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Applying Bayesian Inference to Galileon Solutions of the Muon Problem

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We derive corrections to atomic energy levels from disformal couplings in Galileon theories. Through Bayesian inference, we constrain the cut-off radii and Galileon scale via these corrections. To connect different atomic systems, we assume the various cut-off radii related by a 1-parameter family of solutions. This introduces a new parameter α which is also constrained. In this model, we predict shifts to muonic helium of $\delta E_{He^3} = 1.97^{+9.28}_{-1.87}$ meV and $\delta E_{He^4} = 1.69^{+9.25}_{-1.61}$ meV as well as for true muonium, $\delta E_{TM} = 0.06^{+0.46}_{-0.05}$ meV.

I. INTRODUCTION

Measurements in muon physics [1–4] have shown discrepancies with theoretical calculations. This “muon problem” could signal *lepton universality* violation from beyond standard model (BSM) physics. A stronger muon coupling to new physics is sensible from effective field theory (EFT). Suppose the EFT has a cutoff scale Λ . Then, observables should scale as powers of m_l/Λ . This is analogous to the enhancement of weak interactions in muonic systems [5].

Disformal scalar couplings can arise in Galileon theories currently being investigated in modified gravity scenarios [6, 7]. The disformal coupling to matter allow for quantum loop corrections to atomic energy levels. This opens up the tantalizing possibility gravitational effects resolve the radii discrepancies [2, 4]. It is necessary to include chameleon interactions to avoid constraints from astrophysical and colliders [8]. These interactions, as will be discussed below, introduce a mechanism for regularizing the divergence and explaining the origin of the Galileon radius.

Due to the highly-singular nature of the disformal scalar interaction, a particle-dependent cut-off radius r_i for the Galileon interaction had to be introduced to render the $2s - 2p$ Lamb shift finite. Brax and Burrage assumed r_i was equal to the particle charge radius $\sqrt{\langle r_{ch}^2 \rangle_i}$ [8], but only considered bound states with nuclei. In [9], this assumption was applied to purely leptonic bound states (e.g. e^+e^- , $e^-\mu^+$). The leptonic r_i consistent with the muonic hydrogen discrepancy was found to be experimentally ruled out. Therefore $r_i = \sqrt{\langle r_{ch}^2 \rangle_i}$ is inconsistent with data.

Removing this constraint, the relation between r_i of different particles is must be specified some other way. The nonperturbative nature of the Galileon field makes computing r_i from first principles difficult. In this work, we instead introduce a phenomenological 1-parameter relationship between r_i of different particles. In [9], it was seen that using the Lamb shift of multiple atoms is unable to break the degeneracy between r_i and M in param-

eter space. To resolve this issue we compute the Galileon correction to the $1s$ Lamb shift, $1s - 2s$ interval, and the circular transitions between states $n \leq 5$. These new constraints are found to partially break the degeneracy in regions of parameter space where sufficiently strong experimental bounds exist.

We begin in Sec. II with a short review of how disformal couplings arise and what the leading order corrections to the transitions are found. Sec. III is devoted to introducing and motivating the model for r_i used in this paper. Following this is a short discussion of the transitions used in our study in Sec. IV. In Sec. V are found the results from considering all the experimental values in a Bayesian analysis. Using the results, Sec. VI presents prediction for the Galileon correction to muonic helium. We conclude in VII with a short discussion of future work.

II. CORRECTIONS FROM GALILEONS

Bekenstein has shown that the most general metric formed from only $g_{\mu\nu}$ and a scalar field ϕ respecting causality and weak equivalence is [10]:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} = A(\phi, X)g_{\mu\nu} + B(\phi, X)\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi, \quad (1)$$

where $X = \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi$. The first term leads to conformal scalars, whose couplings to matter are heavily constrained by various fifth-force experiments. For us, only the second term, which yields the disformal coupling, matters. This Lagrangian interaction is

$$\mathcal{L}_{dis} = \frac{B(\phi, X)}{2}\partial_\mu\phi\partial_\nu\phi T_J^{\mu\nu}, \quad (2)$$

where $T_J^{\mu\nu}$ is the energy-momentum tensor of matter given in the Jordan frame.

The leading disformal coupling in nonrelativistic systems is a one-loop quantum effect that results in a correction to the energy-level of an atomic system given by [7, 11, 12]:

$$\delta E = -\frac{3m_im_j}{32\pi^3 M^8} \left\langle E \left| \frac{1}{r^7} \right| E \right\rangle, \quad (3)$$

where $m_i \geq m_j$ are the masses of the constituent particles and M is the Galileon coupling scale.

