text{thy}),$$

$$m_b(m_b) = 3.97 \pm 0.14(\text{exp}) \begin{matrix} +0.00 \\ -0.11 \end{matrix} (\text{thy}) \text{ (preliminary)},$$

Yet approximate NNLO treatment [Kawamura et al. [1205.5227]].

Publications: Physics

JB, A. De Freitas, S. Klein, W.L. van Neerven, Nucl. Phys. B755 (2006) 272
I. Bierenbaum, JB, S. Klein, Nucl. Phys. B780 (2007) 40; Nucl.Phys. B820 (2009) 417; Phys.Lett. B672 (2009) 401
JB, S. Klein, B. Tödtli, Phys. Rev. D80 (2009) 094010
I. Bierenbaum, JB, S. Klein, C. Schneider, Nucl. Phys. B803 (2008) 1
J. Ablinger, JB, S. Klein, C. Schneider, F. Wißbrock, Nucl. Phys. B844 (2011) 26
JB, A. Hasselhuhn, S. Klein, C. Schneider, Nucl. Phys. B866 (2013) 196
J. Ablinger et al., Nucl. Phys. B864 (2012) 52; Nucl. Phys. B882 (2014) 263; Nucl. Phys. B885 (2014) 409; Nucl. Phys. B885 (2014) 280; Nucl. Phys. B886 (2014) 733; Nucl.Phys. B890 (2014) 48.
A. Behring et al., Eur.Phys.J. C74 (2014) 9, 3033; Nucl. Phys. B897 (2015) 612; DESY 15-077

Publications: Mathematics

JB, Comput. Phys. Commun. 159 (2004) 19
JB, Comput. Phys. Commun. 180 (2009) 2143; 0901.0837
JB, D. Broadhurst, J. Vermaseren, Comput. Phys. Commun. 181 (2010) 582
JB, M. Kauers, C. Schneider, Comput. Phys. Commun. 180 (2009) 2143
JB, S.Klein, C. Schneider, F. Stan. J. Symbolic Comput. 47 (2012) 1267
J. Ablinger, JB, C. Schneider, J. Math. Phys. 52 (2011) 102301, J. Math. Phys. 54 (2013) 082301
J. Ablinger, JB, 1304.7071 [Contr. to a Book: Springer, Wien]
J. Ablinger, JB, C. Raab, C. Schneider, J. Math. Phys. 55 (2014) 112301

Factorization of the Structure Functions

At leading twist the structure functions factorize in terms of a Mellin convolution

$$F_{(2,L)}(x, Q^2) = \sum_j \underbrace{C_{j,(2,L)} \left(x, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right)}_{\text{perturbative}} \otimes \underbrace{f_j(x, \mu^2)}_{\text{nonpert.}}$$

into (pert.) **Wilson coefficients** and (nonpert.) **parton distribution functions (PDFs)**.

\otimes denotes the Mellin convolution

$$f(x) \otimes g(x) \equiv \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 dz \delta(x - yz) f(y) g(z) .$$

The subsequent calculations are performed in Mellin space, where \otimes reduces to a multiplication, due to the Mellin transformation

$$\hat{f}(N) = \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} f(x) .$$

Wilson coefficients:

$$C_{j,(2,L)} \left(N, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) = C_{j,(2,L)} \left(N, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) + H_{j,(2,L)} \left(N, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) .$$

At $Q^2 \gg m^2$ the heavy flavor part

$$H_{j,(2,L)} \left(N, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}, \frac{m^2}{\mu^2} \right) = \sum_i C_{i,(2,L)} \left(N, \frac{Q^2}{\mu^2} \right) A_{ij} \left(\frac{m^2}{\mu^2}, N \right)$$

[Buza, Matiounine, Smith, van Neerven 1996 Nucl.Phys.B]

factorizes into the light flavor Wilson coefficients C and the massive operator matrix elements (OMEs) of local operators O_i between partonic states j

$$A_{ij} \left(\frac{m^2}{\mu^2}, N \right) = \langle j | O_i | j \rangle .$$

→ additional Feynman rules with local operator insertions for partonic matrix elements.

The unpolarized light flavor Wilson coefficients are known up to NNLO

[Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt, 2005 Nucl.Phys.B].

For $F_2(x, Q^2)$: at $Q^2 \gtrsim 10m^2$ the asymptotic representation holds at the 1% level.

