



*Achim Denig, JGU Mainz
PRISMA Cluster of Excellence*

Puzzles in Low-Energy Precision Physics

**The quest for future experimental
investigation**



Juliet and Paolo Fest
LNF Frascati 30 May 2013

The Success of the Year 2012

July 2012

Higgs discovery

**→ Last particle of the
Standard Model discovered**



Puzzles at low Energies

- 1) **Anomalous magnetic moment of the muon $(g-2)_\mu$**
→ discrepancy btw. SM prediction and direct measurement (3 ... 4 σ)

- 2) **Electroweak mixing angle $\sin^2\theta_w$**
→ 3 σ discrepancy btw. LEP and SLC results



Furthermore: Proton Radius Puzzle

..... Flavour Physics (→ next talk by Giancarlo)

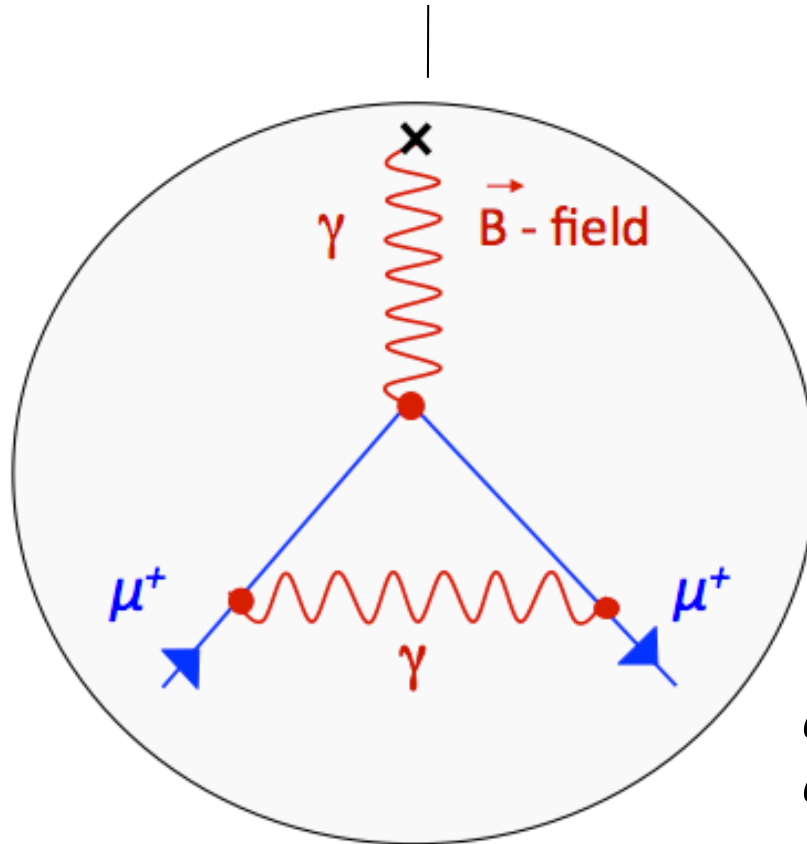
**The Anomalous
Magnetic Moment of
the Muon $(g-2)_\mu$**

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment: $(g-2)_\mu$

Magnetic Moment: $\vec{\mu} = \mu_B g \vec{S}$

$a_\mu = (g-2)_\mu / 2 = a_\mu^{\text{QED}} + a_\mu^{\text{weak}} + a_\mu^{\text{had}} = (11\,659\,180.2 \pm 4.9) \cdot 10^{-10}$

Davier et al. PRL 2011



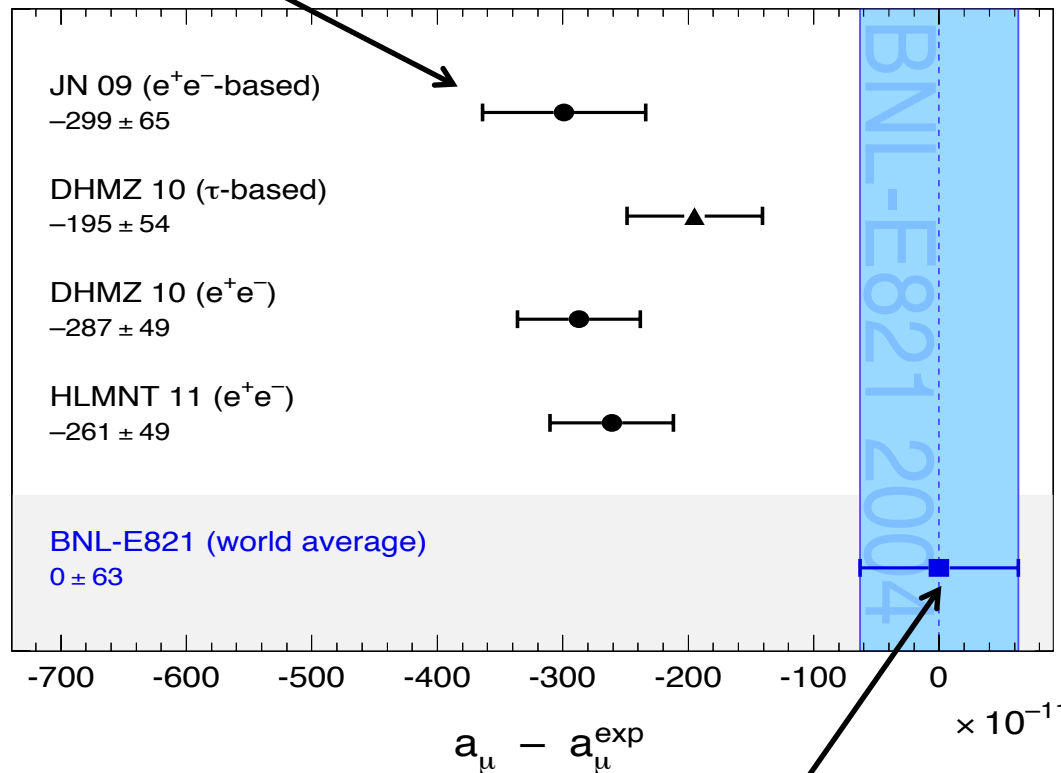
$a_\mu^{\text{QED}} = (11\,658\,471.809 \pm 0.015) \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $a_\mu^{\text{weak}} = (15.4 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $a_\mu^{\text{strong}} = (693.0 \pm 4.9) \cdot 10^{-10}$

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment: $(g-2)_\mu$

Magnetic Moment: $\vec{\mu} = \mu_B g \vec{S}$

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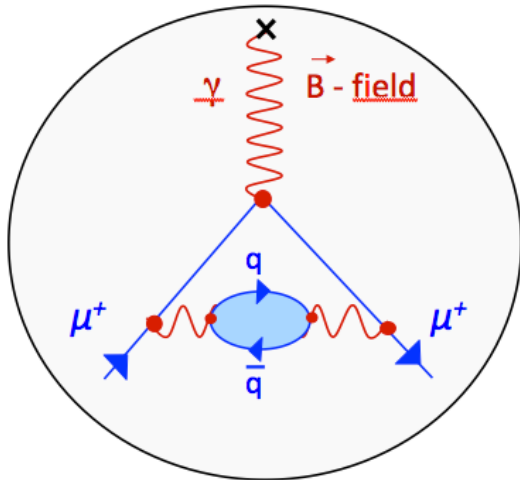
$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = (28.7 \pm 8.0) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ (3.6 } \sigma)$

Error(s) or New Physics ?

E821 measurement $a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = (11\,659\,208.9 \pm 6.3) \cdot 10^{-10}$

Hadronic Cross Section and $(g-2)_\mu$

Hadronic Vacuum Polarisation

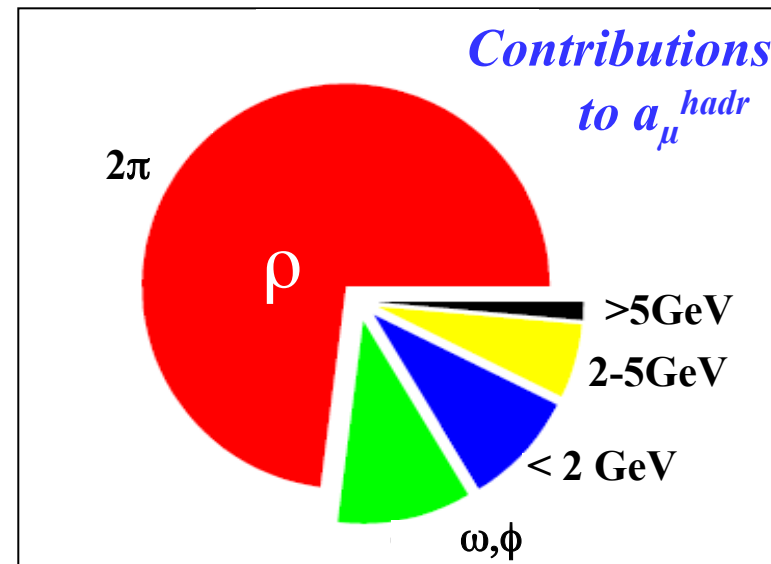


Hadronic cross section related to hadronic vacuum polarization contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$

