JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

SFB 1044 THE LOW-ENERGY FRONTIER OF THE STANDARD MODEL

MAMI MAINZER MIKROTRON

BESIII

Hadronic Contributions to $(g-2)_\mu$

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8th Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities Worldwide
8th Aug.~11th Aug. 2016 Wuhan

Muon Anomaly: $a_\mu = (g-2)_\mu/2$

- **Experimental:** $a^{exp}_\mu = 1165\ 920\ 8.9\ (6.3) \times 10^{-10}$ **(0.54 ppm)**

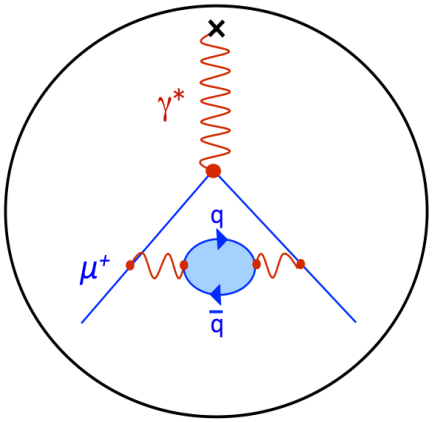
[BNL-E821: PRD 73 072003]

- **Standard Model prediction:** $a^{SM}_\mu = a^{QED}_\mu + a^{weak}_\mu + a^{had}_\mu$

Contribution	in units 10^{-10}	
QED(γ+lepton)	1165 847 1.8951 ± 0.0080	Kinoshita et.al. (2012)
EW	15.36 ± 0.10	Gnendiger, Stöckinger, Stöckinger-kim (2013)
HVP,LO	692.3 ± 4.2	Davier et. al. (2011)
HVP,NLO	-9.84 ± 0.07	Hagiwara et al. (2009)
HLbL	11.6 ± 4.0	Jegerlehner, Nyffler (2009)
Total	1165 918 1.3 ± 5.8	

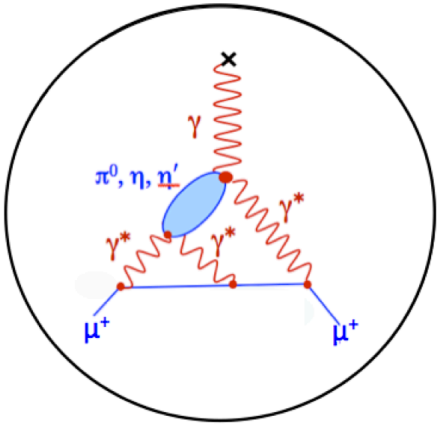
Hadronic Contributions

Hadronic Vacuum Polarization



692.3 ± 4.2 [Davier et. al. (2011)]

Hadronic Light-by-Light



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Jegerlehner, Nyffler (2009)

Hadronic Contributions

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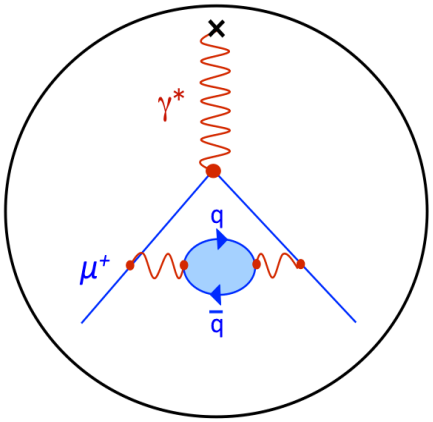

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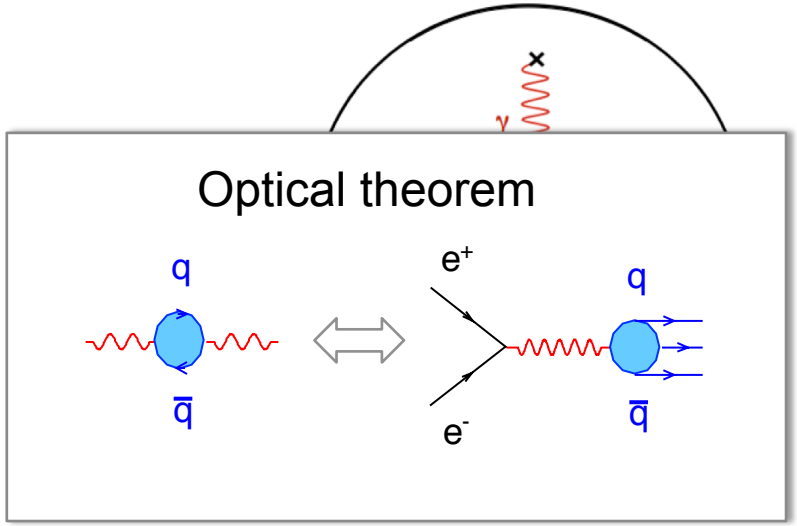


Dispersion integral

$$a_{\mu,LO}^{\mathrm{HVP}} = \frac{1}{4\pi^3}\int_{m_{\pi^0}}^{\infty} ds\, K(s)\, \sigma_{\mathrm{had}}(s)$$

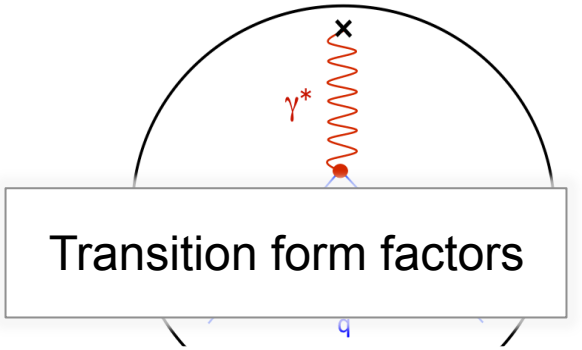
$\sigma_{\mathrm{had}} = \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow hadrons)$

~ 1/s → Low energy contributions important!

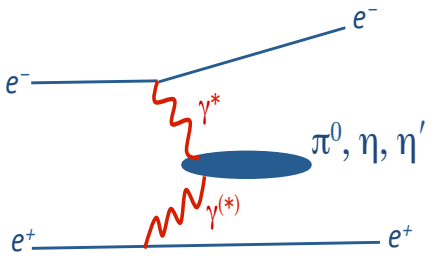
Kernel function ~ 1/s

Hadronic Contributions

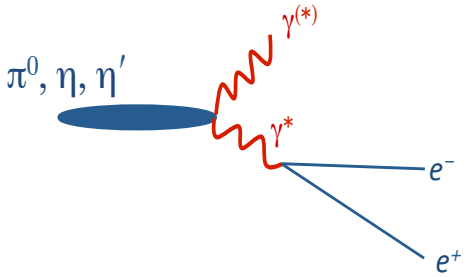
Hadronic Vacuum Polarization



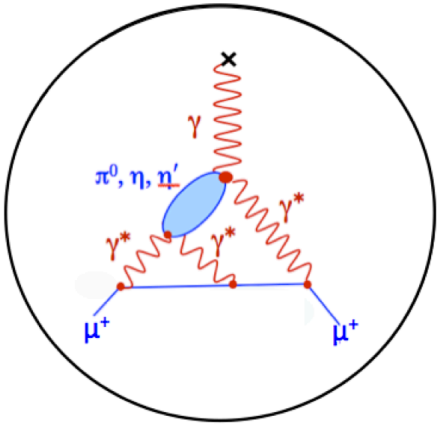
Spacelike



Timelike

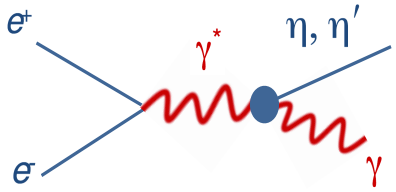


Hadronic Light-by-Light



- Only model calculations so far
- Data-driven approach been developed

[Colangelo et al '14; Pauk, Vanderhaeghen '14]

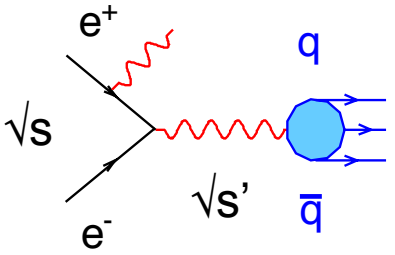


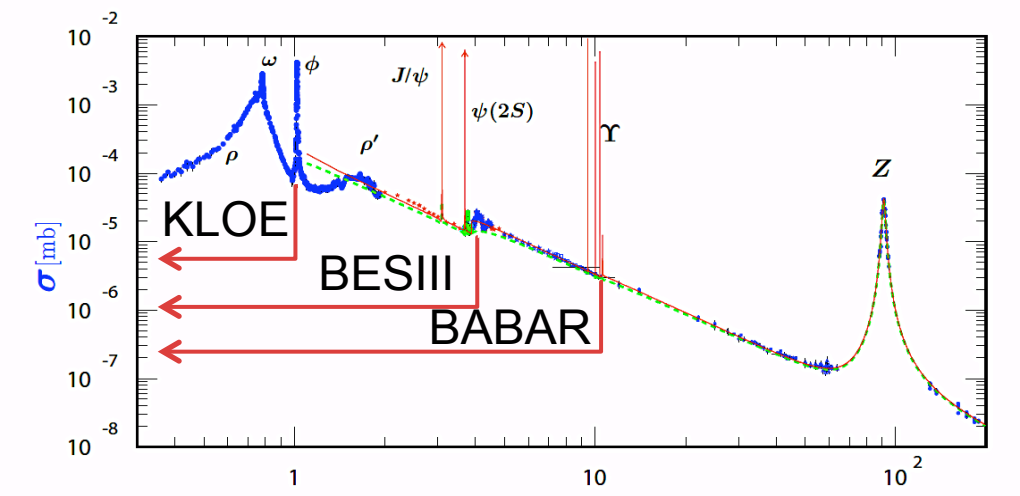
Hadronic Cross Section

$\sigma_{had}\,(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$

Hadronic Cross Section

- **Energy Scan:**
  - CMD & SND at VEPP-2M & VEPP-2000 in Novosibirsk
  - BESIII at BEPCII in Beijing
- **Initial State Radiation:**
  - KLOE at DAϕNE in Frascati
  - BABAR at PEP-II in Stanford
  - BESIII at BEPCII in Beijing

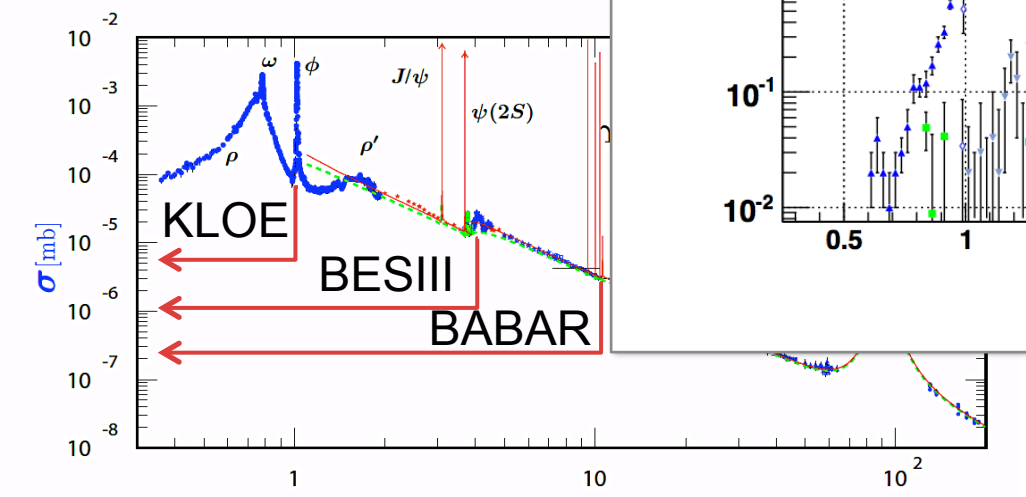


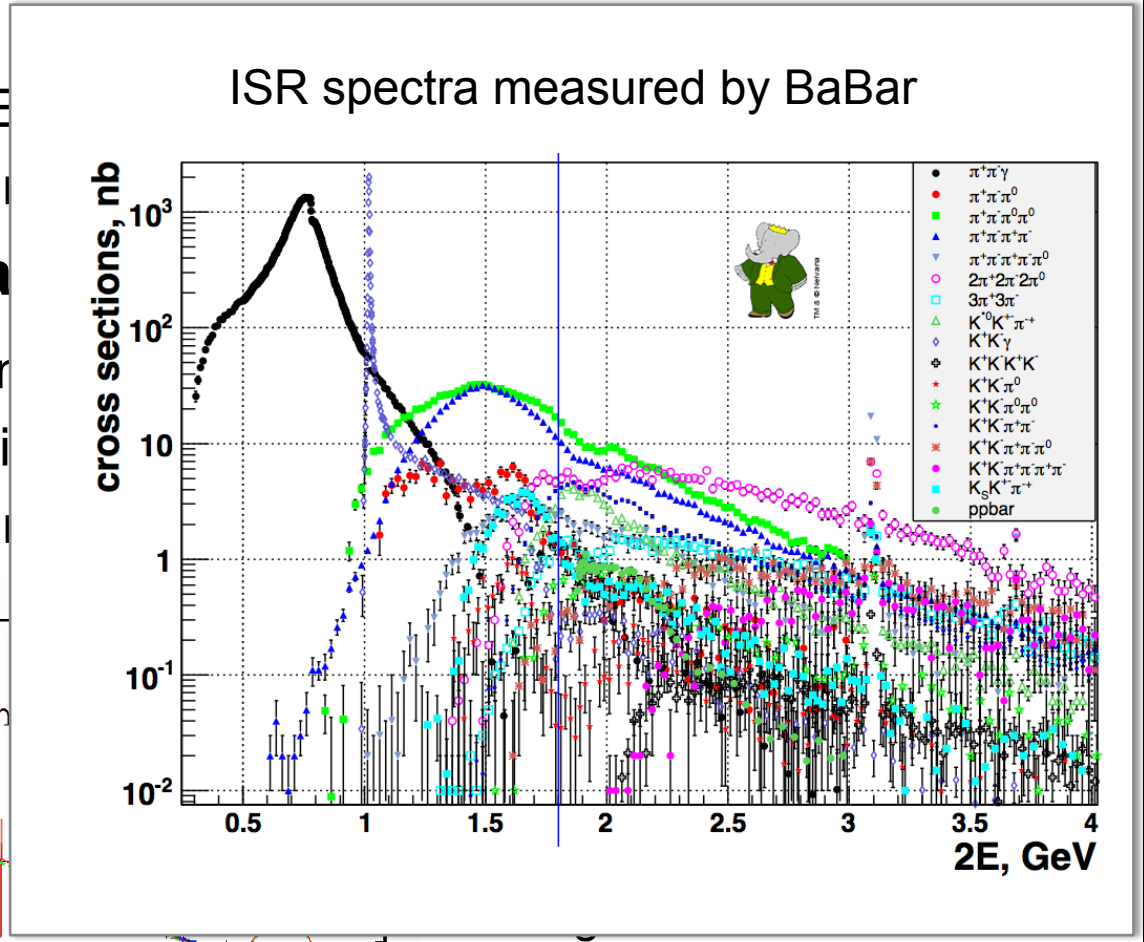


- Needs **no** systematic variation of beam energy
- High statistics thanks to high integrated luminosities

