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# COMPTON SCATTERING

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# 1 Compton scattering

Here we compute the differential cross section for Compton scattering ( $e^- \gamma \rightarrow e^- \gamma$ ) as a function of the polar angle  $\theta$ , evaluated in the rest system of the initial-state electron, between the direction of the incoming photon and the out-going photon.

## 1.1 Diagrams

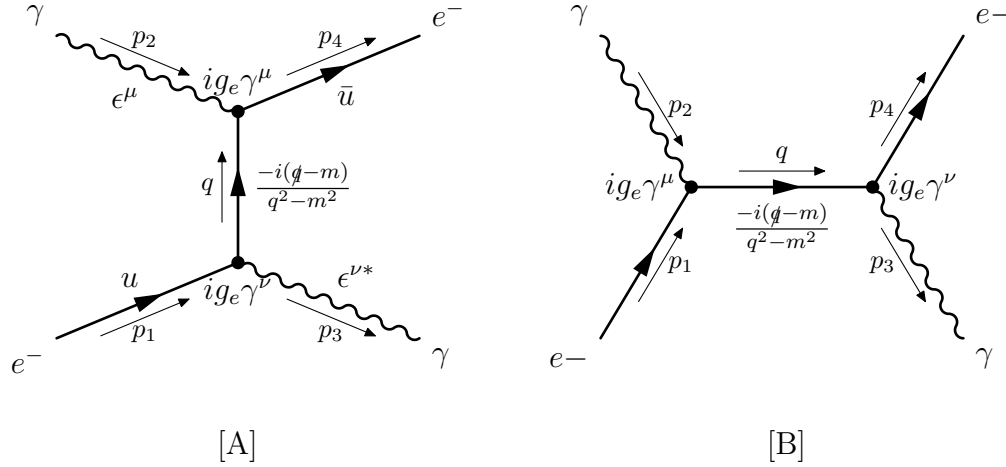


Figure 1: [A] Shows the  $t$ -channel Feynman diagram and [B] shows the  $s$ -channel Feynman diagram

## 1.2 Matrix Elements

The scattering amplitude for the  $t$ -channel diagram is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 -2\pi i \delta^4(p_3 + p_4 - p_2 - p_1) \mathcal{M}_t = & \int \frac{\epsilon_\mu(\mathbf{p}_2, \sigma_2)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2p_2^0}} \left[ \frac{\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_4, \sigma_4)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} (-ie) \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i(\not{q} + m_e)}{q^2 - m_e^2 + i\varepsilon} (-ie) \gamma^\nu \frac{u(\mathbf{p}_1, \sigma_1)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \right] \frac{\epsilon_\nu^*(\mathbf{p}_3, \sigma_3)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2p_3^0}} \\
 & \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_2 + q - p_4) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 - q - p_3) d^4q
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Switching to a more concise, but still clear, notation

$$= \frac{-ie^2}{(2\pi)^2 (q^2 - m_e^2) \sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (\not{q} + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] \delta^4(p_4 + p_3 - p_2 - p_1) \tag{2}$$

Where  $q' \equiv p_1 - p_3$ . Thus,

$$\mathcal{M}_t = \frac{-e^2}{(2\pi)^3(q'^2 - m_e^2)\sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (\not{q}' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] \quad (3)$$

This can be simplified further by noting the following

$$(\not{p}_1 - \not{p}_3 + m_e) \gamma^\nu u_1 = -\not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu u_1 + (\gamma^\rho \gamma^\nu p_{1\rho} + \gamma^\nu m_e) u_1 \quad (4)$$

$$= -\not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu u_1 + ([2g^{\rho\nu} - \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho] p_{1\rho} + \gamma^\nu m_e) u = -\not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu u_1 + 2p_1^\nu u - \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 - m_e) u_1 \quad (5)$$

Using the Dirac equation  $(\not{p}_1 - m_e) u_1$

$$= (-\not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu + 2p_1^\nu) u_1 \quad (6)$$

The denominator can also be simplified

$$q'^2 - m_e^2 = p_1^2 - p_3^2 - 2(p_1 \cdot p_3) - m_e^2 = -2(p_1 \cdot p_3) \quad (7)$$

Where I have used the fact that  $p_1^2 = m_e^2$ ,  $p_3^2 = 0$ .

The matrix element becomes

$$\mathcal{M}_t = \frac{e^2}{(2\pi)^3 2(p_1 \cdot p_3) \sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (2p_1^\nu - \not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] \quad (8)$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{(2\pi)^3 2(p_1 \cdot p_3) \sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (\gamma^\mu 2p_1^\nu - \gamma^\mu \not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] \quad (9)$$