1995:
2nd DAPHNE Physics Handbook
P. Franzini: Measure R @ KLOE
→ Major part of a_μ^{had} !

$$a_\mu^{\text{had}} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds K(s) \sigma_{\text{had}}$$

↑
 Intrinsically $\sim 1/s^2$
 makes **low energy contrib.**
 especially important

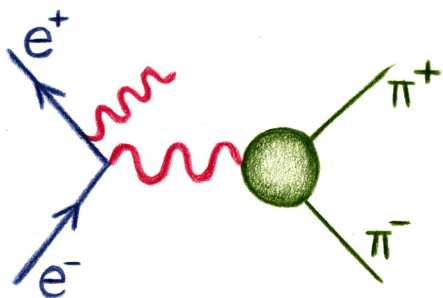




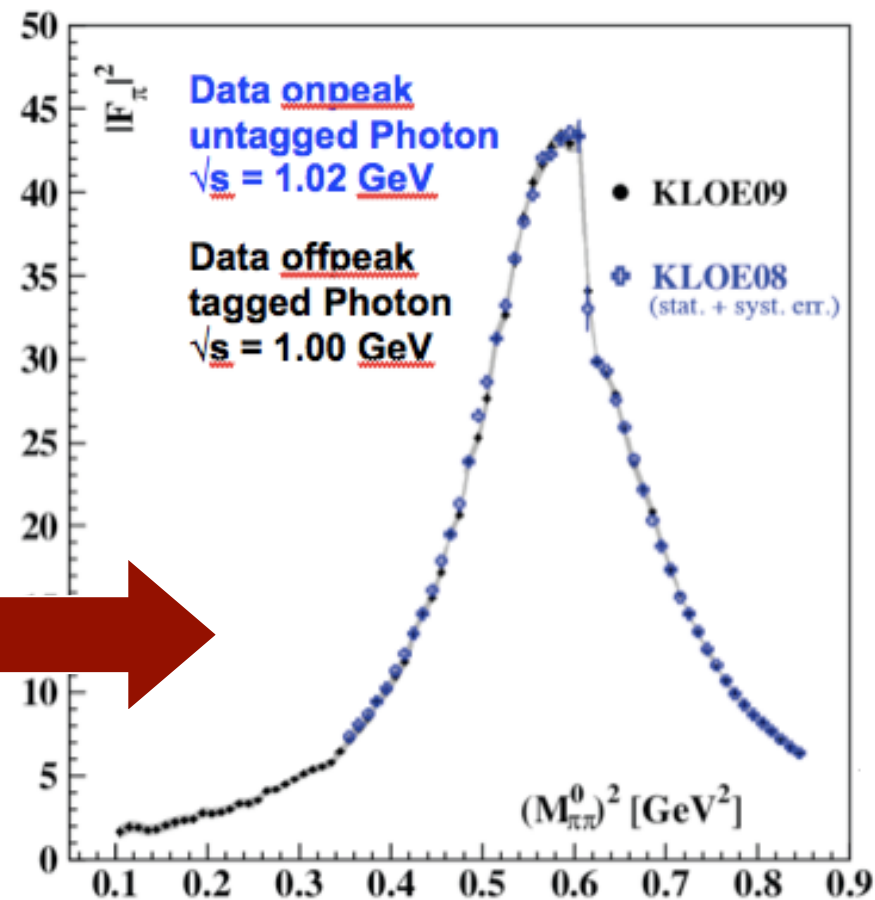
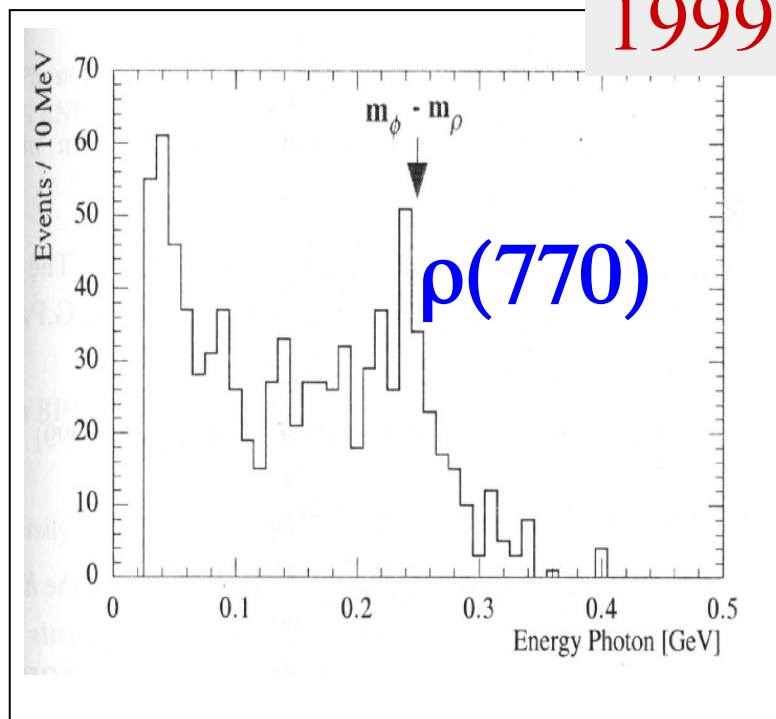
Karlsruhe workshop 1997

ISR Method for Measuring R at KLOE

ISR measurement $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$



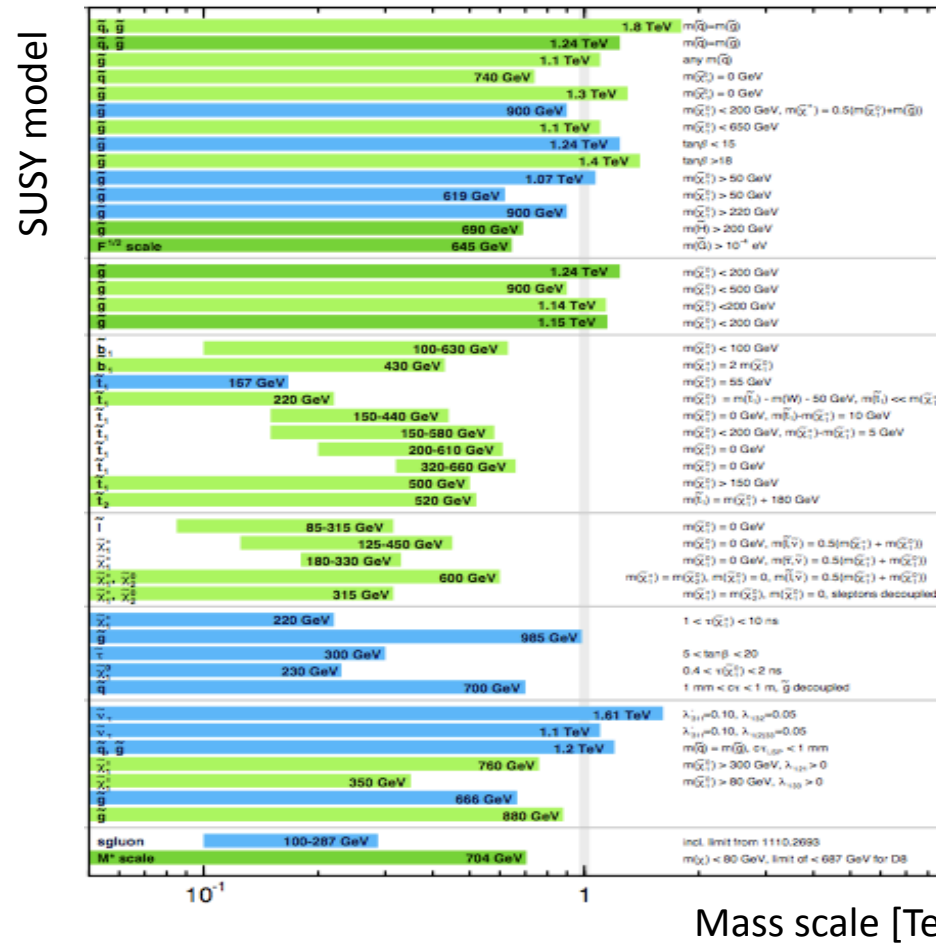
1999



Wolfgang Kluge:
"ISR - a success Story!"

