

State of the art for QCD corrections in DIS

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Deep-inelastic scattering

Once upon a time ...

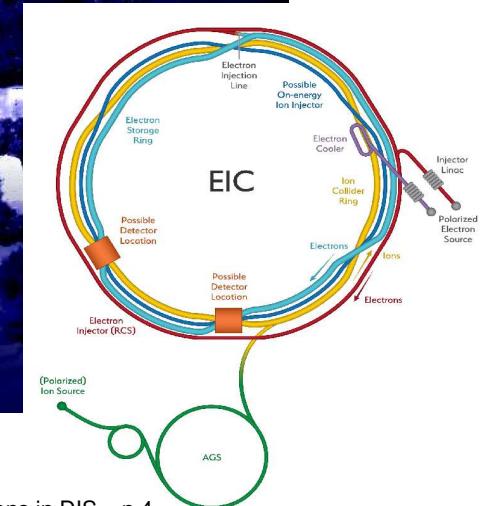
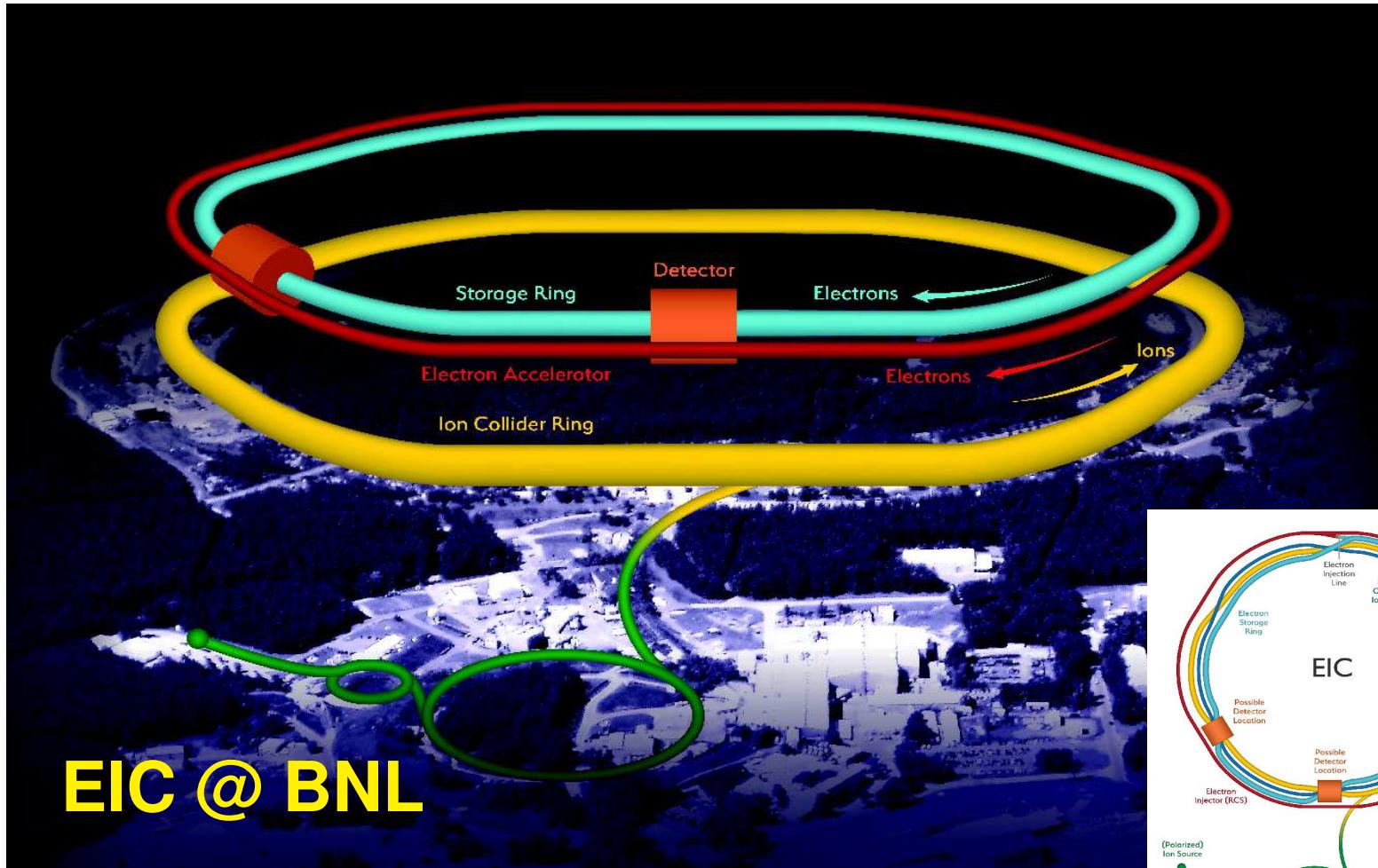
- HERA: deep structure of proton at highest Q^2 and smallest x



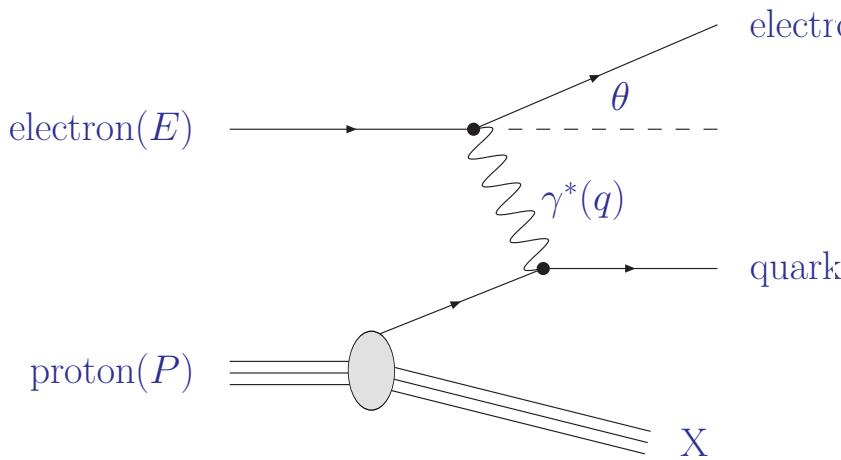
Bright future for precision hadron physics

- Electron-Ion Collider

A machine that will unlock the secrets of the strongest force in Nature



Inelastic electron-proton scattering



- Cross section (X inclusive): proton structure function F_i^p

$$(E - E') \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} \stackrel{\text{lab}}{=} \underbrace{\frac{\alpha^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{4E^2 \sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}}}_{\text{Mott-scattering (point-like)}} \left\{ F_2^p(x, Q^2) + \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} F_1^p(x, Q^2) \right\}$$

Mott-scattering (point-like)

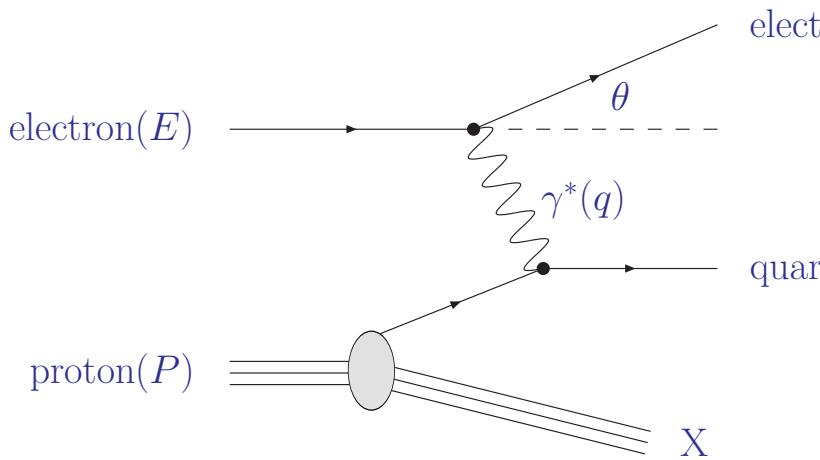
- Virtuality of photon: resolution

$$Q^2 \equiv -q^2 = 4EE' \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

- Bjorken variable: inelasticity

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q} < 1$$

Inelastic electron-proton scattering



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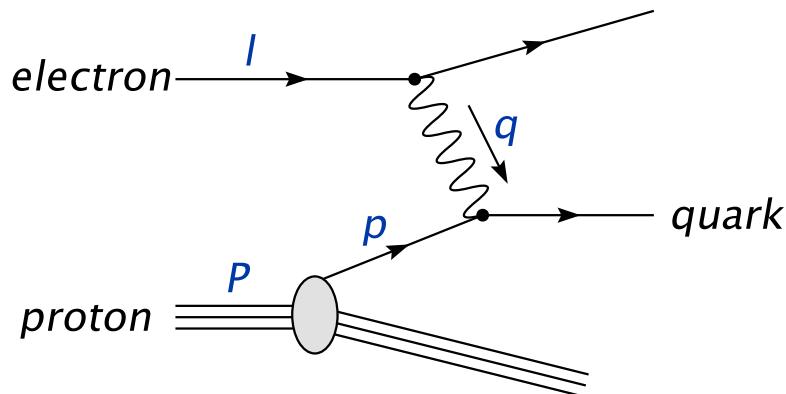
Mott-scattering (point-like)

- Deep-inelastic scattering (Bjorken limit: $Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$ and x fixed)
Parton modell (quasi-free point-like constituents, incoherence)

$$F_2(x, Q^2) \simeq F_2(x) = \sum_i e_i^2 x f_i(x)$$

- $x f_i(x)$ distribution for momentum fraction x of parton i

Deep-inelastic scattering



Kinematic variables

- momentum transfer $Q^2 = -q^2$
- Bjorken variable $x = Q^2/(2p \cdot q)$

- Structure functions (up to order $\mathcal{O}(1/Q^2)$)

$$F_a(x, Q^2) = \sum_i [C_{a,i}(\alpha_s(\mu^2), \mu^2/Q^2) \otimes f_i(\mu^2)](x)$$

- Coefficient functions up to **N⁴LO** (work in progress)

$$C_{a,i} = \alpha_s^n \left(c_{a,i}^{(0)} + \alpha_s c_{a,i}^{(1)} + \alpha_s^2 c_{a,i}^{(2)} + \alpha_s^3 c_{a,i}^{(3)} + \alpha_s^4 c_{a,i}^{(4)} + \dots \right)$$

- Evolution equations up to **N³LO** (work in progress)

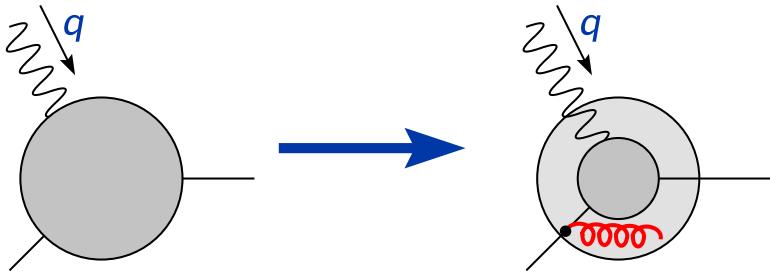
- non-singlet ($2n_f - 1$ scalar) and singlet (2×2 matrix) equations

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} f_i(x, \mu^2) = [P_{ij}(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) \otimes f_j(\mu^2)](x)$$

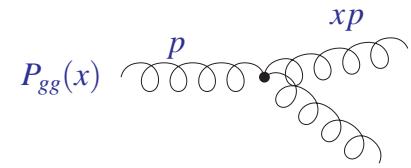
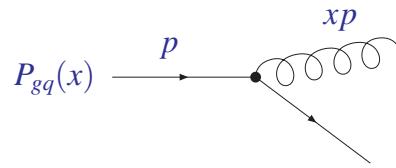
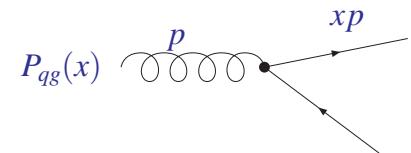
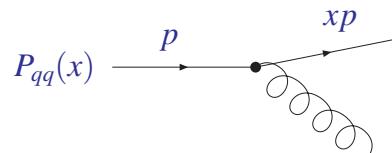
- splitting functions $P_{ij} = \alpha_s P_{ij}^{(0)} + \alpha_s^2 P_{ij}^{(1)} + \alpha_s^3 P_{ij}^{(2)} + \alpha_s^4 P_{ij}^{(3)} + \dots$

QCD evolution at 1% precision

Parton evolution



- Feynman diagrams in leading order



- Proton in resolution $1/Q$ → sensitive to lower momentum partons
- Evolution equations for parton distributions f_i
 - predictions from fits to reference processes (universality)

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} f_i(x, \mu^2) = \sum_j [P_{ij}(\alpha_s(\mu^2)) \otimes f_j(\mu^2)](x)$$

