

# E821 Muon (g-2)

## Results

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BNL

April 22, 2004

## Measurement of the Negative Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment to 0.7 ppm

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(Received 10 January 2004)

The anomalous magnetic moment of the negative muon has been measured to a precision of 0.7 ppm (ppm) at the Brookhaven Alternating Gradient Synchrotron. This result is based on data collected in 2001, and is over an order of magnitude more precise than the previous measurement of the negative muon. The result  $a_{\mu^-} = 11659214(8)(3) \times 10^{-10}$  (0.7 ppm), where the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic, is consistent with previous measurements of the anomaly for the positive and the negative muon. The average for the muon anomaly is  $a_{\mu}(\text{exp}) = 11659208(6) \times 10^{-10}$  (0.5 ppm).

## 2001 E821 Negative Muon Data

Statistical error:  $\pm 0.7 \text{ ppm}$  from  $4 \times 10^9$  decays.

Systematic uncertainties (ppm) for the  $\omega_p$  analysis.

<b>Absolute calibration of standard probe</b>	0.05
<b>Calibration of trolley probe</b>	0.09
<b>Trolley measurement of <math>B_0</math></b>	0.05
<b>Interpolation with fixed probes</b>	0.07
<b>Uncertainty with muon distribution</b>	0.03
<b>Others<sup>a</sup></b>	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<u>0.17</u>

<sup>a</sup> Higher multipoles, trolley temperature and voltage response, eddy currents from the kicker, and time-varying stray fields.

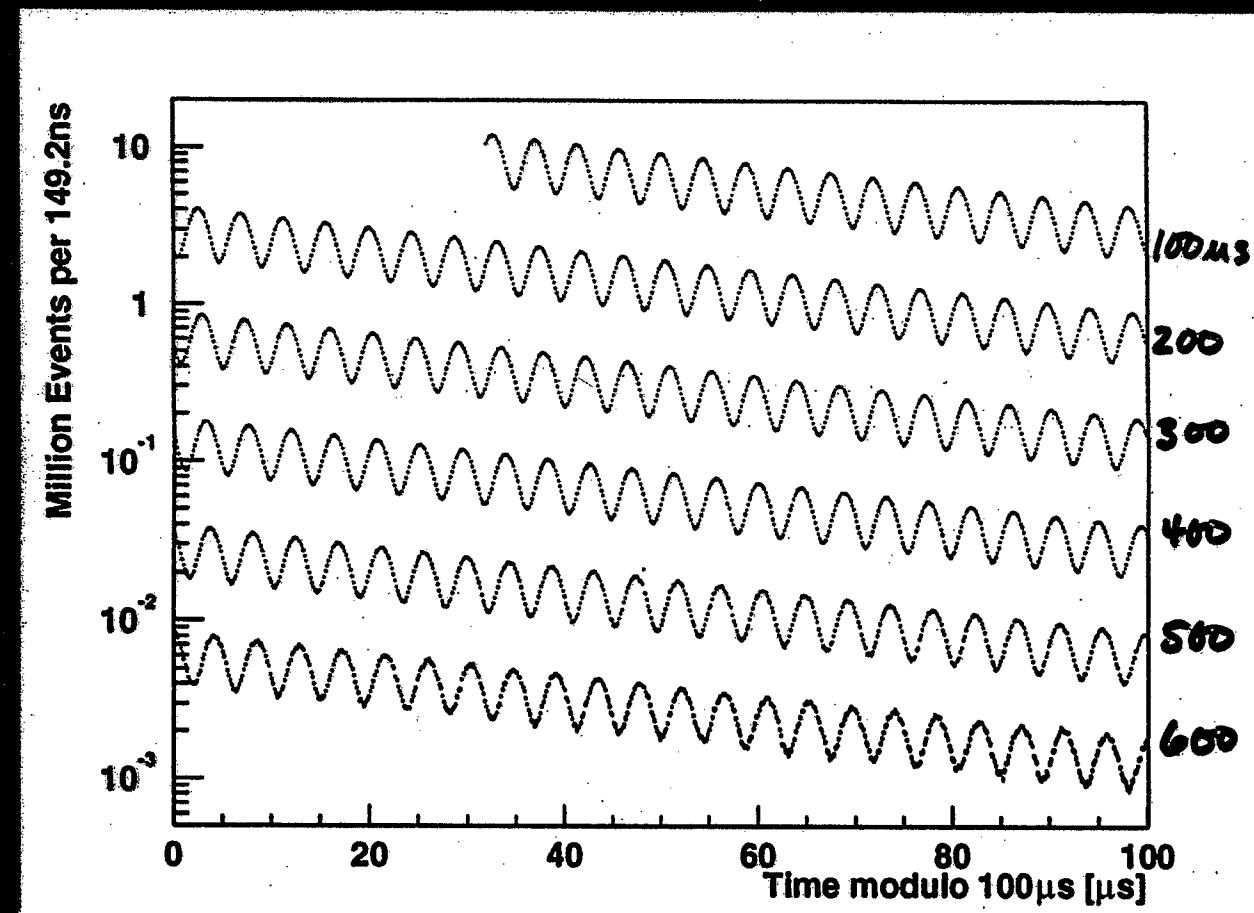
Systematic uncertainties (ppm) for the  $\omega_a$  analysis.

