

Two-photon form factors of the peseudoscalar mesons in Phokhara Monte Carlo generator

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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Model
- 3 Fit the model parameters
- 4 HLBL contribution to g-2 of the muon
- 5 Implementation in PHOKHARA
- 6 Final remarks

- Monte Carlo generators base on reliable models are needed for data analysis and feasibility study.
- The knowledge of the transition form factors is important for calculation of hadronic light-by-light scattering part of anomalous magnetic moment of the muon.

$$\begin{aligned} a_\mu^{SM} &= 11659181.00 \pm 3.62 \\ a_\mu^{exp} &= 11659209.10 \pm 6.33 \end{aligned}$$

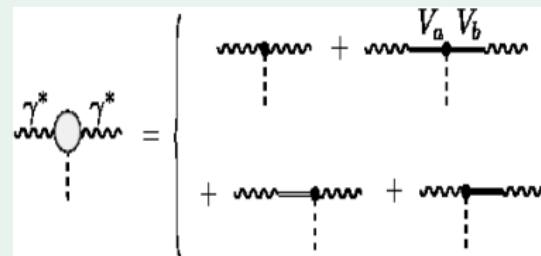
$$a_\mu^{exp} - a_\mu^{SM} = 28.1 \pm 7.3$$

$$a_\mu^{SM} = a_\mu^{QED} + a_\mu^{EW} + a_\mu^{had}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_\mu^{had,HO} &= -9.83 \pm 0.04 \\ a_\mu^{had,LO} &= 692.23 \pm 2.54 \\ a_\mu^{had,LBL} &= 9.80 \pm 2.60 \end{aligned}$$

Thomas Teubner talk on International Workshop on e^+e^- collisions from Phi to Psi 2017 in Mainz.
 Muon g-2 Collaboration (G.W. Bennett et al.), Phys. Rev. D 73, 072003 (2006) [hep-ex/0602035].

$\gamma^* \gamma^* \mathcal{P}$ transition



$$\mathcal{L}_{\gamma V} = -e \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{V_i} \partial_\mu B_\nu \left(\rho_i^{\tilde{\mu}\nu} + \frac{1}{3} \textcolor{red}{F}_{\omega_i} \tilde{\omega}_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \textcolor{red}{F}_{\phi_i} \tilde{\phi}_i^{\mu\nu} \right), \quad \tilde{V}_{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial_\mu V_\nu - \partial_\nu V_\mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\gamma\gamma\mathcal{P}} &= \frac{-e^2 N_c}{24\pi^2 \mathbf{f}_\pi} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial_\mu B_\nu \partial_\alpha B_\beta \left[\pi^0 + \eta \left(\frac{5}{3} \textcolor{red}{C_q} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \textcolor{red}{C_s} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \eta' \left(\frac{5}{3} \textcolor{red}{C'_q} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \textcolor{red}{C'_s} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

J. Prades, Z. Phys. C 63 (1994) 491 Erratum: [Z. Phys. C 11 (1999) 571] doi:10.1007/BF01580330 [hep-ph/9302246].
 H. Czyz, S. Ivashyn, A. Korchin and O. Shekhtsova, Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 094010 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.85.094010 [arXiv:1202.1171 [hep-ph]].

$$\mathcal{L}_{V\gamma\pi^0} = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{4\sqrt{2}e\mathbf{h}\mathbf{V}_i}{3f_\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial^\alpha B^\beta \left(\rho_i^\mu + 3\mathbf{H}_{\omega_i} \omega_i^\mu - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{A}_i^{\pi\mathbf{0}} \phi_i^\mu \right) \partial^\nu \pi^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{VV\pi^0} &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{4\sigma\mathbf{V}_i}{f_\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \left[\frac{1}{\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}} \pi^0 \partial^\mu \omega_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \rho_i^\beta + \frac{3(\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i} \mathbf{H}_{\omega_i} - 1 - \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi\mathbf{0}})}{2\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}^2} \pi^0 \partial^\mu \omega_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \omega_i^\beta \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{3(\mathbf{A}_i^{\pi\mathbf{0}} - \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi\mathbf{0}}/\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i})}{4\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}} \pi^0 \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \phi_i^\beta - \frac{3\mathbf{A}_{\phi\omega_i}^{\pi\mathbf{0}}}{\sqrt{2}\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}} \pi^0 \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \omega_i^\beta \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{V\gamma\eta} = - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{4\sqrt{2}e\mathbf{h}\mathbf{V}_i}{3f_\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \partial^\alpha B^\beta \left[(3\rho_i^\mu + \omega_i^\mu) \mathbf{C}_q + 2\phi_i^\mu \mathbf{C}_s - \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{C}_q - \mathbf{C}_s \right) \mathbf{A}_i^\eta \phi_i^\mu \right] \partial^\nu \eta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{VV\eta} &= - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{4\sigma\mathbf{V}_i}{f_\pi} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \eta \left[(\partial^\mu \rho_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \rho_i^\beta + \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}} \partial^\mu \omega_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \omega_i^\beta) \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{C}_q - \frac{9\mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta}{\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}^2} \partial^\mu \omega_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \omega_i^\beta \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}} \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \phi_i^\beta \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{C}_s - \frac{9\mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta}{2\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}^2} \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \phi_i^\beta + \frac{\mathbf{A}_i^\eta}{6\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}} \left(\frac{15}{2} \mathbf{C}_q - \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{C}_s \right) \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \phi_i^\beta - \frac{9\sqrt{2}\mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta}{\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i}\mathbf{F}_{\phi_i}} \partial^\mu \phi_i^\nu \partial^\alpha \omega_i^\beta \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta' : \mathbf{C}_q \rightarrow \mathbf{C}'_q, \quad \mathbf{C}_s \rightarrow -\mathbf{C}'_s, \quad \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\eta'} = 0, \quad \mathbf{A}_i^\eta \rightarrow \mathbf{A}_i^{\eta'}$$

