

Run-2/3 measurement of the muon anomalous magnetic moment by the Muon g-2 experiment at Fermilab

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for Fermilab Muon g-2 collaboration
ICHEP 2024 @ Prague
2024.07.18

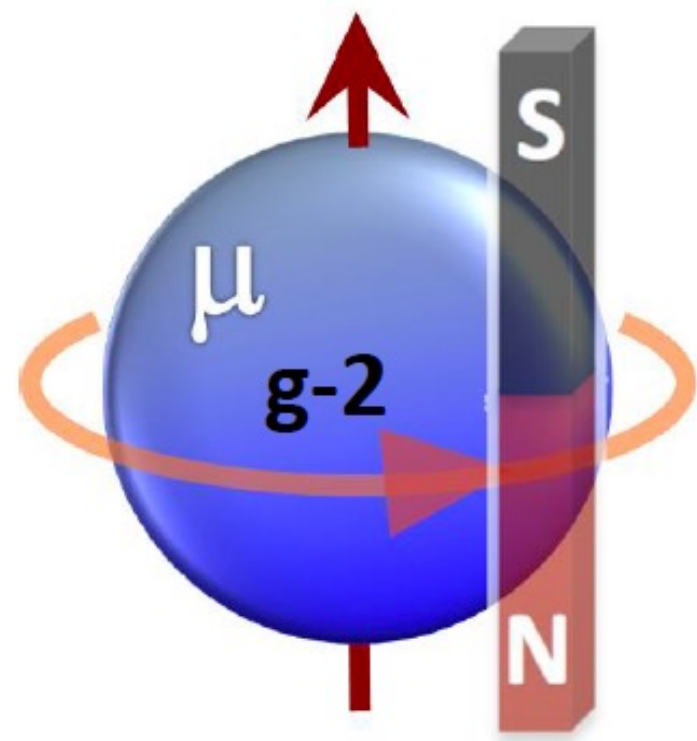


Muon g-2 collaboration @ Liverpool



Why the Muon $g-2$?

magnetic moment and spin

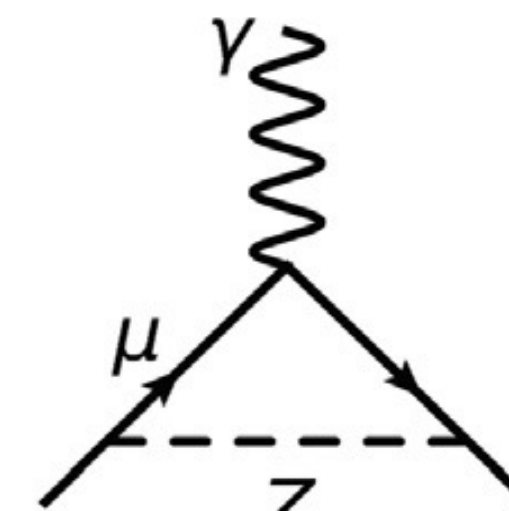


$$\vec{\mu} = g \frac{e}{2m} \vec{s}$$

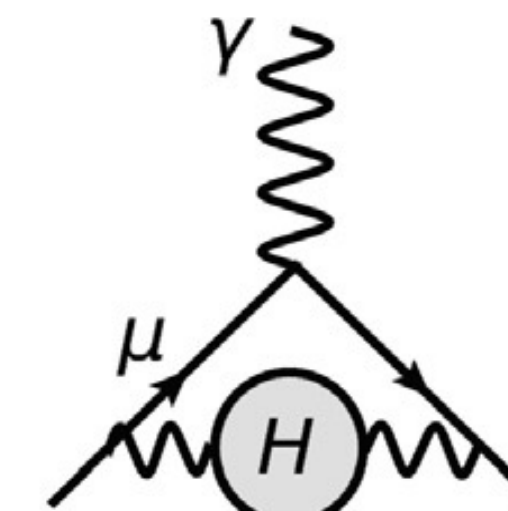
$$a_\mu = \frac{g-2}{2}, g = 2 \text{ at the tree level}$$



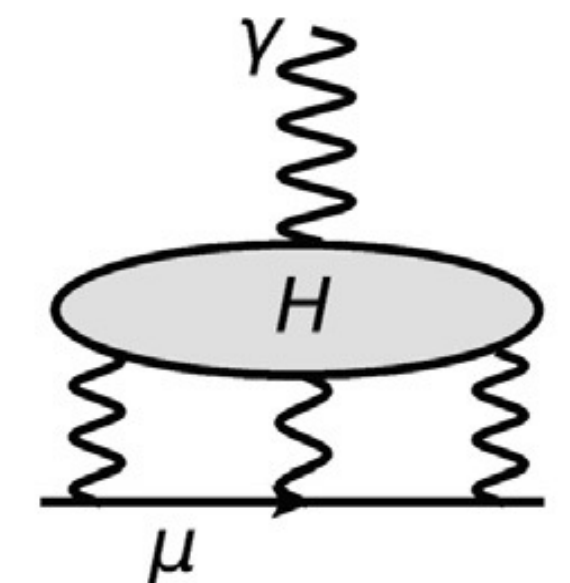
QED



Electroweak



Hadronic
Vacuum
Polarization



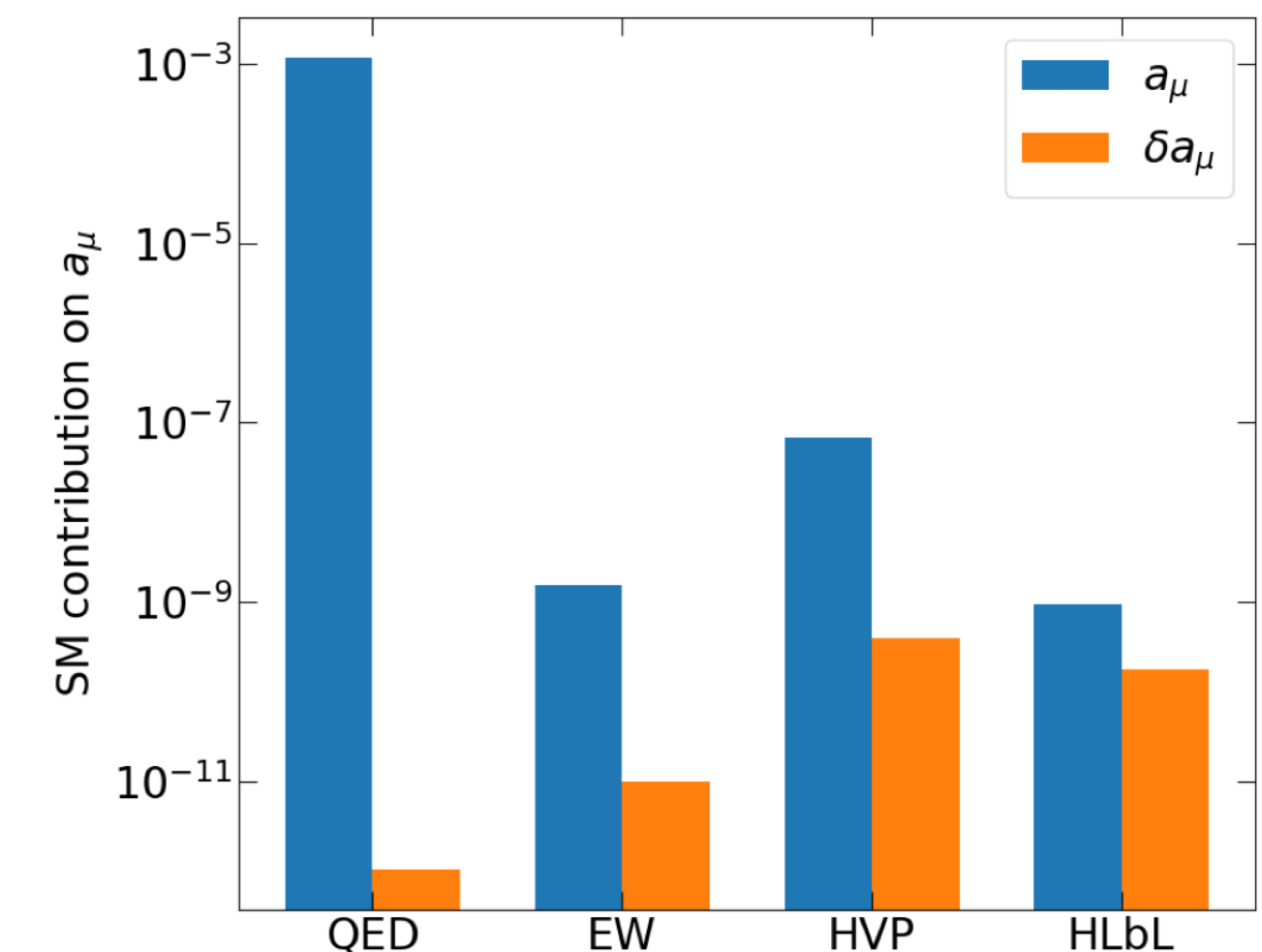
Hadronic
Light-by-light

- Can be calculated and measured to high precision (sub-ppm)
- Precision test of SM calculations (at 4-loop QED, EW, and QCD)
- Powerful discriminant for BSM physics models

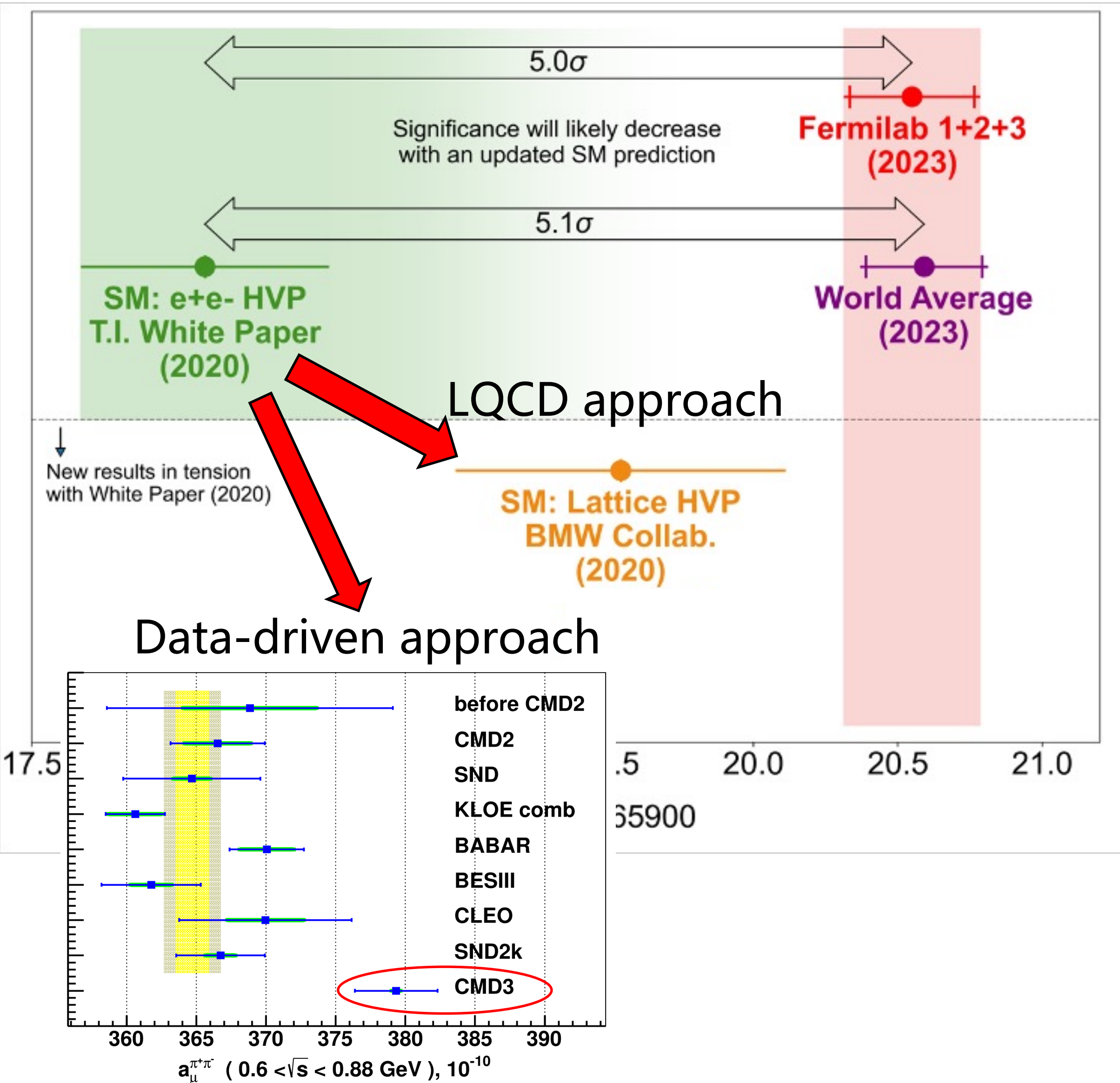
$$a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = a_\mu^{\text{QED}} + a_\mu^{\text{EW}} + a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}} + a_\mu^{\text{HVP, NLO}} + a_\mu^{\text{HVP, NNLO}} + a_\mu^{\text{HLbL}} + a_\mu^{\text{HLbL, NLO}}$$

$$= 116\,591\,810(43) \times 10^{-11}.$$

Theory Initiative White Paper
T. Aoyama et al. Phys. Rept. **887** (2020)