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From this we can derive the correction to each energy level. For the $n = 1, 2$ states, the correction diverges like $1/r^4$ and therefore must be cut-off at some radius for each mass m_i , r_i . For the $n = 3$, the correction has a milder singularity of $\log(r)$. For states $n \geq 4$, the correction is finite in the limit of $r \rightarrow 0$, and therefore these higher transitions can give limits on M that are less dependent on r_i .

Our results for the corrections to the transition energies are listed in Tab. I. We note that these are the exact relations obtained from using the full hydrogenic wave functions, in contrast to previous works[7–9]. Using the full wave functions was found to be necessary when re-deriving the $2s - 2p$ Lamb shift correction. There, the next-to-leading order term in the $2s$ state is larger than the leading order $2p$ term, and therefore the energy correction used in [7–9] is inconsistent. Due to the small size of these corrections in comparison to the leading-order $2s$ term, previous results are unaffected except for very large r_i .

III. PARAMETERIZING WITH r_G

As seen in [9], the combination of multiple bound states can restrict the (r_i, M) parameter space if the relationship between the Galileon radii is known. The nonperturbative nature of the Galileon field with chameleon traits makes computing r_i from first principles at least as difficult as computing the charge radii [13, 14], and requires choosing a particular chameleon field interaction which introduces model-dependence. For this work, we instead develop a phenomenological relationship between r_i of different particles motivated by general features of chameleon models and field distributions.

Following [9], we take the view that the Galileon radii should be interpreted as other radii, as an expectation value of an underlying distribution. Formally the charge (where we mean charge in the general sense, e.g. electric charge, weak interaction, matter density) radius of a particle is defined via the associated form factor,

$$\begin{aligned} G_i(q^2) &= \int d^3x e^{i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \rho(\mathbf{x}) \\ &= \int d^3x \left(1 + i\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x} + \frac{(\mathbf{q}\cdot\mathbf{x})^2}{2} + \dots \right) \rho(\mathbf{x}) \\ &= Q_{i,\text{tot}} - \frac{1}{6} |\mathbf{q}|^2 \langle r^2 \rangle + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where G_i is the form factor, $\rho(\mathbf{x})$ is the charge density, and Q_{tot} is the total charge of the particle. The standard definition of $\langle r^2 \rangle$ is then

$$\langle r_i^2 \rangle \equiv r_i^2 = -6 \frac{dG_i}{dq^2} \Big|_{q^2=0}. \quad (5)$$

By this definition, we see that r_i is related to a Galileon density $\rho_G(x)$ which measures the spatial distribution of

matter coupling to the Galileons,

$$r_i^2 = \int dr d\theta d\phi \sin(\theta) r^4 \rho_G(\mathbf{r}). \quad (6)$$

In order to produce a viable phenomenological model of r_i^2 , we therefore need an approximation for $\rho_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{r})$. To do this, we first digress to discuss chameleon models. Chameleon fields are scalar fields with density dependent masses. In cosmology and astrophysics, this feature is used to avoid constraints on their production in the early universe and star, while allowing them to be a dark energy candidate. These fields are fully characterized by their mass and coupling constants. One example of chameleons is the large curvature $f(R)$ model [15, 16], which have a known function $m_\chi(\rho_m) = m_{\chi,0} (\rho_m/\rho_0)^{(n+2)/2}$ where m_χ is the Galileon mass, ρ_0 is the matter density of the universe today, and n is a model dependent positive index.

From this example, it is obvious to understand why stellar constraints can be avoided. In vacuum, m_χ is nearly massless (present constraints are $\approx 10^{-30}$ eV). In the interior of a star, the matter density $\rho_m \approx 10^{40} \rho_0$, implying that m_χ becomes large and suppresses the interaction. The chameleon screening will have a more pronounced effect in leptons and nuclei where the density is even higher. This should regularize the divergence in energy levels, rendering them finite, and justify the physical nature of r_i^2 .

With these properties in mind, we can propose a gross model for the Galileon radii. Empirically, the density of nuclei $A > 20$ is found to saturate at $\rho_{m,N} \approx 100$ MeV/fm³. Neglecting shell effects, the matter radii can be related in the liquid drop model by[17]

$$\rho_{m,N} = \frac{m_A}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_A^3}. \quad (7)$$

implying $r_A \propto A^{\frac{1}{3}}$. For $A < 20$, the density isn't saturated. We can estimate the density of the proton using its charge radius to be $\rho_{m,p} \approx 300$ MeV/fm³. Conversely, if we estimate the proton radius from the saturation density, we obtain $r_0 = 1.2$ fm which is off by a factor of 1.4.

