Muon $g-2$ and QCD Sum Rules

13th Meeting of the
Radio MonteCarLOW Collaboration Satellite Meeting
2013, Trento

H. Spiesberger

PRISMA Cluster of Excellence
Institut für Physik, Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

JG|U

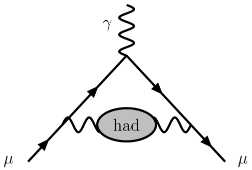
SFB 1044
THE LOW-ENERGY FRONTIER
OF THE STANDARD MODEL

PRISMA

Anomalous magnetic moment of the muon

$a_\mu^{EXP} =$	$11\,659\,208.9\,(6.3) \times 10^{-10}$		
$a_\mu^{SM} =$	$11\,659\,180.2\,(4.2)\,(2.6)\,(0.2) \times 10^{-10}$		[1]
$\Delta a_\mu =$	$28.7\,(8.0) \times 10^{-10}$	$3.6\,\sigma$	
$a_\mu^{SM} =$	$11\,659\,182.8\,(4.9) \times 10^{-10}$		[2]
$\Delta a_\mu =$	$26.1\,(8.0) \times 10^{-10}$	$3.3\,\sigma$	

[1] Davier, Hoecker, Malaescu, Zhang, 2010
[2] Hagiwara et al. 2011



Dominating source of uncertainty:
Lowest order hadronic contribution

- Theoretical framework:
  Perturbative Quantum Chromo Dynamics and
  Operator Product Expansion ➜ QCD sum rules
- Input: e^+e^- data and condensates
- Results, assumptions and uncertainties

Talk based on arXiv:1302.1735, work with
S. Bodenstein, C. A. Dominguez and K. Schilcher

Current-current correlator

$$\Pi^{JJ}_{\mu\nu}(q^2) = i \int d^4x\; e^{iqx}\; \langle 0|\, T(J^\dagger_\mu(x)\, J_\nu(0))|0\rangle$$
$$= \left(-q^2 g_{\mu\nu} + q_\mu q_\nu\right)\; \Pi^{(0+1)}_{JJ}(q^2)$$

$$J^{\rm em}_\mu(x) = \sum_f Q_f \bar{q}_f(x)\gamma^\mu q_f(x)$$

Spectral function $\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{\rm em}(s)$ from data on e^+e^- annihilation to hadrons
Unitarity (optical theorem)

$$R(s) = \frac{\sigma_{\rm tot}(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2_{\rm em}}{3s}$$

From QCD:

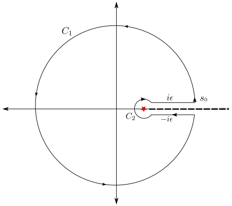
$$R(s) = 12\,\pi\,\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{\rm em}(s) = 3 \sum_{f=u,d,s} Q_f^2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + \ldots\right)$$

$$a_\mu^{had,LO} = \int_{s_{th}}^{\infty} \widetilde{K}(s) R(s) ds$$

$\widetilde{K}(s) \sim 1/s^2$ ➜ about 92 % from low-energy region below $\sqrt{s_0} = 1.8$ GeV

Cauchy's theorem: for any analytic function $p(s)$:

$$\int_{s_{th}}^{s_0} p(s) R(s) ds = 6\pi i \oint_{|s|=s_0} p(s) \Pi(s) ds$$

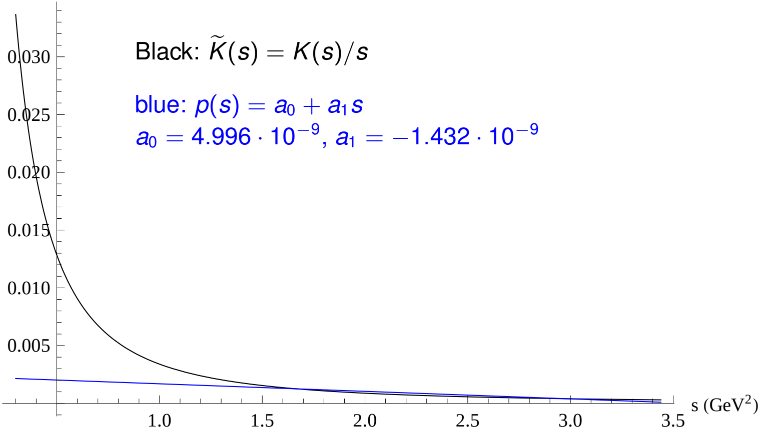


Quark-hadron duality: replace $\Pi(s)$ by $\Pi_{OPE}(s)$ in the integral around the circle

