The $(g-2)_\mu$ in the Standard Model: calculation of hadronic contributions

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Outline

Introduction: $(g-2)_\mu$ in the Standard Model

Hadronic Vacuum Polarization contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$

Hadronic light-by-light contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$
- Dispersive approach to the hadronic light-by-light tensor
- Short-distance constraints
- Contribution of axial vectors

Conclusions and Outlook

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Present status of $(g-2)_\mu$, experiment vs SM

$$a_\mu(BNL) = 116\,592\,089(63) \times 10^{-11}$$

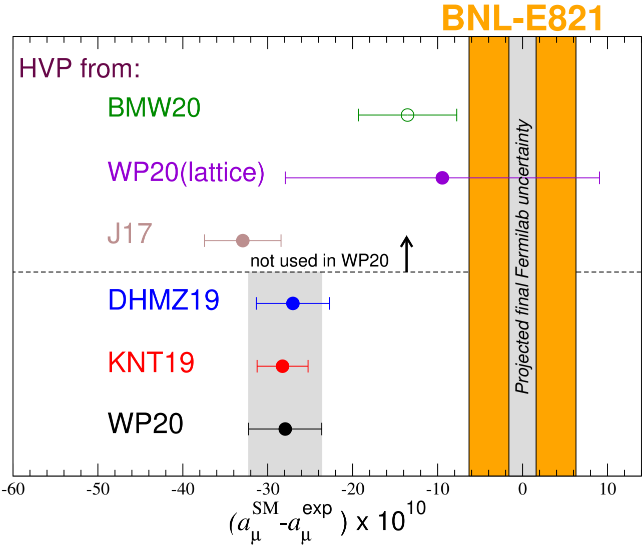
$$a_\mu(FNAL) = 116\,592\,040(54) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_\mu(Exp) = 116\,592\,061(41) \times 10^{-11}$$

$\rightarrow$ talk J. Stapleton

Present status of $(g-2)_\mu$, experiment vs SM

Before the Fermilab result



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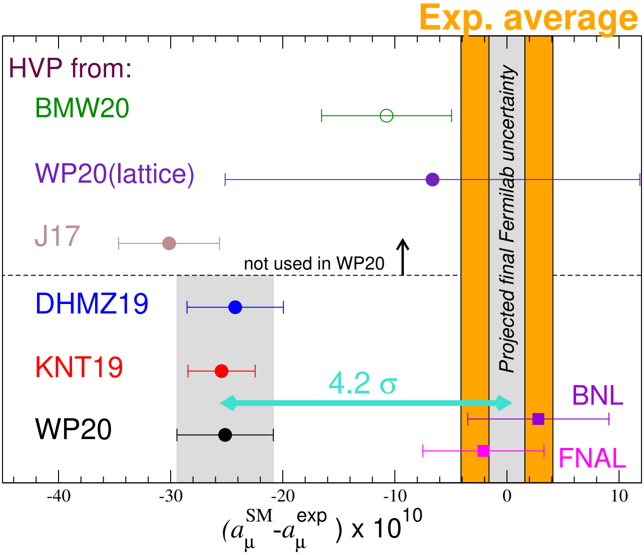

White Paper (2020): $(g-2)_\mu$, experiment vs SM

Contribution	Value $\times 10^{11}$
HVP LO (e^+e^-)	6931(40)
HVP NLO (e^+e^-)	$-98.3(7)$
HVP NNLO (e^+e^-)	12.4(1)
HVP LO (lattice , *udsc*)	7116(184)
HLbL (phenomenology)	92(19)
HLbL NLO (phenomenology)	2(1)
HLbL (lattice, *uds*)	79(35)
HLbL (phenomenology + lattice)	90(17)
QED	116 584 718.931(104)
Electroweak	153.6(1.0)
HVP (e^+e^-, LO + NLO + NNLO)	6845(40)
HLbL (phenomenology + lattice + NLO)	92(18)
Total SM Value	116 591 810(43)
Experiment	116 592 061(41)
Difference: $\Delta a_\mu := a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{SM}}$	251(59)

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White Paper (2020): $(g-2)_\mu$, experiment vs SM

White Paper:
T. Aoyama et al. Phys. Rep. 887 (2020) = WP(20)

Muon $g-2$ Theory Initiative
Steering Committee:
GC
Michel Davier (vice-chair)
Simon Eidelman
Aida El-Khadra (chair)
Martin Hoferichter
Christoph Lehner (vice-chair)
Tsutomu Mibe (J-PARC E34 experiment)
(*Andreas Nyffeler* until summer 2020)
Lee Roberts (Fermilab E989 experiment)
Thomas Teubner
Hartmut Wittig

White Paper (2020): $(g-2)_\mu$, experiment vs SM

White Paper:
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Muon $g-2$ Theory Initiative
Workshops:

- First plenary meeting, Q-Center (Fermilab), 3-6 June 2017
- HVP WG workshop, KEK (Japan), 12-14 February 2018
- HLbL WG workshop, U. of Connecticut, 12-14 March 2018
- Second plenary meeting, Mainz, 18-22 June 2018
- Third plenary meeting, Seattle, 9-13 September 2019
- Lattice HVP workshop, virtual, 16-20 November 2020
- Fourth plenary meeting, KEK (virtual), 28 June-02 July 2021

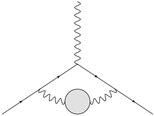
White Paper executive summary (my own)

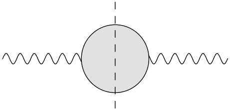
- QED and EW known and stable, negligible uncertainties
- HVP dispersive: consensus number, conservative uncertainty (KNT19, DHMZ19, CHS19, HHK19)
- HVP lattice: consensus number, $\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,latt}} \sim 5\,\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,disp}}$
  (Fermilab-HPQCD-MILC18,20, BMW18, RBC/UKQCD18, ETM19,SK19, Mainz19, ABTGJP20)
- HVP BMW20: central value $\to$ discrepancy $< 2\sigma$; $\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,BMW}} \sim \Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,disp}}$ published 04/21 $\to$ not in WP
- HLbL dispersive: consensus number, w/ recent improvements $\Rightarrow$ $\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLbL}} \sim 0.5\,\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP}}$
- HLbL lattice: single calculation, agrees with dispersive ($\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLbL,latt}} \sim 2\,\Delta a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLbL,disp}}$) $\to$ final average (RBC/UKQCD20)

later confirmed by (Mainz 21)

Theory uncertainty comes from hadronic physics

- Hadronic contributions responsible for most of the theory uncertainty
- Hadronic vacuum polarization (HVP) is $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$, dominates the total uncertainty, despite being known to $< 1\%$





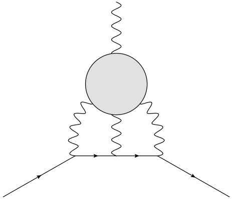
- unitarity and analyticity $\Rightarrow$ dispersive approach
- $\Rightarrow$ direct relation to experiment: $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})$
- e^+e^- Exps: BaBar, Belle, BESIII, CMD2/3, KLOE2, SND
- alternative approach: lattice, becoming competitive

(BMW, ETMC, Fermilab, HPQCD, Mainz, MILC, RBC/UKQCD)

$\rightarrow$ talk A. El-Khadra

Theory uncertainty comes from hadronic physics

- Hadronic contributions responsible for most of the theory uncertainty
- Hadronic vacuum polarization (HVP) is $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$, dominates the total uncertainty, despite being known to $< 1\%$
- Hadronic light-by-light (HLbL) is $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$, known to $\sim 20\%$, second largest uncertainty (now subdominant)



- earlier: model-based calculations
- recently: dispersive approach $\Rightarrow$ data-driven, systematic treatment
- lattice QCD is becoming competitive

(Mainz, RBC/UKQCD)

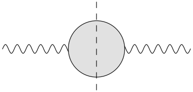
$\rightarrow$ talk C. Lehner

Outline

HVP contribution: Master Formula

Unitarity relation: simple, same for all intermediate states

(including isospin breaking → talk K. Maltman)

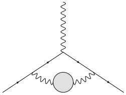


$$\mathrm{Im}\bar{\Pi}(q^2) \propto \sigma(e^+e^- \to \mathrm{hadrons}) = \sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)R(q^2)$$

(possible use of τ-data? → talk J.A. Miranda Hernandez)

Analyticity $\left[\bar{\Pi}(q^2) = \frac{q^2}{\pi}\int ds \frac{\mathrm{Im}\bar{\Pi}(s)}{s(s-q^2)}\right] \Rightarrow$ Master formula for HVP

Bouchiat, Michel (61)



$$\Leftrightarrow \qquad a_\mu^{\mathrm{hvp}} = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\pi^2}\int_{s_{th}}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s} K(s) R(s)$$

$K(s)$ known, depends on m_μ and $K(s) \sim \frac{1}{s}$ for large s

Comparison between DHMZ19 and KNT19

	DHMZ19	KNT19	Difference
$\pi^+\pi^-$	507.85(0.83)(3.23)(0.55)	504.23(1.90)	3.62
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	46.21(0.40)(1.10)(0.86)	46.63(94)	−0.42
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$	13.68(0.03)(0.27)(0.14)	13.99(19)	−0.31
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$	18.03(0.06)(0.48)(0.26)	18.15(74)	−0.12
K^+K^-	23.08(0.20)(0.33)(0.21)	23.00(22)	0.08
K_SK_L	12.82(0.06)(0.18)(0.15)	13.04(19)	−0.22
$\pi^0\gamma$	4.41(0.06)(0.04)(0.07)	4.58(10)	−0.17
Sum of the above	626.08(0.95)(3.48)(1.47)	623.62(2.27)	2.46
$[1.8, 3.7]$ GeV (without $c\bar{c}$)	33.45(71)	34.45(56)	−1.00
J/ψ, $\psi(2S)$	7.76(12)	7.84(19)	−0.08
$[3.7, \infty)$ GeV	17.15(31)	16.95(19)	0.20
Total $a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}}$	$694.0(1.0)(3.5)(1.6)(0.1)_\psi(0.7)_{\text{DV+QCD}}$	692.8(2.4)	1.2

