

# THE LO HADRONIC CONTRIBUTION TO $(g - 2)_\mu$

K. Maltman, DPF06/JPS06 Meeting, Honolulu

## OUTLINE

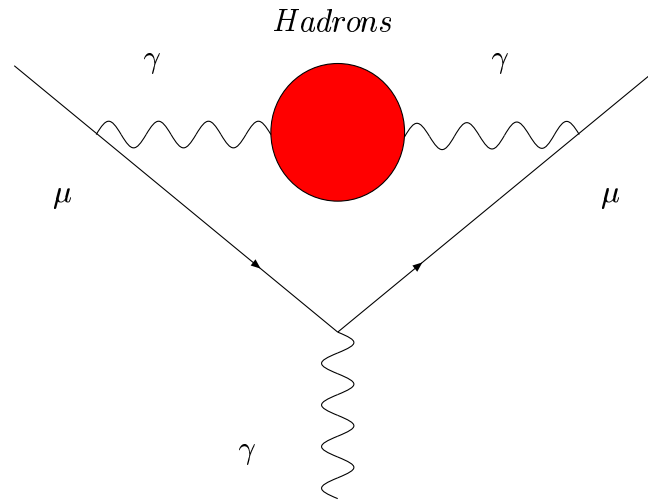
- *Background (dispersive formulation, role in SM expectation)*
- *Current status of EM and/vs. EM+ $\tau$  evaluations*
- *OPE constraints and the EM- $\tau$  puzzle*
- *Prospects for the near future*

## BASICS

- $a_\mu \equiv \frac{(g-2)_\mu}{2}$  known to 0.5 ppm (BNL E821  $\mu^\pm$  average)
- pure QED contributions dominant: known to 4-loops (plus all 2958 enhanced among 9080 5-loop diagrams, with full 5-loop calculation in progress!) [M. Nio, Tau'06]
- next in size: LO hadronic vacuum polarization contribution  $[a_\mu]^{had,LO}$
- $[a_\mu]^{had,LO}$  (at present) not computable from first principles, but related to EM hadroproduction cross-sections

$$[a_\mu]^{had,LO} = \frac{\alpha_{EM}^2}{3\pi^2} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{K(s)}{s} R(s)$$

with  $K(s)$  known,  $R(s) = 3s \sigma[e^+e^- \rightarrow hadrons] / 16\pi \alpha_{EM}^2$



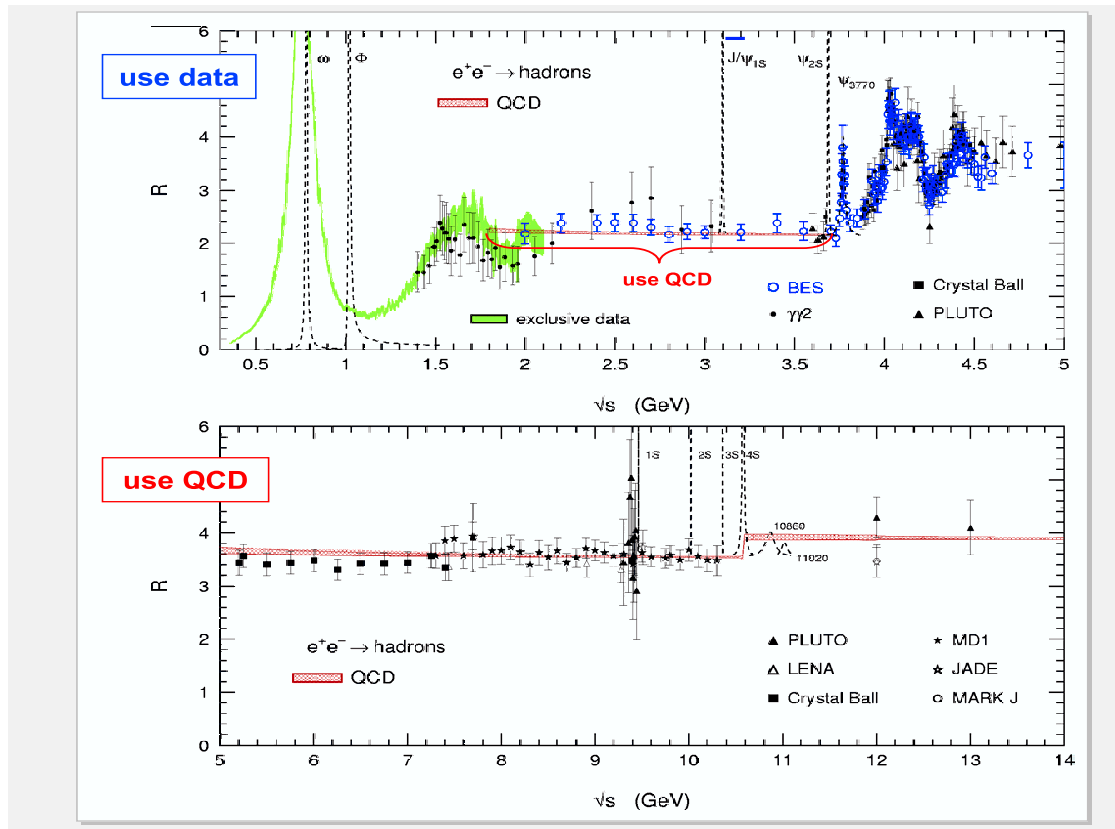
## ANATOMY OF THE SM PREDICTION FOR $a_\mu$

