

BES实验的过去、现在和未来

苑长征

第五届北京谱仪十一科学研讨会



2023年10月1日

BEPC(II)/BES(III)历史沿革与计划

- 1983年4月25日，国务院批准国家计委《关于审批 2×22 亿电子伏正负电子对撞机建设计划的请示报告》。
- 1983年12月，中央书记处第一〇三次会议将BEPC列入国家重点工程建设项目，并成立对撞机工程领导小组。
- 1984年10月7日，BEPC工程破土动工，邓小平等党和国家领导人为工程奠基。
- 1988年10月16日，北京正负电子对撞机实现正负电子对撞。
- 1988年10月24日，邓小平等党和国家领导人视察北京正负电子对撞机。
- 1989年6月22日，北京谱仪（BES）对撞产生第一个 J/ψ 事例。
- 1989年9月，北京谱仪开始物理实验。 → BES
- 1990年7月21日，BEPC工程通过国家验收。获1990年度国家科技进步奖特等奖。
- 【1991年9月，苑长征加入高能所、北京谱仪合作组。】
- 1992年1月20日，北京谱仪圆满结束了 τ 轻子质量测量实验工作。
- 1993年5月，中科院批准《BEPC改进项目可行性研究报告》、《北京谱仪改进项目可行性研究报告》 → BESII
- 1999年2月7日，“北京正负电子对撞机/北京谱仪/北京同步辐射装置改进”项目顺利通过鉴定。
- 2004年，BEPCII开始建造。
- 2008年，BESIII实验开始运行取数。 → BESIII
- 2013年3月26日，BESIII实验宣布发现 $Z_c(3900)$ 。
- 2021年7月29日，中科院同意启动BEPCII对撞能量和取数效率升级 → 2030+

中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

30
YEARS
SINCE 1989

Symposium on **30** years
of BES Physics
1989-2019

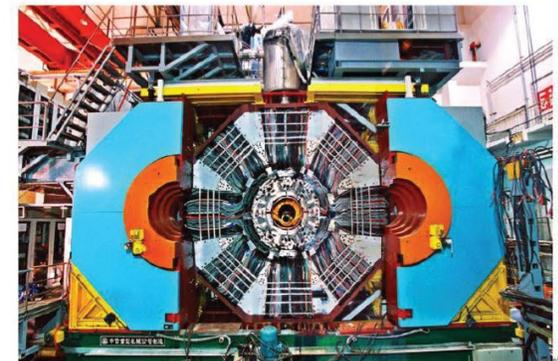
北京谱仪物理30周年专题研讨会

September 5-6, 2019
Beijing, China

Symposium on 30 years of BES Physics

- 30 talks on BES, BESII, and BESIII
- <https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/9761/>
- With pictures, video, and talks
- Proceedings + selected papers published by WSPC, Singapore

<https://www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/11757>



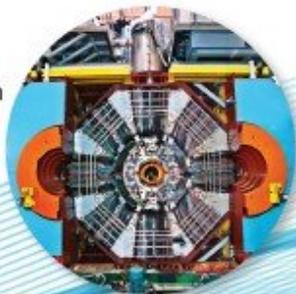
Symposium on 30 years of BES Physics September 5-6, 2019 IHEP Beijing



