

***Two-Loop Bhabha Scattering and Luminosity
Determination at e^+e^- Colliders***

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International Linear Collider Workshop

Valencia, 6-10 November 2006

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required accuracy 0.1 pm

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- *High-Energy Large-Angle Scattering*

(Luminosity spectrum at ILC)

required accuracy 5 pm

available accuracy ?

Born approximation



$$\frac{d\sigma^{(0)}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{s} \left(\frac{1-x+x^2}{x} \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(m_e^2/s), \quad x = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}$$

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● Phenomenologically interesting:

- *High energy region* $s, t, u \gg m_e^2$
- *Small angle Bhabha scattering* $t \ll s, x \sim 0$
- *Large angle Bhabha scattering* $t \sim s, x \sim 1$

Radiative corrections

$$\text{Observable} = \text{Virtual corrections} + \text{Bremsstrahlung}$$

- 1 Split real radiation into “soft” and “hard” by $\mathcal{E}_{cut} \ll m_e$
- 2 Compute the virtual+soft real part analytically
- 3 Compute the hard real part with actual experimental cuts by means of Monte Carlo

Structure of the virtual + soft corrections

● First order

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(1)}}{d\sigma^{(0)}} = \delta_1^{(1)} \ln\left(\frac{s}{m_e^2}\right) + \delta_0^{(1)} + \mathcal{O}(m_e^2/s)$$

$$\delta_1^{(1)} = 4 \ln\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) + \dots, \quad \mathcal{E} = \sqrt{s}/2$$

● Second order

$$\frac{d\sigma^{(2)}}{d\sigma^{(0)}} = \delta_2^{(2)} \ln^2\left(\frac{s}{m_e^2}\right) + \delta_1^{(2)} \ln\left(\frac{s}{m_e^2}\right) + \delta_0^{(2)} + \mathcal{O}(m_e^2/s)$$

$$\delta_2^{(2)} = 8 \ln^2\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) + 12 \ln\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) + \dots$$

$$\delta_1^{(2)} = -16 \left[1 + \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \right] \ln^2\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) + \dots$$

Review of two-loop calculations

- Small angle scattering \Leftrightarrow limit $x \rightarrow 0$

- *Only form factor corrections survive*

V.S. Fadin, E.A. Kuraev, L.N. Lipatov, N.P. Merenkov, L. Trentadue

- *Dominant part is included into BHLUMI MC*

S. Jadach, W. Placzek, E. Richter-Wąs, B.F.L. Ward, Z. Wąs

Review of two-loop calculations

- Large angle scattering \Leftrightarrow arbitrary x

- *Full massless result for virtual correction*

Z. Bern, L. Dixon, A. Ghinculov

- *Logarithmic corrections, leading order in m_e^2/s*

E.W. Glover, J.B. Tausk, J.J. van der Bij

- *$m_e \neq 0$, fermion loop insertions*

R. Bonciani, A. Ferroglia, P. Mastrolia, E. Remiddi, J.J. van der Bij

- *Photonic corrections, leading order in m_e^2/s*

A. Penin

Infrared matching

① For a given amplitude \mathcal{A} construct an auxiliary amplitude $\bar{\mathcal{A}}$ with the same structure of IR singularities

② Compute the matching term for $\lambda, m_e = 0$

$$\delta\mathcal{A} = [\mathcal{A}(\epsilon) - \bar{\mathcal{A}}(\epsilon)]_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0}$$

③ Compute the auxiliary amplitude $\bar{\mathcal{A}}$ for $\lambda, m_e \rightarrow 0$

④ The amplitude \mathcal{A} in the limit $\lambda, m_e \rightarrow 0$ is given by

$$\mathcal{A}(\lambda, m_e) \Big|_{\lambda, m_e \rightarrow 0} = \bar{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda, m_e) \Big|_{\lambda, m_e \rightarrow 0} + \delta\mathcal{A}$$

How to construct \bar{A} ?

- Factorization/exponentiation of IR singularities
- Nonrenormalization of IR exponent in quenched QED

(D.R. Yennie, S.C. Frautschi, H. Suura; A. Mueller; J. Collins; A.Sen; ...)