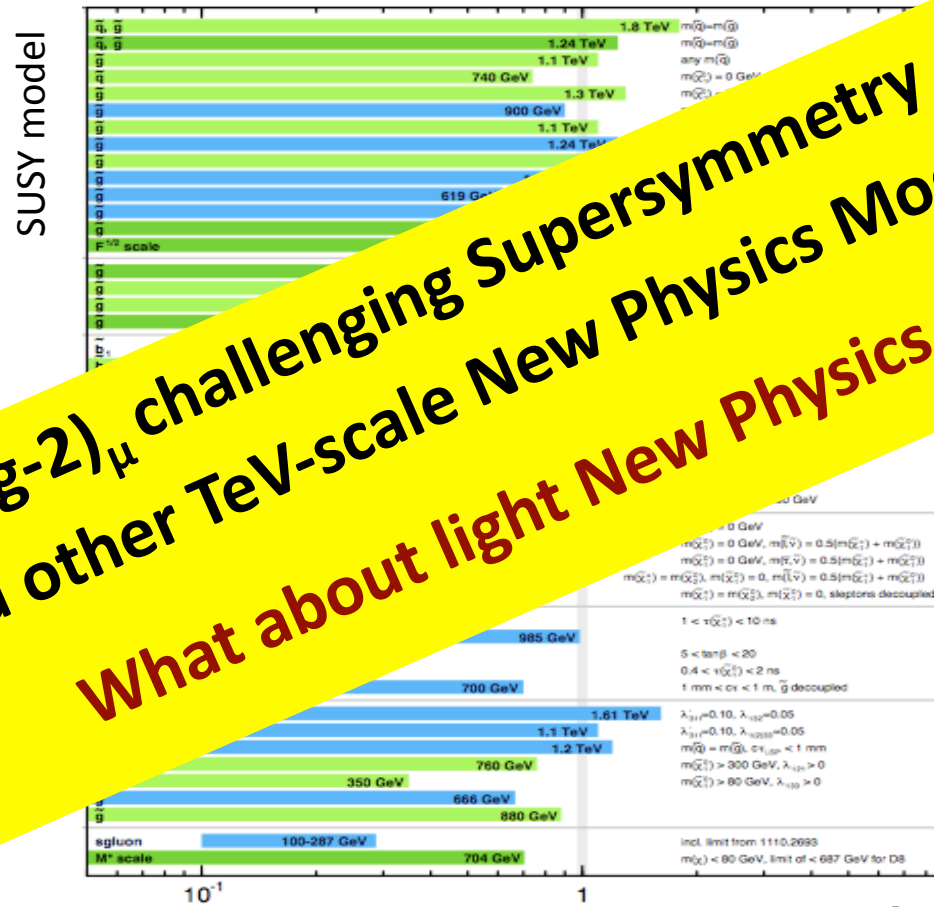
Supersymmetry and $(g-2)_\mu$?

$$\Delta a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} \approx +13 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{sgn}(\mu) \left(\frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{m_{\text{SUSY}}} \right)^2 \tan \beta = 28 \times 10^{-10}$$



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$(g-2)_\mu$ challenging Supersymmetry and other TeV-scale New Physics Models!

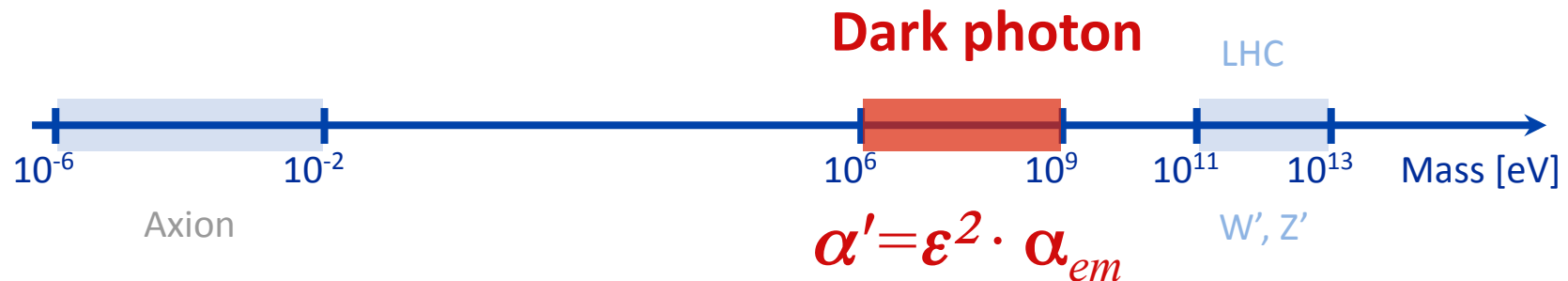
What about light New Physics ?!

Mass scale [TeV]

**A Solution for
the $(g-2)_\mu$ Puzzle?
Dark Photons?**

Dark Photon Search

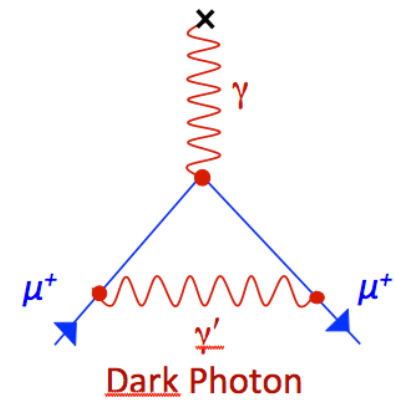
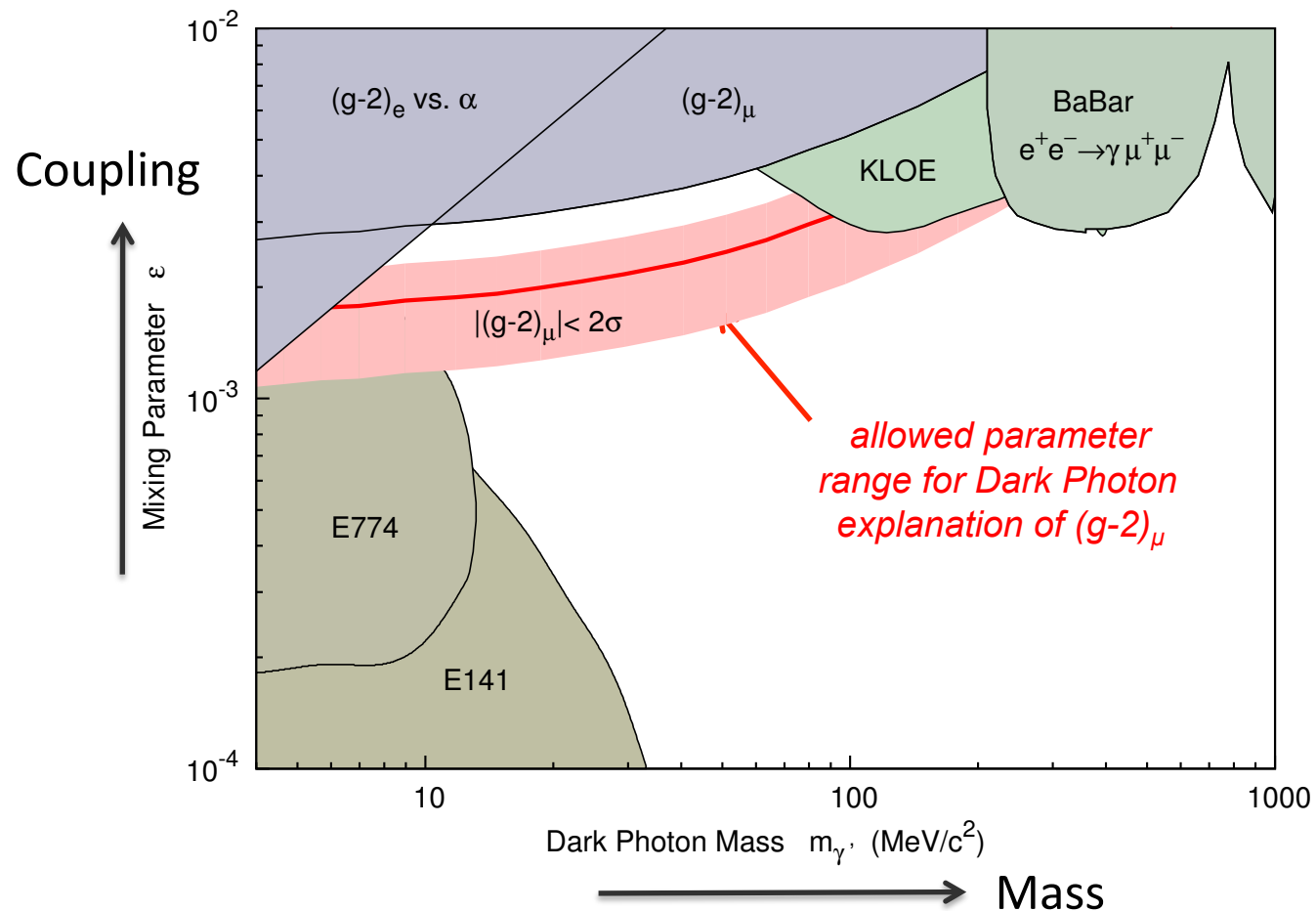
New massive force carrier of extra $U(1)_d$ gauge group;
predicted in almost all string compactifications



Search for the $O(\text{GeV}/c^2)$ mass scale in a world-wide effort

- Could explain large number of **astrophysical anomalies**
Arkani-Hamed et al. (2009)
 - Could explain presently seen **deviation of 3.6σ between $(g-2)_\mu$**
Standard Model prediction and direct $(g-2)_\mu$ measurement
 - Could eventually explain the **proton radius puzzle**
-