Theory vs Experiment for $g-2$

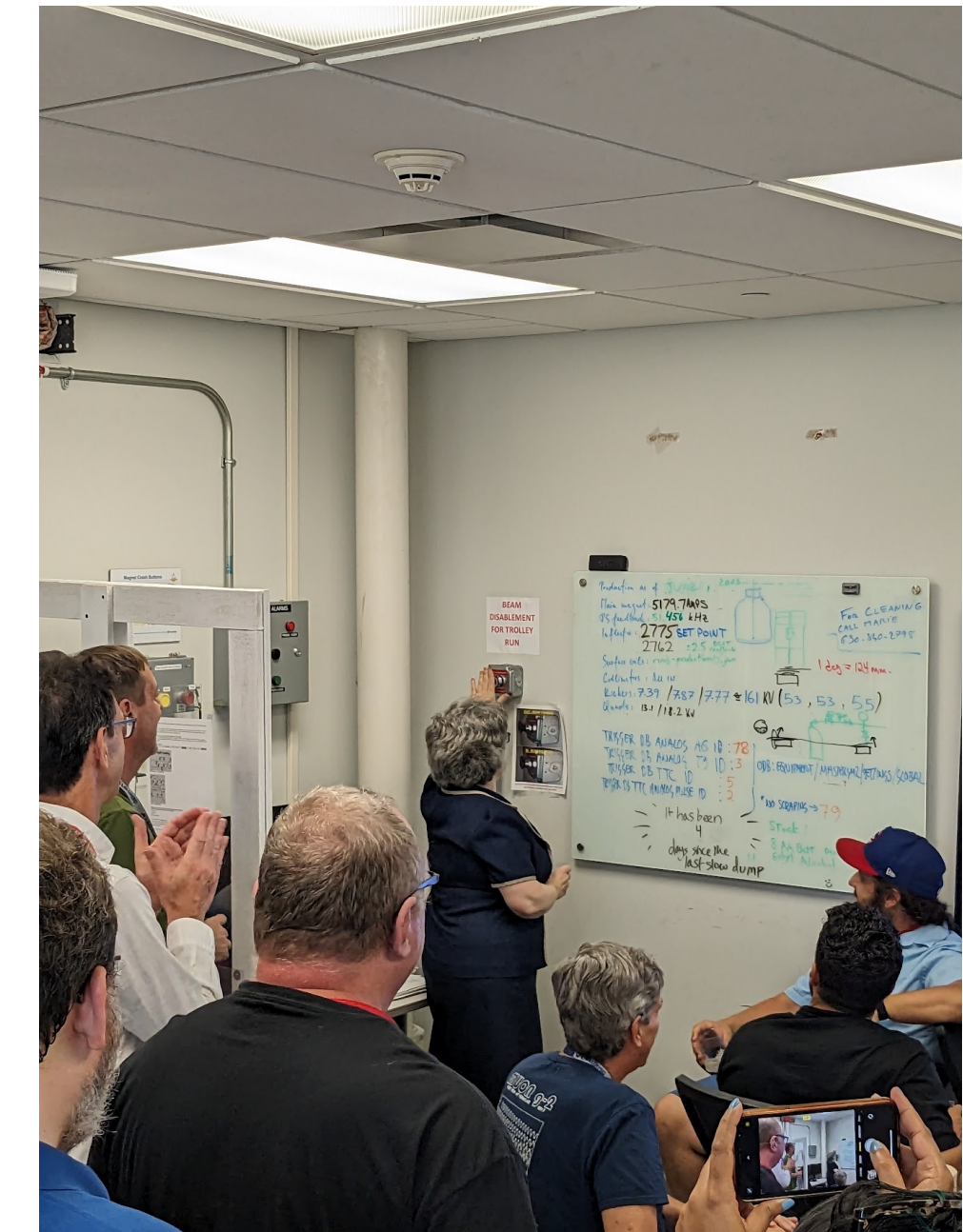
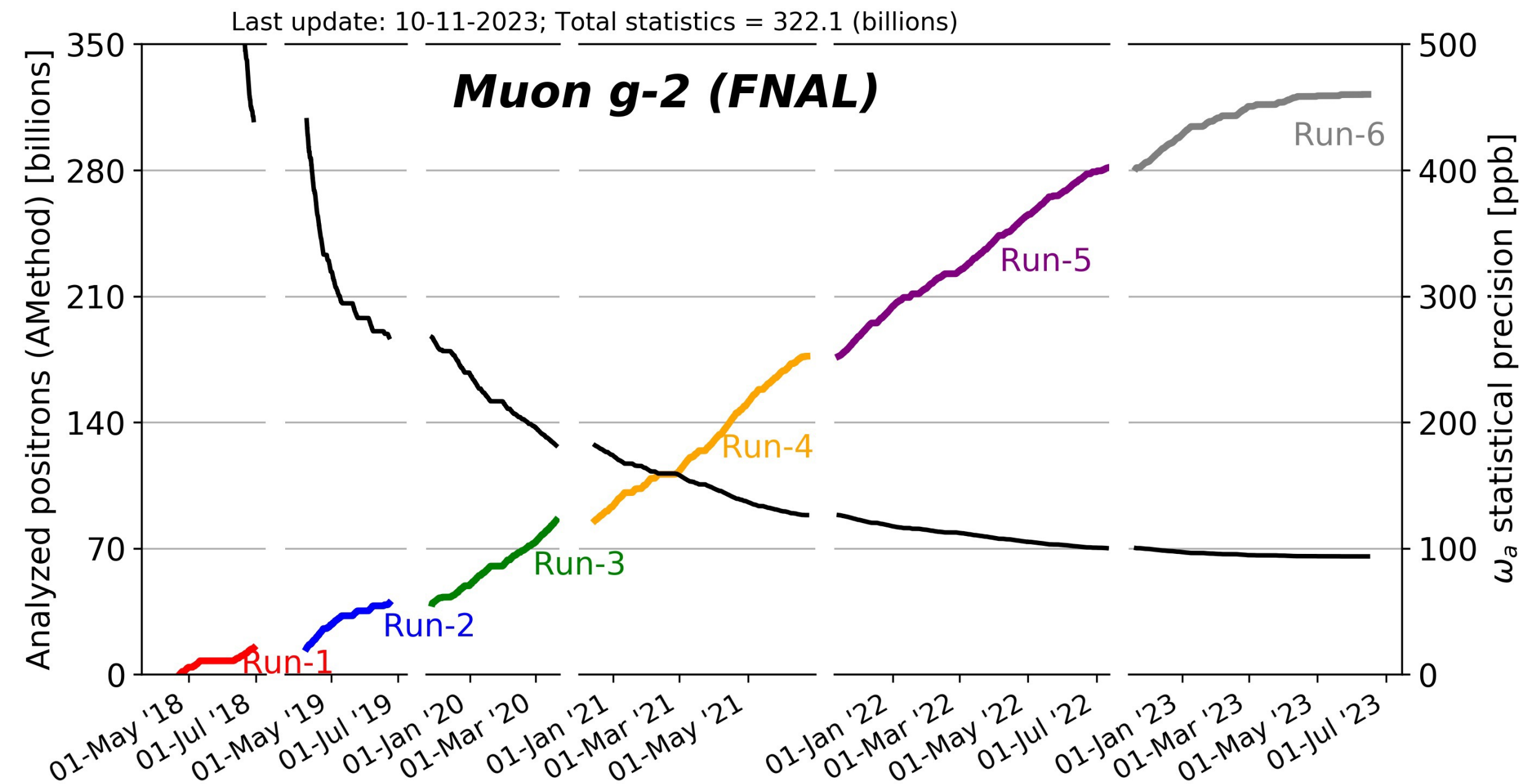


- Large discrepancy between experiment and WP (2020)
- New results since WP 2020
 - **BMW** (swapping HVP from WP with their value) falls **in between** WP (2020) and experiment **New BMW result, see Z. Fodor's talk on Fri 6:15 pm (Sec 06)**
 - **CMD-3** in tension with other e⁺e⁻ machine data (data-driven approach)
- Many **parallel efforts are underway** to resolve the theoretical ambiguity

Status of the Muon g-2 experiment



Celebrating first beam at MC1
(Summer 2017)

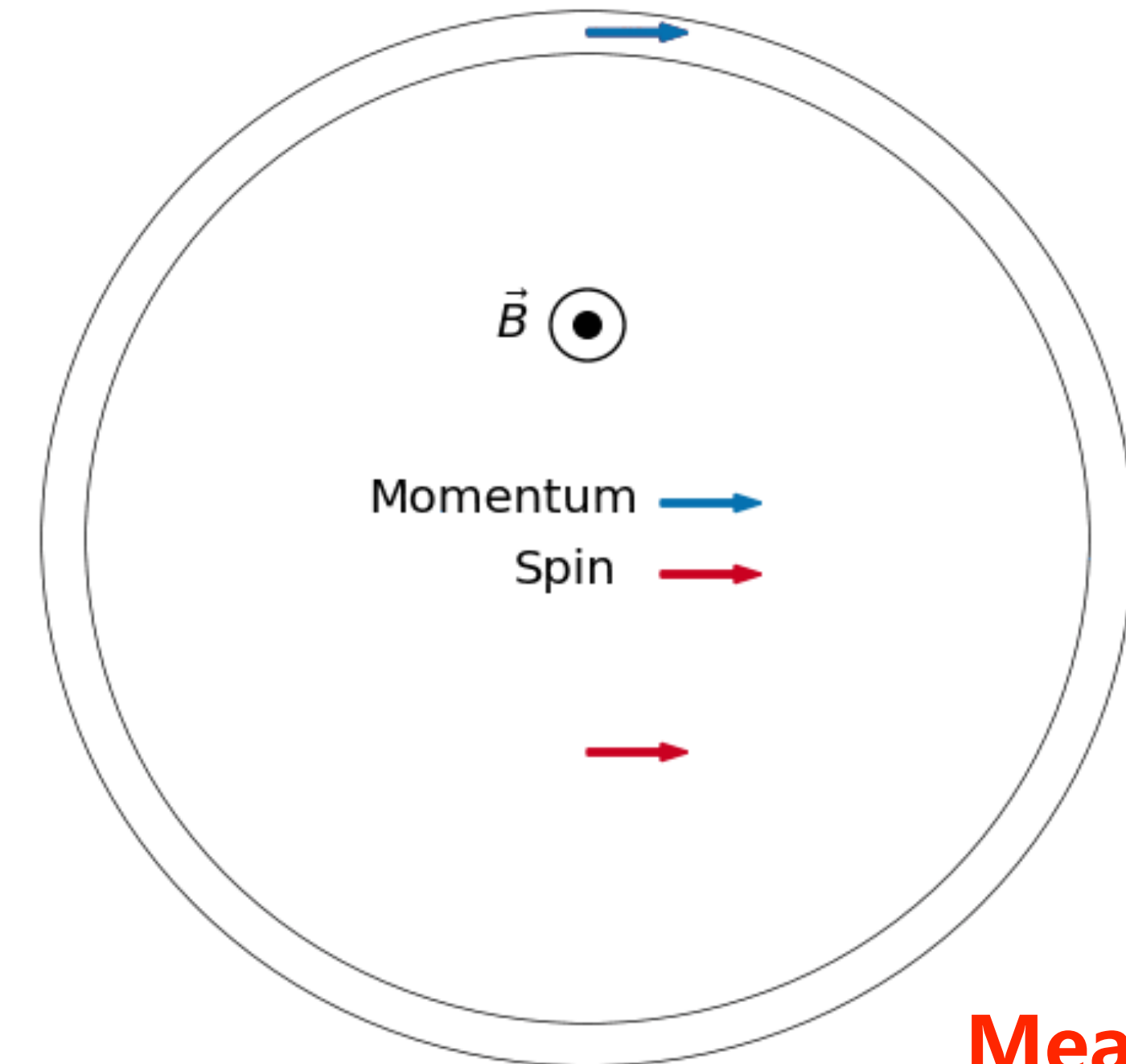
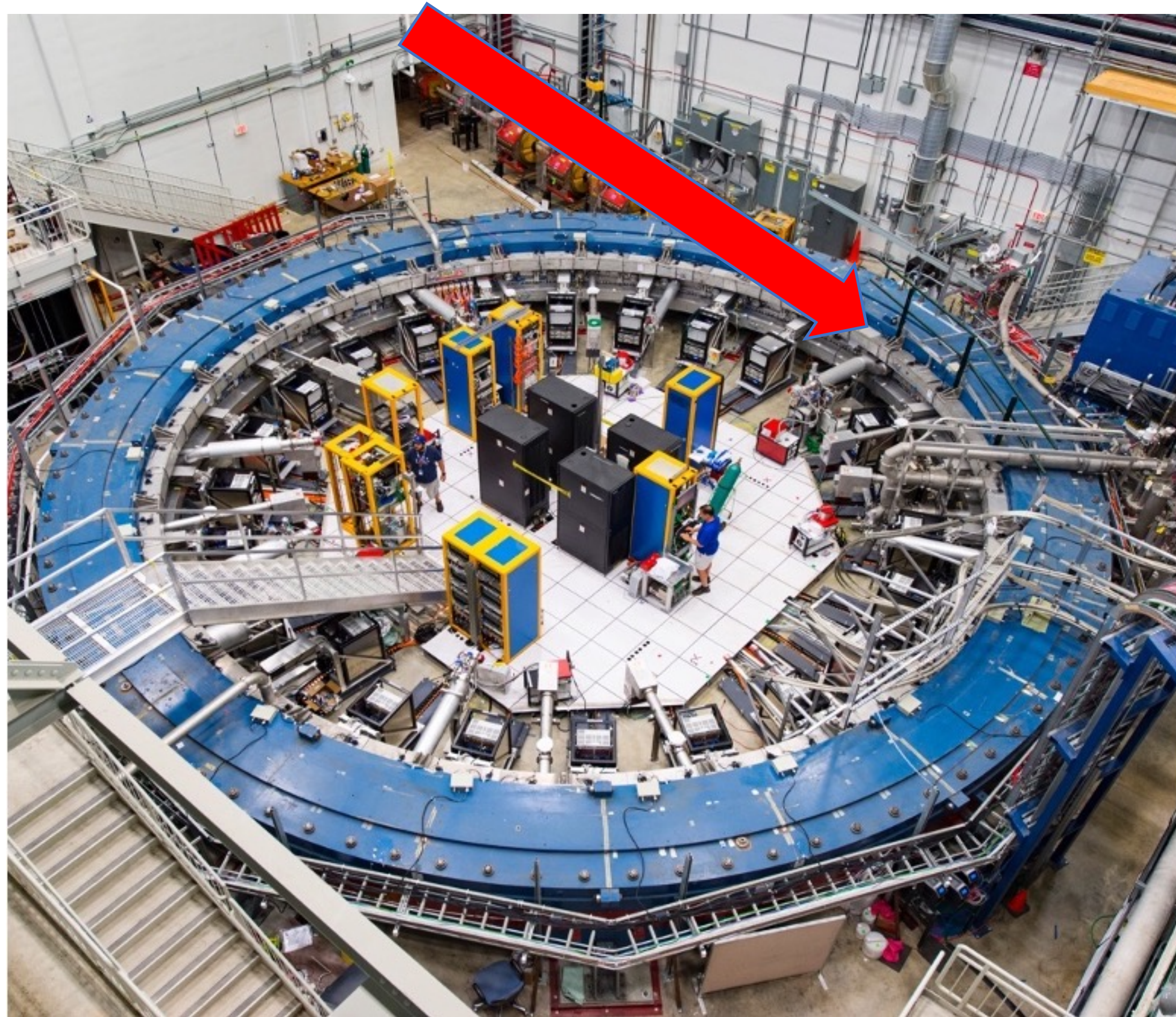