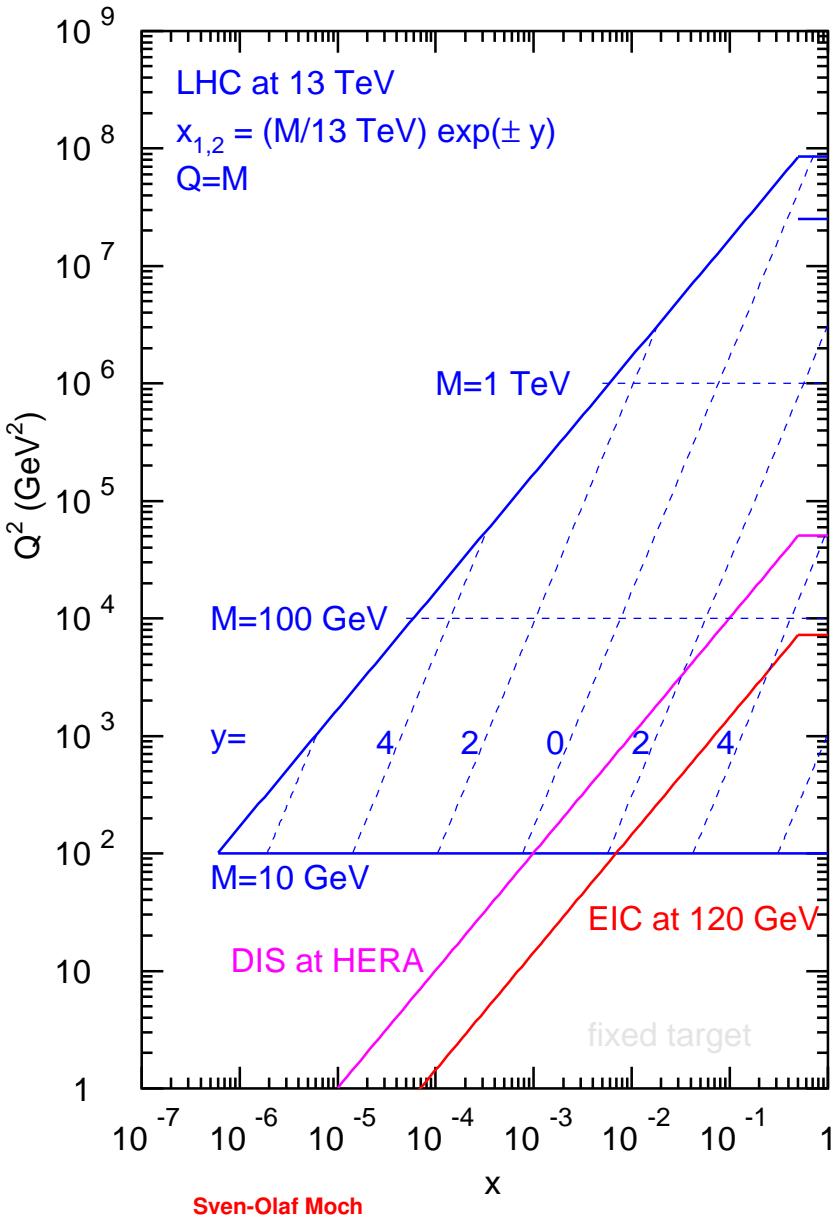
- Splitting functions P up to N^3LO (work in progress)

$$P_{ij} = \underbrace{\alpha_s P_{ij}^{(0)} + \alpha_s^2 P_{ij}^{(1)} + \alpha_s^3 P_{ij}^{(2)}}_{\text{NNLO: standard approximation}} + \alpha_s^4 P_{ij}^{(3)} + \dots$$

NNLO: standard approximation

Parton kinematics at colliders

- Information on proton structure depends on kinematic coverage



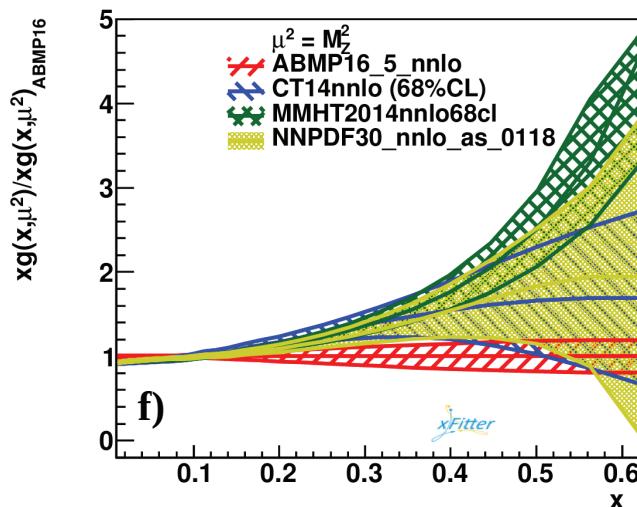
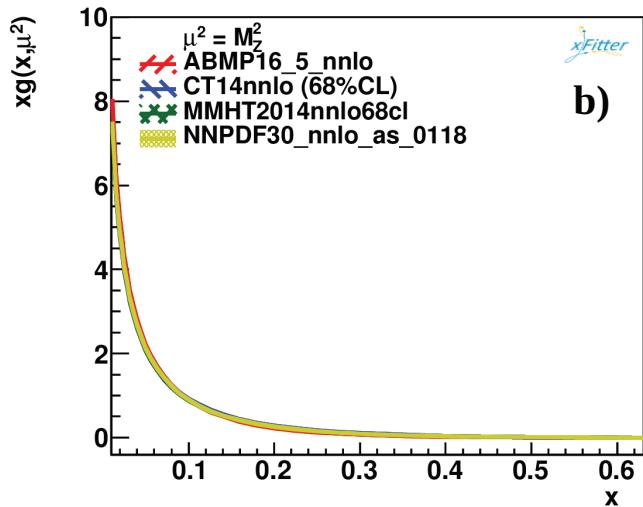
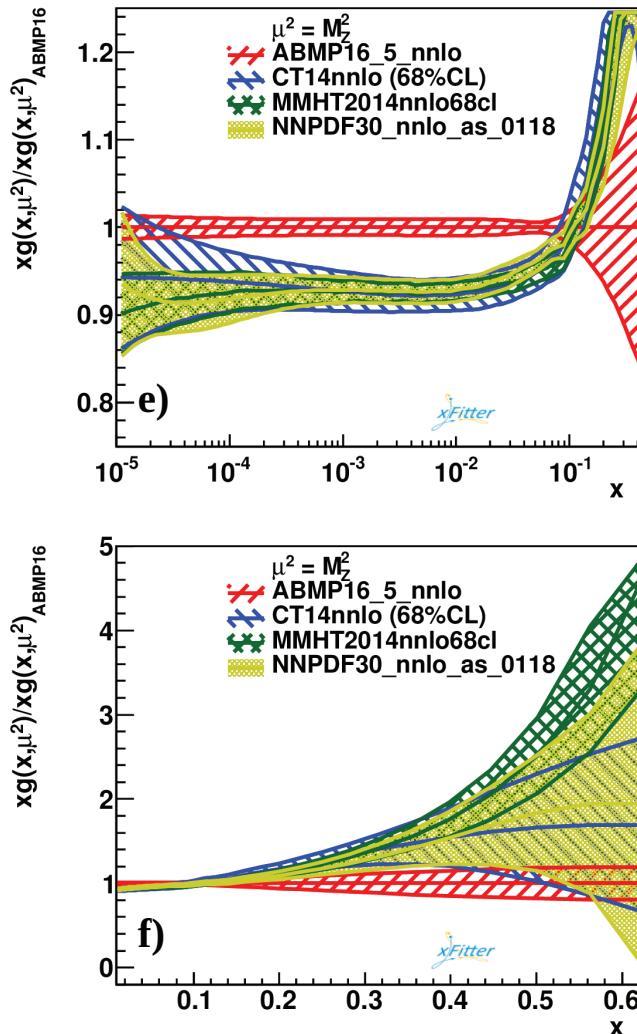
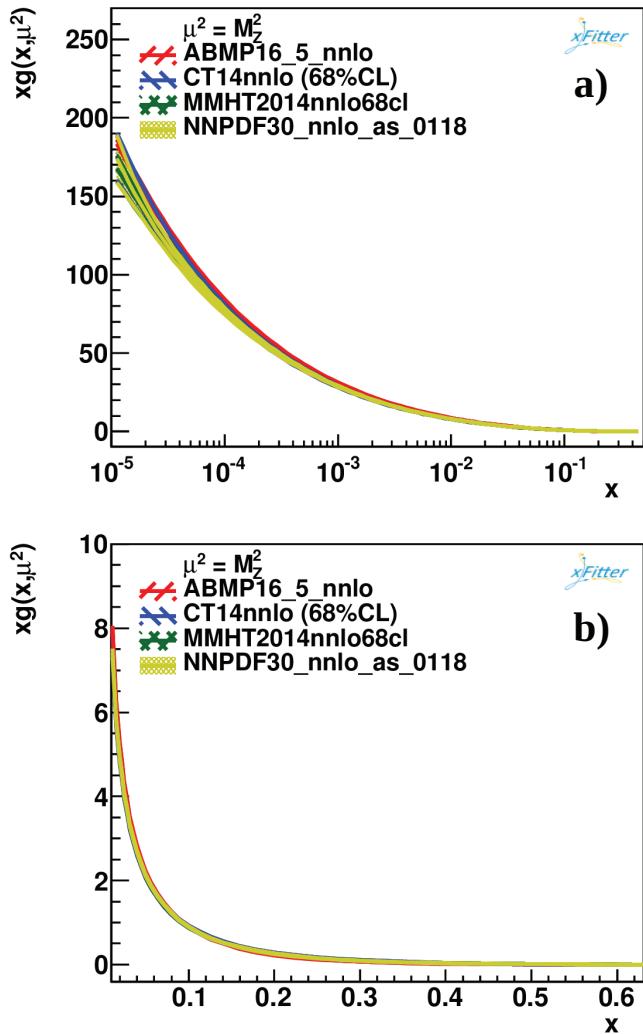
- LHC run at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$
 - parton kinematics well covered by HERA and fixed target experiments
- Parton kinematics with $x_{1,2} = M/\sqrt{S}e^{\pm y}$
 - forward rapidities sensitive to small- x
- EIC run at $\sqrt{s} = 120 \text{ GeV}$
 - parton kinematics provide complementary information
- Cross section depends on convolution of parton distributions
 - small- x part of f_i and large- x PDFs f_j

$$\sigma_{ep \rightarrow X} = \sum_{ij} f_i(\mu^2) \otimes \left[\dots \right]$$

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow X} = \sum_{ij} f_i(\mu^2) \otimes f_j(\mu^2) \otimes \left[\dots \right]$$

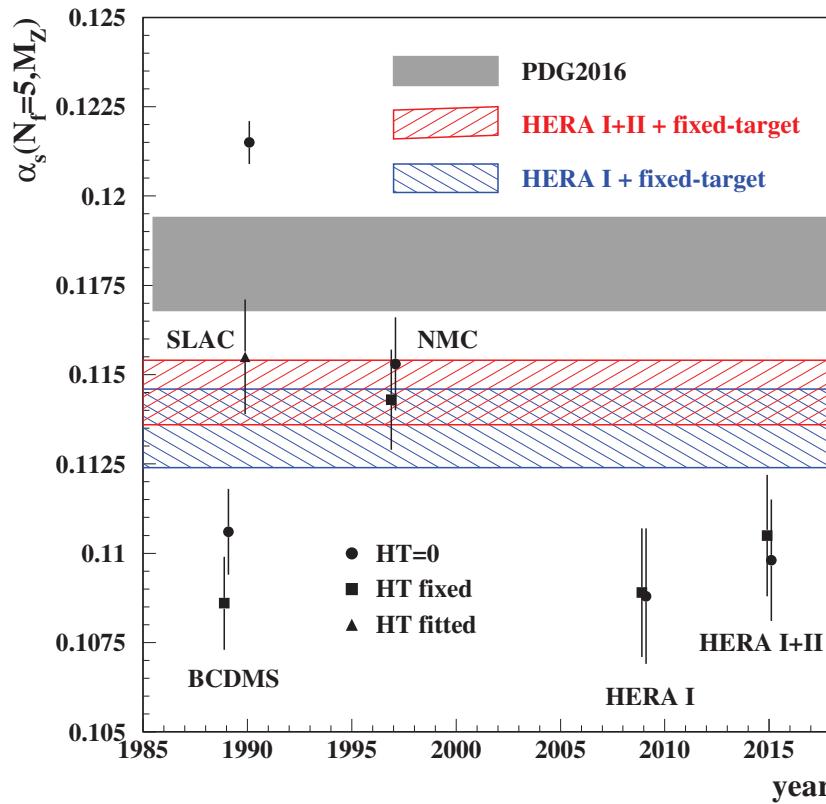
Results for parton distributions

- PDFs with 1σ uncertainty bands; compare ABMP16, CT14, MMHT14 NNPDF3.0
- Gluon $g(x)$



Determinations of α_s from DIS

- Correlation of errors among different data DIS sets
- Target mass corrections (powers of nucleon mass M_N^2/Q^2)
- Variants with no higher twist give larger α_s values Alekhin, Blümlein, S.M. '17



- Theoretical uncertainty of α_s at NNLO from DIS data $\gtrsim \mathcal{O}(1\dots 2)\%$

Operator matrix elements

Operator matrix elements

- Quark operator of spin- N and twist two

$$O_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^\psi = \bar{\psi} \gamma_{\{\mu_1} D_{\mu_2} \dots D_{\mu_N\}} \psi$$

- N covariant derivatives

$$D_{\mu,ij} = \partial_\mu \delta_{ij} + ig_s (t_a)_{ij} A_\mu^a$$

sandwiched between quark fields $\psi, \bar{\psi}$

- Evaluation of operators in matrix elements $A^{\psi\bar{\psi}}$ with external quark states

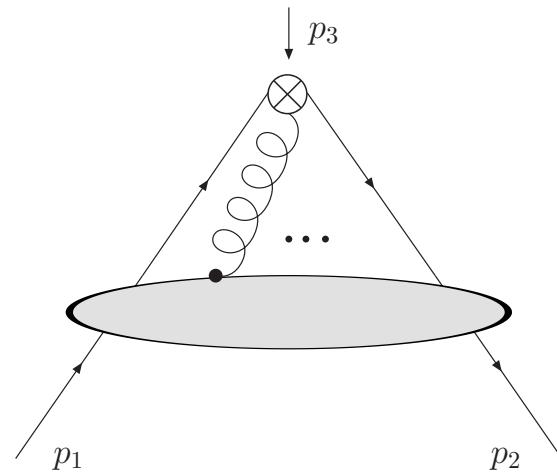
$$A_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^{\psi\bar{\psi}} = \langle \psi(p_1) | O_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^\psi(p_3) | \bar{\psi}(p_2) \rangle$$