If we can apply the liquid drop model to the Galileon distribution, the chameleon screening effects should be the same and model-independent for all particles and we would obtain

$$\rho_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{C_G \rho_{m,N}}{4\pi} \times \theta(r_A - r) \quad (8)$$

where $r_A = A^{\frac{1}{3}} r_0$, and C_G is the correction factor from the chameleon interaction. If we modify the standard definition of A to be $A = m_A/m_p$, we can extend this definition to leptons as well. With this, we can analytically evaluate Eq. 11 to obtain $r_i = A^{\frac{1}{3}} r_G$ where $r_G = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} C_G r_0$. A more general model, which can be considered a perturbation from the uniform density model,

TABLE I. $\delta E_n = \kappa_n(x)F_n(x)$, $\eta = \frac{m_i m_j}{\pi^3 M^8 a^7}$, $x = r_i/a$, where $a = (Z\alpha m_r)^{-1}$ is the Bohr radius of the system, m_r is the reduced mass, and we have defined a function, where $\text{Ei}(x)$ is the exponential integral function.

n	$\kappa_n(x)$	$F_n(x)$
1s Lamb	$-\frac{\eta}{2^5 x^4}$	$e^{-2x}(3 - 2x + 2x^2 - 4x^3) - 8x^4 \text{Ei}(-2x)$
1s-2s	$\frac{\eta}{2^8 x^4}$	$8e^{-2x}(3 - 2x + 2x^2 - 4x^3) - e^{-x}(3 - 5x + 4x^2 - 4x^3) - 4x^4 [16\text{Ei}(-2x) + \text{Ei}(-x)]$
2s-2p Lamb	$\frac{\eta}{2^9 x^4}$	$e^{-2x}(6 - 10x + 7x^2 - 7x^3) - 7x^4 \text{Ei}(-x)$
2p-1s	$\frac{\eta}{2^9 x^4}$	$2^4 e^{-2x}(3 - 2x + 2x^2 - 4x^3) - x^2 e^{-x}(1 - x) - x^4 [2^7 \text{Ei}(-2x) - \text{Ei}(-x)]$
3d-2p	$-\frac{\eta}{2^8 x^4}$	$e^{-x}(-3 + 5x - 4x^2 + 4x^3) + 4x^4 [\text{Ei}(-x) - \frac{2^4}{3^8 5} \text{Ei}(-\frac{2}{3}x)]$
4f-3d	$-\frac{\eta}{2^{20} 3^{15} 7^1}$	$e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(2 + x) + \frac{2^{18}}{3^7} \text{Ei}(-\frac{2}{3}x)$
5g-4f	$\frac{\eta}{2^{20} 3^{15} 7^1}$	$e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(2 + x) - \frac{2^{15}}{3^{25} 5^{11}} e^{-\frac{2x}{5}} (3^4 5^3 + 150x + 30x^2 + 4x^3)$

is where the density now depends on radius

$$\rho_{dis}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left[1 + \left(\frac{r}{r_A} \right)^n \right] \times \theta(r_A - r). \quad (9)$$

The power n in this model is determined by three things: the scaling of ρ_m for a particle from the standard model interactions, A to account for differences in particles, and the decoupling due to the model-dependent $m_\chi(\rho_m)$. On general grounds, the competition between the first two mechanisms and the last will drive $|n|$ to smaller values and therefore a more uniform Galileon charge distribution. Since m_χ becomes very large, this decoupling shouldn't effect the matter distribution in the particle, similar to how the weak interaction has a negligible effect on nuclear structure. In this model, the parameters $r_A = f(A)r_0$, $r'_A = g(A)r_0$ are two, as yet undefined functions affected only by particle species. Integrating, we find in this model that

$$r_i^2 = \frac{3(n+3)(n+5) \left[\left(\frac{f(A)}{g(A)} \right)^n + 1 \right]}{5(n+5)(n+3) \left[\left(\frac{f(A)}{g(A)} \right)^n + 1 \right]} f(A)^2 r_0^2. \quad (10)$$

Assuming that n is small and that $f(A), g(A)$ are slowly varying functions of A , the A dependence of the numerator and denominator will be weak and tend to cancel. Then, we can absorb the numerical factors and r_0 into r_G and obtain $r_i \approx f(A)r_G$. In this example, we see that essentially any function $f(A)$ can be specified for the relationship between radii and mass.

