Muon g-2: the showdown?

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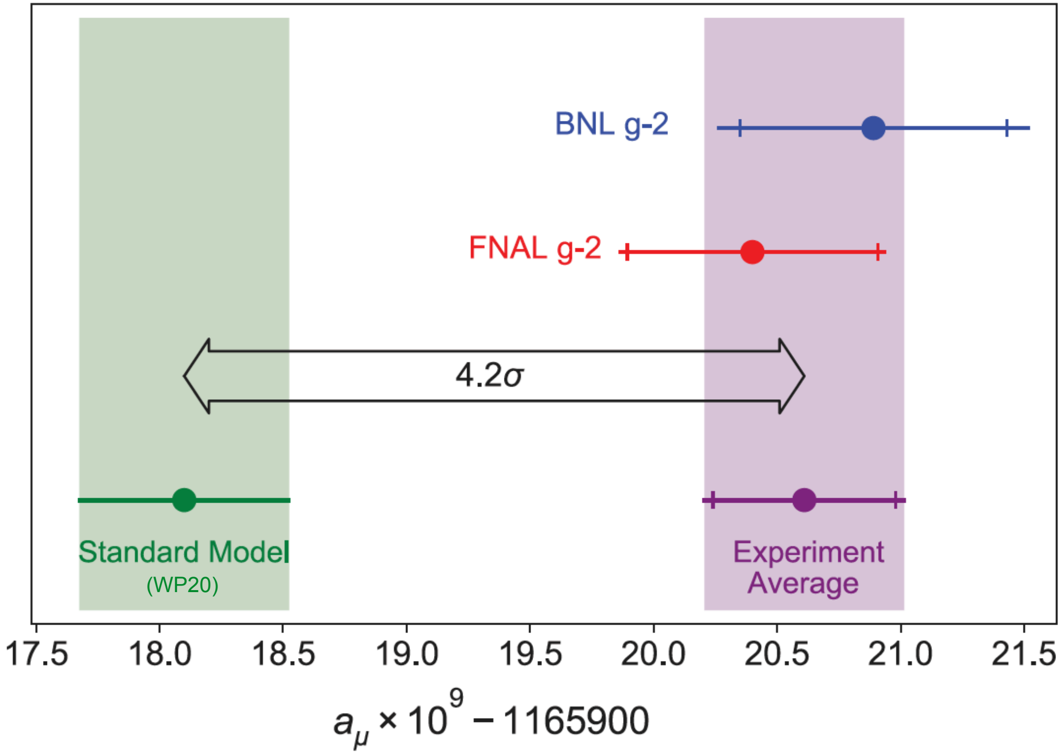
INFN Padova

“Inspired by Precision”
Symposium in honor of Professor Ettore Remiddi's 80th birthday
Accademia delle Scienze, Bologna
December 10th 2021

Muon g-2: FNAL confirms BNL



3.7 σ

3.3 σ

4.2 σ

$a_\mu^{EXP} = (116592089 \pm 63) \times 10^{-11}$ [0.54ppm] BNL E821

$a_\mu^{EXP} = (116592040 \pm 54) \times 10^{-11}$ [0.46ppm] FNAL E989 Run 1

$a_\mu^{EXP} = (116592061 \pm 41) \times 10^{-11}$ [0.35ppm] WA

- **FNAL aims at 16 x 10^{-11}. First 4 runs completed, 5th just started.**
- **Muon g-2 proposal at J-PARC: Phase-1 with ~ BNL precision.**

Muon g-2: the Standard Model prediction

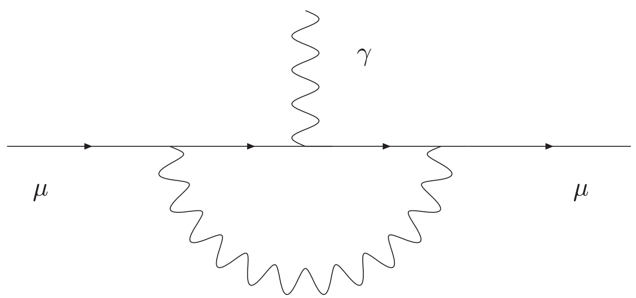
WP20 = White Paper of the Muon g-2 Theory Initiative: arXiv:2006.04822

- 1948: Schwinger, using Quantum ElectroDynamics (QED), predicts

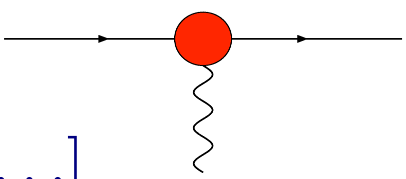
a = (g-2)/2 = α/(2π) = 0.00116

in perfect agreement with Kusch & Foley's measurement

a = (g-2)/2 = 0.00119(5)



- Tremendous quantitative triumph for relativistic QFT (QED).
- Today we keep studying the lepton-photon vertex:



$$\Gamma^\mu = ie[\gamma^\mu F_1(q^2) + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu}{2m}F_2(q^2) + \ldots]$$

$$F_1(0) = 1 \qquad F_2(0) = a$$

Muon g-2: the QED contribution

$a_\mu^{QED} = (1/2)(\alpha/\pi)$ Schwinger 1948

$+ \; 0.765857426\,(16)\,(\alpha/\pi)^2$

Sommerfield; Petermann; Suura&Wichmann '57; Elend '66; MP '04

$+ \; 24.05050988\,(28)\,(\alpha/\pi)^3$

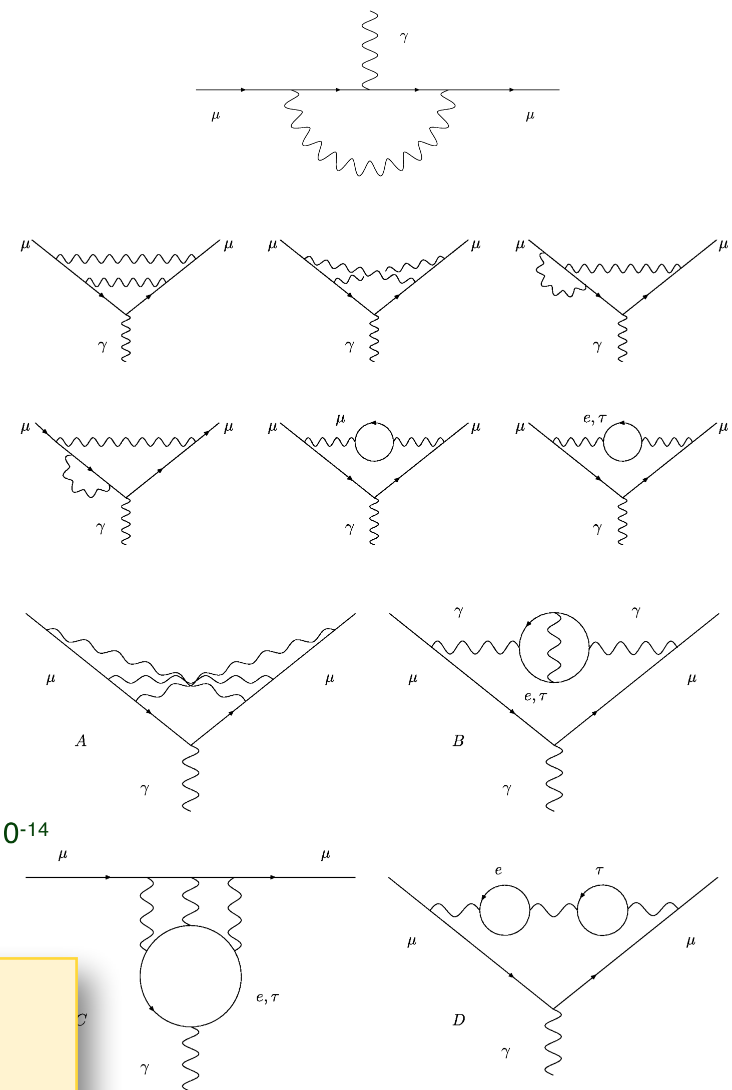
Remiddi, Barbieri, Laporta … ; Czarnecki, Skrzypek '99; MP '04;
Friot, Greynat & de Rafael '05, Ananthanarayan, Friot, Ghosh 2020

$+ \; 130.8780\,(60)\,(\alpha/\pi)^4$

Kinoshita & Lindquist '81, … , Kinoshita & Nio '04, '05;
Aoyama, Hayakawa,Kinoshita & Nio, 2007, Kinoshita et al. 2012 & 2015;
Steinhauser et al. 2013, 2015 & 2016 (all electron & τ loops, analytic);
Laporta, PLB 2017 (mass independent term) COMPLETED^2!