Two-photon form factor for π^0

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{\gamma^* \gamma^* \pi^0}(t_1, t_2) = & -\frac{N_c}{12\pi^2 f_\pi} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{4\sqrt{2}\mathbf{h}_{V_i} \mathbf{f}_{V_i}}{3f_\pi} t_1 \left(D_{\rho_i}(t_1) + \mathbf{F}_{\omega_i} \mathbf{H}_{\omega_i} D_{\omega_i}(t_1) + \mathbf{A}_i^{\pi 0} \mathbf{F}_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_1) \right) \\
 & + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{4\sqrt{2}\mathbf{h}_{V_i} \mathbf{f}_{V_i}}{3f_\pi} t_2 \left(D_{\rho_i}(t_2) + \mathbf{F}_{\omega_i} \mathbf{H}_{\omega_i} D_{\omega_i}(t_2) + \mathbf{A}_i^{\pi 0} \mathbf{F}_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \right) \\
 & - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{4\sigma_{V_i} \mathbf{f}_{V_i}^2}{3f_\pi} t_1 t_2 \left(D_{\rho_i}(t_2) D_{\omega_i}(t_1) + D_{\rho_i}(t_1) D_{\omega_i}(t_2) + (\mathbf{A}_i^{\pi 0} \mathbf{F}_{\phi_i} - \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi 0}) D_{\phi_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \right) \\
 & + (\mathbf{F}_{\omega_i} \mathbf{H}_{\omega_i} - 1 - \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi 0}) D_{\omega_i}(t_1) D_{\omega_i}(t_2) + \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi 0} (D_{\omega_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) + D_{\omega_i}(t_2) D_{\phi_i}(t_1))
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{H}_{\omega_i}, \mathbf{F}_{\phi_i} = 1, \mathbf{A}_{\omega\phi_i}^{\pi 0} = 0$ for $i = 2, 3, \mathbf{A}_3^{\pi 0} = 0$. The \mathbf{D}_{V_i} - vector meson propagators.

H. Czyz, S. Ivashyn, A. Korchin and O. Shekhovtsova, Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 094010 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.85.094010 [arXiv:1202.1171 [hep-ph]].

Two-photon form factors for η (η')

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{\gamma^* \gamma^* \eta}(t_1, t_2) &= -\frac{N_c}{12\pi^2 f_\pi} \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{4\sqrt{2} h_{V_i} f_{V_i}}{3f_\pi} t_1 \left(\left(3C_q D_{\rho_i}(t_1) + \frac{1}{3} F_{\omega_i} C_q D_{\omega_i}(t_1) - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s F_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_1) \right) + \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) A_i^\eta F_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_1) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{4\sqrt{2} h_{V_i} f_{V_i}}{3f_\pi} t_2 \left(\left(3C_q D_{\rho_i}(t_2) + \frac{1}{3} C_q F_{\omega_i} D_{\omega_i}(t_2) - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s F_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \right) + \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) A_i^\eta F_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \right) \\
&- \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{8\sigma_{V_i} f_{V_i}^2}{f_\pi} t_1 t_2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} C_q D_{\rho_i}(t_1) D_{\rho_i}(t_2) + \frac{1}{18} F_{\omega_i} C_q D_{\omega_i}(t_1) D_{\omega_i}(t_2) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} C_s F_{\phi_i} D_{\phi_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{A_i^\eta F_{\phi_i}}{6} \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) D_{\phi_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) - A_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta D_{\phi_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) \\
&\quad \left. - A_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta D_{\omega_i}(t_1) D_{\omega_i}(t_2) + A_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta \left(D_{\omega_i}(t_1) D_{\phi_i}(t_2) + D_{\omega_i}(t_2) D_{\phi_i}(t_1) \right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\gamma^* \gamma^* \eta}(t_1, t_2) = F_{\gamma^* \gamma^* \eta'}(t_1, t_2) \Big|_{C_q \rightarrow C'_q, C_s \rightarrow -C'_s}$$

$H_{\omega_i}, F_{\phi_i} = 1, A_{\omega\phi_i}^\eta = 0$ for $i = 2, 3, A_3^\eta = 0, A_3^{\eta'} = 0$. The D_{V_i} - vector meson propagators.

H. Czyz, S. Ivashyn, A. Korchin and O. Shekhovtsova, Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 094010 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.85.094010 [arXiv:1202.1171 [hep-ph]].

Asymptotic behavior

$$\lim_{t_1 \rightarrow \pm\infty} \mathbf{F}_{\gamma^*\gamma^*\mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{t}_1, \mathbf{t}_2) \Big|_{t_2=const} = 0$$

$$-\frac{N_c}{4\pi^2} + 4\sqrt{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 h_{V_i} f_{V_i} (1 + F_{\omega_i} H_{\omega_i} + A_i^\pi {}^0 F_{\phi_i}) = 0,$$

$$\sqrt{2}h_{V_i} f_{V_i} - \sigma_{V_i} f_{V_i}^2 = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$-\frac{N_c}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) + 4\sqrt{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 h_{V_i} f_{V_i} \left[(3C_q + \frac{1}{3} F_{\omega_i} C_q - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s F_{\phi_i}) + \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s \right) A_i^\eta F_{\phi_i} \right] = 0,$$

$$-\frac{N_c}{4\pi^2} \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s' \right) + 4\sqrt{2} \sum_{i=1}^3 h_{V_i} f_{V_i} \left[(3C_q' + \frac{1}{3} F_{\omega_i} C_q' + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s' F_{\phi_i}) + \left(\frac{5}{3} C_q' + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} C_s' \right) A_i^\eta' F_{\phi_i} \right] = 0.$$

We have chosen $\sigma_{V_1} f_{V_1}^2, \sigma_{V_2} f_{V_2}^2, \sigma_{V_3} f_{V_3}^2, h_{V_3} f_{V_3}, A_2^\eta, A_2^{\eta'}$ to be determined by using asymptotic relations
 G. P. Lepage and S. J. Brodsky, Phys. Rev. D 22 (1980) 2157. doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.22.2157