Status of OME calculations

Leading Order: [Witten 1976, Babcock, Sivers, Wolfram 1978, Shifman, Vainshtein, Zakharov 1978, Leveille, Weiler 1979, Glück, Reya 1979, Glück, Hoffmann, Reya 1982]

Next-to-Leading Order:

[Laenen, van Neerven, Riemersma, Smith 1993]

$Q^2 \gg m^2$: via IBP [Buza, Matiounine, Smith, Migneron, van Neerven 1996]

Compact results via ${}_pF_q$'s [Bierenbaum, Blümlein, Klein, 2007]

$O(\alpha_s^2 \varepsilon)$ (for general N) [Bierenbaum, Blümlein, Klein 2008, 2009]

Next-to-Next-to-Leading Order: $Q^2 \gg m^2$

- ▶ Moments for F_2 : $N = 2 \dots 10(14)$ [Bierenbaum, Blümlein, Klein 2009]
mapping large expressions to [MATAD, Steinhauser 2000]
- ▶ Contributions to transversity: $N = 1 \dots 13$ [Blümlein, Klein, Tödtli 2009]
- ▶ Two masses $m_1 \neq m_2 \rightarrow$ Moments $N = 2, 4, 6$ [JB, Wißbrock 2011]

At 3-loop order for general values of N :

- ▶ All OMEs: terms $O(n_f T_F^2 C_{A/F})$ to F_2 [Ablinger et al. 2011, 2012]
- ▶ First contributions to $O(T_F^2 C_{A/F})$ $A_{gg,Q}$ [Ablinger et al. 2014]

The Wilson Coefficients at large Q^2

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 &+ a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 2010 \quad L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 L_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qq}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F) \left. \right], \\
 H_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qq}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \left. \right], \\
 H_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s \left[A_{Qq}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^2 \left[A_{Qq}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{Qq}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \left. \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qq}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{Qq}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + A_{Qq}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \left\{ C_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \left. \right\} + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \left. \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[Ablinger et al., 2010]

The Wilson Coefficients at large Q^2

$$L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) = a_s^2 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\ + a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right]$$

2010 $L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}$ $= a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F) \right]$

2010 $L_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}$ $= a_s^2 A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\ \left. + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right. \\ \left. + A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F) \right],$

$$H_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) = a_s^2 \left[A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qq}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\ \left. + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right. \\ \left. + A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right],$$

$$H_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) = a_s \left[A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^2 \left[A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\ \left. + A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right. \\ \left. + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qg}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\ \left. + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \left\{ C_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right\} + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \right]$$

The Wilson Coefficients at large Q^2

$$\begin{aligned}
 2014 \quad L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 &+ a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 2010 \quad L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 2010 \quad L_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F) \left. \right], \\
 H_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qq}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \left. \right], \\
 H_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s \left[A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^2 \left[A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \left. \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qg}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \left\{ C_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ \left. \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right\} + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \left. \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[Ablinger et al. 2010, Ablinger et al., 2014a]

The Wilson Coefficients at large Q^2

$$\begin{aligned}
 2014 \quad L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 &+ a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{qq,Q}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{NS}}(N_F) \right] \\
 2010 \quad L_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{qq,Q}^{(2)}(N_F) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{\hat{C}(3),\text{PS}}(N_F) \right. \\
 2010 \quad L_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + a_s^3 \left[A_{qq,Q}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) N_F \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + N_F \hat{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{\hat{C}(3)}(N_F) \left. \right], \\
 2014 \quad H_{q,(2,L)}^{\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s^2 \left[A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qq}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(3),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{qq,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ A_{Qq}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \left. \right], \\
 H_{g,(2,L)}^{\text{S}}(N_F + 1) &= a_s \left[A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \right] + a_s^2 \left[A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 \right. \\
 &+ A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \\
 &+ \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \left. \right] + a_s^3 \left[A_{Qg}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \delta_2 + A_{Qg}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) C_{q,(2,L)}^{(1),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ A_{gg,Q}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) + A_{Qg}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \left\{ C_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{NS}}(N_F + 1) \right. \\
 &+ \left. \left. \tilde{C}_{q,(2,L)}^{(2),\text{PS}}(N_F + 1) \right\} + A_{gg,Q}^{(1)}(N_F + 1) \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(2)}(N_F + 1) + \tilde{C}_{g,(2,L)}^{(3)}(N_F + 1) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[Ablinger et al. 2010, Ablinger et al., 2014a, Ablinger et al., 2014b]

Variable Flavor Number Scheme

$$f_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) + f_{\bar{k}}(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = A_{qq,Q}^{\text{NS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \left[f_k(n_f, \mu^2) + f_{\bar{k}}(n_f, \mu^2) \right] \\ + \tilde{A}_{qq,Q}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + \tilde{A}_{qg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2)$$

$$f_{Q+\bar{Q}}(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = \tilde{A}_{Qq}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + \tilde{A}_{Qg}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2).$$