update on c and b contribution: → talk P.D. Kennedy

2π: comparison with the dispersive approach

The 2π channel can itself be described dispersively $\Rightarrow$ more constrained theoretically Ananthanarayan, Caprini, Das (19), GC, Hoferichter, Stoffer (18)

$\rightarrow$ talk P. Stoffer

Energy range	ACD18	CHS18	DHMZ19	KNT19
$\leq$ 0.6 GeV		110.1(9)	110.4(4)(5)	108.7(9)
$\leq$ 0.7 GeV		214.8(1.7)	214.7(0.8)(1.1)	213.1(1.2)
$\leq$ 0.8 GeV		413.2(2.3)	414.4(1.5)(2.3)	412.0(1.7)
$\leq$ 0.9 GeV		479.8(2.6)	481.9(1.8)(2.9)	478.5(1.8)
$\leq$ 1.0 GeV		495.0(2.6)	497.4(1.8)(3.1)	493.8(1.9)
[0.6, 0.7] GeV		104.7(7)	104.2(5)(5)	104.4(5)
[0.7, 0.8] GeV		198.3(9)	199.8(0.9)(1.2)	198.9(7)
[0.8, 0.9] GeV		66.6(4)	67.5(4)(6)	66.6(3)
[0.9, 1.0] GeV		15.3(1)	15.5(1)(2)	15.3(1)
$\leq$ 0.63 GeV	132.9(8)	132.8(1.1)	132.9(5)(6)	131.2(1.0)
[0.6, 0.9] GeV		369.6(1.7)	371.5(1.5)(2.3)	369.8(1.3)
$[\sqrt{0.1}, \sqrt{0.95}]$ GeV		490.7(2.6)	493.1(1.8)(3.1)	489.5(1.9)

WP(20)

Combination method and final result

Complete analyses DHMZ19 and KNT19, as well as CHS19 (2π) and HHK19 (3π), have been so combined:

- central values are obtained by simple averages (for each channel and mass range)
- the largest experimental and systematic uncertainty of DHMZ and KNT is taken
- $1/2$ difference DHMZ$-$KNT (or BABAR$-$KLOE in the 2π channel, if larger) is added to the uncertainty

Final result:

$$a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}} = 693.1(2.8)_{\text{exp}}(2.8)_{\text{sys}}(0.7)_{\text{DV+QCD}} \times 10^{-10}$$
$$= 693.1(4.0) \times 10^{-10}$$

WP(20)

The BMW result

Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021

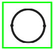
State-of-the-art lattice calculation of $a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}}$ based on

- current-current correlator, summed over all distances, integrated in time with appropriate kernel function
- using staggered fermions on an $L \sim 6$ fm lattice ($L \sim 11$fm used for finite volume corrections)
- at (and around) physical quark masses
- including isospin-breaking effects

The BMW result

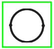
Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021

Isospin-symmetric



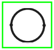
Connected light

$633.7(2.1)_{stat}(4.2)_{syst}$



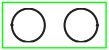
Connected strange

$53.393(89)_{stat}(68)_{syst}$



Connected charm

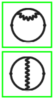
$14.6(0)_{stat}(1)_{syst}$



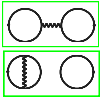
Disconnected

$-13.36(1.18)_{stat}(1.36)_{syst}$

QED isospin breaking: valence

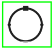


Connected $-1.23(40)_{stat}(31)_{syst}$



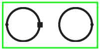
Disconnected $-0.55(15)_{stat}(10)_{syst}$

Strong–isospin breaking



Connected

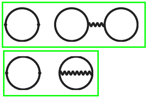
$6.60(63)_{stat}(53)_{syst}$



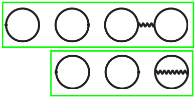
Disconnected

$-4.67(54)_{stat}(69)_{syst}$

QED isospin breaking: sea



Connected $0.37(21)_{stat}(24)_{syst}$



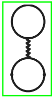
Disconnected $-0.040(33)_{stat}(21)_{syst}$