Fit the model parameters

Data in space-like region: BELLE, CLEO, CELLO, BaBar, BaBar - $F_{\gamma^* \gamma^* \pi^0}$

Data in time-like region: SND, CMD2, A2, BESIII, KLOE-2

Decay widths: $V \rightarrow e^+ e^-$, $V \rightarrow P\gamma$, $P \rightarrow V\gamma$, $P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

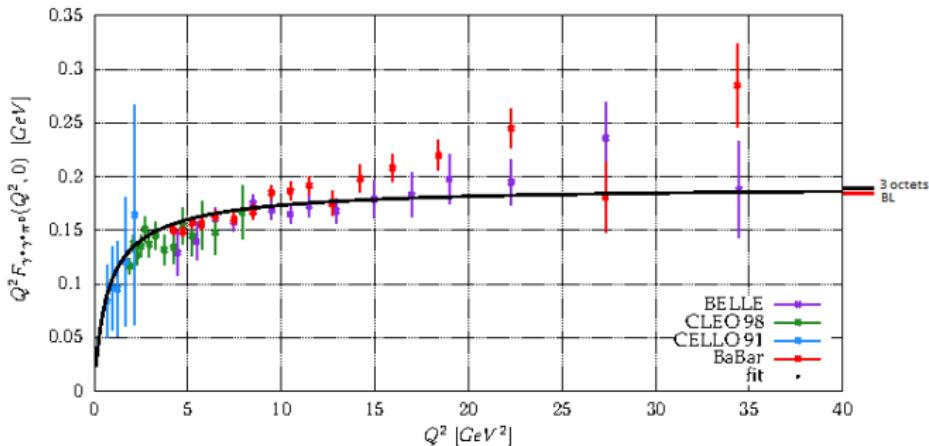
16 parameters: h_{V_1} , $A_1^{\pi^0}$, $A_2^{\pi^0}$, $h_{V_2} f_{V_2}$, A_1^η , $A_1^{\eta'}$, f_{V_1} , H_{ω_1} , F_{ω_1} , F_{ϕ_1} , $A_{\phi\omega_1}^{\pi^0}$, $A_{\phi\omega_1}^\eta$, C_q , C_s , C'_q , C'_s

$$\chi^2 = 429.60$$

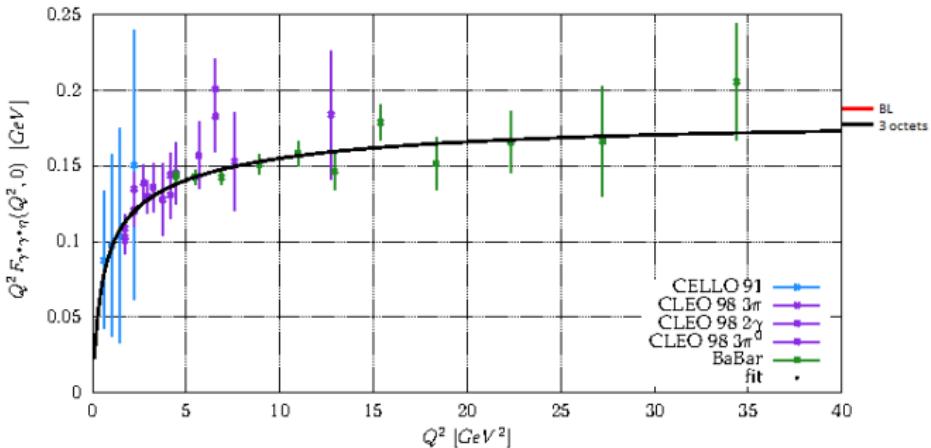
$$d.o.f = 527$$

Width	exp [GeV]	th [GeV]
$\Gamma(\rho \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$	$(7.04 \pm 0.06) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$7.05 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Gamma(\rho \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma)$	$(8.9 \pm 1.2) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$6.05 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$	$(6.0 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-7}$	$6.05 \cdot 10^{-7}$
$\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma)$	$(7.0 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$7.66 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$	$(1.26 \pm 0.02) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$1.275 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma)$	$(5.4 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5.64 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Gamma(\rho \rightarrow \eta \gamma)$	$(4.5 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$3.91 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \eta \gamma)$	$(3.9 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.72 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow \eta \gamma)$	$(5.6 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$5.71 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma(\phi \rightarrow \eta' \gamma)$	$(2.67 \pm 0.09) \cdot 10^{-7}$	$2.66 \cdot 10^{-7}$
$\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \rho \gamma)$	$(5.8 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-5}$	$5.19 \cdot 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$	$(5.4 \pm 0.5) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$5.16 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	$(7.6 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-9}$	$7.73 \cdot 10^{-9}$
$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	$(5.2 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-7}$	$4.99 \cdot 10^{-7}$
$\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	$(4.4 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.61 \cdot 10^{-6}$

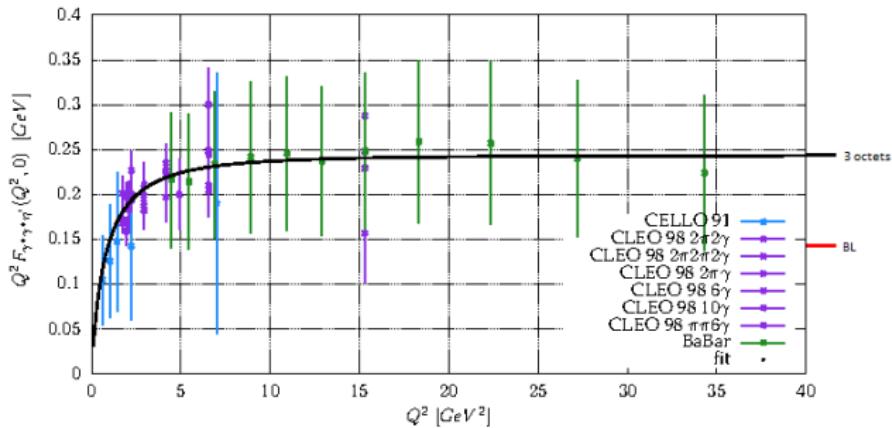
Transition form factor $\gamma^* \gamma^* \pi^0$ compared to the data