30 Years of BES Physics

Proceedings of the Symposium

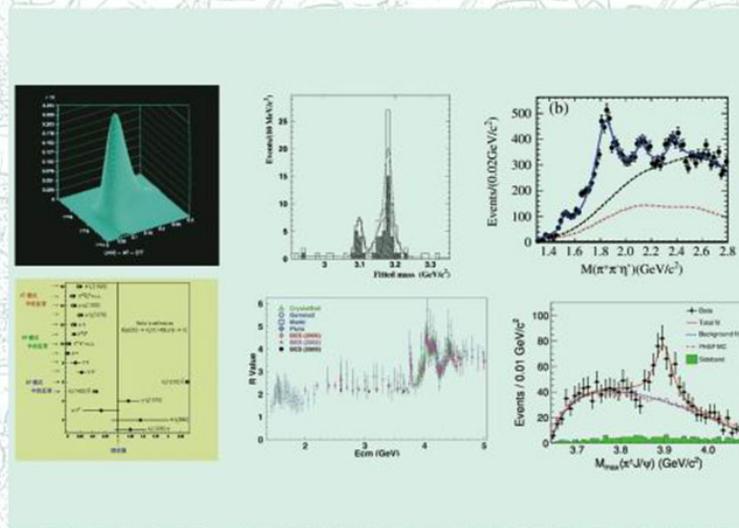
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- 北京谱仪实验30年专题
- AdA——一个影响深远的小加速器
- 关于物质-反物质对称性破缺的发现
- 磁场在微流控芯片中颗粒分离的发展和应用
- 地球是人类唯一的家园
——《生活在极限之内》书评

4

2019

具体内容可见 [indico page](#), 可自由下载参考



北京正负电子对撞机
工程建设亲历记
——柳怀祖的回忆

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE BEPC BY LIU HUAIZU

柳怀祖◎口述 杨小林 陈京辉◎访问整理

20世纪中国工程系列

CS 湖南教育出版社

粒子物理标准模型是一个“成熟的物理理论”

标准模型中的基本粒子



夸克间或轻子间通过弱相互作用互相转化；

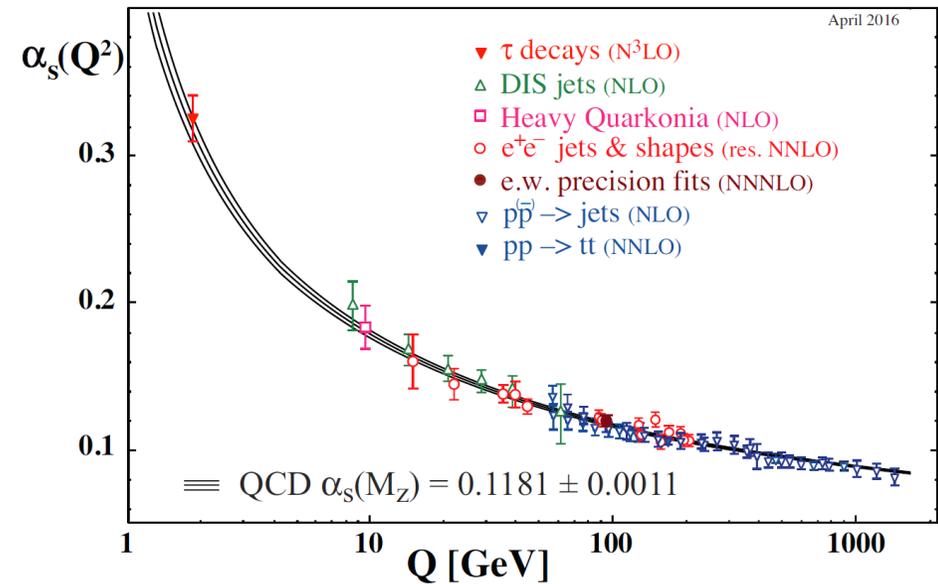
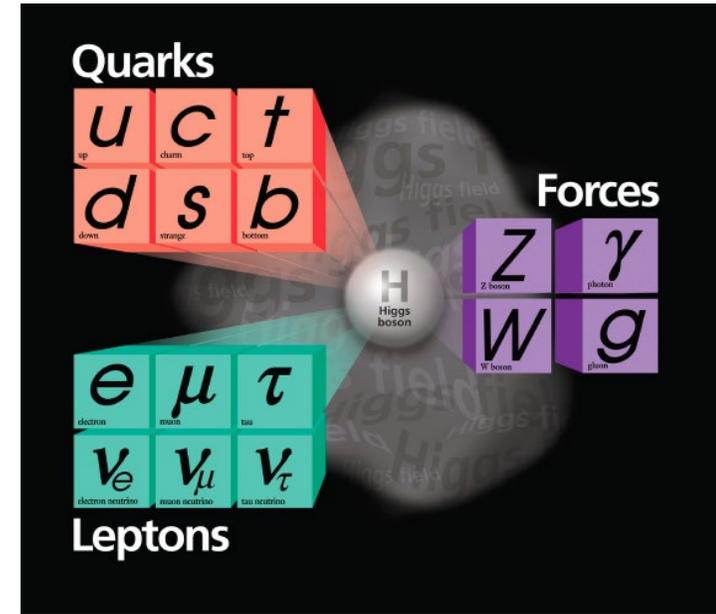
夸克间通过强相互作用形成质子和中子进而形成原子核；