(see M. Passera: hep-ph/0411168)

Source	$\delta(a_\mu) \times 10^{10}$
QED	1165847.88 (3)(4)
LO had VP	$\sim 700$ (6 $\rightarrow$ 8)??
EW	15.4 (1)(2)
HO had LBL	13.6 (2.5)
HO had VP	-9.79 (9)
Exp. $\mu^+$	11659203 (8)
Exp. $\mu^-$	11659214 (9)
Exp. $\mu^\pm$ ave	11659208 (6)

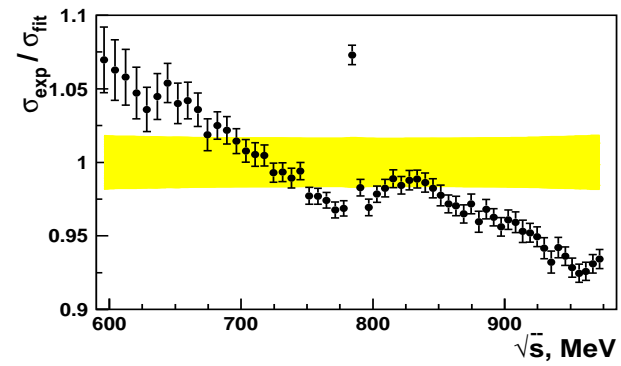
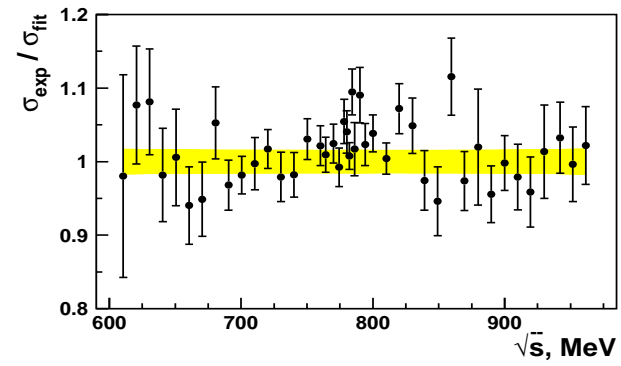
$\Rightarrow [a_\mu]^{had,LO}$  has dominant impact on central value and uncertainty of SM prediction

# THE DISPERSIVE EVALUATION OF $[a_\mu]^{had,LO}$



- $K(s)/s = f(s)/s^2$  with  $f(s)$  slowly varying  $\Rightarrow$  low E states ( $\pi\pi$ ) dominant (see also Table)
- Recent EM data ( $s < 1.8$  GeV) since DEHZ03
  - (corrected) SND, (corrected) CMD2  $\pi\pi$  now agree (including increased statistics hep-ex/0610021 CMD2 results) [Figure]
  - KLOE, CMD2/SND  $\pi\pi$  DISAGREE [Figure]
  - other 2004+ small  $[a_\mu]^{had,LO}$  contribution modes: CMD-2 ( $\pi^0\gamma, \eta\gamma, 3\pi, 2\pi^+2\pi^-$ ), SND ( $\eta\gamma$ ), BABAR ( $3\pi, 2\pi^+2\pi^-, 6\pi, K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ )

## The EM $\pi\pi$ Data Situation

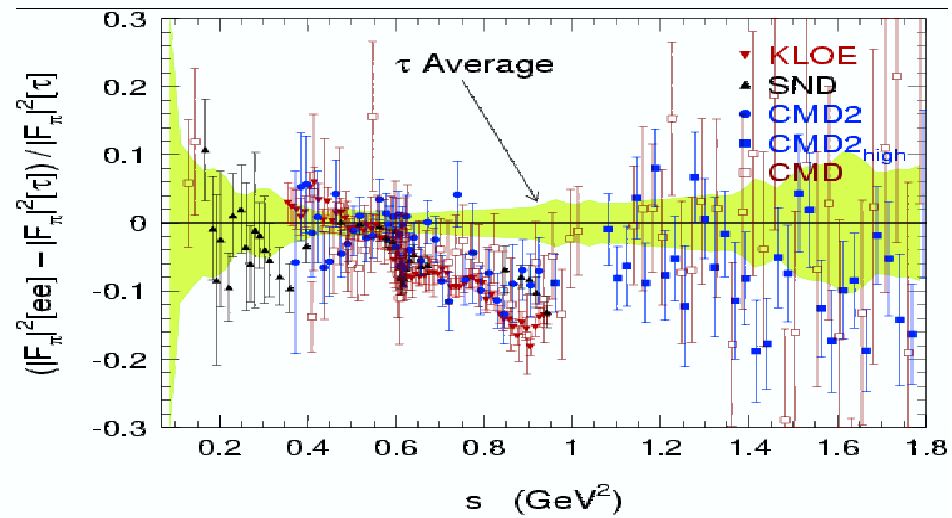


SND fit c.f. CMD2 (top), KLOE (bottom)

- CVC (+ IB corrections)  $\Rightarrow$  alternate version of  $I = 1$  contribution from non-strange hadronic  $\tau$  decay data
  - IB corr'ns:  $\pi\pi$ : short-distance EW,  $m_{\pi^\pm} - m_{\pi^0} \neq$ , long-distance EM,  $\rho$ - $\omega$  mixing;  $4\pi$ : only first two
  - EM, IB-corrected  $\tau$  disagree (Table, Figure)
  - ALEPH, preliminary BELLE  $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$  differ [Figure]
  - **HOWEVER, BELLE  $[a_\mu]_{\pi\pi}^{had,LO}$ ,  $B[\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau] \equiv B_{\pi\pi}$  consistent with LEP, CLEO, *INCONSISTENT* with EM [Table]**



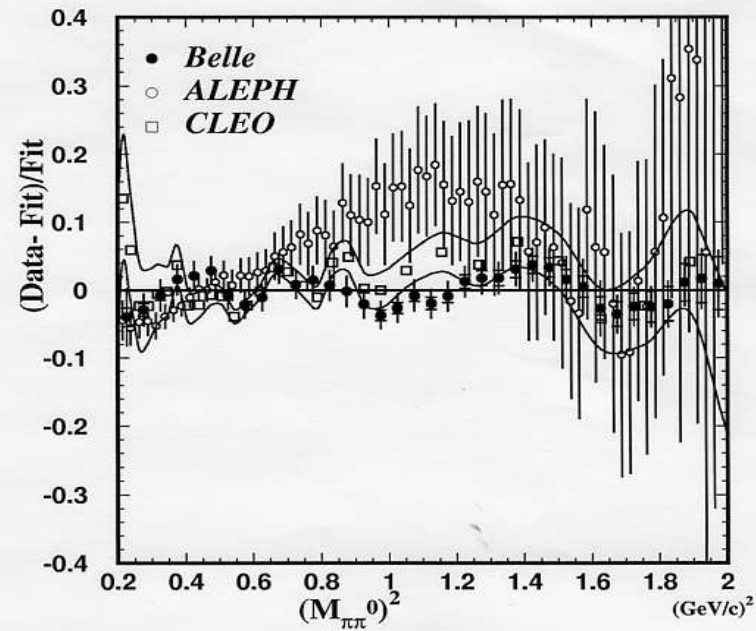
# EM VS $\tau \pi\pi$



# Preliminary BELLE $\tau \pi\pi$ Data

(M. Fujikawa, Tau'06)

## Ratio of data/fit



# Eidelman's ICHEP'06 $[a_\mu]^{had,LO}$ Update

Contributions to  $a_\mu^{had}$  [in  $10^{-10}$ ] from the different energy domains

Modes	Energy [GeV]	$e^+e^-$	$\tau$
<b>Low s expansion</b>	$2m_\pi - 0.5$	$55.6 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.1_{rad}$	$56.0 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.3_{SU(2)}$
$\pi^+\pi^-$ (+SND+CMD2)	0.5 – 1.8	$449.0 \pm 3.0 \pm 0.9_{rad}$	$464.0 \pm 3.0 \pm 2.3_{SU(2)}$
$\pi^+\pi^- 2\pi^0$	$2m_\pi - 1.8$	$16.8 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.2_{rad}$	$21.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6_{SU(2)}$
$2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ (+BaBar)	$2m_\pi - 1.8$	$13.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.0_{rad}$	$12.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.4_{SU(2)}$
$\omega$ (782)	0.3 – 0.81	$38.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.3_{rad}$	–
$\phi$ (1020)	1.0 – 1.055	$35.7 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.2_{rad}$	–
<b>Other excl.</b> (+BaBar)	$2m_\pi - 1.8$	$24.3 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.2_{rad}$	–
$J/\psi, \psi(2S)$	3.08 – 3.11	$7.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.0_{rad}$	–
<b>R [QCD]</b>	1.8 – 3.7	$33.9 \pm 0.5_{theo}$	–
<b>R [data]</b>	3.7 – 5.0	$7.2 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.0_{rad}$	–
<b>R [QCD]</b>	5.0 – $\infty$	$9.9 \pm 0.2_{theo}$	–
<b>Sum (w/o KLOE)</b>	$2m_\pi - \infty$	$690.8 \pm 3.9 \pm 1.9_{rad} \pm 0.7_{QCD}$	$710.1 \pm 5.0 \pm 0.7_{rad} \pm 2.8_{SU(2)}$

