
Theoretical evaluations of the running α and $g - 2$ of the muon

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- I. $(g - 2)_\mu$: Introduction; recent developments; latest news
- II. $\Delta\alpha_{\text{QED}}^{\text{had}}$: Status; new evaluation from HMNT
- III. Outlook: Future improvements / changes

I. $(g - 2)_\mu$

- Magnetic moment $\vec{\mu}$: a fundamental observable

$$\vec{\mu} = -g \frac{e}{2m} \vec{s}, \quad \vec{s} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\sigma} \quad \text{the particle's spin.}$$

- Dirac equation $\rightsquigarrow g = 2$, but quantum corrections lead to the **anomalous magnetic moment**: $a \equiv (g - 2)/2$

- Theory prediction in QED at one loop:

$$a = \alpha/(2\pi) \simeq 11\,614\,097 \cdot 10^{-10} \quad (\text{Schwinger})$$

- Experimentally: **one of the most precisely measured quantities**

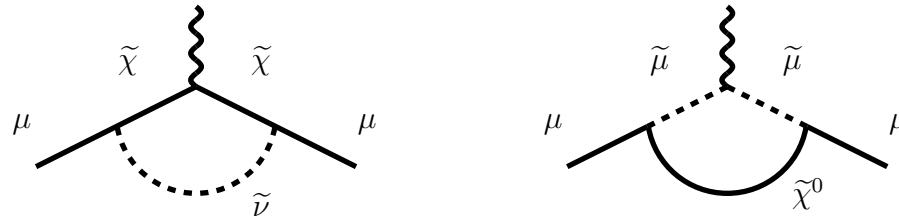
$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = 11\,659\,203(8) \cdot 10^{-10} \quad [0.7 \text{ ppm}]$$

$$a_e^{\text{exp}} = 11\,596\,521.869(0.041) \cdot 10^{-10} \quad [3.5 \text{ ppb}]$$

- a_e 200 times more precise than a_μ , but: **Sensitivity to New Physics**
typically enhanced by $m_\mu^2/m_e^2 \sim 43000$ ($a^{\text{NP}} \propto m^2/\Lambda_{\text{NP}}^2$)

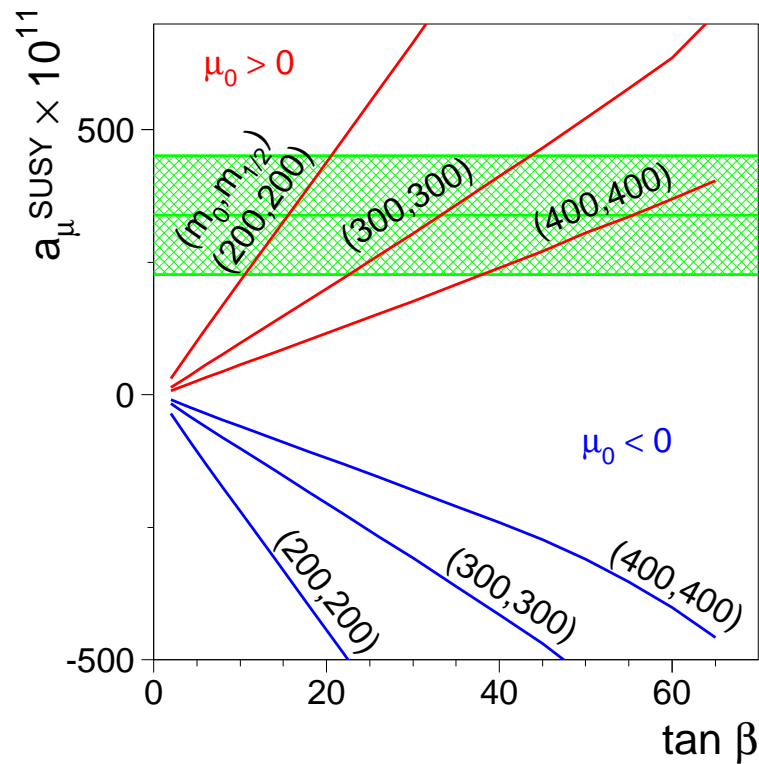
• Example: SUSY contributions in a_μ ?

They come mainly from:



In order to be $14 \leq a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} \cdot 10^{10} \leq 58$ (2σ range),

$\rightsquigarrow \tilde{m} = 150 - 670 \text{ GeV}$ for $\tan \beta = 10 - 50$.

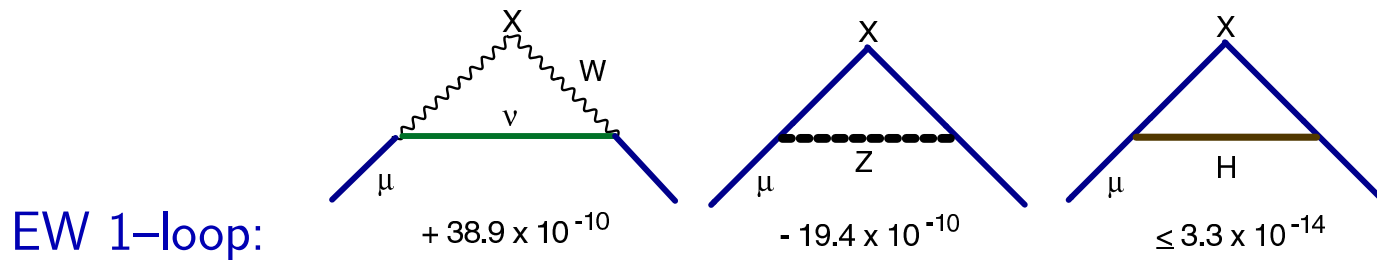
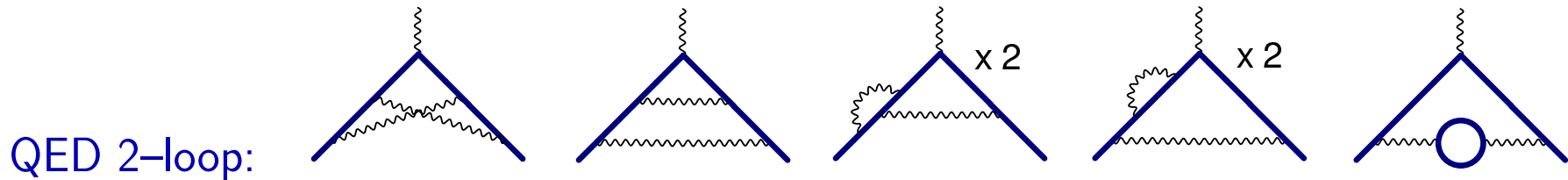


