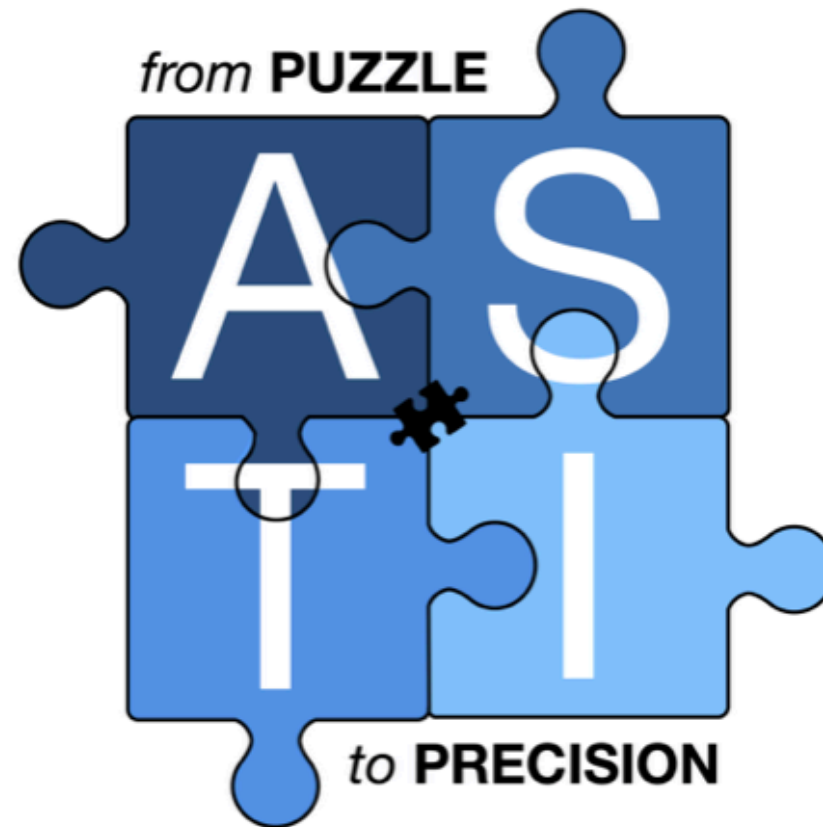


# Muonic **A**tom **S**pectroscopy Theory **T**heory **I**nitiative



## **Steering Committee**

Aldo Antognini

Carl Carlson

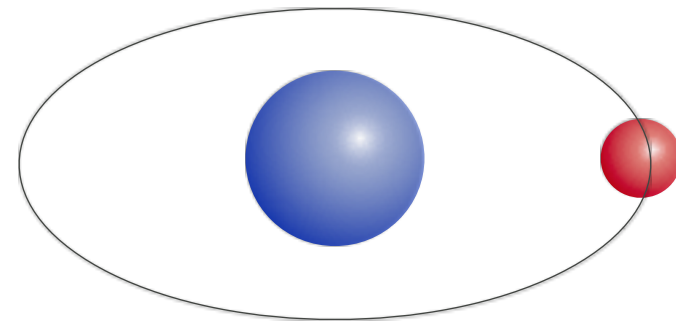
Franziska Hagelstein

Paul Indelicato

Krzysztof Pachucki

Vladimir Pascalutsa

# Challenges of the bound-state systems



Many contributions and several expansions

- ▶ Radiative corrections
- ▶ Relativistic corrections
- ▶ Binding effects
- ▶ Recoil corrections
- ▶ Nuclear structure corrections

all mixed up



# We (CREMA collaboration) performed theory compilations, but

## Challenges

- ▶ Theorist have different approaches
- ▶ Many theorist do not compare their results to each other
- ▶ How to add up the various contributions from the various authors?
- ▶ Double counting, completeness!

## We did our own compilations with best effort

- ▶ We had great fun to discuss with theorist
- ▶ But we are not specialist

## Better solution: theory initiative

- ▶ Community consensus
- ▶ Less prone to mistakes, biases
- ▶ Better evaluation of uncertainties
- ▶ Easier to have a continuous update
- ▶ Expertise from various fields: QED, hadron, nuclear, scattering.....

# Example of our (CREMA collaboration) theory compilations.....

**Table 1**

All known radius-independent contributions to the Lamb shift in  $\mu p$  from different authors, and the one we selected. Values are in meV. The entry # in the first column refers to Table 1 in Ref. [13]. The “finite-size to relativistic recoil correction” (entry #18 in [13]), which depends on the proton structure, has been shifted to Table 2, together with the small terms #26 and #27, and the proton polarizability term #25. SE: self-energy, VP: vacuum polarization, LBL: light-by-light scattering, Rel: relativistic, NR: non-relativistic, RC: recoil correction.

#	Contribution	Pachucki [10,11]	Nature [13]	Borie-v6 [79]	Indelicato [80]	Our choice	Ref.
1	NR one-loop electron VP (eVP)	205.0074					
2	Rel. corr. (Breit–Pauli)	0.0169 <sup>a</sup>					
3	Rel. one-loop eVP		205.0282	205.0282	205.02821	205.02821	[80] Eq. (54)
19	Rel. RC to eVP, $\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	(incl. in #2) <sup>b</sup>	−0.0041	−0.0041		−0.00208 <sup>c</sup>	[77,78]
4	Two-loop eVP (Källén–Sabry)	1.5079	1.5081	1.5081	1.50810	1.50810	[80] Eq. (57)
5	One-loop eVP in 2-Coulomb lines $\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^5$	0.1509	0.1509	0.1507	0.15102	0.15102	[80] Eq. (60)
7	eVP corr. to Källén–Sabry	0.0023	0.00223	0.00223	0.00215	0.00215	[80] Eq. (62), [87]
6	NR three-loop eVP	0.0053	0.00529	0.00529		0.00529	[87,88]
9	Wichmann–Kroll, “1:3” LBL		−0.00103	−0.00102	−0.00102	−0.00102	[80] Eq. (64), [89]
10	Virtual Delbrück, “2:2” LBL		0.00135	0.00115		0.00115	[74,89]
New	“3:1” LBL			−0.00102		−0.00102	[89]
20	$\mu$ SE and $\mu$ VP	−0.6677	−0.66770	−0.66788	−0.66761	−0.66761	[80] Eqs. (72) + (76)
11	Muon SE corr. to eVP $\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	−0.005(1)	−0.00500	−0.004924 <sup>d</sup>		−0.00254	[85] Eq. (29a) <sup>e</sup>
12	eVP loop in self-energy $\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	−0.001	−0.00150			<sup>f</sup>	[74,90–92]
21	Higher order corr. to $\mu$ SE and $\mu$ VP		−0.00169	−0.00171 <sup>g</sup>		−0.00171	[86] Eq. (177)
13	Mixed eVP + $\mu$ VP		0.00007	0.00007		0.00007	[74]
New	eVP and $\mu$ VP in two Coulomb lines				0.00005	0.00005	[80] Eq. (78)
14	Hadronic VP $\alpha(Z\alpha)^4 m_r$	0.0113(3)	0.01077(38)	0.011(1)		0.01121(44)	[93–95]
15	Hadronic VP $\alpha(Z\alpha)^5 m_r$		0.000047			0.000047	[94,95]
16	Rad corr. to hadronic VP		−0.000015			−0.000015	[94,95]
17	Recoil corr.	0.0575	0.05750	0.0575	0.05747	0.05747	[80] Eq. (88)
22	Rel. RC $(Z\alpha)^5$	−0.045	−0.04497	−0.04497	−0.04497	−0.04497	[80] Eq. (88), [74]
23	Rel. RC $(Z\alpha)^6$	0.0003	0.00030		0.0002475	0.0002475	[80] Eq. (86)+Tab.II

(continued on next page)