Motivated by these toy models, we propose a phenomenological 1-parameter family of relations between the Galileon radii

$$r_i = \left(\frac{m_i}{m_p} \right)^\alpha r_G, \quad (11)$$

where m_p is the proton mass, $r_G = r_p$ is the Galileon radius for the proton (which is unrelated to the charge radius, and to be determined), and α is a free parameter that will be fit by the data that relates different radii. With Eq. 11, corrections to transition energies from any bound state are determined by (r_G, M, α) .

This choice of parameterization can be further motivated by comparison to the charge radii. In addition to the liquid-drop model discussed above, power-law relations like Eq. 11 have found wide application. Empirically fitting the r_A for large elements, the relation $r_A = A^{0.294(1)} r_e$ is found to better account for the data [18]. In relating isotopic chains, $R_A = (A/A_0)^{1/5} R_0$ has been found to work well [19, 20]. Accounting for the finite surface thickness of nuclei, the charge radii has been estimated using [21]

$$R_0 = \left(r_0 + \frac{r_1}{A^{2/3}} + \frac{r_2}{A^{4/3}} \right) A^{1/3}, \quad (12)$$

where a strong anti-correlation between r_1 and r_2 decrease the violation of the leading order scaling with A . With only the μ^-p and μ^-D results showing discrepancies, we believe that the model of Eq. 11 balances well the model-dependence of using a more complex relation (with more free parameters) with the limited number of data points showing discrepancies.

While $\alpha = 1/3, 1/5$, and $0.294(1)$ are all limiting cases of our model, there is a final case worth considering, that of $\alpha = 0$. This corresponds to limit where all particles have the same r_G . For this simplest case, we plot an example set of constraints in Fig. 1.

IV. TRANSITIONS

Previous work on disformal scalars have focused almost exclusively on the discrepancies found in the $2s-2p$ Lamb shifts in muonic hydrogen and muonic deuterium. In order to break the degeneracy between r_G and M , it is useful to study the corrections to other atomic transitions where there isn't an existing discrepancy. We discuss the various experimental values that are used in our analysis in this section. Throughout this work, we consider the energy difference $\Delta E_{exp-theor}$ which is the difference between the experimental and theoretical values.

The muonic hydrogen and muonic deuterium discrepancies [2, 4] we use are discrepancy between experimental values and theoretical calculations using

TABLE II. Difference between experiment and theory for $2s - 2p$ Lamb shift in bound systems considered in this work.

Atom	$\Delta E_{\text{exp-theor}} [\text{meV}]$	Ref.
$\mu^- D$	0.438(59)	[4]
$\mu^- p$	0.329(47)	[2]
$e^- \mu^+$	$-2.3(9.6) \times 10^{-5}$	[23–26]
$e^- e^+$	$4(695) \times 10^{-8}$	[27, 28]

TABLE III. Difference between experiment and theory for the $1s - 2s$ interval in leptonic systems considered in this work

Atom	$\Delta E_{\text{exp-theor}} [\text{meV}]$	Ref.
$e^- \mu^+$	$2.3(4.1) \times 10^{-5}$	[29–32]
$e^- e^+$	$2.4(3.5) \times 10^{-5}$	[28, 33]

the CODATA values of the charge radii[22] and are found in Tab. II. Along with these, we use the analogous constraints for muonium ($e^- \mu^+$) and positronium ($e^- e^+$)[23–28]. Since the Galileon correction is proportional to the mass of the two particles in the atom, leptonic system bounds are much weaker for $\alpha = 0$ since $m_e, m_\mu \ll m_p, m_D$. For $\alpha < 1$, these limits move upward and becoming more constraining. Leptonic systems then rule out small or negative α for all values of r_G , and M . The muonium Lamb shift was only measured to 0.5% in 1990, and a renewed experimental effort reducing this to match the 0.02% theoretical uncertainty could significantly improve limits on new physics. For positronium, the Lamb shift is also limited by experimental precision that is two orders of magnitude larger than the theoretical values.

For muonium and positronium, it is also possible to use the $1s - 2s$ interval to constrain the Galileon corrections. The values adopted in this work are found in Tab. III. While the $1s - 2s$ intervals are also measured in hydrogen and deuterium, we neglect them due to their use in deriving the Rydberg constant and their theoretical uncertainty associated with QCD. Compared to the $2s - 2p$ Lamb shifts, the $1s - 2s$ interval’s experimental errors are only one order of magnitude larger than theory, so smaller gains are possible without theory improvements.

