

# Window contributions to the muon HVP with twisted-mass fermions

The 38<sup>th</sup> International  
Symposium on Lattice Field  
Theory



27<sup>th</sup> July

**Davide  
Giusti**

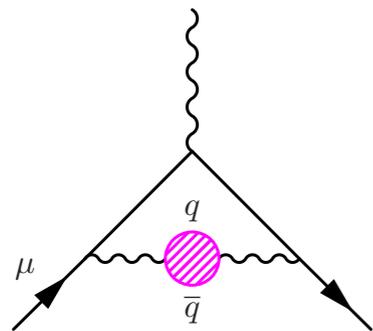


D. Giusti and S. Simula

[ArXiv:1707.03019](https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.03019); [ArXiv:1808.00887](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.00887);

[ArXiv:1901.10462](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.10462); [ArXiv:1910.03874](https://arxiv.org/abs/1910.03874); [ArXiv:2003.12086](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.12086)

# Hadronic Vacuum Polarization



lattice data  
100%

lattice +  $e^+e^-$   
 $\sim 30\% + 70\%$

$e^+e^-$  data  
100%

RBC/UKQCD 18

PACS 19

FHM 19

Mainz/CLS 19

ETMC 19

BMW 20

LM 20

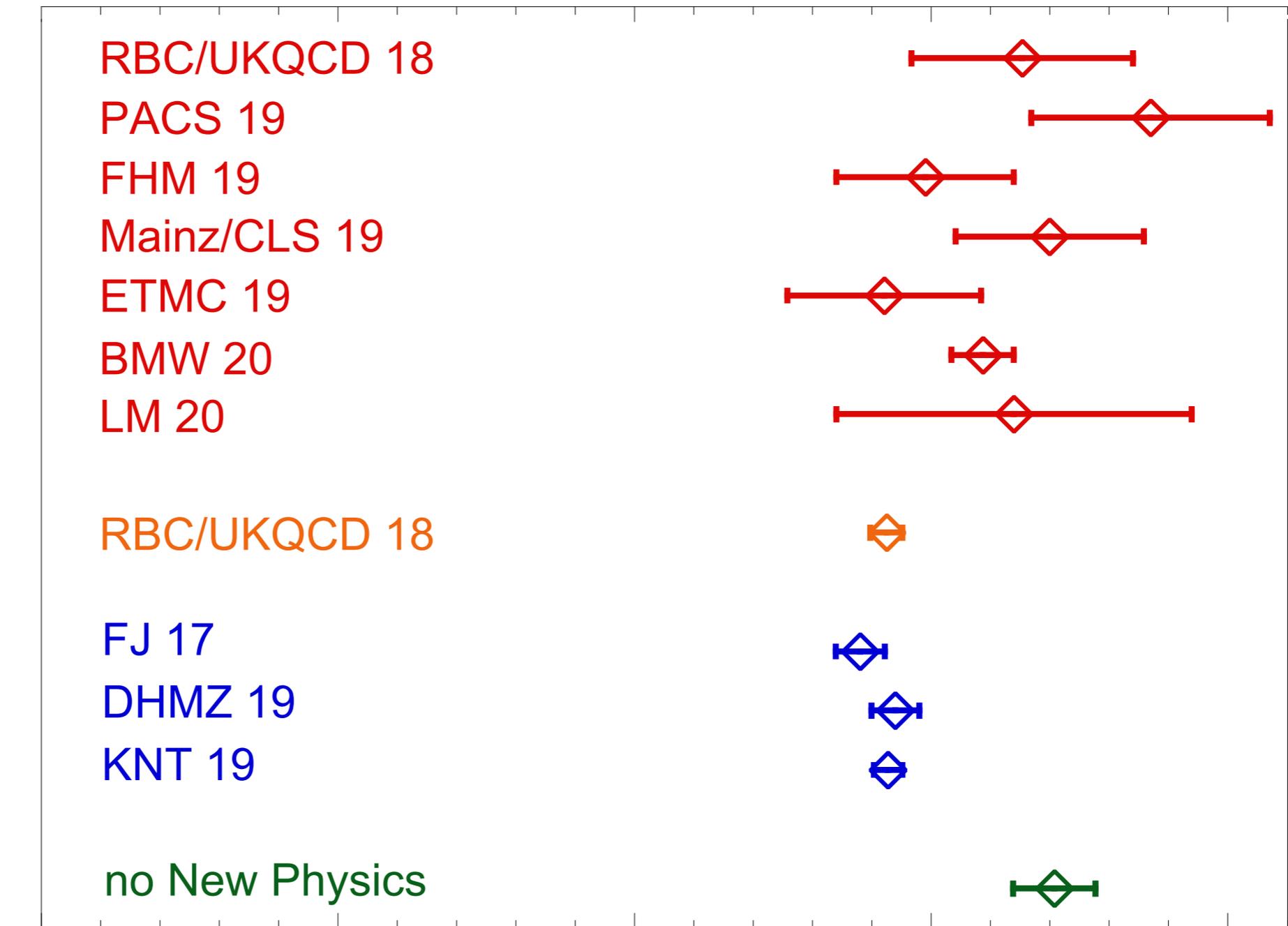
RBC/UKQCD 18

FJ 17

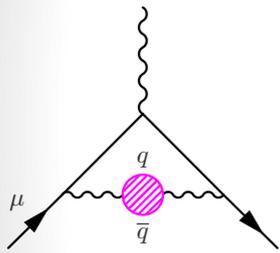
DHMZ 19

KNT 19

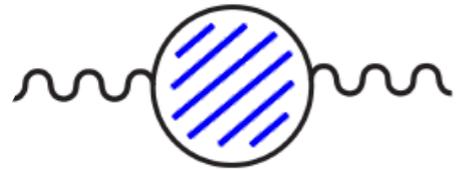
no New Physics



$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} * 10^{10}$$



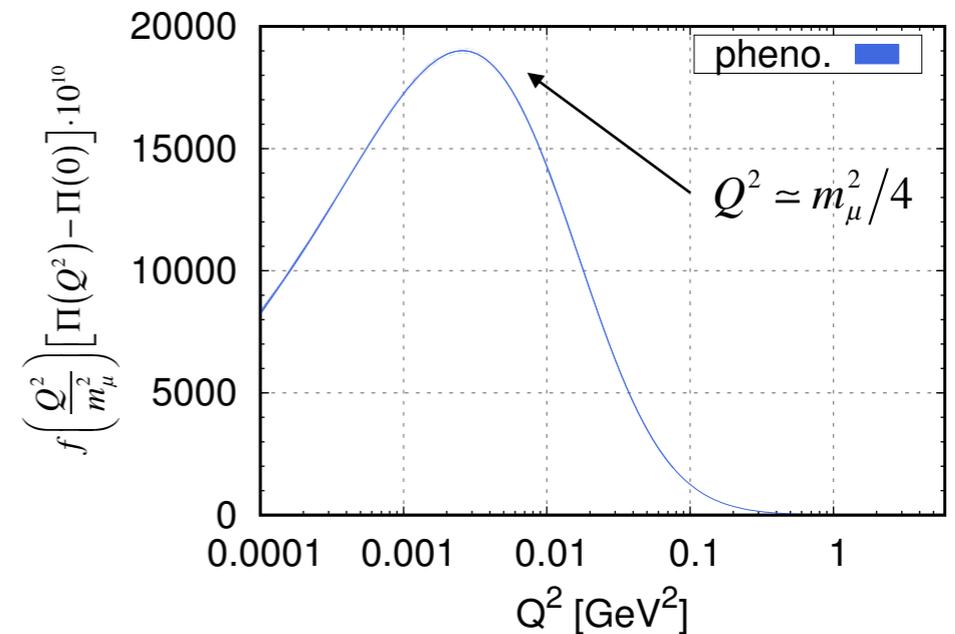
# HVP from LQCD



$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(Q) = \int d^4x e^{iQ \cdot x} \langle J_\mu(x) J_\nu(0) \rangle = [\delta_{\mu\nu} Q^2 - Q_\mu Q_\nu] \Pi(Q^2)$$

$$a_\ell^{\text{HVP}} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dQ^2 \frac{1}{m_\ell^2} f\left(\frac{Q^2}{m_\ell^2}\right) [\Pi(Q^2) - \Pi(0)]$$

