

Recent calculation of the magnetic moment of the muon

Z. Fodor

Penn State, Univ. Wuppertal, FZ Juelich, Univ. Budapest, UCSD

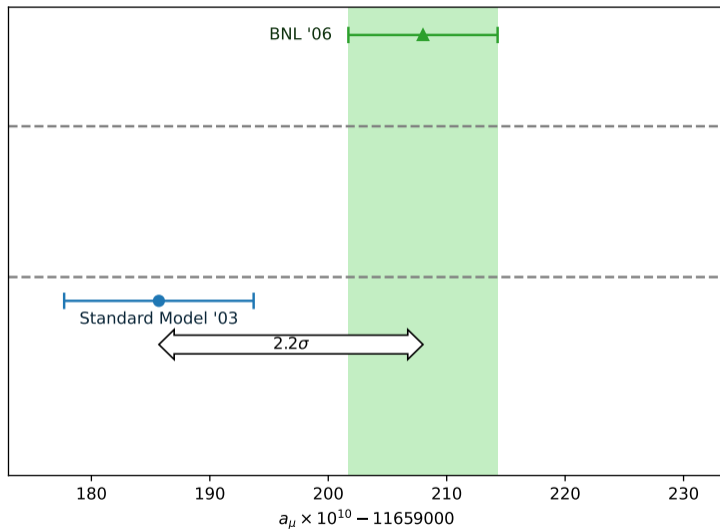
Nature 593 (7857), 51, 2021 (& arXiv: 2407.10913)

for the Budapest–Marseille–Wuppertal collaboration: BMW (& DMZ)

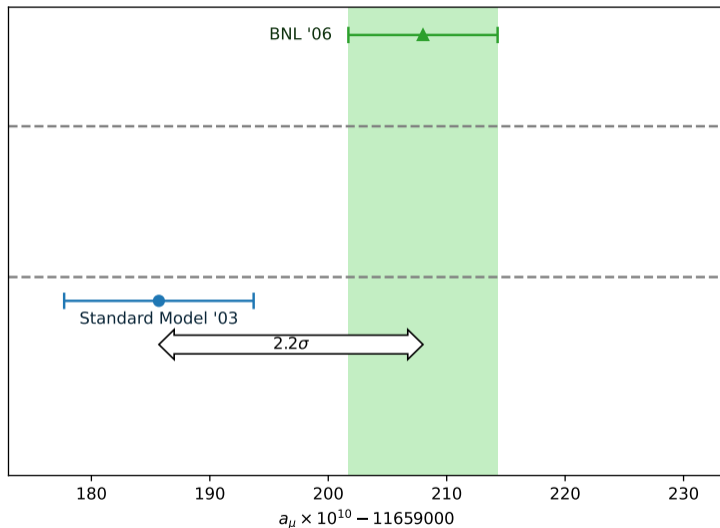
XIV ICNFP, Kolymbari, Greece, July 23, 2025



Take-home message: magnetic moment of the muon 2006

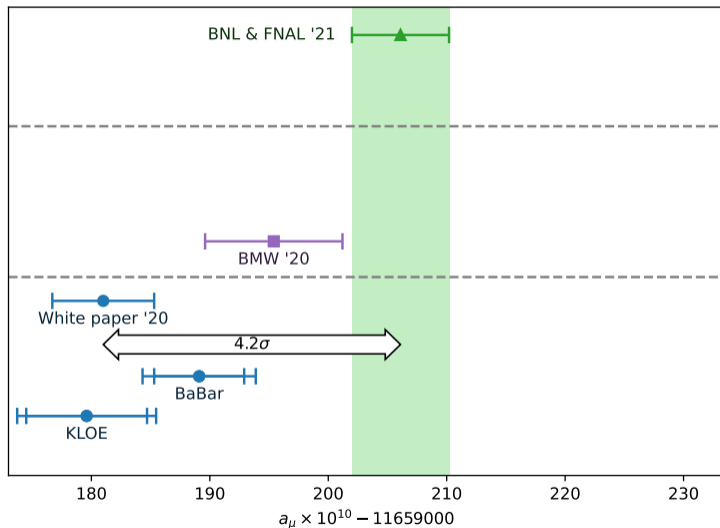


Take-home message: magnetic moment of the muon 2006



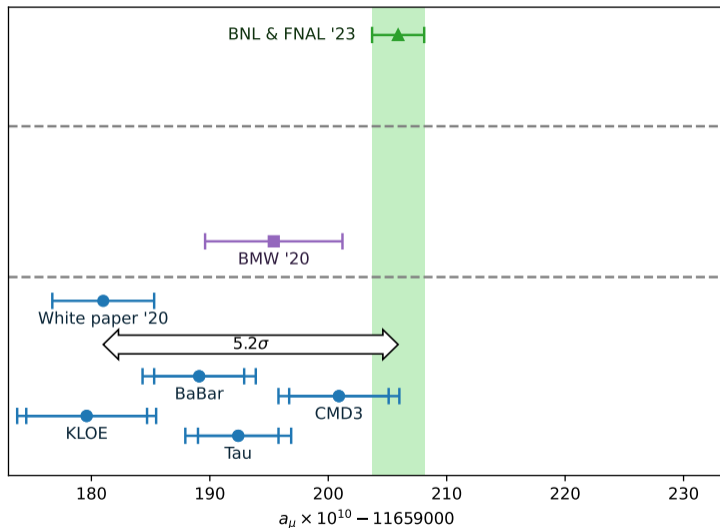
New physics needs $> 5\sigma$, new level of accuracies: both for theory/experiment