- Anomalous dimensions $\gamma(\alpha_s, N)$ govern scale dependence of renormalized operators

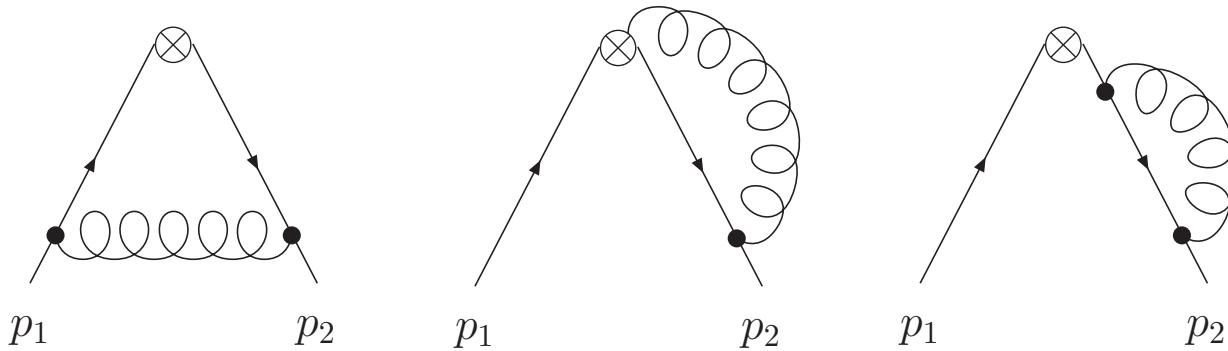
$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} O^{\text{ren}} = -\gamma O^{\text{ren}}$$

$$\gamma(N) = - \int_0^1 dx x^{N-1} P(x)$$

- Zero-momentum transfer through operator reduces problem to computation of propagator-type diagrams



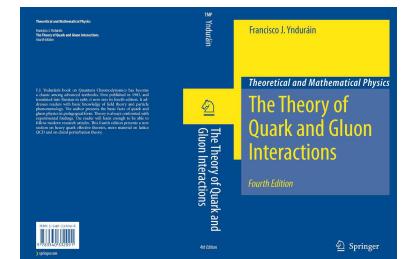
One-loop computation



- Computation of loop integral in $D = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions and expansion in ϵ
 - anomalous dimension $\gamma(N)$ from ultraviolet divergence

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{\mu_1} \dots \Delta^{\mu_N} \langle \psi(p_1) | O_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^\psi(0) | \bar{\psi}(-p_1) \rangle &= \\ &= 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \gamma^{(0)}(N) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \epsilon^0) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \\ &= 1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left\{ C_F \left(4S_1(N) + \frac{2}{N+1} - \frac{2}{N} - 3 \right) \right\} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s \epsilon^0) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \end{aligned}$$

- One-loop result with harmonic sum $S_1(N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{i}$
- Details in *The Theory of Quark and Gluon Interactions*
F.J. Yndurain

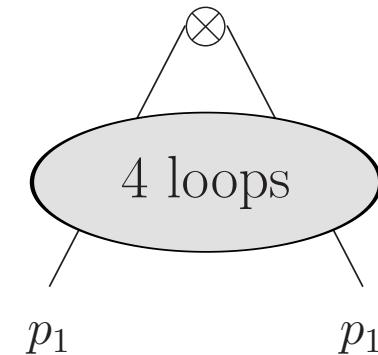


Four-loop computation

- Feynman diagrams for operator matrix elements generated up to four loops with **Qgraf** Nogueira ‘91
- Parametric reduction of four-loop massless propagator diagrams with integration-by-parts identities encoded in **Forcer** Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren ‘17
- Symbolic manipulations with **Form** Vermaseren ‘00; Kuipers, Ueda, Vermaseren, Vollinga ‘12 and multi-threaded version **TForm** Tentyukov, Vermaseren ‘07
- Diagrams of same topology and color factor combined to meta diagrams
- Non-singlet anomalous dimension
 - 1 one-, 7 two-, 53 three- and 650 four-loop meta diagrams for γ_{ns}^{\pm}
 - 1 three- and 29 four-loop meta diagrams for $\gamma_{\text{ns}}^{\text{s}}$

Fixed Mellin moments

- Computation of anomalous dimensions $\gamma(N)$ for Mellin moments mostly up to $N = 18$
 - sometimes higher for complicated topologies ($N = 19, N = 20, \dots$)
 - much higher for “easy” topologies, e.g., n_f -dependent ($N \simeq 80, \dots$)



Analytic reconstruction (I)

- Sufficiently many Mellin moments allow for reconstruction of analytic all- N expressions through solution of Diophantine equations

Lenstra, Lenstra, Lovász '82

- Anomalous dimensions $\gamma(N)$ given by harmonic sums up to weight 7

$$S_{\pm m_1, \dots, m_k}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(\pm 1)^i}{i^{m_1}} S_{m_2, \dots, m_k}(i)$$

- $2 \cdot 3^{w-1}$ sums at weight w

Conformal symmetry and integrability

- Leading order diagonal splitting functions in QCD $P_{ii}^{(0)}(x)$ subject to Gribov-Lipatov reciprocity
 - invariant under mapping $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$
- Reciprocity relation realized in $N = 4$ SYM theory (conformal theory)
 - anomalous dimensions with sums of uniform transcendentality
 - only harmonic sums of weight $w = 2l - 1$ at l -loops

Analytic reconstruction (II)

The N -space approach

- Reciprocity relation (RR) in N -space imply

$$\gamma(N) = \gamma_u (N + \gamma(N) - \beta(\alpha_s))$$

- RR constraints for γ_u reduce number of 2^{w-1} sums at weight w for γ_u
 - additional denominators with powers $1/(N+1)$ give $2^{w+1} - 1$ objects (255 at weight 7)
- Large- n_c limit only needs harmonic sums with positive index
 - weight w RR sums given by Fibonacci number $F(w)$
 - total number of unknowns (including powers $1/(N+1)$) amount to $F(w+4) - 2$ (87 at $w=7$)
- Additional 46 constraints from large- x /small- x ($N \rightarrow \infty/N \rightarrow 0$) limit
- Solution becomes feasible with 18 Mellin moments for γ_{ns}^\pm

Large- x behavior

The large x -limit: $x \rightarrow 1$

- Structure of diagonal splitting functions P_{ii} (for $i = q, g$) at large x

$$P_{ii}^{(n-1)}(x) = \frac{A_{n,i}}{(1-x)_+} + B_{n,i} \delta(1-x) + C_{n,i} \ln(1-x) + D_{n,i}$$

- Cusp anomalous dimension $A_{n,i}$ (known from $1/\epsilon^2$ -poles of QCD form factor)

Large- n_c (Henn, Lee, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '16; S. M., Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren, Vogt '17); n_f terms (Grozin '18; Henn, Peraro, Stahlhofen, Wasser '19); n_f^2 terms (Davies, Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren, Vogt '16; Lee, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '17); n_f^3 terms (Gracey '94; Beneke, Braun, '95);

quartic colour factors (Lee, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '19; Henn, Korchemsky, Mistlberger '19)

- virtual anomalous dimension $B_{n,i}$ (parts related to $1/\epsilon$ -poles of QCD form factor)
- subleading coefficients $C_{n,i}, D_{n,i}$ known from lower order cusp anomalous dimension (S.M., Vermaseren, Vogt '04, Dokshitzer, Marchesini, Salam '05)

Small- x behavior (I)

The small x -limit: $x \rightarrow 0$

- Structure of non-singlet splitting functions P_{ns}^{\pm} at small x
 - double-logarithmic contributions with very large coefficients
 - resummation for P_{ns}^+ to leading logarithmic (LL) accuracy in Mellin- N space

Kirschner, Lipatov '83

$$P_{\text{ns},\text{LL}}^+(N, \alpha_s) = \frac{N}{2} \left\{ 1 - \left(1 - \frac{2\alpha_s C_F}{\pi N^2} \right)^{1/2} \right\}$$

- Large- n_c limit with intriguing structure

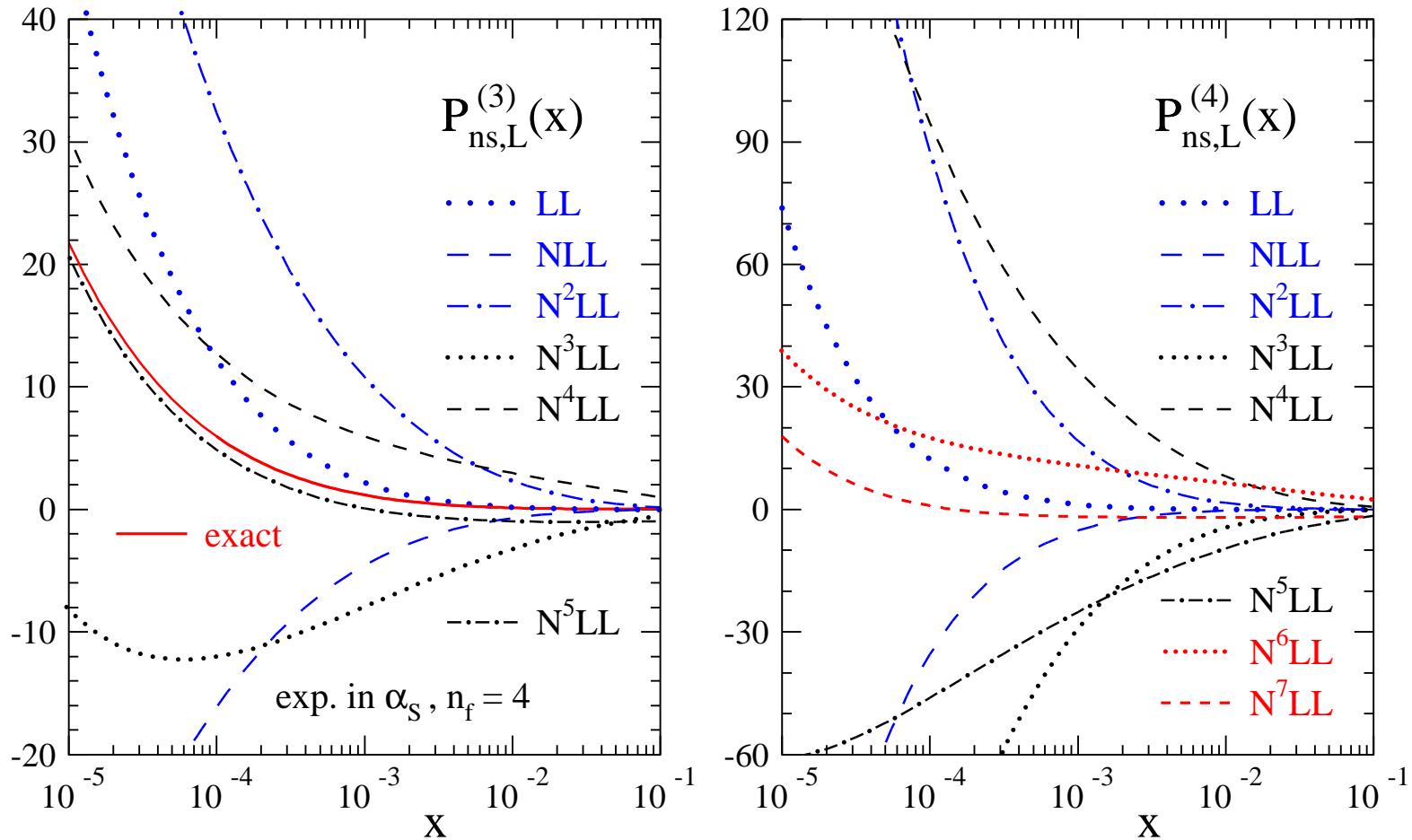
Velizhanin '14

$$P_{\text{ns}}^+(N, \alpha_s) (P_{\text{ns}}^+(N, \alpha_s) - N + \beta(\alpha_s)/\alpha_s) = O(1)$$

- Laurent expansion about $N = 0$
- Exploit structure of the (unfactorized) structure functions in dimensional regularization
- Resummation in terms of modified Bessel functions to $N^7\text{LL}$ accuracy

Davies, Kom, S.M., Vogt '22

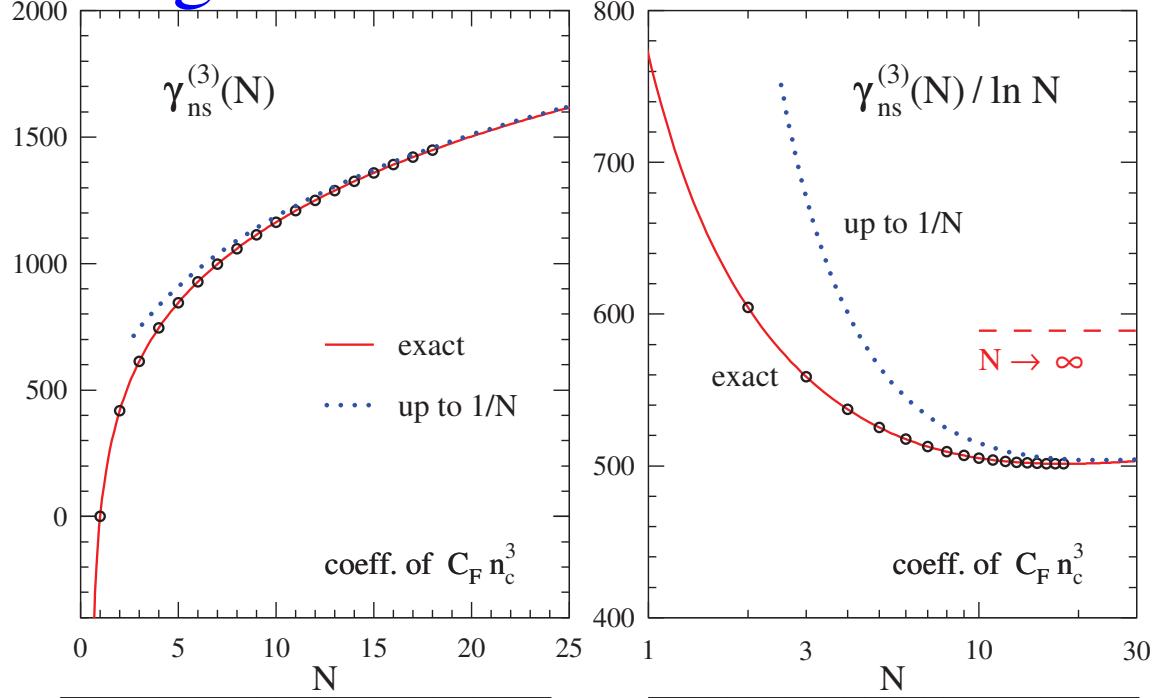
Small- x behavior (II)