# ...and the most recent update

## Comprehensive theory of the Lamb shift in light muonic atoms

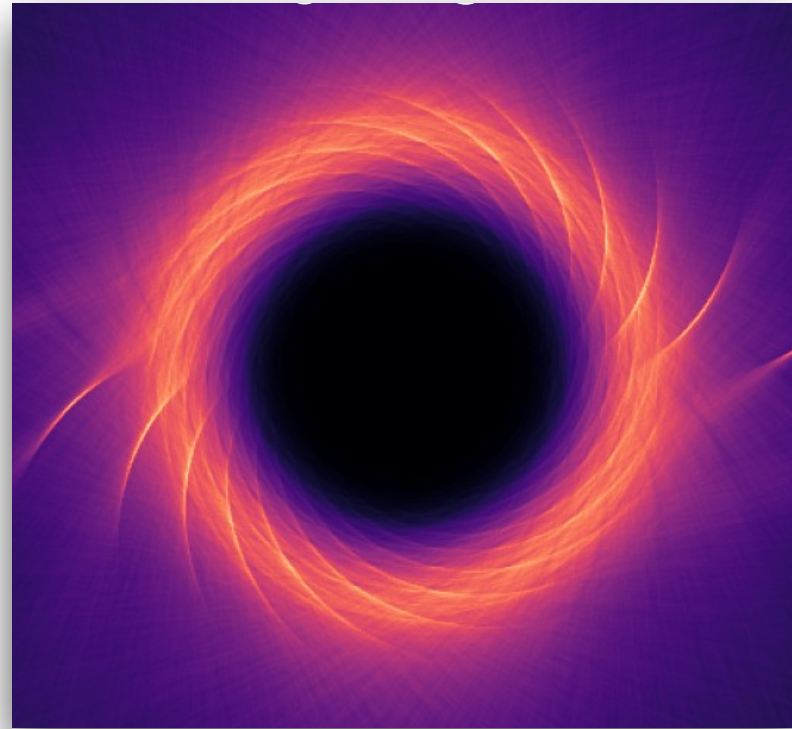
K. Pachucki, V. Lensky, F. Hagelstein, S. S. Li Muli, S. Bacca, and R. Pohl

Rev. Mod. Phys. **96**, 015001 – Published 24 January 2024

Section	Order	Correction	$\mu\text{H}$	$\mu\text{D}$	$\mu^3\text{He}^+$	$\mu^4\text{He}^+$
III.A	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^2$	eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	205.007 38	227.634 70	1641.886 2	1665.773 1
III.A	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^2$	eVP <sup>(2)</sup>	1.658 85	1.838 04	13.084 3	13.276 9
III.A	$\alpha^3(Z\alpha)^2$	eVP <sup>(3)</sup>	0.007 52	0.008 42(7)	0.073 0(30)	0.074 0(30)
III.B	$(Z, Z^2, Z^3)\alpha^5$	Light-by-light eVP	-0.000 89(2)	-0.000 96(2)	-0.013 4(6)	-0.013 6(6)
III.C	$(Z\alpha)^4$	Recoil	0.057 47	0.067 22	0.126 5	0.295 2
III.D	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	Relativistic with eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	0.018 76	0.021 78	0.509 3	0.521 1
III.E	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	Relativistic with eVP <sup>(2)</sup>	0.000 17	0.000 20	0.005 6	0.005 7
III.F	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	$\mu\text{SE}^{(1)} + \mu\text{VP}^{(1)}$ , LO	-0.663 45	-0.769 43	-10.652 5	-10.926 0
III.G	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^5$	$\mu\text{SE}^{(1)} + \mu\text{VP}^{(1)}$ , NLO	-0.004 43	-0.005 18	-0.174 9	-0.179 7
III.H	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	$\mu\text{VP}^{(1)}$ with eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	0.000 13	0.000 15	0.003 8	0.003 9
III.I	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	$\mu\text{SE}^{(1)}$ with eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.002 54	-0.003 06	-0.062 7	-0.064 6
III.J	$(Z\alpha)^5$	Recoil	-0.044 97	-0.026 60	-0.558 1	-0.433 0
III.K	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^5$	Recoil with eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	0.000 14(14)	0.000 09(9)	0.004 9(49)	0.003 9(39)
III.L	$Z^2\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	nSE <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.009 92	-0.003 10	-0.084 0	-0.050 5
III.M	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	$\mu F_1^{(2)}, \mu F_2^{(2)}, \mu\text{VP}^{(2)}$	-0.001 58	-0.001 84	-0.031 1	-0.031 9
III.N	$(Z\alpha)^6$	Pure recoil	0.000 09	0.000 04	0.001 9	0.001 4
III.O	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^5$	Radiative recoil	0.000 22	0.000 13	0.002 9	0.002 3
III.P	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	hVP	0.011 36(27)	0.013 28(32)	0.224 1(53)	0.230 3(54)
III.Q	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	hVP with eVP <sup>(1)</sup>	0.000 09	0.000 10	0.002 6(1)	0.002 7(1)
IV.A	$(Z\alpha)^4$	$r_C^2$	-5.197 5 $r_p^2$	-6.073 2 $r_d^2$	-102.523 $r_h^2$	-105.322 $r_\alpha^2$
IV.B	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^4$	eVP <sup>(1)</sup> with $r_C^2$	-0.028 2 $r_p^2$	-0.034 0 $r_d^2$	-0.851 $r_h^2$	-0.878 $r_\alpha^2$
IV.C	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	eVP <sup>(2)</sup> with $r_C^2$	-0.000 2 $r_p^2$	-0.000 2 $r_d^2$	-0.009(1) $r_h^2$	-0.009(1) $r_\alpha^2$
V.A	$(Z\alpha)^5$	TPE	0.029 2(25)	1.979(20)	16.38(31)	9.76(40)
V.B	$\alpha^2(Z\alpha)^4$	Coulomb distortion	0.0	-0.261	-1.010	-0.536
V.C	$(Z\alpha)^6$	3PE	-0.001 3(3)	0.002 2(9)	-0.214(214)	-0.165(165)
V.D	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^5$	eVP <sup>(1)</sup> with TPE	0.000 6(1)	0.027 5(4)	0.266(24)	0.158(12)
V.E	$\alpha(Z\alpha)^5$	$\mu\text{SE}^{(1)} + \mu\text{VP}^{(1)}$ with TPE	0.000 4	0.002 6(3)	0.077(8)	0.059(6)
III	$E_{\text{QED}}$	Point nucleus	206.034 4(3)	228.774 0(3)	1644.348(8)	1668.491(7)
IV	$C r_C^2$	Finite size	-5.225 9 $r_p^2$	-6.107 4 $r_d^2$	-103.383 $r_h^2$	-106.209 $r_\alpha^2$
V	$E_{\text{NS}}$	Nuclear structure	0.028 9(25)	1.750 3(200)	15.499(378)	9.276(433)
	$E_L$ (exp)	Experiment <sup>a</sup>	202.370 6(23)	202.878 5(34)	1258.598(48)	1378.521(48)
	$r_C$	This review	0.840 60(39)	2.127 58(78)	1.970 07(94)	1.678 6(12)
	$r_C$	Previous work <sup>a</sup>	0.840 87(39)	2.125 62(78)	1.970 07(94)	1.678 24(83)

# Ongoing activities with muons

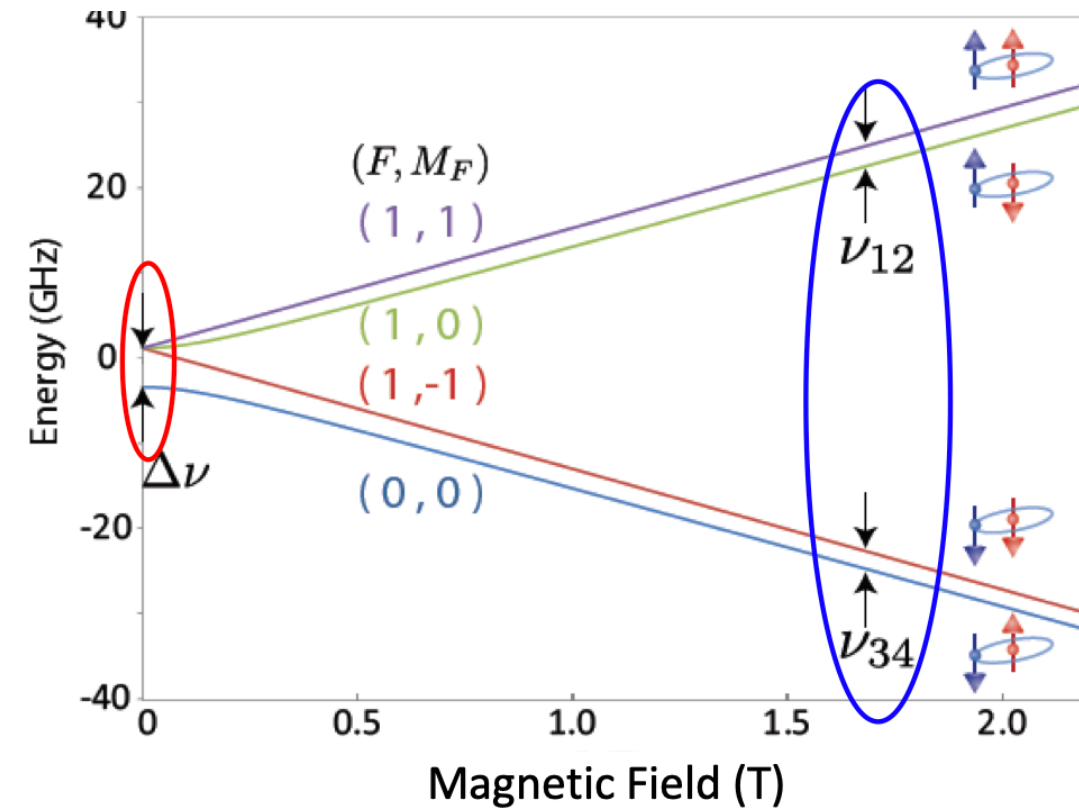
Laser spectroscopy of the 1S-HFS in  $\mu\text{H}$



