

Implementation of pion form factor in event generators

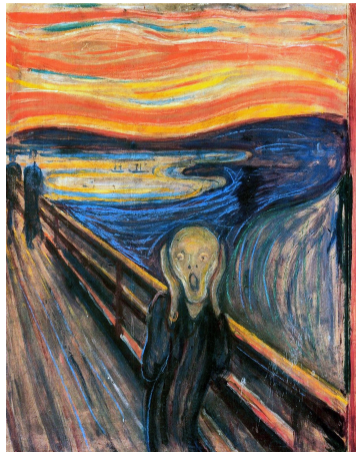
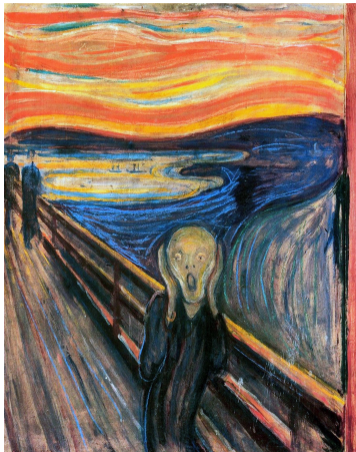
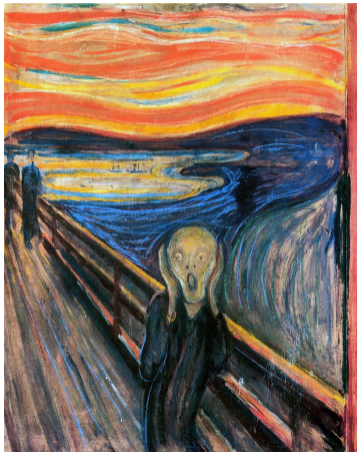
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The Evaluation of the Leading Hadronic Contribution to the Muon $g-2$

MITP Topical Workshop – 05 June 2024



Pions have an internal structure



- **From experimentalists:** A pion form factor parametrisation $F_\pi(q^2)$ from data (*Achim's talk*)
 - ↔ At LO the only formal requirement is $F_\pi(0) = 1$
- **From theorists:** A method to insert $F_\pi(q^2)$ in loop diagrams
 - Factorised sQED (*Pau's talk*)
 - ↔ G. Rodrigo, H. Czyz, J. H. Kuhn, M. Szopa, *Radiative return at NLO and the measurement of the hadronic cross-section in electron-positron annihilation*, Eur.Phys.J.C 24 (2002) 71-82
 - Dispersive method (*Peter's and Francesco's talk*)
 - ↔ G. Colangelo, M. Hoferichter, J. Monnard, J. Ruiz de Elvira, *Radiative corrections to the forward-backward asymmetry in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$* , JHEP 08 (2022) 295
 - GVMD model (*Fedor's talk*)
 - ↔ F. Ignatov, R. N. Lee, *Charge asymmetry in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ process*, PLB 833 (2022) 137283
- We need $F_\pi(q^2)$ not just $|F_\pi(q^2)|$ beyond factorised sQED

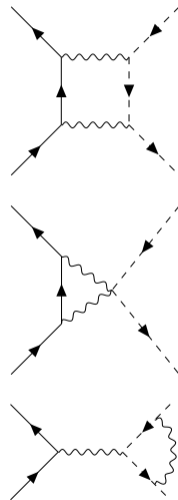
- **Factorised sQED:** Any $F_\pi(q^2)$ as long as $F_\pi(0) = 1$, only $|F_\pi|$ needed
- **Dispersive method:** Any $F_\pi(q^2)$ that respects the dispersive sum rule

$$F_\pi(q^2) = 1 - \frac{q^2}{\pi} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'} \frac{\text{Im}F_\pi(s')}{s' - q^2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4m_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'} \text{Im}F_\pi(s') = 1$$

- **GVMD model:** $F_\pi(q^2)$ must be written as a sum of BW functions

$$F_\pi(q^2) = \sum_{v=0}^N c_v \frac{\Lambda_v^2}{\Lambda_v^2 - q^2} \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{v=0}^N c_v = 1$$

Writing $F_\pi(q^2)$ in a propagator-like form allows to solve the loop integrals with $F_\pi(q^2)$ in each sQED vertex with standard techniques



Pion form factor for Strong2020 comparisons (1)

- We need to fix a common F_π parametrisation to compare generators w/o differences induced by different F_π
- Agreement on a sum of Gounaris-Sakurai (GS) functions BW_V^{GS} , very common in experiments
↪ G. J. Gounaris, J. J. Sakurai, *Finite width corrections to the vector meson dominance prediction for $\rho \rightarrow e^+ e^-$* , Phys. Rev. Lett. 21 (1968) 244-247

