

1 2 to 2 phase space

following [1]:

process:

$$\gamma^*(q) + g(k_1) \rightarrow Q(p_1) + \bar{Q}(p_2) \quad (1)$$

kinematics:

$$s = (q + k_1)^2 \quad s' = s - q^2 \quad (2)$$

$$t = (k_1 - p_1)^2 \quad t_1 = t - m^2 \quad (3)$$

$$u = (k_1 - p_2)^2 \quad u_1 = u - m^2 \quad (4)$$

use c.m.s. of incoming particles:

$$q = \left(\frac{s + q^2}{2\sqrt{s}}, 0, 0, \dots, -\frac{s - q^2}{2\sqrt{s}} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{s - q^2}{2\sqrt{s}} (1, 0, 0, \dots, 1) \quad (6)$$

such that

$$q + k_1 = (\sqrt{s}, \vec{0}) \quad k_1^2 = 0 \quad (7)$$

for the outgoing particles it follows

$$p_1 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1, 0, \beta \sin \theta, \dots, \beta \cos \theta) \quad (8)$$

$$p_2 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} (1, 0, -\beta \sin \theta, \dots, -\beta \cos \theta) \quad (9)$$

with $\beta = \sqrt{1 - 4m^2/s}$ such that

$$p_1 + p_2 = (\sqrt{s}, \vec{0}) \quad p_1^2 = p_2^2 = m^2 \quad (10)$$

use n-sphere:

$$d^D x = \Omega_D x^{D-1} dx = \frac{2\pi^{D/2}}{\Gamma(D/2)} x^{D-1} dx = \frac{\pi^{D/2}}{\Gamma(D/2)} (x^2)^{(D-2)/2} dx^2 \quad (11)$$

compute phase space:

$$PS_2 = \int \frac{d^n p_1}{(2\pi)^{n-1}} \frac{d^n p_1}{(2\pi)^{n-1}} (2\pi)^n \delta^{(n)}(q + k_1 - p_1 - p_2) \delta(p_1^2 - m^2) \delta(p_2^2 - m^2) \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n-2}} \int d^n p_1 \delta((q + k_1 - p_2)^2 - m^2) \delta(p_1^2 - m^2) \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n-2}} \int dp_{1,0} dp_{1,\parallel} d^2 p_{1,\perp} d^{n-4} \hat{p}_1 \delta(s - 2p_{1,0}\sqrt{s}) \delta(p_{1,0}^2 - p_{1,\parallel}^2 - p_{1,\perp}^2 - \hat{p}_1^2 - m^2) \quad (14)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{(2\pi)^{n-2} 2\sqrt{s}} \int dp_{1,\parallel} dp_{1,\perp}^2 d^{n-4} \hat{p}_1 \delta(s/4 - p_{1,\parallel}^2 - p_{1,\perp}^2 - \hat{p}_1^2 - m^2) \quad (15)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{(2\pi)^{n-2} 2\sqrt{s}} \int dp_{1,\parallel} d\hat{p}_1^2 \frac{\pi^{(n-4)/2}}{\Gamma((n-4)/2)} (\hat{p}_1^2)^{(n-6)/2} \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}\Gamma((n-4)/2)(4\pi)^{(n-2)/2}} \int dp_{1,\parallel} d\hat{p}_1^2 (\hat{p}_1^2)^{(n-6)/2} \quad (17)$$

Integration borders are

$$p_{1,\parallel} \in \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \beta \cdot [-1, 1] \quad \hat{p}_1^2 \in \left(\frac{s\beta^2}{4} - p_{1,\parallel}^2 \right) \cdot [0, 1] \quad (18)$$

if cross section does not depend on hat-space:

$$\int d\hat{p}_1^2 (\hat{p}_1^2)^{(n-6)/2} = \frac{2}{n-4} \left(\frac{s\beta^2}{4} - p_{1,\parallel}^2 \right)^{(n-4)/2} \quad (19)$$

$$\Rightarrow PS_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}\Gamma((n-2)/2)(4\pi)^{(n-2)/2}} \int dp_{1,\parallel} \left(\frac{s\beta^2}{4} - p_{1,\parallel}^2 \right)^{(n-4)/2} \quad (20)$$

rewrite $p_{1,\parallel}$ to $\cos \theta$:

$$p_{1,\parallel} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \beta \cos \theta \Rightarrow dp_{1,\parallel} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} \beta d\cos \theta, \quad \cos \theta \in [-1, 1], \quad \hat{p}_1^2 \in \frac{s\beta^2}{4} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cdot [0, 1] \quad (21)$$

rewrite $\cos \theta$ to $t_1 = (k_1 - p_2)^2 - m^2$:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{2t_1/s' + 1}{\beta} \Rightarrow d\cos \theta = \frac{2}{\beta s'} dt_1, \quad t_1 \in \frac{s'}{2} [-\beta - 1, \beta - 1], \quad \hat{p}_1^2 \in (-m^2 - \frac{st_1}{s'^2} (s' + t_1)) \cdot [0, 1] \quad (22)$$

$$p_{1,\parallel} = \sqrt{s} \left(\frac{t_1}{s'} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow dp_{1,\parallel} = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{s'} dt_1 \quad (23)$$

$$\Rightarrow PS_2 = \frac{1}{2s'\Gamma((n-2)/2)(4\pi)^{(n-2)/2}} \int dt_1 \left(\frac{(t_1(u_1 - q^2) - s'm^2)s' - q^2 t_1^2}{s'^2} \right)^{(n-4)/2} \quad (24)$$