B. E. Lautrup et al., 1972; T. Blum, 2002



F. Jegerlehner, "alphaQEDc17"

## Time-Momentum Representation

$$a_\ell^{\text{HVP}} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt K_\ell(t) V(t)$$

D. Bernecker and H. B. Meyer, 2011

$$V(t) \equiv \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int d\vec{x} \langle J_i(\vec{x}, t) J_i(0) \rangle$$

$$a_\ell^{\text{HVP}} = \sum_{f=u,d,s,c} 4\alpha_{em}^2 \left\{ \sum_{t=0}^{T_{data}} K_\ell(t) V^f(t) + \sum_{t=T_{data}+a}^\infty K_\ell(t) \frac{G_V^f}{2M_V^f} e^{-M_V^f t} \right\}$$

$t \leq T_{data} < T/2$  (avoid bw signals)

$t > T_{data} > t_{min}$  (ground-state dom.)

quark-connected terms only

lattice data  
local vector currents

analytic representation

# **Window contributions to the muon HVP**

# Windows

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{SD}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{W}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{LD}}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{SD}}(f; t_0, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^{\infty} dt K_{\mu}(t) V^f(t) \left[ 1 - \Theta(t, t_0, \Delta) \right]$$

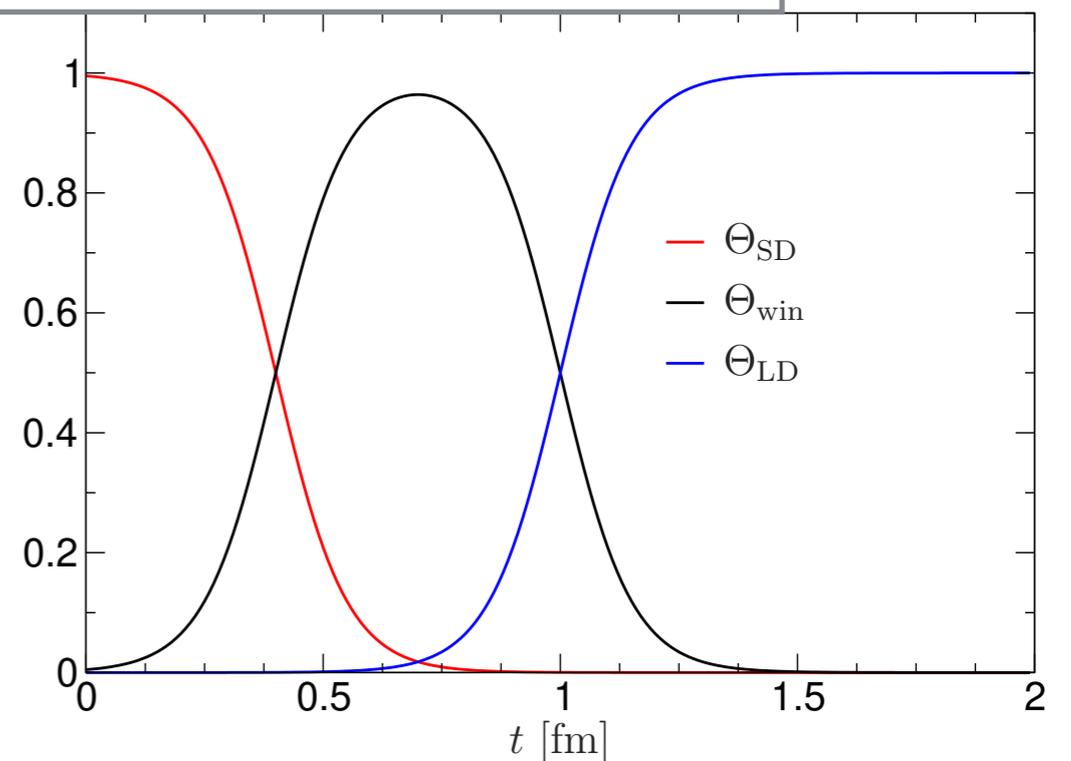
$$a_{\mu}^{\text{W}}(f; t_0, t_1, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^{\infty} dt K_{\mu}(t) V^f(t) \left[ \Theta(t, t_0, \Delta) - \Theta(t, t_1, \Delta) \right]$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{LD}}(f; t_1, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^{\infty} dt K_{\mu}(t) V^f(t) \Theta(t, t_1, \Delta)$$

$$\Theta(t, t', \Delta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2(t-t')/\Delta}}$$

$$t_0 = 0.4 \text{ fm} \quad t_1 = 1.0 \text{ fm}$$

$$\Delta = 0.15 \text{ fm}$$



# Details of the lattice simulation

We have used the gauge field configurations generated by **ETMC**,  
**European Twisted Mass Collaboration**, in the pure **isosymmetric QCD**  
 theory with **Nf=2+1+1** dynamical quarks

ensemble	$\beta$	$V/a^4$	$a\mu_{ud}$	$a\mu_{\sigma}$	$a\mu_{\delta}$	$N_{cf}$	$a\mu_s$	$M_{\pi}$ (MeV)	$M_K$ (MeV)
A40.40	1.90	$40^3 \cdot 80$	0.0040	0.15	0.19	100	0.02363	317(12)	576(22)
A30.32			0.0030			150		275(10)	568(22)
A40.32		0.0040	100			316(12)		578(22)	
A50.32		0.0050	150			350(13)		586(22)	
A40.24		$24^3 \cdot 48$	0.0040			150		322(13)	582(23)
A60.24			0.0060			150		386(15)	599(23)
A80.24			0.0080			150		442(17)	618(14)
A100.24			0.0100			150		495(19)	639(24)
A40.20	$20^3 \cdot 48$	0.0040	150	330(13)	586(23)				
B25.32	1.95	$32^3 \cdot 64$	0.0025	0.135	0.170	150	0.02094	259 (9)	546(19)
B35.32			0.0035			150		302(10)	555(19)
B55.32			0.0055			150		375(13)	578(20)
B75.32			0.0075			80		436(15)	599(21)
B85.24		$24^3 \cdot 48$	0.0085			150		468(16)	613(21)
D15.48	2.10	$48^3 \cdot 96$	0.0015	0.1200	0.1385	100	0.01612	223 (6)	529(14)
D20.48			0.0020			100		256 (7)	535(14)
D30.48			0.0030			100		312 (8)	550(14)

- Gluon action: Iwasaki
- Quark action: twisted mass at maximal twist  
 (automatically  $O(a)$  improved)  
 OS for s and c valence quarks

Pion masses in the range 220 - 490 MeV  
 4 volumes @  $M_{\pi} \approx 320$  MeV and  $a \approx 0.09$  fm  
 $M_{\pi}L \approx 3.0 \div 5.8$



