Lattice studies for MUonE analysis

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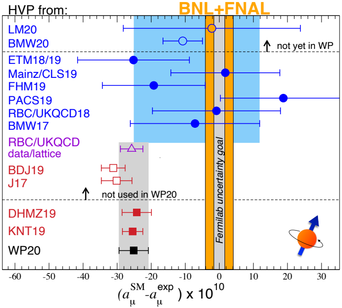
Radiative corrections and Monte Carlo tools for low-energy hadronic cross sections in e^+e^- collisions
Jun 7 – 9, 2023

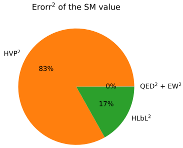
Universität Zürich[UZH]



Contribution	value $\times 10^{11}$
QED	$116\,584\,718.931(104)$
Electroweak	$153.6(1.0)$
HVP	$6845(40)$
HLbL	$92(18)$
Total SM value	$116\,591\,810(43)$
Difference: $a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$	$251(59)$

[arXiv:{2104.03281, 2006.04822, 2203.15810}]

- HVP is the main contributor to the total theory uncertainty
- Lots of activities in lattice QCD to improve the precision
- ...
- Lattice QCD, strong isospin breaking & QED:
  - direct effects in HVP of order 1%, yet need to be measured precisely...
  - indirect effects through scale setting quantities
- MUonE experiment as an alternative method



Outline

1. Review of determinations of the HVP term

2. Analysis of a mock data for HVP using Padé based fit functions

Dispersive method: a time-like approach to evaluate a_μ^{HVP}

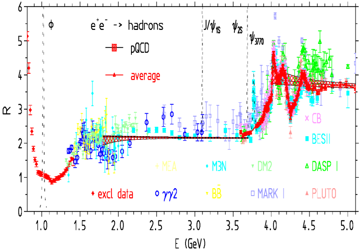
- Relation between the $\mathcal{R}e\,\Pi(Q^2)$ and $\mathcal{I}m\,\Pi(Q^2)$:

$$\boxed{\Pi(Q^2) - \Pi(0) = \frac{Q^2}{\pi}\int_0^\infty ds \frac{\mathcal{I}m\,\Pi(s)}{s(s-Q^2)}}$$

- Imaginary part of $\Pi(s)$ is related to the experimental total cross-section in e+e- annihilation:

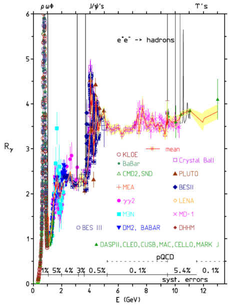
$$\boxed{\mathcal{I}m\,\Pi(s) = \frac{\alpha}{3}R(s)}$$

- Important contributions : $\rho, \omega, \phi, J/\psi$
- **O(1000)** channels
- Model calculations had to be used for some channels
- **[Keshavarzi, Nomura, Teubner, Phys.Rev. D97 (2018) no.11]**



Time-like vs space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}

Time-like

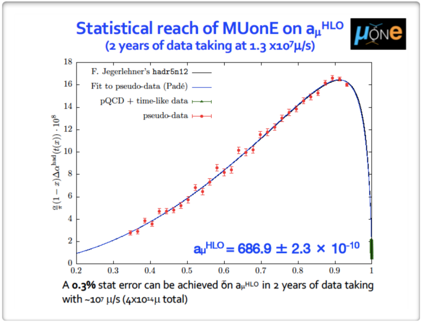


[Credit: F. Jegerlehner]

[Lautrup, Peterman de Rafael '72]

[T. Blum '03]

Space-like



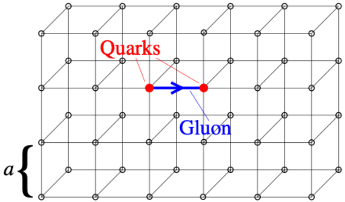
[Credit: G. Venanzoni, G. Abbiendi]

