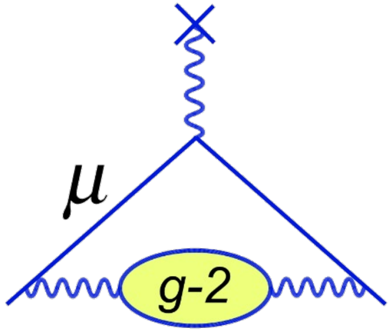
Muon $g-2$ Experiment at Fermilab

On Kim (University of Mississippi)
On behalf of the Muon $g-2$ Collaboration

Fermilab 57th Annual Users Meeting

2024 July 11th



Also check the introduction talks:

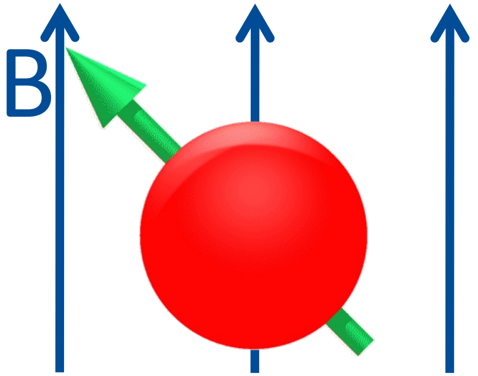
- Muon $g-2$ in 10 minutes, Sam Grant, New Perspectives 2024
- URA Doctoral Thesis Award, Brynn MacCoy, Users Meeting 2024

1848

Motivation

- More precise measurements of the magnetic moment of the muon can be a window to new BSM physics.

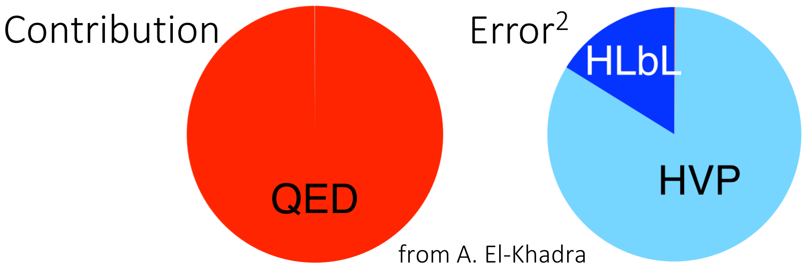
Muon magnetic anomaly $a_\mu = \frac{g_\mu - 2}{2}$, $\quad \boldsymbol{\mu} = g\frac{q}{2m}\mathbf{s}$



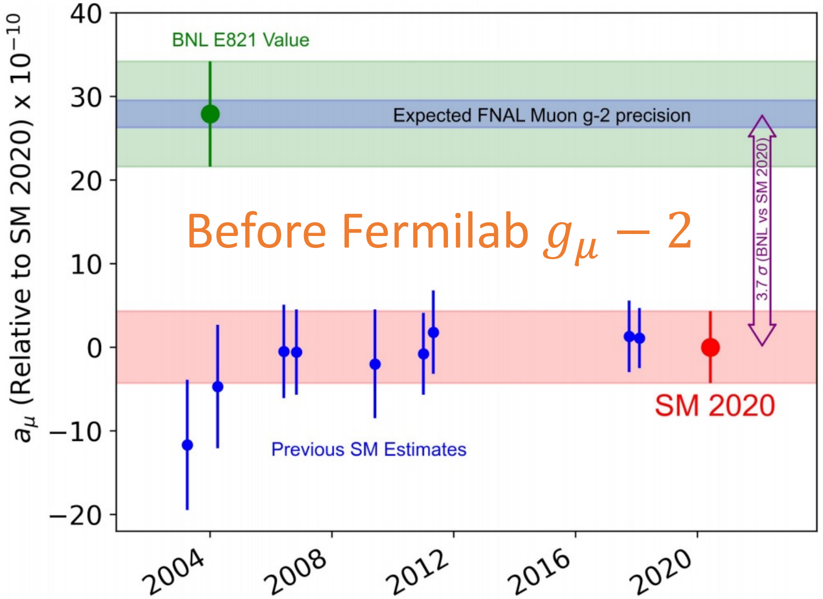
- $a_\mu(\mathrm{Dirac}) = 0$, but in reality, due to all the contributions from the quantum vacuum,

$$a_\mu = a_\mu(\mathrm{QED}) + a_\mu(\mathrm{EW}) + a_\mu(\mathrm{QCD}) \neq 0$$

- There have been strong hints of new physics in a_μ for decades (now in a somewhat vague situation – see in a couple of slides).
- The SM uncertainty is completely dominated by hadronic contributions, because evaluating them is notoriously hard.

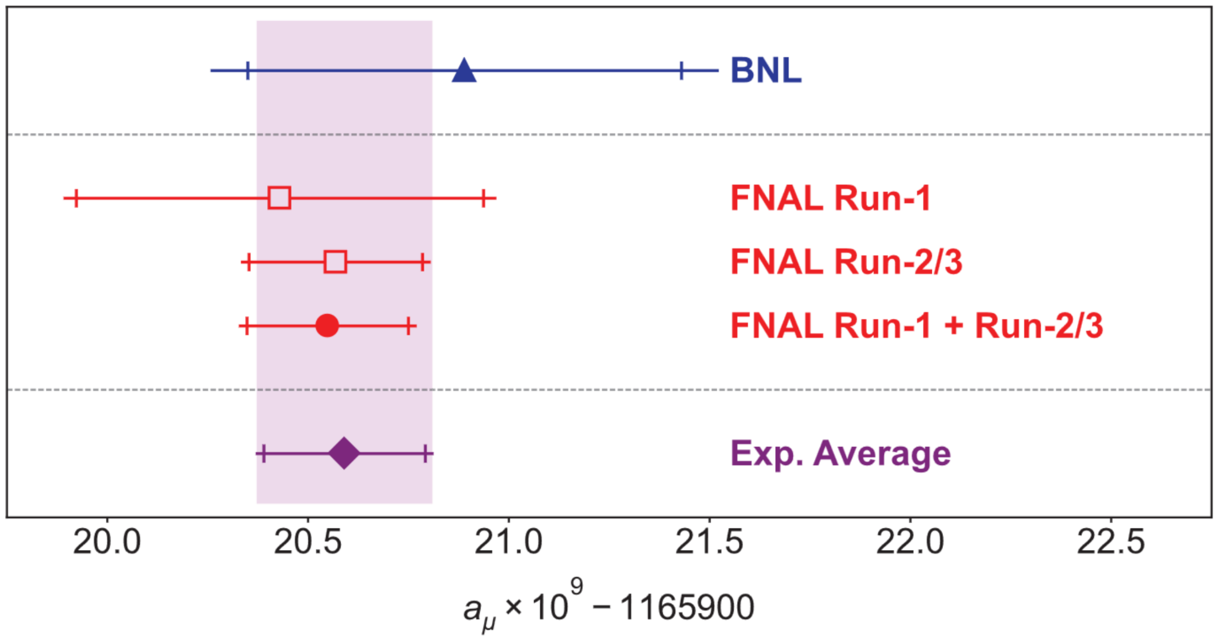


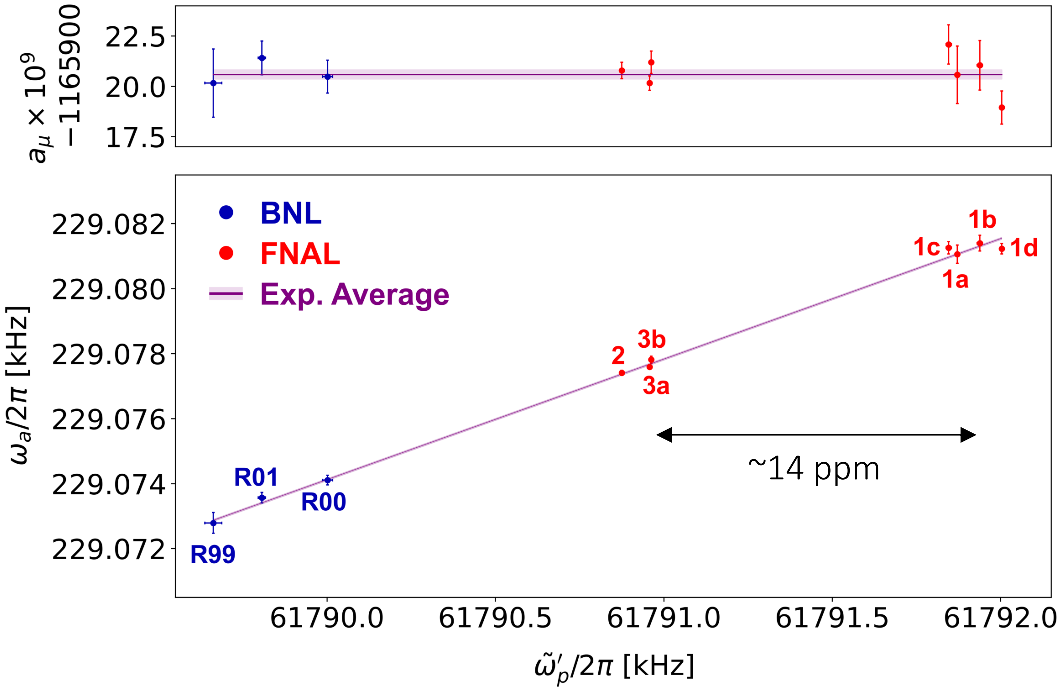
from A. El-Khadra



First (2021) and Second (2023) Results

- Run-1 result (2018 data) and Run-2/3 result (2019/2020 data) were consistent. Both renewed the most precise measurement of muon magnetic anomaly.





$$a_\mu(\text{Exp}) = 0.00\ 116\ 592\ 059\ (22)\ [190\ \text{ppb}]$$

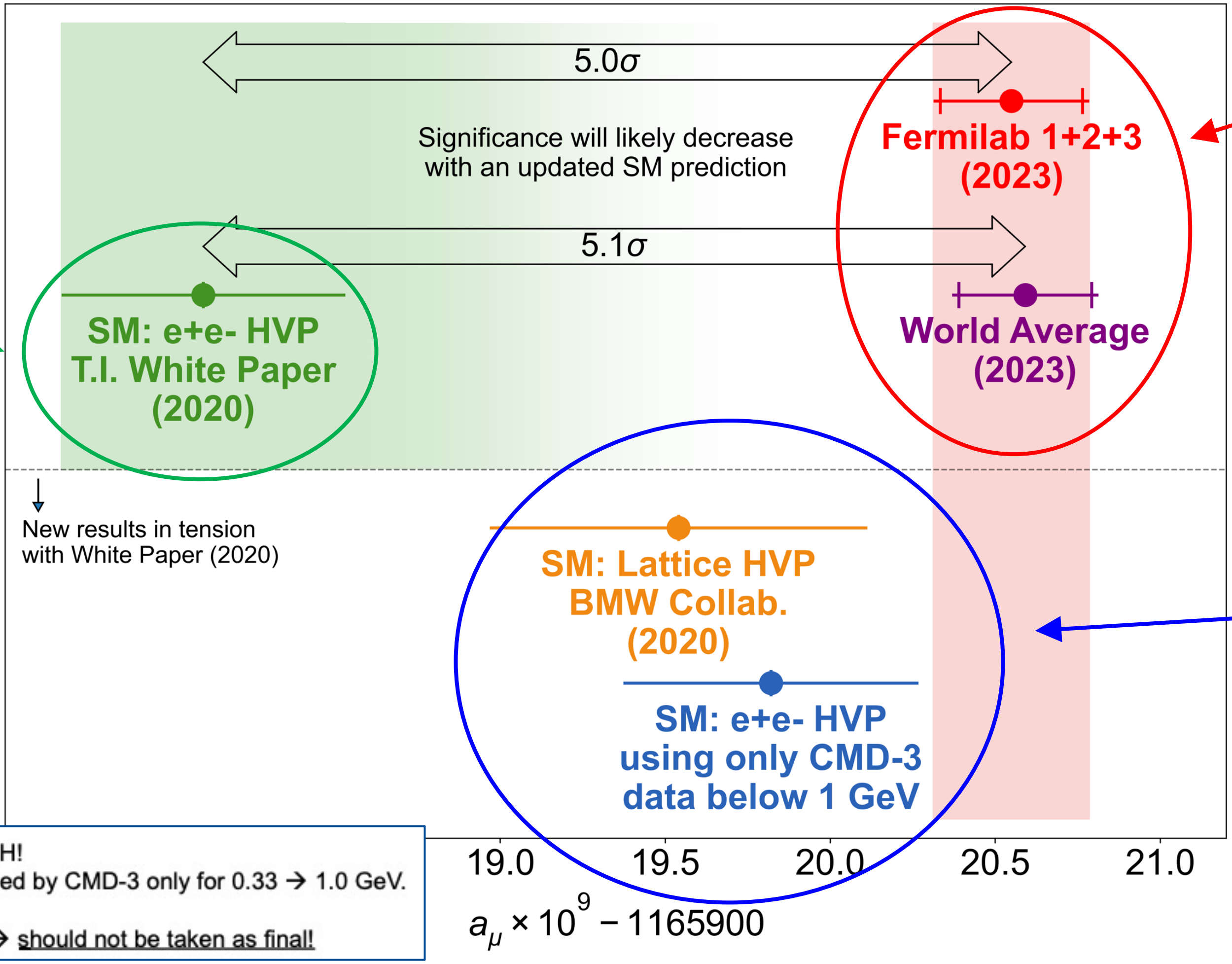
PRL **126**, 141801 (2021)
PRL **131**, 161802 (2023)

Experiment vs. Theory (SM)

- Theory predictions from different approaches (for $a_\mu(\mathrm{HVP})$, hadronic vacuum polarization) **don't agree!**

Muon $g-2$ Theory Initiative compiled the SM estimation primarily using the dispersive method for the hadronic vacuum polarization (HVP).

It uses 20+ years of e^+e^- data (contribution dominated by $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$) from various collaborations (BaBar, KLOE, SND, BESIII, etc.)



*Disclaimer from A. Keshavarzi's Lattice 2023 talk:

IMPORTANT: THIS PLOT IS VERY ROUGH!
- TI White Paper result has been substituted by CMD-3 only for 0.33 → 1.0 GeV.
- The NLO HVP has not been updated.
- It is purely for demonstration purposes → should not be taken as final!