**CREMA  
(PSI)**

$$\delta = 1 \times 10^{-6}$$

Hyperfine splitting in  $\mu^+e$  and  $(\mu^4\text{He}^{++})e$

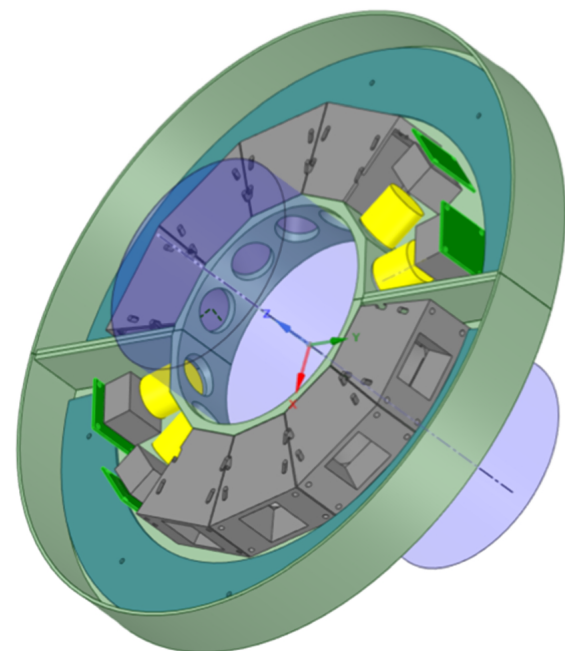


**MUSEUM  
(J-PARC)**

$$\delta = 2 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\nu_{12} + \nu_{34} = \Delta\nu_{\text{HFS}}$$

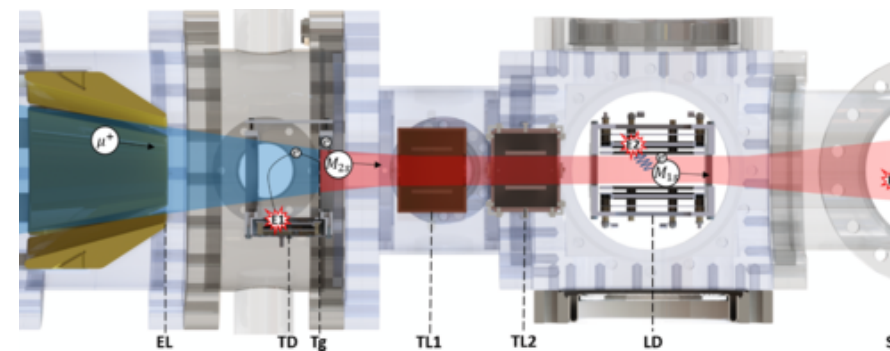
$$\nu_{12} - \nu_{34} \propto \mu_{\mu}/\mu_p \propto m_{\mu}/m_p$$



**FAMU  
(RIKEN-RAL)**

$$\delta = 1 \times 10^{-5}$$

1S-2S and 2S-2P transitions in  $\mu^+e$



**Mu-Mass  
(ETH-PSI)**

$$\delta = 4 \times 10^{-12}$$

**(J-PARC)**

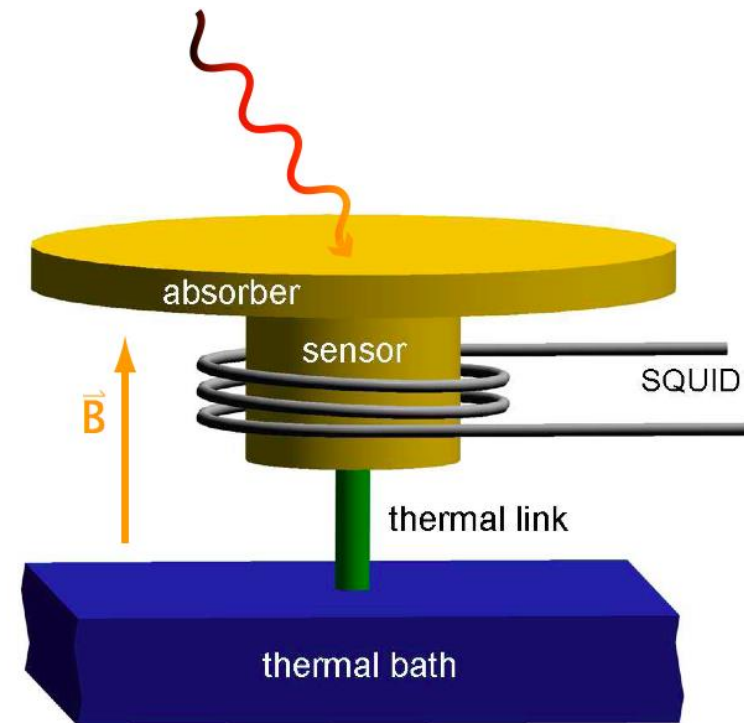
# Ongoing activities with muons

## muX and Reference Charge Radii

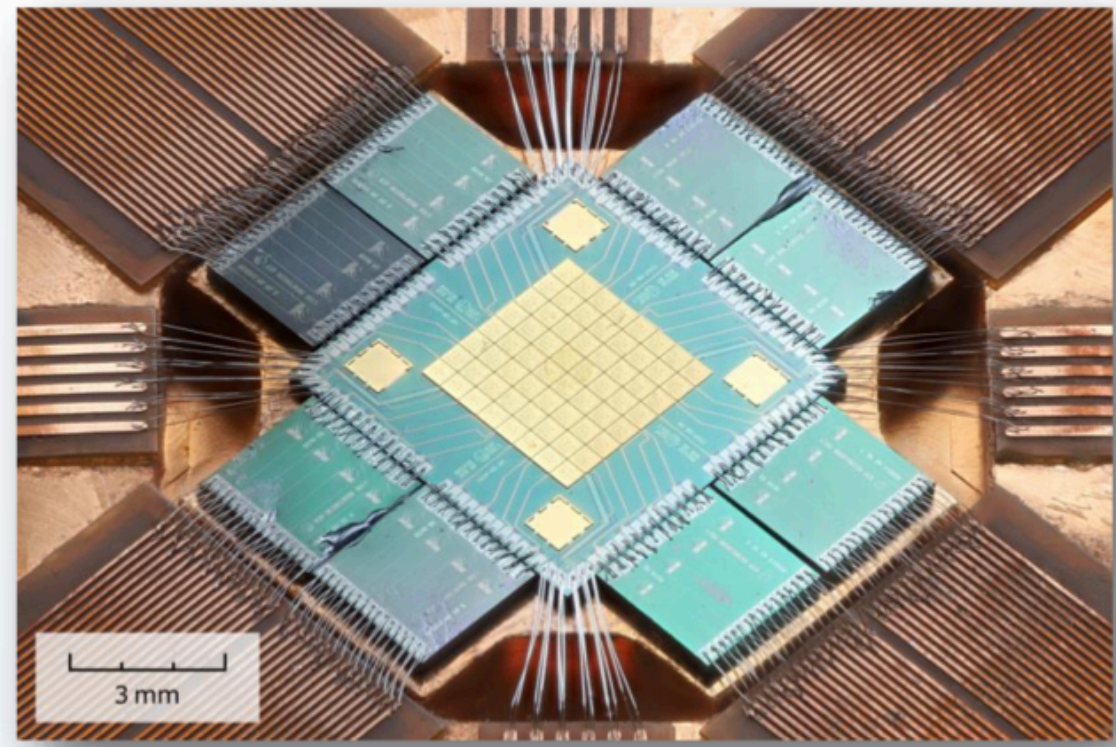
Measurement of muonic x rays from microgram targets to extract absolute charge radii as inputs for APV experiments, laser spectroscopy, nuclear structure investigations