Fermilab director Lia Meringa
pushed the red button to shut
the beam down (Jul 10, 2023)

- Apr 2021: **Run-1** Result (2018 data)
- Aug 2023: **Run-2/3** Result (2019-20 data)
- ~2025: **Run-4/5/6** Result (2021-23 data)
- Reached our proposal goal for statistics (~4x Run-1/2/3)

Principle of g-2 measurement

Inject a spin-polarized muon beam
into a magnetic storage ring



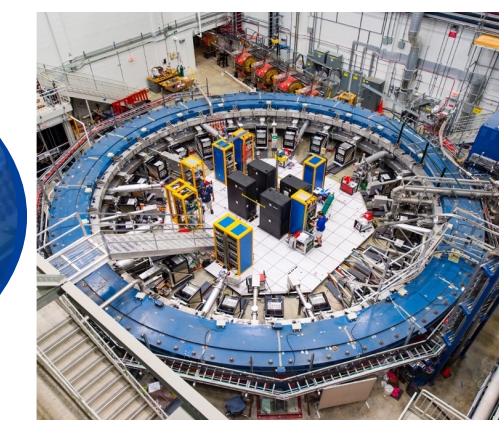
Measure the
difference in
frequency

Measure the
magnetic field
of the storage ring

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

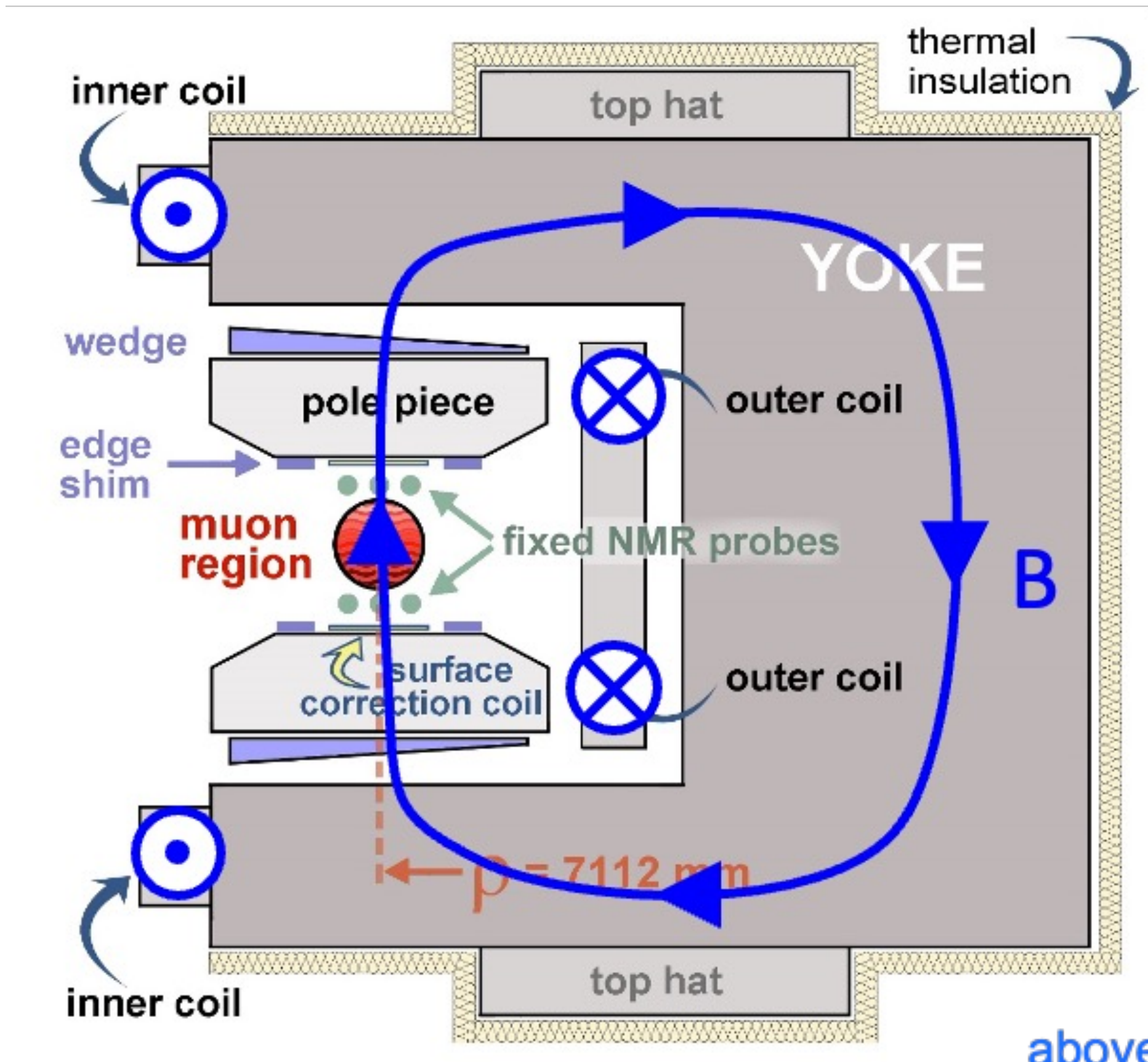
Obtain g-2

Muon g-2 superconducting storage ring

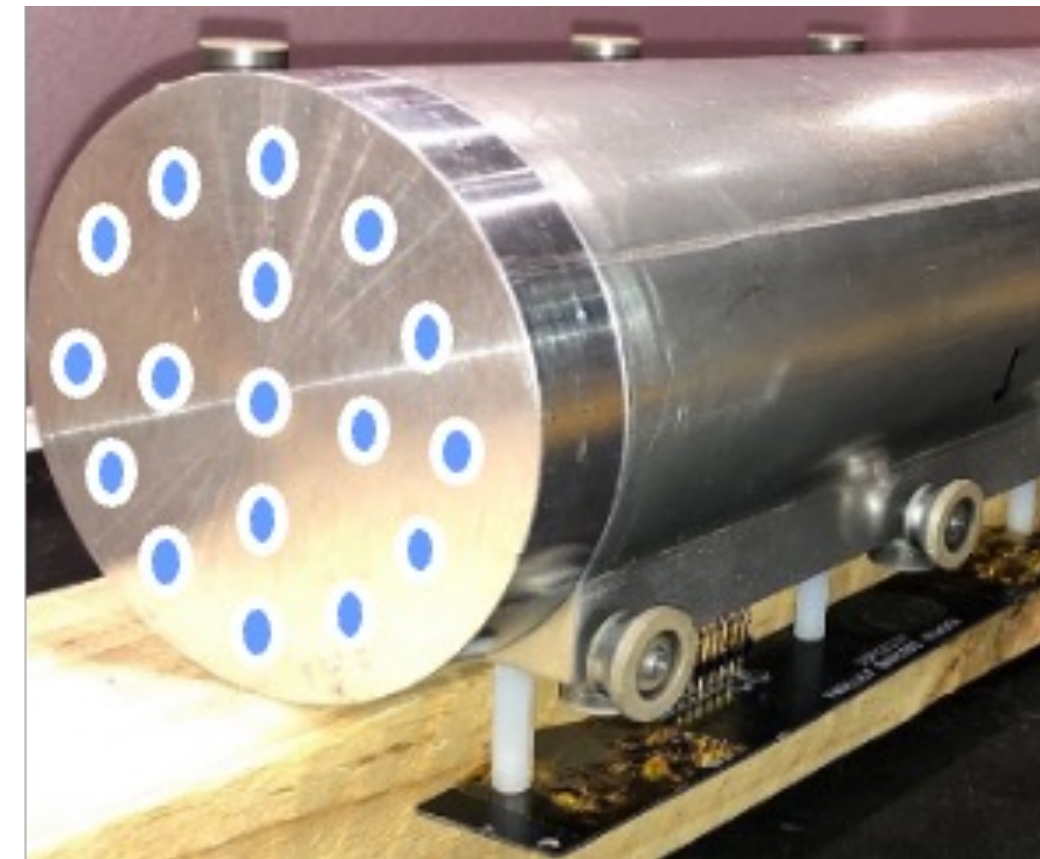


- 14 m diameter, 1.45 T
- C-shaped SC magnet

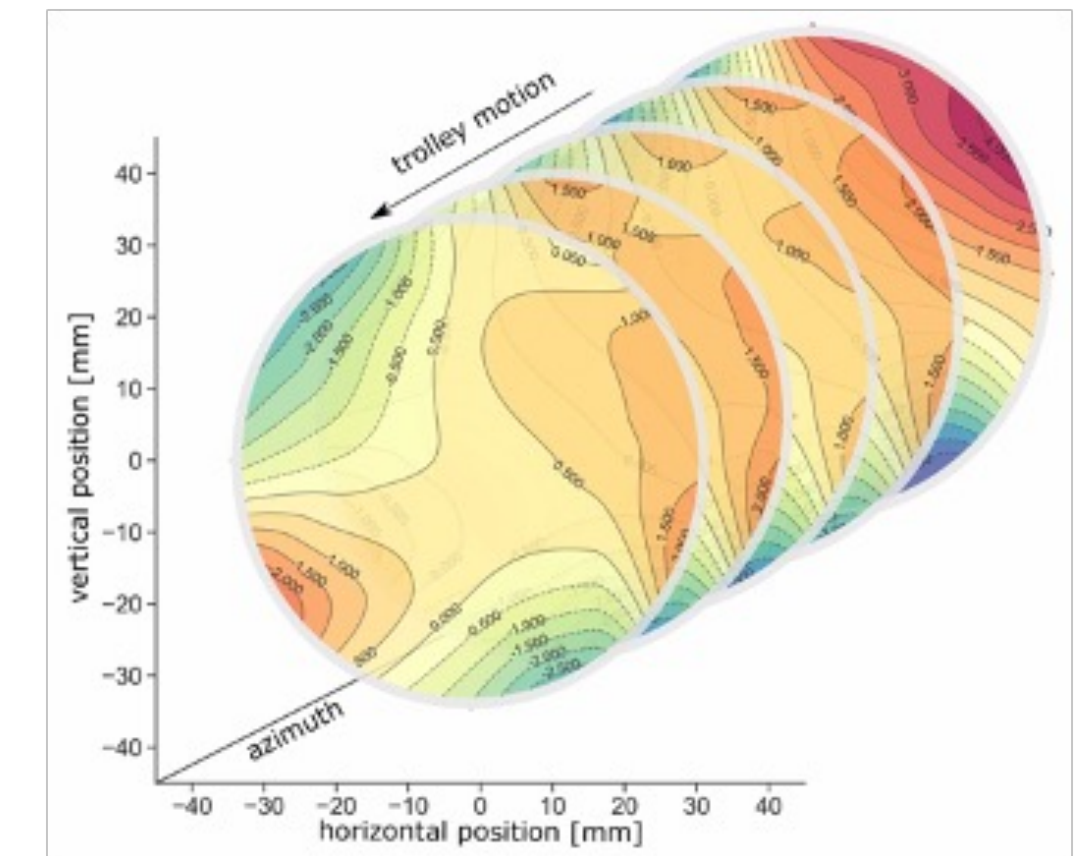
- In-vacuum NMR trolley maps field every ~3 days



