

Hadronic contributions to the muon anomalous magnetic moment from lattice QCD

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EINN 2019, Paphos

October 31, 2019

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and the RBC/UKQCD collaborations

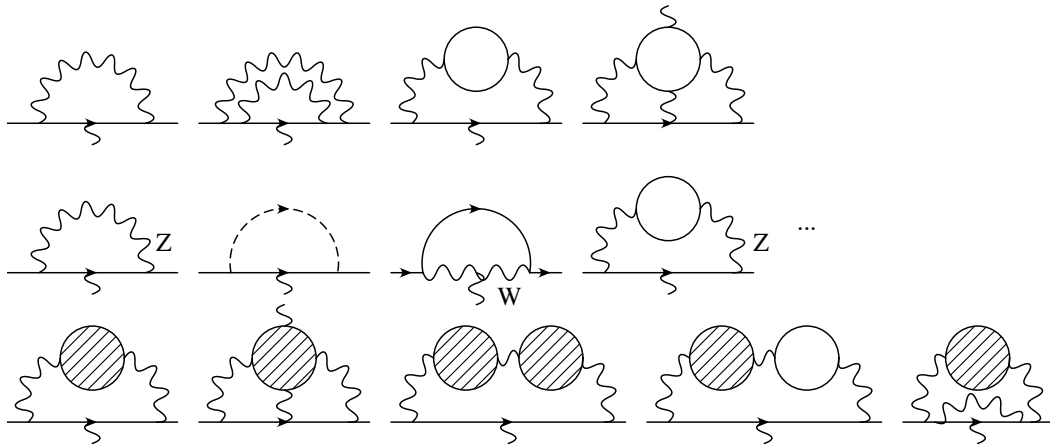
Outline I

- 1 Introduction and background
- 2 Hadronic Vacuum Polarization contribution
- 3 Hadronic Light-by-Light Scattering Contribution
- 4 Summary
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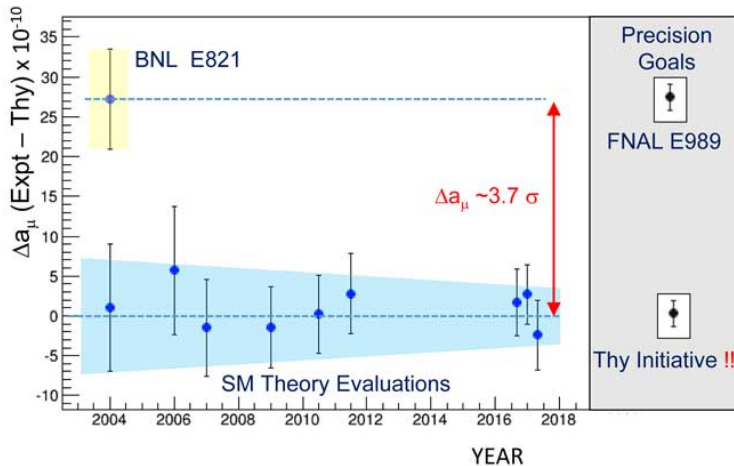
Standard Model Theory: QED+EW+QCD

$$\langle \mu(\vec{p}') | J_\nu(0) | \mu(\vec{p}) \rangle = -e \bar{u}(\vec{p}') \left(F_1(q^2) \gamma_\nu + i \frac{F_2(q^2)}{4m} [\gamma_\nu, \gamma_\rho] q_\rho \right) u(\vec{p})$$

$$a_\mu \equiv (g - 2)/2 = F_2(0) \quad (q = p' - p)$$



Longstanding discrepancy, new experiment, new theory



Experiment - Theory

SM Contribution	Value \pm Error ($\times 10^{11}$)	Ref	notes
QED (5 loops)	116584718.951 \pm 0.080	[Aoyama et al., 2012]	
HVP LO	6931 \pm 34	[Davier et al., 2017]	2019 \rightarrow 3.3 σ
	6932.6 \pm 24.6	[Keshavarzi et al., 2018]	\rightarrow 3.7 σ
	6925 \pm 27	[Blum et al., 2018]	lattice+R-ratio (J17), \rightarrow 3.7 σ
HVP NLO	-98.2 \pm 0.4	[Keshavarzi et al., 2018]	
		[Kurz et al., 2014]	
HVP NNLO	12.4 \pm 0.1	[Kurz et al., 2014]	
HLbL	105 \pm 26	[Prades et al., 2009]	Glasgow Consensus
HLbL (NLO)	3 \pm 2	[Colangelo et al., 2014]	
Weak (2 loops)	153.6 \pm 1.0	[Gnendiger et al., 2013]	
SM Tot	116591820.5 \pm 35.6	[Keshavarzi et al., 2018]	
Exp (0.54 ppm)	116592080 \pm 63	[Bennett et al., 2006]	
Diff (Exp - SM)	259.5 \pm 72	[Keshavarzi et al., 2018]	\rightarrow 3.7 σ