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→ The auxiliary amplitude

$$\bar{\mathcal{A}}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{A}^{(1)} \right)^2 + 2 \left[\mathcal{F}^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{F}^{(1)} \right)^2 \right]$$

Result *(page 1 of 2)*

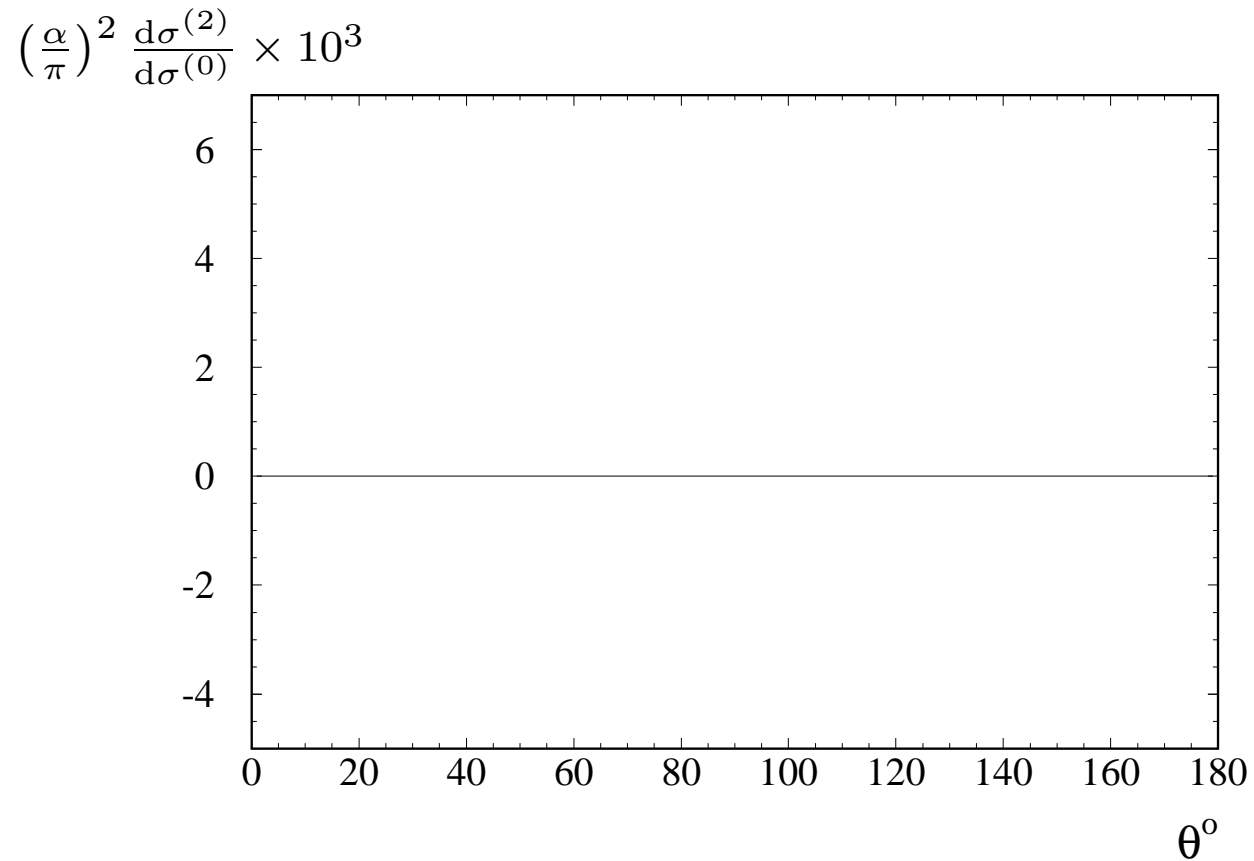
$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_0^{(2)} = & 8\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon^2 + (1-x+x^2)^{-2} \left[\left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{3}x - x^2 + \frac{10}{3}x^3 - \frac{8}{3}x^4 \right) \pi^2 + (-12 + 16x - 18x^2 + 6x^3) \ln(x) \right. \\
& + (2x + 2x^3) \ln(1-x) + (-3x + x^2 + 3x^3 - 4x^4) \ln^2(x) + (-8 + 16x - 14x^2 + 4x^3) \ln(x) \\
& \times \ln(1-x) + (4 - 10x + 14x^2 - 10x^3 + 4x^4) \ln^2(1-x) + (1-x+x^2)^2 (16 + 8\text{Li}_2(x) \\
& \left. - 8\text{Li}_2(1-x)) \right] \mathcal{L}_\varepsilon + \frac{27}{2} - 2\pi^2 \ln(2) + (1-x+x^2)^{-2} \left(\left(\frac{83}{24} - \frac{125}{24}x + \frac{13}{4}x^2 + \frac{19}{24}x^3 - \frac{25}{24}x^4 \right) \right. \\
& \times \pi^2 + \left(-9 + \frac{43}{2}x - 34x^2 + 22x^3 - 9x^4 \right) \zeta(3) + \left(-\frac{11}{90} - \frac{5}{24}x + \frac{29}{180}x^2 + \frac{23}{180}x^3 - \frac{49}{480}x^4 \right) \pi^4 \\
& + \left[-\frac{93}{8} + \frac{231}{16}x - \frac{279}{16}x^2 + \frac{93}{16}x^3 + \left(-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{13}{4}x - \frac{7}{12}x^2 - \frac{11}{8}x^3 \right) \pi^2 + (12 - 12x + 8x^2 \right. \\
& \left. - x^3) \zeta(3) \right] \ln(x) + \left[\frac{9}{2} - \frac{43}{8}x + \frac{17}{8}x^2 + \frac{29}{8}x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^4 + \left(\frac{x}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{5}{24}x^3 + \frac{19}{48}x^4 \right) \pi^2 \right] \ln^2(x) \\
& + \left(\frac{67}{24}x - \frac{5}{4}x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right) \ln^3(x) + \left(\frac{7}{48}x + \frac{5}{96}x^2 - \frac{x^3}{12} + \frac{43}{96}x^4 \right) \ln^4(x) + \left\{ 3x + 3x^3 + \left(\frac{7}{6}x \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{73}{24}x^2 + \frac{15}{8}x^3 \right) \pi^2 + (-6 + 6x - x^2 - 4x^3) \zeta(3) + \left[-8 + \frac{21}{2}x - \frac{45}{4}x^2 + x^4 + \left(1 - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{x^2}{12} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{8} \right) \pi^2 \right] \ln(x) + \left(6 - 11x + \frac{35}{4}x^2 - \frac{15}{8}x^3 \right) \ln^2(x) + \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{x}{12} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{5}{24}x^4 \right) \ln^3(x) \left. \right\} \\
& \times \ln(1-x) + \left[\frac{7}{2} - 6x + \frac{45}{4}x^2 - 6x^3 + \frac{7}{2}x^4 + \left(-\frac{17}{24} + \frac{7}{6}x - \frac{25}{24}x^2 - \frac{13}{48}x^4 \right) \pi^2 + \left(-3 + \frac{23}{4}x \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{23}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{8}x^3 \right) \ln(x) + \left(\frac{7}{2} - \frac{41}{8}x + \frac{31}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x^3 - \frac{13}{16}x^4 \right) \ln^2(x) \right] \ln^2(1-x) + \left[\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2 \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{3}{8}x^3 + \left(-4 + \frac{29}{6}x - \frac{49}{12}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3 + \frac{7}{8}x^4 \right) \ln(x) \right] \ln^3(1-x) + \left(\frac{1}{32} - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{71}{48}x^2 - \frac{29}{24}x^3 \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{9}{32}x^4 \right) \ln^4(1-x) + \left\{ 8 - 16x + 24x^2 - 16x^3 + 8x^4 + \left(\frac{7}{3} - 3x + \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{6}x^3 - \frac{2}{3}x^4 \right) \pi^2 \right.
\end{aligned}$$