Fixed probes
above/below muon
storage region

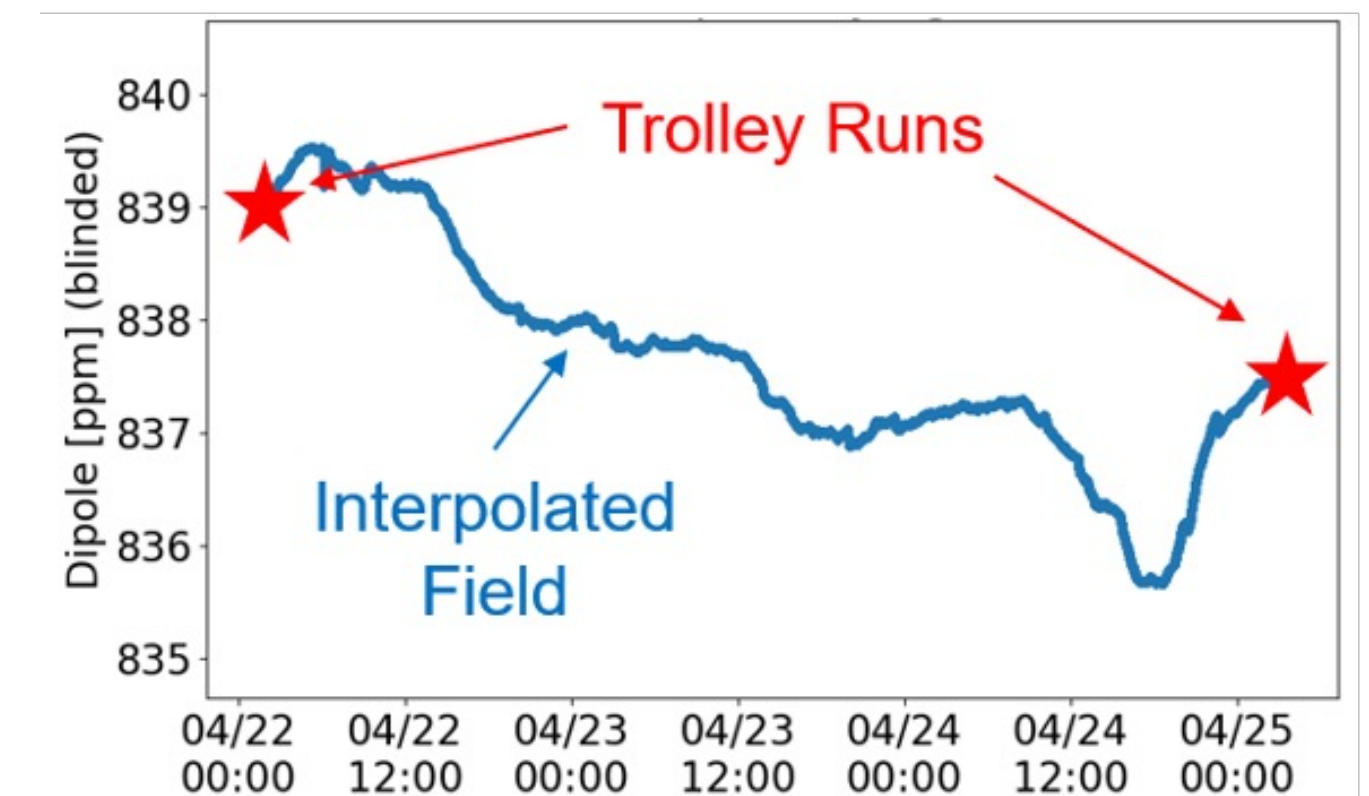
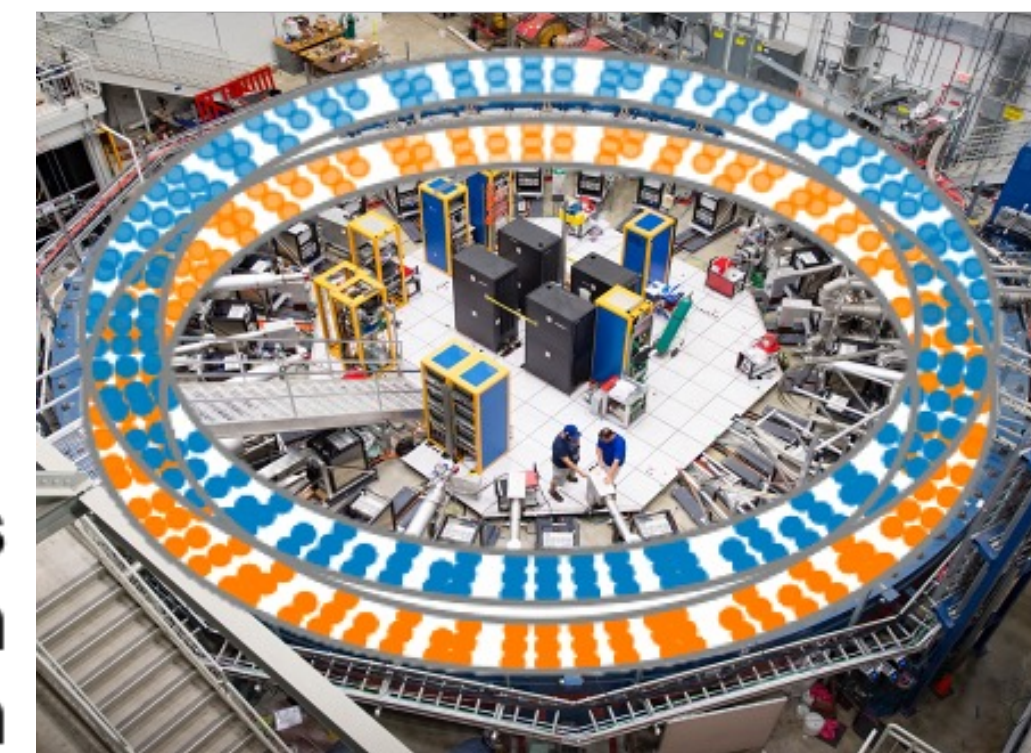


17 petroleum jelly NMR probes

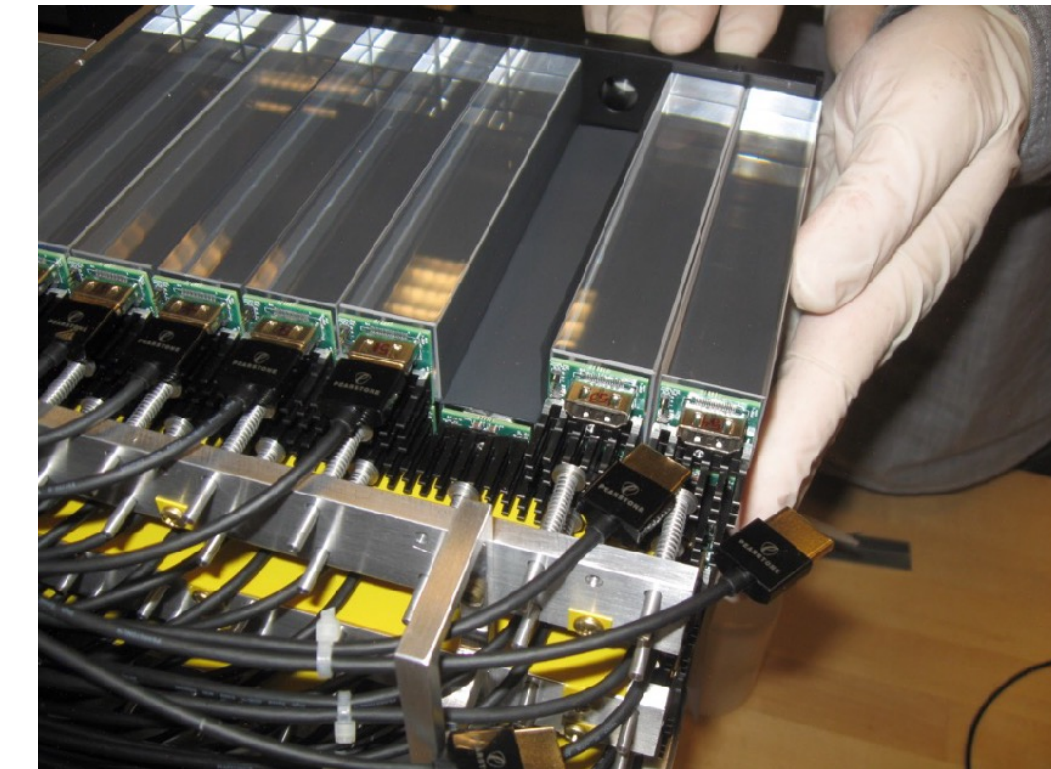
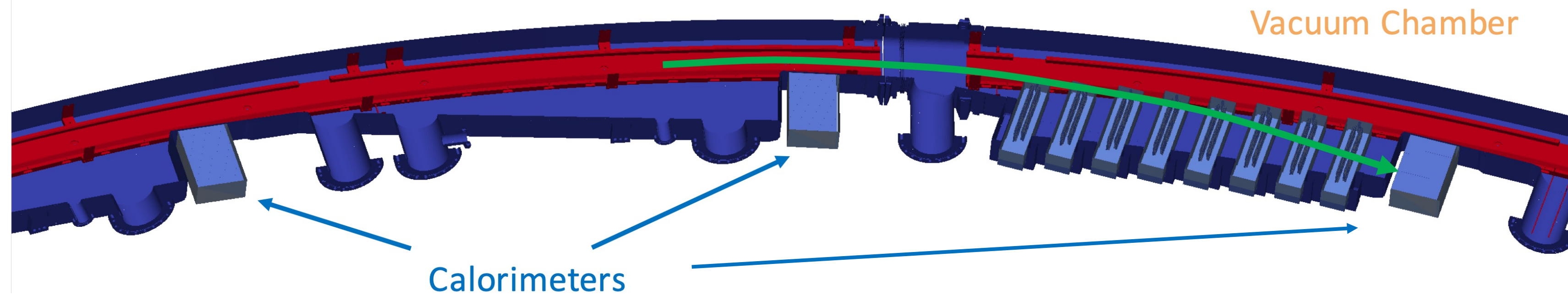
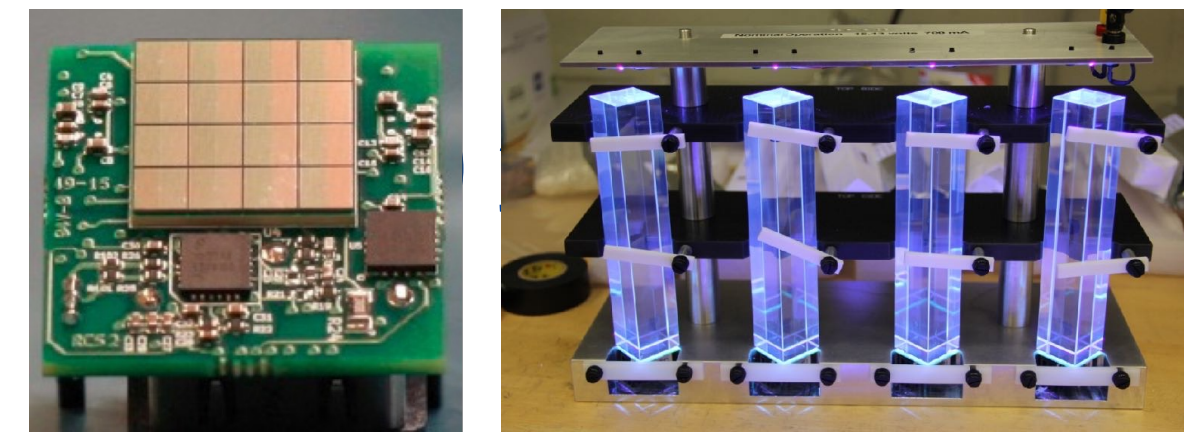


2D field maps (~8000 points)