# Effective lepton mass and effective windows

$$m_\mu^{\text{eff}} \equiv \left( m_\mu / X^{\text{phys}} \right) X$$

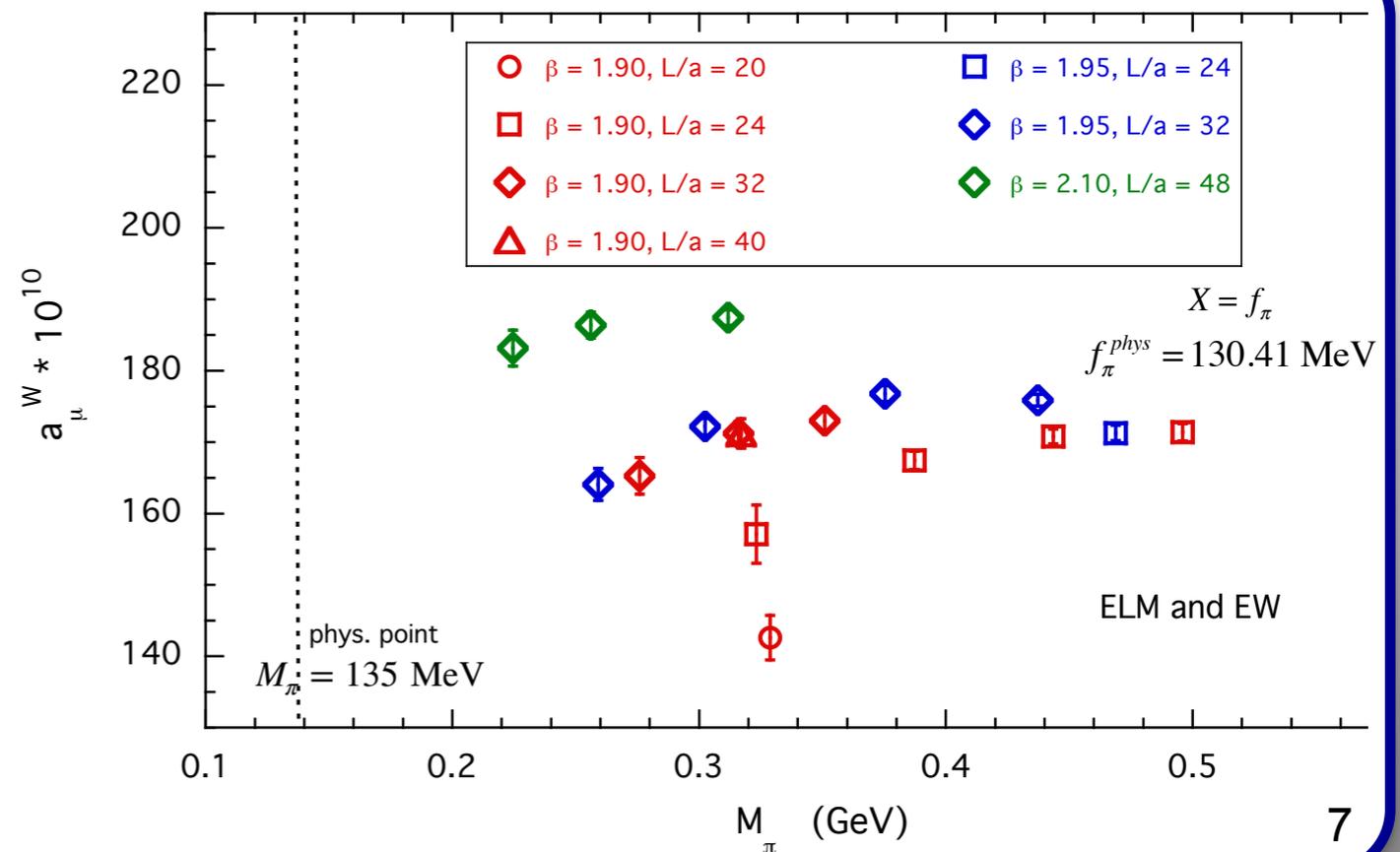
$$\Delta^{\text{eff}} \equiv \Delta X^{\text{phys}} / X$$

$$t_0^{\text{eff}} \equiv t_0 X^{\text{phys}} / X \quad t_1^{\text{eff}} \equiv t_1 X^{\text{phys}} / X$$

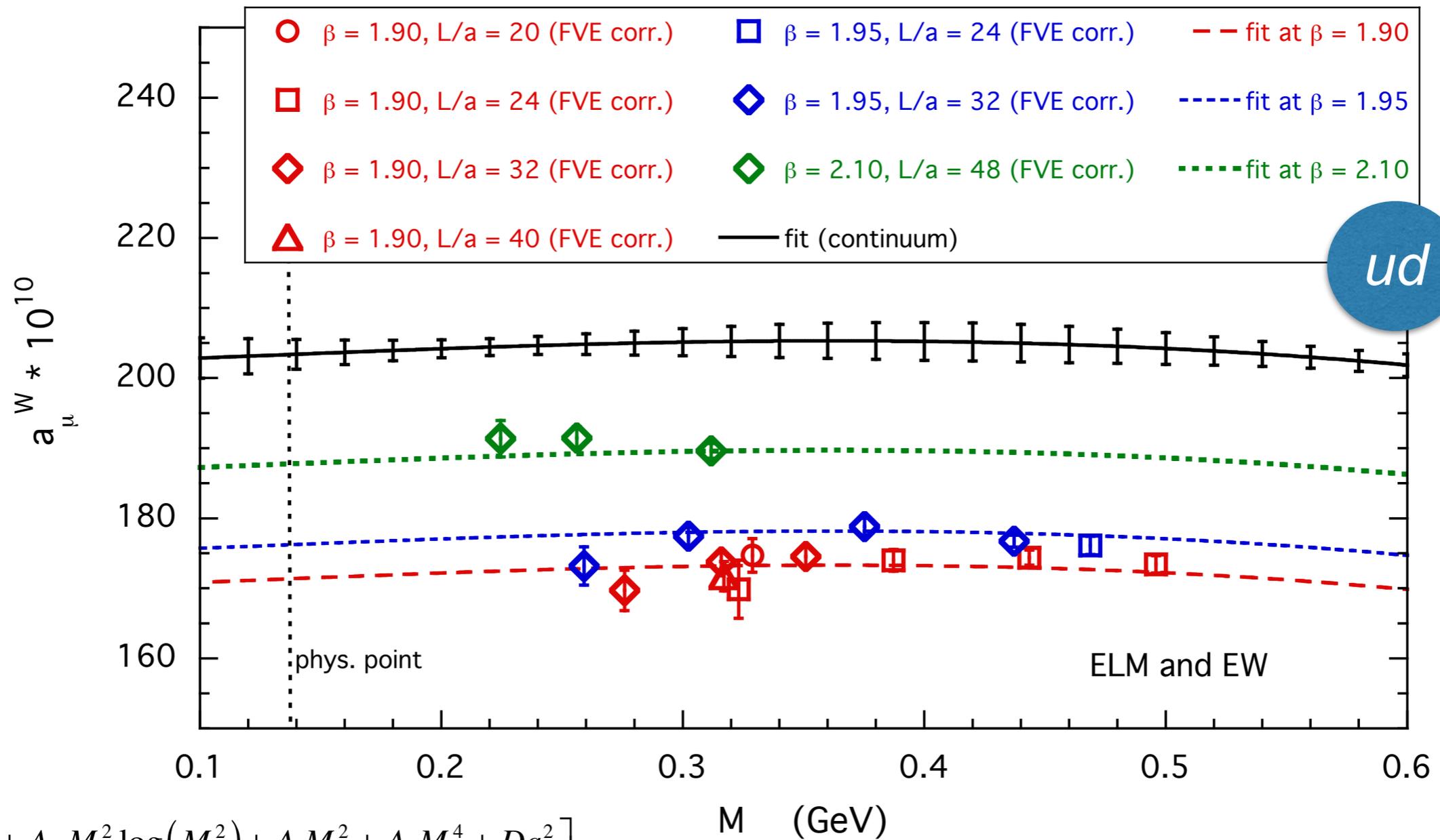
$$a_\mu^W \left( f; t_0^{\text{eff}}, t_1^{\text{eff}}, \Delta^{\text{eff}} \right) = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \frac{1}{m_\mu^2} \left( \frac{X^{\text{phys}}}{aX} \right)^2 \sum_{n=1}^{N_T} \tilde{K}_\mu \left( m_\mu \frac{aX}{X^{\text{phys}}} n \right) a^3 V^f(an) \cdot \left[ \Theta \left( aXn, t_0 X^{\text{phys}}; \Delta X^{\text{phys}} \right) - \Theta \left( aXn, t_1 X^{\text{phys}}; \Delta X^{\text{phys}} \right) \right]$$

$a_\mu^W(ud)$

- **Advantage:** uncertainty of the scale setting does not play any role
- For  $X = f_\pi$  the pion mass dependence is mild
- Visible FVEs and large discretization effects



