

# Using lattice QCD for the hadronic contributions to the muon $g-2$

A. Bazavov, C. DeTar, A.X. El-Khadra, E. Gamiz, Z. Gelzer,  
**S. Gottlieb**, U.M. Heller, W.I. Jay, A.S. Kronfeld,  
S. Lahert, J. Laiho, P.B. Mackenzie, E.T. Neil, R. Sugar,  
J.N. Simone, D. Toussaint, R.S. Van de Water,  
A. Vaquero

Rare Processes and Precision Frontier Townhall  
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# Physics/Basic Idea



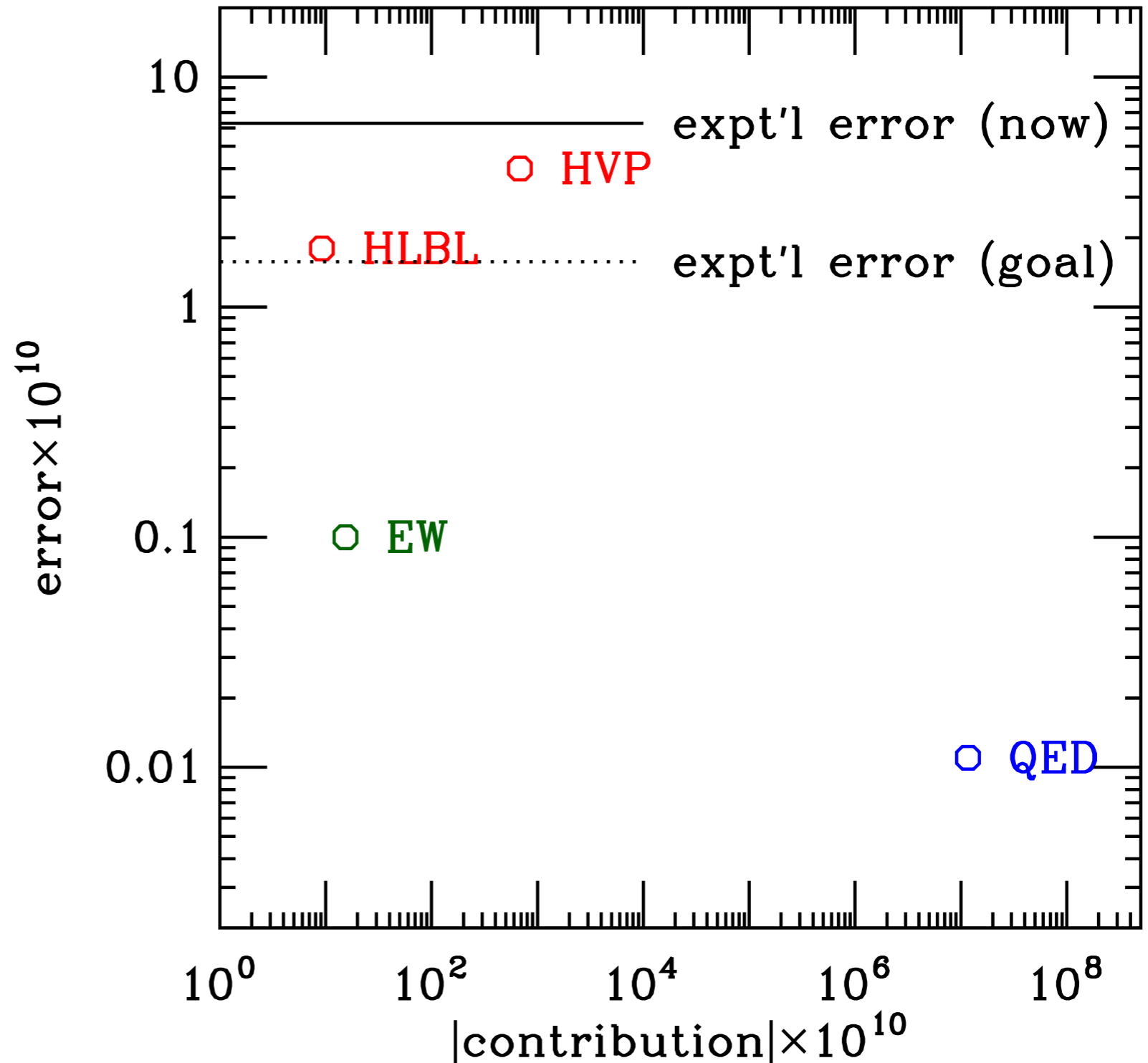
- ◆ Lattice QCD calculations of Standard Model contribution to anomalous magnetic moment are important for interpretation of the upcoming more precise measurements
- ◆ These techniques are also important in flavor physics
- ◆ Strong overlap with Computational Frontier