Take-home message: magnetic moment of the muon 2021



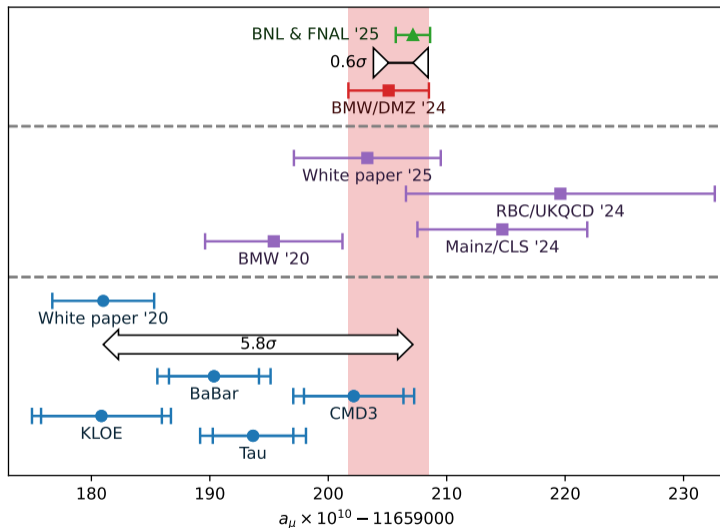
New physics needs $> 5\sigma$, new level of accuracies: both for theory/experiment

Take-home message: magnetic moment of the muon 2023



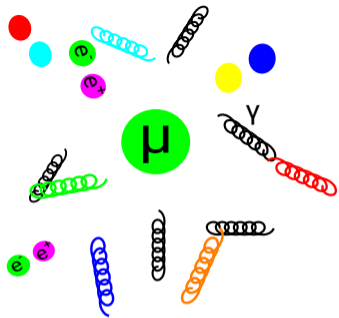
New physics needs $> 5\sigma$, new level of accuracies: both for theory/experiment

Take-home message: magnetic moment of the muon 2025 unpublished



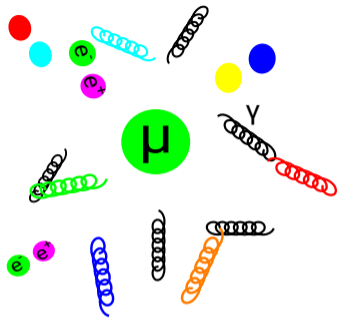
New physics needs $> 5\sigma$, new level of accuracies: both for theory/experiment

Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

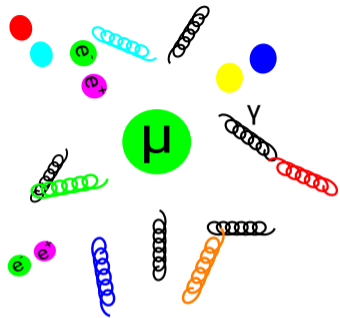
Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);

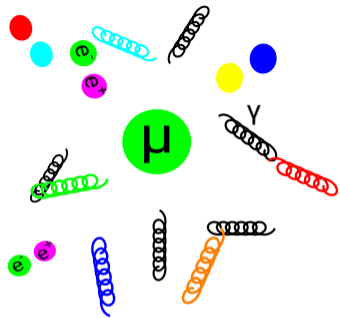
Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;

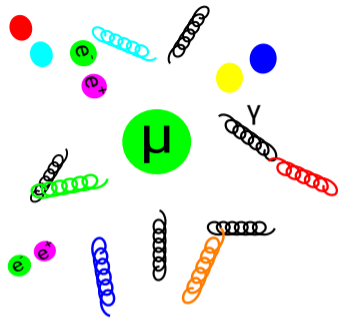
Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;
3. Strong interaction (QCD):
quarks and gluons.

Theory: Standard Model

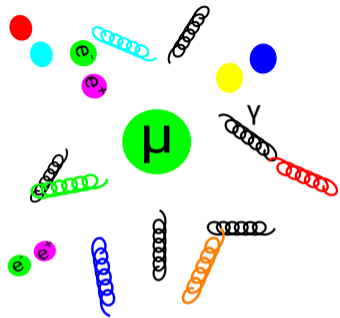


Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;
3. Strong interaction (QCD):
quarks and gluons.

134(→220) physicists: arXiv:2006.04822 "White Paper'20: Muon g-2 Theory Initiative"

Theory: Standard Model



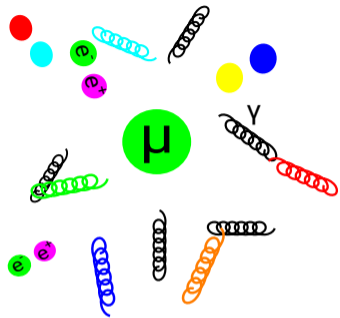
Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;
3. Strong interaction (QCD):
quarks and gluons.

134(→220) physicists: arXiv:2006.04822 "White Paper'20: Muon g-2 Theory Initiative"

	$a_\mu \times 10^{-10}$
QED	11658471.9(0.0)
EW	15.4(0.1)
QCD	693.7(4.3)
Total	11659181.0(4.3)

Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

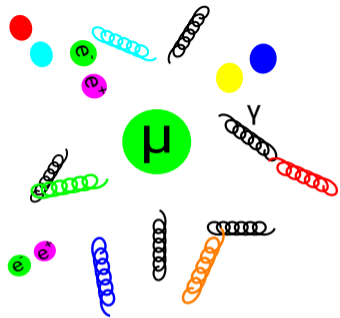
1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;
3. Strong interaction (QCD):
quarks and gluons.