$+ \; 750.86\,(88)\,(\alpha/\pi)^5$ COMPLETED!

Kinoshita et al. '90, Yelkhovsky, Milstein, Starshenko, Laporta,…
Aoyama, Hayakawa, Kinoshita, Nio 2012, 2015, 2017 & 2019.
Volkov 1909.08015: $A_1^{(10)}$[no lept loops] at variance, but negligible $\delta a_\mu \sim 6\times10^{-14}$



Adding up, we get:

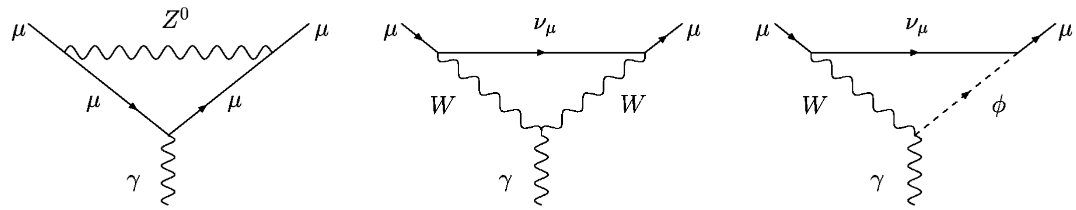
$a_\mu^{QED} = 116584718.931\,(19)(100)(23) \times 10^{-11}$

mainly from 4-loop coeff. unc. 6-loop from α(Cs)

α = 1/137.035999046(27) [0.2ppb] Parker et al 2018 WP20 value

Shift down in $a_\mu^{QED} \sim 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$ with new LKB Paris α(Rb) value (Morel et al 2020)

- **One-loop term:**



$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{EW}}(\text{1-loop}) = \frac{5 G_\mu m_\mu^2}{24\sqrt{2}\pi^2}\left[1 + \frac{1}{5}\left(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W\right)^2 + O\left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{M_{Z,W,H}^2}\right)\right] \approx 195 \times 10^{-11}$$

1972: Jackiv, Weinberg; Bars, Yoshimura; Altarelli, Cabibbo, Maiani; Bardeen, Gastmans, Lautrup; Fujikawa, Lee, Sanda;
Studenikin et al. '80s

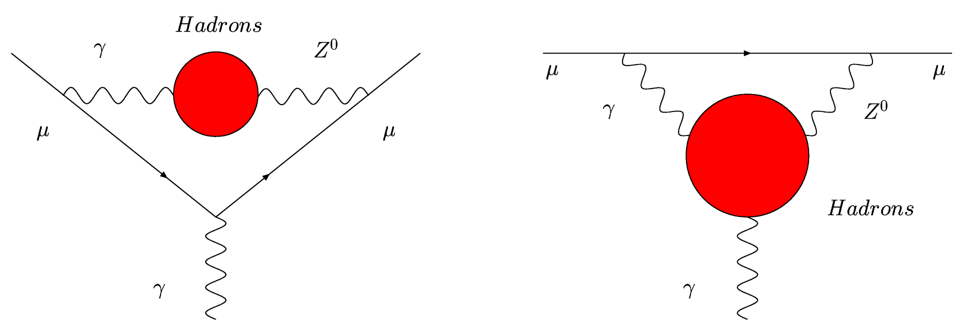
- **One-loop plus higher-order terms:**

$a_\mu^{\mathrm{EW}} = 153.6\ (1.0) \times 10^{-11}$

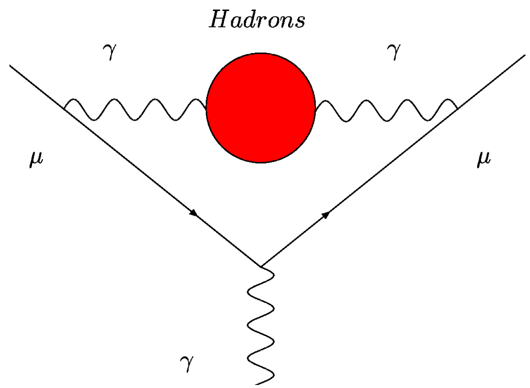
Kukhto et al. '92; Czarnecki, Krause, Marciano '95; Knecht, Peris, Perrottet, de Rafael '02; Czarnecki, Marciano and Vainshtein '02; Degrassi and Giudice '98; Heinemeyer, Stockinger, Weiglein '04; Gribouk and Czarnecki '05; Vainshtein '03; Gnendiger, Stockinger, Stockinger-Kim 2013, Ishikawa, Nakazawa, Yasui, 2019.

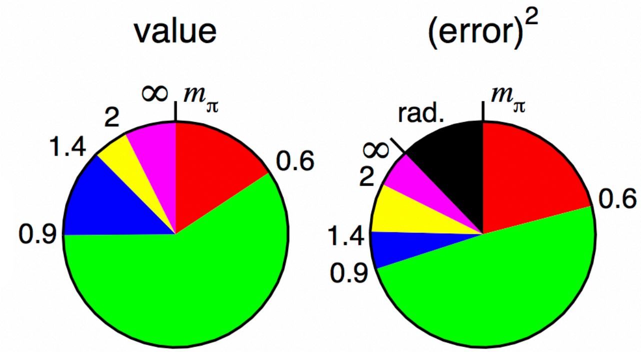
Hadronic loop uncertainties (and 3-loop nonleading logs).

WP20 value



The hadronic LO contribution





Keshavarzi, Nomura, Teubner 2018

$$a_\mu^{\rm HLO} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3}\int_{m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds\, K(s)\, \sigma^{(0)}_{\rm had}(s) \qquad K(s) = \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^2\,(1-x)}{x^2+(1-x)\,(s/m_\mu^2)}$$

a_μ^{HLO} = 6895 (33) x 10^{-11} F. Jegerlehner, arXiv:1711.06089

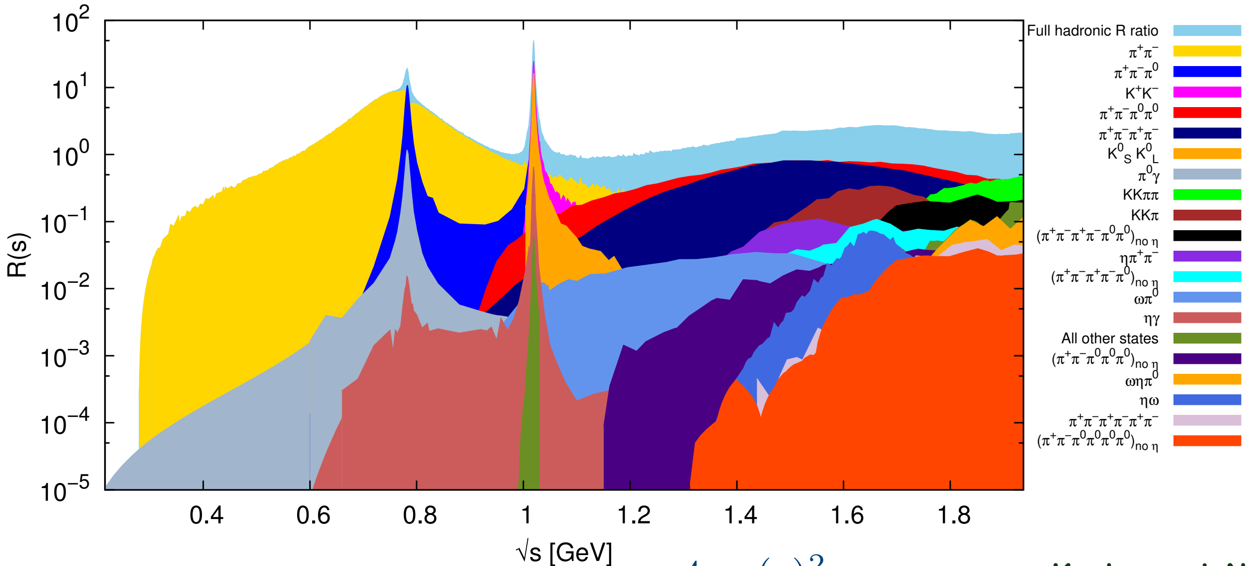
= 6939 (40) x 10^{-11} Davier, Hoecker, Malaescu, Zhang, arXiv:1908.00921

