

Preparing for MUonE experiment — what can we learn from lattice and dispersive data?

MARINA KRSTIC MARINKOVIC

ETH zürich

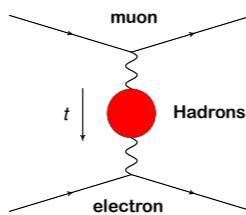
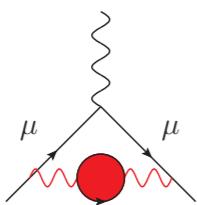
marinama@ethz.ch

WITH JAVAD KOMIJANI (jkomijani@ethz.ch)

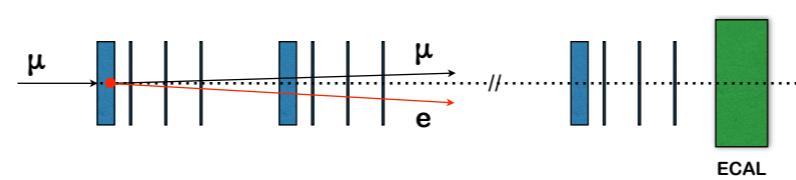
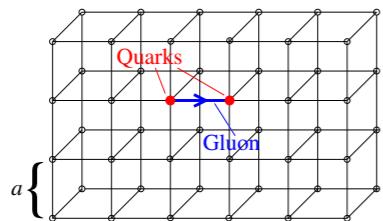
Outline