## MORE ON THE EM- $\tau$ DISCREPANCY

- $B_{\pi\pi}^\tau$  less sensitive to unfolding than  $s_{\pi\pi}$  distribution

Source	$B_{\pi\pi}^\tau$
BELLE	$0.2515 \pm 0.0004 \pm 0.0031$
ALEPH	$0.2547 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0009$
CLEO	$0.2542 \pm 0.0012 \pm 0.0042$
DELPHI	$0.2529 \pm 0.0020 \pm 0.0014$
OPAL	$0.2544 \pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0029$
$\tau$ (ave)	$0.2540 \pm 0.0010$
EM (+ IB)	$0.2448 \pm 0.0018$

4.5 $\sigma$  discrepancy between  $\tau$  results and EM (+ IB) expectation!!

- Similarly, isospin relations (+ IB corrections) for EM,  $\tau$   $4\pi$  modes  $\Rightarrow$  EM expectations for  $B[\tau \rightarrow 4\pi\nu_\tau]$

Mode	$[\Delta B_{4\pi}]_{\tau-e^+e^-}$
$\pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$-0.0008 \pm 0.0011$
$2\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.0091 \pm 0.0025$
$\pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.0092 \pm 0.0021$

- $\left[ a_\mu^{exp} - a_\mu^{SM} \right]_{EM}^{no\ KLOE} \times 10^{10} = 27.5 \pm 8.6,$
- $\left[ a_\mu^{exp} - a_\mu^{SM} \right]_{\tau}^{no\ BELLE} \times 10^{10} = 12.2 \pm 9.3$

Source	$\left[ 10^{10} a_\mu - 11659000 \right]_{SM}$
DEHZ06 ( $e^+e^-$ )	$180.5 \pm 5.6^*$
DEHZ03/06 ( $\tau$ )	$195.6 \pm 6.8$
BNL E821 ( $\mu^\pm$ )	$208.0 \pm 6.3$

## NOTES/COMMENTS/CAUTIONS

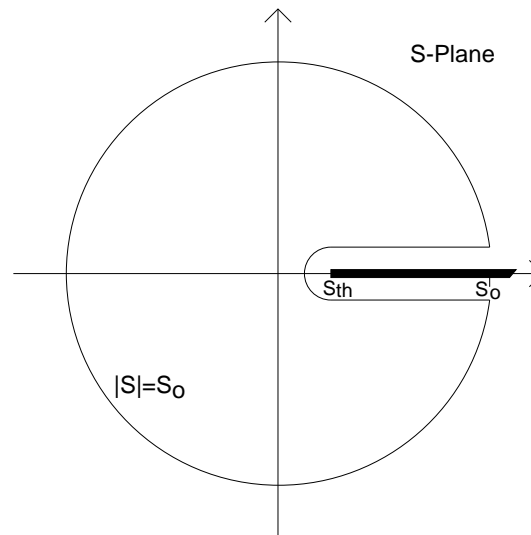
- DEHZ06 EM averages only CMD2 and SND  $\rho_{EM}(s)$ , neglects KLOE (NOT a conservative approach)
- pQCD from 1.8 GeV to  $J/\psi$  (how reliable?) (BES  $R(s)$  data  $\Rightarrow$  effect  $< O(2 - 3) \times 10^{-10}$ )
- consistency of EM  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$  data not satisfactory, significant disagreement with IB-corrected  $\tau$  expectations ( $\tau$  yields  $[a_\mu]_{2\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-}^{had,LO}$  higher by  $(4.6 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-10}$ )
- $\tau \pi\pi$  IB correction error underestimated (model dependence of integrated “ $\rho$ - $\omega$  interference”)

# OPE CONSTRAINTS AND THE EM- $\tau$ DISCREPANCY

- FESR background

- $\Pi(s)$  (no kinematic singularities), spectral function  $\rho(s)$ ,  $w(s)$  analytic in  $|s| < M$ ,  $M > s_0 \Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^{s_0} w(s) \rho(s) ds = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \oint_{|s|=s_0} w(s) \Pi(s) ds$$



## FESR OPE features

- \*  $V$  current correlators,  $s_0 > \sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2 \Rightarrow$  OPE *strongly* dominated by  $D = 0$
- \*  $\Rightarrow$  dominant OPE input:  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  (from independent high-scale determinations, plus 4-loop running/matching)
- \* good convergence of integrated  $D = 0$  OPE series
- \* “ $s_0$ -stability tests” to check treatment of higher  $D$  contributions