= 6928 (24) x 10^{-11} Keshavarzi, Nomura, Teubner, arXiv:1911.00367

= 6931 (40) x 10^{-11} (0.6%) WP20 value

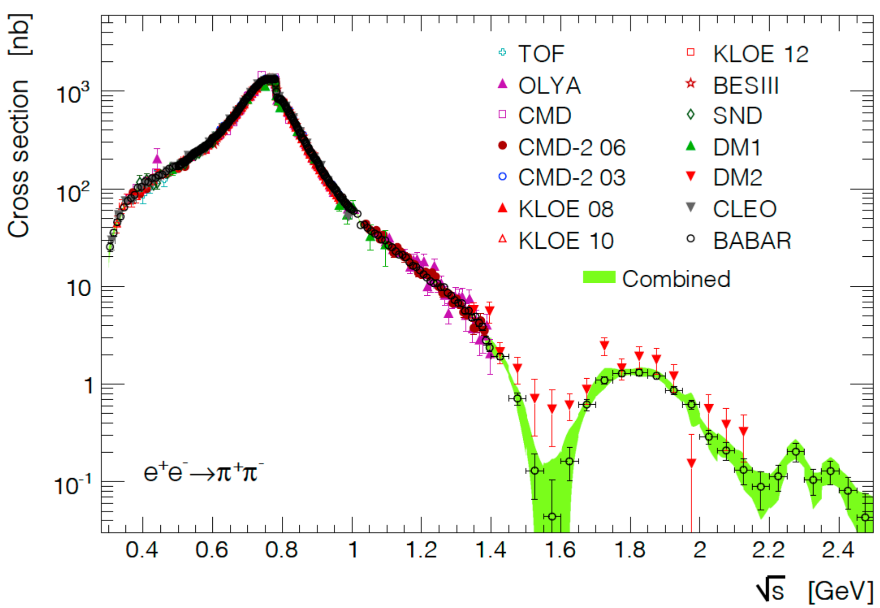
- **WP20 value obtained merging conservatively DHMZ + KNT + constraints from CHHKS**
  Colangelo, Hoferichter, Hoid, Kubis, Stoffer 2018-19
- **Radiative Corrections to σ(s) are crucial.**
  S. Actis, E. Remiddi, MP, et al, Eur. Phys. J. C66 (2010) 585

The low-energy hadronic cross section



$$R(s) = \sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons}) / \frac{4\pi\alpha(s)^2}{3s}$$

Keshavarzi, Nomura Teubner
PRD 2018

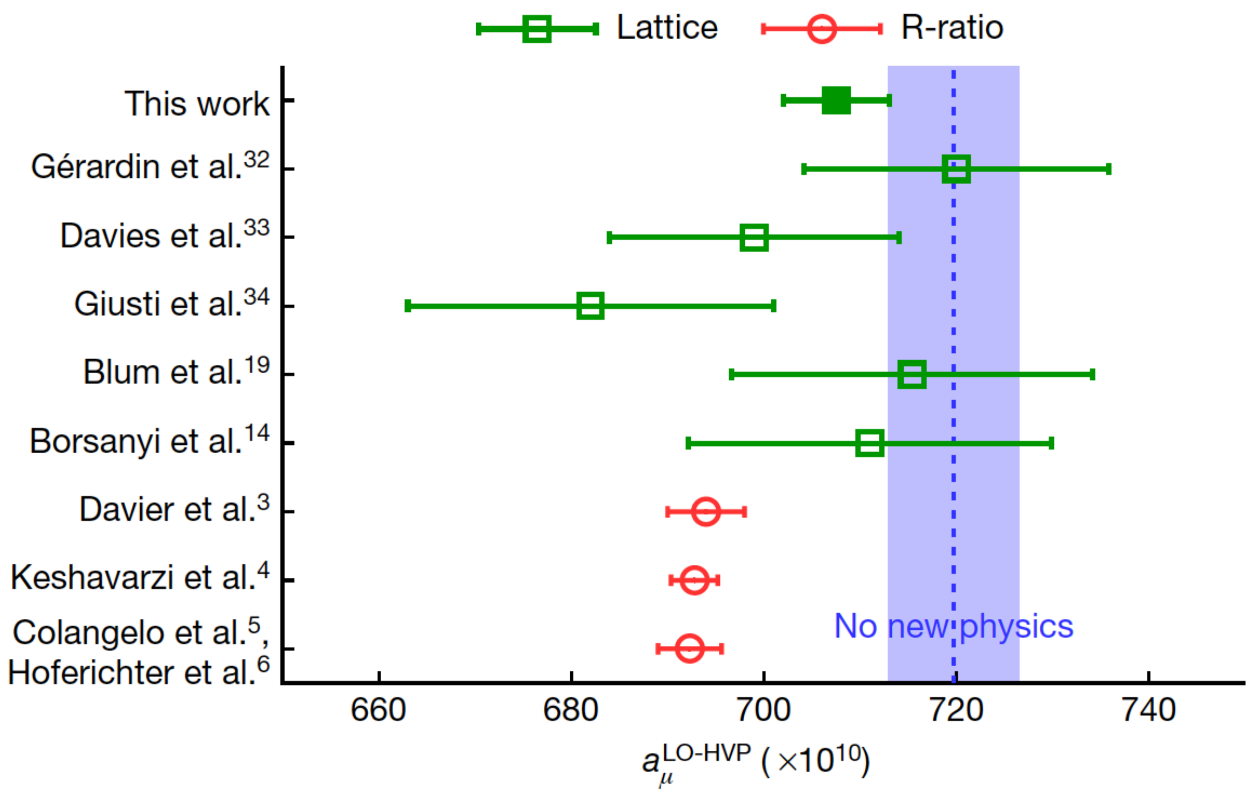


Davier, Hoecker, Malaescu, Zhang
EPJC 2020

- **Great progress in lattice QCD results. The BMW collaboration reached 0.8% precision:**

$$a_\mu^{HLO} = 7075(23)_{stat}(50)_{syst}\ [55]_{tot} \times 10^{-11}$$

- **2–2.5σ tension with the dispersive evaluations.** BMW collaboration 2021

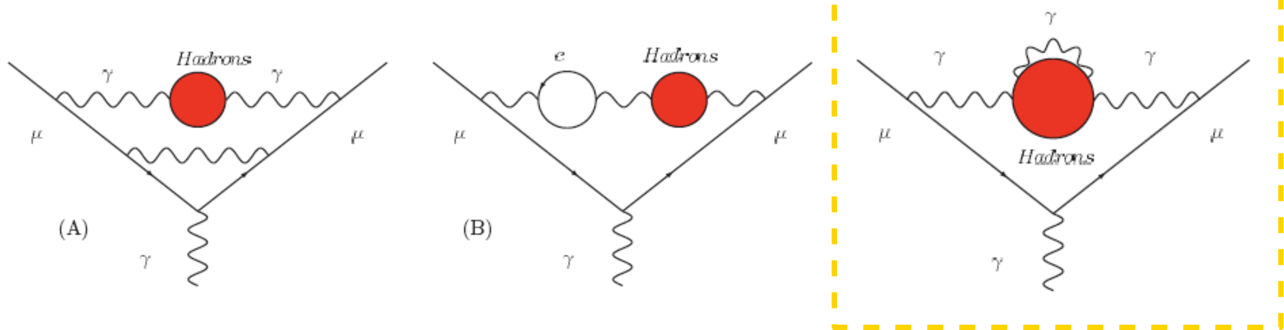


Borsanyi et al (BMWc), Nature 2021

The hadronic HO VP contribution

- $O(\alpha^3)$ contributions of diagrams containing HVP insertions:

