Status of the HVP contribution to the muon g-2 from lattice

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UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

IV Workshop on Muon Precision Physics

Liverpool

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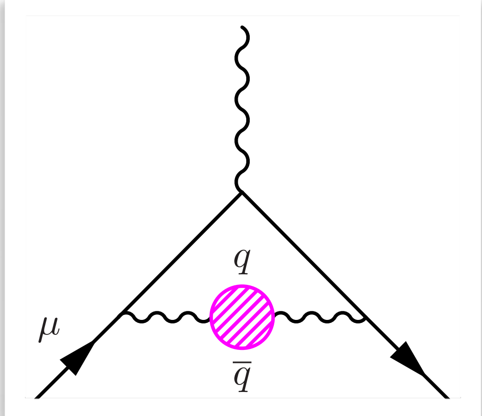
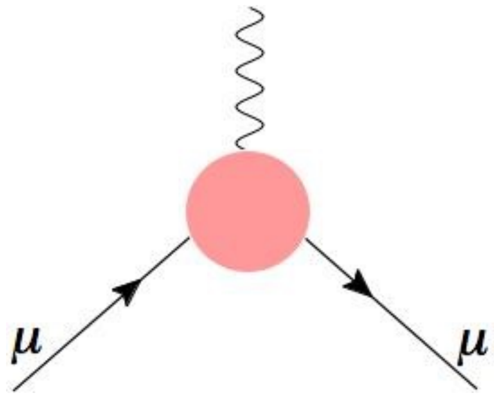
OUTLINE



- Introduction
- HVP from the lattice & window obs.
- The BMW/DMZ-24 calculation

Introduction

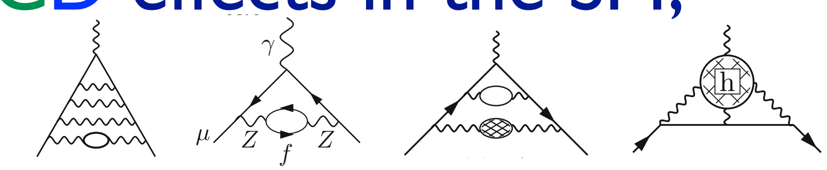
Muon magnetic anomaly

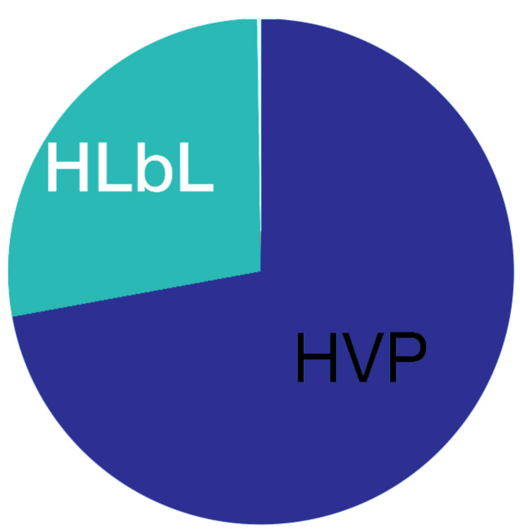


$$= (-i\,e)\,\bar{u}(p')\left[\gamma^\mu F_1(q^2) + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_\nu}{2m}F_2(q^2)\right]u(p)$$

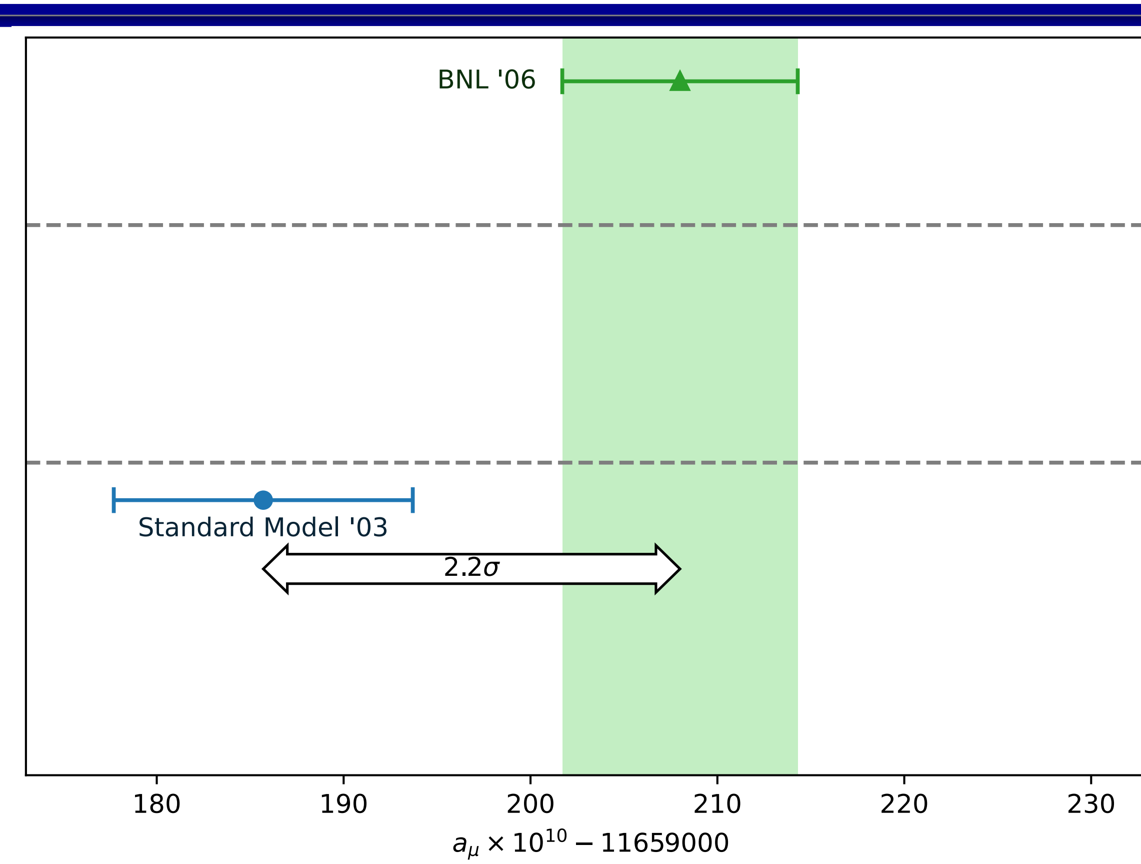
<u>muon anomalous magnetic moment:</u> $a_\mu \equiv \frac{g_\mu - 2}{2} = F_2(0)$

- is generated by quantum loops;
- receives contribution from QED, EW and QCD effects in the SM;
- is a sensitive probe of new physics





Theory error dominated by hadronic physics



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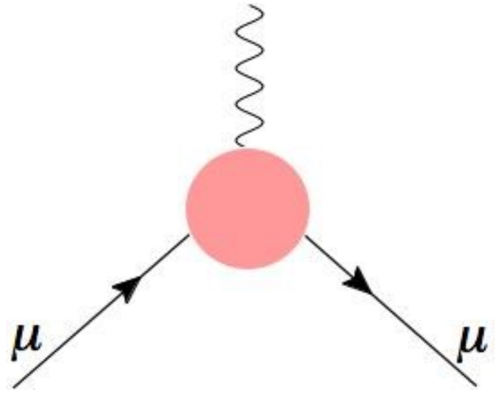

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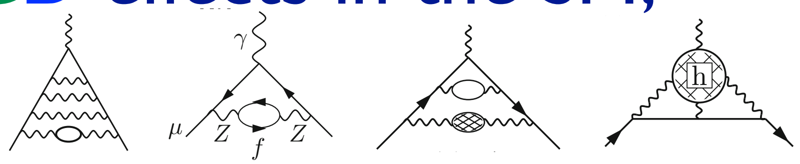

SM contributions to $a_\mu[\times 10^{10}]$

5-loop QED	11 658 471.8931(104)
2-loop EW	15.36(10)
HVP LO	693.1(4.0)
HVP NLO	-9.83(7)
HVP NNLO	1.24(1)
HLbL	9.2(1.8)

Aoyama *et al.* [WP] 2020

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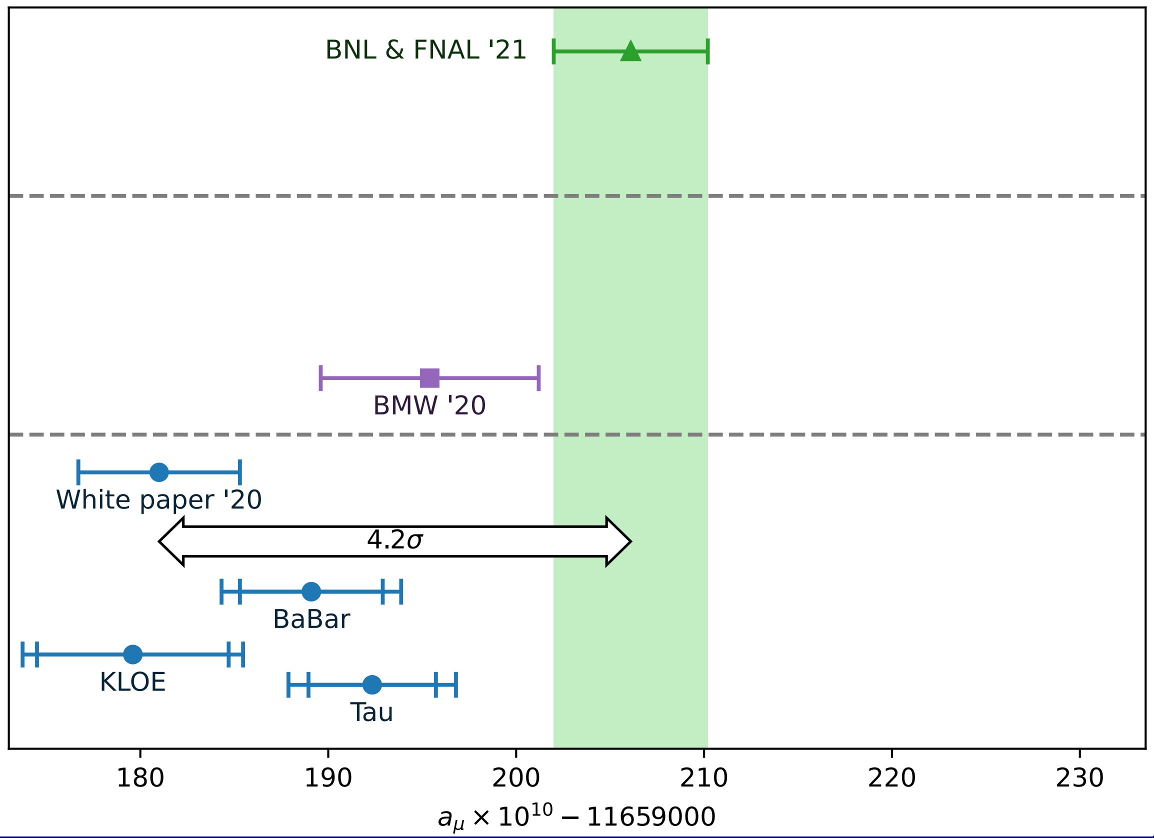
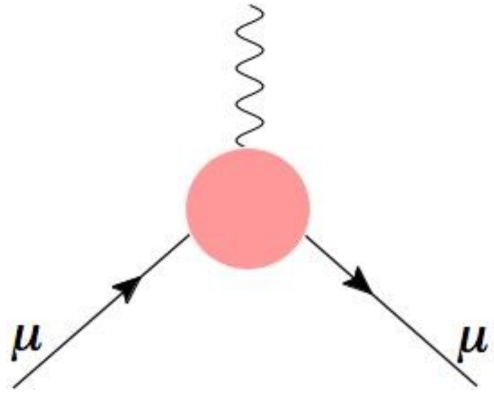


Muon magnetic anomaly



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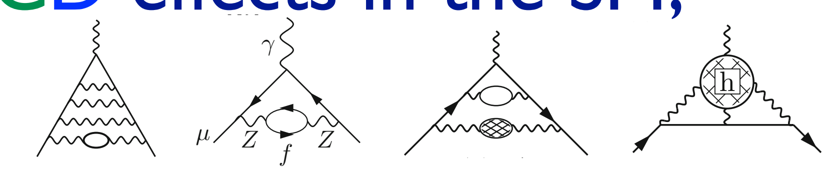

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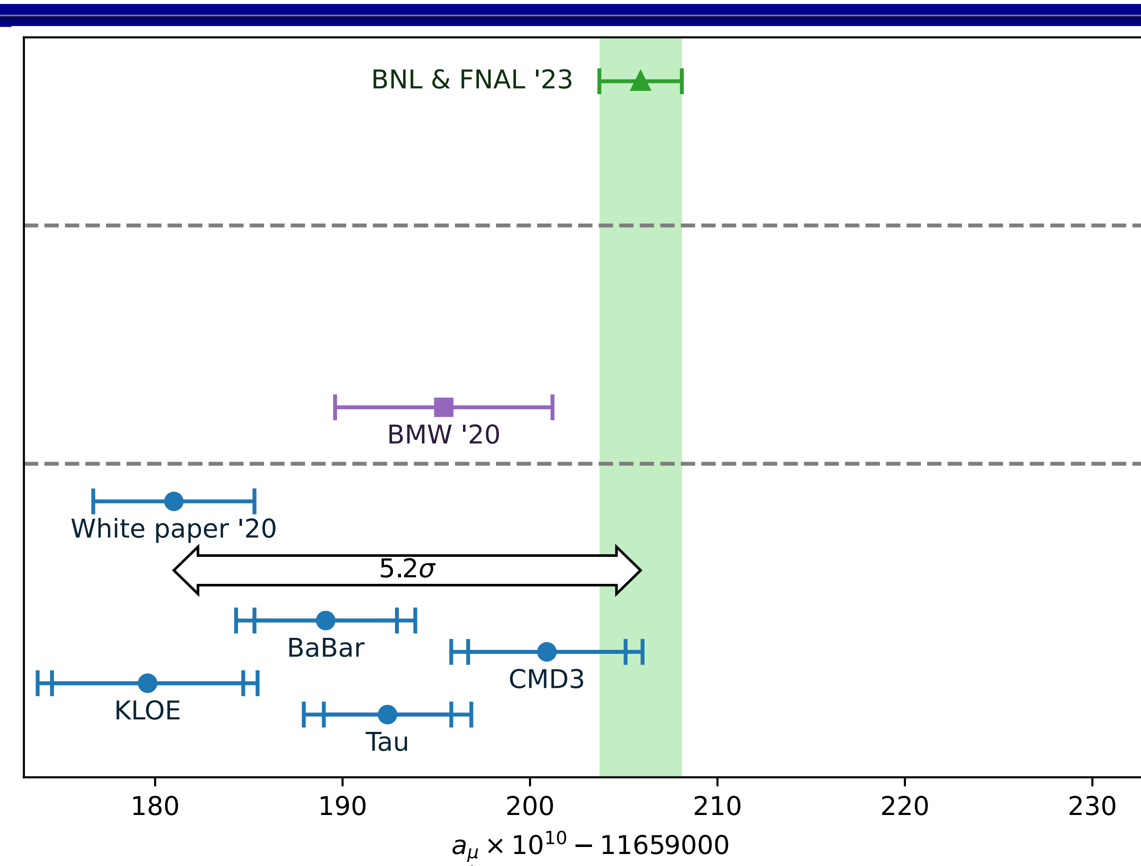

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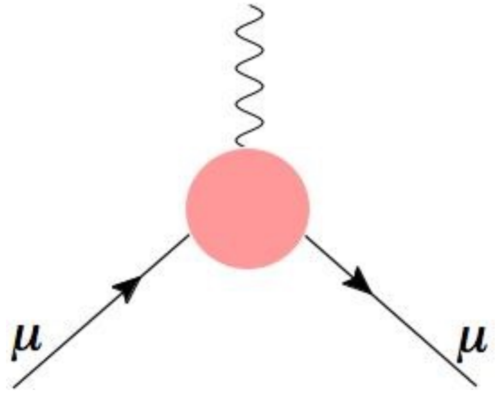

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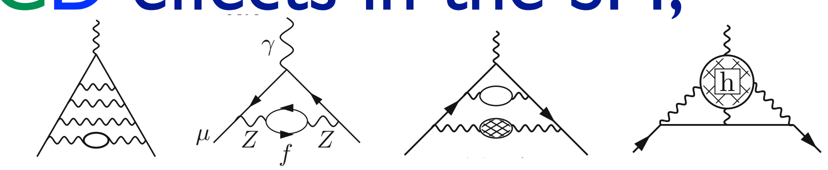
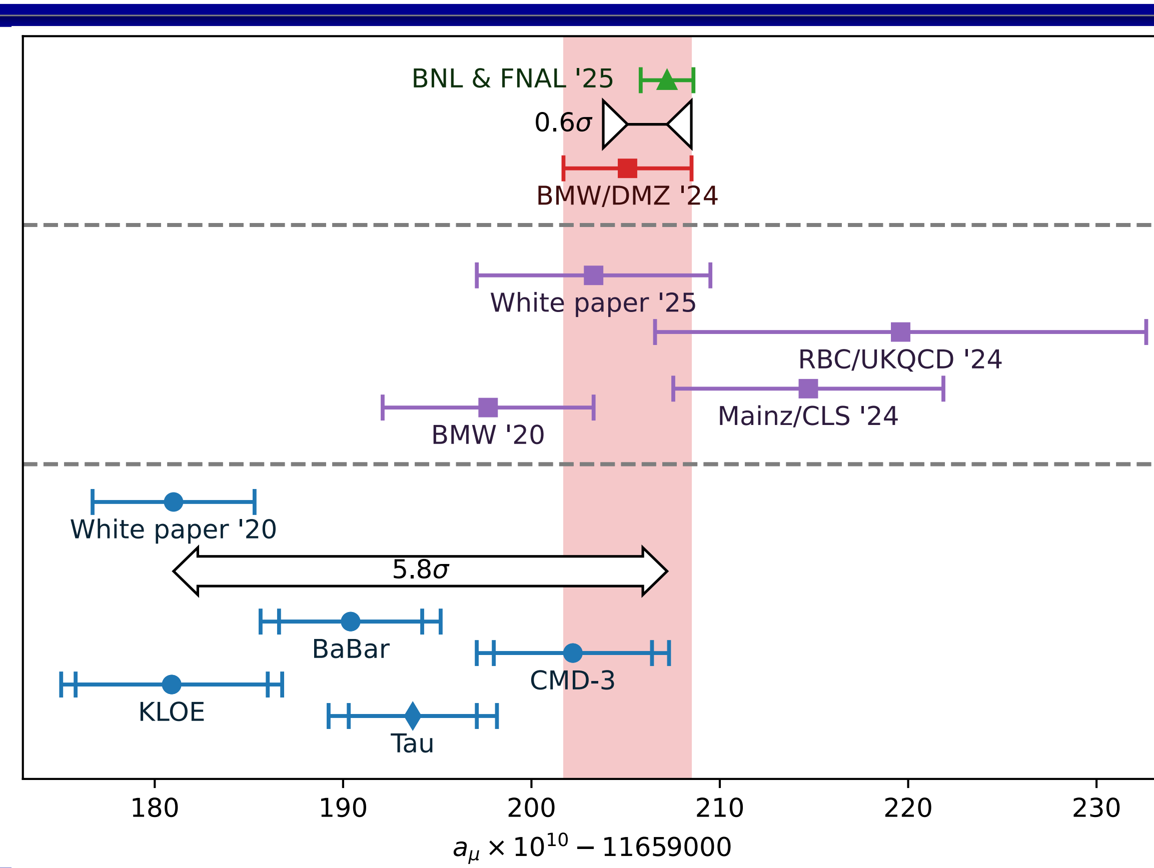


SM contributions to $a_{\mu}[\times 10^{10}]$

5-loop QED	11 658 471.88(2)
2-loop EW	15.44(4)
HVP LO	713.2(6.1)
HVP NLO	-9.96(13)
HVP NNLO	1.24(1)
HLbL	11.55(99)

Aliberti *et al.* [WP] 2025

Theory error dominated by hadronic physics



Hadronic contributions

$$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{QED}} - a_\mu^{\text{EW}} = 719.8(1.5) \times 10^{-10} \stackrel{?}{=} a_\mu^{\text{had}}$$

Clearly right order of magnitude:

$$a_\mu^{\text{had}} = O\left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{M_\rho}\right)^2\right) = O\left(10^{-7}\right)$$

(already Gourdin & de Rafael '69 found $a_\mu^{\text{had}} = 650(50) \times 10^{-10}$)

Huge challenge: theory of strong interaction between quarks and gluons, QCD, hugely nonlinear at energies relevant for a_μ

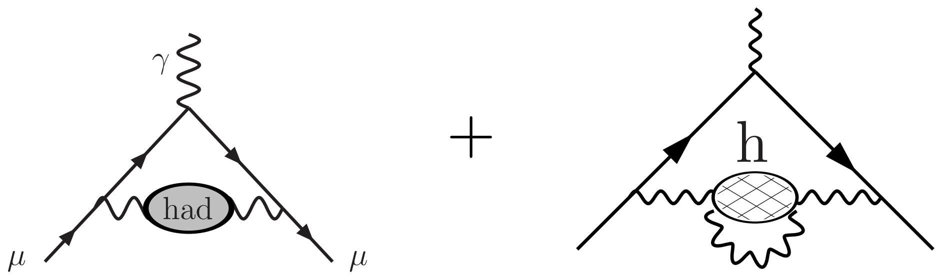
$\rightarrow$ perturbative methods used for electromagnetic and weak interactions do not work

