## Annihilation $v$. Compton Scattering

Annihilation $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ : 2 tree diagrams related by Bose symmetry:


Compton scattering $\gamma e^{-} \rightarrow \gamma e^{-}: 2$ similar tree diagrams

$s$ channel

$u$ channel

The annihilation and the Compton scattering are related by crossing $s \leftrightarrow t$, i.e.

$$
\begin{equation*}
t^{a} \leftrightarrow s^{c}, \quad s^{a} \leftrightarrow t^{c}, \quad u^{a} \leftrightarrow u^{c} . \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence, the amplitudes of these two processes are analytic continuations of each other as functions of momenta,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathcal{M}^{\text {annihilation }}=f(s, t, u), \quad \mathcal{M}^{\text {Compton }}=f(t, s, u) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

for the same analytic function $f$.

After summing / averaging over fermion spins and photon's polarization, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
\sum_{\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s_{-}, s_{+}}\left|\mathcal{M}^{\text {annihilation }}\right|^{2} & =F(s, t, u) \\
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{s, s^{\prime}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda \lambda^{\prime}}\left|\mathcal{M}^{\text {Compton }}\right|^{2} & =-F(t, s, u) \tag{5}
\end{align*}
$$

for the same function $F$. The opposite signs of $F$ in the two formulae follow from crossing an odd number of fermions. These signs are necessary to keep all the spin-summed $|\mathcal{M}|^{2}$ positive.

To see where such signs come from, consider some generic process $X \rightarrow Y$ and let

$$
\begin{equation*}
f(s, t, u)=\langle Y| \mathcal{M}|X\rangle, \quad \bar{f}(s, t, u)=\langle X| \mathcal{M}|Y\rangle \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

For real momenta $\bar{f}$ is the complex conjugate of $f$, but once we analytically continue to complex momenta, this is no longer true. When we continue to the crossed momenta which are real but have negative $p^{0}$ for the crossed particles - the analytic continuations of the the $f$ and the $\bar{f}$ functions go back to being complex conjugates of each other up to a sign,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\bar{f}=f^{*} \times(-1)^{\# \mathrm{FC}} \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

where \#FC is the number of fermions we have crossed (i.e., made incoming rather than outgoing or vice verse.)

