

Cross sections for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

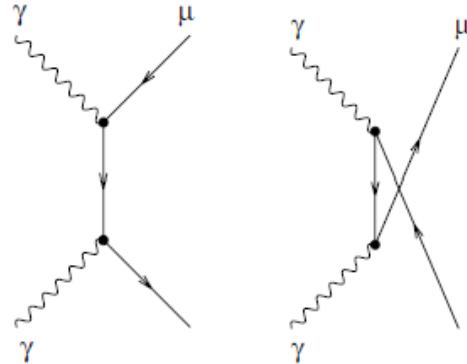


Figure 2.2: Two-photon subprocess. Shown are the *t*-channel (right) and the *u*-channel (left) contribution.

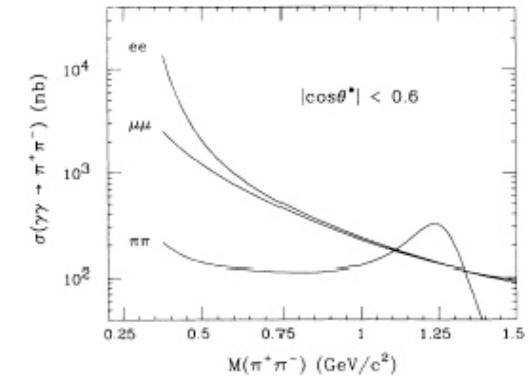


FIG. 1. Predicted two-photon cross sections for pion pairs and lepton pairs. The predictions for lepton pairs are from a Monte Carlo calculation. The prediction for pion pairs is that of Morgan and Pennington (Ref. 15), where the pion-pair cross section consists of a nonresonant continuum and the large $f_1(1270)$ resonance. The observed peak of the $f_1(1270)$ is shifted due to interference with the continuum.

Neglecting the muon mass:
Cross section peaks in forward
and backward directions

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{s} \left(\frac{u}{t} + \frac{t}{u} \right)$$

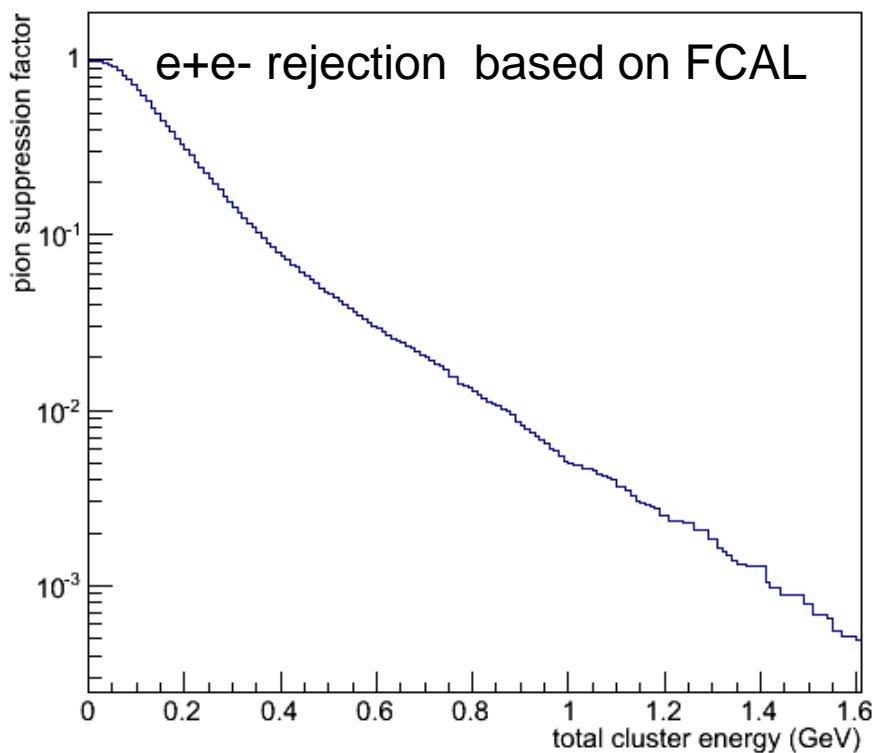
$$\frac{d\sigma(\mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow \gamma_1\gamma_2)}{d\Omega_{LAB-\gamma_1}} = \frac{\alpha^2(m+E_+)}{8p_+(m+E_+-p_+\cos\theta)^2} \left[\frac{E_+-p_+\cos\theta}{m} + \frac{m}{E_+-p_+\cos\theta} + 2 - 4(\vec{\epsilon}_1 \cdot \vec{\epsilon}_2)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{d\sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}{d\Omega_{CM}} = \frac{d\Omega_{LAB-\gamma_1}}{d\Omega_{CM}} \cdot \frac{d\sigma(\mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow \gamma_1\gamma_2)}{d\Omega_{LAB-\gamma_1}} \left(\frac{P_\mu}{P_\gamma} \right)_{CM}^2 \times \text{spin-factor}$$

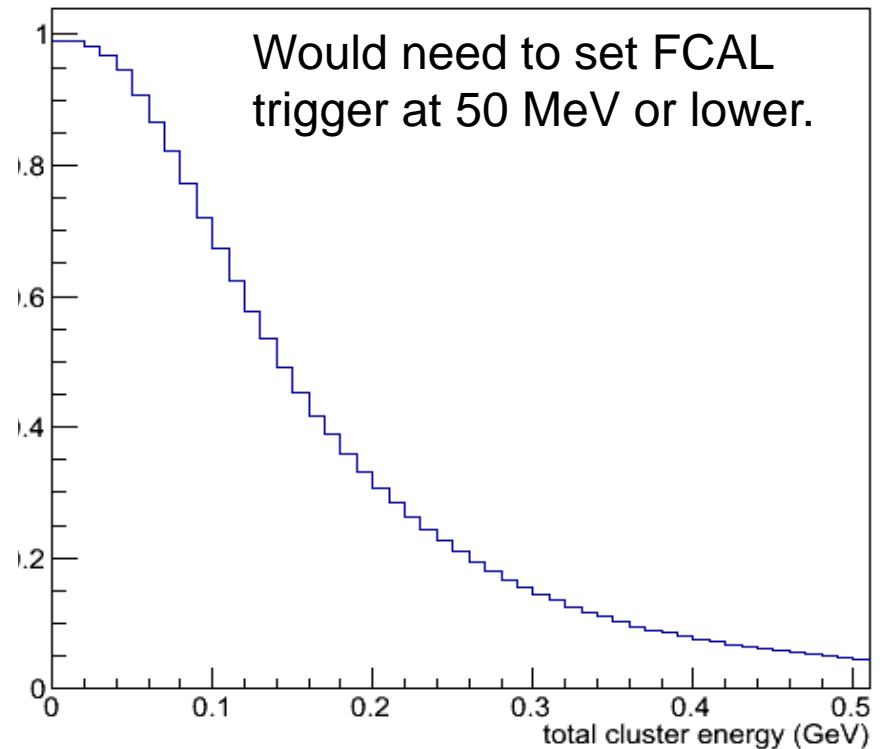
$$\frac{d^2\sigma(\gamma A \rightarrow \pi\pi A)}{d\Omega dM} = \frac{2\alpha Z^2}{\pi^2} \frac{E_\gamma^4 \beta^2}{M} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{Q^4} \sigma(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu)$$

summary: spectral integrals

e/ π separation lookup*



trigger efficiency lookup*



* These results were derived from the unbiased spectra, level 1 trigger only.