Result (page 2 of 2)

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left[-6 + \frac{11}{2}x - 4x^2 + x^3 + \left(2 - \frac{11}{4}x + \frac{7}{4}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{4} - x^4 \right) \ln(x) \right] \ln(x) + \left[\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{4} + x^3 \right. \\
& + \left(-4 + 9x - \frac{15}{2}x^2 + 2x^3 \right) \ln(x) + \left(-1 - \frac{7}{2}x + \frac{25}{4}x^2 - 5x^3 + 2x^4 \right) \ln(1-x) \left. \right] \ln(1-x) + \left(2 \right. \\
& - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + 2x^4 \left. \right) \text{Li}_2(x) \left. \right\} \text{Li}_2(x) + \left\{ -8 + 16x - 24x^2 + 16x^3 - 8x^4 + \left[-\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}x \right. \right. \\
& + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{5}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x^4 \left. \right] \pi^2 + \left[6 - 8x + 9x^2 - 3x^3 + \left(\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2}x^3 + 2x^4 \right) \ln(x) \right] \ln(x) + \left[-x \right. \\
& - \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^3}{2} + \left(10 - 14x + 9x^2 \right) \ln(x) + \left(-8 + 11x - \frac{31}{4}x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + x^4 \right) \ln(1-x) \left. \right] \ln(1-x) \\
& + \left(-4 + 8x - 12x^2 + 8x^3 - 4x^4 \right) \text{Li}_2(x) + \left(2 - 4x + 6x^2 - 4x^3 + 2x^4 \right) \text{Li}_2(1-x) \left. \right\} \text{Li}_2(1-x) \\
& + \left[\frac{5}{2}x - 5x^2 + 2x^3 + \left(-4 - x + x^2 + 2x^3 - 2x^4 \right) \ln(x) + \left(6 - 6x + x^2 + 4x^3 \right) \ln(1-x) \right] \text{Li}_3(x) \\
& + \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} + \left(-6 + 5x + 3x^2 - 5x^3 \right) \ln(x) + \left(6 - 10x + 10x^3 - 6x^4 \right) \ln(1-x) \right] \text{Li}_3(1-x) \\
& + \left(-2 + \frac{17}{2}x - \frac{17}{2}x^3 + 2x^4 \right) \text{Li}_4(x) + \left(7x - \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 4x^3 + 6x^4 \right) \text{Li}_4(1-x) + \left(-6 + 4x \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 7x^3 \right) \text{Li}_4\left(-\frac{x}{1-x}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