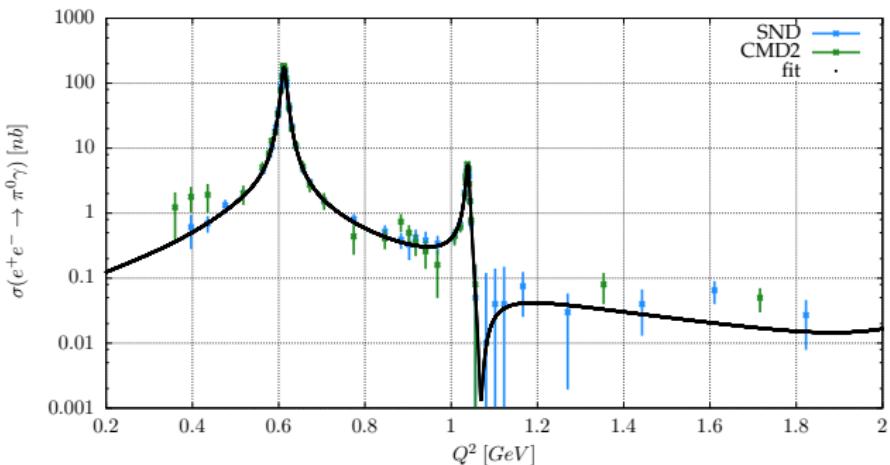
Transition form factor $\gamma^* \gamma^* \eta$ compared to the data



Transition form factor $\gamma^* \gamma \eta'$ compared to the data



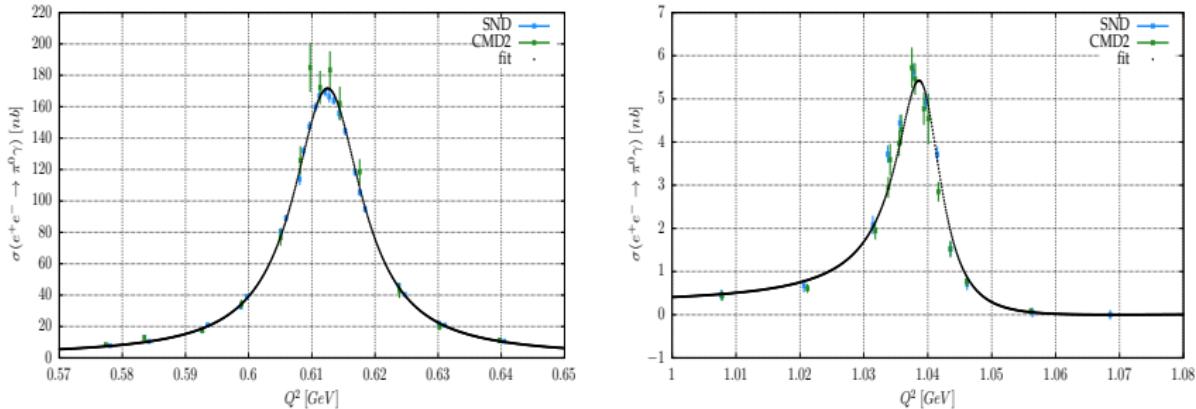
Experimental data for $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma)$ compared to the model predictions



R. R. Akhmetshin *et al.* [CMD-2 Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B **605** (2005) 26 doi:[10.1016/j.physletb.2004.11.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2004.11.020) [[hep-ex/0409030](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0409030)].

M. N. Achasov *et al.* [SND Collaboration], Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) no.9, 092001 doi:[10.1103/PhysRevD.93.092001](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.93.092001) [[arXiv:1601.08061 \[hep-ex\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/1601.08061)].

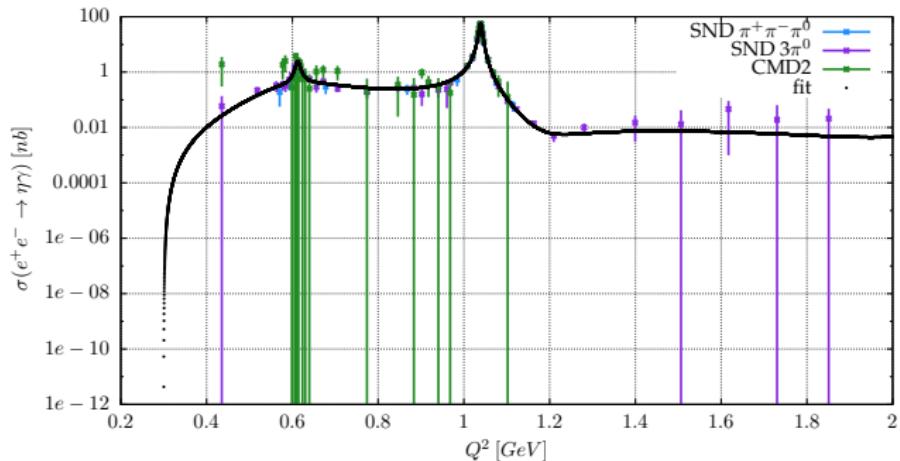
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[arXiv:1601.08061 [hep-ex]].