The $(g-2)_\mu$ Parameter Range



A1 Spectrometers@Mainz

Bjorken, Essig, Schuster, Toro (2009)

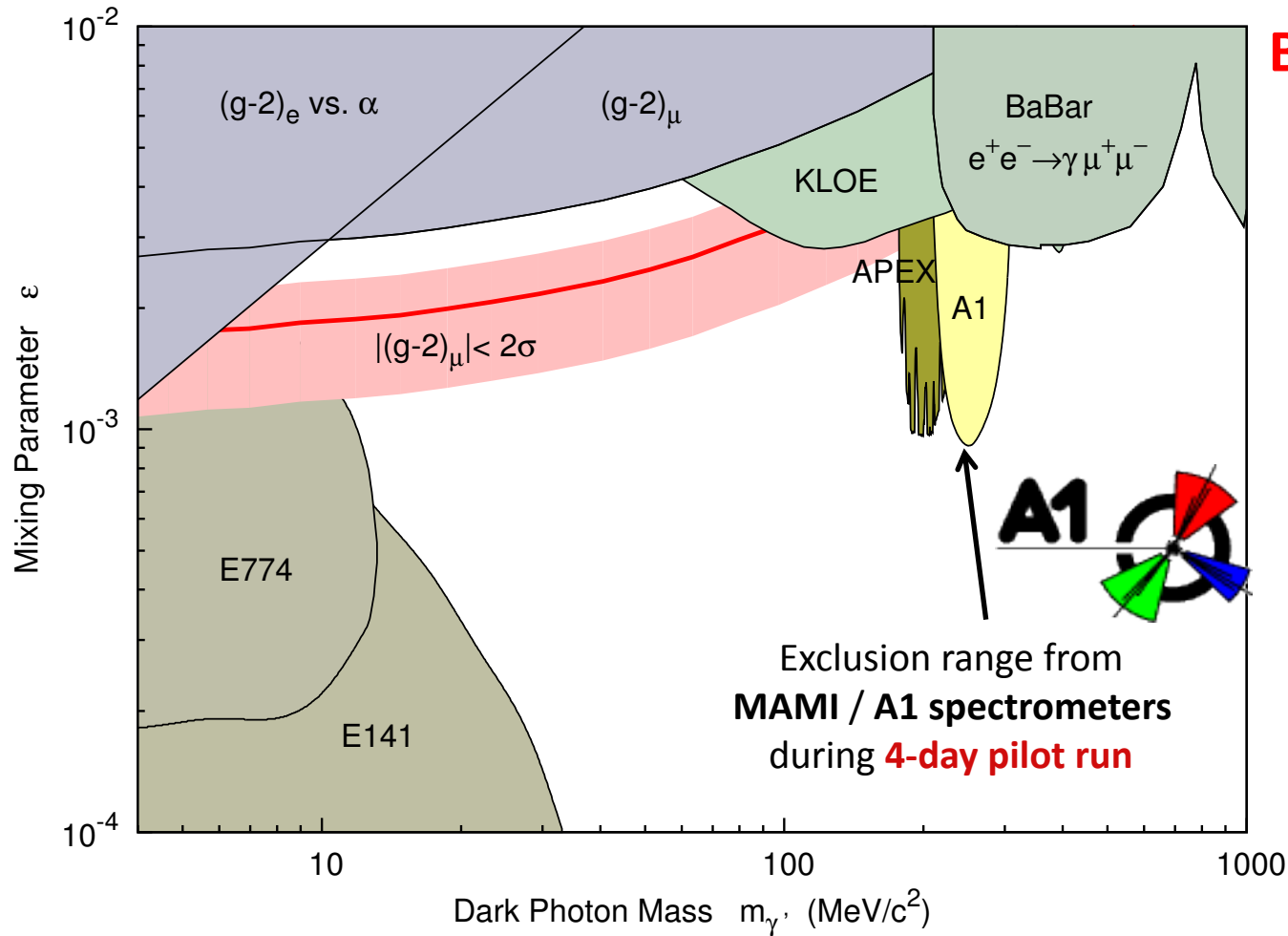
**Low-energy, high-intensity
accelerators are ideally suited
for Dark Photon searches**

→ MAMI: $E_\gamma < 1.6$ GeV

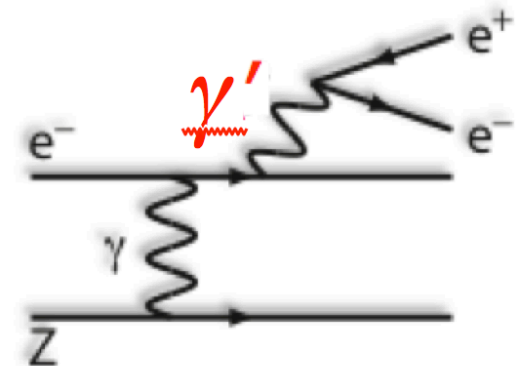


**A1 High Resolution Spectrometers
high momentum resolution $\sim 10^{-4}$**

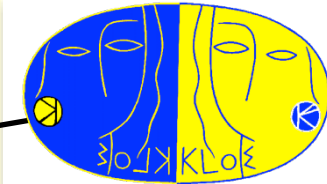
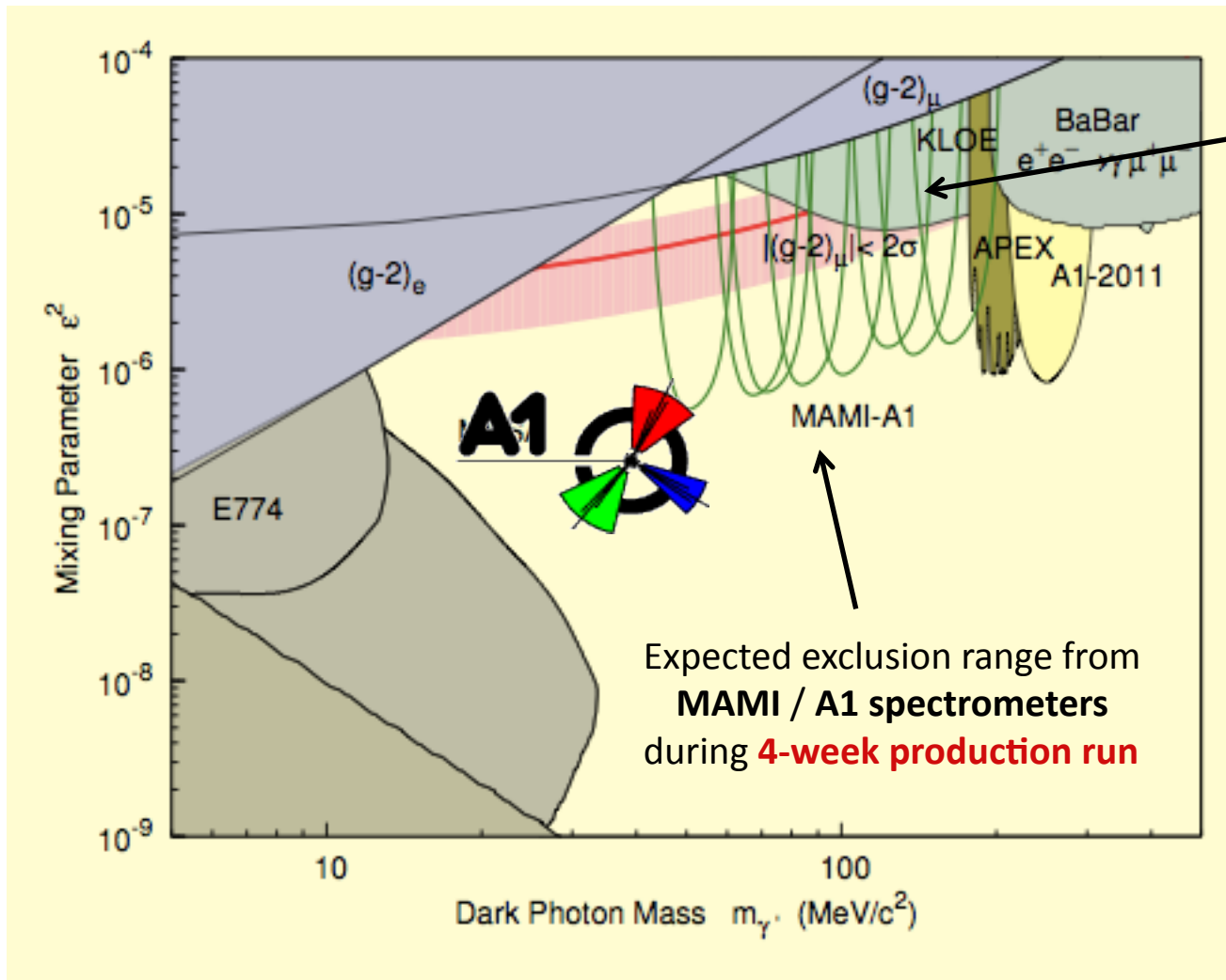
Results from A1@MAMI Pilot Run (2010)