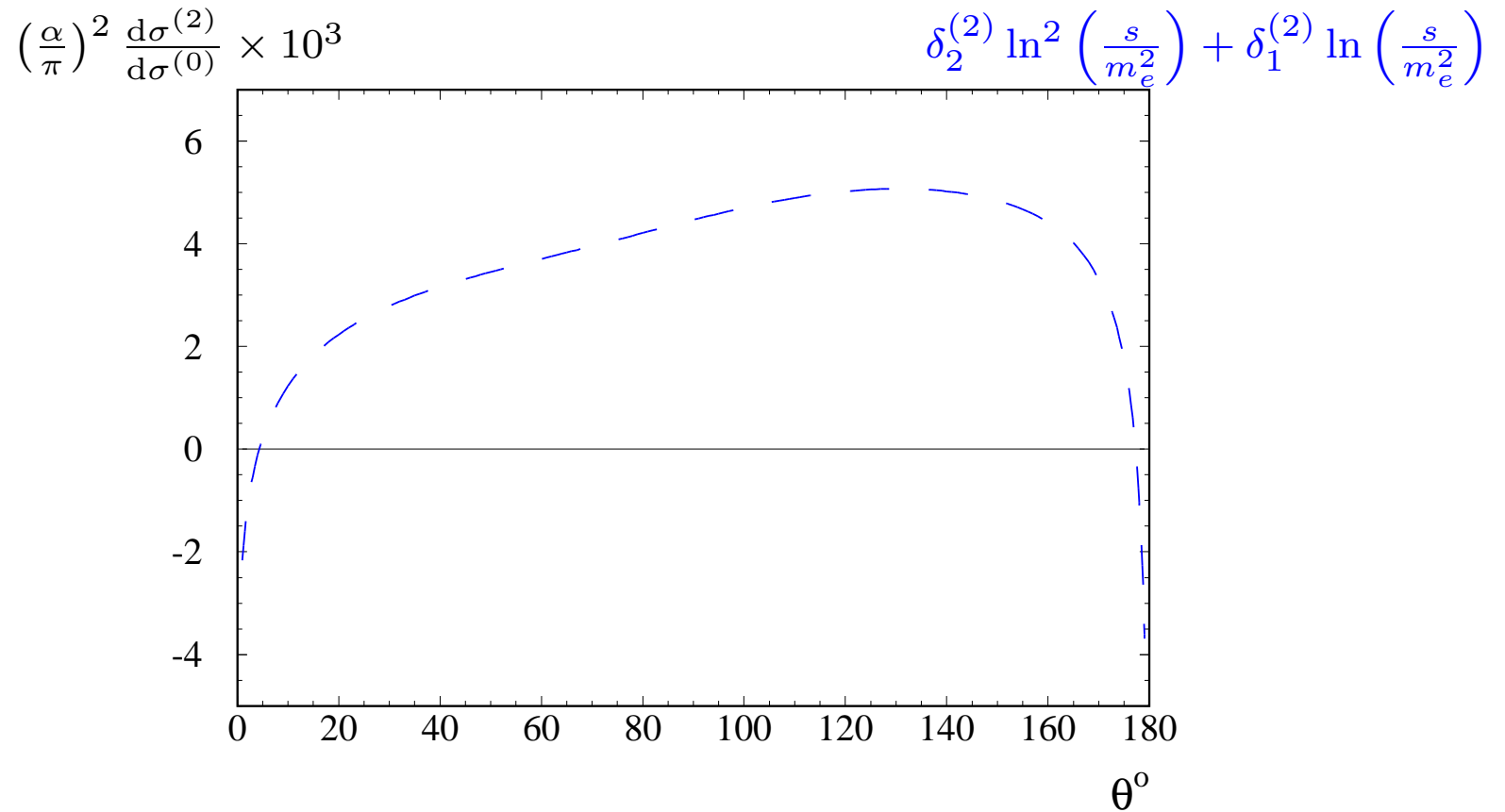
$$\mathcal{L}_\varepsilon = [1 - \ln(x/(1-x))] \ln(\mathcal{E}_{cut}/\mathcal{E}).$$