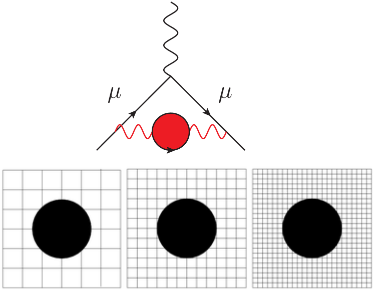
$$a_\mu^{\mathsf{HVP}} = \frac{\alpha}{\pi^2}\int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s}\,K(s)\,\mathrm{Im}\Pi_{\mathsf{had}}(s) \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \frac{\alpha}{\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{0}\frac{dt}{t\beta}\left(\frac{\beta-1}{\beta+1}\right)^2 \hat{\Pi}_{\mathsf{had}}(t)$$

- Π_{had} is the hadronic part of the photon vacuum polarization
- $\mathrm{Im}\Pi_{\mathsf{had}}(s)$ is related to the experimental total cross-section in e^+e^- annihilation

Space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}: lattice QCD

(1) Formulate QCD on a (finite-size) lattice in Euclidean time
(2) Generate ensembles of field configuration with MC simulations
(3) Compute correlation function of fields as a function of time/momentum
(4) Average over configurations
(5) Extrapolate to continuum, infinite volume, and physical quark masses



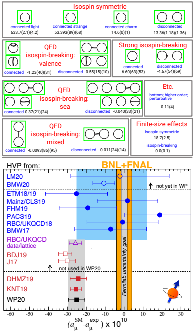


Space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}: lattice QCD

- In WP20, lattice results ($<$ Mar/2020) were averaged; uncertainty 2.6%
- BMW20 reported first lattice result with sub-percent uncertainty:
  - reduced tension with experiment: $\sim 1.5\sigma$,
  - some tension with the R-ratio method (WP20); $\sim 2.1\sigma$

	value $\times 10^{10}$	error %
$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,\ LO}}$ (R-ratio, WP20)	$693.1(4.0)$	0.6%
$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,\ LO}}$ (lattice, WP20)	$711.6(18.4)$	2.6%
$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,\ LO}}$ (lattice, BMW20)	$707.5(5.5)$	0.8%

[WP20: arXiv:2006.04822, BMW20: arXiv:2002.12347]



- Intermediate Euclidean-time window values of a_μ are introduced for further investigations

Space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}: lattice QCD

Dominant sources of error:

1) Determination of signal at small Q^2
   - The integrand peaks at Q^2 about $m_\mu^2/4$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^\infty dQ^2 f(Q^2) \hat{\Pi}_{\mathsf{had}}(Q^2)$$

   - These very low momenta cannot be directly accessed on current lattices ($L \approx 10$ fm required)
   - Analytic functions (like Padé) in combination of the method of time moments have been suggested & used to describe $\hat{\Pi}(Q^2)$ over small values of Q^2; increase of statistical error at higher moments
   - In alternative, time-momentum representation the problem with small Q^2 shows itself as exponential growth of the relative statistical error at large time

2) Continuum extrapolation, scale setting errors, finite volume effects, disconnected diagrams, $\cdots$

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   - In alternative, time-momentum representation the problem with small Q^2 shows itself as exponential growth of the relative statistical error at large time
   - A hybrid method (with MUonE) can be used to circumvent this problem

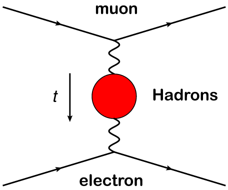
2) Continuum extrapolation, scale setting errors, finite volume effects, disconnected diagrams, $\cdots$

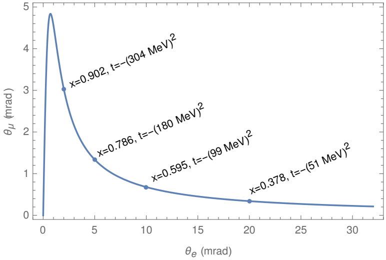
Space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}: MUonE

