

# AUTOMATIC CALCULATIONS IN EFTs FOR NONRELATIVISTIC BOUND STATES: METHODS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS

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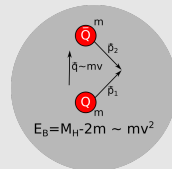
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based on [2006.15451](#) in collaboration with  
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EFT methods from Bound States to Binary Systems  
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- 1 Motivation**
- 2 What is FeynCalc?**
- 3 FeynCalc 9.3 and FeynOnium**
- 4 Summary and Outlook**

- Effective Field Theories (EFTs) [Wilson & Kogut, 1974; Weinberg, 1979]: a powerful technique to study physical systems with well separated dynamical scales.
- Nonrelativistic Effective Field Theories (NREFTs) describe systems with  $v \ll c$ , with  $v$  being the relevant velocity scale
- Notable examples of such phenomena
  - NR bound states: positronium, muonium [Caswell & Lepage, 1986], heavy quarkonia [Bodwin et al., 1995; Brambilla, Pineda, et al., 2005]
  - systems made of nonrelativistic atoms [Brambilla et al., 2017] and molecules [Brambilla et al., 2018]
  - nonrelativistic dark matter [Hisano et al., 2003, 2004, 2005; Shepherd et al., 2009; An et al., 2016; Biondini & Laine, 2018; Beneke et al., 2019]
  - heavy neutrinos [Biondini et al., 2013]
- Two well-established NREFTs are nonrelativistic QCD (NRQCD) [Caswell & Lepage, 1986; Bodwin et al., 1995] and potential NRQCD (pNRQCD) [Pineda & Soto, 1998a; Brambilla et al., 2000]
- See previous talks by A. Vairo and A. Pineda



- EFT techniques make it *simpler* to describe a physical system and understand its behavior
- Obtaining new higher order predictions within an EFT is still *hard*
- The practical usage of EFTs is thorny (even at *tree-level*) and could hurt the unprepared

- Explicit construction of higher order operators
- Derivation of Feynman rules for the new operators
- Rapid growth of Feynman diagrams beyond LO
- Emergence of unusual propagators
- NREFTs: Possible loss of manifest Lorentz covariance



It is good to be brave when  
calculating EFT Feynman  
diagrams ...



...but doing so without right tools  
could get your project into a dead  
end!



A typical calculation may involve many different building blocks ...

**Diagrams**

- Feynman rules
- Diagram generation
- Filtering
- Topologies

**Amplitudes**

- Expansions
- Dirac algebra
- Color algebra
- Tensor reduction
- Projectors

**Loop integrals**

- Partial fractioning
- IBP reduction
- Mappings between integrals
- Master integral evaluation

**Miscellaneous**

- Renormalization
- Phase space
- Matching
- Phenomenology
- ...

... many of which can be automatized completely or to some extent!

- For symbolic parts of the calculation it is convenient to write codes in **FORM** [Vermaseren, 2000; Kuipers et al., 2013] and **MATHEMATICA**
- Other frameworks such as **MAPLE**, **GINAC** [Bauer et al., 2002], **REDUCE** etc. are also useful for different tasks
- Writing big codes from scratch can be time-consuming and error-prone
- More pragmatic approach: employ tools available on the market, combine them in a smart way



- Many tools for streamlining different aspects of EFT calculations are readily available
- Some EFT-specific codes are **ROSETTA** [Falkowski et al., 2015], **SMEFTSIM** [Brivio et al., 2017], **MATCHINGTOOLS** [Criado, 2018], **CoDEX** [Das Bakshi et al., 2019], **WILSON** [Aebischer et al., 2018], **DEFT** [Gripaios & Sutherland, 2019], **SMEFTFR** [Dedes et al., 2020], **BASISGEN** [Criado, 2019], **SYM2INT** [Fonseca, 2017], **ECO** [Marinissen et al., 2020], , **GRIP** [Banerjee et al., 2020], **WCXF** [Aebischer et al., 2018], **DIRECTDM** [Bishara et al., 2017], **GRINDER** [Grozin, 2000], **SOFTSERVE** [Bell et al., 2019], **MADONIA** [Artoisenet et al., 2008] , **HELAC-ONIA** [Shao, 2013, 2016], **FDC** [Wang, 2004], **FDCHQHP** [Wan & Wang, 2014] ...