Two-loop photonic corrections to LA Bhabha scattering



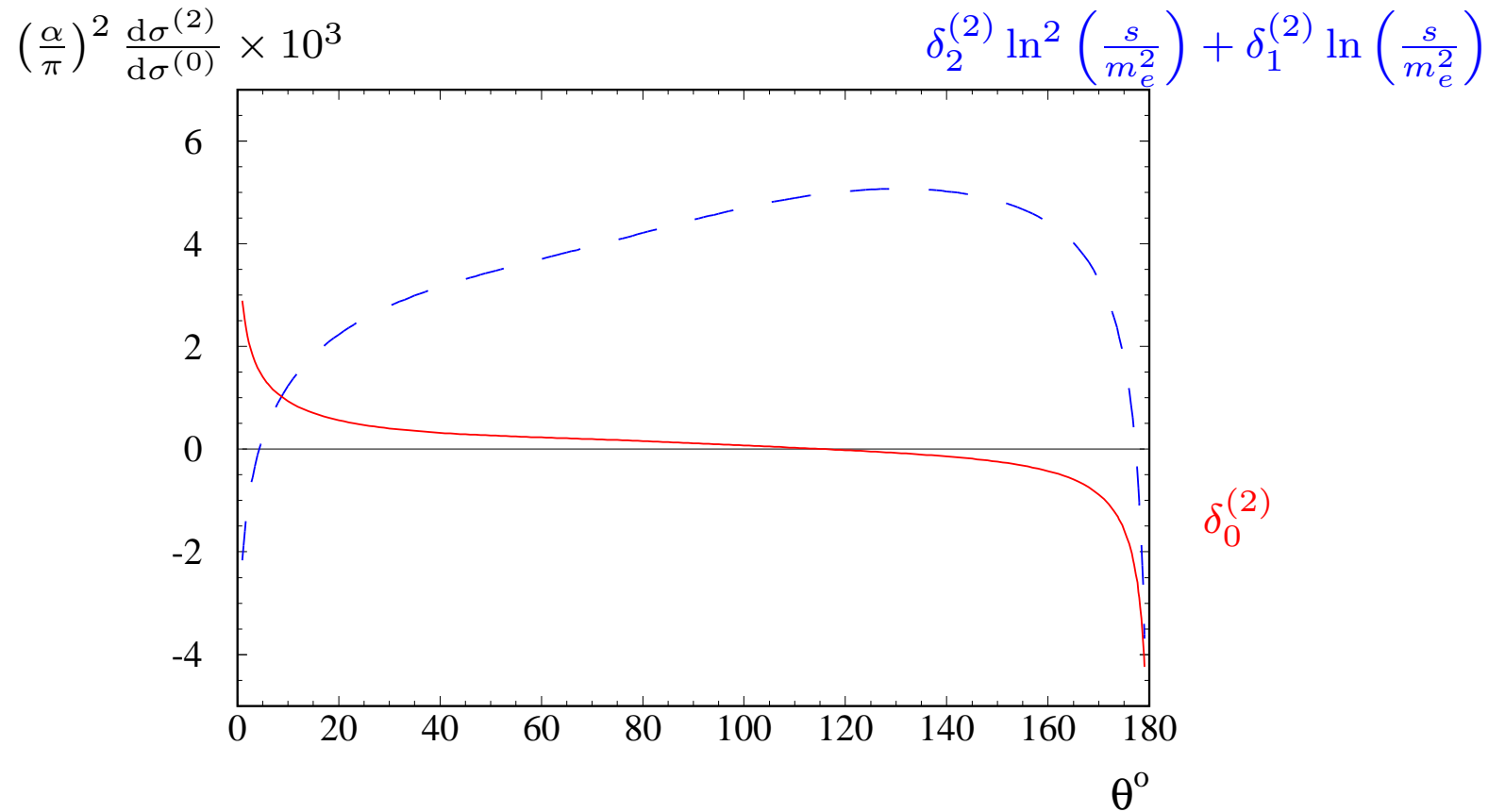
$$\sqrt{s} = 1 \text{ GeV}, \quad \ln\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) = 0$$