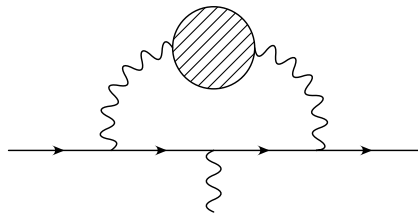
QCD errors dominate, Δ HLbL \sim Δ HVP,
Discrepancy is large

Outline I

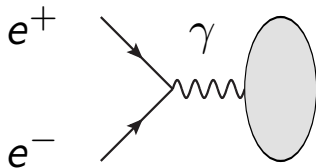
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HVP contribution to muon g-2 from dispersion relation/data

Use dispersion relation + $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons cross section [Bouchiat and Michel, 1961]



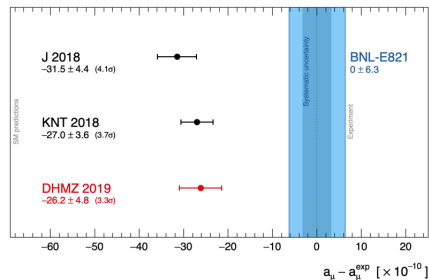
Blob: all possible hadronic states



$$\Im \hat{\Pi}(s) \propto R(s) = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$
$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\pi^2} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{K(s)}{s} R(s)$$

HVP contribution to muon g-2 from dispersion relation/data

- DHMZ 2017: $693.1 \pm 3.4 \times 10^{-10}$
- FJ 2018: $688.07 \pm 4.14 \times 10^{-10}$
- DHMZ 2019: $693.9 \pm 4.0 \times 10^{-10}$
- KNT 2018: $693.3 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-10}$
- BaBar and KLOE dominate $\pi\pi$ channel
- Longstanding discrepancy

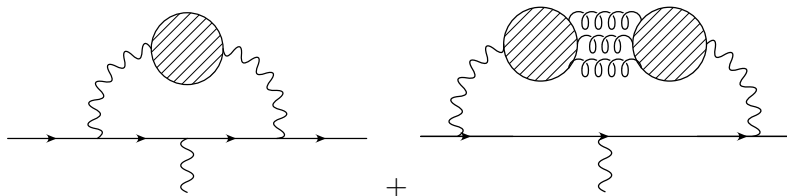


Zhang, *et al.*, EPS 19

\sqrt{s} range [GeV]	$a_\mu^{\text{had}} [10^{-10}]$ All data	$a_\mu^{\text{had}} [10^{-10}]$ All but BABAR	$a_\mu^{\text{had}} [10^{-10}]$ All but KLOE
threshold - 1.8	$506.9 \pm 1.9_{\text{total}}$	$505.0 \pm 2.1_{\text{total}}$	$510.6 \pm 2.2_{\text{total}}$

HVP contribution to muon g-2 from lattice QCD

Use lattice QCD [Blum, 2003, Lautrup et al., 1971]



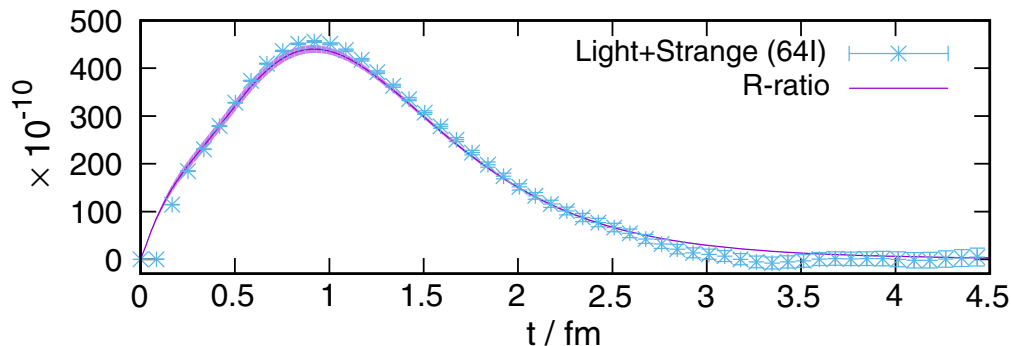
Blobs: Non-Perturbative quark loops

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu}(q) = \int d^4x e^{iqx} \langle j_\mu(x) j_\nu(0) \rangle = \hat{\Pi}(q^2) (q_\mu q_\nu - q^2 \delta_{\mu\nu})$$
$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\infty dq^2 f(q^2) \hat{\Pi}(q^2)$$