# Summary Table (2006:04822)

| Contribution   | Value $\times 10^{11}$ | References                |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Experiment (E821)  | 116 592 089(63)        | Ref. [1]                  |
| HVP LO ( $e^+e^-$ )  | 6931(40)               | Refs. [2–7]               |
| HVP NLO ( $e^+e^-$ )   | −98.3(7)               | Ref. [7]                  |
| HVP NNLO ( $e^+e^-$ )  | 12.4(1)                | Ref. [8]                  |
| HVP LO (lattice, $udsc$ )  | 7116(184)              | Refs. [9–17]              |
| HLbL (phenomenology)   | 92(19)                 | Refs. [18–30]             |
| HLbL NLO (phenomenology)   | 2(1)                   | Ref. [31]                 |
| HLbL (lattice, $uds$ )   | 79(35)                 | Ref. [32]                 |
| HLbL (phenomenology + lattice)                                       | 90(17)                 | Refs. [18–30, 32]         |
| QED  | 116 584 718.931(104)   | Refs. [33, 34]            |
| Electroweak  | 153.6(1.0)             | Refs. [35, 36]            |
| HVP ( $e^+e^-$ , LO + NLO + NNLO)                                    | 6845(40)               | Refs. [2–8]               |
| HLbL (phenomenology + lattice + NLO)                                 | 92(18)                 | Refs. [18–32]             |
| Total SM Value   | 116 591 810(43)        | Refs. [2–8, 18–24, 31–36] |
| Difference: $\Delta a_\mu := a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$ | 279(76)                |                           |