1. Timelike vs. spacelike Lattice QCD vs. MUonE

determinations of the **HVP**



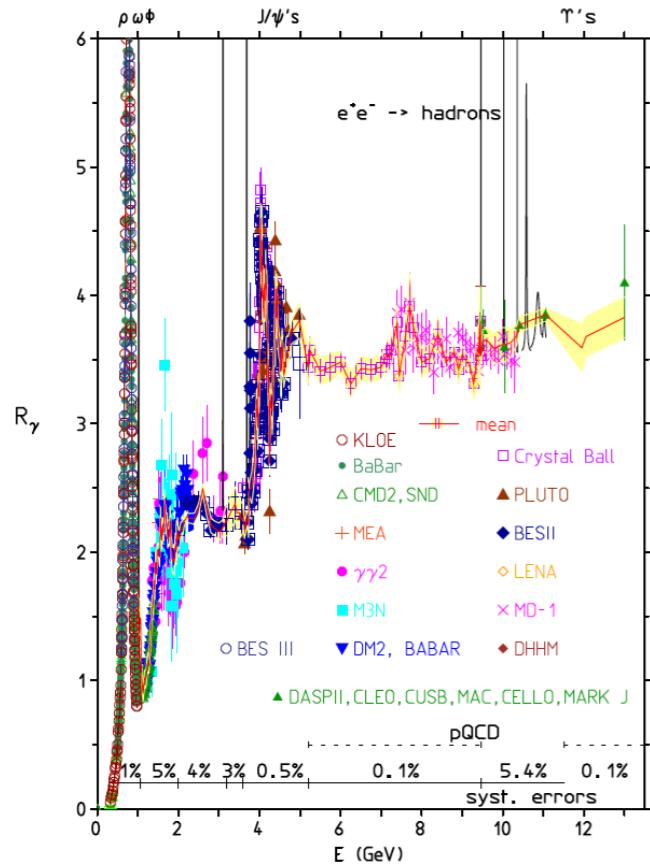
2. Lattice QCD + MUonE



3. Fitting procedure and its systematics on an example of **I=1 HVP**

Timelike vs spacelike evaluation of $a_\mu^{\text{had}, \text{LO}}$

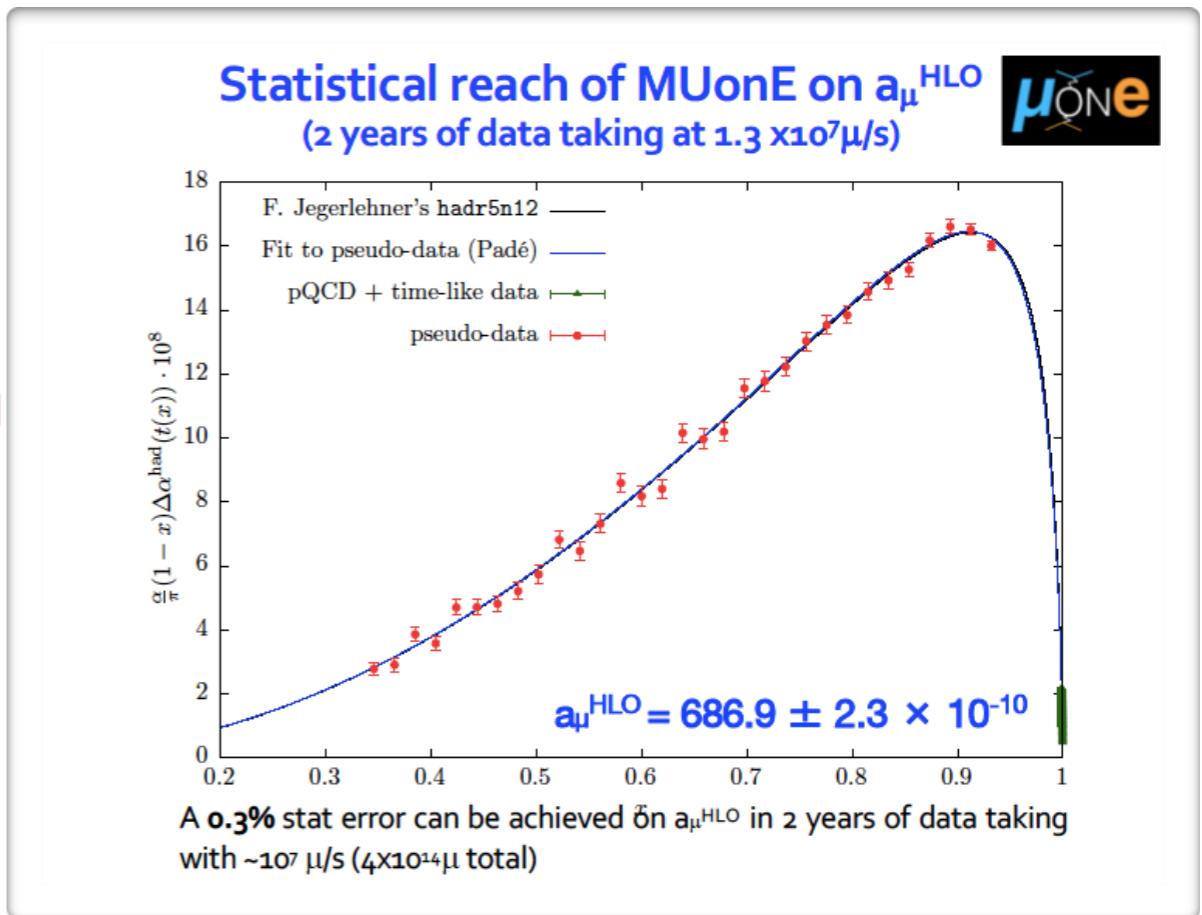
Time-like



[Lautrup, Peterman de Rafael '72]

[T. Blum '03]

Space-like



[Credit: F. Jegerlehner]

[Credit: G. Venanzoni, G. Abbiendi]

[see slides by S. Laporta, Fri. 14.00]

[see slides by U. Marconi, Fri. 14.20]

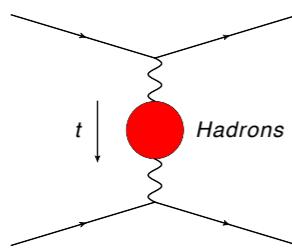
[see slides by G. Abbiendi, Fri. 14.40]

MUonE: theoretical framework

[see slides by U. Marconi, Fri. 14.20]
[see slides by G. Abbiendi, Fri. 14.40]

[MUonE Collaboration <https://web.infn.it/MUonE/>]