For the  $s$ -channel diagram we have,

$$\begin{aligned} -2\pi i \delta^4(p_3 + p_4 - p_2 - p_1) \mathcal{M}_s = & \int \frac{\epsilon_\mu^*(\mathbf{p}_3, \sigma_3)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2p_3^0}} \left[ \frac{\bar{u}(\mathbf{p}_4, \sigma_4)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} (-ie) \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i(\not{q} + m_e)}{q^2 - m_e^2 + i\varepsilon} (-ie) \gamma^\nu \frac{u(\mathbf{p}_1, \sigma_1)}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \right] \frac{\epsilon_\nu(\mathbf{p}_2, \sigma_2)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sqrt{2p_2^0}} \\ & \times (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - q) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(q - p_3 - p_4) d^4q \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Again switching up notation,

$$= \frac{-ie^2}{(2\pi)^2 (q'^2 - m_e^2) \sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_3^* (\not{q}'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1] \delta^4(p_4 + p_3 - p_2 - p_1) \quad (11)$$

Where  $q'' \equiv p_1 + p_2$ . Thus,

$$\mathcal{M}_s = \frac{-e^2}{(2\pi)^3(q''^2 - m_e^2)\sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_3^* (q'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1] \quad (12)$$

This can be simplified as well

$$(\not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu + \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu p_{1\sigma} + m_e \gamma^\mu) u_1 = \not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu u_1 + [(2g^{\sigma\nu} p_{1\sigma} - \gamma^\nu \not{p}_1) + m_e \gamma^\nu] u_1 \quad (13)$$

$$= (2p^\nu + \not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu) u_1 \quad (14)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_s = \frac{-e^2}{(2\pi)^3 2(p_1 \cdot p_2) \sqrt{4p_2^0 p_3^0}} [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_{3\mu}^* (2\gamma^\mu p^\nu + \gamma^\mu \not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu) \epsilon_{2\nu} u_1] \quad (15)$$

The total amplitude is then given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot}} = \mathcal{M}_t + \mathcal{M}_s \quad (16)$$

The squared amplitude

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot}}|^2 &= |\mathcal{M}_t|^2 + |\mathcal{M}_s|^2 + \mathcal{M}_t \mathcal{M}_s^* + \mathcal{M}_s \mathcal{M}_t^* \\ &= \frac{e^4}{(2\pi)^6 2p_2^0 p_3^0} \left[ \frac{1}{t^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (q' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (q' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1]^* \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{s^2} [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_3^* (q'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1] [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_3^* (q'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1]^* \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{ts} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (q' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_3^* (q'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1]^* \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{ts} [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_3^* (q'' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_2 u_1] [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 (q' + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1]^* \right] \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

We have a bunch of factors of the form

$$[\bar{u}_a \not{\epsilon}_b (q + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_c^* u_d]^* = [u_a^\dagger \gamma^0 (\epsilon_b)_\nu \gamma^\nu q_\mu \gamma^\mu (\epsilon_c)_\rho^* \gamma^\rho u_d]^\dagger + m_e [u_a^\dagger \gamma^0 (\epsilon_b)_\nu \gamma^\nu (\epsilon_c)_\rho^* \gamma^\rho u_d]^\dagger \quad (19)$$

$$= [u_d^\dagger (\gamma^\rho)^\dagger (\epsilon_c)_\rho (\gamma^\mu)^\dagger q_\mu (\gamma^\nu)^\dagger (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* (\gamma^0)^\dagger u_a] + m_e [u_d^\dagger (\gamma^\rho)^\dagger (\epsilon_c)_\rho (\gamma^\nu)^\dagger (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* (\gamma^0)^\dagger u_a] \quad (20)$$

$$= [u_d^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^\rho \gamma^0 (\epsilon_c)_\rho \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0 q_\mu \gamma^0 \gamma^\nu \gamma^0 (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* \gamma^0 u_a] + m_e [u_d^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^\rho \gamma^0 (\epsilon_c)_\rho \gamma^0 \gamma^\nu \gamma^0 (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* \gamma^0 u_a] \quad (21)$$

$$= [\bar{u}_d \not{\epsilon}_c \not{q} \not{\epsilon}_b^* u_a] + m_e [\bar{u}_d \not{\epsilon}_c \not{\epsilon}_b^* u_a] = [\bar{u}_d \not{\epsilon}_c (q + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_b^* u_a] \quad (22)$$