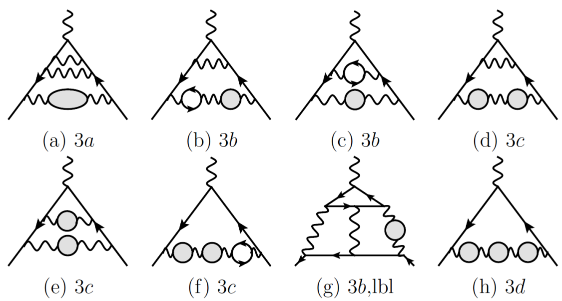
Already included in a_μ^{HLO}



$a_\mu^{HNLO}(vp) = -98.3\ (7) \times 10^{-11}$

Krause '96; Keshavarzi, Nomura, Teubner 2019; WP20.

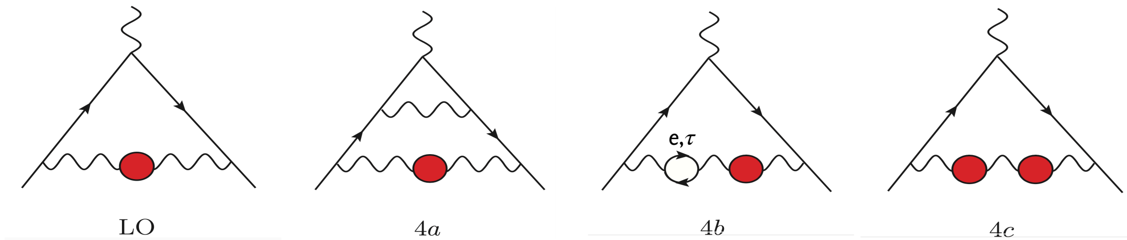
- $O(\alpha^4)$ contributions of diagrams containing HVP insertions:



$a_\mu^{HNNLO}(vp) = 12.4\ (1) \times 10^{-11}$

Kurz, Liu, Marquard, Steinhauser 2014

The O(α² & α³) hadronic VP contributions — space-like approach



$$a_\mu^{\rm LO} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\int_0^1 {\rm d}x\, \kappa^{(2)}(x)\, \Delta\alpha_{\rm had}(t(x)), \qquad \kappa^{(2)}(x) = 1-x \qquad t(x) = \frac{{m_\mu}^2 x^2}{x-1}$$

$$a_\mu^{(4a)} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^1 {\rm d}x\, \kappa^{(4)}(x)\, \Delta\alpha_{\rm had}(t(x)), \qquad \kappa^{(4)}(x) = \frac{2\,(2-x)}{x\,(x-1)}\, F^{(4)}(x-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(4)}(y) = {} & R_1(y) + R_2(y)\ln(-y) \\ & + R_3(y)\ln(1+y) + R_4(y)\ln(1-y) \\ & + R_5(y)\big[4{\rm Li}_2(y) + 2{\rm Li}_2(-y) \\ & \quad + \ln(-y)\ln\big((1-y)^2(1+y)\big)\big], \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{23y^6 - 37y^5 + 124y^4 - 86y^3 - 57y^2 + 99y + 78}{72(y-1)^2 y(y+1)},$$

$$R_2 = \frac{12y^8 - 11y^7 - 78y^6 + 21y^5 + 4y^4 - 15y^3 + 13y + 6}{12(y-1)^3 y(y+1)^2},$$

$$R_3 = \frac{(y+1)\,(-y^3 + 7y^2 + 8y + 6)}{12y^2},$$

$$R_4 = \frac{-7y^4 - 8y^3 + 8y + 7}{12y^2},$$

$$R_5 = -\,\frac{3y^4 + 5y^3 + 7y^2 + 5y + 3}{6y^2}$$

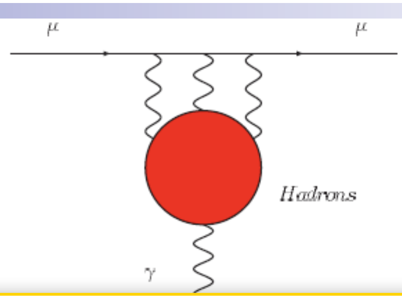
$$a_\mu^{(4b)} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\int_0^1 {\rm d}x\, \kappa^{(2)}(x)\, \Delta\alpha_{\rm had}(t(x)) \times 2\left[\Delta\alpha_e^{(2)}(t(x)) + \Delta\alpha_\tau^{(2)}(t(x))\right],$$

$$a_\mu^{(4c)} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\int_0^1 {\rm d}x\, \kappa^{(2)}(x)\, \left[\Delta\alpha_{\rm had}(t(x))\right]^2$$

Obtained via "time-like" $K^{(4)}(z)$ result of Barbieri & Remiddi, NPB90 (1975) 233:
$\mathrm{Im}K^{(4)}(z+i\varepsilon) = \pi\, F^{(4)}(x-1) \quad (z<0)$

Balzani, Laporta, MP, in preparation

- **Hadronic light-by-light at $O(\alpha^3)$**



  - This term had a troubled life! But nowadays:

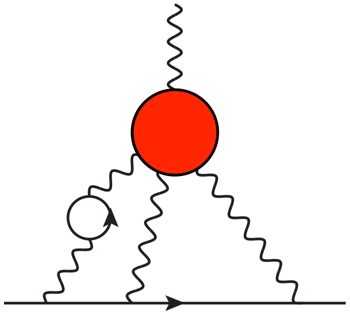
$a_\mu^{HNLO}(lbl) =$	$80\ (40) \times 10^{-11}$	Knecht & Nyffeler '02
$=$	$136\ (25) \times 10^{-11}$	Melnikov & Vainshtein '03
$=$	$105\ (26) \times 10^{-11}$	Prades, de Rafael, Vainshtein '09
$=$	$100\ (29) \times 10^{-11}$	Jegerlehner, arXiv:1705.00263
$=$	$92\ (19) \times 10^{-11}$	WP20 (phenomenology)

  - Significant improvements due to data-driven dispersive approach.
    Colangelo, Hoferichter, Procura, Stoffer, 2014–17; Pauk, Vanderhaeghen 2014.
  - Lattice: RBC: $82(35) \times 10^{-11}$ 1911.08123 Mainz: $110(15) \times 10^{-11}$ 2104.02632

- **Hadronic light-by-light at $O(\alpha^4)$**

$$a_\mu^{HNNLO}(lbl) = 2\ (1) \times 10^{-11}$$

Colangelo, Hoferichter, Nyffeler, MP, Stoffer 2014; WP20



- Comparing the SM prediction with the measured muon g-2 value:

$a_\mu^{EXP} = 116592061\ (41) \times 10^{-11}$ BNL+FNAL

$a_\mu^{SM} = 116591810\ (43) \times 10^{-11}$ WP20

$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{EXP} - a_\mu^{SM} = 251\ (59) \times 10^{-11}$ 4.2 σ

If BMW 2021 HLO instead of WP20, EXP & SM differ only by 1.6σ

- Is Δa_μ due to new physics beyond the SM? Could be due to:
  - NP at the weak scale and weakly coupled to SM particles
  - NP very heavy and strongly coupled to SM particles
  - NP very light ($\Lambda \lesssim 1$ GeV) and feebly coupled to SM particles

Missed contributions in the hadronic cross section?