$\rightarrow$ need nonperturbative approaches

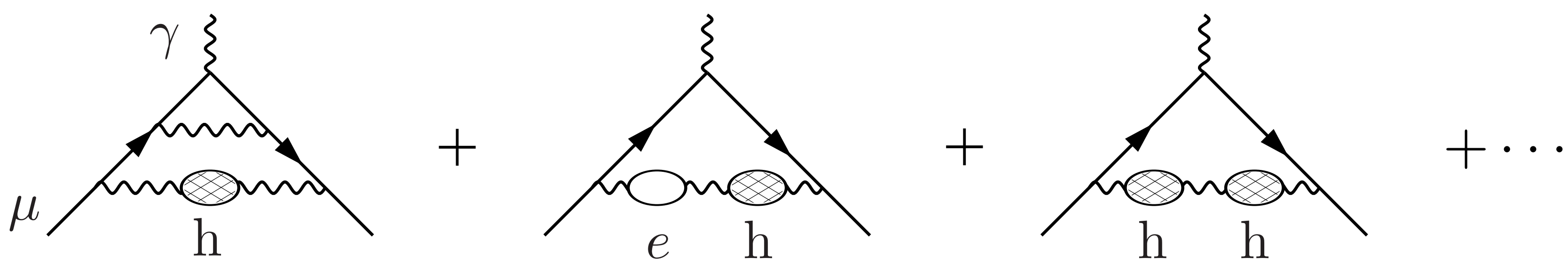
Write

$$a_\mu^{\text{had}} = a_\mu^{\text{LO-HVP}} + a_\mu^{\text{HO-HVP}} + a_\mu^{\text{HLbyL}} + O\left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^4\right)$$

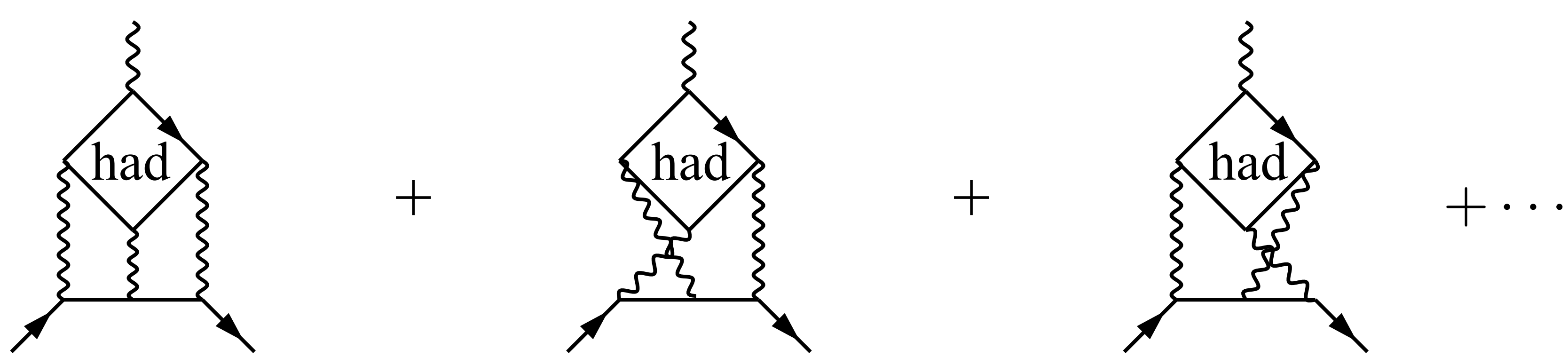
Hadronic contributions: diagrams



$\rightarrow a_\mu^{\text{LO-HVP}} = O\left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2\right)$

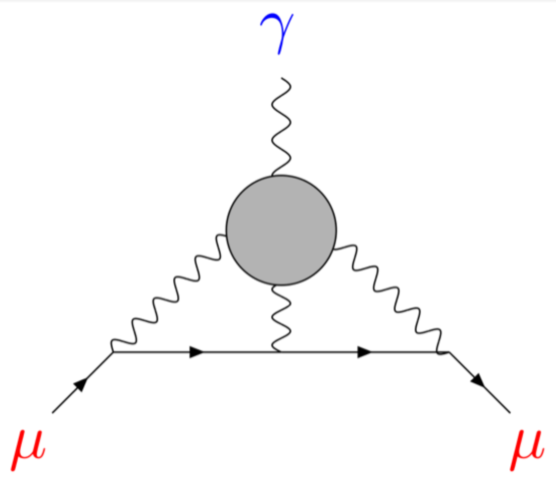


$\rightarrow a_\mu^{\text{NLO-HVP}} = O\left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3\right)$

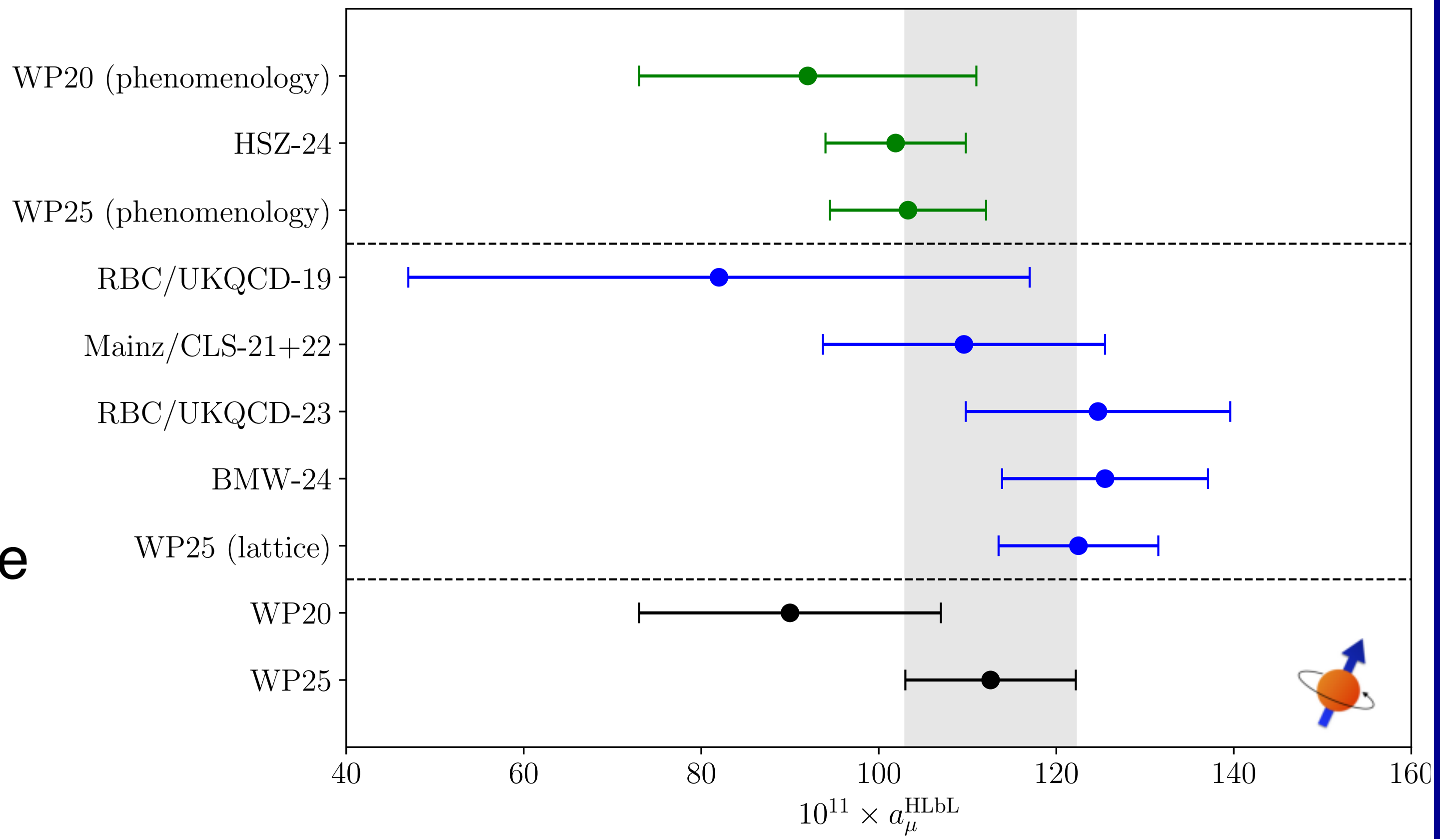


$\rightarrow a_\mu^{\text{HLbL}} = O\left(\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3\right)$

Hadronic light-by-light



- HLbL much more complicated than HVP, but ultimate precision needed is $\simeq$ 10% instead of $\simeq$ 0.2%
- For many years, only accessible to models of QCD w/ difficult to estimate systematics (Prades et al '09): $a_\mu^{\text{HLbL}} = 10.5(2.6) \times 10^{-10}$
- Also, lattice QCD calculations were exploratory and incomplete
- Tremendous progress in past 5 years:
  - $\to$ Phenomenology: rigorous data driven approach [Colangelo, Hoferichter, Kubis, Procura, Stoffer,... '15-'20]
  - $\to$ Lattice: three solid lattice calculations
- All agree w/ older model results but error estimate much more solid and will improve
- Agreed upon average w/ NLO HLbL and conservative error estimates
- $a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{QED}} - a_\mu^{\text{EW}} - a_\mu^{\text{HLbL}} = 708.3(1.8) \times 10^{-10} \stackrel{?}{=} a_\mu^{\text{HVP}}$



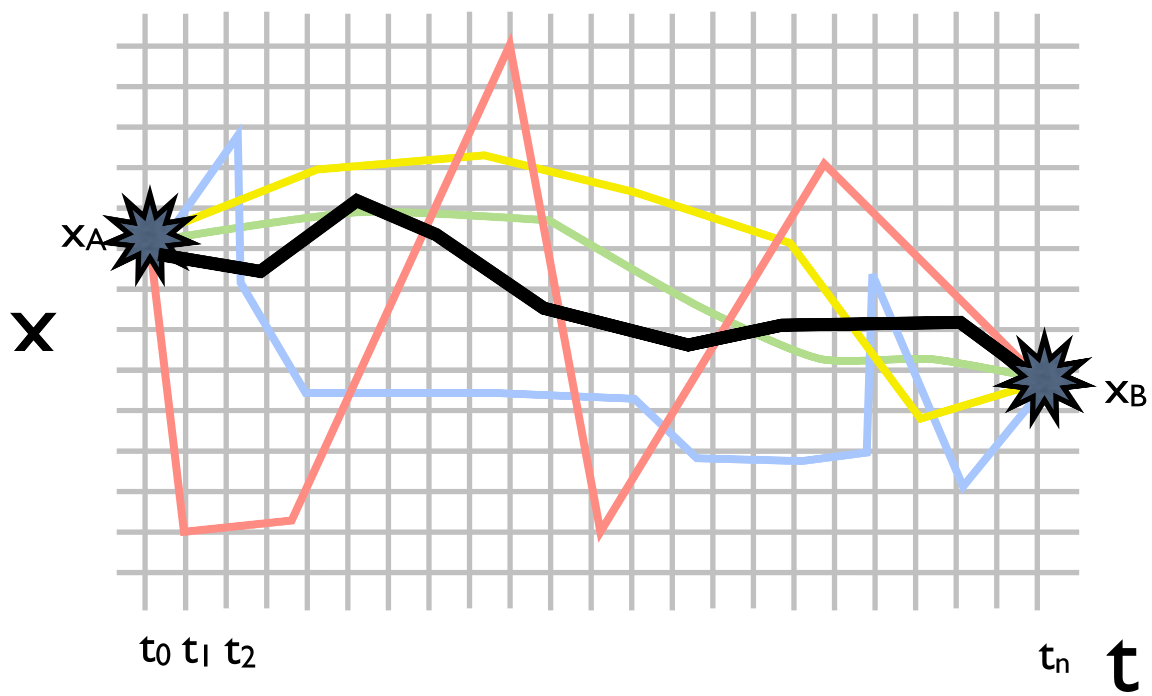
Aliberti *et al.* [WP] 2025

Small interlude: Lattice QCD

Lattice QCD

Numerical first-principles approach to non-perturbative QCD

- Discretise QCD onto 4D space-time lattice
- QCD equations ⟷ integrals over the values of quark and gluon fields on each site/link (QCD path integral)
- ~10^{12} variables (for state-of-the-art)

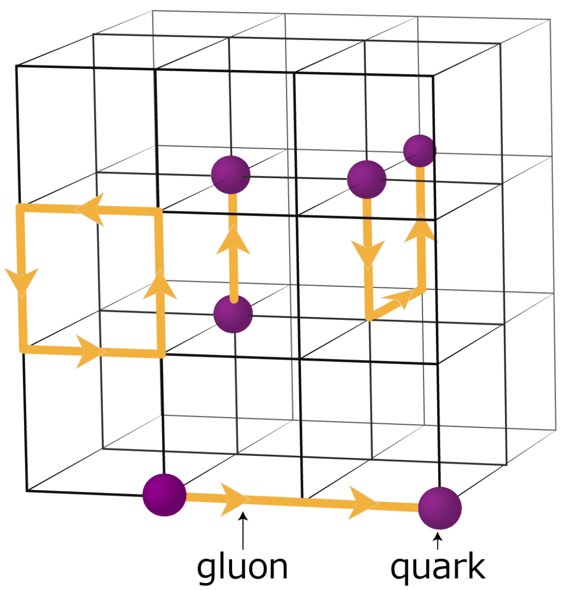


- Evaluate by importance sampling
- Paths near classical action dominate
- Calculate physics on a set (ensemble) of samples of the quark and gluon fields

Lattice QCD

Numerical first-principles approach to
non-perturbative QCD

- Euclidean space-time $t \to i\tau$
- Finite lattice spacing a
- Volume $L^3 \times T = 64^3 \times 128$
- Boundary conditions



Approximate the QCD path integral by **Monte Carlo**

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int \mathcal{D}A\mathcal{D}\overline{\psi}\mathcal{D}\psi\mathcal{O}[A,\overline{\psi}\psi]e^{-S[A,\overline{\psi}\psi]} \rightarrow \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \simeq \frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{conf}}} \sum_{i}^{N_{\mathrm{conf}}} \mathcal{O}([U^i])$$

with field configurations U^i distributed according to $e^{-S[U]}$

Lattice QCD

Workflow of a lattice QCD calculation

1 Generate field configurations via Hybrid Monte Carlo

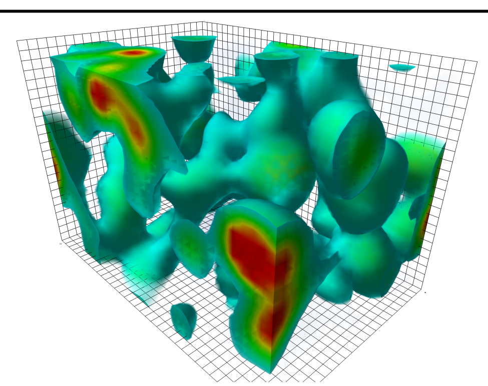
- Leadership-class computing
- ~100K cores or 1000GPUs, 10's of TF-years
- O(100-1000) configurations, each ~10-100GB

2 Compute propagators

- Large sparse matrix inversion
- ~few 100s GPUs
- 10x field config in size, many per config

3 Contract into correlation functions

- ~few GPUs
- O(100k-1M) copies



Lattice QCD action density, Leinweber, CSSM, Adelaide, 2003

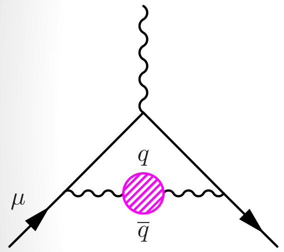
Hadrons are emergent phenomena of statistical average over background gluon configurations

- 1 year on supercomputer ~ 100k years on laptop

HVP from the lattice

&

Window observables

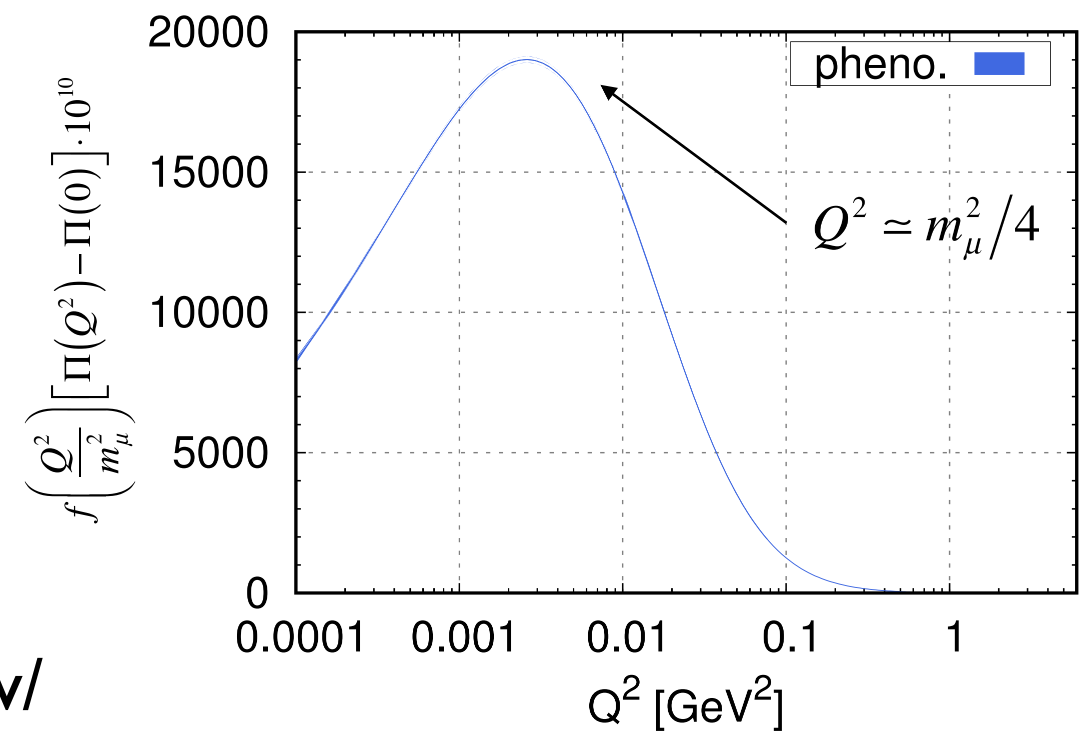


HVP from LQCD

$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(Q) = \int d^4x\, e^{iQ\cdot x} \left\langle J_\mu(x) J_\nu(0) \right\rangle = \left[\delta_{\mu\nu} Q^2 - Q_\mu Q_\nu\right] \Pi(Q^2)$$

$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,LO}} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dQ^2\, \frac{1}{m_\mu^2} f\left(\frac{Q^2}{m_\mu^2}\right) \left[\Pi(Q^2) - \Pi(0)\right]$$

B. E. Lautrup *et al.*, 1972



F. Jegerlehner, "alphaQEDc17"

FV & $a \neq 0$: A. discrete momenta ($Q_{\min} = 2\pi/T > m_\mu/2$); B. $\Pi_{\mu\nu}(0) \neq 0$ in FV contaminates $\Pi(Q^2) \sim \Pi_{\mu\nu}(Q)/Q^2$ for $Q^2 \to 0$ w/ very large FV effects; C. $\Pi(0) \sim \ln(a)$

↓

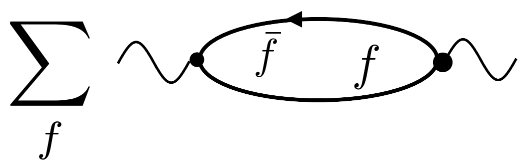
Time-Momentum Representation

$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,LO}} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt\, \tilde{f}(t)\, V(t) \qquad V(t) \equiv \frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1,2,3} \int d\vec{x} \left\langle J_i(\vec{x},t) J_i(0) \right\rangle$$

D. Bernecker and H. B. Meyer, 2011

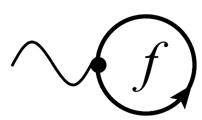
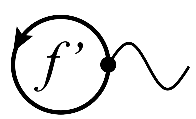
Time-Momentum Representation

- No reliance on exp. data, except for hadronic quantities used to calibrate the simulation ($M_\pi, M_K, M_{nucl}, \ldots$)
- Can perform an explicit quark flavor separation of $a_\mu^{\rm HVP,LO}$