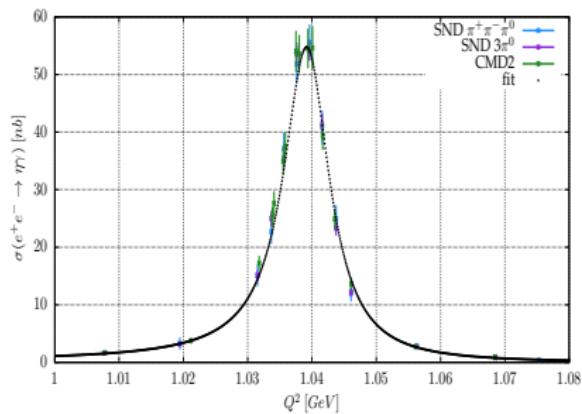
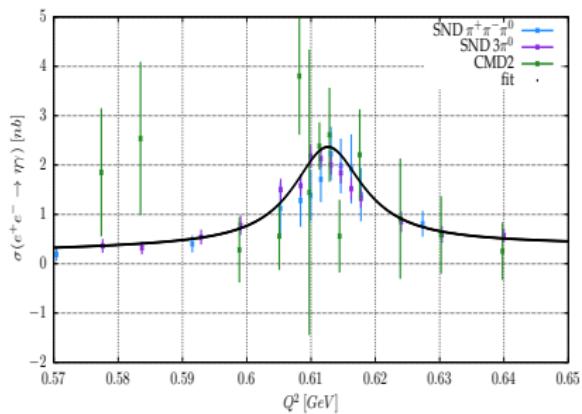
Experimental data for $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\gamma)$ compared to the model predictions



R. R. Akhmetshin *et al.* [CMD-2 Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B **605** (2005) 26 doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2004.11.020
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M. N. Achasov *et al.* [SND Collaboration], Phys. Rev. D **93** (2016) no.9, 092001 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.93.092001
[arXiv:1601.08061 [hep-ex]].

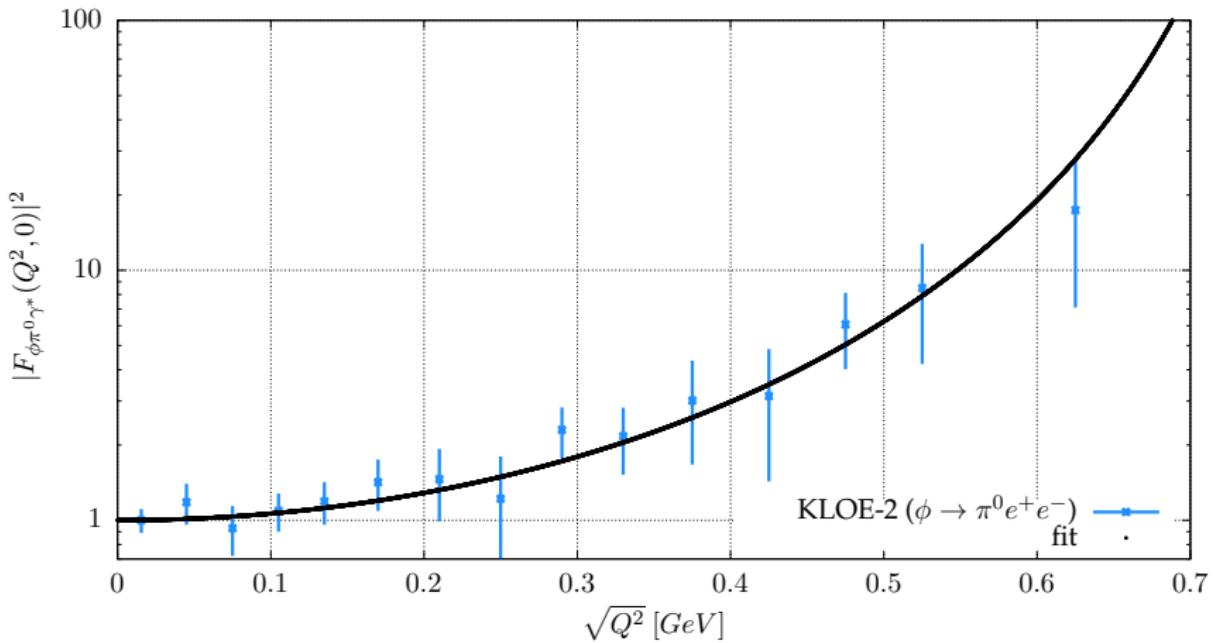
Experimental data for $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\gamma)$ compared to the model predictions



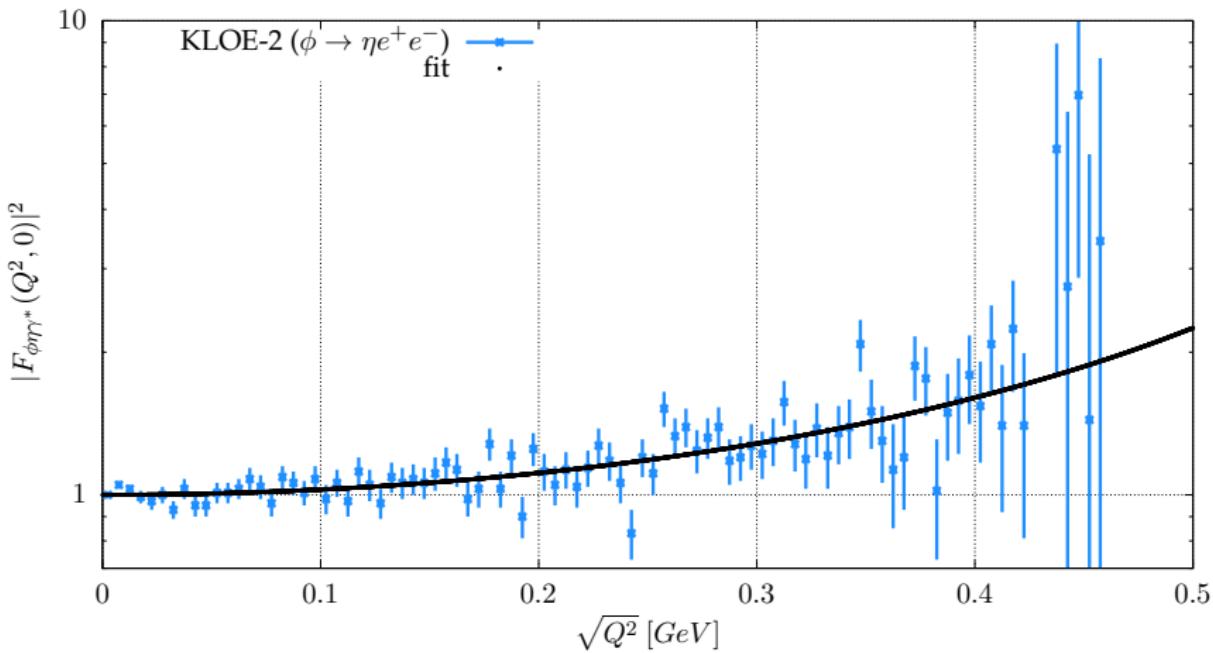
R. R. Akhmetshin *et al.* [CMD-2 Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B **605** (2005) 26 doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2004.11.020
[\[hep-ex/0409030\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0409030).