- HVP contributes to the running of QED fine structure coupling

$$\alpha(Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_0}{1 - \hat{\Pi}(Q^2)}$$

- Comparing experimental data & perturbative calculations yields HVP through its contribution to $\alpha(Q^2)$
- MUonE extracts $\Delta\alpha_{\mathsf{had}}(Q^2)$ from the shape of the differential $\mu - e$ scattering cross section





[arXiv:2004-13663]

Space-like evaluation of a_μ^{HVP}: hybrid method

Divide & Conquer:

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_\mu^{\mathsf{HVP}} &= I_0 + I_1 + I_2 \\
I_0 &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_0^{0.14} dQ^2 f(Q^2)\hat{\Pi}_{\mathsf{had}}(Q^2) \\
I_1 &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_{0.14}^{Q^2_{\mathsf{max}}} dQ^2 f(Q^2)\hat{\Pi}_{\mathsf{had}}(Q^2) \\
I_2 &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int_{Q^2_{\mathsf{max}}}^{\infty} dQ^2 f(Q^2)\hat{\Pi}_{\mathsf{had}}(Q^2)
\end{aligned}
$$

I_0: contains $\sim 84\%$ of the $a_\mu^{\mathsf{had,\ LO}}$ & can be calculated precisely with the MUonE experiment

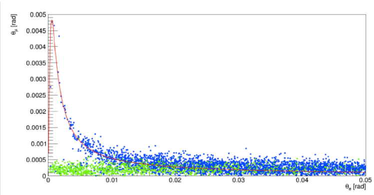
I_1: use lattice QCD or R-ratio

I_2: use perturbation theory

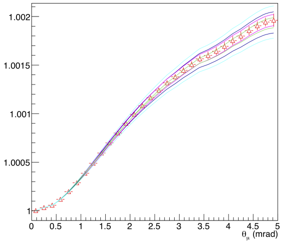
MUonE: template fit to μ-e scattering data

- A proposed template fit inspired by contribution of a lepton-pair to the space-like photon vacuum polarization looks very good on test data

$$\Delta\alpha_{\rm had}(t) = k\left\{ -\frac{5}{9} - \frac{4M}{3t} + \left(\frac{4M^2}{3t^2} + \frac{M}{3t} - \frac{1}{6}\right)\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{4M}{t}}}\log\left|\frac{1-\sqrt{1-\frac{4M}{t}}}{1+\sqrt{1-\frac{4M}{t}}}\right|\right\}$$



[arXiv:2201.13177, arXiv:2102.11111]



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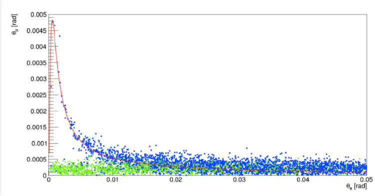

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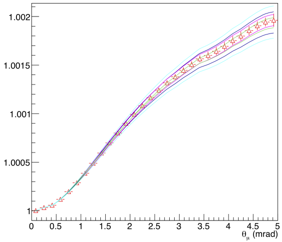


- The above template fit can be potentially problematic with highly precise data
- Alternative methods such as using Padé based fits are suggested and explored

Table of Contents

HVP, Stieltjes functions, Padé approximants

In the context of lattice QCD, the use of Padé approximants for low Q^2 regions $\hat{\Pi}(Q^2)$ was suggestion by [Aubin, Blum, Golterman, Peris (2012); Golterman, Maltman, Peris (2013)]

- It was introduced to deal with low signal at small Q^2 in lattice QCD
- They investigated the Padé approximants using mock data from hadronic τ decay with $I = 1$ non-strange spectral function:

$$\hat{\Pi}^{I=1}(Q^2) = Q^2 \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{\rho^{I=1}(s)}{s(s+Q^2)}$$

- They chose 40 equally-spaced points in Q^2 (from 0.01 to 0.4 GeV^2) from $\hat{\Pi}^{I=1}(Q^2)$, exploited an exaggerated lattice-based covariance matrix, and created a mock data set
- After performing their analysis, they compared their results with the "exact" value obtained directly from the original data set:

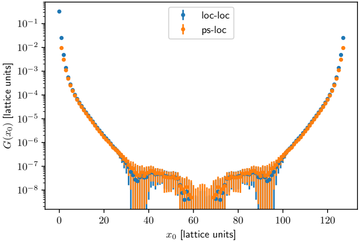
$$\tilde{a}_{\mu,\mathrm{HLO}}\Big|_{Q^2 \leq 1\mathrm{GeV}^2} = 1.204(27) \times 10^{-7}$$

Sample covariance matrix from lattice QCD

- We continue their study using a correlation matrix calculated on a lattice ensemble of size $64^3 \times 128$ at $a \approx 0.066$ fm
- We calculate current-current correlator and integrate over spacial dimensions

$$G(x_0) = -\frac{1}{3}\sum_{k=1}^{3}\int dx^3 \langle J_k(x) J_k(0)\rangle$$

- After subtracting associated contact terms, we take FT to obtain $Q^2\Pi(Q^2)$
- We extract a correlation matrix and use it with chosen 40 equally-spaced points of $\hat{\Pi}^{I=1}(Q^2)$ (curtesy of Kim Maltman)

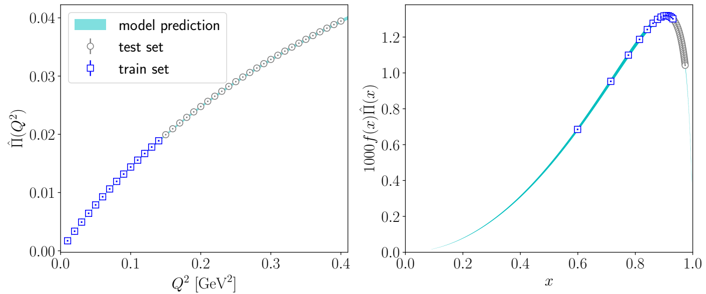


Padé-based fit functions

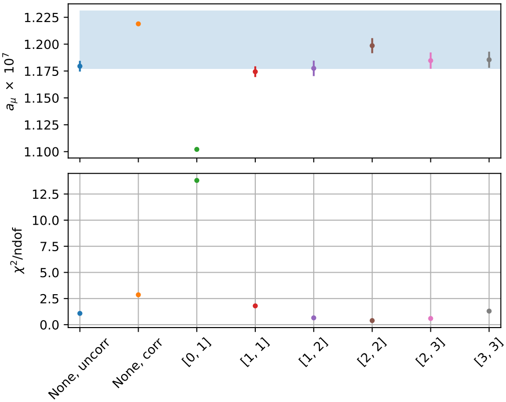
- Writing the HVP in terms of a Stieltjes function warrants an existence of the converging sequence of order $[N-1, N]$ and $[N, N]$ Padé approximants (PAs), defined as

$$\Delta\alpha_{\mathrm{had}}(Q^2) = c_0 + Q^2 \left(a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{a_i}{b_i + Q^2} \right)$$

where $Q^2 = -t$ and $a_0 = 0$ in $[N-1, N]$ PAs



Some fit results



Mock data: 20 correlated data are included in the fits

Fit func: Padé-based fits and a lepton-like ansatz

Challenge: Small eigenvalues of the covariance matrices make the fit more challenging; manifested in large χ^2/ndof

Message: Better fit functions are needed with very precise covariance matrices

Summary & concluding remarks

- We performed a test study using a mock data from dispersive τ-based data
- We used Padé based functions and a lepton-like ansatz to investigate Q^2 dependence of the mock data
- Our investigation showed, the lepton-like ansatz works as good as higher order Pade-based fits if we ignore correlations
- With correlated data, however, one has to exploit other functions such as the Padé approximants
- Padé approximants (and similar, analytic functions) can be used for extrapolating both lattice and MUonE data, and comparing them if needed

Thanks for Your Attention!