[For details, see L0: SPSC-I-252]
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2677471>



- Utilise the running of the fine-structure constant $\alpha(t)$:

$$a_{\mu}^{had, LO} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^1 dx (1-x) \Delta \alpha_{had}[Q^2(x)]$$

[Lautrup, Peterman de Rafael '72]

- In space-like (Euclidean) momenta region:

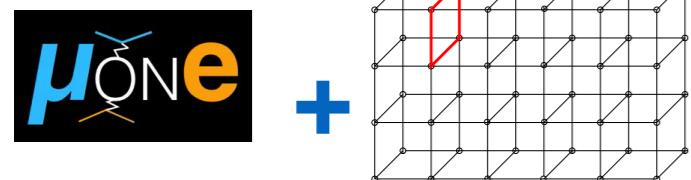
$$Q^2 = \frac{x^2 m_\mu^2}{1-x}$$

- Measuring the Q^2 - dependent fine-structure constant:

$$\alpha(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha(O)}{1 - \Delta \alpha(Q^2)}$$

[Phys.Lett. B746 (2015) 325-329 by Carloni, Passera, Trentadue, Venanzoni] @KLOE2
[Eur.Phys.J. C77 (2017) no.3, 139 by Abbiendi et al.] @CERN

Spacelike determination(s) combined



+ P.T.