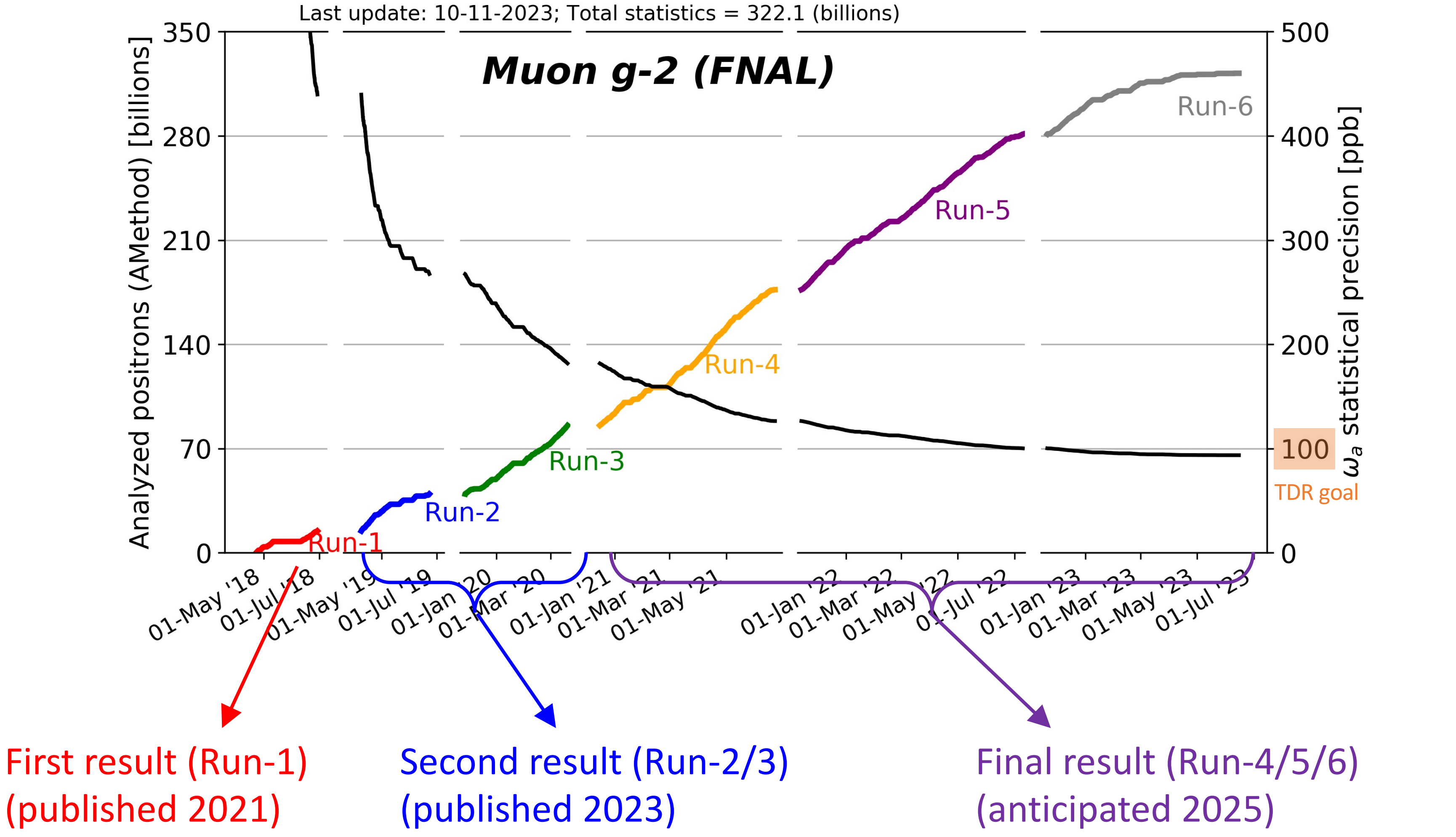
We have $> 5\sigma$ significance by comparing the experiment average and 2020 WP, but this is an indefinite conclusion because…

There are new puzzles on HVP. Ab-initio lattice QCD calculation favors the measured value much better than the dispersive method.

A new dispersive approach result from the CMD-3 that came out recently has a strong tension with the other dispersive method results (even with the previous themselves: CMD-2).

Status

- Notwithstanding, we continue our analysis; ~x3 more data are being analyzed!

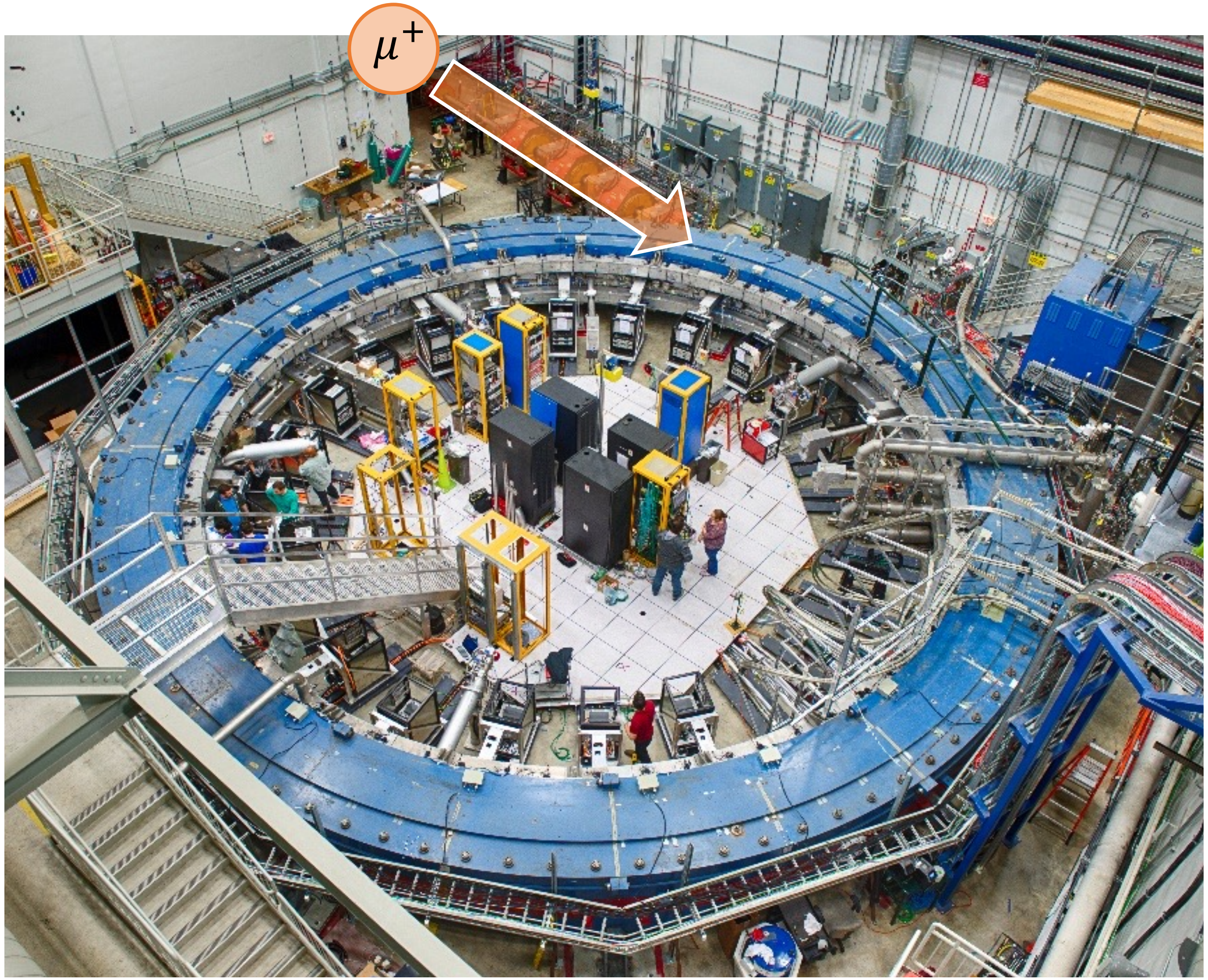


Our physics operation terminated in June 2023.

We met the TDR statistics goal!
And surpassed the systematics goal in the Run-2/3 analysis!

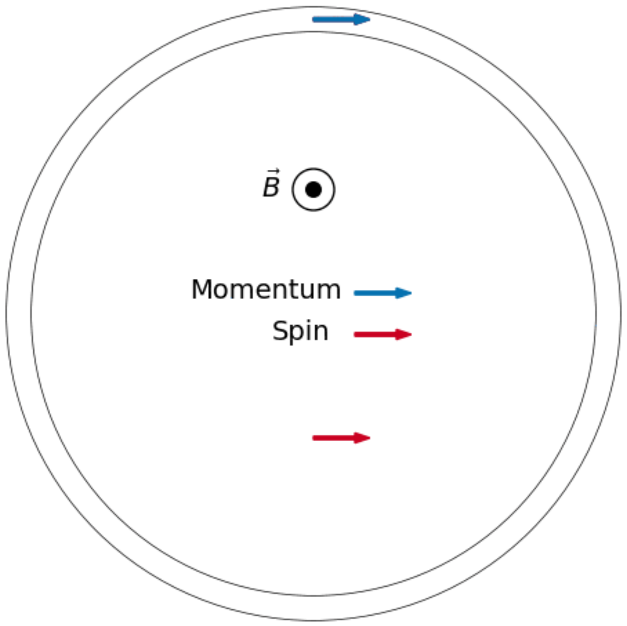
Stay tuned for the final result! (2025)

Experimental Overview

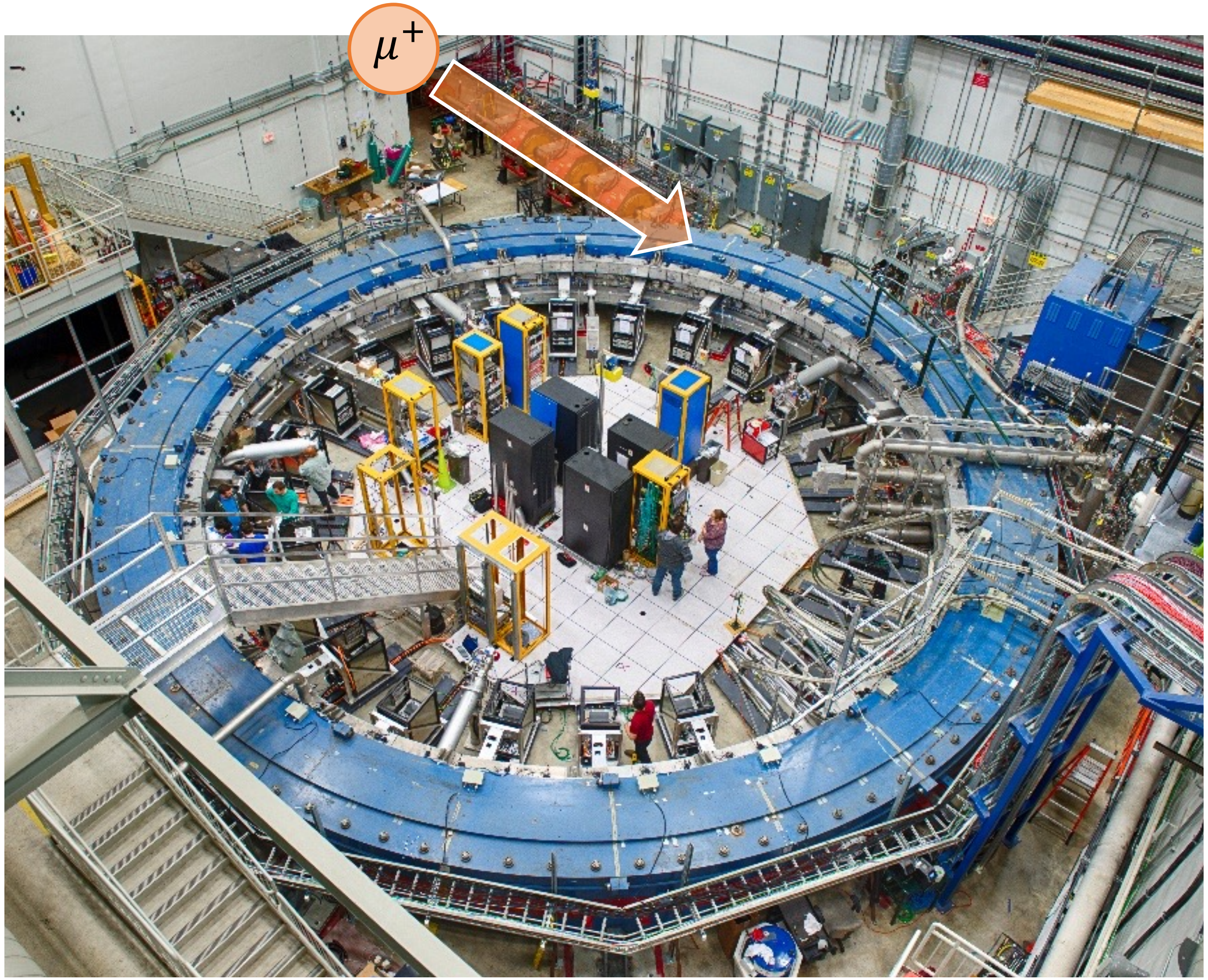


- Muons are stored in the storage ring (~15 m diameter) under a 1.5 T homogeneous magnetic field.

- Muon spins precess under the magnetic field:



Experimental Overview



- Muons are stored in the storage ring (~15 m diameter) under a 1.5 T homogeneous magnetic field.
- Muon spins precess at a rate: ω_a with respect to momentum.