原子核与电子通过电磁相互作用形成原子及万物；

万物通过引力相互作用形成了宇宙。

粒子物理研究现状与关键科学问题

- 电弱理论 (EW) 得到精确测量和检验
 - 2012年发现希格斯粒子→2013年诺贝尔奖
 - 电弱理论的巨大成功！
- 强作用理论量子色动力学 (QCD)
 - 在高压下得到实验的大量检验
 - 渐近自由→2004年诺贝尔奖
 - 色禁闭机制？
- 超出标准模型的新物理
 - 中微子质量、暗物质、暗能量
 - 迹象：W质量？B衰变中的LFU？ a_μ ？



BES(III)关注的科学问题

- 标准模型的发展与精确检验 → 新物理寻找
 - 电弱相互作用的精确测量
 - 标准模型参数的精确测量 (τ 质量、CKM矩阵元、 a_μ 、 α)
 - 标准模型基本假设的检验 (轻子普适性)
 - 强相互作用的深入研究
 - 格点量子色动力学 (LQCD) 检验 (粲介子衰变常数、奇特强子态)
 - 粲偶素衰变性质 (“12%规则” 及扩展)
 - 介子、重子 (包括超子、粲重子) 结构
 - 新物理寻找
 - 超子的极化与CP破坏测量
 - 暗光子、CP-odd Higgs粒子、轻子数 (味) 破坏、重子数破坏等等

名词解释

- 强子

- 常规强子

- 介子
 - 重子（超子）

- 奇特强子

- 胶球
 - 混杂态
 - 强子分子态
 - 多夸克态

- 粲（càn, 去声）

- 粲强子

- 粲介子

- 粲重子

- 双粲重子, ...

