
STRONG2020

MC developments for μe -scattering at 10ppm

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$$\sigma = \int d\Phi_2 \left| \text{diagram}_1 + \text{diagram}_2 + \text{diagram}_3 + \text{diagram}_4 + \dots \right|^2$$
$$+ \int d\Phi_3 \left| \text{diagram}_1 + \text{diagram}_2 + \text{diagram}_3 + \dots \right|^2$$
$$+ \int d\Phi_4 \left| \text{diagram}_1 + \text{diagram}_2 + \dots \right|^2$$
$$+ \int d\Phi_5 \left| \text{diagram}_1 \right|^2$$
$$+ \text{LL} + \text{NLL} + \dots$$

fully-differential MC including

✓ dominant NNLO corr.

→ [Pavia 20, McMule 20]

✓ fermionic NNLO corr.

→ [Fael 18, Fael, Passera 19, Pavia 21]

○ full NNLO corr. w/o m^2/Q^2

→ first step [Bonciani et al. 21]

○ LL resummation

○ NLL resummation

○ dominant N³LO w/o m^2/Q^2

} not this talk

- framework for fully-differential higher-order QED
- NNLO QED corrections for

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu & \longleftrightarrow & \text{MEG \& Mu3e} \\ \ell p \rightarrow \ell p & \longleftrightarrow & \text{P2 \& MUSE} \\ e^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^- & \longleftrightarrow & \text{PRad} \\ e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- & \longleftrightarrow & \text{luminosity@}\ell\text{-colliders} \\ e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma & \longleftrightarrow & \text{PADME \& luminosity@}\ell\text{-colliders} \\ e\mu \rightarrow e\mu & \longleftrightarrow & \text{MUonE} \end{array}$$

- also in McMULE: rare and radiative lepton decay (NLO)
- planned: electroweak corrections, polarised leptons, ...

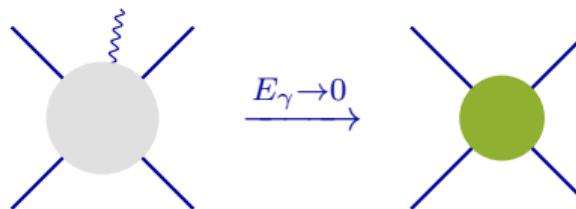
QED and QCD calculations have many common issues, but ...

- The infrared structure of QED is much(!!) simpler [advantage]
→ ① FKS^ℓ subtraction scheme
- In QED we typically want to keep $m \neq 0$ since $\log(m)$ physical → [problem]
→ ② massification
- In QED we typically have to be exclusive w.r.t. hard collinear emission → [problem]
→ ③ next-to-soft stabilisation

① advantage: simple IR structure

→ FKS $^\ell$

only soft singularities



$$\mathcal{M}_{n+1}^{(\ell)} = \underbrace{\mathcal{E} \mathcal{M}_n^{(\ell)}}_{\mathcal{O}(E_\gamma^{-2})} + \mathcal{O}(E_\gamma^{-1})$$

⇒ subtraction scheme (FKS^ℓ)

A Feynman diagram for a subtraction scheme. On the left, a large bracket under the integral $\int d\Phi_\gamma$ covers a complex diagram with a wavy line and a gray circle. This is equated to the sum of three terms: 1) A bracket under the integral $\int d\Phi_\gamma$ covering a diagram with a wavy line and a gray circle minus a diagram with three straight lines and a green circle. This term is labeled "complicated but finite". 2) A bracket under the integral $\int d\Phi_\gamma$ covering a diagram with three straight lines and a green circle. This term is labeled "divergent but easy".

subtraction scheme

we **do not** write $\sigma_n^{(1)} = \sigma_n^{(v)}(\lambda) + \sigma_n^{(s)}(\lambda, \omega) + \sigma_{n+1}^{(h)}(\omega)$ photon mass λ , resolution ω

we **do** write $\sigma_n^{(1)} = \sigma_n^{(1)}(\xi_c) + \sigma_{n+1}^{(1)}(\xi_c)$ auxiliary unphysical parameter ξ_c