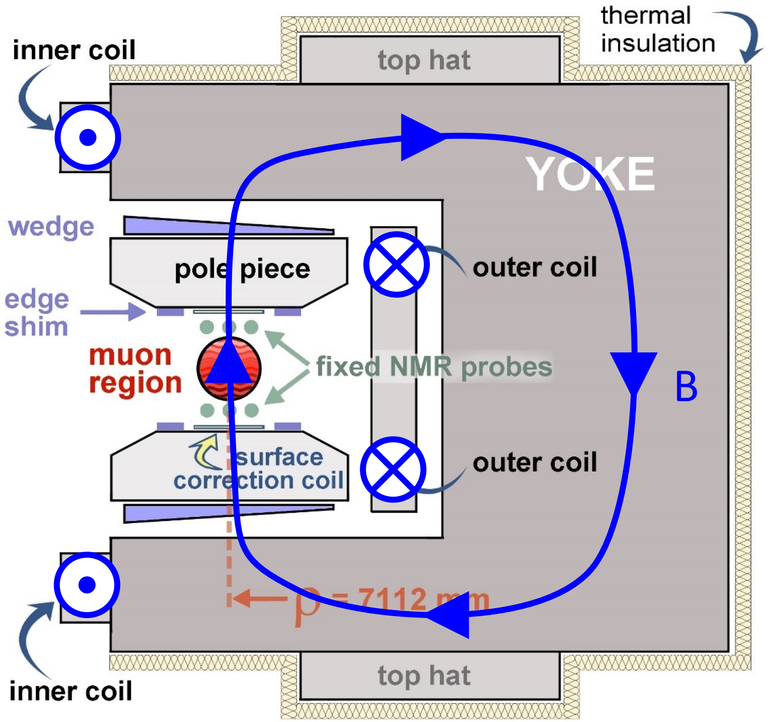
Measure

$$\omega_a = \omega_s - \omega_c = a_\mu \frac{eB}{mc}$$

Extract

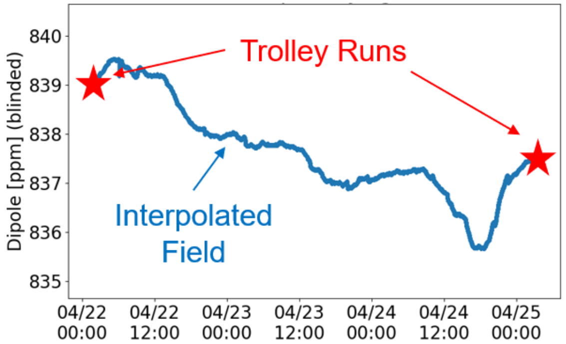
Magnetic Field

- Homogeneous 1.5 T magnetic field by superconducting C-shaped magnet (sub-ppm in 9 cm diameter muon storage region).

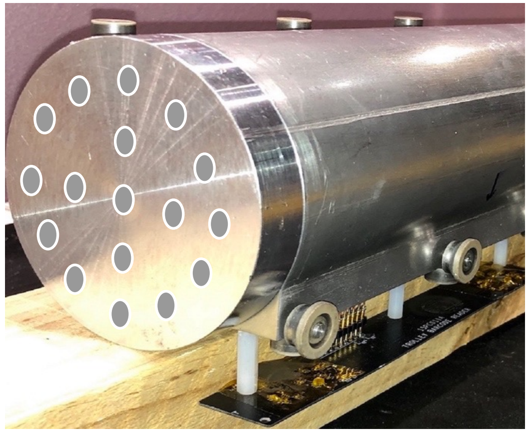


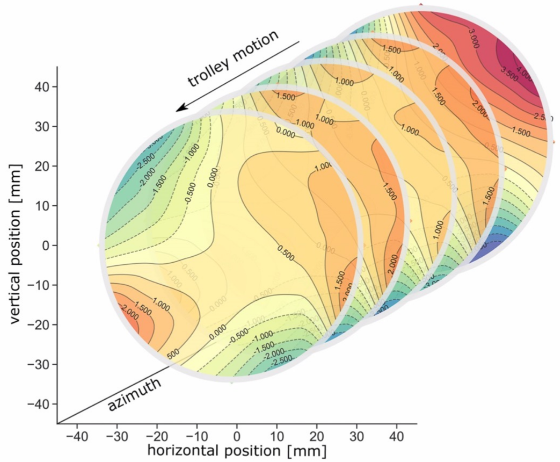
- Use NMR probes to measure the field.
  1. Fixed probes: 24/7

Fixed probes above/below muon storage region



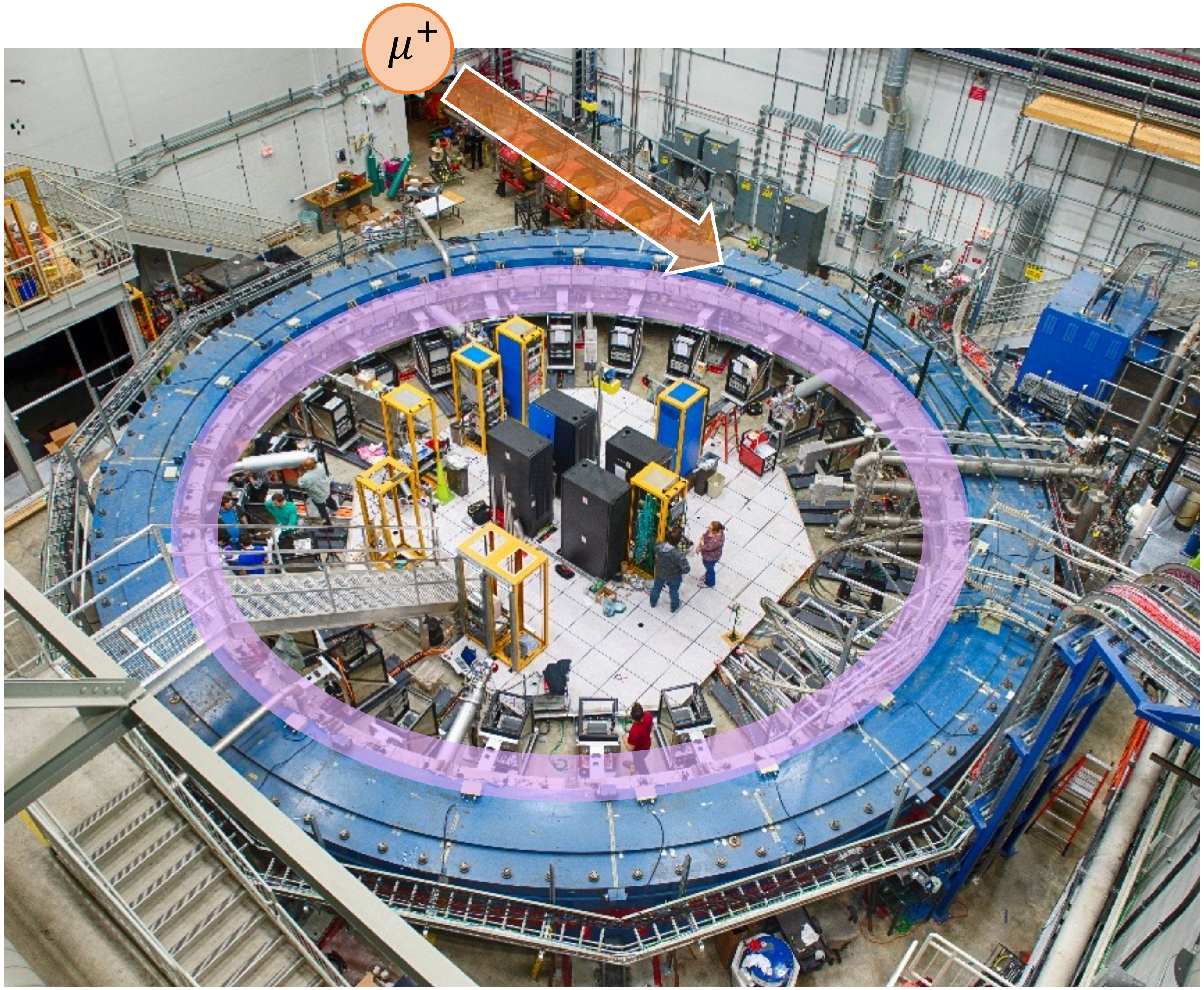
  2. Trolley (in vacuum): every 3-4 days



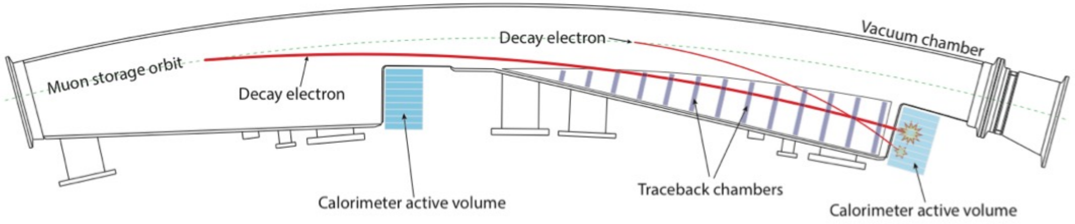


17 petroleum jelly NMR probes.
Maps the field as it goes around the storage ring

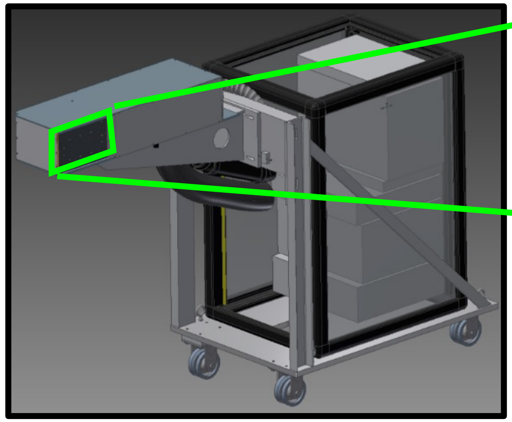
Muon Decay



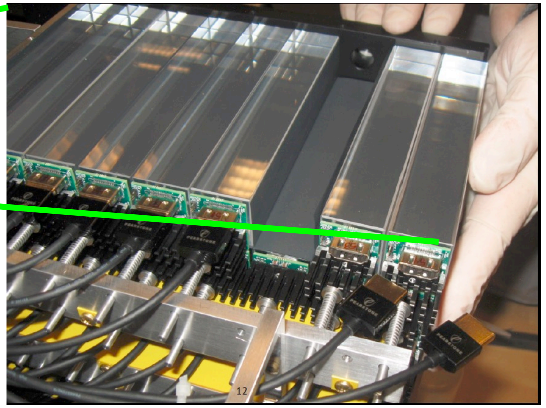
- Detection
  - Decay positrons curl into 24 electromagnetic calorimeters surrounding the storage ring.



Calorimeter station

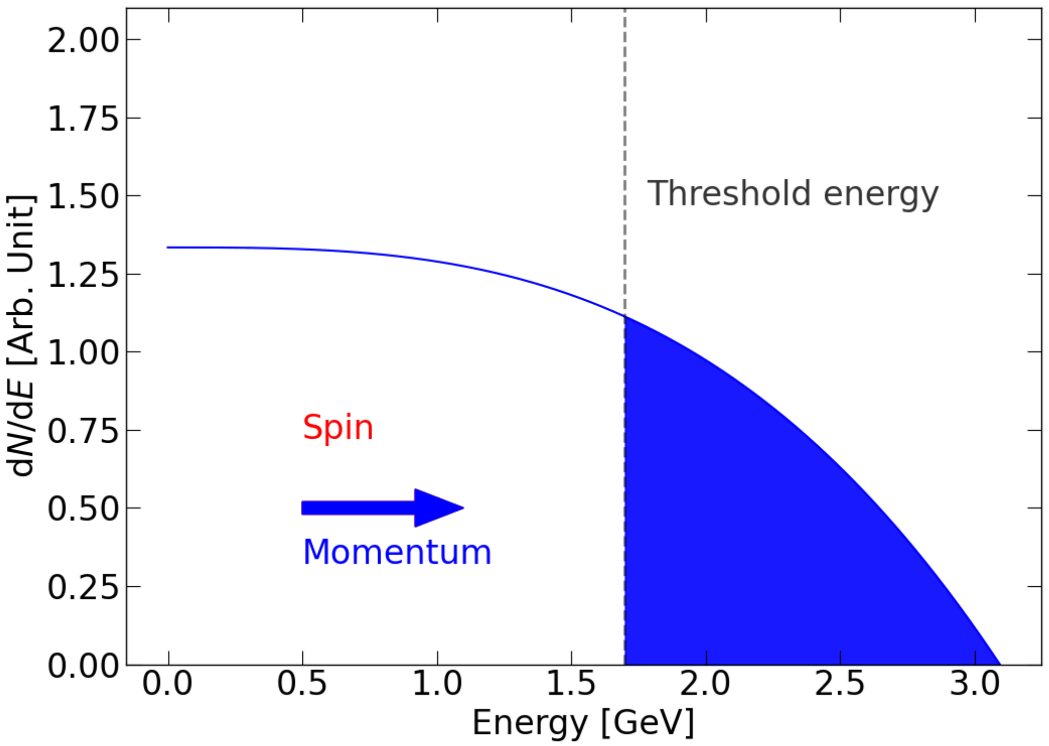


PbF$_2$ crystals + SiPM

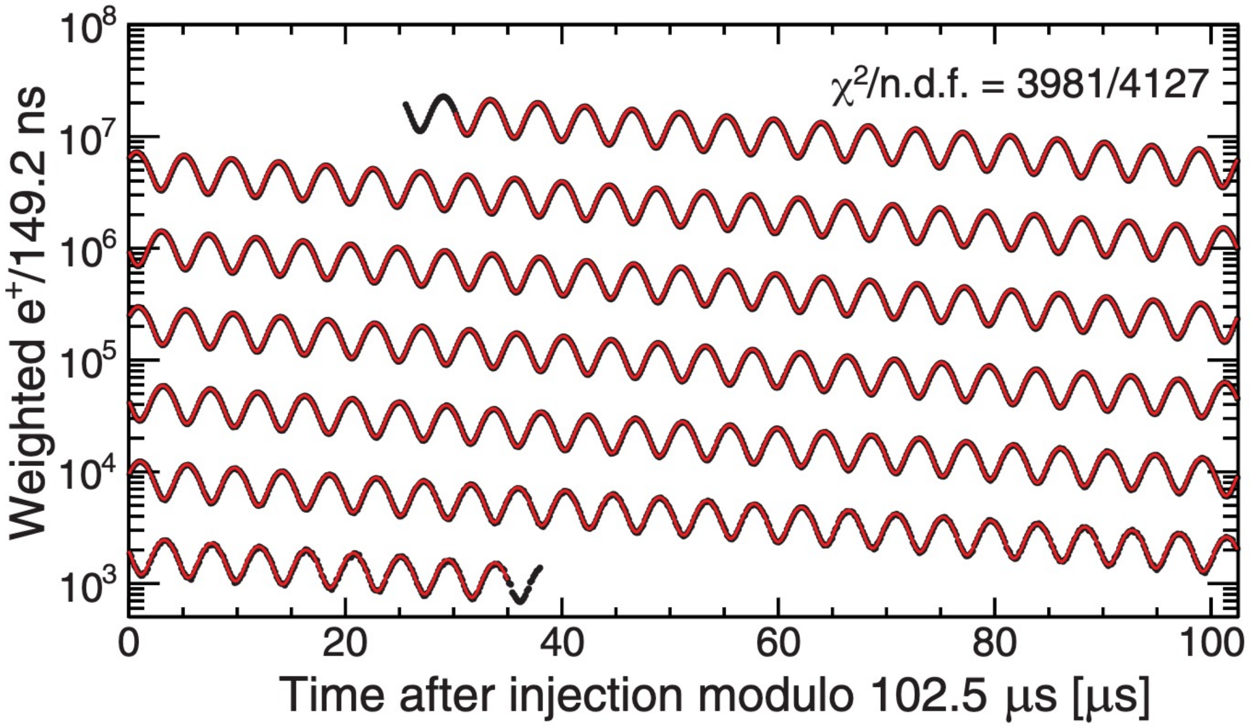


Anomalous Spin Precession of Muon

- Parity-violating weak decay: $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\nu_e\bar{\nu}_\mu$: high energy decay e^+ are preferentially emitted to the muon spins.