- 378 fixed NMR probes monitor field during muon storage at 72 locations

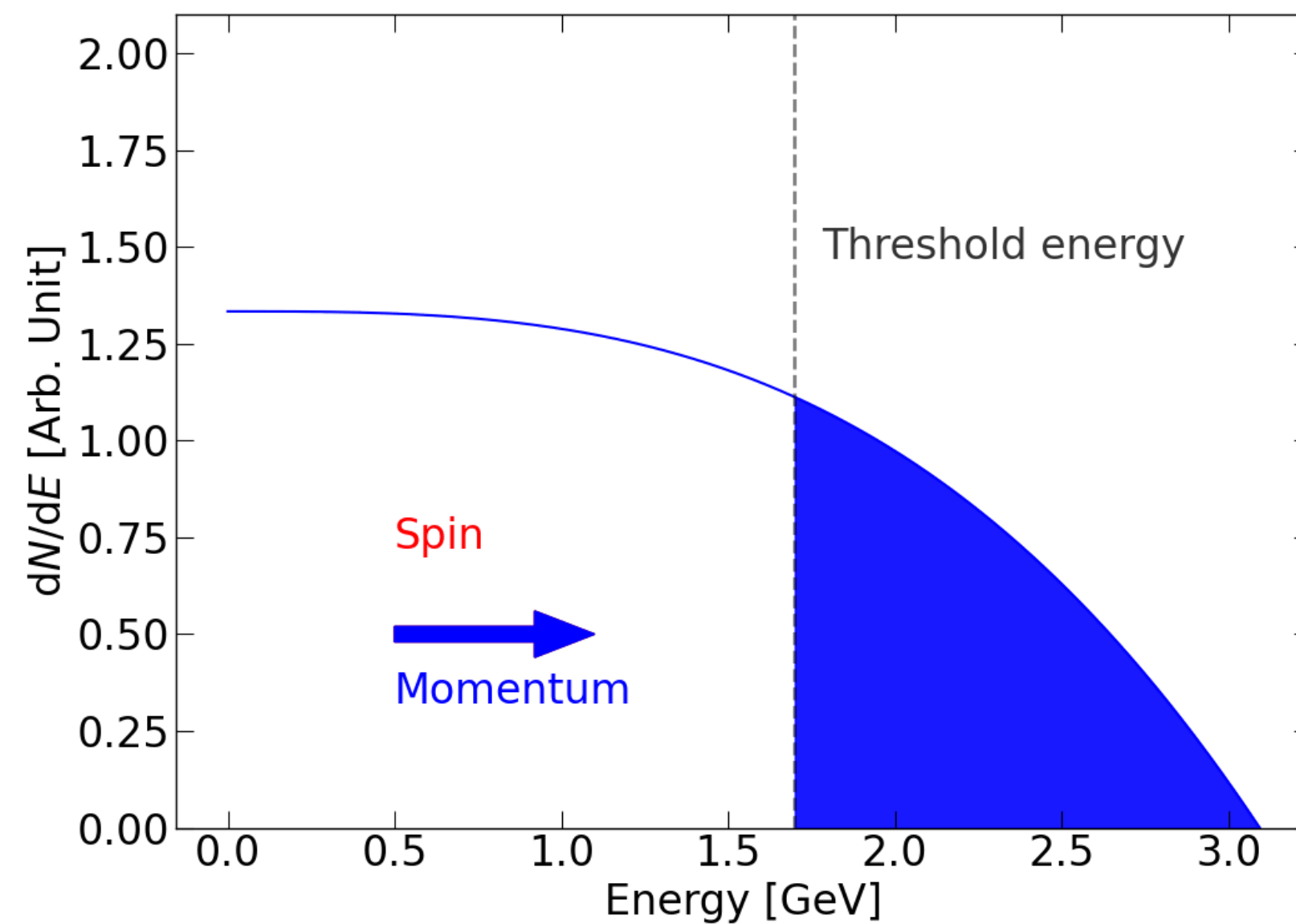
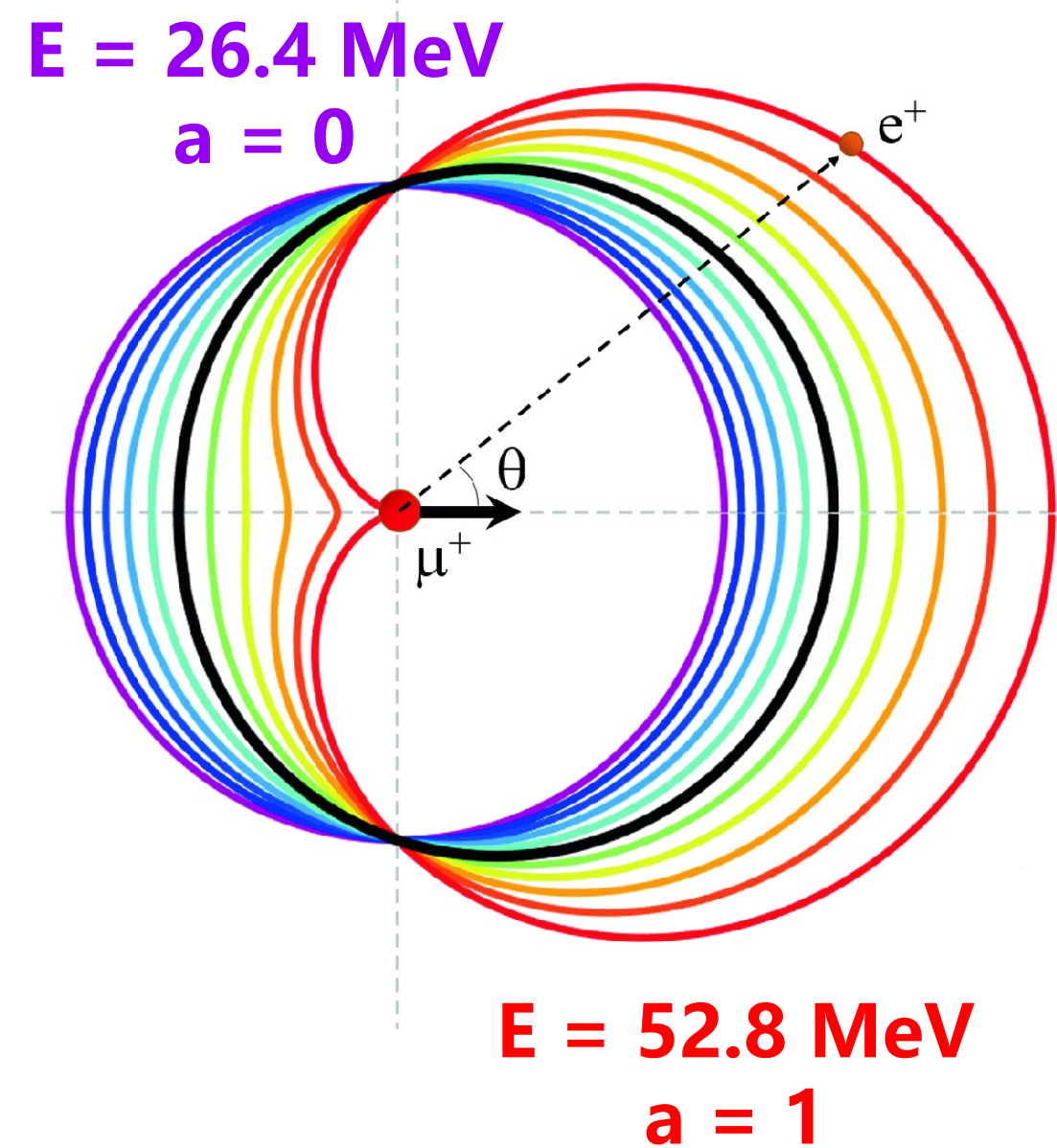


Precession frequency measurement

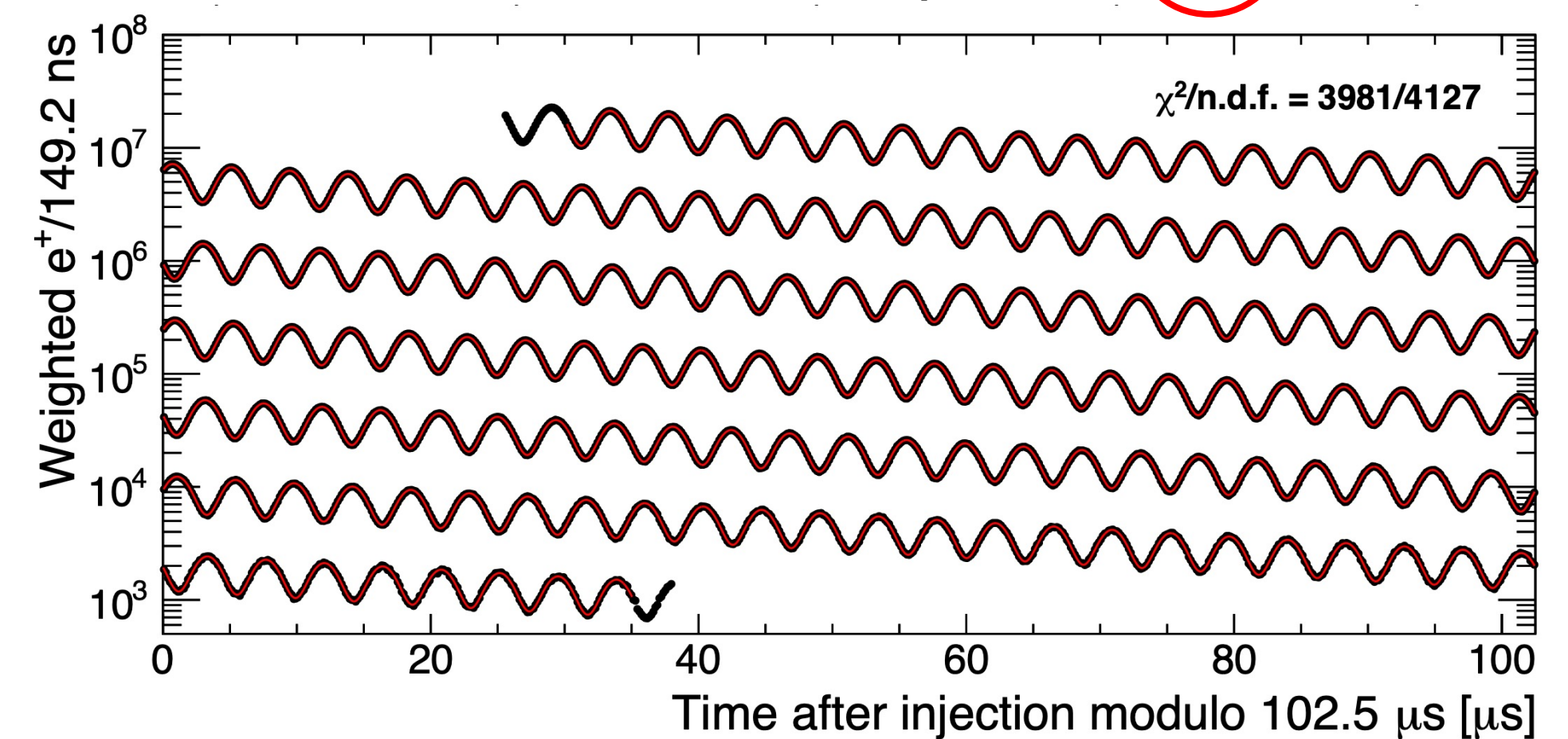


PbF₂ calorimeter

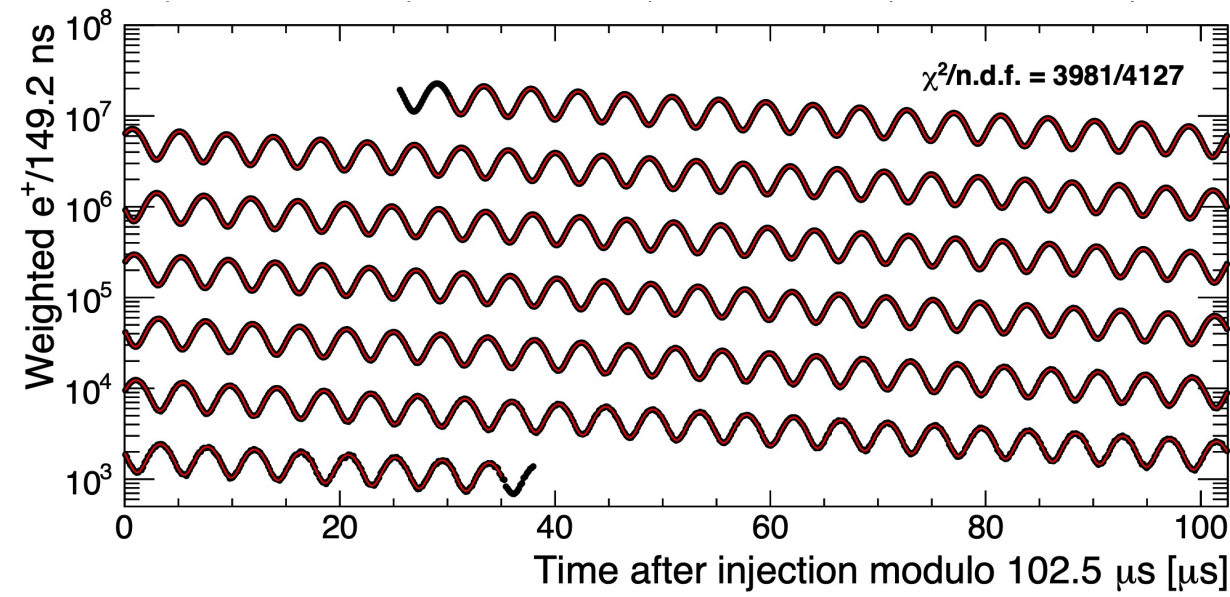
high energy e^+ is emitted preferentially in the muon spin direction due to parity-violating weak decay



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



Additional corrections



see L. Cotrozzi's talk on
Thu 11:00 am (Sec 05)

see KSK's poster 225 on
Thu 7:00 pm (Sec 05)