Hadronic Cross Section

- **Energy Scan:**
  - CMD & SND at VE
  - BESIII at BEPCII i
- **Initial State Radia**
  - KLOE at DAϕNE ir
  - BABAR at PEP-II i
  - BESIII at BEPCII i

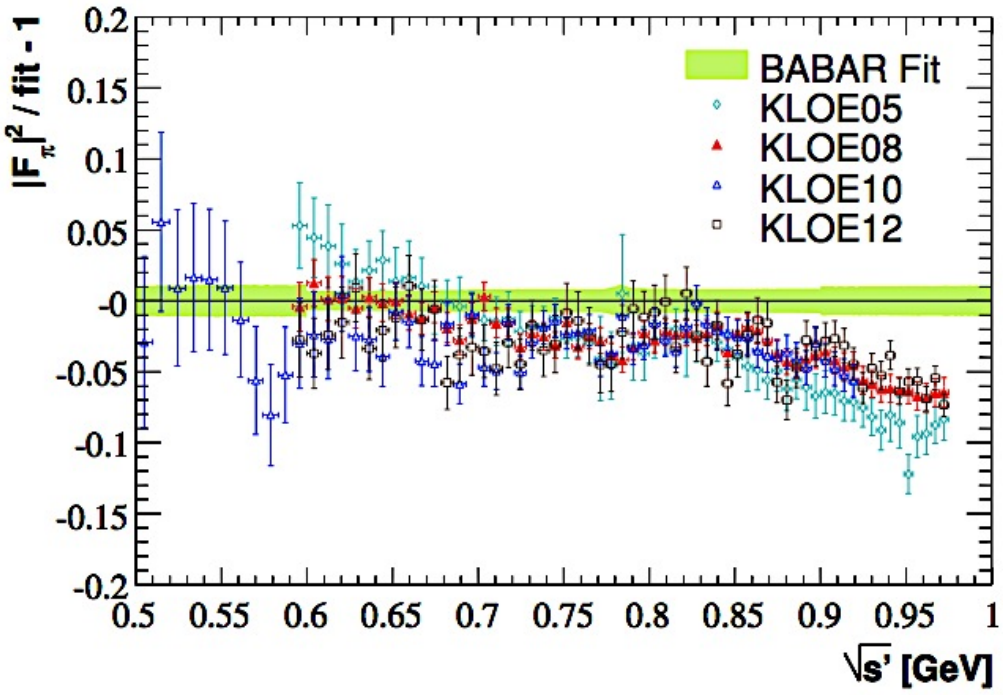




Most Relevant Channel:

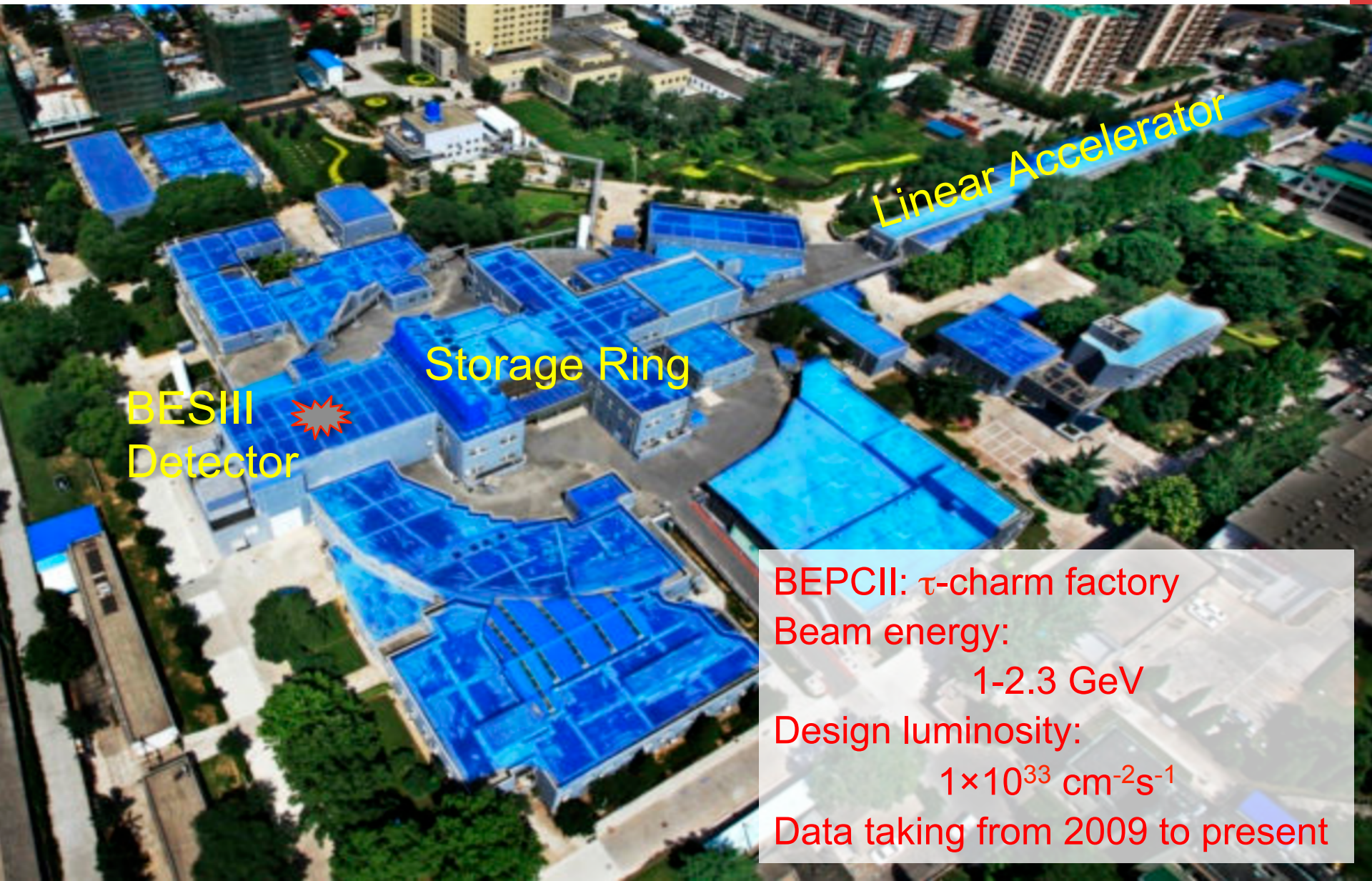
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

- KLOE and BABAR dominate the world average
- Both with uncertainties smaller than 1%
- Relatively large systematic differences, especially above ρ peak
- Knowledge of a_μ^{had} dramatically limited due to this difference



***Note**: KLOE05 superseded by KLOE08*

Beijing Electron Positron Collider-II



BEPCII: τ-charm factory

Beam energy:

1-2.3 GeV

Design luminosity:

1×10^{33} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

Data taking from 2009 to present

Beijing Electron Positron Collider-II

MUC: 9/8 layer RPC, $\sigma_{R\Phi}$: 2 cm

SC Magnet: 1Tesla

Magnet yoke

TOF: (σ_T)

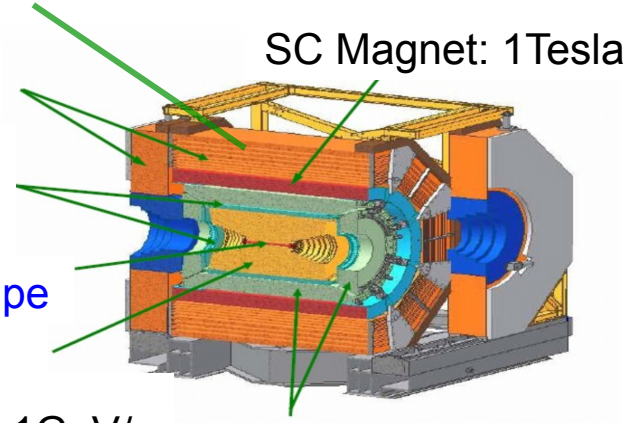
80 ps / 110 ps

Beam pipe

MDC:

σ_p/p: 0.5% at 1GeV/c

dE/dx: 6%



CsI calorimeter:

$\Delta E/E$: 2.5% / 5.0% at 1 GeV;

σ_Z: 0.6 cm/$\sqrt{E}$

Linear Accelerator

BEPCII: τ-charm factory

Beam energy:

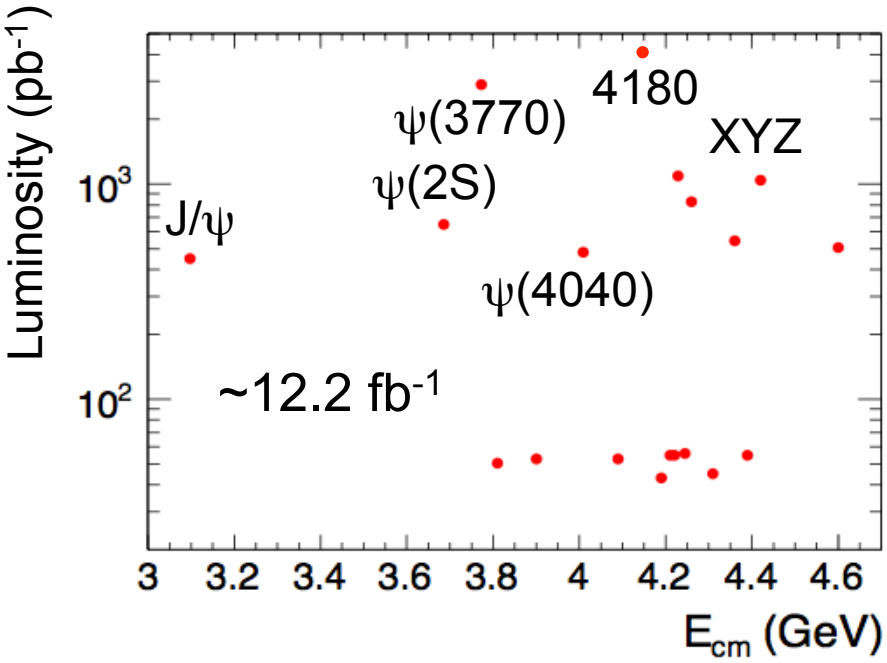
1-2.3 GeV

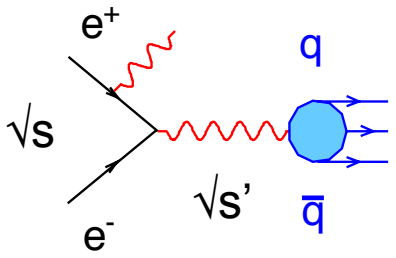
Design luminosity:

1×10^{33} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

Data taking from 2009 to present

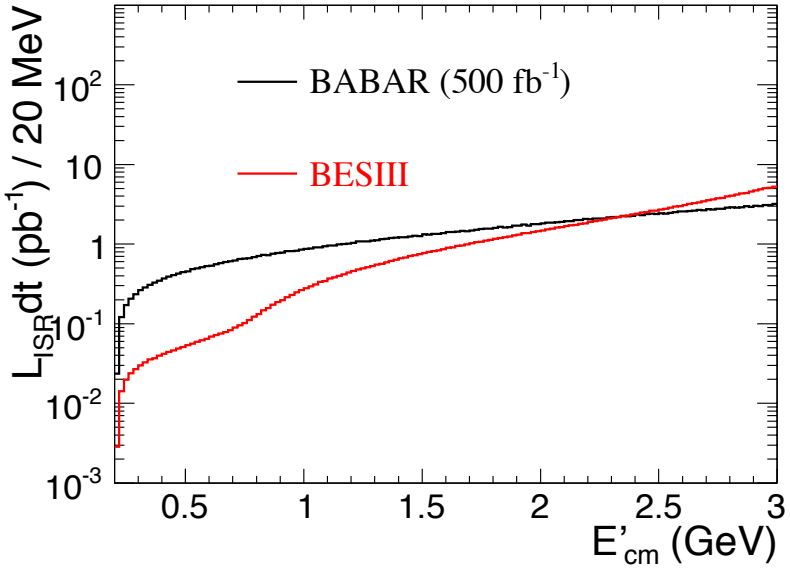
Data Samples for ISR Study





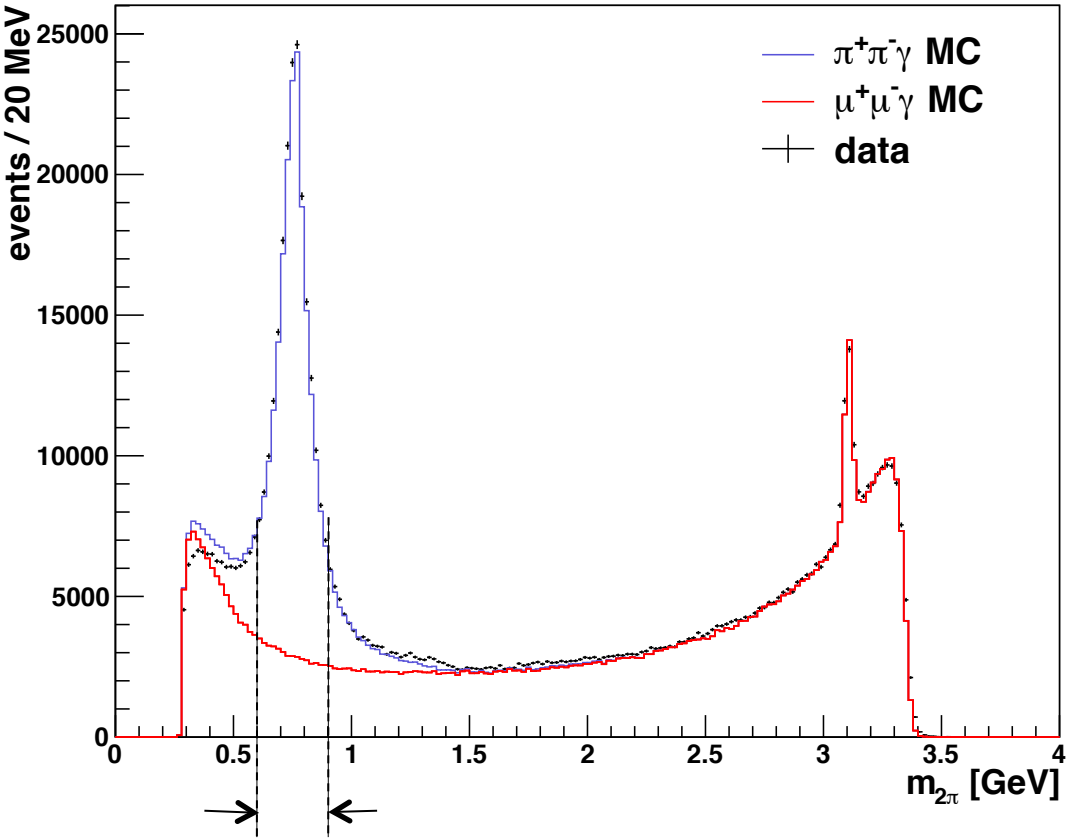
ISR luminosity = L dt x H_{rad}

Radiator function, well known



$e^+e^- \to \gamma_{ISR}\pi^+\pi^-$ at BESIII

Event yield after preliminary selection



Initial publication
600 – 900 MeV

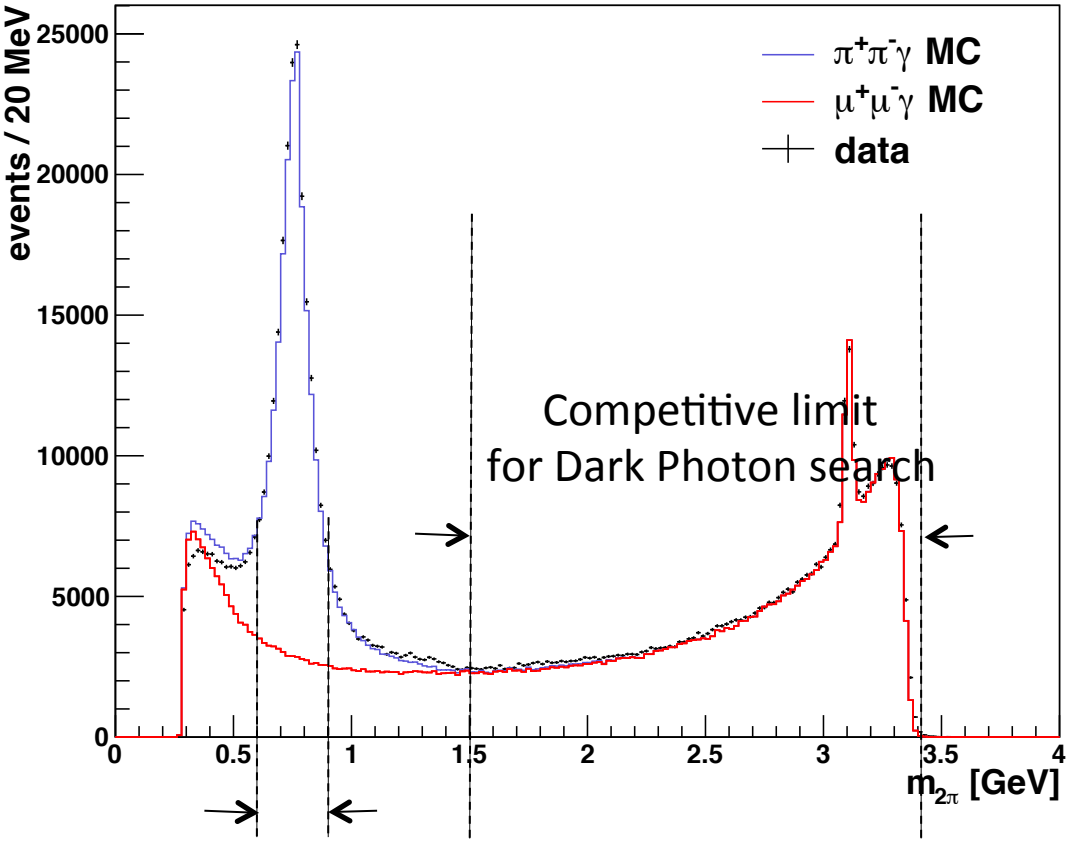
[Phys. Lett. B753 (2016) 629]

- $\psi(3770)$ data only (2.9 fb^{-1})
- Tag ISR photon
- No dedicated background subtraction

- $e^+e^- \to \gamma\pi^+\pi^-$: large statistics
- $e^+e^- \to \gamma\mu^+\mu^-$: dominate background
- Data - MC differences visible

$e^+e^- \to \gamma_{ISR}\,\pi^+\pi^-$ at BESIII

Event yield after preliminary selection



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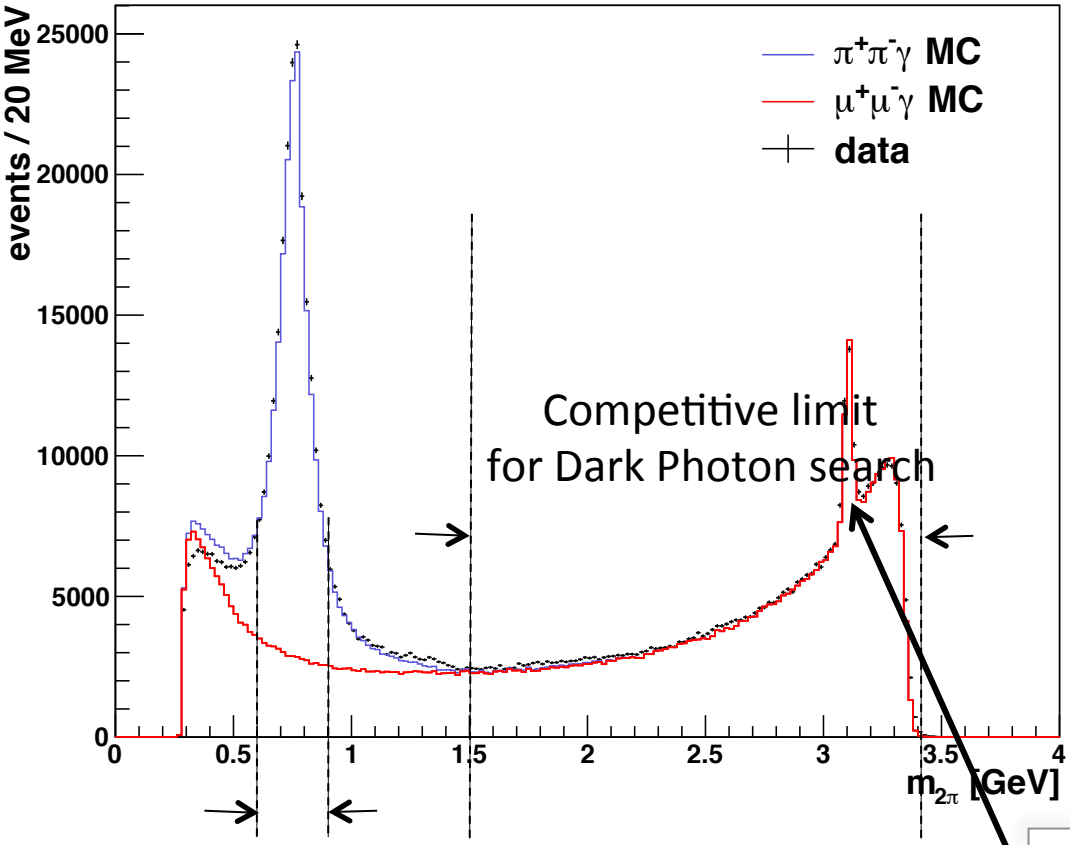

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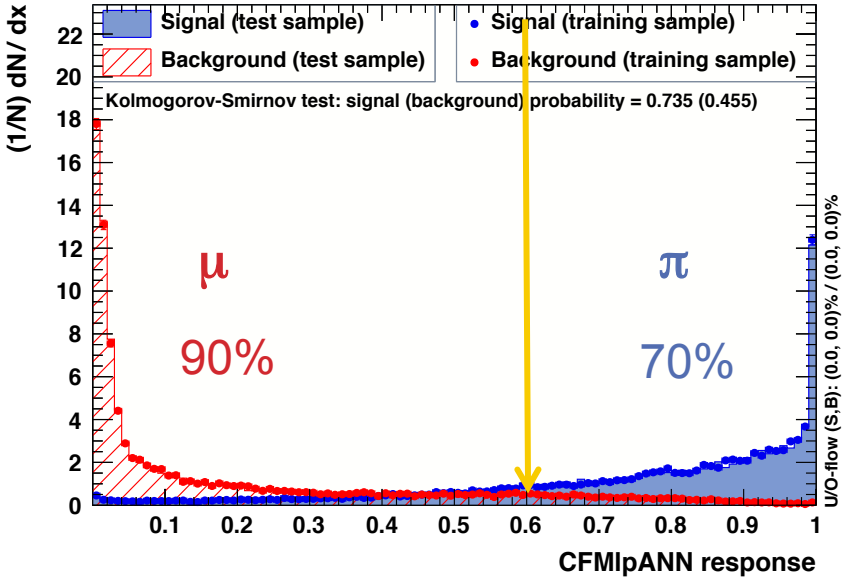
World's best measurement of Γ_{ee} of J/ψ

[Phys. Lett. B753 (2016) 629]

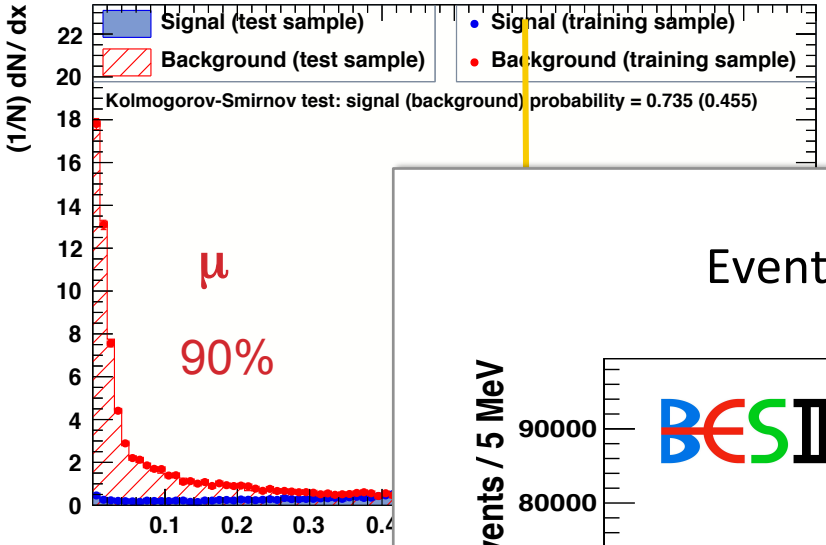
$e^+e^- \to \gamma_{ISR}\,\pi^+\pi^-$: π-μ separation



