

Overview of Lepton $g-2$

Liam Foster for Physics 290e

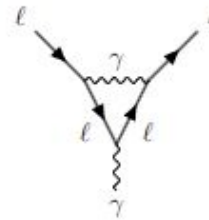
Overview

- What is $g-2$?
- Why do we care?
- History of $g-2$
- How it's measured
- What is going on with muon $g-2$
- Future of $g-2$

g-2 Theory

- Spin leads to precession in a magnetic field
- Naively, Dirac equation implies $g=2$
- Loop corrections modify g factor through diagrams like:
 - Schwinger Contribution (on his tombstone)
 - Lowest Order Vacuum Polarization
 - First Order Weak Process
 - Leading Order Hadronic Vacuum Polarization
 - Hadronic Light-by-Light
 - Example BSM Contribution

$$\omega_s = g \frac{eB}{2m}$$



(a)



(b)



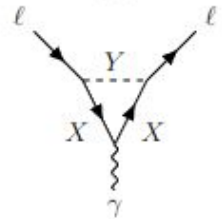
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

- Precision $g-2$ measurement can have a large physics reach
- Need to get a lot of things right
- Usually talk about $a = \frac{g-2}{2}$

Electron g-2

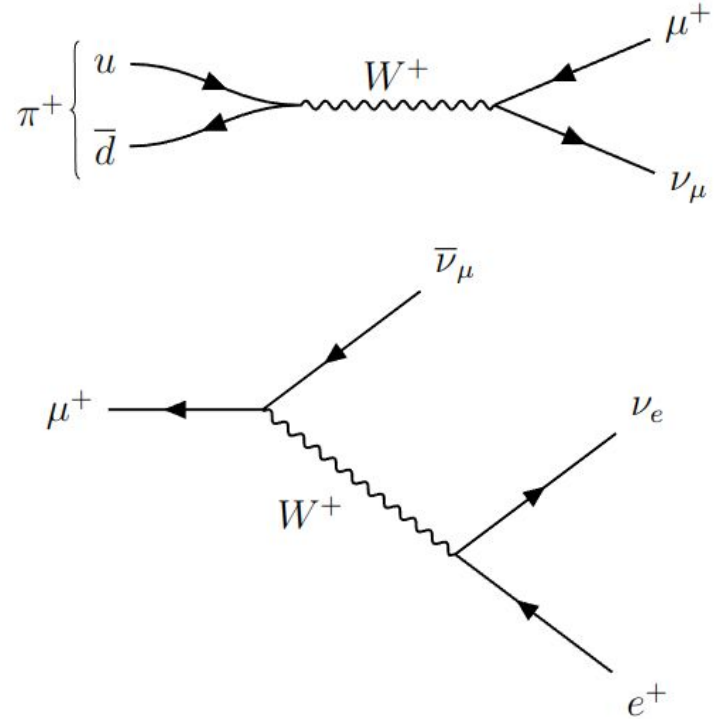
- Low electron mass limits contribution from non-electroweak processes
- Calculated analytically to α^3 , calculated to α^5
- Theory and experiment agree to 10 sig figs
- Most precisely verified prediction in physics
- Measured using a single electron in a Penning trap (2022)

History of Muon g-2

- First measurements at CERN in the 1950s using SynchroCyclotron
 - Early evidence that muon is a lepton and validation of EW theory
 - Measured to within 0.4% at SC
 - Measured to within 0.0007% at PS
 - PS measurements revealed error in SM calculations
- First hints of tension at E821 at BNL
 - 14-fold improvement over CERN results showed $\sim 2.5\sigma$ deviation from theory
- Tension remains in Fermilab Muon g-2 Results
 - First results published in 2021 showed 4.2σ deviation from 2020 theory calculation
 - Subsequent runs increase discrepancy to 5.1σ from 2020 theory results
 - Data taking complete and final result expected in 2025
 - Lattice calculations agree with experiment to within $\sim 1\sigma$