134(→220) physicists: arXiv:2006.04822 "White Paper'20: Muon g-2 Theory Initiative"

	$a_\mu \times 10^{-10}$
QED	11658471.9(0.0)
EW	15.4(0.1)
QCD	693.7(4.3)
Total	11659181.0(4.3)

dominant err.: QCD (4.3);

Theory: Standard Model



Virtual particle contributions:

1. Quantum Electrodynamics (QED):
photons, leptons (e.g. electrons);
2. Weak interactions (EW):
W and Z Bosons, neutrinos, Higgs;
3. Strong interaction (QCD):
quarks and gluons.

134(→220) physicists: arXiv:2006.04822 "White Paper'20: Muon g-2 Theory Initiative"

	$a_\mu \times 10^{-10}$
QED	11658471.9(0.0)
EW	15.4(0.1)
QCD	693.7(4.3)
Total	11659181.0(4.3)

dominant err.: QCD (4.3); dominant QCD err.: vacuum polarization (WP: 4.0; BMW'24: 3.3).

QCD contribution: R-ratio method

R-Ratio: e^+e^- annihilation \rightarrow photon \rightarrow hadrons

Normalize the hadronic cross-section by the $\mu^+\mu^-$ cross section

QCD contribution: R-ratio method

R-Ratio: e^+e^- annihilation \rightarrow photon \rightarrow hadrons

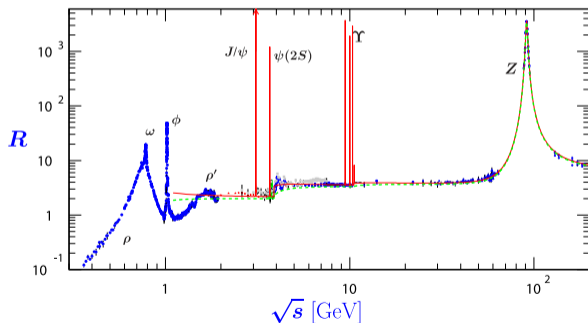
Normalize the hadronic cross-section by the $\mu^+\mu^-$ cross section

optical theorem:



60 years of experiments: CMD, SND, BES, KLOE, BABAR, ...

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int \frac{ds}{s^2} K_\mu(s) R(s)$$



QCD contribution: R-ratio method

R-Ratio: e^+e^- annihilation \rightarrow photon \rightarrow hadrons

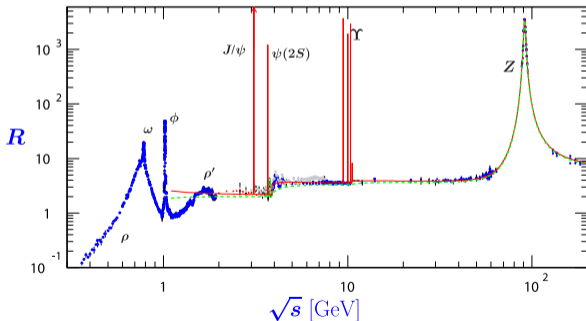
Normalize the hadronic cross-section by the $\mu^+\mu^-$ cross section

optical theorem:



60 years of experiments: CMD, SND, BES, KLOE, BABAR, ...

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int \frac{ds}{s^2} K_\mu(s) R(s)$$



2020 White Paper result: **693.1(4.0)**, or 0.58% error, R-ratio

QCD contribution: R-ratio method

R-Ratio: e^+e^- annihilation \rightarrow photon \rightarrow hadrons

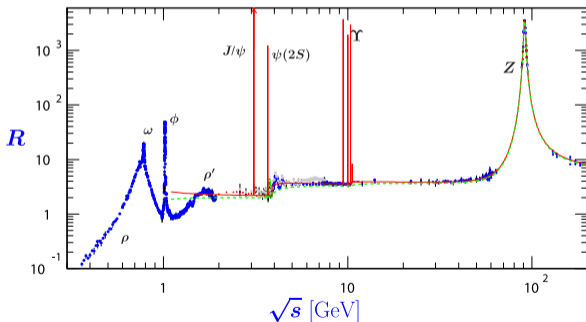
Normalize the hadronic cross-section by the $\mu^+\mu^-$ cross section

optical theorem:



60 years of experiments: CMD, SND, BES, KLOE, BABAR, ...

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \int \frac{ds}{s^2} K_\mu(s) R(s)$$



2020 White Paper result: **693.1(4.0)**, or 0.58% error, R-ratio

2025 White Paper result: **713.2(6.1)**, or 0.86% error, lattice window averages

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

Tensions in the R-ratio method

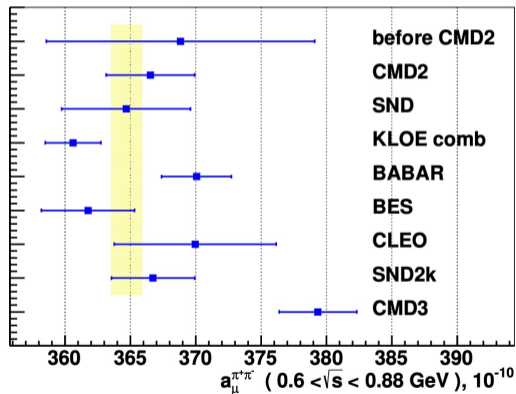
CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

