

2 γ and 3 γ annihilation as calibration processes for high energy e^+e^- -colliders

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Born differential cross sections and the lowest-order radiative correction to them are obtained in the kinematics of large-angle final photons emission in high-energy electron-positron annihilation processes. Taking into account possible emission of real soft and hard photons in collinear kinematics we show the validity of the Drell-Yan form of differential cross section with the nonsinglet structure functions of initial leptons. The leading and next-to leading contribution to the cross sections is obtained. The relevant numerical estimations are presented.

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I. Introduction. The process of Compton scattering, namely the 2 γ (3 γ) annihilation at high energy collisions of electron and positron, which is under consideration here,

$$e^-(p_-) + e^+(p_+) \rightarrow \gamma(k_1) + \gamma(k_2),$$

$$s = (p_- + p_+)^2 \gg m_e^2 = m^2;$$

$$e^-(p_-) + e^+(p_+) \rightarrow \gamma(k_1) + \gamma(k_2) + \gamma(k_3),$$

is studied, including radiative corrections (RC). This process was first considered in the famous papers by L. Brown and R. Feynman and H. Harris and L. Brown in the early 1950-s and then revised in 1973 by H. Berends and R. Gastmans [1].

Nowadays these processes are used in the collider physics as normalization processes which provide an independent way to measure luminosity of beams. The large-angle emission of final photons provides a clean signal for independent method of luminosity measuring. The precise knowledge of this process must also be taken into account when estimating the background in channels with neutral meson production. These reasons are the motivation of our paper.

Differential cross section of two-gamma channel in Born approximation has the form

$$\frac{d\sigma_B}{dO_1} = \frac{\alpha^2}{s\beta} \left[\frac{1 + \beta^2 c^2}{1 - \beta^2 c^2} + 2\beta^2(1 - \beta^2) \frac{1 - c^2}{(1 - \beta^2 c^2)^2} \right], \quad (1)$$

with $\beta = \sqrt{1 - 4m^2/s}$, $c = \cos \theta$ and θ being the polar angle between the initial electron and photon (with momentum k_1 in the center of mass reference frame (which

is implied below). In the high-energy limit for large-angle photon emission we can put $\beta = 1$ in (1) and obtain

$$\frac{d\sigma_B}{dO_1} = \frac{\alpha^2(1 + c^2)}{s(1 - c^2)}.$$

The conservation law, on-mass shell conditions and kinematic invariants are defined for the $e\bar{e} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ process as

$$p_+ + p_- = k_1 + k_2, p_+^2 = p_-^2 = m^2, k_1^2 = k_2^2 = 0, \quad \chi_i = 2p_- \cdot k_i, i = 1, 2, \chi_1 + \chi_2 = s. \quad (2)$$

The corresponding "total" cross section estimated for the region $\chi_1 \sim \chi_2 \sim s$ has an order of $\pi\alpha^2/s$, which is rather large compared to processes with weak and strong interactions included. So their knowledge with RC of higher order is urgent since these pure QED processes provide large background to study manifestation of other than QED interactions.

Using annihilation processes with the aim of calibration of beams has an essential advantage compared to ones based on Bhabha scattering and annihilation to a pair of charged particles $e\bar{e} \rightarrow \mu\bar{\mu}, \tau\bar{\tau}$. Really, the process of 2 γ annihilation at large angles has the same order as Bhabha one but is free from difficulties connected with the final state interactions with taking into account the vacuum polarization.

The theorem on factorization [2] of hard and soft momenta in the cross section of exclusive form permits one to take RC in the leading logarithmic approximation

$$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \ll 1, \quad \frac{\alpha}{\pi} L \sim 1, \quad L = \log \frac{s}{m^2}, \quad (3)$$

in all orders of perturbation theory in terms of structure functions of electron and positron $D(x, L)$. This fact permits one to write down the differential cross section of two quantum annihilation

$$d\sigma(p_-, p_+, k_1, k_2) = \int_0^1 dx D(x, L) \times \int_0^1 dy D(y, L) d\sigma_B(xp_-, yp_+, k_1, k_2) \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} K_2\right), \quad (4)$$

with the “shifted” Born cross section of the form:

$$d\sigma_B(xp_-, yp_+, k_1, k_2) = \frac{2\alpha^2 x^2(1-c)^2 + y^2(1+c)^2}{sxy [x(1-c) + y(1+c)]^2} dO_1. \quad (5)$$

Main attention must be paid to calculation of K -factor $K = 1 + (\alpha/\pi)K_2$; its knowledge permits one to increase the accuracy of theoretical description up to 10^{-3} level.