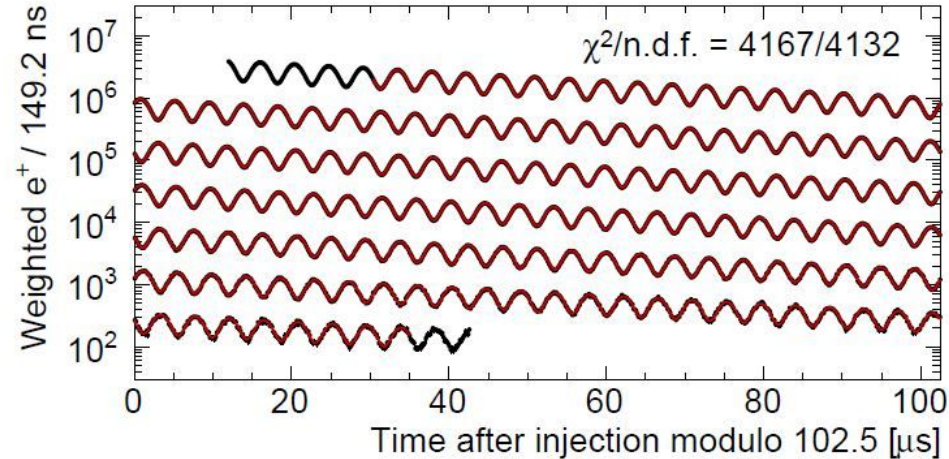
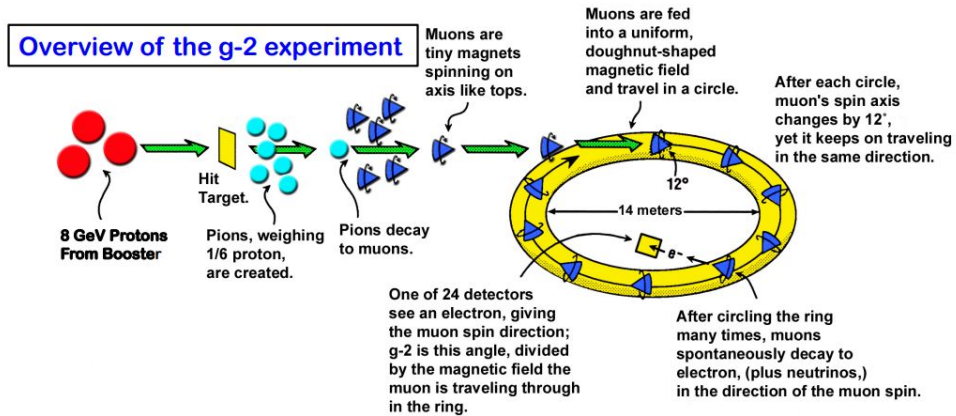
How muon g-2 is measured

- Take advantage of parity violation in weak interactions to get polarized muon beam
- Muons precess in magnetic field of storage ring
- Electron resulting from muon decay boosted in direction of muon spin
- Electron orbit decays and is measured in calorimeters and trackers



How muon g-2 is measured

- Direction of electron boost changes as muons precess
- Gives 'wobble plot' which is fit to extract the muon g factor



A Fun Detail

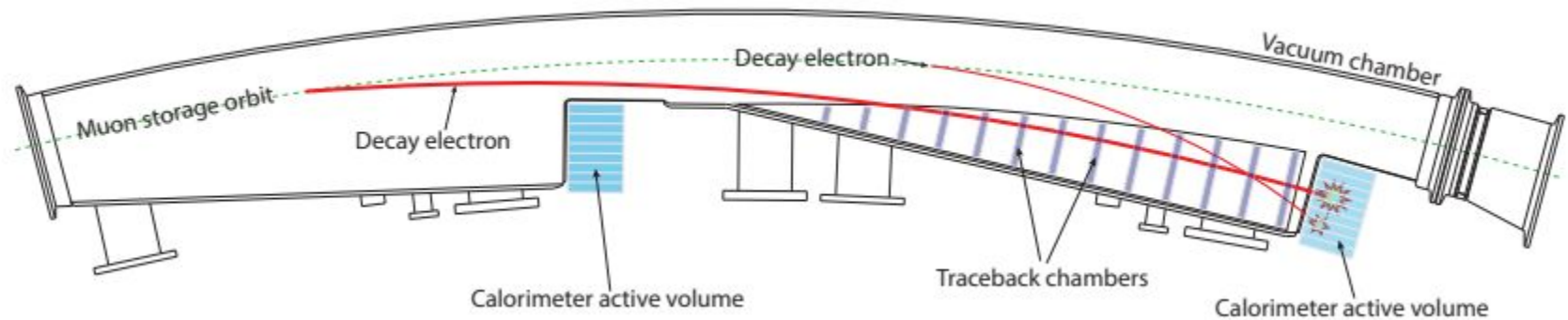
- Focusing a challenge where uniform magnetic field is a high priority
- Relativistic effects modify spin precession frequency

