

Muon Anomaly & Dark Bosons

*Based on work by:
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Dark Bosons

- $U(1)_d$ gauge symmetry from the Dark Sector
Dark Photon, U Boson, Secluded ... Dark Z (Z_d)

Astrophysics Motivation

Sommerfeld Enhancement (Dark Matter Annihilation)

Positron Excesses: $Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$

Etc.

Interaction with our world:

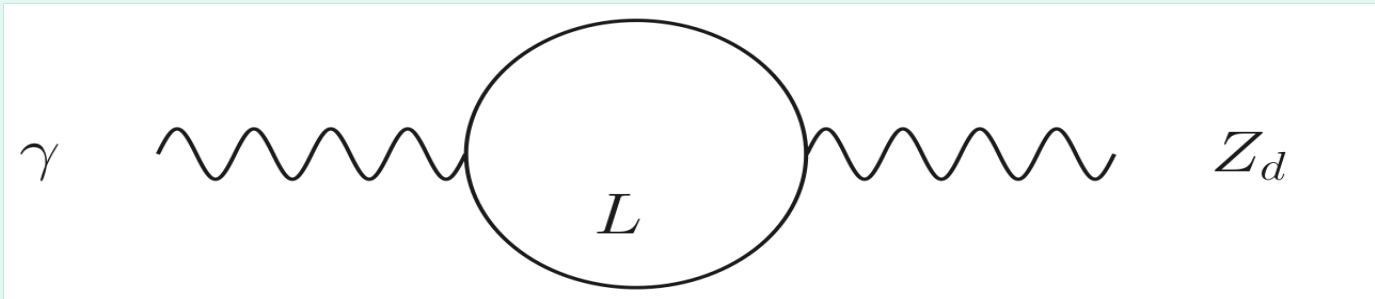
1) Kinetic Mixing $U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ $\epsilon e Z_d^\mu J_\mu^{em}$ $\epsilon \approx \alpha/\pi \approx \underline{2 \times 10^{-3}}$

2) Z- Z_d Mass Mixing $\epsilon_Z g/2 \cos \theta_W Z_d^\mu J_\mu^{NC}$

$$\epsilon_Z = m_{Z_d}/m_Z \delta = O(m_{Z_d}/m_Z)^2 \approx \underline{10^{-6}}$$

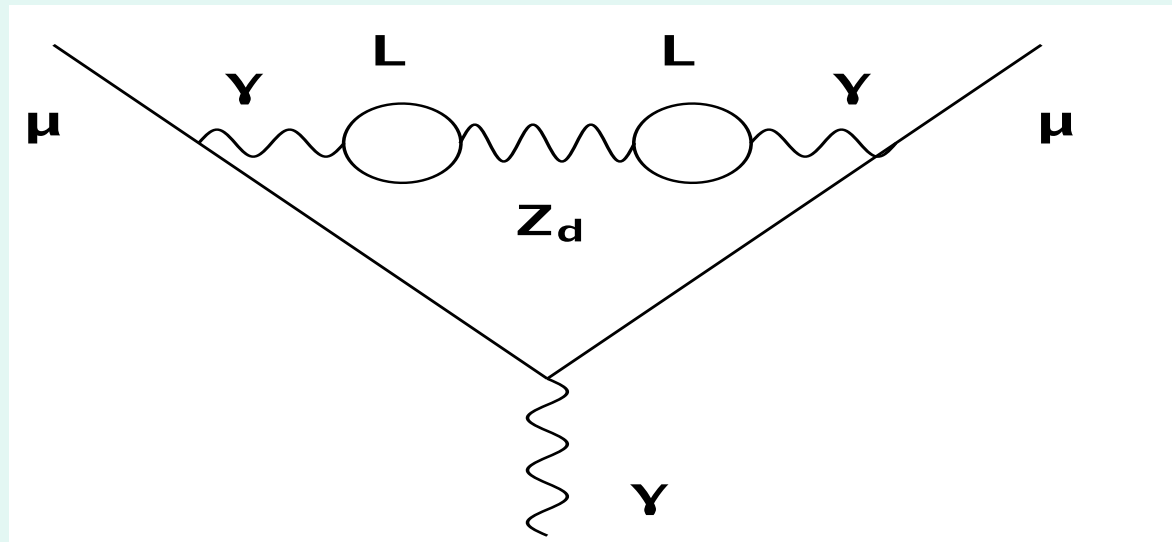
Example

**One Loop gamma- Z_d Kinetic Mixing
(Through Heavy Charged Leptons)
That also carry $U(1)_d$ charge**



Effective 3 loop g_μ -2 Diagram

$a_\mu^{Z_d} = \alpha/2\pi\epsilon^2 F(m_{Z_d}/m_\mu)$, $F(0)=1$ solves g_μ -2 discrepancy
for $\epsilon^2 \approx 3-5 \times 10^{-6}$ & $m_{Z_d} \approx 20-50 \text{ MeV}$ (see figure)