II. Virtual, soft real, and hard collinear photon emission contribution. Using the known results of calculation of virtual corrections [1], we obtain:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{virt}}{d\sigma_B} = 1 + \delta_V = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{2}L^2 - (L-1) \ln \frac{m^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{3}{2}(L-1) + K_V \right]. \quad (6)$$

The explicit expression for the value δ_V in our kinematic region is given in Appendix.

Emission of an additional soft photon avoiding the detectors (its energy in the c. m. frame is implied below does not exceed some small quantity. The contribution for $\Delta E \ll E = \sqrt{s}/2$ is:

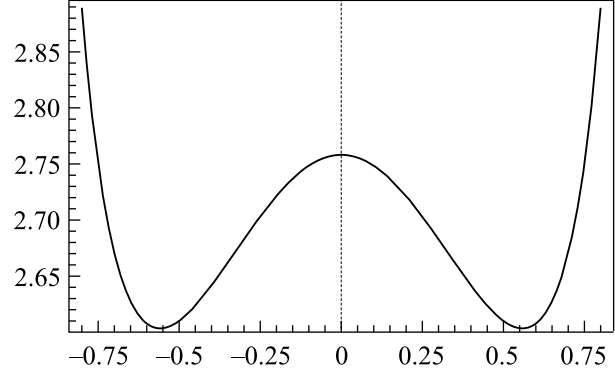
$$\frac{d\sigma_{soft}}{d\sigma_B} = \delta_S = -\frac{\alpha}{4\pi^2} \int \frac{d^3k}{\omega} \left(\frac{p_-}{p_- \cdot k} - \frac{p_+}{p_+ \cdot k} \right)^2 \Big|_{\omega < \Delta E} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{2}L^2 + L + 2(L-1) \ln \left(\frac{2\Delta E}{\lambda} \right) + K_S \right], \quad (7)$$

with $K_S = -\pi^2/3$. The total sum of the virtual and real soft photon emission has the form:

$$\frac{d\sigma_{virt}}{d\sigma_B} + \frac{d\sigma_{soft}}{d\sigma_B} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left[(L-1) \left[2 \ln \frac{\Delta E}{E} + \frac{3}{2} \right] + K_{SV} \right], \quad (8)$$

with

$$K_{SV} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{1}{4(1+c^2)} \left[(5-6c+c^2) \ln \frac{1+c}{2} + (5+2c+c^2) \ln^2 \frac{1+c}{2} + (5+6c+c^2) \ln \frac{1-c}{2} + (5-2c+c^2) \ln^2 \frac{1-c}{2} \right]. \quad (9)$$



The angular dependence of $K_{SV}(c)$ (see (9))

In Figure we show the dependence of $K_{SV}(c)$.

A contribution from emission of a hard photon in collinear kinematics can be obtained using the method of quasi-real electrons [3]. For this purpose we introduce some numerically small angle θ_0 and consider emission of an additional hard photon inside the cones $\theta < \theta_0$ along the electron and positron direction of motion. The chiral amplitude method cannot be applied to this kinematical region since the chirality is not a good quantum number for collinear kinematics. We distinguish emission along the initial electron $\theta < \theta_0$, where θ is the angle between 3-momenta of electron (we choose this direction as the z axis) and photon with energy ω

$$d\sigma_{e^-}^{coll}(p_-, p_+) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \times \int_0^{1-\frac{\Delta E}{E}} dx \left[\frac{1+x^2}{1-x} (L_\theta - 1) + 1 - x \right] \times d\sigma_B(xp_-, p_+), \quad x = 1 - \frac{\omega}{E}, \quad (10)$$

and emission along positron: $\pi - \theta < \theta_0$ with numerically small value of $\theta_0 \ll 1$

$$d\sigma_{e^+}^{coll}(p_-, p_+) = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_0^{1-\frac{\Delta E}{E}} dx \left[\frac{1+x^2}{1-x} (L_\theta - 1) + 1 - x \right] \times d\sigma_B(p_-, xp_+), \quad (11)$$

with $L_\theta = L + \log(\theta_0/2)^2$, $\theta_0 \ll 1$ and the expressions for the shifted cross sections are given in (5).