- Can Δa_μ be due to missing contributions in the hadronic σ(s)?
- An upward shift of σ(s) also induces an increase of $\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(M_Z)$.
- Consider:

$a_\mu^{HLO} \rightarrow$

$$a = \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{s_u} ds\, f(s)\, \sigma(s), \qquad f(s) = \frac{K(s)}{4\pi^3}, \;\; s_u < M_Z^2,$$

$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)} \rightarrow$

$$b = \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{s_u} ds\, g(s)\, \sigma(s), \qquad g(s) = \frac{M_Z^2}{(M_Z^2 - s)(4\alpha\pi^2)},$$

and the increase

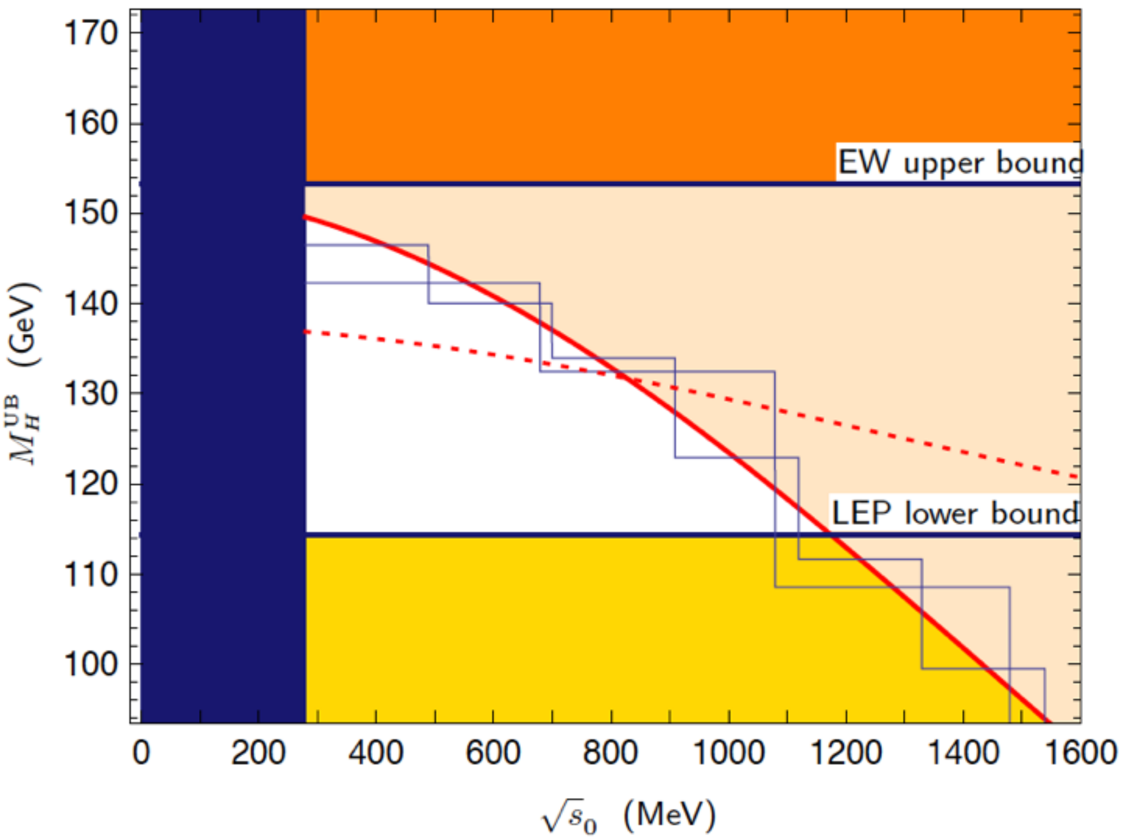
$$\Delta\sigma(s) = \epsilon\sigma(s)$$

ε>0, in the range:

$$\sqrt{s} \in [\sqrt{s}_0 - \delta/2, \sqrt{s}_0 + \delta/2] \longrightarrow$$

Marciano, MP, Sirlin, PRD 2008

How much does the M_H upper bound from the EW fit change when we shift up $\sigma(s)$ by $\Delta\sigma(s)$ [and thus $\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(M_Z)$] to fix Δa_μ ?



Marciano, MP, Sirlin, PRD 2008

Muon g-2: connection with the SM Higgs mass (update)

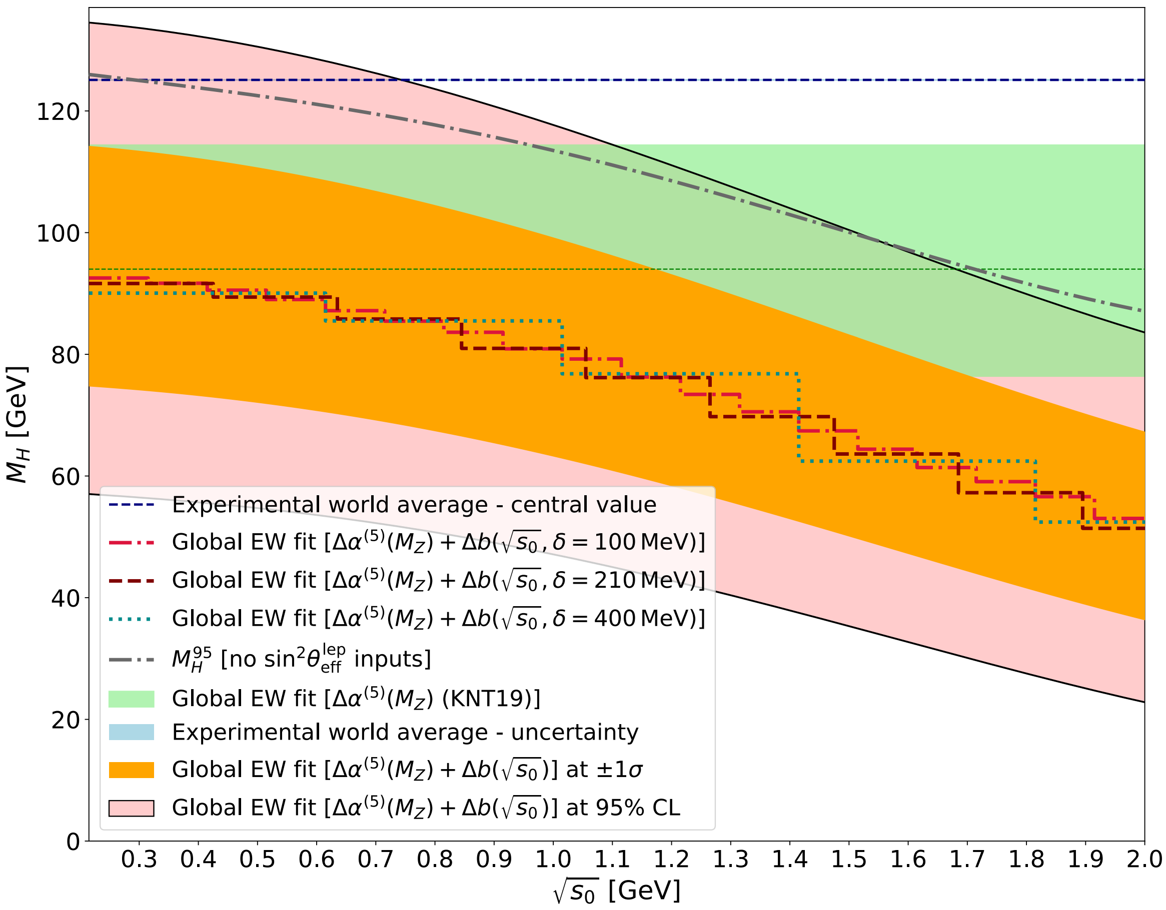
$\Delta\alpha$

Major update: Higgs discovered, improved EW observables (M_W, $\sin^2\theta$, M_{top}, …), updates to $\sigma(s)$, theory improvements, global fit, …