- There are even more general purpose tools that can be used for EFTs: **MADGRAPH5\_AMC@NLO** [Alwall et al., 2014], **GoSAM** [Cullen et al., 2012, 2014], **HERWIG++** [Bahr et al., 2008], **SHERPA** [Gleisberg et al., 2009], **WHIZARD** [Moretti et al., 2001; Kilian et al., 2011], **CALCHEP** [Belyaev et al., 2013], **COMPHEP** [Boos et al., 2004], **FEYNARTS** [Hahn, 2001], **FEYNRULES** [Christensen & Duhr, 2009; Alloul et al., 2014], **NLOCT** [Degrande, 2015], **QGRAF** [Nogueira, 1993], **FIRE** [Smirnov, 2015], **PACKAGE-X** [Patel, 2015, 2017], ...
- Sadly for NREFT practitioners, manifest Lorentz covariance is usually taken for granted ...



- Indeed, NREFTs are less straightforward to automatize
- Here by *nonrelativistic* we mean manifestly noncovariant
- Without manifest Lorentz covariance we may need to deal with quantities such as

$$\begin{aligned}
 &g^{\mu\nu}, \quad g^{\mu 0}, \quad g^{\mu i}, \quad g^{00}, \quad g^{ij}, \quad \delta^{ij} \\
 &\epsilon^{0\mu\nu\rho}, \quad \epsilon^{\mu\nu i}, \quad \epsilon^{\mu i j}, \quad \gamma^0, \quad \gamma^i, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}, \\
 &p^0, \quad \boldsymbol{p}^i, \quad |\boldsymbol{p}|, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}^j, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \boldsymbol{q} \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

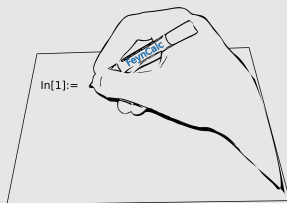
- Even tree-level calculations can quickly become tedious: proliferation of terms when expanding an amplitude in relative 3-momenta to a sufficiently high order
- Explicit evaluation of complicated nonrelativistic expressions (e. g. in a matching calculation)?
- Alternatives to self-written codes?

- Our motivation was to address the lack of general purpose amplitude-evaluation codes for NREFTs
- We decided to improve the current situation by
  - creating open-source computational tools that may help to perform NREFT calculations at tree- and 1-loop level
  - building upon an existing framework (**FEYNCalc**) that is already well known in the particle physics community
  - making the codes sufficiently generic to cover a wide range of nonrelativistic processes
  - supplying fully worked out examples reproducing selected NREFT results from the literature

- **FEYNONIUM** is the name of our project to improve the automation of NREFTs calculations
- At the moment there are two main building blocks [Brambilla et al., 2020]
  - Better handling of nonrelativistic quantities in the **MATHEMATICA** package **FEYNCALC** [Mertig et al., 1991; Shtabovenko et al., 2016, 2020]
  - A **FEYNCALC** add-on called **FEYNONIUM** with tools specific to particular NREFTs (currently pNRQCD and NRQCD)
- A lot of other NREFTs/NRQFTs (also outside of HEP!) one *could* address, but one has to start somewhere



- **FEYNCALC** is a tool that provides many useful functions for symbolic QFT calculations
- Written in **WOLFRAM MATHEMATICA**
- Open source (GPLv3) and publicly available
- Still in active development
- Time line of relevant publications:



