

Semi-automatic Calculations of Multi-loop Feynman Amplitudes with **AmpRed**

Based on:

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Outline

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2. **AmpRed**
3. An example: four-photon scattering
4. Usages of **AmpRed**
 - Generate amplitudes
 - Tensor algebras
 - Integral reduction
 - Numerical evaluation of master integrals
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Feynman amplitudes

General structure of Feynman amplitudes dimensional regularization

$$T_{\alpha\beta\gamma\dots} \times \int d^d l_1 d^d l_2 \dots \frac{l_1^\alpha l_1^\beta \dots l_2^\gamma \dots}{(q_1^2 - m_1^2)^{i_1} (q_2^2 - m_2^2)^{i_2} \dots} \quad (1)$$

Workflow of loop calculations

- Amplitude generation
- Tensor algebras
- Integral reduction (to master integrals)
- Calculation of master integrals

*All implemented in **AmpRed**.*

AmpRed

Foundations of AmpRed

Reduce Feynman integrals through the parametric representation:

- [arXiv: 1902.10387](#)
- [arXiv: 1912.08606](#)
- [arXiv: 2007.00507](#)
- [arXiv: 2508.18419](#)

Recursive calculation of parametric integrals:

- [arXiv: 2309.03832](#)
- [arXiv: 2505.13540](#)

Present **AmpRed**

- [arXiv: 2408.06426](#)

Download from:
<https://gitlab.com/chenwenphy/ampred>

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Code



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An example: four-photon scattering

Kinematics

```
SetKinematics[{p[1], p[2]} → {k[1], k[2]}, {0, 0} → {0, 0}];
```

```
s = 1; t = -1 / 3; m = 2;
```

Generate the amplitude

```
amplitudes = FA2AR[Get["./FourPhotonAmplitudes.m"], ToFeynmanInt → True] /.  
  {Incoming → p, Outgoing → k, Internal → l, FA["ME"] → m, FA["EL"] → 1} // Total;
```

Tensor reduction:

```
amplitudes1 = amplitudes // SpinorChainSimplify;
```

Integral reduction and numerical evaluation of master integrals:

```
amplitudes2 = AlphaIntEvaluateN[amplitudes1, 6, PrecisionGoal → 20] // First // epsSeries;
```

Square the total amplitude:

```
SquareAmplitude[amplitudes2]
```

```
2.732504612406 × 10-10
```

Generate amplitudes

FeynArts interface:

FA2AR

QGRAF interface:

ARQgraf

```
graphs = ARQgraf[{"F", "-F"} → {"V", "V"}, 0, "Model" → "QCD", Style → "Diagram"];  
graphs // ARTikzFeynman
```



```
amplitudes = ARQgraf[{"F", "-F"} → {"V", "V"}, 0, "Model" → "QCD", Style → "Amplitude"];
```

Tensor algebras

- Metric g^{ab} : `Pair[LorentzIndex[a], LorentzIndex[b]]` or `MT[a, b]`
- Four momentum p^a : `Pair[Momentum[p], LorentzIndex[a]]` or `FV[p, a]`
- Scalar product $p \cdot q$: `Pair[Momentum[p], Momentum[q]]` or `SP[p, q]`
- Spinor $u(p)$: `DiracSpinor[p, 1, I]`
- Gamma matrix γ^a : `DiracGamma[LorentzIndex[a]]` or `GA[a]`
- Slash $\not{p}$: `DiracGamma[Momentum[p]]` or `GS[p]`
- Chain of spinors $\bar{v}_q \not{p} \gamma^a u_p$: `SpinorChain[DiracSpinor[q, -1, -I], GS[p], GA[a], DiracSpinor[p, 1, I]]`
- Trace of gamma matrices $\langle \gamma^a \gamma^b \rangle$: `SpinorChain[Bra, GA[a, b], Ket]`
- **Contract repeated Lorenta indices**: `ContractLI[exp]`
- **Simplify chains of spinors and gamma matrices**: `SpinorChainSimplify[exp]`

Integral reduction

Tensor integral:

```
exp = TI[{l}, {{l, m, 2}}, {l - p, m}], FV[l, a]]
```

$$\pi^{-D/2} \int d^D l \frac{l^a}{(l^2 - m^2)^2 ((l - p)^2 - m^2)}$$

Reduce with built-in function AlphaReduce:

```
AlphaReduce[exp, AlphaToFeynman -> True] // Simplify
```

$$\frac{p^a \left(((D-4) p^2 + 4 m^2) \pi^{-D/2} \int d^D l_1 \frac{1}{(l_1^2 - m^2)((l_1 - p)^2 - m^2)} - 2(D-2) \pi^{-D/2} \int d^D l_1 \frac{1}{l_1^2 - m^2} \right)}{2 p^2 (4 m^2 - p^2)}$$

Reduce with KIRA interface DoKira:

```
DoKira[exp] // AlphaToFeynman // Simplify
```

$$\frac{p^a \left(((D-4) p^2 + 4 m^2) \pi^{-D/2} \int d^D l_1 \frac{1}{(l_1^2 - m^2)((l_1 - p)^2 - m^2)} - 2(D-2) \pi^{-D/2} \int d^D l_1 \frac{1}{l_1^2 - m^2} \right)}{2 p^2 (4 m^2 - p^2)}$$

Numerical evaluation of master integrals

```
AlphaIntEvaluateN[exp, 4, {m → 1, SP[p] → 5}, PrecisionGoal → 20][[1]]
```

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1.6928141744892050565 + 0.0055985302884311632 i) \epsilon^2 p^a - \\ & (0.6053792377046495050 - 1.5115223721311336819 i) \epsilon p^a + (0.56198517848325811145 + 0.37216357638560161556 i) p^a \end{aligned}$$

Other functionalities

- Construct and solve differential equations for Feynman integrals
- Algebras in non-relativistic theories
- ...

Summary

AmpRed is a powerful tool for the automatic calculation of multi-loop Feynman amplitudes. The usage of **AmpRed** is briefly introduced with detailed examples in this talk.

*Please contact the speaker for any questions and suggestions (chenwenphy@gmail.com).
Thanks for your attention.*