FKS^{ℓ=2}

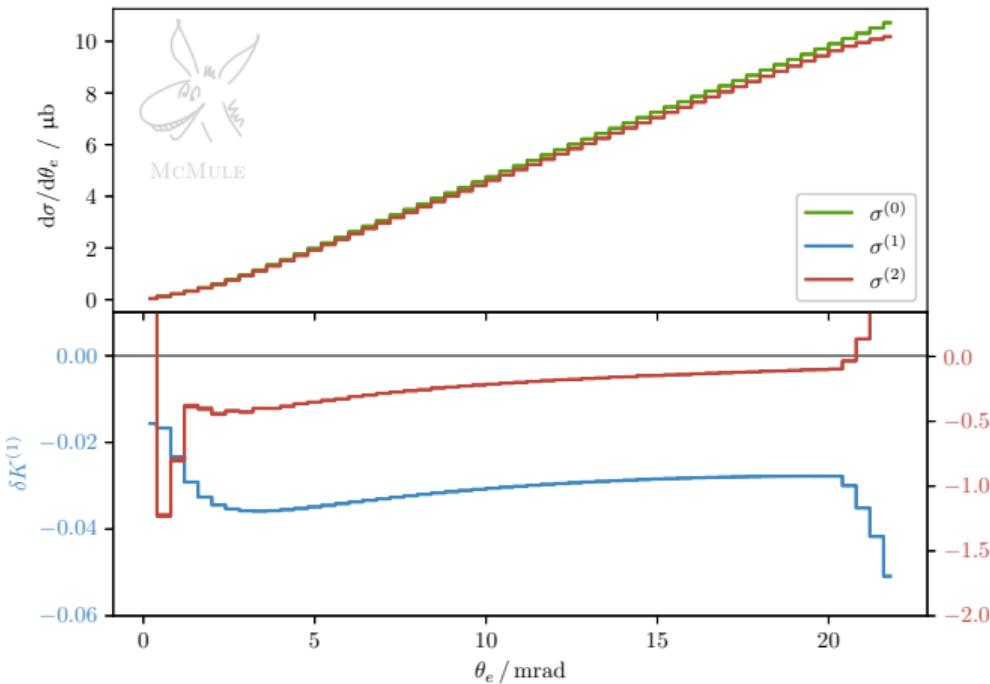
$$\sigma_n^{(2)}(\xi_c) = \int d\Phi_n^{d=4} \left(\mathcal{M}_n^{(2)} + \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\xi_c) \mathcal{M}_n^{(1)} + \frac{1}{2!} \mathcal{M}_n^{(0)} \hat{\mathcal{E}}(\xi_c)^2 \right) = \int d\Phi_n^{d=4} \mathcal{M}_n^{(2)f}(\xi_c)$$

$$\sigma_{n+1}^{(2)}(\xi_c) = \int d\Phi_{n+1}^{d=4} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1} \right)_c \left(\xi_1 \mathcal{M}_{n+1}^{(1)f}(\xi_c) \right),$$

$$\sigma_{n+2}^{(2)}(\xi_c) = \int d\Phi_{n+2}^{d=4} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1} \right)_c \left(\frac{1}{\xi_2} \right)_c \left(\xi_1 \xi_2 \mathcal{M}_{n+2}^{(0)f} \right)$$

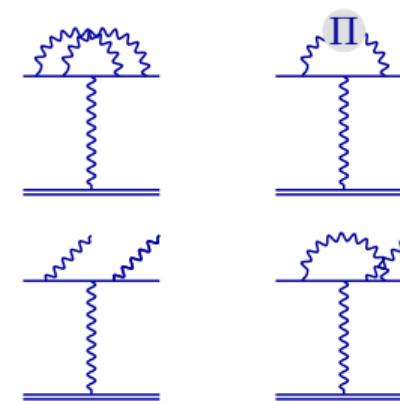
$$\int_0^1 d\xi_1 \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1} \right)_c f(\xi_1) \equiv \int_0^1 d\xi_1 \frac{f(\xi_1) - f(0)\theta(\xi_c - \xi_1)}{\xi_1}$$

Dominant NNLO corrections for MUonE



[McMule 20] " = " [Pavia 20]

$E_\mu^{\text{beam}} = 150 \text{ GeV}$ with cuts:
 $E_e > 1 \text{ GeV}$, $\theta_\mu > 0.3 \text{ mrad}$,
 $0.9 < \theta_\mu/\theta_\mu^{\text{el}}(\theta_e) < 1.1$



form factors → [Bonciani, Mastrolia,
Remiddi 03]
hyperspherical → [Fael 18]

② problem: loops with masses

→ massification

full muone 2-loop amplitude with $M \neq 0, m = 0 \rightarrow$ [Bonciani et al. 21]

full muone 2-loop amplitude with $M \neq 0, m \neq 0 \rightarrow$ [??]

