

# The anomalous magnetic moment of the muon and supersymmetry

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- ① Definition and SM prediction
- ② Properties of BSM contributions
- ③ Status of the MSSM calculation
- ④ Comparison of public programs

# Magnetic moment

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

$g$  ... gyromagnetic ratio

$$a_\mu = \frac{g - 2}{2}$$

$a_\mu$  ... anomalous magnetic moment

# Anomalous magnetic moment in QFT

In QFT  $a_\mu$  can be extracted from the  $\mu\text{-}\bar{\mu}\text{-}A^\rho$  3-point function

$$\bar{u}(p')\Gamma_{\mu\bar{\mu}A^\rho}u(p) = e\bar{u}(p')\left[\gamma_\rho F_V(q^2) + (p+p')_\rho F_M(q^2) + \dots\right]u(p)$$

in the limit of vanishing photon momentum,  $q^2 \rightarrow 0$ :

$$g = 2[1 - 2m_\mu F_M(0)] \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_\mu = -2m_\mu F_M(0)$$

$$a_\mu = 0 \text{ at tree-level} \Rightarrow a_\mu^{1L} \text{ is leading order!}$$

# SM contribution

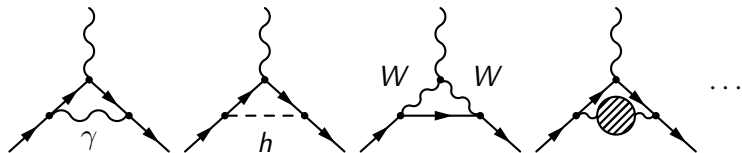
$$a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{weak}} + a_{\mu}^{\text{had}}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} = 11658471.895(0.008) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{weak}} = 15.4(0.1) \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{had}} = (692.3(4.2)^{\text{LO}} + 0.7(2.6)^{\text{NLO}}) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ [1010.4180,0901.0306]}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}} = 11659180.3(0.1)(4.2)(2.6) \cdot 10^{-10}$$



# Measurement

Spin precession in magnetic field  $\vec{B}$  relative to momentum

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{e}{m_\mu} \left[ a_\mu \vec{B} - \left( a_\mu - \frac{1}{\gamma^2 - 1} \right) \vec{\beta} \times \vec{E} \right]$$

vanishes for “magic” momentum  $p = 3.094$  GeV.

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = 11659208.9(6.3) \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ [E821@BNL]}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}} = \begin{cases} (28.7 \pm 8.0) \cdot 10^{-10} & (3.6\sigma)_{[1010.4180]} \\ (26.1 \pm 8.0) \cdot 10^{-10} & (3.2\sigma)_{[1105.3149]} \end{cases}$$

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# BSM contributions

generic expected scaling:

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{BSM}} \propto C \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{M_{\text{BSM}}^2}$$

**Reason:**  $F_M$  corresponds to chirality flip of muon

$$\bar{\mu}\mu = \mu_R\mu_L + \bar{\mu}_L\bar{\mu}_R$$

Terms in  $\mathcal{L}$  corresponding to chirality flip  $\propto m_{\mu}$  include:

$$\mu_L \text{ --- } \bullet \text{ --- } \mu_R \propto m_{\mu}$$

$$\tilde{\mu}_L \text{ - - - } \bullet \text{ - - - } \tilde{\mu}_R \propto m_{\mu} \tan \beta$$

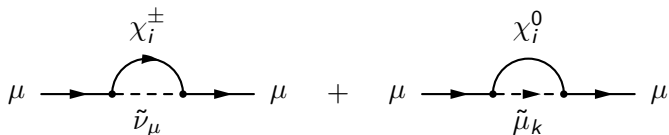
**Potential enhancement factors:**  $C \propto \tan \beta, \log \left( \frac{M_{\text{BSM}}}{m_{\mu}} \right)$



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## MSSM contribution – 1-loop



$$a_\mu^{\text{MSSM,1L}} \approx 13 \cdot 10^{-10} \left( \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{M_{\text{SUSY}}} \right)^2 \tan \beta \text{ sign}(\mu M_2)$$

Properties:

- enhanced by  $\tan \beta$
- suppressed by  $1/M_{\text{SUSY}}^2$
- can explain deviation for e.g.  $M_{\text{SUSY}} = 500 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\tan \beta = 50$

