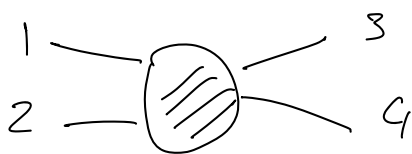


QED to discover quarks, color exist

e^\pm elementary point like.

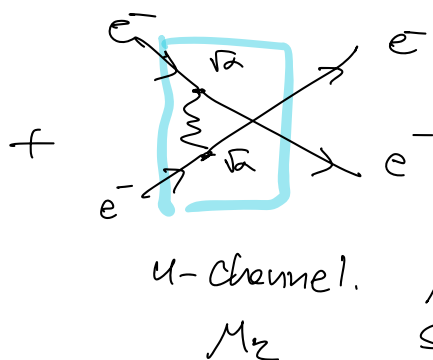
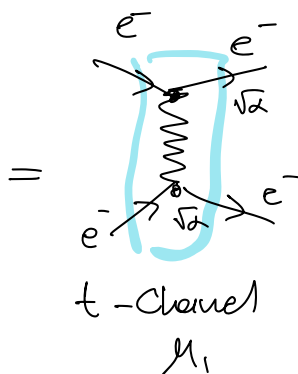


2-body scattering.

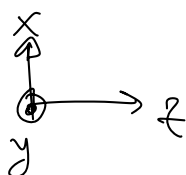
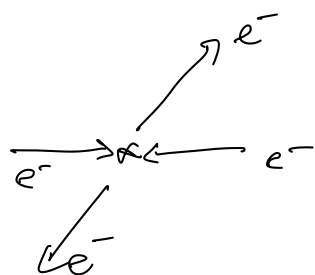
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \propto \frac{1}{(E_1 + E_2)} \frac{|\vec{P}_{out}|}{|\vec{P}_{in}|} |\mathcal{M}|^2 \quad \text{in the Center of mass.}$$

Simple QED process

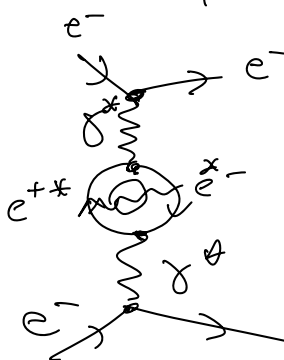
$$e^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^-$$



Möller scattering.



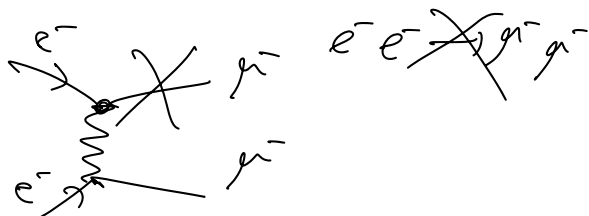
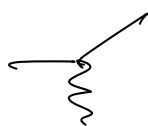
$$M_1, M_2 \propto \alpha_{EM} \times (\dots)$$



$$M_3 \propto \alpha \cdot \alpha = \alpha_{EM}^2$$

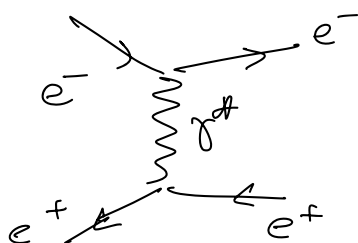
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{137}$$

QED vertex



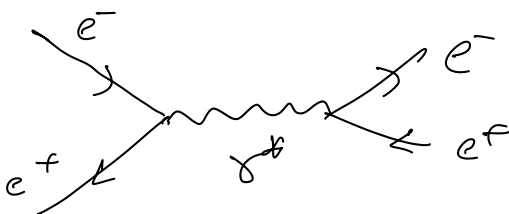
$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow e^- e^+$$

Bhabha Scattering



t-channel

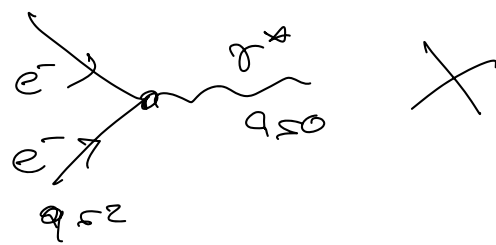
+



s-channel Annihilation.