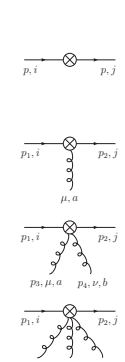
$$G(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = A_{gq,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) + A_{gg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2).$$

$$\Sigma(n_f + 1, \mu^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_f+1} \left[f_k(n_f + 1, \mu^2) + f_{\bar{k}}(n_f + 1, \mu^2) \right] \\ = \left[A_{qq,Q}^{\text{NS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + n_f \tilde{A}_{qq,Q}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + \tilde{A}_{Qq}^{\text{PS}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \right] \\ \otimes \Sigma(n_f, \mu^2) \\ + \left[n_f \tilde{A}_{qg,Q}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) + \tilde{A}_{Qg}^{\text{S}}\left(n_f, \frac{\mu^2}{m^2}\right) \right] \otimes G(n_f, \mu^2)$$

All master integrals for $A_{gg}^{(3)}$ have just been completed (June 2015).

Calculation of the 3-loop operator matrix elements

The OMEs are calculated using the QCD Feynman rules together with the following operator insertion Feynman rules:



$$\delta^{ij} \Delta \gamma_{\pm} (\Delta \cdot p)^{N-1}, \quad N \geq 1$$

$$g t_{ji}^a \Delta^{\mu} \Delta^{\nu} \Delta \gamma_{\pm} \sum_{j=0}^{N-2} (\Delta \cdot p_1)^j (\Delta \cdot p_2)^{N-j-2}, \quad N \geq 2$$

$$g^2 \Delta^{\mu} \Delta^{\nu} \Delta^{\lambda} \Delta \gamma_{\pm} \sum_{j=0}^{N-3} \sum_{l=j+1}^{N-2} (\Delta p_2)^l (\Delta p_1)^{N-l-2} \left[(t^a t^b)_{ji} (\Delta p_1 + \Delta p_4)^{l-j-1} + (t^b t^a)_{ji} (\Delta p_1 + \Delta p_3)^{l-j-1} \right], \quad N \geq 3$$

$$g^3 \Delta_{\mu} \Delta_{\nu} \Delta_{\rho} \Delta \gamma_{\pm} \sum_{j=0}^{N-4} \sum_{l=j+1}^{N-3} \sum_{m=l+1}^{N-2} (\Delta p_2)^l (\Delta p_1)^{N-m-2} \left[(t^a t^b t^c)_{ji} (\Delta p_4 + \Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} + (t^a t^c t^b)_{ji} (\Delta p_4 + \Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_4 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} + (t^b t^a t^c)_{ji} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} + (t^b t^c t^a)_{ji} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_5 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} + (t^c t^a t^b)_{ji} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_4 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_4 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} + (t^c t^b t^a)_{ji} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_4 + \Delta p_1)^{l-j-1} (\Delta p_3 + \Delta p_1)^{m-l-1} \right], \quad N \geq 4$$

$$\gamma_+ = 1, \quad \gamma_- = \gamma_5.$$

$$\frac{1+(-1)^N}{2} \delta^{ab} (\Delta \cdot p)^{N-2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} (\Delta \cdot p)^2 - (\Delta_{\mu} p_{\nu} + \Delta_{\nu} p_{\mu}) \Delta \cdot p + p^2 \Delta_{\mu} \Delta_{\nu} \right], \quad N \geq 2$$

$$-ig \frac{1+(-1)^N}{2} f^{abc} \left(\left[(\Delta_{\nu} g_{\lambda\mu} - \Delta_{\lambda} g_{\mu\nu}) \Delta \cdot p_1 + \Delta_{\mu} (p_{1,\nu} \Delta_{\lambda} - p_{1,\lambda} \Delta_{\nu}) \right] (\Delta \cdot p_1)^{N-2} + \Delta_{\lambda} \left[\Delta_{\nu} p_{1\mu} \Delta_{\nu} + \Delta \cdot p_2 p_{1,\nu} \Delta_{\mu} - \Delta \cdot p_1 \Delta \cdot p_2 g_{\mu\nu} - p_1 \cdot p_2 \Delta_{\mu} \Delta_{\nu} \right] \times \sum_{j=0}^{N-3} (-\Delta \cdot p_1)^j (\Delta \cdot p_2)^{N-3-j} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} p_1 \rightarrow p_2 \rightarrow p_3 \rightarrow p_1 \\ \mu \rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \mu \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} p_1 \rightarrow p_3 \rightarrow p_2 \rightarrow p_1 \\ \mu \rightarrow \lambda \rightarrow \nu \rightarrow \mu \end{matrix} \right\} \right), \quad N \geq 2$$