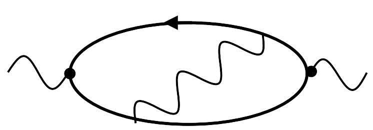


light-quark connected $a_\mu^{\rm HVP,LO}({\rm ud}) \sim 90\,\%$ of total

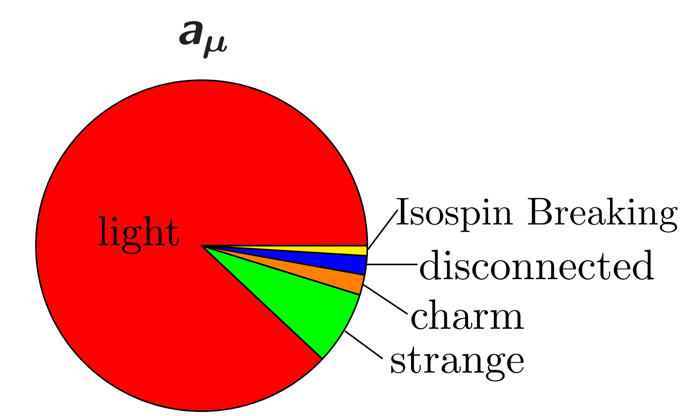
s,c-quark connected $a_\mu^{\rm HVP,LO}({\rm s,c}) \sim 8\,\%\,,2\,\%$ of total

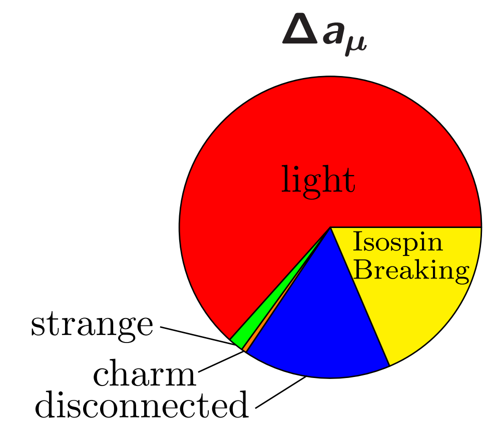
 

disconnected $a_{\mu,disc}^{\rm HVP,LO} \sim 2\,\%$ of total

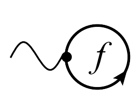
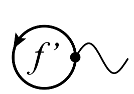
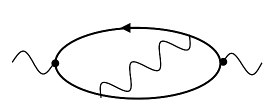


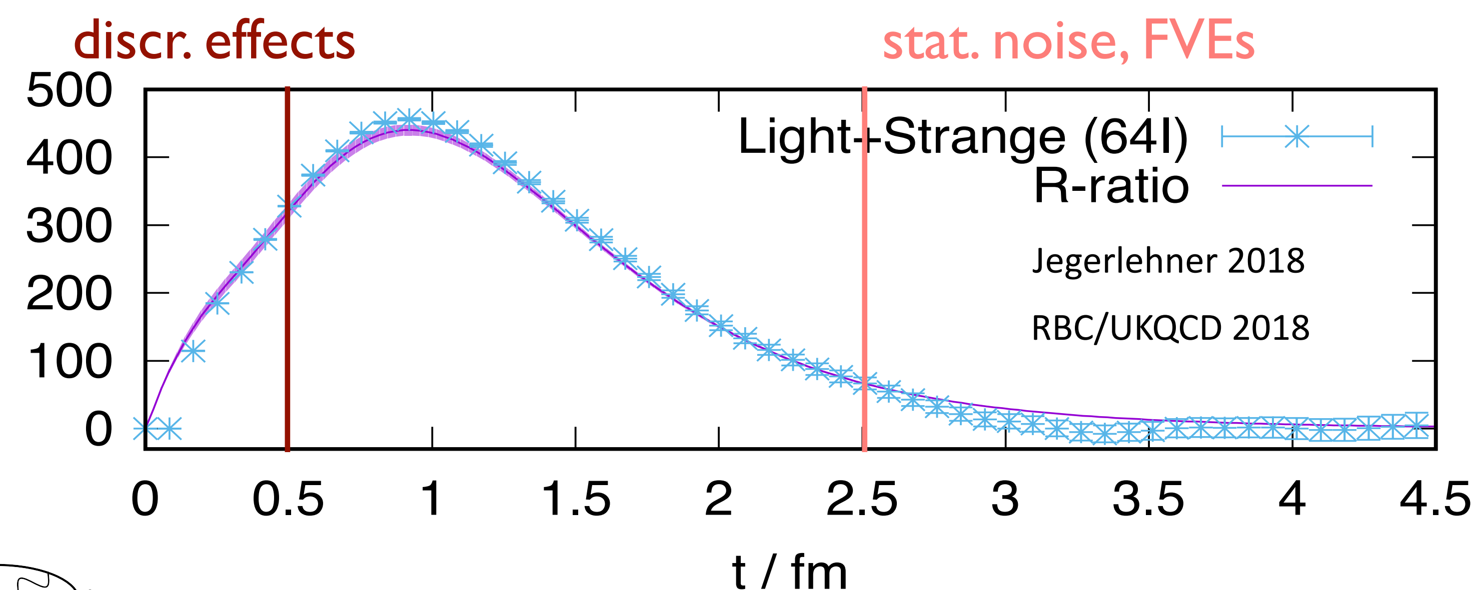
IB ($m_u \neq m_d + {\rm QED}$) $\delta a_\mu^{\rm HVP,LO} \sim 1\,\%$ of total





Challenges:

- sub-percent stat. precision
  exp. growing StN ratio in $V(t)$ as $t \to \infty$
- correct for FVEs, control discr. effects (scale setting and continuum extrap.)
- quark-disconn. diagrams  
  control stat. & stochastic noise
- isospin-breaking: $m_u \neq m_d$, $\alpha_{em} \neq 0$ 



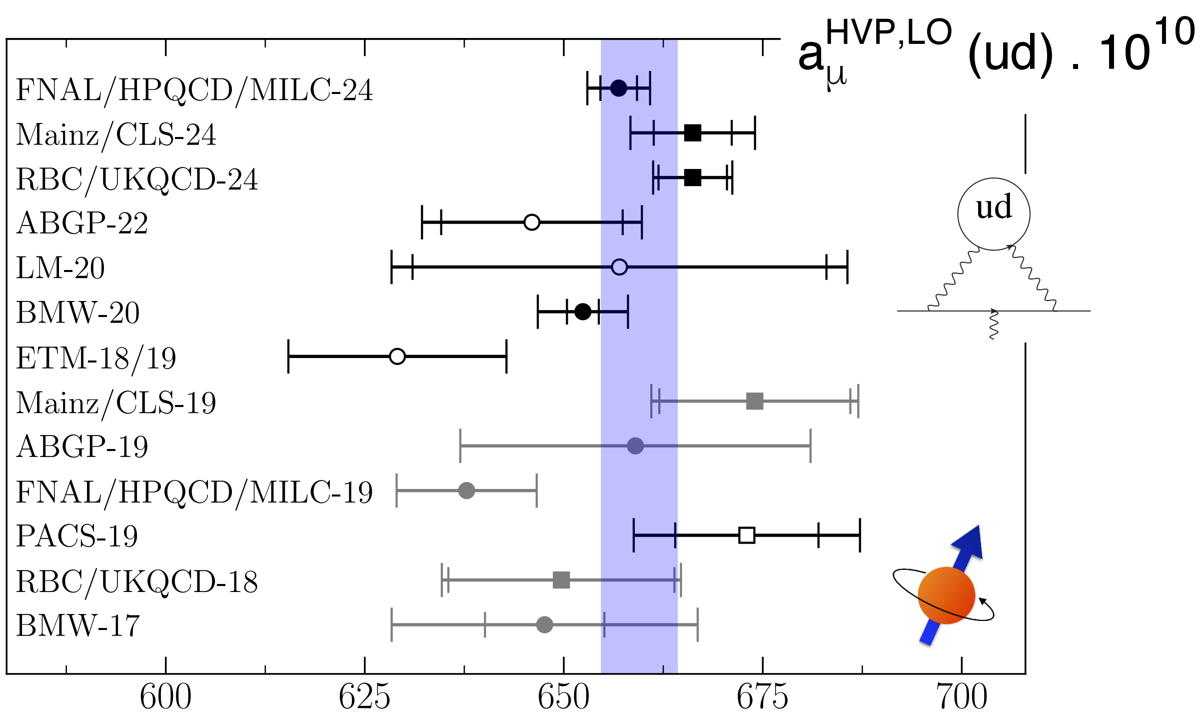
Results for each contribution

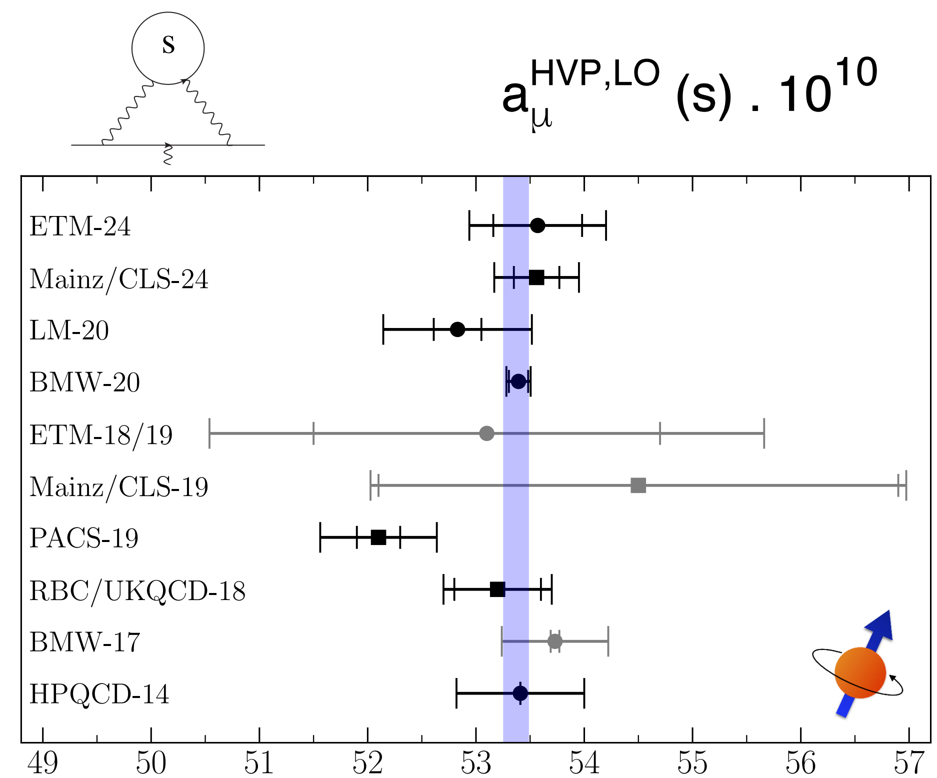
WP '25

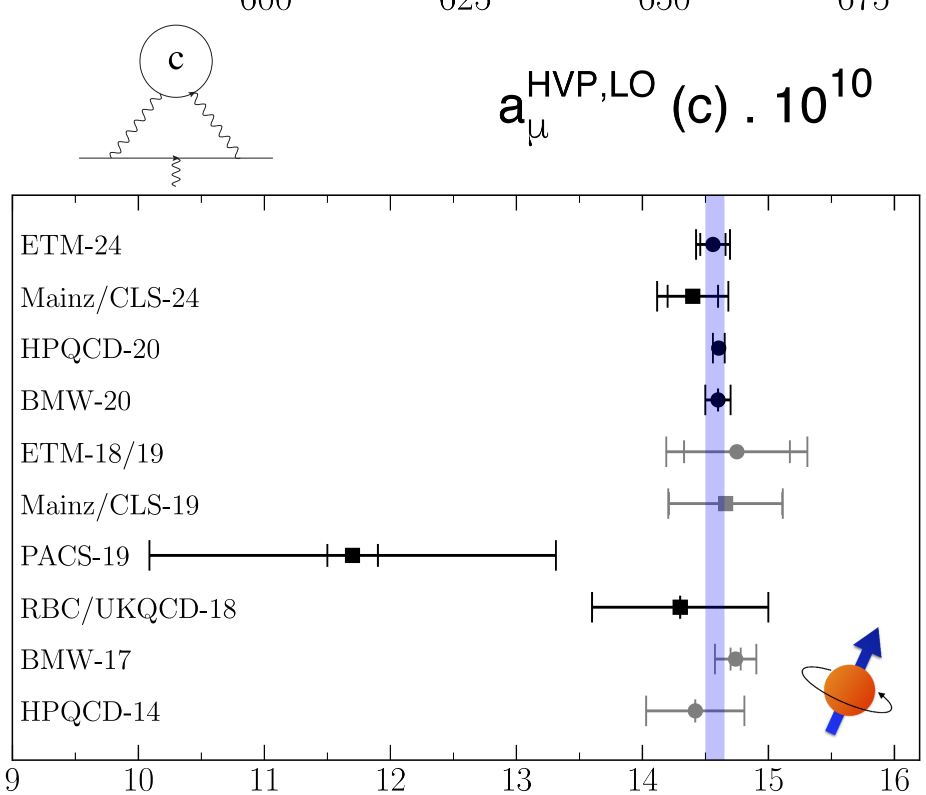
prescription. We define *isospin-symmetric QCD (isoQCD)* to be the $\alpha = 0$ theory where quark masses are tuned to reproduce the following complete set of inputs

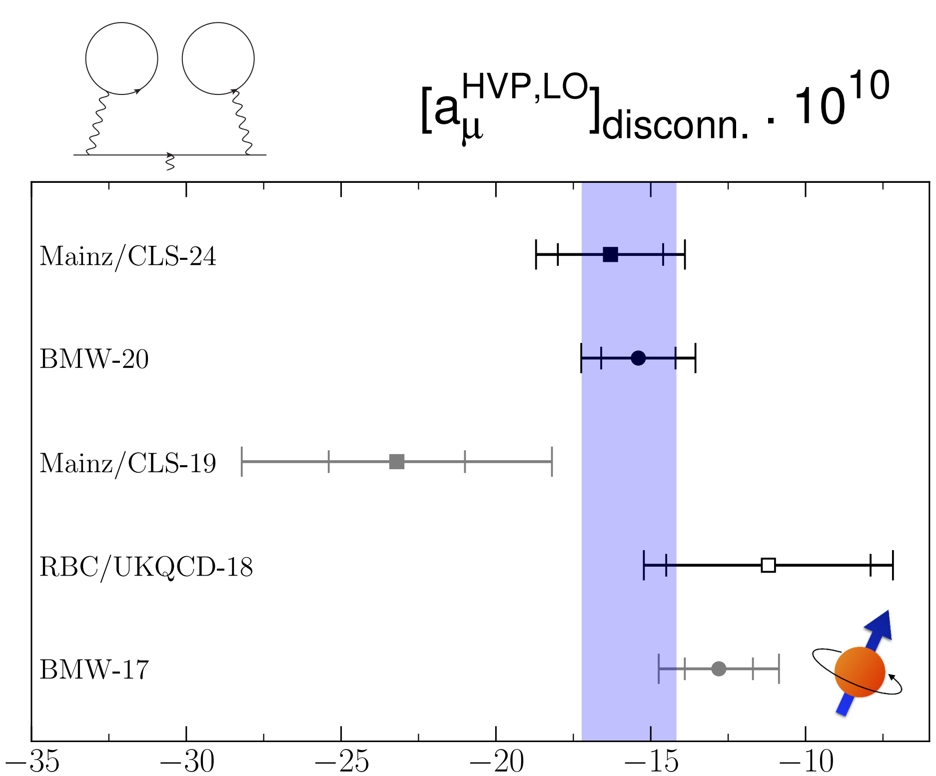
$$M_{\pi^+} = 135.0\ \mathrm{MeV}\,,\quad M_{K^0} = M_{K^+} = 494.6\ \mathrm{MeV}\,,\quad M_{D_s^+} = 1967\ \mathrm{MeV}\,,\quad \text{and}\quad w_0 = 0.17236\ \mathrm{fm}\,, \tag{3.9}$$

where w_0 is the Wilson flow scale introduced in Ref. [424]. We call this prescription the *WP25 scheme*. The only









Windows "on the g-2 mystery"

Restrict integration over Euclidean time to sub-intervals

→ reduce/enhance sensitivity to systematic effects

$$\boxed{a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,LO}} = a_\mu^{SD} + a_\mu^{W} + a_\mu^{LD}}$$

$$a_\mu^{SD}(f; t_0, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt\, \tilde{f}(t) V^f(t) \left[1 - \Theta\left(t, t_0, \Delta\right)\right]$$

$$a_\mu^{W}(f; t_0, t_1, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt\, \tilde{f}(t) V^f(t) \left[\Theta\left(t, t_0, \Delta\right) - \Theta\left(t, t_1, \Delta\right)\right]$$

$$a_\mu^{LD}(f; t_1, \Delta) \equiv 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt\, \tilde{f}(t) V^f(t)\, \Theta\left(t, t_1, \Delta\right)$$

$$\Theta\left(t, t', \Delta\right) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-2(t-t')/\Delta}}$$

"Standard" choice:

$$t_0 = 0.4 \text{ fm} \quad t_1 = 1.0 \text{ fm}$$

$$\Delta = 0.15 \text{ fm}$$

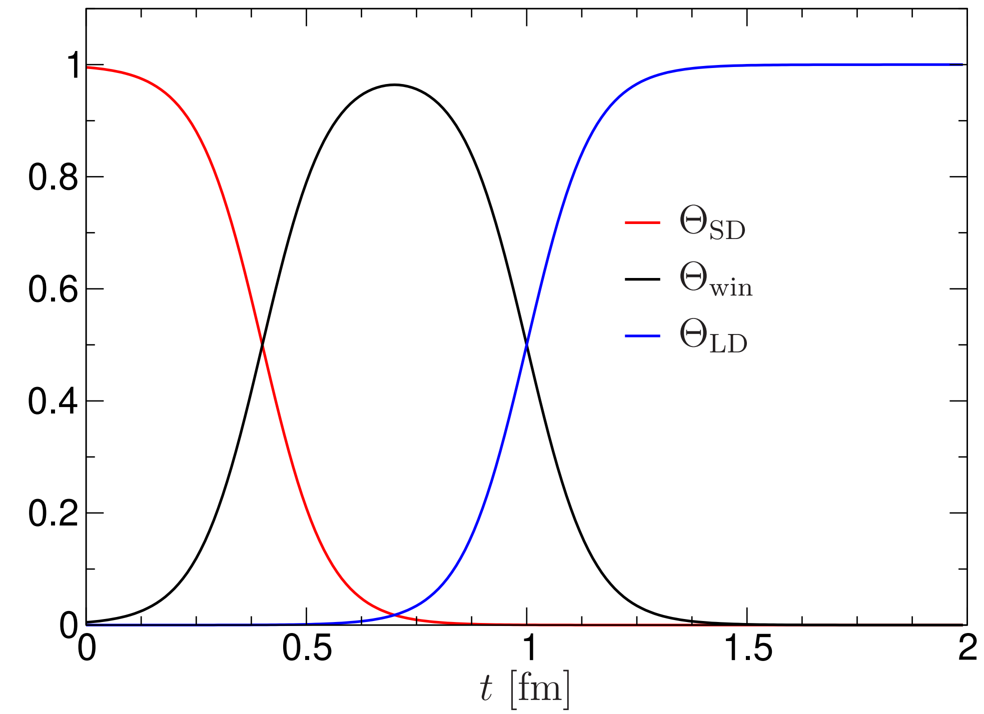
RBC/UKQCD 2018

<u>Intermediate window</u>

- Reduced FVEs
- Much better StN ratio

→ Precision test of different lattice calculations

→ Commensurate uncertainties compared to dispersive evaluations

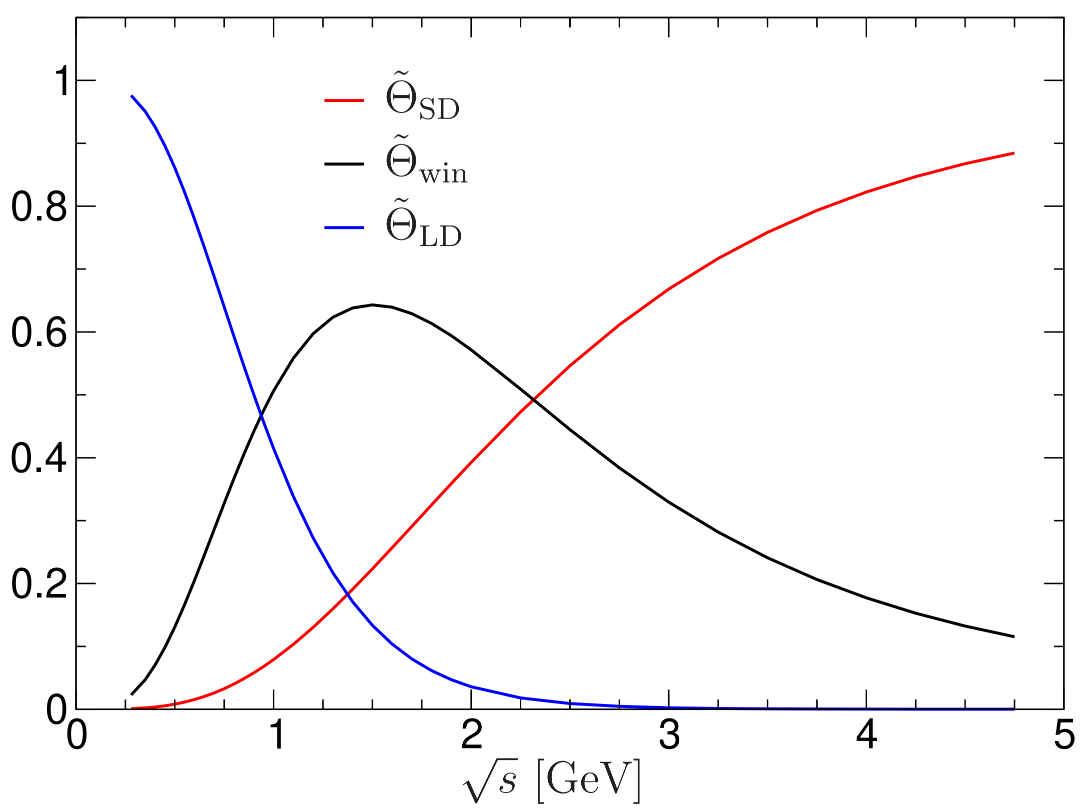


Comparison with R-ratio

$$V(t) = \frac{1}{12\pi^2}\int_{M_{\pi^0}}^{\infty} d(\sqrt{s})\, R(s)\, s\, e^{-\sqrt{s}t} \qquad R(s) = \frac{3s}{4\pi\alpha_{em}^2}\sigma(s, e^+e^- \to hadrons)$$