Möller
S-channel.

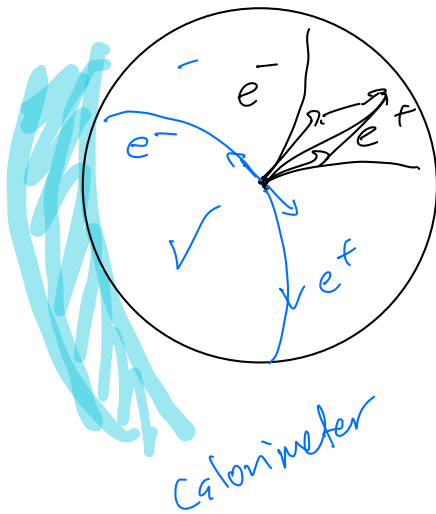
$$e^-e^- \rightarrow e^-e^-$$



$$N = \sigma \times \underbrace{L_{inst}} \times \Delta t$$

$$N(\text{bhabha scat}) = N(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-) \equiv \underbrace{\sigma_{Bh.}}_{\text{Calculated precisely.}} \times L_{inst.} \times \Delta t$$

Count and measure.



$$\vec{B} \odot$$

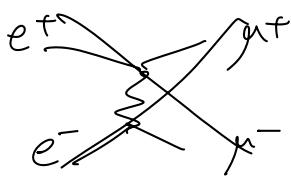
$$\rightarrow \vec{\sigma}$$

Not possible

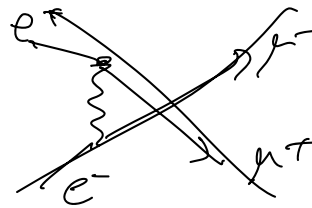
Luminosity Measurement.

S-channel :

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



+

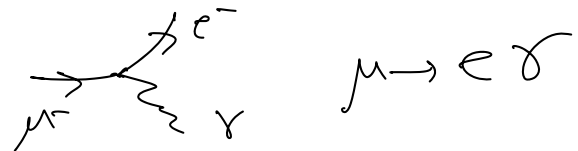


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

$$\mu^+\mu^-$$

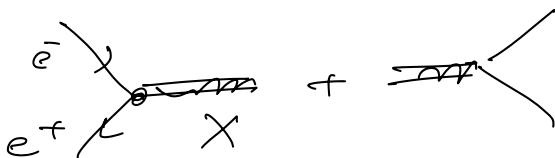


if possible \Rightarrow



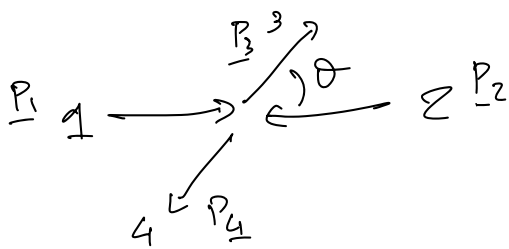
Flavor violating decay.

leg



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

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$$



$$\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2 = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_3 + \vec{P}_4 = 0$$

$$\vec{P}_{in}, \vec{P}_{out}$$

Symmetric beam: $E_1 = E_2$ $\vec{P}_1 = -\vec{P}_2$
 LAB frame \equiv C.O.M. frame

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{1}{(E_1 + E_2)^2} \frac{|\vec{P}_{out}|}{|\vec{P}_{in}|} |M|^2$$

Mandelstam Variables: s, t, u

$$\underline{P}_i^2 = m_i^2$$

$$= E_i^2 - \vec{P}_i^2$$

$\underline{P}_1 + \underline{P}_2 = \underline{P}_3 + \underline{P}_4$ En. Mom. Conservation

$$s = (\underline{P}_1 + \underline{P}_2)^2 = \underline{P}_1^2 + \underline{P}_2^2 + 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_2$$