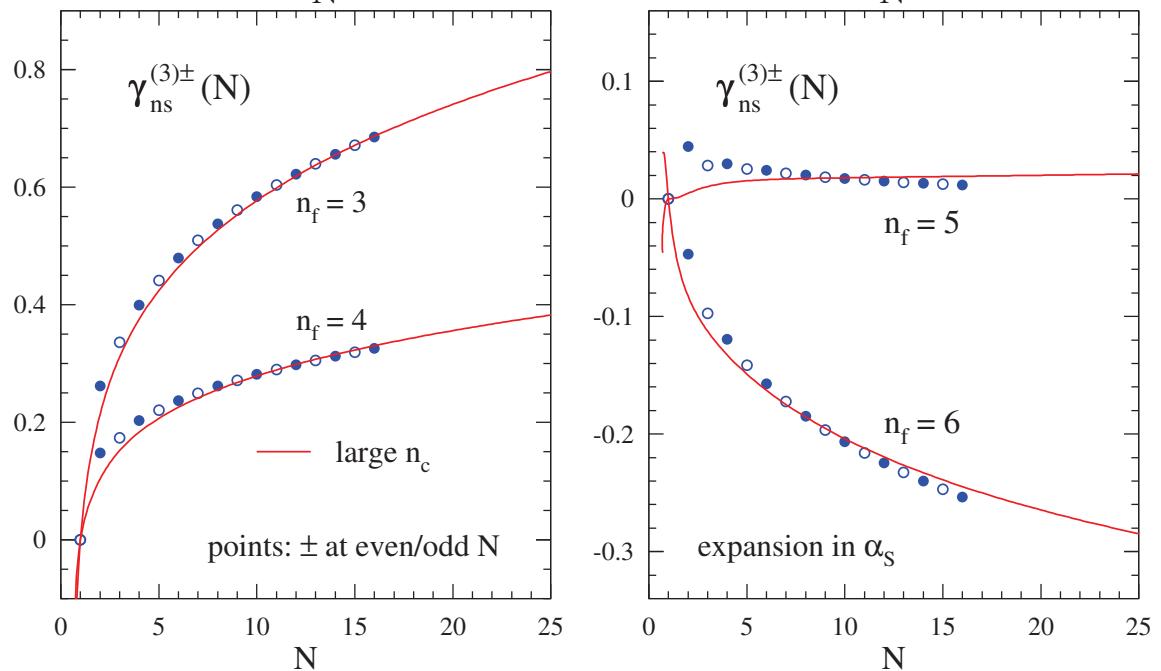
- Splitting functions $P_{ns}^{(3),+}$ (left) and $P_{ns}^{(4),+}$ (right) Davies, Kom, S.M., Vogt '22
 - small- x approximations to the four-flavour splitting functions $P_{ns,L}^{(n)}(x)$ in the large- n_c limit
 - predictions up to N^7LL

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments

- Top:
 n_f^0 part of anomalous dimensions $\gamma_{ns}^{(3)\pm}(N)$ in large- n_c limit and large- N expansion

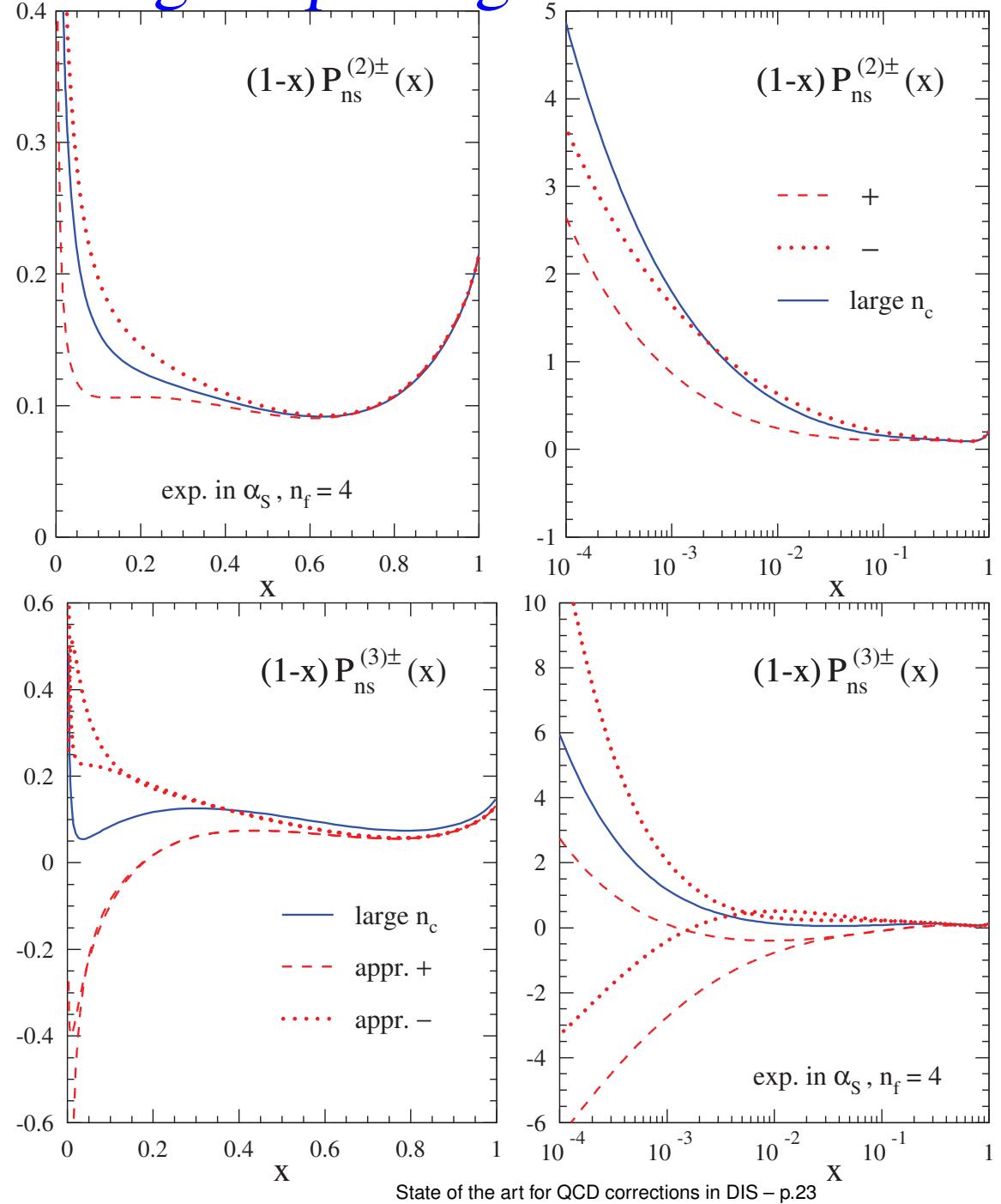


- Bottom: results for even- N ($\gamma_{ns}^{(3)+}(N)$) and odd- N ($\gamma_{ns}^{(3)-}(N)$) in large- n_c limit for $n_f = 3, \dots, 6$



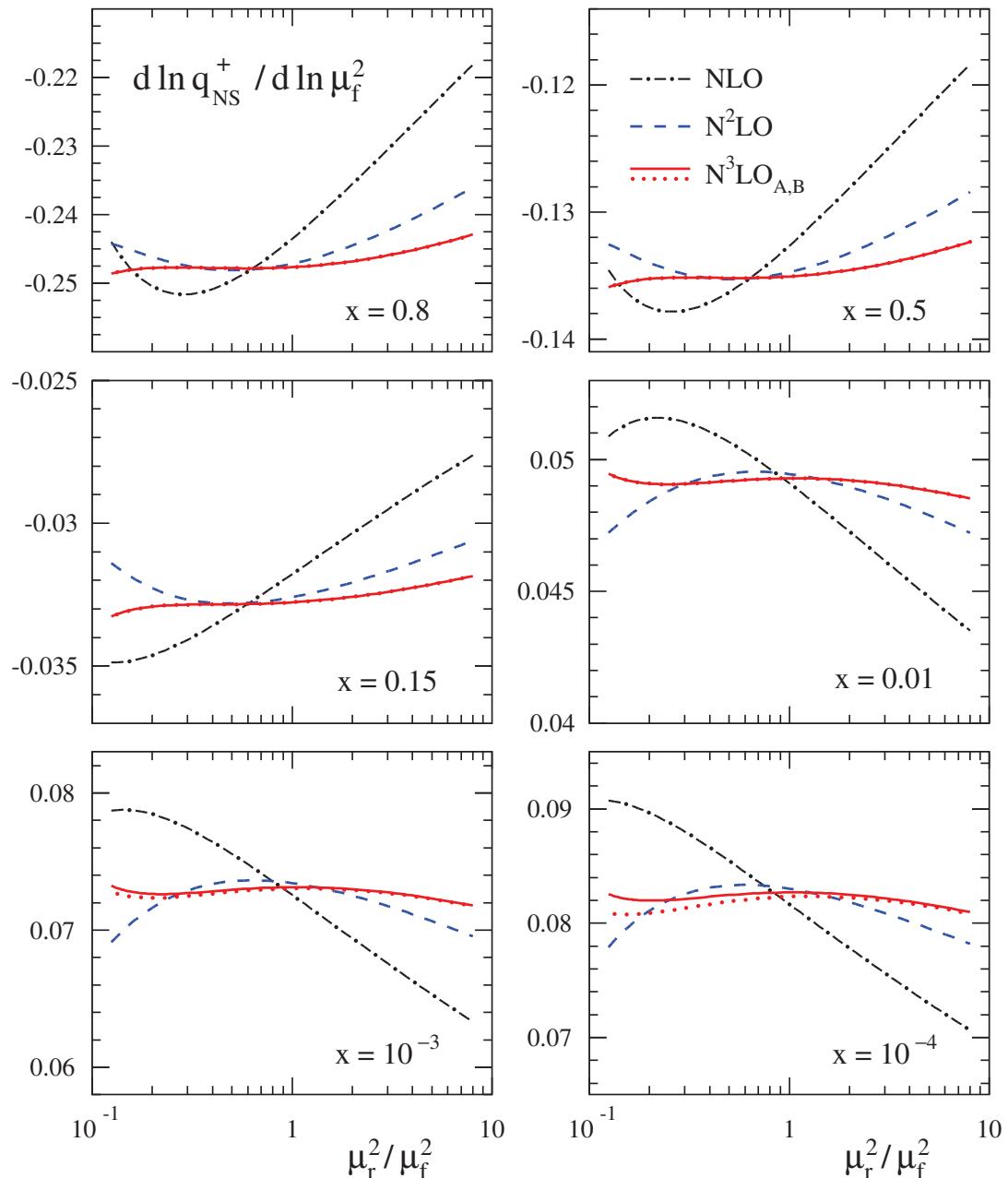
Four-loop non-singlet splitting functions

- Top:
three-loop $P_{ns}^{(2)\pm}(x)$
and large- n_c limit
with $n_f = 4$
- Bottom:
four-loop $P_{ns}^{(3)\pm}(x)$
and uncertainty bands
beyond large- n_c limit
with $n_f = 4$



Scale stability of evolution

- Renormalization scale dependence of evolution kernel $d \ln q_{\text{ns}}^+ / d \ln \mu_f^2$
 - non-singlet shape
 $xq_{\text{ns}}^+(x, \mu_0^2) = x^{0.5}(1-x)^3$
- NLO, NNLO and N³LO predictions
 - remaining uncertainty of four-loop splitting function $P_{\text{ns}}^{(3)+}$ almost invisible



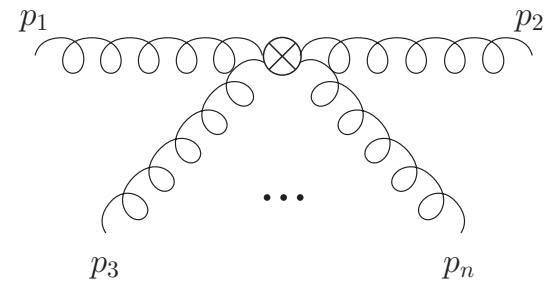
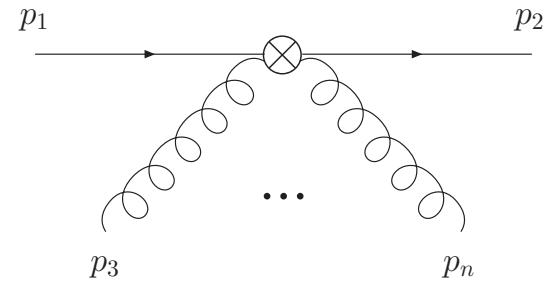
Singlet

Operator matrix elements

- Singlet operators of spin- N and twist two

$$O_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^q = \bar{\psi} \gamma_{\{\mu_1} D_{\mu_2} \dots D_{\mu_N\}} \psi ,$$

$$O_{\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_N\}}^g = F_{\nu \{\mu_1} D_{\mu_2} \dots D_{\mu_{N-1}} F_{\mu_N\}}^\nu$$



- Quartic Casimir terms at four loops
are effectively ‘leading-order’