Insert $V(t)$ into the expression for TMR

$$a_{\mu,win}^{\mathrm{HVP,LO}} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_{M_{\pi^0}}^{\infty} d(\sqrt{s})R(s)\,\frac{1}{12\pi^2}\, s\int_0^{\infty} dt\,\tilde{f}(t)\,\Theta_{win}(t)\, e^{-\sqrt{s}t}$$

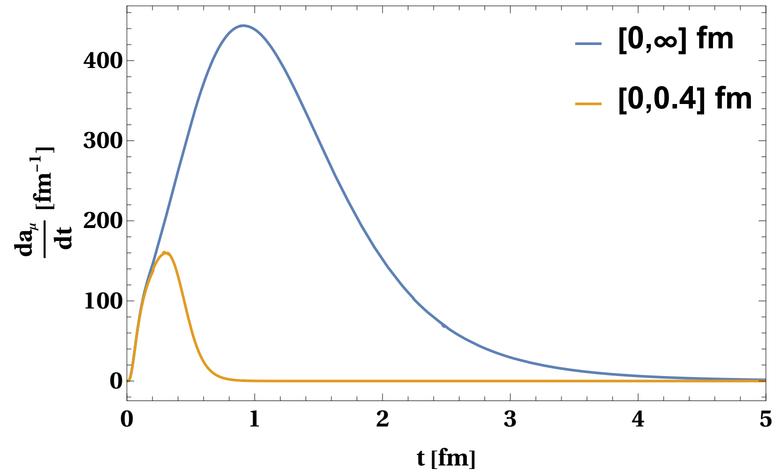


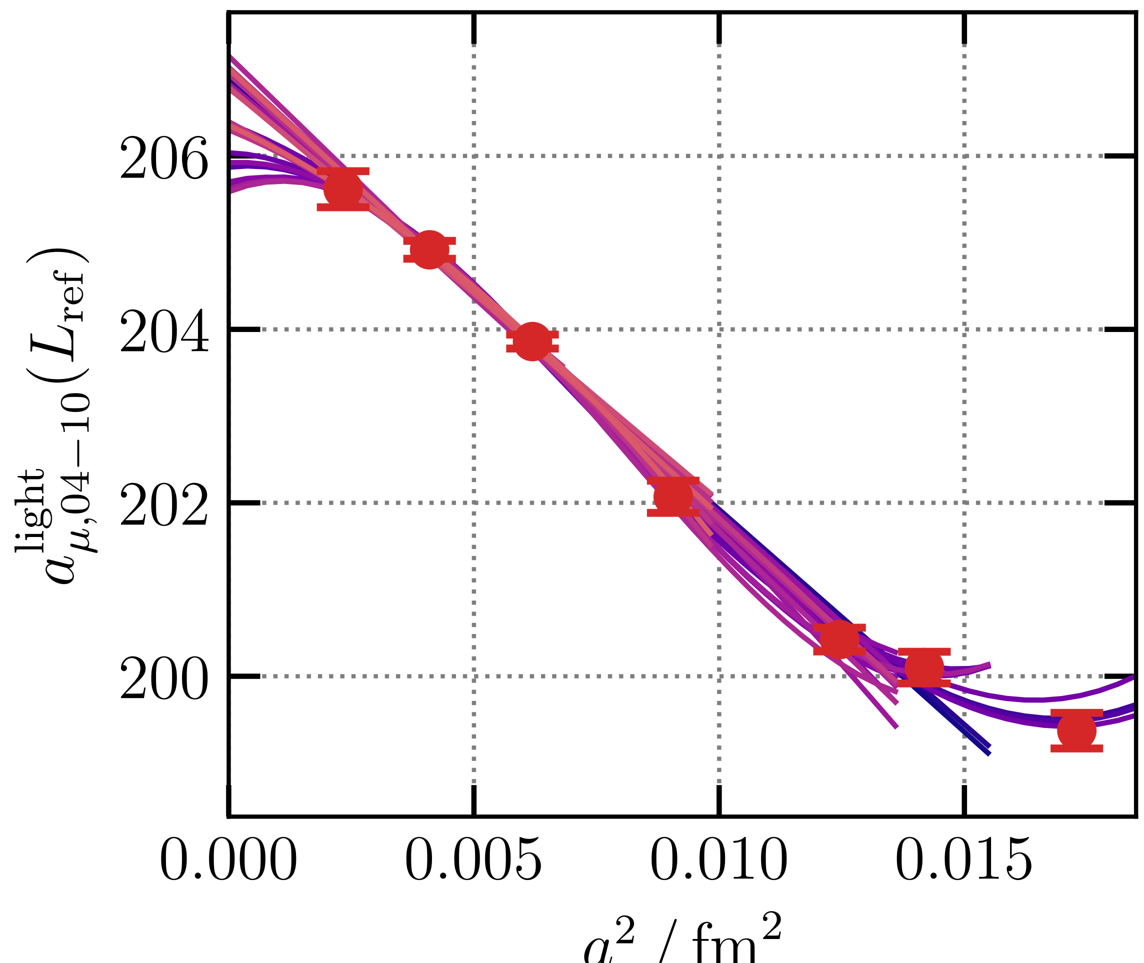
Colangelo *et al.* 2022

	$a_{\mathrm{SD}}^{\mathrm{HVP}}$	$a_{\mathrm{int}}^{\mathrm{HVP}}$	$a_{\mathrm{LD}}^{\mathrm{HVP}}$	$a_{\mathrm{total}}^{\mathrm{HVP}}$
All channels	68.4(5)	229.4(1.4)	395.1(2.4)	693.0(3.9)
	[9.9%]	[33.1%]	[57.0%]	[100%]
2π below 1.0 GeV	13.7(1)	138.3(1.2)	342.3(2.3)	494.3(3.6)
	[2.8%]	[28.0%]	[69.2%]	[100%]
3π below 1.8 GeV	2.5(1)	18.5(4)	25.3(6)	46.4(1.0)
	[5.5%]	[39.9%]	[54.6%]	[100%]
White Paper [1]	–	–	–	693.1(4.0)
RBC/UKQCD [24]	–	231.9(1.5)	–	715.4(18.7)
BMWc [36]	–	236.7(1.4)	–	707.5(5.5)
BMWc/KNT [7, 36]	–	229.7(1.3)	–	–
Mainz/CLS [99]	–	237.30(1.46)	–	–
ETMC [100]	69.33(29)	235.0(1.1)	–	–

Benchmarking of lattice calculations: windows

$0.4 \to 1$ fm





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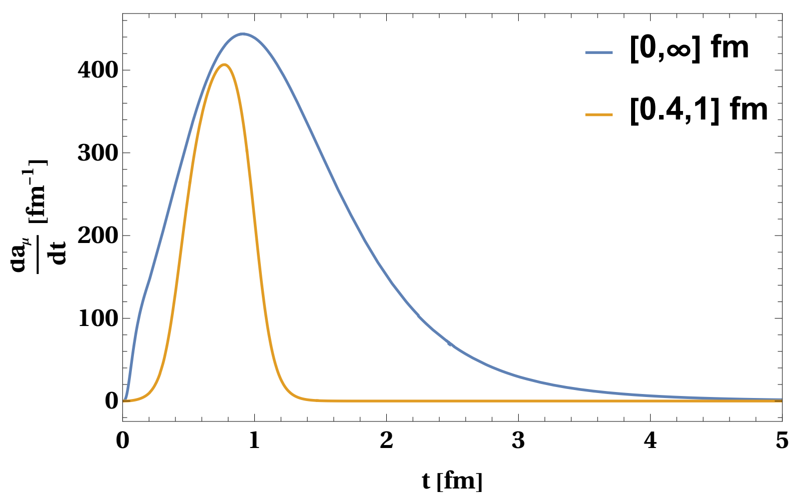
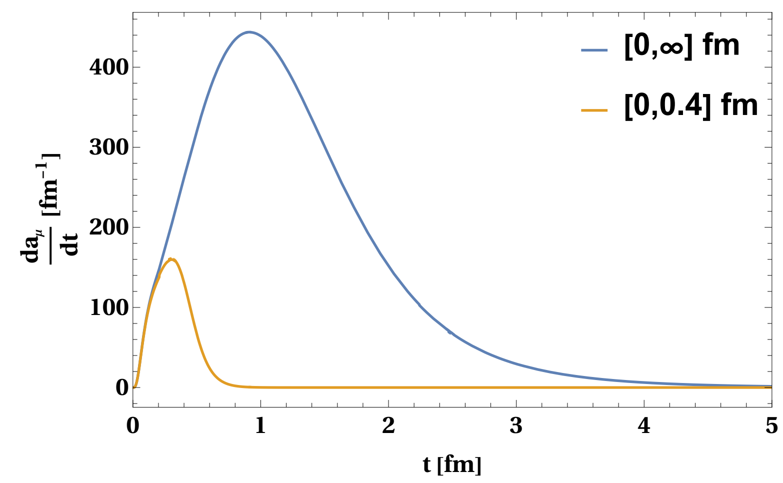
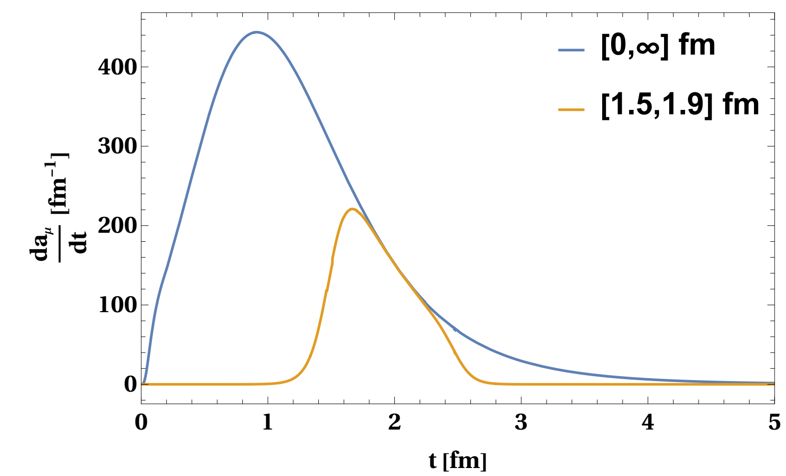
Benchmarking of lattice calculations: windows

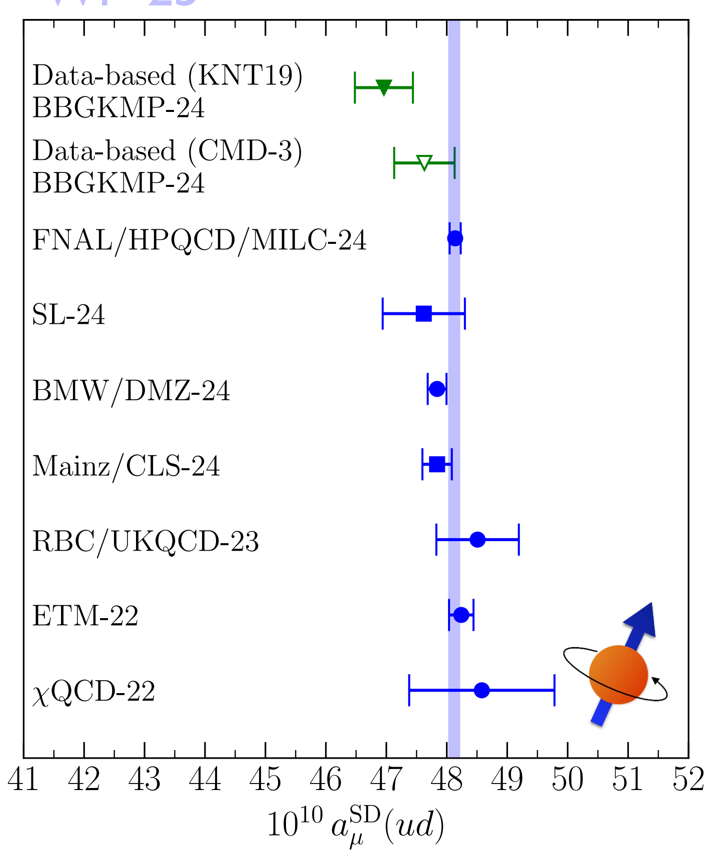
$0 \to 0.4$ fm | $0.4 \to 1$ fm | $1 \to \infty$ fm

