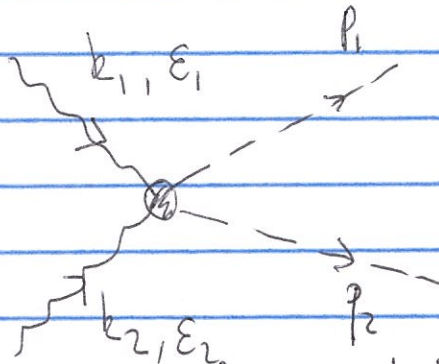


(1)

$$\underline{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0}$$

Amplitude for pion production $\sim \gamma\gamma$ collision:



most general form of the amplitude.

$$A_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0} = e^2 \epsilon_1^\mu \epsilon_2^\nu V_{\mu\nu}$$

$$V_{\mu\nu} = A(s, t, u) T_{1\mu\nu} + B(s, t, u) T_{2\mu\nu} \\ + C(s, t, u) T_{3\mu\nu} + D(s, t, u) T_{4\mu\nu}$$

where:

$$\Delta_\mu = (p_1 - p_2)_\mu$$

$$T_{1\mu\nu} = \frac{s}{2} g_{\mu\nu} - k_{1\mu} k_{2\nu}$$

$$T_{2\mu\nu} = 2s \Delta_\mu \Delta_\nu - (t-u)^2 g_{\mu\nu} - 2(t-u) (k_{1\nu} \Delta_\mu - k_{2\nu} \Delta_\mu)$$

$$T_{3\mu\nu} = k_{1\mu} k_{2\nu}$$

$$T_{4\mu\nu} = s(k_{1\mu} \Delta_\nu - k_{2\nu} \Delta_\mu) - (t-u)(k_{1\mu} k_{1\nu} + k_{2\mu} k_{2\nu})$$

(2)

C and D terms do not contribute and are neglected.

A and B are symmetric under crossing $(t, u) \rightarrow (u, t)$.

Helicity amplitudes (defined by the photon helicities):

$$H_{++} = A + 2(4M_\alpha^2 - s) B$$

$$H_{+-} = \frac{8(M_\alpha^4 - tu)}{s} B$$

They have partial wave expansion:

$$H_{++}(s, t, u) = \sum_{J=0, 2, 4, \dots} h_+^J(s) d_{00}^J(\cos\theta)$$

$$H_{+-}(s, t, u) = \sum_{J=2, 4, \dots} h_-^J(s) d_{20}^J(\cos\theta)$$

θ defined by $\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_1 = |\vec{k}_1| |\vec{p}_1| \cos\theta$
in CM frame

(3)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2 s}{64} \beta(s) H(s, t)$$

$$H(s, t) = |H_{++}|^2 + |H_{+-}|^2$$

$$\beta(s) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M_\pi^2}{s}}$$

Low energy chiral expansion

Lowest order result:

perhaps this is already good enough to ~~do~~ simulate:

$$A = \frac{4 G_\pi(s)}{5 F_\pi^2} (s - M_\pi^2)$$

$$B = 0$$

$$G_\pi(s) = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(1 + \frac{2M_\pi^2}{s} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \log \left(1 - \frac{s}{M_\pi^2} x(1-x) \right) \right)$$

(4)

bellucci, Sainis and Gasser give A and B to higher order in ChPT.

FINAL FORM OF AMPLITUDE
@ LOWEST CHIRAL ORDER

$$A_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0} = e^2 \epsilon_1^\mu \epsilon_2^\nu \frac{4G_\pi(s)}{s F_\pi^2} (s - M_\pi^2) \cdot \left(\frac{s}{2} g_{\mu\nu} - k_{1\nu} k_{2\mu} \right)$$

(see fig. in page ①)