TMVA method (Neural Network):

- Trained using $\gamma\mu\mu$ and $\gamma\pi\pi$ MC events
- Information based on track level
- Efficiency matrix (p,Θ) for data, MC
- Correct for data - MC differences
- Cross checked for different TMVA methods

$e^+e^- \to \gamma_{ISR}\,\pi^+\pi^-$: π-μ separation

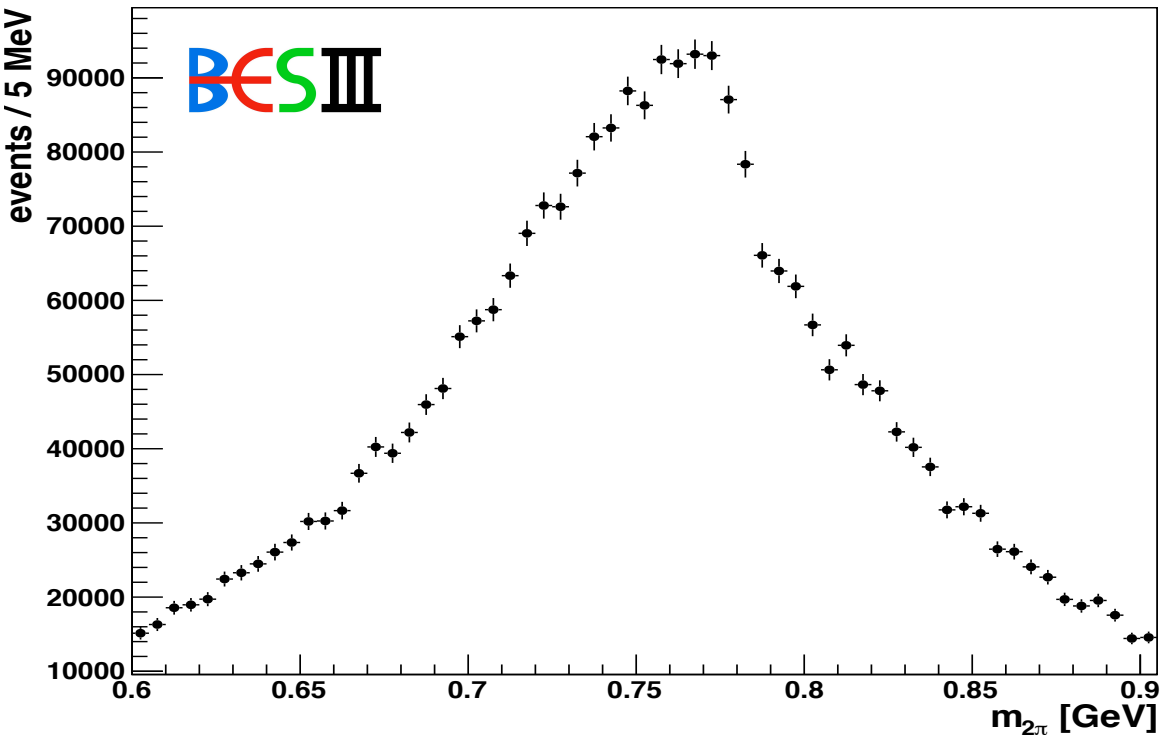


TMVA method (Neural Network):

- Trained using $\gamma\mu\mu$ and $\gamma\pi\pi$ MC events

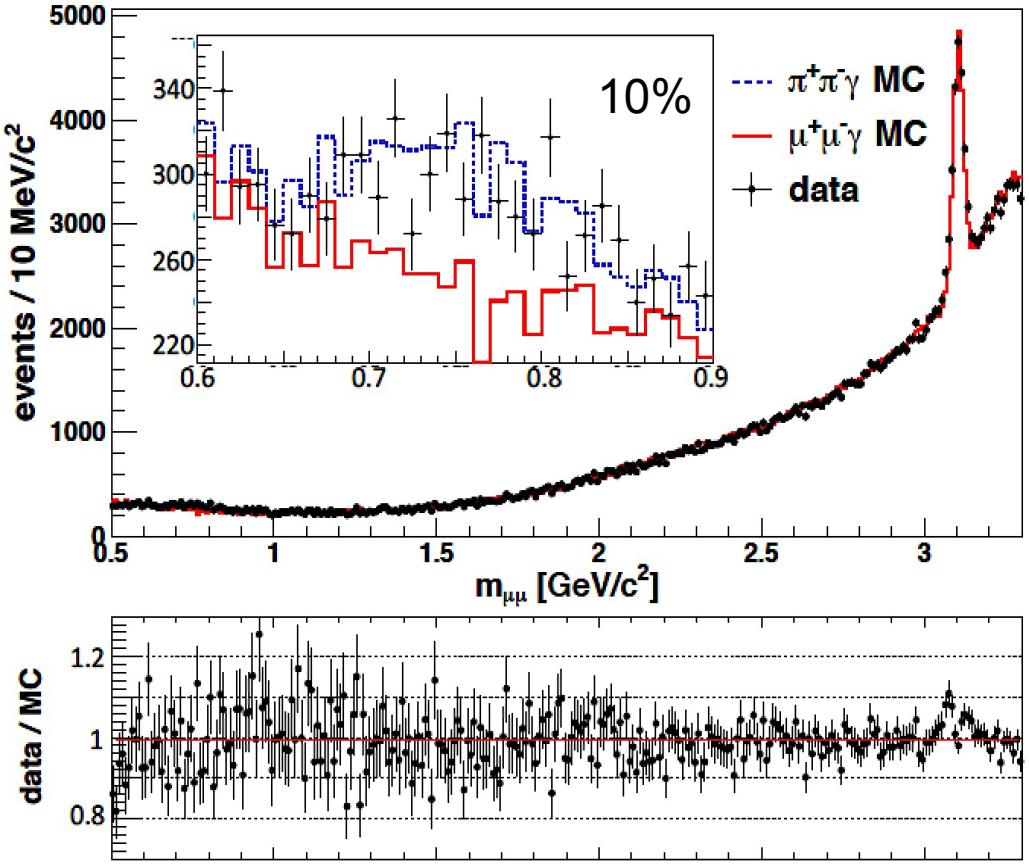
ods

Event yield $\gamma\pi\pi$ after π-μ separation



QED Test: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\mu^+\mu^-$

Event yield $\gamma\mu\mu$ after π-μ separation and all efficiency corrections



- Background from $\gamma\pi\pi$ small
- PHOKHARA uncertainty < 0.5%
- Luminosity measurement based on Bhabha events, 1.0% accuracy

Δ(MC/QED-data) -1 = $(1.0 \pm 0.3_{stat} \pm 0.9_{syst})$ %

- Excellent agreement with QED
- Accuracy on 1% level as needed to be competitive !

$e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ Cross section

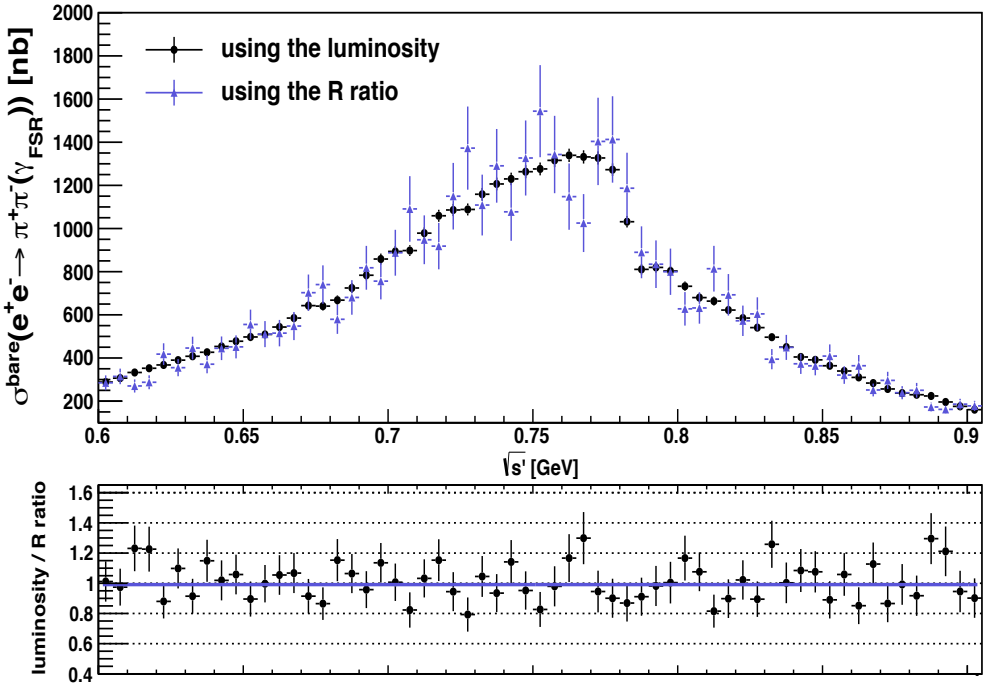
2 normalization methods:

- Normalization to L_{int} (obtained from Bhabha events)

$$\sigma_{bare}(e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-) = \frac{N_{\pi\pi\gamma}}{L_{int} \cdot H_{rad} \cdot \delta_{vac} \cdot (1+\delta_{FSR})}$$

- Normalization to γμμ events, i.e. R ratio (γππ/γμμ)

  L_{int}, H_{rad}, δ_{vac} cancel in ratio



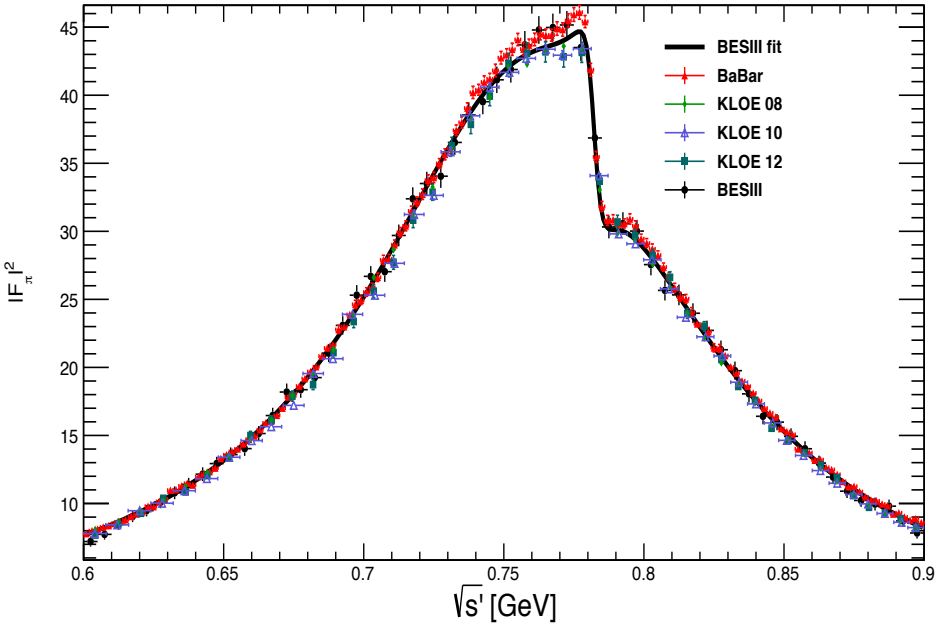
Good agreement between two methods

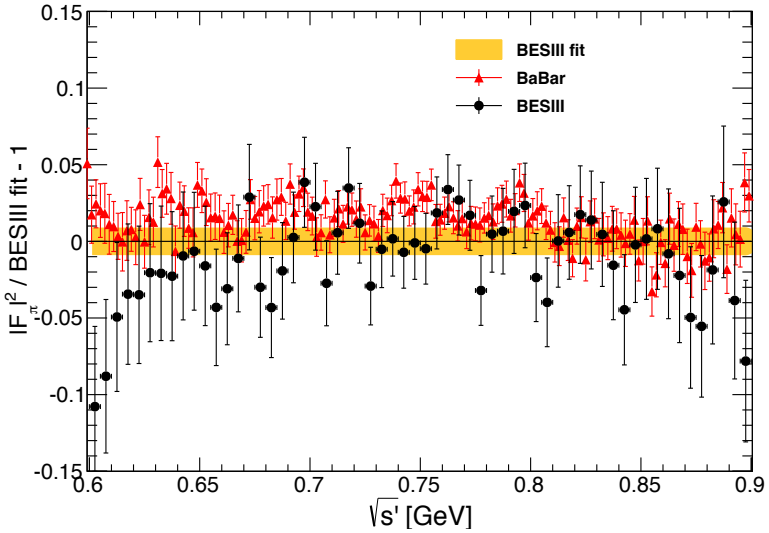
luminosity / R ratio -1
= (0.85 ± 1.68) %