- $d_{xy}^{(4)} \equiv d_x^{abcd} d_y^{abcd}$ for representations labels x, y with generators T_r^a

$$d_r^{abcd} = \frac{1}{6} \text{Tr} (T_r^a T_r^b T_r^c T_r^d + \text{five } bcd \text{ permutations})$$

- anomalous dimensions fulfil relation for $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetry

$$\gamma_{qq}^{(3)}(N) + \gamma_{gq}^{(3)}(N) - \gamma_{qg}^{(3)}(N) - \gamma_{gg}^{(3)}(N) \stackrel{Q}{=} 0$$

- Eigenvalues of singlet splitting functions (conjectured to be) composed of reciprocity-respecting sums

- quartic Casimir terms fulfil stronger condition Belitsky, Müller, Schäfer ‘99

$$\gamma_{qg}^{(0)}(N) \gamma_{gq}^{(3)}(N) \stackrel{Q}{=} \gamma_{gq}^{(0)}(N) \gamma_{qg}^{(3)}(N)$$

Analytic results

- Reconstruction of analytic all- N expressions for ζ_5 terms from solution of Diophantine equations

- example for $\gamma_{gg}^{(3)}$ with $\eta = \frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{N+1}$ and $\nu = \frac{1}{N-1} - \frac{1}{N+2}$

$$\left. \gamma_{gg}^{(3)}(N) \right|_{\zeta_5 d_{AA}^{(4)}/n_A} = \frac{64}{3} \left(30 (12\eta^2 - 4\nu^2 - S_1(4S_1 + 8\eta - 8\nu - 11) - 7\nu) + 188\eta - \frac{751}{3} - \frac{1}{6} N(N+1) \right)$$

- Recall large- N limit of anomalous dimensions

$$\left. \gamma_{ii}^{(k)}(N) \right|_{N \rightarrow \infty} = A_{n,i} \ln(N) + \mathcal{O}(\text{const}_N)$$

- Terms $S_1(N)^2 \sim \ln(N)^2$ and $N(N+1)$ proportional to ζ_5 must be compensated in large- N limit

Universal anomalous dimension

- Universal anomalous dimension γ_{uni} in $N = 4$ SYM to three loops
Kotikov, Lipatov, Onishchenko, Velizhanin '04

- One-loop example: $\gamma_{\text{uni}}^{(0)}(N) = 4n_c S_1$ emerges from

$$\gamma_{\text{qq}}^{(0)}(N) = C_F \left(-3 + 2 \frac{1}{N+1} - 2 \frac{1}{N} + 4S_1 \right) \text{ or}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{gg}}^{(0)}(N) = C_A \left(-\frac{11}{3} - \frac{4}{N-1} - \frac{4}{N+1} + \frac{4}{N+2} + \frac{4}{N} + 4S_1 \right) + \frac{2}{3} n_f$$

- Starting at four loops wrapping corrections to complement asymptotic Bethe ansatz

- four-loop Bajnok, Janik, Lukowski '08, five-loop Lukowski, Rej, Velizhanin '09, six-loop [...], ...

- $\gamma(N)^{\text{wrap},(4)} \simeq S_1(N)^2 f^{\text{wrap}}(N)$

$$f^{\text{wrap}}(N) = 5\zeta_5 - 2S_{-5} + 4S_{-2}\zeta_3 - 4S_{-2,-3} + 8S_{-2,-2,1} + 4S_{3,-2} - 4S_{4,1} + 2S_5$$

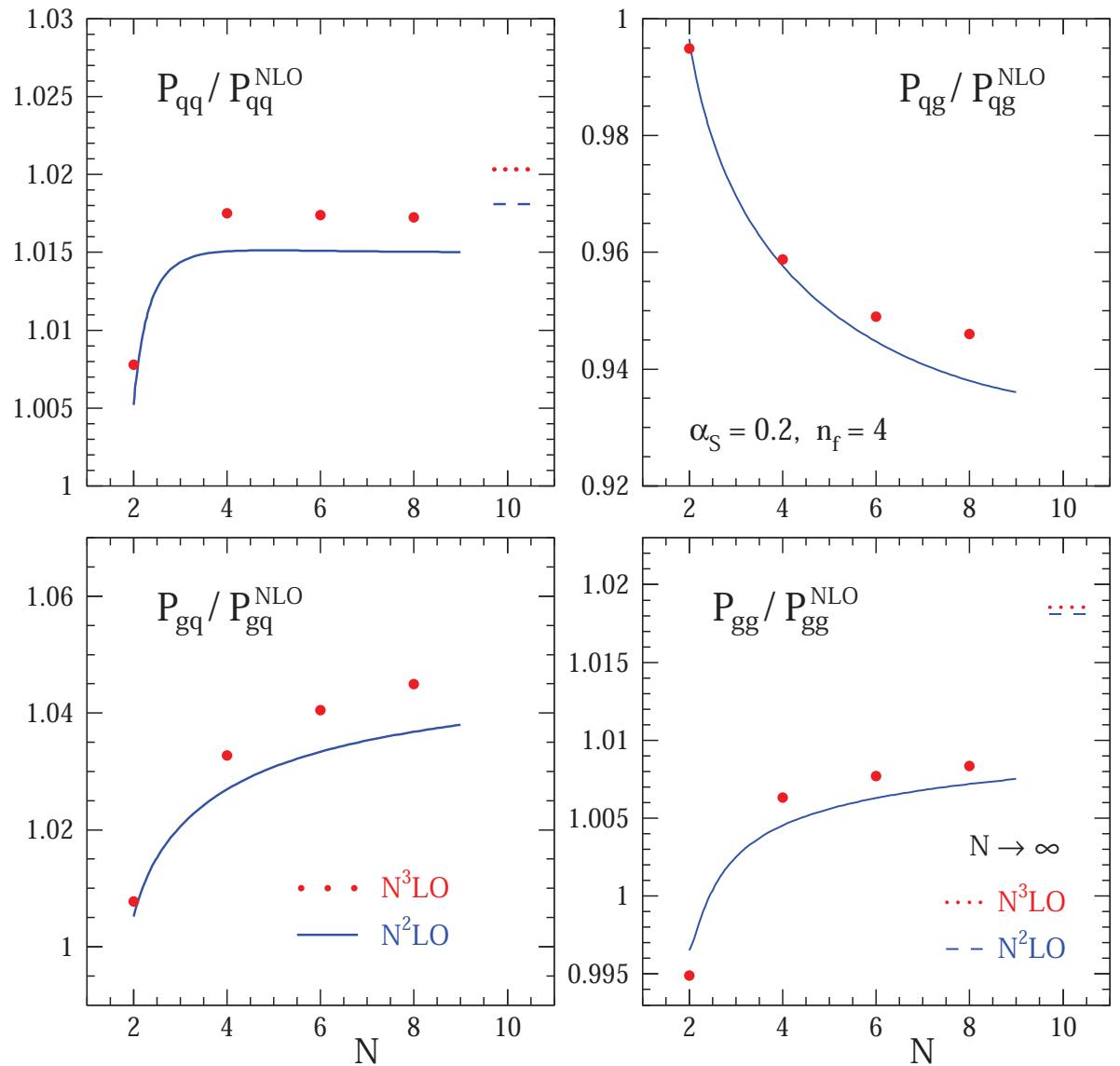
- Three-loop Wilson coefficient $c_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N)$ S.M., Vermaseren, Vogt '05

- $c_{\text{ns}}^{(3)}(N) \simeq C_F \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right)^2 \{ N(N+1) f^{\text{wrap}}(N) \}$

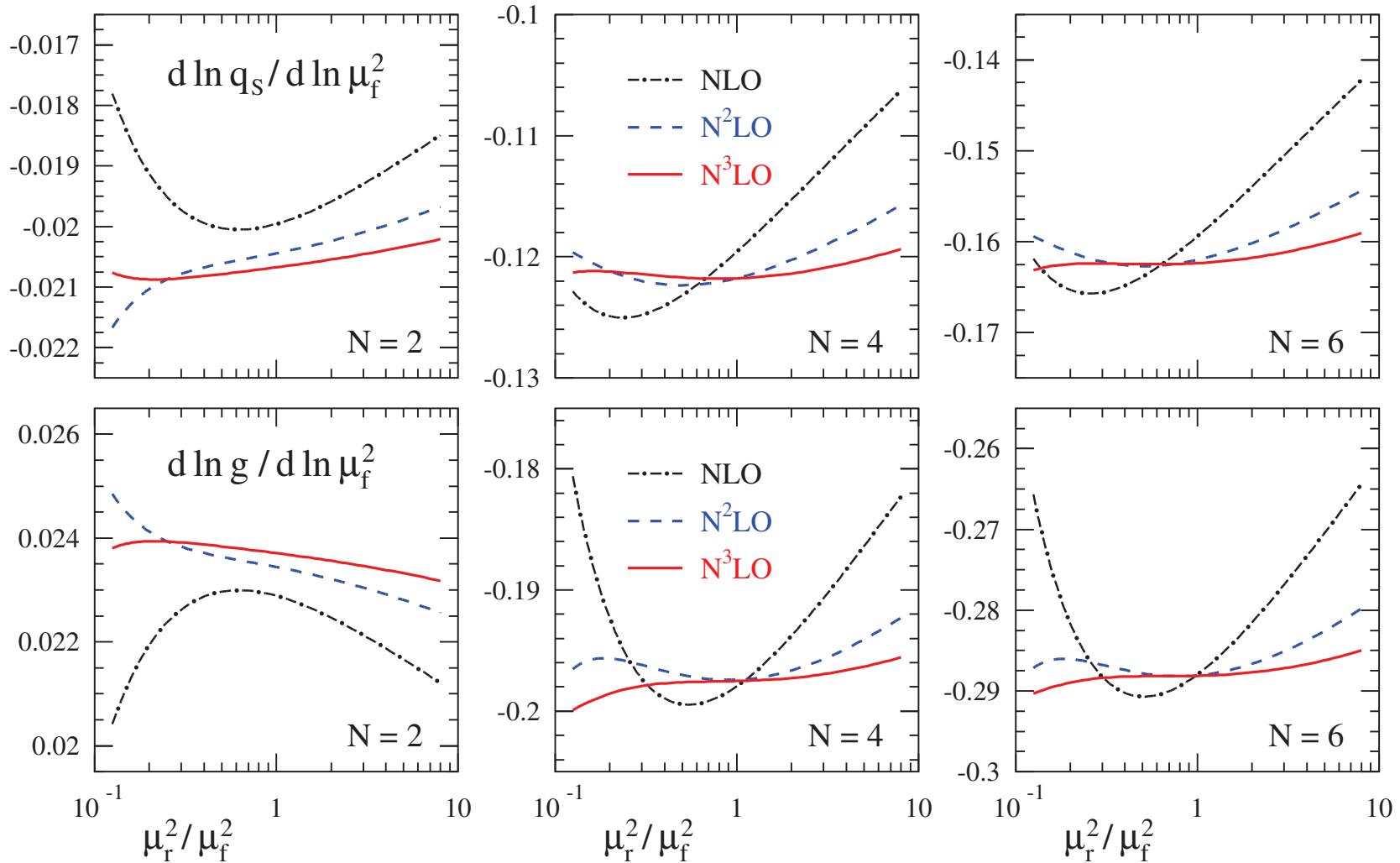
- Non-planar part of γ_{uni} in $N = 4$ SYM at four loops Kniehl, Velizhanin '21

Four-loop singlet Mellin moments

- Singlet moments at NNLO (lines) and $N^3\text{LO}$ (even- N points) normalized to NLO results
 - $\alpha_s(\mu_f) = 0.2$ and $n_f = 4$
- Large- N limits in qq - and gg -channel



Scale stability of singlet evolution



- Renormalization-scale dependence of singlet PDFs $d \ln q_s^\pm / d \ln \mu_f^2$ and $d \ln g^\pm / d \ln \mu_f^2$ at $N = 2, 4$, and 6 using NLO, NNLO and $N^3\text{LO}$ predictions with $\alpha_s(\mu_f) = 0.2$ and $n_f = 4$