- Resulting "Wiggle plot"



- Fit the wiggle plot to extract ω_a (simplified function).

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau}\left[1 + A\cos(\omega_a t - \phi)\right]$$

Measurement Quantity Anatomy

What we measure.

Known to 24 ppb

$$\omega_a = a_\mu \frac{qB}{m} \Rightarrow a_\mu = \frac{\omega_a}{\tilde{\omega}'_p(T_r)} \frac{\mu'_p(T_r)}{\mu_e(H)} \frac{\mu_e(H)}{\mu_e} \frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \frac{g_e}{2}$$

Omega-a Team: Measured $g-2$ frequency

Beam Dynamics Team: Beam dynamics corrections

Field Team

Unblinding conversion factor

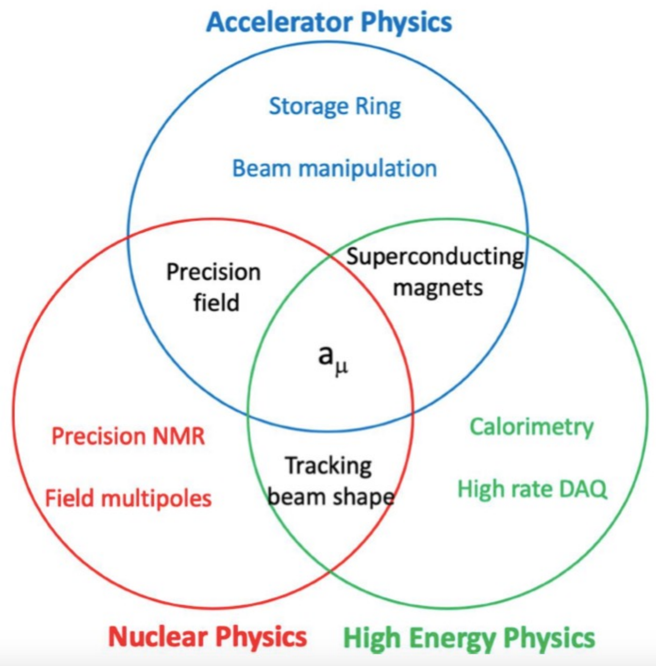
$$\mathcal{R}'_\mu = \frac{\omega_a}{\tilde{\omega}'_p(T_r)} = \frac{f_{\text{clock}}\ \omega_a^m\,(1 + C_e + C_p + C_{ml} + C_{pa})}{f_{\text{calib}}\ \langle \omega_p(x,y,\phi) \times M(x,y,\phi) \rangle (1 + B_k + B_q)}$$

NMR probe calibration factor

Magnetic field weighted over the muon distribution

Corrections from the transient magnetic field

Category	TDR Target Uncertainty [ppb]
Statistical (ω_a)	100
Systematic (ω_a)	70
Systematic ($\tilde{\omega}_p$)	70
Total	**140**



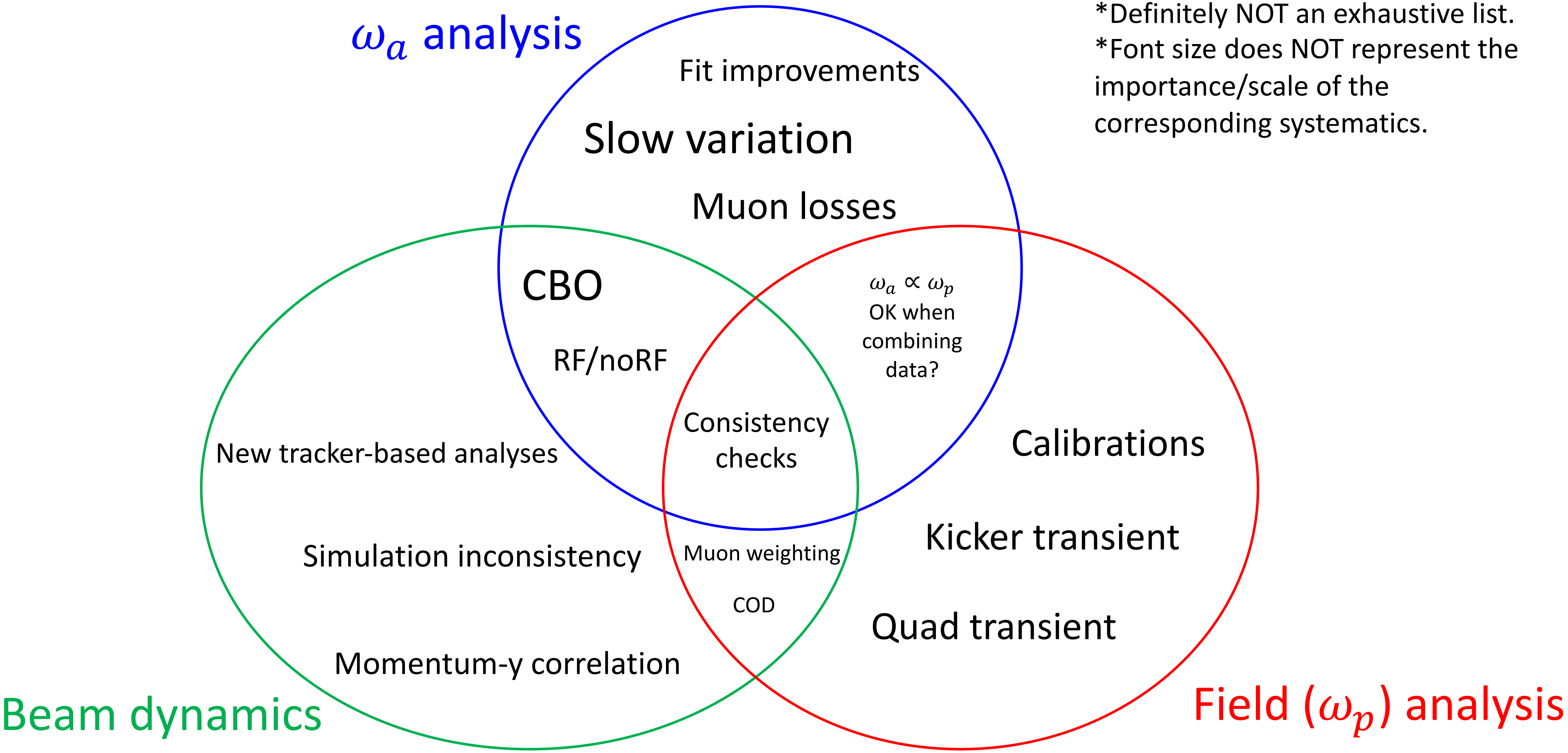
Progress – Analysis Focus

"You already published two results for Run-1 and 2/3, so all the analysis tools must have been already established. Isn't it like now you just put 4/5/6 data into the machinery and get the results out right away?"

- Nope, that's not really what it looks like.
    - More data gives us a better resolution for investigating systematics. We always try to comprehend the data as best as we can. It's worthwhile to put more time/resources into understanding better!
    - We also have newly introduced systems/techniques used in Run-4/5/6 data-taking and analysis. Those are supposed to improve our analysis, but they definitely need scrutiny.
    - Processing more data (>5 PB of raw data for Runs-4/5/6) takes significantly more time, too. Not just for reconstructing/validating/analyzing the data, but we want to carefully do all consistency checks, e.g., across various external parameters (temperature, pressure, etc.), beam/detector parameters (energy, time, beam-condition, etc.), consistency among various simulation programs, analyzer groups, analysis methods, etc. We also undergo intense reviews on all analyses to gain more confidence.

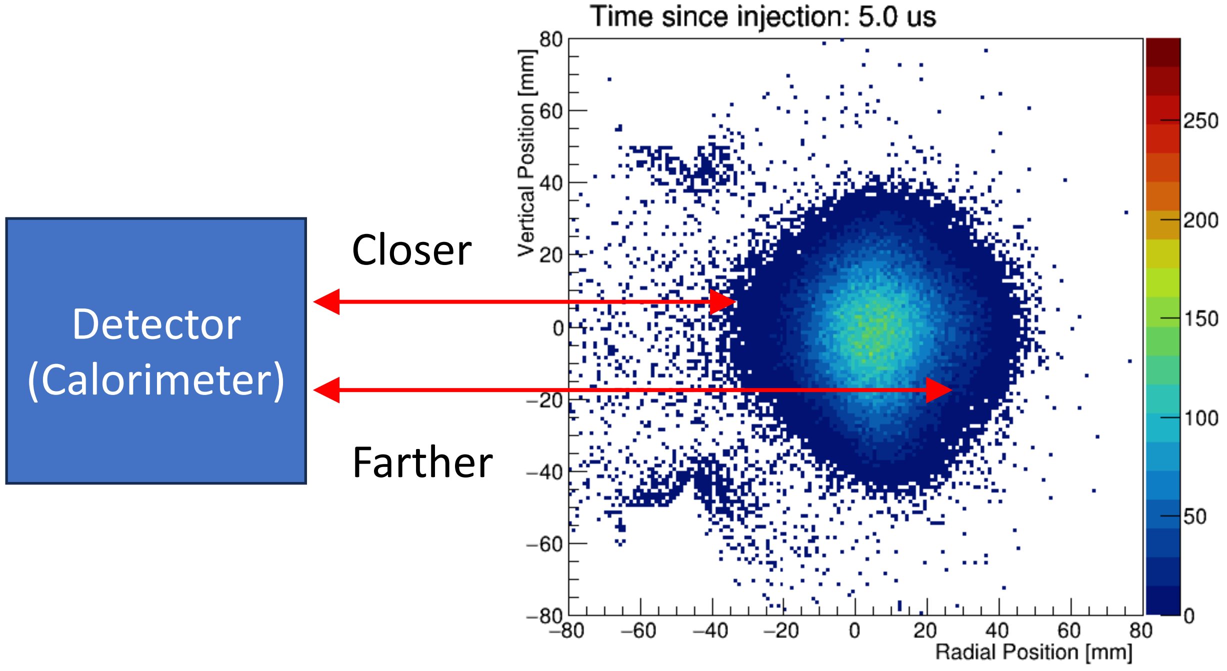
Progress – Analysis Focus

*Definitely NOT an exhaustive list.
*Font size does NOT represent the importance/scale of the corresponding systematics.

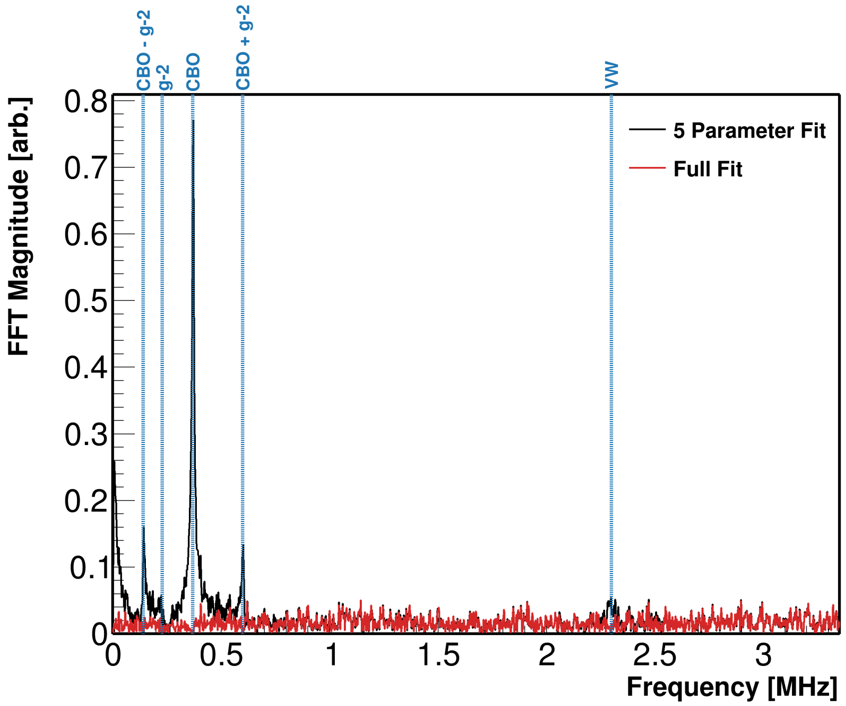


Coherent Betatron Oscillation (CBO)

- CBO is coherent muon transverse oscillation.
  It is one of the dominant ω_a systematic sources.