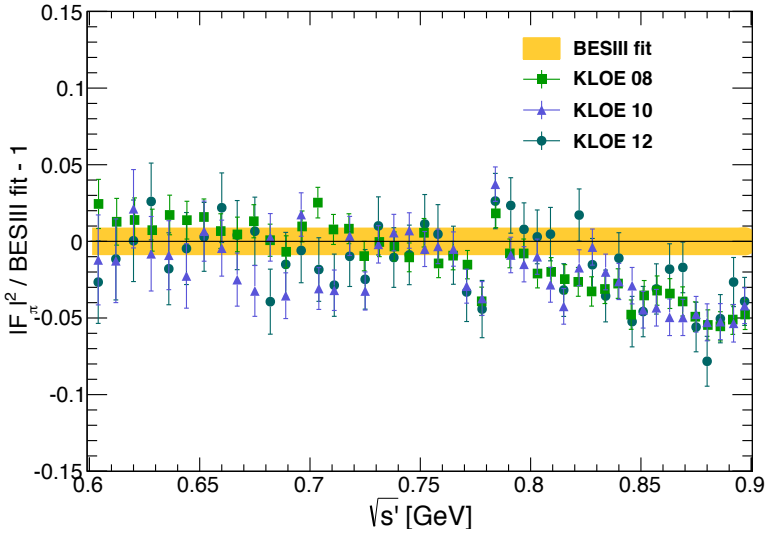
limited by low γμμ statistics

Compare with Existing Data

Pion Form Factor F_π

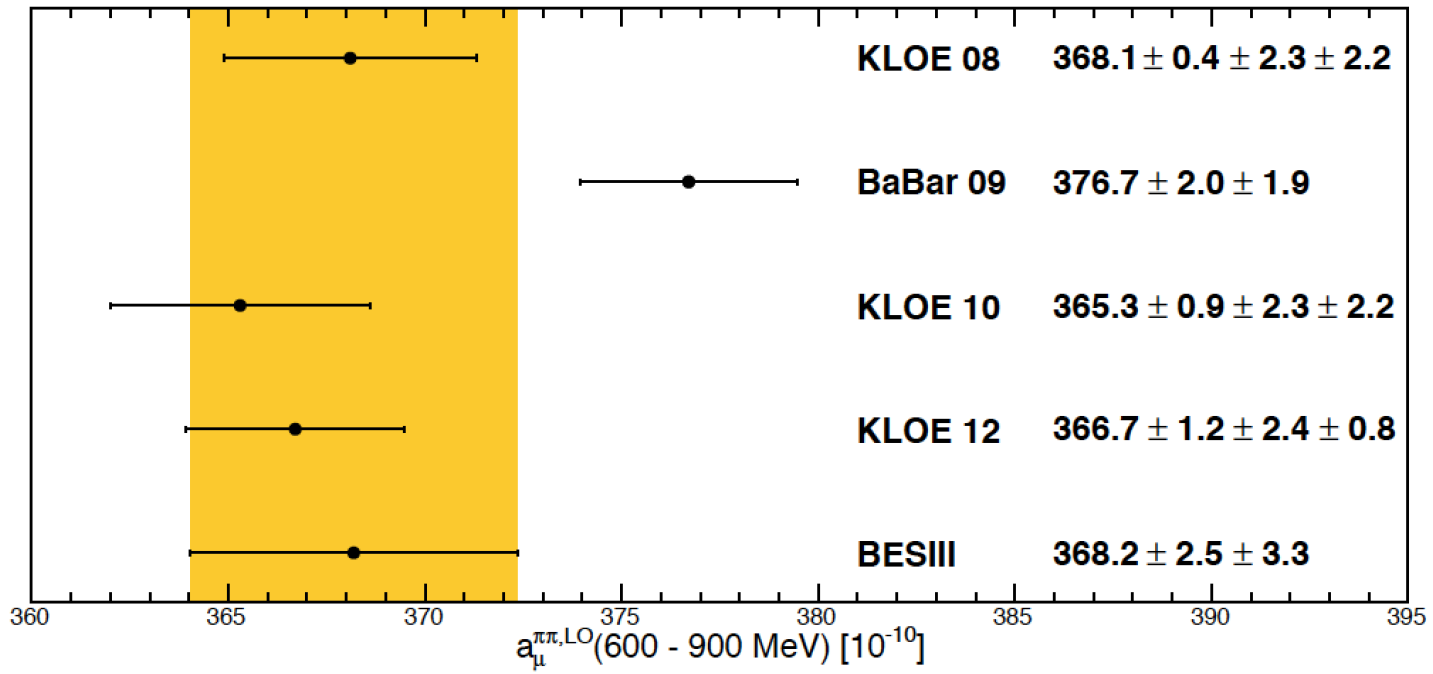






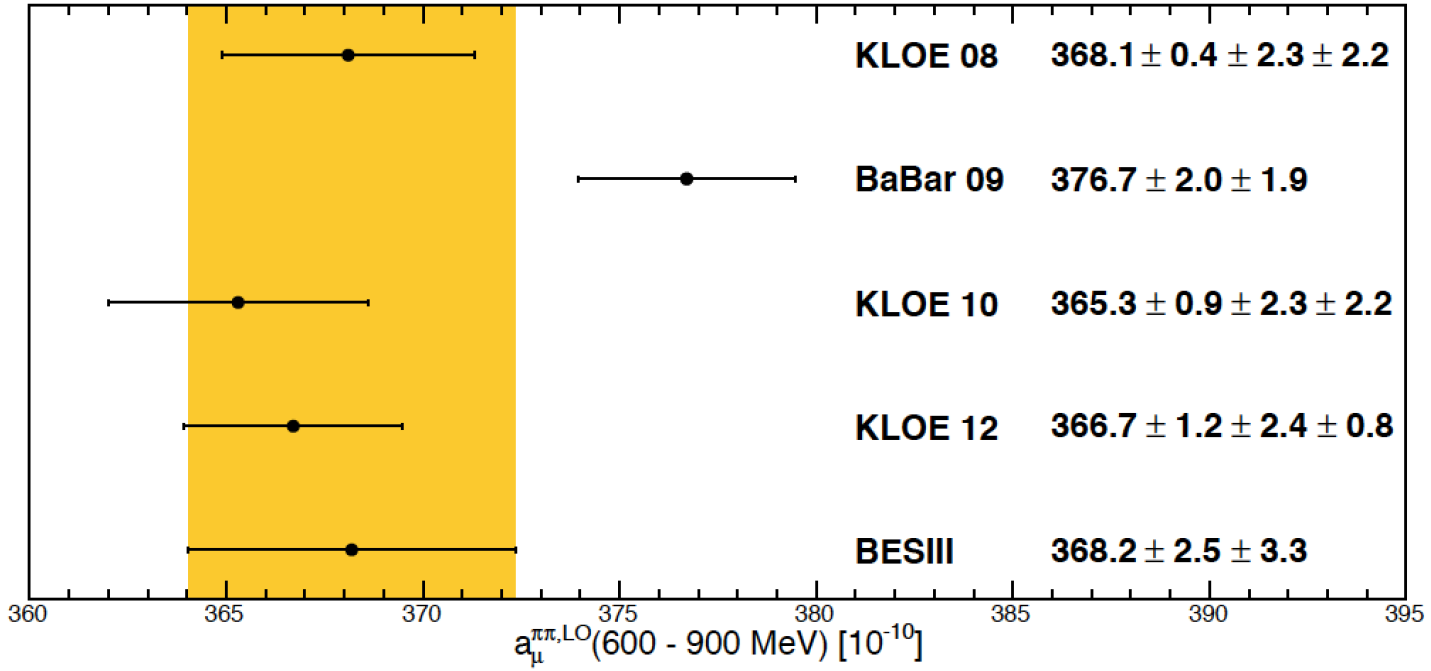
- Gounaris and Sakurai parameterization
- 0.9 % accuracy (dominated by theory)
- Normalization to luminosity × radiator function

Impact on a_μ^{HVP}



Deviation on $(g-2)_\mu$ between experimental and SM has been confirmed

Impact on a_μ^{HVP}



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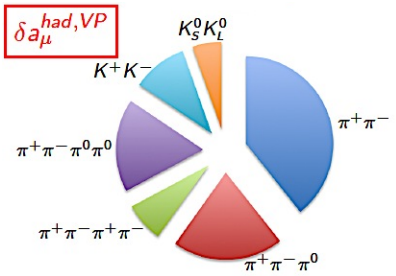


Study of $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ and $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ processes undergoing at BESIII

Energy Scan from 2.0 to 4.6 GeV

World's best measurement from BES/BESII with 5% ~ 8% total uncertainty (statistical uncertainty: 3% ~ 5%)

BESIII: aim at systematic accuracy: 3.0%

151 energy points >10^5 hadronic events each → statistical error negligible

Energy region	Energy points	Note
2.400~3.400	4	Mini-scan
3.800~4.590	104	Fine-scan heavy charm resonant
2.000~3.080	21	R&QCD-scan
3.050~3.120	16	J/ψ-scan
3.542~3.600	5	τ-scan
3.650,3.671	2	ψ(3686)-scan

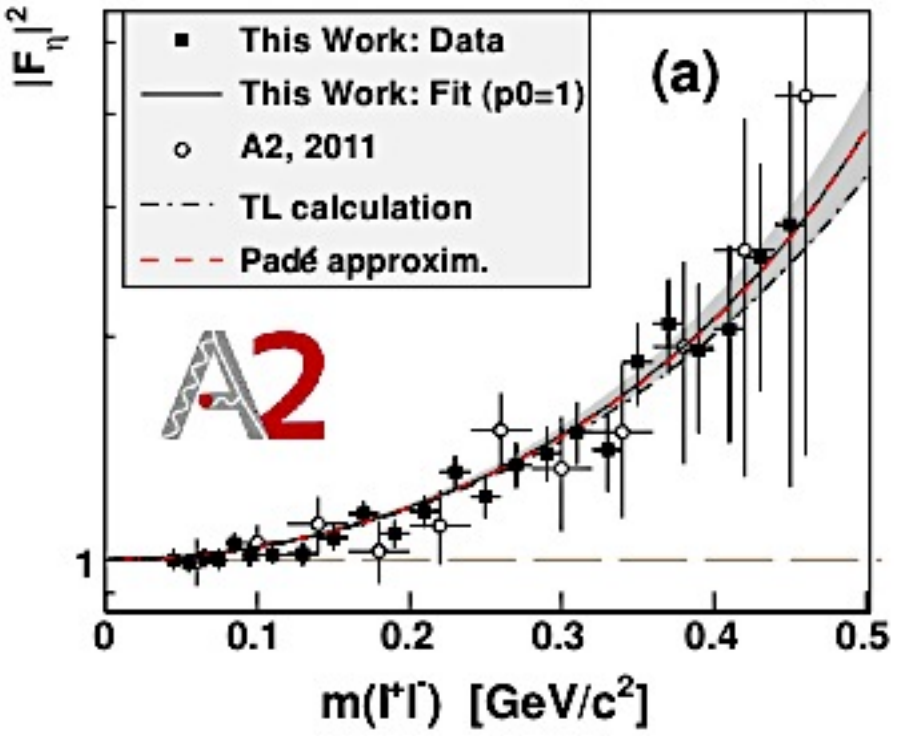
Reducing the uncertainty of $\alpha_{em}(M_Z^2)$

→ A new quantity of electroweak precision fits

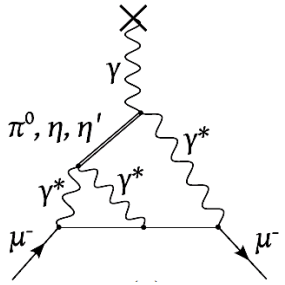
Meson Transition Form Factor $|F(Q^2)|$

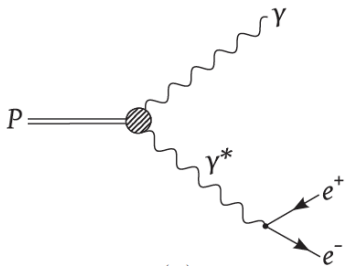
Timelike Transition FFs

$$\frac{d\Gamma(\eta \to l^+l^-\gamma)}{dm_{ll}\Gamma(\eta \to \gamma\gamma)} = [QED] \cdot |F_\eta(m_{ll})|^2$$



[Phys. Rev. C89 (2014) 044608]





$\gamma p \to \eta p$ 3×10^7 η

Vector Meson Dominance Model:

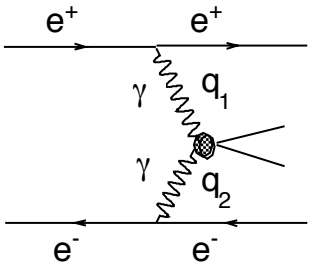
single-pole:

$F(q) = (1-q^2/\Lambda^2)^{-1}$

$\Lambda^{-2} = (1.95 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.10)$ GeV^{-2}

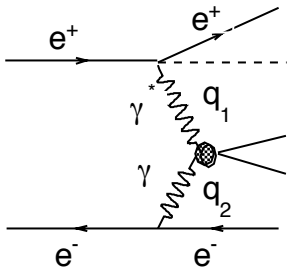
In good agreement with previous measurements!