<b>Coherent betatron oscillations</b>	0.07
<b>Pileup</b>	0.08
<b>Gain changes</b>	0.12
<b>Lost muons</b>	0.09
<b>Others<sup>b</sup></b>	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<u>0.21</u>

<sup>b</sup> AGS background, timing shifts, E field and Vertical oscillations, beam debunching/randomization, binning, and fitting procedure.

# The 2001 $\omega_a$ data

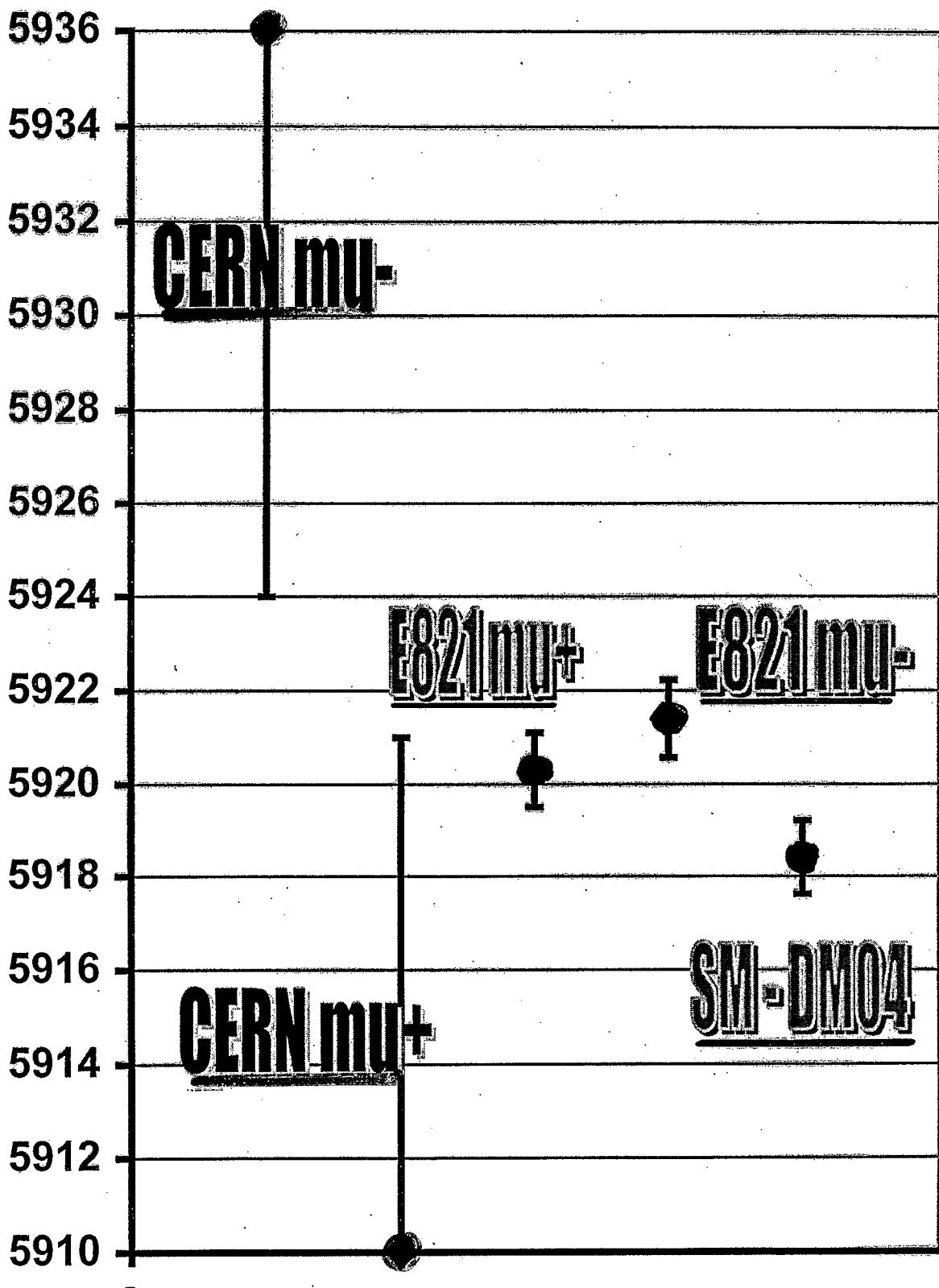
$4 \times 10^9$  events with  $t > 32\mu\text{s}$ ,  $E > 1.8 \text{ GeV}$