# Intermediate window



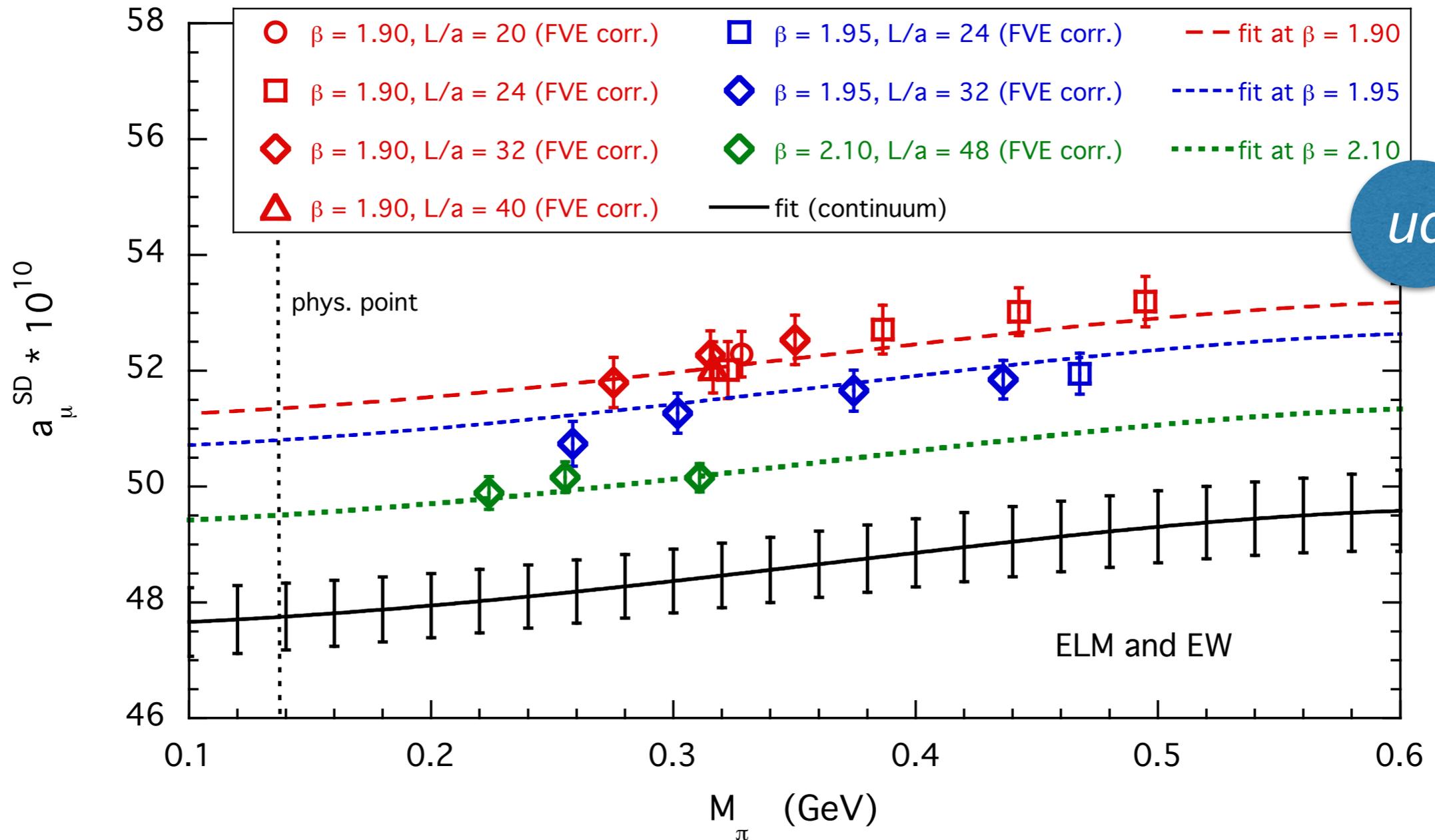
$$a_\mu^W = A_0 \left[ 1 + A_{1\ell} M_\pi^2 \log(M_\pi^2) + A_1 M_\pi^2 + A_2 M_\pi^4 + D a^2 \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[ 1 + F_0 M_\pi^2 e^{-M_\pi L} / (M_\pi L)^p \right] \rightarrow \text{optimal choice } p \simeq 2$$

$a^4, a^2 \alpha_s^n (1/a)$  terms

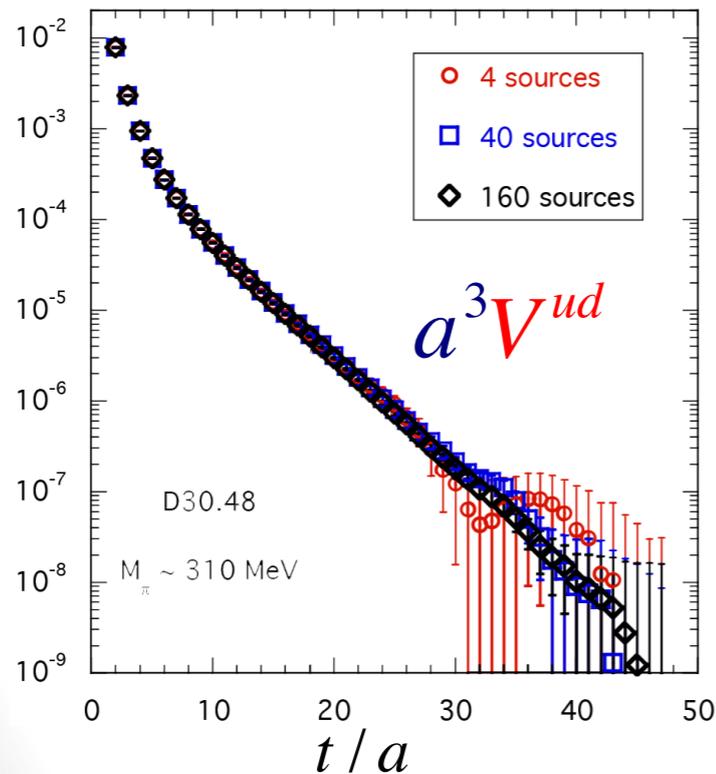
$$a_\mu^W(ud) = 202.2(2.0)_{stat}(0.4)_{chir}(1.5)_{disc}(0.7)_{FVE}[2.6] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

# SD window



$$a_{\mu}^{SD}(ud) = 48.21(0.56)_{stat}(0.10)_{chir}(0.50)_{disc}(0.25)_{FVE}[0.80] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

# LD window?



- FVEs are large
- Strong pion mass dependence



**analytic representation for  $V^{ud}(t)$**

[ArXiv:1808.00887](https://arxiv.org/abs/1808.00887)

# Correlator representation

$$V^{ud}(t) = V_{dual}(t) + V_{\pi\pi}(t)$$

low and intermediate time distances

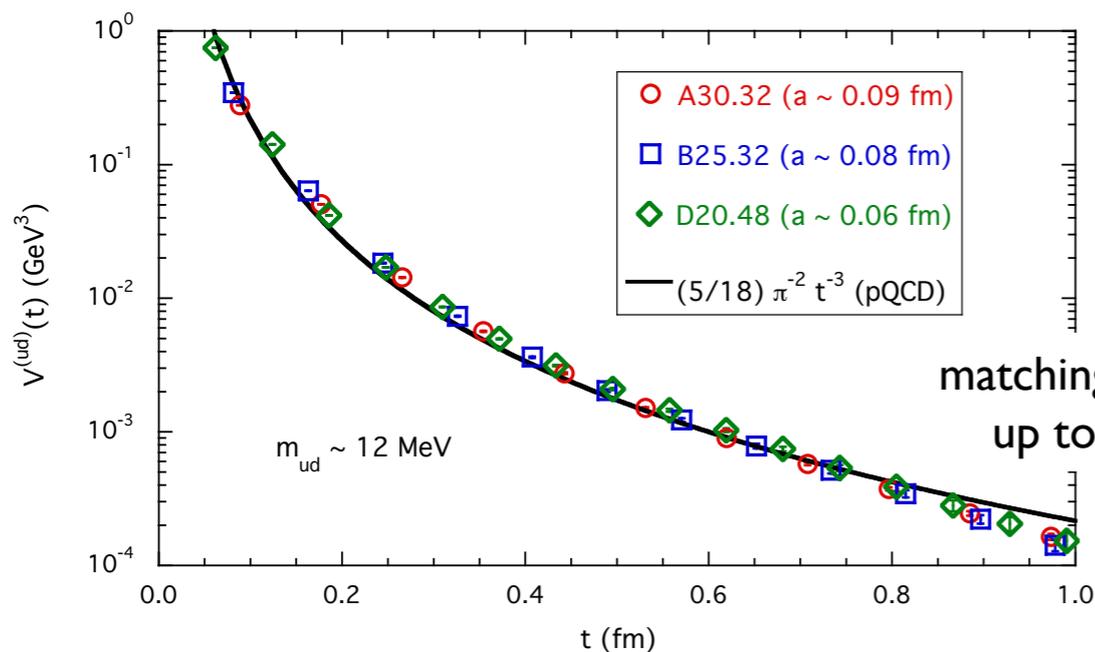
$$V_{dual}(t) \equiv \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \int_{s_{dual}}^{\infty} ds \sqrt{s} e^{-\sqrt{st}} R^{pQCD}(s)$$