Other

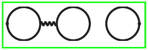
Bottom; higher-order; perturbative

$0.11(4)_{tot}$

QED isospin breaking: mixed



Connected $-0.0093(86)_{stat}(95)_{syst}$



Disconnected $0.011(24)_{stat}(14)_{syst}$

Finite-size effects

Isospin-symmetric

$18.7(2.5)_{tot}$

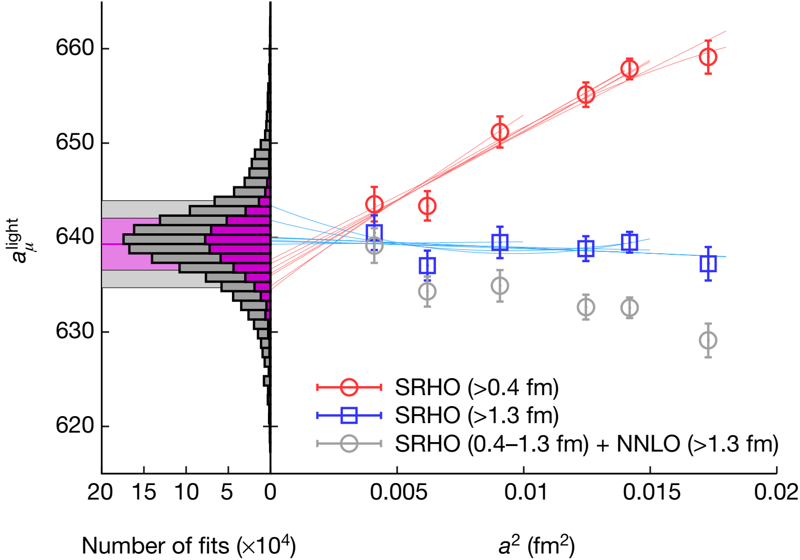
Isospin-breaking

$0.0(0.1)_{tot}$

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

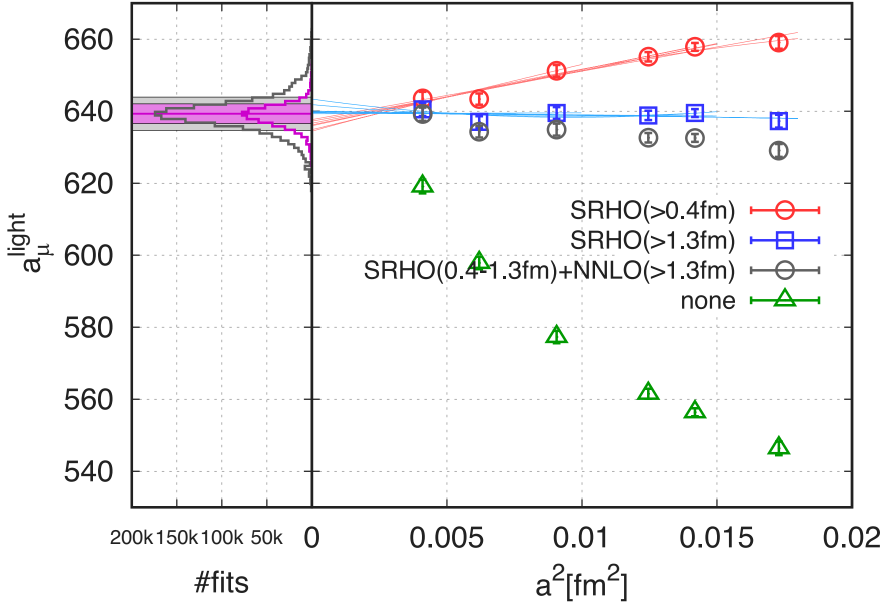
The BMW result

Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021



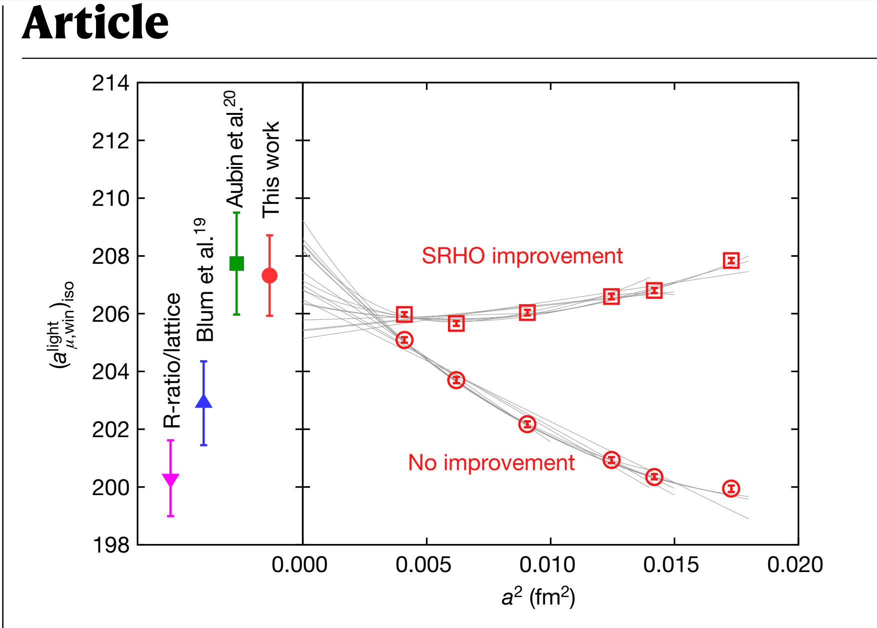
The BMW result

Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021



The BMW result

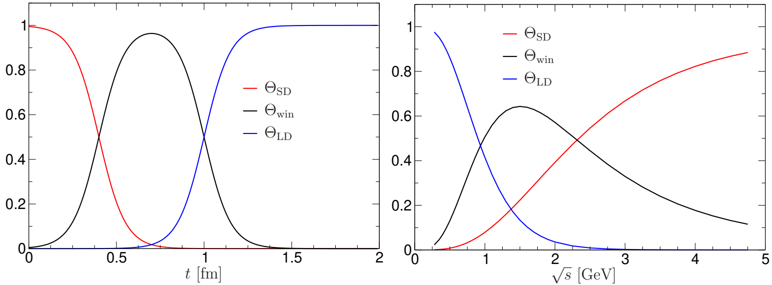
Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021



The BMW result

Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021

Weight functions for window quantities

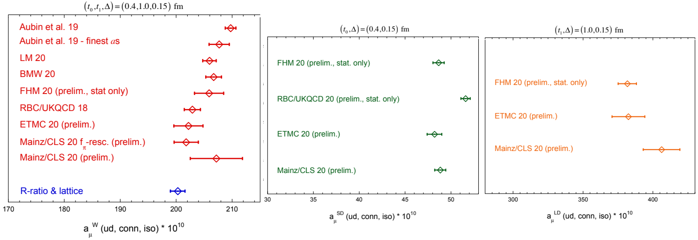


The BMW result

Borsanyi et al. Nature 2021

Summary: *ud* contribution

f	$a_\mu^{SD}(f)\cdot 10^{10}$	$a_\mu^{W}(f)\cdot 10^{10}$	$a_\mu^{LD}(f)\cdot 10^{10}$
ud	48.2 (0.8)	202.2 (2.6)	382.5 (11.7)



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D. Giusti, talk at Lattice 2021

→ talk A. El-Khadra

Consequences of the BMW result

A shift in the value of $a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}}$ would have consequences:

- $\Delta a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta\sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})$
- $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z^2)$ is determined by an integral of the same $\sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})$ (more weight at high energy)
- changing $a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}}$ necessarily implies a shift in $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z^2)$: size depends on the energy range of $\Delta\sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})$
