

Charged Pion Polarizability & Muon $g-2$



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<http://www.physics.umass.edu/acfi/>

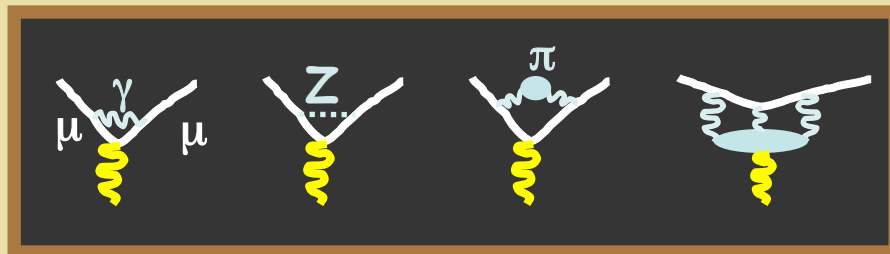
ACFI-J Lab Workshop
March 2014

Outline

- I. *Intro & Motivation: SM & Beyond*
- II. *Hadronic Light-by-Light: Review & Status*
- III. *Charged Pion Loops revisited*
- IV. *Summary and Outlook*

Intro & Motivation: SM & Beyond

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment

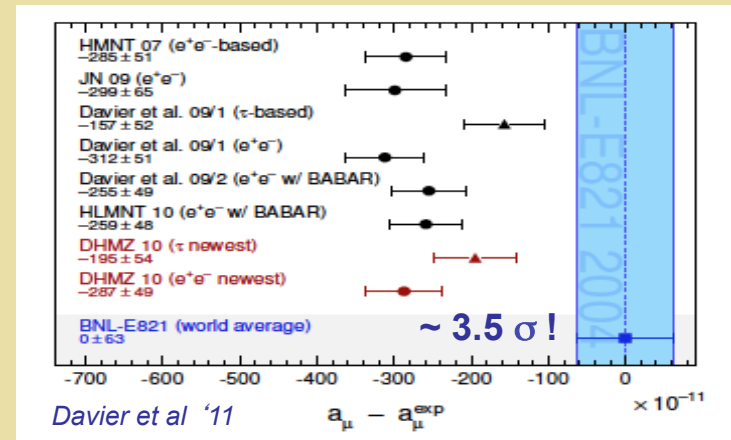


QED

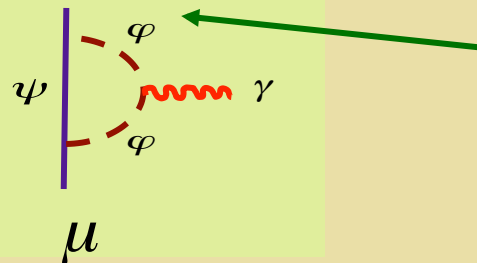
Weak

Had
VP

Had
LbL



SM Loops



- Smuon (SUSY)
- Leptoquark
- "Dark photon"
- Heavy Z'
- Extended scalar sector

Theory Error Budget

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

$$a_{\mu}(HVP-LO) = 7015 (47) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}(HVP-NLO) = -98 (1) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}(HLBL) = 116 (39) \times 10^{-11}$$
$$105 (26) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{TH} = \pm 53 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{EXP} = \pm 63 \times 10^{-11} \quad \text{BNL E821}$$

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$$\delta a_{\mu}^{EXP} = \pm 63 \times 10^{-11} \quad \text{BNL E821}$$

$$\Delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{EXP} - a_{\mu}^{TH} = 287 (83) \times 10^{-11}$$

Theory Error Budget

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$$105 (26) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{TH} = \pm 53 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{EXP} = \pm 63 \times 10^{-11}$$
$$\pm 16 \times 10^{-11}$$

BNL E821

FNAL New g-2

$$\Delta a_{\mu} = a_{\mu}^{EXP} - a_{\mu}^{TH} = 287 (83) \times 10^{-11}$$

Theory Error Budget

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$$a_{\mu}(HLBL) = \begin{array}{l} 116 (39) \times 10^{-11} \\ 105 (26) \times 10^{-11} \end{array}$$

Most
challenging

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{TH} = \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} 53 \times 10^{-11}$$

$$\delta a_{\mu}^{EXP} = \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} 63 \times 10^{-11}$$

BNL E821

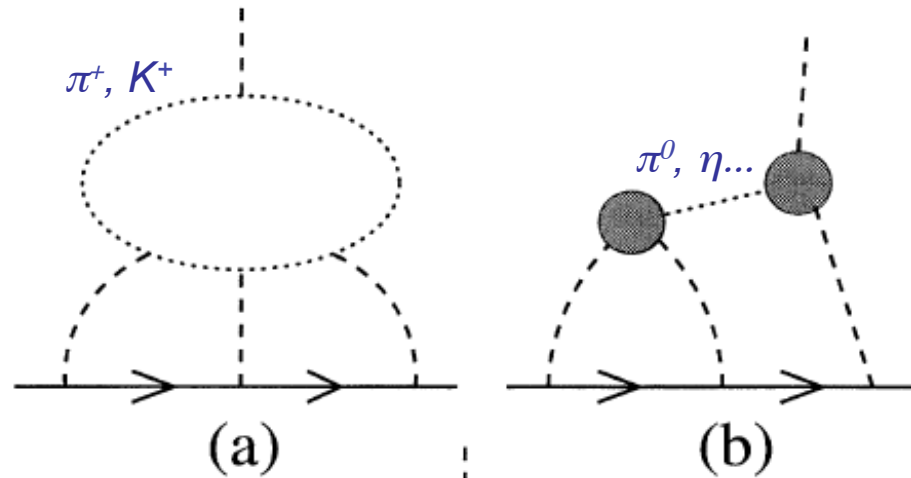
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Hadronic Light-by-Light: Review & Status

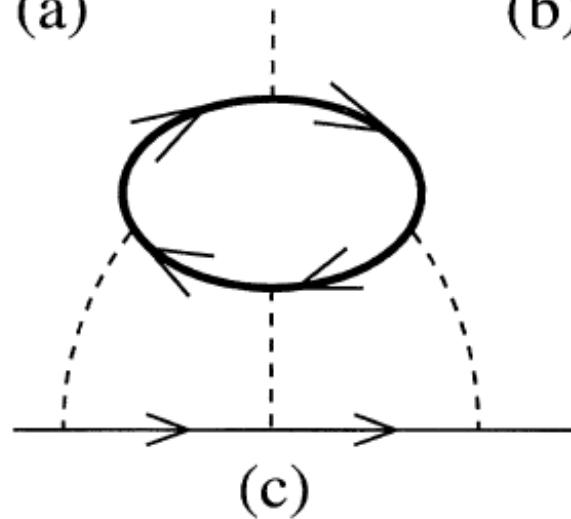
HLBL Contributions

Pseudoscalar
Loops

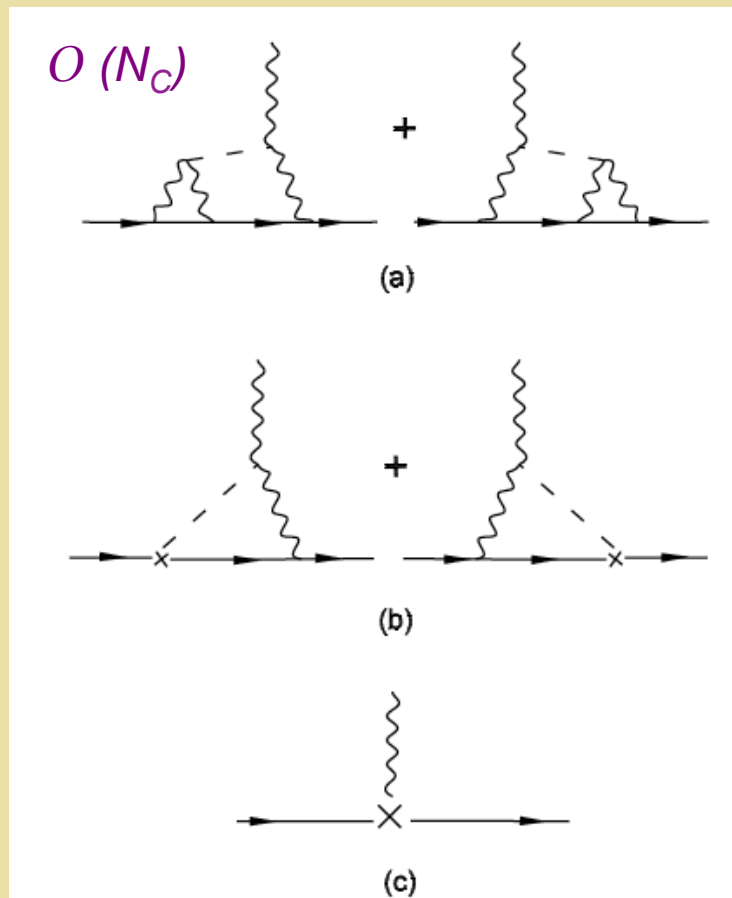


Pseudoscalar
Poles

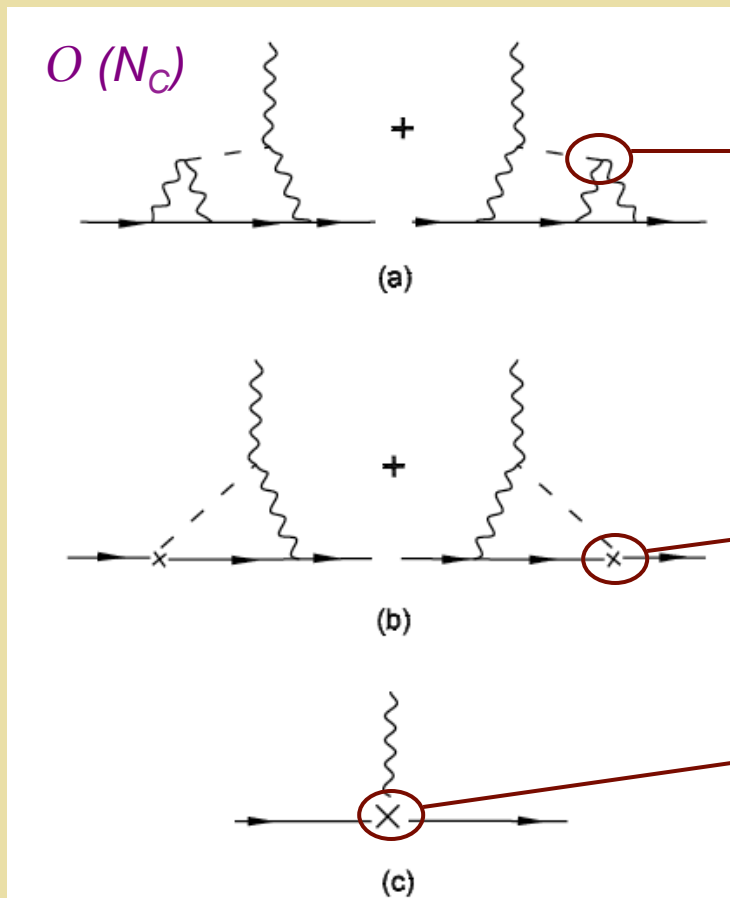
Quark
Loops



Pseudoscalar Pole Contribution



Pseudoscalar Pole Contribution



$\mathcal{L}_{WZW}: \ln^2 \text{ term} \rightarrow$

Sign error discovered
by Knecht et al

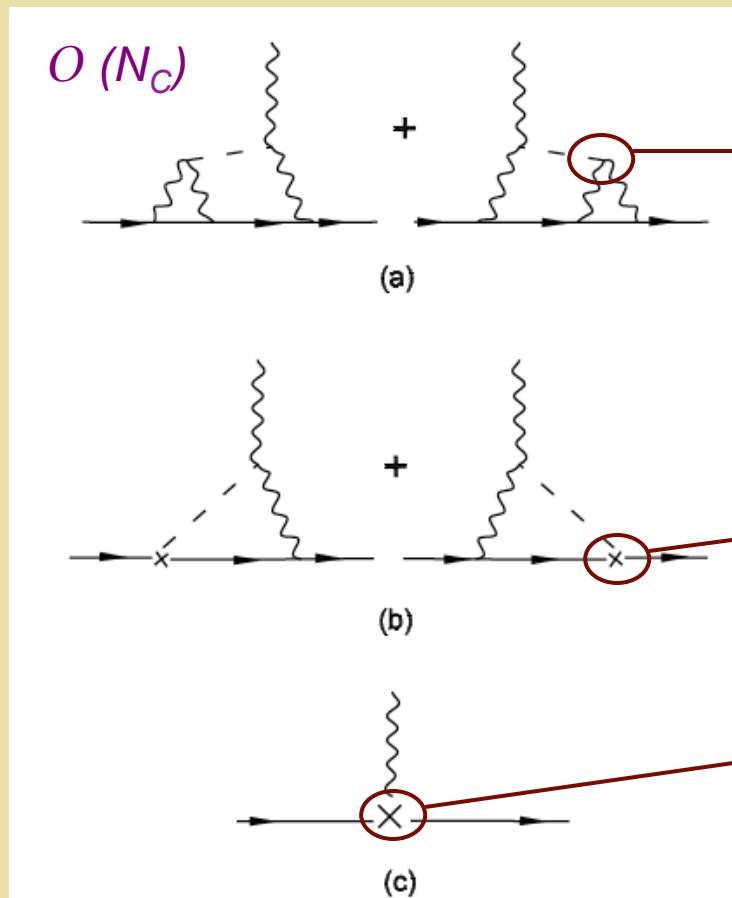
$\mathcal{P} \rightarrow l^+l^-: \ln \text{ term} \rightarrow$

Exp't (MRM, Wise)

Overall LEC \rightarrow

Models, lattice QCD...