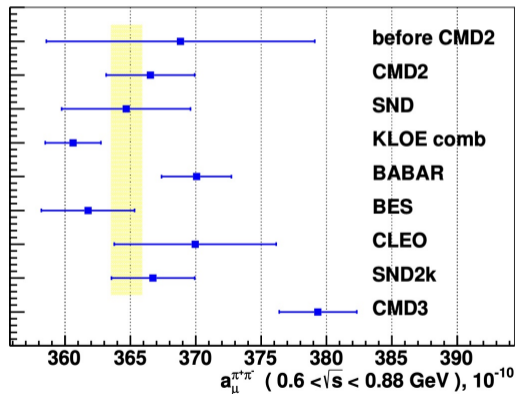
More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ



Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ

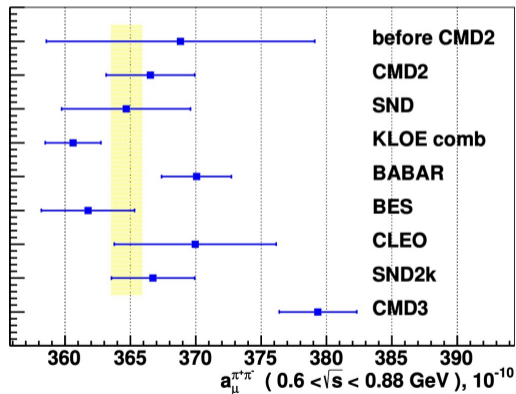


tension: already
in earlier data

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ



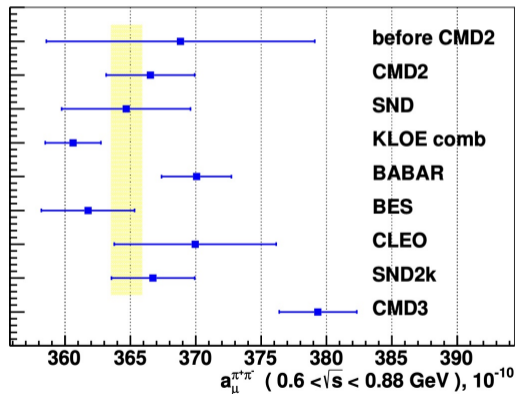
tension: already
in earlier data

KLOE & BaBar: $\approx 3\sigma$
(bit different \sqrt{s} range)

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ



tension: already
in earlier data

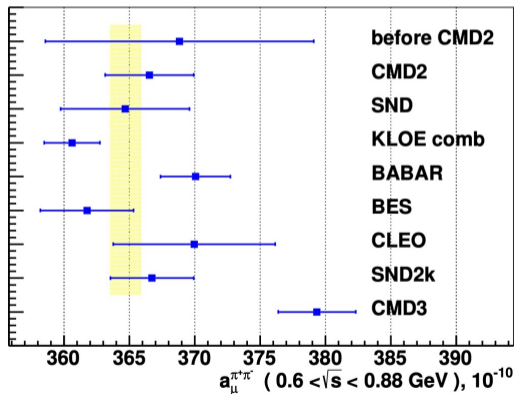
KLOE & BaBar: $\approx 3\sigma$
(bit different \sqrt{s} range)

\Rightarrow error inflation

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ



tension: already
in earlier data

KLOE & BaBar: $\approx 3\sigma$
(bit different \sqrt{s} range)

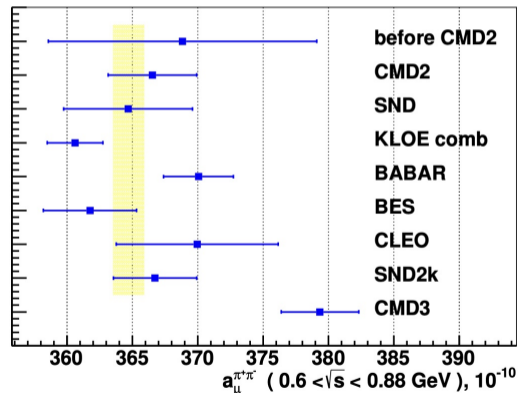
\Rightarrow error inflation

CMD3 vs. old average:
 4.4σ tension

Tensions in the R-ratio method

CMD3 [2302.08834] $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ for \sqrt{s} : 0.60–0.88 GeV

More than 50% of the total HVP contribution to a_μ



tension: already
in earlier data

KLOE & BaBar: $\approx 3\sigma$
(bit different \sqrt{s} range)

\Rightarrow error inflation

CMD3 vs. old average:
 4.4σ tension

central value (remember)
15(0.88 GeV) shift

Magnetic moment on the lattice

Nature 593 (2021) 7857, 51

current-current correlator:

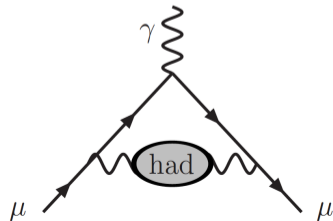
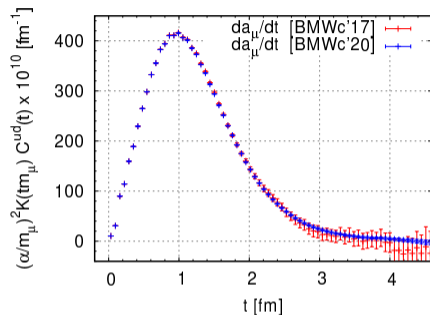
$$C(t) = \langle J_\mu(t) J_\nu(0) \rangle$$

current-current correlator:

$$C(t) = \langle J_\mu(t) J_\nu(0) \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 \int_0^\infty dt K(t) C(t)$$