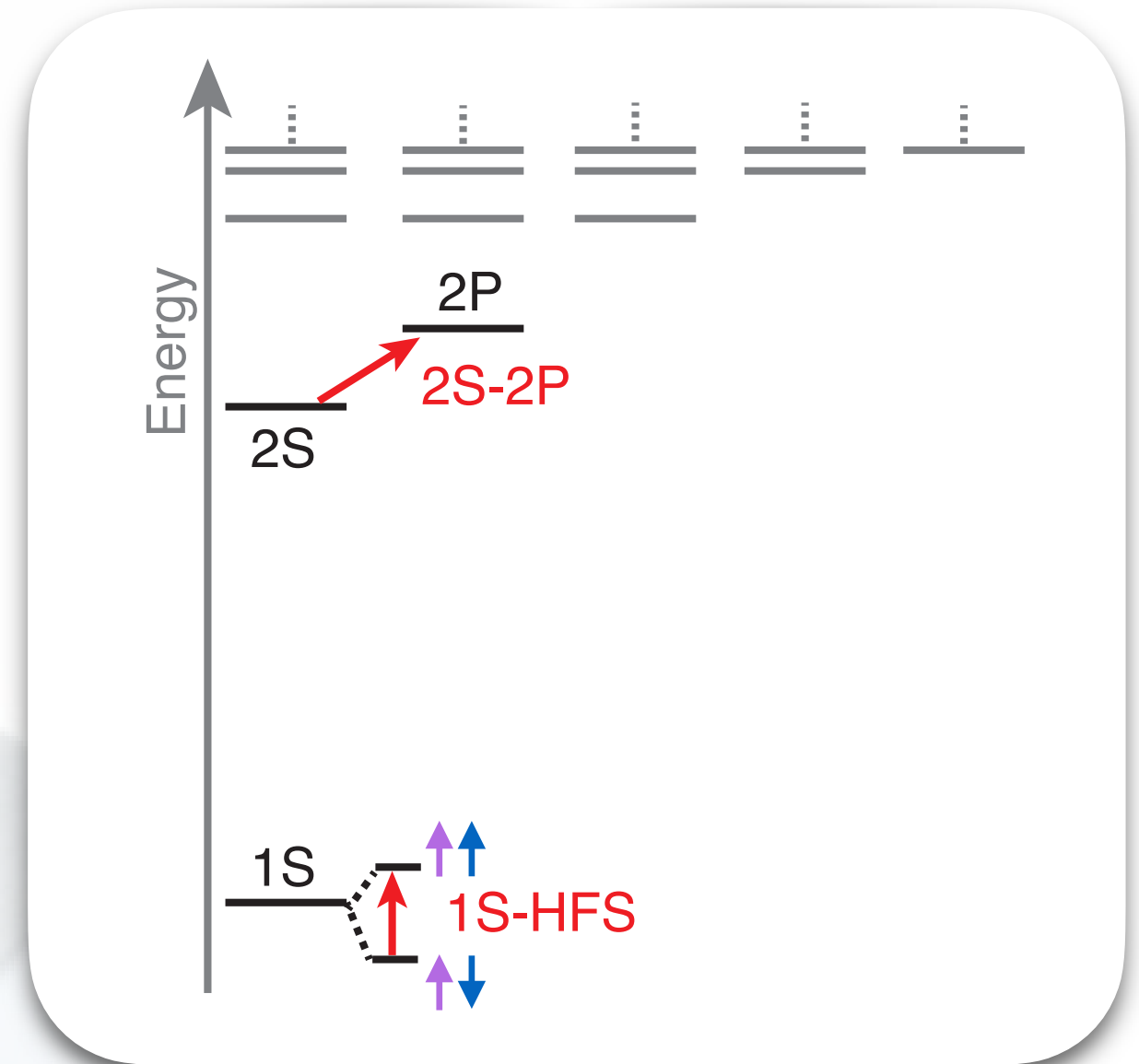
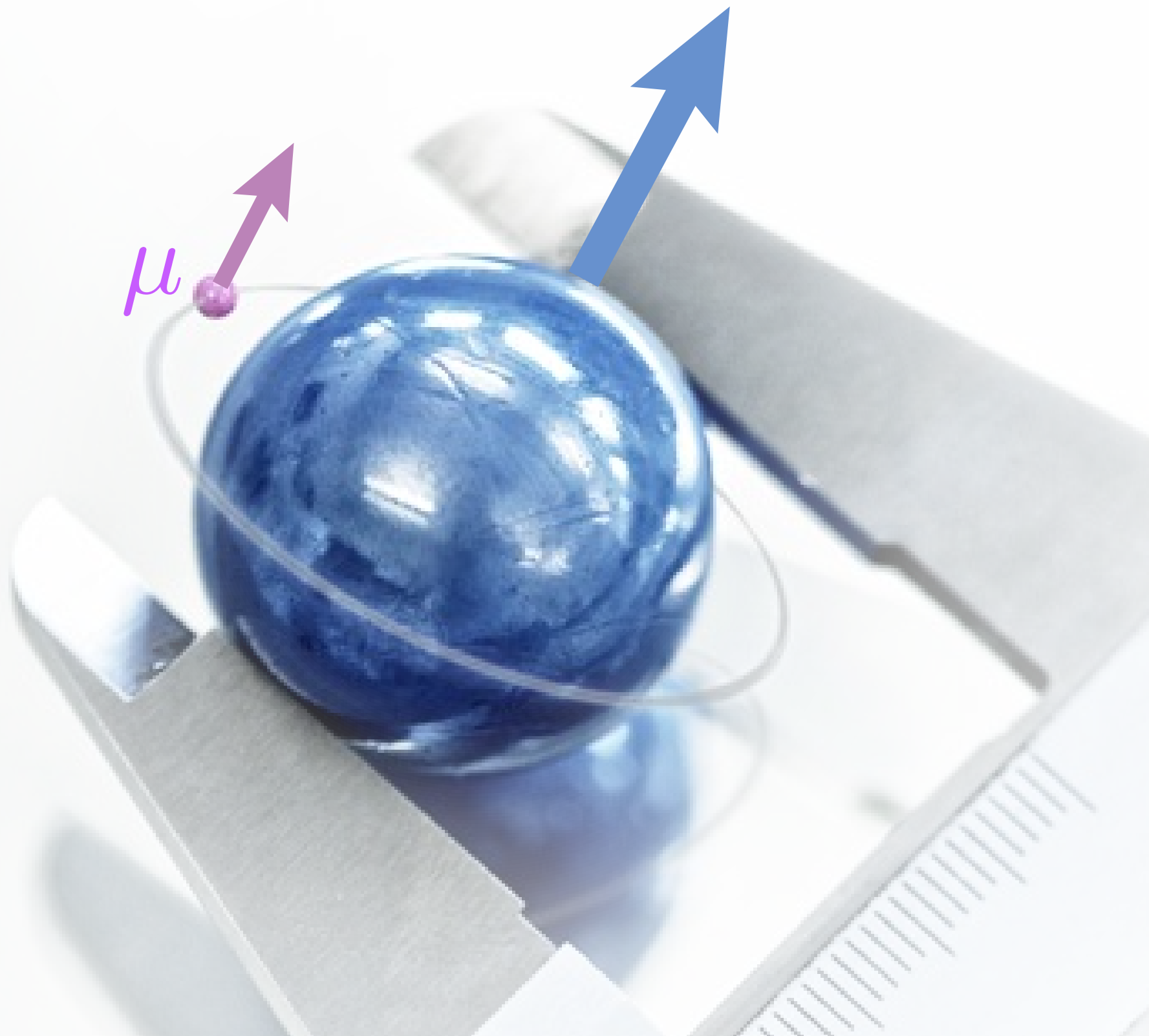
## Quartett: charge radii from Lithium to Neon



High-resolution measurements using a metallic magnetic calorimeter



# One urgent example: 1S hyperfine splitting in muonic hydrogen



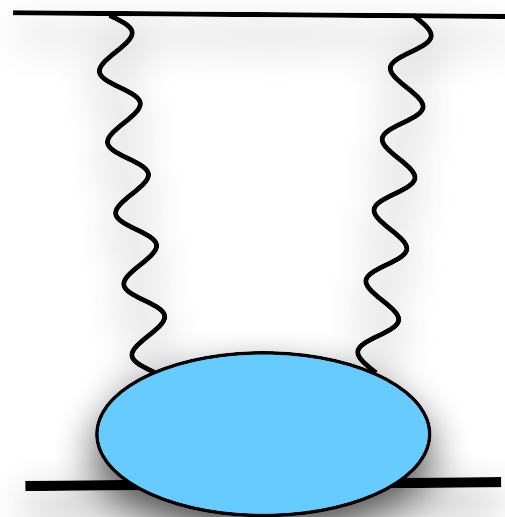
Measure HFS transition with  
 $\delta \simeq 1 \times 10^{-6}$