Where I have used the following facts:  $(\gamma^0)^\dagger = \gamma^0$ ,  $(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0$ , and the fact that  $q_\mu$  and  $\epsilon_\mu$  are just numbers (real and complex, respectively). Defining  $Q' \equiv \not{q}' + m_e$ ,  $Q'' \equiv \not{q}'' + m_e$  and focusing on the terms within the brackets of Eq.(18)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{t^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_3 Q' \not{\epsilon}_2^* u_4] + \frac{1}{s^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_3 Q'' \not{\epsilon}_2^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q'' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_4] \\
& + \frac{1}{ts} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_2^* Q'' \not{\epsilon}_3 u_4] + [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_3 Q'' \not{\epsilon}_2^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_3^* Q' \not{\epsilon}_2 u_4] \\
& = \frac{1}{(p_1 \cdot p_3)^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_{2\mu} (\gamma^\mu 2p_1^\nu - \gamma^\mu \not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu) \epsilon_{3\nu}^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \epsilon_{3\eta} (2p_1^\eta \gamma^\lambda - \gamma^\eta \not{p}_3 \gamma^\lambda) \epsilon_{2\lambda}^* u_4] \\
& \quad \frac{1}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_{3\mu}^* (2\gamma^\mu p_1^\nu + \gamma^\mu \not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu) \epsilon_{2\nu} u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \epsilon_{2\eta}^* (2p_1^\eta \gamma^\lambda + \gamma^\eta \not{p}_2 \gamma^\lambda) \epsilon_{3\lambda} u_4] \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{(p_1 \cdot p_3)(p_1 \cdot p_2)} \left[ [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_{2\mu} (\gamma^\mu 2p_1^\nu - \gamma^\mu \not{p}_3 \gamma^\nu) \epsilon_{3\nu}^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \epsilon_{2\nu}^* (2\gamma^\mu p_1^\nu + \gamma^\nu \not{p}_2 \gamma^\mu) \epsilon_{3\mu} u_4] \right. \\
& \quad \left. + [\bar{u}_4 \epsilon_{3\mu}^* (2\gamma^\mu p_1^\nu + \gamma^\mu \not{p}_2 \gamma^\nu) \epsilon_{2\nu} u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \epsilon_{3\nu} (2p_1^\nu \gamma^\mu - \gamma^\nu \not{p}_3 \gamma^\mu) \epsilon_{2\mu}^* u_4] \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

$$\tag{24}$$

Now comes the job of averaging and summing over spins, we have terms of the two forms:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma_1=\pm 1/2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma_a=\pm 1} \sum_{\sigma_b=\pm 1} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_a Q \not{\epsilon}_b^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_b \tilde{Q} \not{\epsilon}_a^* u_4] \tag{25}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} \sum_{\sigma_a, \sigma_b=\pm 1} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_a Q \not{\epsilon}_b^* (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_b \tilde{Q} \not{\epsilon}_a^* u_4] \tag{26}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} \sum_{\sigma_a, \sigma_b=\pm 1} [\bar{u}_4 \gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma^\rho \tilde{Q} \gamma^\eta u_4] (\epsilon_b)_\rho (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* (\epsilon_a)_\mu (\epsilon_a)_\eta^* \tag{27}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 \gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma^\rho \tilde{Q} \gamma^\eta u_4] g_{\rho\nu} g_{\mu\eta} \tag{28}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ij} [\gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\nu \tilde{Q} \gamma_\mu]_{ij} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 u_4]_{ji} \tag{29}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_j [\gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\nu \tilde{Q} \gamma_\mu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)]_{jj} \tag{30}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu (\not{q} + m_e) \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\nu (\not{q} + m_e) \gamma_\mu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)] \tag{31}$$

Let's see what comes out when we look at the spin sum and average of Eq.(24). For the first and second term we have the form

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} \sum_{\sigma_2, \sigma_3=\pm 1} [\bar{u}_4(\gamma^\mu 2p_1^\nu \mp \gamma^\mu \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma^\nu)(\not{p}_1 + m_e)(2p_1^\eta \gamma^\lambda \mp \gamma^\eta \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma^\lambda)u_4](\epsilon_2)_\mu(\epsilon_2)_\lambda^*(\epsilon_3)_\eta(\epsilon_3)_\nu^* \quad (32)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4(\gamma^\mu 2p_1^\nu \mp \gamma^\mu \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma^\nu)(\not{p}_1 + m_e)(2p_1^\eta \gamma^\lambda \mp \gamma^\eta \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma^\lambda)u_4]g^{\mu\lambda}g^{\eta\nu} \quad (33)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[(2\gamma^\mu p_1^\nu \mp \gamma^\mu \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma^\nu)(\not{p}_1 + m_e)(2p_{1\nu} \gamma_\mu \mp \gamma_\nu \not{p}_{3/2} \gamma_\mu)(\not{p}_4 + m_e)] \quad (34)$$

Expanding the traces explicitly we have

$$\begin{aligned} &= m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu] + m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &\quad + m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu] + \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &\quad + m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] + m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m_e q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] + m_e q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] \\ &\quad + m_e p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] + q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] \\ &\quad + m_e q_\eta p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] \\ &\quad + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] + m_e^3 p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] \\ &\quad + m_e^3 q_\eta \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

We can simplify first by using the fact that the trace of a product of an odd number

of  $\gamma$  matrices is zero

$$\begin{aligned}
&= m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] + m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] \\
&\quad + q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] \\
&\quad + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu]
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

Or for the simplified expression for  $q = p_1 + p_2$ , leaving out the odd numbered gamma matrix products