- |      |   |                                                |
|------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| 1991 | • | <b>FEYNCALC 1.0</b> [Mertig et al., 1991]      |
| 1997 | • | <b>TAR CER</b> [Mertig & Scharf, 1998]         |
| 2012 | • | <b>FEYNCALCFORMLINK</b> [Feng & Mertig, 2012]  |
| 2016 | • | <b>FEYNCALC 9.0</b> [Shtabovenko et al., 2016] |
| 2017 | • | <b>FEYNHELPERS</b> [Shtabovenko, 2017]         |
| 2020 | • | <b>FEYNCALC 9.3</b> [Shtabovenko et al., 2020] |
| 2020 | • | <b>FEYNONIUM</b> [Brambilla et al., 2020]      |

- Public source code repository: [www.github.com/feyncalc](https://www.github.com/feyncalc)
  - hotfix-stable branch: stable version + bugfixes
  - master branch: development version (new features, less stable)
- Easy installation using the **automatic installer**

```
In[1]:= Import["https://raw.githubusercontent.com/FeynCalc/feyncalc/master/install.m"]
InstallFeynCalc[]
```
- Online documentation: [feyncalc.github.io/reference](https://feyncalc.github.io/reference)
- Test-driven development: to minimize bugs we employ thousands of **unit tests** using MATHEMATICA'S MUNIT framework

- **FEYNCalc** is easy to use but different to master
- Many tree and 1-loop level example calculations (QED, EW, QCD) help flattening the learning curve
- Since 2020, the *evaluated* example notebooks can be also viewed on the website

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## FeynCalc

Tools and Tables for Quantum Field Theory Calculations

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### Description

FeynCalc is a [Mathematica](#) package for symbolic evaluation of Feynman diagrams and algebraic calculations in quantum field theory and

### Installation

For installation instructions please follow the steps outlined in our [wiki](#). The impatient can simply type

### Usage

FeynCalc is maintained and developed on a voluntarily basis by [Rolf Mertig](#), [Frederik Orellana](#) and [Vladyslav Shtabovenko](#).

- How does one calculate Feynman diagrams with **FEYNCALC**?
- **FEYNCALC** only handles symbolic evaluation of the input expressions, no diagram generation, no numerics.
- Entering amplitudes by hand is inconvenient ...
- Realistic calculations require additional tools:
  - Use **FEYNRULES** [Christensen & Duhr, 2009; Alloul et al., 2014] to create new models and export them to **FEYNARTS** (see **examples**)
  - Use **FEYNARTS** [Hahn & Perez-Victoria, 1999] to generate Feynman diagrams
- **FEYNCALC** has a built-in interface to **FEYNARTS**
- Interface to **PACKAGE-X** and **FIRE** [Smirnov, 2015] via the **FEYNHELPERS** add-on
- Of course, one can also use only some subset of **FEYNCALC**'s functionality (e. g. tensor reductions or Dirac algebra) and do other steps with **FORM**



- What was possible before **FEYNONIUM** (i. e. using FC 9.2 + extra tools) w.r.t EFTs?
- The **FR+FA+FC+FH** toolchain to obtain full analytic 1-loop results in some types of *relativistic* EFTs
- Break everything to Passarino-Veltman functions, then use PaXEvaluate to invoke **PACKAGE-X**  $\Rightarrow$  very easy.
- Apparent limitation: only quadratic propagators, no eikonals etc.
- Genuine nonrelativistic calculations with explicit 3-vectors, Pauli matrices and Cartesian loop integrals not feasible.
- **FEYNALC 9.2** was semi-useful for EFT calculations, but hardly a tool for doing EFTs.
- Idea: extend **FEYNALC** *internally* such, that it can handle NR calculations and nonstandard integrals out-of-the-box!
- An extra add-on **FEYNONIUM** for some routines needed in EFT calculations (e. g. spin projectors for NRQCD)