$$g^2 \frac{1+(-1)^N}{2} \left(f^{abc} f^{cde} O_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) + f^{a\alpha\epsilon} f^{b\delta\epsilon} O_{\mu\lambda\nu\sigma} (p_1, p_3, p_2, p_4) + f^{a\delta\epsilon} f^{b\alpha\epsilon} O_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} (p_1, p_4, p_2, p_3) \right),$$

$$O_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \Delta_{\nu} \Delta_{\lambda} \left\{ -g_{\mu\sigma} (\Delta \cdot p_3 + \Delta \cdot p_4)^{N-2} + [p_{4,\mu} \Delta_{\sigma} - \Delta \cdot p_4 g_{\mu\sigma}] \sum_{i=0}^{N-3} (\Delta \cdot p_3 + \Delta \cdot p_4)^i (\Delta \cdot p_4)^{N-3-i} - [p_{1,\sigma} \Delta_{\mu} - \Delta \cdot p_1 g_{\mu\sigma}] \sum_{i=0}^{N-3} (-\Delta \cdot p_1)^i (\Delta \cdot p_3 + \Delta \cdot p_4)^{N-3-i} + [\Delta \cdot p_1 \Delta \cdot p_4 g_{\mu\sigma} + p_1 \cdot p_4 \Delta_{\mu} \Delta_{\sigma} - \Delta \cdot p_4 p_{1,\sigma} \Delta_{\mu} - \Delta \cdot p_1 p_{4,\mu} \Delta_{\sigma}] \times \sum_{i=0}^{N-4} \sum_{j=0}^i (-\Delta \cdot p_1)^{N-4-i} (\Delta \cdot p_3 + \Delta \cdot p_4)^{i-j} (\Delta \cdot p_4)^j \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2 \\ \mu \leftrightarrow \nu \end{matrix} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} p_3 \leftrightarrow p_4 \\ \lambda \leftrightarrow \sigma \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2, p_3 \leftrightarrow p_4 \\ \mu \leftrightarrow \nu, \lambda \leftrightarrow \sigma \end{matrix} \right\}, \quad N \geq 2$$

The diagrams are generated using **QGRAF** [Nogueira 1993 J. Comput. Phys].

	$A_{qq,Q}^{(3),NS}$	$A_{gq,Q}^{(3)}$	$A_{Qq}^{(3),PS}$	$A_{gg,Q}^{(3)}$	$A_{Qg}^{(3)}$
No. diagrams	110	86	125	642	1233

A **FORM** [Vermaseren 2000] program was written in order to perform the γ -matrix algebra in the numerator of all diagrams, which are then expressed as a linear combination of scalar integrals.

$$A_{qq,Q}^{(3),NS} \rightarrow 7426 \text{ scalar integrals.}$$

$$A_{gq,Q}^{(3)} \rightarrow 12529 \text{ scalar integrals.}$$

$$A_{Qq}^{(3),PS} \rightarrow 5470 \text{ scalar integrals.}$$

⇒ Need to use integration by parts identities.

⇒ The reduction for all OMEs has been completed.

⇒ Use special computers: 12 units with overall **3.2 TB** RAM, **97 TB** fast disc, **hundreds** of mathematica lic. ; IBP: **several TB** of final relations.

Integration by parts

We use **Reduze** [A. von Manteuffel, C. Studerus, 2012] to express all scalar integrals required in the calculation in terms of a small(er) set of master integrals.

Reduze is a **C++** program based on **Laporta's algorithm**.

$$(\Delta \cdot k)^N \rightarrow \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} x^N (\Delta \cdot k)^N = \frac{1}{1 - x \Delta \cdot k}$$

⇒ additional propagator.

Number of master integrals:

$$A_{qq,Q}^{(3),NS} \rightarrow 35 \text{ master integrals } \checkmark.$$

$$A_{gq,Q}^{(3)} \rightarrow 41 \text{ master integrals } \checkmark.$$

$$A_{Qq}^{(3),PS} \rightarrow 66 \text{ master integrals } \checkmark.$$

$$A_{gg,Q}^{(3)} \rightarrow 205 \text{ master integrals } \checkmark.$$

$$A_{Qg}^{(3)} \rightarrow 340 \text{ master integrals. (224 done by last Tuesday.)}$$

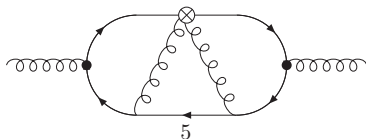
24 integral families are required and implemented in Reduze.