Anomalous Magnetic Moments

$$a_l = (g_l - 2)/2 \quad l = e, \mu$$

$$a_e(\text{exp}) = 0.00115965218073(28) \quad \text{unc. } 2.8 \times 10^{-13}!$$

[\(Hanneke, Fogwell, Gabrielse: PRL 2008\)](#)

$$\begin{aligned} a_e(\text{SM}) = & \alpha/2\pi - 0.328478965579193\dots(\alpha/\pi)^2 \\ & + 1.181241456\dots(\alpha/\pi)^3 - 1.9097(20)(\alpha/\pi)^4 \\ & + \mathbf{9.16(58)(\alpha/\pi)^5} \dots + 1.68 \times 10^{-12}(\text{had}) + 0.03 \times 10^{-12}(\text{EW}) \end{aligned}$$

[Aoyama, Hayakawa, Kinoshita, & Nio 2012 Update](#)

$$\alpha^{-1}(^{87}\text{Rb}) = 137.035999037(91)$$

[Bouchendir et al. PRL. \(2011\)](#)

$$a_e(\text{exp}) - a_e(\text{theory}) = -1.06(0.82) \times 10^{-12}$$

[Overall Factor 10 Sensitivity Improvement!](#)

Further Improvement? Factor of 2? More?

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment

Experimental E821 at BNL (2004 Final)

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{exp}} \equiv (g_{\mu} - 2)/2 = 116592089(54)_{\text{stat}}(33)_{\text{sys}} \times 10^{-11}$$
$$= 116592089(63) \times 10^{-11}$$

Storage Ring being shipped to Fermilab
(Future Factor 4 Improvement Expected)

Standard Model Prediction

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{Hadronic}}$$

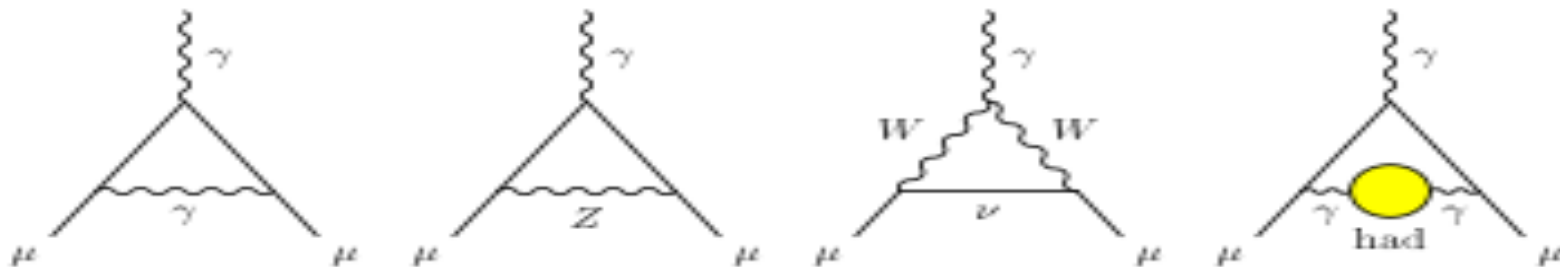


Figure 1: Representative diagrams contributing to a_{μ}^{SM} . From left to right: first order QED (Schwinger term), lowest-order weak, lowest-order hadronic.

QED Contributions:

- $a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} = 0.5(\alpha/\pi) + 0.765857410(27)(\alpha/\pi)^2 +$
 $24.05050964(43)(\alpha/\pi)^3 +$
 $130.8794(63)(\alpha/\pi)^4 +$
 $753.29(1.04)(\alpha/\pi)^5 + \dots$ (5 loop Completed!)

