
LTP(izza)hD

an experimentalists-friendly overview of the treatment of QED radiative corrections

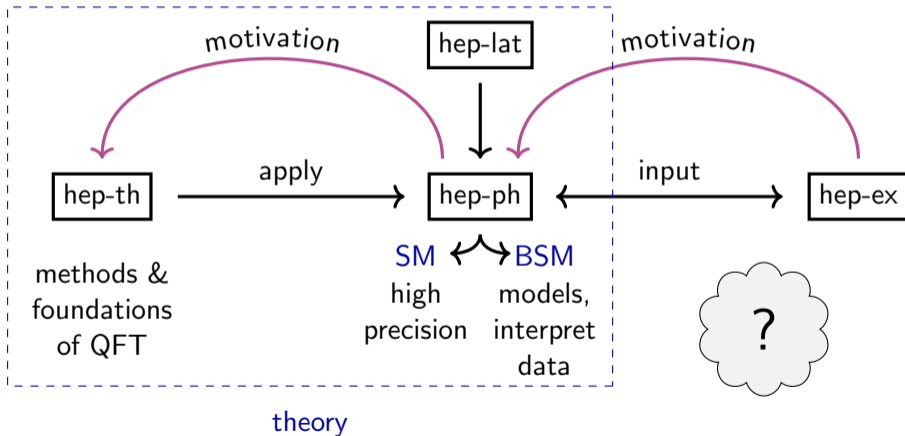
QED corrections for low-energy experiments