Spacelike Transition FFs



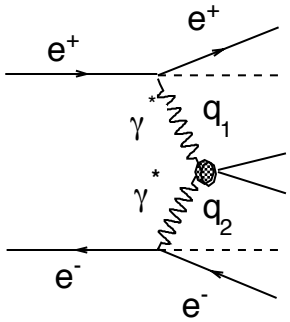
Untag:

- Only tag the hadron products, P_t-balance
- Q_i^2~0 GeV^2, quasi-real photon



Single tag:

- Tag the hadron products
- Tag only one lepton, missing momentum direction
- Q_1^2~0 GeV^2, Q_1^2=-q_2^2 GeV^2; highly virtual photon



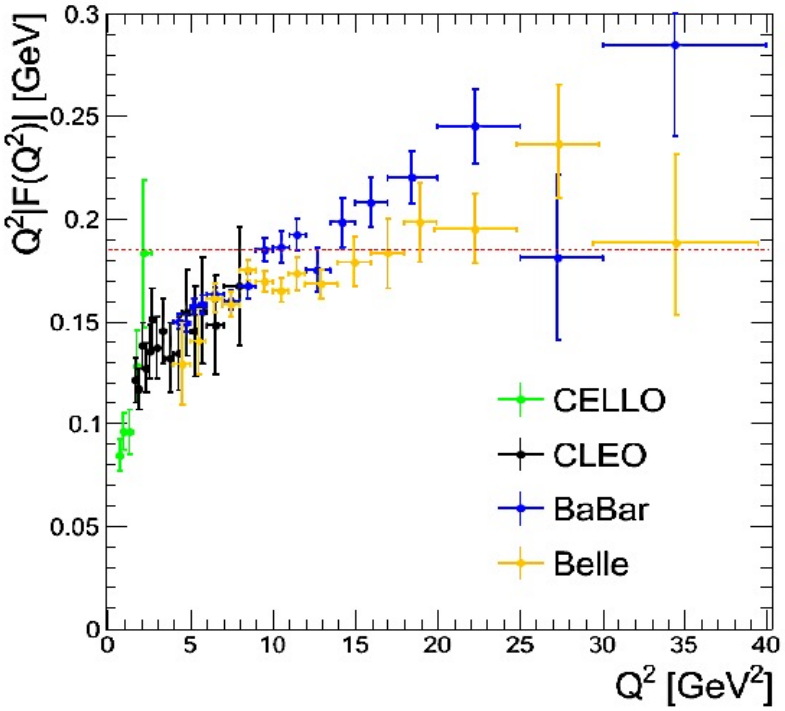
Double tag:

- Tag the hadron products
- Tag both leptons
- Both photons are virtual

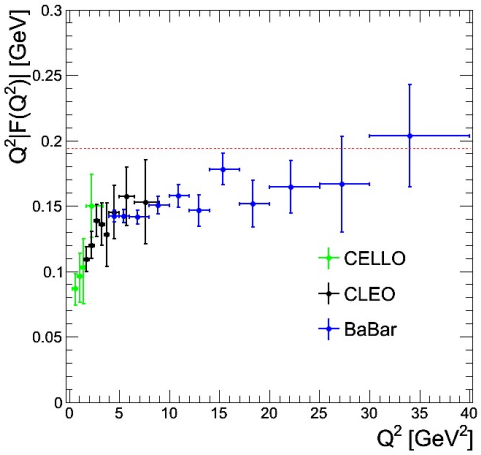
Input for data-driven approach

Existing Data on Spacelike TFFs

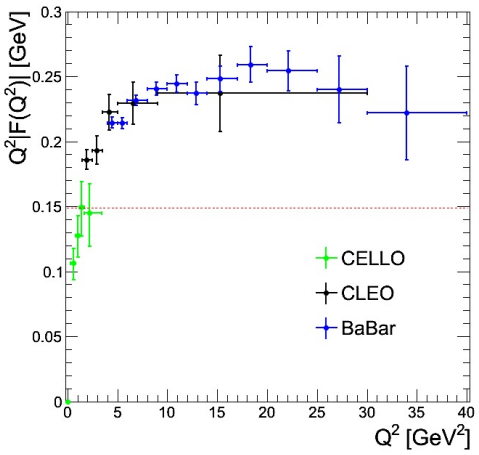
$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- \pi^0$



$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- \eta$



$e^+e^- \to e^+e^- \eta'$



- Recent results from BABAR and BELLE: $Q^2 > 4$ GeV^2
- CLEO: $Q^2 > 1.5$ GeV^2
- CELLO: $Q^2 < 1.5$ GeV^2 , very poor accuracy

Low Q^2 range not covered/precise

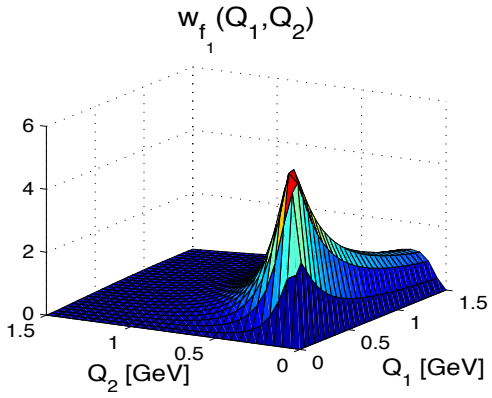
[CELLO: Z. Phys. C 49 401 (1991)]
[CLEO: Phys. Rev. D57 33 (1998)]
[BaBar: Phys. Rev. D80 052002 (2009)]
[Belle: Phys. Rev. D86 092007 (2012)]

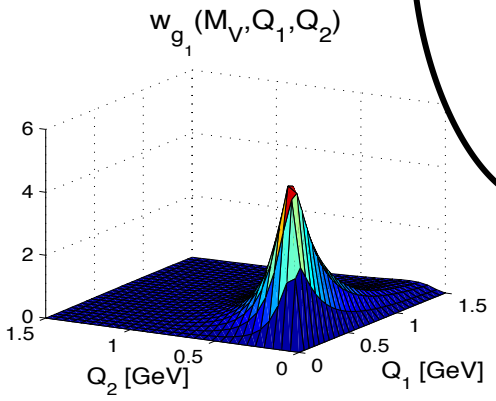
Relevant Q^2 Region

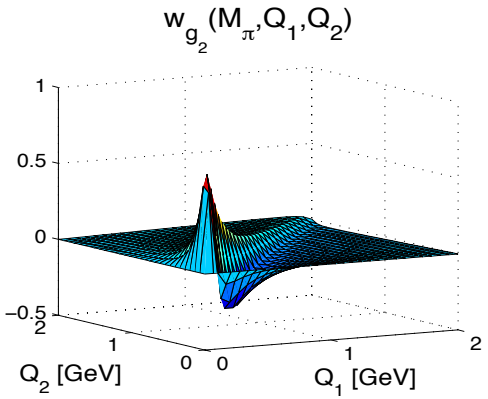
$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLBL};\pi^0} = \int_0^\infty dQ_1 \int_0^\infty dQ_2 \sum_i W_i(Q_1, Q_2)\, f_i(Q_1, Q_2)$$

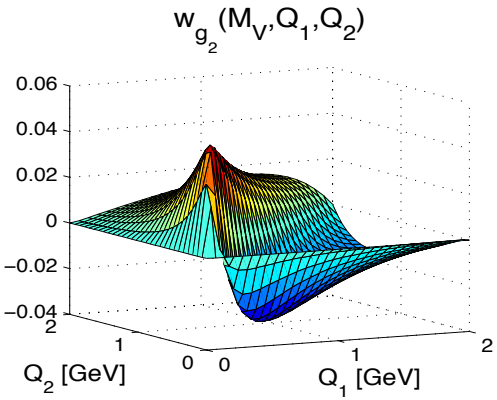
Form factor dependent

Universal weight functions









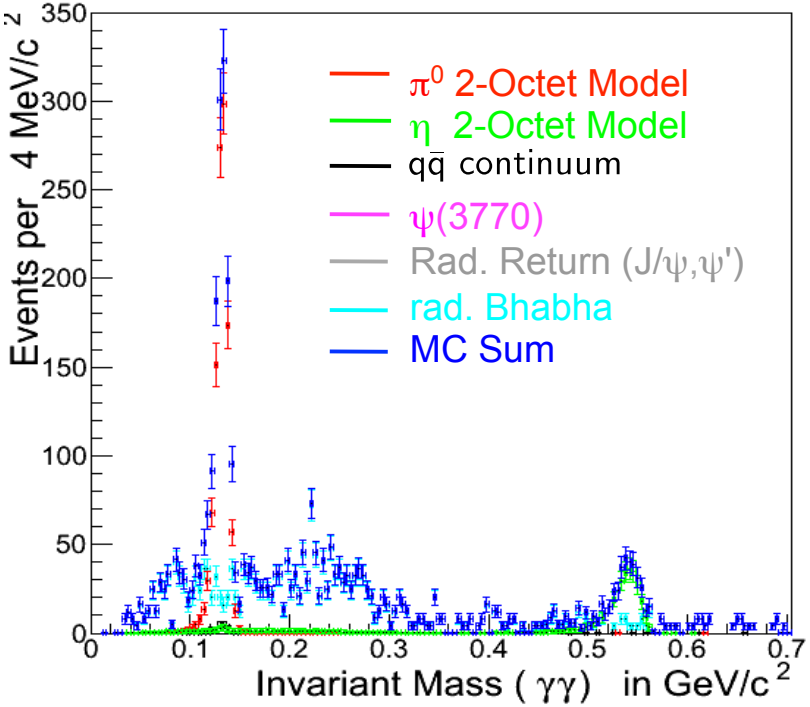
Relevant Q^2 region:
<1.5 GeV^2

[M. Knecht and A. Nyffeler: Phys. Rev. D 65, 073034 (2002)]

$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \pi^0$ at BESIII

L_{int}: 927 pb^{-1} Tagged lepton: e^-

MC only, part of full statistics

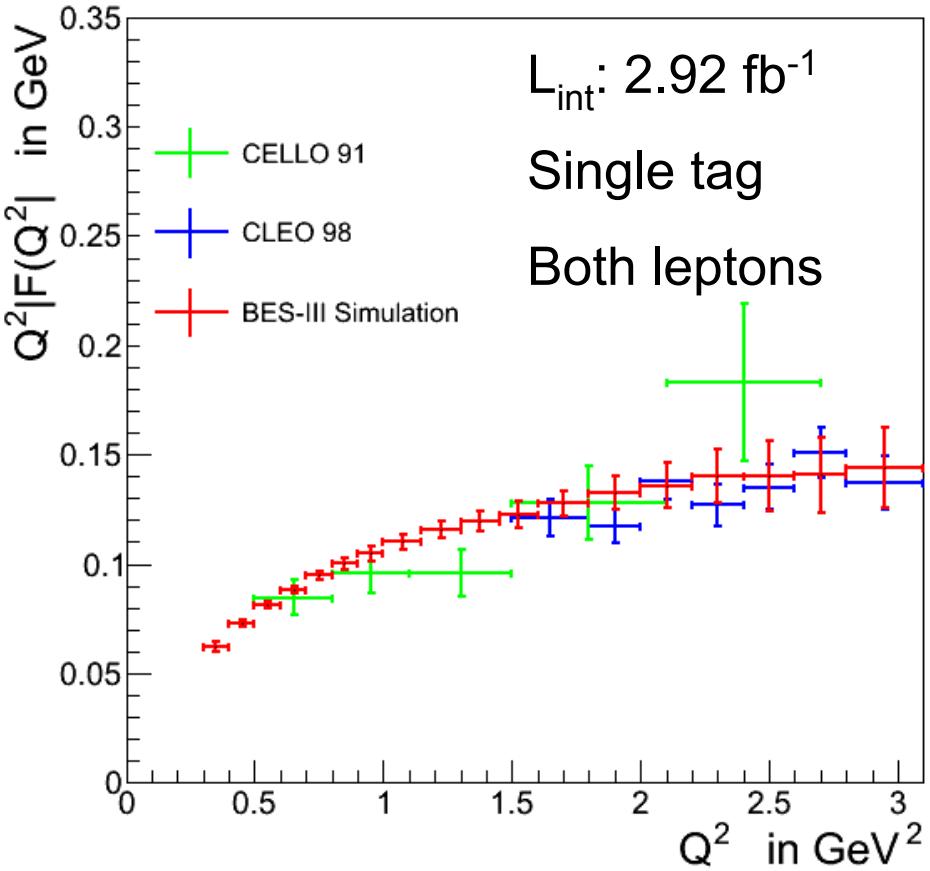


Event Selection:

- Exactly one lepton candidate
- At least two, max four photons
- Helicity angle cos $\theta_H > 0.8$
- Kinematic cuts to reject ISR background
- Cut on angle of missing momentum

Strategy: Count π^0 yield in bins of Q^2 ⇨ $d\sigma/dQ^2$ ⇨ Form factor $F(Q^2)$

Spacelike transition FFs: π^0



[CELLO: Z. Phys. C 49 401 (1991)]
[CLEO: Phys. Rev. D57 33 (1998)]

MC only, red error bars corresponding to BESIII statistics

Extract TFF for:

$0.3 \leq Q^2[\text{GeV}^2] \leq 3.1$

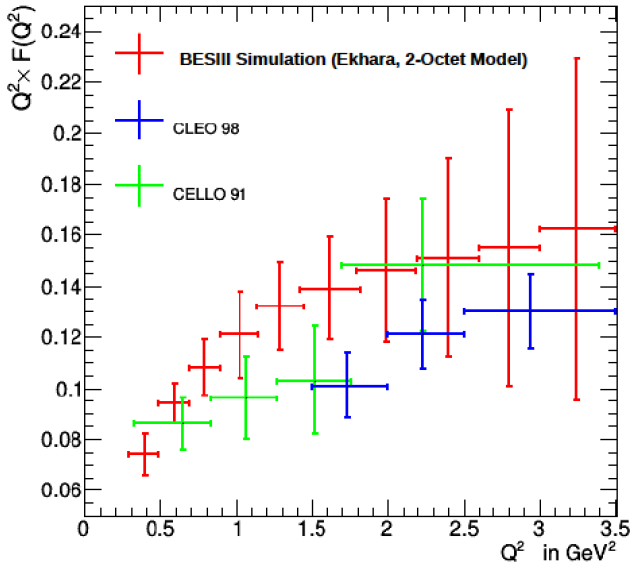
Significantly improves and extends data set below Q^2 = 1.5 GeV^2

Input for $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$!