[M.K.M, LATTICE 2018]

[M.K.M, Cardoso, [2019](#)]

[Aoyama et al, [2020](#)]

$$a_{\mu}^{had, LO} = \underbrace{\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{0.93...} dx (1-x) \Delta \alpha_{had}[Q^2(x)]}_{I_0} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_{0.14}^{Q_{max}^2} dQ^2 f(Q^2) \times \hat{\Pi}(Q^2)}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_{Q_{max}^2}^{\infty} dQ^2 f(Q^2) \times \hat{\Pi}_{pert.}(Q^2)}_{I_2}$$

I_1
 • lattice QCD
 • R-ratios

- (1) I_1 contribution to the HVP from the lattice
- (2) I_1 contribution to the HVP from R-ratio data
- (3) Full-range HVP, by interpolating between high-quality MUonE data and P.T. (I_2)

[see slides by G. Abbiendi, Fri. 14.40]

$$\Delta \alpha_{had}(t) = k \left\{ -\frac{5}{9} - \frac{4M}{3t} + \left(\frac{4M^2}{3t^2} + \frac{M}{3t} - \frac{1}{6} \right) \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4M}{t}}} \log \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M}{t}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M}{t}}} \right| \right\}$$

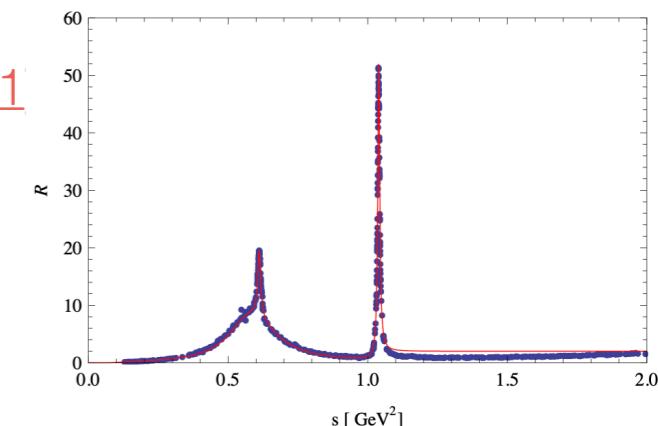
What can dispersive/lattice approach tell us about the systematics of the full-range HVP fits in (3)?

Phenomenological model of HVP

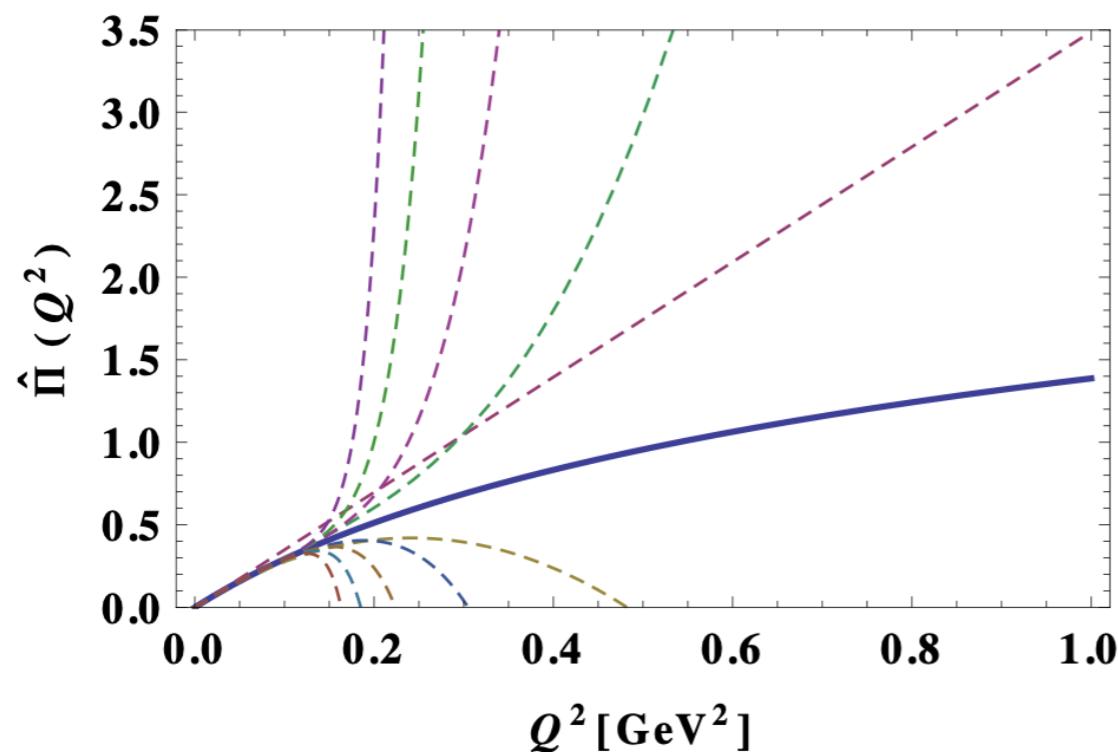
- Phenomenological R ratio ($e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$)