Bump hunting in $m_{e^+e^-}$



MAMI Predictions for 2012/13 Runs



MESA Accelerator

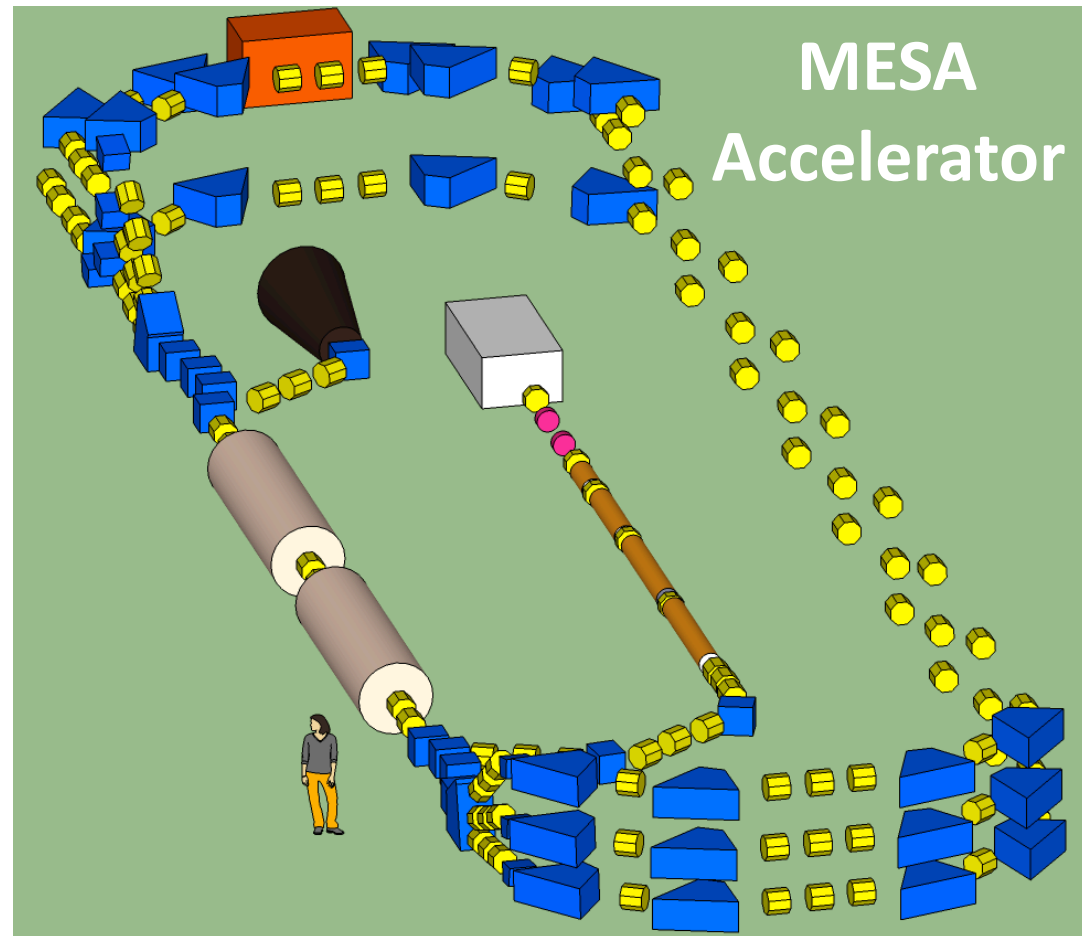
Mainz Energy-Recovering Superconducting Accelerator

$$E_{\max} = 200 \text{ MeV}$$

$$I_{\max} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

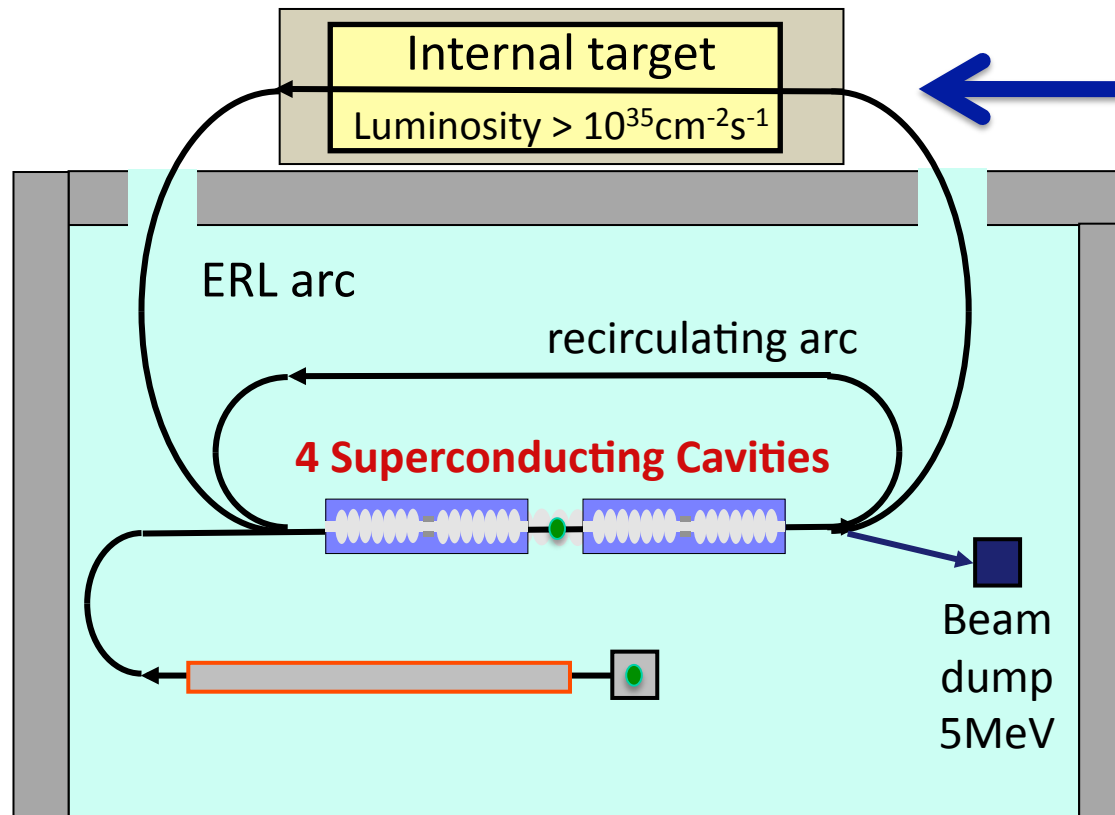
2 Modes:

- Internal Gas Target (ERL mode)
- Extracted Beam (Non-ERL mode)



Accelerator MESA (ERL mode)

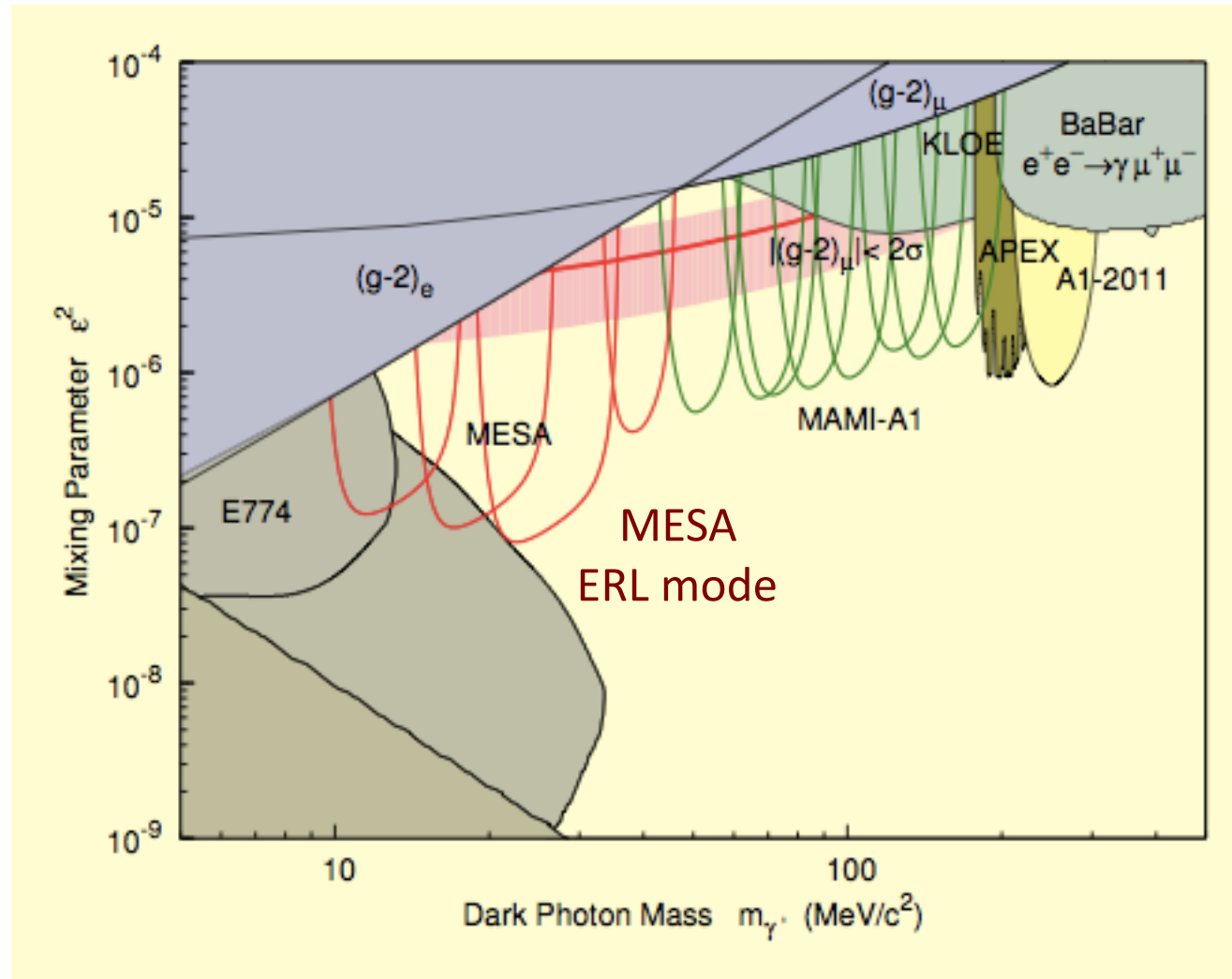
Energy-Recovering (ERL) mode:
105 MeV beam energy @ 10 mA