FFT of fit residuals of the wiggle plot

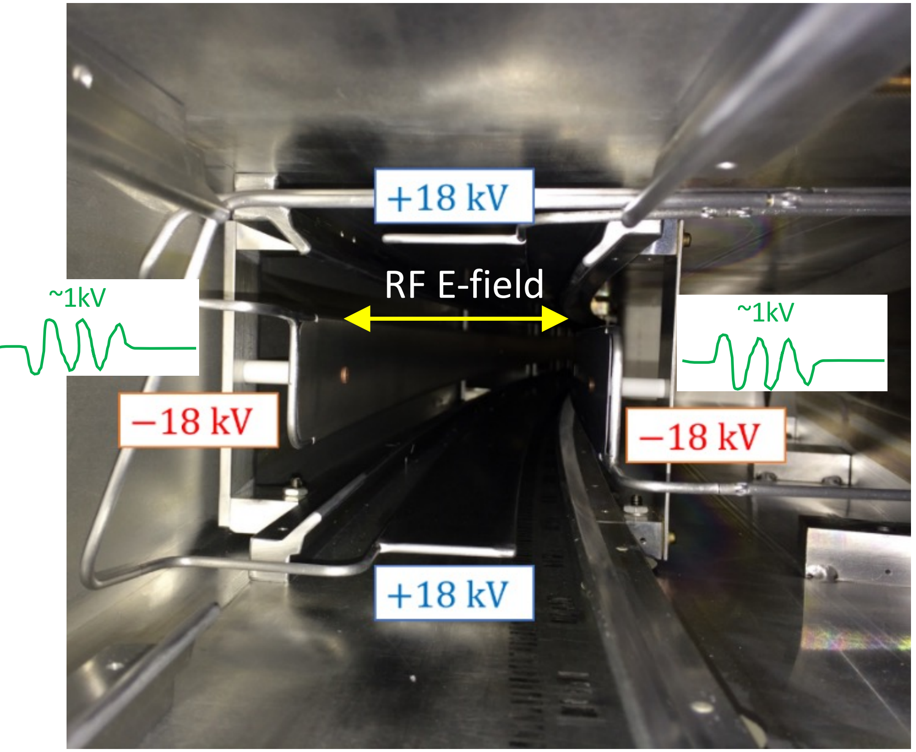


Uncertainty [ppb]	BNL	FNAL Run-1	FNAL Run-2/3
CBO	70	38	21
ω_a syst. (ω_a^m syst.)	180	108 (56)	47 (25)
ω_a stat.	460	434	201

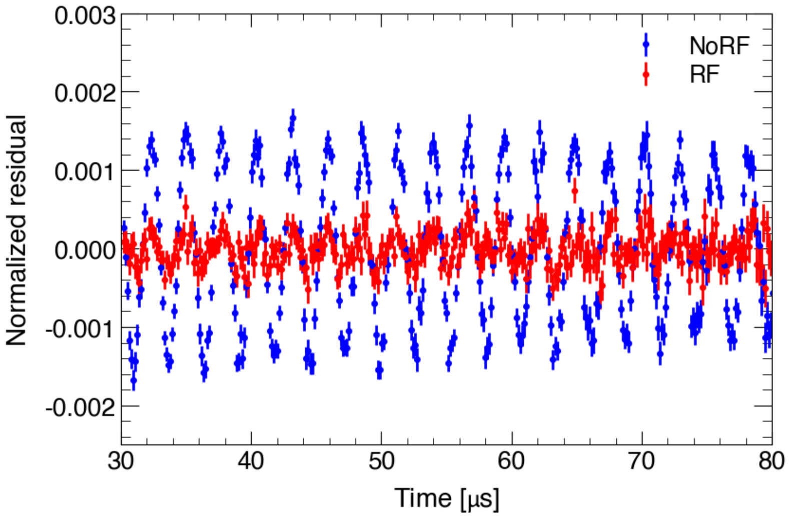
Prospect – Systematics Improvement

- Implemented the RF system to reduce the CBO significantly.
- Run-5/6 data (almost half of the entire data) was taken with the RF system.

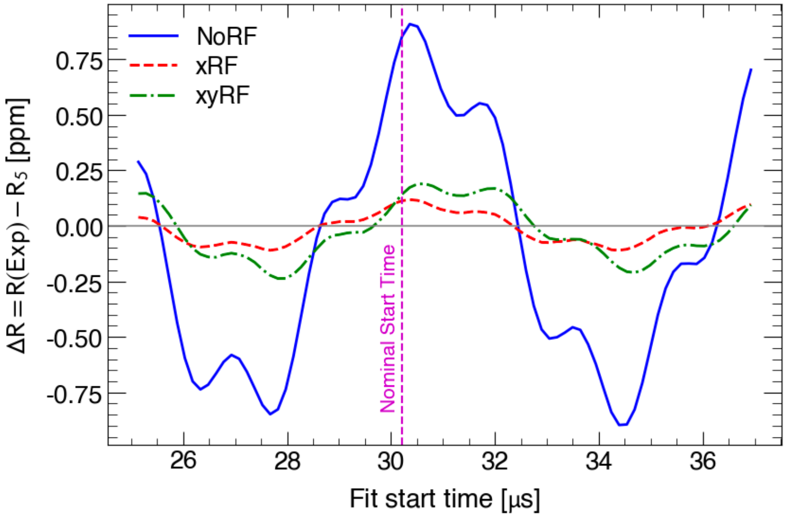
Electrostatic Quadrupole + RF



CBO



CBO systematics proxy



Prospect – Systematics Improvement

Run-2/3 Result: PRL **131**, 161802 (2023)

TABLE I. Values and uncertainties of the $\mathcal{R}'_\mu$ terms in Eq. (2), and uncertainties due to the external parameters in Eq. (1) for a_μ. Positive C_i increases a_μ; positive B_i decreases a_μ [see Eq. (2)]. The ω_a^m uncertainties are decomposed into statistical and systematic contributions. All values are computed with full precision and then rounded to the reported digits.

	Quantity	Correction (ppb)	Uncertainty (ppb)
ω_a	ω_a^m (statistical)	⋯	201
	ω_a^m (systematic)	⋯	25
BD	C_e	451	32
	C_p	170	10
	C_{pa}	−27	13
	C_{dd}	−15	17
	C_{ml}	0	3
ω_p	$f_{\text{calib}} \cdot \langle \omega'_p(\vec{r}) \times M(\vec{r}) \rangle$	⋯	46
	B_k	−21	13
	B_q	−21	20
	$\mu'_p(34.7^\circ)/\mu_e$	⋯	11
	m_μ/m_e	⋯	22
	$g_e/2$	⋯	0
	Total systematic for $\mathcal{R}'_\mu$	⋯	70
	Total external parameters	⋯	25
	Total for a_μ	622	215

$$\mathcal{R}'_\mu = \frac{\omega_a}{\tilde{\omega}'_p(T_r)} = \frac{f_{\text{clock}}\ \omega_a^m\,(1 + C_e + C_p + C_{ml} + C_{pa})}{f_{\text{calib}}\ \langle \omega_p(x,y,\phi) \times M(x,y,\phi) \rangle (1 + B_k + B_q)}$$

Run-4/5/6 improvements

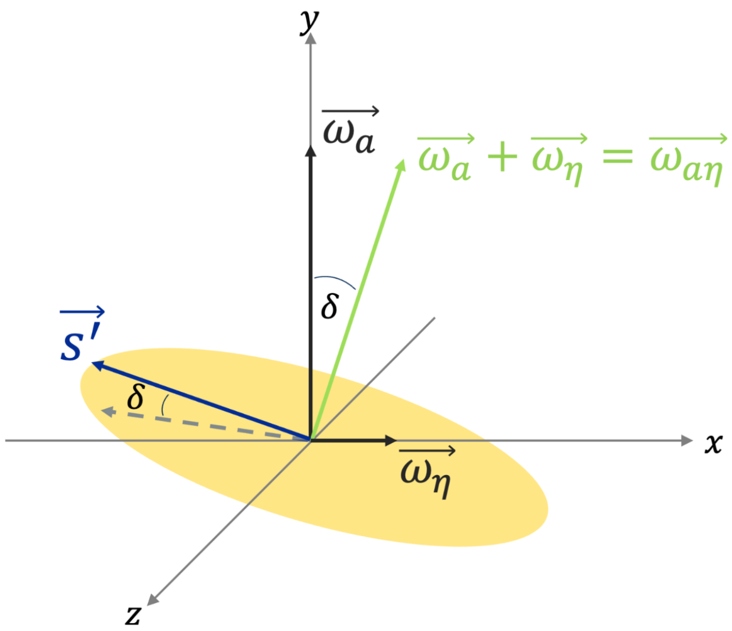
(No real estimates on systematics yet)

- ~100 (in total Runs 1-6), ~x4 stats
- ~x10 reduction of CBO with the RF system (Run-5/6).
- New signal processing algorithm to suppress backgrounds/sidebands. Verification with the new beam-monitoring system (miniSciFi).
- New tracker-based analysis method for cross-checking.
- More calibrations performed in more consistent ways + cross-calibrations. Better understanding and handling of magnet drift.
- Significantly more and better measurements (spatial dependence, etc.).

We have already surpassed the TDR systematics goal of 100 ppb.
And possibly even less for Run-4/5/6!

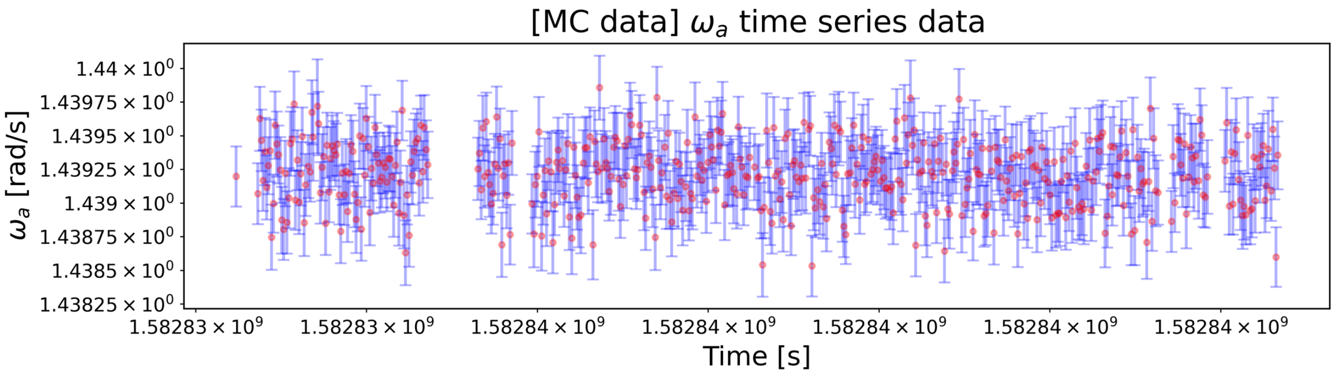
BSM Searches

- Electric Dipole Moment (EDM)
  - The spin precession plane is tilted in the presence of the EDM.
  - Run-1 in review, Run-2/3 in progress
  - Current limit (BNL): $1.8 \times 10^{-19}\ \mathrm{e \cdot cm} \rightarrow$ Projected limit: $\lesssim 3 \times 10^{-20}\ \mathrm{e \cdot cm}$



- CPT and Lorentz Invariance Violation
  - ω_a modulated at the sidereal motion.
  - Run-2/3 in review.
  - Current limit (BNL): 1.4×10^{-24} GeV $\rightarrow$ Projected limit (FNAL Run-2/3): $\mathcal{O}(10^{-25})$ GeV

- Ultralight Muonic Dark Matter (scalar)
  - ω_a modulated at the DM Compton frequency.
  - Run-2/3 in progress.



Take-Home Messages

- Fermilab Muon $g-2$ finished data taking in June 2023.
- Comparison to the Standard Model is in a vague state at the moment. Many ongoing efforts are being made in HVP communities to scrutinize the calculations.
- The final result (Run-4/5/6 data taken in 2021-2023) analysis is underway. It is anticipated that the result will be published in 2025 with $\sim$140 ppb precision.
  - We met the TDR target statistics goal and likely will surpass the systematics goal.
  - Many improvements have been made in systematics. For instance, Run-5/6 data was taken with the RF system, and CBO (one of the main systematic sources for ω_a) was dramatically reduced.
- BSM searches are underway using our data – EDM, CPT/LIV and DM.

- Run-2/3 detailed analysis report: arXiv:2402.15410 (accepted in PRD).