$$\Delta a_\mu = (339 \pm 112) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

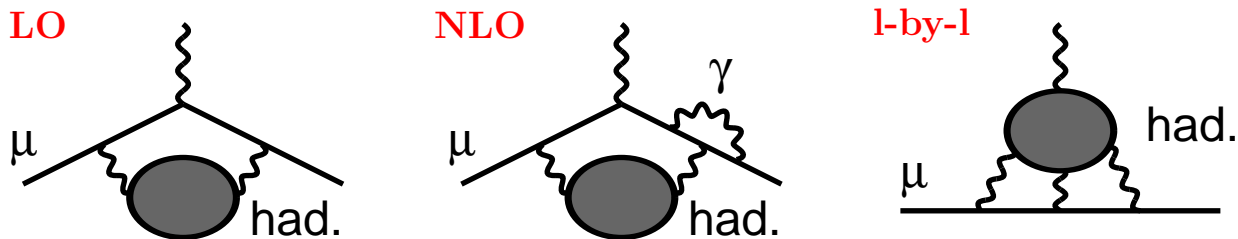
figure from W. de Boer + C. Sander, hep-ph/0307049

The different contributions in the SM: $a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{QED}} + a_\mu^{\text{EW}} + a_\mu^{\text{had}}$

Some typical Feynman graphs for illustration:



Hadronic contributions: $a_\mu^{\text{had}} = a_\mu^{\text{had,LO}} + a_\mu^{\text{had,NLO}} + a_\mu^{\text{had,L-by-L}}$

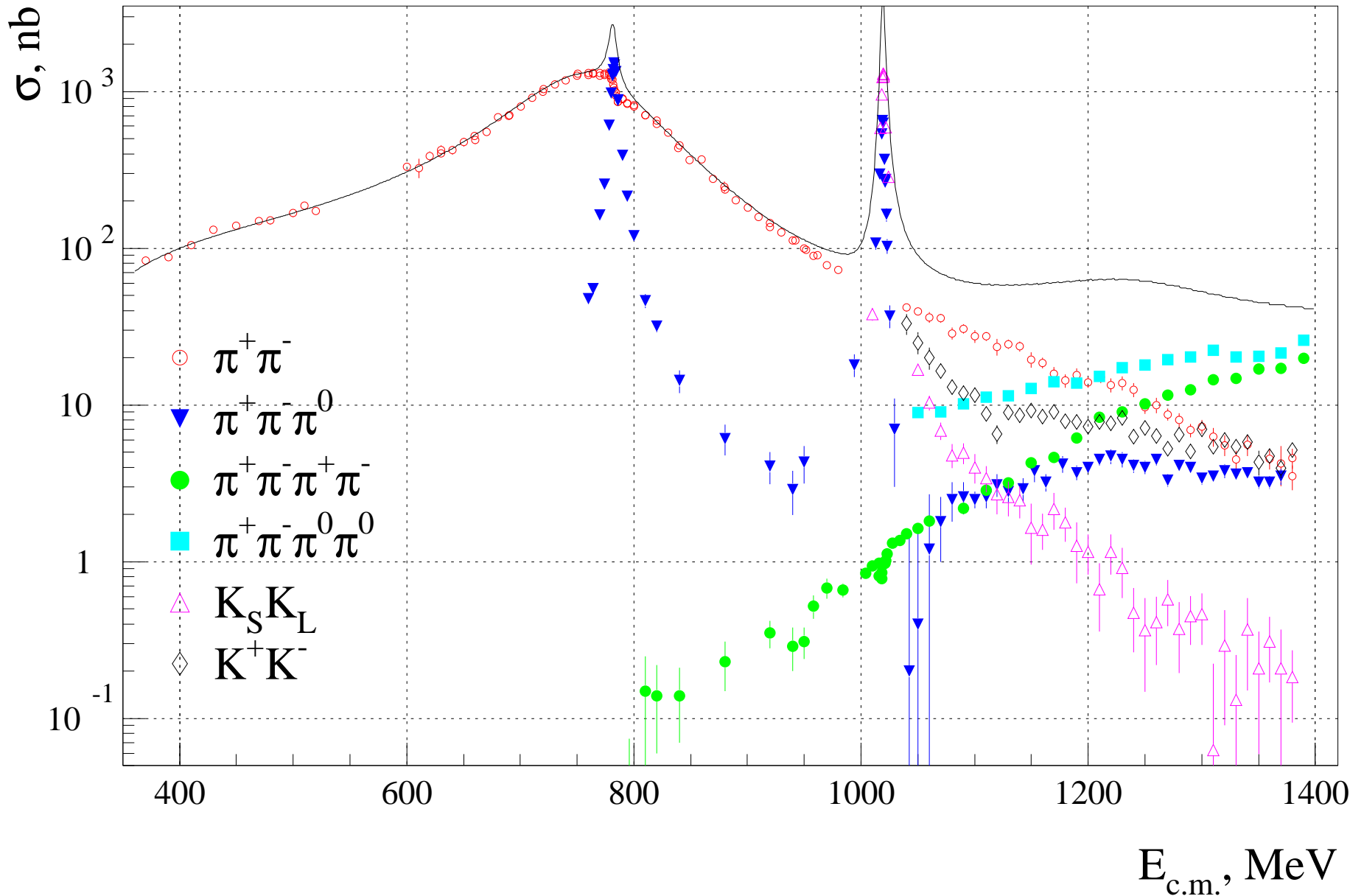


$$a_\mu^{\text{had,LO}} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds \sigma_{\text{had}}^0(s) K(s), \quad \text{with } K(s) = \frac{m_\mu^2}{3s} \cdot (0.63 \dots 1)$$