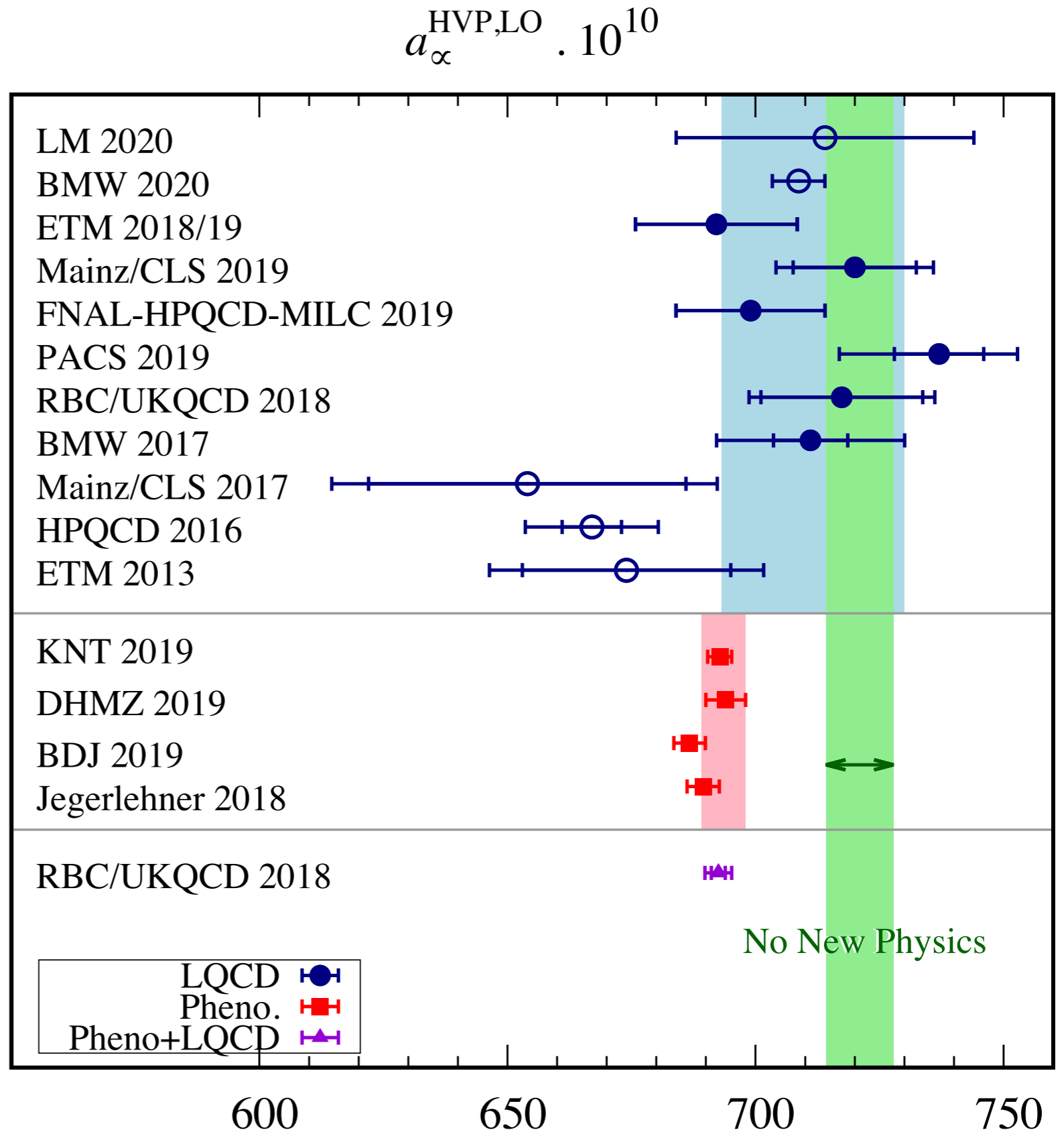
# Error vs. Contribution

- QED in blue has very small error
- Electroweak in green has larger error, but small contribution
- Hadronic contributions are both in red
  - LO Hadronic vacuum polarization largest error and 2nd largest contribution
  - HLBL 2nd largest error



# HVP Summary

- Fermilab Lattice/HPQCD/MILC are calculating HVP contribution, the major source of error
- Dispersive error (pink) about 0.6%
- Would like to reduce lattice QCD error to <1% (currently about 2% except for BMW2020)



# What is required to succeed?



- ◆ We will need additional computing time on next generation computers
  - Perlmutter (NERSC)
  - Aurora (ALCF)
  - Frontier (ORNL)
  - Frontera (TACC) is currently running
  - New NSF funded computers at NCSA, elsewhere
- ◆ Software development may also be needed to optimize code on new computers and improve algorithms
- ◆ Some details on next slides

# Lattice HVP Error Sources

- ◆ Main current sources of error in FNAL/HPQCD/MILC connected HVP calculation:
  - Lattice spacing uncertainty: 0.8%
  - Monte Carlo statistics: 0.7%
  - Continuum extrapolation: 0.7%
  - Finite-volume & discretization corrections: 0.6%
    - Will update at HVP workshop in November
- ◆ Other sources of error:
  - Disconnected diagrams [Lattice 19 proceedings; arXiv:1912:04382]
  - Isospin breaking [PRL 120 (2018) 15; arXiv:1710,11212]
  - QED corrections [in progress]
- ◆ We are working on calculations/projects to address all these issues. Goal is HVP error  $<1\%$ .

# Longer Term Opportunities

- ◆ Producing dynamical QED+QCD ensemble
  - Also useful for our flavor physics calculations where QED corrections are next step needed for increased precision.
- ◆ Working on determinant reweighting method for lowest order QED correction
  - Also potentially useful for flavor physics
- ◆ In addition to 2-point correlators looking at 2,3,4-point correlators with up to 2 pions in initial and final states to better reconstruct tail of vector-current correlator.
  - First calculation with staggered multi-hadron operator done at physical quark masses
  - Tests noise reduction strategy and finite volume corrections
  - This lays groundwork for new calculations such as weak decays with resonance in final state



# What do we plan to do during Snowmass?

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- ◆ Continue above calculations and update results by summer 2021 for next white paper
- ◆ Personally, help lead Computational Frontier

# What do we hope to get from Snowmass?

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- ◆ Strong statements of support for Computational Frontier and Theory Frontier resulting in adequate future funding

# Muon $g-2$ Theory Initiative

- ◆ Started in 2017, several of us are involved
- ◆ Comprehensive, collaborative approach to providing timely theoretical input for interpretation of new experimental results
  - Both dispersive and lattice QCD approaches are considered
  - Covers hadronic vacuum polarization and hadronic light-by-light contributions
- ◆ Initial paper to be published in Physics Reports (very soon)
  - arXiv:2006:04822, T. Aoyama et al.
- ◆ Initiative will continue its work and plans to update theory results ahead of each major experimental update
  - Focused workshops provide opportunity for detailed cross checks among various approaches and groups
  - Also provides opportunity for interaction with experimentalists