Acknowledgement

- Department of Energy (USA)
- National Science Foundation (USA)
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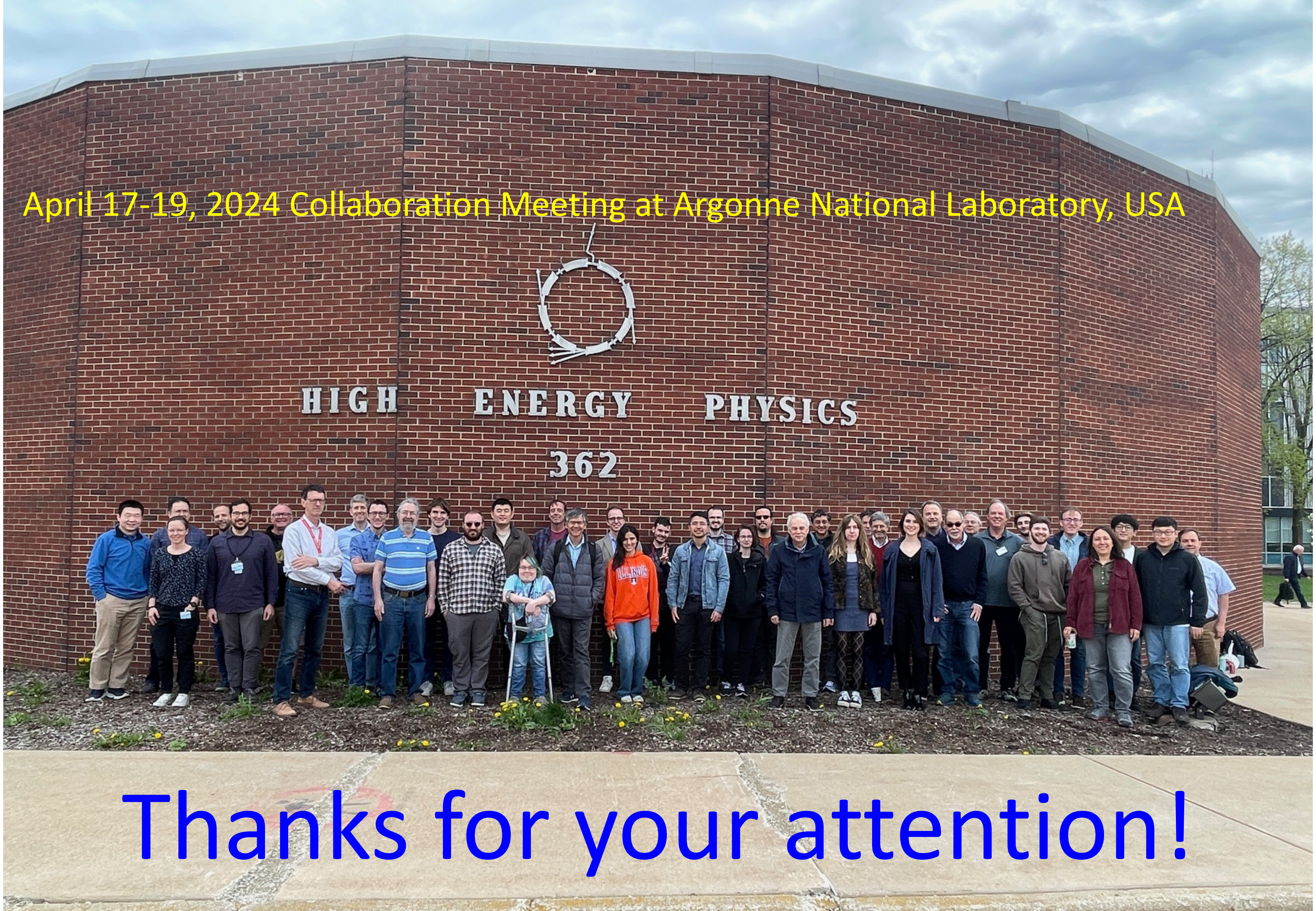
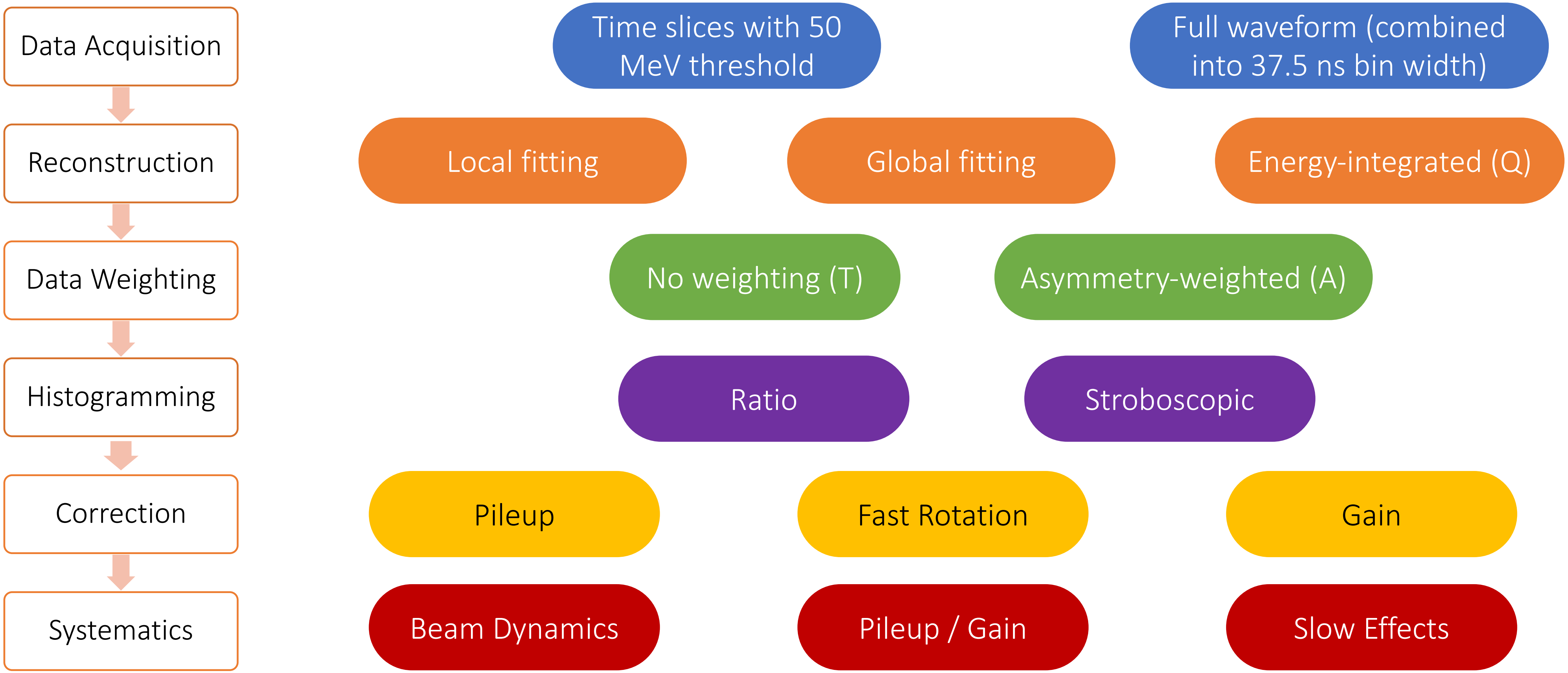
- Science and Technology Facilities Council (UK)
- Royal Society (UK)
- Leverhulme Trust (UK)
- European Union's Horizon 2020
- Strong 2020 (EU)
- German Research Foundation (DFG)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China
- MSIP, NRF and IBS-R017-D1 (Republic of Korea)


April 17-19, 2024 Collaboration Meeting at Argonne National Laboratory, USA
HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS
362
Thanks for your attention!

Backups

Analysis Chain for ω_a



6 independent ω_a analysis groups (involved institutions: BU, CU, UIUC, Ole Miss, INFN, UPisa, ULiverpool, UCL, SJTU, UW, Uky)

TABLE II. Values and uncertainties of the $\mathcal{R}'_\mu$ correction terms in Eq. (4), and uncertainties due to the constants in Eq. (2) for a_μ. Positive C_i increase a_μ and positive B_i decrease a_μ.

Quantity	Correction terms (ppb)	Uncertainty (ppb)
ω_a^m (statistical)	⋯	434
ω_a^m (systematic)	⋯	56
C_e	489	53
C_p	180	13
C_{ml}	–11	5
C_{pa}	–158	75
$f_{\text{calib}}\langle\omega_p(x,y,\phi) \times M(x,y,\phi)\rangle$	⋯	56
B_k	–27	37
B_q	–17	92
$\mu'_p(34.7°)/\mu_e$	⋯	10
m_μ/m_e	⋯	22
$g_e/2$	⋯	0
Total systematic	⋯	157
Total fundamental factors	⋯	25
Totals	544	462

TABLE I. Values and uncertainties of the $\mathcal{R}'_\mu$ terms in Eq. (2), and uncertainties due to the external parameters in Eq. (1) for a_μ. Positive C_i increases a_μ; positive B_i decreases a_μ [see Eq. (2)]. The ω_a^m uncertainties are decomposed into statistical and systematic contributions. All values are computed with full precision and then rounded to the reported digits.

Quantity	Correction (ppb)	Uncertainty (ppb)
ω_a^m (statistical)	⋯	201
ω_a^m (systematic)	⋯	25
C_e	451	32
C_p	170	10
C_{pa}	–27	13
C_{dd}	–15	17
C_{ml}	0	3
$f_{\text{calib}} \cdot \langle\omega'_p(\vec{r}) \times M(\vec{r})\rangle$	⋯	46
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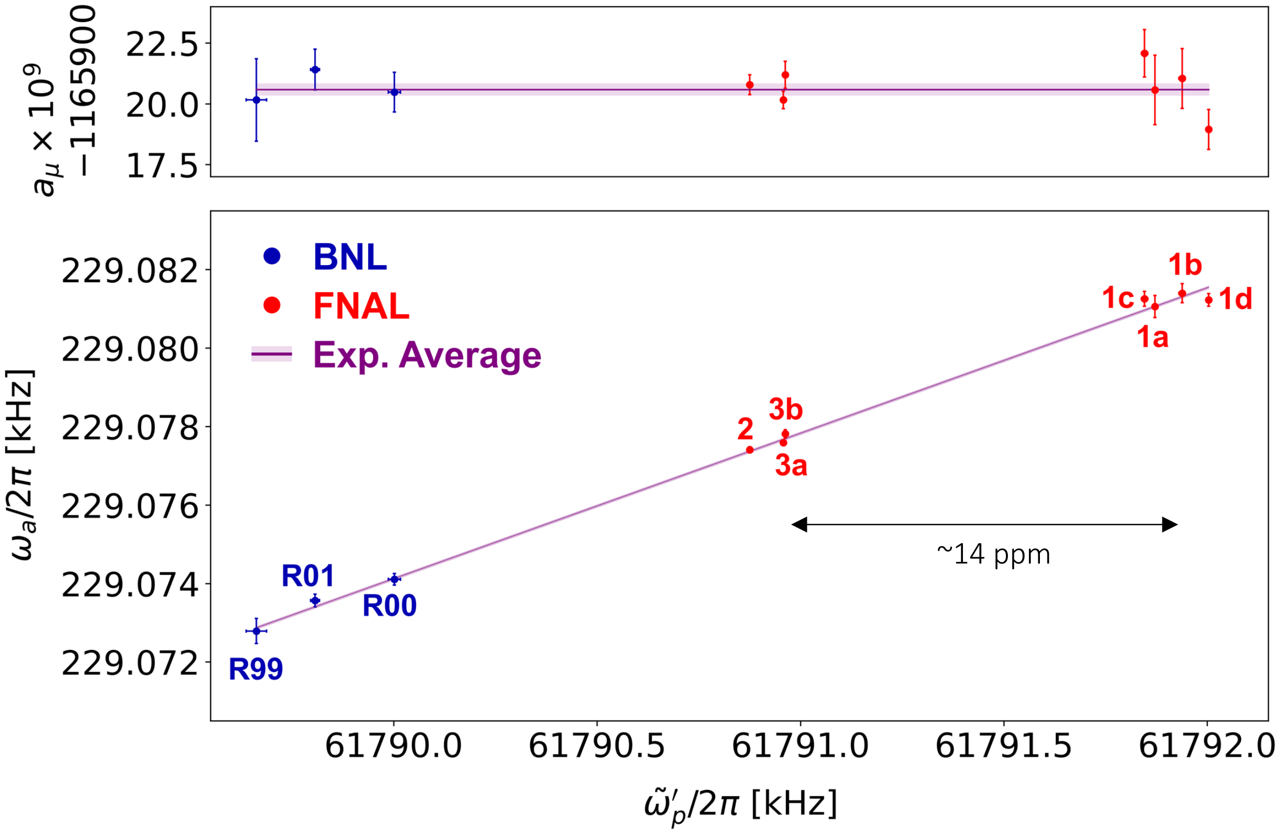
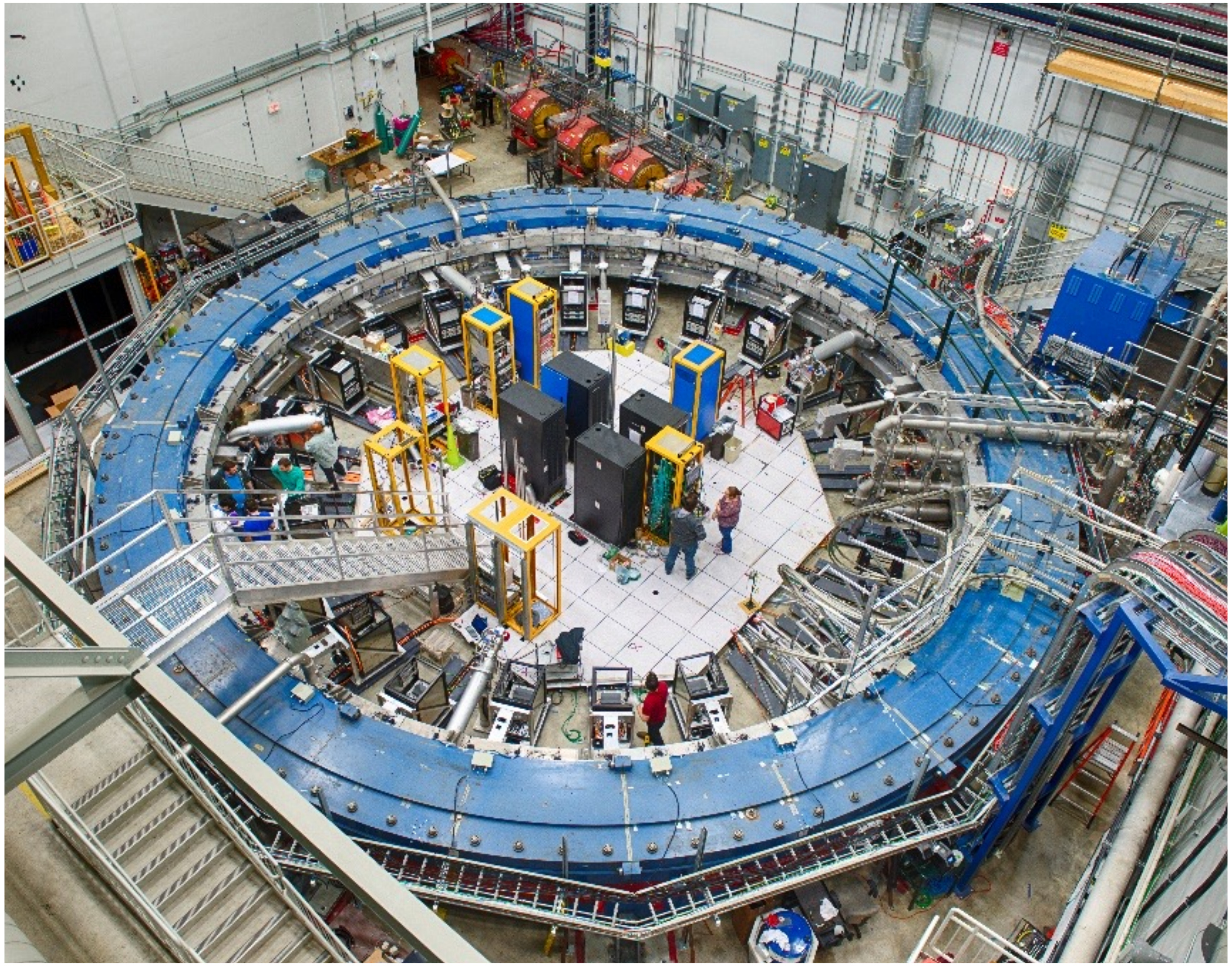
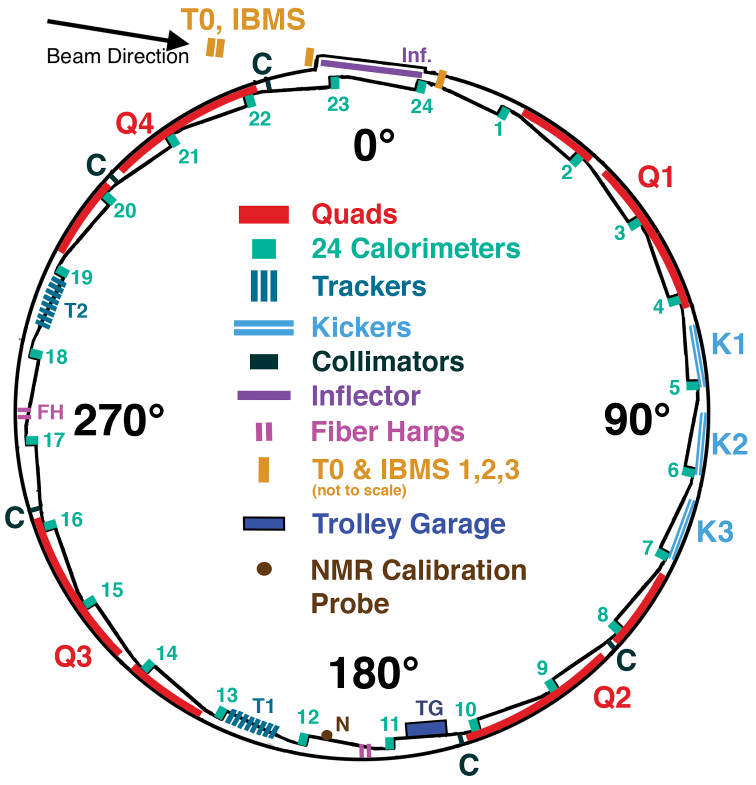