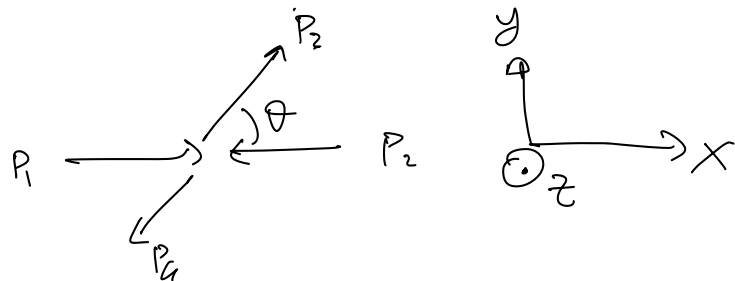
$$t = (\underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_3)^2 = m_3^2 + \underline{P}_1^2 - 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_3$$

$$u = (\underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_4)^2 = m_4^2 + \underline{P}_1^2 - 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_4$$

$$s + t + u = \underbrace{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2}_{\sum_i m_i^2} + \frac{2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_2 + 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_1 - 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_3 - 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_4}{2\underline{P}_1 \cdot (\underbrace{\underline{P}_2 + \underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_3 - \underline{P}_4}_{=0})}$$

High Energy Regime

$$E_i \gg m_i$$



$$\underline{P}_1 = (E_1, P, 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_2 = (E_2, -P, 0, 0)$$

$$\underline{P}_3 = (E_3, P_{out} \cos \theta, P_{out} \sin \theta, 0)$$

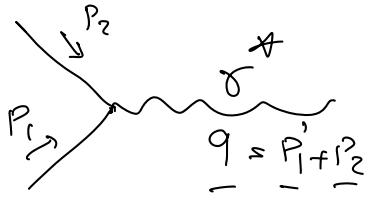
$$\underline{P}_4 = (E_4, -P_{out} \cos \theta, -P_{out} \sin \theta, 0)$$

$$s = (\underline{P}_1 + \underline{P}_2)^2 = (E_1 + E_2)^2 = (2E)^2 = 4E^2$$

$$= (E_3 + E_4)^2$$

Sym. beams.
 $E_1 = E_2$

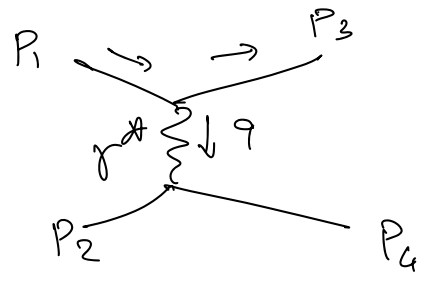
$$\begin{aligned}
 S = (\underline{P}_1 + \underline{P}_2)^2 &= P_1^2 + P_2^2 + 2\underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(E_1 E_2 - \underline{P}_1 \cdot \underline{P}_2) \\
 &= m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(E^2 - p^2) \\
 &= (m_1^2 + p^2) + (m_2^2 + p^2) + 2E^2 \\
 &= 4E^2
 \end{aligned}$$



prop $\frac{-g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \quad \frac{1}{S}$

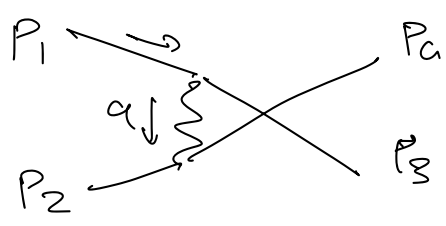
$t = (\underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_3)^2 = (\underline{P}_2 - \underline{P}_4)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}S(1 - \cos\theta)$ high energy regime

$u = (\underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_4)^2 = (\underline{P}_2 - \underline{P}_3)^2 = \frac{1}{2}S(1 + \cos\theta)$



$q = \underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_3$

propagator $\frac{-g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \quad \frac{1}{t}$



$q = \underline{P}_1 - \underline{P}_4$

prop. $\frac{-g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \quad \frac{1}{u}$

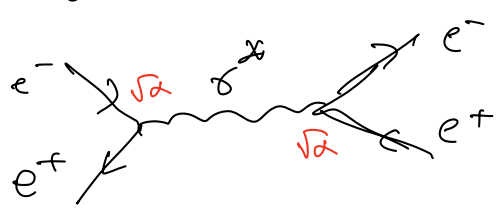
Cross Section $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ in QED