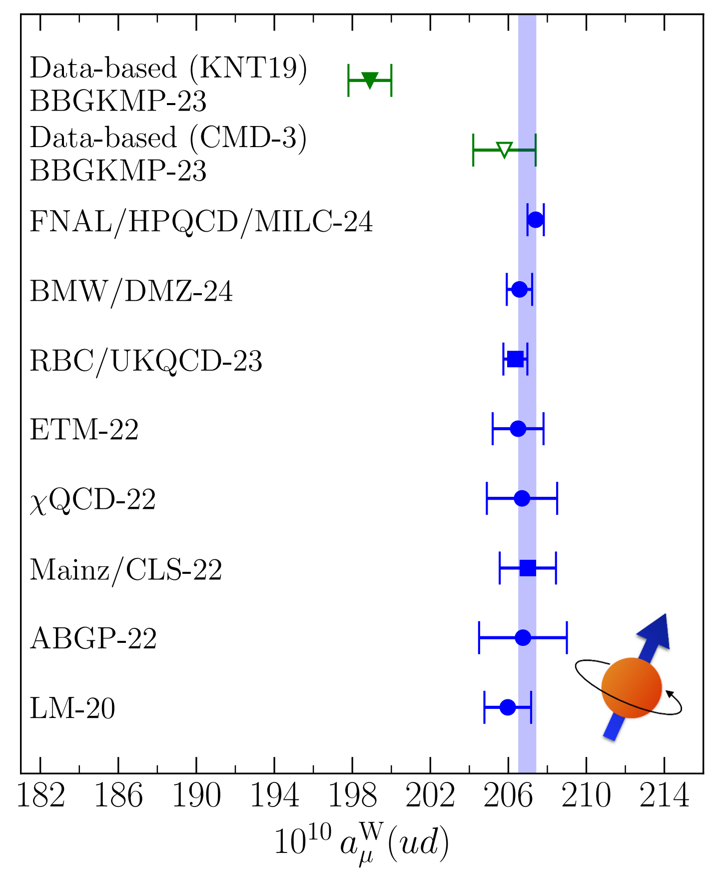


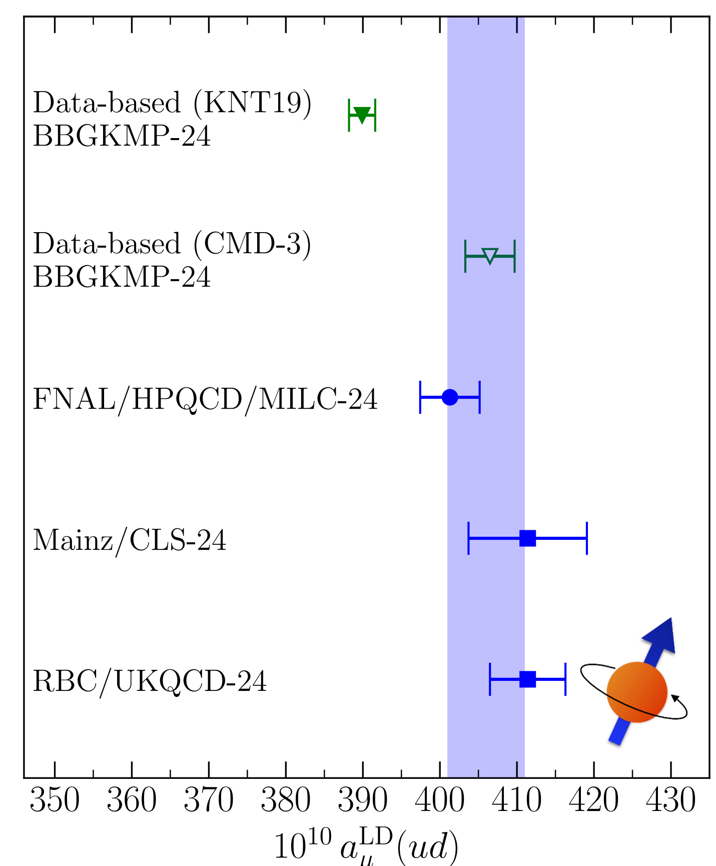




WP '25

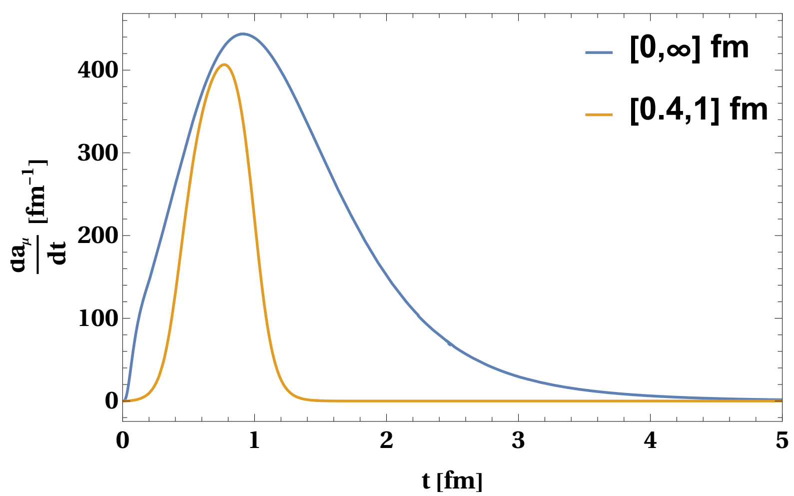


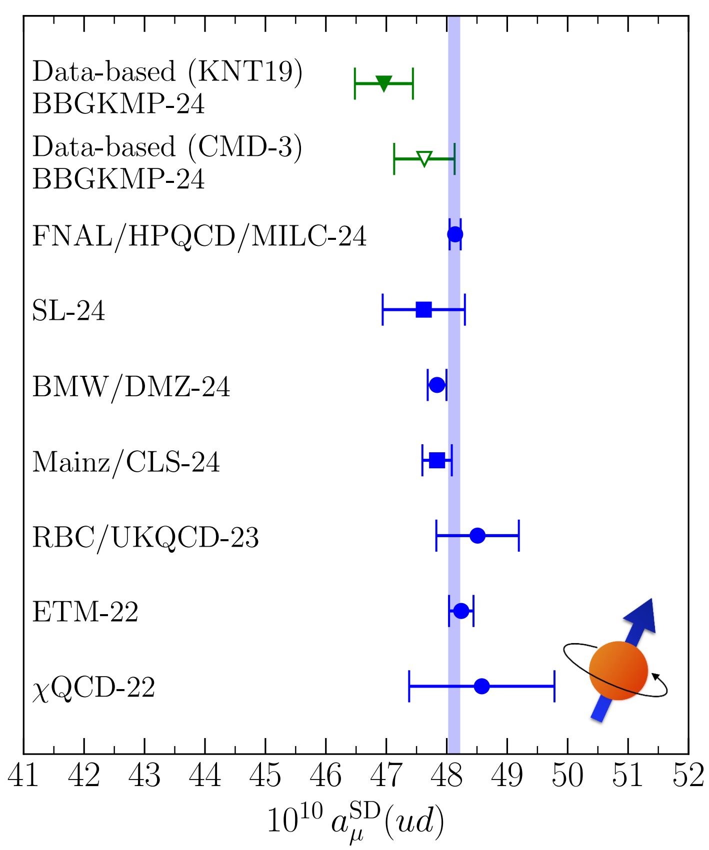


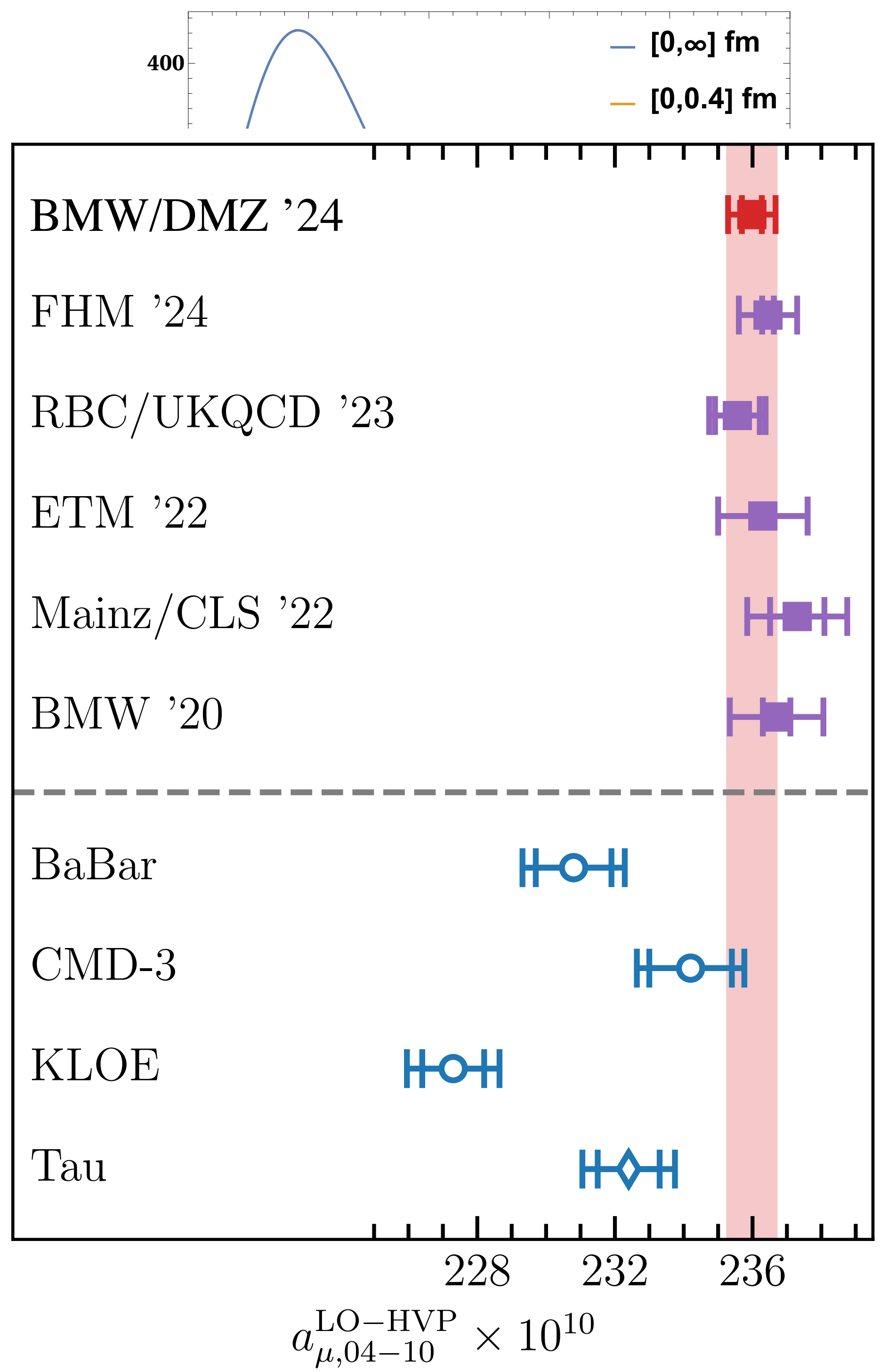


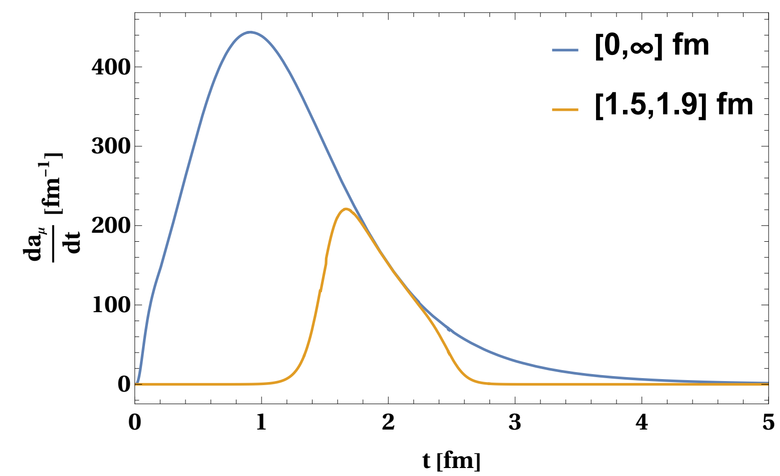
Benchmarking of lattice calculations: windows

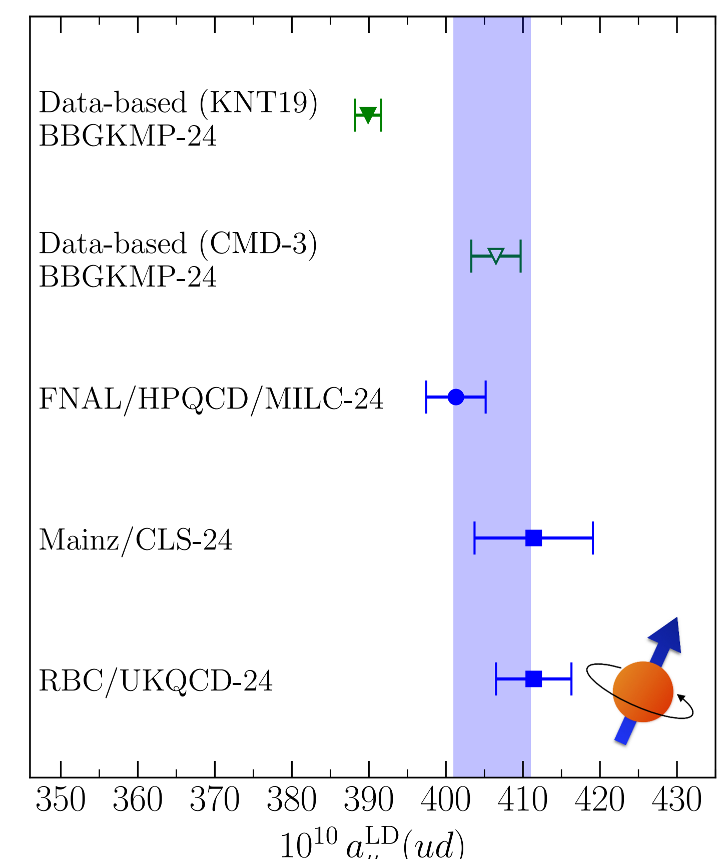
$0 \to 0.4$ fm | $0.4 \to 1$ fm | $1 \to \infty$ fm











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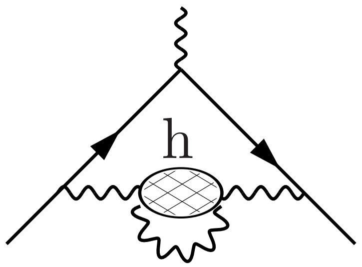
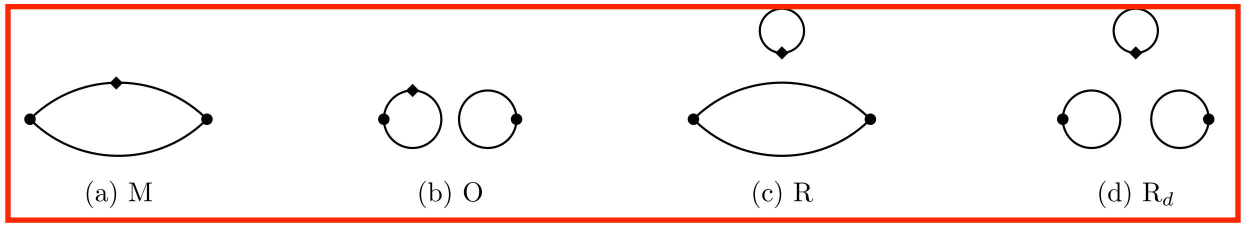
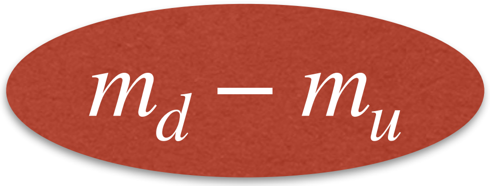
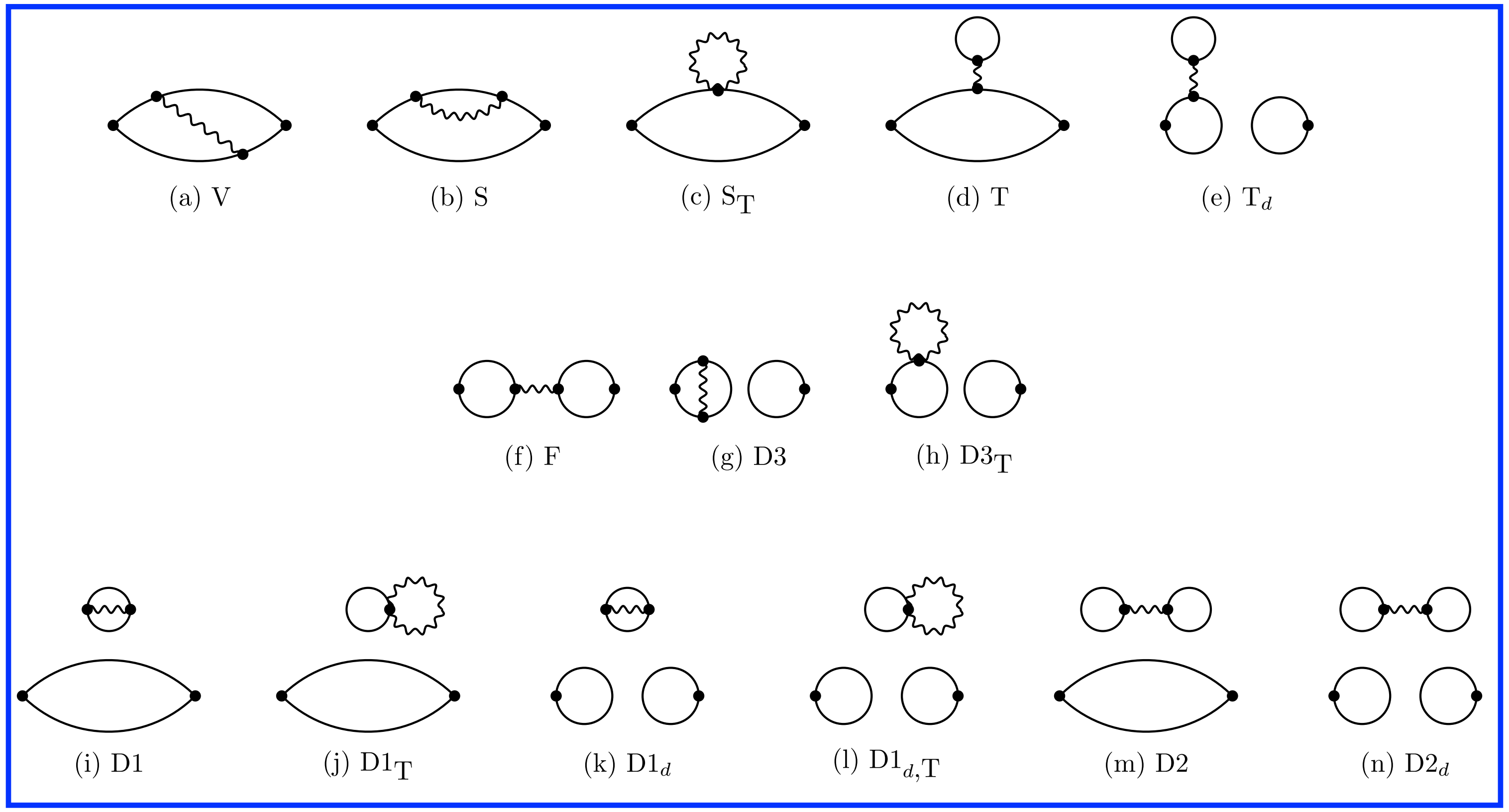
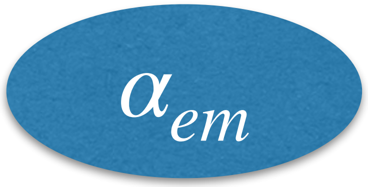
Isospin-breaking contributions

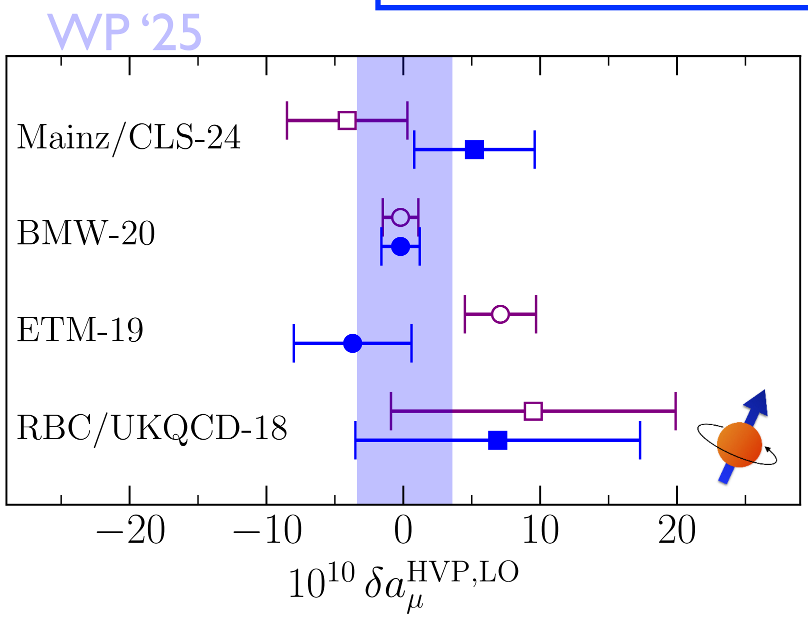












- Small overall value due to large cancellations
- Large statistical uncertainties
- More calculations are in progress

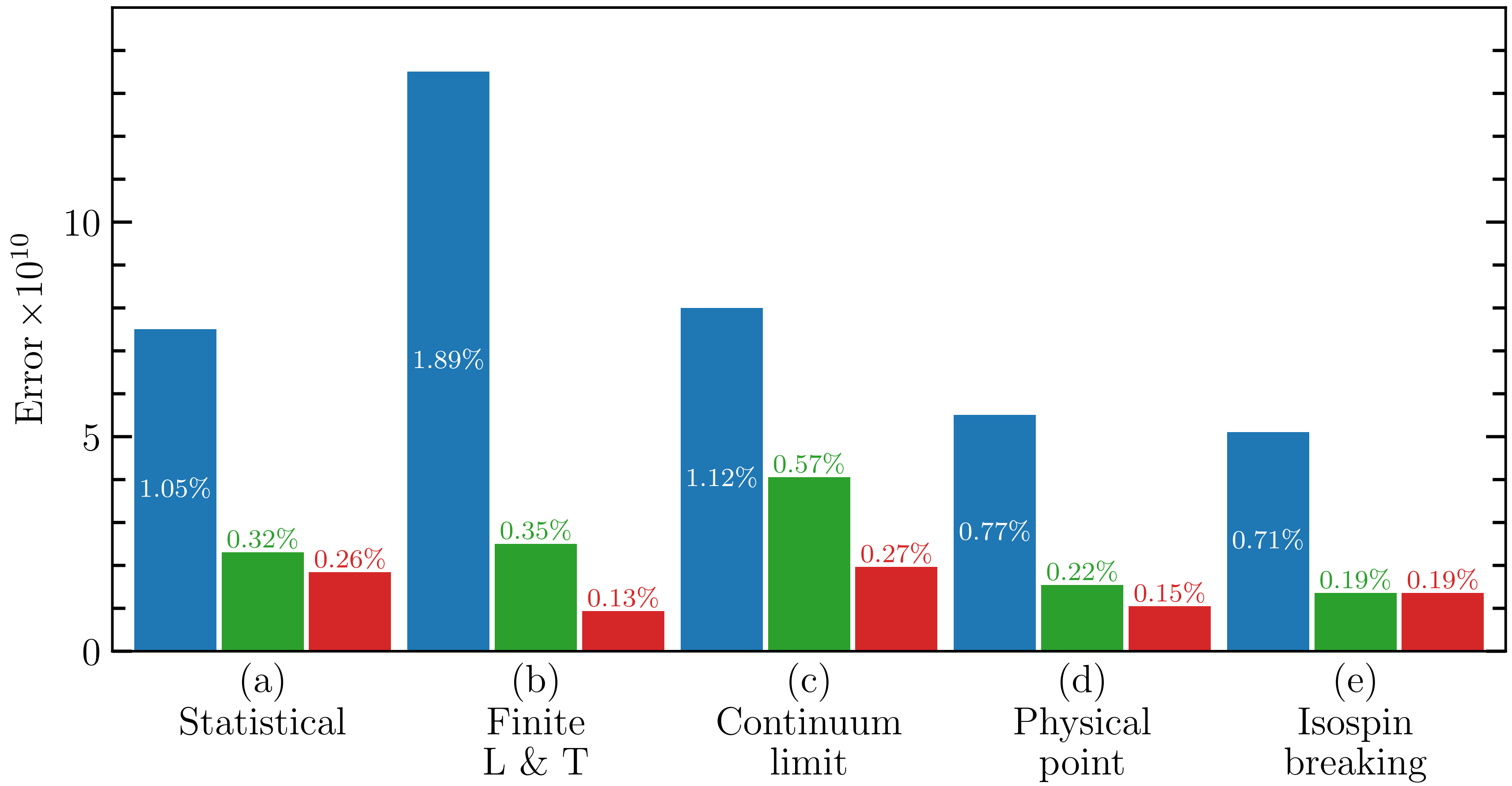
The BMW/DMZ-24 calculation

including an update

BMW/DMZ-24 calculation

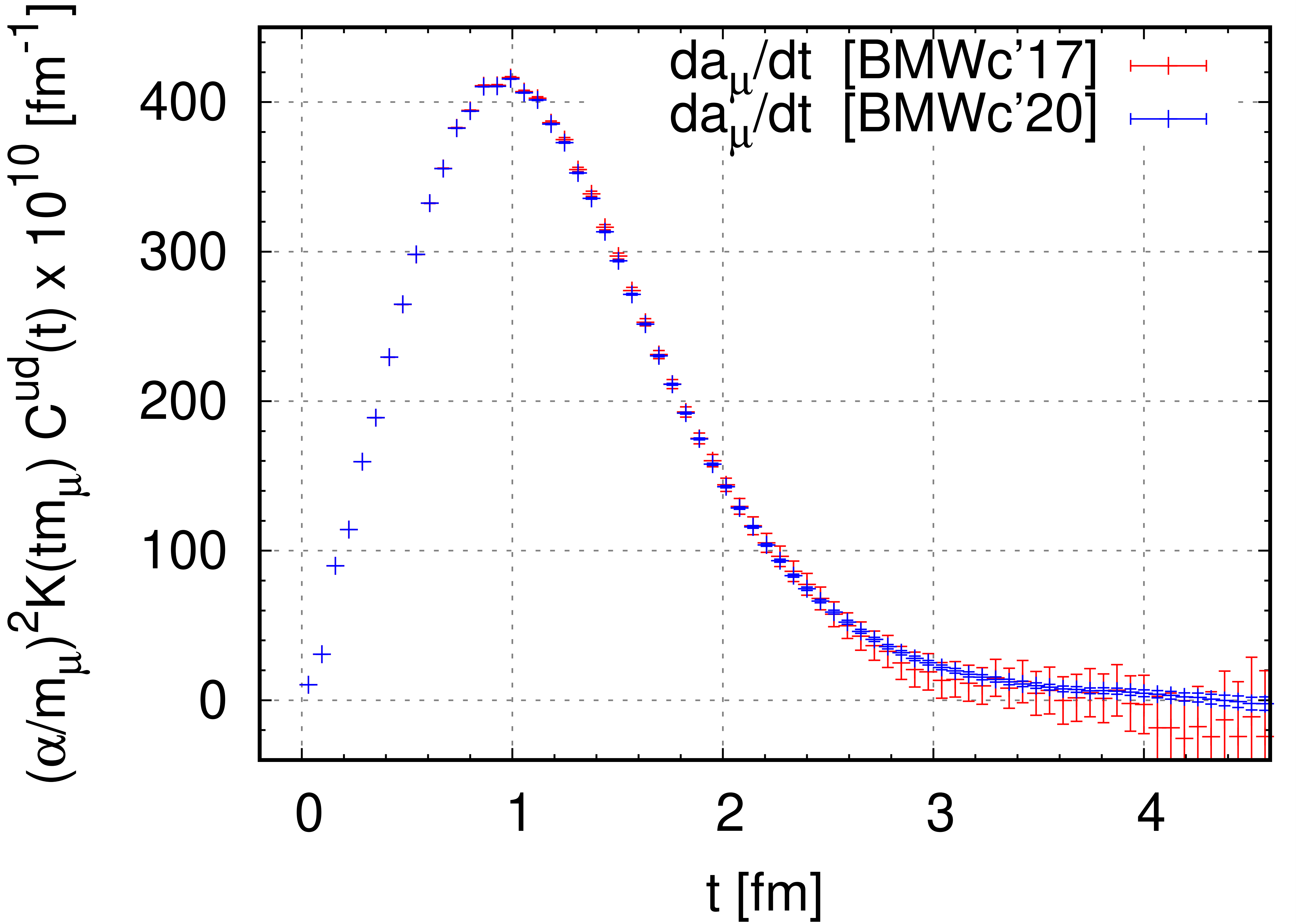
High precision calculation of the hadronic vacuum polarisation contribution to the muon anomaly