- a shift in $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}(M_Z^2)$ has an impact on the EW-fit

  Passera, Marciano, Sirlin (08)
- to save the EW-fit $\Delta\sigma(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})$ must occur below $\sim$ 1 (max 2) GeV

  Crivellin, Hoferichter, Manzari, Montull (20)/Keshavarzi, Marciano, Passera, Sirlin (20)/Malaescu, Schott (20)
- or the need for BSM physics would be moved elsewhere

Changes in $\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mathrm{hadrons})$ below 1 GeV?

- Below 1 – 2 GeV only one significant channel: $\pi^+\pi^-$
- Strongly constrained by analyticity and unitarity ($F_\pi^V(s)$)
- $F_\pi^V(s)$ parametrization which satisfies these
  $\Rightarrow$ small number of parameters GC, Hoferichter, Stoffer (18)
- $\Delta a_\mu^{\text{HVP, LO}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad$ shifts in these parameters
  analysis of the corresponding scenarios GC, Hoferichter, Stoffer (21)
- possible that all the changes in $\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mathrm{hadrons})$ only occur below 1 GeV? $\to$ talk P. Stoffer

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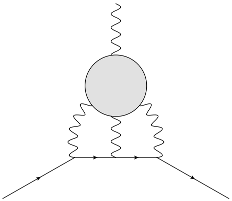
Conclusions and Outlook

Calculating the HLbL contribution

The HLbL contribution is a very complex quantity

- 4-point function of em currents in QCD



- early on, it has been calculated with models

  Hayakawa-Kinoshita-Sanda/Bijnens-Pallante-Prades (96), Knecht, Nyffeler (02), Melnikov, Vainshtein (04)

- a data-driven approach, like for HVP, has only recently been developed and used

  GC, Hoferichter, Procura, Stoffer=CHPS (14,15,17), Hoferichter, Hoid, Kubis, Leupold, Schneider (18)

- lattice QCD is becoming competitive RBC/UKQCD (20), Mainz (21)