$$s_{dual} = (M_\rho + E_{dual})^2 \quad R_{dual} = 1 + O\left(\frac{m_{ud}^4}{s_{dual}^2}\right) + O(\alpha_s) + O(a^2)$$

$$V_{dual}(t) = \frac{5}{18\pi^2} \frac{R_{dual}}{t^3} e^{-(M_\rho + E_{dual})t} \left[ 1 + (M_\rho + E_{dual})t + \frac{1}{2} (M_\rho + E_{dual})^2 t^2 \right]$$

quark-hadron duality à la SVZ

SVZ, 1979



long time distances

$$V_{\pi\pi}(t) = \sum_n v_n |A_n|^2 e^{-\omega_n t}$$

M. Lüscher 1991

$$\omega_n = 2\sqrt{M_\pi^2 + k_n^2}$$

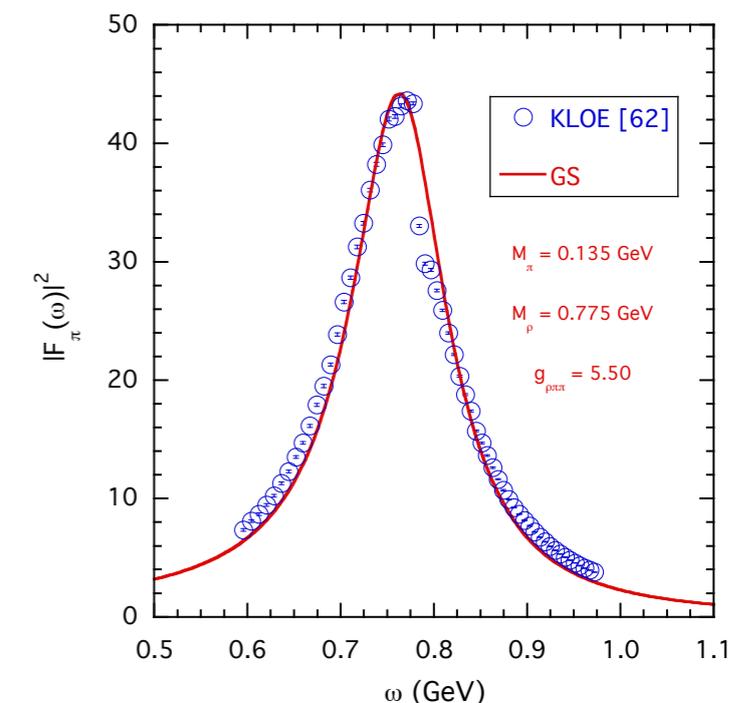
L. Lellouch and M. Lüscher, 2001  
H.B. Meyer, 2011

Lüscher condition

$$|A_n|^2 \rightarrow |F_\pi(\omega_n)|^2$$

Gounaris-Sakurai parameterization

$M_\rho, g_{\rho\pi\pi}$  GS, 1968

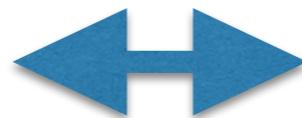


# LD window

$$a_{\mu}^{LD}(ud) = 382.5(10.5)_{stat}(5.2)_{syst}[11.7] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

analytic representation

analytic representation



data driven

$$a_{\mu}^W(ud) = 198.0(3.4)_{stat}(4.7)_{syst}[5.8] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{SD}(ud) = 48.6(1.8)_{stat}(1.0)_{syst}[2.0] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^W(ud) = 202.2(2.0)_{stat}(1.7)_{syst}[2.6] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

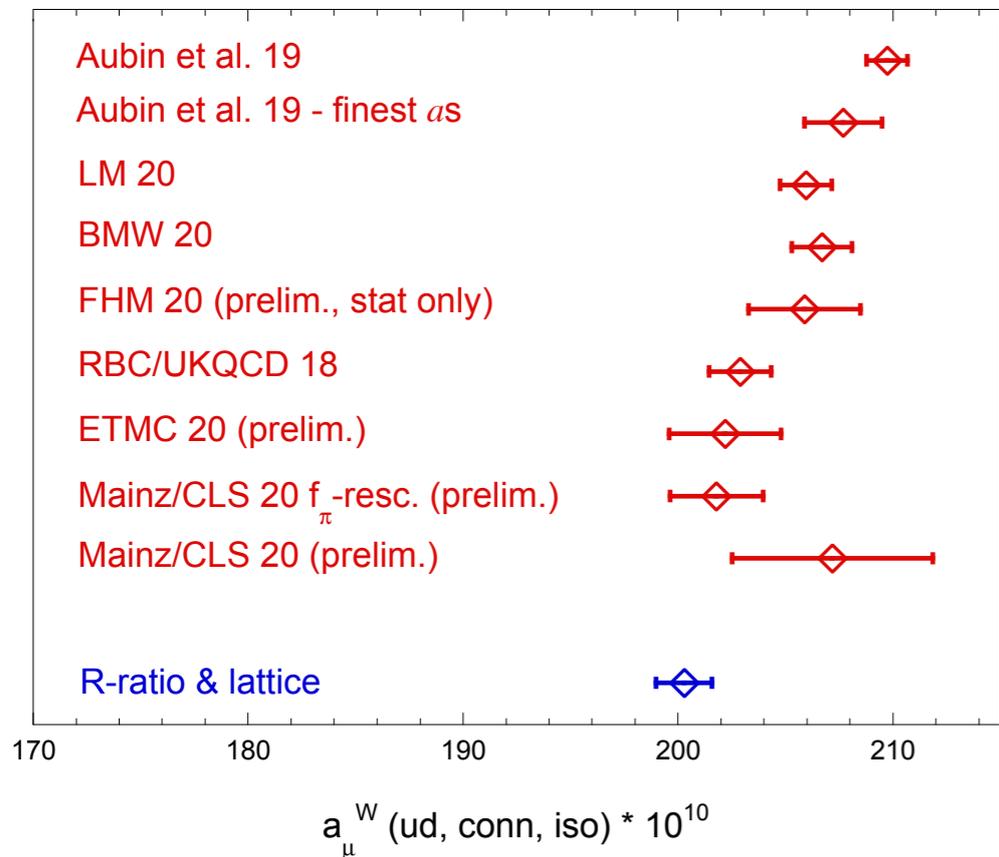
$$a_{\mu}^{SD}(ud) = 48.21(0.56)_{stat}(0.57)_{syst}[0.80] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