Determine nuclear structure contribution  
 $\delta \simeq 1 \times 10^{-4}$



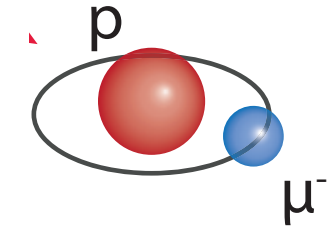
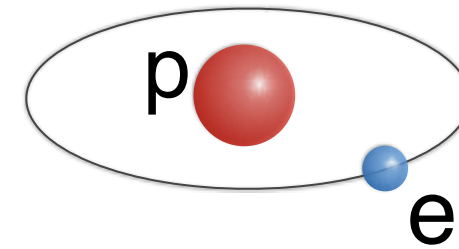
# Impact of the HFS measurement

Provides information on magnetic structure of the proton



- ▶ Spin structure program
- ▶ Form factor program
- ▶ Chiral perturbation theory
- ▶ Dispersion-based th.
- ▶ Lattice QCD

Hagelstein, Pascalutsa, Carlson, Martynenko,  
Tomalak, Faustov, Vanderhaegen, Lensky



Combined with H  
→ Test of HFS theory with rel. acc.  $< 10^{-8}$

Pachucki, Karshenboim, Indelicato, Eides,  
Martynenko, Patkos, Yerokhin, ...

Sensitive especially to axial-vector BSM contributions

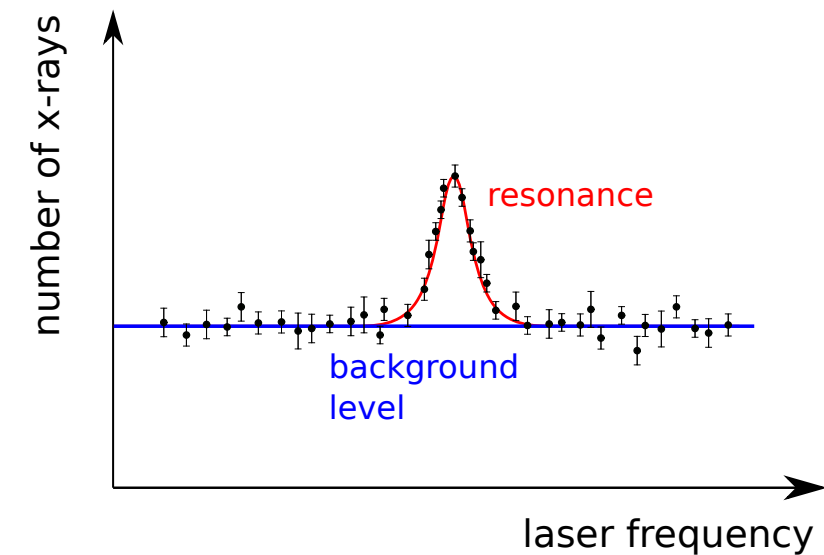
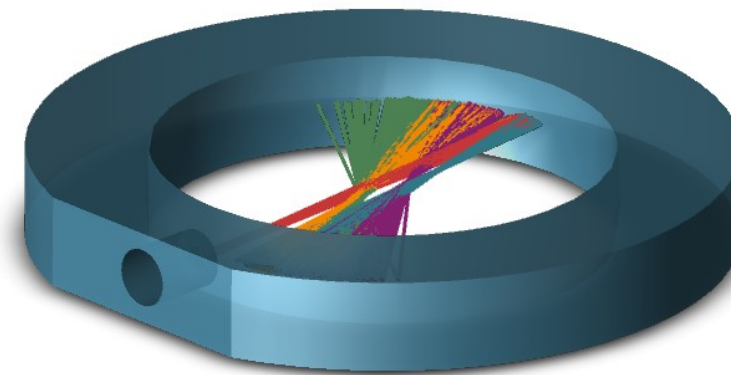
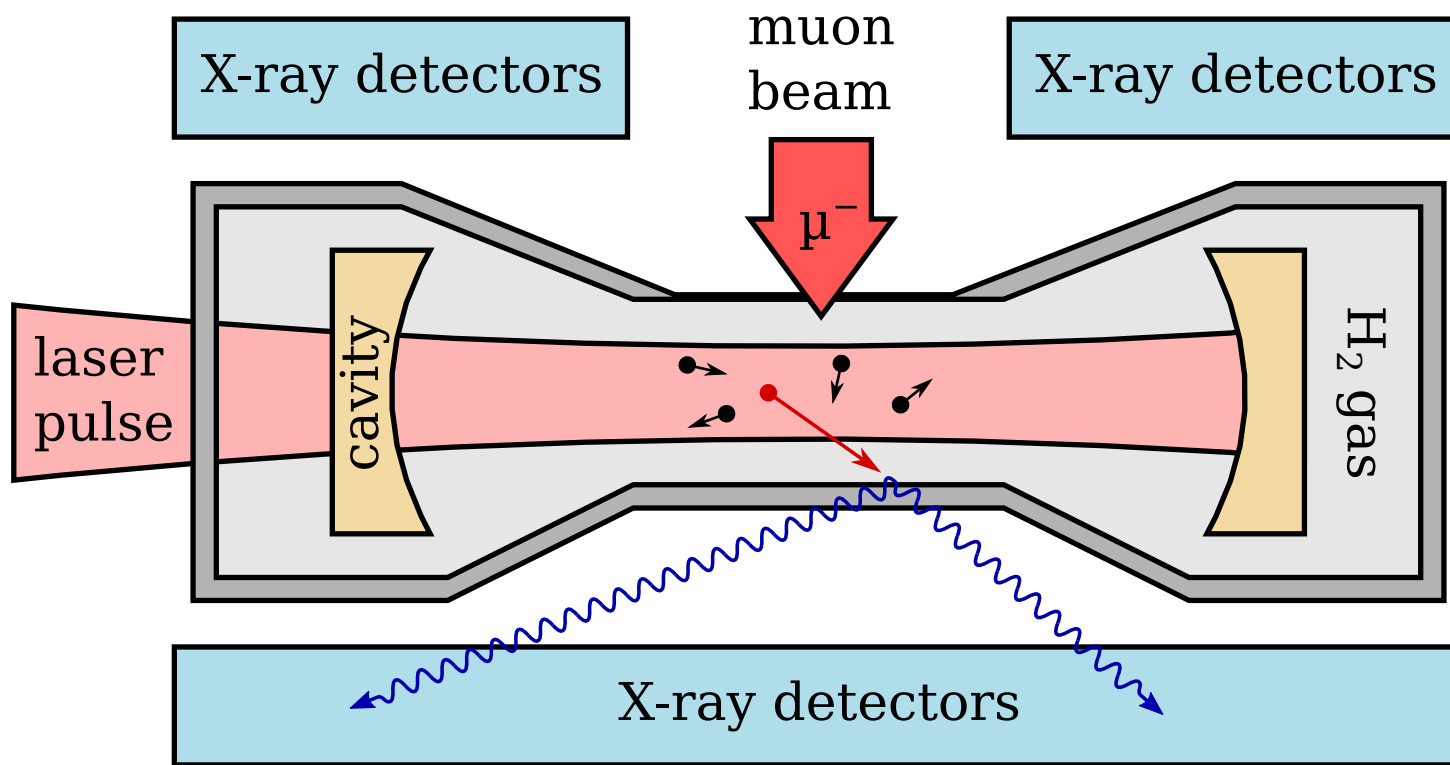
$$V_{\text{HF},A}(r) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2g_A^{(1)} g_A^{(2)}}{3\pi} \left( \frac{e^{-m_\phi r}}{r} + \frac{2\pi\delta^{(3)}(r)}{m_\phi^2} \right) \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2 & \text{for } m_\phi \lesssim a_0^{-1}, \\ -\frac{4d_v^{(A)}}{m_1 m_2} \delta^{(3)}(r) \mathbf{S}_1 \cdot \mathbf{S}_2 & \text{for } m_\phi \sim m_r, \end{cases}$$

Frugiele & Peset

Stadnik

# We need to face a technology leap (compared to 2S-2P measurement)




- ▶ 5'000 times larger laser energy density
- ▶ Less favourable wavelength:  
6.8  $\mu\text{m}$  instead of 6.0  $\mu\text{m}$
- ▶ 30 times smaller laser bandwidth and 20 times larger number of frequency points
- ▶ Indirect signature of a successful laser excitation:  
larger background (larger statistics need)
- ▶ Toroidal multi-pass cavity at cryogenic temperatures