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_1) \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma_\mu] + 2m_e^2 p_{2\sigma} p_{1\nu} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu] \\
&\quad + 4(p_1 \cdot p_1) p_{1\lambda} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] + 2p_{2\sigma} p_{1\lambda} p_{1\nu} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] \\
&\quad + 2m_e^2 p_{1\nu} p_{2\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu] + m_e^2 p_{2\sigma} p_{2\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu] \\
&\quad + 2p_{1\nu} p_{1\lambda} p_{2\rho} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] + p_{2\sigma} p_{1\lambda} p_{2\rho} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta]
\end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Before we continue on we should note that we will probably want to express our matrix elements in terms of Lorentz invariant quantities, for  $2 \rightarrow 2$  scattering we can express our result in the Lorentz-invariant Mandelstama variables. We can choose any frame we'd like to define them, in the CM frame we have

$$\begin{aligned}
s &= (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 2(p_1 \cdot p_2) + m_e^2 \\
&= (p_3 + p_4)^2 = 2(p_3 \cdot p_4) + m_e^2
\end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t &= (p_1 - p_3)^2 = -2(p_1 \cdot p_3) + m_e^2 \\
&= (p_4 - p_2)^2 = -2(p_4 \cdot p_2) + m_e^2
\end{aligned} \tag{40}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= (p_1 - p_4)^2 = -2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + m_e^2 \\
&= (p_3 - p_2)^2 = -2(p_3 \cdot p_2)
\end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

Now we can go term by term, simplifying with our  $\gamma$ -matrix identities

1.

$$m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] = -2m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] = -32m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma g^{\lambda\sigma} \tag{42}$$

$$= -32m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) \tag{43}$$

Where I have used the identities  $\gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu = -2\gamma^\lambda$ ,  $\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu = 4g^{\lambda\sigma} \mathbb{1}_{4 \times 4}$ .

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$

$$= -32m_e^2 (p_1^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_3)) = -32m_e^2 \left( m_e^2 - \left( \frac{m_e^2}{2} - \frac{t}{2} \right) \right) = -16m_e^4 - 16m_e^2 t \tag{44}$$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= -32m_e^2(p_1^2 + p_1 \cdot p_2) = -32m_e^2 \left( m_e^2 + \left( \frac{s}{2} - \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right) \right) = -16m_e^4 - 16m_e^2 s \quad (45)$$

2.

$$m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = -8m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\rho] \quad (46)$$

$$= -32m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} g^{\sigma\rho} = -32m_e^2 (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) \quad (47)$$

Using  $\gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu = 4\mathbb{1}_{4 \times 4}$ ,  $\text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\rho] = 4g^{\sigma\rho}$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$

$$= -32m_e^2((p_1 \cdot p_4) - (p_3 \cdot p_4)) = -32m_e^2 \left( -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right) = 16m_e^2 u - 16m_e^4 - 16m_e^2 s \quad (48)$$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= -32m_e^2((p_1 \cdot p_4) + (p_2 \cdot p_4)) = -32m_e^2 \left( -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 + \frac{t}{2} - \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right) = -48m_e^4 + 16m_e^2 t + 16m_e^2 u \quad (49)$$

3.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu] = 64m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma g^{\eta\sigma} = 64m_e^2 (q \cdot \tilde{q}) \quad (50)$$

For  $q = \tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$

$$= 64m_e^2 (p_1 - p_3)^2 = 64m_e^2 t \quad (51)$$

For  $q = \tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= 64m_e^2 ((p_1 + p_2)^2) = 64m_e^2 s \quad (52)$$

4.

$$q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = -2q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] \quad (53)$$

$$= 4q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\eta \gamma^\rho] = 16q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} (g^{\sigma\lambda} g^{\eta\rho} - g^{\sigma\eta} g^{\lambda\rho} + g^{\sigma\rho} g^{\lambda\eta}) \quad (54)$$

$$= 16 [(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q})(q \cdot p_4) - (q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) + (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot q)] \quad (55)$$

For  $q = \tilde{q}$  this reduces to

$$= 32(p_1 \cdot q)(p_4 \cdot q) - 16q^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (56)$$



For  $q = p_1 - p_3$

$$= 8(p_1 \cdot (p_1 - p_3)p_4 \cdot (p_1 - p_3)) - 4(p_1 - p_3)^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (57)$$

$$= 8([p_1^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_3)][(p_1 \cdot p_4) - (p_3 \cdot p_4)]) - 4t(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (58)$$

$$= 8 \left( \left[ m_e^2 - \frac{m_e^2}{2} + \frac{t}{2} \right] \left[ -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 - \frac{s}{2} + \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right] \right) - 4t \left( -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 \right) \quad (59)$$

$$= 2(m_e^2(s - t - u) + m_e^4 + st) \quad (60)$$

For  $q = p_1 + p_2$

$$= 8(p_1 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)p_4 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)) - 4(p_1 + p_2)^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (61)$$

$$= 8([p_1^2 + (p_1 \cdot p_2)][(p_1 \cdot p_4) + (p_2 \cdot p_4)]) - 4s(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (62)$$

$$= 8 \left( \left[ m_e^2 + \frac{s}{2} - \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right] \left[ -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{m_e^2}{2} \right] \right) - 4s \left( -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 \right) \quad (63)$$

$$= 6m_e^4 - 2st + 2m_e^2(s - t - u) \quad (64)$$

5.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] = -2m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu] \quad (65)$$

$$= -32m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} g^{\eta\lambda} = -32m_e^2 (q \cdot p_1) \quad (66)$$