Calculation of the master integrals

For the calculation of the master integrals we use a wide variety of tools:

- ▶ Hypergeometric functions.
- ▶ Summation methods based on difference fields, implemented in the Mathematica program **Sigma** [C. Schneider, 2005–].
 - ▶ Reduction of the sums to a small number of key sums.
 - ▶ Expansion the summands in ε .
 - ▶ Simplification by symbolic summation algorithms based on $\Pi\Sigma$ -fields [Karr 1981 J. ACM, Schneider 2005–].
 - ▶ Harmonic sums, polylogarithms and their various generalizations are algebraically reduced using the package HarmonicSums [Ablinger 2010, 2013, Ablinger, Blümlein, Schneider 2011,2013].
- ▶ Mellin-Barnes representations.
- ▶ In the case of **convergent** massive 3-loop Feynman integrals, they can be performed in terms of **Hyperlogarithms** [Generalization of a method by F. Brown, 2008, to non-vanishing masses and local operators].
- ▶ Systems of Differential Equations.
- ▶ Almkvist-Zeilberger Theorem as Integration Method.

V-Topology



- ▶ Emergence of a new function class : **nested generalized cyclotomic sums, weighted with binomials and inverse binomials** of the type $\binom{2i}{i}$.
- ▶ At the side of the iterated integrals **many root-valued letters** appear (around 30).
- ▶ The scalar diagram exhibits terms growing like $8^N, 4^N, 2^N, N \rightarrow \infty$. The growth 2^N survives in the scalar case. **The physical diagram is free of this divergence.**
- ▶ Asymptotic representations can be constructed analytically to arbitrary precision.
- ▶ Various special **new numbers** appear, the simplest of which is π , through which ζ_2 is no longer and elementary constant here.

Emergence of new nested sums :

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \binom{2i}{i} (-2)^i \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{1}{j \binom{2j}{j}} S_{1,2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1; j \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^N - 1}{x - 1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{8+x}} \left[H_{w_{17}, -1, 0}^*(x) - 2H_{w_{18}, -1, 0}^*(x) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\zeta_2}{2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{(-x)^N - 1}{x + 1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{8+x}} \left[H_{12}^*(x) - 2H_{13}^*(x) \right] \\ &+ c_3 \int_0^1 dx \frac{(-8x)^N - 1}{x + \frac{1}{8}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_{12} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(8-x)}}, & w_{13} &= \frac{1}{(2-x)\sqrt{x(8-x)}}, \\ w_{17} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(8+x)}}, & w_{18} &= \frac{1}{(2+x)\sqrt{x(8+x)}}. \end{aligned}$$

~ 100 associated independent nested sums. The associated iterated integrals request root-valued alphabets with about 30 new letters.

[J. Ablinger, J. Bümlein, J. Raab, C. Schneider, F. Wißbrock 2014.]

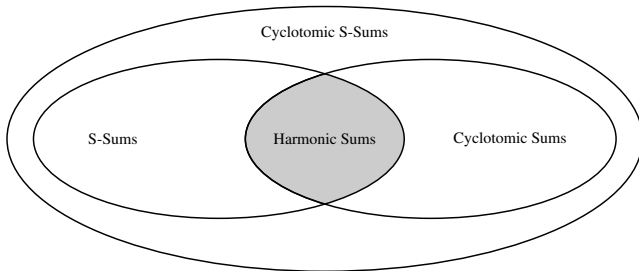
[J. Ablinger, J. Bümlein, J. Raab, C. Schneider 2014.]

Spill-Off:

New Mathematical Function Classes and Algebras

- ▶ **1998:** Harmonic Sums [Vermaseren; JB]
- ▶ **1999:** Harmonic Polylogarithms [Remiddi, Vermaseren]
- ▶ **2001:** Generalized Harmonic Sums [Moch, Uwer, Weinzierl]
- ▶ **2004:** Infinite harmonic (inverse) binomial sums [Davydychev, Kalmykov; Weinzierl]
- ▶ **2011:** (generalized) Cyclotomic Harmonic Sums, polylogarithms and numbers [Ablinger, JB, Schneider]
- ▶ **2013:** Systematic Theory of Generalized Harmonic Sums, polylogarithms and numbers [Ablinger, JB, Schneider]
- ▶ **2014:** Finite nested Generalized Cyclotomic Harmonic Sums with (inverse) Binomial Weights [Ablinger, JB, Raab, Schneider]

Particle Physics Generates **NEW** Mathematics.