2 2 to 3 phase space

following [2, 3, 1]:

process:

$$\gamma^*(q) + q(k_1) \rightarrow Q(p_1) + \bar{Q}(p_2) + q(k_2) \quad (25)$$

2.1 kinematic constraints

definitions of kinematic variables:

$$s = (q + k_1)^2 \Rightarrow 2qk_1 = s - q^2 = s' \quad (26)$$

$$s_3 = (k_2 + p_2)^2 - m^2 \Rightarrow 2k_2p_2 = s_3 \quad (27)$$

$$s_4 = (k_2 + p_1)^2 - m^2 \Rightarrow 2k_2p_1 = s_4 \quad (28)$$

$$s_5 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = -u_5 \Rightarrow 2p_1p_2 = s_5 - 2m^2 \quad (29)$$

$$t_1 = (k_1 - p_2)^2 - m^2 = t - m^2 \Rightarrow 2k_1p_2 = -t_1 \quad (30)$$

$$t' = (k_1 - k_2)^2 \Rightarrow 2k_1k_2 = -t' \quad (31)$$

$$u_1 = (q - p_2)^2 - m^2 = u - m^2 \Rightarrow 2qp_2 = -u_1 + q^2 \quad (32)$$

$$u_6 = (k_1 - p_1)^2 - m^2 \Rightarrow 2k_1p_1 = -u_6 \quad (33)$$

$$u_7 = (q - p_1)^2 - m^2 \Rightarrow 2qp_1 = -u_7 + q^2 \quad (34)$$

$$u' = (q - k_2)^2 \Rightarrow 2qk_2 = -u' + q^2 \quad (35)$$

impose momentum conservation:

$$q + k_1 = p_1 + p_2 + k_2 \quad (36)$$

contract with 2 times momentum:

$$2q^2 + s' = -u_7 + q^2 \quad -u_1 + q^2 \quad -u' + q^2 \Leftrightarrow 0 = s' + u_1 + u_7 + u' - q^2 \quad (37)$$

$$s - q^2 + 0 = -u_6 \quad -t_1 \quad -t' \Leftrightarrow 0 = s' + t_1 + t' + u_6 \quad (38)$$

$$-u_7 + q^2 \quad -u_6 = 2m^2 \quad +s_5 - 2m^2 \quad +s_4 \Leftrightarrow 0 = s_4 + s_5 + u_6 + u_7 - q^2 \quad (39)$$

$$-u_1 + q^2 \quad -t_1 = s_5 - 2m^2 \quad +2m^2 \quad +s_3 \Leftrightarrow 0 = s_3 + s_5 + t_1 + u_1 - q^2 \quad (40)$$

$$-u' + q^2 \quad -t' = s_4 \quad +s_3 \quad +0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = s_3 + s_4 + t' + u' - q^2 \quad (41)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((37) + (38) + (40) - (39) - (41)) = 0 = s' + t_1 + u_1 - s_4 \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((37) + (38) + (41) - (39) - (40)) = 0 = s' + t' + u' - s_5 \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((40) + (41) - (37) - (38) - (39)) = 0 = s_3 - s' - u_6 - u_7 \quad (44)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((39) + (40) + (41) - (37) - (38)) = 0 = s_3 + s_4 + s_5 - s \quad (45)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((37) + (39) - (38) - (40) - (41)) = 0 = -s_3 - t_1 - t' + u_7 \quad (46)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}((38) + (39) + (41) - (37) - (40)) = 0 = s_4 + t' - u_1 + u_6 \quad (47)$$

2.2 choose framework

use c.m.s. of recoiling heavy and light quark ($Q(p_1)$ and $q(k_2)$):

$$k_2 = (\omega_2, k_{2,x}, \omega_2 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2, \omega_2 \cos \theta_1, \hat{k}_2) \quad (48)$$

$$p_1 = (E_1, -k_{2,x}, -\omega_2 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2, -\omega_2 \cos \theta_1, -\hat{k}_2) \quad (49)$$

where $k_{2,x} = k_{2,x}(\omega_2, \theta_1, \theta_2, \hat{k}_2)$ is such, that $k_2^2 = 0$.

The only remaining choice is then the alignment of the z-axis: either along k_1 , called “Set I“(2.2.1), along q, called “Set II“(2.2.2) or along p_1 , called “Set III“(2.2.3).

2.2.1 Set I

align k_1 to z-axis:

$$k_1 = (\omega_1, 0, 0, \omega_1, \hat{0}) \quad (50)$$

$$q = (q_0, 0, |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi, |\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - \omega_1, \hat{0}) \quad (51)$$

$$p_2 = (E_2, 0, |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi, |\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi, \hat{0}) \quad (52)$$

constraints, from energy conservation, masses (light quark masses are already fixed: $k_1^2 =$

$0 = k_2^2$) and external Mandelstam variables:

$$q_0 + \omega_1 = E_1 + E_2 + \omega_2 \quad (53)$$

$$m^2 = p_1^2 = E_1^2 - \omega_2^2 \quad (54)$$

$$m^2 = p_2^2 = E_2^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 \quad (55)$$

$$q^2 = q_0^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 + 2|\vec{p}_2|\omega_1 \cos \psi - \omega_1^2 \quad (56)$$

$$s = (q + k_1)^2 = (q_0 + \omega_1)^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 \quad (57)$$

$$t = (k_1 - p_2)^2 = (\omega_1 - E_2)^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 + 2|\vec{p}_2|\omega_1 \cos \psi - \omega_1^2 \quad (58)$$

$$u = (q - p_2)^2 = (q_0 - E_2)^2 - \omega_1^2 \quad (59)$$

solve:

$$(57) - (56) + (58) - (55) + (59) = s - q^2 + t - m^2 + u \quad (60)$$

$$= s_4 + m^2 = (E_1 + \omega_2)^2 \quad (61)$$

$$(58) + (59) - (56) = t + u - q^2 = -2(E_1 + \omega_2)E_2 \quad (62)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = -\frac{t + u - q^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s - s_4 - 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (63)$$