Five-loop Mellin moments

Five-loop Mellin moments

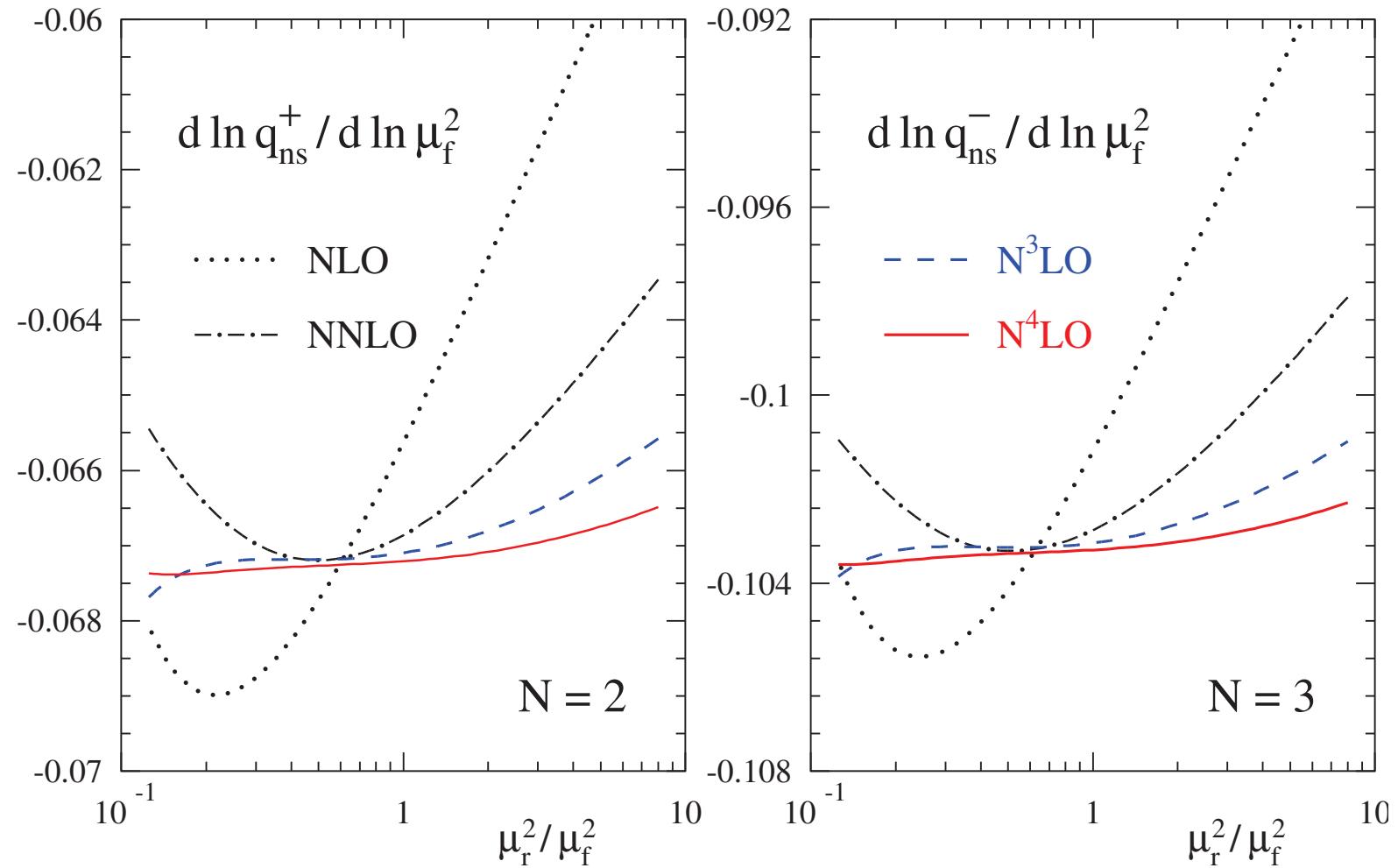
- Moments $N = 2$ and $N = 3$ for nonsinglet anomalous dimensions γ_{ns}^{\pm}
- Implementation by Herzog, Ruijl '17 of local R^* operation Chetyrkin, Tkachov '82; Chetyrkin, Smirnov '84 for reduction of five-loop self-energy diagrams to four-loop ones computed with Forcer Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren '17

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(4)+}(N=2) = & \\ & C_F^5 \left[\frac{9306376}{19683} - \frac{802784}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{557440}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{12544}{9} \zeta_2^2 + 8512 \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - C_A C_F^4 \left[\frac{81862744}{19683} - \frac{1600592}{243} \zeta_3 + \frac{59840}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{142240}{27} \zeta_5 + 3072 \zeta_2^2 - \frac{35200}{9} \zeta_6 + 19936 \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + C_A^2 C_F^3 \left[\frac{63340406}{6561} - \frac{1003192}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{229472}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{61696}{27} \zeta_5 + \frac{30976}{9} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{35200}{9} \zeta_6 + 15680 \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - C_A^3 C_F^2 \left[\frac{220224724}{19683} - \frac{4115536}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{170968}{27} \zeta_4 - \frac{3640624}{243} \zeta_5 + \frac{27}{27} \zeta_2^2 + 123200 \zeta_6 + \frac{331856}{27} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + C_A^4 C_F \left[\frac{66652611}{39366} - \frac{2588844}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{221920}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{3102208}{243} \zeta_5 + \frac{74912}{81} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{334400}{81} \zeta_6 + \frac{178976}{27} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - \frac{d_{AA}}{N_A} C_F \left[\frac{15344}{81} - \frac{12064}{27} \zeta_3 - \frac{704}{3} \zeta_4 + \frac{58400}{27} \zeta_5 - \frac{6016}{3} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{19040}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + \frac{d_{FA}}{N_F} C_F \left[\frac{23968}{81} - \frac{733504}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{176320}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{6400}{3} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{77056}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - \frac{d_{FA}}{N_F} C_A \left[\frac{82768}{81} - \frac{555520}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{10912}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{1292960}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{84352}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{140800}{27} \zeta_6 + 12768 \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_F^4 \left[\frac{1824964}{19683} - \frac{463520}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{21248}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{16480}{9} \zeta_5 + \frac{6656}{9} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{6400}{9} \zeta_6 + \frac{8960}{3} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_A C_F^3 \left[\frac{3375082}{6561} - \frac{420068}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{48256}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{458032}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{3968}{3} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{8000}{9} \zeta_6 + \frac{4480}{3} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_A^2 C_F^2 \left[\frac{15291499}{31222} + \frac{1561600}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{114536}{27} \zeta_4 - \frac{252544}{243} \zeta_5 + \frac{24896}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{13600}{27} \zeta_6 + \frac{11200}{27} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_A^3 C_F \left[\frac{48846580}{19683} + \frac{4314308}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{274768}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{1389080}{243} \zeta_5 + \frac{27808}{243} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{18400}{81} \zeta_6 + \frac{39088}{27} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{22096}{27} + \frac{43712}{12} \zeta_3 - \frac{512}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{217280}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{25088}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{25600}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{2464}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_F \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{170752}{81} - \frac{328832}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{650240}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{8192}{9} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{35840}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_A \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{207824}{81} + \frac{251392}{81} \zeta_3 - \frac{5632}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{81}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{15872}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{70400}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{29120}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_F^3 \left[\frac{1082297}{6561} - \frac{145792}{243} \zeta_3 + \frac{1072}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{55552}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{1792}{9} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{3200}{9} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_A C_F^2 \left[\frac{332254}{2187} - \frac{85016}{243} \zeta_3 + \frac{20752}{27} \zeta_4 - \frac{28544}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{13952}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{1600}{27} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_A^2 C_F \left[\frac{631404}{6561} + \frac{214268}{243} \zeta_3 - \frac{784}{243} \zeta_4 - \frac{53344}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{25472}{81} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{22400}{81} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & - n_f^2 \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{43744}{81} - \frac{35648}{81} \zeta_3 - \frac{1792}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{52480}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{2048}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{12800}{27} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^3 C_F^2 \left[\frac{265510}{19683} + \frac{11872}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{128}{3} \zeta_4 + \frac{512}{27} \zeta_5 \right] \\ & + n_f^3 C_A C_F \left[\frac{168677}{19683} + \frac{11872}{729} \zeta_3 + \frac{2752}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{4096}{81} \zeta_5 \right] - n_f^4 C_F \left[\frac{5504}{19683} + \frac{1024}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{128}{81} \zeta_4 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(4)-}(N=3) = & \\ & C_F^5 \left[\frac{81472935625}{80621568} + \frac{99382175}{23323} \zeta_3 - \frac{3395975}{162} \zeta_5 - \frac{9650}{9} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{34685}{2} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - C_A C_F^4 \left[\frac{286028134219}{80621568} - \frac{23916529}{7776} \zeta_3 - \frac{4490}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{134090}{108} \zeta_5 - \frac{2468075}{9} \zeta_6 + \frac{155155}{4} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + C_A^2 C_F^3 \left[\frac{20173099267}{3359232} - \frac{15401281}{864} \zeta_3 + \frac{732787}{1296} \zeta_4 + \frac{1972075}{216} \zeta_5 - \frac{63830}{9} \zeta_6 + \frac{139895}{4} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - C_A^3 C_F^2 \left[\frac{16666291819}{20155392} - \frac{36397493}{2916} \zeta_3 - \frac{103763}{54} \zeta_4 + \frac{30994565}{3888} \zeta_5 - \frac{133990}{27} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{54}{54} \zeta_6 + \frac{2127335}{108} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + C_A^4 C_F \left[\frac{75932079965}{10077696} - \frac{27693563}{23328} \zeta_3 - \frac{1791229}{1296} \zeta_4 - \frac{9417425}{1944} \zeta_5 - \frac{96700}{81} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{163625}{81} \zeta_6 + \frac{199640}{27} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - \frac{d_{AA}}{N_A} C_F \left[\frac{81725}{162} - \frac{33505}{18} \zeta_3 - \frac{1100}{3} \zeta_4 + \frac{52025}{18} \zeta_5 - \frac{7000}{3} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{48125}{36} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - \frac{d_{FA}}{N_F} C_F \left[\frac{231575}{36} + \frac{6351445}{324} \zeta_3 - \frac{2927225}{162} \zeta_4 + \frac{23210}{3} \zeta_5 - \frac{200410}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + \frac{d_{FA}}{N_F} C_A \left[\frac{165871}{54} + \frac{1816625}{162} \zeta_3 - \frac{41800}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{4456145}{162} \zeta_5 + \frac{196880}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{200750}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{7525}{4} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_F^4 \left[\frac{1776521549}{40310784} - \frac{132919}{486} \zeta_3 + \frac{5000}{9} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{32920}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{30325}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{10000}{9} \zeta_6 + \frac{14000}{3} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_A C_F^3 \left[\frac{3737306319}{3359232} - \frac{2327111}{432} \zeta_3 + \frac{1280}{3} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{262069}{648} \zeta_4 + \frac{1693715}{162} \zeta_5 - \frac{14000}{3} \zeta_6 + \frac{7000}{3} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_A^2 C_F^2 \left[\frac{367513931}{2711207} - \frac{5020}{27} \zeta_3 + \frac{527499}{108} \zeta_4 + \frac{508820}{243} \zeta_5 - \frac{20375}{27} \zeta_6 + \frac{50155}{108} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_A^3 C_F \left[\frac{8766012215}{2519424} + \frac{45697231}{5832} \zeta_3 + \frac{1195}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{2848403}{648} \zeta_5 - \frac{1808870}{243} \zeta_6 + \frac{222250}{81} \zeta_6 + \frac{250915}{108} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & - n_f C_F \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{24385}{81} - \frac{334010}{81} \zeta_3 - \frac{8480}{9} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{162260}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{135380}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{297889}{162} + \frac{154970}{81} \zeta_3 - \frac{62600}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{3700}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{122780}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{36500}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{910}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_A \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{241835}{162} + \frac{333487}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{30560}{27} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{10780}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{316900}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{110000}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{71960}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_F^3 \left[\frac{512848319}{1679616} - \frac{57109}{54} \zeta_3 + \frac{2800}{9} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{9118}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{86440}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{5000}{9} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_A C_F^2 \left[\frac{1080083}{5832} - \frac{296729}{972} \zeta_3 + \frac{21800}{27} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{56327}{54} \zeta_4 - \frac{42860}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{2500}{27} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^2 C_A^2 C_F \left[\frac{61747877}{419904} + \frac{2496811}{1944} \zeta_3 + \frac{39800}{81} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{3503}{3} \zeta_4 - \frac{88990}{243} \zeta_5 + \frac{35000}{81} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & - n_f^2 \frac{d_{FF}}{N_F} \left[\frac{19435}{27} - \frac{53366}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{3200}{27} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{3160}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{70000}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{20000}{27} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f^3 C_F^2 \left[\frac{28758139}{1259712} + \frac{21673}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{610}{9} \zeta_4 + \frac{800}{27} \zeta_5 \right] \\ & + n_f^3 C_A C_F \left[\frac{13729181}{1259712} + \frac{14947}{729} \zeta_3 + \frac{4390}{81} \zeta_4 - \frac{6400}{81} \zeta_5 \right] - n_f^4 C_F \left[\frac{259993}{629856} + \frac{1660}{729} \zeta_3 - \frac{200}{81} \zeta_4 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(4)v}(N=3) = & \gamma_{\text{ns}}^{(4)-}(N=3) \\ & + n_f \frac{d_{abc}d^{abc}}{N_F} \left[C_F^2 \left[\frac{79906955}{46656} \zeta_3 + \frac{246955}{54} \zeta_5 - \frac{504550}{81} \zeta_6 \right] \right] \\ & - C_A C_F \left[\frac{9797321}{3888} - \frac{475655}{54} \zeta_3 + \frac{17600}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{516950}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{500}{9} \zeta_2^2 + \frac{2800}{9} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + C_A^2 \left[\frac{166535}{486} - \frac{1783913}{324} \zeta_3 + \frac{5555}{81} \zeta_4 + \frac{507515}{81} \zeta_5 - \frac{2035}{27} \zeta_3^2 - \frac{5500}{27} \zeta_6 - \frac{2765}{18} \zeta_7 \right] \\ & + n_f C_A \left[\frac{285985}{3888} + \frac{41954}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{160}{9} \zeta_2^2 - \frac{1010}{9} \zeta_4 - \frac{56480}{81} \zeta_5 + \frac{1000}{27} \zeta_6 \right] \\ & + n_f C_F \left[\frac{1098323}{3888} - \frac{49720}{81} \zeta_3 + \frac{3200}{9} \zeta_4 \right] - n_f^2 \left[\frac{21823}{1944} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Scale stability of evolution



- Renormalization-scale dependence of $d \ln q_{ns}^\pm / d \ln \mu_f^2$ at $N = 2$ and $N = 3$ using NLO, NNLO, N³LO and N⁴LO predictions with $\alpha_s(\mu_f) = 0.2$ and $n_f = 4$

Coefficient functions at four loops

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments

- Perturbative expansion of non-singlet coefficient functions
 - Mellin moments $N = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14$ of $C_{2,\text{ns}}$ and $C_{L,\text{ns}}$
(moments $N = 12, 14$ in limit of large n_c)
 - Mellin moments $N = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15$ of $C_{3,-}$
(moments $N = 11, 13, 15$ in limit of large n_c)
- Numerical results for $C_{2,\text{ns}}(N, n_f)$
S.M., Ruijl, Ueda, Vermaseren, Vogt *to appear*

$$C_{2,\text{ns}}(2, 4) = 1 + 0.0354 \alpha_s - 0.0231 \alpha_s^2 - 0.0613 \alpha_s^3 - 0.4746 \alpha_s^4,$$