Beam Dynamics Corrections

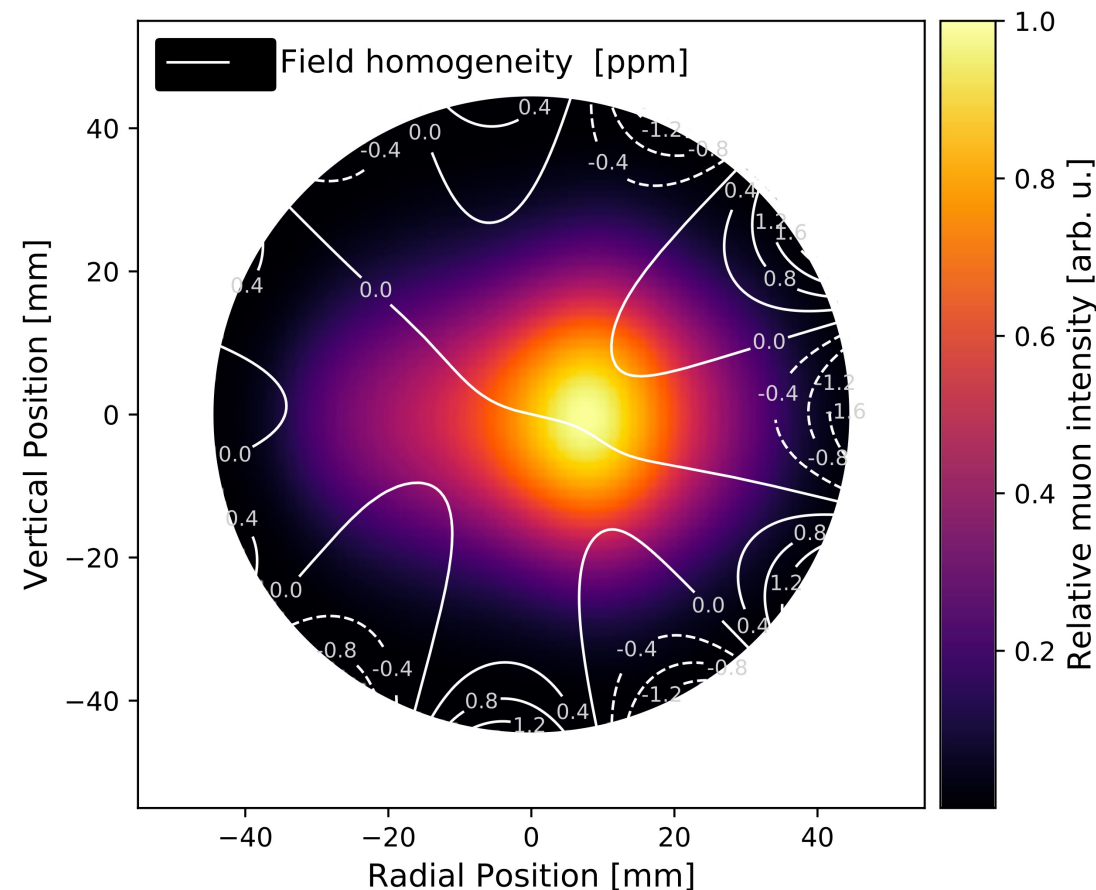
E-field & vertical motion:
Spin precesses slower
than in basic equation

Phase changes over each muon fill:
Phase acceptance, differential
decay, and muon losses

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

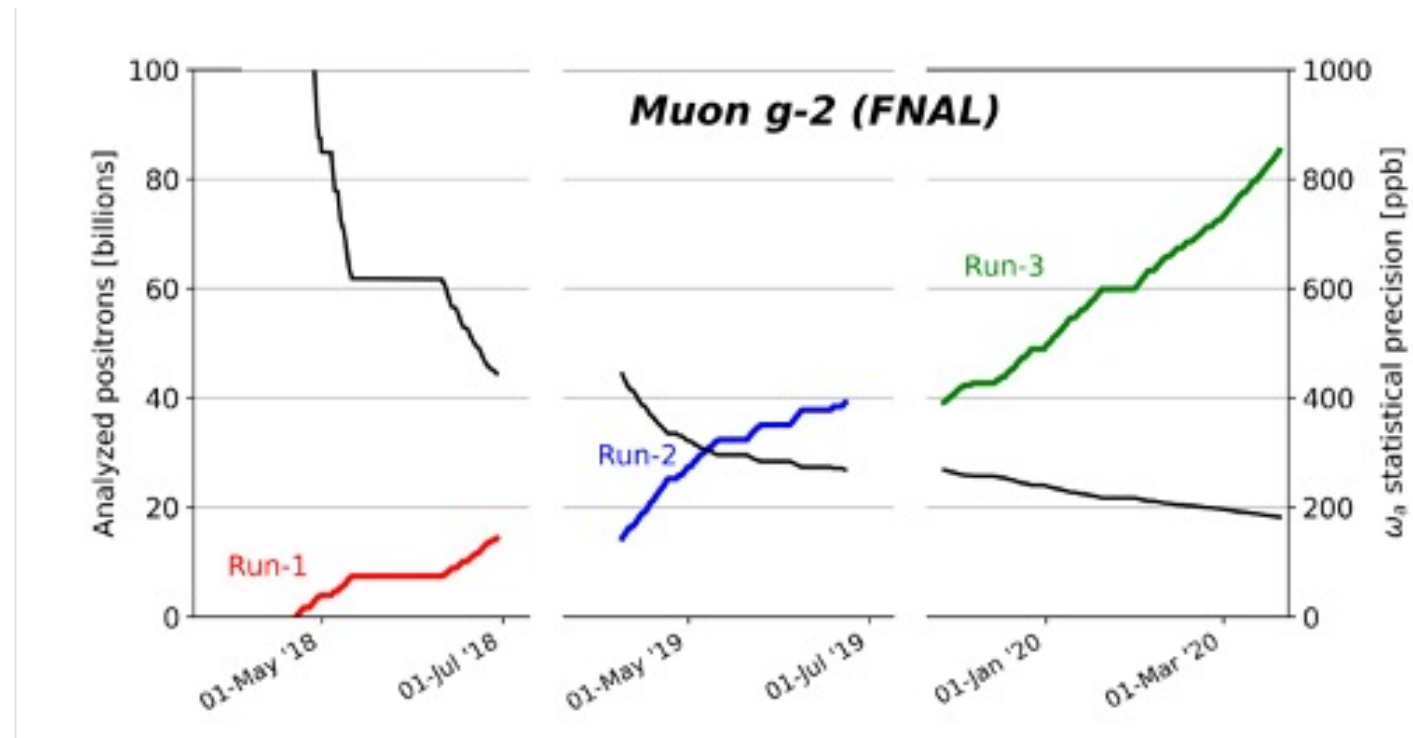
$$a_\mu \sim \frac{\omega_a}{\omega_p} = \frac{\omega_a^m}{\omega_p^m} \frac{1 + \overbrace{C_e + C_p} + \overbrace{C_{pa} + C_{dd} + C_{ml}}}{1 + \underbrace{B_k + B_q}}$$

Transient magnetic fields:
Quad vibrations and kicker eddy current

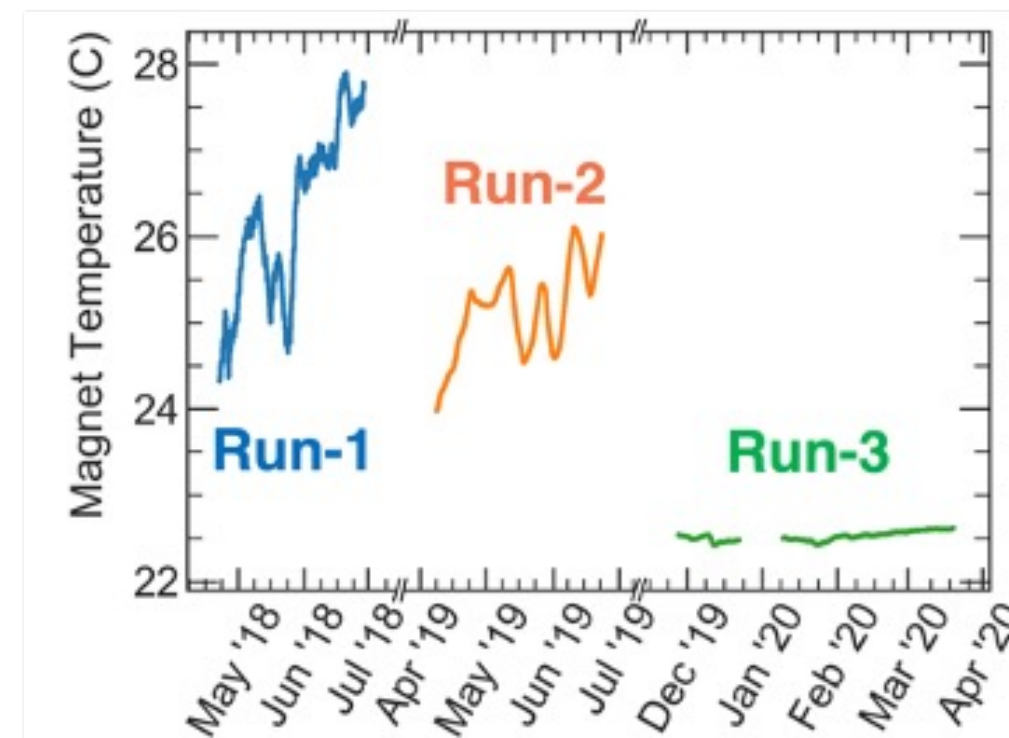


- ω_a corrections dominated Run-1 systematics: 500(93) ppb
- For Run-2/3 they are 580(40) ppb, dominated by C_e and C_p

Run-2/3 uncertainty improvements

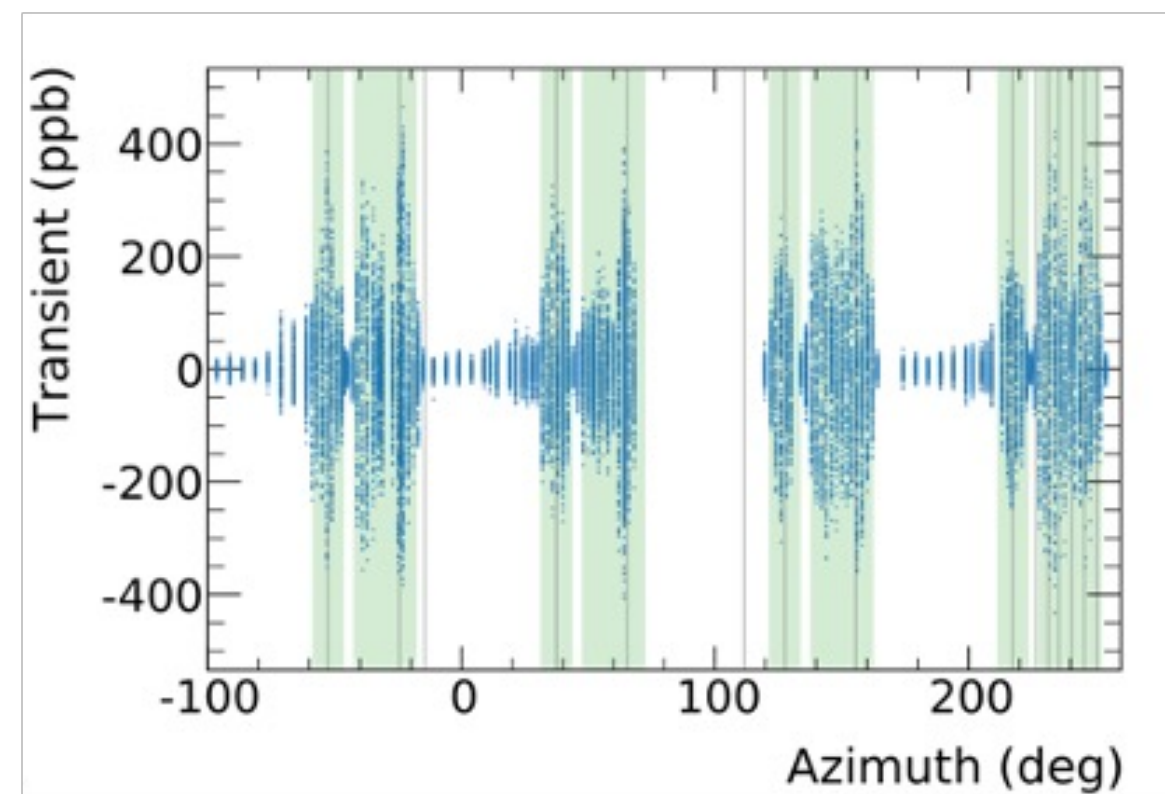
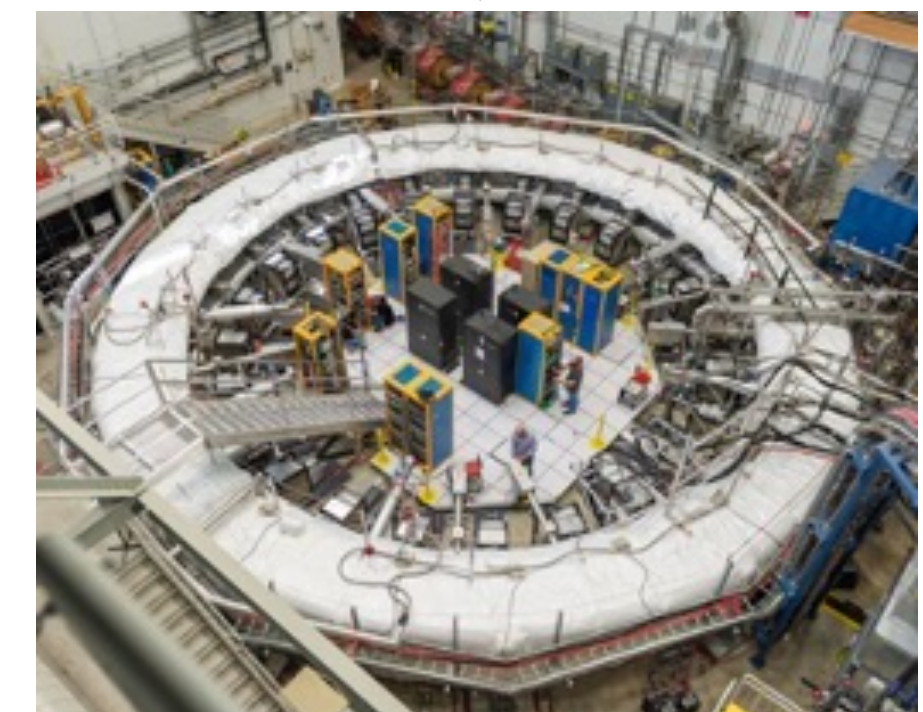
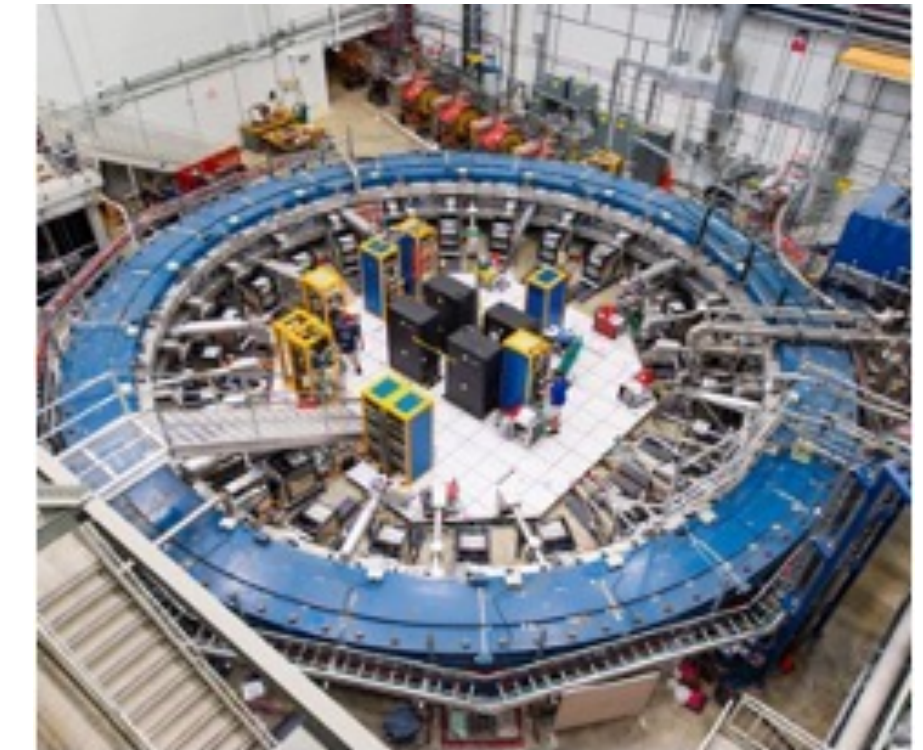