2012 Update: Aoyama, Hayakawa, Kinoshita, & Nio

$$\alpha^{-1}(^{87}\text{Rb}) = 137.035999037(91)$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} = \underline{116584718.864(36)} \times 10^{-11} \text{ Very Precise!}$$

Electroweak Loop Effects

$a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}}(1 \text{ loop}) = \underline{194.8 \times 10^{-11}}$ original goal of E821

$a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}}(2 \text{ loop}) = \underline{-40.3(1.0) \times 10^{-11}}$ (Higgs Mass = 126 GeV)

3 loop EW leading logs very small $O(10^{-12})$

• $a_{\mu}^{\text{EW}} = \underline{154(1) \times 10^{-11}}$ *Non Controversial*

• Hadronic Contributions (HVP & HLBL)

$a_{\mu}^{\text{Had}}(\text{V.P.})^{\text{LO}} = \underline{6923(40)(7) \times 10^{-11}}$ (Hoecker update 2010)

$a_{\mu}^{\text{Had}}(\text{V.P.})^{\text{NLO}} = -98(1) \times 10^{-11}$

$a_{\mu}^{\text{Had}}(\text{LBL}) = 105(26) \times 10^{-11}$ (Consensus?)

$a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = \underline{116591803(49) \times 10^{-11}}$ *(Future Improvement?)*

$\Delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{\text{exp}} - a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = \underline{286(63)(49) \times 10^{-11}}$ *(3.6σ deviation!)*

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 286(80) \times 10^{-11} \quad (3.6\sigma!)$$

This is a very large deviation!

$$\Delta a_e = a_e^{\text{exp}} - a_e^{\text{SM}} = -106(82) \times 10^{-14} \quad (\text{Note Sign})$$

(A thousand times better measured than Δa_μ !)

But the muon is $(m_\mu/m_e)^2 \approx 40,000$ times more sensitive to New SD Physics

Interpretations

Generic 1 loop SUSY Contribution:

$$a_\mu^{\text{SUSY}} = (\text{sgn}\mu) 130 \times 10^{-11} (100 \text{ GeV} / m_{\text{susy}})^2 \underline{\tan\beta}$$

$$\tan\beta \approx 3-40, \quad m_{\text{susy}} \approx 100-500 \text{ GeV} \quad \underline{\text{Some LHC Tension}}$$

Other Explanations: ***Hadronic e^+e^- Data? HLBL (3loop)?***

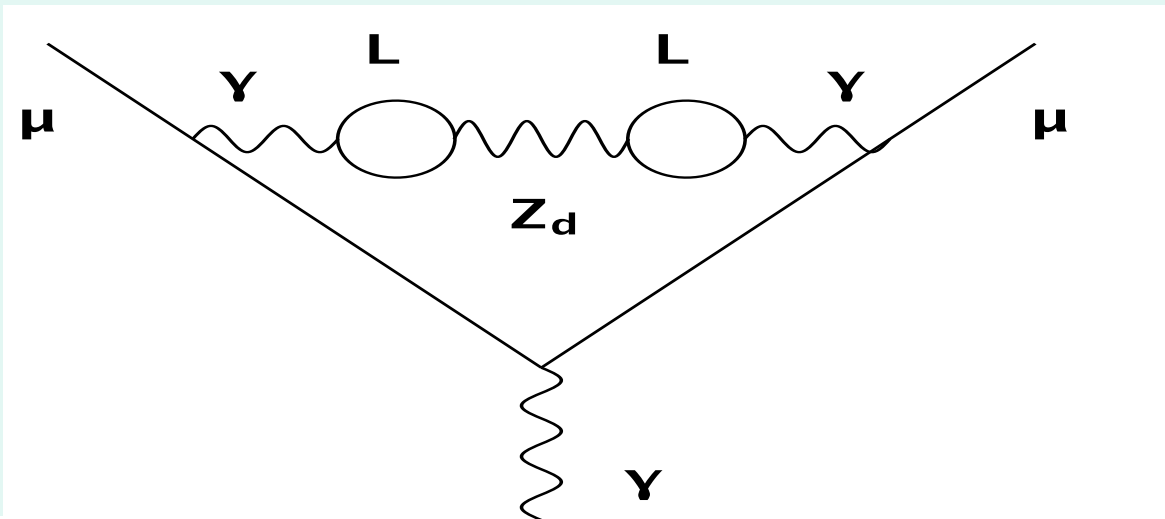
Multi-Higgs Models (2 loop effects)

Extra Dimensions < 2TeV, Heavy Z' , Dynamics...