$K(t)$ describes the muon-line:



BMW simulation setup

BMW simulation setup

- ▶ 7 lattice spacings: $0.13 \text{ fm} - 0.048(\text{new}) \text{ fm} \longrightarrow$ controlled continuum limit

BMW simulation setup

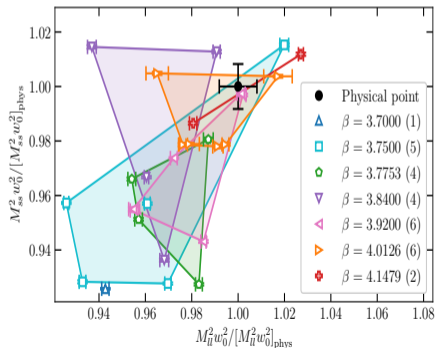
- ▶ 7 lattice spacings: $0.13 \text{ fm} - 0.048(\text{new}) \text{ fm} \rightarrow$ controlled continuum limit
- ▶ Box size: $L \sim 6 \text{ fm}$

BMW simulation setup

- ▶ 7 lattice spacings: $0.13 \text{ fm} - 0.048(\text{new}) \text{ fm}$ \longrightarrow controlled continuum limit
- ▶ Box size: $L \sim 6 \text{ fm}$
 $L \sim 11 \text{ fm}$ at one lattice spacing \longrightarrow FV effects

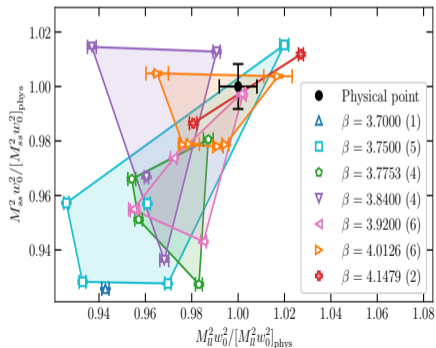
BMW simulation setup

- ▶ 7 lattice spacings: 0.13 fm – 0.048(new) fm → controlled continuum limit
- ▶ Box size: $L \sim 6$ fm
 $L \sim 11$ fm at one lattice spacing → FV effects
- ▶ Quark masses bracketing their physical values



BMW simulation setup

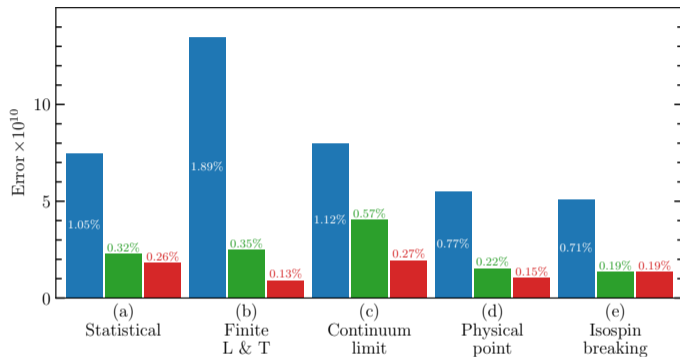
- ▶ 7 lattice spacings: 0.13 fm – 0.048(*new*) fm → controlled continuum limit
- ▶ Box size: $L \sim 6$ fm
 $L \sim 11$ fm at one lattice spacing → FV effects
- ▶ Quark masses bracketing their physical values



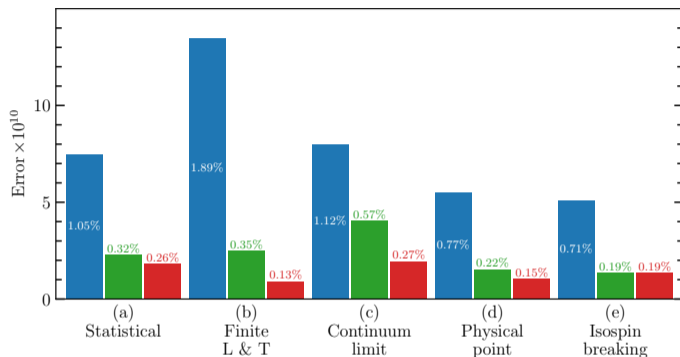
β	a [fm]	$L \times T$	#conf
3.7000	0.1315	48×64	904
3.7500	0.1191	56×96	2072
3.7753	0.1116	56×84	1907
3.8400	0.0952	64×96	3139
3.9200	0.0787	80×128	4296
4.0126	0.0640	96×144	6980
4.1479	0.0480	128×192	5017

CPU demand scales as $\approx a^{-8}$:
very careful planning needed

Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)

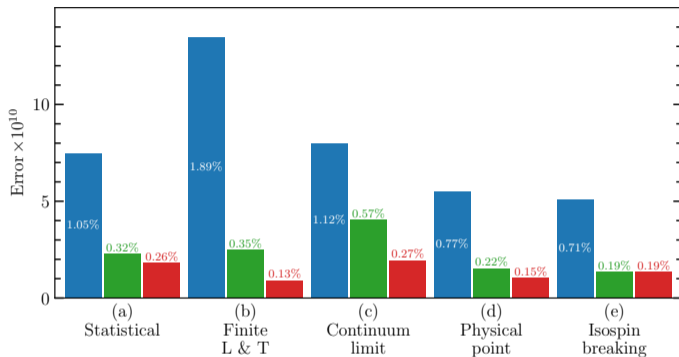


Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)