## WEIGHT CHOICES ETC.

**FESR choices:** use various pinched ( $w(s = s_0) - 0$ ), *non-negative, monotonically decreasing*  $w(y)$ ,  $y = s/s_0$

- IB-corrected  $\rho_\tau(s) > \rho_{EM}^{I=1}(s)$  in region of discrepancy
- $\Rightarrow$  if  $\tau$  data correct, (i) EM spectral integrals  $<$  OPE for all  $s_0$  (non-negativity), (ii) slope wrt.  $s_0 <$  OPE (monotonicity)
- $\Rightarrow$  if EM data correct, (i)  $\tau$  spectral integrals  $>$  OPE for all  $s_0$ , (ii) slope wrt.  $s_0 >$  OPE
- *slope significantly less sensitive than norm'n to  $\alpha_s$*

## RESULTS (also true for other $w(y)$ not shown above)

For high-scale average  $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1198 \pm 0.0020$  input

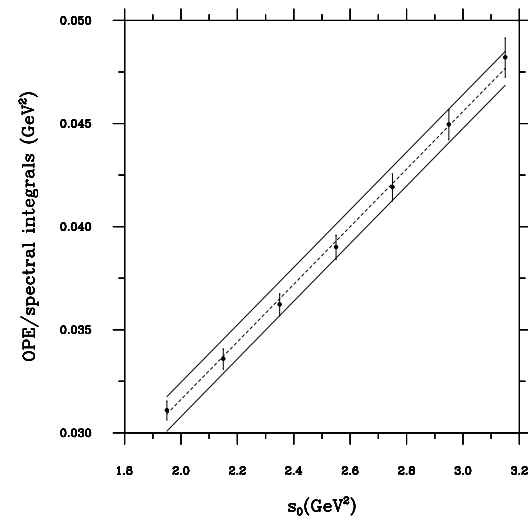
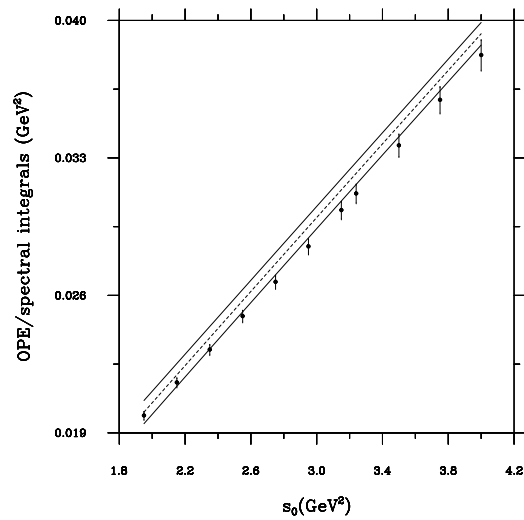
- magnitude and slope of  $\tau$  spectral, OPE integrals agree for wide range of pinched, non-negative, monotonically decreasing  $w(y)$ ,  $s_0$
- EM spectral integrals, slopes  $<$  OPE expectations for wide range of pinched, non-negative, monotonically decreasing  $w(y)$ ,  $s_0$

## RESULTS (SELECTED WEIGHTS)

- OPE vs.spectral integrals for  $w(y) = 1 - y$

LEFT: EM,

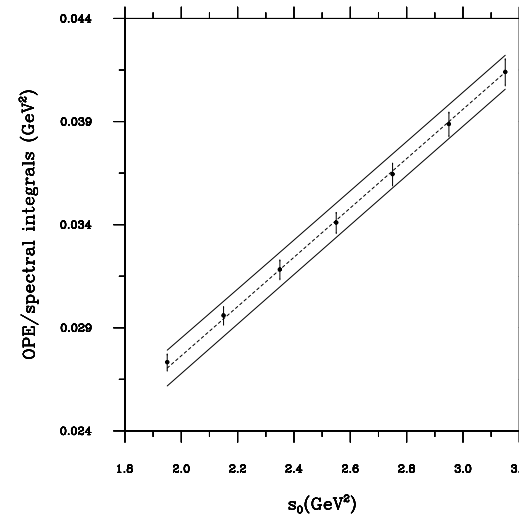
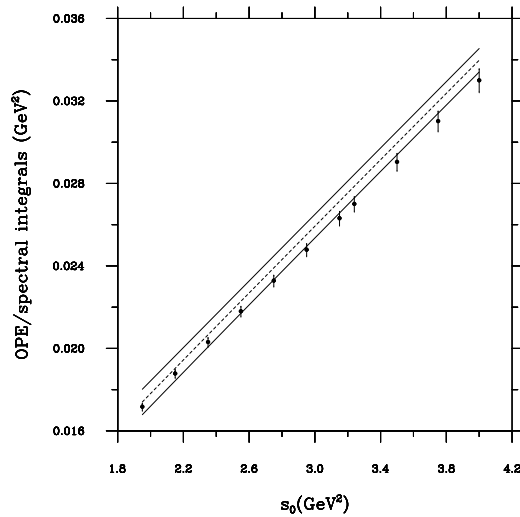
RIGHT:  $\tau$