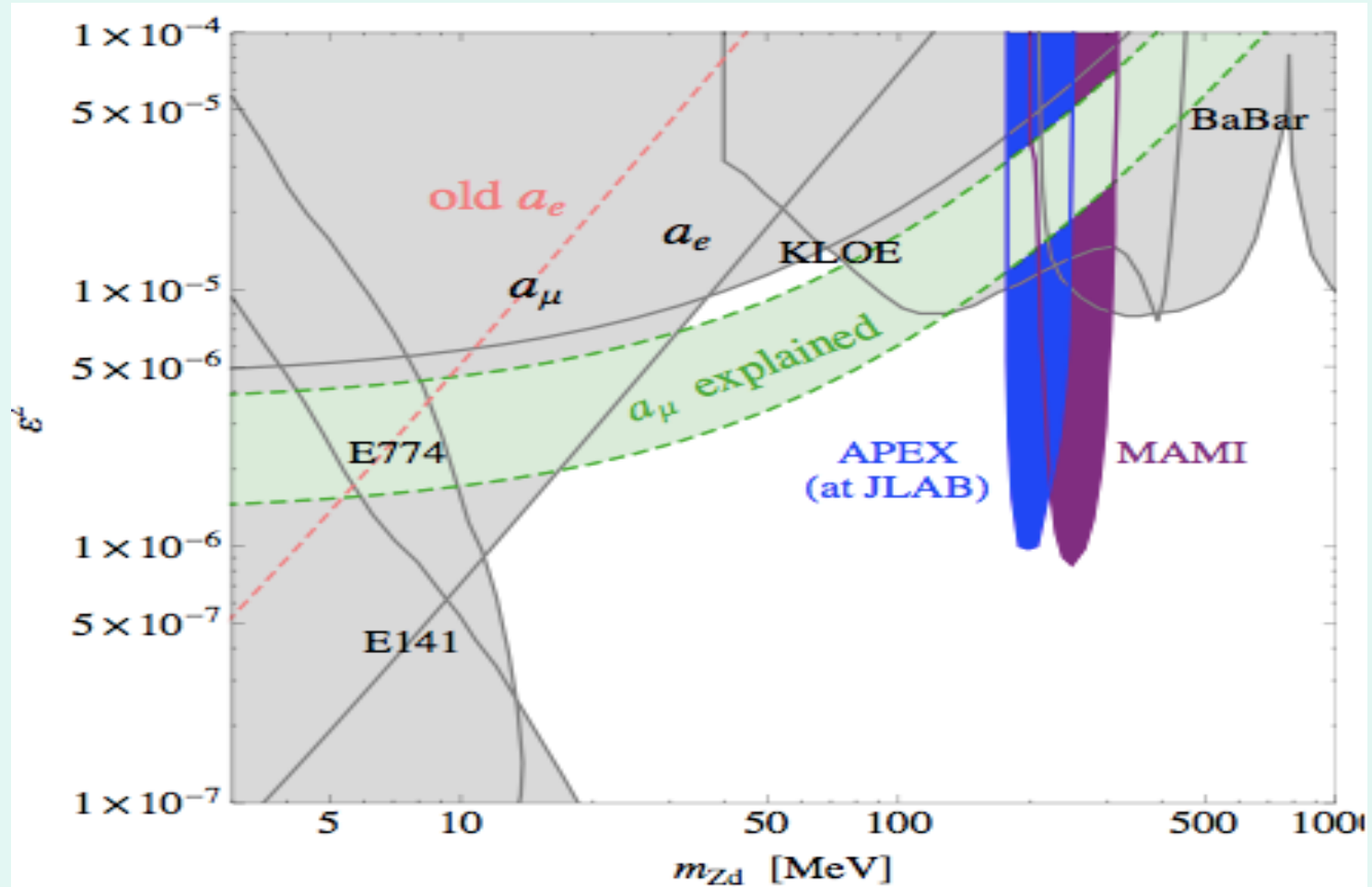
Light Higgs Like Scalar < 10MeV?