$$N(t) = Ne^{-t/\tau} [1 + A \cos(\omega_a t + \phi)]$$



(amu-0.00116)X10<sup>9</sup>

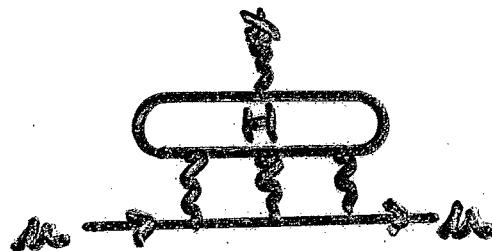


## $a_\mu$ Standard Model Calculation<sup>1</sup>

$$a_\mu \text{ (QED)} = 116584721(1) \times 10^{-11}$$



$$a_\mu \text{ (Had}_a\text{)} = 6944 (62)_{\text{exp}} (36)_{\text{rad}} \times 10^{-11}$$



$$a_\mu \text{ (Had}_b\text{)} = -98 (1) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_\mu \text{ (EW)} = 154 (2) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_\mu \text{ (SM)} = 11659184.1 (7.2)_{\text{VP}} (3.5)_{\text{LBL}} (0.3)_{\text{EW, QED}} 10^{-10}$$

$$a(\mu^\pm) \text{ (exp)} = 11659208 (6) \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\underline{\Delta a_\mu = 24 (10) \times 10^{-10}}$$

1. M. Davier and W. Marciano, Annual Rev. Nucl. and Part. Physics (2004).

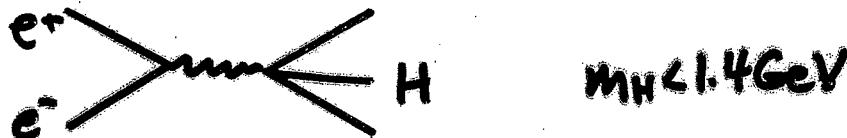
S. Ghozzi and F. Jegenleher  
Phys. Lett. B 583, 222 (2004).

## Improvements in Standard Model Calculation?

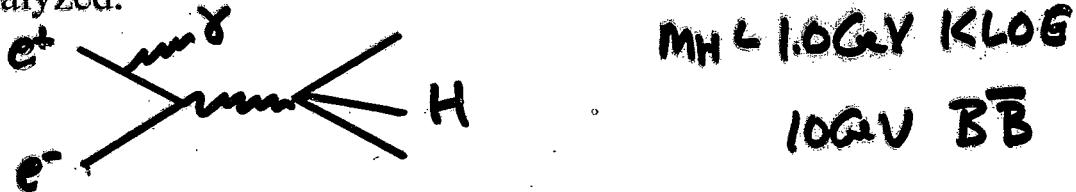
Bill Marciano's Guestimate...  
Short term (2 years)

1. Had<sub>a</sub>:  $\pm (72 \times 10^{-11}) \rightarrow \pm (35 \times 10^{-11})$  ?

- More CMD2 e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> data are now being analyzed.



- KLOE (A. Denig et al., hep-ex/0311012) and B Factory (M. Davier et al., hep-ex/0312063) radiative return  $e^+e^-$  data are now being analyzed.



- Had<sub>a</sub> on the Lattice (T. Blum, hep-lat/0310064)

2. Had<sub>II</sub>:  $\pm (35 \times 10^{-11}) \rightarrow \pm (15 - 20 \times 10^{-11})$  ?

- New approach: K. Melnikov and A. Vainshtein, hep-ph/0312226

3. Total theory:  $\pm (40 \times 10^{-11})$  in two years?

# Improvements in Experimental Measurement?

- New proposal for Fall BNL Physics Advisory Committee:

$\pm 6 \times 10^{-10} \rightarrow \pm 3 \times 10^{-10}$  in 2-3 years?

More muons:

× 4 with beamline upgrade

× 2 with inflector upgrade

Upgrade detector/DAQ to handle the rates

5 month run gives a factor of two in  $da_\mu$ .

## E821 beam line and muon storage ring

V - line FEB transport

5 rotating Ni chks  
 $5 \times 10^{13}$  protons / spill V - target station

$5 \times 10^8$

$$P_{\pi} = 3.147 \pm .016$$

V1 beam line

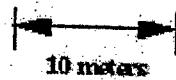
$$P_{\mu} = 3.094 \text{ GeV/c}$$

$\pm .016$

$2 \times 10^6$

$\pi, \mu$  selection slits

14 meter diameter superferric muon storage ring



50,000 stored  $\mu$

R = 46%

# Conclusions

- $da_\mu$  is still dominated by statistical error
- SM  $da_\mu$  is expected to decrease
- A modest investment in an upgraded experiment would have great physics reach.