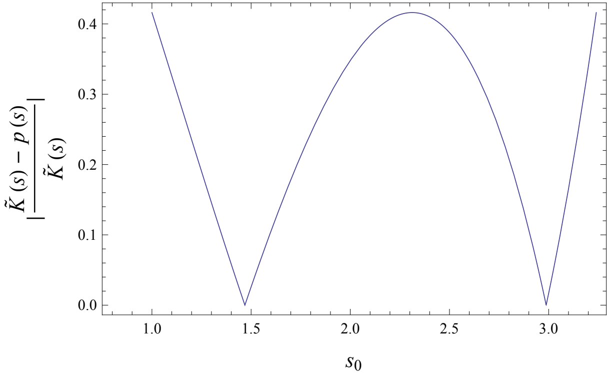
➜ Low-energy part of $a_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = \int_{s_{th}}^{s_0} \widetilde{K}(s) R(s) ds$:

$$\tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = \int_{s_{th}}^{s_0} \left(\widetilde{K}(s) - p(s) \right) R(s) ds + 6\pi i \oint_{|s|=s_0} p(s) \Pi_{OPE}(s) ds$$

Choose $p(s)$ to suppress the contribution of e^+e^- data in $R(s)$



- Optimize suppression in 1 GeV $< \sqrt{s} <$ 1.8 GeV
- No power s^n with $n \geq 2$ to avoid higher dimension condensates



Suppression factor: smaller than 0.4 in 1 GeV $< \sqrt{s} <$ 1.8 GeV

$$\Pi_{OPE}(s) = C_0 + \sum_{N=0} \frac{C_{2N+2}}{s^{N+1}} \left\langle \mathcal{O}_{2N+2}(\mu^2) \right\rangle$$

C_0: from perturbative QCD

$$\Pi_{pQCD}(s) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \sum Q_f^2 \left[\frac{20}{3} + \ln\left(-\frac{s}{\mu^2}\right) + \ldots O(\alpha_s^5) \right]$$

Gorishnii, Surguladze, Chetyrkin, Dine, Celmaster; Chetyrkin, Kniehl, Steinhauser, ...

Dimension 2: no non-perturbative condensate,
but $O(m_f^2/s)$ contributions from pertrubative QCD:
known to 3-loop order — Chetyrkin 1997

$$C_2 \langle \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle = \sum_f \frac{Q_f^2}{4\pi^2} \frac{\overline{m}_f^2(\mu)}{s} \left[6 + O(\alpha_s) \right]$$

PDG values:

$$\overline{m}_u(2\,\text{GeV}) = (2.3 \pm 0.7)\ \text{MeV}$$
$$\overline{m}_d(2\,\text{GeV}) = (4.8 \pm 0.7)\ \text{MeV}$$
$$\overline{m}_s(2\,\text{GeV}) = (95 \pm 5)\ \text{MeV}$$

Dimension 4:

$$C_4\langle\mathcal{O}_4\rangle = \frac{1}{s^2}\sum_f Q_f^2 \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{12} - \frac{11}{216}\frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\pi}\right] \left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle + \left[2 - \frac{2}{3}\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right] \overline{m}_f(\mu)\langle q_f\bar{q}_f\rangle(\mu) \right\}$$

$\left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle = 0.04 \pm 0.01$ GeV^4 from lattice QCD

$\left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle = 0.01 \pm 0.01$ GeV^4 from QCD sum rules using ALEPH τ decay data

We use $\left\langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \right\rangle = 0.015 \pm 0.015$ GeV^4