- What is actually meant by “extending **FEYNCALC** internally”?
- Example: **Pair** is a **FEYNCALC** symbol with 2 slots, can represent 4-momenta, scalar products and metric tensors (e. g. in  $D$ -dimensions)
  - $\text{Pair}[\text{Momentum}[p, D], \text{LorentzIndex}[\mu, D]] \sim p^\mu$
  - $\text{Pair}[\text{Momentum}[p, D], \text{Momentum}[q, D]] \sim p \cdot q$
  - $\text{Pair}[\text{LorentzIndex}[\mu, D], \text{LorentzIndex}[\nu, D]] \sim g^{\mu\nu}$
- Introduce Cartesian versions of vectors, scalar products and metric tensors via new symbols
  - $\text{CartesianPair}[\text{CartesianMomentum}[p, D-1], \text{CartesianIndex}[i, D-1]] \sim p^i$
  - $\text{CartesianPair}[\text{CartesianMomentum}[p, D-1], \text{CartesianMomentum}[q, D-1]] \sim p \cdot q$
  - $\text{CartesianPair}[\text{CartesianIndex}[i, D-1], \text{CartesianIndex}[j, D-1]] \sim \delta^{ij}$
  - $\text{TemporalPair}[\text{TemporalMomentum}[p], \text{ExplicitLorentzIndex}[0]] \sim p^0$
- Existing **FEYNCALC** functions for manipulating Lorentz tensors should work also with Cartesian tensors (no duplication!)
- Support tensors that mix Lorentz and Cartesian indices as in

$$p^\mu g_\mu^i = p^i$$

- **FEYN CALC** symbols can be represented in two ways
- Internal (FCI) representation for symbolic manipulations:  
 $\text{Pair}[\text{Momentum}[p, D], \text{LorentzIndex}[\mu, D]] \sim p^\mu$
- External (FCE) representation for the user input or export of the results:  $\text{FVD}[p, \mu] \sim p^\mu$
- Most common FCE-shortcuts in **FEYN CALC** 9.2

Shortcut in <b>FEYN CALC</b>	Meaning
$\text{MT}[\mu, \nu], \text{MTD}[\mu, \nu] \text{ MTE}[\mu, \nu]$	$\bar{g}^{\mu\nu}, g^{\mu\nu}, \hat{g}^{\mu\nu}$
$\text{FV}[p, \mu], \text{FVD}[p, \mu], \text{FVE}[p, \mu]$	$\bar{p}^\mu, p^\mu, \hat{p}^\mu$
$\text{SP}[p, q], \text{SPD}[p, q], \text{SPE}[p, q]$	$\bar{p} \cdot \bar{q}, p \cdot q, \hat{p} \cdot \hat{q}$
$\text{GA}[\mu], \text{GAD}[\mu], \text{GAE}[\mu]$	$\bar{\gamma}^\mu, \gamma^\mu, \hat{\gamma}^\mu$
$\text{GS}[p], \text{GSD}[p], \text{GSE}[p]$	$\bar{\gamma} \cdot \bar{p}, \gamma \cdot p, \hat{\gamma} \cdot \hat{p}$
$\text{LC}[\mu, \nu, \rho, \sigma], \text{LC}[\mu, \nu][p, q]$	$\bar{\epsilon}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}, \bar{\epsilon}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p_\rho q_\sigma$
$\text{LCD}[\mu, \nu, \rho, \sigma], \text{LCD}[\mu, \nu][p, q]$	$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}, \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \hat{p}_\rho \hat{q}_\sigma$