- 粲偶素

- 类粲偶素

- 质心系能量

- 积分亮度

- 质量

- 宽度

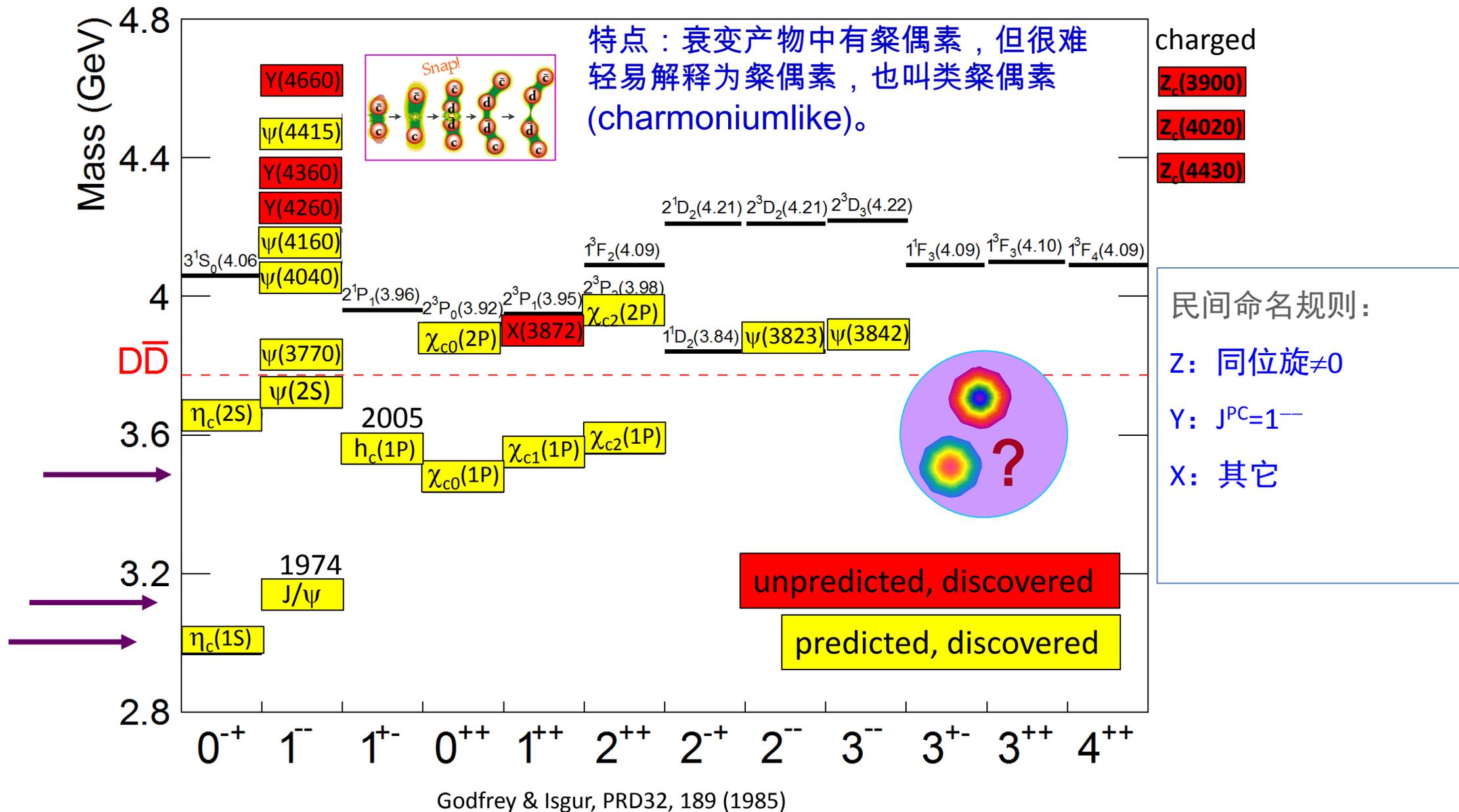
- 寿命

- 量子数（IGJPC等）

- 截面

- 分支比

粲偶素 与 类粲偶素(=XYZ粒子)



报告提纲

- BES → BESII → BESIII上的相关研究
- 未来
 - BEPCII升级
 - 超级陶粲工厂
 - 超级J/ ψ 工厂
- 总结

北京正负电子对撞机 (BEPC) 和 北京谱仪 (BES, BESII)

- 1984年动工
- 1988年对撞
- $E_{\text{cm}} = 2-5 \text{ GeV}$
- 1989-2005:
 $L_{\text{peak}} = 1.0 \times 10^{31} / \text{cm}^2 \text{s}$



中国科学院高能物理研究所

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BEPC

北京谱仪

北京谱仪

北京谱仪是北京正负电子对撞机（BEPC）上的主要探测器之一。它由北京高能物理研究所设计建造，主要用于研究正负电子对撞产生的各种粒子。北京谱仪由多个子探测器组成，包括径迹探测器、量能器、中子探测器等。北京谱仪的设计目标是探测正负电子对撞产生的各种粒子，特别是寻找新的粒子。北京谱仪的建造和调试工作已经完成，目前正在运行中。

二、北京谱仪的结构、特点

北京谱仪由多个子探测器组成，包括径迹探测器、量能器、中子探测器等。北京谱仪的设计目标是探测正负电子对撞产生的各种粒子，特别是寻找新的粒子。北京谱仪的建造和调试工作已经完成，目前正在运行中。