We also apply constraints from heavy hydrogen-like ions to restrict $\alpha > 1$ since any limit in these systems becomes even more restrictive. In the ions we investigated, the $1s$ Lamb shift has been measured to the 1% level or less. The results we utilize are found in Tab. IV. The error in these results is dominated by experimental error, which is two orders of magnitude larger than the theoretical values, although on-going work may improve these soon.

Higher Z muonic atoms have been studied extensively, and their transitions can also be leveraged to constraint

TABLE IV. Difference between experiment and theory for the $1s$ Lamb shift in heavy hydrogen-like ions considered in this work.

Atom	$\Delta E_{\text{exp-theor}} [\text{eV}]$	Ref.
$e^- Pb^+$	15.4(22.0)	[34]
$e^- Au^+$	2.8(13.0)	[34]
$e^- Au^+$	-3.2(8.0)	[35]
$e^- U^+$	-3.4(4.7)	[36, 37]

r_G and M . We note that the potential of Eq. 3 isn’t sensitive to spin, so the fine structure of the x-ray transitions aren’t effected. It would be interesting to compute Galileon corrections from the annihilation channel. This would open up both the fine structure and precision hyperfine splitting measurements to study.

The most precisely measured transitions occur in $^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}$ and $^{28}_{14}\text{Si}$, and these results have a large influence on the viable parameter space. In the limit of $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, they rule out Galileon corrections to muonic hydrogen and deuterium at a level far below those observed for $r_G < 5 \times 10^{-13}$ m for most (r_G, M) and therefore drive α to positive values and r_G to larger values (with the associated M being driven lower). The large set of muonic transitions used in this study are found in Tab. V.

For most of the muonic transitions, the error from experiment and theory are roughly equally, and therefore reducing either could greatly improve these limits. These experiments were all done during the 1970s and 1980s, therefore dramatic improvement in their measurement are possible. On the theory side, 66% of the error is from only two sources: electron screening and nuclear polarization [51] which can also potentially be reduced.

To get a sense for the functional dependence of each transition on r_G , and M , in Fig. 1 we have plotted a few example limits for the case $\alpha = 0$. The kinks appearing in the limits can be traced to the fact that the corrections in Tab. I are positive-semidefinite and negative-semidefinite in different regions of (r_G, M) space. When $0 < \alpha < 1$, atoms with $m_i < m_p$ see their limits move higher, while for $m_i > m_p$ limits are weakened. In this situation for example, the parameter space from μMg are reduced while the positronium, Ps, start ruling out more space. The tension between limits like this are responsible for a good deal of parameter space being unacceptable. As will be seen, insisting that the $\mu^- p$ and $\mu^- D$ Lamb shifts are consistent place strong bounds on α

V. ANALYSIS

We use the Bayesian inference tool MultiNest which calculates the evidence and explores parameter spaces with complex posteriors and pronounced degeneracies in high dimensions [52–54]. In addition to computing the

TABLE V. Difference between experiment and theory for muonic x-ray transitions considered in this work.