- Much more shortcuts in version 9.3 to account for new NR quantities

Shortcut in FEYNALC	Meaning
KD[i,j], KDD[i,j], KDE[i,j]	$\bar{\delta}^{ij}, \delta^{ij}, \hat{\delta}^{ij}$
CV[p,i], CVD[p,i], CVE[p,i]	$\bar{p}^i, p^i, \hat{p}^i$
CSP[p,q], CSPD[p,q], CSPE[p,q]	$\bar{p} \cdot \bar{q}, p \cdot q, \hat{p} \cdot \hat{q}$
TGA[]	$\bar{\gamma}^0$
CGA[i], CGAD[i], CGAE[i]	$\bar{\gamma}^i, \gamma^i, \hat{\gamma}^i$
CGS[p], CGSD[p], CGSE[p]	$\bar{\gamma} \cdot \bar{p}, \gamma \cdot p, \hat{\gamma} \cdot \hat{p}$
CLC[i,j,k], CLC[i,j][p]	$\bar{\epsilon}^{ijk}, \bar{\epsilon}^{ijk} \bar{p}^k$
CLCD[i,j,k], CLCD[i,j][p]	$\epsilon^{ijk}, \epsilon^{ijk} p^k$
SI[μ], SID[μ], SIE[μ]	$\bar{\sigma}^\mu, \sigma^\mu, \hat{\sigma}^\mu$
SIS[p], SISD[p], SISE[p]	$\bar{\sigma} \cdot \bar{p}, \sigma \cdot p, \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}$
CSI[i], CSID[i], CSIE[i]	$\bar{\sigma}^i, \sigma^i, \hat{\sigma}^i$
CSIS[p], CSISD[p], CSISE[p]	$\bar{\sigma} \cdot \bar{p}, \sigma \cdot p, \hat{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}$

- In manifestly Lorentz covariant calculations the distinction between upper and lower Lorentz indices is not necessary
- Einstein's summation convention must be satisfied for each term!
- In the previous FEYNALC versions a standalone  $FV[p, \mu]$  could be interpreted as  $p^\mu$  or  $p_\mu$ , depending on the context
- $FV[p, \mu] FV[q, \mu]$  may mean  $p^\mu q_\mu$  or  $p_\mu q^\mu$  (ok for dummy indices)
- In noncovariant calculations ambiguities are to be expected
- Does  $CV[p, i] CV[q, i]$  mean  $p^i q^i$ ,  $p^i q_i$  or  $p_i q_i$ ?
- Minimally invasive solution: Introduce a set of rules that formalize the existing behavior for Lorentz indices and clarify the positions of the Cartesian indices

- New rules in FEYN CALC 9.3 for interpreting input/output expressions
  - 1 Every expression must satisfy Einsteins's summation convention, both for Lorentz and Cartesian indices. Single terms containing more than two identical Lorentz or Cartesian indices are illegal and will lead to inconsistent results.
  - 2 In a contraction of two Lorentz indices it is understood that one of them is upstairs and the other is downstairs.
  - 3 In a contraction of two Cartesian indices, both indices are understood to be upper indices.
  - 4 A free Lorentz or Cartesian index is always understood to be an upper index.
- This way input and output expressions become unambiguous

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CSP}[p, q] &\equiv p^i q^i = p \cdot q, \\ \text{CV}[p, i] \text{CV}[q, i] &\equiv p^i q^i, \\ \text{CV}[l, k] \text{KD}[j, k] &\equiv l^k \delta^{jk}.\end{aligned}$$

- Still, in the case of Cartesian tensors the user should pay attention to his/her input
- For example, if one wants to enter exactly  $\delta_k^i$  this should be converted to  $-\delta^{ik}$  beforehand.
- The default metric signature used in the package is  $(1, -1, -1, -1)$
- Can be changed to  $(-1, 1, 1, 1)$  via `FCSetMetricSignature` (still experimental)
- Euclidean signature  $(1, 1, 1, 1)$  not yet supported

- We allow for Dirac matrices with temporal  $\gamma^0$  and Cartesian indices  $\gamma^i$
- Dirac matrices contracted to a 3-vector  $\gamma \cdot \mathbf{p}$  also possible
- Useful trick for implementing algebraic manipulations

$$\gamma^i (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \gamma^i = \gamma^0 (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \gamma^0 - \gamma^\mu (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \gamma_\mu,$$

$$\gamma \cdot \mathbf{p} (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \gamma \cdot \mathbf{p} = \gamma^0 p^0 (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \gamma^0 p^0 - \not{p} (\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots}) \not{p}$$

- First term: evaluate by anticommuting  $\gamma^0$  past  $(\gamma^{\dots} \dots \gamma^{\dots})$ .
- Second term: use the existing implementation of the Dirac algebra
- Two missing features planned for the future
  - Euclidean Dirac matrices (useful for lattice calculations)
  - Explicit (i. e. nonsymbolic) Cartesian indices e. g.  $\gamma^i \gamma^j \gamma^i \leftrightarrow \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^1$