$$(61) \wedge (54) \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{s_4}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (64)$$

$$(61) \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{s_4 + 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (65)$$

$$(57) + (59) - (55) = s + u - m^2 = 2q_0(E_1 + \omega_2) \quad (66)$$

$$\Rightarrow q_0 = \frac{s + u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (67)$$

$$(58) - (56) = t - q^2 = (\omega_1 - E_2)^2 - q_0^2 \quad (68)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{s' + t_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s_4 - u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (69)$$

$$(55) \Rightarrow |\vec{p}_2| = \sqrt{E_2^2 - m^2} = \frac{\sqrt{(s - s_4)^2 - 4sm^2}}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (70)$$

$$(56) \Rightarrow \cos \psi = \frac{q^2 - q_0^2 + |\vec{p}_2|^2 + \omega_1^2}{2|\vec{p}_2|\omega_1} \quad (71)$$

$$= \frac{(u_1 + m^2)(t_1 - s') - (m^2 - q^2 - t_1)(s' + t_1)}{(s' + t_1)\sqrt{(s - s_4)^2 - 4sm^2}} \quad (72)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \psi = 2 \frac{\sqrt{s_4 + m^2} \sqrt{m^2 s'^2 + q^2 t_1 (s' + t_1) - s' t_1 u_1}}{(s' + t_1) \sqrt{(s - s_4)^2 - 4sm^2}} \quad (73)$$

$$t' = -2k_1 k_2 = -2\omega_1 \omega_2 (1 - \cos \theta_1) \quad (74)$$

$$u_6 = -2k_1 p_1 = -2\omega_1 (E_1 + \omega_2 \cos \theta_1) \quad (75)$$

$$(38) : \quad 0 = s + t_1 + t' + u_6 - q^2 \quad \checkmark \quad (76)$$

t' is the only variable that can get collinear (for $-q^2 > 0$).

$$s_3 = 2k_2 p_2 = 2\omega_2(E_2 - |\vec{p}_2|(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)) \quad (77)$$

$$s_5 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 2m^2 + 2p_1 p_2 \quad (78)$$

$$= 2(m^2 + E_1 E_2 + \omega_2 |\vec{p}_2|(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)) \quad (79)$$

$$(40) : \quad 0 = s_3 + s_5 + t_1 + u_1 - q^2 \quad \checkmark \quad (80)$$

$$u' = (q - k_2)^2 = q^2 - 2qk_2 \quad (81)$$

$$= q^2 - 2(q_0 \omega_2 - \omega_2(|\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - \omega_1) \cos \theta_1 - \omega_2 |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (82)$$

$$u_7 = q^2 - 2qp_1 \quad (83)$$

$$= q^2 - 2(q_0 E_1 + \omega_2(|\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - \omega_1) \cos \theta_1 + \omega_2 |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (84)$$

$$(37) : \quad 0 = s + u_1 + u_7 + u' - 2q^2 \quad \checkmark \quad (85)$$

2.2.2 Set II

align q to z-axis:

$$q = (q_0, 0, 0, q_z, \hat{0}) \quad (86)$$

$$k_1 = (\omega_1, 0, |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi, |\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - q_z, \hat{0}) \quad (87)$$

$$p_2 = (E_2, 0, |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi, |\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi, \hat{0}) \quad (88)$$

constraints, from energy conservation, masses ($k_2^2 = 0$ is already fixed) and external Mandelstam variables:

$$q_0 + \omega_1 = E_1 + E_2 + \omega_2 \quad (89)$$

$$m^2 = p_1^2 = E_1^2 - \omega_2^2 \quad (90)$$

$$m^2 = p_2^2 = E_2^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 \quad (91)$$

$$q^2 = q_0^2 - q_z^2 \quad (92)$$

$$0 = \omega_1^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 + 2|\vec{p}_2| q_z \cos \psi - q_z^2 \quad (93)$$

$$s = (q + k_1)^2 = (q_0 + \omega_1)^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 \quad (94)$$

$$t = (k_1 - p_2)^2 = (\omega_1 - E_2)^2 - q_z^2 \quad (95)$$

$$u = (q - p_2)^2 = (q_0 - E_2)^2 - |\vec{p}_2|^2 + 2|\vec{p}_2| q_z \cos \psi - q_z^2 \quad (96)$$

solve:

$$(96) - (93) = u = (q_0 - E_2)^2 - \omega_1^2 \quad (97)$$

$$(94) - (92) + (95) - (91) + (97) = s - q^2 + t - m^2 + u \quad (98)$$

$$= s_4 + m^2 = (\omega_1 + q_0 - E_2)^2 \quad (99)$$

$$(95) + (96) - (92) = t + u - q^2 = 2(E_2 - \omega_1 - q_0)E_2 \quad (100)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = -\frac{t + u - q^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s - s_4 - 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (63) \quad (101)$$

$$(94) - (92) + (95) - (91) = s - q^2 + t - m^2 = -2(E_2 - \omega_1 - q_0)\omega_1 \quad (102)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{s' + t_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s_4 - u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (69) \quad (103)$$

$$(99) \wedge (101) \wedge (103) \Rightarrow q_0 = \frac{s + u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (67) \quad (104)$$

$$(94) \wedge (104) \wedge (103) \Rightarrow |\vec{p}_2| = \frac{\sqrt{(s - s_4)^2 - 4m^2s}}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (70) \quad (105)$$

$$(92) \wedge (104) \Rightarrow q_z = \frac{\sqrt{(s' + u_1')^2 - 4q^2t}}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} \quad (106)$$

$$(90) \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{s_4}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (64) \quad (107)$$