$$\vec{\omega}_a = -\frac{Qe}{m} \left[a_\mu \vec{B} - \left(a_\mu - \left(\frac{mc}{p} \right)^2 \right) \frac{\vec{\beta} \times \vec{E}}{c} \right]$$

- At 'magic momentum' of ~ 3.09 GeV, electric field component cancels to first order
- Electric quadrupoles are used for focusing

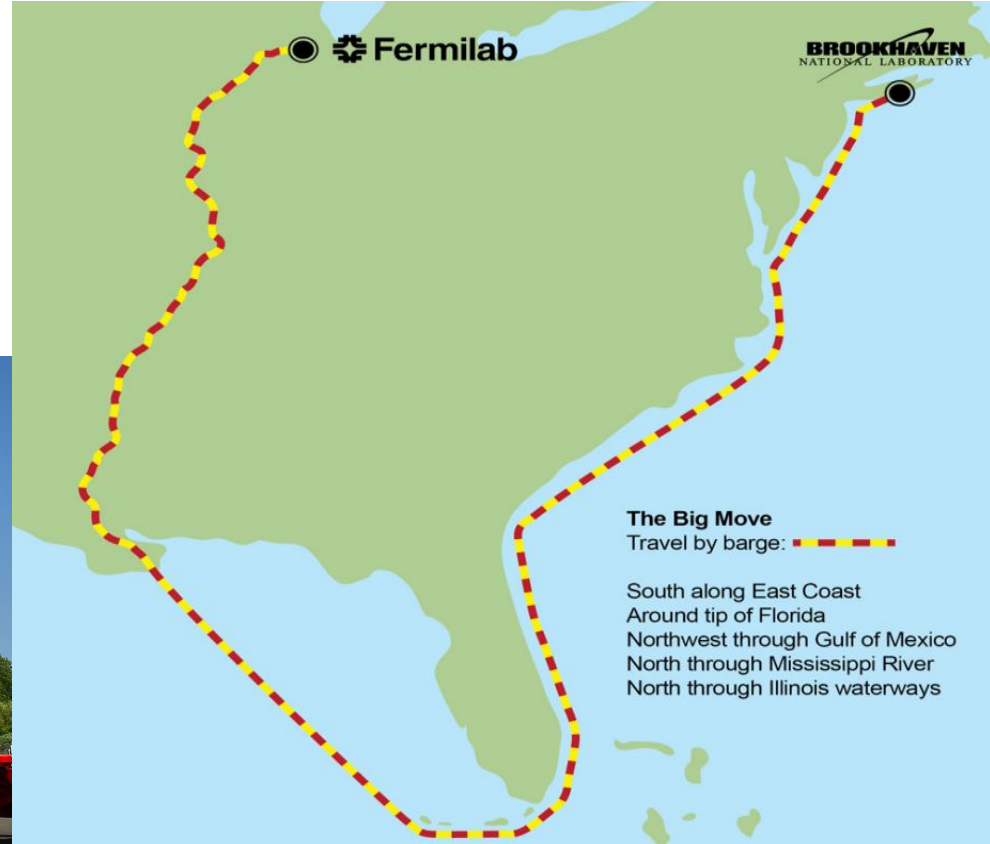
Fermilab g-2 Specifics

- More intense muon beam needs pileup reduction
- Fermilab experiment used tracking and segmented calorimeters to reduce pileup