*** Dark Photons (Fayet, Pospelov...)**

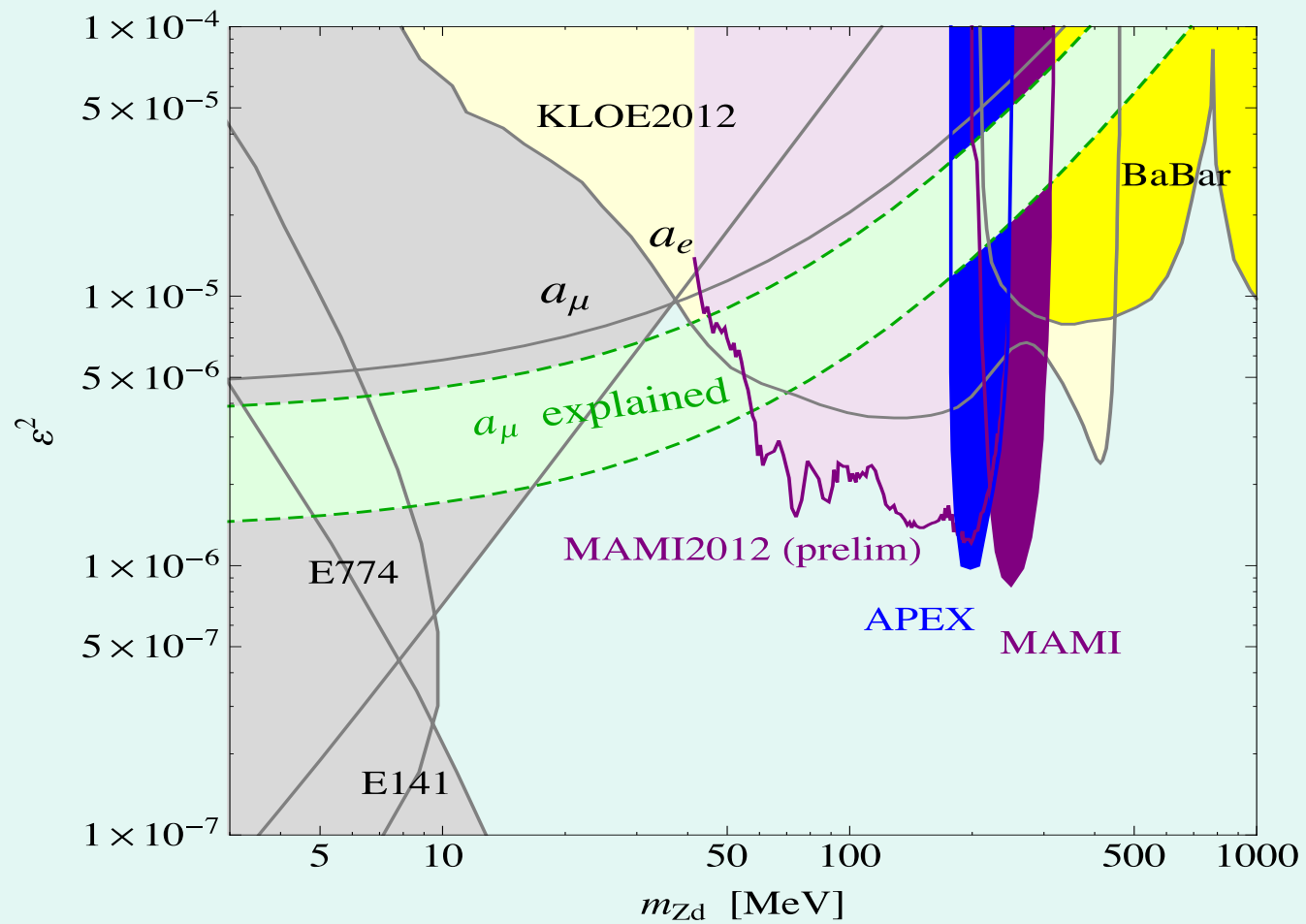
**$a_\mu^{Z_d} = \alpha/2\pi\epsilon^2 F(m_{Z_d}/m_\mu)$, $F(0)=1$ solves $g_\mu-2$ discrepancy
for $\epsilon^2 \approx 3-5 \times 10^{-6}$ & $m_{Z_d} \approx 20-50 \text{ MeV}$ (see figure)**



Old a_e vs New a_e (3 sigma bound)
(Davoudiasl, Lee & WJM)