→ exploit scale hierarchy $m^2 \ll M^2, Q^2$

simple process ($\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu$ or $t \rightarrow b\ell\nu$)

- $\mathcal{A}_\mu(m) = \mathcal{S} \times Z \times \mathcal{A}_\mu(0) + \mathcal{O}(m)$
- $Z \supset \log(m)$: process indep. jet fct.
- $\mathcal{S} \supset \log(m)$: process dep. soft fct. (easy)

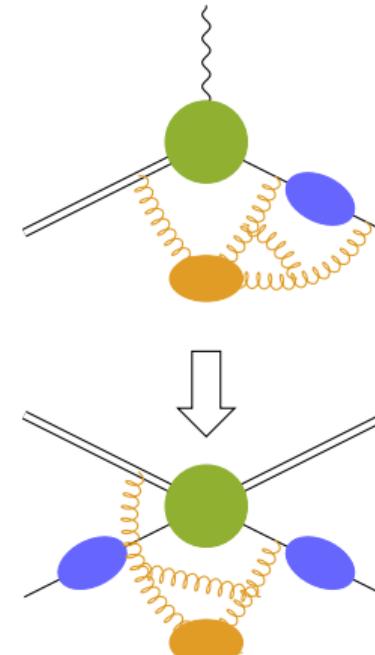
[Penin 06, Becher, Melnikov 07; TE, Gnendiger, Signer, Ulrich 18]

different process ($\mu e \rightarrow \mu e$)

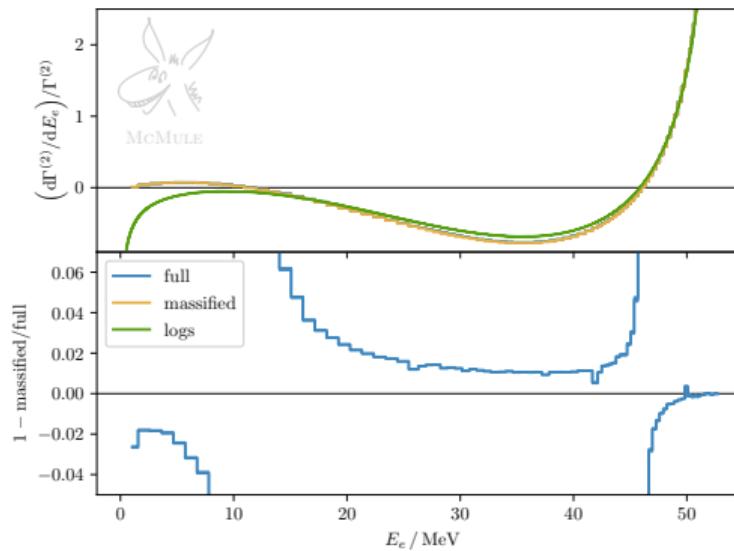
- $\mathcal{A}_{\mu e}(m) = \mathcal{S}' \times Z \times Z \times \mathcal{A}_{\mu e}(0) + \mathcal{O}(m)$

based on SCET and
method of regions as calculational tool

→ massify [Bonciani et al. 21] → enhanced + constant terms



NNLO corrections to electron energy spectrum

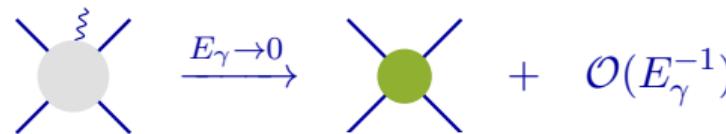


- full m_e effects
→ [Chen 18, McMule 18] (analytic)
→ [Anastasiou et al. 07] (numerical)
- log. approx. → [Arbuzov et al. 02]
- massification → [McMule 18]