- Pauli matrices are a completely new set of symbols in **FEYN CALC**
- Ubiquitous in NREFTs calculations, can appear contracted with 3-vectors.
- Simplify chains of Pauli matrices using following relations (valid both in 4 and  $D$ -dimensions)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma^i \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_n} \sigma^i &= (-1)^n (D-3) \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_n} \\
 &+ 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^{i+1} \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_{i-1}} \sigma^{j_{i+1}} \dots \sigma^{j_n} \sigma^{j_i}, \\
 (\sigma \cdot p) \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_n} (\sigma \cdot p) &= (-1)^n p^2 \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_n} \\
 &+ 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} p^{j_i} \sigma^{j_1} \dots \sigma^{j_{i-1}} \sigma^{j_{i+1}} \dots \sigma^{j_n} (\sigma \cdot p).
 \end{aligned}$$

- Traces with an even number of matrices can be evaluated (both in 4 and  $D$ -dimensions) using

$$\text{Tr}(\sigma^{i_1} \dots \sigma^{i_{2n}}) = \sum_{j=2}^{2n} \delta^{i_1 i_j} (-1)^j \text{Tr}(\sigma^{i_2} \dots \sigma^{i_{j-1}} \sigma^{i_{j+1}} \dots \sigma^{i_{2n}})$$

- Traces with an odd number of matrices are well defined only in 4 dimensions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(\sigma^{i_1} \dots \sigma^{i_{2n}} \sigma^{i_{2n+1}}) &= \delta^{i_1 i_2} \text{Tr}(\sigma^{i_3} \dots \sigma^{i_{2n}} \sigma^{i_{2n+1}}) \\ &+ i\epsilon^{i_1 i_2 k} \text{Tr}(\sigma^k \sigma^{i_3} \dots \sigma^{i_{2n}} \sigma^{i_{2n+1}}). \end{aligned}$$

- Assuming anticommutativity of Pauli matrices and the cyclicity of the trace, in  $D$ -dimensions one finds [Hoang & Ruiz-Femenia, 2006]

$$(D - 4) \text{Tr}(\sigma^i \sigma^j \sigma^k) = 0$$

- Remember that we have a similar relation for a  $D$ -dimensional  $\gamma^5$

$$(D - 4) \text{Tr}(\gamma^5 \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma) = 0$$

- We handled this issue by implementing a mechanism for different Pauli matrix schemes (FCSetPauliSigmaScheme).
- The default behavior is to leave  $D$ -dimensional  $\sigma$ -odd traces untouched.
- There is also a naive scheme that applies

$$\sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta^{ij} + i\epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k,$$

in  $D$ -dimensions (must be enabled explicitly)

- Tree-level NREFT calculations: Cartesian tensors and Pauli matrices + additional routines from **FEYNONIUM**
- To achieve higher precision we need semi-automation at least at 1-loop
- The challenge is that different (NR)EFTs feature very different loop integrals
  - eikonal integrals
  - Euclidean and Cartesian integrals
  - integrals with explicit temporal components of 4-vectors
  - ...

- The standard route for integrals with quadratic propagators: tensor reduction  $\rightarrow$  Passarino-Veltman functions [Passarino & Veltman, 1979]  $\rightarrow$  analytic or numerical evaluation
- May not be feasible with nonstandard integrals
  - Irreducible numerators
  - No "standard" basis
  - No libraries for numerics
- Recent progress towards a generalization of Passarino-Veltman techniques to noncovariant integrals: [Chang, 2020]
- Focus on operations that are always possible
  - Tensor reduction

$$\int d^D k \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2 (k \cdot p - m^2)} = \frac{m^4}{(D-1)p^4} (D p^\mu p^\nu - p^2 g^{\mu\nu}) \int \frac{d^D k}{k^2 (k \cdot p - m^2)}$$