- In 2017 the dominant uncertainty: finite volume
⇒ in 2020 dedicated large volume simulation
earlier only 6 fm box, increased to 11 fm
⇒ in 2024 separation of the tail

Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)



- In 2017 the dominant uncertainty: finite volume

⇒ in 2020 dedicated large volume simulation

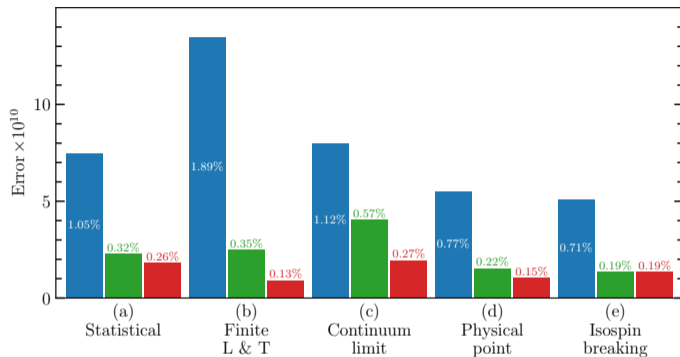
earlier only 6 fm box, increased to 11 fm

⇒ in 2024 separation of the tail

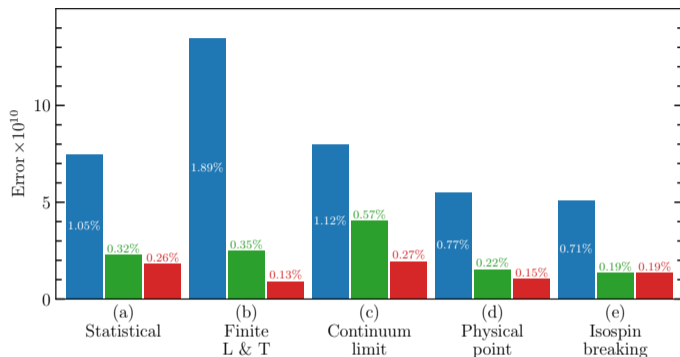
- In 2020 the dominant uncertainty: continuum extrapolation

⇒ new, even finer lattice with 0.048 fm lattice spacing (altogether seven)

Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)

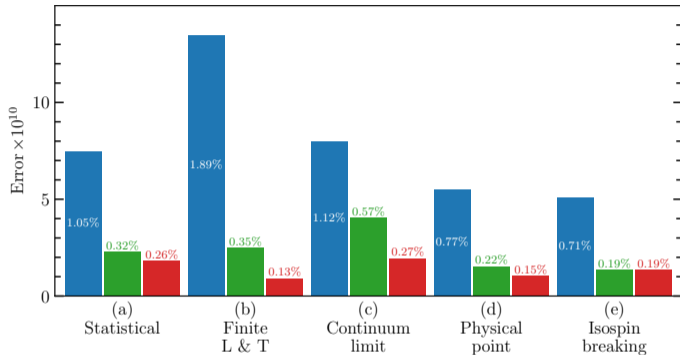


Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)



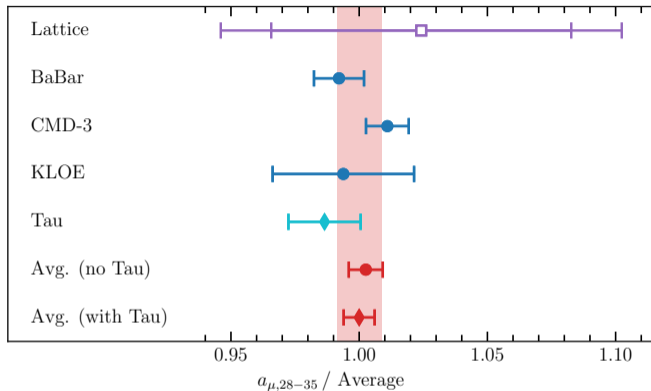
- Statistic/noise reduction: all-to-all propagators
most of the noise comes from the tail: $t > 3$ fm
⇒ in 2024 separation of the tail and use data driven method

Error reduction 2017 (blue) – 2020 (green) - 2024 (red)

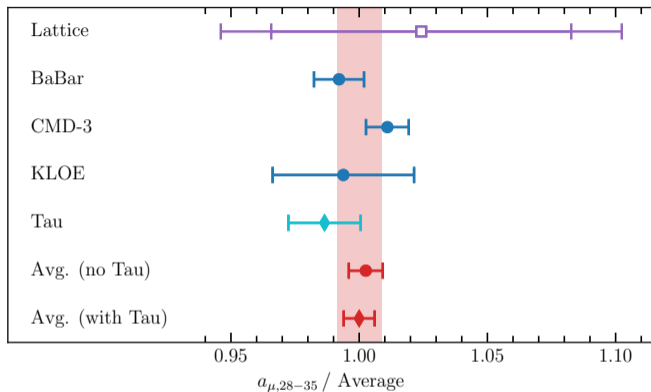


- Statistic/noise reduction: all-to-all propagators
most of the noise comes from the tail: $t > 3$ fm
⇒ in 2024 separation of the tail and use data driven method
- Scale for physical point & dedicated isospin breaking analysis