## MSSM contribution – 2-loop

$$a_{\mu}^{2L} = a_{\mu}^{2L(a)} + a_{\mu}^{2L(b)}$$

where

$a_{\mu}^{2L(a)}$  = 2-loop correction to SM 1-loop diagram

$a_{\mu}^{2L(b)}$  = 2-loop correction to MSSM 1-loop diagram

# MSSM contribution – $a_{\mu}^{2L(a)}$

$$a_{\mu}^{2L(a)} = a_{\mu}^{2L,\chi} + a_{\mu}^{2L,\tilde{f}} + a_{\mu}^{2L,f} + a_{\mu}^{2L,bos}$$


$$a_{\mu}^{2L,\chi} + a_{\mu}^{2L,\tilde{f}} = \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} = O(10 \cdot 10^{-10})$$


$$a_{\mu}^{2L,f} = \text{Diagram 3} < 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{2L,bos} = \text{Diagram 4} < 10^{-10}$$

# MSSM contribution – $a_\mu^{2L(b)}$

$$a_\mu^{2L(b)} = a_\mu^{2L,\gamma} + a_\mu^{2L,f/\tilde{f}} + a_\mu^{2L,\text{rest}}$$

$a_\mu^{2L,\gamma}$  =   $\propto \log \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}}{m_\mu} = -(0.07 \dots 0.09) a_\mu^{\text{MSSM,1L}}$

$a_\mu^{2L,f/\tilde{f}}$  =   $\propto \log \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}}{m_\mu} < 0.1 a_\mu^{\text{MSSM,1L}}$

$a_\mu^{2L,\text{rest}}$  =  =  $O(2 \cdot 10^{-10})$

known

incomplete

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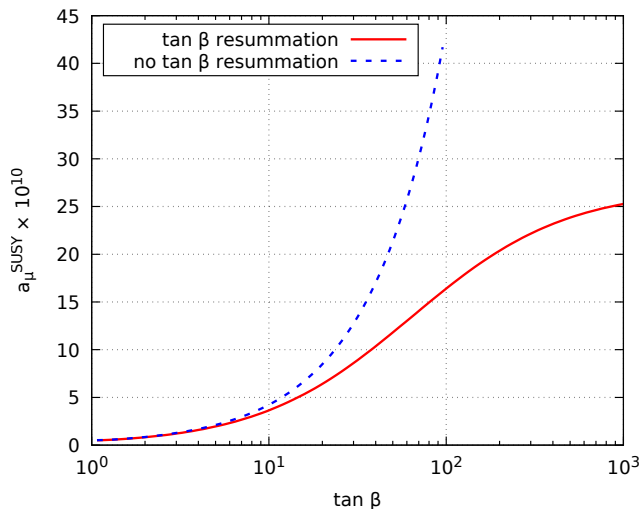
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# Comparison of public codes

Program	$a_{\mu}^{\text{MSSM},1\text{L}}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\chi}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\tilde{f}}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},f}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\text{bos}}$
GM2Calc	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
FeynHiggs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FlexibleSUSY	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
SARAH/SPheno	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Program	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\gamma}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},f/\tilde{f}}$	$a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\text{rest}}$	$t_{\beta}$ -res.	scheme
GM2Calc	✓	✓	✗	✓	OS/ $\overline{\text{DR}}$
FeynHiggs	✓	✗	✗	✗	OS/ $\overline{\text{DR}}$
FlexibleSUSY	✓	✗	✗	✗	$\overline{\text{DR}}$
SARAH/SPheno	✗	✗	✗	✗	$\overline{\text{DR}}$

✓ = full, ✓ = approximated, ✗ = missing

# Impact of $t_\beta$ resummation



BM1 [arXiv:0808.1530]

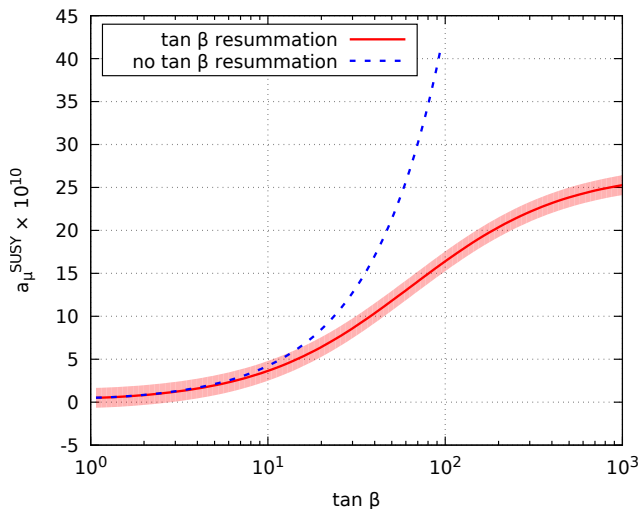


## Remaining theory uncertainty

GM2Calc (conservative):