Time Momentum Representation (TMR) [Bernecker and Meyer, 2011]

$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} = \sum_t w(t) C(t), \quad C(t) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i, \vec{x}} \langle j_i(\vec{x}, t) j_i(0) \rangle$$

HVP contribution to muon g-2 from lattice QCD

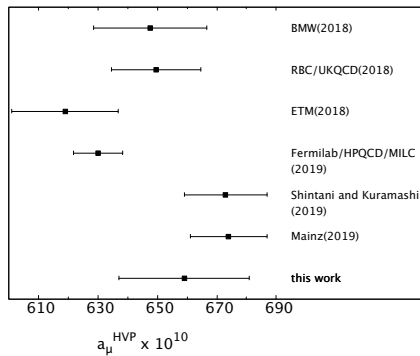
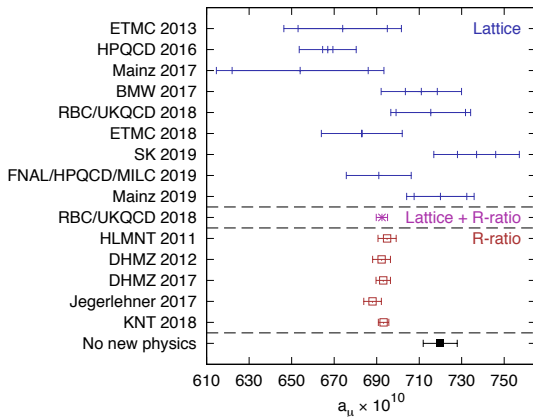


[Blum et al., 2018]

- $a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP}} = 715.4(16.3)_S(7.8)_V(3.0)_C(1.9)_A(3.2)_{\text{other}} \times 10^{-10} = 715.4(18.7) \times 10^{-10}$
- $O(5 - 6) \times 10^{-10}$ error by end of year

Summary of HVP theory results

u+d conn. contribution. [Aubin et al., 2019]

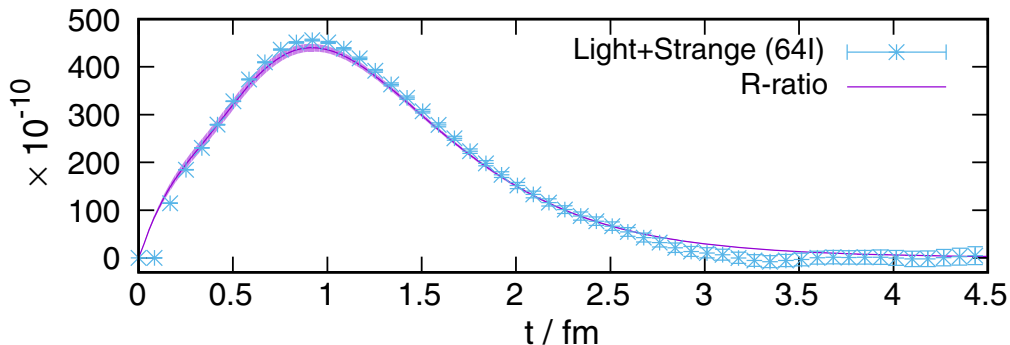


(C. Lehner, Lattice 2019)

Comparing and Combining HVP theory results

$$C(t) = \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \int_0^\infty d(\sqrt{s}) R(s) s e^{-\sqrt{s}t},$$

$$R(s) = \frac{3s}{4\pi\alpha^2} \sigma(s, e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{had}).$$



Comparing and Combining HVP theory results

RBC/UKQCD Window Method [Blum et al., 2018]

$$a_\mu = \sum_t w(t) C(t) = a_\mu^{\text{SD}} + a_\mu^{\text{W}} + a_\mu^{\text{LD}}, \quad (1)$$