Parameter	Input value	Reference	Fit result	Result w/o input value
M_W (GeV)	80.379(12)	[5]	80.359(3)	80.357(4)(5)
M_H (GeV)	125.10(14)	[5]	125.10(14)	94^{+20+6}_{-18-6}
$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{\rm had}(M_Z^2)\times 10^4$	276.1(1.1)	[23]	275.8(1.1)	272.2(3.9)(1.2)
m_t (GeV)	172.9(4)	[5]	173.0(4)	…
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	0.1179(10)	[5]	0.1180(7)	…
M_Z (GeV)	91.1876(21)	[5]	91.1883(20)	…
Γ_Z (GeV)	2.4952(23)	[5]	2.4940(4)	…
Γ_W (GeV)	2.085(42)	[5]	2.0903(4)	…
$\sigma^0_{\rm had}$ (nb)	41.541(37)	[108]	41.490(4)	…
R^0_l	20.767(25)	[108]	20.732(4)	…
R^0_c	0.1721(30)	[108]	0.17222(8)	…
R^0_b	0.21629(66)	[108]	0.21581(8)	…
$\bar{m}_c$ (GeV)	1.27(2)	[5]	1.27(2)	…
$\bar{m}_b$ (GeV)	$4.18^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	[5]	$4.18^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	…
$A^{0,l}_{\rm FB}$	0.0171(10)	[108]	0.01622(7)	…
$A^{0,c}_{\rm FB}$	0.0707(35)	[108]	0.0737(2)	…
$A^{0,b}_{\rm FB}$	0.0992(16)	[108]	0.1031(2)	…
A_ℓ	0.1499(18)	[75,108]	0.1471(3)	…
A_c	0.670(27)	[108]	0.6679(2)	…
A_b	0.923(20)	[108]	0.93462(7)	…
$\sin^2\theta^{\rm lep}_{\rm eff}(Q_{\rm FB})$	0.2324(12)	[108]	0.23152(4)	0.23152(4)(4)
$\sin^2\theta^{\rm lep}_{\rm eff}$(Had Coll)	0.23140(23)	[100]	0.23152(4)	0.23152(4)(4)

Keshavarzi, Marciano, MP, Sirlin, PRD 2020 (using Gfitter)

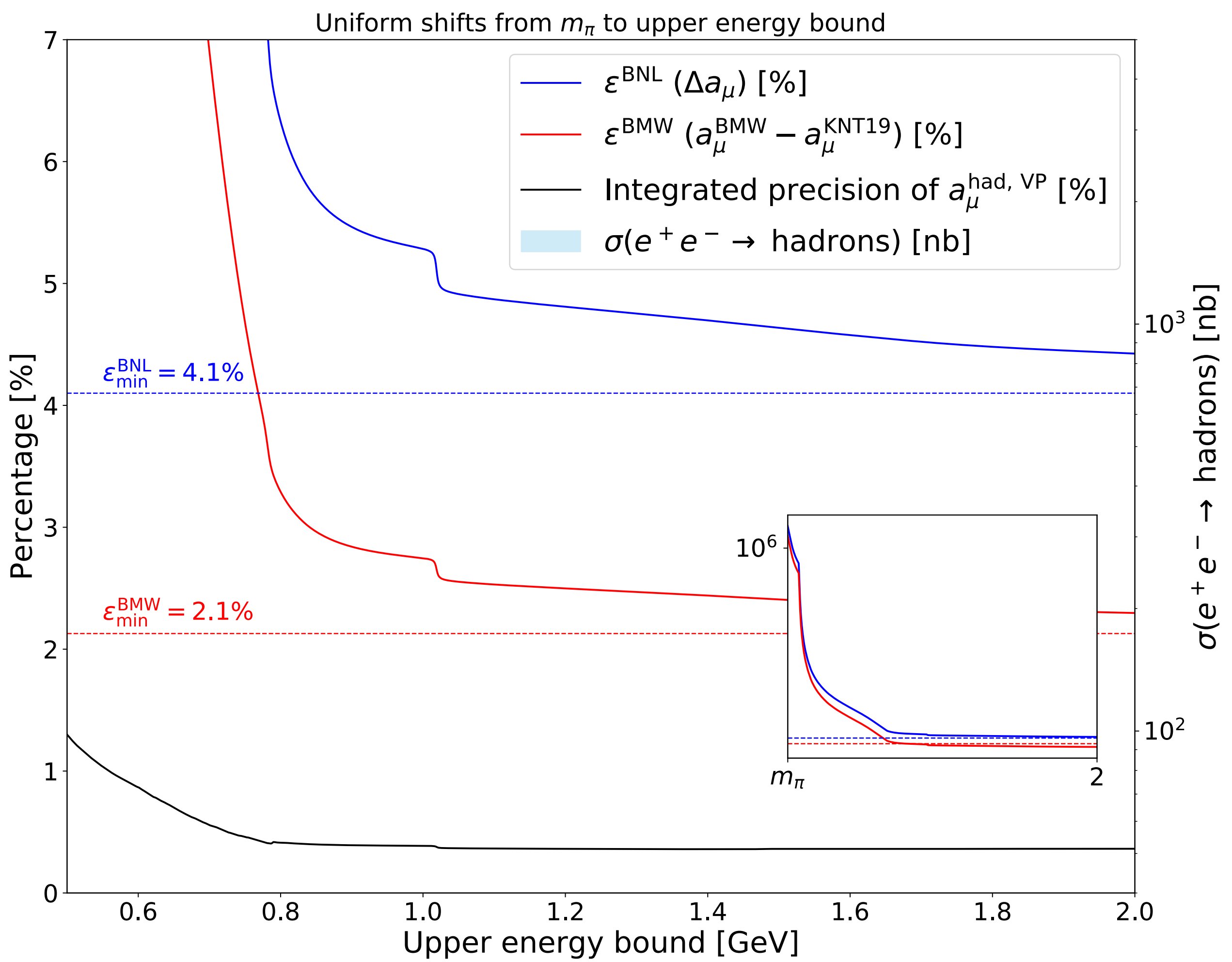
Δα



Shifts Δσ(s) to fix Δa_μ are possible, but conflict with the EW fit if they occur above ~1 GeV

Keshavarzi, Marciano, MP, Sirlin, PRD 2020

How large are the required shifts $\Delta\sigma(s)$?



Shifts below ~1 GeV conflict with the quoted exp. precision of $\sigma(s)$

Keshavarzi, Marciano, MP, Sirlin, PRD 2020 (updated 2021)

- Crivellin, Hoferichter, Manzari and Montull, “Hadronic vacuum polarization: $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$ versus global electroweak fits,” arXiv:2003.04886.

- Eduardo de Rafael, “On Constraints Between $\Delta\alpha_{had}(M_Z^2)$ and $(g_\mu\text{-}2)_{HVP}$,’’ arXiv:2006.13880.

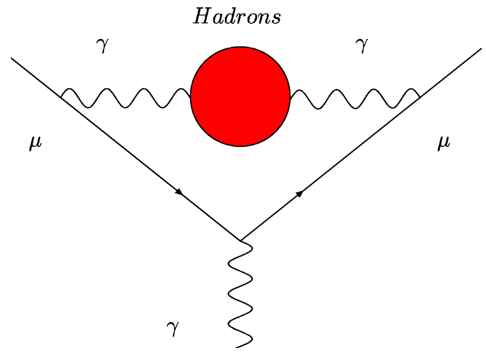
- Malaescu and Schott, “Impact of correlations between a_μ and α_{QED} on the EW fit,” arXiv:2008.08107.

- Colangelo, Hoferichter and Stoffer, “Constraints on the two-pion contribution to hadronic vacuum polarization,” arXiv:2010.07943.