Sophie Kollatzsch

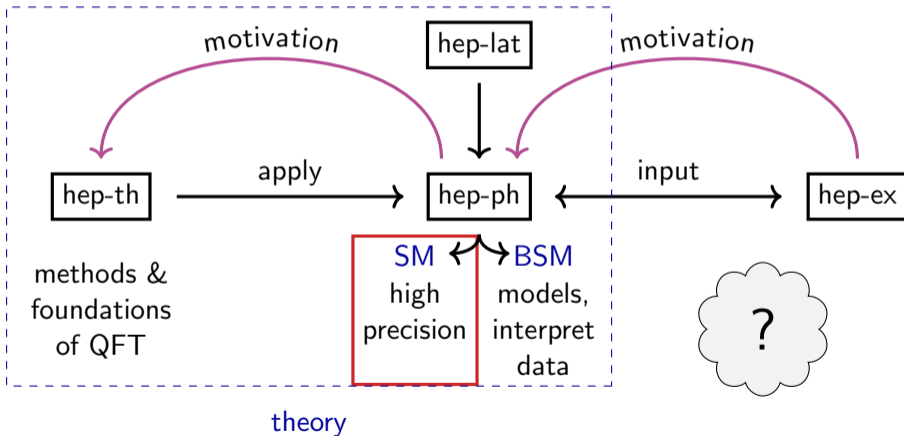
LTP theory group

26 SEPTEMBER 2023

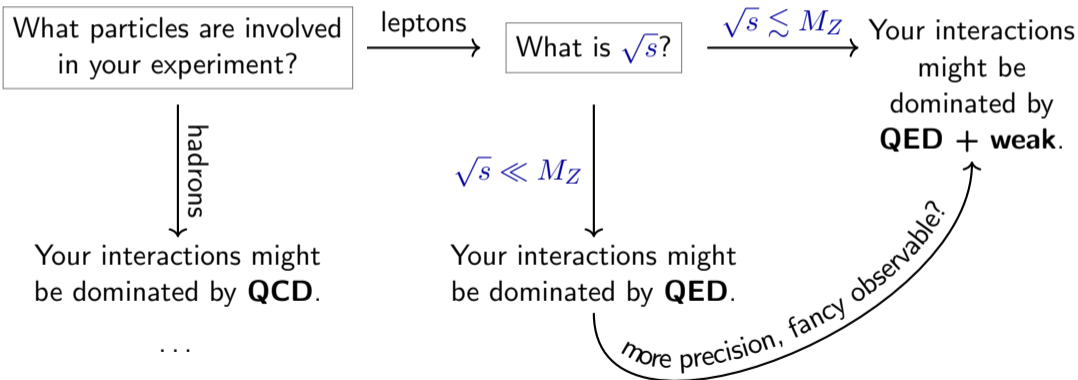
(my) point of view



(my) point of view – today's topic

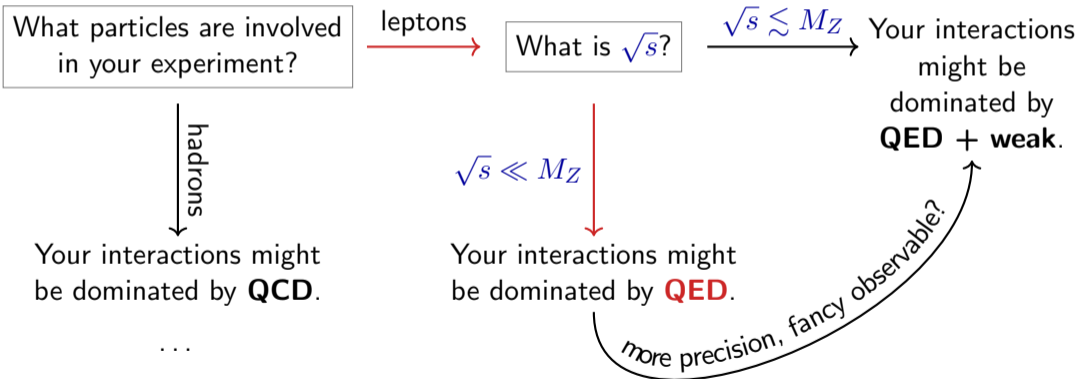


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today's topic



task calculate cross section σ for a given process $i \rightarrow f$ as precisely as possible

$$\sigma = \int_{\text{phase space}} \text{diagram}(i \rightarrow f)$$


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workflow

1. calculate the amplitudes
 - 1.1 SM theory input
 - 1.2 regularisation scheme
 - 1.3 loop integrals
 - 1.4 tools: OpenLoops
2. do the phase space integration
 - 2.1 subtraction scheme
 - 2.2 numerical instabilities
 - 2.3 adapt to experiment
 - 2.4 ...

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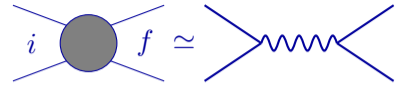

workflow – today

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. calculate the amplitudes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 SM theory input 1.2 regularisation scheme 1.3 loop integrals 1.4 tools: OpenLoops | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. do the phase space integration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 subtraction scheme 2.2 numerical instabilities 2.3 adapt to experiment 2.4 ... |
|---|--|

undetected massless particles \rightsquigarrow subtraction scheme

example:

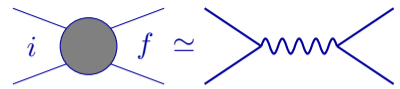
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$



radiative corrections: add everything that is **indistinguishable experimentally**

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a) loops



example: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

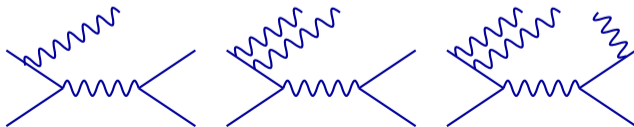


radiative corrections: add everything that is **indistinguishable experimentally**

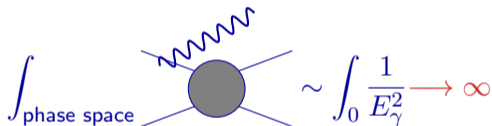
a) loops



b) (soft) photons – photons with very low energy can escape undetected



challenge: integration over the photon phase space yields ∞

$$\int_{\text{phase space}} \text{diagram} \sim \int_0 \frac{1}{E_\gamma^2} \rightarrow \infty$$


The fact that photons with very low energy can escape undetected becomes visible on the theory side by **divergences**.