- Partial fractioning

$$\int d^{D-1} k \frac{4(k \cdot p)}{k^2 (k+p)^2 (k-p)^2} = \int \frac{1}{k^2 (k-p)^2} - \int \frac{1}{k^2 (k+p)^2}$$

- The so-obtained results can be reused in other codes

## • New symbols to represent various nonstandard propagators

Shortcut in FEYNALC	Meaning
$\text{FAD}[\{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_1 - \dots, m, n\}]$	$\left[ \frac{1}{(k-p_1-\dots)^2 - m^2 + i\eta} \right]^n$
$\text{SFAD}[\{\{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_1 - \dots, \pm k \cdot (\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots)\}, \{\pm m^2, \pm 1\}, n\}]$	$\left[ \frac{1}{(k-p_1-\dots)^2 \pm k \cdot (\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots) \mp m^2 \pm i\eta} \right]^n$
$\text{CFAD}[\{\{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_1 - \dots, \pm k \cdot (\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots)\}, \{\pm m^2, \pm 1\}, n\}]$	$\left[ \frac{1}{(k-p_1-\dots)^2 \pm k \cdot (\mathbf{q}_1 + \dots) \pm m^2 \pm i\eta} \right]^n$
$\text{GFAD}[\{\{x, \pm 1\}, n\}]$	$\left[ \frac{1}{x \pm i\eta} \right]^n$

- FAD: original symbol for covariant quadratic propagators
- SFAD: new symbol for covariant quadratic or eikonal propagators
- CFAD: new symbol for Cartesian quadratic or eikonal propagators
- GFAD: new symbol for generic propagators
- Heuristics (e. g. finding useful momenta shifts in FeynAmpDenominatorSimplify) still needs to be improved for new integral types.

- The new notation allows for a vast range of loop integrals made of different propagators

$$\text{SFAD}[\{\mathbf{p}, m^2\}] \equiv \frac{1}{p^2 - m^2 + i\eta},$$

$$\text{SFAD}[\{\mathbf{p}, \{-m^2, -1\}\}] \equiv \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2 - i\eta},$$

$$\text{SFAD}[\{\{0, 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}\}\}] \equiv \frac{1}{2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} + i\eta},$$

$$\text{SFAD}[\{\{\mathbf{p}, -2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}\}, m^2\}] \equiv \frac{1}{p^2 - 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} - m^2 + i\eta},$$

$$\text{CFAD}[\{\mathbf{p}, m^2\}] \equiv \frac{1}{p^2 + m^2 - i\eta},$$

$$\text{CFAD}[\{\{0, 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q}\}\}] \equiv \frac{1}{2\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{q} - i\eta},$$

$$\text{GFAD}[\text{TC}[\mathbf{p}] - E_n] \equiv \frac{1}{p^0 - E_n + i\eta}.$$

- **FEYN CALC** classifies loop integrals into 3 possible categories
  - 1 Loop momenta appear only as 4-vectors, i. e. manifestly Lorentz covariant.
  - 2 Manifestly noncovariant, each integration measure splits into temporal and spatial components e. g. as in

$$\int dk^0 d^{D-1} \mathbf{k} f(k^0, \mathbf{k})$$

- 3 Mixtures of covariant and noncovariant quantities e. g. as in

$$\int d^D k \frac{1}{k^0 + x} \frac{1}{k^2} \frac{1}{(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{k})^2},$$

- Integrals of type 1 or 2 are straightforward to manipulate within **FEYN CALC**



- “Mixed” integrals of type 3 require additional care
- Can try to rewrite them into a covariant fashion by introducing auxiliary vectors

$$k^0 = k \cdot n, \quad \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p} = -k \cdot \tilde{p} \quad \text{with } \tilde{p} = (0, \mathbf{p})^T, n = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$$

or metric tensors with mixed indices

$$\int d^D k \, \mathbf{k}^i f(k) = g_\mu^i \int d^D k \, k^\mu f(k).$$

- Not always useful cf. e. g.