M. N. Achasov *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D **74** (2006) 014016 doi:10.1103/PhysRevD.74.014016 [\[hep-ex/0605109\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0605109).

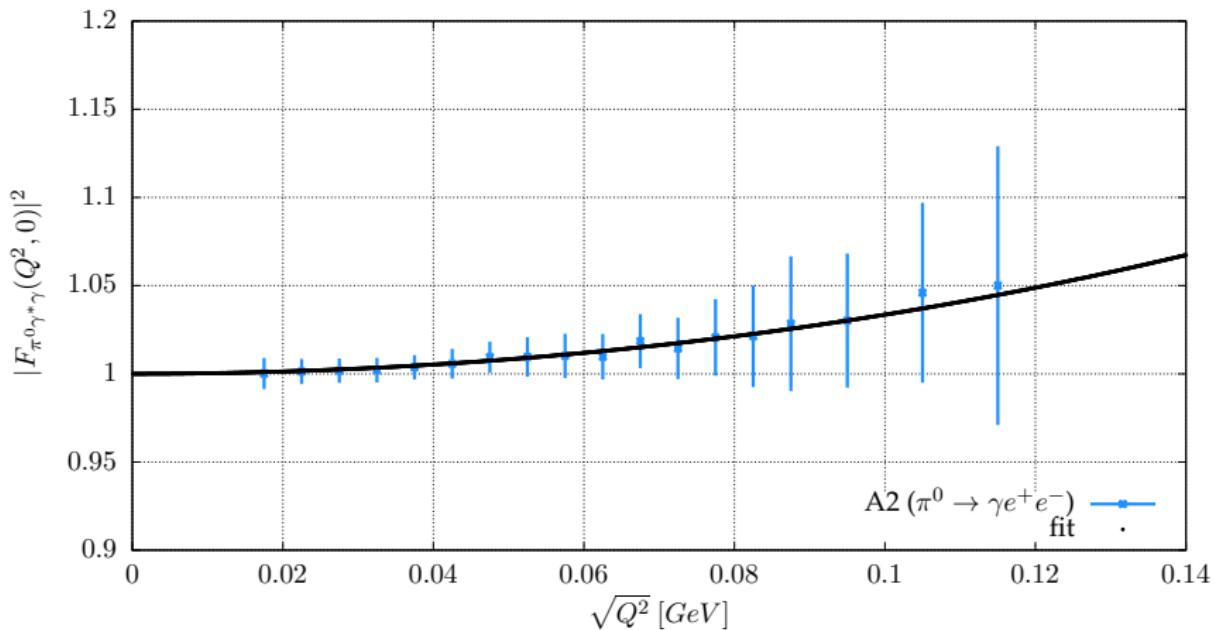
Form factor $\phi\pi^0\gamma^*$ compared to the data



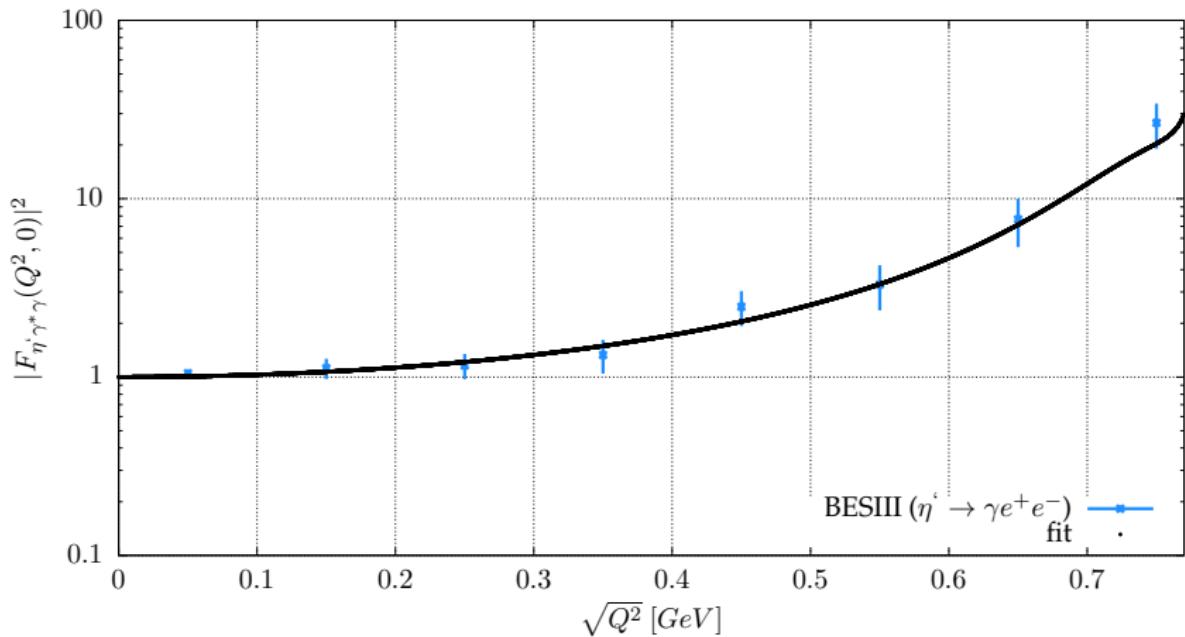
Form factor $\phi\eta\gamma^*$ compared to the data