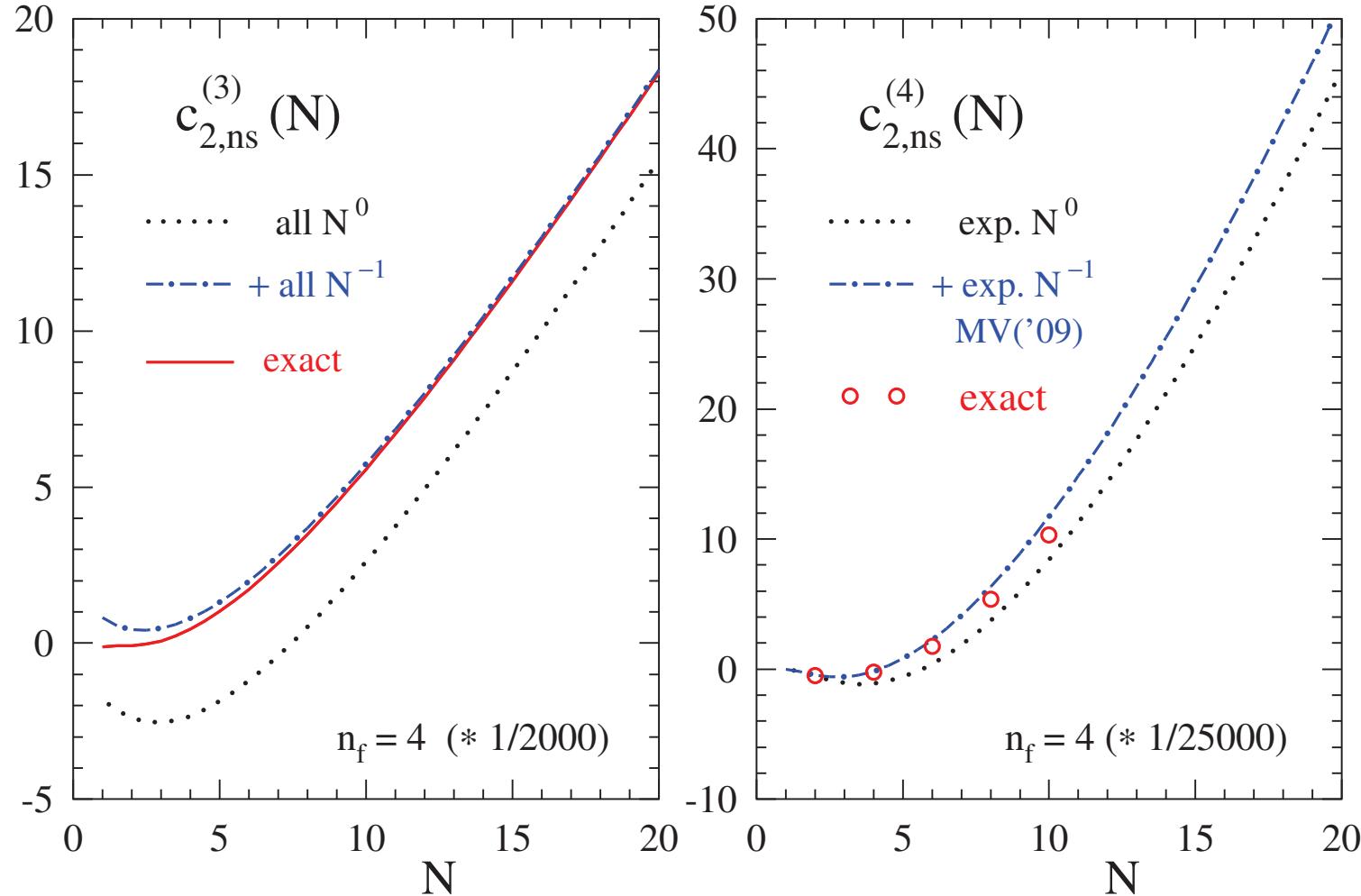
$$C_{2,\text{ns}}(4, 4) = 1 + 0.4828 \alpha_s + 0.4711 \alpha_s^2 + 0.4727 \alpha_s^3 - 0.2458 \alpha_s^4,$$

$$C_{2,\text{ns}}(6, 4) = 1 + 0.8894 \alpha_s + 1.2054 \alpha_s^2 + 1.7572 \alpha_s^3 + 1.7748 \alpha_s^4,$$

$$C_{2,\text{ns}}(8, 4) = 1 + 1.2358 \alpha_s + 2.0208 \alpha_s^2 + 3.5294 \alpha_s^3 + 5.3921 \alpha_s^4,$$

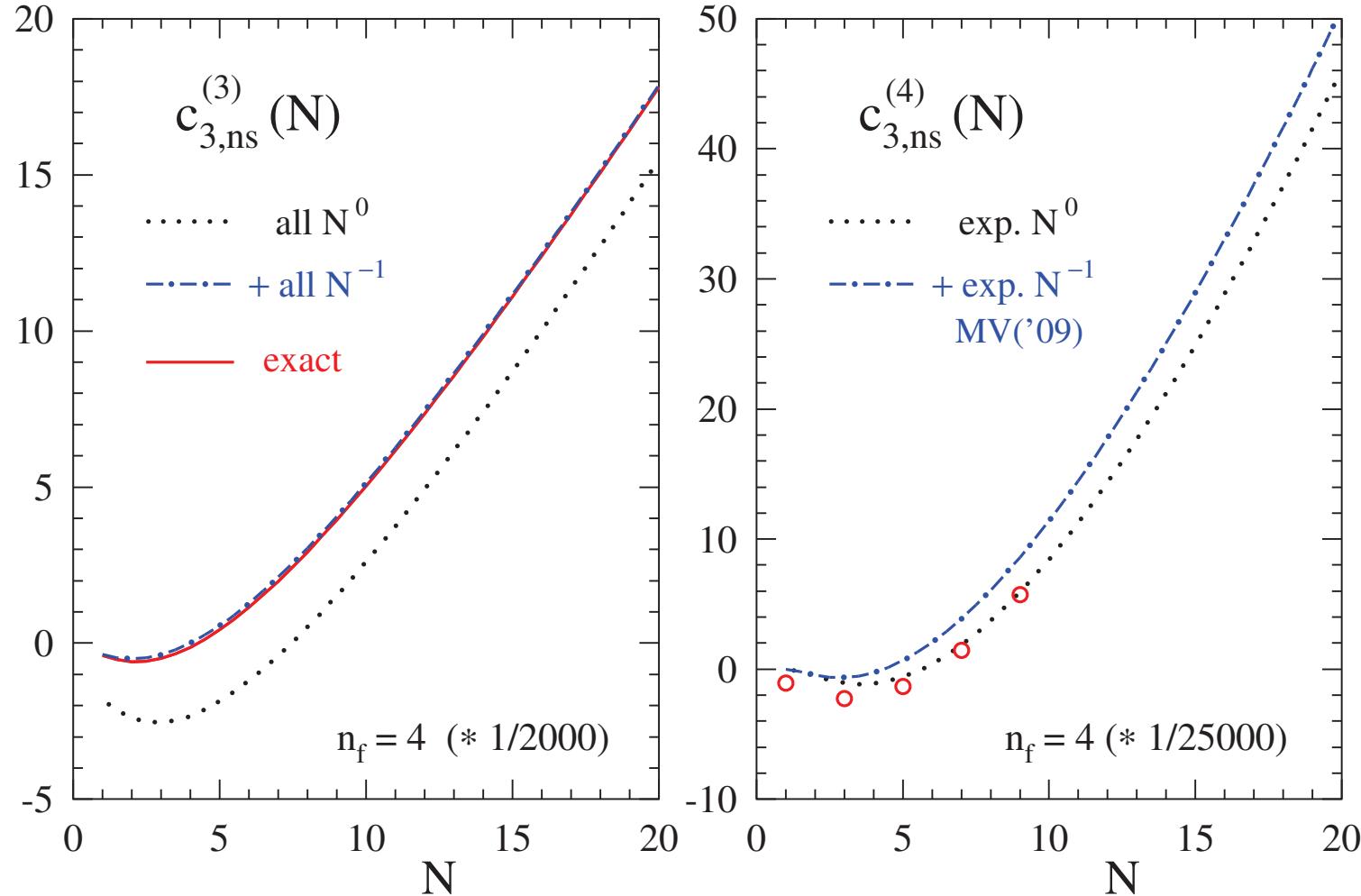
$$C_{2,\text{ns}}(10, 4) = 1 + 1.5359 \alpha_s + 2.8608 \alpha_s^2 + 5.6244 \alpha_s^3 + 10.324 \alpha_s^4.$$

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments



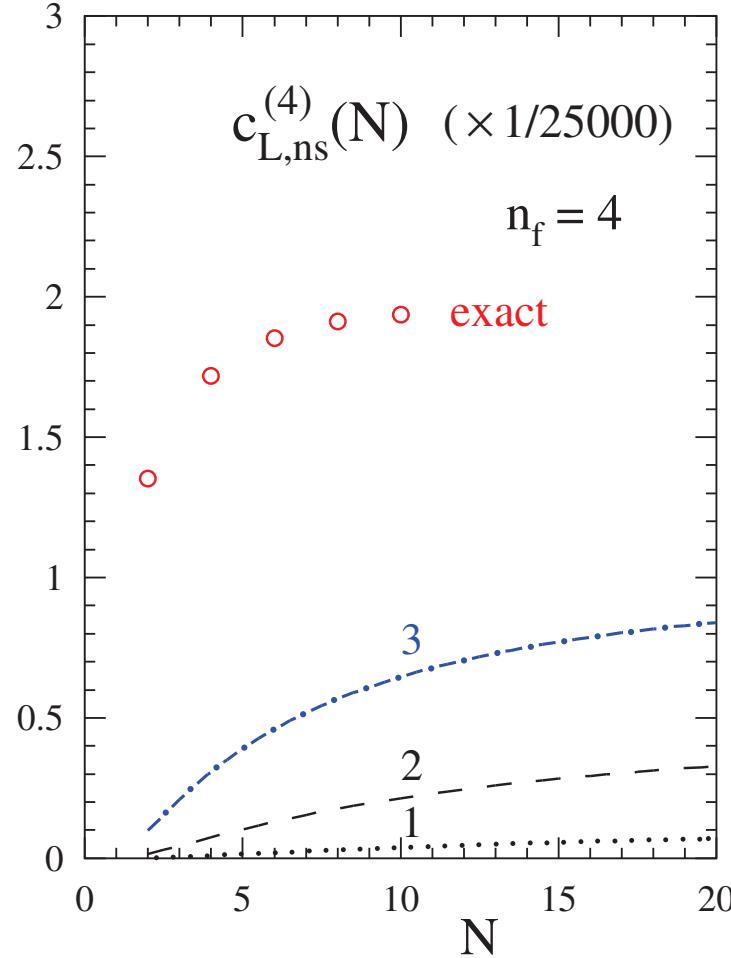
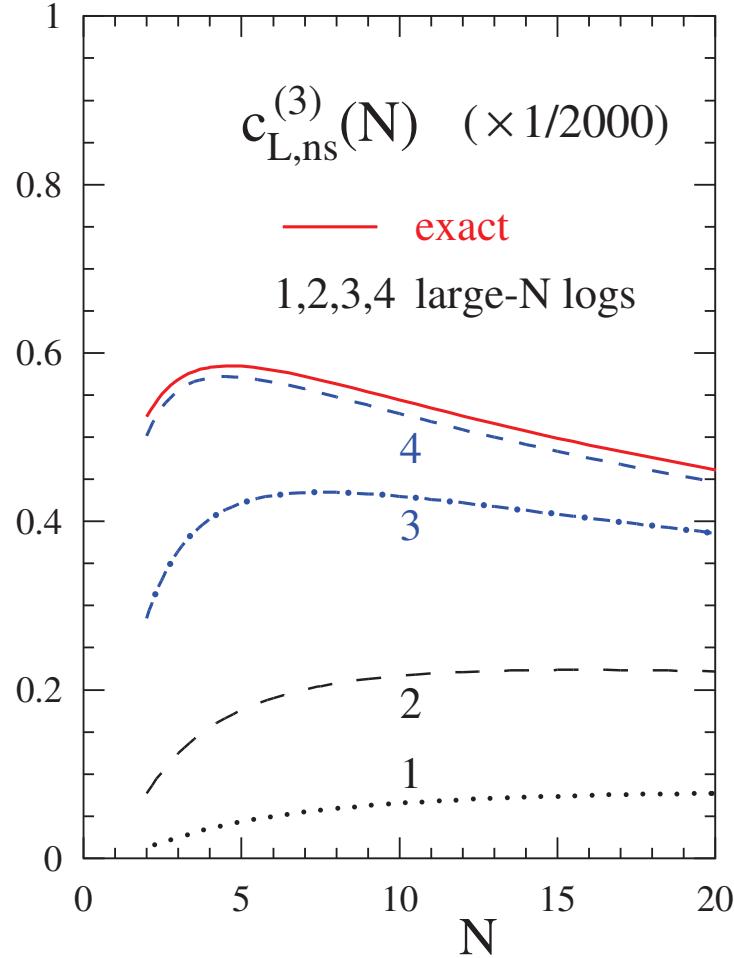
- Exact results for $c_{2,ns}^{(3)}$ (N^3 LO) at $n_f = 4$ (rescaled by $2000 \simeq (4\pi)^3$)
- Moments for $c_{2,ns}^{(4)}$ (N^4 LO) at $n_f = 4$ (rescaled by $25000 \simeq (4\pi)^4$)
- Comparison with contributions provided by large- N resummations