Pseudoscalar Pole Contribution



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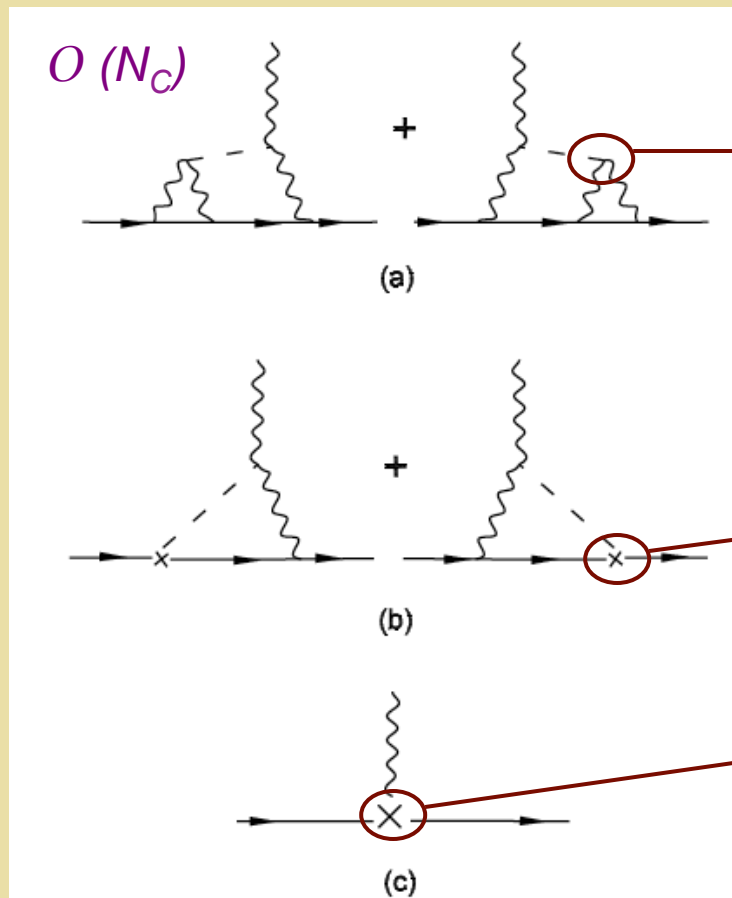
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Models, lattice QCD...

$$a_\mu(\chi PT) = (57^{+50}_{-60} + 31 C) \times 10^{-11}$$

Pseudoscalar Pole Contribution



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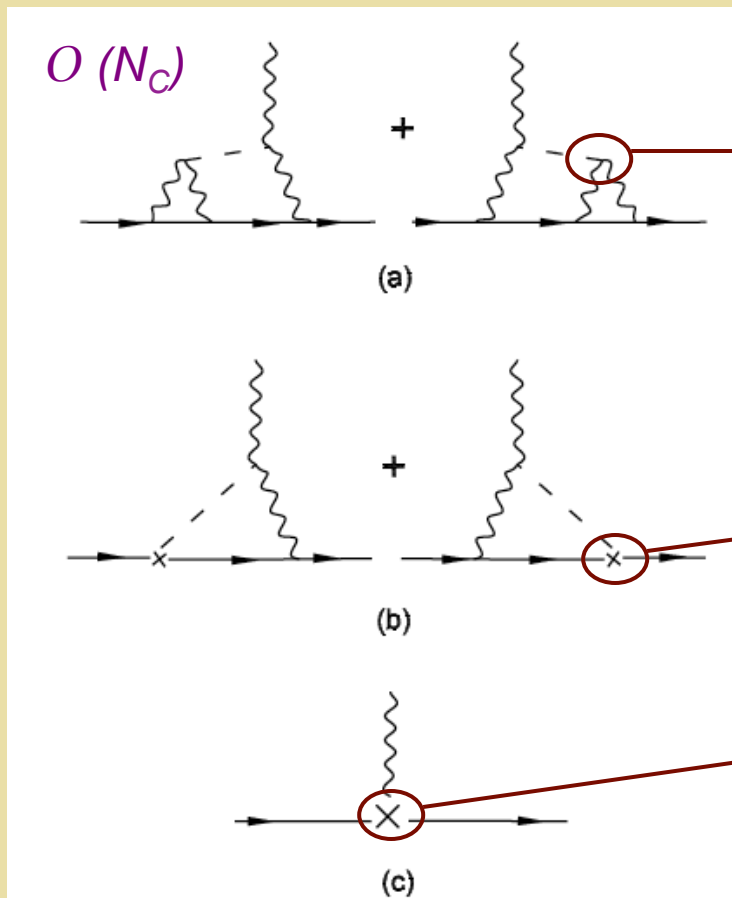
Overall LEC \rightarrow

Models, lattice QCD...

Significantly reduced: KTeV '07

$$a_\mu(\chi_{PT}) = (57^{+50}_{-60} + 31 C) \times 10^{-11}$$

Pseudoscalar Pole Contribution



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Exp't (MRM, Wise)

Overall LEC \rightarrow

Models, lattice QCD...

$$a_\mu(\chi PT) = (57^{+50}_{-60} + 31 C) \times 10^{-11}$$

Models: $C \sim 2$

E821: $C \sim 10$

$\sim 1\sigma$

Representative Models

- *Hidden Local Symmetry (HLS) [1]*
- *Extended NJL (ENJL)/VMD[1,2]*
- *Constituent Chiral Quark Model ($C\chi$ QM) [3]*
- *AdS/CFT [4]*
- *Dyson-Schwinger [5]*

[1] Hayakawa, Kinoshita, Sanda '95

[2] Bijnens, Pallante, Prades '96

[3] De Rafael '12; Boughezal & Melnikov '11

[4] Hong & Kim '09; Cappiello, Cata, D'Ambrosio '11

[5] Goeke, Fischer, Williams '11, '12

Representative Models

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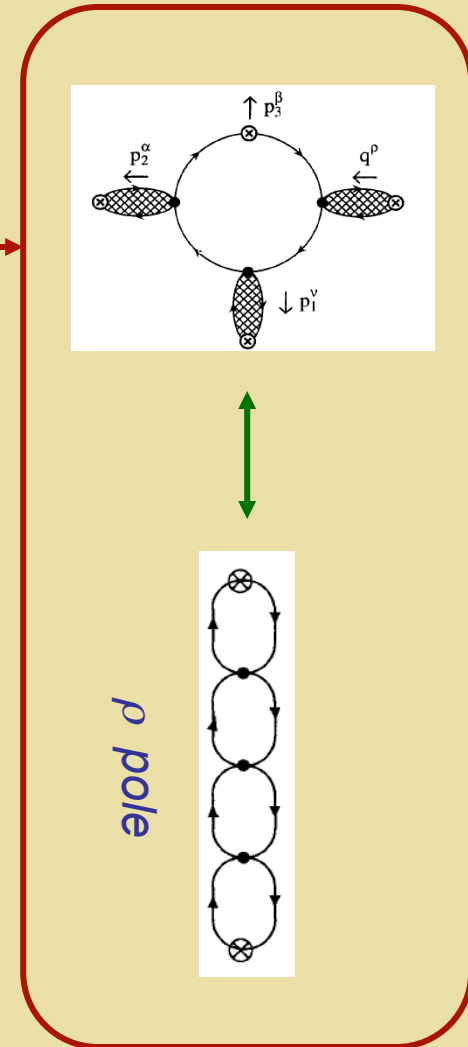
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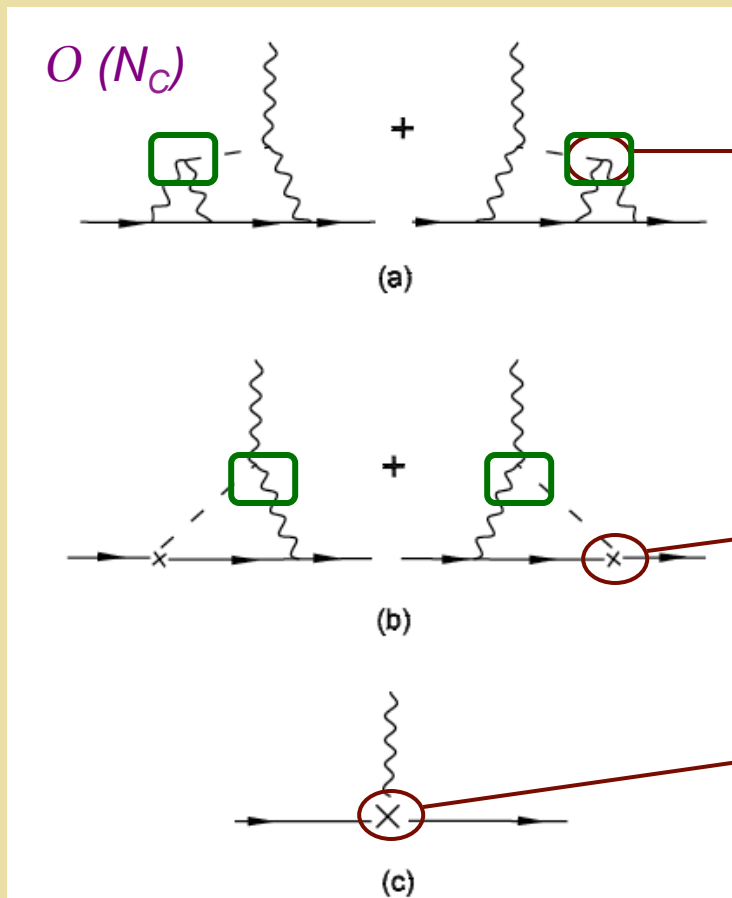
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Short Distance Constraints

Vainshtein & Melnikov '04



$\mathcal{L}_{WZW}: \ln^2 \text{ term} \rightarrow$

Sign error discovered by Knecht et al

$\mathcal{P} \rightarrow l^+l^-: \ln \text{ term} \rightarrow$

Exp't (MRM, Wise)