Example for σ_{had} data 'input':

Figure from Simon Eidelman

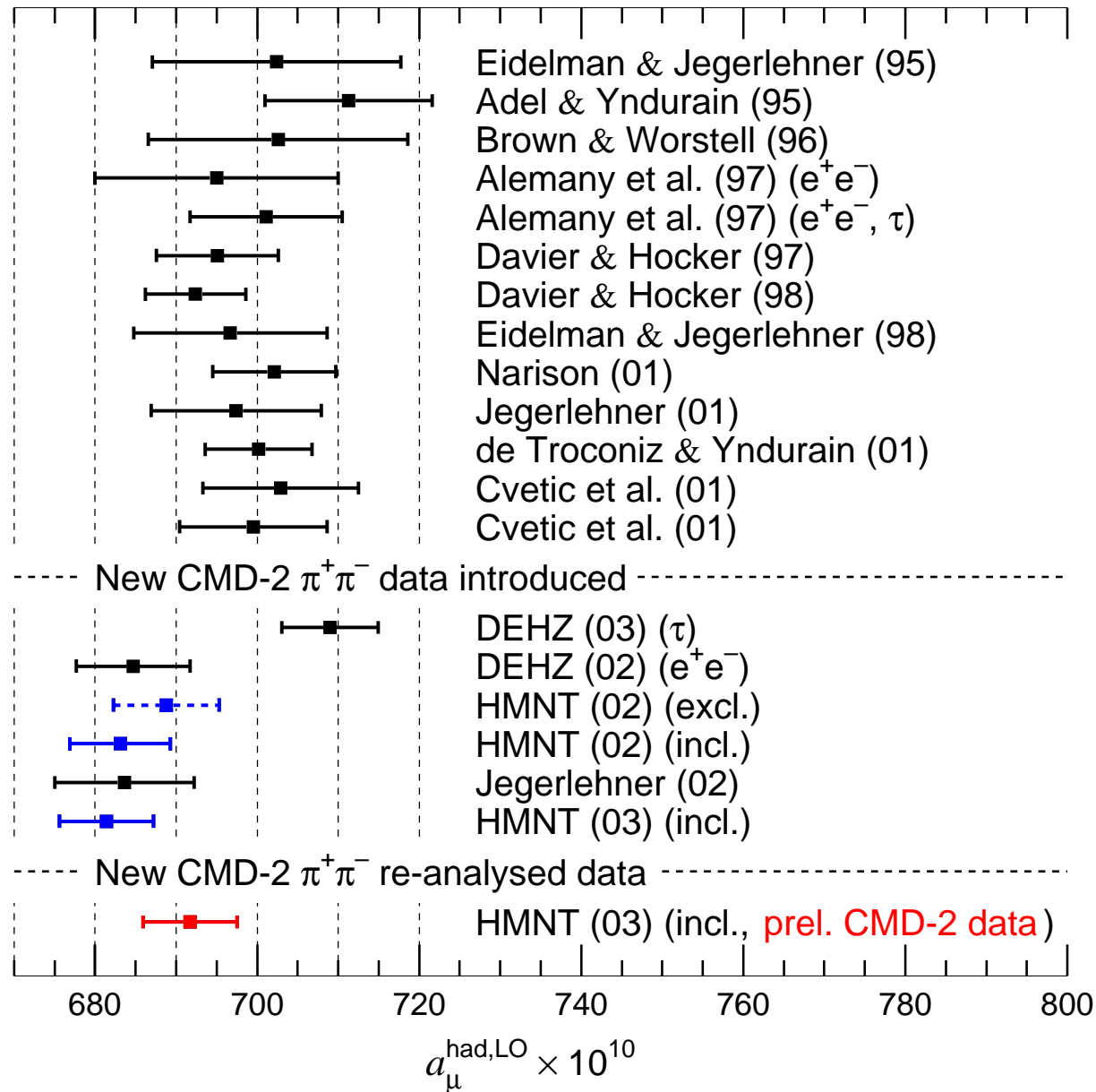
CMD-2 $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ measurements in various channels:



The different contributions numerically:

| Source | contr. to $a_\mu \times 10^{11}$ | remarks |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| QED | $116\,584\,703.5 \pm 2.8$ (was $116\,584\,705.7 \pm 2.9$) | up to 5-loop! (Laporta+Remiddi, Kinoshita et al.) ▶ incl. recent correction from Kinoshita+Nio |
| EW | 154 ± 2 | 2-loop , Czarnecki+Marciano+Vainshtein ▶ agrees very well with Knecht+Peris+Perrottet+de Rafael |
| LO hadr. | $7090 \pm 51 \pm 12 \pm 28$ $6847 \pm 60 \pm 36$ $6917 \pm 58 \pm 20$ | Davier+Eidelman+Hoecker+Zhang (τ) Davier+Eidelman+Hoecker+Zhang (e^+e^-) Hagiwara+Martin+Nomura+T, w. prel. CMD-2 $\pi\pi$ re-anal. |
| NLO hadr. | -100 ± 6 | Alemany+Davier+Hoecker '98 in agreem. with Krause '97 |
| L-by-L | 80 ± 40 | compilation from Nyffeler, hep-ph/0203243 |
| < Nov. 2001: | (-85 ± 25) | the 'famous' sign error, $2.6\sigma \rightarrow 1.6\sigma$ |
| Σ | $(11659175.5 \pm 7.4)10^{-10}$ | with prel. HMNT (using e^+e^-) |
| Exp.: | $(11\,659\,203 \pm 8) \cdot 10^{-10}$ | BNL E821 world average 2002 |
| $a_\mu^{EXP} - a_\mu^{TH}$ | $(27.5 \pm 11) \cdot 10^{-10}$ | $\sim 2.5\sigma$ with e^+e^- , 0.9σ using τ (DEHZ) |