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \frac{1}{(\underline{E}_1 + \underline{E}_2)^2} \frac{|\underline{P}_{out}|}{|\underline{P}_{in}|} |M|^2$$

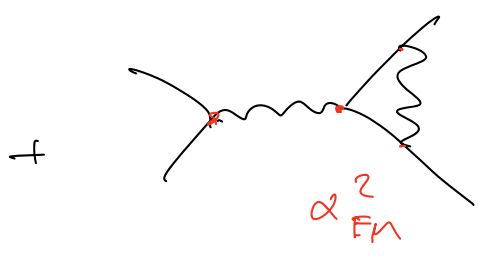
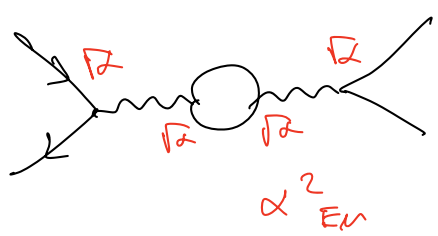
S

$E_i \gg m_i$ $P_{out} \approx P_{in}$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 S} |M|^2$$

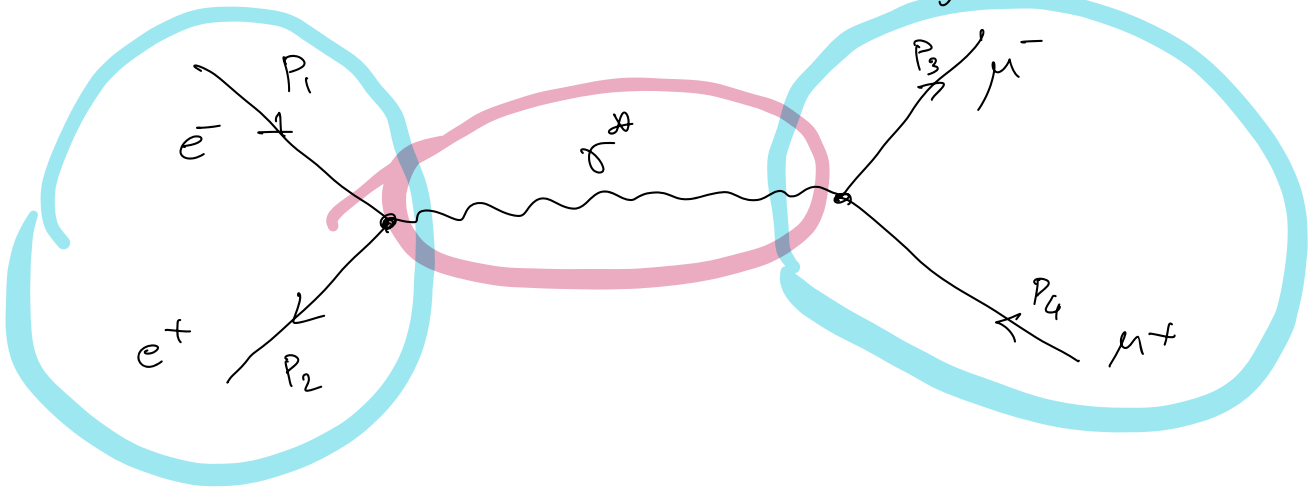


$M_1 \propto e_{EM}$



$$|M|^2 = |\mathcal{M}_1 + \mathcal{M}_2 + \mathcal{M}_3|^2 = |\mathcal{M}|^2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$$

ignore $\mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$.



$$-i\mathcal{M} = [\bar{v}(p_2) ie\gamma^\mu u(p_1)] \times$$

$$\times \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{q^2} \times$$

$$\times [\bar{u}(p_3) ie\gamma^\nu v(p_4)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{M} = -\frac{e^2}{s} \underline{j}_{(e)} \cdot \underline{j}_{(\mu)}$$

u, v spinors. e^-, e^+

$$-ig_{\mu\nu}/s$$

$$j_{(e)}^\mu = \bar{v}(p_2) \gamma^\mu u(p_1)$$

$$j_{(\mu)}^\nu = \bar{u}(p_3) \gamma^\nu v(p_4)$$