Overall LEC \rightarrow

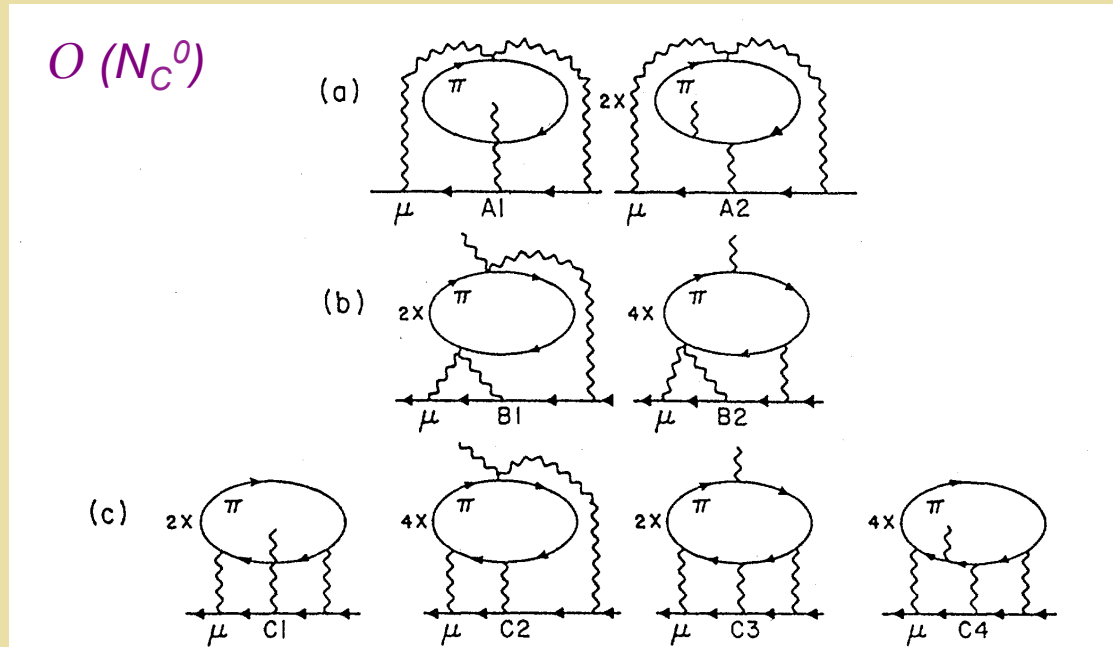
Models, lattice QCD...

$$\Delta a_\mu(\text{OPE}) = 30 \times 10^{-11} \quad (\rightarrow C = +1)$$

Charged Pion Loops Revisited

Charged Pion Contribution

Kinoshita, Nizic, Okamoto '85 ; Hayakawa, Kinoshita, Sanda '95



Point-like pions: $-0.0383 (19) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -48 (2) \times 10^{-11}$

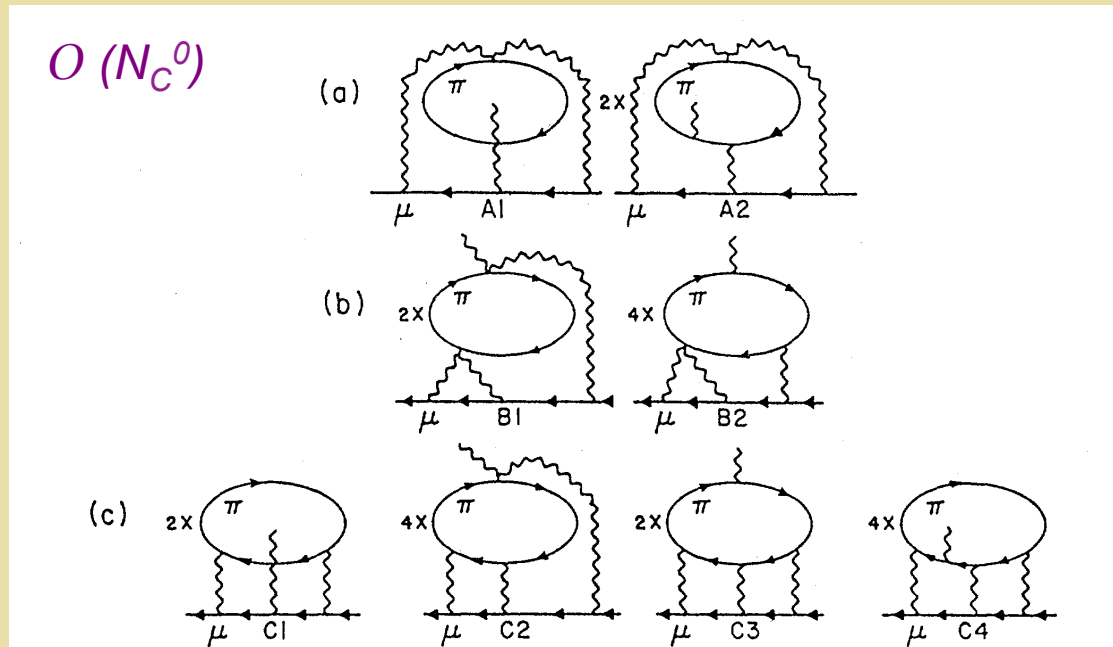
Include $F_\pi(q^2)$: $-0.0125 (19) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -16 (2) \times 10^{-11}$

“HLS”: $-0.00355 (12) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -4.5 (0.2) \times 10^{-11}$

ENJL: $-0.015 (4) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -19 (5) \times 10^{-11}$

Charged Pion Contribution

Kinoshita, Nizic, Okamoto '85 ; Hayakawa, Kinoshita, Sanda '95



Substantial
NLO impact

Point-like pions: $-0.0383 (19) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -48 (2) \times 10^{-11}$

Include $F_\pi(q^2)$: $-0.0125 (19) (\alpha/\pi)^3 = -16 (2) \times 10^{-11}$

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Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), Hiren Patel (Wisconsin), MRM

Chiral Perturbation Theory

- Pion: Goldstone boson of spontaneously broken chiral symmetry

$$SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \rightarrow SU(2)_V$$

$$\Sigma = \exp(i\tau^a \pi^a / F_\pi)$$

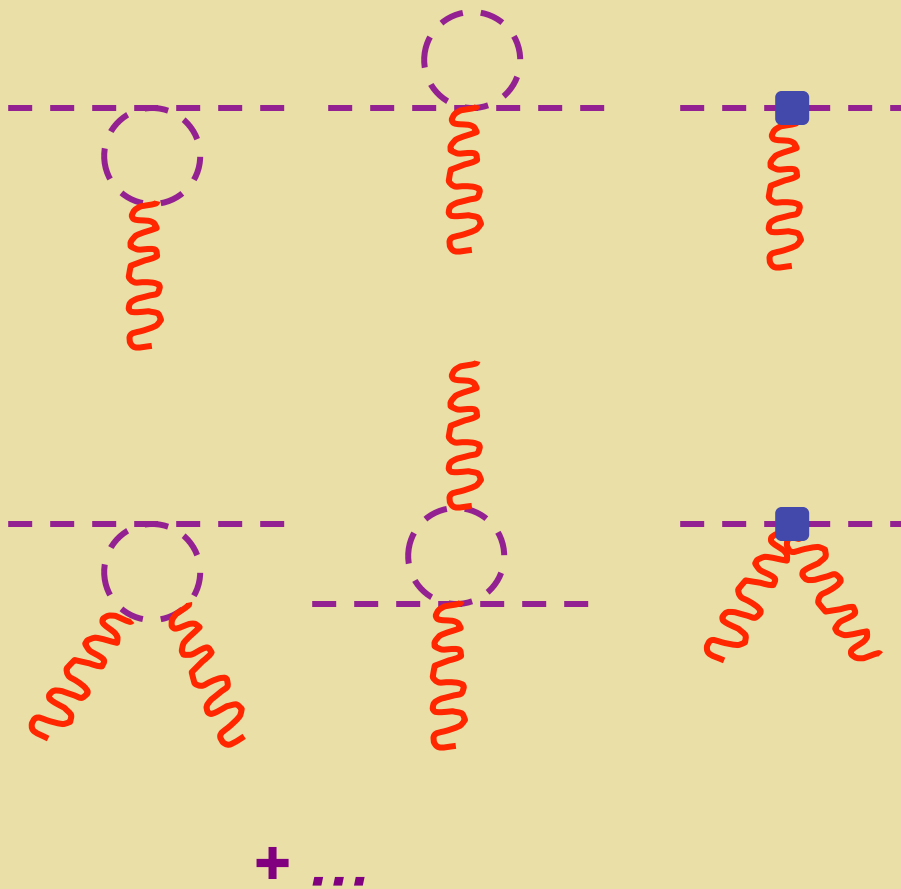
- Expand in p / Λ_χ $\Lambda_\chi \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset ie\alpha_9 F_{\mu\nu} \text{Tr} (Q [D^\mu \Sigma, D^\nu \Sigma^\dagger]) + e^2 \alpha_{10} F^2 \text{Tr} (Q \Sigma Q \Sigma^\dagger) ,$$

Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), Hiren Patel (Wisconsin), MRM

Beyond leading order: subgraphs



Pion charge radius:
first non-trivial term in
expansion of $F_\pi(q^2)$

$O(p^4)$ LEC: α_9

Pion polarizability:
distinct physics from ff

$O(p^4)$ LEC: $\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10}$

Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

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Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

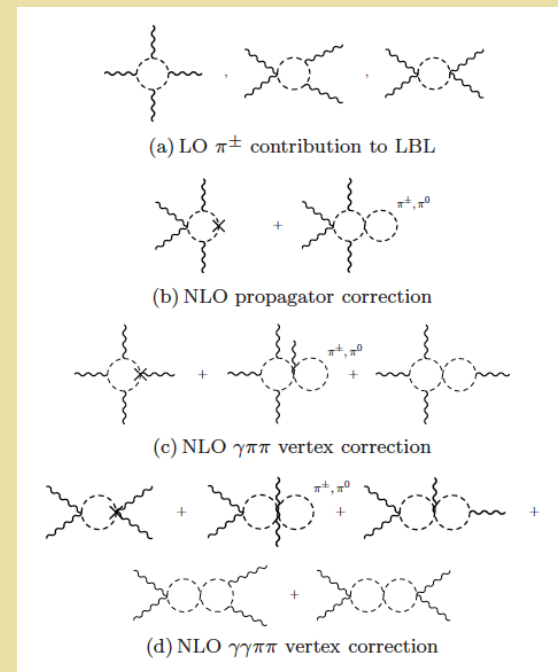
PRD **86**:037502
(2012)

$d=8$ ops

Operator	1 loop χ PT	2 loop	VMD
$\mathcal{O}_1^{(8)}$	1/9	$\frac{m_\pi^2}{F_\pi^2} \frac{16}{3} (\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r)$	0
$\mathcal{O}_2^{(8)}$	1/45	0	0

n	1 loop	2 loop	VMD
1	$\frac{1}{45}$	$\frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{9} (m_\pi r_\pi)^2 + \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{m_\pi}{F_\pi} \right)^2 (\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r) \right\}$	$\frac{2}{9} \frac{m_\pi^2}{M_V^2}$
2	$\frac{2}{45}$	$\frac{1}{9} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} (m_\pi r_\pi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_\pi^2}{\Lambda_\chi^2} + \frac{44}{5} \left(\frac{m_\pi}{F_\pi} \right)^2 (\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r) \right\}$	$\frac{2}{9} \frac{m_\pi^2}{M_V^2}$
3	$\frac{2}{315}$	$\frac{1}{135} (m_\pi r_\pi)^2$	$\frac{2}{45} \frac{m_\pi^2}{M_V^2}$
4	$\frac{1}{189}$	$\frac{1}{135} (m_\pi r_\pi)^2$	$\frac{2}{45} \frac{m_\pi^2}{M_V^2}$
5	$\frac{1}{135}$	$\frac{4}{45} \left(\frac{m_\pi}{F_\pi} \right)^2 (\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r)$	0
6	$\frac{1}{315}$	0	0
7	$\frac{1}{945}$	0	0

$d=10$ ops



Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), Hiren Patel (Wisconsin), MRM