[Bernecker, Meyer, 2011]

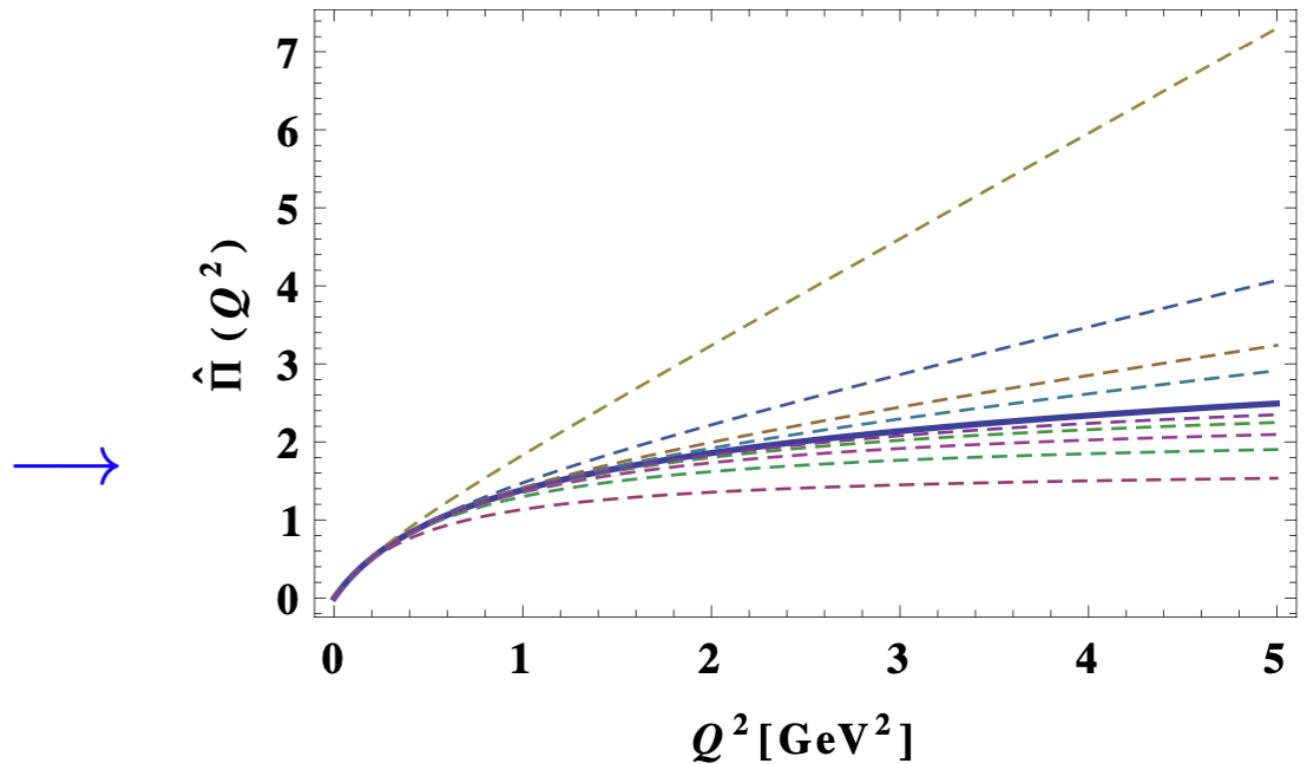
$$\bullet \quad \Pi(Q^2) - \Pi(0) = Q^2 \int_0^\infty ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s(s + Q^2)};$$