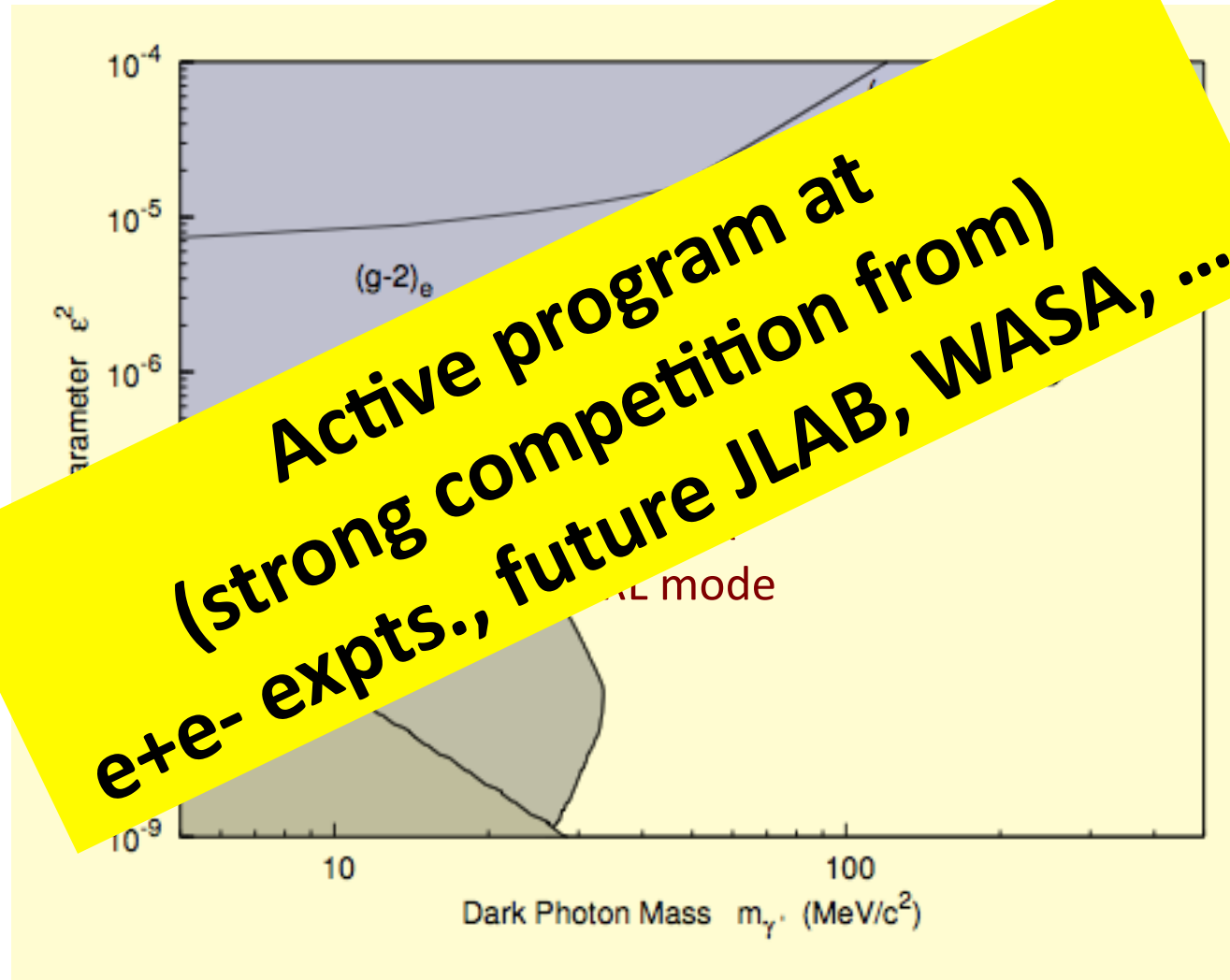


Projects:

- Dark Photon
- Proton Radius
- Nuclear physics
-

MESA Accelerator





**Flagship expt. at
MESA**

**A Precision
Measurement
of $\sin^2\Theta_w$ at MESA**

$\sin^2\theta_W$ within the Standard Model and beyond

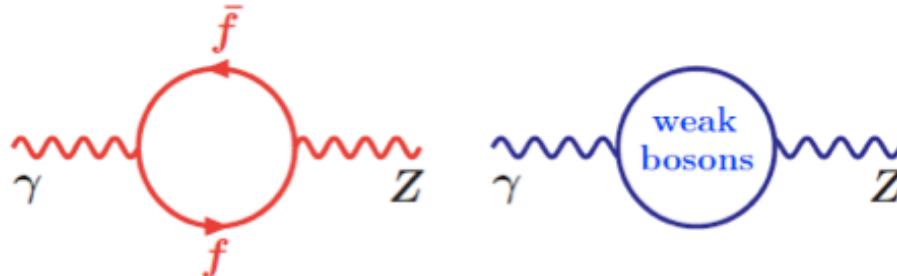
Probably the key parameter of the SM:
The Electroweak mixing angle θ_W

$$\sin^2\theta_W = (e/g)^2 = 1 - (M_W/M_Z)^2$$

Incorporates:

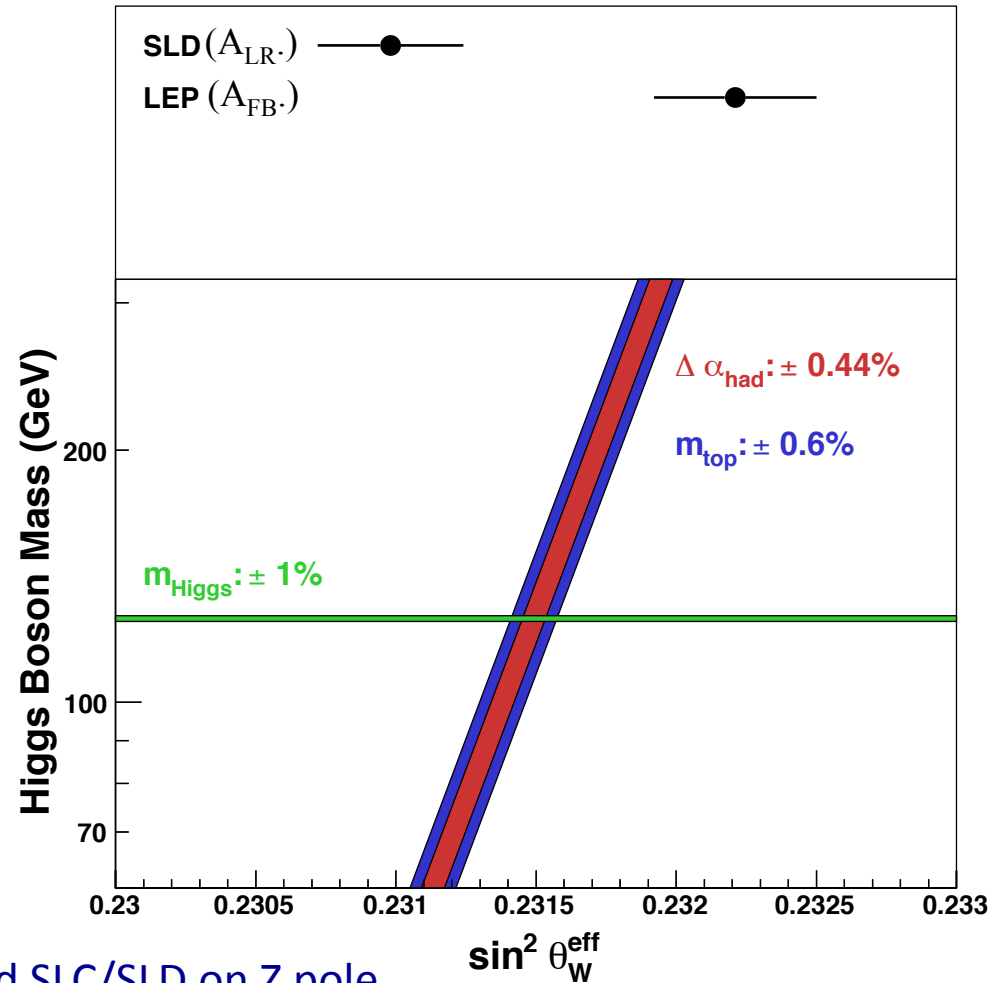
$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ + Higgs Mechanism + Renormalizability

EW corrections strongly correlated with masses of top quark, Higgs, New Physics!