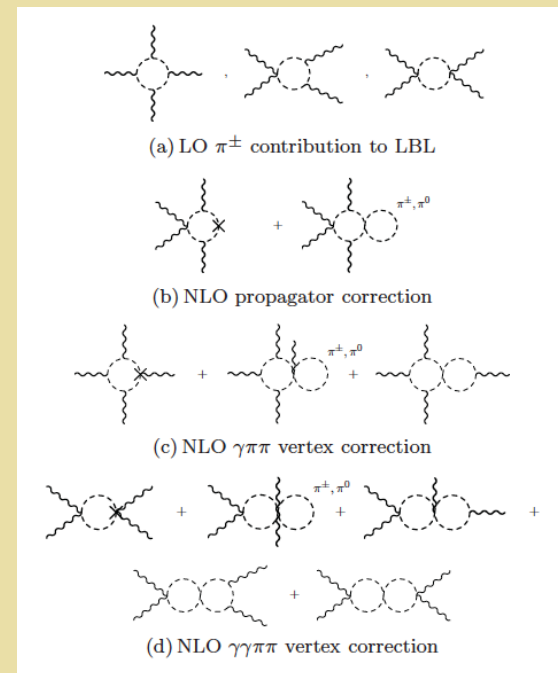
Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

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$\mathcal{O}_2^{(8)}$	1/45	0	0

LO:
suppressed

n	1 loop	2 loop	VMD
1	$\frac{1}{45}$	$\frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{9} (m_\pi r_\pi)^2 + \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{m_\pi}{F_\pi} \right)^2 (\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r) \right\}$	$\frac{2}{9} \frac{m_\pi^2}{M_V^2}$
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Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), Hiren Patel (Wisconsin), MRM

Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

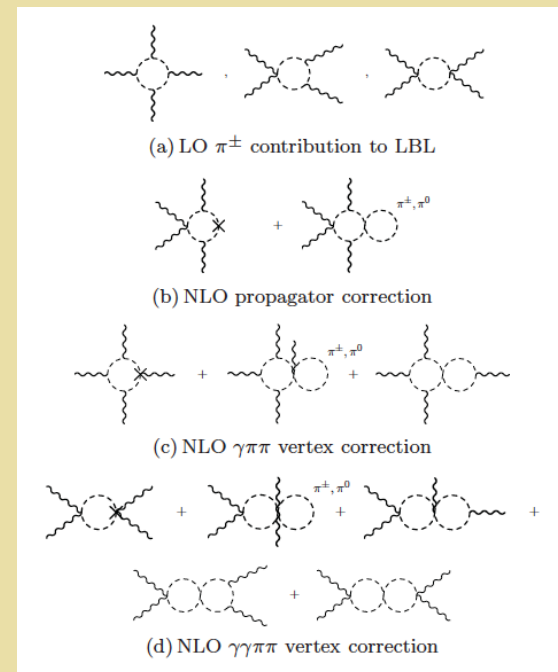
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Pol' bility

n	1 loop	2 loop	VMD
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Charge radius



Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), Hiren Patel (Wisconsin), MRM

Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

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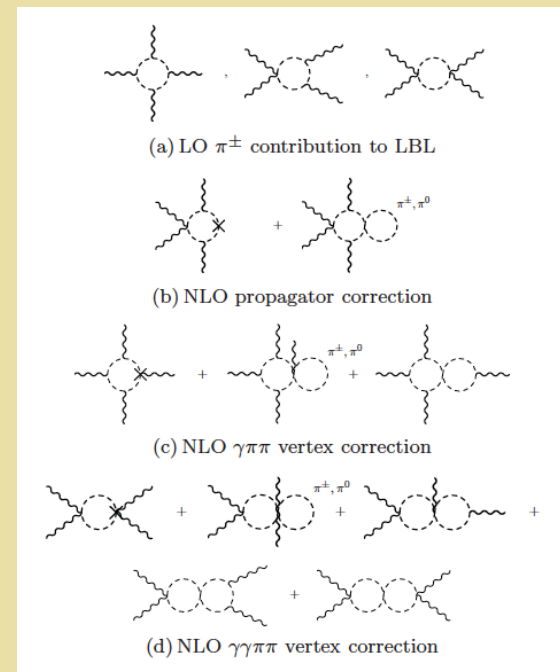
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Currently Omitted

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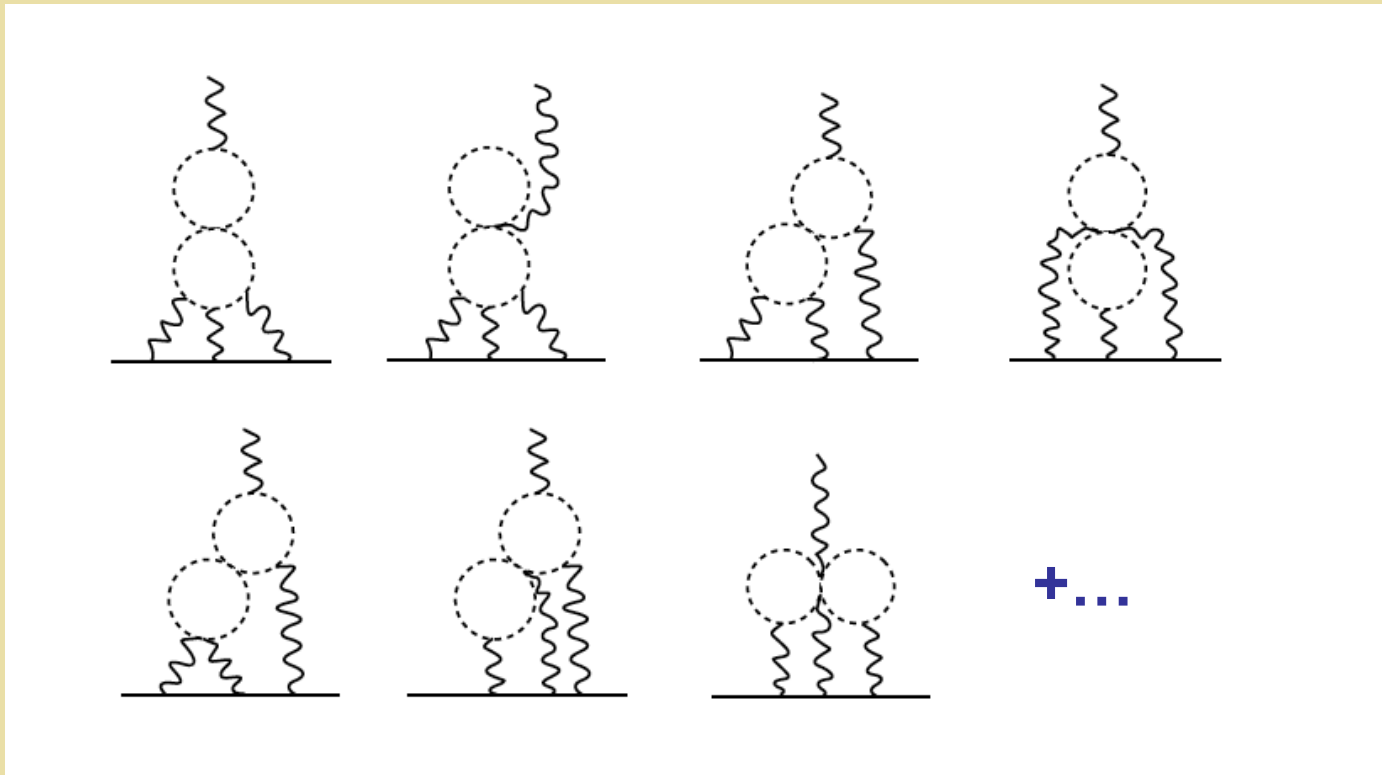
Charge radius



Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

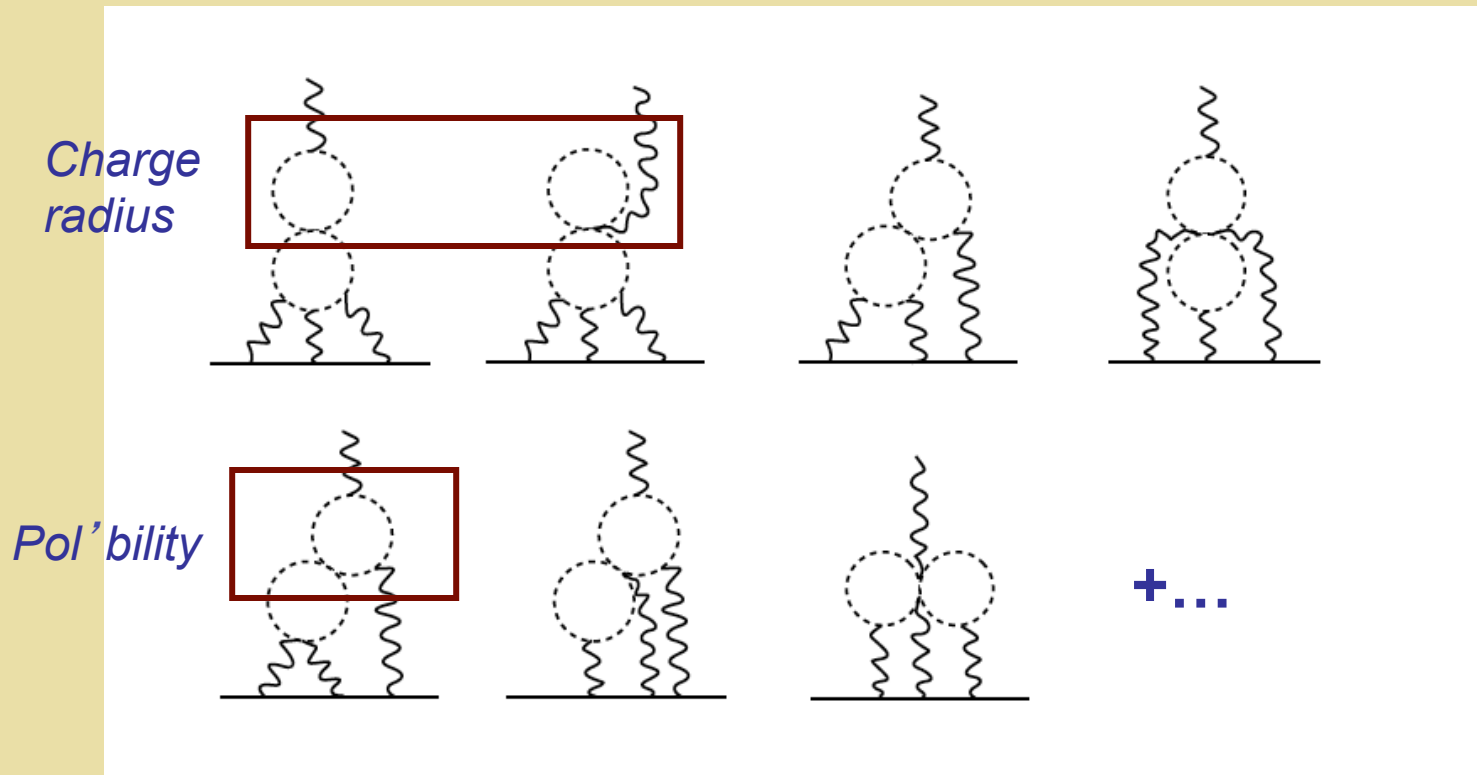
Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution



Charged Pion Contribution: χ_{PT}

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

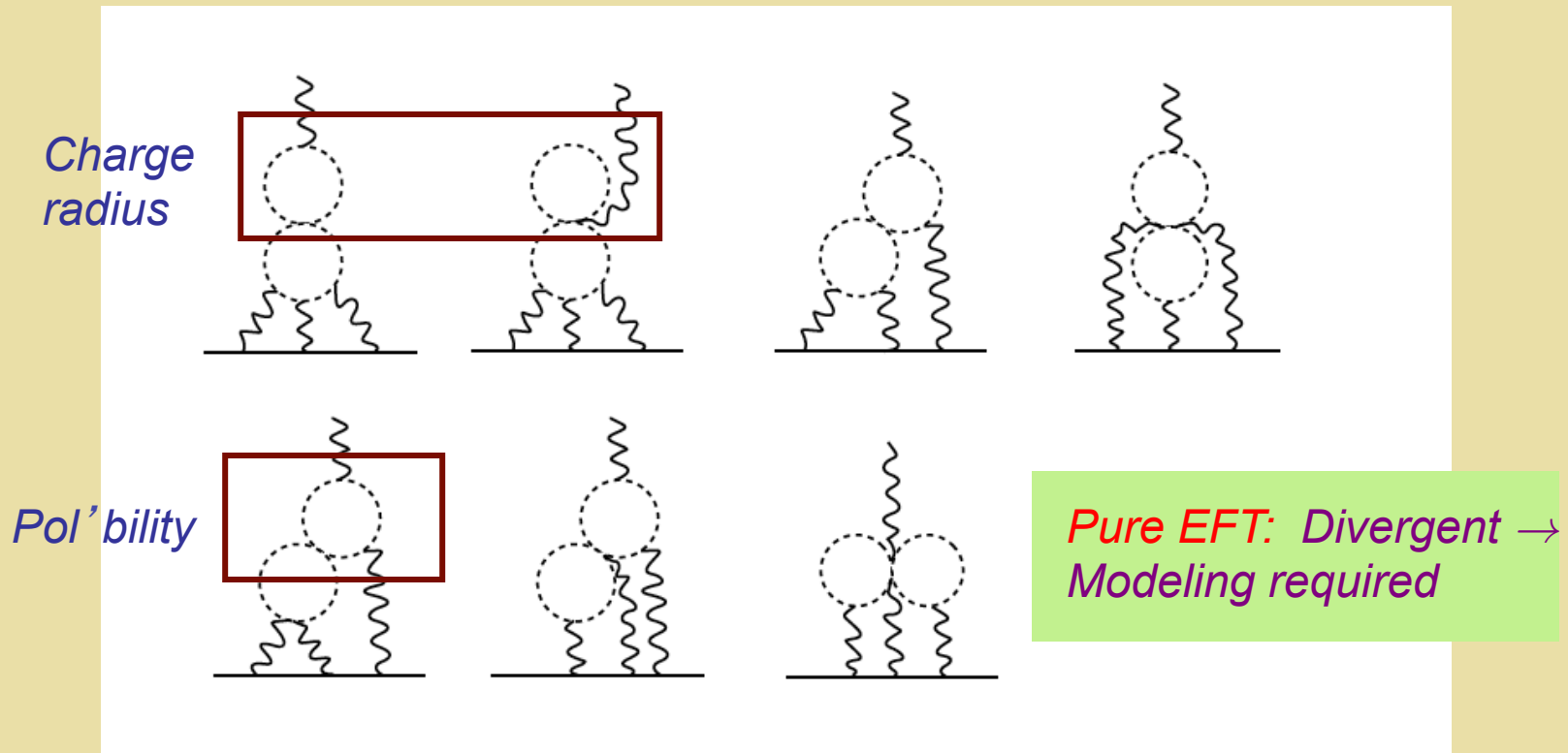
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Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

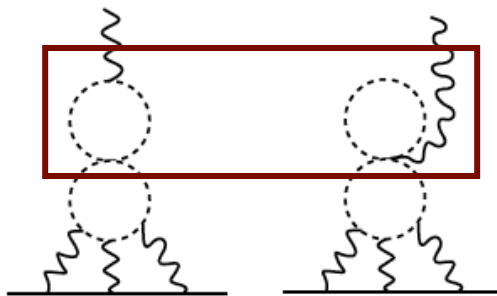


Charged Pion Contribution: χ PT

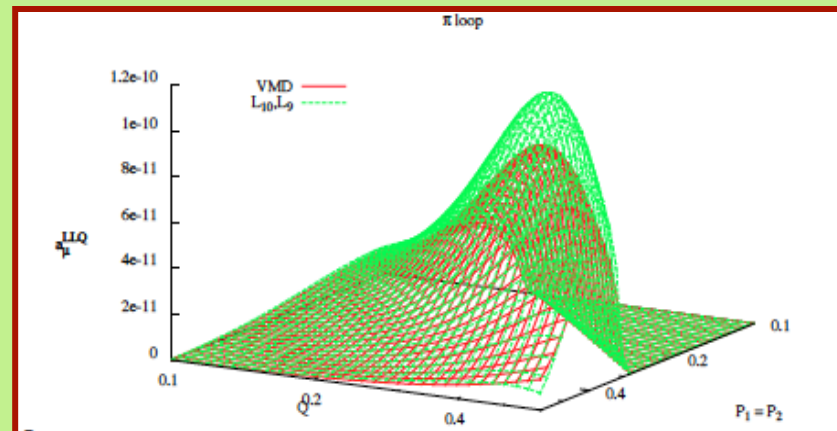
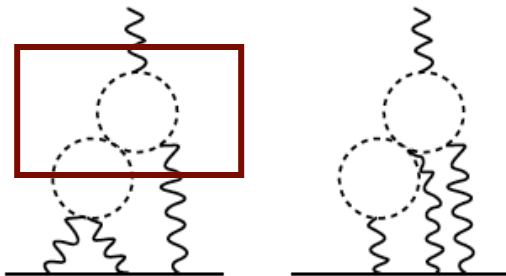
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Beyond leading order: embedding subgraphs in full HLBL contribution

Charge radius



Pol' bility



Bijnens & Abyaneh 1208.3548 :
Include $\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10}$ to $k_{loop} \sim 500$ MeV

→ 10% increase in a_μ (π loop)

Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

Analogous problem: Pseudoscalar EM mass splitting

Donoghue, Holstein, Wyler '93

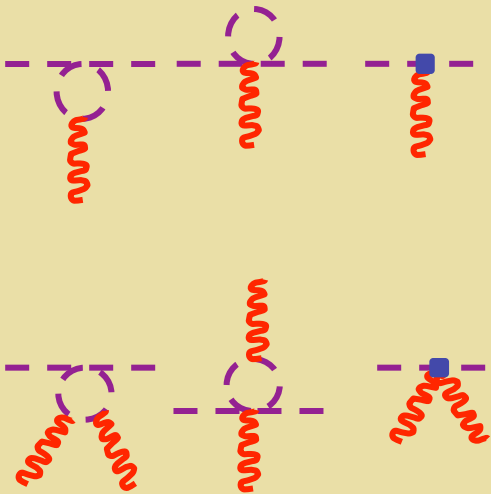
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta m_\pi^2 &= \delta m_+^2 - \delta m_0^2 \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2} \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2} g^{\mu\nu} [T_{\mu\nu}^+(p, q) - T_{\mu\nu}^0(p, q)]\end{aligned}$$

Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

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Pure EFT:
Divergent \rightarrow Modeling
required

Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

Analogous problem: Pseudoscalar EM mass splitting

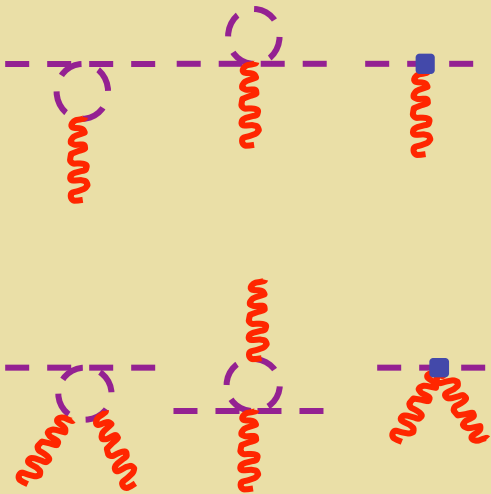
Donoghue, Holstein, Wyler '93

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Quark counting rules

$$q^2 \rightarrow \infty : \quad T_{\mu\nu}(p, q) \sim \frac{1}{q^2}$$



Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

Analogous problem: Pseudoscalar EM mass splitting

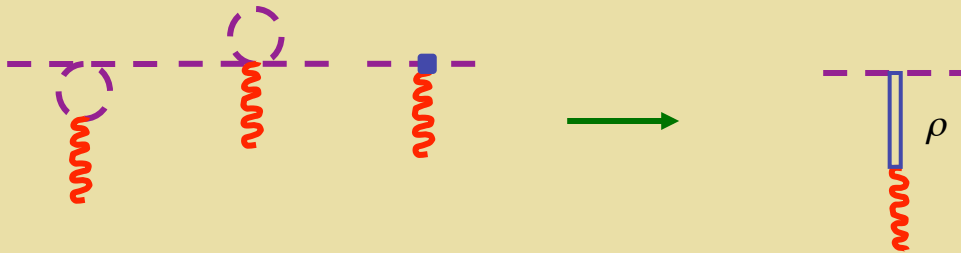
Donoghue, Holstein, Wyler '93

$$\Delta m_\pi^2 = \delta m_+^2 - \delta m_0^2$$

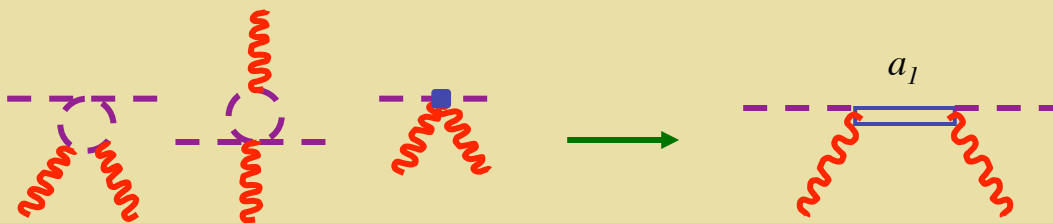
$$= \frac{e^2}{2} \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2} g^{\mu\nu} [T_{\mu\nu}^+(p, q) - T_{\mu\nu}^0(p, q)]$$

Quark counting rules

$$q^2 \rightarrow \infty : \quad T_{\mu\nu}(p, q) \sim \frac{1}{q^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{Q^2 + M_V^2} \rightarrow r_\pi^2 = \frac{6}{M_V^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{Q^2 + M_A^2} \rightarrow \alpha_9 + \alpha_{10} \sim \frac{1}{M_A^2}$$

Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

Analogous problem: Pseudoscalar EM mass splitting

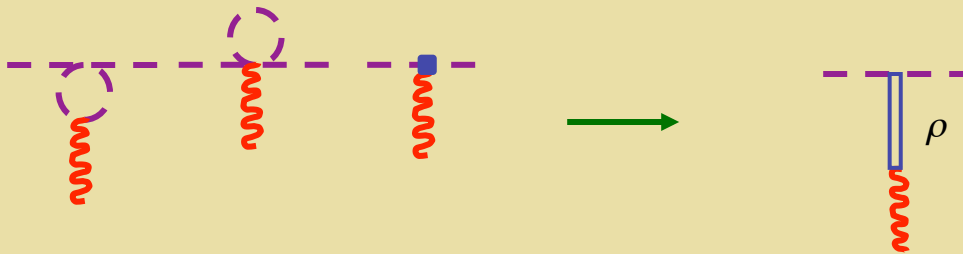
Donoghue, Holstein, Wyler '93

Finite Δm_π^2 requires additional form factors

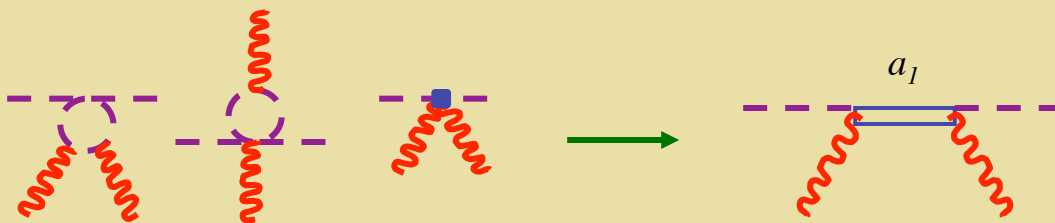
See Donoghue & Perez '96

Quark counting rules

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Beyond χ PT: Modeling High Q^2