- OPE vs.spectral integrals for  $w_6(y) = 1 - \frac{6y}{5} + \frac{y^6}{5}$

LEFT: EM,

RIGHT:  $\tau$



(one of more general “doubly-pinched” weight family,  $\{w_N(y)\}$ , with  $6 \rightarrow N$ ,  $5 \rightarrow N - 1$ )

- more on the EM normalization problem:

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$  values required to fit EM and  $\tau$  spectral integrals for  $s_0 \sim m_\tau^2$

Weight	EM or $\tau$	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$
$1 - y$	EM	$0.1138^{+0.0030}_{-0.0035}$
$w_3$	EM	$0.1152^{+0.0019}_{-0.0021}$
$w_6$	EM	$0.1150^{+0.0022}_{-0.0026}$
$1 - y$	$\tau$	$0.1212^{+0.0027}_{-0.0032}$
$w_3$	$\tau$	$0.1189^{+0.0018}_{-0.0021}$
$w_6$	$\tau$	$0.1195^{+0.0020}_{-0.0022}$

c.f. high-scale ave (w/out lattice):

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1198 \pm 0.0020$$

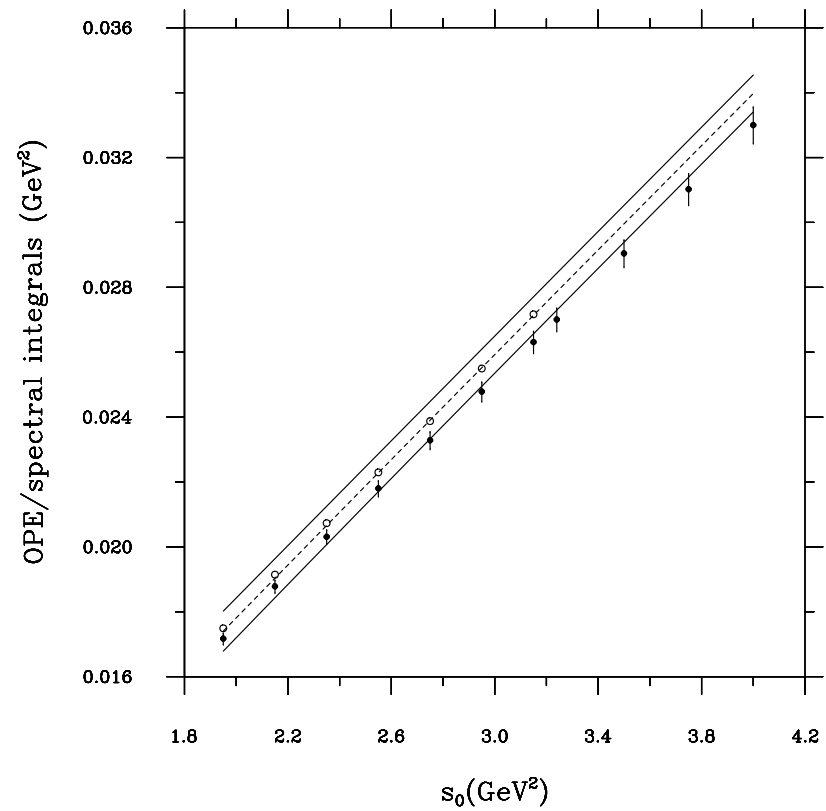
- more on the EM slope problem:

- results for OPE vs. expt slope,  $S$  [*indep*: high scale  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  input (as above); *fit*: alternate  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  input from fit to EM spectral integral at  $s_0 \sim 4 \text{ GeV}^2$ ]

Weight	$S_{exp}$	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	$S_{OPE}$
$1 - y$	$.00872 \pm .00026$	indep	$.00943 \pm .00008$
		fit	$.00934 \pm .00008$
$w_6$	$.00762 \pm .00017$	indep	$.00811 \pm .00009$
		fit	$.00805 \pm .00009$

- 2.6 (2.3)  $\sigma$  discrepancy for  $w(y) = 1 - y$  with indep (fit) input, 2.5 (2.2)  $\sigma$  for  $w_6(y)$
- no plausible shift of  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  cures slope problem *from OPE side*

- slope, normal'n problems both "cured" if EM  $\vee \pi\pi, 4\pi$   
→ equivalent  $\tau$  data ( $w_6(y)$  eg. below: open circles are  $\tau$ -modified EM spectral integrals)