Low $Q^2 \rightarrow$ High sensitivity to New Physics

EW Precision Physics after Higgs Discovery



Experimental status:

- 2 precision measurement at LEP and SLC/SLD on Z pole
 - Low Energy experiments (e-e⁻, Neutrino scattering, APV)
-

A Low- Q^2 Measurement of $\sin^2\theta_W$ at MESA

Scattering of longitudinally polarized electrons on protons

→ **Z boson exchange** in electron-proton scattering introduces **parity-violating effect**

→ Measure **parity-violating Left-Right cross section asymmetry A_{LR}**

$$A_{LR} = \frac{\sigma(e \uparrow) - \sigma(e \downarrow)}{\sigma(e \uparrow) + \sigma(e \downarrow)} = -\frac{G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} (Q_W - F(Q^2))$$

$$Q_W = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$$

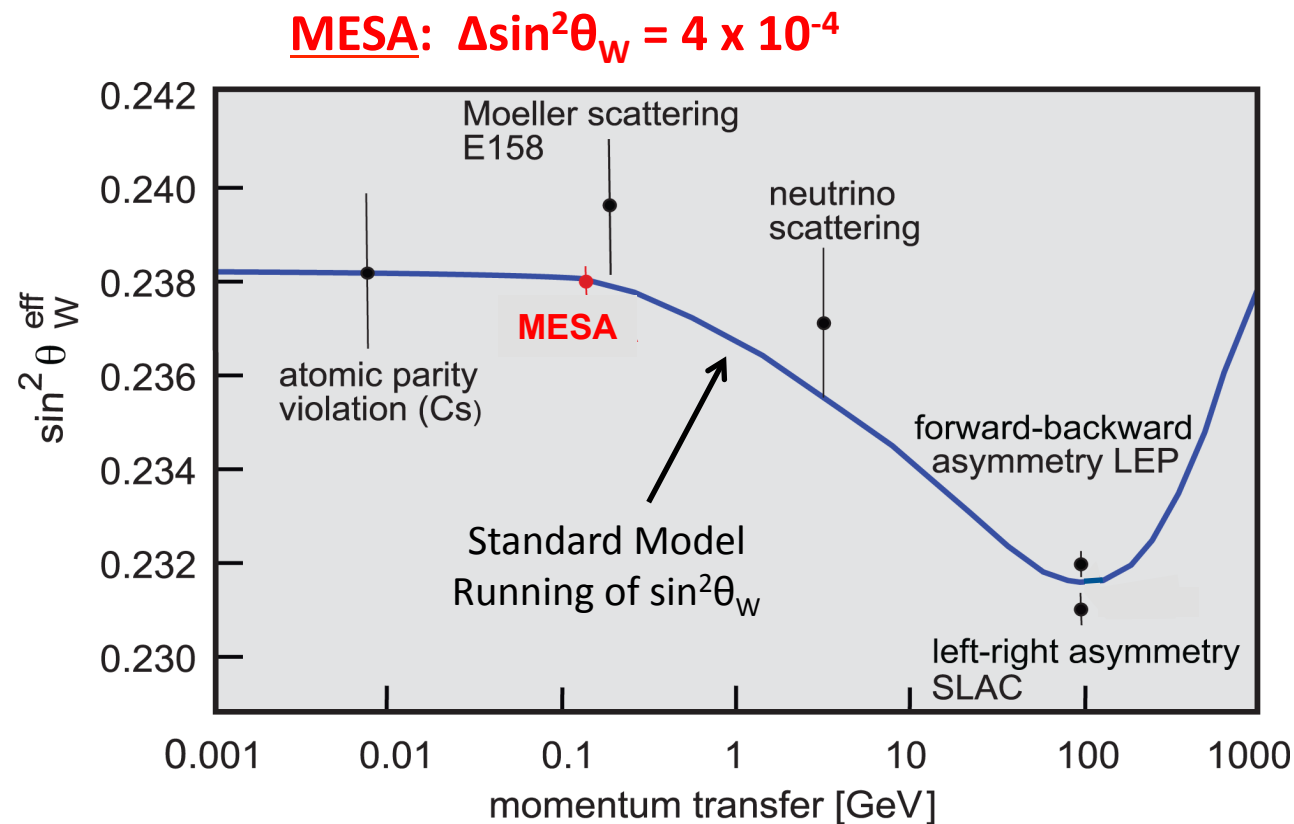
↑
hadron structure

MESA goal (extracted beam mode):
Measure parity-violating Left-Right
asymmetry A_{LR} of 20×10^{-9} with 1.8% precision

MESA contribution to $\sin^2\theta_W$

Why low beam energies?

- **Dramatically reduced hadronic uncertainties** from γZ box diagrams (QWEAK 1.2 GeV)
- At low energies there is a **significantly enhanced sensitivity to resolve New Physics**

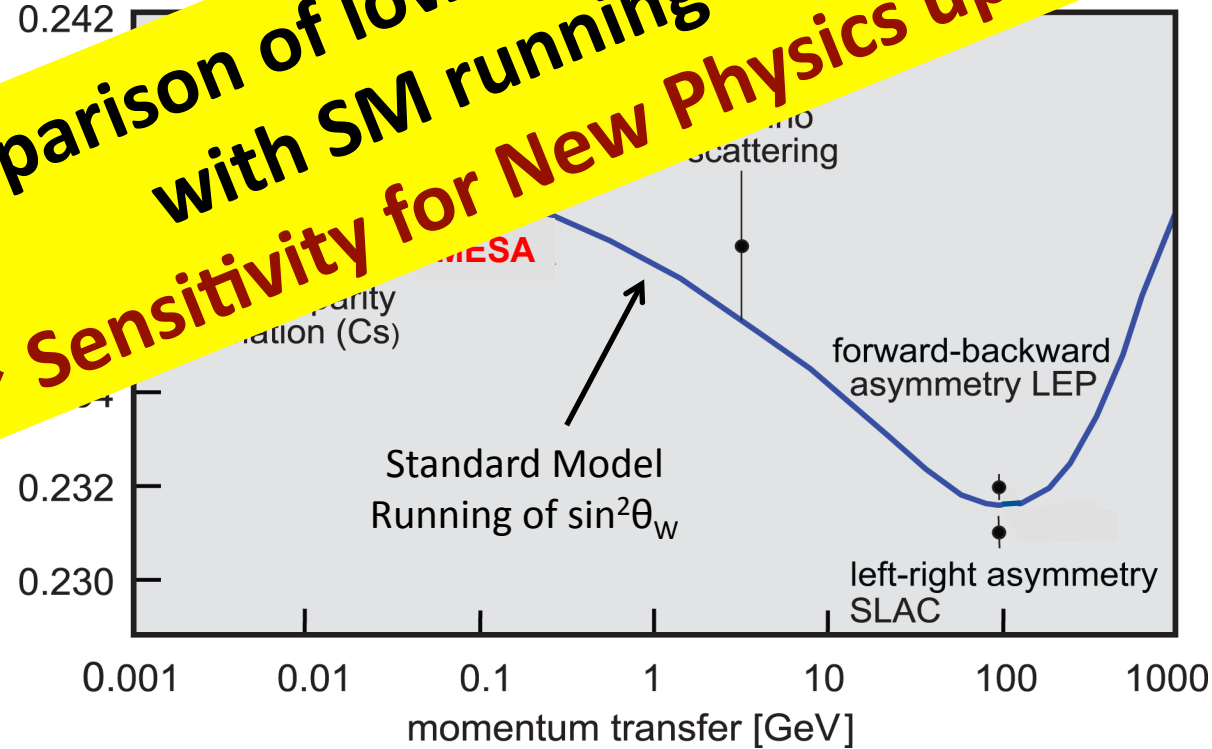


MESA contribution to $\sin^2\theta_W$

Why low beam energies?