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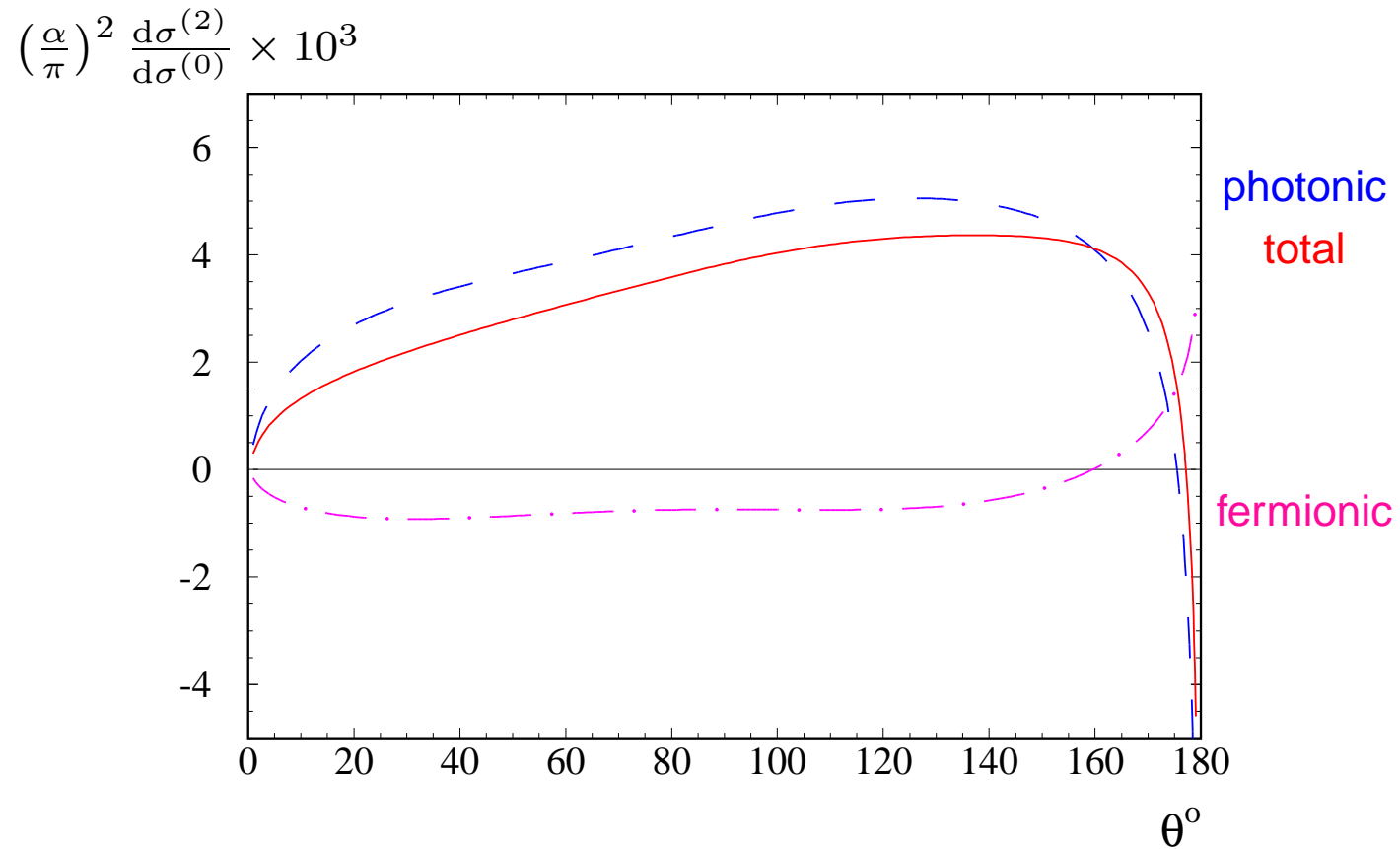
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Two-loop corrections to LA Bhabha scattering



$$\sqrt{s} = 1 \text{ GeV}, \quad \ln\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{cut}^{e^+e^-}}{\mathcal{E}}\right) = 0$$