Uncertainty from gluon condensate dominates, quark condensate small
(and known from the Gell Mann-Oakes-Renner relation)

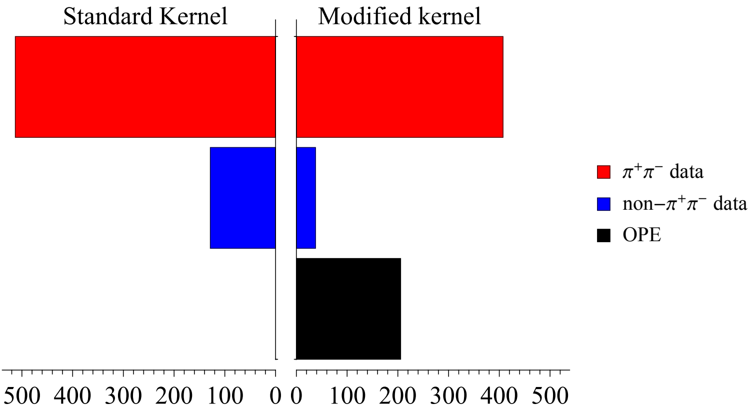
Also include QED corrections to the pQCD correlator:

$$\Pi_{QED}(s) = \frac{3}{32\pi^2} \sum_f Q_f^2 \left[\frac{55}{12} - 4\zeta_3 - \ln\left(-\frac{s}{\mu^2} \right) \right] \frac{\alpha_{em}}{\pi}$$

- Use only most recent data for a given exclusive hadronic final state in a given energy range
  ➜ No overlapping data sets, no averaging over (sometimes inconsistent) data
- $\pi^+\pi^-$ data from BaBar (2009) with (conservative) 100 % correlations
- Above $\sqrt{s} = 2$ GeV, use BES inclusive data
- For some channels used estimates based on isospin arguments
- Corrected for vacuum polarization, if necessary
- Assume no correlations for statistical, and 100 % correlation for systematic errors
- Verified against Davier, Hoecker, Malaescu, Zhang, EPJC71

For details see
Bodenstein, Dominguez, Eidelman, Schilcher, H.S., JHEP 1, 39 (2012)

Contribution to $a_\mu^{had,LO}/10^{-10}$, $\sqrt{s} < 1.8$ GeV



Our result for the standard kernel: $a_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = (641.7 \pm 6.4_{data}) \times 10^{-10}$

Fixed Order Perturbation Theory (FOPT)

$$\tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = (650.7 \pm 3.7_{data} \pm 1.9_{conv} \pm 1.0_{\alpha_s} \pm 1.3_{\langle G^2 \rangle}) \times 10^{-10}$$
$$= (650.7 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-10}$$

contribution from the data reduced to 445.2×10^{-10} (from 641.7×10^{-10})

Contour Improved Perturbation Theory (CIPT)

$$\tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = (649.2 \pm 3.7_{data} \pm 1.3_{conv} \pm 0.6_{\alpha_s} \pm 1.3_{\langle G^2 \rangle}) \times 10^{-10}$$
$$= (649.2 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-10}$$

Average of the FOPT and CIPT:

$$\tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = (650.0 \pm 3.7_{data} \pm 1.3_{conv} \pm 0.6_{\alpha_s} \pm 1.3_{\langle G^2 \rangle} \pm 0.8_{int}) \times 10^{-10}$$
$$= (650.0 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-10}$$

(for NLO: $a_\mu^{had,NLO}(s_0) = (-10.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-10}$, $\tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO} - a_\mu^{had,NLO} = -0.2 \times 10^{-10}$)

$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184 \pm 0.0007$, $\quad \sqrt{s_0} = 1.8\,\text{GeV}$,
for $s > s_0$ use pQCD, see e.g. Bodenstein, Dominguez, Schilcher, PRD85

Standard kernel: $a_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = (641.7 \pm 6.4) \times 10^{-10}$

FOPT and CIPT average: $= (650.0 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-10}$