good consistency

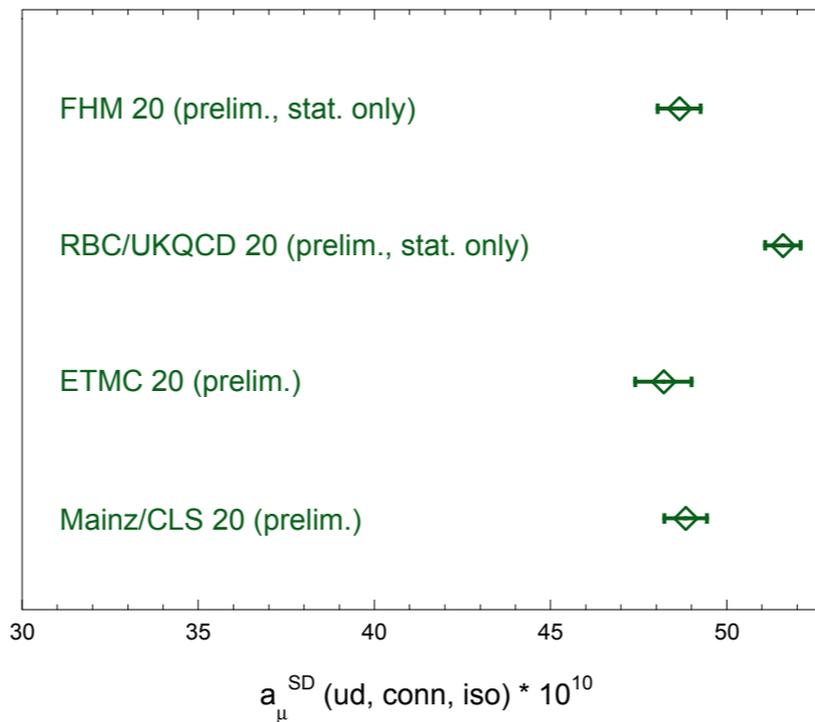
# Summary: $ud$ contribution

$f$	$a_{\mu}^{SD}(f) \cdot 10^{10}$	$a_{\mu}^W(f) \cdot 10^{10}$	$a_{\mu}^{LD}(f) \cdot 10^{10}$
$ud$	48.2 (0.8)	202.2 (2.6)	382.5 (11.7)

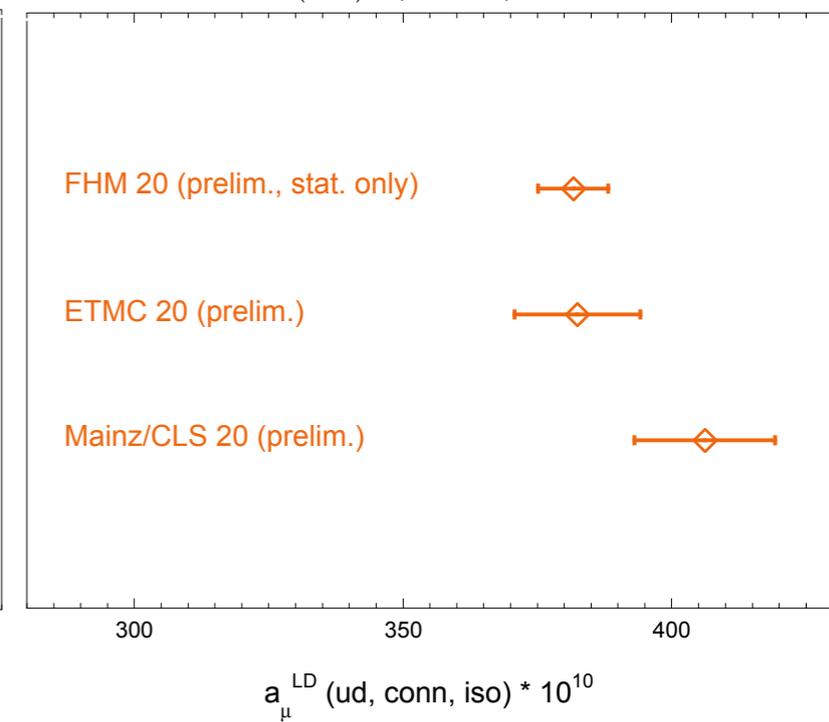
$(t_0, t_1, \Delta) = (0.4, 1.0, 0.15)$  fm



$(t_0, \Delta) = (0.4, 0.15)$  fm



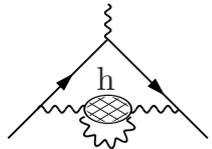
$(t_1, \Delta) = (1.0, 0.15)$  fm



# Intermediate window other contributions

preliminary

$f$	$a_\mu^W(f) \cdot 10^{10}$
$ud$	202.2 (2.6)
$s$	26.9 (1.0)
$c$	2.81 (0.11)
IB	0.7 (0.4)
disc	-0.9 (0.2)



RBC/UKQCD 18 & BMW 20

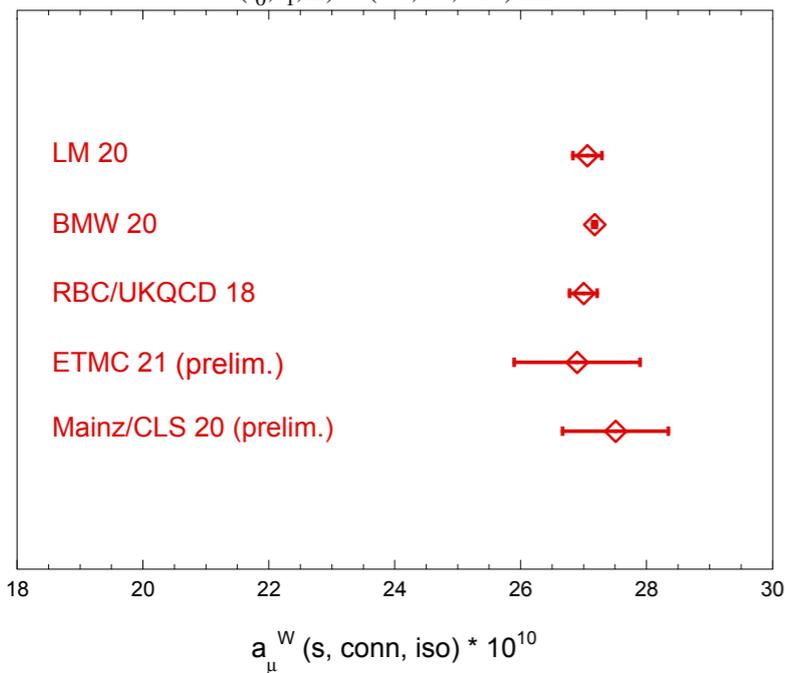
Lattice

$$a_\mu^W = 231.7(2.8) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

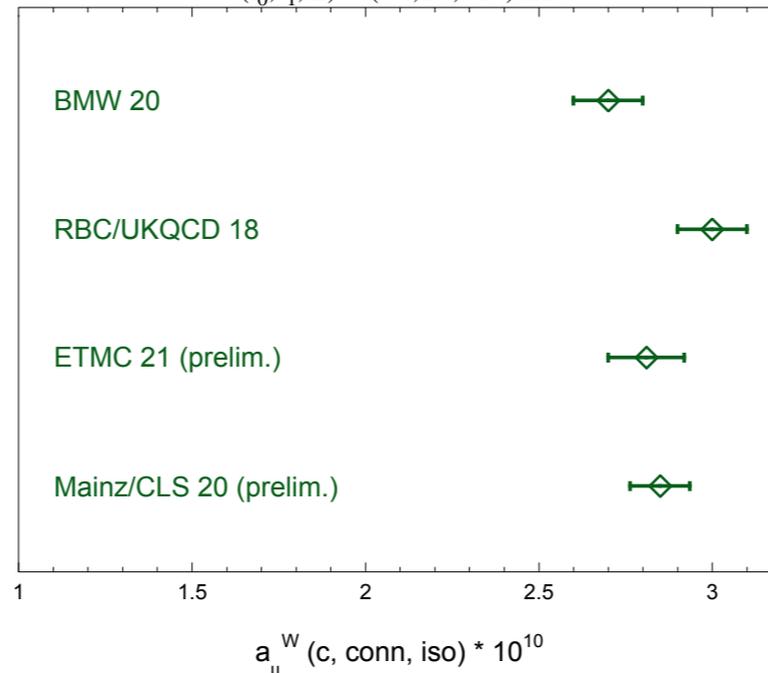
$$a_\mu^W = 229.7(1.3) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

