(image source: https://www.quantamagazine.org/last-hope-experiment-finds-evidence-for-unknown-particles-20210407/)



Lattice HVP: methodology

Ethan T. Neil (Colorado) (g-2)_µ TI Virtual Meeting 04/15/24



Outline

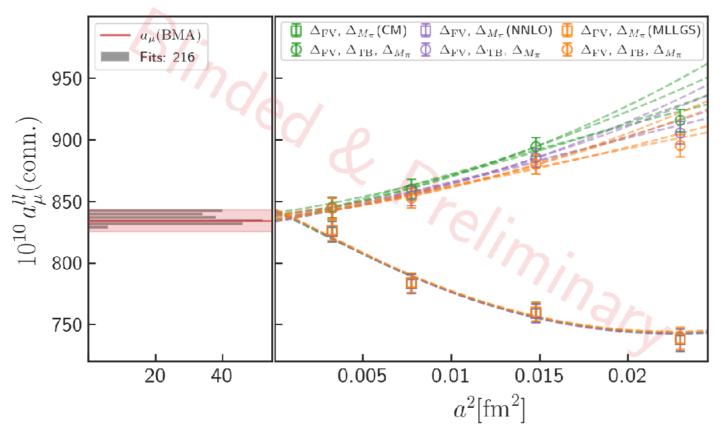
Goal: coordinate methodology for presentation of lattice HVP results, including combinations.

- 1. Common methods: model averaging/blinding
- 2. Scale setting and mass tuning
- 3. Combination procedure and example

Methods: model averaging/blinding

 Model averaging uses fit results weighted by model probability (p~exp(-AIC/2), AIC=χ²+2k) to estimate systematics due to model choice. AIC-based MA pioneered by BMW in lattice calculations and in (g-2) HVP; now widely used in lattice HVP.





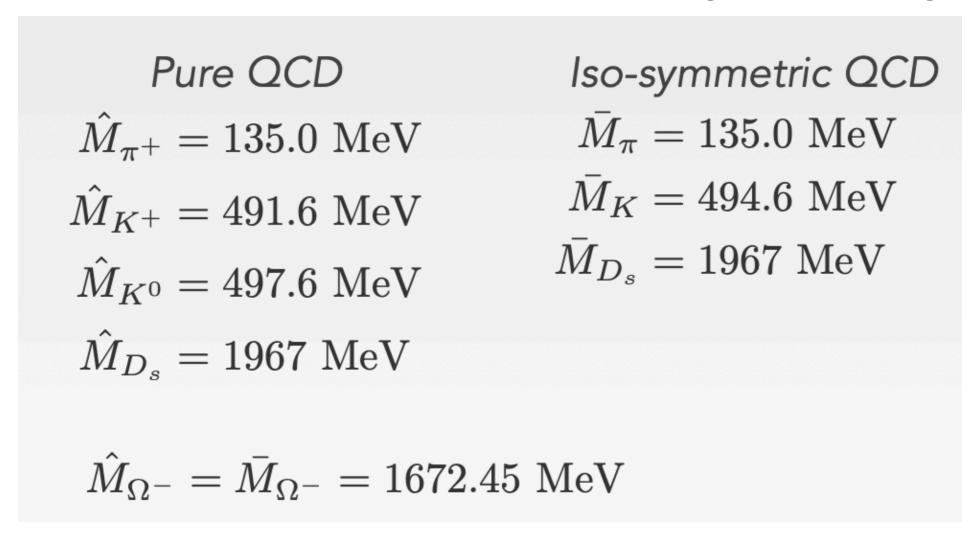
- Blinding is now also common practice, following the example of the Fermilab (g-2) experiment. Unknown additive/multiplicative offsets are added to data in analysis pipeline; removed once analysis choices are finalized.
- Plot to the left shows both in action!

Scale setting

- Lattice produces dimensionless numbers: need to fix quark masses (next slide) and overall energy scale to get physics.
- Ω baryon as most common choice: M_{Ω} -=1672.45(29) MeV, 0.02% experimental error (!), precise from lattice since only strange quarks. (QED effects matter at some point; <0.2% shift.) f_{π} another common precise choice.
- w_0 as a useful pure-glue intermediate quantity: calculate w_0/a on each ensemble, use $w_0M_{\Omega_-}$ to fix w_0 (fm).
- This is just review again: I don't think any common choice or prescription is needed here...

