

**Divergent Box Integral 2:**  $I_4^{D=4-2\epsilon}(0, 0, 0, p_4^2; s_{12}, s_{23}; 0, 0, 0, 0)$

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The result for the box integral (see **figure**) with one off-shell leg in the unphysical region ( $s_{12} < 0, s_{23} < 0, p_4^2 < 0$ ) is [1, 2]

$$\begin{aligned} I_4^{D=4-2\epsilon}(0, 0, 0, p_4^2; s_{12}, s_{23}; 0, 0, 0, 0) &= \frac{\mu^{2\epsilon}}{s_{12}s_{23}} \\ &\times \left[ \frac{2}{\epsilon^2} \left( (-s_{12})^{-\epsilon} + (-s_{23})^{-\epsilon} - (-p_4^2)^{-\epsilon} \right) - 2 \operatorname{Li}_2\left(1 - \frac{p_4^2}{s_{12}}\right) - 2 \operatorname{Li}_2\left(1 - \frac{p_4^2}{s_{23}}\right) \right. \\ &\left. - \ln^2\left(\frac{-s_{12}}{-s_{23}}\right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon). \end{aligned}$$

By inverting the dilogarithms we can write this as

$$I_4^{D=4-2\epsilon}(0, 0, 0, p_4^2; s_{12}, s_{23}; 0, 0, 0, 0) = \frac{\mu^{2\epsilon}}{s_{12}s_{23}} \left[ \frac{2}{\epsilon^2} \left( (-s_{12})^{-\epsilon} + (-s_{23})^{-\epsilon} - (-p_4^2)^{-\epsilon} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Ls}_{-1}\left(\frac{s_{12}}{p_4^2}, \frac{s_{23}}{p_4^2}\right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon).$$

The function  $\operatorname{Ls}_{-1}$  is defined as

$$\operatorname{Ls}_{-1}(r_1, r_2) = \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - r_1) + \operatorname{Li}_2(1 - r_2) + \ln(r_1) \ln(r_2) - \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

See the file on **notation**. The correct analytic continuation to the physical region can be obtained from this expression by substituting  $s_{ij} \rightarrow s_{ij} + i\epsilon, p_4^2 \rightarrow p_4^2 + i\epsilon,$

An alternative formulation[3] makes the continuation quite explicit

$$f^{1m} = \frac{s_{12} + s_{23} - p_4^2}{s_{12}s_{23}}$$

The one–mass box scalar integral is

$$\begin{aligned} I_4^{D=4-2\epsilon}(0, 0, 0, p_4^2; s_{12}, s_{23}; 0, 0, 0, 0) = \\ \frac{1}{s_{12} s_{23}} \left[ \frac{2}{\epsilon^2} \left( (-s_{12} - i\epsilon)^{-\epsilon} + (-s_{23} - i\epsilon)^{-\epsilon} - (-p_4^2 - i\epsilon)^{-\epsilon} \right) \right. \\ \left. + 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left( 1 - (s_{12} + i\epsilon) f^{1m} \right) + 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left( 1 - (s_{23} + i\epsilon) f^{1m} \right) \right. \\ \left. - 2 \operatorname{Li}_2 \left( 1 - (p_4^2 + i\epsilon) f^{1m} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right] + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

[Return to general page on boxes](#)

## References

- [1] R. K. Ellis, D. A. Ross and A. E. Terrano, Nucl. Phys. B **178**, 421 (1981). [Inspire](#)
- [2] Z. Bern, L. J. Dixon and D. A. Kosower, Nucl. Phys. B **412**, 751 (1994) [\[arXiv:hep-ph/9306240\]](#)
- [3] G. Duplancic and B. Nizic, Eur. Phys. J. C **20**, 357 (2001) [\[arXiv:hep-ph/0006249\]](#)