Statistics

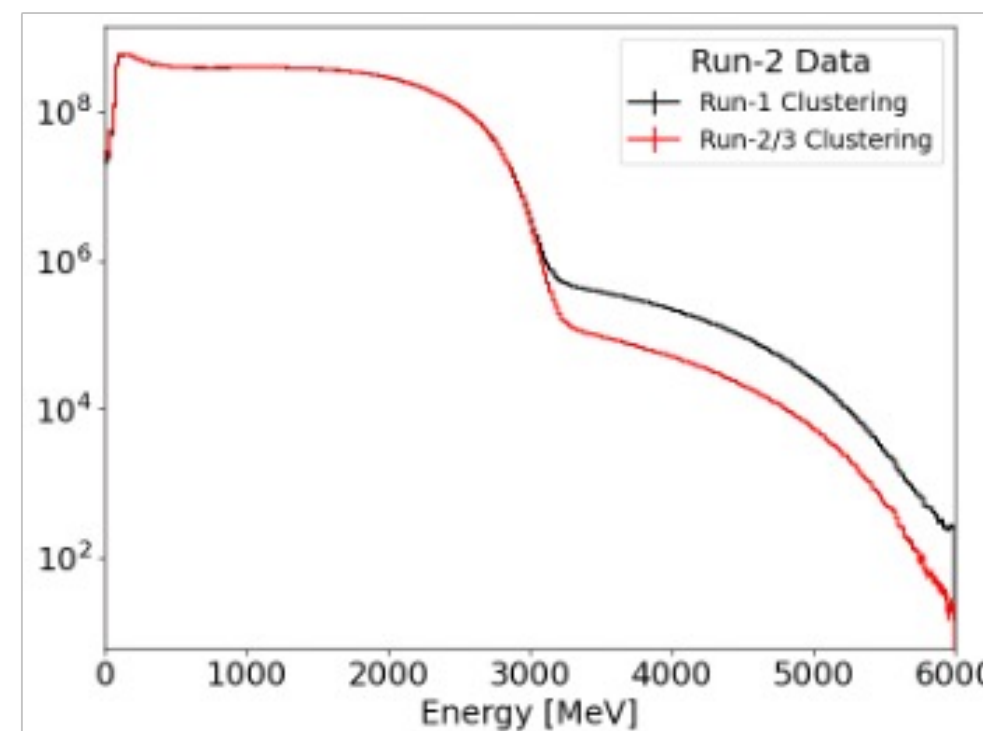


Running Conditions

- Damaged quad resistors fixed
- Hall/Ring temperature stabilized
- Kicker strength improved



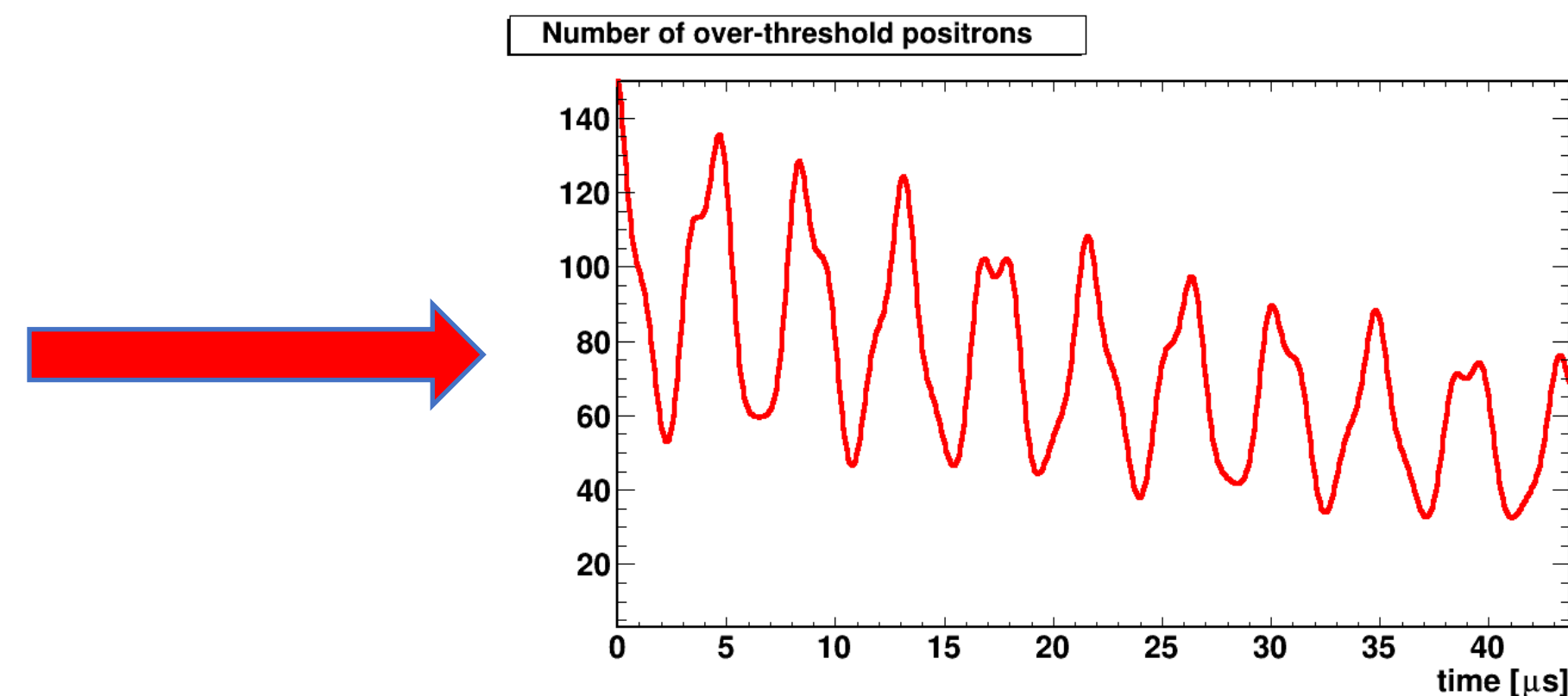
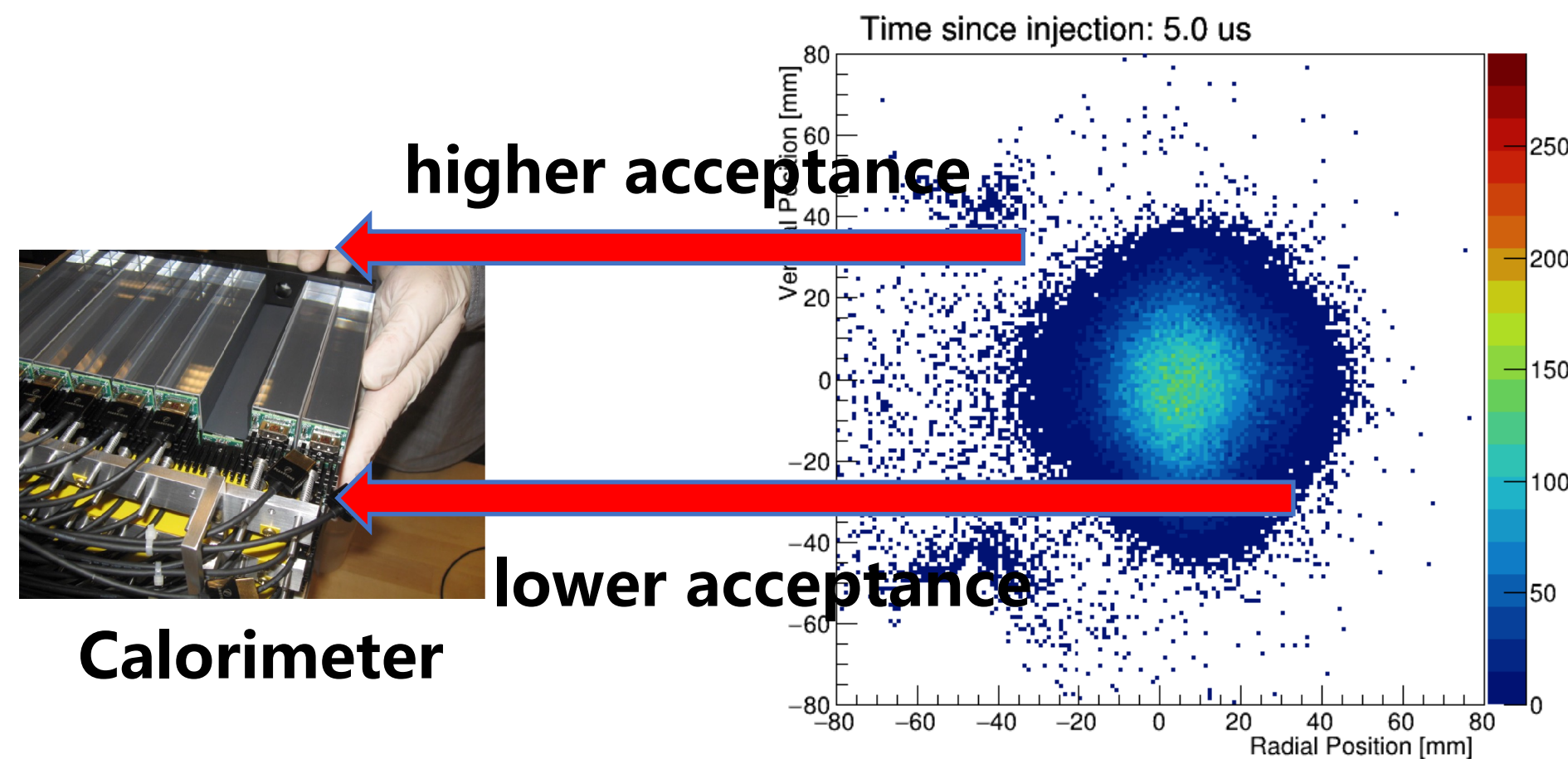
Systematic Measurements & Studies