Analogous problem: Pseudoscalar EM mass splitting

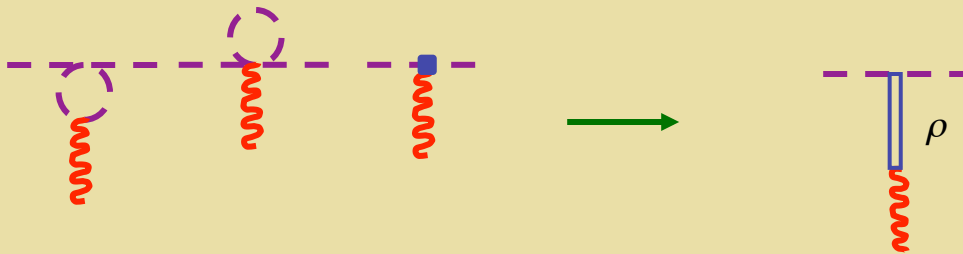
Donoghue, Holstein, Wyler '93

Model: $\Delta m_\pi^2 = 2 m_\pi \times 5.6 \text{ MeV}$

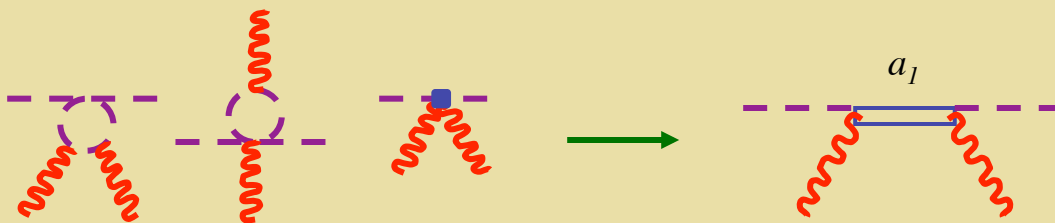
Expt: $\Delta m_\pi^2 = 2 m_\pi \times 4.6 \text{ MeV}$

Quark counting rules

$$q^2 \rightarrow \infty : T_{\mu\nu}(p, q) \sim \frac{1}{q^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{Q^2 + M_V^2} \rightarrow r_\pi^2 = \frac{6}{M_V^2}$$



$$\frac{1}{Q^2 + M_A^2} \rightarrow \alpha_9 + \alpha_{10} \sim \frac{1}{M_A^2}$$

Charged Pion Contribution: Model

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

arXiv: 1309.2225

Interpolating from chiral to high momentum regime:

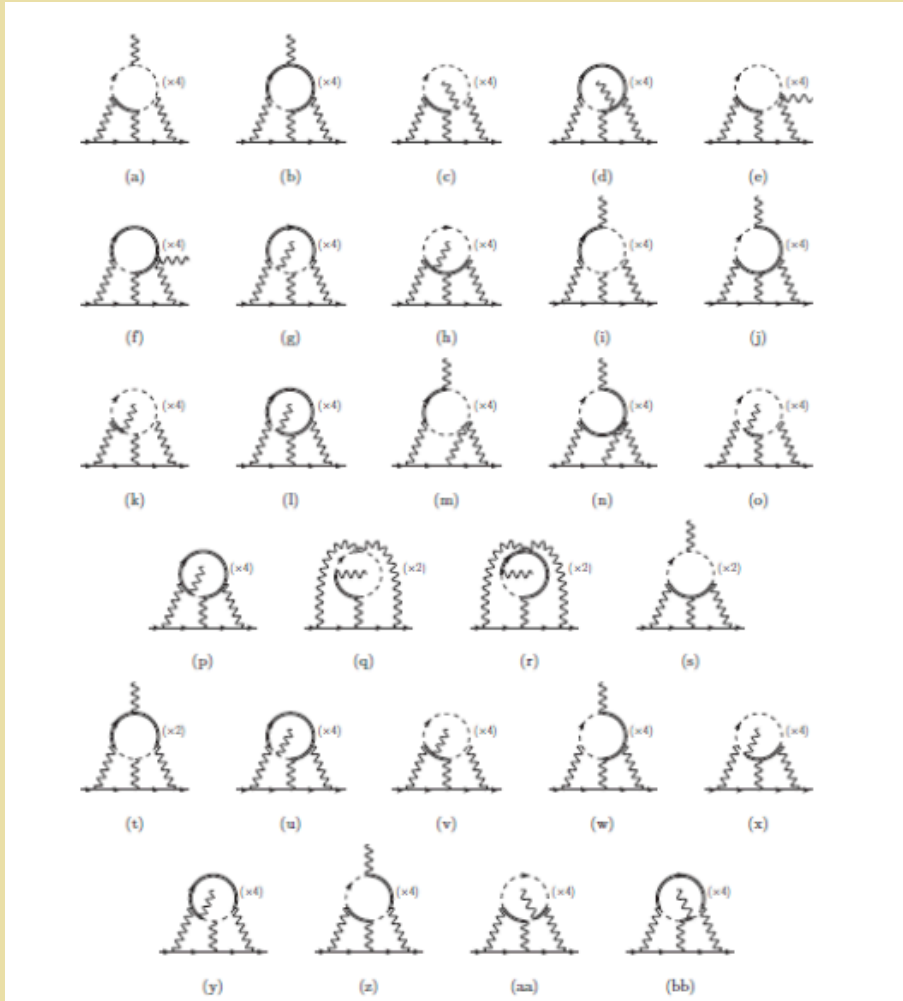
- Match onto $O(p^4)$ χ PT results in low p regime
- Reproduce $1/q^2$ asymptotic behavior for $T_{\mu\nu}$
- Incorporate resonance saturation physics
- Produce finite a_μ
- Reproduce EM Δm_π^2 if possible

Note: Δm_π^2 receives contribution from

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \frac{e^2 C}{F_\pi^2} \text{Tr} (Q \Sigma Q \Sigma^\dagger)$$

Charged Pion Contribution: Model

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM



+ ρ pole

Charged Pion Contribution: Model

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

arXiv: 1309.2225

Two Models:

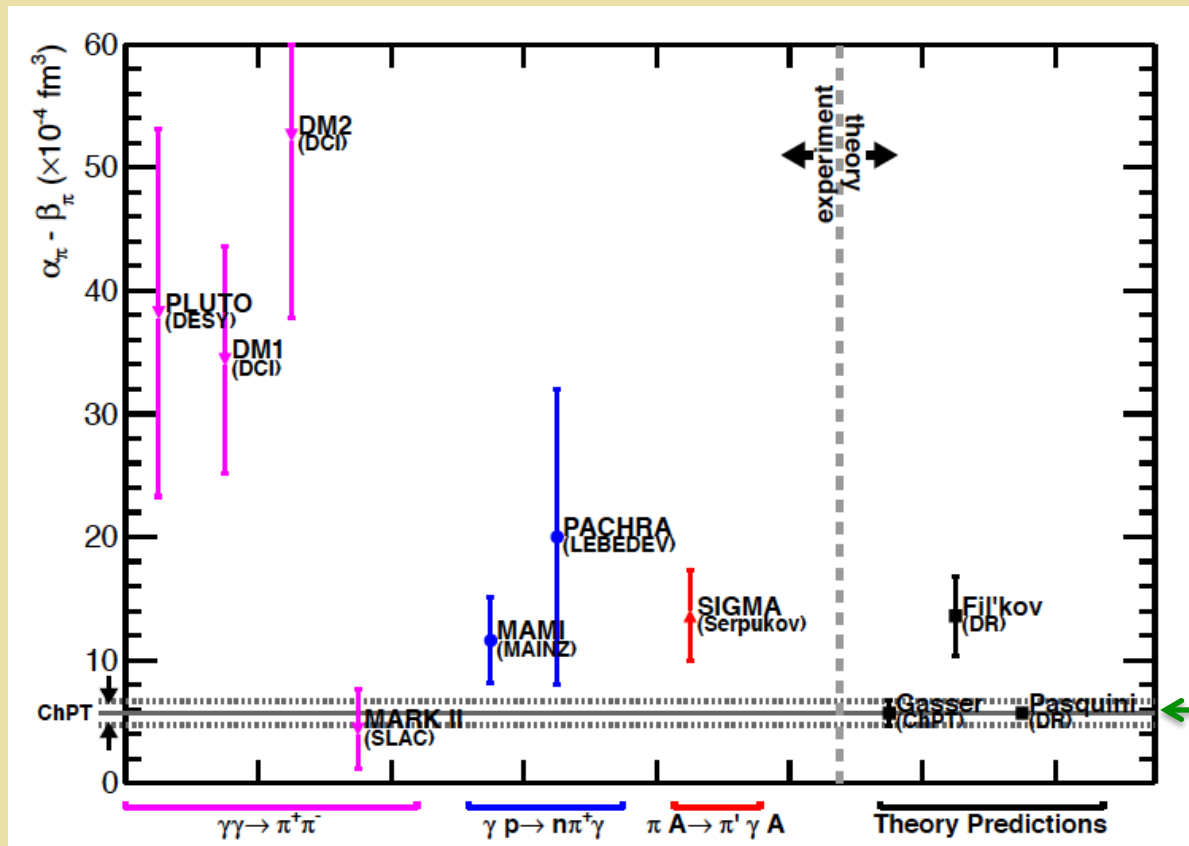
$$\mathcal{L}_I = -\frac{e^2}{4} F_{\mu\nu} \pi^+ \left(\frac{1}{D^2 + M_A^2} \right) F^{\mu\nu} \pi^- + \text{h.c.} + \dots$$

$$\text{Finite } \Delta m_\pi^2 \text{ for } M_A^2 = 2 M_V^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{II} = -\frac{e^2}{2M_A^2} \pi^+ \pi^- \left[\left(\frac{M_V^2}{\partial^2 + M_V^2} \right) F^{\mu\nu} \right]^2 + \dots$$

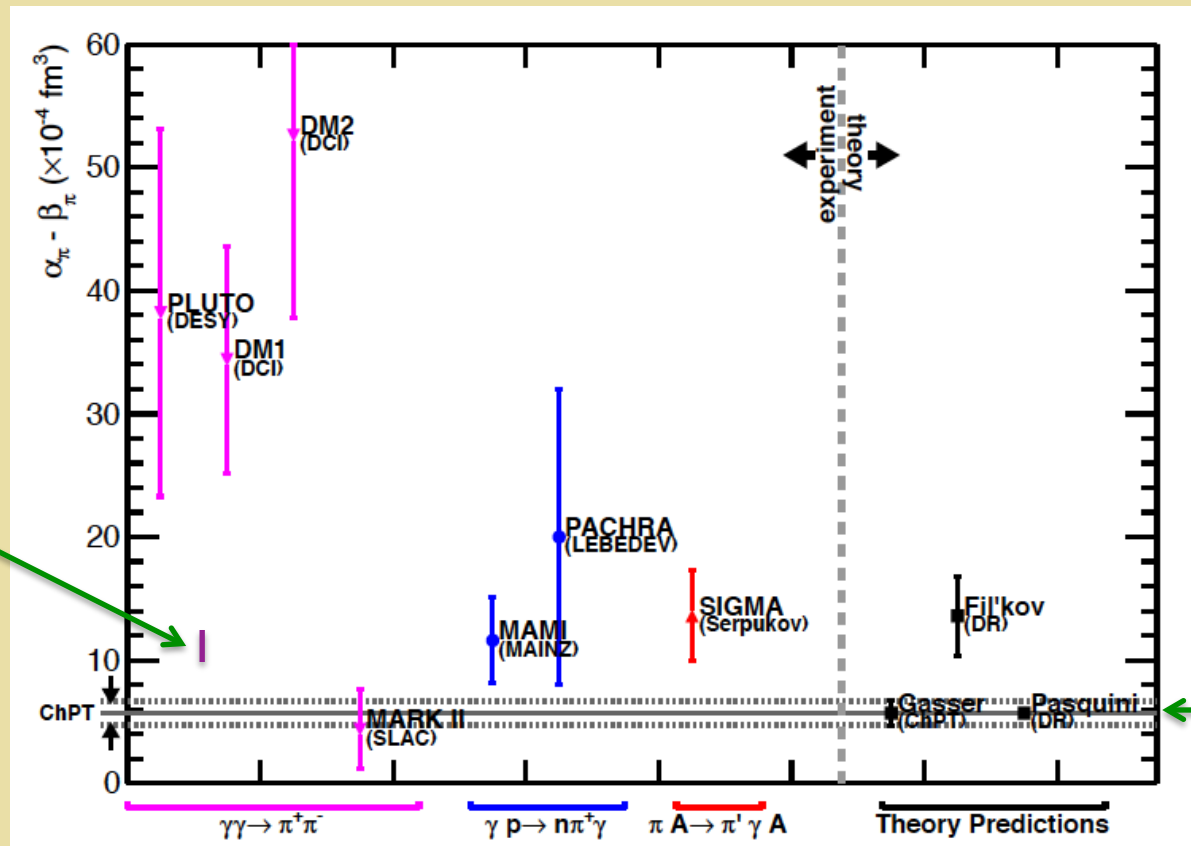
$$4 M_A^2 (\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10}) = F_A^2$$