A. Boccaletti[1,2], Sz. Borsanyi[1], M. Davier[3], Z. Fodor[1,4,5,2,6,7,*], F. Frech[1], A. Gérardin[8], D. Giusti[2,9], A.Yu. Kotov[2], L. Lellouch[8], Th. Lippert[2], A. Lupo[8], B. Malaescu[10], S. Mutzel[8,11], A. Portelli[12,13], A. Risch[1], M. Sjö[8], F. Stokes[2,14], K.K. Szabo[1,2], B.C. Toth[1], G. Wang[8], Z. Zhang[3]

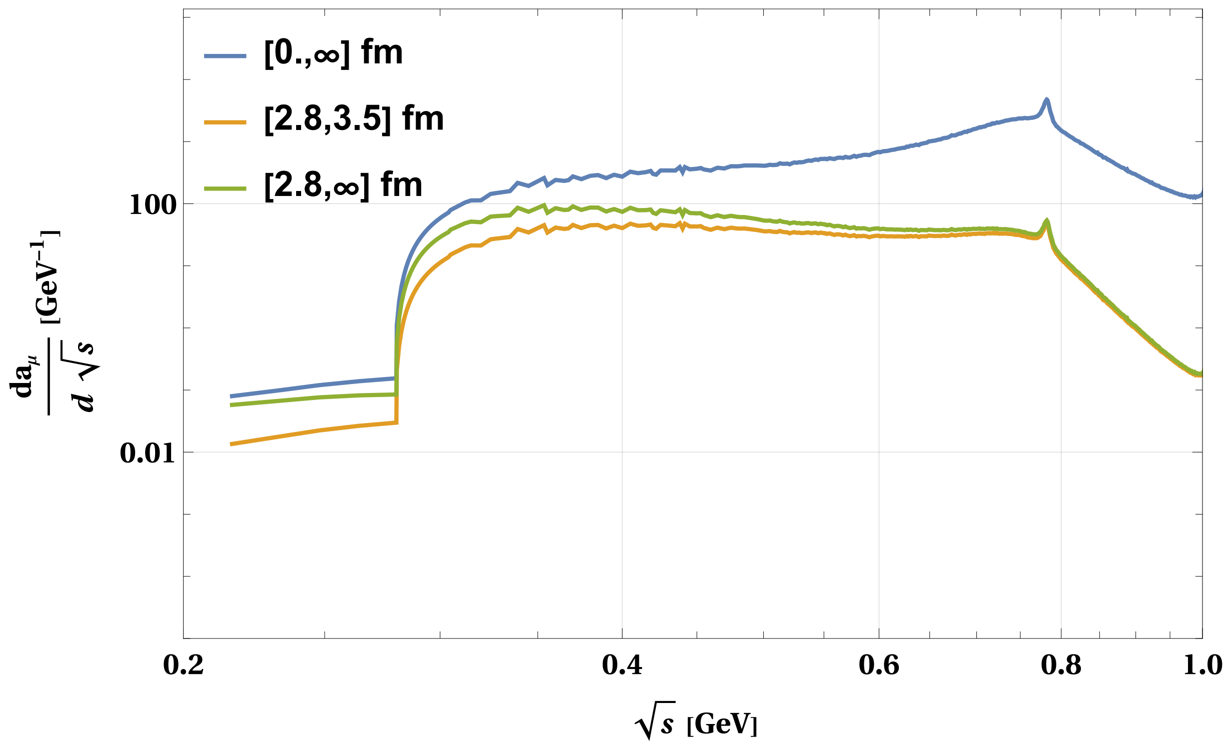


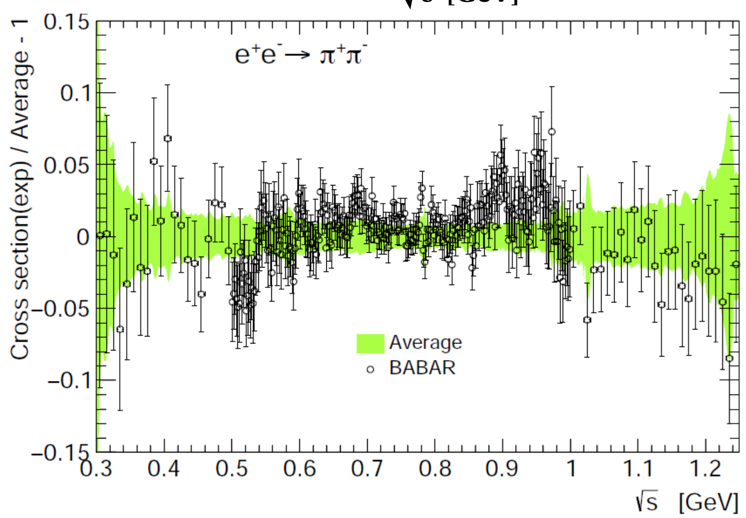
- New lattice spacing $a = 0.048$ fm (same cost as all of BMWc '20) $\longrightarrow$ divides a^2 effects by 2
- Over 30,000 gauge configurations, 10's of millions of measurements

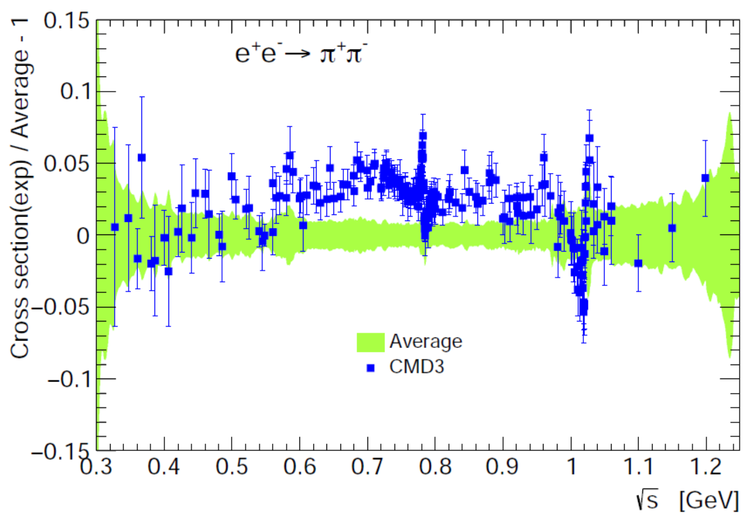
Tail contribution



Tail contribution

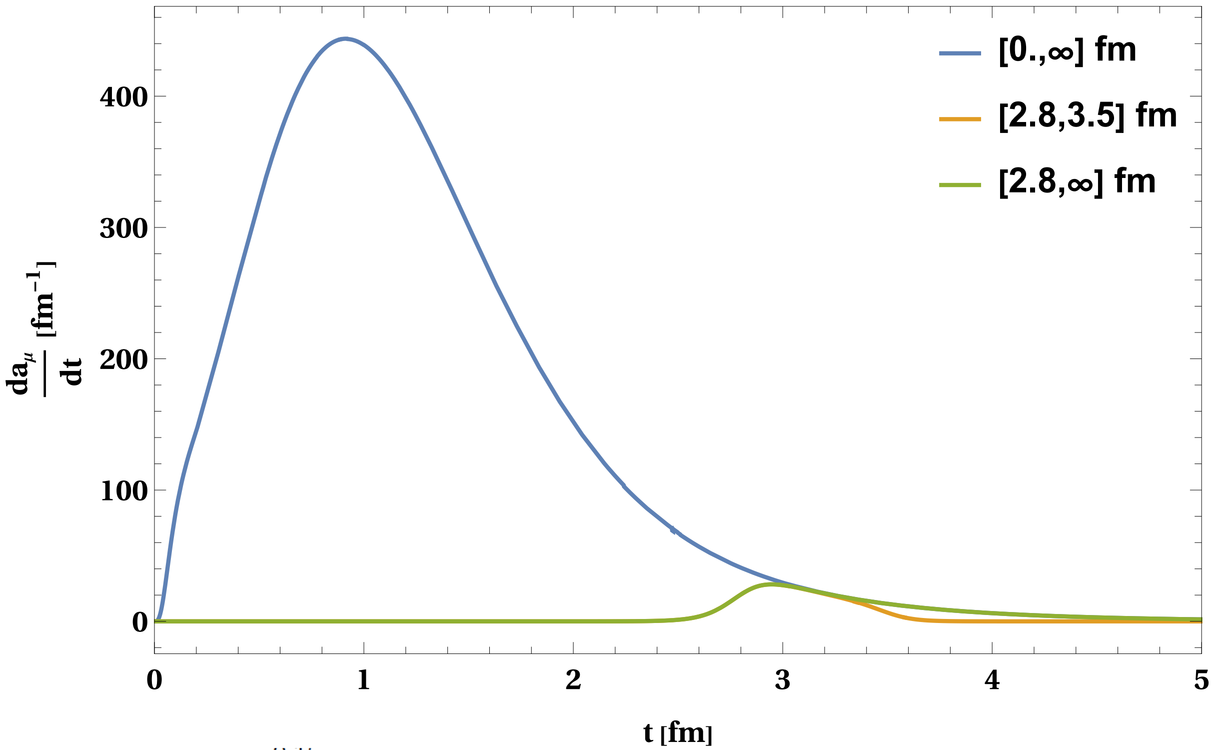


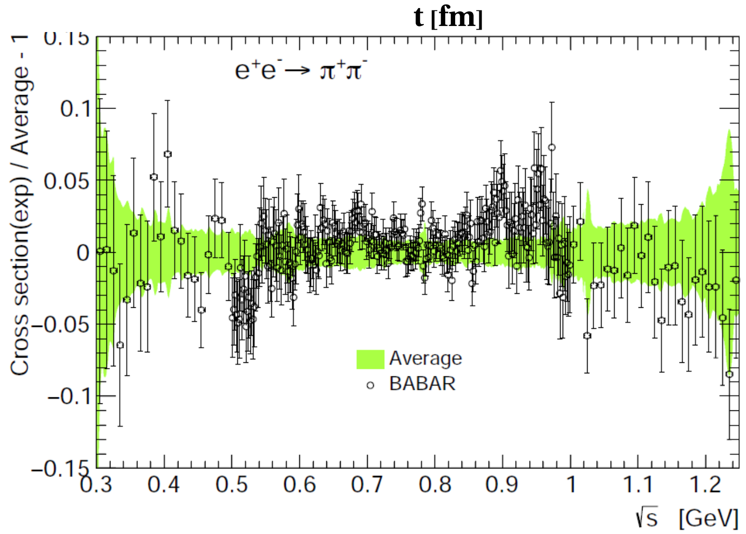


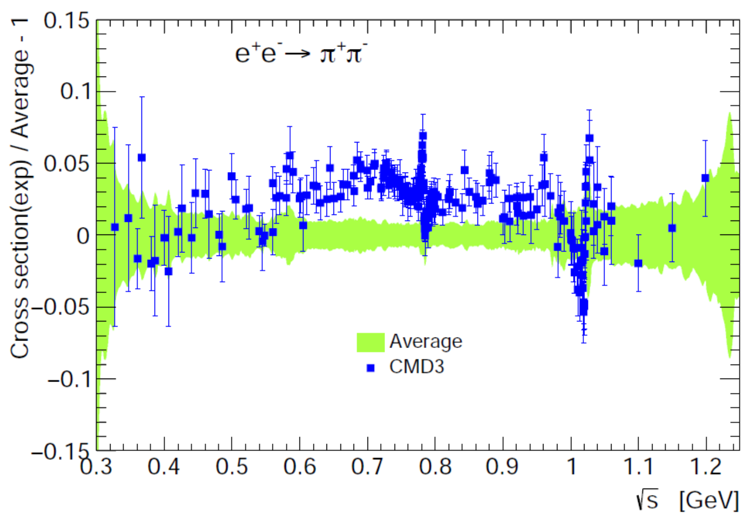


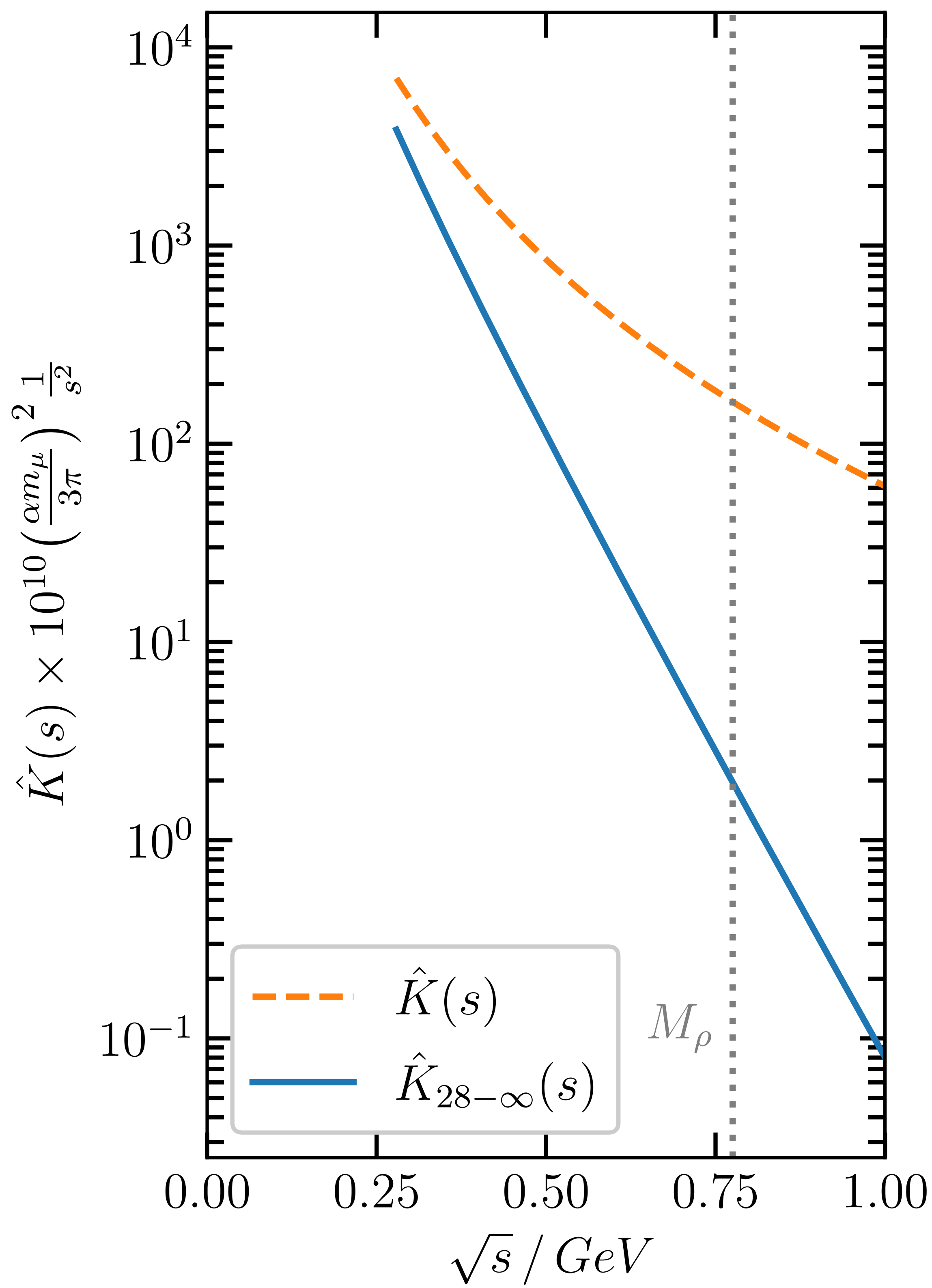
- Lattice computation up to $t = 2.8\ \mathrm{fm} : > 95\,\%$ of final result for $a_\mu^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$
- Tail $a_{\mu,28-\infty}^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$ computed using $e^+e^- \to \mathrm{hadrons}$ for $t > 2.8\ \mathrm{fm} : \lesssim 5\,\%$ of final result for $a_\mu^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$
- Tail dominated by cross section below ρ peak: $\sim 75\,\%$ for $\sqrt{s} \leq 0.63\ \mathrm{GeV}$
- All measurements agree to within 1.4σ for $\sqrt{s} \lesssim 0.55\ \mathrm{GeV}$. Tensions that plague $a_\mu^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$ & $a_{\mu,\mathrm{win}}^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$ not present here
- Partial tail $a_{\mu,28-35}^{\mathrm{LO-HVP}}$ for comparison with lattice; dominated by cross section below ρ peak: $\sim 70\,\%$ for $\sqrt{s} \leq 0.63\ \mathrm{GeV}$