Electroweak corrections to LA Bhabha scattering

- Massive W , Z bosons \Rightarrow exclusive reactions
- Sudakov double logs: $\ln^2(s/M_{Z,W}^2)$ per loop
- ILC: $\ln^2(s/M_{Z,W}^2) \sim 25$
 - 30% in one loop
 - 5% in two loops

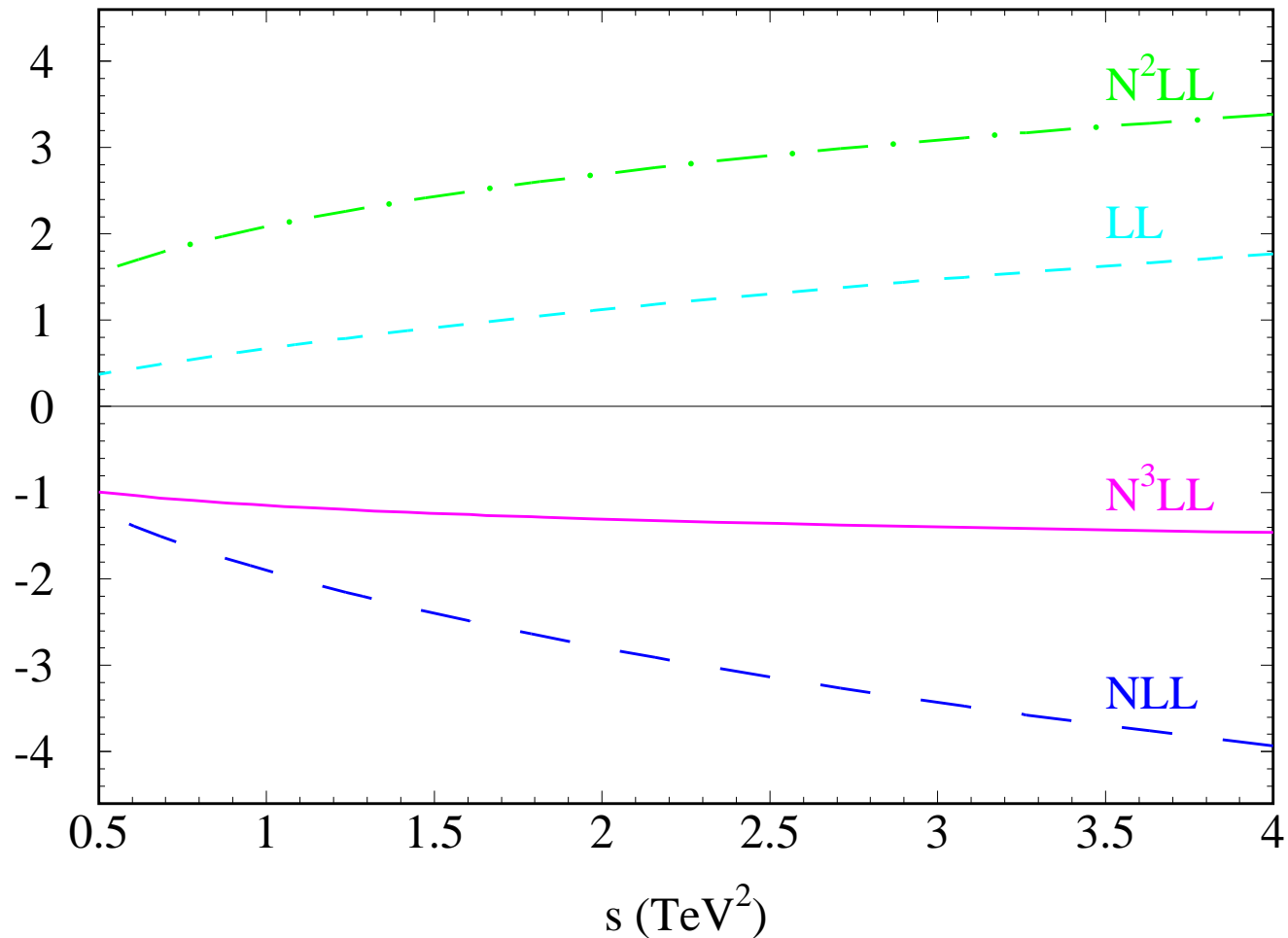
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- *Huge cancellations!*

Two-loop electroweak logs for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

(B. Feucht/Jantzen, J.H. Kühn, A.A. Penin, V.A. Smirnov)