Different eval. of $a_{\mu}^{\text{had, LO}}$; new HMNT with **prel. CMD-2** $\pi^+\pi^-$ re-analysis

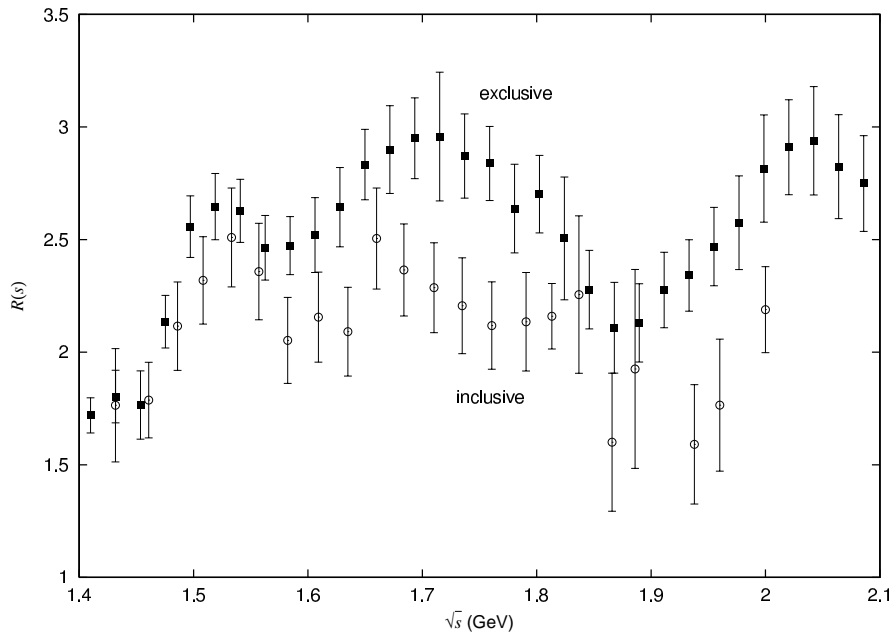


Features of the HMNT-analysis:

- e^+e^- data driven. Very complete data collection.
- Data ‘clustering’ using non-linear χ^2 fit makes best use of stat. and sys. error information.
- Straightforward \int over combined data for all energies (even over ω and ϕ resonances).
- Correlations between different energies.

‘Puzzle’ excl. vs. incl. (a pure data issue?)

Incl. ‘selected’ by QCD Sum Rule analysis.