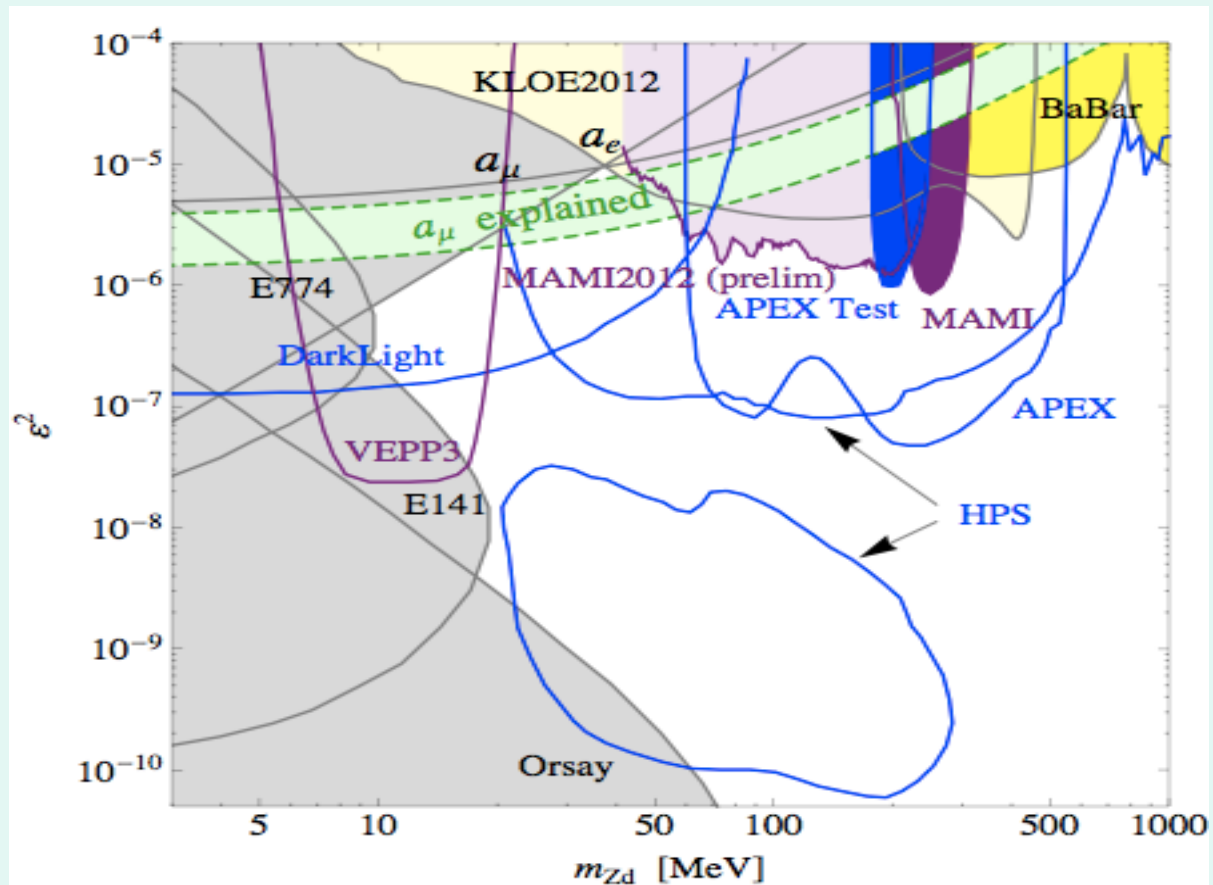


Recent Updates \rightarrow 20MeV-50MeV Left



Current Bounds & Future Dark Photon Sensitivity

Some Assume $\text{Br}(Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-)=1$



The Dark Photon g-2 Solution

$$20\text{MeV} < m_{Z_d} < 50\text{MeV}, \quad 1.5 \times 10^{-3} < \varepsilon < 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d$ kinetic Mixing

$$L_{U(1)_Y \times U(1)_d} = -\frac{1}{4} (B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - 2\varepsilon/\cos\theta_W B_{\mu\nu} Z_d^{\mu\nu} + Z_{d\mu\nu} Z_d^{\mu\nu})$$

$$B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu \quad Z_{d\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu Z_{d\nu} - \partial_\nu Z_{d\mu}$$

$\varepsilon =$ potentially infinite counterterm or finite (calculable) loop effect

Remove ε by field redefinitions

$$B_\mu \rightarrow B_\mu + \varepsilon/\cos\theta_W Z_{d\mu} \quad \text{or in terms of } \gamma \text{ \& } Z$$

$$A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \varepsilon Z_{d\mu} \quad Z_\mu \rightarrow Z_\mu + \varepsilon \tan\theta_W Z_{d\mu}$$

$$L_{\text{int}} = -e\varepsilon (J_\mu^{\text{em}} - 1/2 \cos^2\theta_W J_\mu^{\text{NC}}) Z_d^\mu$$

Second term cancelled by Z-Z_d mass matrix diagonalization!