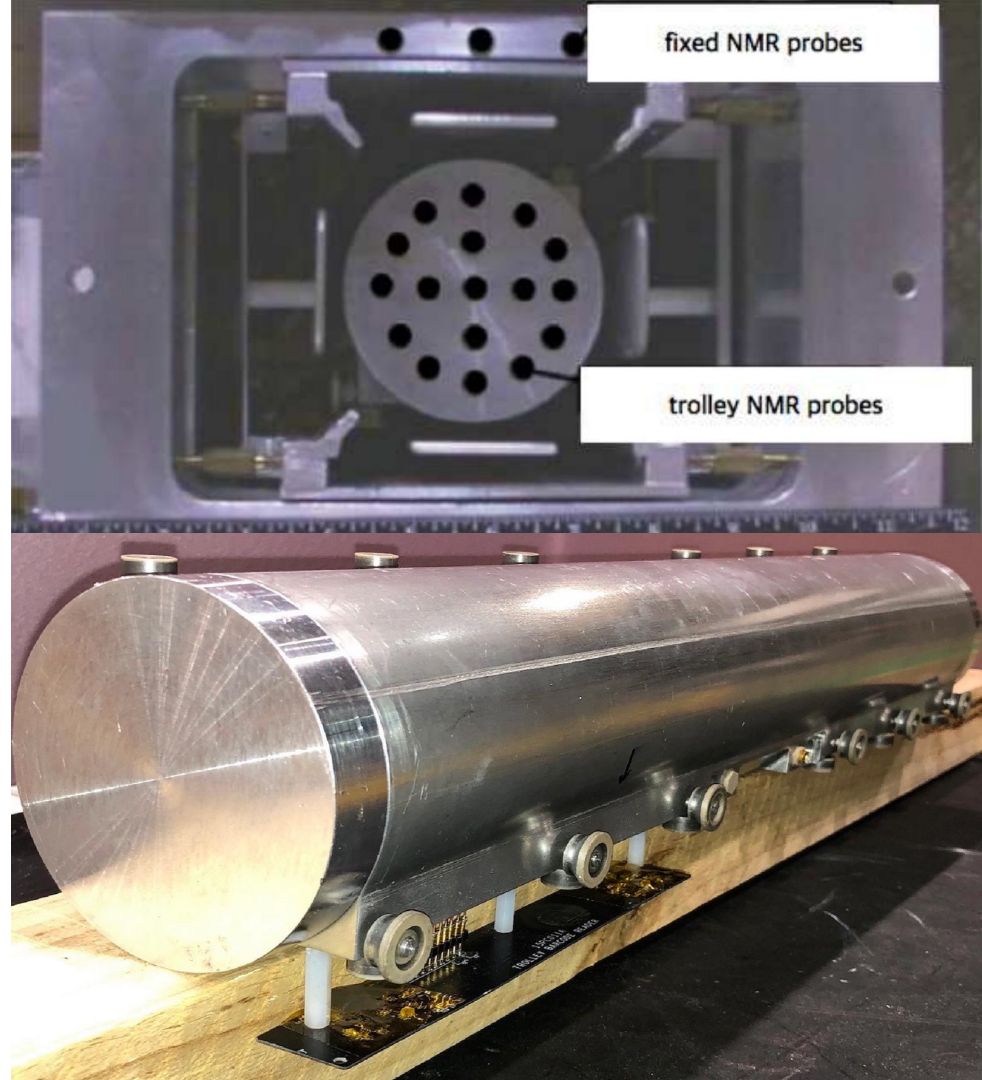
Fermilab g-2 Specifics

- Reused storage ring from E821
- Transported by barge from Long Island, around Florida, up the Mississippi, then eventually via road to Fermilab