III. Hard photon emission correction. Form of K^{hard} . The contribution of the kinematics when all three hard photons are emitted in so called non-collinear kinematics (all three photons are emitted outside cones $\theta < \theta_0$, $\pi - \theta \ll \theta_0$) can be obtained using the chiral amplitude method [4]

$$d\sigma^{hard} = \frac{16\alpha^3}{3\pi^2 s} R d\Phi, \quad (12)$$

with¹⁾

$$R = \frac{\nu_3^2(1+c_3^2)}{\nu_1^2\nu_2^2(1-c_1^2)(1-c_2^2)} + \frac{\nu_2^2(1+c_2^2)}{\nu_1^2\nu_3^2(1-c_1^2)(1-c_3^2)} + \frac{\nu_1^2(1+c_1^2)}{\nu_3^2\nu_2^2(1-c_3^2)(1-c_2^2)} \quad (13)$$

and

$$d\Phi = \frac{1}{s} \frac{d^3q_1}{2\omega_1} \frac{d^3q_2}{2\omega_2} \frac{d^3q_3}{2\omega_3} \delta^4(p_- + p_+ - k_1 - k_2 - k_3), \quad (14)$$

c_1, c_2, c_3 are the cosines of the photon emission angles to the initial electron 3-momentum. Using the on mass shell conditions and the conservation of 4-momentum law we can put the expression for $d\Phi$ in one of the equivalent forms

$$d\Phi = \frac{1}{16} \frac{1-\nu_1}{[2-\nu_1(1-c_{13})]^2} \nu_1 d\nu_1 dO_1 dO_3 = \frac{1}{16} \frac{1-\nu_3}{[2-\nu_3(1-c_{13})]^2} \nu_3 d\nu_3 dO_1 dO_3 \quad \dots, \quad (15)$$

and similar ones obtained from this expression by permutations of the indices. Here dO_1, dO_3 are the angular phase volumes and $c_{13} = 1 - 2(1 - \nu_2)/(\nu_1 \nu_3)$ is the cosine of the angle between the photons 1, 3 directions.

It can be seen that the dependence on the auxiliary parameters $(\Delta E/E)$ and θ_0 will be cancelled in the expression of K^{hard} defined as

$$\frac{\alpha}{\pi} d\sigma_B(xp_-, yp_+, k_1, k_2) K^{hard} = \int d\sigma^{hard} \Theta + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \int_0^{1-\frac{\Delta E}{E}} \frac{dx}{1-x} [(1+x^2) \ln \frac{\theta_0^2}{4} + (1-x)^2] \times [d\sigma(xp_-, p_+) + d\sigma(p_-, xp_+)]. \quad (16)$$

Here the symbol Θ means restrictions on the manifold of integration variables $d\Phi$. They are: all three energy fractions must exceed $\Delta E/E$ (hardness condition) and, besides, the conservation law restrict $\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 = 0$. In particular,

$$c_1\nu_1 + c_2\nu_2 + c_3\nu_3 = 0; \quad \nu_1 + \nu_2 + \nu_3 = 2, \quad (17)$$

$$\nu_i = \frac{\omega_i}{E}, \quad \frac{\Delta E}{E} < \nu_i < 1.$$

The noncollinear kinematics conditions must also be put on: $\theta_0 < \theta_i < \pi - \theta_0$. Moreover, the experimental cuts connected with detection of the final photons can be included in this set of cuts. These conditions depend on

¹⁾In paper[5] (1997) in the right hand sides of 4.3 and 4.6 the multipliers $\frac{1}{3!}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ were lost.

experimental set-ups. It is them reason why we do not consider it in numerical estimations here.

Terms containing “large logarithm” L can be put in the form

$$\frac{\alpha}{2\pi} (L-1) \left[\int_0^1 dx P^{(1)}(x) d\sigma_B(xp_-, p_+) + \int_0^1 dx P^{(1)}(x) d\sigma_B(p_-, xp_+) \right], \quad (18)$$

with

$$P(x) = P^{(1)}(x) = \lim_{\sigma \rightarrow 0} [\delta(1-x)(2 \ln \sigma + \frac{3}{2}) + \frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \theta(1-x-\sigma)], \quad \int_0^1 dx P^{(1)}(x) = 0, \quad (19)$$

which is the kernel of the evolution equation of twist-2 operators [2]. The parameter x can be interpreted as the energy function of electron considered as a parton in the initial electron. In such a way, one can obtain the general form of cross section in the form of cross-section of Drell-Yan process given above (see (4)) with

$$D(x, L) = \delta(1-x) + \sum_1^\infty \left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi}\right)^n \frac{1}{n!} (L-1)^n P^{(n)}(x), \quad (20)$$

$$P^{(n)}(x) = \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} P(y) P^{(n-1)}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right), \quad n \geq 2. \quad (21)$$

In [6] another form of $D(x, L)$ was found

$$D(x, L) = \frac{\beta}{2} [(1-x)^{\frac{\beta}{2}-1} [1 + \frac{3}{8}\beta] - \frac{1}{2}(1+x)] + O(\beta^2),$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} (L-1). \quad (22)$$

In Appendix A we give the expression for the virtual correction to the two quantum annihilation cross section in the high energy large scattering angle limit. Its analytic form is given above (see (15)). The result of tabulation of K_{SV} is given in the table. The total value of K_2 is $K_2 = K_{VS} + K^{hard}$.