Discrepancy to experimental value

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{EXP} - a_\mu^{SM} = (28.7 \pm 8.0) \times 10^{-10} \qquad (3.6\,\sigma)$$

reduced to

$$\Delta \tilde{a}_\mu = a_\mu^{EXP} - \tilde{a}_\mu^{SM} = (20.4 \pm 7.6) \times 10^{-10} \qquad (2.7\,\sigma)$$

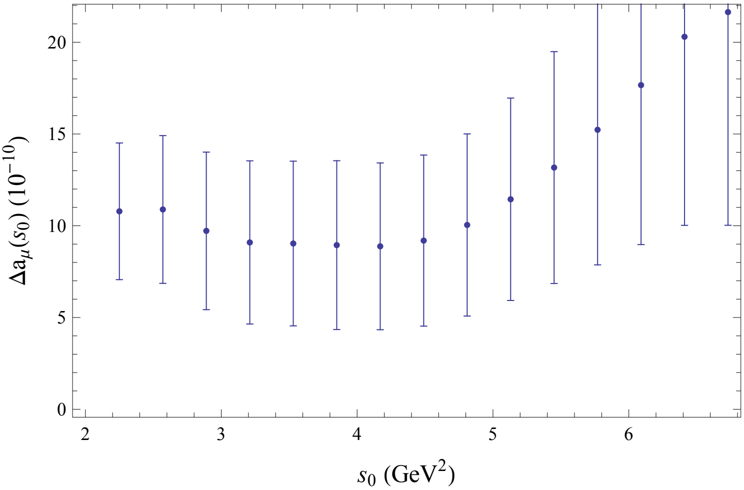
The analysis above includes errors from

- data: $\Delta a_\mu^{had,LO}(s_0) = \pm 3.7 \times 10^{-10}$
- estimate of perturbative expansion of QCD: $\pm 1.3 \times 10^{-10}$
- α_s: $\pm 0.6 \times 10^{-10}$
- gluon condensate: $\pm 1.3 \times 10^{-10}$
- difference of FOPT and CIPT: $\pm 0.8 \times 10^{-10}$

Now discuss

- Dependence on s_0
- Global quark-hadron duality: duality violations?
- Absence of dimension $d = 2$ term in the OPE?
- Data selection

Difference between standard and pinched kernels: $\delta a_\mu = \tilde{a}_\mu^{had,LO} - a_\mu^{had,LO}$



Both smaller or larger s_0 would increase a_μ, i.e. a smaller discrepancy

$$\Delta_{DV} = \Pi(s) - \Pi_{OPE}(s)$$

$$\oint_{|s|=s_0} p(s)\Pi(s)ds = \oint_{|s|=s_0} p(s)\left[\Pi_{OPE}(s) + \Delta_{DV}\right]\, ds$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} Im\,\Delta_{DV}(s) = \sum_f Q_f^2 \left[\frac{5}{6}\kappa_V e^{-\gamma_V s}\sin(\alpha_V + \beta_V s) + \frac{1}{6}\kappa_V e^{-\gamma_V s}\sin(\alpha'_V + \beta_V s)\right]$$

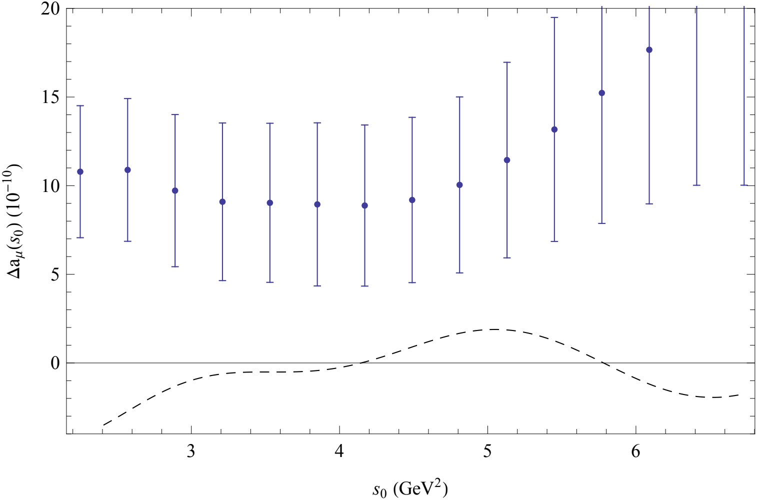
Catà, Golterman, Peris

$$6\pi i \oint_{|s|=s_0} p(s)\,\Delta_{DV}\, ds = -12\pi \int_{s_0}^{\infty} p(s) Im\,\Delta_{DV}(s)\, ds = (-0.59 \pm 0.59) \times 10^{-10}$$

