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Fourth-order magnetic moment of the electron / Petermann, Andreas

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A. PETERMANN

HELVETICA PHYSICA ACTA
1957. Vol. 30. Fasc. 5, p. 407-408**Fourth order magnetic moment of the electron**by **A. Petermann.**CERN. Theoretical Study Division. Institute for theoretical Physics. Copenhagen.
(17. VIII. 1957.)

In connection with the upper and lower bounds analysis done by the author¹⁾, which indicated a clear discrepancy with the Karplus and Kroll's result for the 4th order magnetic moment²⁾, we have performed an analytic evaluation of the five independent diagrams contributing to this moment in fourth order*). The results are the following:

$$\mu_{\text{I}} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{13}{36} \pi^2 + \frac{5}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{5}{6} \pi^2 \text{Log } 2 \right) = -0.467 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}. \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_{\text{II}_a} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{48} + \frac{\pi^2}{18} \right) = 0.778 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}. \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{II}_c} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(-\frac{67}{24} + \frac{\pi^2}{18} - \frac{1}{2} \zeta(3) + \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 \text{Log } 2 - \frac{1}{2} \text{Log } \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \right) = \\ -0.564 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \text{Log } \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_{\text{II}_d} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{24} - \frac{\pi^2}{18} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Log } \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2} \right) = -0.090 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \text{Log } \frac{\lambda^2}{m^2}. \quad (4)$$

$$\mu_{\text{II}_e} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{119}{36} - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right) = 0.016 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}. \quad (5)$$

$$\mu_{\text{total}}^{(4)} = \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{197}{144} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{3}{4} \zeta(3) - \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 \text{Log } 2 \right) = -0.328 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}. \quad (6)$$

Compared with the values given in their original paper by KARPLUS and KROLL, one can see that two terms were in error: μ_{I} differs by

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \frac{1}{32} = 0.031 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2};$$

$$\mu_{\text{II}_c} \text{ by } \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{32}{3} - \frac{61}{8} \pi^2 + \frac{17}{2} \pi^2 \text{Log } 2 - \frac{109}{4} \zeta(3) \right) = 2.614 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}.$$

The three other terms check. The error in μ_{I} remained of course undetected in the upper and lower bound analysis owing to its small-

*) The terminology of ref. 2 is used throughout this paper.

ness. But the large discrepancy in μ_{IIC} was that pin-pointed out in the previous paper.

A summary of the most important electromagnetic observables, the theoretical values of which are modified by the new value of the magnetic moment, is now given:

$$\text{Moment of the electron: } \frac{\mu_e}{\mu_0} = 1.0011596 = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} - 0.328 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2}.$$

FRANKEN and LIEBES' value for it: $\mu_e/\mu_0 = 1.001167 \pm 0.000005^*$).
 g -factor of the μ -meson (electromagnetic):

$$2 (1.0011654) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + 0.75 \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \right).$$

Last Lederman's value: $2 (1.0021 \pm 0.0008)^*$).

$2^2 S_{1/2} - 2^2 P_{1/2}$ (Hydrogen): (1057.94 ± 0.15) Mc/s; observed:
 (1057.77 ± 0.10) Mc/s.

$2^2 S_{1/2} - 2^2 P_{1/2}$ (Deuterium): (1059.22 ± 0.15) Mc/s; observed:
 (1059.00 ± 0.10) Mc/s.

Fine structure constant: $1/\alpha = 137.0384$; (previously: 137.0365).

The new fourth order correction given here is in agreement with:

a) The upper and lower bounds given by the author¹).

b) A calculation using a different method, performed by C. SOMMERFIELD³).

c) A recalculation done by N. M. KRÖLL and collaborators^{*}).

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References.

- ¹) A. PETERMANN. Nuclear Physics **3**, 689 (1957) and Nuclear Physics in the press.
- ²) R. KARPLUS and N. M. KRÖLL, Phys. Rev. **77**, 536 (1950).
- ³) C. SOMMERFIELD, Phys. Rev. In the press.

*) Private Communication.