$a_\mu \times 10^9 - 1165900$
22.5
20.0
17.5
BNL
FNAL
Exp. Average
229.082
229.080
229.078
229.076
229.074
229.072
$\omega_a/2\pi$ [kHz]
1b
1c
1d
1a
2
3b
3a
~14 ppm
R01
R00
R99
61790.0
61790.5
61791.0
61791.5
61792.0
$\tilde{\omega}'_p/2\pi$ [kHz]

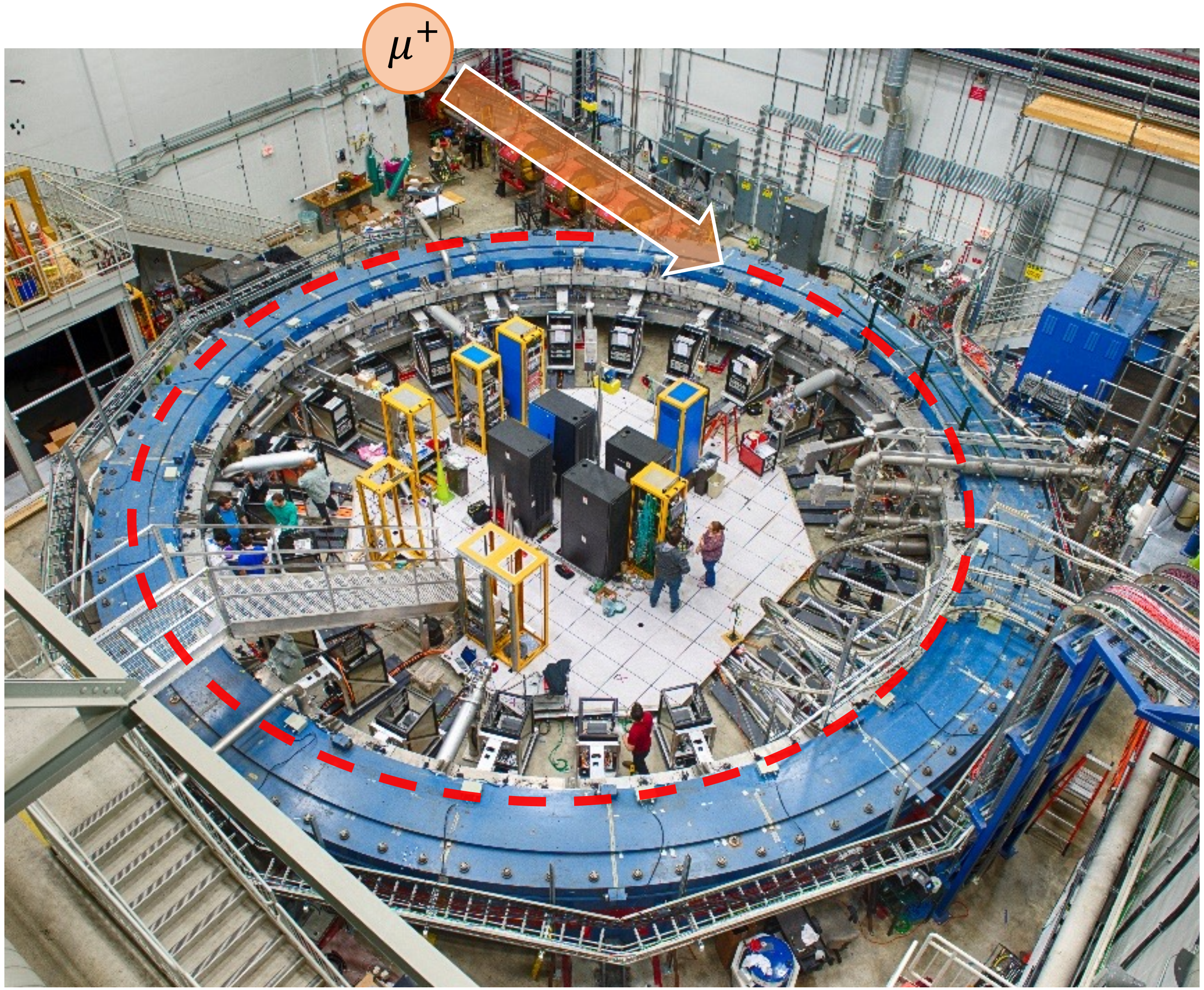
Experimental Overview



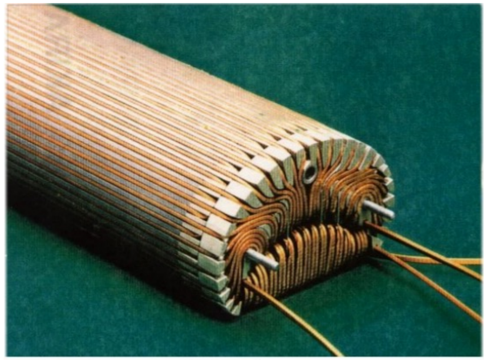
- Muon $g-2$ Storage Ring
  - Radius: 7.112 m.
  - Homogeneous magnetic field: 1.45 T.

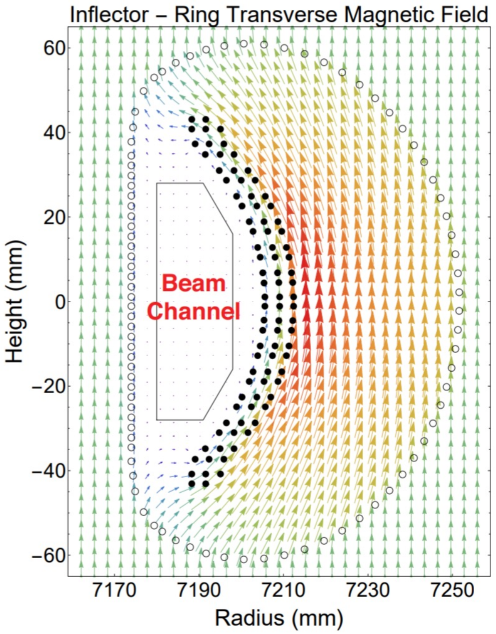


Experimental Overview

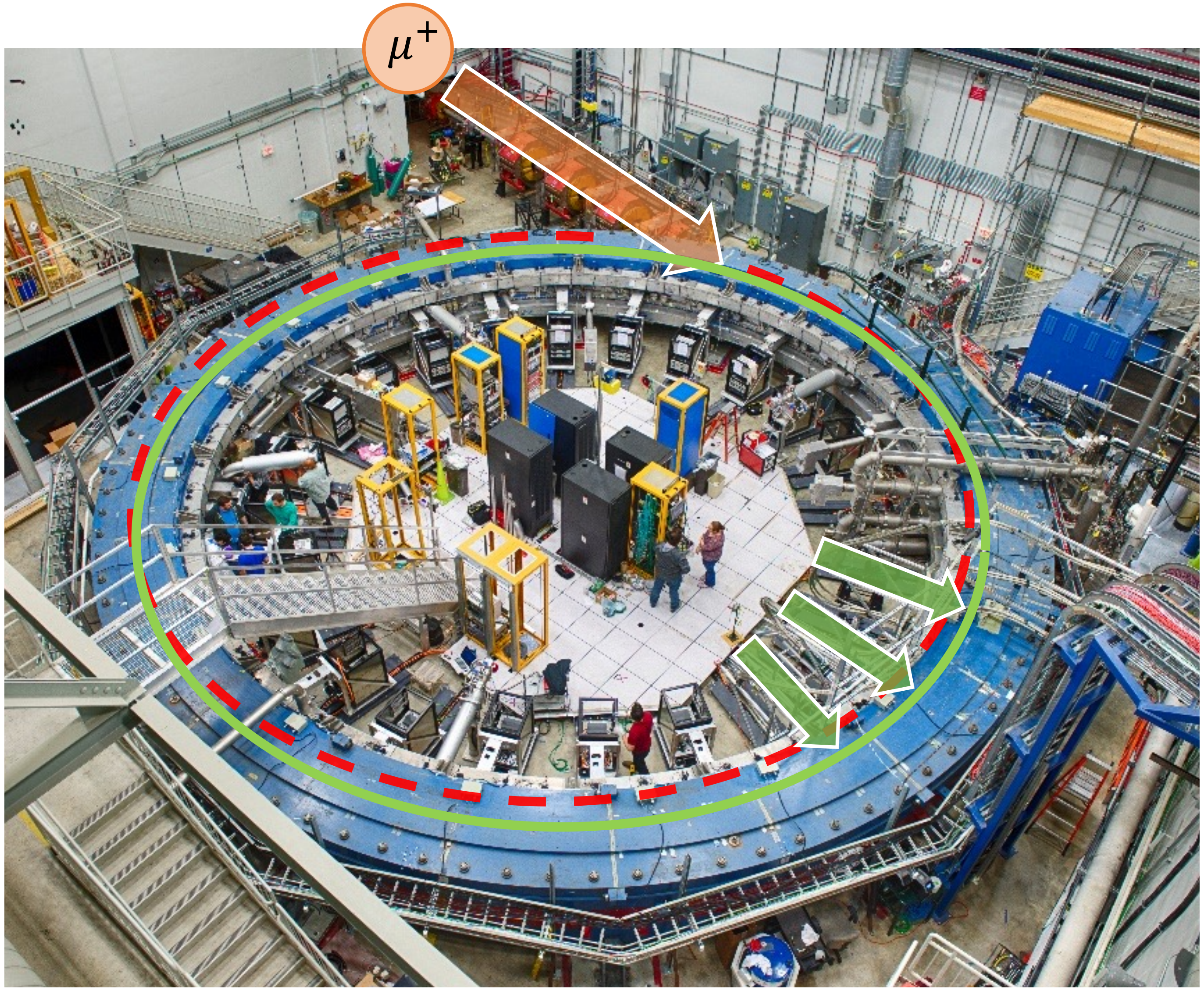


- Injection
  - A polarized anti-muon beam (3.1 GeV) is injected into the storage ring through a superconducting inflector magnet.
  - It cancels the main magnetic field to inject the beam tangentially.

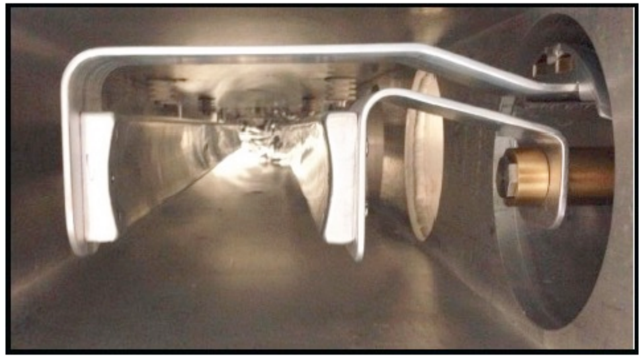


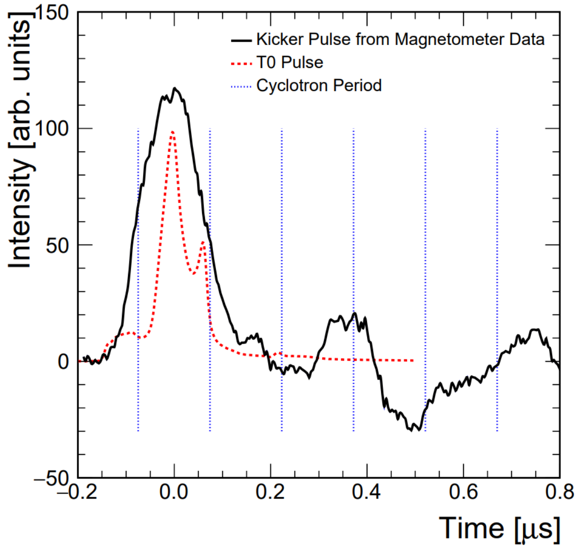


Experimental Overview

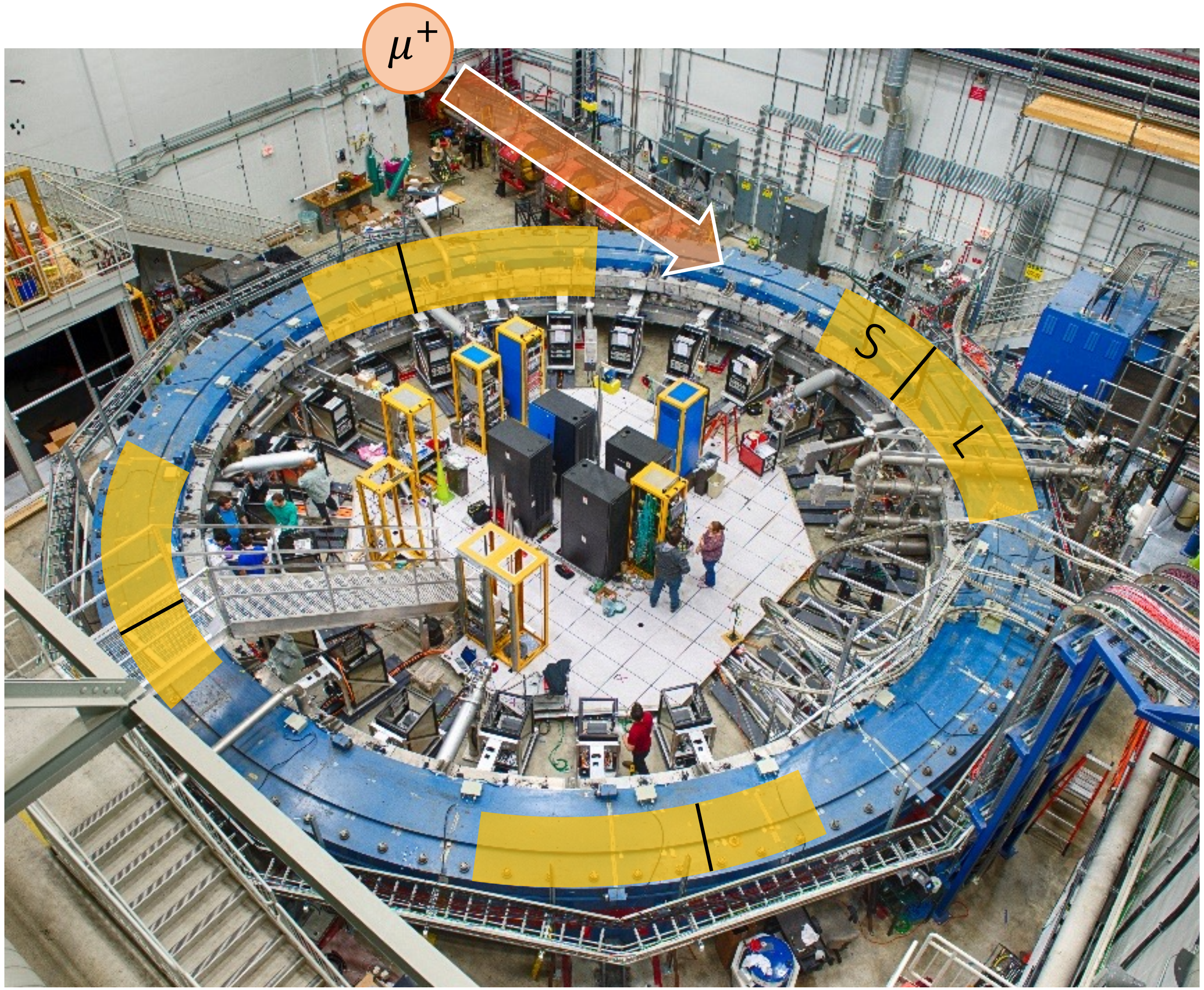


- Kick
  - The fast non-ferric kicker magnet system kicks the muons onto the design orbit.