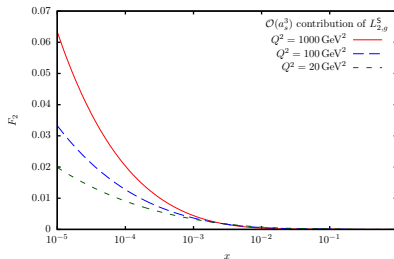
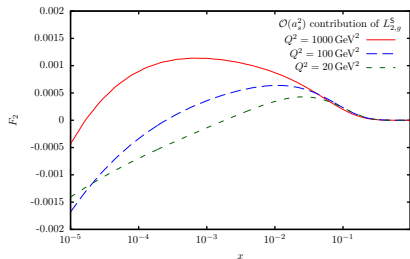


Nested (inverse) binomial sums

.....

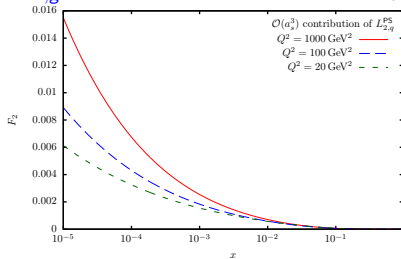
More and more onion skins to be added during these calculations.

Numerical Results : $L_{g,2}^S$ and $L_{q,2}^{PS}$

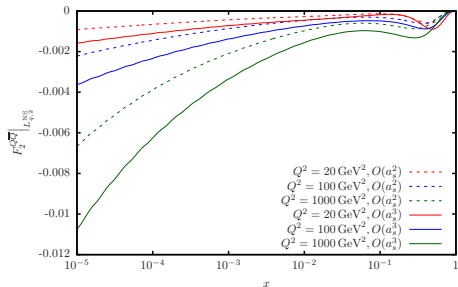


$\mathcal{O}(a_s^2)$ $L_{2,g}^S$

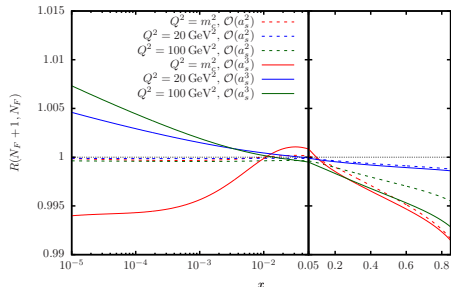
$\mathcal{O}(a_s^3)$ $L_{2,g}^S$



$L_{q,2}^{PS}$

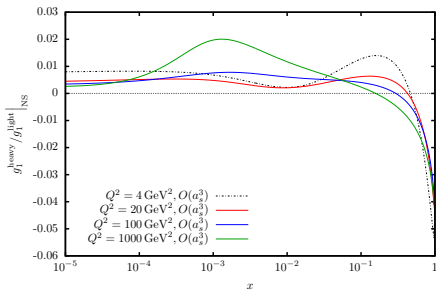


Contribution to $F_2(x, Q^2)$

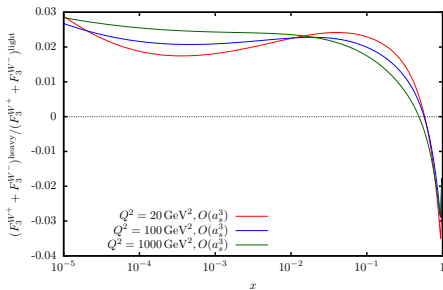


VFNS matching

NS corrections to $g_{1(2)}(x, Q^2)$ and $x F_3^{W^+ + W^-}$

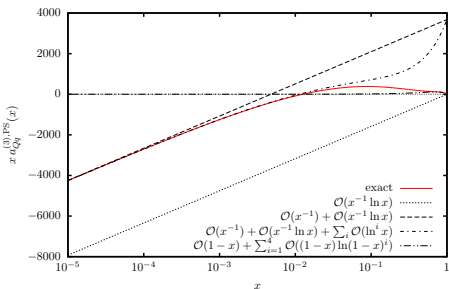
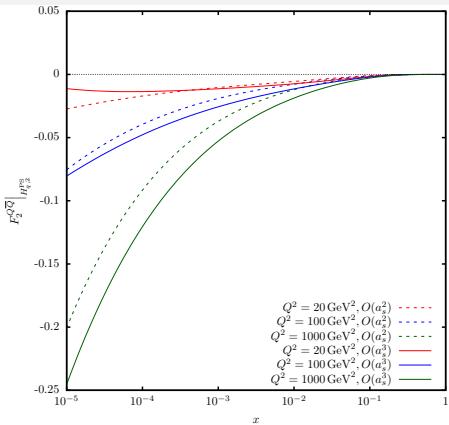


$$g_1(x, Q^2)$$



$$x F_3^{W^+ + W^-}(x, Q^2)$$

The corrections to $g_2(x, Q^2)$ are obtained using the Wandzura-Wilczek relation.