6.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = -8m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\eta \gamma^\rho] \quad (67)$$

$$= -32m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} g^{\eta\rho} = -32m_e^2 (q \cdot p_4) \quad (68)$$

7.

$$m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = -2m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\rho] \quad (69)$$

$$= 16m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} g^{\lambda\rho} = 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (70)$$

In terms of Mandelstam variables

$$= 16m_e^2 \left[ -\frac{u}{2} + m_e^2 \right] = -8m_e^2 u + 16m_e^4 \quad (71)$$

8.

$$m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu] = 64m_e^4 \quad (72)$$

Putting it all together,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu (\not{q} + m_e) \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\nu (\not{q} + m_e) \gamma_\mu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)] \\ &= -32m_e^2(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) - 32m_e^2(\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) + 64m_e^2(q \cdot \tilde{q}) \\ &+ 4[(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q})(q \cdot p_4) - (q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) + (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot q)] \\ &- 32m_e^2(q \cdot p_1) - 32m_e^2(q \cdot p_4) + 16m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + 64m_e^4 \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 64m_e^4 - 32m_e^2[(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) + (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) + (q \cdot p_1) + (q \cdot p_4)] + 64m_e^2(q \cdot \tilde{q}) \\ &+ 16m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + 4[(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q})(q \cdot p_4) - (q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) + (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot q)] \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

For  $q = \tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$ 

$$\begin{aligned} &= -16m_e^4 - 16m_e^2t + 16m_e^2u - 48m_e^4 + 16m_e^2s + 64m_e^2t + 6m_e^4 - 2m_e^2(u - t + s) - 2ts \\ &- 16m_e^4 - 16m_e^2t + 16m_e^2u - 48m_e^4 + 16m_e^2s - 8m_e^2u + 16m_e^4 + 64m_e^4 \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

$$= -24m^2s + 24m^2t + 16m^2u + 24m^4 + 8st \quad (76)$$

$$= 8(m^2(-3s + 3t + 2u) + 3m^4 + st) \quad (77)$$

The simplified expression i.e. Eq.(38) is determined in the same way

1.

$$4m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_1) \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma_\mu] = 64m_e^4 \quad (78)$$

2.

$$2m_e^2 p_{2\sigma} p_{1\nu} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu] = 32m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_2) \quad (79)$$

$$= 16m_e^2(s - m_e^2) \quad (80)$$

3.

$$4(p_1 \cdot p_1) p_{1\lambda} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] = -32(p_1 \cdot p_1)(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (81)$$

$$= 16m_e^2u - 32m_e^4 \quad (82)$$

4.

$$2p_{2\sigma} p_{1\lambda} p_{1\nu} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] = -16[(p_2 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_1) - (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2)] \quad (83)$$

$$= -16m_e^2(p_2 \cdot p_4) = 8m_e^2t - 8m_e^4 \quad (84)$$

5.

$$2m_e^2 p_1^\nu p_{2\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu] = 32m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_2) \quad (85)$$

$$= 16(m_e^2 s - m_e^4) \quad (86)$$

6.

$$m_e^2 p_{2\sigma} p_{2\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu] = 64m_e^2 (p_2 \cdot p_2) = 0 \quad (87)$$

7.

$$2p_1^\nu p_{1\lambda} p_{2\rho} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] = -16[(p_2 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_1) - (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2)] \quad (88)$$

$$= -16m_e^2 (p_2 \cdot p_4) = 8m_e^2 t - 8m_e^4 \quad (89)$$

8.

$$p_{2\sigma} p_{1\lambda} p_{2\rho} p_{4\eta} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma_\mu \gamma^\eta] = 16[(p_2 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2) + (p_2 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2) - (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_2 \cdot p_2)] \quad (90)$$

$$= 32(p_2 \cdot p_4)(p_1 \cdot p_2) = 8m_e^2 s + 8m_e^2 t - 8m_e^4 - 8st \quad (91)$$

Now we can evaluate the first two terms in Eq.(23). For the first term we realize that we should have set  $Q = \tilde{Q}$  above which would have saved us some time, but, nonetheless we push on setting  $q = \tilde{q}$

$$= 64m_e^4 - 64m_e^2 [(p_1 \cdot q) + (p_4 \cdot q) - q^2] + 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) + 8(p_1 \cdot q)(p_4 \cdot q) - 4q^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (92)$$

In the first term we note that  $q' = p_1 - p_3$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{t^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_3 Q' \not{\epsilon}_2^* u_4] \\ &= \frac{1}{4t^2} \left[ 64m_e^4 - 64m_e^2 [(p_1 \cdot (p_1 - p_3)) + (p_4 \cdot (p_1 - p_3)) - (p_1 - p_3)^2] + 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 8(p_1 \cdot (p_1 - p_3))(p_4 \cdot (p_1 - p_3)) - 4(p_1 - p_3)^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (93)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4t^2} [64m_e^4 + 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) - 64m_e^2 (p_1 - p_3)(p_3 + p_4) + 4(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 - p_3)^2] \quad (94)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t^2} \left[ -16m^2 \sqrt{st} + m^2 t - 2m^2 u + 20m^4 - \frac{tu}{2} \right] \quad (95)$$