  → talk C. Lehner

Different model-based evaluations of HLbL

Jegerlehner-Nyffeler 2009

Contribution	BPaP(96)	HKS(96)	KnN(02)	MV(04)	BP(07)	PdRV(09)	N/JN(09)
π^0, η, η'	85±13	82.7±6.4	83±12	114±10	–	114±13	99±16
π, K loops	−19±13	−4.5±8.1	–	–	–	−19±19	−19±13
" " + subl. in N_c	–	–	–	0±10	–	–	–
axial vectors	2.5±1.0	1.7±1.7	–	22± 5	–	15±10	22± 5
scalars	−6.8±2.0	–	–	–	–	−7± 7	−7± 2
quark loops	21± 3	9.7±11.1	–	–	–	2.3	21± 3
total	83±32	89.6±15.4	80±40	136±25	110±40	105±26	116±39

Legenda: B=Bijnens Pa=Pallante P=Prades H=Hayakawa K=Kinoshita S=Sanda Kn=Knecht N=Nyffeler M=Melnikhov V=Vainshtein dR=de Rafael J=Jegerlehner

- large uncertainties (and differences among calculations) in individual contributions
- pseudoscalar pole contributions most important
- second most important: pion loop, *i.e.* two-pion cuts (*Ks are subdominant*)
- heavier single-particle poles decreasingly important

Advantages of the dispersive approach

- model independent
- unambiguous definition of the various contributions
- makes a data-driven evaluation possible (in principle) → talks A. Denig and D. Moricciani
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  $\rightarrow$ talks A. Denig and D. Moricciani
- if data not available: use theoretical calculations of subamplitudes, short-distance constraints etc.
- First attempts: GC, Hoferichter, Procura, Stoffer (14), Pauk, Vanderhaeghen (14)
  [Schwinger sum rule: Hagelstein, Pascalutsa (17)]
- why hasn't this been adopted before?

The HLbL tensor

HLbL tensor:

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = i^3 \int dx \int dy \int dz\, e^{-i(x\cdot q_1 + y\cdot q_2 + z\cdot q_3)} \langle 0 | T\{ j^\mu(x) j^\nu(y) j^\lambda(z) j^\sigma(0) \} | 0 \rangle$$

$$q_4 = k = q_1 + q_2 + q_3 \qquad k^2 = 0$$

General Lorentz-invariant decomposition:

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = g^{\mu\nu} g^{\lambda\sigma} \Pi^1 + g^{\mu\lambda} g^{\nu\sigma} \Pi^2 + g^{\mu\sigma} g^{\nu\lambda} \Pi^3 + \sum_{i,j,k,l} q_i^\mu q_j^\nu q_k^\lambda q_l^\sigma \Pi^4_{ijkl} + \dots$$

consists of 138 scalar functions $\{\Pi^1, \Pi^2, \dots\}$, but in $d = 4$ only 136 are linearly independent Eichmann *et al.* (14)

Constraints due to gauge invariance? (see also Eichmann, Fischer, Heupel (2015))

$\Rightarrow$ Apply the Bardeen-Tung (68) method+Tarrach (75) addition

Gauge-invariant hadronic light-by-light tensor

Applying the Bardeen-Tung-Tarrach method to $\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}$ one ends up with: GC, Hoferichter, Procura, Stoffer ≡ CHPS (2015)

- 43 basis tensors (BT) in $d=4$: 41=no. of helicity amplitudes
- 11 additional ones (T) to guarantee basis completeness everywhere
- of these 54 only 7 are distinct structures
- all remaining 47 can be obtained by crossing transformations of these 7: manifest crossing symmetry
- the dynamical calculation needed to fully determine the HLbL tensor concerns these 7 scalar amplitudes

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = \sum_{i=1}^{54} T_i^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} \Pi_i$$

HLbL contribution: Master Formula

$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLbL}} = \frac{2\alpha^3}{48\pi^2}\int_0^\infty dQ_1 \int_0^\infty dQ_2 \int_{-1}^1 d\tau \sqrt{1-\tau^2}\sum_{i=1}^{12} T_i(Q_1,Q_2,\tau)\bar{\Pi}_i(Q_1,Q_2,\tau)$$

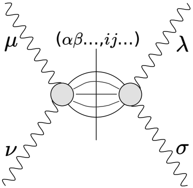
Q_i^μ are the Wick-rotated four-momenta and τ the four-dimensional angle between Euclidean momenta:

$$Q_1 \cdot Q_2 = |Q_1||Q_2|\tau$$

The integration variables $Q_1 := |Q_1|$, $Q_2 := |Q_2|$. CHPS (15)

- T_i: known kernel functions
- $\bar{\Pi}_i$ are amenable to a dispersive treatment:
  imaginary parts are related to measurable subprocesses

"Amenable to a dispersive treatment"



+ crossed diagrams

$$\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\ldots,ij\ldots} \Gamma^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta\ldots}_{ij\ldots} \Gamma^{\lambda\sigma\alpha\beta\ldots\,\star}_{ij\ldots}$$