Tail contribution

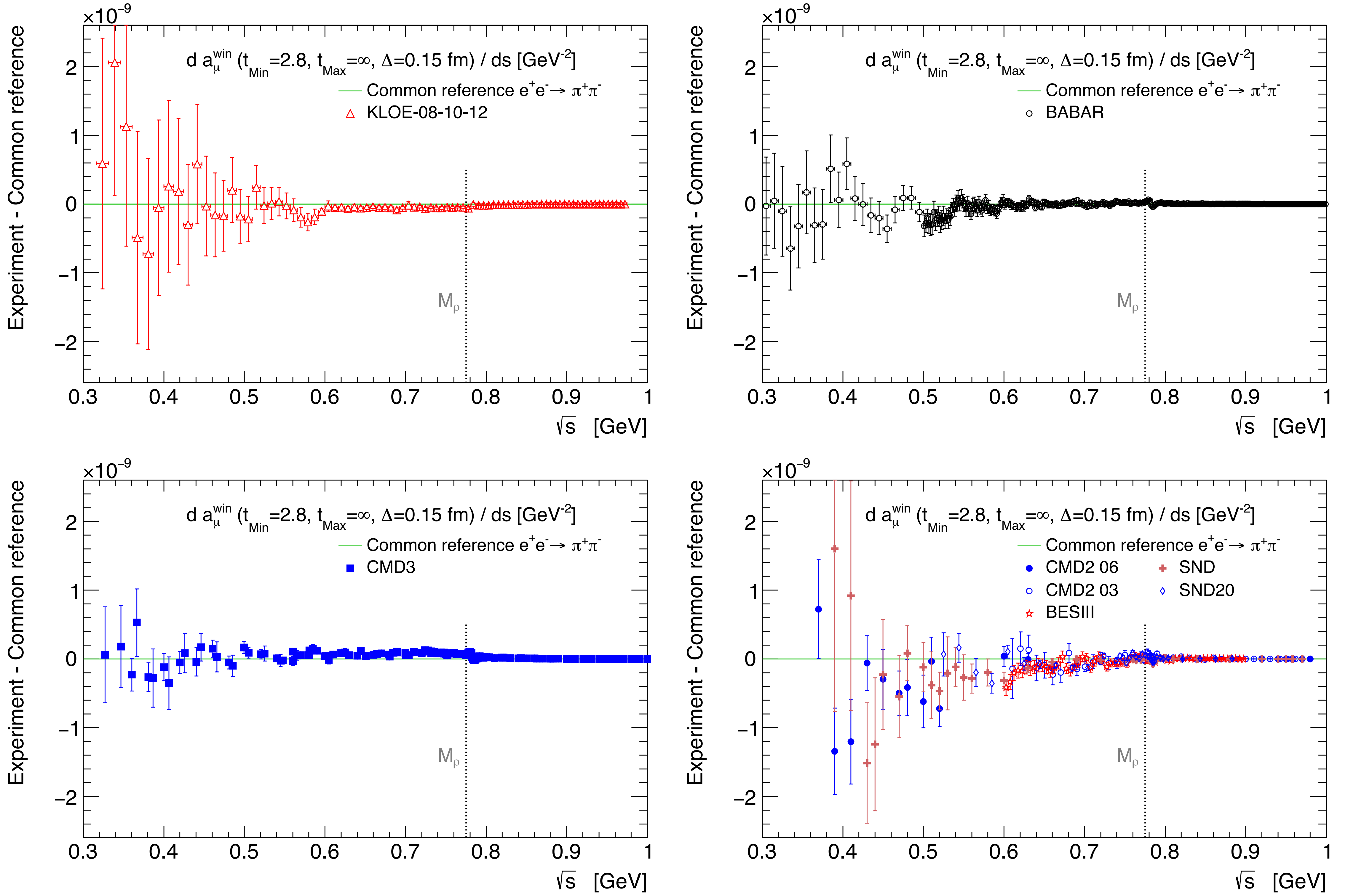




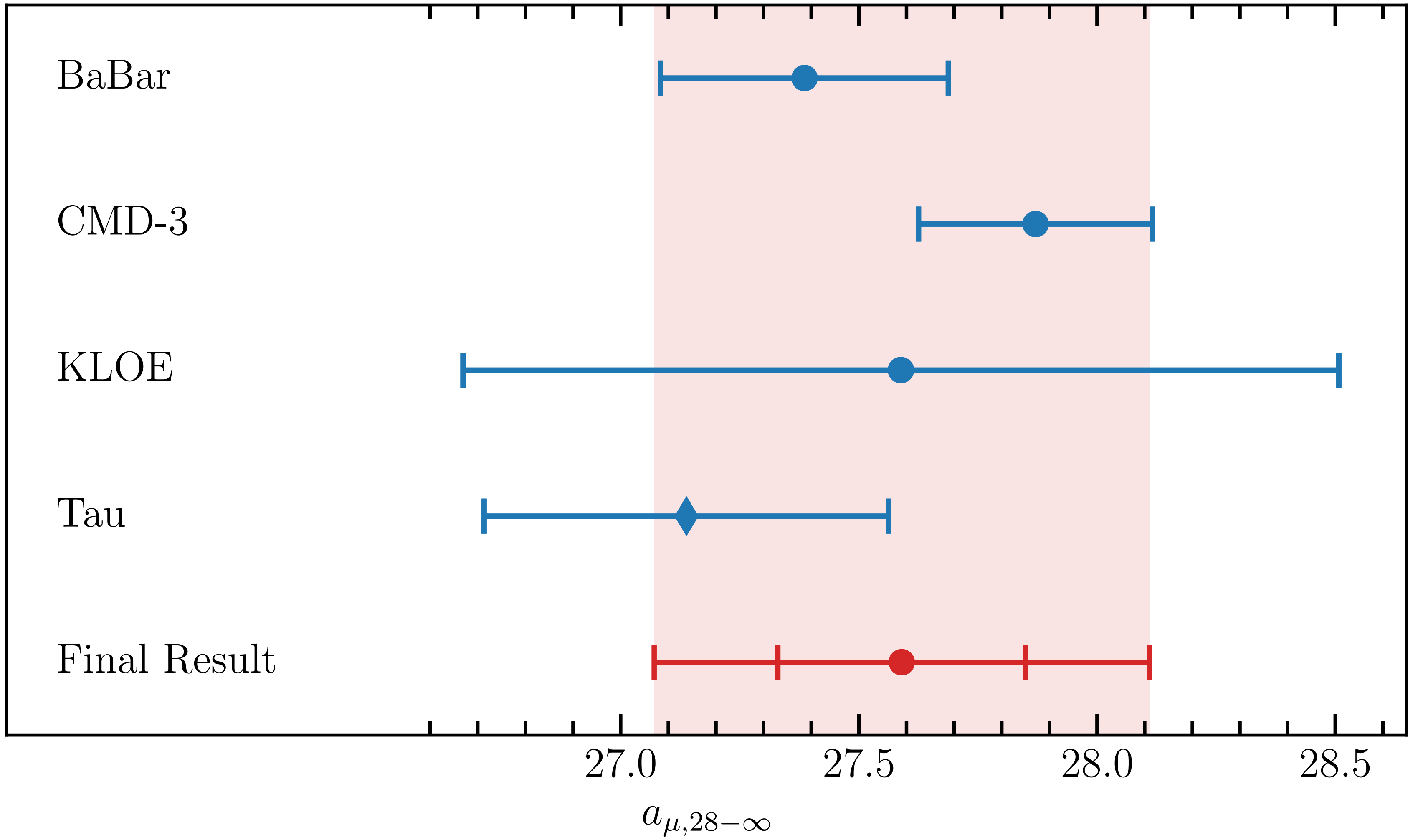




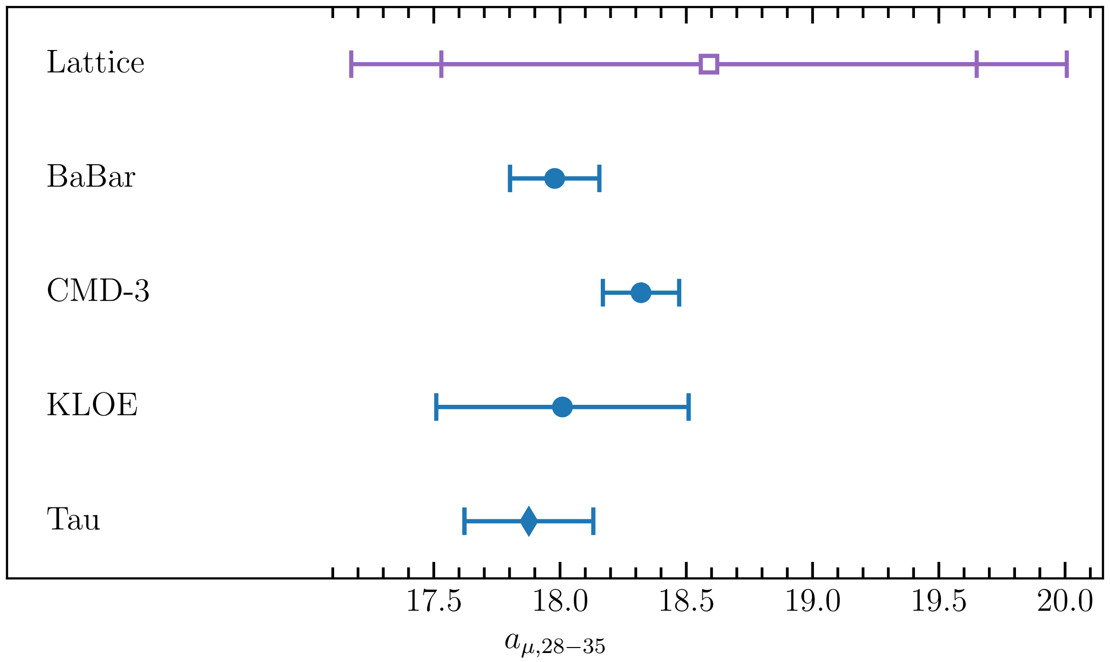
Cross section and the tail



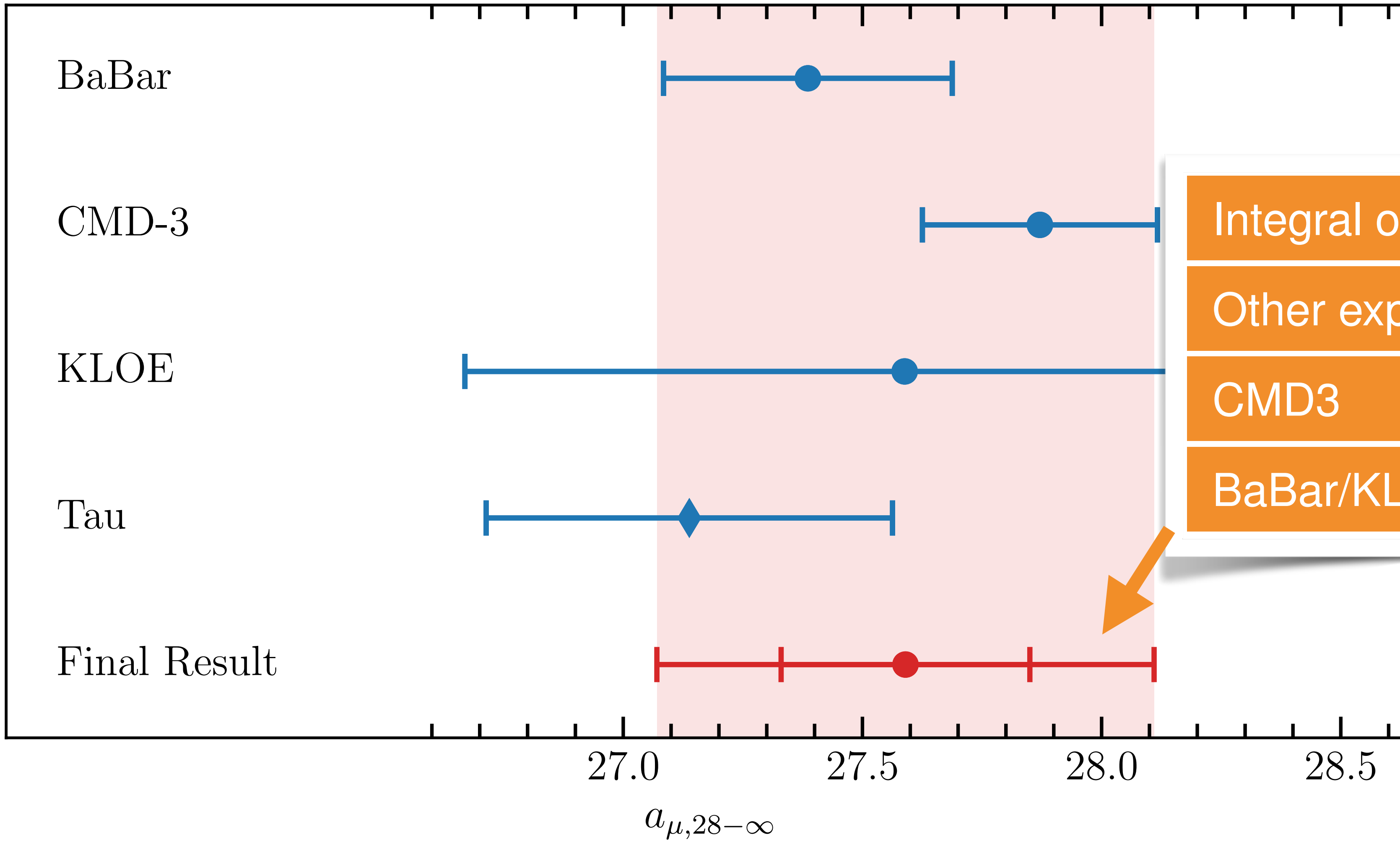
Data-driven tail



- Only $\lesssim$ 5% of final result for a_μ
- Contributes $\sim$ 65% to total squared uncertainty improvement: 5.5 $\rightarrow$ 3.2
- Even if the error was arbitrarily doubled, the effect on total uncertainty would be insignificant

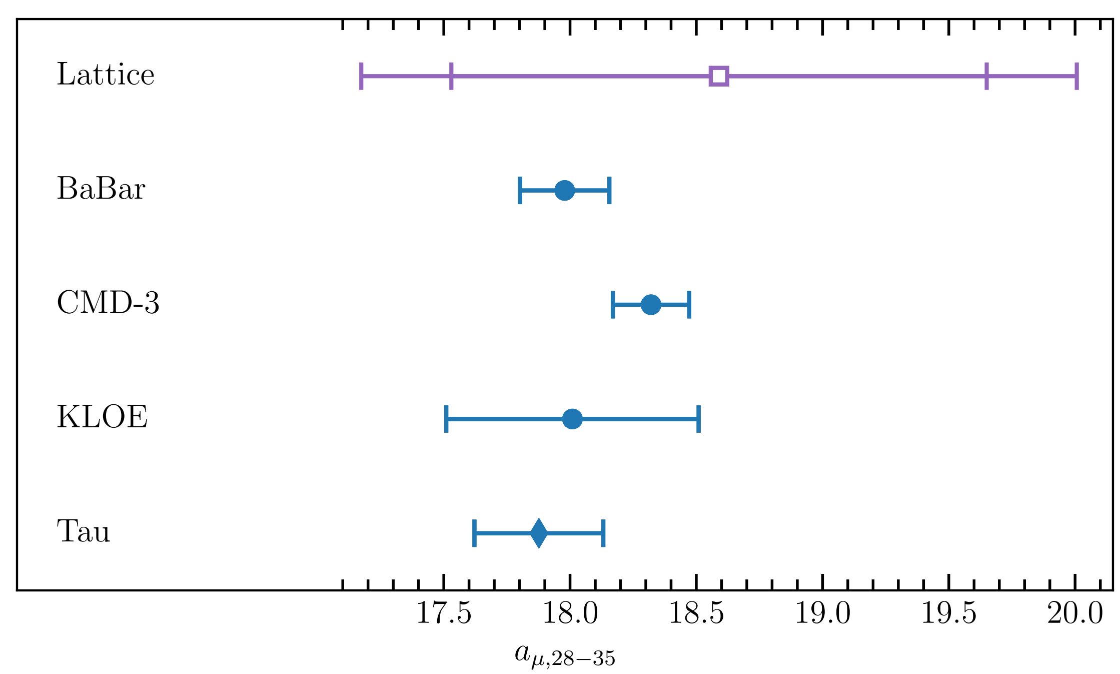


Data-driven tail



Integral of avg.	0.12
Other exp.	0.16
CMD3	0.31
BaBar/KLOE	0.26

- Only $\lesssim$ 5% of final result for a_μ
- Contributes $\sim$ 65% to total squared uncertainty improvement: 5.5 $\rightarrow$ 3.2
- Even if the error was arbitrarily doubled, the effect on total uncertainty would be insignificant



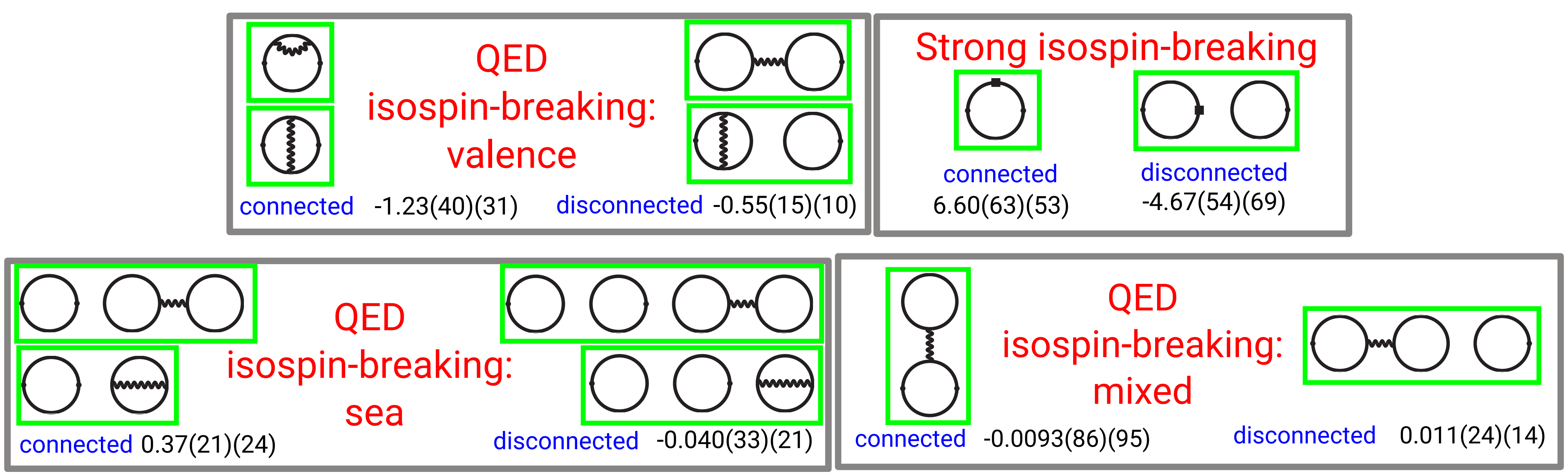
July 12, 2024: unblinding

Summary of all contributions [BMW/DMZ-24]

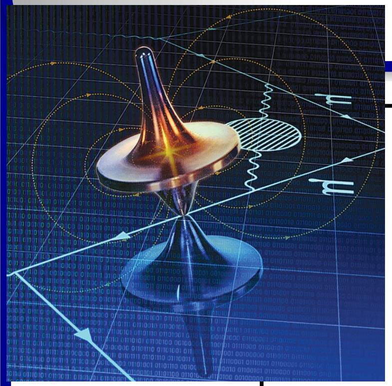
light and disconnected $00-28$	$618.6(1.9)(2.3)[3.0]$	this work, Equation (34)
strange $00-28$	$53.19(13)(16)[21]$	this work, Equation (37)
charm $00-28$	$14.64(24)(28)[37]$	this work, Equation (40)
light qed	$-1.57(42)(35)$	[5], Table 15 corrected in Equation (45)
light sib	$6.60(63)(53)$	[5], Table 15
disconnected qed	$-0.58(14)(10)$	[5], Table 15
disconnected sib	$-4.67(54)(69)$	[5], Table 15
disconnected charm	$0.0(1)$	[31], Section 4 in Supp. Mat.
strange qed	$-0.0136(86)(76)$	[5], Table 15
charm qed	$0.0182(36)$	[43]
bottom	$0.271(37)$	[44]
tail from data-driven $28-\infty$	$27.59(17)(9)[26]$	this work, Equation (50)
total	$714.1(2.2)(2.5)[3.3]$	

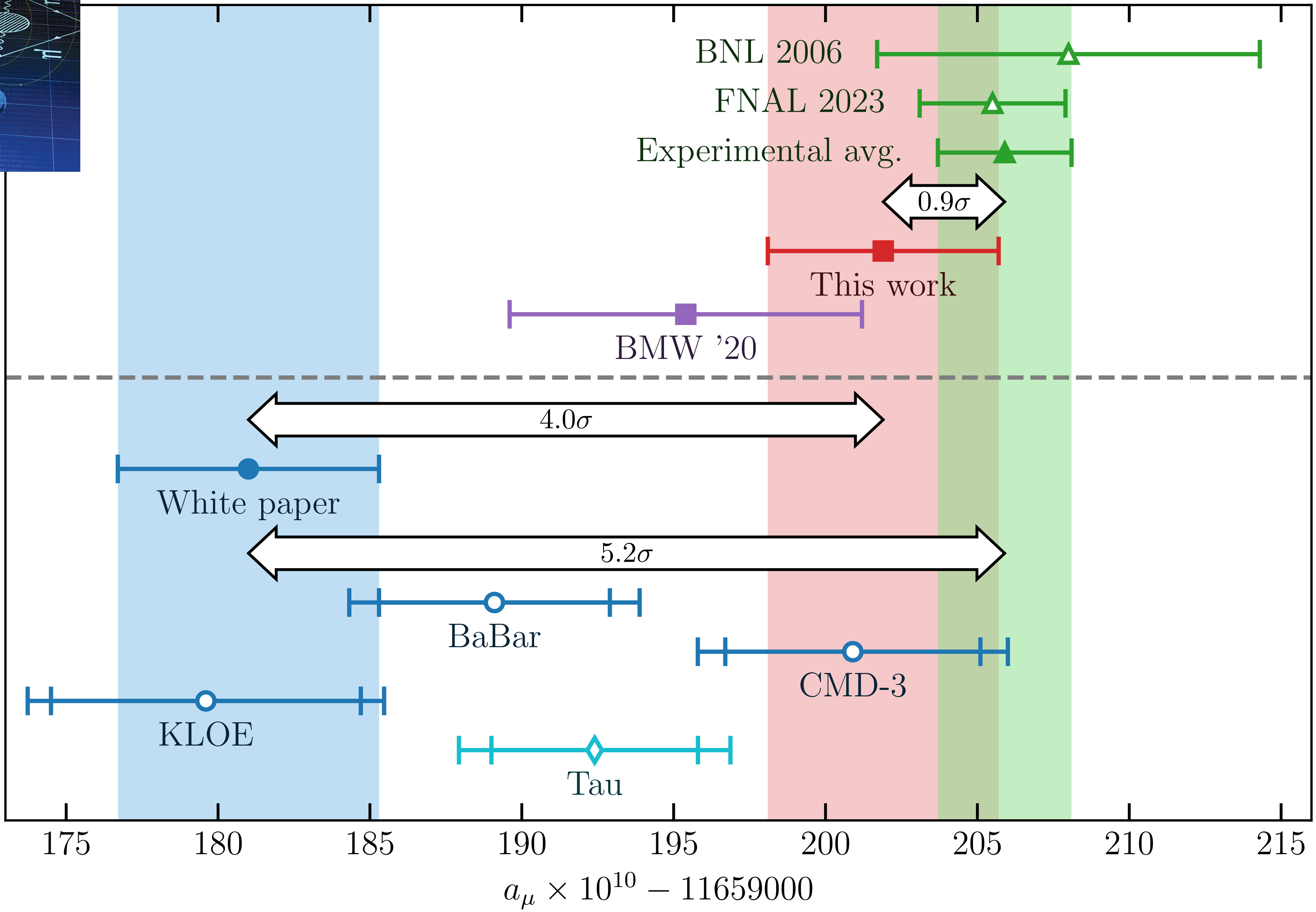
ArXiv:2407.10913

$$a_\mu^{\text{LO-HVP}} \times 10^{10} = 714.1(2.2)(2.5)[3.3] \quad [0.46\%]$$



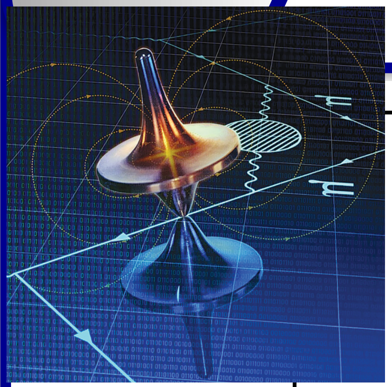
BMW-DMZ ’24 vs g-2 experiment

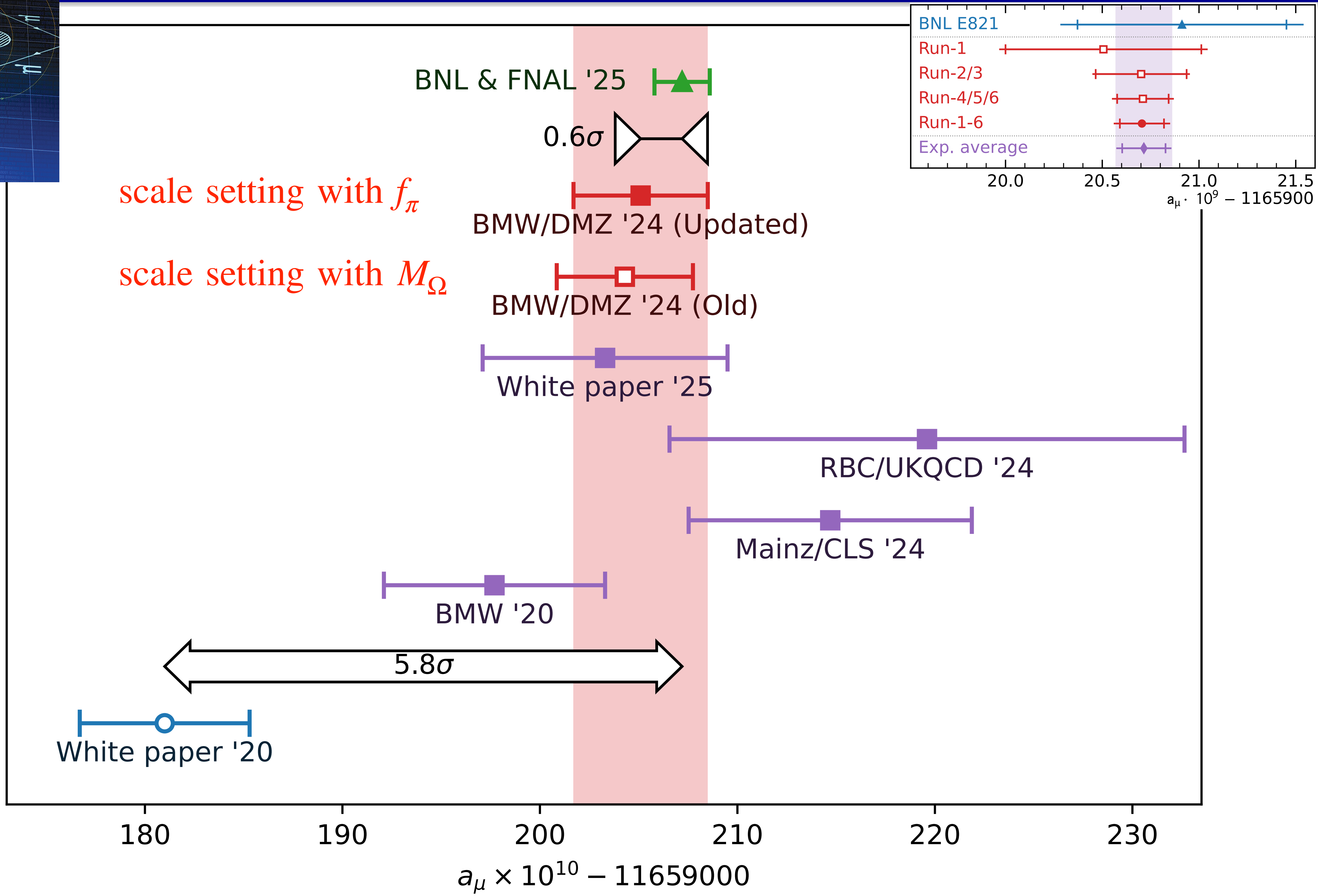




Indicates Standard Model confirmed to 0.32 ppm!