- True nature of the vacuum polarisation; Stieltjes function argument [Aubin, Blum, Golterman, Peris 2012]



Taylor expansions for $N = 1, \dots, 10$

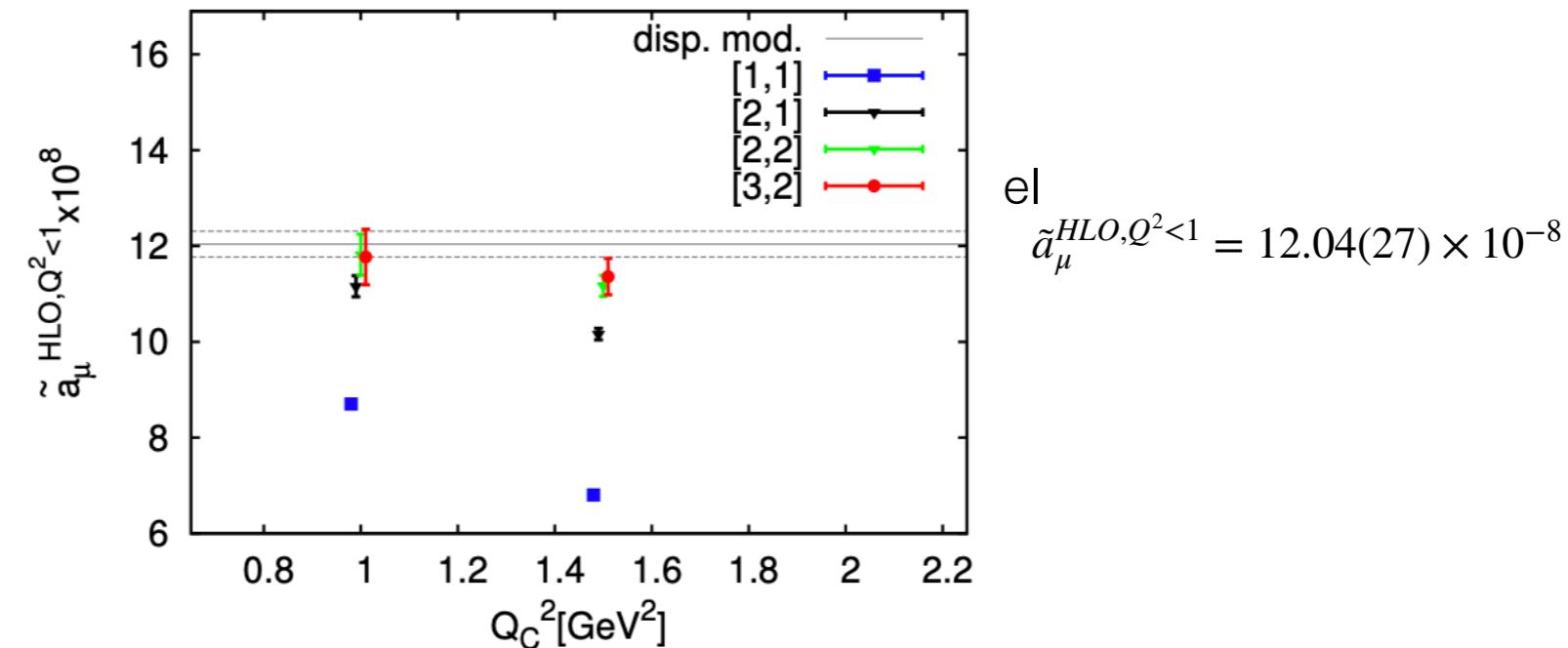
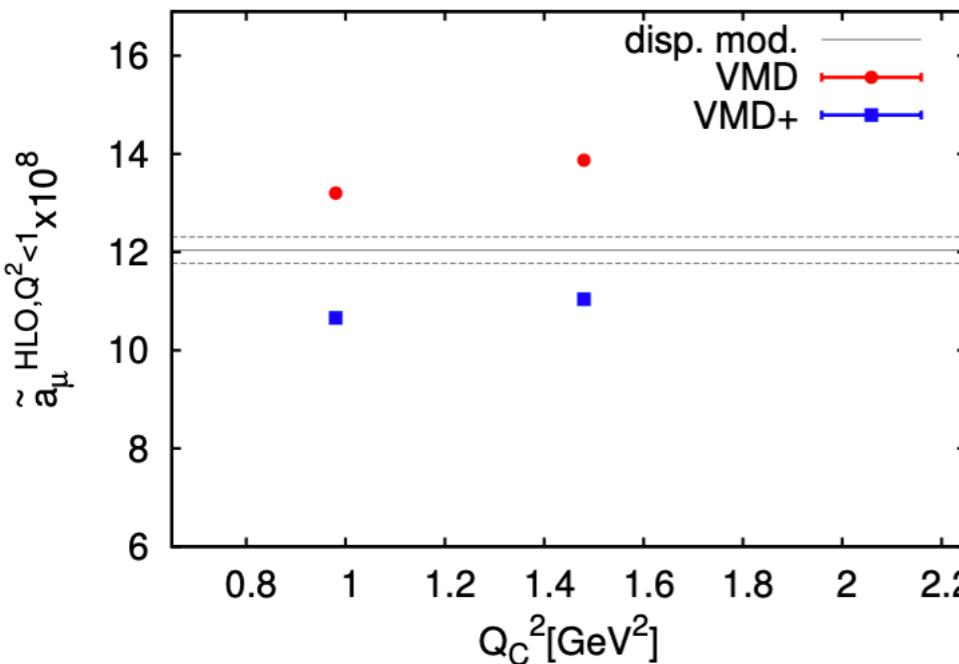