Spacelike transition FFs: η / η´

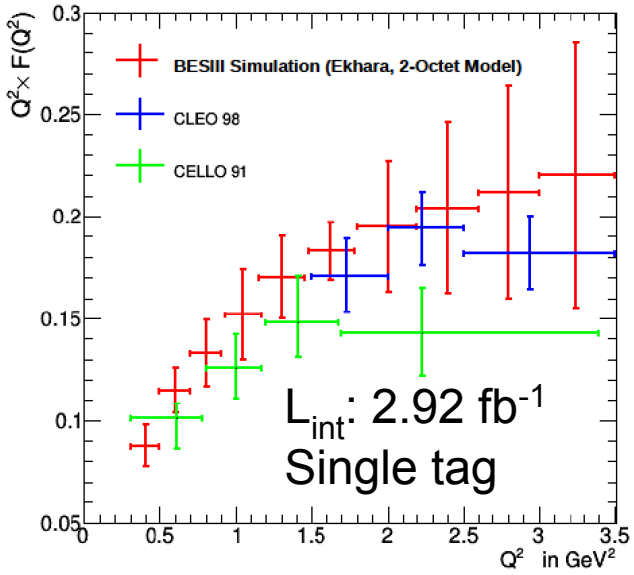
MC only, red error bars corresponding to BESIII statistics

$F_{\eta,\gamma,\gamma^*}(Q^2)$



$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma\ \gamma$

$F_{\eta',\gamma,\gamma^*}(Q^2)$

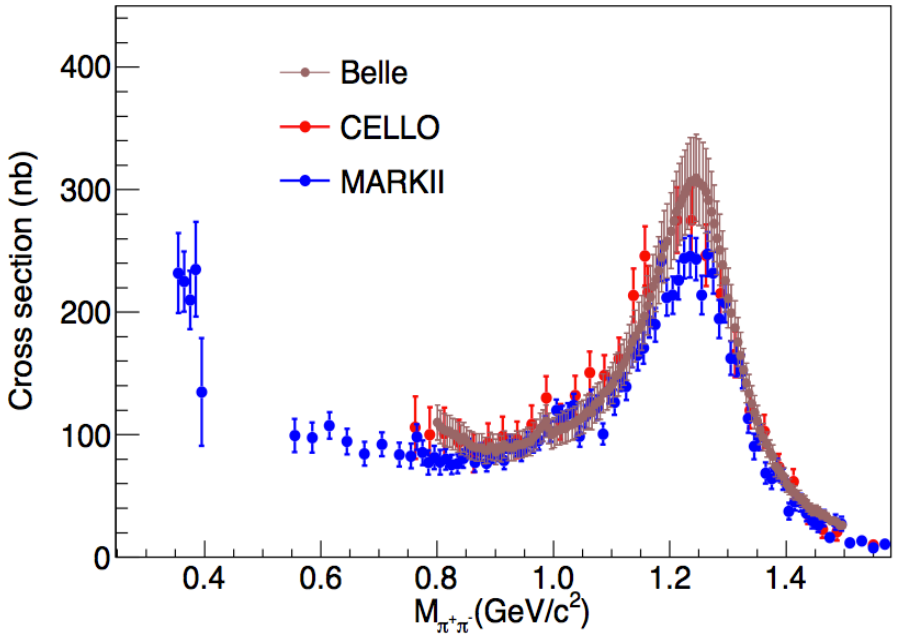


$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma\ \gamma$

- Results competitive to previous measurement
- More data and more decay modes → order of magnitude improvement

$\gamma\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ at BESIII

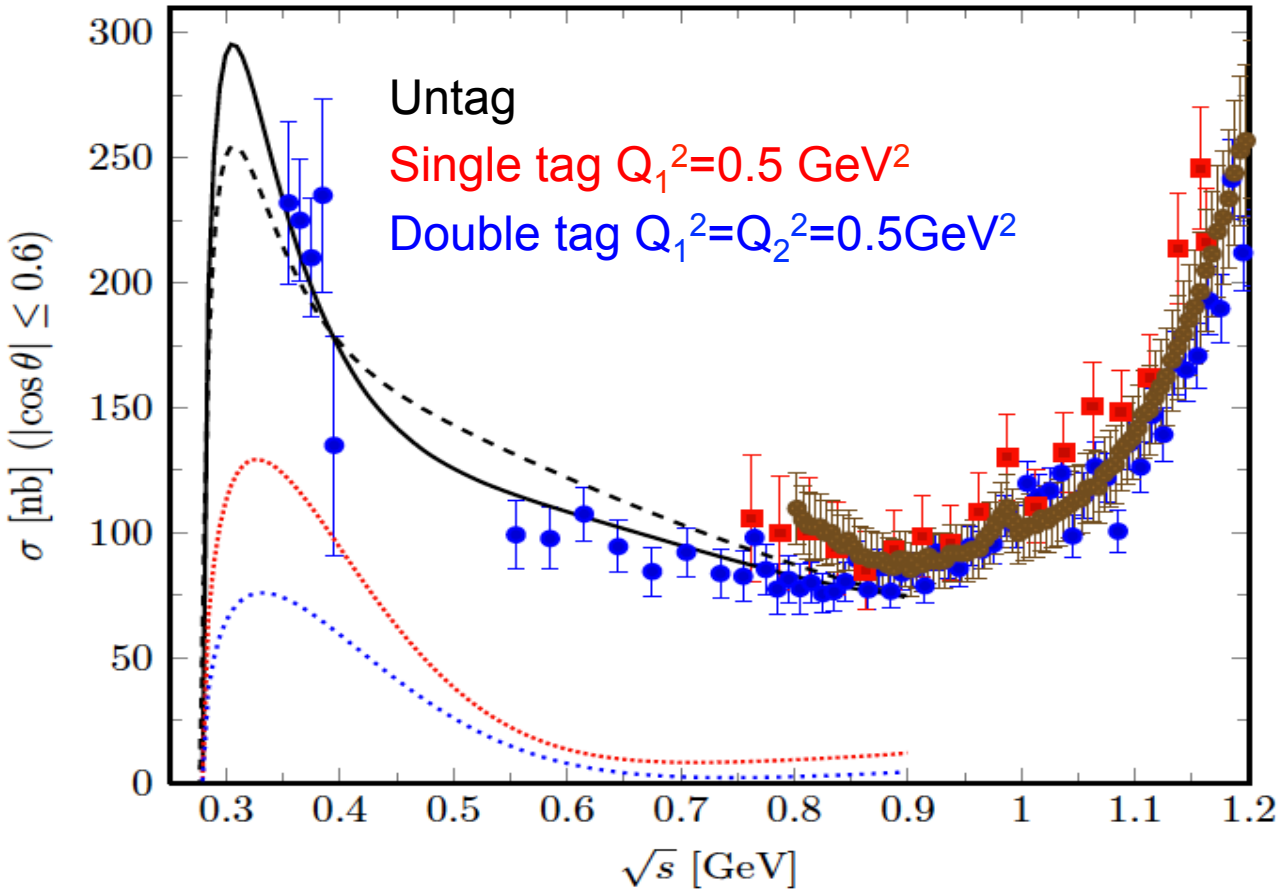
- Hadron form factor
- Resonance parameters for $0^{\pm+}$, 2^{++} states
- Pion polarizability, probe the structure of pion
- Re-scattering effect study at low mass region



- All in two real photon case: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- In low mass region, only measurement come from MarkII

$\gamma\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ at BESIII

N. Asmussen, P. Masjuan, M. Vanderhaeghen



Access to: Q^2 region: 0.2~2.0 GeV^2

$M_{\pi\pi}$: threshold~2.0 GeV

Conclusion and Outlook

- Important results (to be expected) from BESIII for SM prediction of $(g-2)_\mu$
  - HVP: precision inclusive and exclusive measurements
  - HLbL: spacelike form factors measurement in relevant region
- Reduction of factor of 2 of the uncertainty of a_μ^{had} in reach

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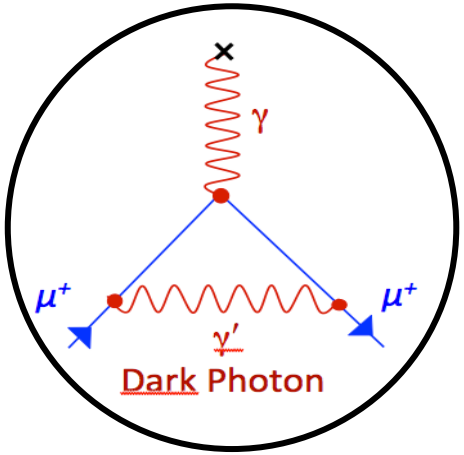
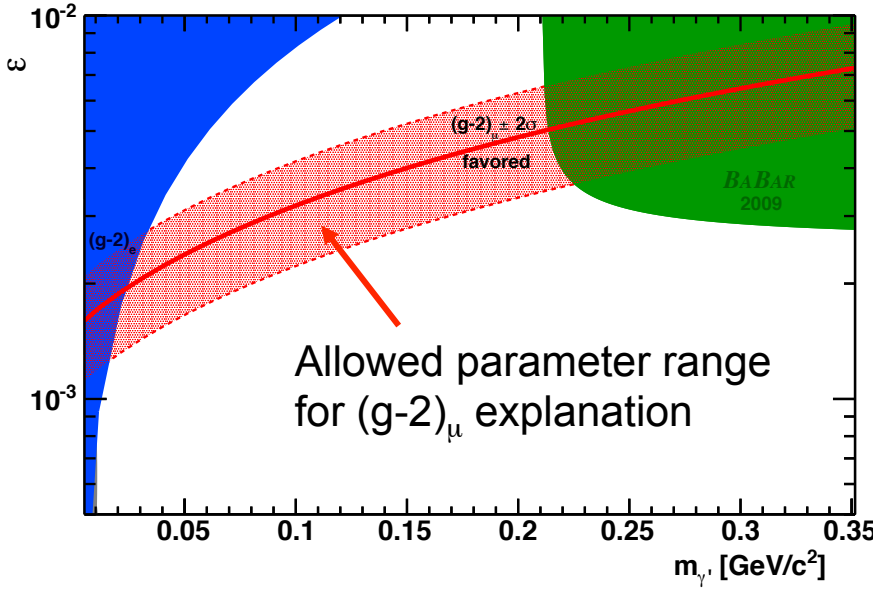
Dark photon and $(g-2)_\mu$



Year 2010



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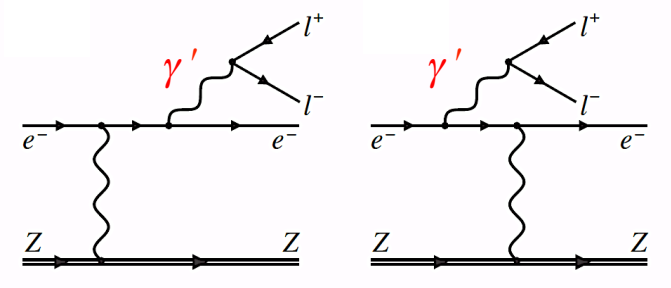
Dark photon and $(g-2)_\mu$

A1/MAMI: Electron Scattering

- E_{beam} 180 - 855 MeV
- Stack of Ta targets
- 22 kinematic settings



[Phys. Rev. L112 (2014) 221802]

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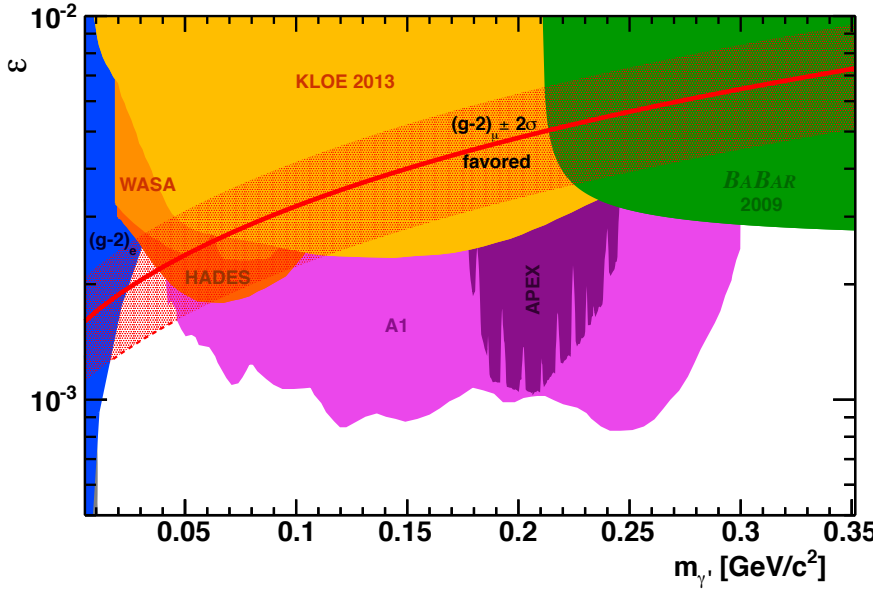
[Phys. Rev. L112 (2014) 221802]