# Till now zero photons at $6.8\mu\text{m}$ but already a dozen of publications on lasers

Optics Express 31, Issue 18, pp. 29558-29572 (2023)

## Injection-seeded high-power Yb:YAG thin-disk laser stabilized by the Pound-Drever-Hall method

MANUEL ZEYEN,<sup>1</sup>  LUKAS AFFOLTER,<sup>1</sup>  MARWAN ABDU AHMED,<sup>2</sup>  THOMAS GRAF,<sup>2</sup>  OGUZHAN KARA,<sup>1</sup> KLAUS KIRCH,<sup>1,3</sup> ADRIAN LANGENBACH,<sup>1</sup> MIROSLAW MARSZALEK,<sup>1</sup> FRANÇOIS NEZ,<sup>4</sup> AHMED OUF,<sup>5</sup> RANDOLF POHL,<sup>5,6</sup> SIDDHARTH RAJAMOHANAN,<sup>5</sup> PAULINE YZOMBARD,<sup>4</sup> KARSTEN SCHUHMAN,<sup>1</sup> AND ALDO ANTOGNINI<sup>1,3,\*</sup>

Optics Express 32, Issue 2, pp. 1218-1230 (2024)

## A compact 20-pass thin-disk multipass amplifier stable against thermal lensing effects and delivering 330 mJ pulses with $M^2 < 1.17$

MANUEL ZEYEN,<sup>1</sup> LUKAS AFFOLTER,<sup>1</sup> MARWAN ABDU AHMED,<sup>2</sup> THOMAS GRAF,<sup>2</sup> OGUZHAN KARA,<sup>1</sup> KLAUS KIRCH,<sup>1,3</sup> MIROSLAW MARSZALEK,<sup>1</sup> FRANÇOIS NEZ,<sup>4</sup> AHMED OUF,<sup>5</sup> RANDOLF POHL,<sup>5,6</sup> SIDDHARTH RAJAMOHANAN,<sup>5</sup> PAULINE YZOMBARD,<sup>4</sup> KARSTEN SCHUHMAN,<sup>1</sup> AND ALDO ANTOGNINI<sup>1,3,\*</sup>

*Rev. Sci. Instrum.* 94, 013001 (2023)

RESEARCH ARTICLE | JANUARY 12 2023

## Pound–Drever–Hall locking scheme free from Trojan operating points

Manuel Zeyen   ; Lukas Affolter  ; Marwan Abdou Ahmed  ; Thomas Graf  ; Oguzhan Kara  ; Klaus Kirch  ; Mirosław Marszałek  ; François Nez  ; Ahmed Ouf  ; Randolph Pohl  ; Siddharth Rajamohanam; Pauline Yzombard  ; Aldo Antognini   ; Karsten Schuhmann

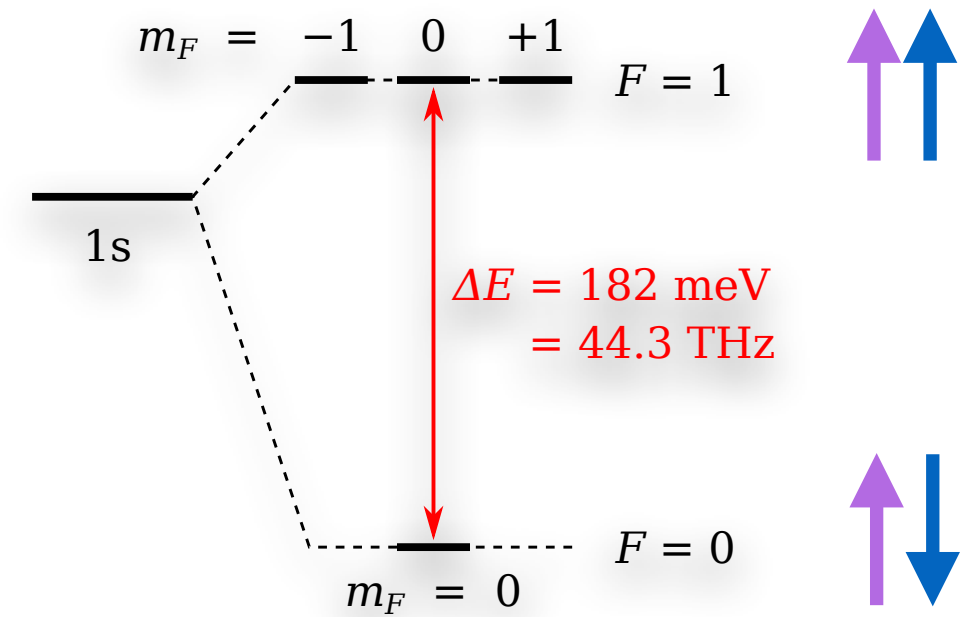
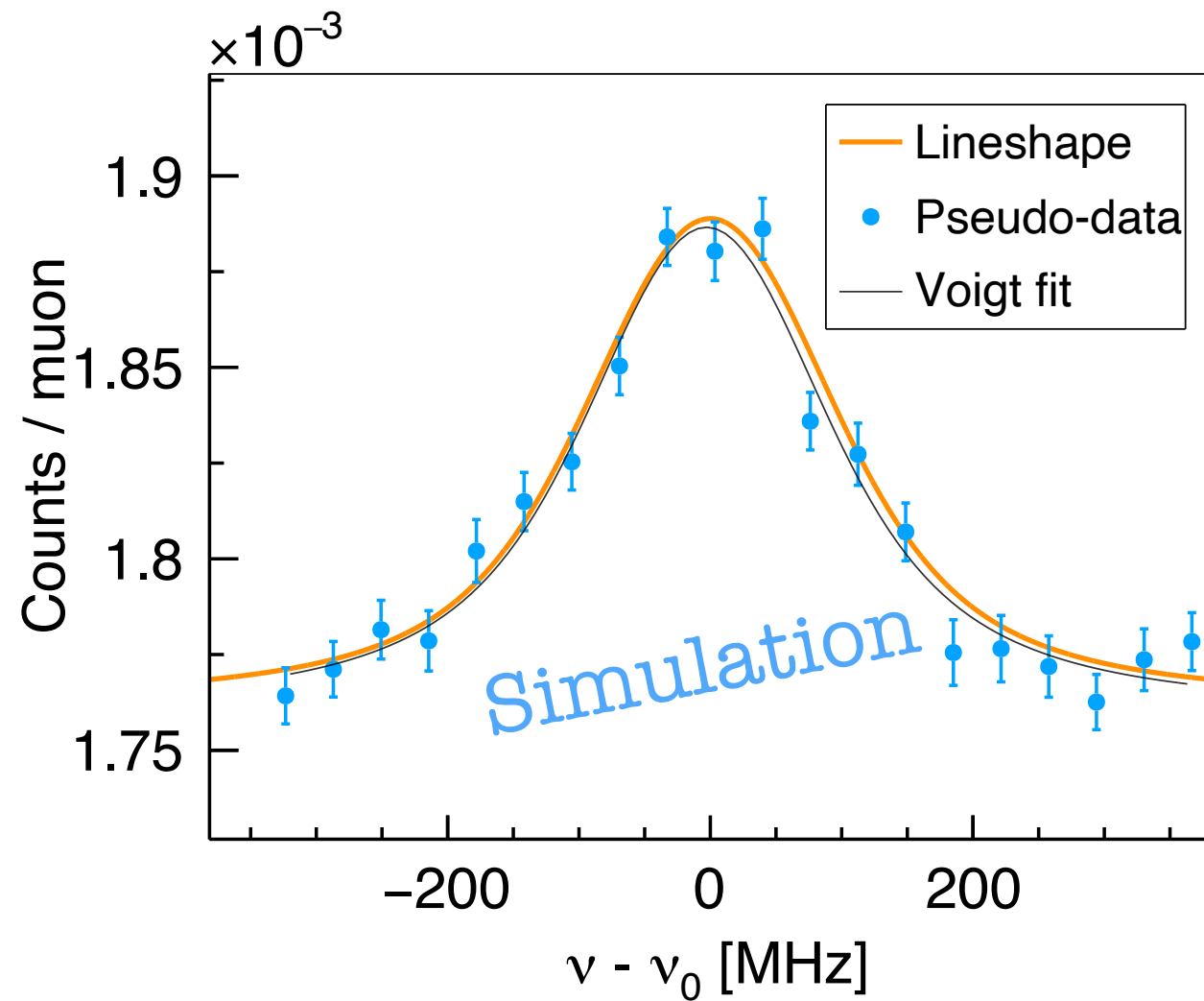
*Accepted in applied optics (2024)*