$$(89) \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{s_4 + 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (65) \quad (108)$$

$$(92) \Rightarrow \cos \psi = \frac{s(q^2 - t - m^2) - 2q^2(s_4 + m^2) + s_4u_1}{\sqrt{((s - s_4)^2 - 4m^2s)((s' + u_1')^2 - 4q^2t)}} \neq (72) \quad (109)$$

$$u' = (q - k_2)^2 = q^2 - 2qk_2 = q^2 - 2(q_0\omega_2 - q_z\omega_2 \cos \theta_1) \quad (110)$$

$$u_7 = q^2 - 2qp_1 = q^2 - 2(q_0E_1 + q_z\omega_2 \cos \theta_1) \quad (111)$$

$$(37) : \quad 0 = s' + u_1' + u_7 + u' \quad \checkmark \quad (112)$$

$$s_3 = 2k_2p_2 = 2\omega_2(E_2 - |\vec{p}_2|(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)) = (77) \quad (113)$$

$$s_5 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 2m^2 + 2p_1p_2 \quad (114)$$

$$= 2(m^2 + E_1E_2 + \omega_2|\vec{p}_2|(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)) = (79) \quad (115)$$

$$(40) : \quad 0 = s_3 + s_5 + t_1 + u_1' \quad \checkmark \quad (116)$$

$$t' = -2k_1 k_2 \quad (117)$$

$$= -2\omega_2(\omega_1 - (|\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - q_z) \cos \theta_1 - |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (118)$$

$$u_6 = -2k_1 p_1 \quad (119)$$

$$= -2(\omega_1 E_1 + \omega_2(|\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - q_z) \cos \theta_1 + \omega_2 |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (120)$$

$$(38) : \quad 0 = s' + t_1 + t' + u_6 \quad \checkmark \quad (121)$$

same as before: t' is the only variable that can get collinear (for $-q^2 > 0$) - now collinear as [ABC] variable.

2.2.3 Set III

align p_2 to z-axis:

$$q = (q_0, 0, |\vec{q}| \sin \psi, |\vec{q}| \cos \psi, \hat{0}) \quad (122)$$

$$k_1 = (\omega_1, 0, -|\vec{q}| \sin \psi, -|\vec{q}| \cos \psi + p_{2,z}, \hat{0}) \quad (123)$$

$$p_2 = (E_2, 0, 0, p_{2,z}, \hat{0}) \quad (124)$$

constraints, from energy conservation, masses ($k_2^2 = 0$ is already fixed) and external Mandelstam variables:

$$q_0 + \omega_1 = E_1 + E_2 + \omega_2 \quad (125)$$

$$m^2 = p_1^2 = E_1^2 - \omega_2^2 \quad (126)$$

$$m^2 = p_2^2 = E_2^2 - p_{2,z}^2 \quad (127)$$

$$q^2 = q_0^2 - |\vec{q}|^2 \quad (128)$$

$$0 = \omega_1^2 - |\vec{q}|^2 + 2|\vec{q}| p_{2,z} \cos \psi - p_{2,z}^2 \quad (129)$$

$$s = (q + k_1)^2 = (q_0 + \omega_1)^2 - p_{2,z}^2 \quad (130)$$

$$t = (k_1 - p_2)^2 = (\omega_1 - E_2)^2 - |\vec{q}|^2 \quad (131)$$

$$u = (q - p_2)^2 = (q_0 - E_2)^2 - |\vec{q}|^2 + 2|\vec{q}| p_{2,z} \cos \psi - p_{2,z}^2 \quad (132)$$

solve:

$$(132) - (129) = u = (q_0 - E_2)^2 - \omega_1^2 \quad (133)$$

$$(130) - (128) + (131) - (127) + (133) = s - q^2 + t - m^2 + u \quad (134)$$

$$= s_4 + m^2 = (\omega_1 + q_0 - E_2)^2 = (99) \quad (135)$$

$$(131) + (132) - (128) = t + u - q^2 = 2(E_2 - \omega_1 - q_0)E_2 \quad (136)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_2 = -\frac{t + u - q^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s - s_4 - 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (63) = (101) \quad (137)$$

$$(130) - (128) + (131) - (127) = s - q^2 + t - m^2 = -2(E_2 - \omega_1 - q_0)\omega_1 \quad (138)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_1 = \frac{s' + t_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = \frac{s_4 - u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (69) = (103) \quad (139)$$

$$(135) \wedge (137) \wedge (139) \Rightarrow q_0 = \frac{s + u_1}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (67) = (104) \quad (140)$$

$$(128) \wedge (140) \Rightarrow |\vec{q}| = \frac{\sqrt{(s' + u_1')^2 - 4q^2t}}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (106) \quad (141)$$

$$(126) \wedge (125) \Rightarrow E_1 = \frac{s_4 + 2m^2}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (65) = (108) \quad (142)$$

$$(125) \Rightarrow \omega_2 = \frac{s_4}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (64) = (107) \quad (143)$$

$$(127) \wedge (137) \Rightarrow p_{2,z} = \frac{\sqrt{(s - s_4)^2 - 4m^2s}}{2\sqrt{s_4 + m^2}} = (70) = (105) \quad (144)$$

$$(128) \Rightarrow \cos \psi = \frac{s(q^2 - t - m^2) - 2q^2(s_4 + m^2) + s_4u_1}{\sqrt{((s - s_4)^2 - 4m^2s)((s' + u_1')^2 - 4q^2t)}} \quad (145)$$

$$= (109) \neq (72)$$

$$s_3 = 2k_2p_2 = 2\omega_2(E_2 - p_{2,z} \cos \theta_1) \quad (146)$$

$$s_5 = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 2m^2 + 2p_1p_2 \quad (147)$$