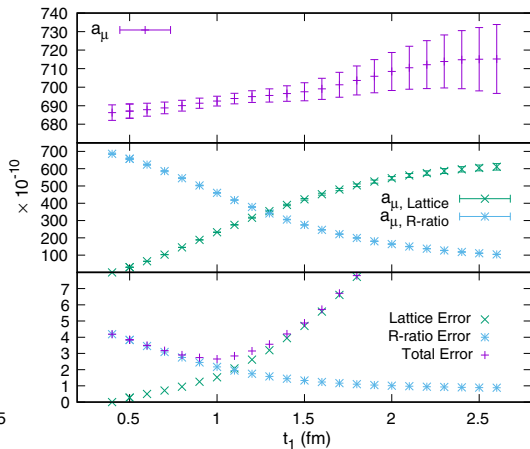
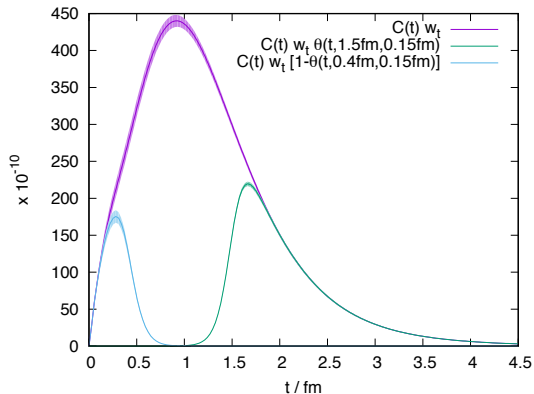
$$a_\mu^{\text{SD}} = \sum_t w(t) C(t) [1 - \Theta(t, t_0, \Delta)], \quad (2)$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{W}} = \sum_t w(t) C(t) [\Theta(t, t_0, \Delta) - \Theta(t, t_1, \Delta)], \quad (3)$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{LD}} = \sum_t w(t) C(t) \Theta(t, t_1, \Delta) \quad (4)$$

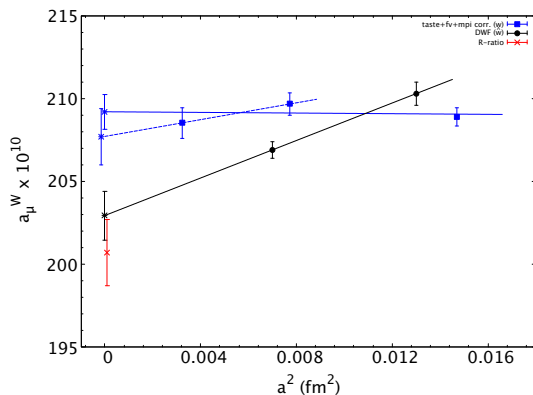
$$\Theta(t, t', \Delta) = [1 + \tanh[(t - t')/\Delta]]/2 \quad (5)$$

Comparing and Combining HVP theory results



Lattice+R ratio: $a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} = 692.5(2.7) \times 10^{-10}$ [Blum et al., 2018]

Comparing and Combining HVP theory results



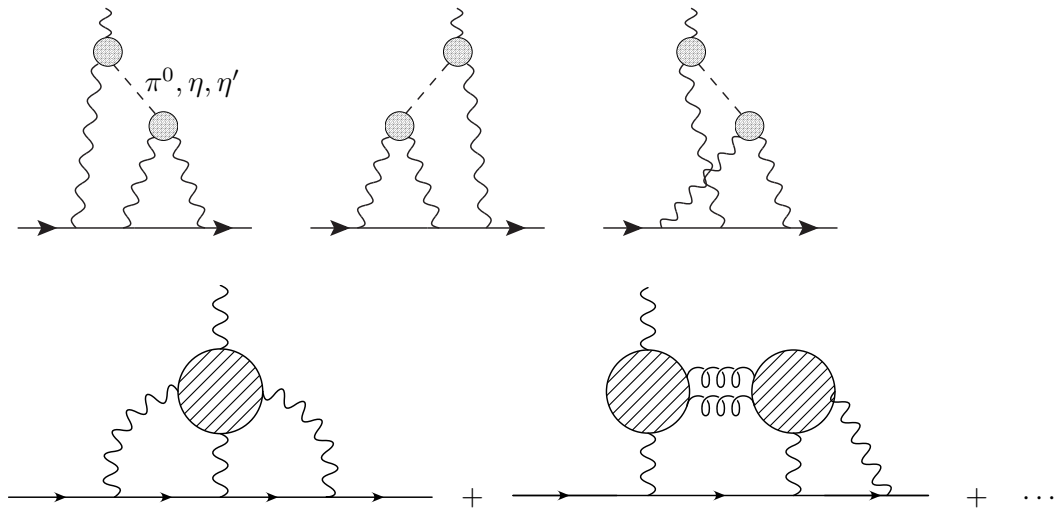
HISQ, DWF, R ratio comparison [Aubin et al., 2019]