Analysis Improvements

Suppressing CBO with a RF system

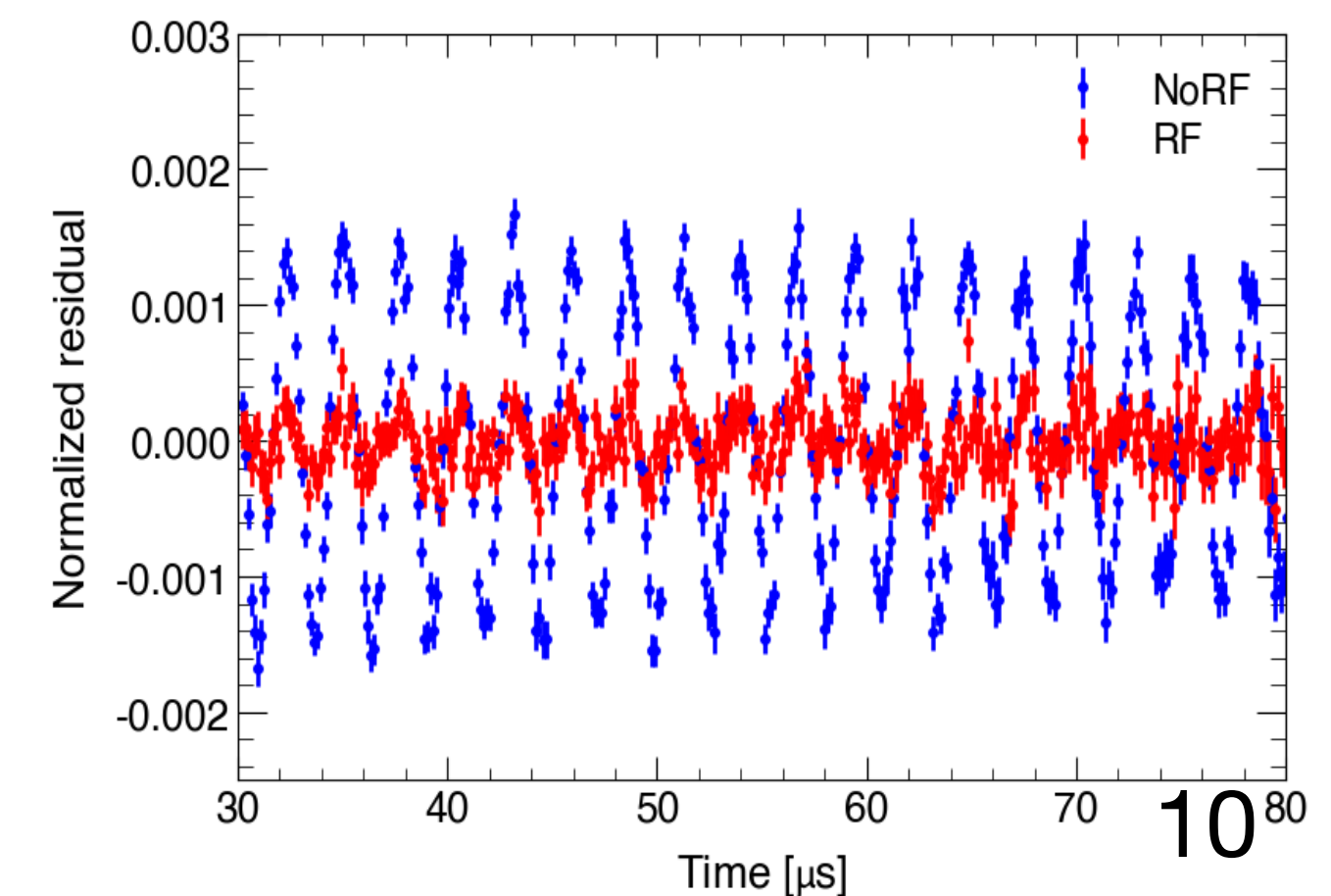
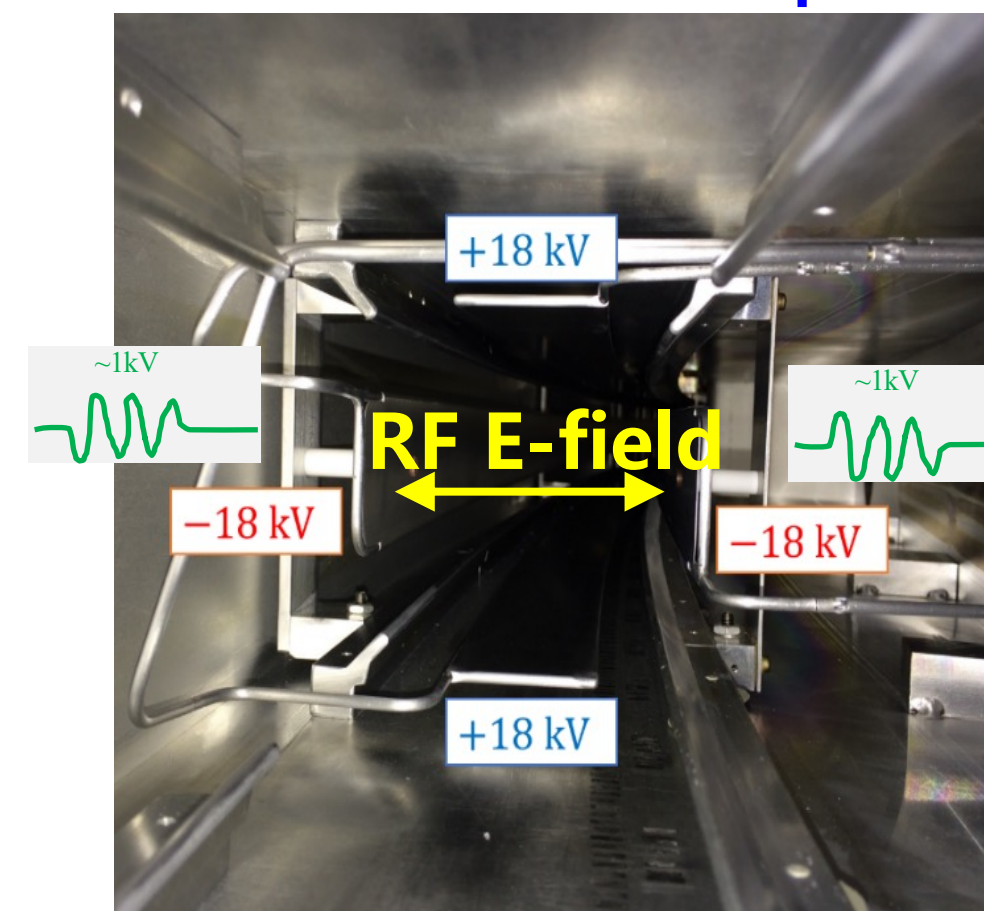
- CBO is the coherent transverse betatron oscillation
- Coupled with the calorimeter acceptance, it distorts the time spectrum



- Implemented a 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



Run-4/5/6 expected improvements

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

TABLE I. Values and uncertainties of the \mathcal{R}'_μ 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	32
	C_p	10
	C_{pa}	13
	C_{dd}	17
	C_{ml}	3
ω_p	$f_{\text{calib}} \cdot \langle \omega'_p(\vec{r}) \times M(\vec{r}) \rangle$	46
	B_k	13
	B_q	20
	$\mu'_p(34.7^\circ)/\mu_e$	11
	m_μ/m_e	22
	$g_e/2$	0
	Total systematic for \mathcal{R}'_μ	70
	Total external parameters	25
	Total for a_μ	215

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

Expected Run-4/5/6 improvements
(Estimation for systematics on-going)

~100 (in total Runs 1-6), ~x4 stats

~x10 reduction of CBO with the RF system (Run-5/6)

New signal processing algorithm

New beam-monitoring system (miniSciFi)

New tracker-based analysis method

More calibrations + cross-calibrations.

Better understanding and handling of magnet drift.

More and better measurements

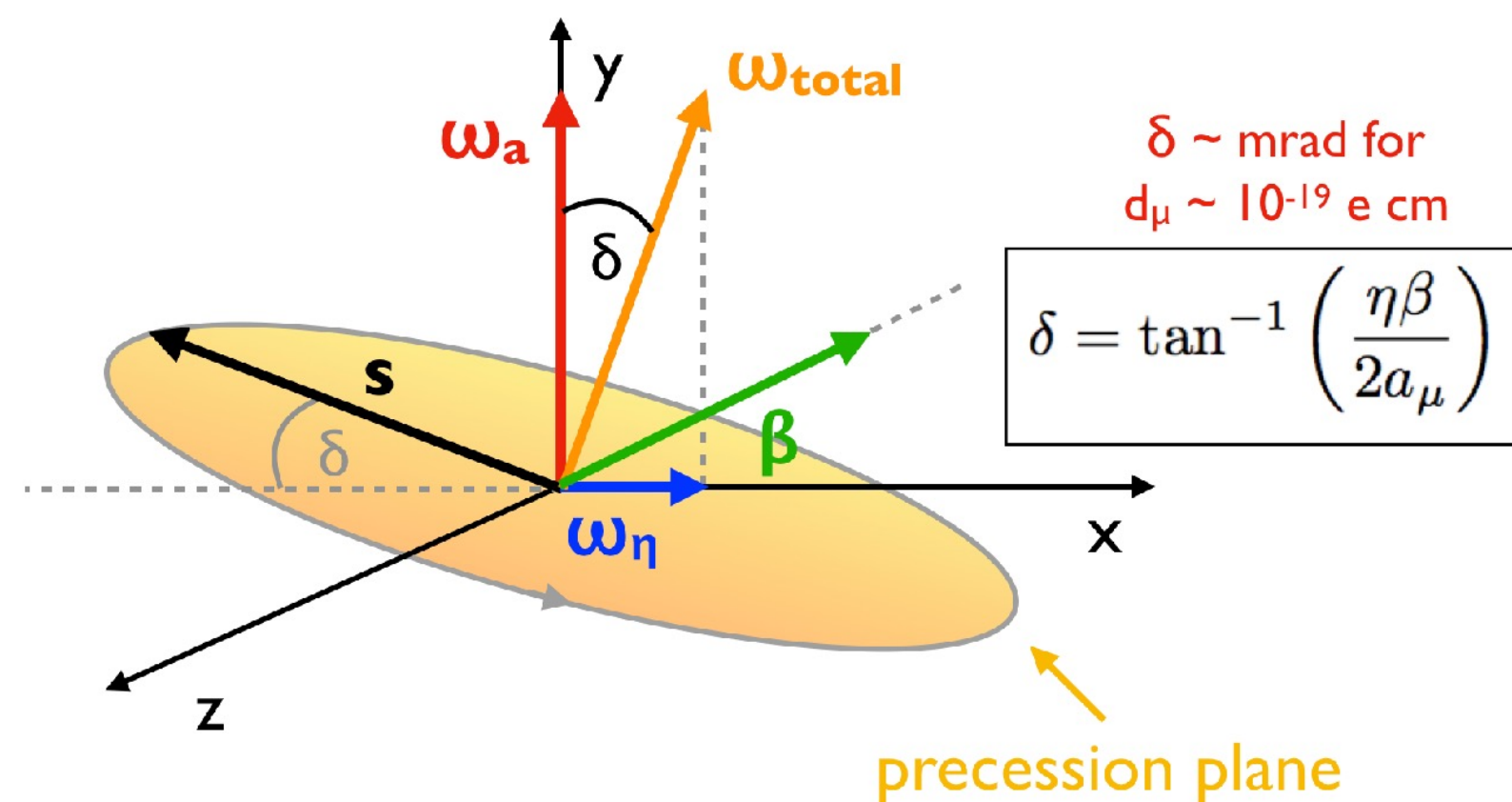
Surpassed the TDR systematics goal of 100 ppb.
And possibly even smaller for Run-4/5/6!

BSM searches (EDM, CPT/LI, DM)

see B. Mitra's talk on
Fri 8:47 am (Sec 03)

• Muon Electric Dipole Moment (EDM)

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

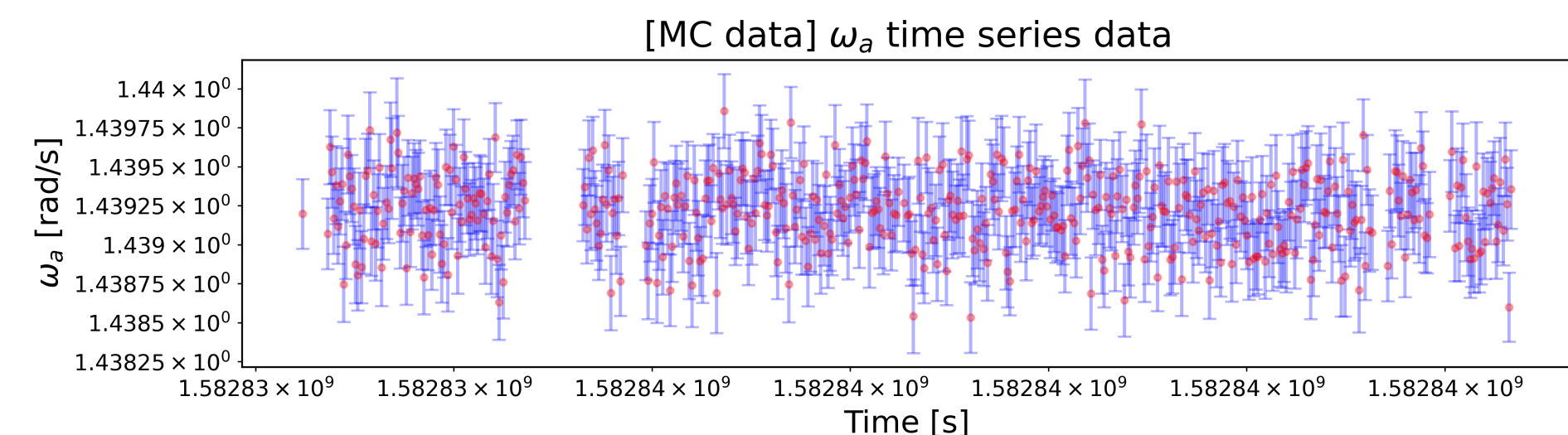


• CPT and Lorentz Invariance Violation

- ω_a modulated at the sidereal motion freq.
- Run-2/3 analysis in review.
- Current limit (BNL): $1.4 \times 10^{-24} \text{ GeV}$ →
Projected limit (FNAL Run-2/3): $\mathcal{O}(10^{-25}) \text{ GeV}$

• Ultralight Muonic Dark Matter (scalar)

- ω_a modulated at the DM Compton frequency.
- Run-2/3 analysis in progress.



Summary

- Our collaboration has completed the data-taking in Summer 2023
- Run-2/3 results announced last year (PRL **131**, 161802 (2023)), detailed analysis report in arXiv:2402.15410 (accepted by PRD).
- Analysis of the remaining data (Run-4/5/6 taken from 2021-2023) is underway
- A final result with ~ 140 ppb uncertainty is expected to be published in 2025
 - We met the TDR statistical goal and will likely 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 was significantly reduced.
- This result will set the stage for a final showdown between the current theory and experiment in 2025
- BSM searches are also underway – EDM, CPT/LV and DM

Acknowledgement



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TSUNG-DAO LEE INSTITUTE

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Science and
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