For the second terms in Eq.(23) noting  $q'' = p_1 + p_2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{s^2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_3 Q'' \not{\epsilon}_2^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q'' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_4] \\ &= \frac{1}{4s^2} \left[ 64m_e^4 - 64m_e^2 [(p_1 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)) + (p_4 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)) - (p_1 + p_2)^2] + 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 8(p_1 \cdot (p_1 + p_2))(p_4 \cdot (p_1 + p_2)) - 4(p_1 + p_2)^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (96)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4s^2} [64m_e^4 + 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot p_4) + 64m_e^2 (p_1 + p_2)(p_2 - p_4) + 4(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2)^2] \quad (97)$$

$$= 24m^2 s + 8m^2 t + 16m^2 u + 8m^4 + 8st \quad (98)$$

$$= 8(m^2(3s + t + 2u) + m^4 + st) \quad (99)$$

$$= 8(2m^2(2s + t + u) + (s - m^2)(t - m^2)) \quad (100)$$

Thus,

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}_s|^2 \rangle = \frac{e^4}{(2\pi)^6 p_2^0 p_3^0} \frac{1}{8(p_1 \cdot p_2)} [8(2m^2(2s + t + u) + (s - m^2)(t - m^2))] \quad (101)$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{(2\pi)^6 p_2^0 p_3^0 (p_1 \cdot p_2)} (2m_e^4 + m_e^2(s - m_e^2) - \frac{1}{2}(s - m_e^2)(t - m_e^2)) \quad (102)$$

We can also note that the two amplitudes are related via the transformation  $p_2 \rightarrow -p_3$  thus,

$$\langle |\mathcal{M}_t|^2 \rangle = \frac{-e^4}{(2\pi)^6 p_2^0 p_3^0 (p_1 \cdot p_3)} (2m_e^4 + m_e^2(t - m_e^2) - \frac{1}{2}(s - m_e^2)(t - m_e^2)) \quad (103)$$

Now we need to check and see if the cross terms in Eq.(23) yield different results after we sum and average over spin states. I suspect that it will slightly change the traces due to the different contractions of the polarization vectors. The terms are of the form

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma_1=\pm 1/2} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\sigma_a=\pm 1} \sum_{\sigma_b=\pm 1} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_a Q \not{\epsilon}_b^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_a^* \tilde{Q} \not{\epsilon}_b u_4] \quad (104)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} \sum_{\sigma_a, \sigma_b=\pm 1} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_a Q \not{\epsilon}_b^* (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \not{\epsilon}_a^* \tilde{Q} \not{\epsilon}_b u_4] \quad (105)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} \sum_{\sigma_a, \sigma_b=\pm 1} [\bar{u}_4 \gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma^\rho \tilde{Q} \gamma^\eta u_4] (\epsilon_b)_\eta (\epsilon_b)_\nu^* (\epsilon_a)_\mu (\epsilon_a)_\rho^* \quad (106)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 \gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma^\rho \tilde{Q} \gamma^\eta u_4] g_{\eta\nu} g_{\mu\rho} \quad (107)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{ij} [\gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\mu \tilde{Q} \gamma_\nu]_{ij} \sum_{\sigma_4=\pm 1/2} [\bar{u}_4 u_4]_{ji} \quad (108)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_j [\gamma^\mu Q \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\mu \tilde{Q} \gamma_\nu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)]_{jj} \quad (109)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\mu (\not{p}_4 + m_e) \gamma_\nu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)] \quad (110)$$

Expanding the trace explicitly again

$$\begin{aligned} &= m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu m] + m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &+ m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu] + \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \tilde{q}_\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &+ m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^2 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] + m_e \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &+ m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda p_{1\lambda} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] + m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho p_{4\rho}] \\ &+ m_e^3 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta q_\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \end{aligned} \quad (111)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= m_e q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] + m_e q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] \\ &+ m_e p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^3 \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] + q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] \\ &+ m_e q_\eta p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \\ &+ m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] \\ &+ m_e^3 p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] + m_e^3 p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] \\ &+ m_e^3 q_\eta \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \end{aligned} \quad (112)$$

Now we can evaluate the traces. Once again the terms with a product off an odd number of  $\gamma$  matrices is zero, we're left with

$$\begin{aligned}
&= m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] + m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] \\
&\quad + q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \\
&\quad + m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] + m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu]
\end{aligned} \tag{113}$$

Going term by term

1.

$$m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] = 4m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\lambda] = 16m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma g^{\sigma\lambda} \tag{114}$$

$$= 16m_e^2 (p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) \tag{115}$$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$

$$= 8m_e^4 + 8m_e^2 t \tag{116}$$

For  $\tilde{p} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= 8m_e^4 + 8m_e^2 s \tag{117}$$

2.