 $a_{Qq}^{(3),\text{PS}}$

 Contribution to $F_2(x, Q^2)$

The leading small x approximation corresponding to CCH, 1991, departs from the physical result everywhere except for $x = 1$.

3-Loop OME: $A_{gg,Q}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{gg,Q}^{(3)} = & \frac{1 + (-1)^N}{2} \left\{ C_F^2 T_F \left[\frac{16(N^2 + N + 2)}{N^2(N + 1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\binom{2i}{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{4^j S_1(j-1)}{\binom{2j}{j} j^2} - 7\zeta_3 \right)}{4^i (i + 1)^2} - \frac{4P_{69} S_1^2}{3(N - 1)N^4(N + 1)^4(N + 2)} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \tilde{\gamma}_{gq}^{(0)} \left(\frac{128(S_{-4} - S_{-3} S_1 + S_{-3,1} + 2S_{-2,2})}{3N(N + 1)(N + 2)} + \frac{4(5N^2 + 5N - 22)S_1^2 S_2}{3N(N + 1)(N + 2)} + \dots \right) + \dots \right] \right. \\
 & + C_A C_F T_F \left[\frac{16P_{42}}{3(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\binom{2i}{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{4^j S_1(j-1)}{\binom{2j}{j} j^2} - 7\zeta_3 \right)}{4^i (i + 1)^2} + \frac{32P_2 S_{-2,2}}{(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{64P_{14} S_{-2,1,1}}{3(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} - \frac{16P_{23} S_{-4}}{3(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} + \frac{4P_{63} S_4}{3(N - 2)(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} + \dots \right] \\
 & + C_A^2 T_F \left[-\frac{4P_{46}}{3(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\binom{2i}{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^i \frac{4^j S_1(j-1)}{\binom{2j}{j} j^2} - 7\zeta_3 \right)}{4^i (i + 1)^2} + \frac{256P_5 S_{-2,2}}{9(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{32P_{30} S_{-2,1,1} + 16P_{35} S_{-3,1} + 16P_{44} S_{-4}}{9(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} + \frac{16P_{52} S_{-2}^2}{27(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2(N + 2)} + \frac{8P_{36} S_2^2}{9(N - 1)N^2(N + 1)^2} + \dots \right] \\
 & + C_F T_F^2 \left[-\frac{16P_{48} \binom{2N}{N} 4^{-N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{4^i S_1(i-1)}{\binom{2i}{i} i^2} - 7\zeta_3 \right)}{3(N - 1)N(N + 1)^2(N + 2)(2N - 3)(2N - 1)} - \frac{32P_{86} S_1}{81(N - 1)N^4(N + 1)^4(N + 2)(2N - 3)(2N - 1)} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{16P_{45} S_1^2}{27(N - 1)N^3(N + 1)^3(N + 2)} - \frac{16P_{45} S_2}{9(N - 1)N^3(N + 1)^3(N + 2)} + \dots \right] + \dots \left. \right\} \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Also, with this calculation we were able to rederive the three loop anomalous dimension $\gamma_{gg}^{(3)}$ for the terms $\propto T_F$, and obtained agreement with the literature.