北京谱仪的主要性能指标：

探测器	产生 400 兆电子伏
探测器	探测效率 70%、80%、90% 等
探测器	探测效率 80%、90%

高能物理研究所
一九八九年六月

3. 在保证性能的前提下应尽量降低成本。因此，模拟总线、CAMAC标准、数据预处理以及在线计算机校准系统的方法是应采用的。

4. 力求缓解大量电子学装备和有限安装空间的矛盾以及长期运行中的失效率问题，应尽量提高装配密度和可靠性，引用国外当时的新技术、新器件和新工艺是完全必要的。

5. 在条件受限制的情况下，力求整个系统安装布局合理，工艺可靠，便于维护。

6. 北京正负电子对撞机、北京谱仪是高技术要求的大型设备。在这种环境下运行，必须设法检测和随时校准谱仪电子学的工作情况。

北京谱仪电子学与 MARK-111 性能比较表见表 0-3。

三. 物理目标

北京谱仪的物理目标主要有两个：粲粒子物理和 τ 轻子物理。这是由北京正负电子对撞机的工作能区：3—5.6Gev 所决定的。

1. 粲粒子物理

1974 年 J/Ψ 粒子的发现确立了第四个夸克—粲(charm) 夸克的存在，开创了粲粒子物理研究的新领域。 J/Ψ 是由粲夸克和它的反粒子组成的束缚态($C\bar{C}$)。

通过对 J/Ψ 及其家族的产生和衰变过程的研究，确定粲粒子的多种性质，已经并将继续对高能物理作出重要贡献。

自 1974 年发现 J/Ψ 以来，对粲粒子的研究获得了许多重要的理论和实验的结果。其中大多数数据是在正负电子对撞机上获得的，因为对撞机实验可以提供比绝大多数固定靶实验更“干净”的事例。在粲物理能区 (3—5.6Gev) 工作的几个主要对撞机如：SPEAR, DCI, DORIS 等，已经对粲物理的研究作出了重要的贡献。到目前为止，SPEAR 上的 MARK III 和 DCI 上的 DM II 探测器已经分别积累了 5.8×10^6 和 $8.6 \times 10^6 J/\Psi$ 事例。从这些事例的分析中得到了许多有意义的结果，但对粲粒子物理的许多重要问题如：胶子球存在， $D-\bar{D}^0$ 混合，Cabibbo 压低道的测量等尚无明确的回答或足够精确的数据。深入研究的关键是需要积累更多的质量更好的 J/Ψ 及其家族的事例。相应地需要对撞机的积分亮度高，能散度小；谱仪的探测效率高，粒子分辨好。基于上述考虑，才决定建造北京正负电子对撞机 (BEPC) 和北京谱仪 (BES)。

BEPC 所设计的峰值亮度在 3.1Gev 处为 $2 \times 10^{30} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ，能散度 $\Delta E \approx 0.63 \text{Mev}$ (相应的 SPEAR 的峰值亮度和能散度分别为 $5 \times 10^{29} \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 和 2.6Mev) 在 4.4Gev 处 BEPC 峰值亮度的设计值为 SPEAR 的相应值的五倍。数据积累方面，将是一个很大的优势。

BES 所能进行的粲粒子物理研究工作主要是：

(1) 胶子球、混合态、新粒子的寻找和确认。量子色动力学 (QCD) 预言胶子球的存在，由于三喷注的发现等实验已经得到证实。QCD 还预言两个胶子 (gg) 或三个胶子 (ggg) 组成的胶子球的存在尚需进一步得到实验验证。胶子球的寻找和确认成了为检验 QCD 是否可以作为描述强相互作用的正确的理论的一个重要的关键。

MIT 口袋模型、格点规范理论和位势模型都给出胶子球的质量的大致范围：1—2.5Gev。理论提出 J/Ψ 辐射衰变是寻找胶子球的最好窗口。与 $\tau(9460)$ 衰变相比， J/Ψ