$$= 2(m^2 + E_1E_2 + \omega_2p_{2,z} \cos \theta_1) \quad (148)$$

$$(40) : \quad 0 = s_3 + s_5 + t_1 + u_1' \quad \checkmark \quad (149)$$

$$u' = (q - k_2)^2 = q^2 - 2qk_2 \quad (150)$$

$$= q^2 - 2\omega_2(q_0 - |\vec{q}|)(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (151)$$

$$u_7 = q^2 - 2qp_1 \quad (152)$$

$$= q^2 - 2(q_0E_1 + |\vec{q}| \omega_2(\cos \psi \cos \theta_1 + \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)) \quad (153)$$

$$(37) : \quad 0 = s' + u_1' + u_7 + u' \quad \checkmark \quad (154)$$

$$t' = -2k_1 k_2 \quad (155)$$

$$= -2\omega_2(\omega_1 + (|\vec{q}| \cos \psi - p_{2,z}) \cos \theta_1 + |\vec{q}| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (156)$$

$$u_6 = -2k_1 p_1 \quad (157)$$

$$= -2(\omega_1 E_1 - \omega_2(|\vec{q}| \cos \psi - p_{2,z}) \cos \theta_1 - \omega_2 |\vec{q}| \sin \psi \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2) \quad (158)$$

$$(38) : \quad 0 = s' + t_1 + t' + u_6 \quad \checkmark \quad (159)$$

same as before: t' is the only variable that can get collinear (for $-q^2 > 0$) - now collinear as [ABC] variable.

2.3 phase space integrals

at phase space integration there occur integrations over propagators[4, 2, 3]; the propagators can be decomposed in 2 types: [ab] and [ABC]; the needed integrals then reduce to the master formula:

$$I_n^{(k,l)} = \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \sin^{n-3}(\theta_1) \int_0^\pi d\theta_2 \sin^{n-4}(\theta_2) (a + b \cos(\theta_1))^{-k} (A + B \cos(\theta_1) + C \sin(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2))^{-l} \quad (160)$$

$$= \int d\Omega_n (a + b \cos(\theta_1))^{-k} (A + B \cos(\theta_1) + C \sin(\theta_1) \cos(\theta_2))^{-l} \quad (161)$$

the integrals can be further destinguished by the range of k, l and the type of collinearity (following the notation in [4]):

- "non collinear": $a^2 \neq b^2 \wedge A^2 \neq B^2 + C^2 \rightarrow I_{0,n}^{(k,l)}$
- "single collinear a": $a = -b \wedge A^2 \neq B^2 + C^2 \rightarrow I_{a,n}^{(k,l)}$
- "single collinear A": $a^2 \neq b^2 \wedge A^2 = B^2 + C^2 \rightarrow I_{A,n}^{(k,l)}$
- "double collinear": $a = -b \wedge A = -\sqrt{B^2 + C^2} \rightarrow I_{aA,n}^{(k,l)}$

Use $n = 4 + \epsilon$.

2.3.1 integral helper

define helper integral

$$\hat{I}^{(q)}(\nu) := \int_0^\pi dt \sin^{\nu-3}(t) \cos^q(t) \quad (162)$$

It is [5, eq. 5.12.6]:

$$\int_0^\pi (\sin t)^{\alpha-1} e^{i\beta t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2^{\alpha-1}} \frac{e^{i\pi\beta/2}}{\alpha B((\alpha+\beta+1)/2, (\alpha-\beta+1)/2)} \quad \text{if } \Re(\alpha) > 0 \quad (163)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{I}^{(0)}(n) = \frac{\pi}{2^{n-3}(n-2)} \frac{1}{B((n-1)/2, (n-1)/2)} \quad (164)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) = \frac{\pi}{2^{n-4}(n-3)} \frac{1}{B((n-2)/2, (n-2)/2)} = B((n-3)/2, 1/2) \quad (165)$$

If q is odd: $\hat{I}^{(q)} = 0$, due to symmetry of kernel; if q is even: $q = 2p$ with $p \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\hat{I}^{(2p)}(\nu) = \frac{1}{2^{2p}} \sum_{k=0}^{2p} \binom{2p}{k} \int_0^\pi \sin^{\nu-3}(t) \exp(2i(k-p)t) dt \quad (166)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2^{2p+\nu-3}(\nu-2)} \sum_{k=0}^{2p} \binom{2p}{k} \frac{\exp(i\pi(k-p))}{B((\nu-1)/2 + (k-p), (\nu-1)/2 - (k-p))} \quad (167)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2^{2p+\nu-3}(\nu-2)} \sum_{l=-p}^p \binom{2p}{p+l} \frac{(-1)^l}{B((\nu-1)/2 + l, (\nu-1)/2 - l)} \quad (168)$$

$$= \frac{\pi \Gamma(\nu-1)(2p)!}{2^{2p+\nu-3}(\nu-2) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} + p) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} + p)} \left(\frac{1}{(p!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} \right. \\ \left. + 2 \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{(-1)^l}{(p+l)!(p-l)!} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + l)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - l)} \right) \quad (169)$$

$$= \frac{2^{3-\nu} \pi \Gamma(\nu-1)}{(\nu-2) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} + p) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} + p)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - p)}{2^p \Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} \cdot \frac{(2p)!}{2^p p!} \cdot p! \left(\frac{1}{(p!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} \right. \\ \left. + 2 \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{(-1)^l}{(p+l)!(p-l)!} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + l)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - l)} \right) \quad (170)$$