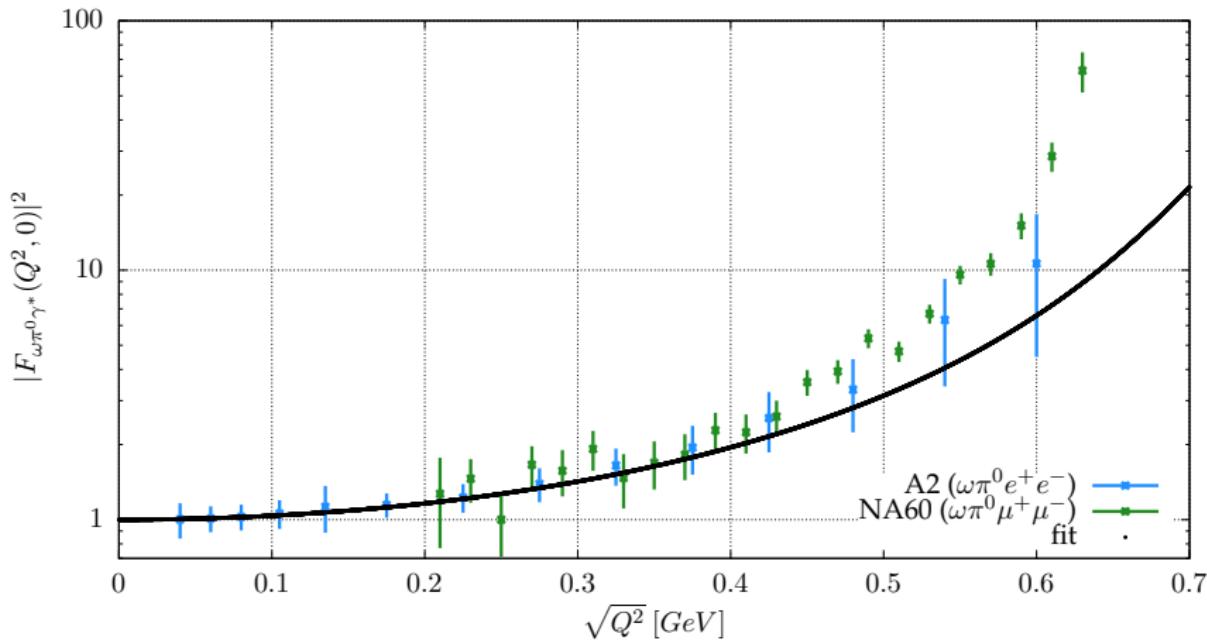
Form factor $\pi^0\gamma\gamma^*$ compared to the data



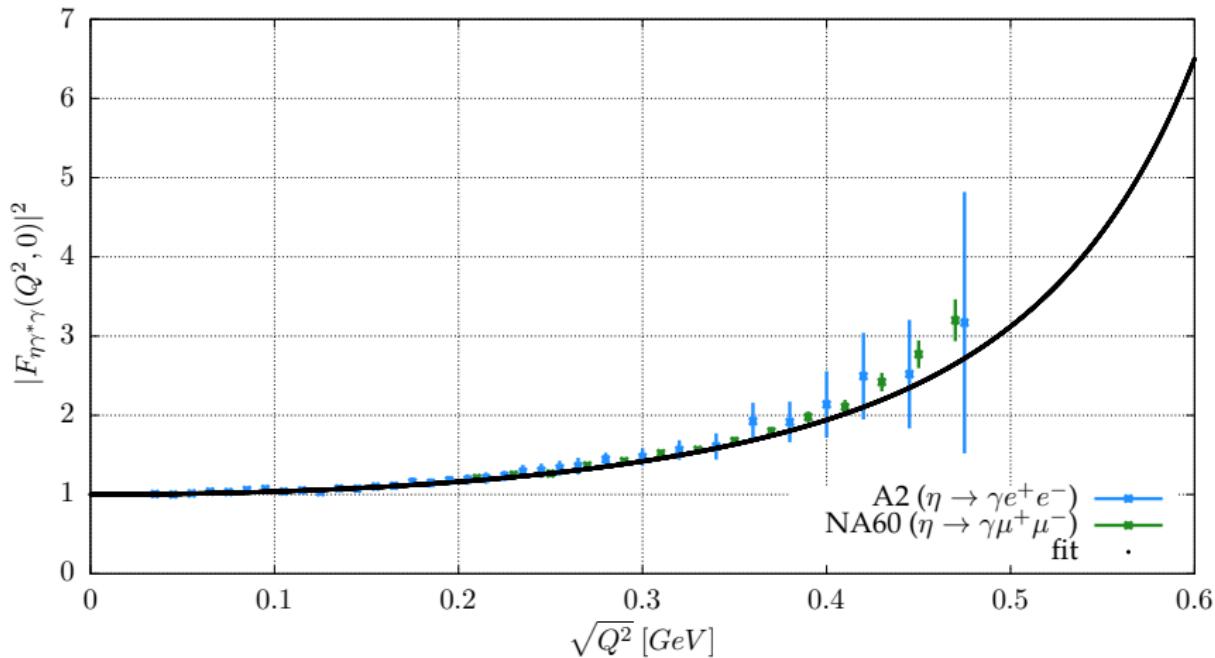
Form factor $\eta' \gamma\gamma^*$ compared to the data



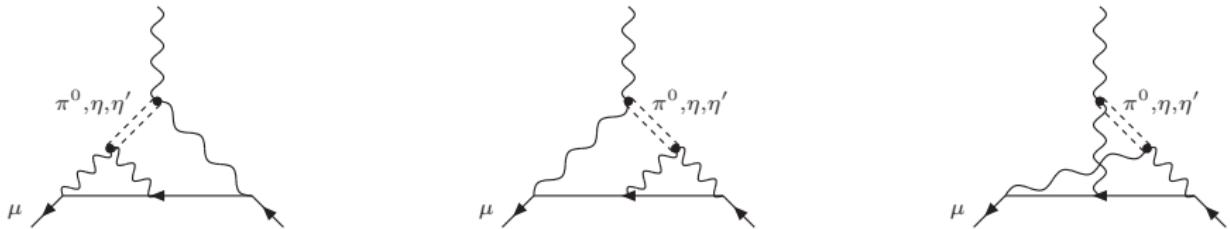
Form factor $\omega\pi^0\gamma^*$ compared to the data



Form factor $\eta\gamma\gamma^*$ compared to the data



HLBL contribution to g-2 of the muon



$$a_{\mu}^{LbL;P} = \frac{2\alpha^3}{3\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dQ_1 dQ_2 \int_{-1}^{+1} dt \sqrt{1-t^2} Q_1^3 Q_2^3 [F_1 P_6 I_1(Q_1, Q_2, t) + F_2 P_7 I_2(Q_1, Q_2, t)]$$

F. Jegerlehner and A. Nyffeler, Phys. Rept. **477** (2009) 1 doi:10.1016/j.physrep.2009.04.003 [arXiv:0902.3360 [hep-ph]].