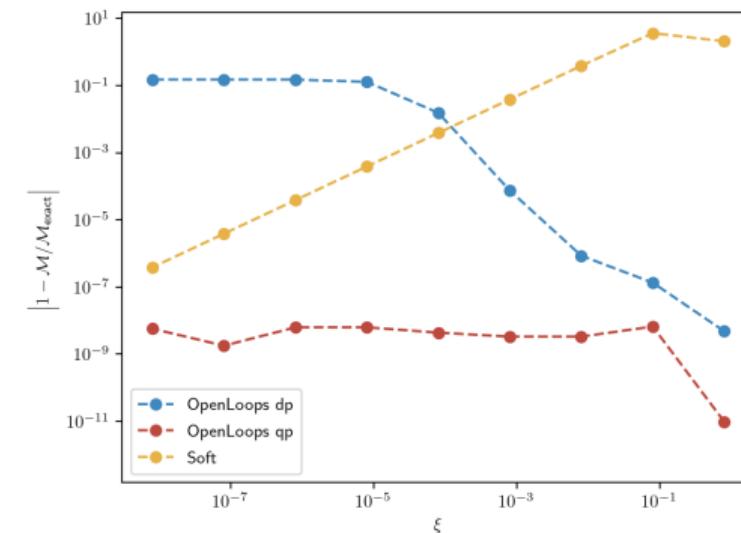
③ problem: numerics

→ next-to-soft stabilisation

real-virtual corrections ‘trivial’ in principle, extremely delicate numerically

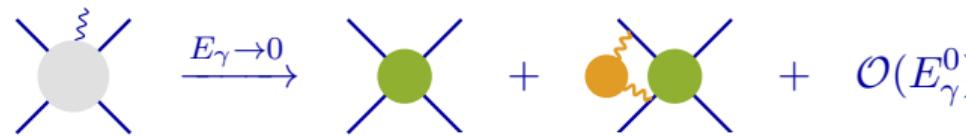


- soft limit (of collinear emission)
 $E_\gamma = \xi \sqrt{s}/2$
- Bhabha scattering (as example)
[McMule, 2106.07469]
- M_{exact} Mathematica expression
- full M vs soft limit
- stability problem

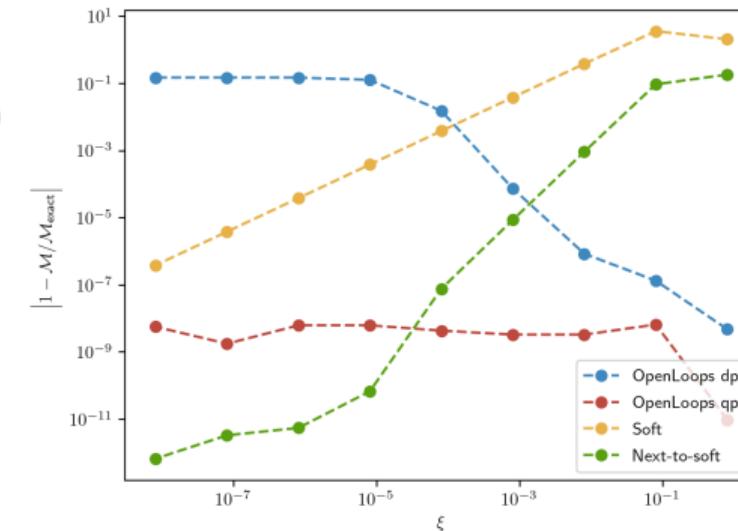


OpenLoops → [Buccioni, Pozzorini, Zoller 18, Buccioni et al. 19]