Bloch-Nordsieck theorem:

divergences due to photons will cancel against divergences due to loops

$$\sigma = \int \underbrace{\left(\text{diagram with photon} \right)}_{\text{divergent}} + \int \int_{\gamma} \underbrace{\left(\text{diagram with loop} \right)}_{\text{divergent}} = \text{finite}$$

⇒ use **subtraction** schemes to avoid divergent phase space integrals

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⇒ use **subtraction** schemes to avoid divergent phase space integrals

$$\sigma = \int \underbrace{\left(\text{diagram with photon} + \hat{\text{div.}} \right)}_{\text{finite}} + \int \int_{\gamma} \underbrace{\left(\text{diagram with loop} - \text{div.} \right)}_{\text{finite}}$$

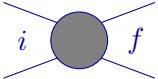
⇒ allows for numerical evaluation of the integrals

$$\text{real world} = (\text{detector response}) \times (\text{actual physics event})$$

the real world has cuts

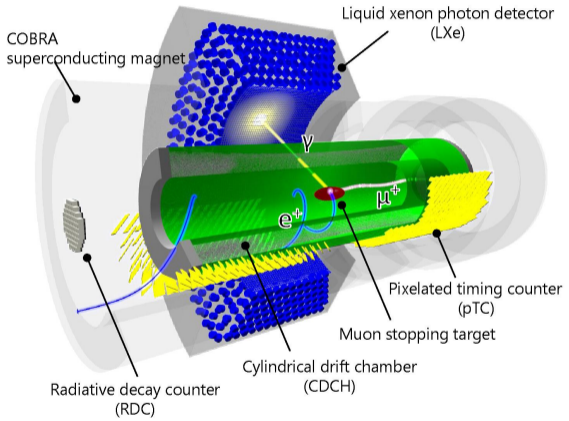
- detectors are not perfect
- cuts can disentangle background

we implement such cuts (i.e. the geometry of the detector) in our calculation

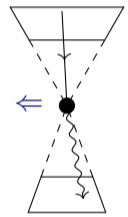
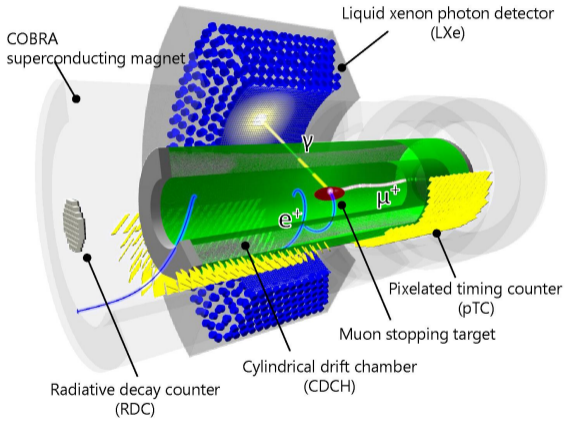
$$\sigma = \int_{\text{phase space}} i \text{---} \text{---} f \times [\text{measurement function}]$$