What if $\text{Br}(Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-) < 1$?
, $\text{Br}(Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-) + \text{Br}(Z_d \rightarrow \text{missing energy}) = 1$
For $m_{Z_d} < 200\text{MeV}$

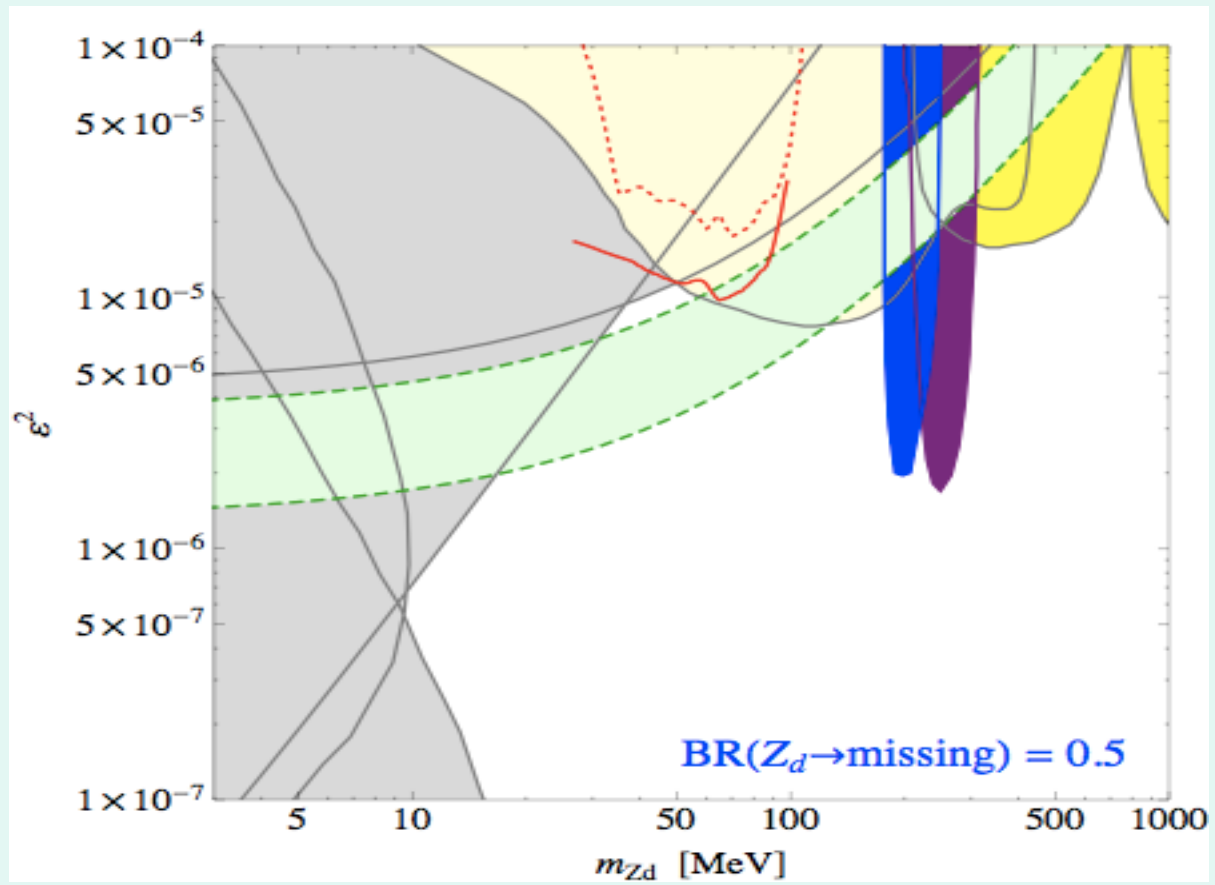
- **Pospelov:** Kinetic Mixing and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ Z_d$

$$\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ Z_d) = 8 \times 10^{-5} \varepsilon^2 (m_{Z_d} / 100\text{MeV})^2$$