粲粒子物理和 τ 物理

• 粲粒子物理

- 胶子球、混合态、新粒子的寻找和确认

衰变得到胶子球的几率要大 4000 倍。J/ψ 辐射衰变是指 J/ψ → γ+X 过程。X 可以是胶子球 (gg), 混合态 (q \bar{q} g), 四夸克态 (qq $\bar{q}\bar{q}$) 或普通介子 (q \bar{q})。质量范围都在 1—2.5Gev 左右。因而判断 X 究竟是哪一种, 需要在实验上测量螺旋振幅比值来确定 X 的自旋宇称, 而不同的态相应于不同的自旋宇称。例如轻的胶子球为: 0⁺⁺和 0⁻⁺, 2⁺⁺和 2⁻⁺; 混合态为: 0⁺⁻, 1⁻⁺和 2⁻⁺; 介子态为: 0⁺⁺, 1⁻⁺, 0⁺⁻, 1⁺⁻, 2⁺⁺, 2⁻⁺, 2⁻⁺等。测量粘度 (stickness) 值是判断胶子球的一个好方法。J/ψ 强衰变即: J/ψ → V+X (V = ρ, ω, φ) 的实验研究也是确定 X 属性的一条良好的途径。

迄今为止, 已经发现可能是胶子球或混合态的粒子是 1/η(1460), θ/1(1720) 和 ζ(2230), 但仍然还需要更多的数据才能够最后确定。ζ(2230) 是否存在还有争论, MARK III 观察到了, DM II 却称没有看到。世界高能物理界普遍认为, 最终判断希望由 BES 作出。

由于混合态、四夸克态和介子谱的质量范围也在 1—2.5Gev 左右, 这三种态和胶子球态在此区域内纵横交错, 不同的实验数据尚不一致, 要想彻底弄清, 还需大量的理论与实验研究, 特别是高质量的实验数据。

(2) 粲子素

粲子素 (C \bar{C}) 谱虽然已测量得很好, 但某些测量值如: η_c⁰(3950), ψ''(4040) 和 ψ(4160) 的质量尚不肯定, 其它性质也有待进一步研究。长期以来在实验上尚未观测到 ψ(1¹P₁) 态。北京谱仪打算通过 ψ'(3685) → 1¹P₁+π⁰ 衰变来探测到。QCD 理论的几种位势在描述粲子素谱得到一定的成功。进一步的研究需要高统计性的实验结果。

(3) D 和 D_s 衰变

ψ''(3770) 几乎全部衰变到 D \bar{D} 。这样可以利用产生的大量 D 介子, 精确地测量各衰变道, 可得 K—M 矩阵元。例如: 通过 D 衰变, 精确测量 C → dev 和 C → sc 得到 K—M 矩阵元 V_{cd} 和 V_{cs} (或通过 V_{cd}/V_{cs})。这对理论上是十分感兴趣的。MARK III 收集了大约四万个 DD 事件, 对研究某些 Cabibbo 允许过程尚感不够 (例如 D⁺ → K⁰π⁺ 只有 141 个事例), 更不用说 Cabibbo 压低过程 (只有 Cabibbo 允许过程的 1/400)。还有, D 的稀有衰变的测量也是理论上十分关心的, 例如: D⁺ → μ⁺ν_μ, D⁰ → l⁺l⁻ 以及 D⁰ → μ⁺c⁺ 等过程。

按旁观者模型, 带电的和中性的 D 介子的寿命应该是相等的, 但实验上测得其比值为 2.3, 即:

$$\frac{\tau(D^+)}{\tau(D^0)} = \frac{Br(D^+ \rightarrow e^+ X)}{Br(D^0 \rightarrow e^+ X)} = 2.3^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$$

还需要提高实验精度, 给出更精确得结果。D⁰— \bar{D}^0 混合和 CP 破坏的研究在理论上十分重要, 是对标准模型的检验。D⁰ 与 K⁰ 相似, 与其反粒子有混合。MARK III、DELCO 和 ARGUS 等进行了测量, 给出混合比为 $\tau \approx 10^{-2}$ 和 $\tau < 5 \times 10^{-3}$ 。但因事例数太少 (如 MARK III 只观察到三个), 尚得不到肯定的结果。如果在 BES 上收集到四十万个 D⁰ \bar{D}^0 事例, 有可能对 D⁰— \bar{D}^0 混合的问题给出比较确切的回答。到目前为止, D_s 介子性质的研究尚处开始阶段, D_s 强衰变数据很少, 半轻子衰变和 Cabibbo 压低道实验还没