The MUonE project

The spacelike method for a_μ^{HLO}

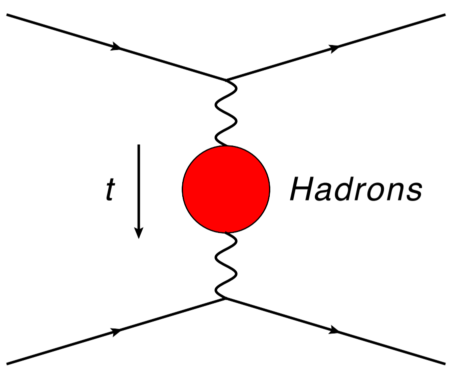
- **Leading hadronic contribution computed via the usual dispersive (timelike) formula:**



$$a_\mu^{\rm HLO} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3}\int_{m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds\, K(s)\, \sigma^{(0)}_{\rm had}(s)$$

$$K(s) = \int_0^1 dx\, \frac{x^2\,(1-x)}{x^2+(1-x)\,(s/m_\mu^2)}$$

- **Alternatively, simply exchanging the x and s integrations:**



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

$$t(x) = \frac{x^2 m_\mu^2}{x-1} < 0$$

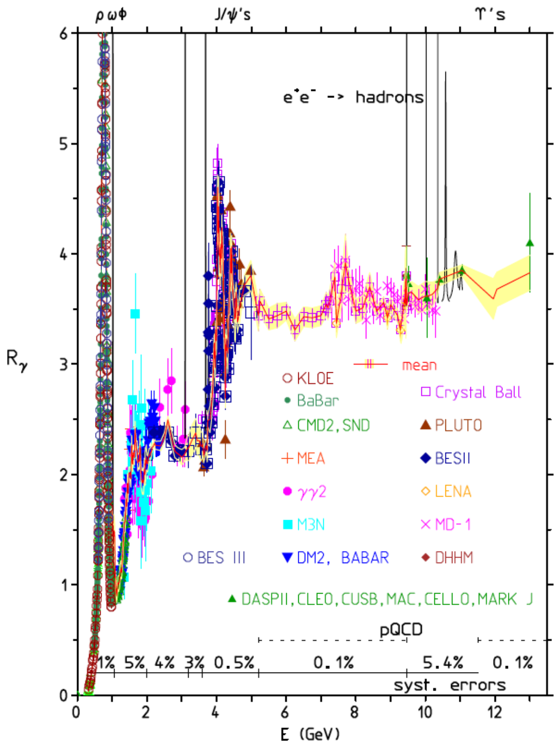
Lautrup, Peterman, de Rafael, 1972

$\Delta\alpha_{had}(t)$ is the hadronic contribution to the space-like running of α: proposal to measure a_μ^{HLO} via scattering data!

Carloni Calame, MP, Trentadue, Venanzoni, 2015

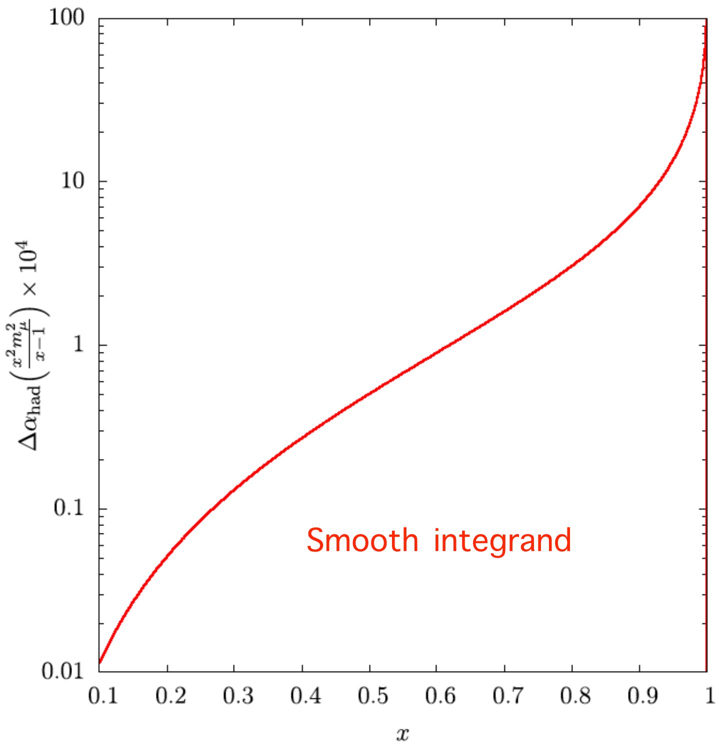
a_μ^{HLO} : timelike vs spacelike method

Timelike



F. Jegerlehner, arXiv:1511.04473

Spacelike



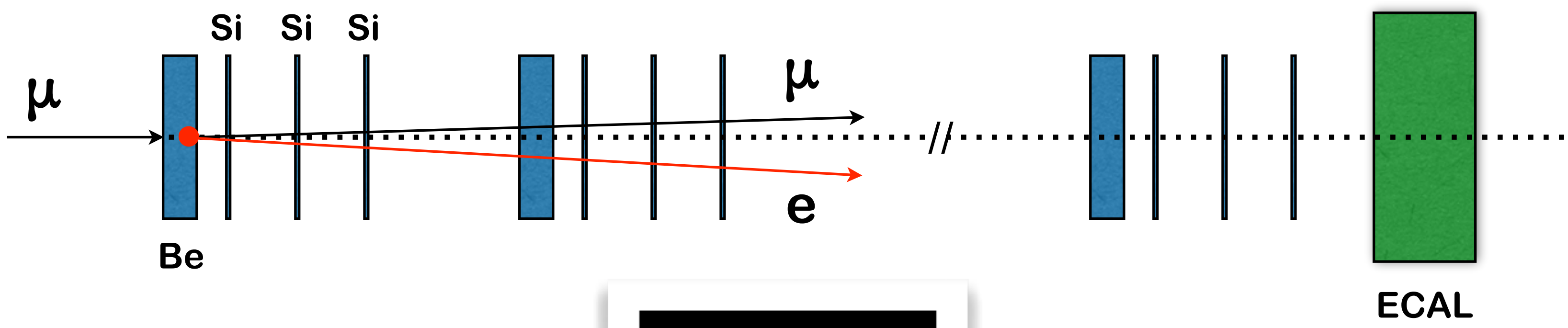
Carloni Calame, MP, Trentadue, Venanzoni, PLB 2015

- ☑ **Inclusive measurement**
- ☑ **Smooth integrand**
- ☑ **Direct interplay with lattice QCD**

MUonE: Muon-electron scattering @ CERN

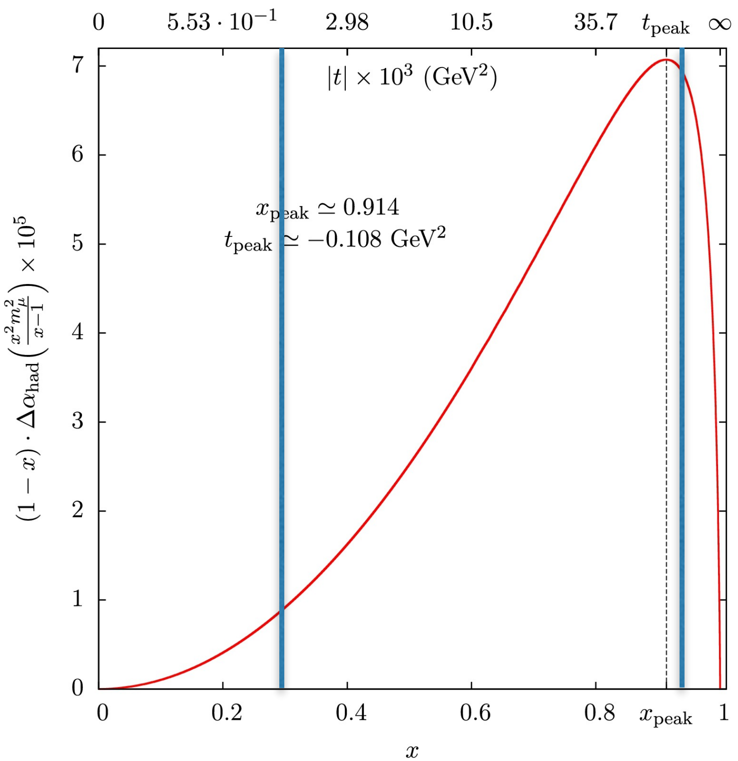
- $\Delta\alpha_{had}(t)$ can be measured via the **elastic scattering μ e → μ e**.