Element	Transition	$\Delta E_{\text{exp-theor}}[\text{eV}]$	Ref.
$^{12}_6\text{C}$	$2p_{3/2} - 1s_{1/2}$	$-3.8(1.6)$	[38]
$^{13}_6\text{C}$	$2p_{3/2} - 1s_{1/2}$	$-1.8(7.2)$	[39]
$^{nat}_7\text{N}$	$2p - 1s^a$	$-2(11)$	[40, 41]
$^{nat}_8\text{O}$	$2p - 1s^a$	$1(22)$	[40]
$^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}$	$3d_{3/2} - 2p_{1/2}$	$0.7(1.1)$	[42, 43]
	$3d_{5/2} - 2p_{3/2}$	$0.08(0.23)$	[44]
		$-0.2(0.8)$	[42, 43]
$^{28}_{14}\text{Si}$	$3d_{3/2} - 2p_{1/2}$	$0.6(2.0)$	[42, 43]
	$3d_{5/2} - 2p_{3/2}$	$-0.18(0.33)$	[44]
		$-0.4(1.2)$	[42, 43]
	$4f_{5/2} - 3d_{3/2}$	$0.10(82)$	[45]
	$4f_{7/2} - 3d_{5/2}$	$0.12(23)$	[45]
$^{31}_{15}\text{P}$	$3d_{3/2} - 2p_{1/2}$	$-17.7(7.6)$	[42, 43]
	$3d_{5/2} - 2p_{3/2}$	$0.4(2.6)$	[42, 43]
$^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$	$3d_{3/2} - 2p_{1/2}$	$-10(8)$	[46, 47]
	$3d_{5/2} - 2p_{3/2}$	$-3(6)$	[46, 47]
$^{103}_{45}\text{Rh}$	$4f_{5/2} - 3d_{3/2}$	$-3(28)$	[47, 48]
	$4f_{7/2} - 3d_{5/2}$	$18(27)$	[47, 48]
$^{nat}_{50}\text{Sn}$	$4f_{5/2} - 3d_{3/2}$	$-6(7)$	[46, 47]
	$4f_{7/2} - 3d_{5/2}$	$-3(9)$	[46, 47]
$^{nat}_{56}\text{Ba}$	$4f_{5/2} - 3d_{3/2}$	$0(7)$	[46]
		$12(10)$	[49]
		$-4(9)$	[50]
	$4f_{7/2} - 3d_{5/2}$	$-4(11)$	[46]
		$17(9)$	[49]
		$-12(9)$	[50]
	$5g_{7/2} - 4f_{5/2}$	$1(8)$	[46]
	$5g_{9/2} - 4f_{7/2}$	$10(6)$	[46]
$^{nat}_{58}\text{Ce}$	$4f_{5/2} - 3d_{3/2}$	$1(10)$	[50]
	$4f_{7/2} - 3d_{5/2}$	$6(10)$	[50]
$^{nat}_{80}\text{Hg}$	$5g_{7/2} - 4f_{5/2}$	$-32(29)$	[48]
	$5g_{9/2} - 4f_{7/2}$	$-39(29)$	[48]
$^{203}_{81}\text{Tl}$	$5g_{7/2} - 4f_{5/2}$	$-17(30)$	[48]
		$-3(10)$	[50]
	$5g_{9/2} - 4f_{7/2}$	$-27(30)$	[48]
		$-4(10)$	[50]
		$-10(7)$	[46]
$^{nat}_{82}\text{Pb}$	$5g_{7/2} - 4f_{5/2}$	$1(15)$	[46, 47]
		$0(13)$	[47, 49]
		$1(10)$	[47, 50]
	$5g_{9/2} - 4f_{7/2}$	$-9(7)$	[46, 47]
		$23(12)$	[47, 49]
		$-6(10)$	[47, 50]

^a Unresolved fine structure

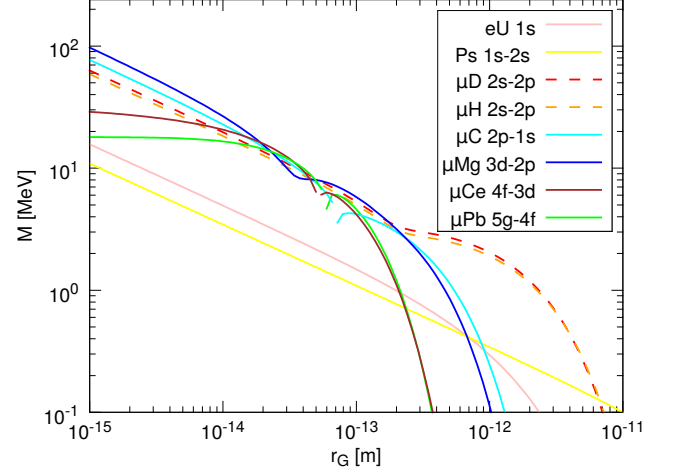


FIG. 1. Selected limits for M as a function of r_G with $\alpha = 0$. The solid lines correspond to 1σ lower bounds, while the dashed lines are the mean values of the discrepancies in muonic hydrogen and muonic deuterium.

evidence from the data, MultiNest derives the posterior probability distribution functions (PDF) through application of Bayes' theorem. As constraints, we take all the results in Tabs. II, IV, III, V. We assume that the prior probability distribution function of each observable is given by a Gaussian with its standard deviation given by the uncertainty. We have taken uniform logarithmic priors in $M = [10^{-5}, 10^5]$ MeV and $r_G = [10^{-18}, 10^{-10}]$ m and a uniform prior in $\alpha = [-3, 3]$.