## Relative role of $2\pi$ , $4\pi$ in EM vs. $\tau$ OPE Constraints

- $\tau$   $2\pi$ ,  $4\pi$  contributions to effective  $s_0 = 2 \text{ GeV}^2 [m_\tau^2]$  EM spectral integral shifts

Weight	$\pi\pi$	$4\pi$
$1 - y$	82% [36%]	18% [64%]
$w_6(y)$	87% [45%]	13% [55%]

- impact of replacing ONLY  $4\pi$  part of  $\rho_{EM}$  with  $\tau$  version (slope,  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  from fitted  $\alpha_s(m_\tau)$ )

Weight	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	Slope (exp)	Slope (OPE)
$1 - y$	0.1186	$.00936 \pm .00026$	$.00940 \pm .00008$
$w_6(y)$	0.1176	$.00795 \pm .00017$	$.00808 \pm .00009$



## COMMENTS/CONCLUSIONS/OPINIONS

- pFESR tests, high-scale OPE input favor  $\tau$  over EM data for V spectral function
- with  $\tau$  input, SM prediction for  $a_\mu$  in agreement with current E821 result
- *NO* even remotely plausible shift in  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  cures EM slope problem from OPE side
- *HOWEVER*, if new EM  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$  data agrees with  $\tau$  expectation, EM slope, normalization low, but compatible within errors, with OPE

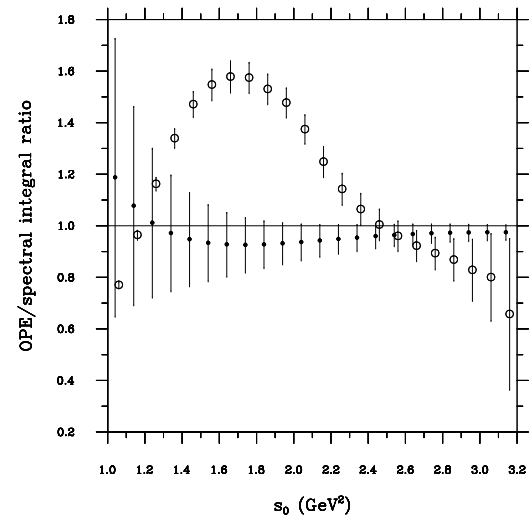
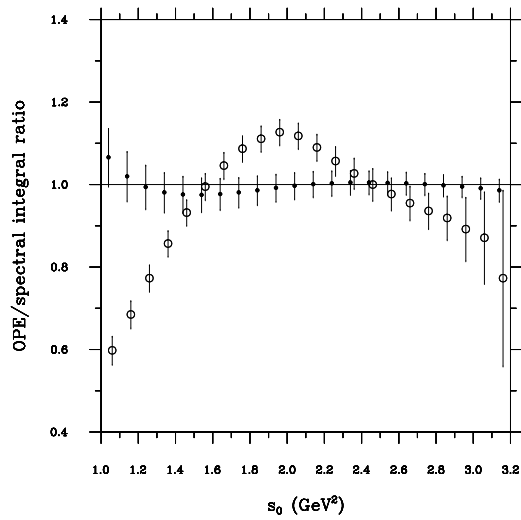
- $\tau$  slope, norm'n still OK if ALEPH  $\tau \pi\pi \rightarrow$  BELLE  $\pi\pi$   
(but reduced central  $\alpha_s(M_Z)$  fit value)
- a not-implausible near-term scenario:
  - BELLE  $\tau \pi\pi \Rightarrow$  somewhat lower  $[a_\mu]_\tau^{had,LO}$
  - new EM  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0 \sim \tau 4\pi$  expectations,  $R(s)$  data  
below  $J/\psi$  both raise  $[a_\mu]_{EM}^{had,LO}$
  - BNL E969  $a_\mu$  proposal now crucial for interpretation
- **WARNING:** *minimum* plausible uncertainty in  $\tau$  IB correction  $\sim 4 \times 10^{-10}$  ( $>$  proposed BNL E969 accuracy)  
[KRM, C. Wolfe, PRD73 (2006) 013004]

- near-future new experimental input
  - analysis of additional KLOE data ( $\sim 5\times$  existing)
  - BABAR, BELLE radiative return  $\sigma_{\pi\pi}$ , BABAR  $K^+K^-$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ ,  $K\bar{K}\pi$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-3\pi^0$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ ,  $K\bar{K}\pi\pi$
  - CLEO-c  $R(s)$ ; BABAR, BELLE hadronic  $\tau$  decay with much improved statistics,  $K/\pi$  separation
  - Novosibirsk VEPP-2000 upgrade (luminosity, systematics,  $E_{CM}^{max} \rightarrow 2$  GeV, CMD-3, SND upgrades)  $\Rightarrow$  improved exclusive cross-sections (especially useful near threshold, above 1.38 GeV)
  - Beijing  $\tau$ -charm upgrade