- projection on the BTT basis for $\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}$ $\Rightarrow$ DR for Π_i
- result for $\Pi^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}$ (and a_μ) depends on the basis choice unless a set of sum rules is satisfied CHPS 17
- even for single-particle intermediate states this is in general not the case, other than for pseudoscalars

→ talk I. Danilkin

Improvements obtained with the dispersive approach

Contribution	PdRV(09) *Glasgow consensus*	N/JN(09)	J(17)	WP(20)
π^0, η, η'-poles	114(13)	99(16)	95.45(12.40)	93.8(4.0)
π, K-loops/boxes	−19(19)	−19(13)	−20(5)	−16.4(2)
S-wave $\pi\pi$ rescattering	−7(7)	−7(2)	−5.98(1.20)	−8(1)
subtotal	88(24)	73(21)	69.5(13.4)	69.4(4.1)
scalars	–	–	–	} − 1(3)
tensors	–	–	1.1(1)	
axial vectors	15(10)	22(5)	7.55(2.71)	6(6)
u, d, s-loops / short-distance	–	21(3)	20(4)	15(10)
c-loop	2.3	–	2.3(2)	3(1)
total	105(26)	116(39)	100.4(28.2)	92(19)

- significant reduction of uncertainties in the first three rows

  CHPS (17), Masjuan, Sánchez-Puertas (17) Hoferichter, Hoid et al. (18), Gerardin, Meyer, Nyffeler (19)

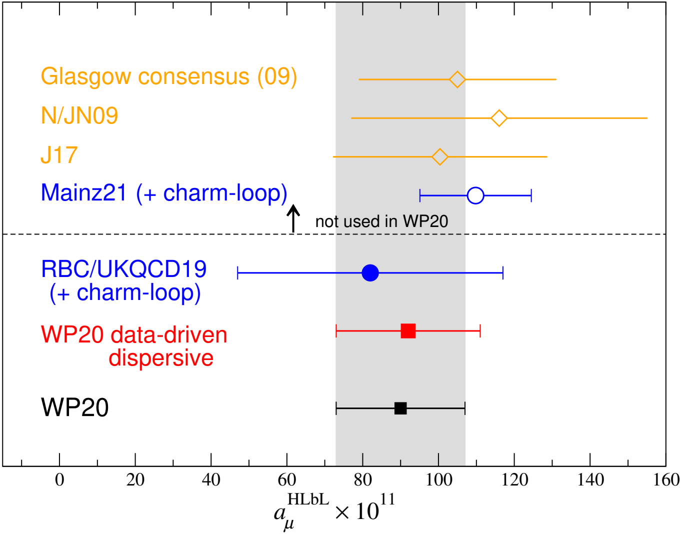
  → talk P. Sánchez-Puertas

- 1 − 2 GeV resonances affected by basis ambiguity and large uncertainties [scalars: → talk I. Danilkin, Danilkin, Hoferichter, Stoffer (21)]
- asymptotic region recently addressed, Melnikov, Vainshtein (04), Nyffeler (09), WP still work in progress Bijnens et al. (20,21), Cappiello et al. (20), Leutgeb, Rebhan (19,21)

  → talk A. Rodríguez-Sánchez

Situation for HLbL

Lattice: → talk C. Lehner



Recent activity on SDCs (mainly post WP)

- calculation of (non-)perturbative corrections to the OPE

  Bijnens, Hermansson-Truedsson, Laub, Rodríguez-Sánchez (20,21)

  $\rightarrow$ talk A. Rodríguez-Sánchez

- tower of excited pseudoscalars (Regge model)

  GC, Hagelstein, Hoferichter, Laub, Stoffer (19)

- tower of axial-vectors (holographic QCD model)

  Leutgeb, Rebhan (19,21), Cappiello, Catà, D'Ambrosio, Greynat, Iyer (20)

- solution based on interpolants

  Lüdtke, Procura (20)

- general considerations, comparison of model solutions

  Knecht (20), Masjuan, Roig, Sánchez-Puertas (20), GC, Hagelstein, Hoferichter, Laub, Stoffer (21)

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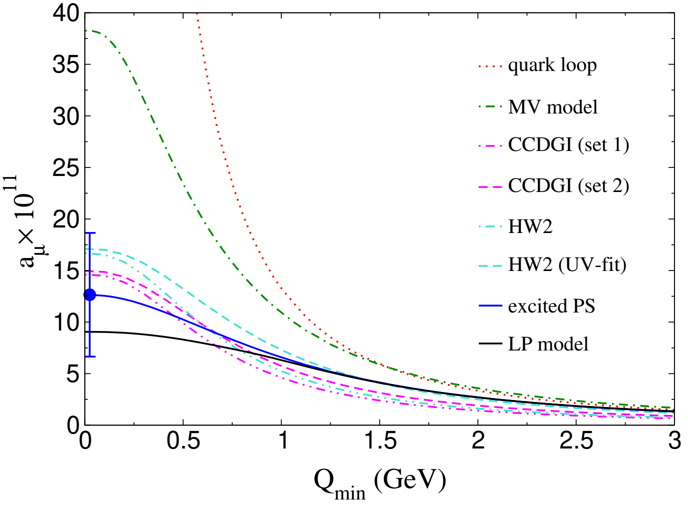
Numerical comparison of LSDC solutions for a_μ^{HLbL}