$[N, N-1]$ & $[N, N]$ Padé's: $[1, 1] \rightarrow [5, 5]$

[Credit: L. Lellouch]

Phenomenological model of HVP [Golterman, Maltman, Peris 1309.2153]

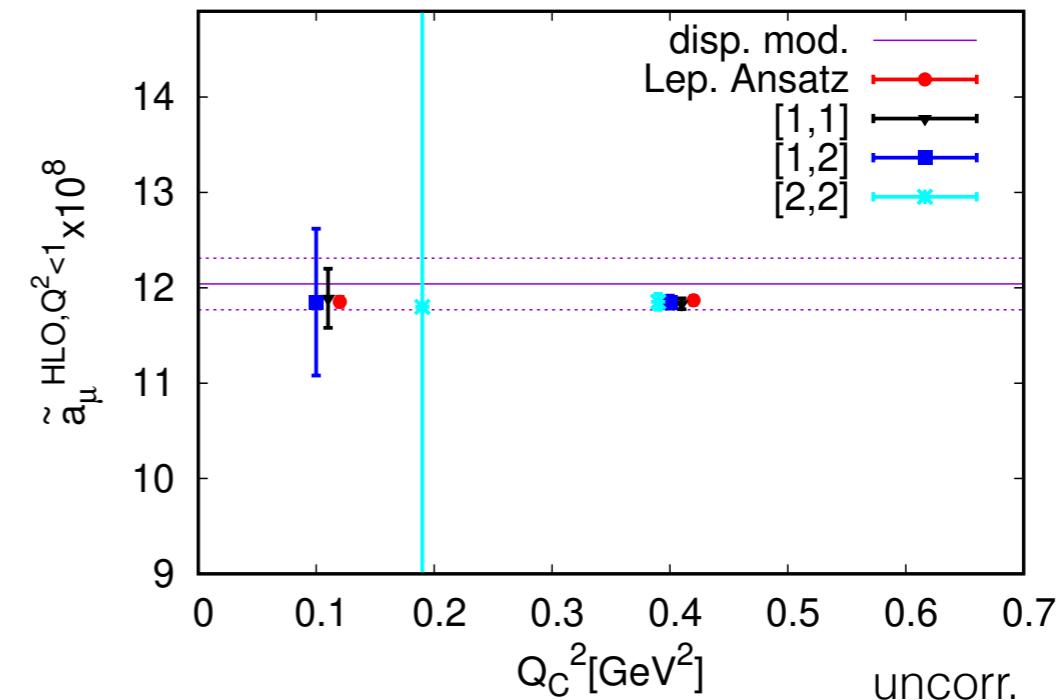
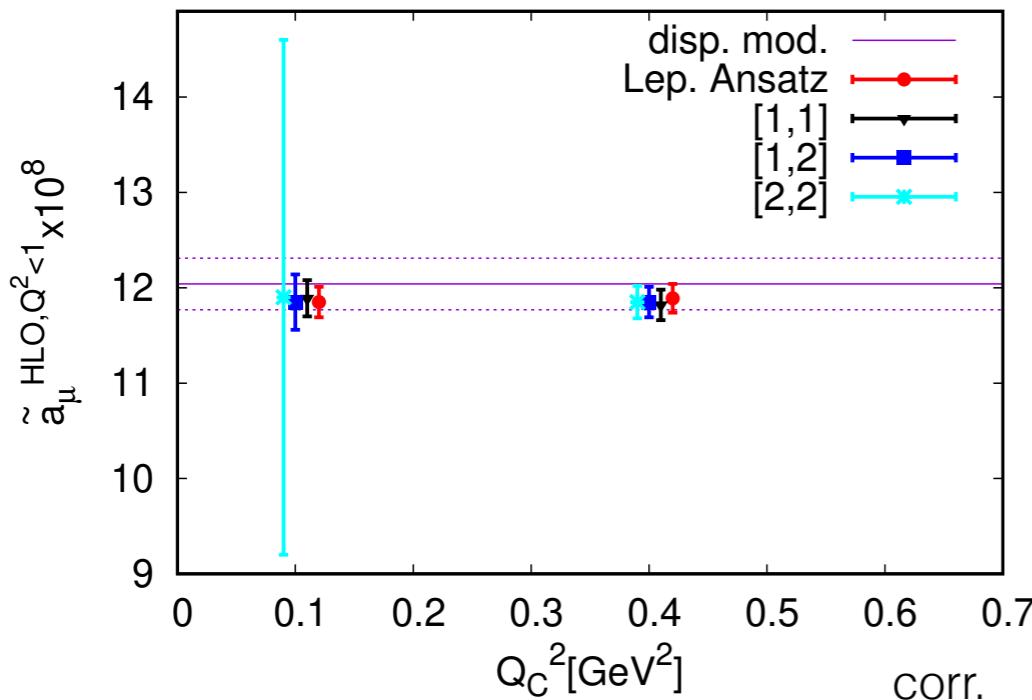
- A method to quantitatively examine the systematics of lattice computations
- Dispersive τ -based $I = 1$ model: $\hat{\Pi}^{I=1}(Q^2) = Q^2 \int_{4m_\pi^2}^\infty ds \frac{\rho^{I=1}(s)}{s(s + Q^2)}$
- “Fake” lattice data for $\hat{\Pi}(Q^2) = \Pi(Q^2) - \Pi(0)$; then compared with the true answer from model