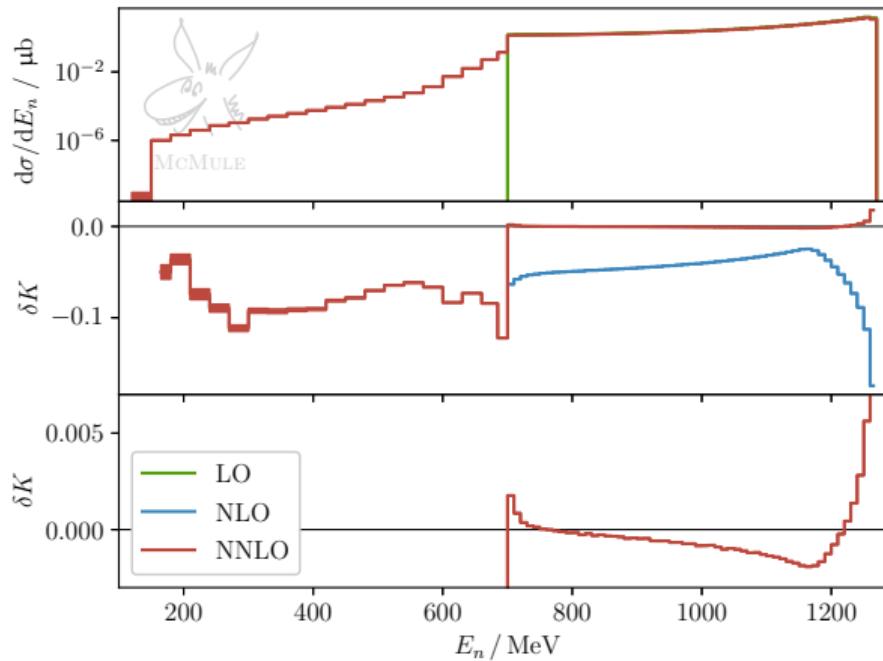
real-virtual corrections ‘trivial’ in principle, extremely delicate numerically



- soft limit (of collinear emission)
- Bhabha scattering (as example)
[McMule, 2106.07469]
- M_{exact} Mathematica expression
- full M vs next-to-soft limit
- stability problem solved



OpenLoops → [Buccioni, Pozzorini, Zoller 18, Buccioni et al. 19]



beam energy $E_b = 1.4 \text{ GeV}$ and kinematical cuts on angles of narrow/wide electron, inelasticity $\eta = E_b + m - E_n - E_w$ and coplanarity $\zeta = |180^\circ - |\phi_n - \phi_w||$

$$0.5^\circ < \theta_n, \theta_w < 6.5^\circ$$

$$\eta < 3.5\sigma_E$$

$$\zeta < 3.5\sigma_\phi$$

with $\sigma_E = 37.7 \text{ MeV}$, $\sigma_\phi = 2.1^\circ$

very recent: NTS-stabilisation with LBK

LBK theorem @ tree-level [Low 58, Burnett, Kroll 67]

$$\text{Diagram with a single vertex} \xrightarrow{E_\gamma \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E} \text{ (tree-level)} + D_{\text{LBK}} \text{ (one-loop)} + \mathcal{O}(E_\gamma^0)$$

LBK theorem @ one-loop [TE, Signer, Ulrich, *in preparation*]

- D_{LBK} yields hard contribution in language of MoR
- generic soft contribution \mathcal{S}

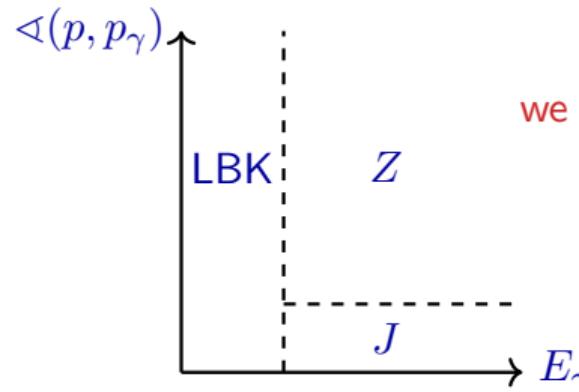
$$\text{Diagram with a single vertex} \xrightarrow{E_\gamma \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{E} \text{ (tree-level)} + (D_{\text{LBK}} + \mathcal{S}) \text{ (one-loop)} + \mathcal{O}(E_\gamma^0)$$

short term

full set of NNLO corr. with FKS², massification, and next-to-soft stabilisation
→ rely on external input: 2-loop amplitude with $m = 0$

long term

dominant (electronic) N³LO QED corrections



we 'only' need

- ✓ subtraction scheme at N³LO → FKS³
- massification @ 3-loops
- massification of radiative amplitudes @ 2-loops



McMULE

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