• 粲粒子物理

• 粲子素

- η_c'

- h_c(1¹P₁)

- ψ(4040), ψ(4160)

• D 和 D_s 衰变

- CKM 矩阵元

- Rare decays

- $\bar{D}D$ mixing, CPV

有。这方面的深入研究有赖于积累更多的事例。

粲重子的研究刚开始，对 $\Lambda_c^+(2281)$, $\Sigma_c^+(2450)$, $\Xi_c^+(2460)$ 和 $\Omega_c^0(2740)$ 的质量以及 Λ_c^+ , Ξ_c^+ 和 Ω_c^0 的寿命已经有了初步数据。除了 Λ_c^+ 的强衰变和半轻子衰变有少量数据外，其他粲重子的衰变性质研究尚待开发。BES 也可以在这一领域开展工作。

2. 轻子物理

1975 年发现了 τ 轻子，十多年来，对 τ 的质量、寿命作了精确的测量，对 τ 的一些衰变性质进行了研究。但还有许多理论和实验都十分关心的问题需要探索。

(1) 中微子质量的比较精确的测定，目前给出 $M_\nu < 50 \text{Mev} / c^2$ 的上限还太大。

(2) τ 的非轻子衰变的分枝比的精确测定。

(3) τ 的稀有衰变如： $\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$, $\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu e$, $\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu$ 等的测量。

(4) τ 的磁矩的测量。

以上的工作都可以在 BES 上做，关键是高统计性。

四. 时间表

北京谱仪的研制主要经历四个阶段：一，预研研究；二，探测器和谱仪各部件的设计、加工、制作（主要指清洗和拉丝）和组装；三，谱仪总装和宇宙线测试；四，推入对撞点运行。现将时间表简述如下：

1981 年 5 月，香山会议确认在北京建造一台质子系能量为 4—6Gev 的正负电子对撞机和通用型谱仪是必要的而且是可行的。

1982 年 1 月和 5 月两次召开北京谱仪物理工作会议，提出了谱仪的总体设计思想和物理工作建议。

1982 年 4 月，重新组建物理一室，担负谱仪的研制工作，包括中心漂移室、主漂移室、簇射计数器、飞行时间计数器、 μ 子鉴别器以及各谱仪部件的模型研究，磁铁模型和磁测机的预先研究，数据读出和触发判选系统的预先研究，数据获取的在线系统和离线数据分析的软件系统的研究，全面开展起来，进入了一个新阶段，电子学室承担谱仪电子学的研制任务。

1984 年 6 月，国家批准了北京对撞机工程的扩初设计和经费。下旬，举行北京正负电子对撞束物理工作会议，来自美国、西欧和日本的一些著名专家到会报告，中外科学家对北京谱仪的最终设计和物理工作提出了许多宝贵建议。会后终于确定了谱仪的总体设计和探测器关键性参数和性能指标。

1984 年 10 月 7 日，北京对撞机工程在高能所破土动工，邓小平等中央领导参加了奠基仪式。谱仪的研制工作揭开了新的一页篇章。

1985 年中期，在预研研究继续进行的同时，开始了部件加工。

1986 年中期，预研研究基本结束，探测器部件机械加工基本完成，开始组装、拉丝等探测器各部件的制作及相应的性能测试（包括利用宇宙线及国外加速器束流测试谱仪的一些关键性部件）。完成了电子学分系统小规模实验，并与探测器联调。