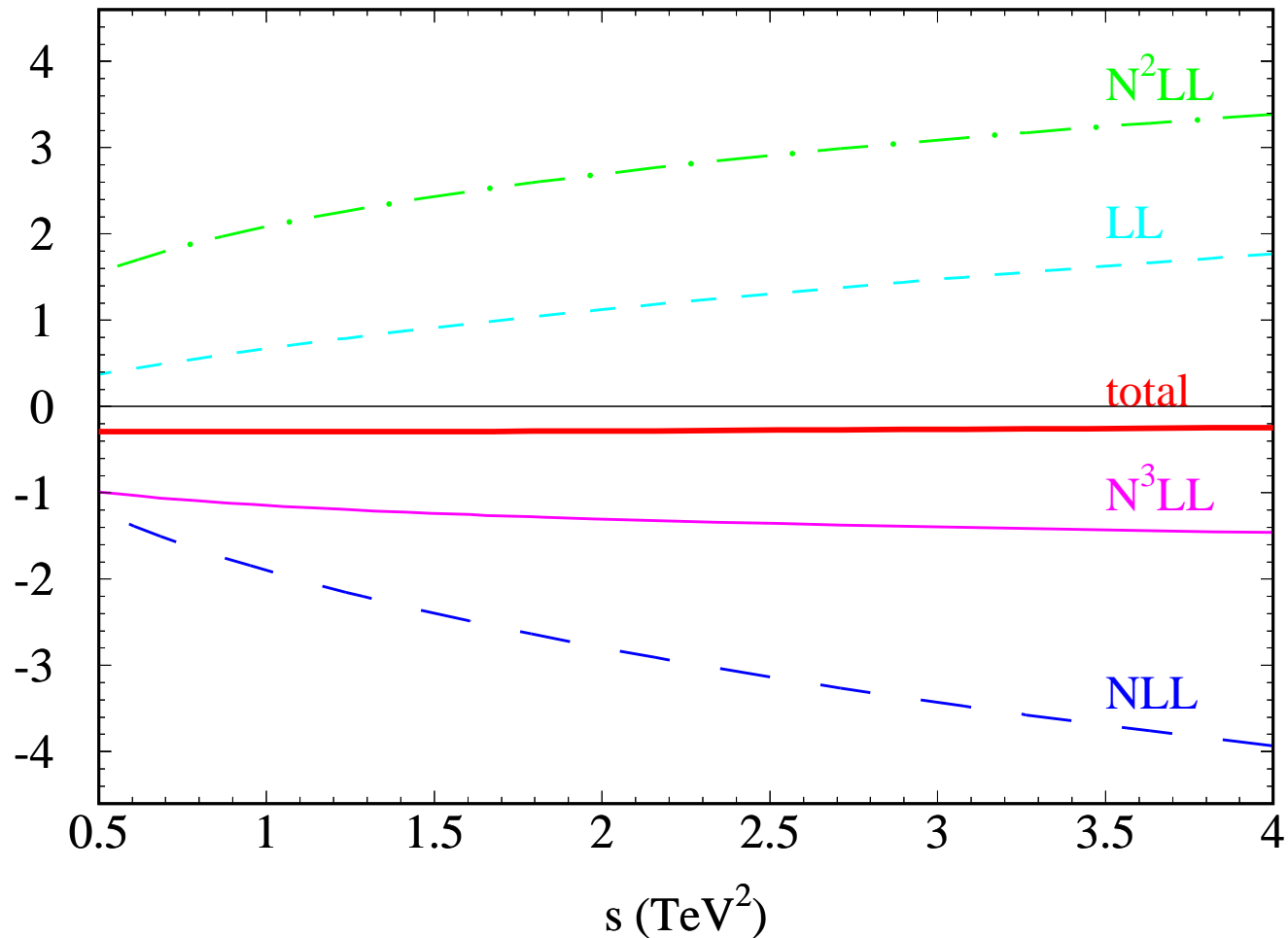
$$\left(\frac{\alpha_{ew}}{\pi}\right)^2 \frac{\sigma^{(2)}}{\sigma^{(0)}} \times 10^2$$



Two-loop electroweak logs for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

(B. Feucht/Jantzen, J.H. Kühn, A.A. Penin, V.A. Smirnov)

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- After long way the two-loop QED corrections to Bhabha scattering are here
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 - ⇒ *last version of BABAYAGA claims 2 pm accuracy*
- *Complete NNLO accuracy still not available!*

Problems to solve

- MC event generators

- ?? *Consistent inclusion of two-loop corrections*

- ?? *One-loop correction to single emission*

- ?? *Pair emission*

- Theory

- ?? *VP by heavy fermions in one-loop corrections*