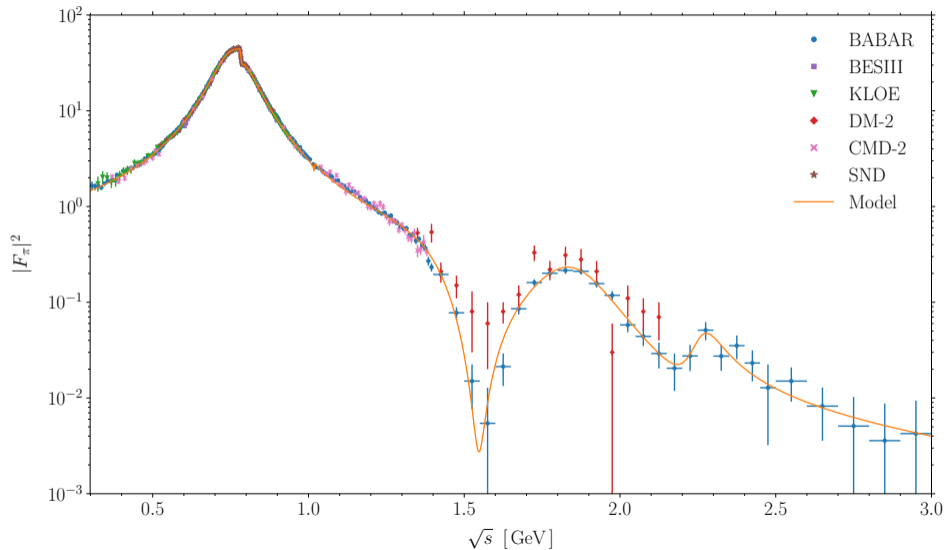
$$F_\pi(q^2) = \frac{BW_\rho^{GS}(q^2) \left[1 + (q^2/m_\omega^2) c_\omega BW_\omega(q^2) + (q^2/m_\phi^2) c_\phi BW_\phi(q^2) \right]}{1 + c_{\rho'} + c_{\rho''} + c_{\rho'''}} + \frac{c_{\rho'} BW_{\rho'}^{GS}(q^2) + c_{\rho''} BW_{\rho''}^{GS}(q^2) + c_{\rho'''} BW_{\rho'''}^{GS}(q^2)}{1 + c_{\rho'} + c_{\rho''} + c_{\rho'''}}$$

$$BW_V^{GS}(q^2) = \frac{m_V^2 + d(m_V) m_V \Gamma_V}{m_V^2 - q^2 + f(q^2, m_V, \Gamma_V) - i m_V \Gamma(q^2, m_V, \Gamma_V)} \quad v = \rho, \rho', \rho'', \rho'''$$

$$BW_V(q^2) = \frac{m_V^2}{m_V^2 - q^2 - i m_V \Gamma_V} \quad v = \omega, \phi$$

A huge thanks to Fedor!

Pion form factor for Strong2020 comparisons (2)



	ρ	ρ'	ρ''	ρ'''	ω	ϕ
m_v (MeV)	774.56	1485.9	1866.8	2264.5	782.48	1019.47
Γ_v (MeV)	148.32	373.60	303.34	113.27	8.55	4.25
$ c_v $	-	0.14104	0.0614	0.0047	0.00158	0.00045
φ_v (rad)	-	3.7797	1.429	0.921	0.075	2.888

- *“We do not claim that this expression for $F_\pi(q^2)$ is a proper combination of all experimental data. It is simply a fixed parameterisation inspired by real data and mainly serves the purpose of allowing generator comparisons without impact from pion form factor variations.”*
- Data from BaBar, BES III, CMD-2, DM-2, KLOE, SND, but not CMD-3
- The quality of the fit was sacrificed to ensure the dispersive sum rule (accuracy $\sim 10^{-5}$)
- Use it for the GVMD is not straightforward, MCGPJ approach for IFI:

$$|F_\pi(s)|^2 (F_\pi(q_1^2)F_\pi(q_2^2) - F_\pi(s)) / F_\pi(s) \longrightarrow |F_\pi^{\text{GS}}(s)|^2 (F_\pi^{\text{BW}}(q_1^2)F_\pi^{\text{BW}}(q_2^2) - F_\pi^{\text{BW}}(s)) / F_\pi^{\text{BW}}(s)$$

Uncertainty from different approaches