- Outcome:
 - With lattice uncertainties: fitting until high Q^2 dangerous, unless higher order Pade approximants used
 - Better focus on low- Q^2 region needed

Various fit ansaetze for the τ -based $I=1$ model

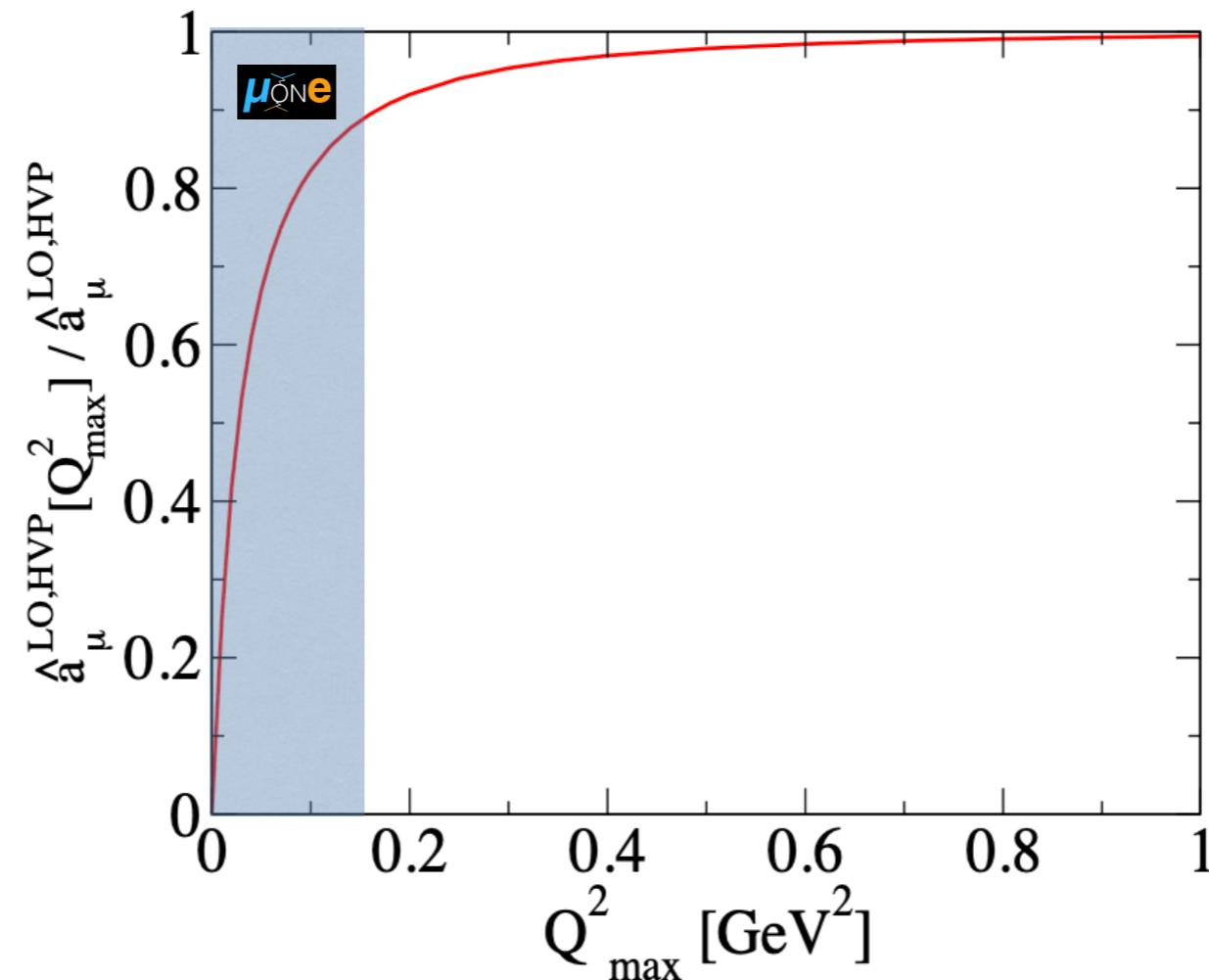
- A method to quantitatively examine the systematics of lattice/MUonE fits in the spacelike
- Dispersive τ -based $I = 1$ model: $\hat{\Pi}^{I=1}(Q^2) = Q^2 \int_{4m_\pi^2}^\infty ds \frac{\rho^{I=1}(s)}{s(s + Q^2)}$
- Different fit forms applied on the compared with the true answer from model



- Remarks:
 - Preliminary results obtained with original ALEPH τ -decay covariances (courtesy of Kim Maltman)
 - Next steps: use lattice and MUonE projected uncertainties

Choice of upper fit boundary [Golterman, Maltman, Peris 1309.2153]

- Goal: use this as a method to quantitatively examine the systematics of MUonE fits, and space-like in gen.
- More than 80% of the a_μ^{HLO} is accumulated below $Q_{max}^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- More than 90% below $Q_{max}^2 = 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2$



- Thus low cuts in our tests ($Q_C^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $Q_C^2 = 0.4 \text{ GeV}^2$) justified

→ capture the majority of the HVP; directly measured MUonE region ($0.3 < x < 0.932$): $\approx 84\%$

[Abbiendi et. al]

Summary & Outlook

- **Hadronic contributions** (HVP and HLbL) dominating uncertainties in the muon g-2
- New lattice calculations and independent space-like calculation by MUonE
- **MUonE**: provide an **independent input for HVP**
 - Massive experimental and theory efforts:
[see slides by U. Marconi, Fri. 14.20]
[see slides by G. Abbiendi, Fri. 14.40]
[see slides by S. Laporta, Fri. 14.00]
[see slides by M.K.Mandal, Fri. 14.55]
[see slides by T. Engel, Fri. 15.15] ...
[see slides by E. Budassi, Fri. 15.45] ...
- Systematics in lattice simulations: VMD, Pade approximants, Lepton-motivated ansatz
- τ -based $I = 1$ phenomenological model: informs the choice of the fit function in low- Q^2 region

- [Muon g-2 Theory Initiative](#) as a framework for exchange between **lattice/data-driven/experimental** results
- Spacelike methods instrumental also for other NP searches (e.g. heavy flavour, EW fits)

Next workshop of Muon g-2 Theory Initiative:
5-9 September 2022, University of Edinburgh
<https://muon-gm2-theory.illinois.edu/>

Further discussions on g-2 phenomenology &
flavour sector [Pauli Center Workshops]:
ZPW2022: 10-12 January 2022
LF(U)V Workshop: 12-14 January 2022