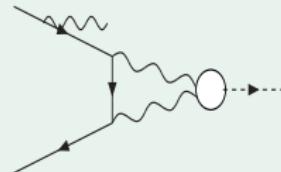
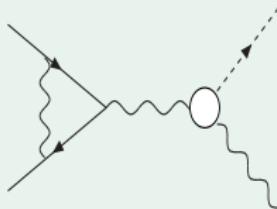
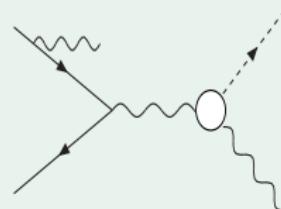
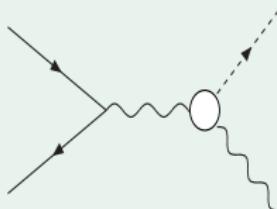
HLBL contribution to g-2 of the muon

Model	$a_\mu^{\pi^0}$	a_μ^η	$a_\mu^{\eta'}$	a_μ^{PS}
this work	59.07 ± 0.18	13.52 ± 0.10	12.95 ± 0.09	85.54 ± 0.37
[21]	57.4 ± 6.0	13.4 ± 1.6	11.9 ± 1.4	82.7 ± 6.4
[25]	58 ± 10	13 ± 1	12 ± 1	83 ± 12
[26]	76.5 ± 6.5	18 ± 1.4	18 ± 1.5	114 ± 10
[23, 27]	72 ± 12	14.5 ± 4.8	12.5 ± 4.2	99 ± 16
[7]	-	-	-	85 ± 13
[13]	$62.7 - 66.8$	-	-	-
[20]	65.0 ± 8.3	-	-	-

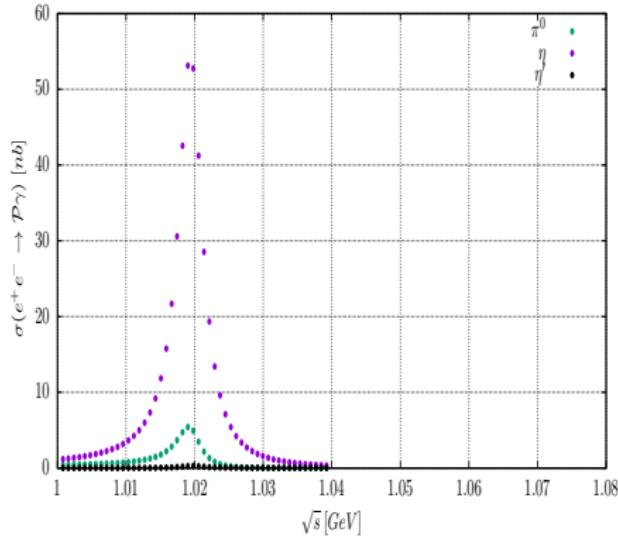
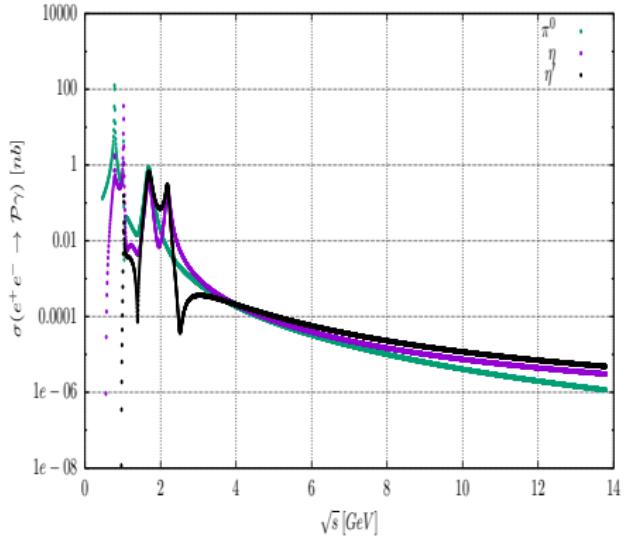
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Implementation in PHOKHARA

- Scan mode in NLO
- Radiative return in LO



The model predictions for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\gamma$ cross section.



Final remarks

- The transition form factors of the pseudoscalar mesons have been constructed with parameters fitted to the experimental data in the time-like and space-like region.
- The model has been implemented in MC generator Phokhara, which allows for making predictions of $e^+e^- \rightarrow P\gamma$ cross section.
- HLBL contribution to g-2 of the muon has been calculated

η - η' mixing parameters

$$C_q = \frac{f_\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left(\frac{1}{f_8} \cos \theta_0 - \frac{1}{f_0} \sqrt{2} \sin \theta_8 \right)$$

$$C_s = \frac{f_\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left(\frac{1}{f_8} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta_0 + \frac{1}{f_0} \sin \theta_8 \right)$$

$$C'_q = \frac{f_\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left(\frac{1}{f_0} \sqrt{2} \cos \theta_8 + \frac{1}{f_8} \sin \theta_0 \right)$$

$$C'_s = \frac{f_\pi}{\sqrt{3} \cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left(\frac{1}{f_0} \cos \theta_8 - \frac{1}{f_8} \sqrt{2} \sin \theta_0 \right)$$

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