R-ratio

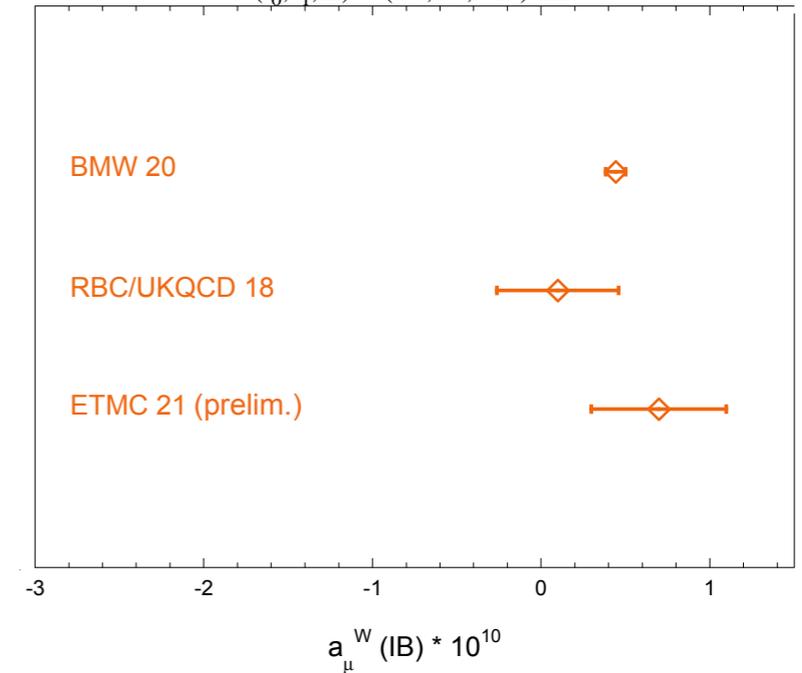
$(t_0, t_1, \Delta) = (0.4, 1.0, 0.15)$  fm



$(t_0, t_1, \Delta) = (0.4, 1.0, 0.15)$  fm



$(t_0, t_1, \Delta) = (0.4, 1.0, 0.15)$  fm



# Conclusions

- The **HVP** contribution is currently one of the most **important** sources of the **theoretical uncertainty** to the muon (g-2) → **LQCD**
- We have performed a first-principles **lattice QCD+QED calculation** of  $a_\ell^{\text{HVP}}$ . Our results agree with recent determinations based on dispersive analyses.

$$a_e^{\text{HVP}} = 185.8(4.2) \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}} = 692.1(16.3) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_\tau^{\text{HVP}} = 335.9(6.9) \cdot 10^{-8}$$

DG and S. Simula, 2019

- **Window contributions** are sharp benchmark quantities. Our result for the intermediate window is in agreement with the R-ratio prediction.

*preliminary*

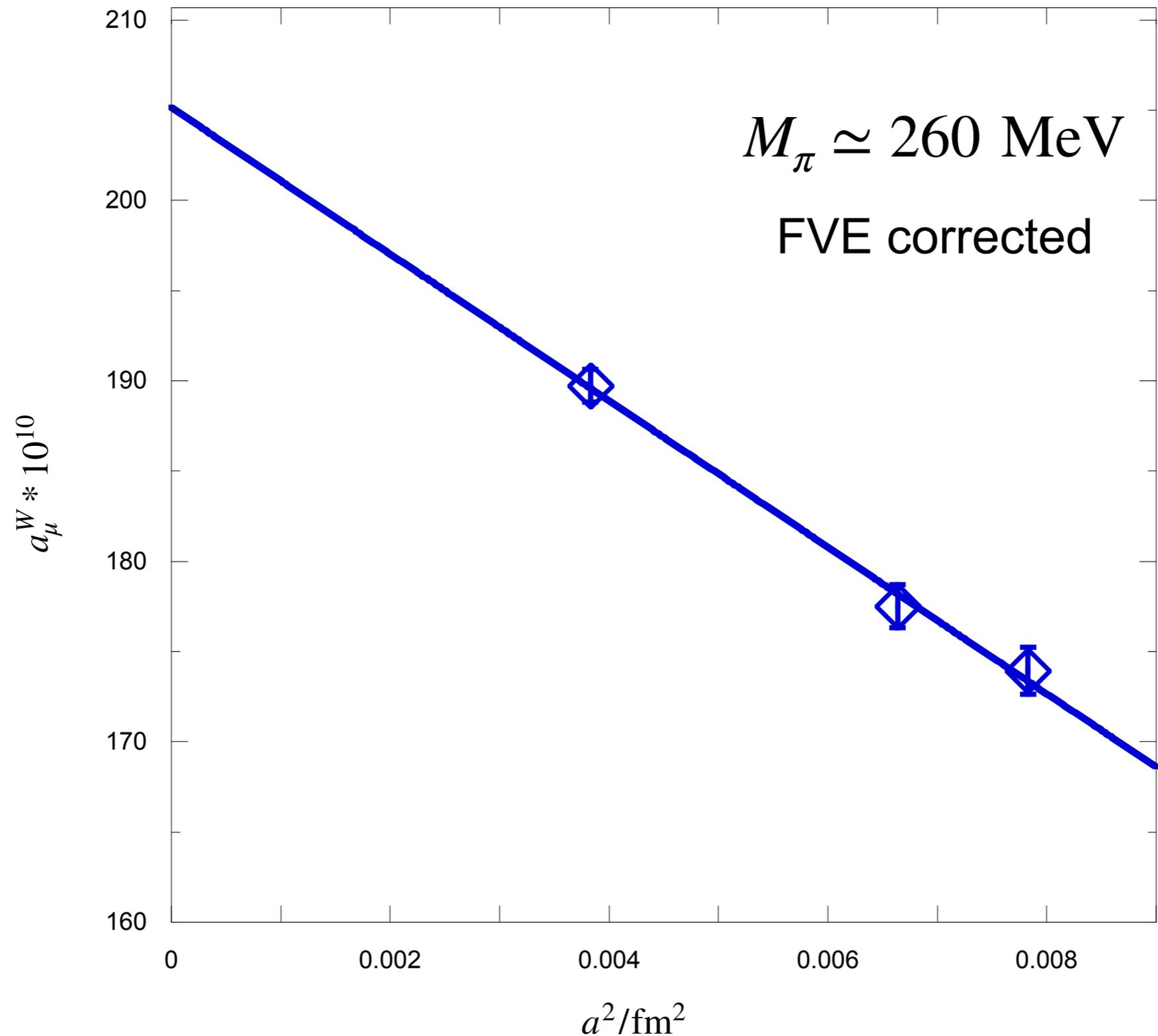
$$a_\mu^W = 231.7(2.8) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

In progress...

- evaluation of the **quark-disconnected** terms and relaxation of the **qQED** approximation
- use of the **new ETMC lattice setup** @ the **physical pion** point