TODO: prove

$$p! \left(\frac{1}{(p!)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} + 2 \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{(-1)^l}{(p+l)!(p-l)!} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + l)} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - l)} \right) \quad (171)$$

$$= \frac{1}{p!} \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2})} + 2 \sum_{l=1}^p \frac{(-1)^l p!}{(p+l)!(p-l)!} \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2} + p)}{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2} + l)} \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(-\frac{1}{2} - l)} \quad (172)$$

$$= 1 \quad (173)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{I}^{(2p)}(\nu) = \frac{2^{3-\nu} \pi \Gamma(\nu-1)}{(\nu-2) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} + p) \Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2} - p)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} - p)}{2^p \Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2})} \cdot \frac{(2p)!}{2^p p!} \quad (174)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (2p)! \Gamma((\nu-2)/2)}{2^{2p} p! \Gamma(\frac{\nu-1}{2} + p)} \quad (175)$$

FiXme
Error:
prove

2.3.2 any collinearity and $-k, -l \in \mathbb{N}_0$

If $-k, -l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ $I_n^{(k,l)}$ can always be reduced in a straight forward manner to combinations of $\hat{I}^{(q)}(n)$ and this way one finds[4, Ch. 5][2, App. C]:

$$I_n^{(0,0)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \hat{I}^{(0)}(n) = \frac{2\pi}{n-3} \quad (176)$$

$$I_4^{(0,0)} = 2\pi \quad (177)$$

$$I_n^{(-1,0)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot (a\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) + b\hat{I}^{(1)}(n)) = \frac{2\pi a}{n-3} \quad (178)$$

$$I_4^{(-1,0)} = 2\pi a \quad (179)$$

$$I_n^{(0,-1)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot (A\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) + B\hat{I}^{(1)}(n)) + C\hat{I}^{(1)}(n-1)\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) \quad (180)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi A}{n-3} \quad (181)$$

$$I_4^{(0,-1)} = 2\pi A \quad (182)$$

$$I_n^{(-2,0)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot (a^2\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) + 2ab\hat{I}^{(1)}(n) + b^2\hat{I}^{(2)}(n)) \quad (183)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{a^2(n-1) + b^2}{(n-1)(n-3)} \right) \quad (184)$$

$$I_4^{(-2,0)} = 2\pi(a^2 + b^2/3) \quad (185)$$

$$I_n^{(0,-2)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot (A^2\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) + B^2\hat{I}^{(2)}(n)) + C^2\hat{I}^{(2)}(n-1)\hat{I}^{(0)}(n+2) \quad (186)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{A^2(n-1) + B^2 + C^2}{(n-1)(n-3)} \right) \quad (187)$$

$$I_4^{(0,-2)} = 2\pi(A^2 + (B^2 + C^2)/3) \quad (188)$$

$$I_n^{(-1,-1)} = \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot (aA\hat{I}^{(0)}(n) + bB\hat{I}^{(2)}(n)) = 2\pi \left(\frac{aA(n-1) + bB}{(n-1)(n-3)} \right) \quad (189)$$

$$I_4^{(-1,-1)} = 2\pi(aA + bB/3) \quad (190)$$

2.3.3 single collinear a

If $-l \in \mathcal{N}$ one finds:

$$\hat{I}_a^{(k,q)}(\nu) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{\nu-3} t}{(1 - \cos(t))^k} \cos^q(t) dt \quad (191)$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{\nu-3}(t)}{(1 - \cos^2(t))^k} \cos^q(t) (1 + \cos(t))^k dt \quad (192)$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin^{\nu-3-2k}(t) \cos^q(t) (1 + \cos(t))^k dt \quad (193)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^k \binom{k}{l} \hat{I}^{(q+l)}(\nu - 2k) \quad (194)$$

this way one finds[4, Ch. 5][2, App. C]:

$$I_{a,n}^{(1,0)} = \frac{1}{a} \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-2) \quad (195)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a(n-4)} \quad (196)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(1,-1)} = \frac{1}{a} \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \left(A \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-2) + B \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-2) \right) \quad (197)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \frac{(A(n-3) + B)}{(n-3)(n-4)} \approx \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{A+B}{\epsilon} - 2B + O(\epsilon) \right) \quad (198)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(1,-2)} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \left(A^2 \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-2) + (B^2 + 2AB) \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-2) \right) + C^2 \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-1) \hat{I}^{(0)}(n) \right) \quad (199)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{A^2}{n-4} + \frac{2AB + B^2}{(n-4)(n-3)} + \frac{C^2}{(n-3)(n-2)} \right) \quad (200)$$

$$\approx \frac{2\pi}{a} \left(\frac{(A+B)^2}{\epsilon} + \frac{C^2}{2} - 2AB - B^2 + O(\epsilon) \right) \quad (201)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(2,0)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \left(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-4) + \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4) \right) \quad (202)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a^2(n-6)} \approx -\frac{\pi}{a^2} + O(\epsilon) \quad (203)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(2,-1)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \left(A \left(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-4) + \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4) \right) + 2B\hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4) \right) \quad (204)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{A}{n-6} + \frac{2B}{(n-6)(n-4)} \right) \approx -\frac{2\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{B}{\epsilon} + \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + O(\epsilon) \quad (205)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(2,-2)} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-1) \cdot \left(A^2(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-4) + \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4)) + 4AB\hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4) \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + B^2(\hat{I}^{(2)}(n-4) + \hat{I}^{(4)}(n-4)) \right) + C^2\hat{I}^{(2)}(n-1)(\hat{I}^{(0)}(n-2) + \hat{I}^{(2)}(n-2)) \right) \quad (206)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{A^2}{n-6} + \frac{4AB}{(n-6)(n-4)} + \frac{B^2n}{(n-6)(n-4)(n-3)} + \frac{C^2}{(n-4)(n-3)} \right) \quad (207)$$

$$\approx \frac{2\pi}{a^2} \left(\frac{-2AB - 2B^2 + C^2}{\epsilon} + \frac{B^2 - A^2}{2} - AB - C^2 + O(\epsilon) \right) \quad (208)$$

$$(209)$$

It is [4, Ch. 5]:

$$I_{a,n}^{(1,1)} = \frac{\pi}{a(A+B)} \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{(A+B)^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} \right) \right) + O(\epsilon) \quad (210)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(2,1)} = \frac{\pi}{a^2(A+B)} \left(\frac{B^2 + AB + C^2}{(A+B)^2} \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{(A+B)^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} \right) \right) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2C^2}{(A+B)^2} - 1 \right) + O(\epsilon) \quad (211)$$