GC, Hagelstein, Hoferichter, Laub, Stoffer (21)



Comments on the contribution of axial vectors

- like all resonances besides pseudoscalars, axial vectors affected by basis ambiguity
- model calculations: large spread, $\Rightarrow$ axial-vector contributions might potentially be large (transverse SDC)

	$a_\mu^{\text{axials}}[a_1, f_1, f_1']$
– Melnikov, Vainshtein (04)	$22(5) \times 10^{-11}$
– Pauk, Vanderhaeghen (14)(only f_1, f_1')	$6.4(2.0) \times 10^{-11}$
– Jegerlehner (17)	$7.6(2.7) \times 10^{-11}$
– Roig, Sánchez-Puertas (20)	$0.8(^{+3.5}_{-0.8}) \times 10^{-11}$
– hQCD models (contribution only to T amplitudes)	
Leutgeb, Rebhan (19,21)	$\sim 17 \times 10^{-11}$
Cappiello et al. (20)	$\sim 14 \times 10^{-11}$

- model-independent treatment of axials particularly urgent

Recent work on axial-vector contributions

- New basis free of kinematic singularities for axials

  GC, Hagelstein, Hoferichter, Laub, Stoffer (21)

- Asymptotic behaviour of TFF of axial vectors

  Hoferichter, Stoffer (20)

- Analysis of phenomenological and asymptotic constraints on a VMD model for TFF of axial vectors

  Zanke, Hoferichter and Kubis (21)

- hQCD models with $m_q \neq 0$, including phenomenological and asymptotic constraints Leutgeb, Rebhan (21)

  Large contributions confirmed. hQCD models successful so far

  $\Rightarrow$ this needs to be understood

Outline

Introduction: $(g-2)_\mu$ in the Standard Model

Hadronic Vacuum Polarization contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$

Hadronic light-by-light contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$
- Dispersive approach to the hadronic light-by-light tensor
- Short-distance constraints
- Contribution of axial vectors

Conclusions and Outlook

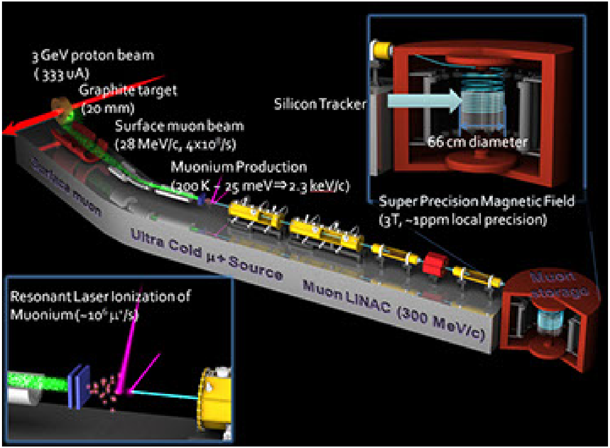
Conclusions

- The WP provides the current status of the SM evaluation of $(g-2)_\mu$: 4.2σ discrepancy with experiment (w/ FNAL)
- Evaluation of the HVP contribution based on the dispersive approach: 0.6% error $\Rightarrow$ dominates the theory uncertainty
- Recent lattice calculation [BMW(20)] has reached a similar precision but differs from the dispersive one (=from e^+e^- data). If confirmed $\Rightarrow$ discrepancy with experiment $\searrow$ below 2σ
- Evaluation of the HLbL contribution based on the dispersive approach: 20% accuracy. Two recent lattice calculations [RBC/UKQCD(20), Mainz(21)] agree with it

Outlook

- The Fermilab experiment aims to reduce the BNL uncertainty by a factor four $\Rightarrow$ potential 7σ discrepancy
- Improvements on the SM theory/data side:
  - HVP data-driven:
    Other e^+e^- experiments are available or forthcoming:
    SND, BaBar, Belle II, BESIII, CMD3 $\Rightarrow$ Error reduction
    MuonE will provide an alternative way to measure HVP
  - HVP lattice:
    More calculations w/ precision $\sim$ BMW are awaited
    Difference to data-driven evaluation must be understood
  - HLbL data-driven: goal of $\sim$ 10% uncertainty within reach
  - HLbL lattice: RBC/UKQCD $\Rightarrow$ similar precision as Mainz.
    Good agreement with data-driven evaluation.

Future: Muon $g-2$/EDM experiment @ J-PARC



Credit: J-PARC