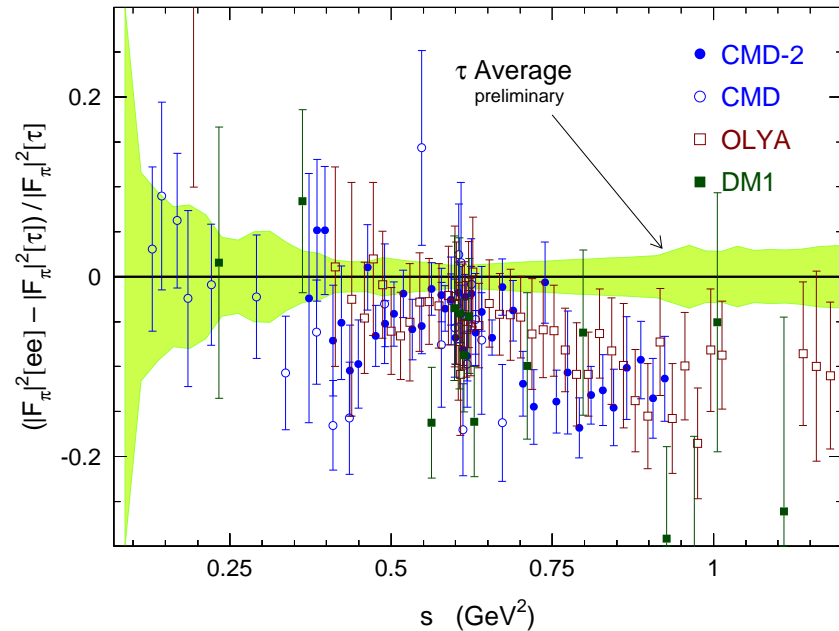


Incl. and \sum excl. data after clustering and fitting

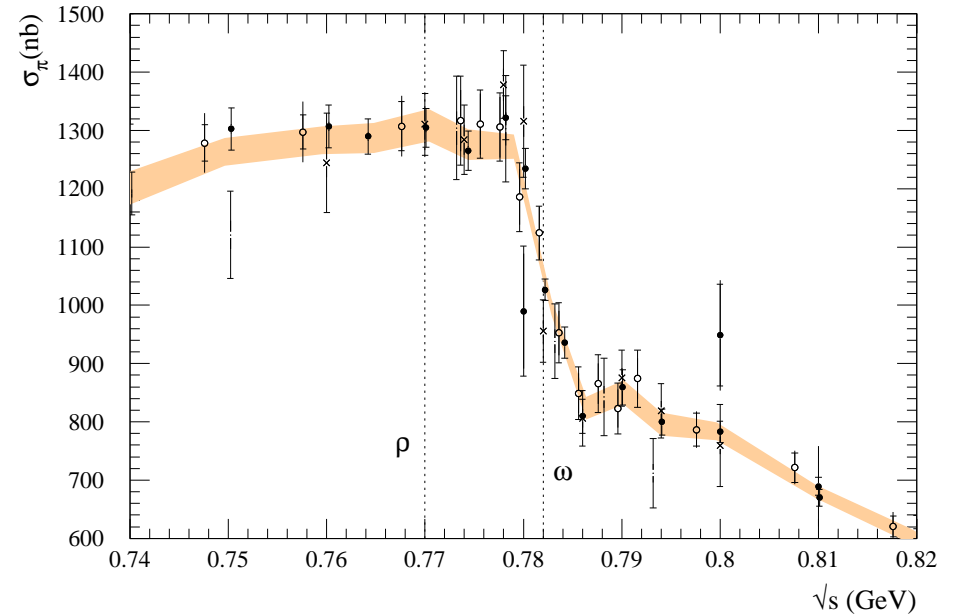
Contributions from the different regions

| energy range | comments | $a_\mu^{\text{had, LO}} \times 10^{10}$ |
|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| $2m_\pi \dots 0.32$ | chiral PT | 2.30 ± 0.05 |
| $0.32 \dots 1.43$ | excl. only | 605.40 ± 5.15 |
| $1.43 \dots 2.00$ | excl. only | 35.98 ± 1.68 |
| | incl. only | 32.41 ± 2.46 |
| $2.00 \dots 11.09$ | incl. only | 42.12 ± 1.14 |
| $J/\psi + \psi(2S)$ | NW | 7.31 ± 0.43 |
| $\Upsilon(1 - 6S)$ | NW | 0.10 ± 0.00 |
| $11.09 \dots \infty$ | pQCD | 2.14 ± 0.01 |
| \sum of all | ‘excl.’ | 695.35 ± 5.61 |
| | ‘incl.’ | 691.78 ± 5.84 |

DEHZ (03): e^+e^- compared to τ data:



'Zoom': $\rho - \omega$ interference (HMNT):



- Important improvements recently came through new data from Beijing (BES, inclusive) and from Novosibirsk (CMD-2 (0.6% sys. err. for $\pi\pi$!) and SND, exclusive channels).

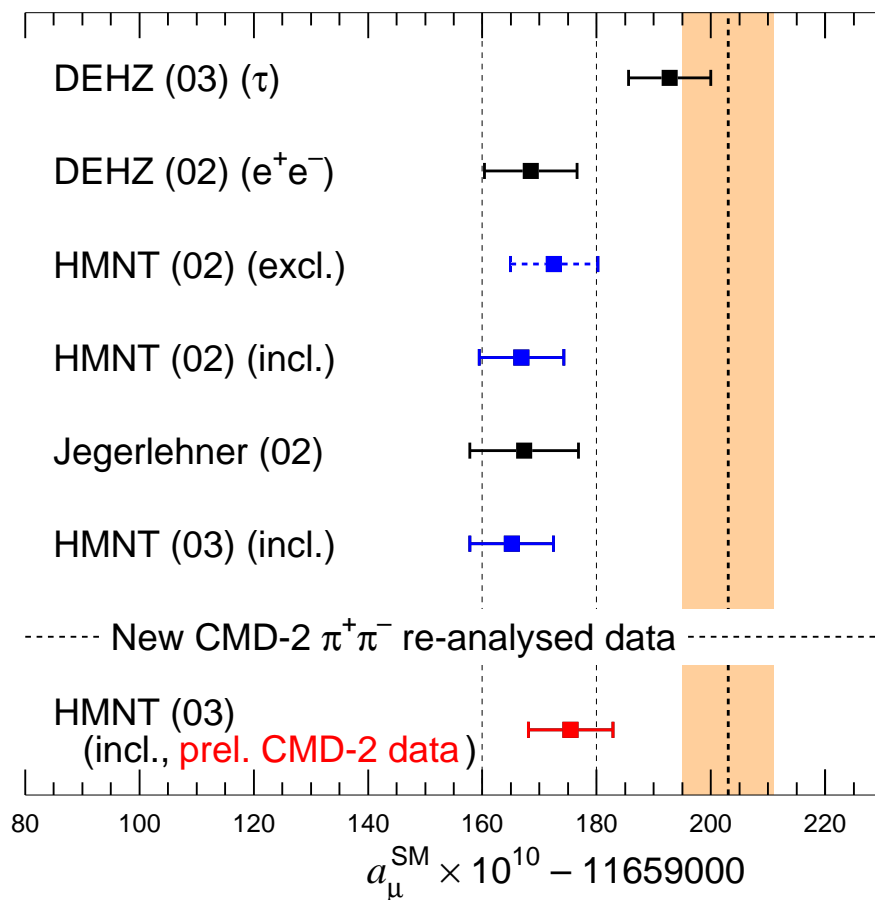
► **New unresolved puzzle:** Why are τ spectral function data not compatible with e^+e^- ?

! Connection of $\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau \pi^- \pi^0, \nu_\tau \pi^- 3\pi^0, \nu_\tau 2\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow n\pi$'s not direct:

- Violation of CVC hypothesis (Isospin-symmetry) \rightsquigarrow complicated corr. (\rightarrow Cirigliano+Ecker+Neufeld) due to short+long distance rad. corr., mass differences ($m_{\pi^-} \neq m_{\pi^0}$ etc.), $\rho - \omega$ interference, ...
- Is everything under control *at the % level of accuracy*? Is something wrong with data?