$$m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] = -2m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\nu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\rho] \tag{118}$$

$$= 16m_e^2 \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} g^{\sigma\rho} = 16m_e^2 (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) \tag{119}$$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 - p_3$

$$= -8m_e^2 u + 8m_e^4 + 8m_e^2 s \tag{120}$$

For  $\tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= -8m_e^2 t - 8m_e^2 u + 24m_e^4 \tag{121}$$

3.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu] = 4m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma \text{Tr}[\gamma^\sigma \gamma_\eta] = 16m_e^2 q_\eta \tilde{q}_\sigma g^{\sigma\eta} \tag{122}$$

$$= 16m_e^2 (q \cdot \tilde{q}) \tag{123}$$

For  $q = p_1 - p_3, \tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$

$$= 16m_e^2 (p_1^2 + (p_1 \cdot p_2) - (p_1 \cdot p_3) - p_2 \cdot p_3) = 8m_e^2 (s + t + u) \tag{124}$$

4.

$$q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] = -2q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\nu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] \quad (125)$$

$$= -8q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} g^{\eta\sigma} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\rho] = -32q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \tilde{q}_\sigma p_{4\rho} g^{\eta\sigma} g^{\lambda\rho} \quad (126)$$

$$= -32(q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (127)$$

For  $q = p_1 - p_3$ ,  $\tilde{q} = p_1 + p_2$ 

$$= -8(2m_e^2 - u)(s + t + u) \quad (128)$$

5.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] = -2m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\nu \gamma^\eta \gamma_\nu] = 4m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\eta] \quad (129)$$

$$= 16m_e^2 q_\eta p_{1\lambda} g^{\lambda\eta} = 16m_e^2(q \cdot p_1) \quad (130)$$

6.

$$m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\eta \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\eta \gamma^\rho] = 16m_e^2 q_\eta p_{4\rho} g^{\eta\rho} \quad (131)$$

$$= 16m_e^2(q \cdot p_4) \quad (132)$$

7.

$$m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma^\rho] = 4m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\lambda \gamma^\rho] \quad (133)$$

$$= 16m_e^2 p_{1\lambda} p_{4\rho} g^{\lambda\rho} = 16m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (134)$$

$$= 16m_e^4 - 8m_e^2 u \quad (135)$$

8.

$$m_e^4 \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] = -32m_e^4 \quad (136)$$

Putting it all together,

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[\gamma^\mu (\not{q} + m_e) \gamma^\nu (\not{p}_1 + m_e) \gamma_\mu (\not{\tilde{q}} + m_e) \gamma_\nu (\not{p}_4 + m_e)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ 16m_e^2(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) + 16m_e^2(\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) + 16m_e^2(q \cdot \tilde{q}) \right. \\ & \quad - 32(q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) + 16m_e^2(q \cdot p_1) + 16m_e^2(q \cdot p_4) \\ & \quad \left. + 16m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) - 32m_e^4 \right] \end{aligned} \quad (137)$$

$$= -8m_e^4 + 4m_e^2[(p_1 \cdot \tilde{q}) + (\tilde{q} \cdot p_4) + (q \cdot \tilde{q}) + (q \cdot p_1) + (q \cdot p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)] - 8(q \cdot \tilde{q})(p_1 \cdot p_4) \quad (138)$$

Finally we can rewrite the cross-terms in Eq.(23):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{ts} [\bar{u}_4 \not{\epsilon}_2 Q' \not{\epsilon}_3^* u_1] [\bar{u}_1 \not{\epsilon}_2^* Q'' \not{\epsilon}_3 u_4] \\ &= \frac{1}{ts} \left[ -8m_e^4 + 4m_e^2 [p_1 \cdot (p_1 + p_2) + (p_1 - p_3) \cdot (p_1 + p_2) + (p_1 - p_3) \cdot p_1 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (p_1 - p_3) \cdot p_4 + p_1 \cdot p_4] - 8[(p_1 - p_3) \cdot (p_1 + p_2)(p_1 \cdot p_4)] \right] \end{aligned} \quad (139)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ts} [4m_e^2 (3p_1^2 + 2p_1 \cdot (p_2 - p_3 + p_4) - p_3 \cdot (p_2 + p_4)) - 8m_e^4 - 8(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_1 - p_3)] \quad (140)$$