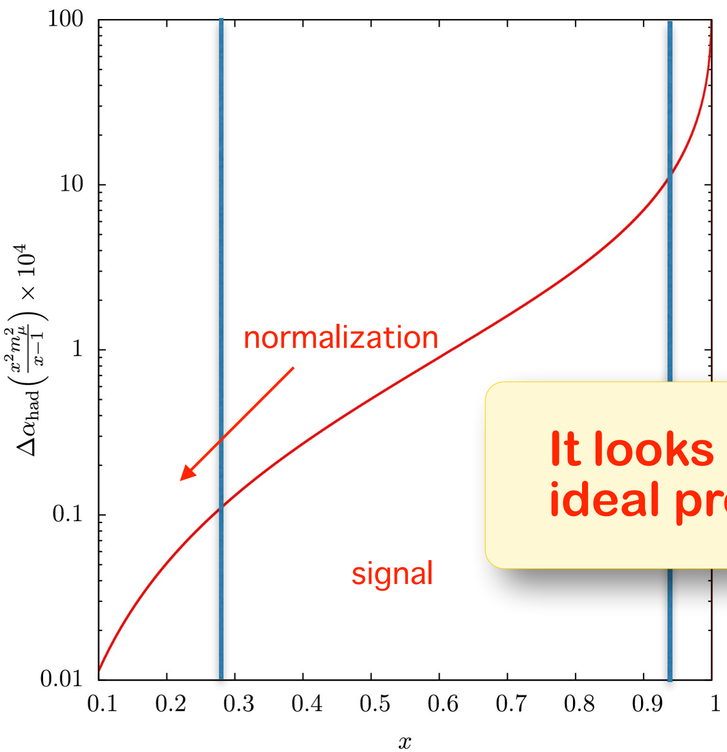
- **We propose to scatter a 150 GeV muon beam, available at CERN's North Area, on a fixed electron target (Beryllium). Modular apparatus: each station has one layer of Beryllium (target) followed by several thin Silicon strip detectors.**



Abbiendi, Carloni Calame, Marconi, Matteuzzi, Montagna,
Nicrosini, MP, Piccinini, Tenchini, Trentadue, Venanzoni
EPJC 2017 - arXiv:1609.08987

- For a 150 GeV muon beam (√s~400 MeV), MUonE's scan region extends up to x=0.932, ie beyond the x=0.914 peak!





It looks like an ideal process!

MUonE — Status

- **Statistics**: With CERN's 150 GeV muon beam M2 (1.3×10^7 μ/s), incident on 40 15mm Be targets (total Be thickness: 60cm), 2-3 years of data taking (2×10^7 s/yr) → $\mathscr{L}_{int} \sim 1.5 \times 10^7\ nb^{-1}$.

- With this $\mathscr{L}_{int}$ we estimate that measuring the shape of dσ/dt we can reach a statistical sensitivity of ~0.3% on a_μ^{HLO}, ie $\sim 20 \times 10^{-11}$.

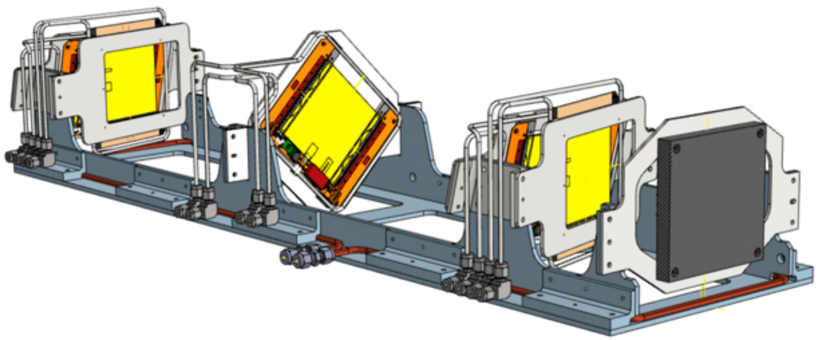
- **Systematic** effects must be known at ≲ 10ppm!

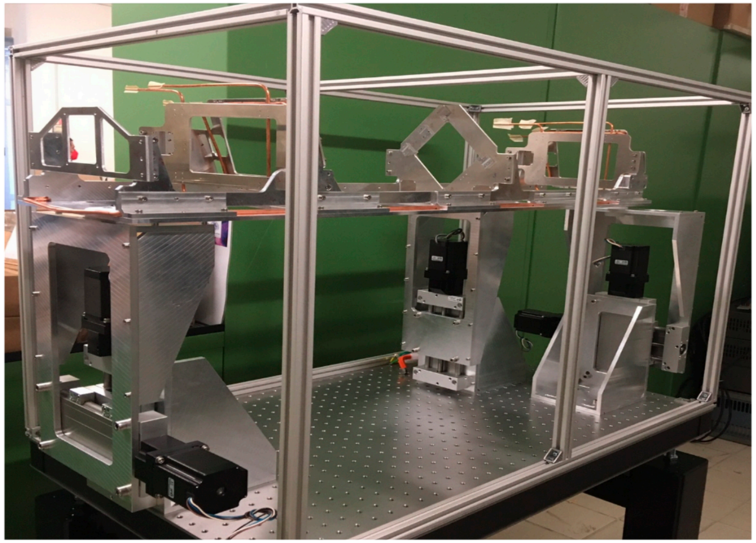
- Test beams performed at CERN in 2017 & 2018 arXiv:1905.11677, 2102.11111

- LoI submitted to CERN SPSC in 2019: **Test run approved for 2021, delayed to 2022.**

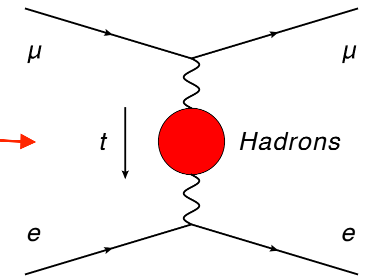
- If test run successful, intermediate run hopefully in 2023–24.

MUonE — Getting ready for the Test Run





- To extract $\Delta\alpha_{had}(t)$ from MUonE's measurement, the ratio of the SM cross sections in the signal and normalisation regions must be known at ≲ 10ppm!



- **Fully differential fixed-order MC @ NLO ready** Pavia and PSI 2018-19
- **NNLO QED: All master integrals for 2-loop box diagrams computed. Full 2-loop amplitude completed! (m_e=0), Mastrolia et al.** Padova 2017 - present
- **Two MC built including partial subsets of the NNLO QED corrections due to electron and muon radiation** Pavia and PSI 2020
- **NNLO hadronic effects computed** Padova and KIT 2019
- **Extraction of the leading electron mass effects from the massless muon-electron scattering amplitudes** PSI 2019 - present
- **New Physics extracting $\Delta\alpha_{had}(t)$ at MUonE?** Padova and Heidelberg 2020
- …

**Theory for muon-electron scattering @ 10 ppm:
A report of the MUonE theory initiative. arXiv:2004.13663**

Muon-electron scattering: Theory kickoff workshop

4-5 September 2017

Padova
Europe/Rome timezone

- **Overview**
- Venue
- Timetable
- Logistic
- Map

Support

MUonE theory workshops: Padova 2017, Mainz 2018, Zurich 2019
Next MUonE theory workshop: MITP Mainz 2020-21 postponed to 2022

Conclusions

- Thanks to 70+ years of calculations, many of which done by Ettore and his collaborators, and measurements, the muon g-2 provides an extremely precise test of the SM.
- Fermilab's Muon g-2 experiment confirms BNL's result: the discrepancy between experiment and SM increases to 4.2σ.
- The BMWc lattice QCD result weakens the exp-SM discrepancy. It must be confirmed or refuted by other lattice calculations.
- Is Δa_μ due to missed contributions in the hadronic cross section? Shifts above 1 GeV to fix Δa_μ conflict with the electroweak fit.
- Leading hadronic contribution to a_μ: dispersive vs lattice. MUonE will provide a new independent & alternative determination.
- Thank you Ettore for your amazing work and lessons!