Pion Polarizability Experiment



$$(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)_{\pi^+} = 8\alpha(\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r)/(F_\pi^2 m_\pi) + \dots$$

Pion Polarizability Experiment



J Lab future
 $\gamma A \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- A$

Rad π decay
 $+ r_\pi^2$

$$(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)_{\pi^+} = 8\alpha(\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r)/(F_\pi^2 m_\pi) + \dots$$

Charged Pion Contribution: Results

Kevin Engel (Caltech), MRM

arXiv: 1309.2225

Approach	$a_{\mu}^{\pi^+\pi^-} \times 10^{11}$ (a)	$a_{\mu}^{\pi^+\pi^-} \times 10^{11}$ (b)
LO	-44	-44
HLS	-4.4 (2)	-4.4 (2)
ENJL	-19 (13)	-19(13)
NLO/cut-off	-20 (5)	-24 (5)
Model I	-11	-34
Model II	-40	-71

$(\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10})$:

Rad π decay

$\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma' \pi^+ n$

Recall:

$$(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)_{\pi^+} = 8\alpha(\alpha_9^r + \alpha_{10}^r)/(F_{\pi}^2 m_{\pi}) + \dots$$

Charged Pion Contribution: Results

Kevin Engel (Caltech), *MRM*

arXiv: 1309.2225

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Model I	-11	-34
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$(\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10})$: *Rad π decay* $\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma' \pi^+ n$

$\sim 30 \times 10^{-11}$ spread from $(\alpha_9 + \alpha_{10})$

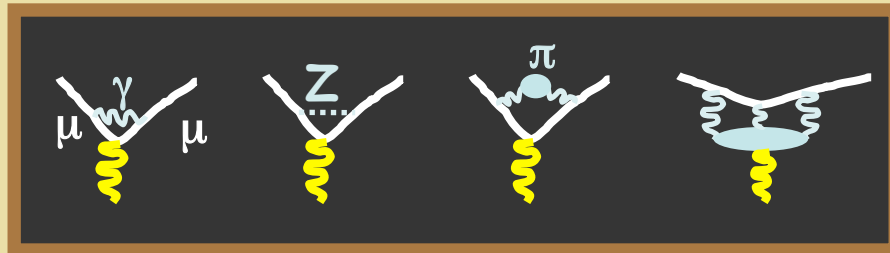
$\sim 30 \times 10^{-11}$ spread from interpolation (modeling)

Summary & Outlook

- *Charged pion polarizability previously omitted from SM prediction for muon $g-2$*
- *Inclusion tends to increase discrepancy between experimental value and SM prediction*
- *Parametric and modeling uncertainties are significant compared to expected precision of FNAL measurement*
- *J Lab polarizability measurement would eliminate parameteric uncertainty*
- *Future challenge: experimental test of interpolation with γ^* momentum*