From this are the following integrals derived [4, Ch. 5]:

$$I_{a,n}^{(1,2)} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial A} I_{a,n}^{(1,1)} \quad (212)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a(A+B)^2} \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{(A+B)^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} \right) + \frac{2A(A+B)}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} - 2 \right) + O(\epsilon) \quad (213)$$

$$I_{a,n}^{(2,2)} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial A} I_{a,n}^{(2,1)} \quad (214)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a^2(A+B)^2} \left(\frac{2B^2 + 2AB + 3C^2}{(A+B)^2} \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{(A+B)^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} \right) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2A^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} - \frac{8C^2}{(A+B)^2} - 3 \right) + O(\epsilon) \quad (215)$$

If $-k \in \mathcal{N}$ use I_0 with $b = -a$.

2.3.4 double collinear

as said in [4, Ch. 5]: if $0 \leq -\frac{C}{A}, \frac{B}{A} \leq 1$ use [3, eq. A11] with $\cos \kappa = -\frac{B}{A}$:

$$I_{aA,n}^{(k,l)} = \frac{2\pi 2^{-(k+l)}}{a^k A^l} \frac{\Gamma(1+\epsilon)}{\Gamma^2(1+\epsilon/2)} B(1+\frac{\epsilon}{2}-k, 1+\frac{\epsilon}{2}-l) {}_2F_1\left(k, l; 1+\frac{\epsilon}{2}; \frac{A-B}{2A}\right) \quad (216)$$

but we will not need it here.

2.3.5 non collinear

If $-l \in \mathcal{N}$ the θ_2 integration can be performed using the integral helper and the problem reduces then to the following integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I}_0^{(k,q,p)}(\epsilon) &= \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \frac{\sin^{1+\epsilon}(\theta_1) \sin^q(\theta_1) \cos^p(\theta_1)}{(a + b \cos(\theta_1))^k} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a^k} \left((1 + (-1)^p) B\left(\frac{2+q+\epsilon}{2}, \frac{1+p}{2}\right) {}_3F_2\left(\frac{1+k}{2}, \frac{k}{2}, \frac{1+p}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3+q+p+\epsilon}{2}; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{b}{a} k (-1 + (-1)^p) B\left(\frac{2+q+\epsilon}{2}, \frac{2+p}{2}\right) {}_3F_2\left(\frac{1+k}{2}, \frac{2+k}{2}, \frac{2+p}{2}; \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4+q+p+\epsilon}{2}; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (217)$$

for $k = 1$ this simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I}_0^{(1,q,p)}(\epsilon) &= \int_0^\pi d\theta_1 \frac{\sin^{1+\epsilon}(\theta_1) \sin^q(\theta_1) \cos^p(\theta_1)}{(a + b \cos(\theta_1))} \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \left((1 + (-1)^p) B\left(\frac{2+q+\epsilon}{2}, \frac{1+p}{2}\right) {}_2F_1\left(1, \frac{1+p}{2}; \frac{3+q+p+\epsilon}{2}; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{b}{a} (-1 + (-1)^p) B\left(\frac{2+q+\epsilon}{2}, \frac{2+p}{2}\right) {}_2F_1\left(1, \frac{2+p}{2}; \frac{4+q+p+\epsilon}{2}; \frac{b^2}{a^2}\right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (219)$$

TODO: structure does NOT match [4, Ch. 5] - neither A,B,C nor ϵ

For $I_{0,n}^{(1,1)}$ one finds [4, Ch. 5]:

$$I_{0,n}^{(1,1)} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{X}} \ln \left(\frac{aA - bB + \sqrt{X}}{aA - bC - \sqrt{X}} \right) \quad (221)$$

$$\text{with } X = (aB - bA)^2 - (a^2 - b^2)C^2 \quad (222)$$

FiXme
Error: fix
to Bojak

$I_{0,n}^{(1,-3)}$ is given by [4, Ch. 5] and from those two all other integrals can be deduced using the techniques described in [4, Ch. 5]: increase k or l by differentiation or interchange k and l by a rotation:

$$I_n^{(k,l)} = I_n^{(l,k)} \left(a \leftrightarrow A, b \rightarrow -\sqrt{B^2 + C^2}, B \rightarrow \frac{-bB}{\sqrt{B^2 + C^2}}, C \rightarrow \frac{-bC}{\sqrt{B^2 + C^2}} \right) \quad (223)$$