Tail (long distance) contribution: $t > 2.8$ fm



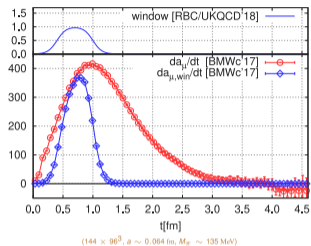
Tail (long distance) contribution: $t > 2.8$ fm



- $t > 2.8$ fm contributes only less than 5%
- data driven uncertainty: an order of magnitude better than lattice
- low energy part (below ρ) all agree
- we could be generous with errors: even 5 times larger wouldn't change the final error

Window observable

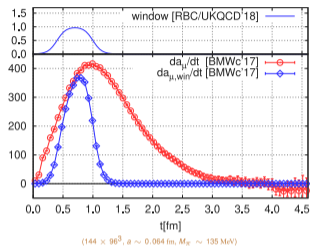
- Restrict correlator to window between $t_1 = 0.4$ fm and $t_2 = 1.0$ fm



[RBC/UKQCD'18]

Window observable

- ▶ Restrict correlator to window between $t_1 = 0.4$ fm and $t_2 = 1.0$ fm

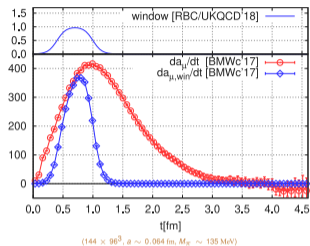


[RBC/UKQCD'18]

- ▶ Less challenging than full a_{μ}

Window observable

- ▶ Restrict correlator to window between $t_1 = 0.4$ fm and $t_2 = 1.0$ fm

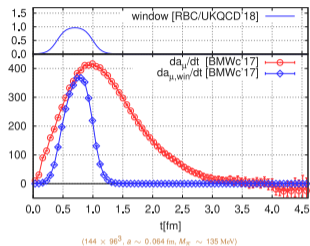


[RBC/UKQCD'18]

- ▶ Less challenging than full a_{μ}
 - ▶ signal/noise
 - ▶ lattice artefacts (short & long)
 - ▶ finite size effects
 - ▶ R-ratio possible: other kernel

Window observable

- ▶ Restrict correlator to window between $t_1 = 0.4$ fm and $t_2 = 1.0$ fm



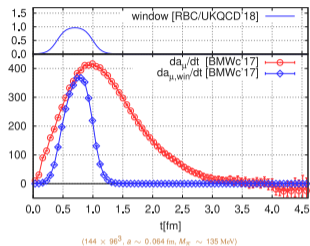
[RBC/UKQCD'18]

- ▶ Less challenging than full a_{μ}
 - ▶ signal/noise
 - ▶ lattice artefacts (short & long)
 - ▶ finite size effects
 - ▶ R-ratio possible: other kernel

about two orders of magnitude
easier (CPU and manpower)

Window observable

- Restrict correlator to window between $t_1 = 0.4$ fm and $t_2 = 1.0$ fm

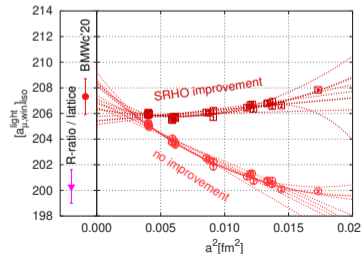


[RBC/UKQCD'18]

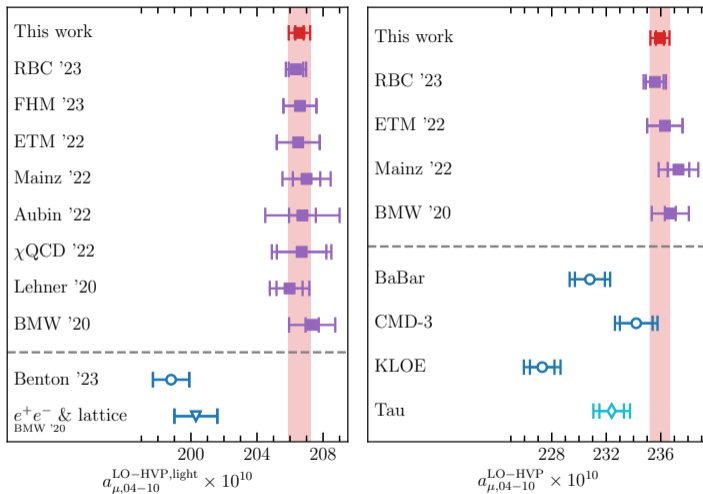
- Less challenging than full a_μ
 - signal/noise
 - lattice artefacts (short & long)
 - finite size effects
 - R-ratio possible: other kernel

about two orders of magnitude
easier (CPU and manpower)

histogram of 250,000 fits
with and without improvements
 3.7σ tension (already in 2020)