(Error from uncertainties in the model parameters)

Duality violations not large enough to bring $\Delta\tilde{a}_\mu$ in agreement with Δa_μ

Duality violations



Dashed line: contribution from duality violations

Renormalons, small-size strings give rise to a static potential $\propto kr$
may create an effective, tachyonic gluon mass ?

Chetyrkin, Narison, Zakharov, 1999

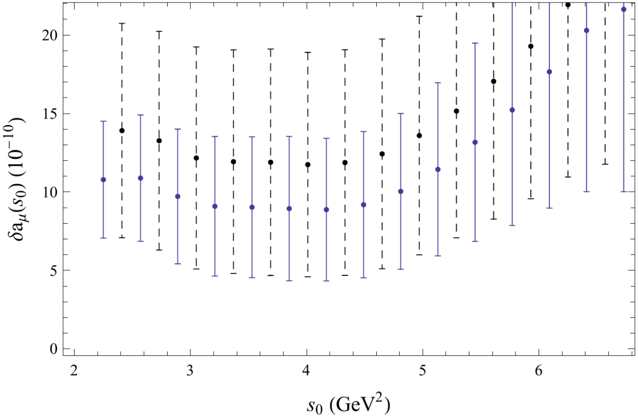
$$C_2\langle\mathcal{O}_2\rangle = \sum_f Q_f^2 \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\lambda^2\left(\frac{128}{3} - 32\zeta_3\right)$$

λ^2: tachyonic gluon mass,
$\lambda^2 < 0$, estimated in the range $-0.085\ \mathrm{GeV}^2 < \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\lambda^2 < -0.034\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$

➜ would increase a_μ by $(3.6 - 8.9) \times 10^{-10}$, i.e., decrease the discrepancy Δa_μ

BaBar or KLOE data?

$e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ data: dashed lines using KLOE 2010, blue: using BaBar 2009



(From Davier et al EPJC71, 2011: $\pi^+\pi^-$ contribution to $a_\mu^{had,LO}/10^{-10}$:
514.1 ± 3.8 (BaBar), 503.1 ± 7.1 (KLOE), 506.6 ± 3.9 (CMD2), 505.1 ± 6.7 (SND), 507.8 ± 2.8 (average) ➜ 3.6σ discrepancy for average reduced to 2.8σ for BaBar)

Summary

- In the framework of perturbative QCD
  $+$ operator product expansion
  $+$ sum rules,
- assuming
  - quark-hadron duality,
  - absence of gauge non-invariant dimension 2 OPE term,
  - recent e^+e^- data,

  we find a
- reduction of the discrepancy between a_μ^{EXP} and $\tilde{a}_\mu^{SM}$ by 8.1×10^{-10}, i.e. to 2.6σ
- Further reduction would follow from
  - increasing s_0,
  - a different choice of data,
  - a hypothetical dimension-2 condensate

MITP Workshop

Mainz Institute for Theoretical Physics

Workshop announcements:

Low-energy precision physics,
related to the MESA and TRIGA initiatives:
parity-violating electron scattering,
neutron decay parameters,
theory of EDM of nucleons, nuclei and atoms
Sep 23 - Oct 11, 2013

Coordinators:
K. Kumar, M. Ramsay-Musolf
H. Meyer, H. Spiesberger

Hadronic contributions to the muon anomalous magnetic moment:
Strategies for improvements of the accuracy of the theoretical predictions,
Mar 31 - Apr 4, 2014

Coordinator:
F. Jegerlehner et al

Info at coordinator@mitp.uni-mainz.de