$t_0 = 0.4$, $t_1 = 1.0$, $\Delta = 0.15 \text{ fm}$

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Hadronic Light-by-Light Scattering



Contribution	PdRV(09)	N/JN(09)	J(17)	White Paper
π^0, η, η' -poles	114 ± 13	99 ± 16	95.45 ± 12.40	93.8 ± 4.0
π, K -loop/box	-19 ± 19	-19 ± 13	-20 ± 5	-16.4 ± 0.2
S -wave $\pi\pi$	—	—	—	-8 ± 1
scalars	-7 ± 7	-7 ± 2	-5.98 ± 1.20	} -2 ± 3
tensors	—	—	1.1 ± 0.1	
axials	15 ± 10	22 ± 5	7.55 ± 2.71	8 ± 8
q -loops / SD	2.3	21 ± 3	22.3 ± 5.0	10 ± 10
total	105 ± 26	116 ± 39	100.4 ± 28.2	$85 \pm XX$

HLbL in units of 10^{-11} .

PdRV = Prades, de Rafael, Vainshtein (“Glasgow consensus”); N = Nyffeler;

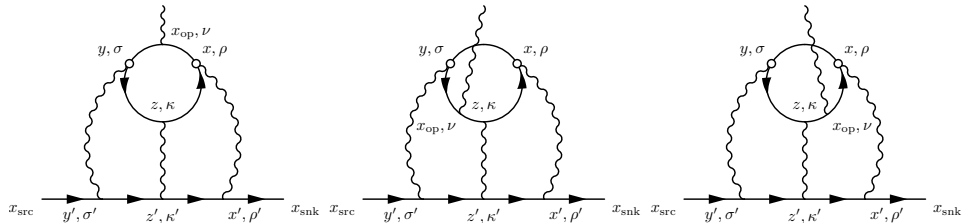
J = Jegerlehner

HLbL contribution to $g-2$ from lattice QCD+QED

- QED treated in finite volume: QED_L [Blum et al., 2015]
- QED treated in ∞ volume, continuum: QED_∞ [Asmussen et al., 2016]
- RBC results at physical mass, $V \rightarrow \infty$, $a \rightarrow 0$, QED_L ; prelim results for QED_∞
- Mainz and RBC cross-checked at heavy mass, QED_∞
- Mainz computed pion TFF, pion-pole contribution, $V \rightarrow \infty$, $a \rightarrow 0$
- RBC preliminary results for pion-pole contribution

Point source method in QCD+pQED (L. Jin) [Blum et al., 2016]

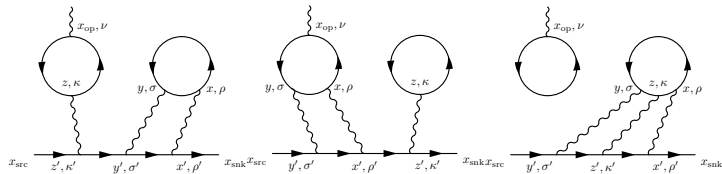
- Importance sample point source propagators at x and y



- Three diagrams together enforce Ward Identity on each configuration
- Moment method allows computation of $F_2(q^2)$ directly at $q = 0$

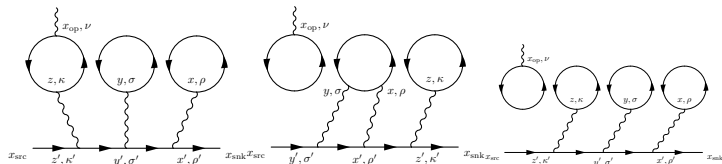
Techniques produce huge improvement in statistical error over original non-perturbative QED method [Blum et al., 2015]