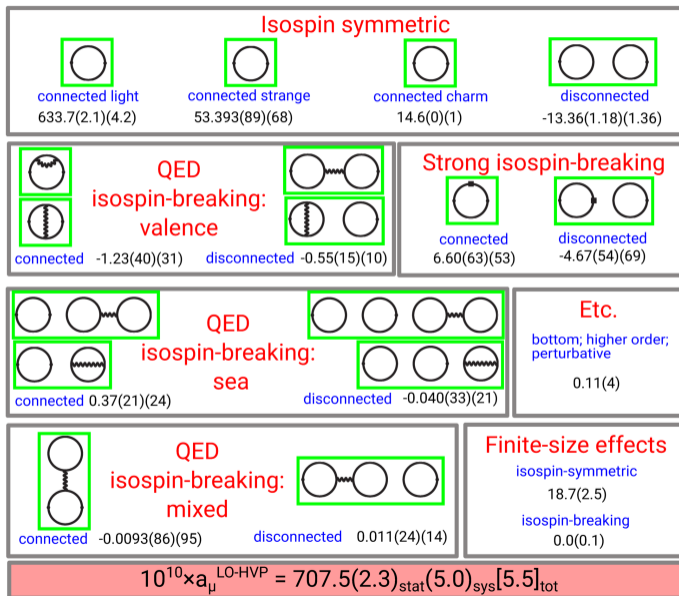


Window observable tension: other groups



Huge tension with our result and with the average even more

Final result: 2020



Final result: 2020 \Rightarrow 2024



Final result: 2020 \Rightarrow 2024

Improved in new work

Some checks in new work

Isospin symmetric

connected light 633.7(2.1)(4.2)	connected strange 53.393(89)(68)	connected charm 14.6(0)(1)	disconnected -13.36(1.18)(1.36)

	QED isospin-breaking: valence		Strong isospin-breaking
	connected -1.23(40)(31) disconnected -0.55(15)(10)		
		connected 6.60(63)(53)	disconnected -4.67(54)(69)

	QED isospin-breaking: sea		Etc.
	connected 0.37(21)(24) disconnected -0.040(33)(21)		bottom; higher order; perturbative
			0.11(4)

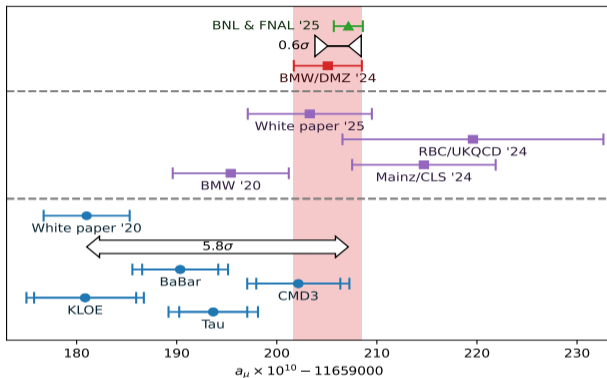
	QED isospin-breaking: mixed		Finite-size effects
	connected -0.0093(86)(95) disconnected 0.011(24)(14)		isospin-symmetric 18.7(2.5)
			isospin-breaking 0.0(0.1)

$$10^{10} \times a_{\mu}^{\text{LO-HVP}} = 707.5(2.3)_{\text{stat}}(5.0)_{\text{sys}}[5.5]_{\text{tot}}$$

↓ 2024

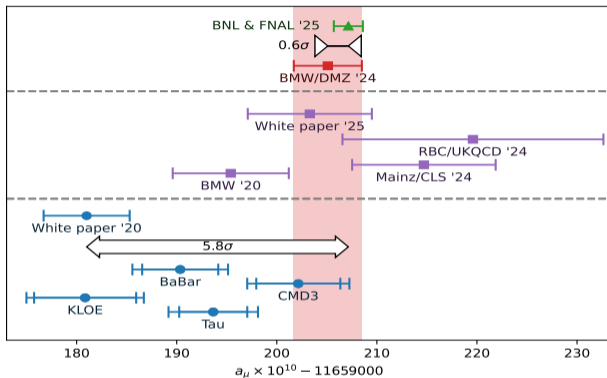
$$10^{10} \times a_{\mu}^{\text{LO-HVP}} = 714.1(2.2)_{\text{stat}}(2.5)_{\text{sys}}[3.3]_{\text{tot}}$$

Take-home message: success of Quantum Field Theory up to 11 digits



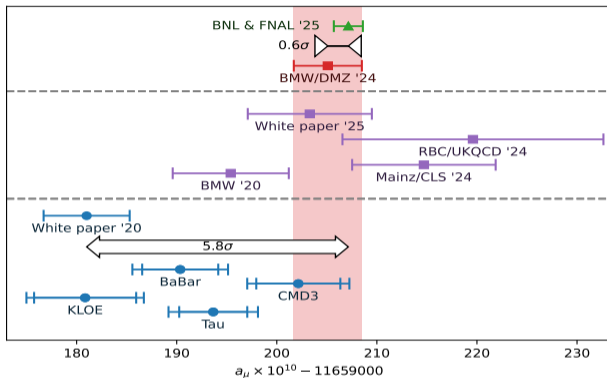
- Very different theories/techniques and we are sensitive to them:

Take-home message: success of Quantum Field Theory up to 11 digits



- Very different theories/techniques and we are sensitive to them:
 - QED: many loops/diagrams with renormalization
 - weak theory: renormalization and spontaneous symmetry breaking
 - QCD: lattice formulation and non-perturbative renormalization

Take-home message: success of Quantum Field Theory up to 11 digits



- Very different theories/techniques and we are sensitive to them:
 - **QED**: many loops/diagrams with renormalization
 - **weak theory**: renormalization and spontaneous symmetry breaking
 - **QCD**: lattice formulation and non-perturbative renormalization
- BMW is just one result: other groups should confirm or refute