While the full results of our calculation are found in Fig. 2, the mean values and 1σ credible intervals are $r_G = 3.7^{+9.8}_{-3.0} \times 10^{-13}$ m, $M = 13^{+18}_{-6}$ MeV, and $\alpha = 0.21^{+0.21}_{-0.12}$. The mean value of r_G found corresponds to a radius ≈ 425 times larger than $r_p = 0.8758(77) \times 10^{-15}$ m. This large value of r_G is the same order of magnitude as the muonic hydrogen Bohr radius, implying that the orbitals themselves may be strongly modified. The mean value of M is excluded by LHC and astrophysical constraints, but these can be avoided by introducing chameleon interactions as stated above. Our result for M represents a limit, albeit model-dependent, of $M > 7$ MeV at the 1σ level.

From the marginal PDFs, we see that a degeneracy exists between r_G and M . In contrast to [9] though the 2σ confidence region is finite and bounded. In contrast, the value of α is restricted to a small range $\alpha \approx [0, 0.6]$ because of heavy ions and leptonic systems. The peak in α can be understood by considering the ratio of the energy correction to the $n \leq 3$ transitions in two muonic atoms. The ratio between two muonic systems $m_i > m_j$ is

$$\frac{\delta E_i}{\delta E_j} \approx \left(\frac{m_i}{m_j}\right)^{1-4\alpha} \left(\frac{Z_i}{Z_j}\right)^3. \quad (13)$$