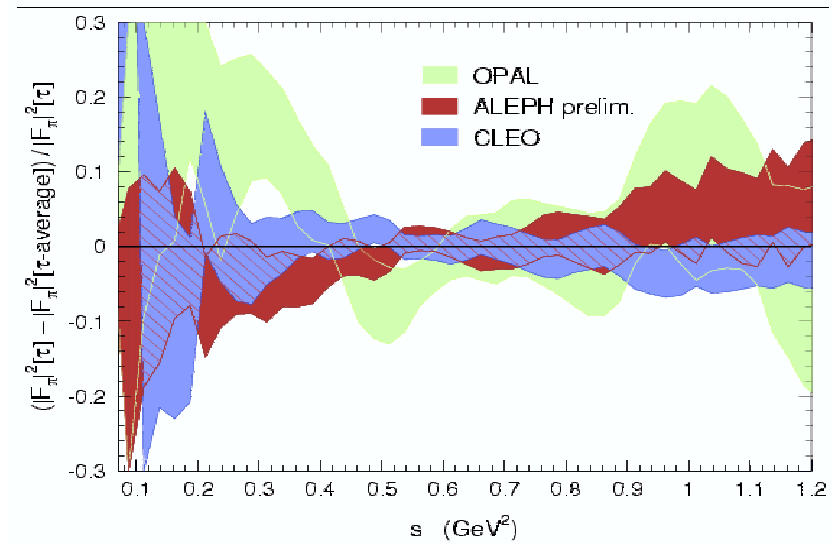
# BACKUP SLIDES:

Pinched  $w(y)$  OPE/spectral integral ratios

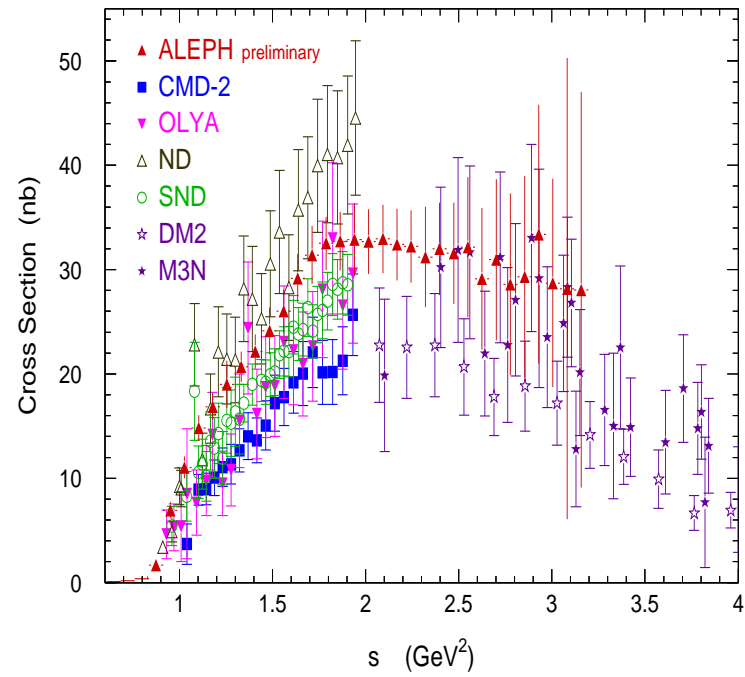
LEFT:  $y, (1 - y)$ ; RIGHT:  $y^3, (1 - y)^2(1 + 2y)$



## The Current $\tau \pi\pi$ Situation



# The $\sigma[\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0]$ Situation



## Comparison of BELLE $\tau \pi\pi$ with other sources

- BELLE  $[a_\mu]_\tau^{\pi\pi} \times 10^{10}$ ,  $(0.5\text{GeV})^2 < s < m_\tau^2$ :  $459.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 3.2 \pm 2.3_{IB}$  (Fujikikawa, Tau'06) [c.f.  $464.0 \pm 3.2 \pm 2.3_{IB}$  (ALEPH+CLEO),  $450.2 \pm 4.9 \pm 1.6_{rad}$  (CMD-2+KLOE)]
- $\tau$ -based determinations (no IB)

$s_{\pi\pi}$ [GeV <sup>2</sup> ]	BELLE	CLEO	ALEPH
.25 → .45	$119.6 \pm 0.4$	$123.6 \pm 1.7$	$113.8 \pm 3.5$
.45 → .75	$302.7 \pm 0.3$	$298.5 \pm 1.4$	$296.7 \pm 2.6$
.75 → 1.1	$32.5 \pm 0.1$	$29.1 \pm 0.3$	$34.4 \pm 0.7$
1.1 → 1.7	$6.1 \pm 0.02$	$6.2 \pm 0.1$	$6.9 \pm 0.2$
1.7 → 3.2	$0.81 \pm 0.01$	$0.72 \pm 0.03$	$0.78 \pm 0.05$