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments



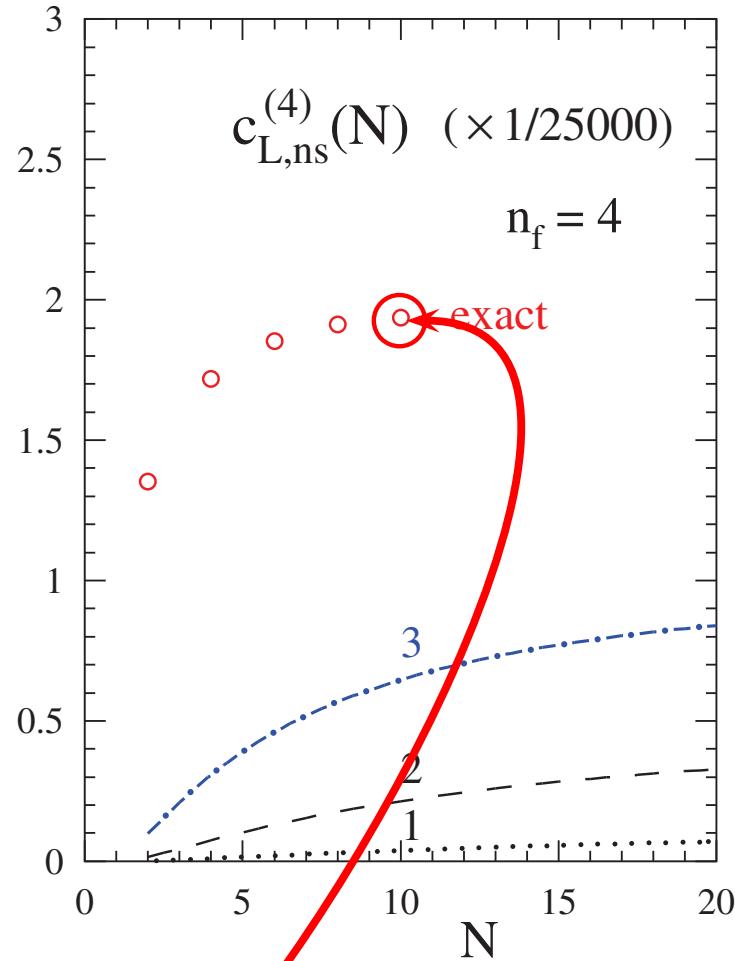
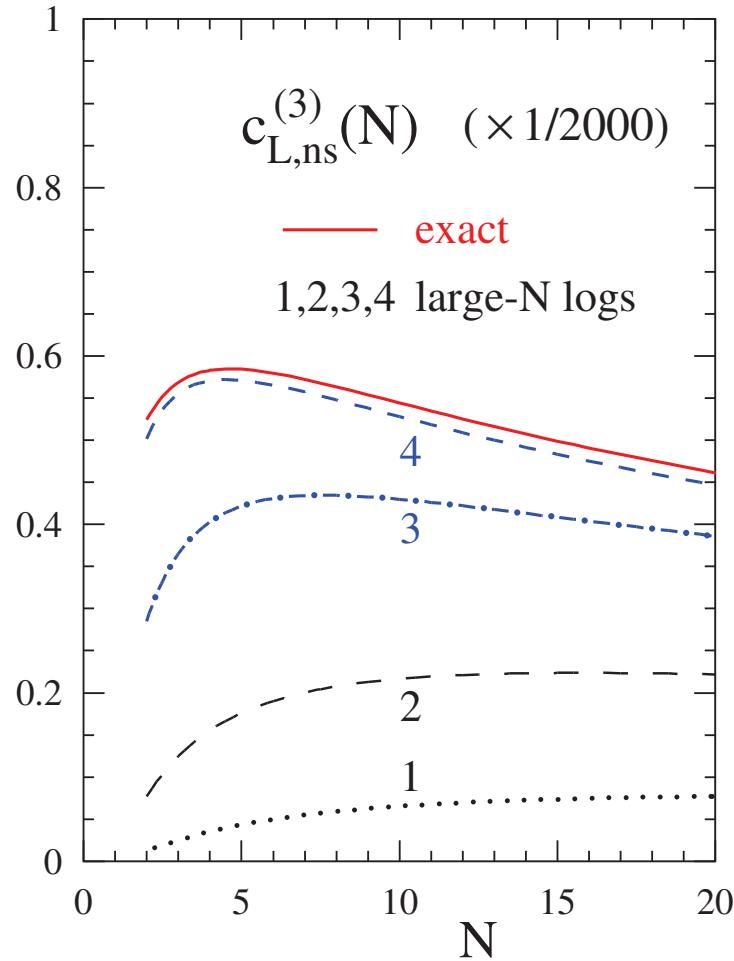
- Exact results for $c_{3,ns}^{(3)}$ (N^3 LO) at $n_f = 4$ (rescaled by $2000 \simeq (4\pi)^3$)
- Moments for $c_{3,ns}^{(4)}$ (N^4 LO) at $n_f = 4$ (rescaled by $25000 \simeq (4\pi)^4$)
- Comparison with contributions provided by large- N resummations

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments



- Exact results for $c_{L,ns}^{(3)}$ (N^3 LO) and moments for $c_{3,ns}^{(4)}$ (N^4 LO) at $n_f = 4$
- Tower of logarithms $\ln^4(N)/N, \dots, \ln(N)/N$ at N^3 LO
- Tower of logarithms $\ln^6(N)/N, \dots, \ln^4(N)/N$ at N^4 LO

Four-loop non-singlet Mellin moments



- Computing resources for $c_{L,ns}^{(4)}$ at $N = 10$
 - single core CPU time $\mathcal{O}(800.000)\text{h}$ (**TForm** speed-up is $\mathcal{O}(10)\text{h}$)
 - $\mathcal{O}(20)$ TByte of disk space at intermediate stages of computation

Threshold resummation

- Coefficient function in large x -limit have large logarithms at n^{th} -order

$$\alpha_s^n \frac{\ln^{2n-1}(1-x)}{(1-x)_+} \longleftrightarrow \alpha_s^n \ln^{2n}(N)$$

- Threshold resummation in Mellin space

$$C^N = (1 + \alpha_s g_{01} + \alpha_s^2 g_{02} + \dots) \cdot \exp(G^N) + \mathcal{O}(N^{-1} \ln^n N)$$

- Control over logarithms $\ln(N)$ with $\lambda = \beta_0 \alpha_s \ln(N)$ to $N^k \text{LL}$ accuracy

$$G^N = \ln(N)g_1(\lambda) + g_2(\lambda) + \alpha_s g_3(\lambda) + \alpha_s^2 g_4(\lambda) + \alpha_s^3 g_5(\lambda) + \dots$$

- $g_1(\lambda)$: LL Sterman '87; Appell, Mackenzie, Sterman '88
- $g_2(\lambda)$: NLL Catani Trenatdue '89
- $g_3(\lambda)$: NNLL or $N^2\text{LL}$ Vogt '00; Catani, Grazzini, de Florian, Nason '03
- $g_4(\lambda)$: $N^3\text{LL}$ S.M., Vermaseren, Vogt '05
- $g_5(\lambda)$: $N^4\text{LL}$ Das, S.M., Vogt '19
- Resummed G^N predicts fixed orders in perturbation theory
 - generating functional for towers of large logarithms

DIS coefficient functions at four loops

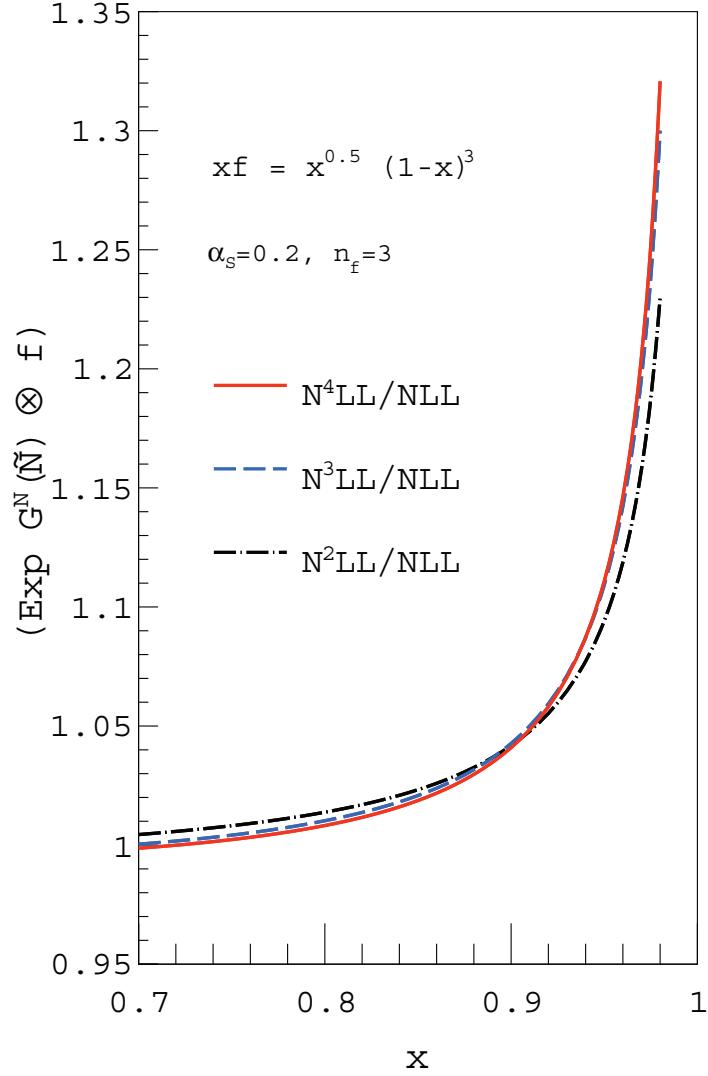
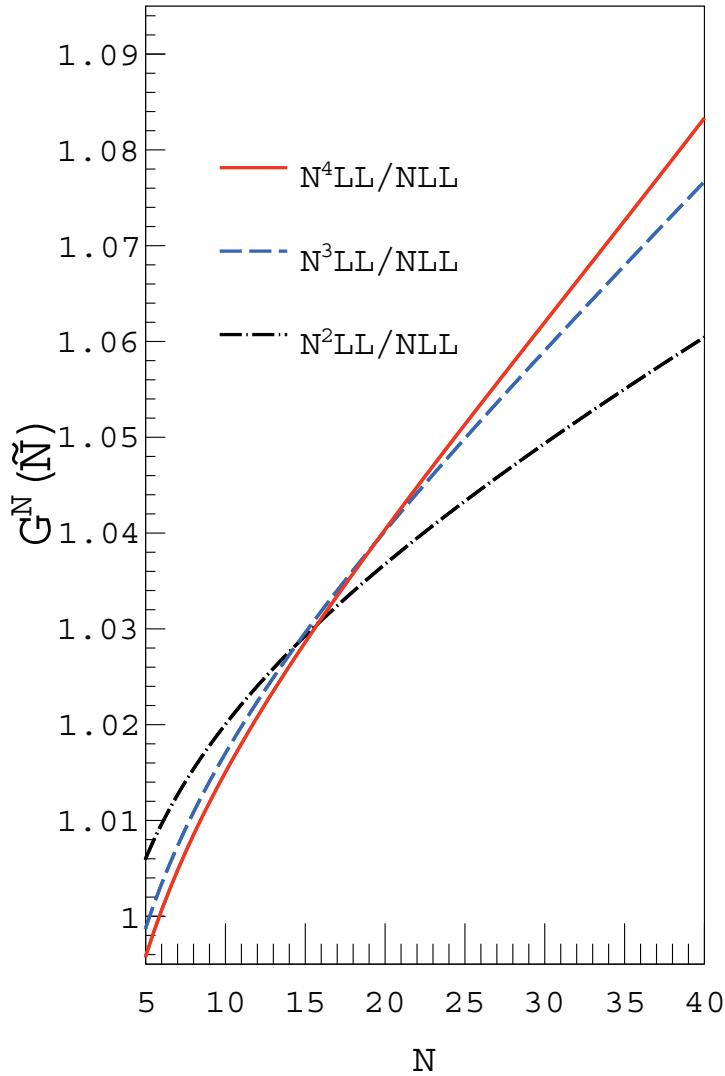
Result

- Four-loop coefficient function $c_{2,q}^{(4)}$ known $\frac{\ln^7(1-x)}{(1-x)_+}, \dots, \frac{1}{(1-x)_+}$
- New result for $\frac{1}{(1-x)_+}$ term
 - best estimate (using partial large- n_c information)

$$c_{2,q}^{(4)} \Big|_{\frac{1}{(1-x)_+}} = (3.874 \pm 0.010) \cdot 10^4 + (-3.496490 \pm 0.000003) \cdot 10^4 n_f \\ + 2062.715 n_f^2 - 12.08488 n_f^3 + 47.55183 n_f f l_{11}$$

- Based on results for
 - Quark and gluon form factors at four loops in QCD
Lee, von Manteuffel, Schabinger, Smirnov, Smirnov, Steinhauser '22
 - eikonal anomalous dimensions Dixon, Magnea, Sterman '08
 - Mellin moments of DIS structure functions at four loops

Numerical results for DIS



- Left: Resummed exponent G^N normalized to NLL for DIS plotted successively up to $N^4\text{LL}$ for $\alpha_s = 0.2$ and $n_f = 3$
- Right: Resummed series convoluted with typical shape for a quark distribution $xf = x^{0.5}(1-x)^3$ up to $N^4\text{LL}$

Summary

- Experimental precision of $\lesssim 1\%$ motivates computations at higher order in perturbative QCD
 - hard scattering in forward and off-forward kinematics
 - theoretical predictions at NNLO in QCD nowadays standard
- Push for theory results at $N^3\text{LO}$ and $N^4\text{LO}$
 - evolution equations and inclusive cross sections
 - massive use of computer algebra
- Novel structural insights into QCD from integrability and conformal symmetry
 - Key parts of QCD inherited from $N = 4$ Super Yang-Mills theory
 - Conformal symmetry in parts of QCD evolution equations
- Precision studies of hadron structure
 - great prospects for DIS at future colliders