## Radiant fluence from ray tracing in optical multipass systems

MIROSLAW MARSZALEK<sup>1,2\*</sup>, LUKAS AFFOLTER<sup>1</sup>, OGUZHAN KARA<sup>1,2</sup>, KLAUS KIRCH<sup>1,2</sup>, KARSTEN SCHUHMAN,<sup>1</sup> MANUEL ZEYEN<sup>1</sup>, AND ALDO ANTOGNINI<sup>1,2</sup>

# Prospected statistical precision in 3 weeks of data taking

Nuber et al, SciPost Phys. 13, 020 (2022)



Relative accuracies below  $10^{-7}$  are possible

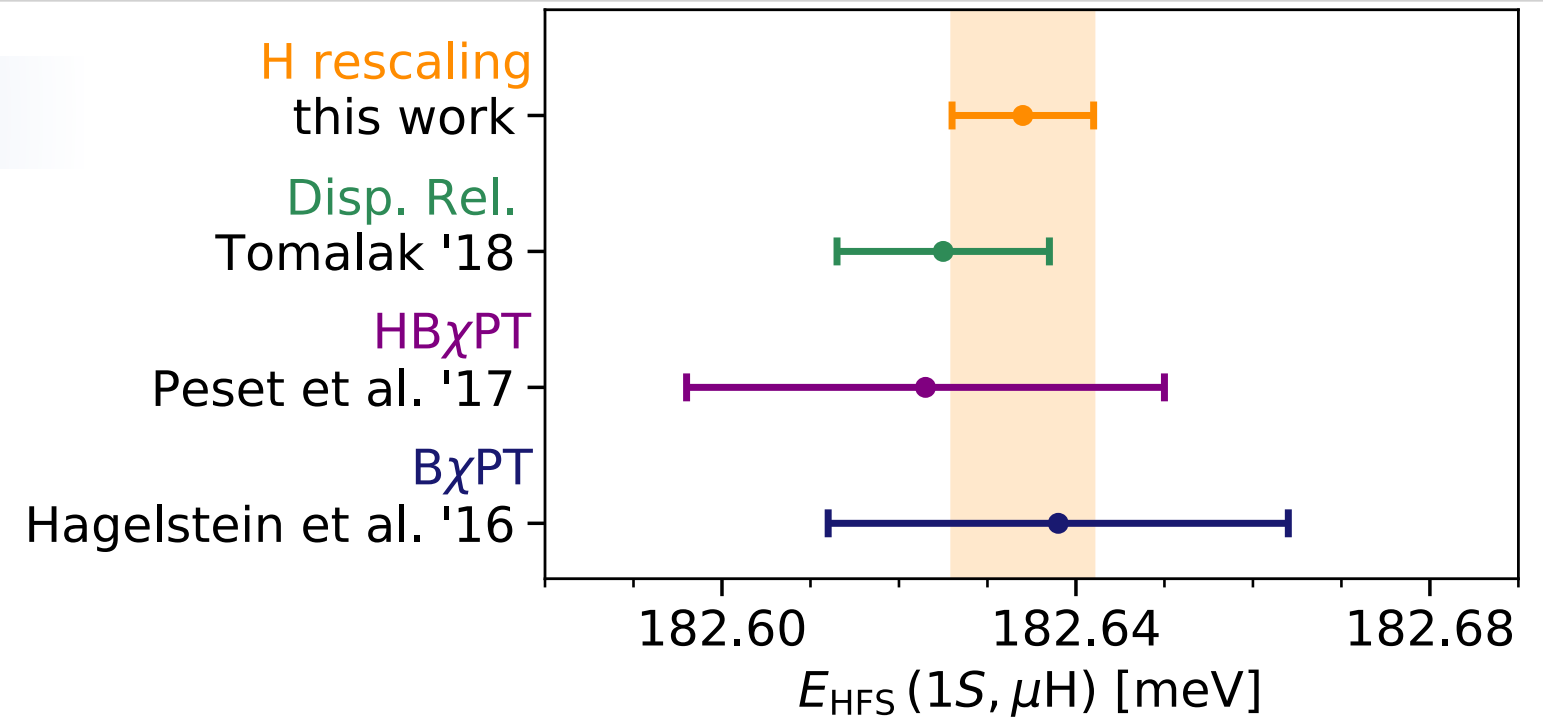
# The problem: How long to search for the resonance?