- Dramatically reduced hadronic uncertainties from α_s (1.2 GeV)
- At low energies there is a significantly enhanced sensitivity to New Physics

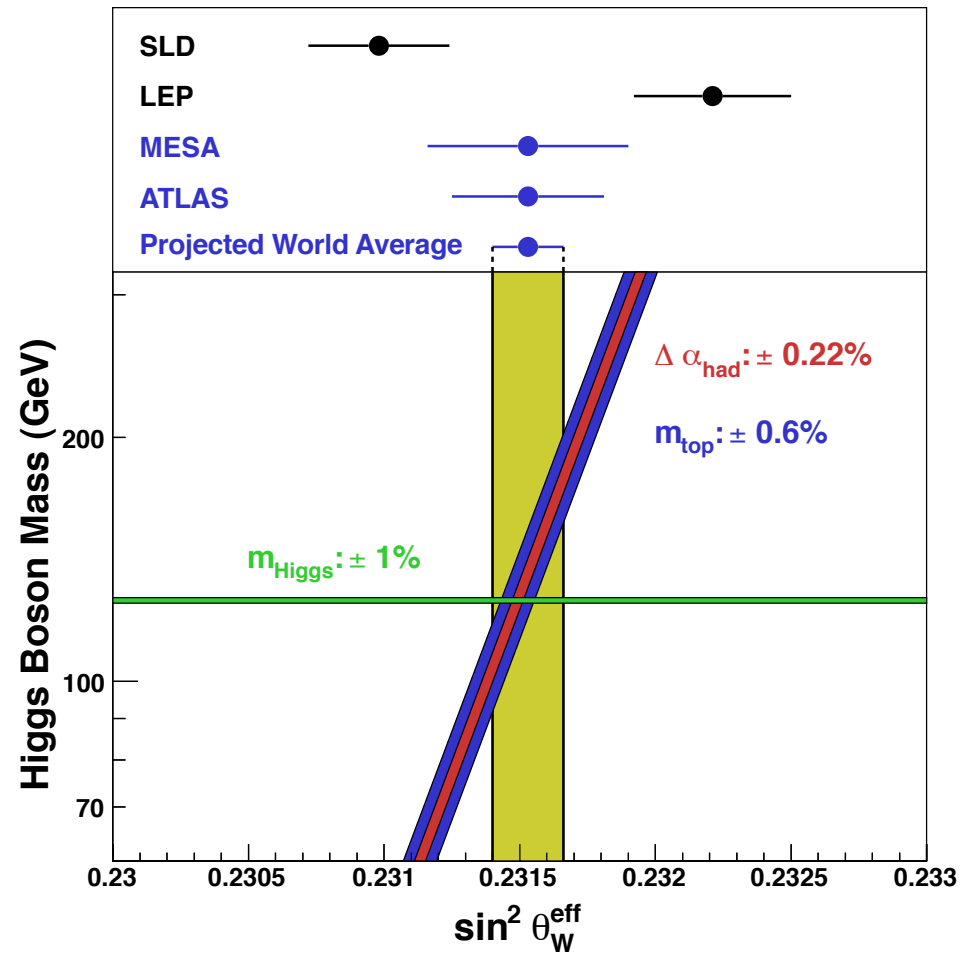
Comparison of low- Q^2 MESA measurement with SM running of $\sin^2\theta_W$
→ Sensitivity for New Physics up to 7 TeV!



Possible Scenarios 2017+

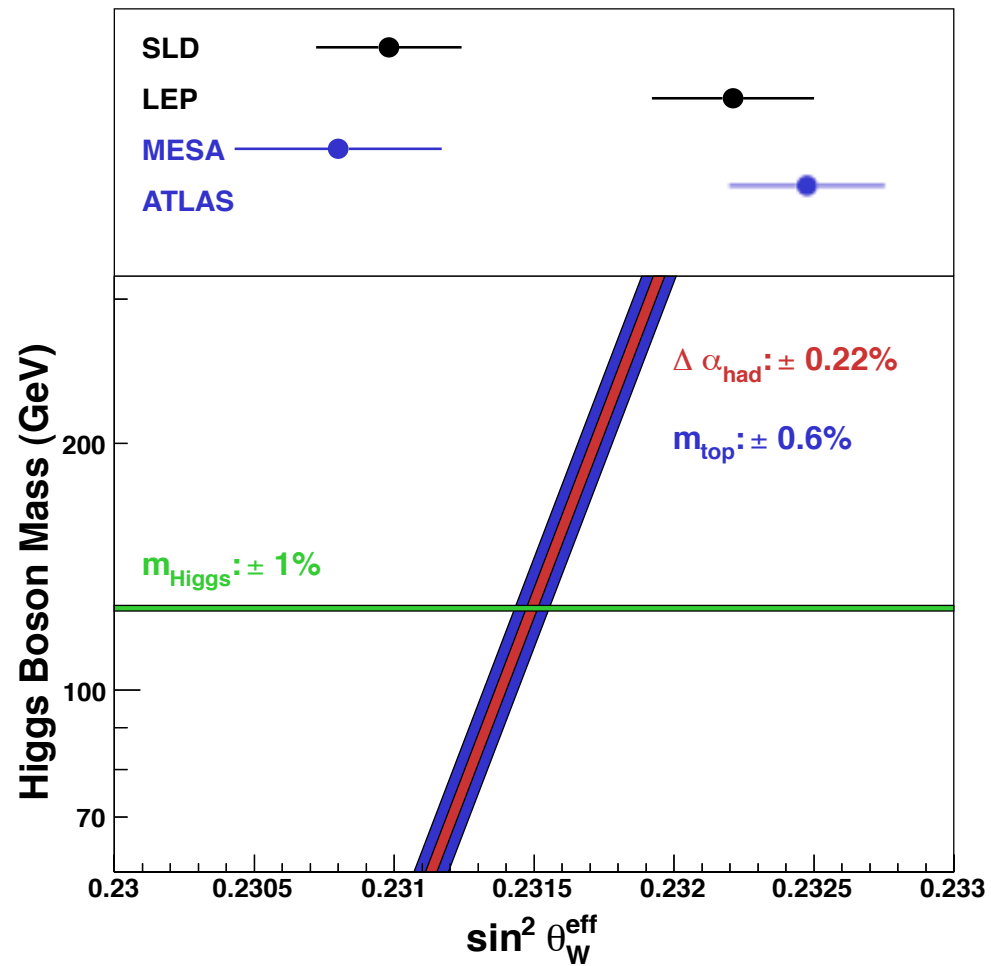
Scenario:

Metastable universe \rightarrow No Physics beyond the SM



Possible Scenarios 2017+

Scenario:
Physics beyond the SM



Conclusions

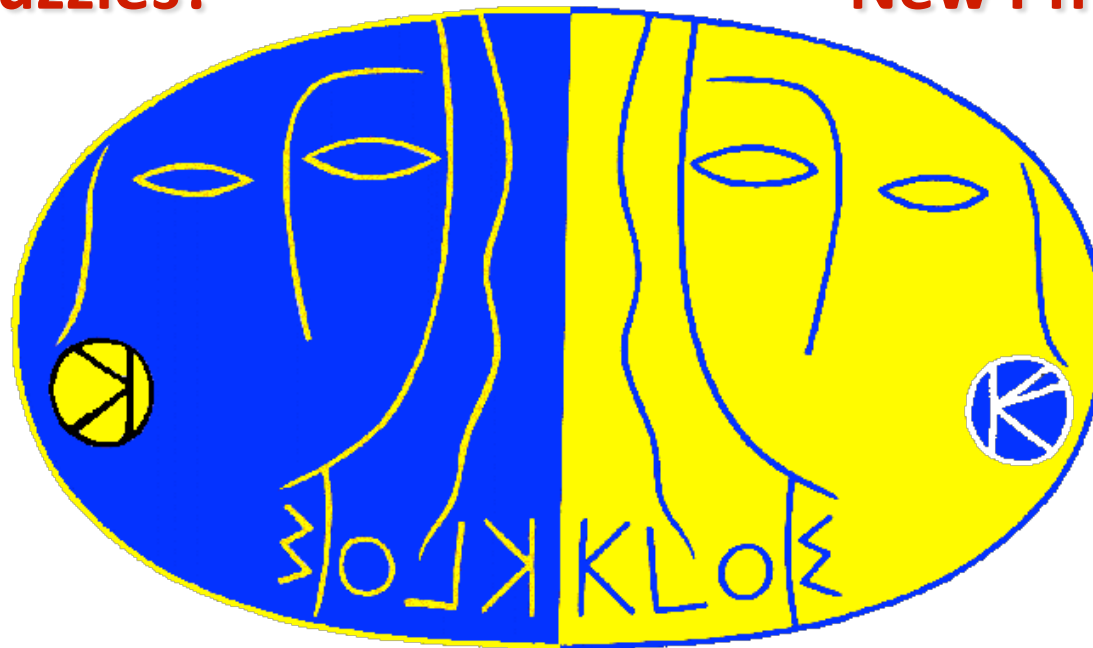
Conclusions

PRECISION FRONTIER at low energies:

Complementary program in the LHC era

Puzzles?

New Physics?



Many thanks for the leadership!

Happy Birthday Juliet and Paolo!