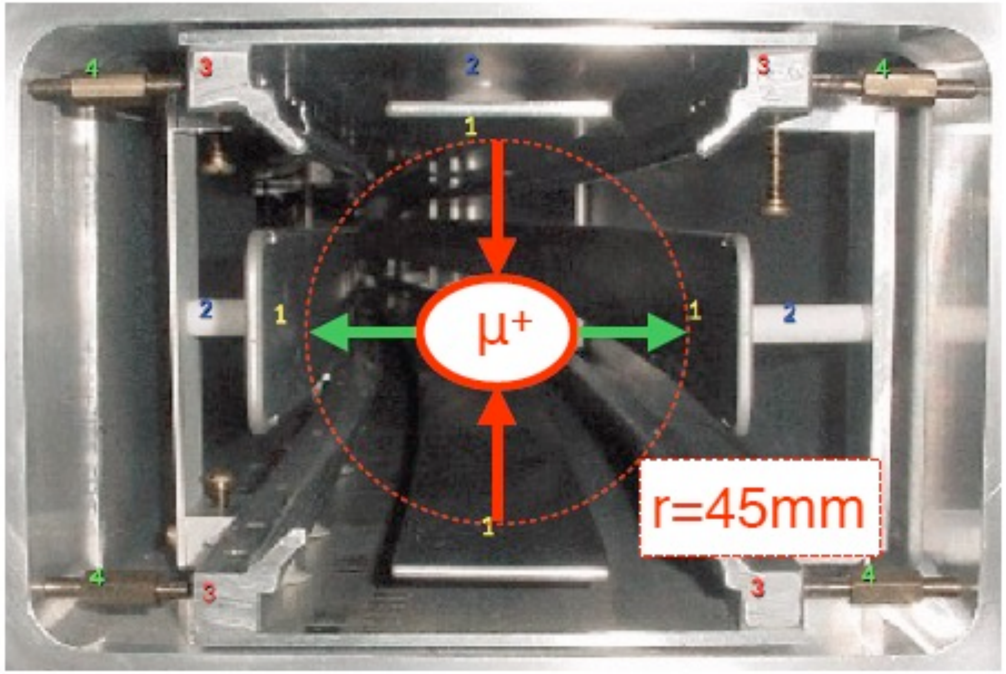




Experimental Overview

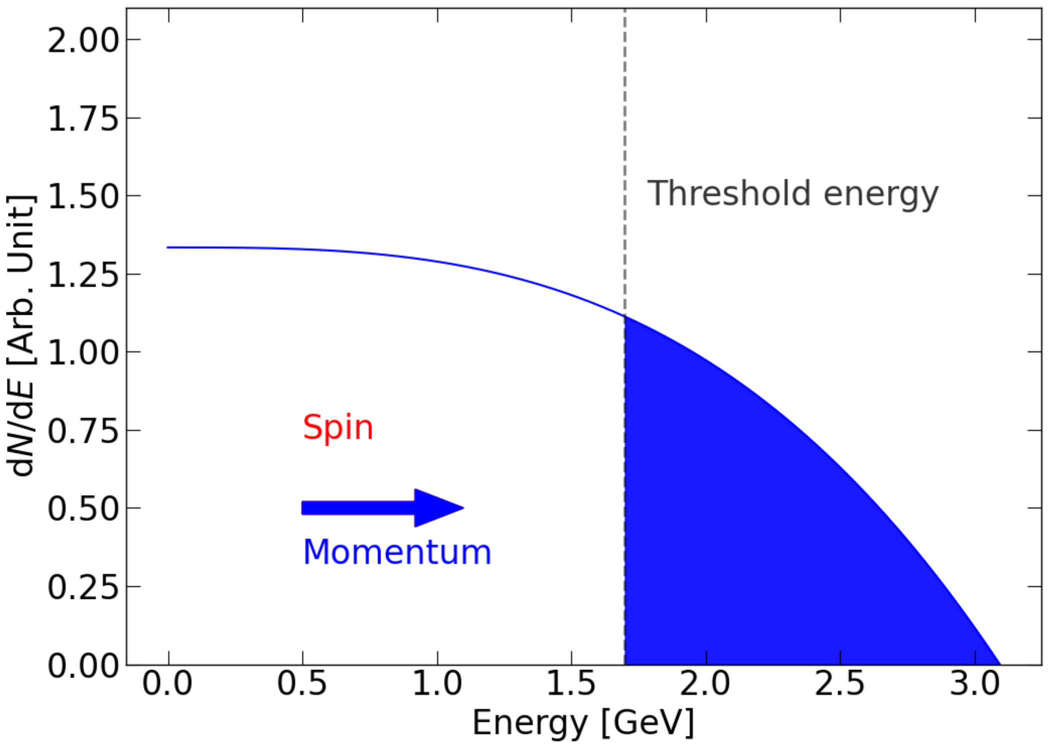


- Vertical Focusing
  - The Electrostatic Quadrupoles (ESQ) focuses the beam vertically.
  - Four Quadrupole sections cover 43% of the circumference.

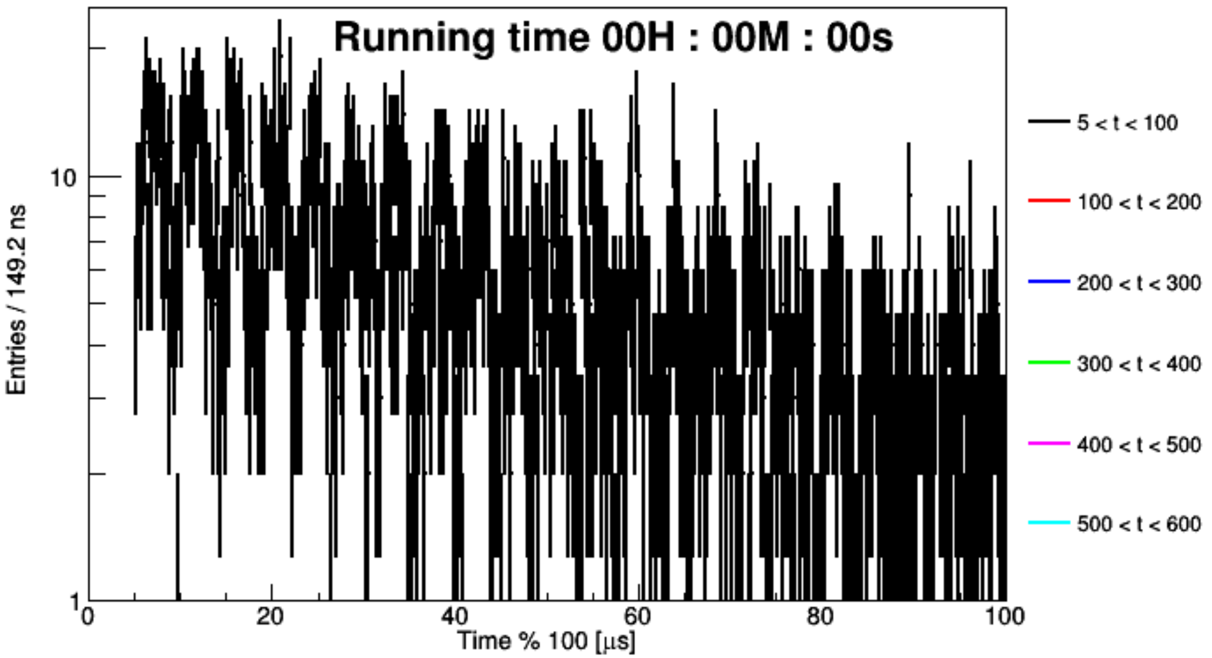


Anomalous Spin Precession of Muon

- Parity-violating weak decay: $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\nu_e\bar{\nu}_\mu$: high energy decay e^+ are preferentially emitted to the muon spins.



- Resulting "Wiggle plot"



- Fit the wiggle plot to extract ω_a.

$$N(t) = N_0 e^{-t/\tau}\left[1 + A\cos(\omega_a t - \phi)\right]$$

E-field & Up/Down motion: Spin precesses slower than in basic equation

Phase changes over each fill: Phase-Acceptance, Differential Decay, Muon Losses

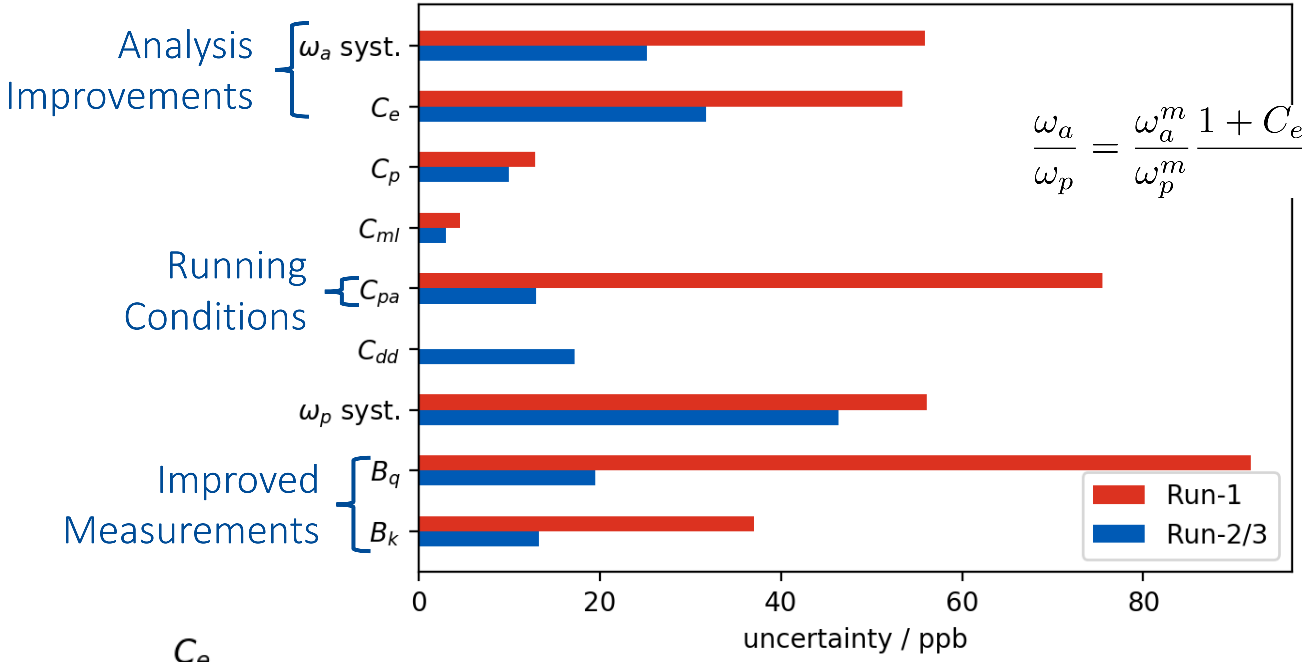
$$\frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p} = \frac{\omega_a^m}{\omega_p^m} \frac{1 + C_e + C_p + C_{pa} + C_{dd} + C_{ml}}{1 + B_k + B_q}$$

Measured Values

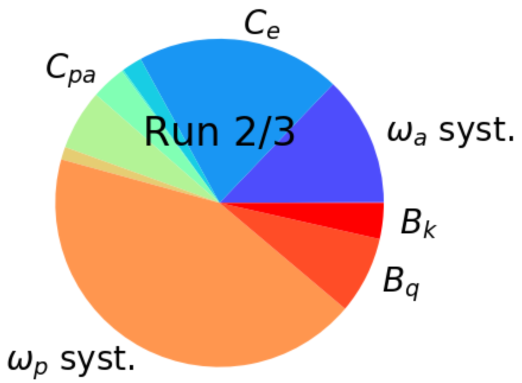
Transient Magnetic Fields:
Quad Vibrations,
Kicker Eddy Current,

Uncertainty Improvements Summary

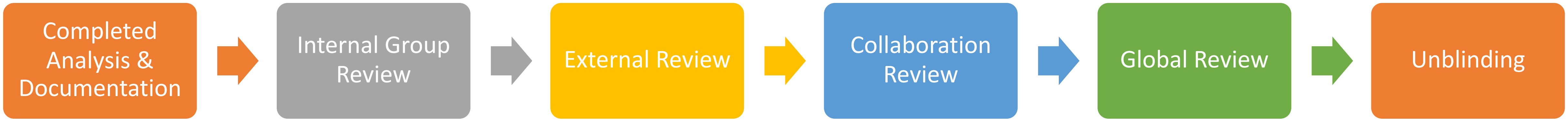
- Systematic improvements in **all parameters**



$$\frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p} = \frac{\omega_a^m}{\omega_p^m} \frac{1 + C_e + C_p + C_{pa} + C_{dd} + C_{ml}}{1 + B_k + B_q}$$



- After improvements, total systematic comes from multiple sources


Completed Analysis & Documentation
Internal Group Review
External Review
Collaboration Review
Global Review
Unblinding