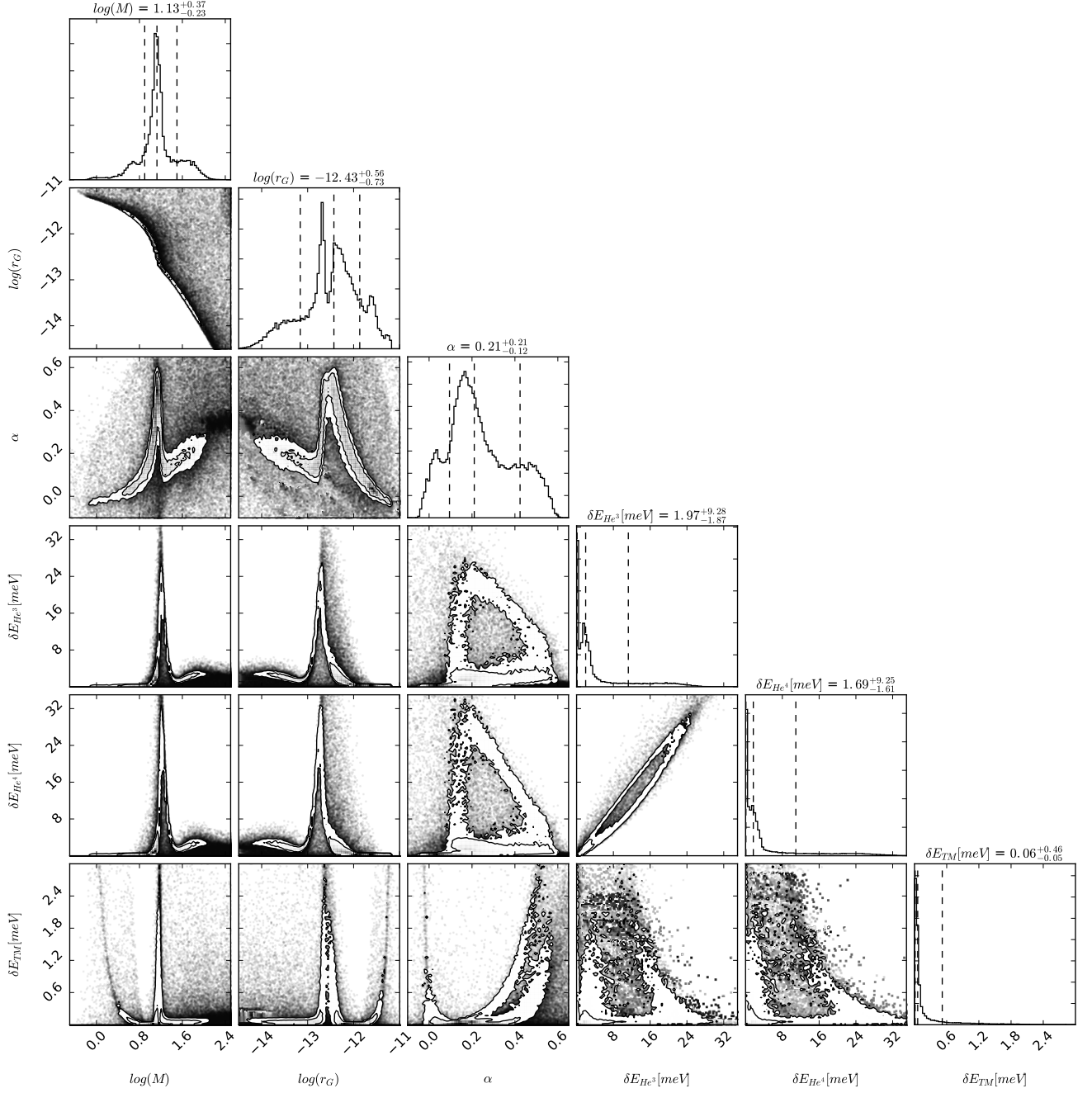


FIG. 2. 1D and 2D marginal PDFs for $\log(M)$, $\log(r_G)$, and α produced using the Galileon contributions from Tab. I to the transitions found in Tabs. II, IV, III, V. M is in units of MeV and r_G is in units of meters. Additionally plotted are the predictions for the $2s - 2p$ Lamb shifts in $\mu^- He^3$, $\mu^- He^4$, and $\mu^- \mu^+$. In the 1D plots, the dashed lines correspond to the mean, 1σ credible regions. In the 2D plots, the contour regions are the 1σ and 2σ credible regions.

Since increasing charge is related to increasing mass, the smallness of α prevent the mass-dependent term from dominating over the charge term except for very neutron-rich atoms, generically implying massive atoms have larger corrections. In contrast, in the case of two

isotopes, the charge term cancels. The ratio is then is

$$\frac{\delta E_i}{\delta E_j} \approx \left(\frac{m_i}{m_j} \right)^{1-4\alpha}. \quad (14)$$

Using this relation, we can see that for $\alpha > \frac{1}{4}$ heavier isotopes will have smaller corrections than lighter ones,

and have larger corrections for $\alpha < \frac{1}{4}$. If we insert the results from μ^-D and μ^-p into this relation, we see that they prefer a value of $\alpha = 0.16$, which is near the peak of the 1D PDF of α . This indicates that the muonic Lamb shifts dominate the determination of α .

VI. PREDICTIONS FOR HELIUM AND TRUE MUONIUM

Using the PDFs, it is possible to make predictions for the $2s - 2p$ Lamb shift in μ^-He^3 and μ^-He^4 that will soon be presented by the CREMA collaboration. In Fig. 2, we present the PDFs for these two measurements and their relation to the model parameters. We find the shifts to be $\delta E_{He^3} = 1.97^{+9.28}_{-1.87}$ meV and $\delta E_{He^4} = 1.69^{+9.25}_{-1.61}$ meV. The mean value of these corrections are more than a factor of four larger than the discrepancies in muonic hydrogen and muonic deuterium, and are 0.1% corrections to the theory values. This would be easily measured by the CREMA collaboration. If a smaller value of ΔE_{He} is found, it has the ability to greatly restrict (r_G, M, α) space.

Additionally, the as-yet undiscovered bound state of true muonium, $\mu^-\mu^+$, offers an opportunity to constrain the parameter space [5, 55–60]. We can predict a correction to the Lamb shift of $\delta E_{TM} = 0.06^{+0.46}_{-0.05}$ meV, which corresponds to a 0.1% correction. From Fig. 2, we see that the largest energy corrections in true muonium are in a different region of parameter space, and therefore are a strong complement to the muonic helium measurements. Near-future experiments to detect and measure true muonium have been proposed [61–65].

As can be observed in Fig. 2, although the uncertainty on both predictions is large, they are strongly correlated. The strong correlation between each muonic helium corrections and the model parameters show the upcoming measurements will have a large effect on restricting the

entire (r_G, M, α) parameter space. From the insensitivity of Eq. 14 to (r_G, M) , combining both muonic helium measurements is greater than merely the sum of their parts.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we have shown that Galileon corrections to muonic hydrogen and muonic deuterium can be consistently explained by introducing a 1-parameter family of relationships between the cut-off radii of different systems. Furthermore, predictions for the corrections to upcoming muonic helium experiments have been made. These corrections are can be quite large and the CREMA collaboration's upcoming results will dramatically reduce the parameter space.

In the future, other than improving the experimental and theoretical errors of the current measurements, another important direction to investigate would be computing the corrections to other observables. Computing the fine and hyperfine splittings due to the Galileon couplings would be useful given there are no discrepancies in these measurements. A very fruitful direction of study would be in the calculation of the corrections to the anomalous magnetic moment of leptons, (a_ℓ) . Combining the high precision measurement of a_e with the persisting anomaly in a_μ would be useful in restricting the parameter space of (r_G, M, α) .

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