\rightarrow independent check: KLOE Radiative Return analysis agrees with e^+e^- (see next talk).

a_μ^{SM} compared to the BNL 02 world av.



Th. and Exp. accuracy comparable!

Is soon Light-by-Light limiting?!

Summary (g-2):

- τ 'puzzle' remains unresolved.
- **Preliminary** results from a CMD-2 re-analysis ($\pi^+\pi^-$ data) move a_μ slightly upwards; a discrepancy of $\sim 2.x\sigma$ remains!
- Recent e^+e^- based evaluations agree very well.
- First KLOE results from **Radiative Return** for the ρ region agree with CMD-2 (not τ).
- **More data** (and theoretical work) is **needed** (and expected) to clarify the situation.

III. $\Delta\alpha_{\text{QED}}^{\text{had}}$

- α_{QED} the least well known parameter of $(G_\mu, M_Z \text{ and } \alpha(M_Z^2))$.
Precision Electro-Weak fits affected!

→ SM fit

- PDG2002: $\alpha^{-1} \equiv \alpha(0)^{-1} = 137.03599976(50)$,

$$\alpha(s)^{-1} = \left(1 - \Delta\alpha_{\text{lep}}(s) - \Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(s) - \Delta\alpha^{\text{top}}(s) \right) \alpha^{-1}$$

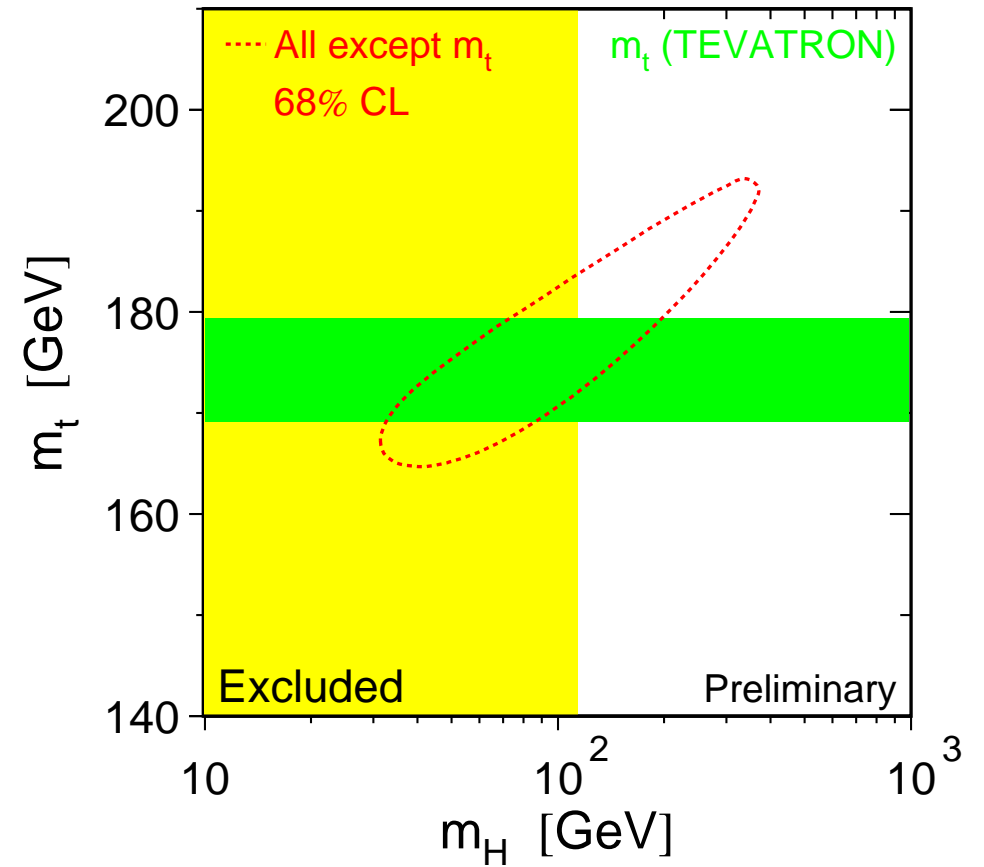
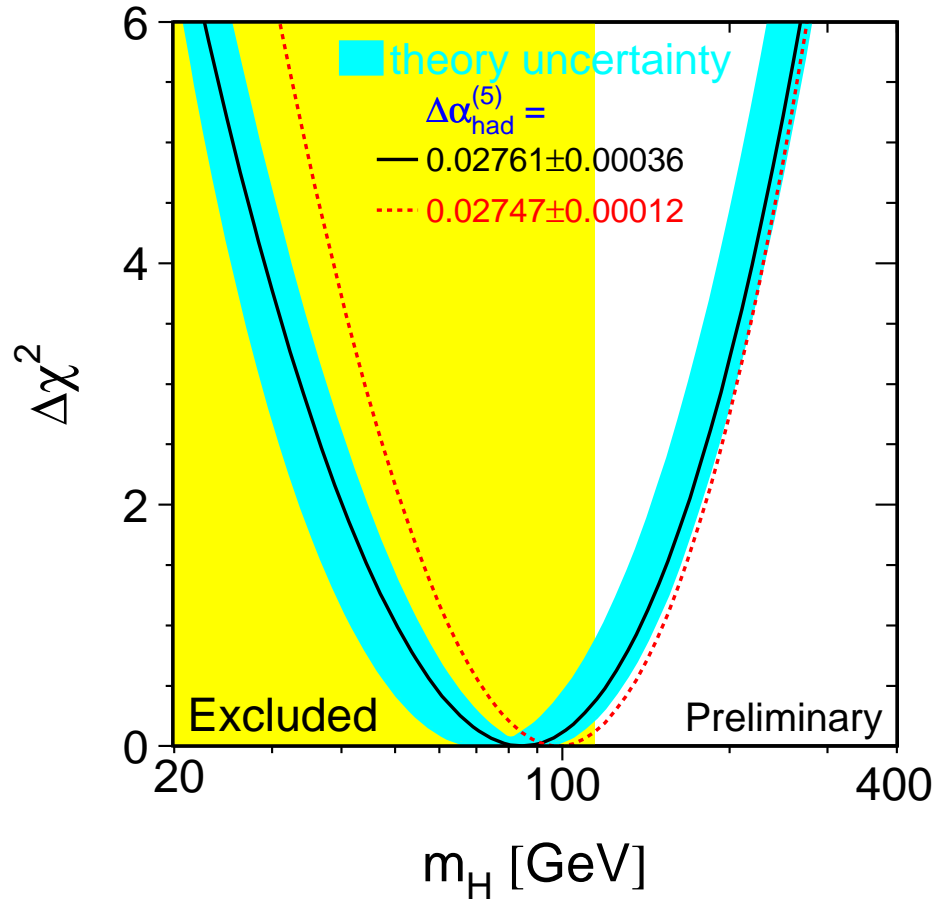
- $\Delta\alpha_{\text{lep}}(M_Z^2) = 0.03149769$ (3 loop, → **Steinhauser**), $\Delta\alpha^{\text{top}}(M_Z^2) = -0.000076$.
- Use of similar dispersion relation:

$$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)} = -\frac{\alpha s}{3\pi} P \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} \frac{R(s') ds'}{s'(s'-s)}$$

- HMNT find (preliminary, incl.):

$$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = 0.02769 \pm 0.00018, \quad \alpha(M_Z^2)^{-1} = 128.936 \pm 0.026.$$

Fitting the Higgs mass: (Plots from the LEP EWWG.)



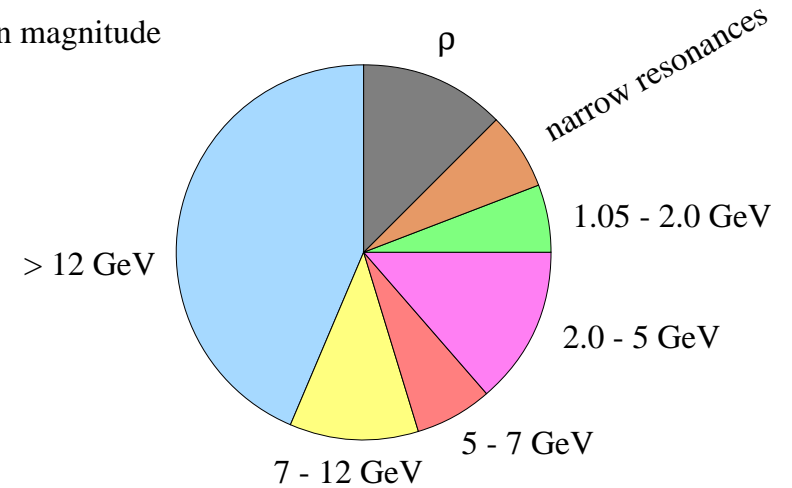
$m_H = 88^{+50}_{-30}$ GeV, $m_H < 190$ GeV at 95% confidence.

Contr. from the different energy regimes:

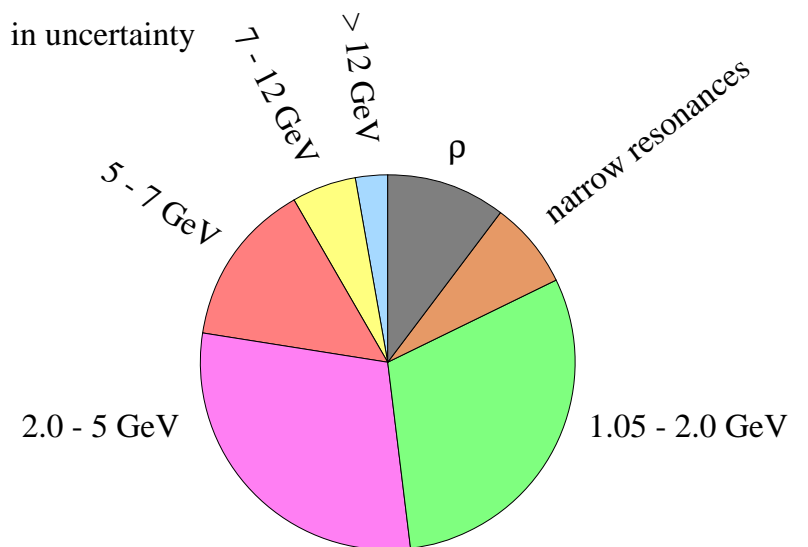
(HMNT prel.)

| energy (GeV) | comments | $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)} \times 10^4$ |
|---------------------|---------------|---|
| $2m_\pi$ —0.32 | ch. pert. th. | 0.04 ± 0.00 |
| 0.32—1.43 | excl. | 47.38 ± 0.34 |
| 1.43—2.00 | incl. | 10.94 ± 0.82 |
| (1.43—2.00 | excl. | $12.26 \pm 0.58)$ |
| 2.00—11.09 | incl. | 82.48 ± 1.53 |
| $J/\psi + \psi(2S)$ | NW appr. | 9.36 ± 0.62 |
| $\Upsilon(1 - 6S)$ | NW appr. | 1.16 ± 0.04 |
| 11.09— ∞ | pert. QCD | 125.49 ± 0.35 |
| Σ | 'incl.' | 276.85 ± 1.92 |