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{k}^2} = \frac{1}{(k \cdot n)^2 - k^2}$$

- Alternatively, eliminate 4-vectors to obtain a noncovariant integral

$$k^2 = (k^0)^2 - \mathbf{k}^2, \quad k \cdot p = k^0 p^0 - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}.$$

- Then there are two ways to proceed
  - Tensor reduce and partial fraction the  $\mathbf{k}$ -integral, while treating  $k^0$  as an external parameter.
  - Integrate over  $k^0$  first, then handle the purely Cartesian  $\mathbf{k}$ -integral (may introduce dependence on  $|\mathbf{k}|$  and  $|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}|$ )
- FEYN CALC** does not automatize the  $k^0$ -integration, but can deal with integrals that contain  $|\mathbf{k}|$ .
- In general, the treatment of nonstandard integrals still can be improved in many ways.

- What is inside the FEYNONIUM add-on?
- Expressing Dirac spinor chains in terms of Pauli matrices and Pauli spinors: FMSpinorChainExplicit2
- Special kinematic configurations [Braaten & Chen, 1996] for spinors describing a heavy nonrelativistic system via FMSpinorChainExplicit
- Covariant projectors for heavy nonrelativistic systems [Bodwin & Petrelli, 2002]: FMInsertCovariantProjector
- Projections with  $J = 0, 1$  and  $2$  for 3-dimensional Cartesian tensors up to rank 5: FMCartesianTensorDecomposition
- Repetitive application of the 3D Schouten's identity

$$\epsilon^{ijk} p^l - \epsilon^{jkl} p^i + \epsilon^{kli} p^j - \epsilon^{lij} p^k = 0,$$

via FMCartesianSchoutenBruteForce

- Feynman rules for pNRQCD vertices in the weak-coupling regime at order  $r$  (cf. figure 5 of [Brambilla, Pineda, et al., 2005])

## • **Example calculations** bundled with FEYNONIUM






### • 1-loop level

- Euler-Heisenberg Lagrangian [Heisenberg & Euler, 1936]
- 1-loop correction to the heavy nucleon propagator in baryonic ChPT [Ecker & Mojzis, 1996; Scherer, 2003]
- Dimension six 4-fermion operators in NRQCD (unequal mass case) [Pineda & Soto, 1998b; Brambilla, Vairo, & Rosch, 2005]
- Virtual corrections to inclusive hadronic decays of  $P$ -wave quarkonia in NRQCD [Petrelli et al., 1998]
- One-loop running of the chromoelectric dipole interaction in pNRQCD [Brambilla et al., 2000; Pineda & Soto, 2000]

### • Tree-level

- $J/\psi \rightarrow 3\gamma$  decay in NRQCD [Ore & Powell, 1949; Bodwin et al., 1995]
- $Q\bar{Q} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  decays in NRQCD [Brambilla et al., 2006]
- Relativistic corrections to quarkonium light-cone distribution amplitudes [Brambilla et al., 2019]

## Summary

-  **FEYNCALC 9.3** and **FEYNONIUM** are a huge leap forward in the automation of NREFTs
-  We are not aware of a similar public code for loop calculations able to handle nonrelativistic expressions and a wide range of nonstandard integrals
-  We did not write everything from a scratch but *extended* an existing software for Lorentz covariant calculations  $\Rightarrow$  Blueprint for other tools?
-  Not a fully automatic all-in-one solution, but a handy tool for knowledgeable people
-  The current focus is on tree-level and 1-loop calculations

## Outlook

- 🔍 In principle, there are endless possibilities to extend this framework (new algorithms, new NREFTs, new examples, ...)
- 🔍 Looking to hear the community feedback regarding most wanted features
- 🔍 NREFT diagram generation: A built-in interface to **QGraf** [Nogueira, 1993] is expected next year.
- 🔍 Long-term goal for **FEYNCalc**: A **FORM** library with similar capabilities, easy switching between "**MATHEMATICA**"-**FEYNCalc** and "**FORM**"-**FEYNCalc**