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta a_{\mu}^{\text{MSSM}} &= \Delta [a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\chi} + a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\tilde{f}}] + \Delta [a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},f} + a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\text{bos}}] + \Delta [a_{\mu}^{2\text{L},\text{rest}}] \\ &= 0.3 \left( |a_{\mu}^{(\chi\gamma H)}| + |a_{\mu}^{(\tilde{f}\gamma H)}| \right) + 0.3 \cdot 10^{-10} + 2 \cdot 10^{-10} \\ &= 0.3 \left( |a_{\mu}^{(\chi\gamma H)}| + |a_{\mu}^{(\tilde{f}\gamma H)}| \right) + 2.3 \cdot 10^{-10}\end{aligned}$$

# Remaining theory uncertainty



BM1 [arXiv:0808.1530]

# Sources of uncertainties in public codes

**1-loop** calculations suffer from:

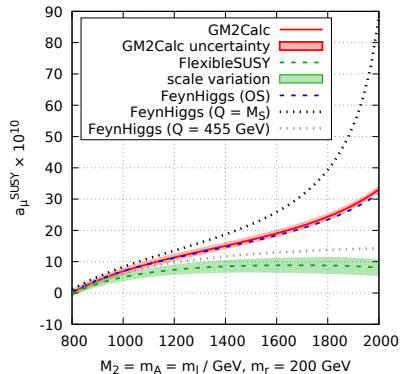
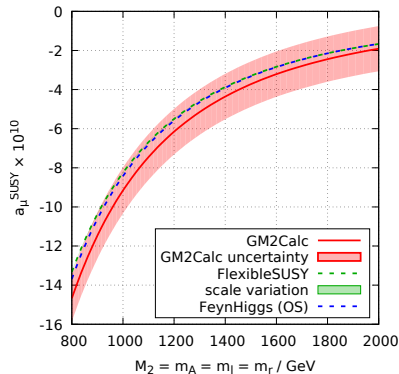
- uncertainty from choice of renormalization scheme for important parameters ( $\alpha_{\text{em}}, m_{\tilde{\mu}_i}, \dots$ ), because  $1\text{L} = \text{LO}$   
→ (partially) resolved at 2-loop level

**$\overline{\text{DR}}$**  calculations suffer from:

- renormalization scale uncertainty, because  $1\text{L} = \text{LO}$   
→ (partially) resolved at 2-loop level
- potentially large 2-loop corrections from quadratically enhanced smuon self-energy contributions  
→ avoided in the OS scheme

**$\overline{\text{DR}}$ –OS conversion** can suffer from large corrections!

# $\overline{\text{DR}}$ -OS conversion



BM4' from [1309.0980] with  $\overline{\text{DR}}$  input parameters  $t_{\beta}(Q) = 50$ ,  
 $\mu(Q) = -160$ ,  $M_1(Q) = 140$ ,  $A_f(Q) = 0$  at  $Q = 454.7 \text{ GeV}$

Note: scale variation = **lower bound** of uncertainty

# Summary and conclusions

## Facts:

- 3–4 $\sigma$  deviation between  $a_{\mu}^{\text{exp}}$  and  $a_{\mu}^{\text{SM}}$   
→ might be due to by BSM physics!
- $a_{\mu}^{\text{BSM}} \propto C \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{M_{\text{BSM}}^2}$ 
  - large for **low** BSM masses
  - can be enhanced by model-dependent factors  
 $C \propto \tan \beta, \log\left(\frac{M_{\text{BSM}}}{m_{\mu}}\right), \dots$

## Recommendations:

- prefer 2-loop calculations over 1-loop calculations  
(1-loop = LO, with many ambiguities)
- prefer on-shell calculations over  $\overline{\text{DR}}$  calculations in the MSSM  
(to avoid large corrections to the smuon mass)
- avoid  $\overline{\text{DR}}$ –OS parameter conversions, if large corrections present

# Backup

## $\tan \beta$ resummation

$$[a_\mu]_{\tan \beta\text{-res.}} = [a_\mu]_{y_f \rightarrow \tilde{y}_f},$$

$$\tilde{y}_f = \frac{y_f}{1 + \Delta_f} \quad (f = \mu, \tau, b)$$

$\Delta_f = \tan \beta$ -enhanced contributions to  $f$  self energy

# Contributions to $a_\mu$