**Backup slides**

# Intermediate window



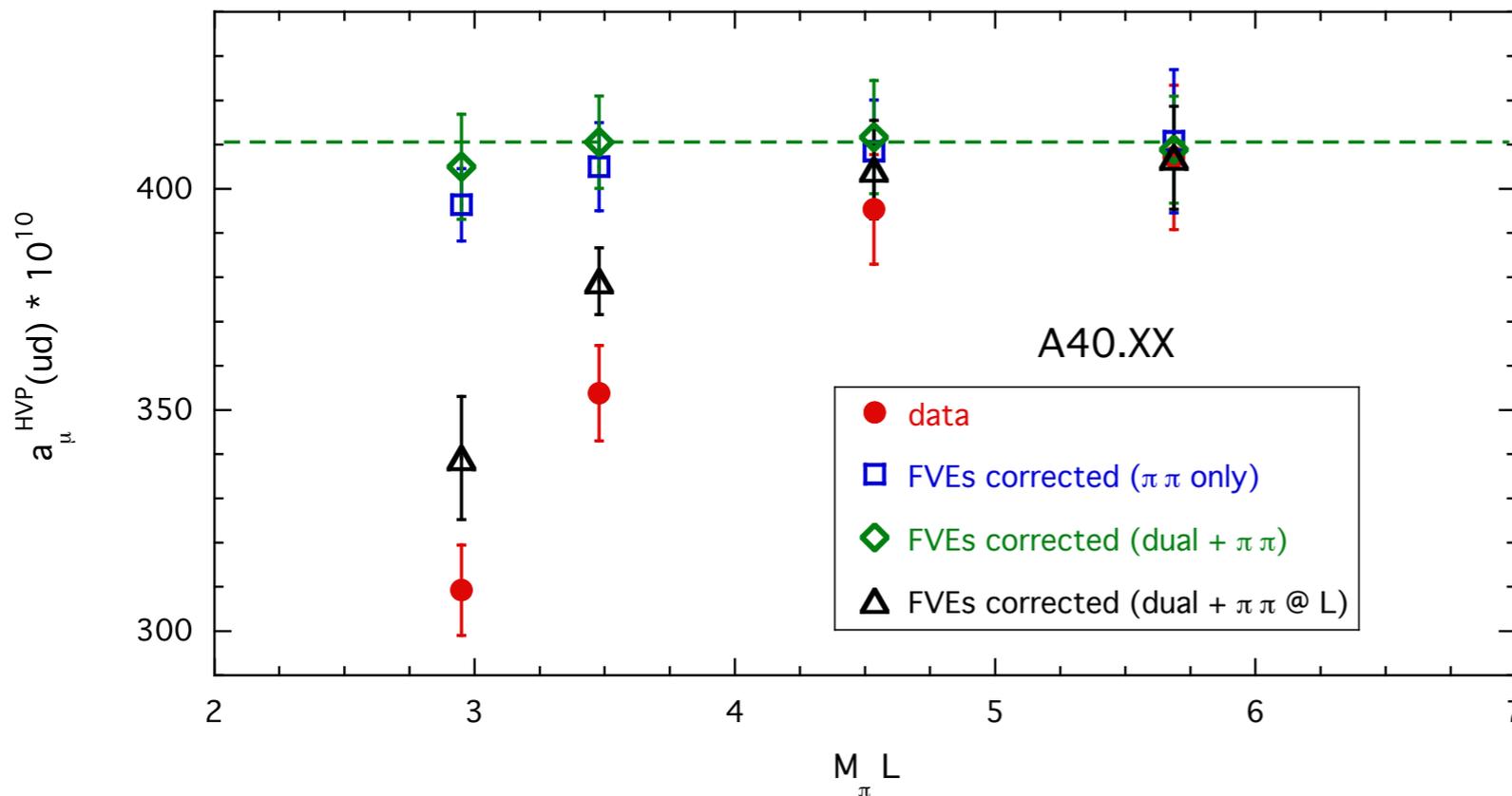
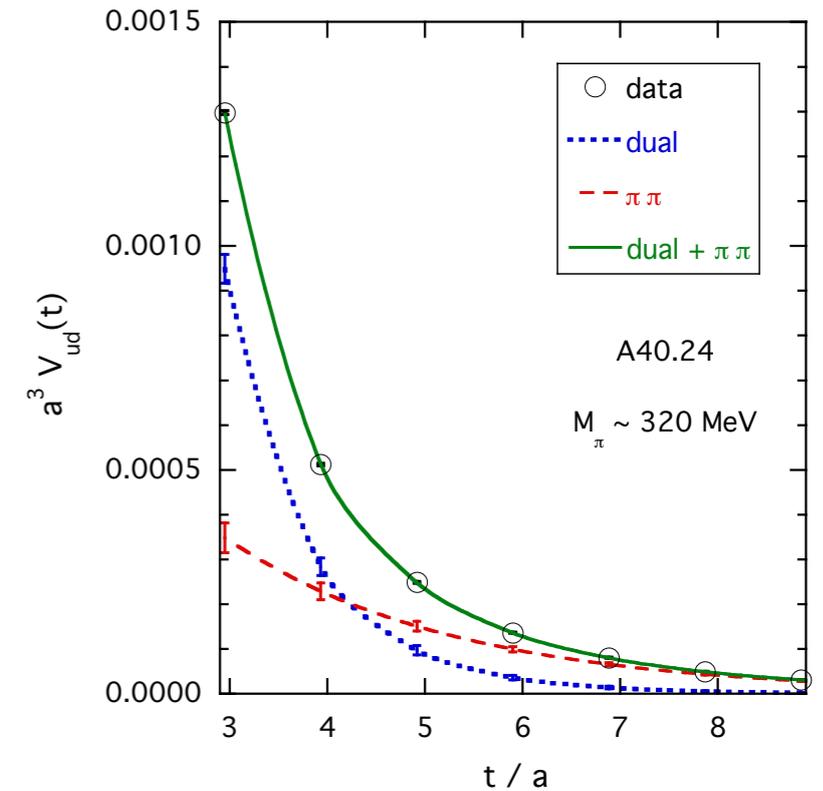
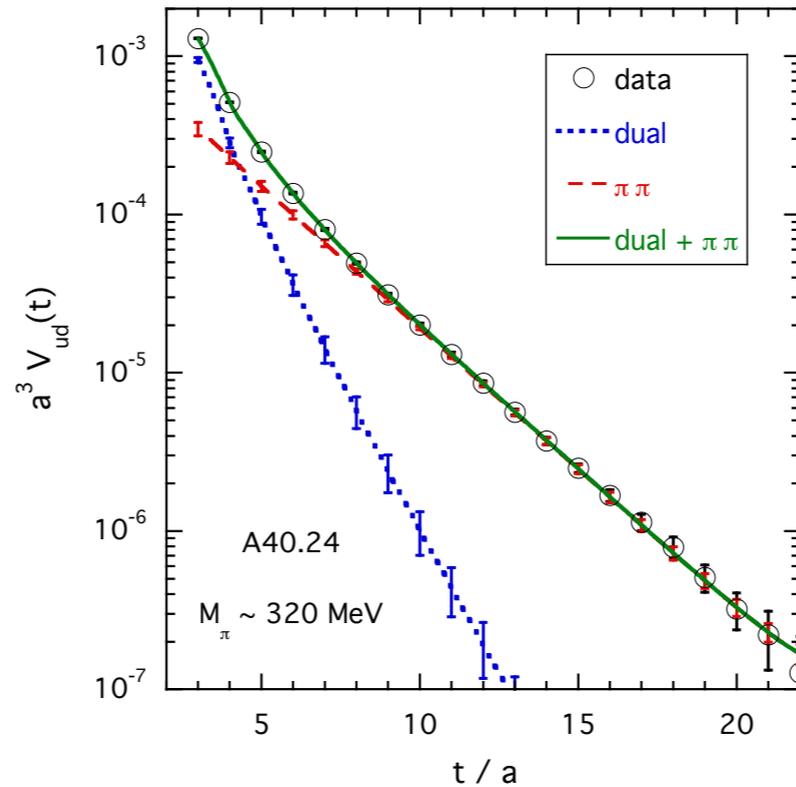
# Subtraction of FVEs

Accurate reproduction  
for all the ETMC ensembles

$$t \geq 0.2 \text{ fm}$$

$$R_{dual}, \frac{E_{dual}}{M_\pi}, g_{\rho\pi\pi}, \frac{M_\rho}{M_\pi}$$

$\pi$ - $\pi$ : 4 energy levels



$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP}}(\infty) = a_\mu^{\text{HVP}}(L) + \Delta_{\text{FVE}} a_\mu^{\text{HVP}}$$

infinite-volume limit

$$V_{dual}^\infty(t) : R_{dual}^\infty M_\rho^\infty E_{dual}^\infty$$

$$V_{\pi\pi}^\infty(t) = \frac{1}{48\pi^2} \int_{2M_\pi^\infty}^\infty d\omega \omega^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{(2M_\pi^\infty)^2}{\omega^2} \right]^{3/2} |F_\pi^\infty(\omega)|^2 e^{-\omega t}$$

H. B. Meyer, 2011