$$= 16m_e^4 + 16m_e^2 s - 8m_e^2 u \quad (141)$$

$$= -8(4m_e^4 + m_e^2(s - m_e^2) + m_e^2(t - m_e^2)) \quad (142)$$

Clearly, the last term in Eq.(23) yields the same contribution thus, we can not write out the full averaged-squared matrix element.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle |\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot}}|^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{t^2} [16m_e^4 + 4m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) - 16m_e^2(p_1 - p_3)(p_3 + p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 - p_3)^2] \\ &+ \frac{1}{s^2} [16m_e^4 + 4m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + 16m_e^2(p_1 + p_2)(p_2 - p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2)^2] \\ &+ \frac{2}{ts} [4m_e^2(3p_1^2 + 2p_1 \cdot (p_2 - p_3 + p_4) - p_3 \cdot (p_2 + p_4)) - 8m_e^4 - 8(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_1 - p_3)] \end{aligned} \quad (143)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle |\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot}}|^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{t^2} \left[ 16p_2^2 m_e^2 + 16(p_1 \cdot p_2) m_e^2 - 12(p_1 \cdot p_4) m_e^2 - 16(p_2 \cdot p_4) m_e^2 + 16m_e^4 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + p_1^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + p_1 p_2^2 p_4 + 2p_1^2 p_2 p_4 \right] \\ &+ \frac{1}{s^2} [16m_e^4 + 4m_e^2(p_1 \cdot p_4) + 16m_e^2(p_1 + p_2)(p_2 - p_4) + (p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2)^2] \\ &+ \frac{2}{ts} [4m_e^2(3p_1^2 + 2p_1 \cdot (p_2 - p_3 + p_4) - p_3 \cdot (p_2 + p_4)) - 8m_e^4 - 8(p_1 \cdot p_4)(p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_1 - p_3)] \end{aligned} \quad (144)$$

$$= 2e^4 \left[ \frac{(p_1 \cdot p_3)}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)} + \frac{(p_1 \cdot p_2)}{(p_1 \cdot p_3)} + 2m_e^2 \left( \frac{1}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)} - \frac{1}{(p_1 \cdot p_3)} \right) + m_e^4 \left( \frac{1}{p_1 \cdot p_2} - \frac{1}{p_1 \cdot p_3} \right)^2 \right] \quad (145)$$



### 1.3 Kinematics

To further simplify we need some kinematics. We align our axes so that the photon is travelling along the z-axis. In the lab frame we have

$$p_1 = (m_e, 0, 0, 0), \quad p_4 = (E, -\mathbf{p}_3) \quad (146)$$

$$p_2 = (\omega, 0, 0, \omega), \quad p_3 = (\omega', \omega' \sin \theta, 0, \omega' \cos \theta) \quad (147)$$

We have the Mandelstam variables

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (p_1 - p_3)^2 = p_1^2 + p_3^2 - 2p_1 \cdot p_3 = m_e^2 - 2m_e\omega' \\ &= (p_4 - p_2)^2 = p_4^2 + p_2^2 - 2p_4 \cdot p_2 = E^2 - \omega'^2 - 2E\omega - 2\omega\omega' \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad (148)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (p_1 \cdot p_3) &= -\frac{t}{2} + \frac{m_e^2}{2} = m_e\omega' \\ (p_4 \cdot p_2) &= -\frac{t}{2} + \frac{E^2 - \omega'^2}{2} = E\omega + \omega\omega' \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad (149)$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= (p_1 + p_2)^2 = p_1^2 + p_2^2 + 2p_1 \cdot p_2 = m_e^2 + 2m_e\omega \\ &= (p_3 + p_4)^2 = p_3^2 + p_4^2 + 2p_3 \cdot p_4 = E^2 - \omega'^2 + 2E\omega' + 2\omega'^2 \end{aligned} \quad (150)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (p_1 \cdot p_2) &= \frac{s}{2} - \frac{m_e^2}{2} = m_e\omega \\ (p_3 \cdot p_4) &= \frac{s}{2} - \frac{E^2 - \omega'^2}{2} = E\omega' + \omega'^2 \end{aligned} \quad (151)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= (p_1 - p_4)^2 = p_1^2 + p_4^2 - 2p_1 \cdot p_4 = m_e^2 + E^2 - \omega'^2 - 2m_eE \\ &= (p_3 - p_2)^2 = p_3^2 + p_2^2 - 2p_3 \cdot p_2 = -2\omega\omega' + 2\omega\omega' \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad (152)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (p_1 \cdot p_4) &= -\frac{u}{2} + \frac{m_e^2}{2} + \frac{E^2 - \omega'^2}{2} = m_eE \\ (p_3 \cdot p_2) &= -\frac{u}{2} = \omega\omega'(1 - \cos \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (153)$$

We must also note

$$m_e^2 = p_4^2 = (p_1 + p_2 - p_3)^2 = m_e^2 + 2m_e(\omega - \omega') - 2\omega\omega'(1 - \cos \theta) \quad (154)$$

Thus,

$$\frac{1}{\omega'} - \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{m_e}(1 - \cos \theta) \rightsquigarrow \omega' = \frac{\omega}{1 + \frac{\omega}{m_e}(1 - \cos \theta)} \quad (155)$$

In the lab frame, the phase space integral yields

$$\int \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_3}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2\omega'} \frac{d^3\mathbf{p}_4}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_3 + p_4 - p_1 - p_2) \quad (156)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int d\cos\theta \frac{\omega'^2}{\omega m_e} \quad (157)$$

Thus, the differential cross section is given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{1}{2\omega} \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{\omega'^2}{\omega m_e} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle \right] \quad (158)$$

Plugging everything in and simplifying yields the following results

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{m_e^2} \left( \frac{\omega'}{\omega} \right)^2 \left[ \frac{\omega'}{\omega} + \frac{\omega}{\omega'} - \sin^2\theta \right] \quad (159)$$

also known as the *Klein-Nishima formula*.