Moments for graphs with two massive lines ($m_1 \neq m_2$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{Q_g}^{(3)}(N=6) = & \frac{1}{2} \left\{ T_F^2 C_A \left[\frac{69882273800453}{367569090000} - \frac{395296}{19845} \zeta_3 + \frac{1316809}{39690} \zeta_2 + \frac{832369820129}{14586075000} x + \frac{1511074426112}{624023544375} x^2 - \frac{84840004938801319}{690973782403905000} x^3 \right. \right. \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{117716442229}{194481000} + \frac{78496}{2205} \zeta_2 - \frac{1406143531}{69457500} x - \frac{105157957}{180093375} x^2 + \frac{2287164970759}{7669816654500} x^3 \right] \\
 & + \ln^2\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{2668087}{79380} + \frac{112669}{661500} x - \frac{49373}{51975} x^2 - \frac{31340489}{34054020} x^3 \right] + \ln^3\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{324148}{19845} + \ln^2\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{156992}{6615} \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{128234}{3969} - \frac{112669}{330750} x + \frac{98746}{51975} x^2 + \frac{31340489}{17027010} x^3 \right] + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln^2\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{68332}{6615} \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{83755534727}{583443000} + \frac{78496}{2205} \zeta_2 + \frac{1406143531}{69457500} x + \frac{105157957}{180093375} x^2 - \frac{2287164970759}{7669816654500} x^3 \right] \\
 & + \ln^2\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{2668087}{79380} + \frac{112669}{661500} x - \frac{49373}{51975} x^2 - \frac{31340489}{34054020} x^3 \right] + \ln^3\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{412808}{19845} \left. \right\} \\
 & + T_F^2 C_F \left\{ -\frac{3161811182177}{71471767500} + \frac{447392}{19845} \zeta_3 + \frac{9568018}{4862025} \zeta_2 - \frac{64855635472}{2552563125} x + \frac{1048702178522}{97070329125} x^2 + \frac{1980566069882672}{2467763508585375} x^3 \right. \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{1786067629}{204205050} - \frac{111848}{15435} \zeta_2 - \frac{128543024}{24310125} x - \frac{22957168}{3361743} x^2 - \frac{2511536080}{2191376187} x^3 \right] \\
 & + \ln^2\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{3232799}{4862025} + \frac{752432}{231525} x + \frac{177944}{40425} x^2 + \frac{127858928}{42567525} x^3 \right] - \ln^3\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{111848}{19845} - \ln^2\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{223696}{46305} \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{22238456}{4862025} - \frac{1504864}{231525} x - \frac{355888}{40425} x^2 - \frac{255717856}{42567525} x^3 \right] + \ln\left(\frac{m_2^2}{\mu^2}\right) \ln^2\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{223696}{46305} \\
 & + \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[-\frac{24797875607}{1021025250} - \frac{111848}{15435} \zeta_2 + \frac{128543024}{24310125} x + \frac{22957168}{3361743} x^2 + \frac{2511536080}{2191376187} x^3 \right] \\
 & + \ln^2\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \left[\frac{3232799}{4862025} + \frac{752432}{231525} x + \frac{177944}{40425} x^2 + \frac{127858928}{42567525} x^3 \right] - \ln^3\left(\frac{m_1^2}{\mu^2}\right) \frac{1230328}{138915} \left. \right\} + O(x^4 \ln^3(x))
 \end{aligned}$$

→ $q_2 e / \exp$ [Harlander, Seidensticker, Steinhauser 1999] $\times = m_1^2 / m_2^2$

Analytic general N results are available for $A_{qq,Q}^{NS}$, $A_{qq,Q}^{PS}$ and the scalar integrals of $A_{gg,Q}$.

Conclusions

- ▶ 2009: 10-14 Mellin Moments for all massive 3-loop OMEs, WC.
2010: Wilson Coefficients $L_q^{(3),PS}(N)$, $L_g^{(3),S}(N)$.
- ▶ 2013: Ladder, V-Graph and Benz-topologies for graphs, with no singularities in ε can be systematically calculated for **general N** .
- ▶ Here **new functions** occur (including a larger number of root-letters in iterated integrals).
- ▶ 2014 $L_q^{NS,(3)}$, $A_{gq,Q}^{S,(3)}$, $A_{qq,Q}^{NS,TR(3)}$, $H_{2,q}^{PS(3)}$ and $A_{Qq}^{PS(3)}$ were completed.
- ▶ A method for the calculation of **graphs with two massive lines** of equal masses and operator insertions has been developed and applied $A_{gg,Q}^{(3)}$.
- ▶ The method can be generalized to the case of unequal masses. Here the moments for $N = 2, 4, 6$ for all graphs with two quark lines of unequal masses are now known [\rightarrow **extended renormalization**]; for some OMEs the complete 2-mass structure has been computed.
- ▶ The $O(\alpha_s^2)$ charged current Wilson coefficients have been completed.

Conclusions

- ▶ The corresponding 3-loop anomalous dimensions were computed, those for **transversity** for the first time ab initio; those for the **PS-case** independently for the first time.
- ▶ All master integrals for $A_{gg,Q}^{(3)}$ have been computed and $A_{Qg}^{(3)}$ is underway. Here all the topologies, including the ladder- and V-topologies have been solved.
- ▶ Different new computer-algebra and mathematical technologies were developed.