Mass tuning

Portelli prescription from TI meeting, Edinburgh '22:



(A. Portelli, https://indico.ph.ed.ac.uk/event/112/contributions/1663/attachments/999/1466/portelli.pdf)

- · Q: Do we want to adopt this scheme for the whitepaper?
- Q: In principle, calculations with other prescriptions need to be corrected (see e.g. RBC/UKQCD '23 where explicit results in two schemes are given.) Should this be included in combinations? Should we give required derivatives?

Combination method

- Following FLAG methodology (FLAG '21, 2.3.) Given: $\{(x_i, \sigma_i^{st}, \sigma_i^{sys})\}$
 - 1. Compute total errors and weights ω_i:

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{(\sigma_i^{st})^2 + (\sigma_i^{sys})^2} \qquad \qquad \omega_i = \frac{\sigma_i^{-2}}{\sum_{i=1}^M \sigma_i^{-2}}$$

2. Compute covariance, where errors are correlated (take 100%):

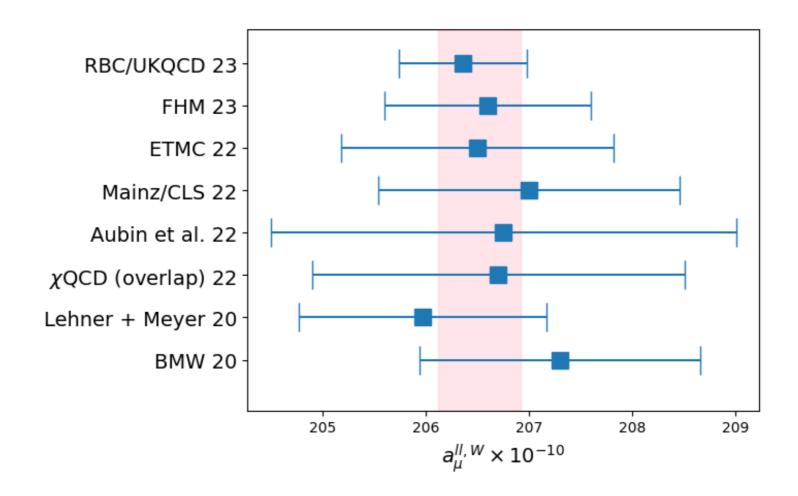
$$\sigma_{i;j} = \sqrt{\sum_{lpha} [\sigma_i^{(lpha)}]^2}$$
 with $oldsymbol{lpha}$ running over *correlated* errors. $C_{ij} = egin{cases} \sigma_i^2, & i = j; \ \sigma_{i;j}\sigma_{j;i}, & i
eq j. \end{cases}$

3. Weighted average:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} x_{i} \qquad \bar{\sigma}^{2} = \sum_{i,j} \omega_{i} \omega_{j} C_{ij}$$

• Q: Policy for new results superseding old? (Just "newest result from each group" seems simplest.)

Combination example: window HVP



- 100% stat correlation between Aubin '22 and FHM '23 taken (both MILC gauge configs). No scheme/"world" corrections; variations between groups sort of average over this above. Python code available on request. **Q:** include χQCD/RBC correlation?
- Result: $a_{\mu}^{\parallel,W}=206.52(40)$ (0.2% rel. unc.)
- If I assume 100% correlation between all systematics instead, then I get 206.52(80); 0.4% rel. unc. (Too conservative?)

Some questions:

- Should we adopt and state an explicit convention for mass tuning in pure/iso-sym QCD?
- Should we worry about mass-scheme corrections in averages explicitly? Or let variation between groups deal with it in averages?
- How much correlation between systematics to assume?
 Getting too granular may be difficult since different groups break errors up in different ways...
- Policy for superseded results: just adopt newest for each group/ quantity? Show older calculations not used in averages?

Thank you!