Back Up Slides

Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment



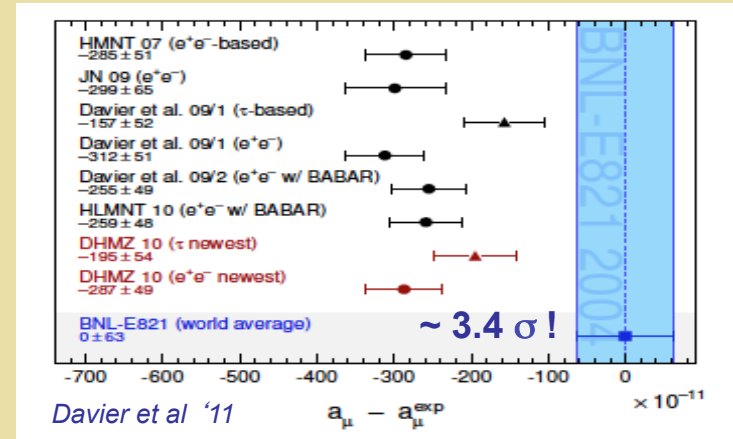
QED

Weak

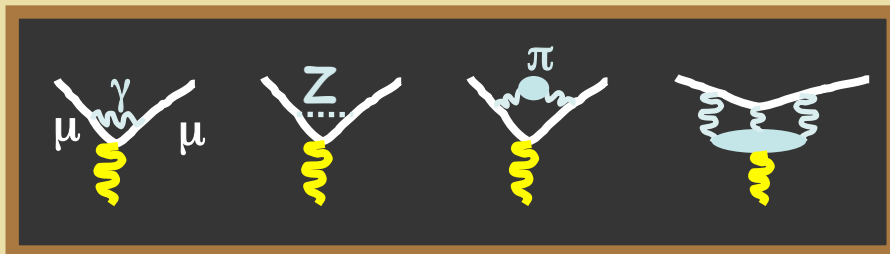
Had
VP

Had
LbL

SM Loops



Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment

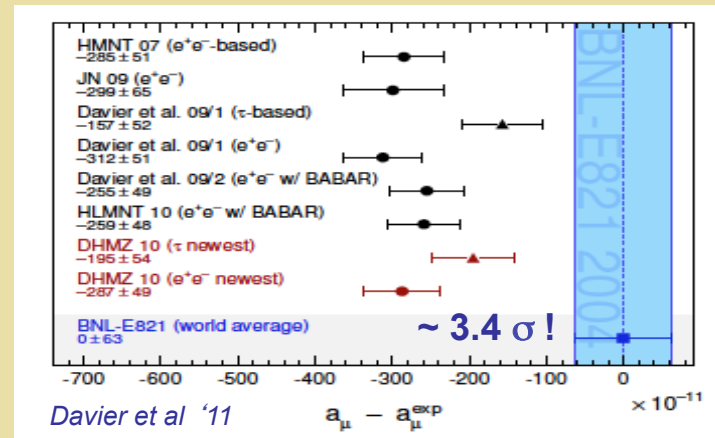


QED

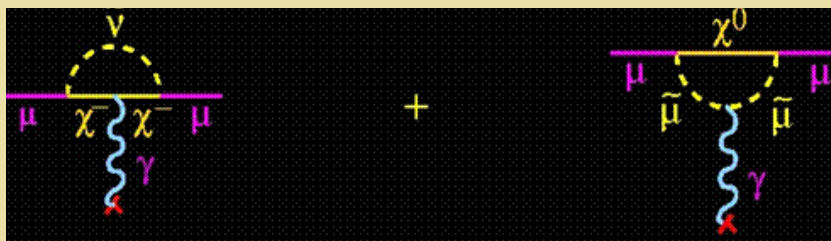
Weak

Had
VP

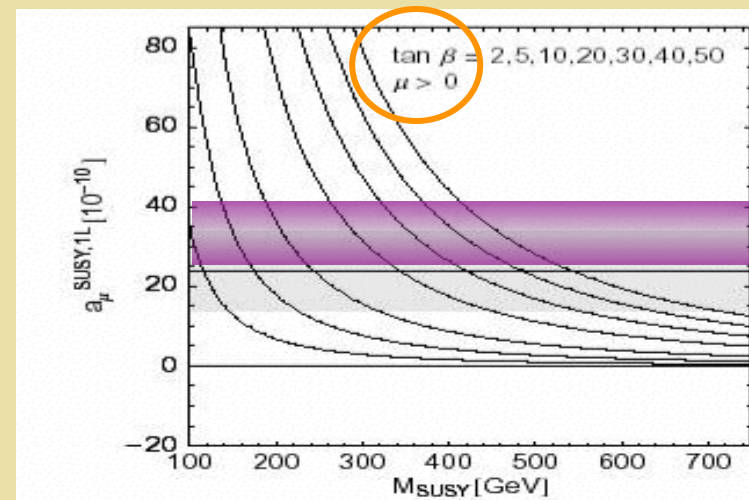
Had
LbL



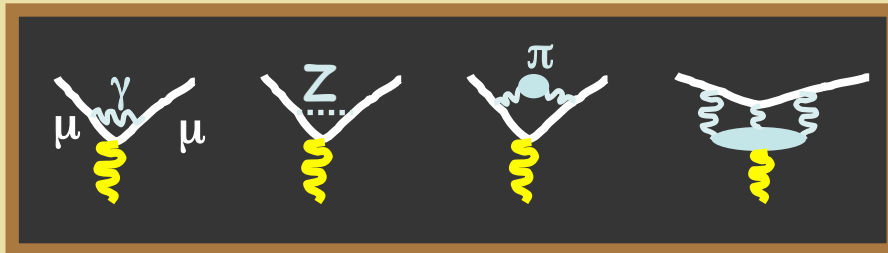
SM Loops



SUSY Loops



Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment

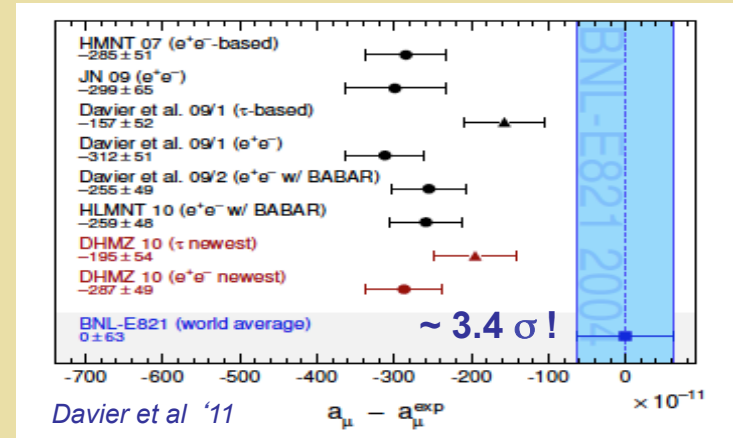


QED

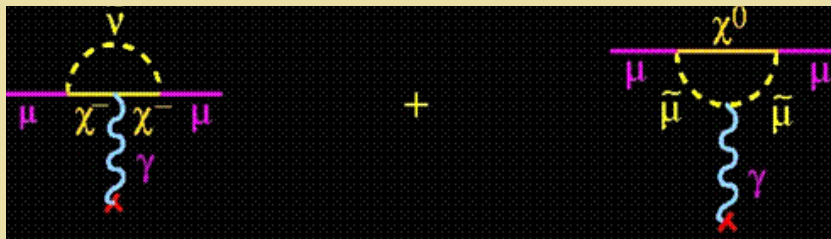
Weak

Had
VP

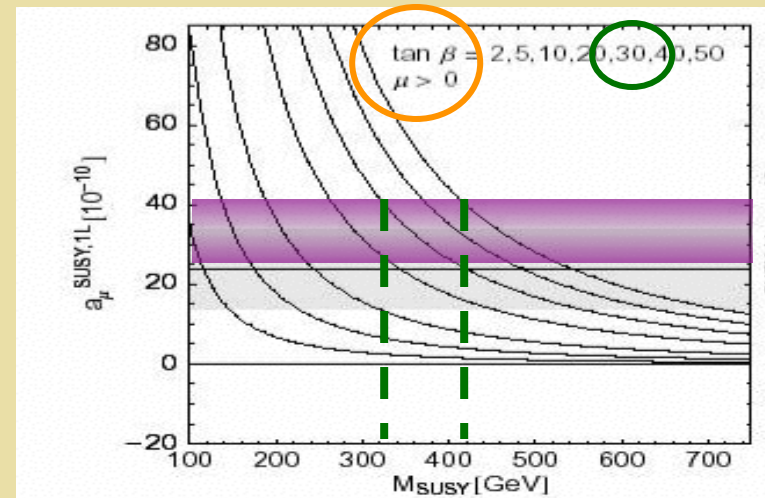
Had
LbL



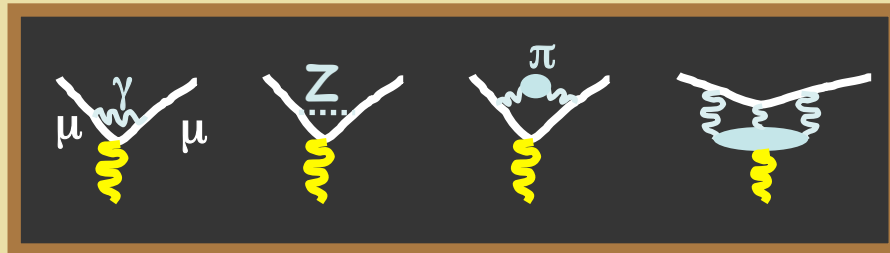
SM Loops



SUSY Loops



Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment



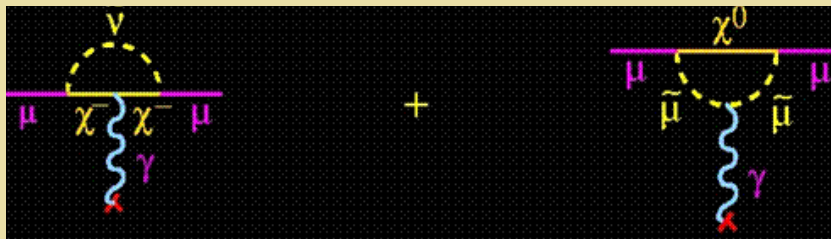
QED

Weak

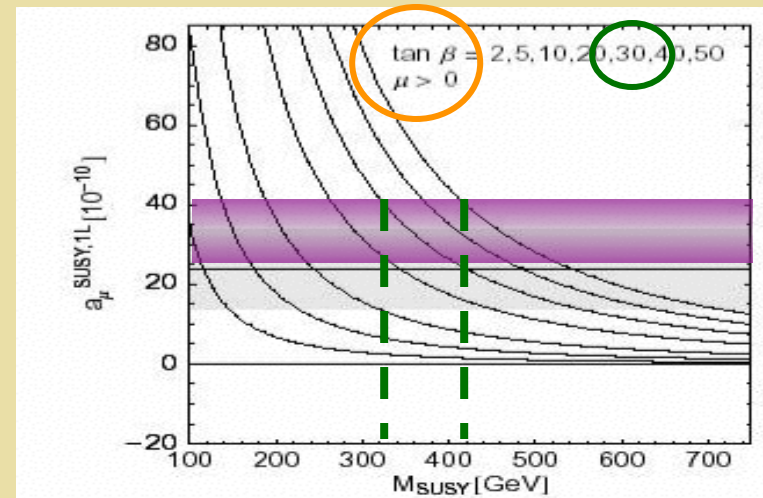
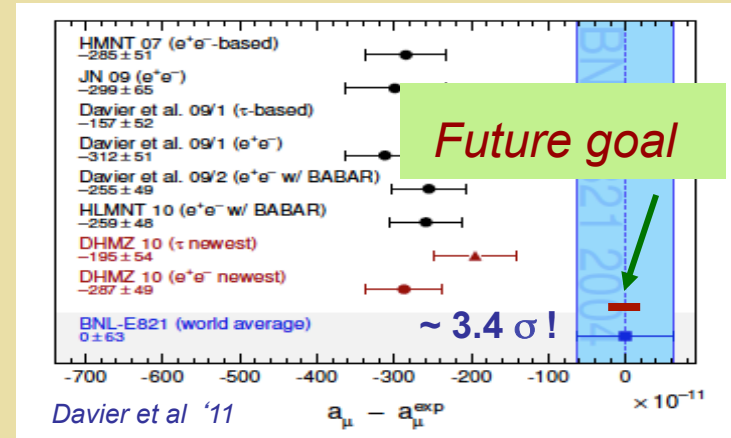
Had
VP

Had
LbL

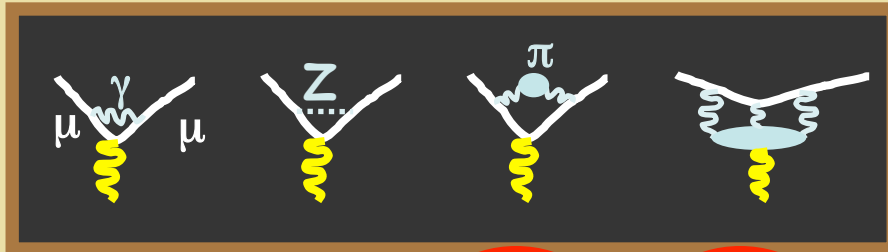
SM Loops



SUSY Loops



Muon Anomalous Magnetic Moment



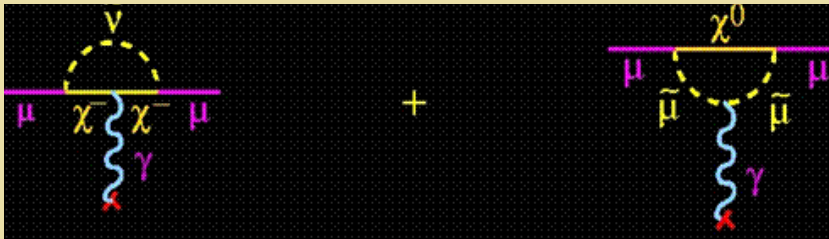
QED

Weak

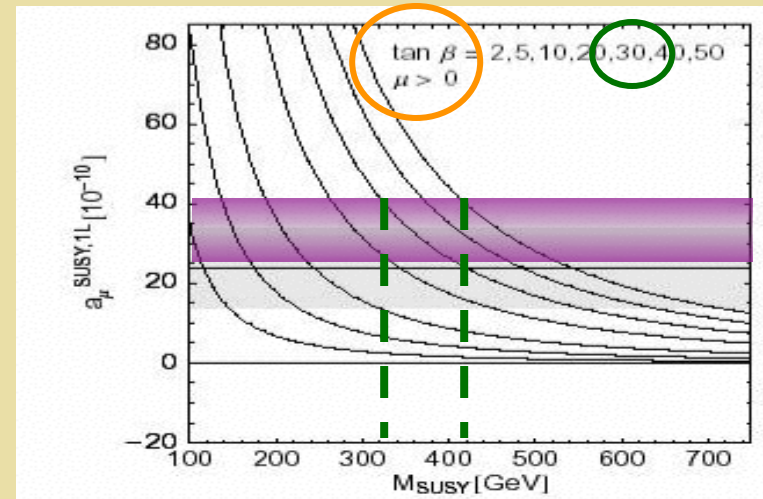
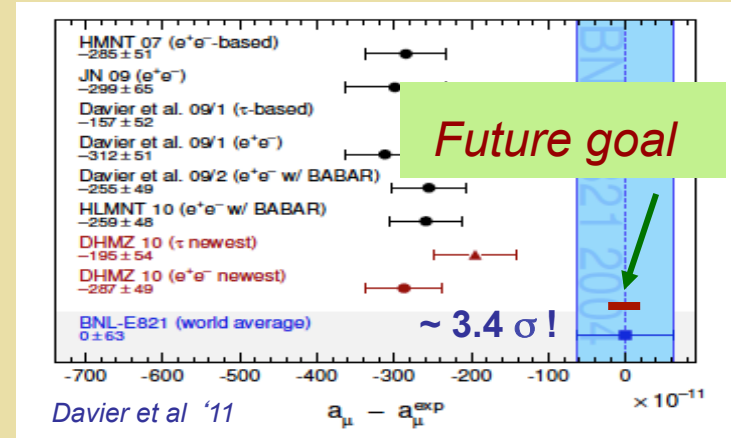
Had
VP

Had
LbL

SM Loops



SUSY Loops



HLBL: Compilation

Nyffeler 1001.3970

Contribution	BPP [8]	HKS, HK [9]	KN [10]	MV [11]	BP [5], MdRR [1]	PdRV [6]	N [13], JN [3]
π^0, η, η'	85 ± 13	82.7 ± 6.4	83 ± 12	114 ± 10	–	114 ± 13	99 ± 16
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
π, K loops	-19 ± 13	-4.5 ± 8.1	–	–	–	-19 ± 19	-19 ± 13
π, K loops +subl. N_C	–	–	–	0 ± 10	–	–	–
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

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HLBL: Compilation

Nyffeler 1001.3970

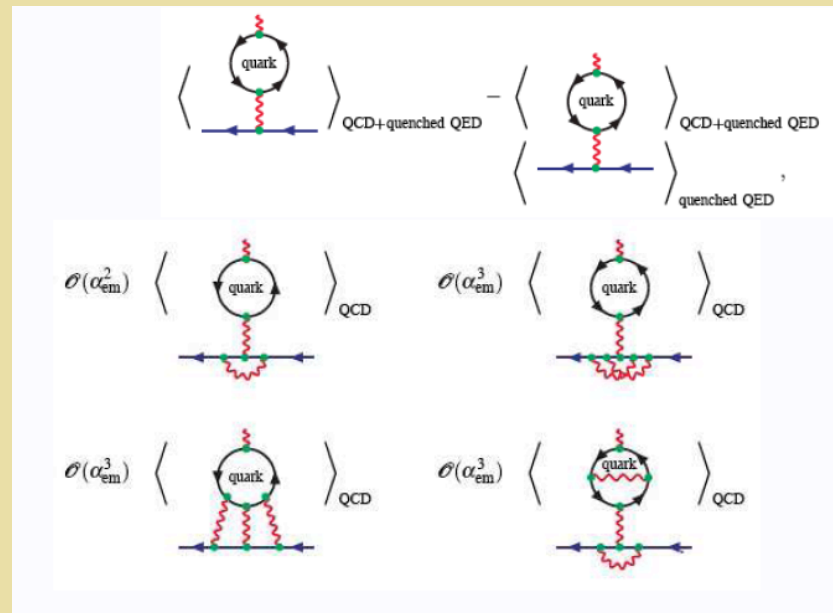
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HLS

Lattice QCD

See A. Juttner (B1)

- Blum, Izubuchi,: *QED + QCD*



- Rakow (QCDSF): *4pt function*

Tenth Order QED

Aoyama, Hayakawa, Kinoshita, Nio '12

$$a_{\mu}(\text{QED}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^n a_{\mu}^{(2n)},$$

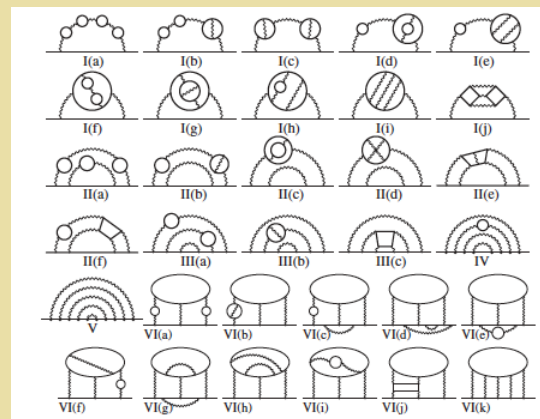


TABLE III. Contributions to muon $g - 2$ from QED perturbation term $a_{\mu}^{(2n)}(\alpha/\pi)^n \times 10^{11}$. They are evaluated with two values of the fine-structure constant determined by the Rb experiment and by the electron $g - 2$ (a_e).

order	with $\alpha^{-1}(\text{Rb})$	with $\alpha^{-1}(a_e)$
2	116 140 973.318 (77)	116 140 973.213 (30)
4	413 217.6291 (90)	413 217.6284 (89)
6	30 141.902 48 (41)	30 141.902 39 (40)
8	381.008 (19)	381.008 (19)
10	5.0938 (70)	5.0938 (70)
$a_{\mu}(\text{QED}) \times 10^{11}$	116 584 718.951 (80)	116 584 718.846 (37)