Year 2014



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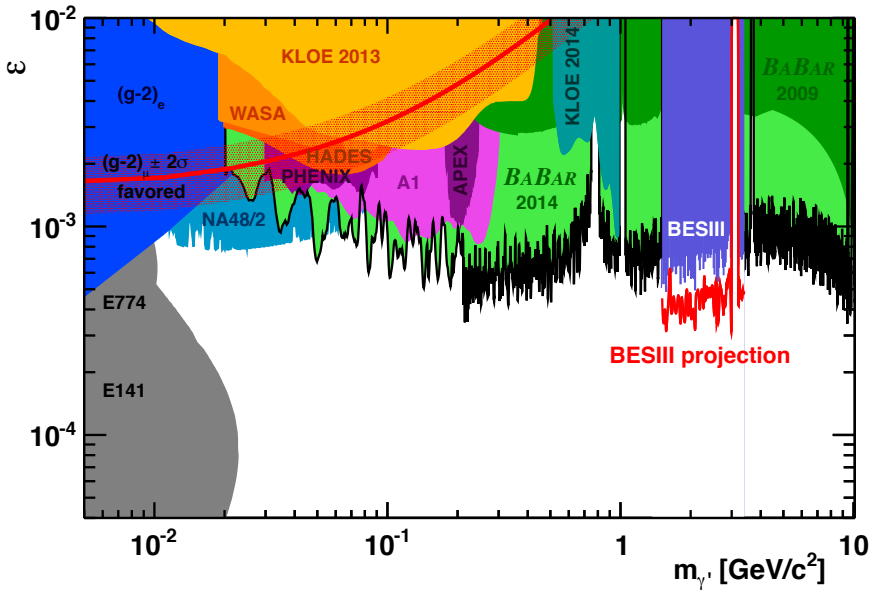
Dark photon and $(g-2)_\mu$

Limit ruling out major part of the parameter range motivated by $(g-2)_\mu$



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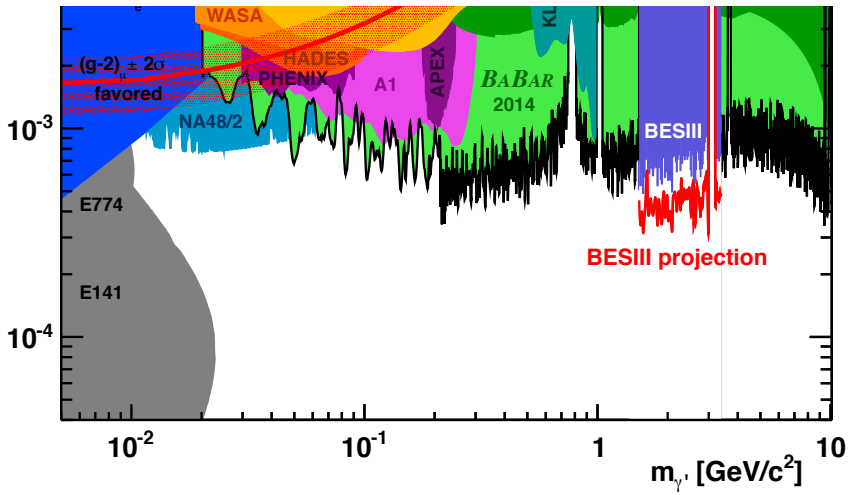
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Limit ruling out major part of the parameter range motivated by $(g-2)_\mu$

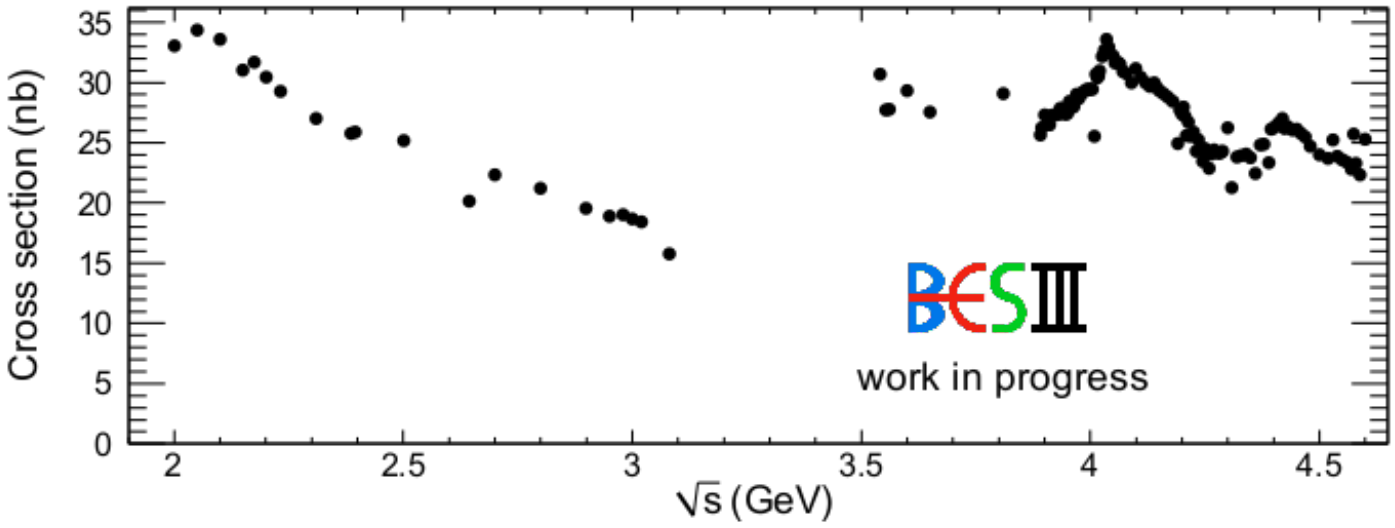


Energy Scan from 2.0 to 4.6 GeV

Reducing the uncertainty of $\alpha_{em}(M_Z^2)$ by a factor of 2

→ A new quantity of electroweak precision fits

Online spectrum of R scan recently finished



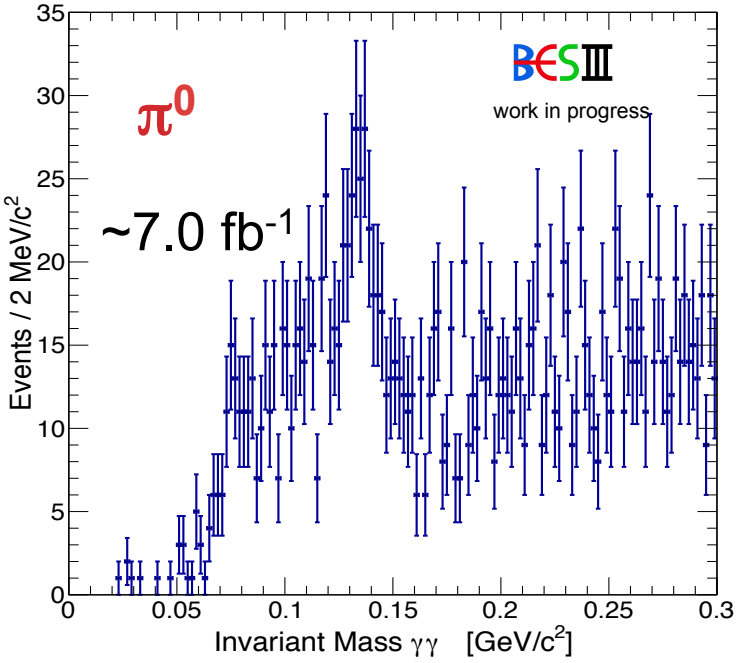
$R = \sigma_{had}/\sigma_{\mu\mu}$ with targeted systematic accuracy: 3.0%

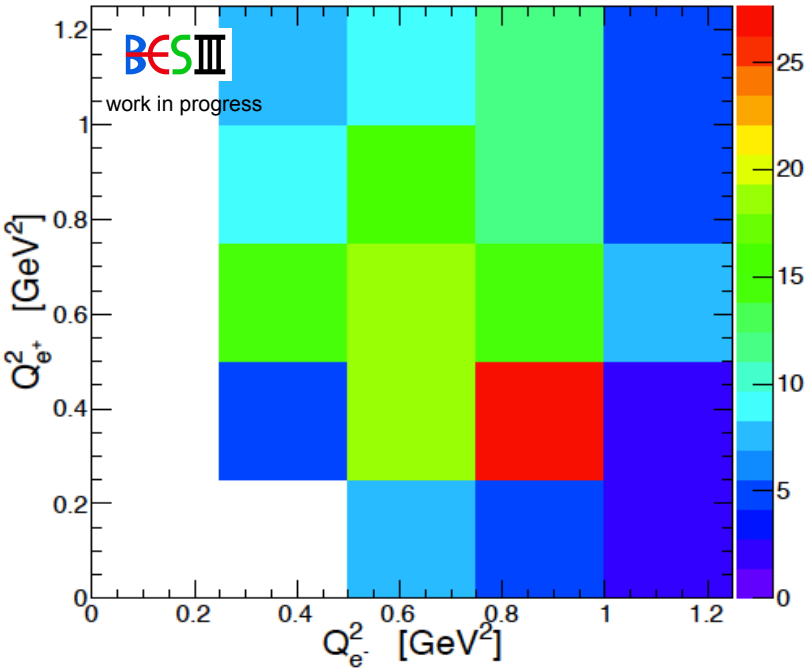
- 125 scan points with >10^5 hadronic events each → statistical error negligible
- World's best measurement so far from BES /BESII with 5 ...8 % total error (with 3 ... 5% statistical error)

Spacelike transition FFs

Exploratory first double tag measurement: $\gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0$

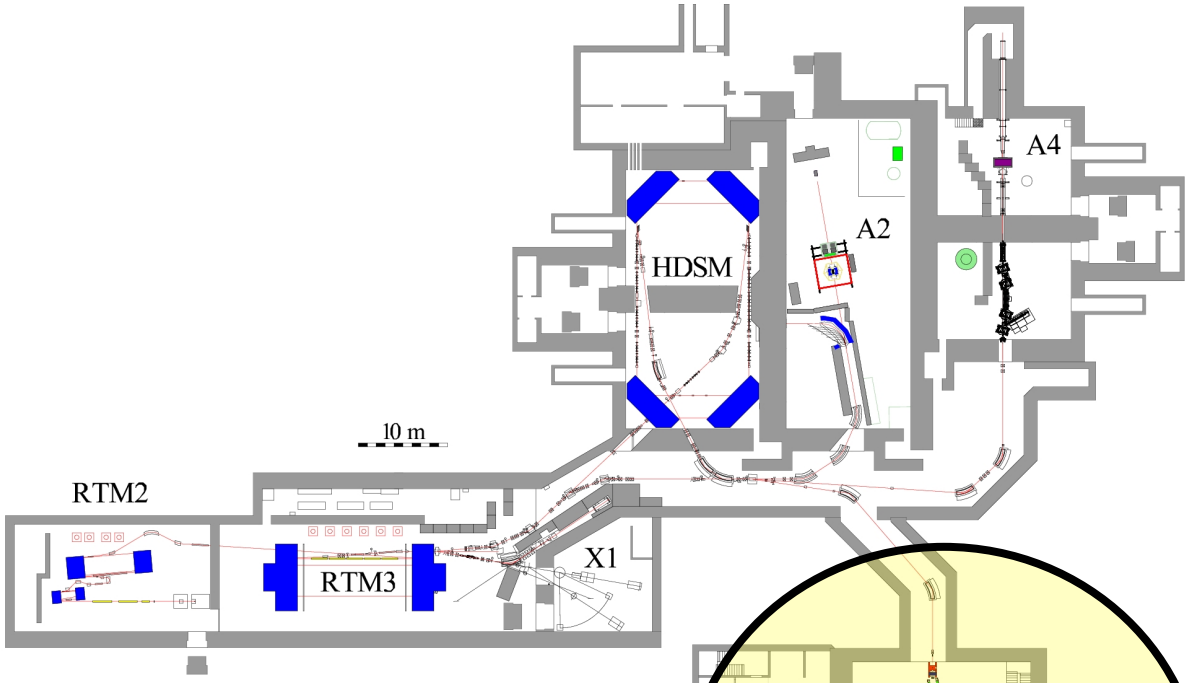
Redmer et al.,

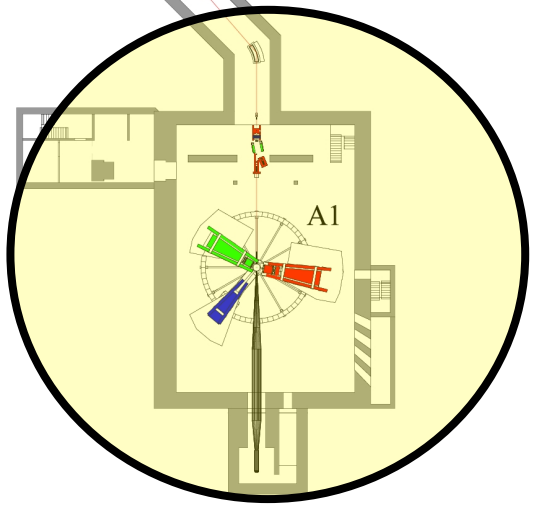




- Preliminary study shows feasible in most of the parameter space
- Further background suppression using multivariate analysis tool

Experiment A1:
High-Resolution Spectrometers





Experiment A1: Electron Scattering

- 4 magnetic focussing spectrometers
- Resolution: $\delta p/p < 10^{-4}$
- Angular acceptance: <30 mrad