May 28, 2025: unblinding for new scale setting

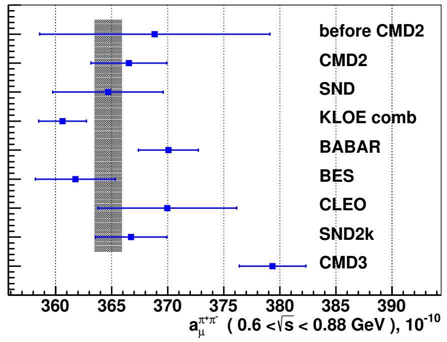




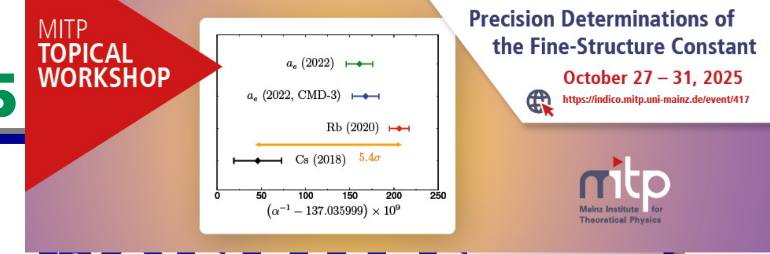
Indicates Standard Model confirmed to ~~0.32~~ 0.29 ppm!

Summary and Outlook

- Tremendous progress in lattice calculations of HVP (and HLbL!) contributions
- New BMW-DMZ calculation to 0.44% w/ fully blinded analysis, confirming the SM to 0.29 ppm. This is a success of QFT (QED, EW, QCD) up to 11 digits!
- Good agreement between lattice calculations for various windows
- Compared to WP '20, in WP '25 the SM prediction is dominated by lattice calculations, w/ consolidated averages from many independent groups
- Hybrid lattice-dispersive approaches could soon provide competitive estimates for other "leptonic" observables
- Awaiting new KLOE, BESIII, Belle II, CMD3, data/analysis to clarify tensions in $\pi^+\pi^-$ and J-PARC entirely new method measurement



- $\mu e \to \mu e$ experiment MUonE very important for experimental cross-check and complementarity w/ LQCD



a_e^{HVP} and a_τ^{HVP} : Lattice results

ArXiv:1910.03874

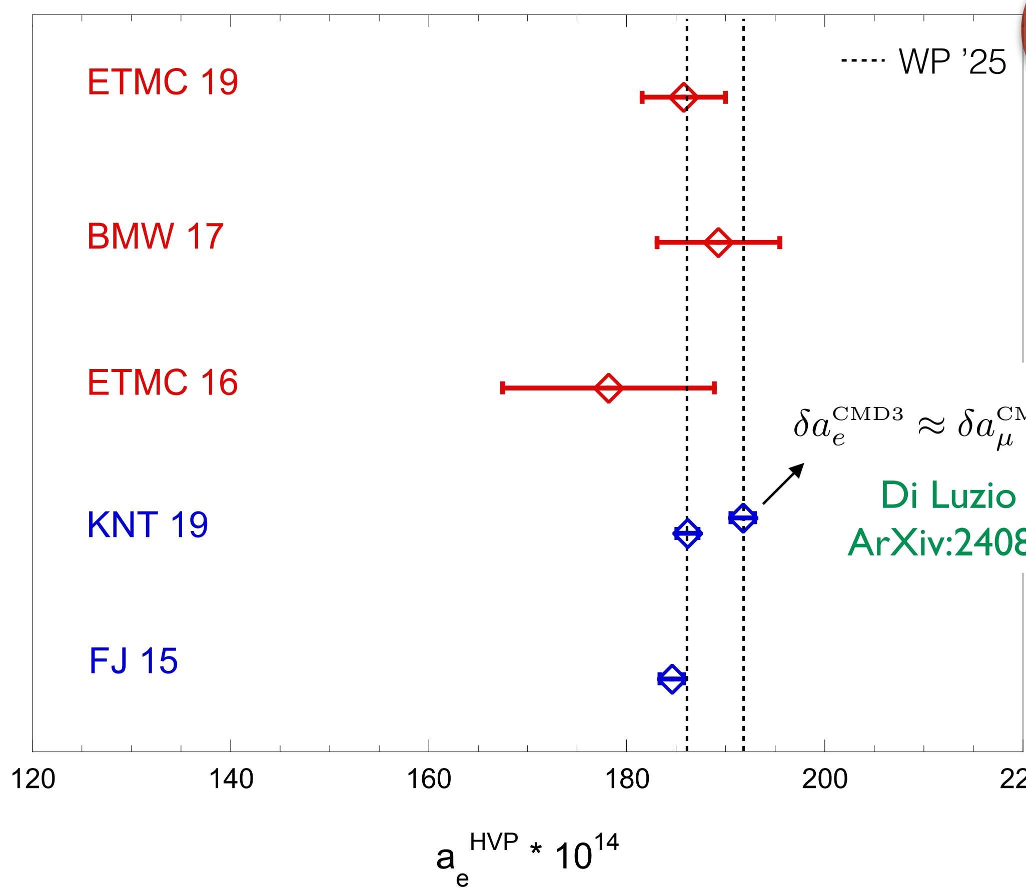
LO

f	$a_e^{\text{HVP}}(f)\cdot 10^{14}$	$a_\tau^{\text{HVP}}(f)\cdot 10^{8}$
ud	170.7 (3.9)	273.3 (6.6)
s	13.5 (0.8)	36.2 (1.1)
c	3.5 (0.2)	25.8 (0.8)
disc	−3.8 (0.4)	−2.4 (0.3)

IB

f	$\delta a_e^{\text{HVP}}(f)\cdot 10^{14}$	$\delta a_\tau^{\text{HVP}}(f)\cdot 10^{8}$
ud	1.9 (0.8)	3.0 (1.1)
s	−0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.002)
c	0.004 (0.001)	0.032 (0.006)
total	1.9 (1.0)	3.0 (1.3)

e

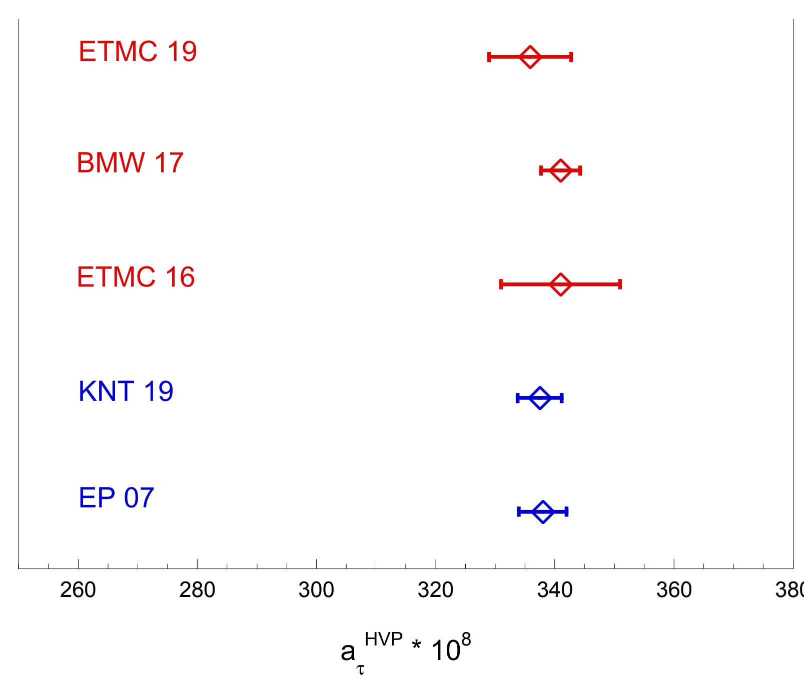


$$\delta a_e^{\text{CMD3}} \approx \delta a_\mu^{\text{CMD3}} \left(\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\right)^2$$

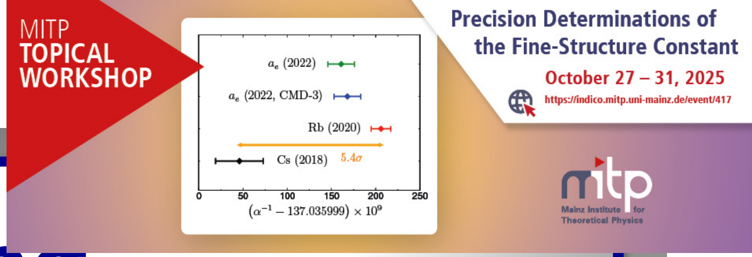
Di Luzio *et al.*, ArXiv:2408.01123

$$a_\tau^{\text{HVP}} = 335.9(6.9)\cdot 10^{-8}$$

τ



Talk by DG @ALPHA2025



Muonium hyperfine splitting

$$a_{Mu} \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\Delta\nu_{Mu}}{\nu_F} - 1\right] \qquad \nu_F = \frac{16}{3} c R_\infty\, \alpha_{em}^2 \frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\left(1 + \frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\right)^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\nu_{Mu}^{exp} = 4\ 463\ 302\ 776\ [51]\ \text{Hz} \qquad a_{Mu}^{exp} = 10\ 624\ 150\ (56)_{\Delta\nu_{Mu}^{exp}}\ (568)_{\nu_F}\ [571] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\Delta\nu_{Mu}^{SM} = 4\ 463\ 302\ 872\ [515]\ \text{Hz} \qquad a_{Mu}^{SM} = 10\ 624\ 305\ (95)_{QED}\ (3)_{had}\ [95] \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$a_{Mu}^{HVP,\,LO} = 4\alpha_{em}^2 \int_0^\infty dt K_{Mu}(t) V(t)$$

$$K_{Mu}(t) = \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} t^2 \int_0^1 dx\, \frac{16 - 6x - x^2}{2x^2}\left[1 - j_0^2\left(\frac{m_\mu t}{2}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x}}\right)\right]$$

Lattice QCD+QED

$$\Delta\nu_{Mu}^{\text{HVP,LO}} = 231.7\ (4.5)\ \text{Hz}$$

DG and S. Simula

NEW!

$$\Delta\nu_{Mu}^{\text{HVP,LO}} = 232.04\ (0.82)\ \text{Hz}$$

KNT '19

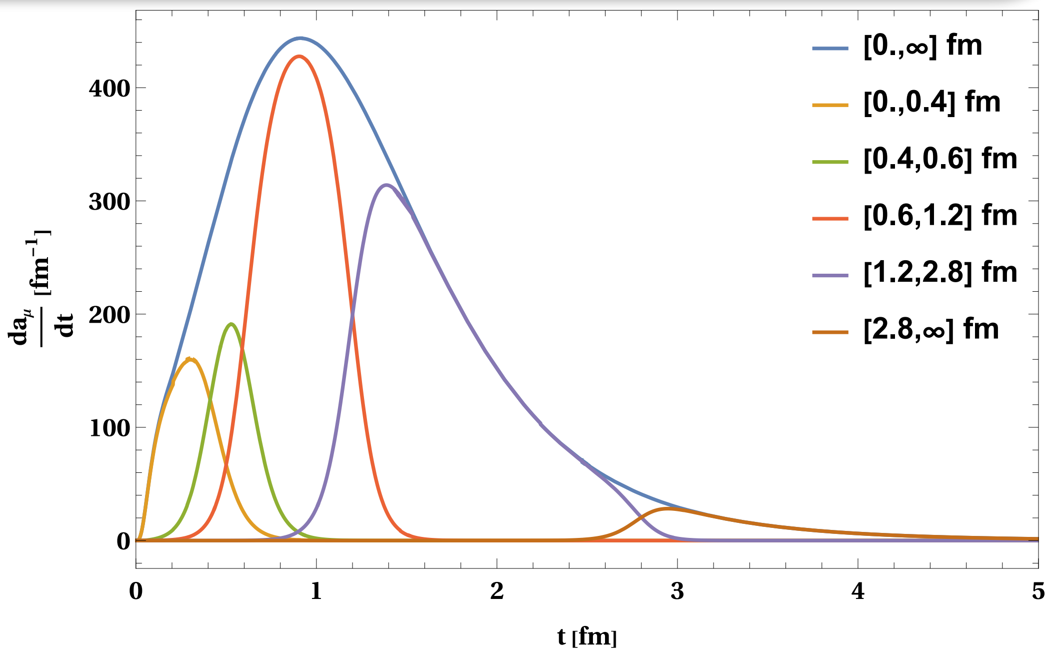
Strategy for improvement

- New simulations on finer lattice spacing: $128^3 \times 192$ w/ $a = 0.048\,\mathrm{fm}$
- Completely revamped analysis vs BMWc ’20
- Break up analysis into optimized set of windows: $0-0.4$, $0.4-0.6$, $0.6-1.2$, $1.2-2.8\,\mathrm{fm}$
- Combined fit to $a_{\mu,\text{win,04-06}}^{\text{LO-HVP}}$, $a_{\mu,\text{win,06-12}}^{\text{LO-HVP}}$, $a_{\mu,\text{win,12-28}}^{\text{LO-HVP}}$
- Continuum extrapolate $I = 0$ instead of disconnected

$\rightarrow$ reduces statistical uncertainty
$\rightarrow$ reduces $a \rightarrow 0$ error

- Data-driven evaluation of tail: $a_{\mu,28\text{-}\infty}^{\text{LO-HVP}}$ (proposed and used w/ $1\,\mathrm{fm} \rightarrow \infty$ [RBC/UKQCD ’18])

$\rightarrow$ reduces FV effect $18.5(2.5) \rightarrow 9.3(9)$, i.e. cv $\div 2$ & err $\div 3$
$\rightarrow$ reduces LD noise
$\rightarrow$ reduces LD taste breaking and $a \rightarrow 0$ error



[plot made w/ KNT ’18 data set]

Fully blinded analysis:

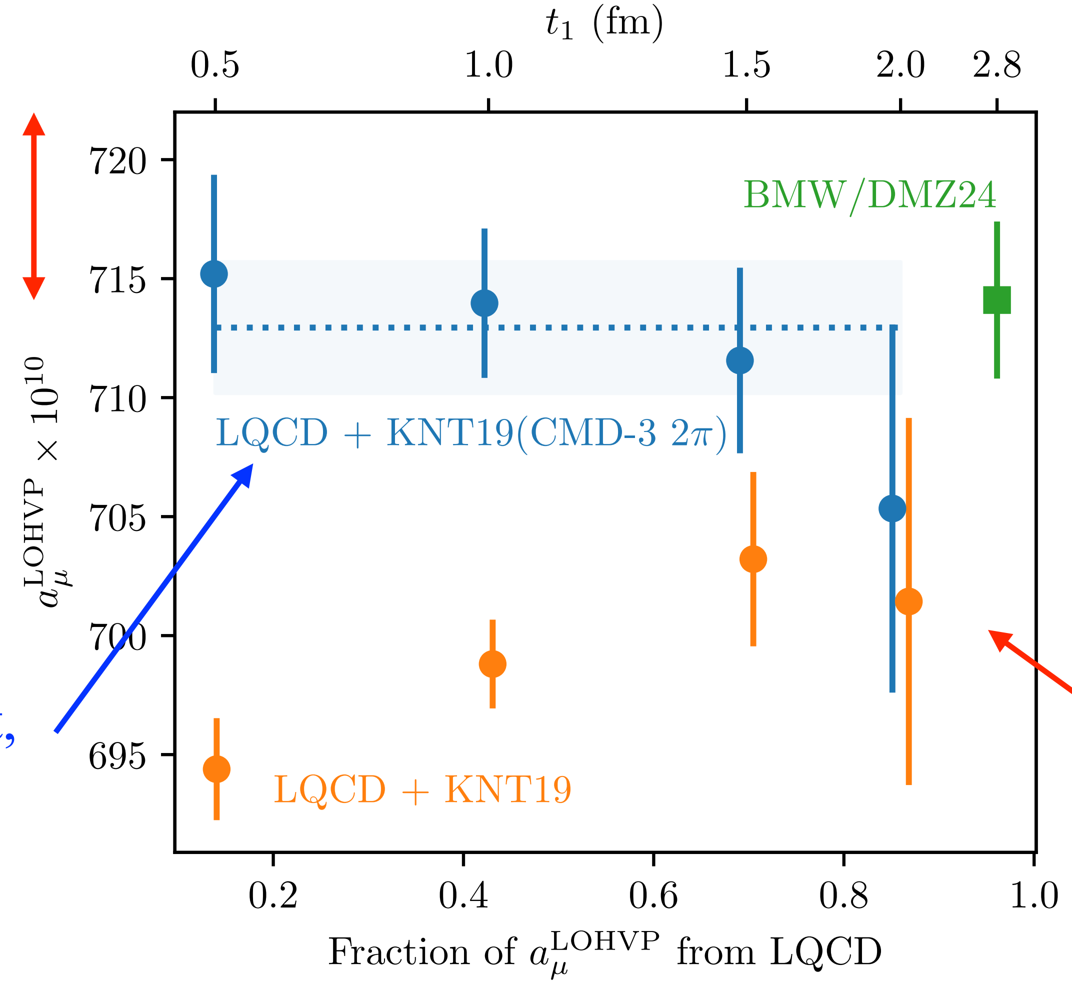
- Independent blinding by factor $\pm 3\%$ on correlator for each window and component, including data-driven tail
- $\gtrsim 2$ independent analyses of all blinded $a_\mu^{\text{LO-HVP}}$ contributions (and of other aspects)
- Once agreement reached, partial unblinding to allow sum of contributions
- Full unblinding on July 12, 2024, w/ automatic script that made appropriate changes in all figures and text
- Paper submitted to arXiv on July 15, 2024

talk by C. Davies @ Lattice 2024

Pragmatic hybrid strategy for further full HVP results

Thanks to A. Keshavarzi and P. Lepage

No new physics in muon g-2



Fit to a constant, χ^2/dof =0.6

Use LQCD in one-sided time window up to t_1 .
Add in data-driven result for t_1 to ∞.

Totals should agree for different t_1
- test of validity of data-driven (and LQCD)
- choose smallest error or fit to a constant

Using 2019 FHM LQCD results for one-sided windows (2207.04765):
- totals are flat in t_1 for CMD3 2π
- total w. CMD-3 agrees with BMW/DMZ '24 for all values of t_1
- newer lattice data have much better uncertainties for $t_1 \gtrsim$ 2fm

Smaller t_1 : reduces lattice stat. and finite vol. error but increases input from data-driven tail

Larger t_1 : CMD3/KNT19 tension falls: <0.3% total HVP for $t_1 \geq$ 2.5 fm

Hybrid strategy best to optimise uncertainty on total HVP?