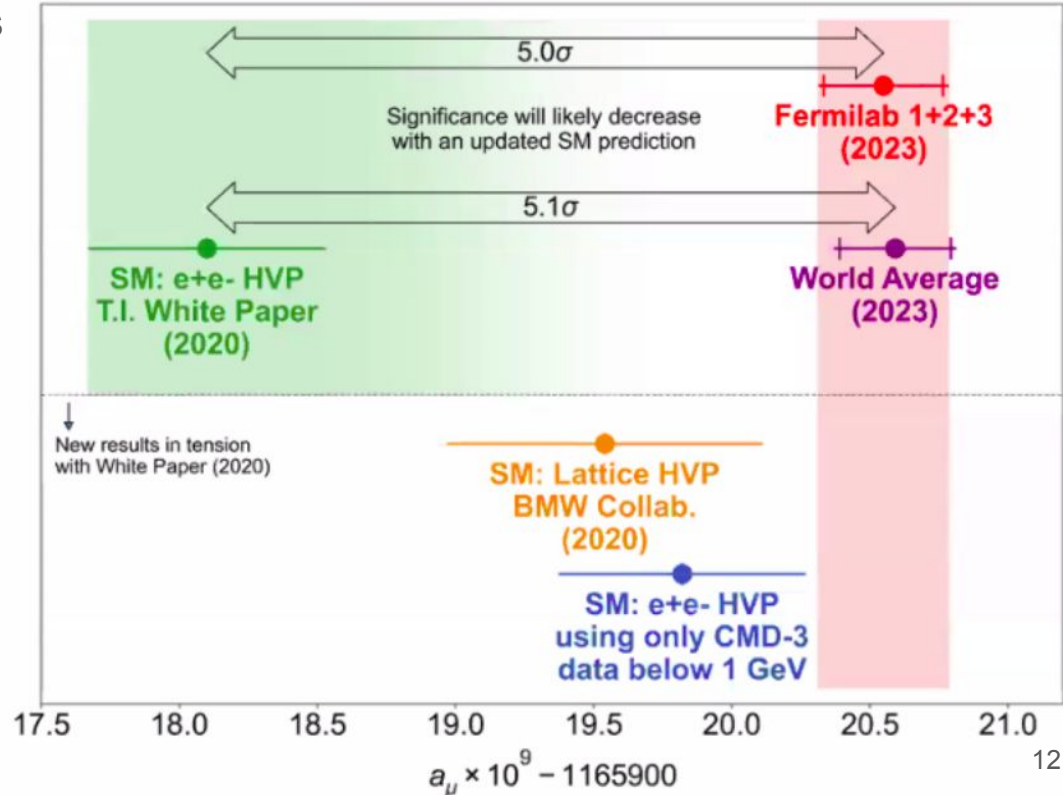
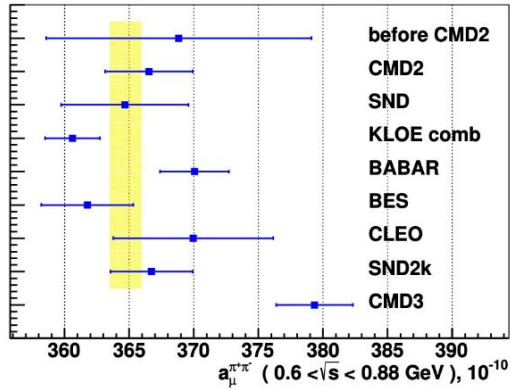
Fermilab g-2 Specifics

- Heavily modified BNL magnet by hand to increase field uniformity
- 'NMR Trolley' runs around ring occasionally to measure field
- Returns to a garage out of beamline so vacuum is maintained
- Allows much better understanding of magnetic field systematics



g-2 Theory Results

- Significant tension between various theory predictions
- Mainly due to different HVP calculation methods
- Data driven hadronic contributions used in 2020 theory paper
- New Novosibirsk result eliminates tension, but is in tension with other measurements



Conclusion

- Lepton $g-2$ an interesting, broad probe for new physics
- Clever measurement techniques allow very high precision
- Muon $g-2$ shows a longstanding tension with the Standard Model...Or does it?
- Theory predictions very difficult, and are a bit of a mess
- Interesting case where next round of theory results are now more exciting than next generation of experiments
- Tau $g-2$ is hard to measure because of short lifetime and agrees with theory