## Theory prediction

Antognini, Hagelstein, Pascalutsa, arXiv:2205.10076

$$\Delta E_{1S-HFS} = 182.634(8) \text{ meV}$$

$$\delta = 4 \times 10^{-5}$$

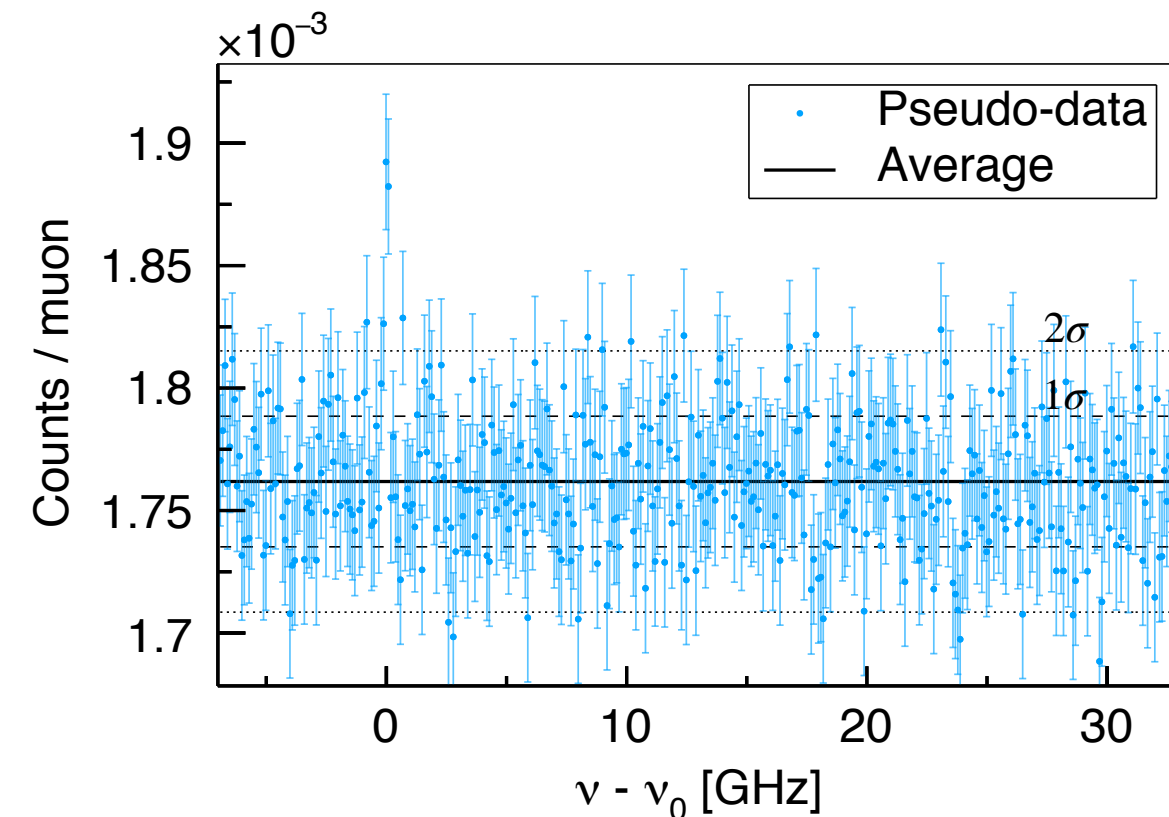


0.16 meV (40 GHz) search range

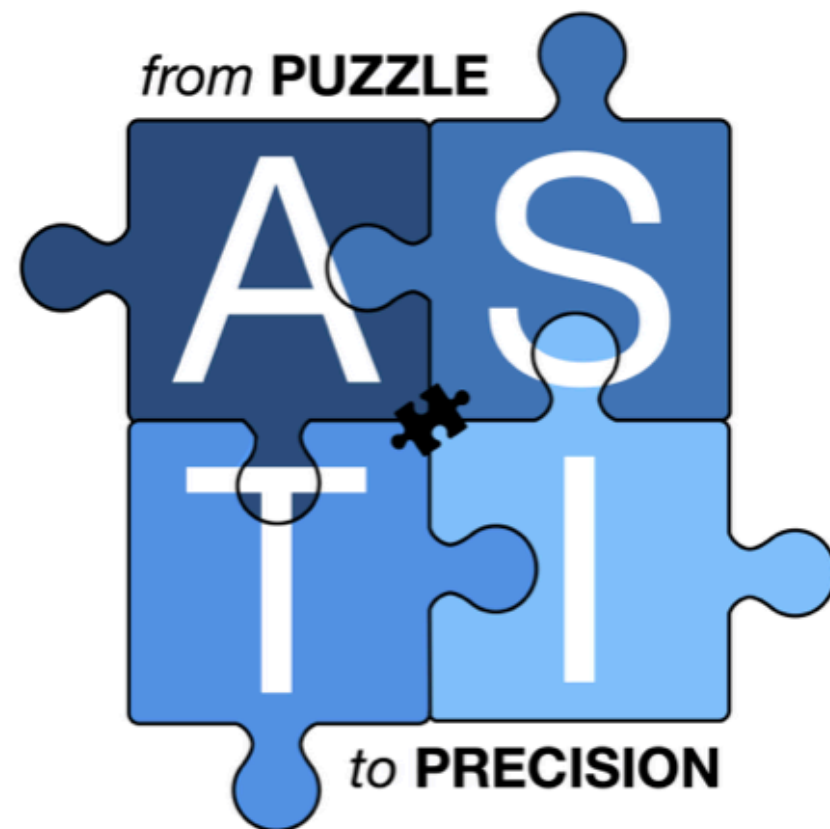
## Simulation of resonance search

- Measure in frequency steps of 100 MHz in a range of 40 GHz
- At each frequency spend 2-3 h
- Include up- and setting up times

- ➔ Easily exceed 10 weeks of beamtime
- ➔ This time can NOT be allocated at PSI
- ➔ Need improved theory prediction



## Muonic Atom Spectroscopy Theory Initiative



Theory prediction for 1S-HFS in  $\mu\text{H}$  needed soon **before** the experiment on the  $2 \times 10^{-5}$  level (1 GHz)

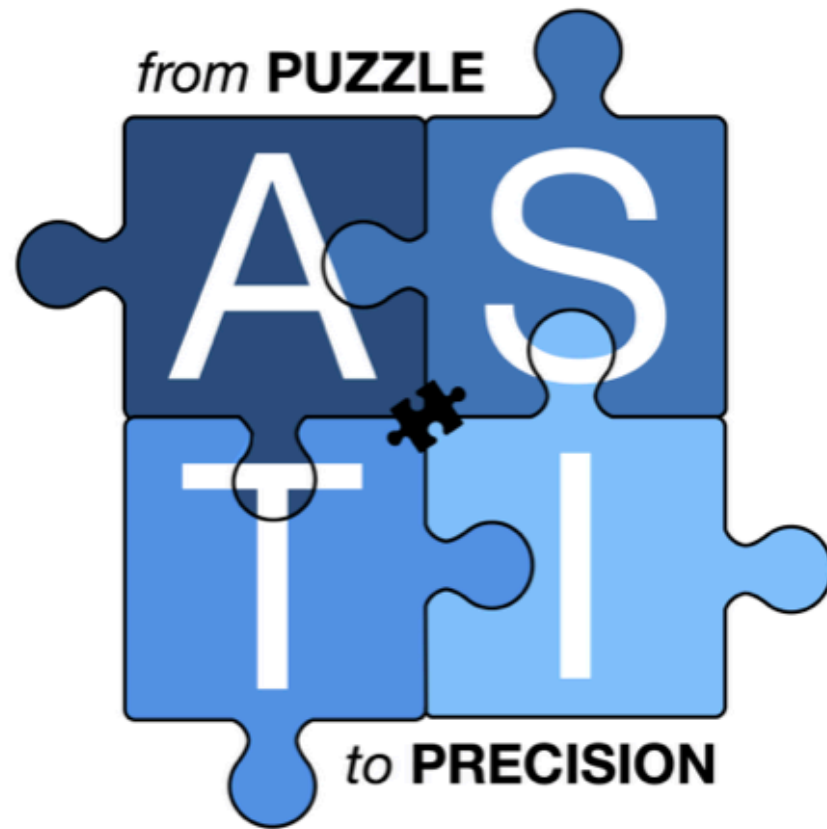
The experiment has the potential to reach the  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  level

Opens the way to test HFS in H  $< 1 \times 10^{-8}$  level

Opens the way for investigating the HFS splitting in other systems:  $\mu^3\text{He}^+$ ,  $\mu^6\text{Li}^{++}$

# First goal of the initiative

## Muonic Atom Spectroscopy Theory Initiative



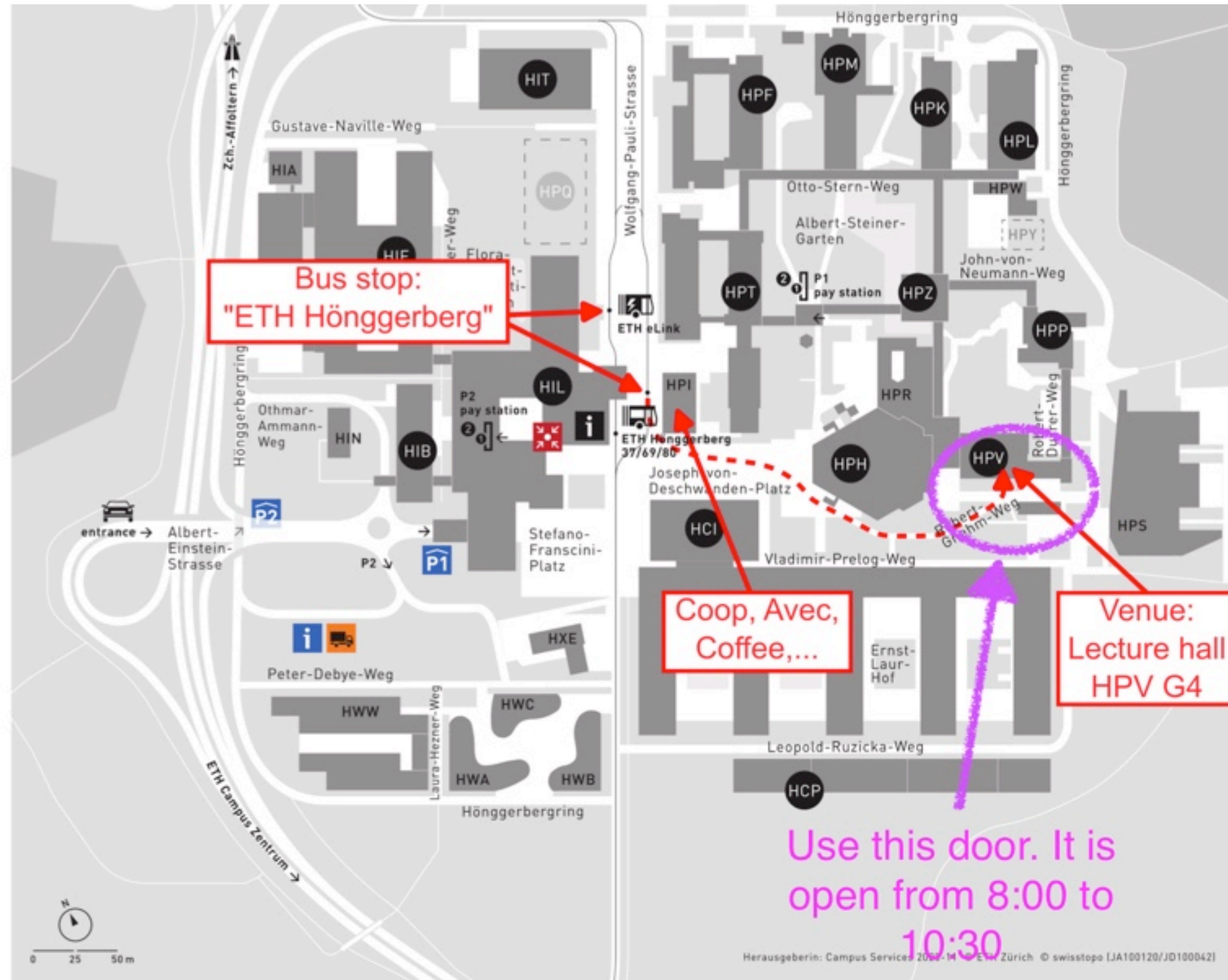
Standard Model prediction for the  $S$ -level hyperfine splitting in light muonic atoms

Muonic Atom Spectroscopy Theory Initiative  
(Dated: June 13, 2024)

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For tomorrow Saturday (door is open from 8:00 to 10:30 )





# Restaurant for this evening (Die Waid at 19:00)