⇒ numerical evaluation of the integrals is indispensable

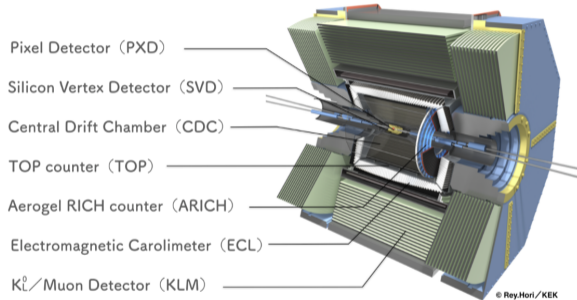
example 1: MEG geometry



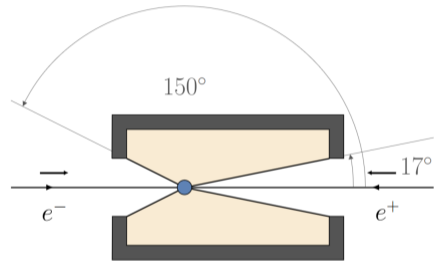
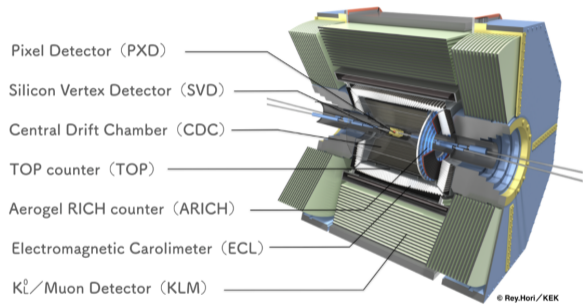
example 1: MEG geometry



example 2: Belle geometry



example 2: Belle geometry





f.l.t.r.: F.Hagelstein (Mainz), A.Coutinho (IFIC), N.Schalch (Bern), L.Naterop (Zurich & PSI), S.Kollatzsch (Zurich & PSI), A.Signer (Zurich & PSI), M.Rocco (PSI), T.Engel (Freiburg), V.Sharkovska (Zurich & PSI), Y.Ulrich (Durham), A.Gurgone (Pavia)
not pictured: P.Banerjee (IIT Guwahati), D.Moreno (PSI), D.Radic (Tubingen)

input: amplitudes
output: σ and $\frac{d\sigma}{d\text{whatever}}$



McMULE

mule-tools.gitlab.io

MEG $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ and Mu3e $\mu \rightarrow eee$

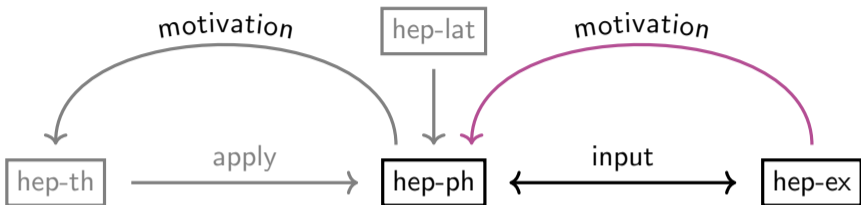
- SM signal zero, goal: BSM
- background $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu + \gamma$ and $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu + ee$ for small ν energies
- support for axion-like particle searches in $\mu \rightarrow eX$

MUSE $ep \rightarrow ep, \mu p \rightarrow \mu p$

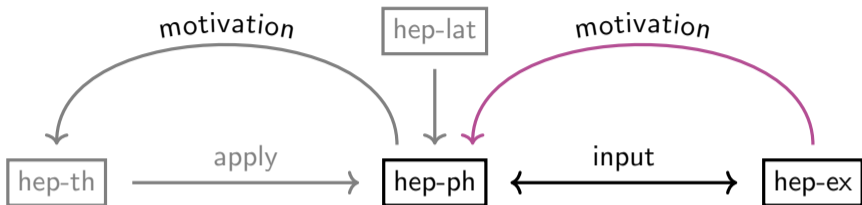
- goal: proton radius + TPE
- LTP seminar in June 2023 by Marco Rocco!



McMULE



- Low-energy experiments have motivated PSI theorists to develop `MCMULE`, a framework for QED corrections for processes involving leptons.
- `MCMULE` provides predictions for MEG, Mu3e, MUSE and many more experiments outside of PSI.
- There are challenges in the calculation of radiative corrections. Many of them are under control, many more are waiting to be explored!



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There are many more things the LTP theory group is working on

⇒ **next theory talks!**