2.4 needed set in matrix element

define a shortcut:

$$\mathcal{V}_{a,b}(x, y) = \left(x^k y^l \right)_{k=0..a, l=0..b} \quad (224)$$

It is

$$A_{G,1} = \sum_{k,l=0}^3 (\mathcal{C}_{A_{G,1}})_{(k,l)} t'^{-2+k} u_7^{-2+l} = \text{tr} \left(\mathcal{C}_{A_{G,1}} \frac{\mathcal{V}_{3,3}(t', u_7)^t}{t'^2 u_7^2} \right) \quad (225)$$

$$A_{L,1} = \sum_{k=0}^4 \sum_{l=0}^2 (\mathcal{C}_{A_{L,1}})_{(k,l)} t'^{-2+k} u_7^{-2+l} = \text{tr} \left(\mathcal{C}_{A_{L,1}} \frac{\mathcal{V}_{4,2}(t', u_7)^t}{t'^2 u_7^2} \right) \quad (226)$$

and we will thus need the integrals

$$(\mathcal{I}_{A_{G,1}})_{(k,l)} = \int d\Omega_n \frac{1}{t'^2 u_7^2} (\mathcal{V}_{3,3}(t', u_7))_{(k,l)} \quad (227)$$

$$(\mathcal{I}_{A_{L,1}})_{(k,l)} = \int d\Omega_n \frac{1}{t'^2 u_7^2} (\mathcal{V}_{4,2}(t', u_7))_{(k,l)} \quad (228)$$

with

$$a(t') = -b(t') = -2\omega_1\omega_2 = -\frac{s_4(s' + t_1)}{2(s_4 + m^2)} \quad (229)$$

$$A(u_7) = q^2 - 2q_0 E_1 = q^2 - \frac{(s_4 + 2m^2)(s + u_1)}{2(s_4 + m^2)} \quad (230)$$

$$B(u_7) = -2\omega_2(|\vec{p}_2| \cos \psi - \omega_1) = \frac{s_4}{2} \left(1 - \frac{s + u_1}{s_4 + m^2} + \frac{s' - t_1}{s' + t_1} \right) \quad (231)$$

$$C(u_7) = -2\omega_2 |\vec{p}_2| \sin \psi \quad (232)$$

that is $I_{a,n}^{(-2...2, -1...2)}$. With this we find

$$A + B = -\frac{t_1 u_1}{s' + t_1} \quad (233)$$

$$\frac{(A + B)^2}{A^2 - B^2 - C^2} = \frac{(s_4 + m^2)t_1^2 u_1^2}{(s' + t_1)^2 (s_4 q^2 t_1 + m^2 (s' + u_1)^2)} \quad (234)$$

$$2B(A + B) + 3C^2 = -\frac{s_4(m^2 s'(3s' s_4 + 2t_1 u_1) + t_1(q^2(s_4 - u_1)(3s_4 - u_1) - u_1(s' s_4 + t_1 u_1)))}{(s_4 + m^2)(s' + t_1)^2} \quad (235)$$

With this we get

$$\int d\Omega_n A_{j,1} = \text{tr}(\mathcal{C}_{A_{j,1}} (\mathcal{I}_{A_{j,1}})^t) \quad j = G, L \quad (236)$$

It is

$$A_{G,2} = \sum_{k,l=0}^3 (\mathcal{C}_{A_{G,2}})_{(k,l)} s_5^{-2+k} u'^{-2+l} = \text{tr} \left(\mathcal{C}_{A_{G,2}} \frac{\mathcal{V}_{3,3}(s_5, u')^t}{s_5^2 u'^2} \right) \quad (237)$$

$$A_{L,2} = \sum_{k=0}^4 \sum_{l=0}^3 (\mathcal{C}_{A_{L,2}})_{(k,l)} s_5^{-2+k} u'^{-2+l} = \text{tr} \left(\mathcal{C}_{A_{L,2}} \frac{\mathcal{V}_{4,3}(s_5, u')^t}{s_5^2 u'^2} \right) \quad (238)$$

and we will thus need the integrals

$$(\mathcal{I}_{A_{G,2}})_{(k,l)} = \int d\Omega_n \frac{1}{s_5^2 u'^2} (\mathcal{V}_{3,3}(s_5, u'))_{(k,l)} \quad (239)$$

$$(\mathcal{I}_{A_{L,2}})_{(k,l)} = \int d\Omega_n \frac{1}{s_5^2 u'^2} (\mathcal{V}_{4,3}(s_5, u'))_{(k,l)} \quad (240)$$

but as both s_5 and u' are of $[ABC]$ type we have to apply partial fractioning, following the ideas of [4, Ch. 5]. It is

$$(43) : \quad s_5 = s - q^2 + t' + u' \quad (241)$$

so end up with a form of $\mathcal{V}(p+q, q)$ where p is $[ab]$ and q and $p+q$ are $[ABC]$. The aim is then to get to a form with fractions of $\frac{p}{q}$ and/or $\frac{p+q}{p}$ and indeed this can be achieved. [TODO]

FiXme
Error:
rewrite

A References

- [1] M. Stratmann. Private communications, 2015.
- [2] W. Beenakker, H. Kuijf, W. L. van Neerven, and J. Smith, “QCD Corrections to Heavy Quark Production in p anti-p Collisions,” Phys. Rev. **D40** (1989) 54–82.
- [3] W. L. Van Neerven, “Dimensional regularization of mass and infrared singularities in two-loop on-shell vertex functions,” Nuclear Physics B **268** no. 2, (May, 1986) 453–488.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0550321386901653>.
- [4] I. Bojak,
NLO QCD corrections to the polarized photoproduction and hadroproduction of heavy quarks.
PhD thesis, Dortmund U., 2000. [arXiv:hep-ph/0005120](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0005120) [hep-ph].
- [5] “NIST Digital Library of Mathematical Functions.” [Http://dlmf.nist.gov/](http://dlmf.nist.gov/), release 1.0.10 of 2015-08-07. <http://dlmf.nist.gov/>. Online companion to [6].
- [6] F. W. J. Olver, D. W. Lozier, R. F. Boisvert, and C. W. Clark, eds.,
NIST Handbook of Mathematical Functions. Cambridge University Press, New York, NY, 2010. Print companion to [5].

List of Corrections

Error: prove	11
Error: fix to Bojak	15
Error: rewrite	17