Quark-line disconnected diagrams



Leading

$O(m_S - m_{u,d})$

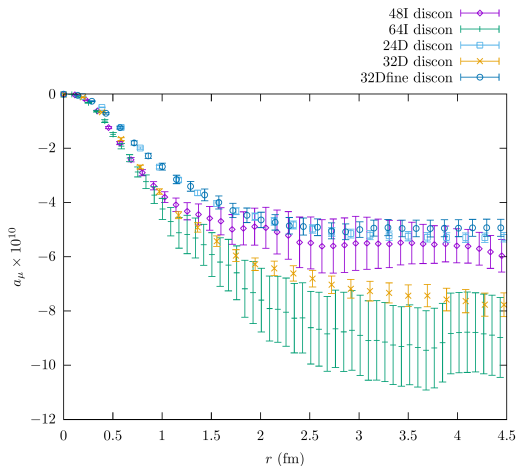
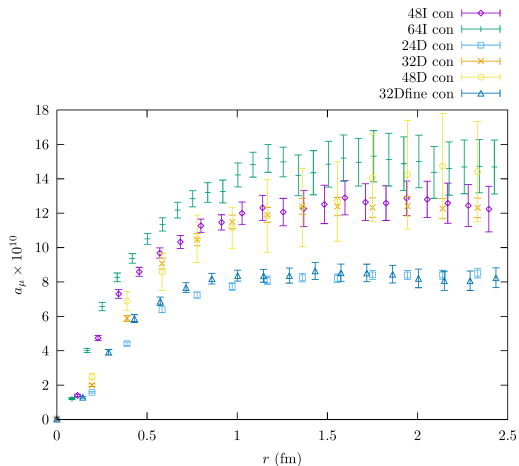


$O(m_S - m_{u,d})^2$

and higher

- only 1 diagram (upper-left) does not vanish in SU(3) flavor limit
- Perms. of internal photons, gluons within and connecting quark loops not shown

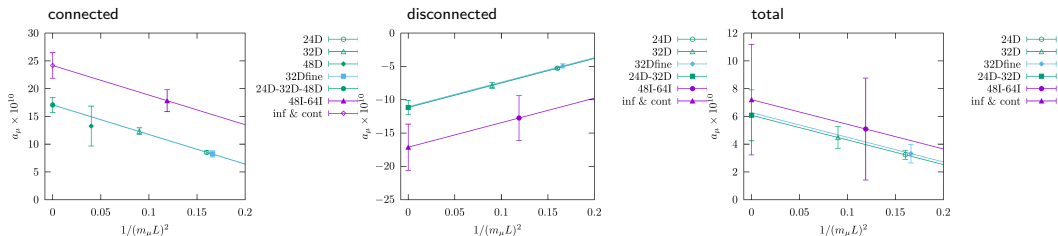
HLbL, QED_L, $m_\pi \approx 140$ MeV, $4.8 \lesssim L \lesssim 9.6$ fm, $1 \lesssim a^{-1} \lesssim 2.3$ GeV



- Cumulative sum up to distance r , max between sampled points

HLbL, QED_L, $m_\pi \approx 140$ MeV, ∞ Volume and $a \rightarrow 0$ limits

$$a_\mu(L, a^I, a^D) = a_\mu \left(1 - \frac{b_1}{(m_\mu L)^2} - c_1(a^I)^2 - c_1(a^D)^2 + c_2(a^D)^4 \right)$$



(RBC, preliminary)

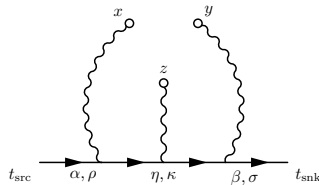
$$a^{\text{cHLbL}} = 24.16(2.30)(5.10) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$a^{\text{dHLbL}} = -17.12(3.46)(4.37) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$a^{\text{HLbL}} = 7.2(4.0)(1.7) \times 10^{-10}$$

Infinite volume QED_∞ [Asmussen et al., 2016, Blum et al., 2017]

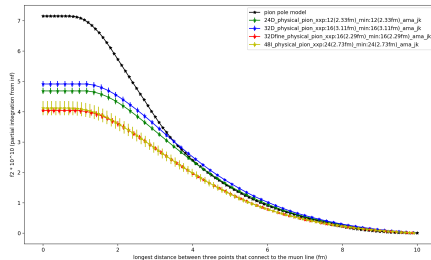
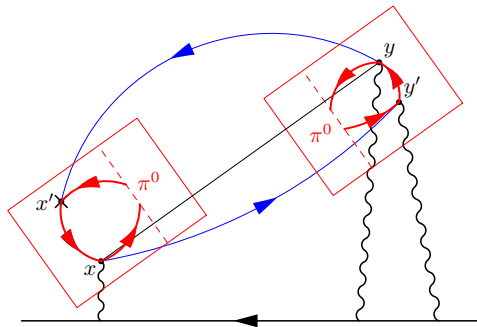
QCD in finite volume, QED in ∞ volume, continuum (*c.f.* HVP contribution)