IV. 3γ annihilation channel. For completeness, we also give the cross section of 3γ annihilation. In [7] it was shown that in the leading logarithmical approximation it has the form (4) with replacement $d\sigma_B$ by $d\sigma^{hard}$ (see(12)). The value of K -factor ($K = K_3$) is rather a cumbersome function of kinematical invariants. Rather realistic estimation for it can be obtained by using the averaging procedure: replacing the ratio of amplitudes of nonleading contributions to an amplitude of leading ones and expressing them in terms of cross sections. The cross section of 3γ annihilation through

the light-by-light mechanism turns out to be dominant among nonleading terms. This contribution does not contain large logarithms L .

This cross section was calculated in [8]

$$\sigma_{ibl}^{e^+e^- \rightarrow 3\gamma}(s) = \frac{\alpha^5}{18\pi^2 s} N, \quad (23)$$

$$N = 200\xi_5 - 8\pi^2\xi_3 + \frac{7}{15}\pi^4 - 128\xi_3 + \frac{41}{3}\pi^2 - 124 \approx 15.$$

In [4], the so called “total” cross section of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow 3\gamma$ in the lowest order of PT was obtained. The detection energy threshold of final photons $2\omega_i/E = \nu_i > \eta$. Was implied moreover ψ_0 , ($\cos \psi_0 = z \sim 1$) is the minimal angle between the plane of photons momentum and beam axis was fixed. It has a form:

$$\sigma_{tot}(z) = \frac{2\alpha^3}{s} [\phi_1(z) \ln \eta + \phi_2(z)]. \quad (24)$$

The Explicit form of functions $\phi_1(z)$, $\phi_2(z)$ is given in Appendix B.

Keeping in mind the smooth behavior of the non-leading contributions in the kinematic region of large-angle photon emission, we estimate the K_3 using the “total cross section” approximation:

$$1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} K_3 \approx 1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{ibl}}{\sigma_{tot}}}, \quad (25)$$

$$K_3 = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{N/(\phi_1(z) \ln \eta + \phi_2(z))}.$$

Numerical estimation for $z = 0.3$ and $\eta = 0.05$ leads to $1 + (\alpha/\pi)K_3 \approx 1.01$.

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Appendix A

In the case under consideration the result of calculation of the lowest order correction due to virtual photons has a form:

$$\frac{d\sigma_V}{d\sigma_B} = 1 + \delta_V, \quad (26)$$

$$\delta_V = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left[-(L-1) \ln \frac{m^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{1-c^2}{2(1+c^2)} (G(\chi_1, \chi_2) + G(\chi_2, \chi_1)) \right],$$

expression form is rather cumbersome in general case [1] $G(\chi_1, \chi_2)$ has a form: In the large angle kinematic it is

$$G(\chi_1, \chi_2) = \left(1 + \frac{s^2}{2\chi_1\chi_2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{4}L^2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12}\right) + \left[-2L\left(\frac{\chi_2}{2\chi_1} + \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_2} + 1\right) + \frac{3\chi_2}{2\chi_1} + 1\right] \ln \frac{\chi_1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{4}(L^2 - \pi^2) \left(\frac{7\chi_1}{s} + \frac{3\chi_1^2}{s\chi_2}\right) - L - \frac{3\chi_1}{2\chi_2} + 2\left(\frac{\pi^2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \frac{\chi_1}{m^2}\right) \left(\frac{\chi_1}{\chi_2} + 1 + \frac{\chi_2}{2\chi_1}\right). \quad (27)$$

Substituting here $\chi_1 = (s/2)(1+c)$, $\chi_2 = (s/2)(1-c)$ and taking into account soft photon emission contribution we arrive after some algebra at expression (8).

Appendix B

The explicit forms of ϕ_1, ϕ_2 are

$$\phi_1(z) = -2 \ln(1-z^2) - \frac{3}{2} \ln^2(1-z^2) + 2 \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln(1-x), \quad (28)$$

$$\phi_2(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln^2(1-z^2) + \frac{1}{6} \pi^2 \left(\frac{2z^2}{1-z^2} - \ln(1-z^2)\right) + \frac{1}{6} \ln^3(1-z^2) + \left(\frac{2}{1-z^2} + 2 \ln \frac{z^2}{1-z^2}\right) \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln(1-x) + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln^2(1-x) - 2 \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln x \ln(1-x). \quad (29)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2}{1-z^2} + 2 \ln \frac{z^2}{1-z^2}\right) \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln(1-x) + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln^2(1-x) - 2 \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{x} \ln x \ln(1-x). \quad (30)$$

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