in magnitude

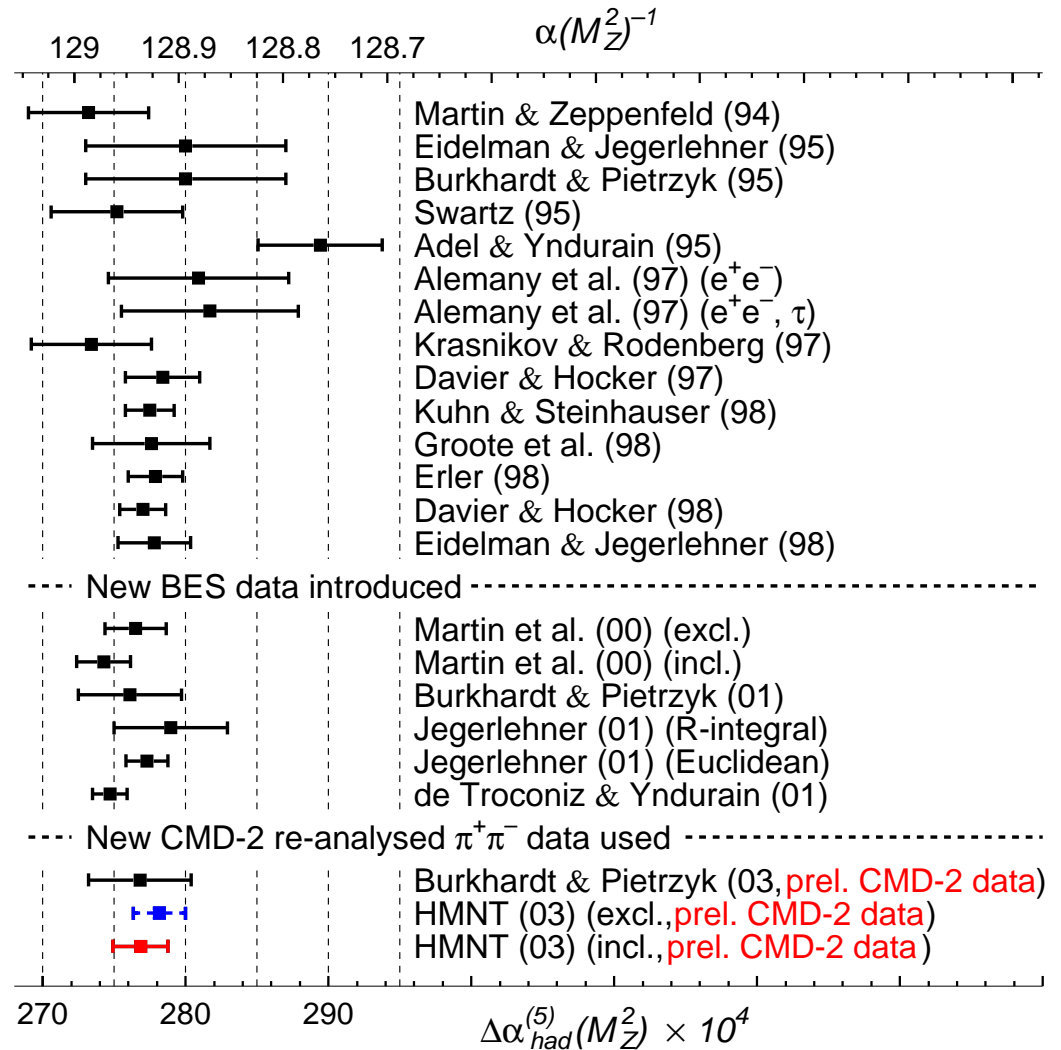
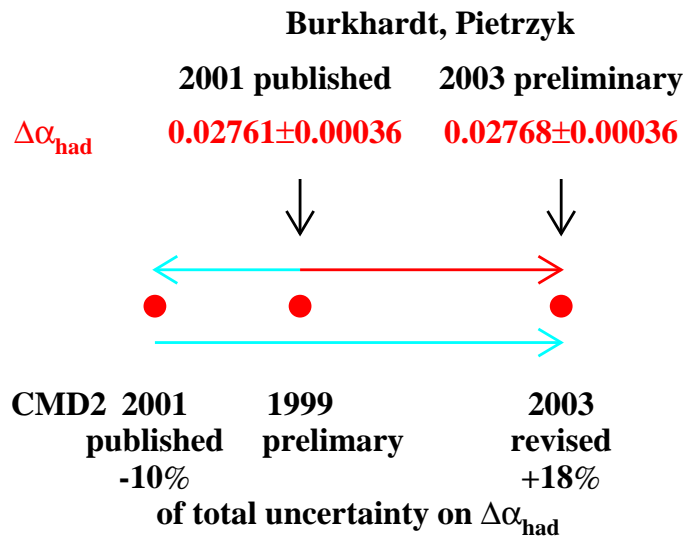


in uncertainty



Comparison of different evaluations:

Influence of CMD-2 $\pi\pi$:



HMNT: Similar value but small error despite data-driven!

III. Future improvements / changes

- ★ Th + Exp: Further improved treatment of radiative corrections and correlations.
 - ★ Th ? or Exp ? : Solving the τ puzzle.
 - ★ Th + Exp (+ Lattice ?): improving the determination of the hadronic light-by-light contribution! Good ideas needed...
 - Expect more (precise) e^+e^- data from Novosibirsk (CMD-2 and SND), Beijing (BES II+III) and Cornell (CLEO(c)). (See talks on Friday.)
 - ◇ Radiative Return analyses from KLOE, BaBar and BELLE will provide independent cross-section measurements over a wide energy region! (See next talks.)
 - ♣ Waiting for the BNL analysis of the 3×10^9 data from μ^- (exp. error may decrease to $6 \cdot 10^{-10}$; tests CPT :-)
 - ♡ Possibility of a new, even more precise g-2 experiment?!
 - ▶ STAY TUNED!
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