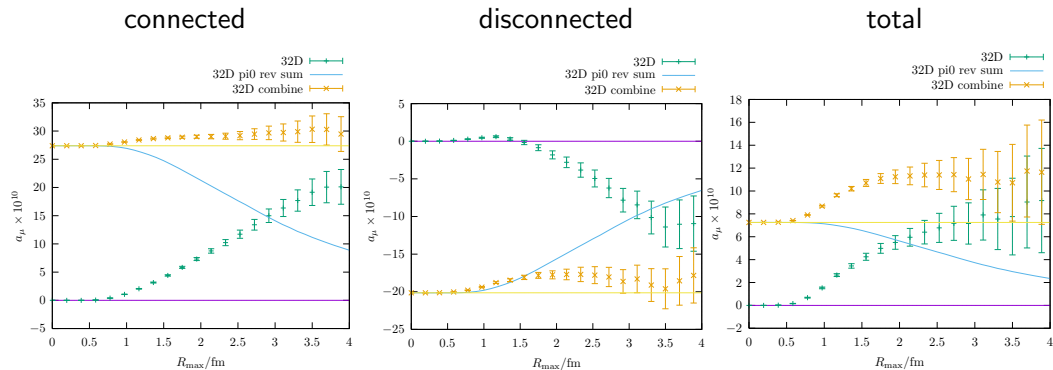
analytic integral, computed numerically for each triplet x, y, z

- Subtract terms that vanish as $a \rightarrow 0$, $L \rightarrow \infty$ to reduce $O(a^2)$ errors [Blum et al., 2017]
- Leading FV error is exponentially suppressed (*c.f.* HVP) instead of $O(1/L^2)$

- Long distance part computed in position space on lattice QCD, $\langle J_\mu(x) J_\nu(x') | \pi \rangle$



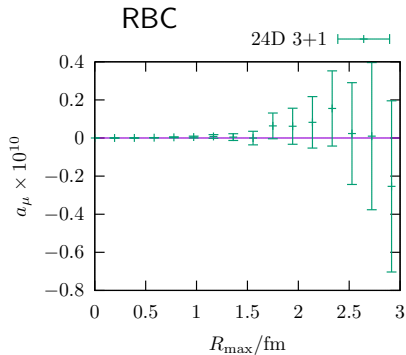
HLbL, QED $_{\infty}$ + π^0 -pole (LMD), $m_{\pi} = 142$ MeV, $a = 0.2$ fm, $L = 6.4$ fm



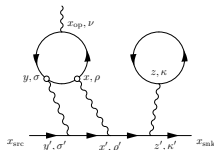
(RBC, preliminary)

At 2.5 fm, the combination gives $a_{\pi} = 11.47 \pm 1.27_{\text{stat}} \times 10^{-10}$

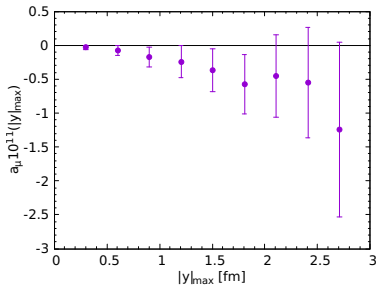
Non-leading disconnected contribution to HLbL, QED_∞ (preliminary)



- Partial sum upto R_{\max}
 $R_{\max} = \max(|x - y|, |x - z|, |y - z|)$



- 24D: $24^3 \times 64$
 $L = 4.8 \text{ fm}$
- $a^{-1} = 1.015 \text{ GeV}$
 $M_\pi = 142 \text{ MeV}$
 $M_K = 512 \text{ MeV}$



Mainz (220 MeV pion)

negligible contribution compared to error on leading contributions

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Lattice calculations crucial for Standard Model test with experiment (FNAL E989, J-PARC J34)






White paper with new consensus theory value by
end of year

Acknowledgments

- This research is supported in part by the US DOE
- Computational resources provided by the RIKEN BNL Research Center, RIKEN, USQCD Collaboration, and the ALCF at Argonne National Lab under the ALCC program

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