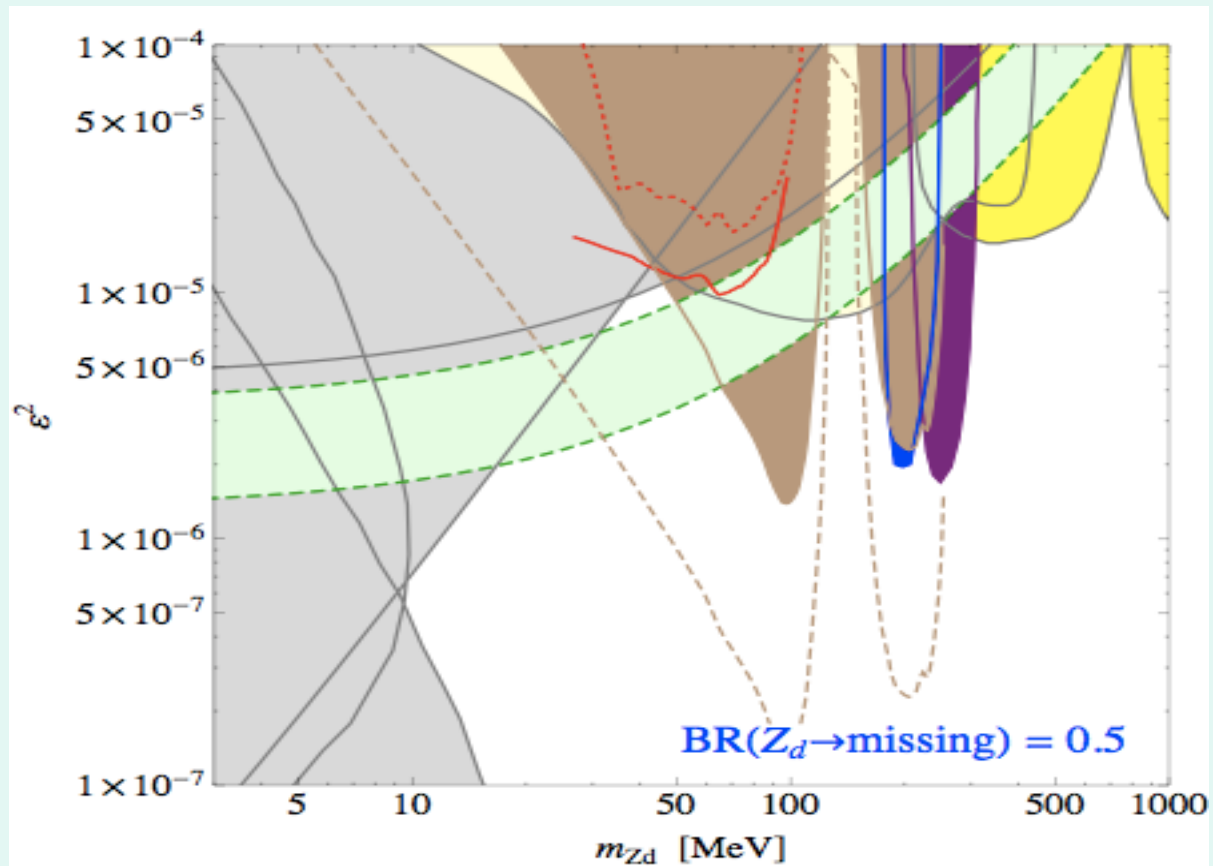
E787/949 at BNL sensitive to $\text{BR}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ + \text{missing energy})$
down to 5×10^{-11} at $m_{Z_d} = 100\text{MeV} \rightarrow \varepsilon < 8 \times 10^{-4}$!

For $\text{BR}(Z_d \rightarrow \text{missing energy}) = 1$

Combined with $Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-$ constraints, leaves mainly
 $20\text{MeV} < m_{Z_d} < 50\text{MeV}$



Combined $Z_d \rightarrow e^+e^-$ or missing energy
dashed lines correspond to E787/949 x 10



Summary

$$\Delta a_e = a_e^{\text{exp}} - a_e^{\text{SM}} = -106(82) \times 10^{-14} \text{ (Recent Update)}$$

$$\Delta a_\mu = a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = 286(80) \times 10^{-11} \text{ (3.6}\sigma \text{ discrepancy!})}$$

First Dark Photon Hint?: $20\text{MeV} < m_{Z_d} < 50\text{MeV}$, $\epsilon \approx 2 \times 10^{-3}$

Rare $K \rightarrow \pi + Z_d$ $Z_d \rightarrow$ missing energy

$\epsilon^2 \times \text{BR}(Z_d \rightarrow \text{missing energy}) \sim 10^{-6}$ sensitivity

Solidifies $20\text{MeV} < m_{Z_d} < 50\text{MeV}$, $\epsilon \approx 2 \times 10^{-3}$ constraint

But Revolutionary Discovery Potential Remains!