1987 年 11 月，主要探测器部件的制备、组装基本完成。

1988 年 4 月起，电子学分系统进入谱仪大厅和计数器厅就位。计算机校准系统开始运

• 粲粒子物理

• D和D_s衰变

- CKM

- Rare decays

- $\bar{D}D$ mixing, CPV

- D_s decays

- 粲重子

• 轻子物理

- τ 中微子质量

- 非轻子衰变分支比

- Rare decays

- $(g-2)_\tau$

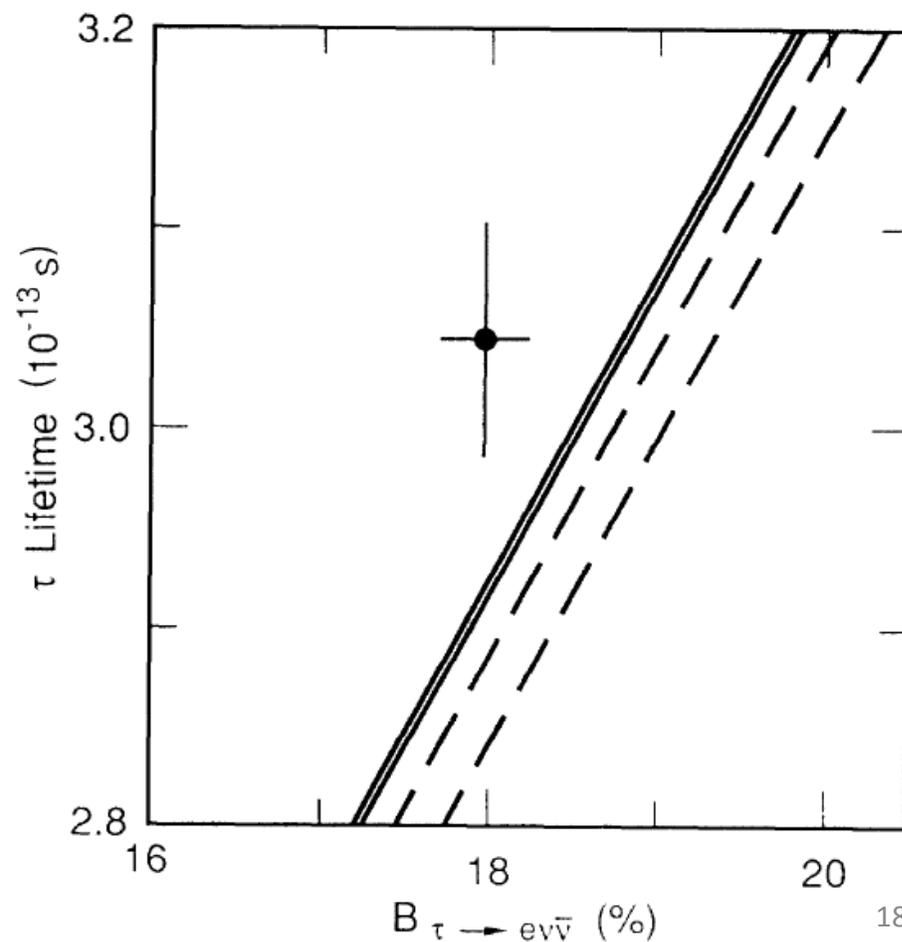
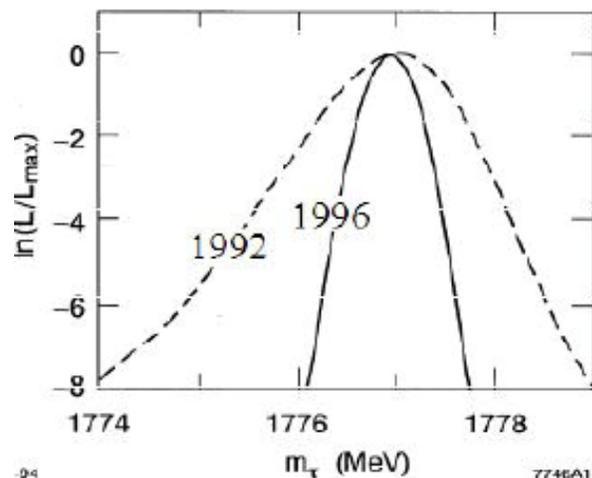
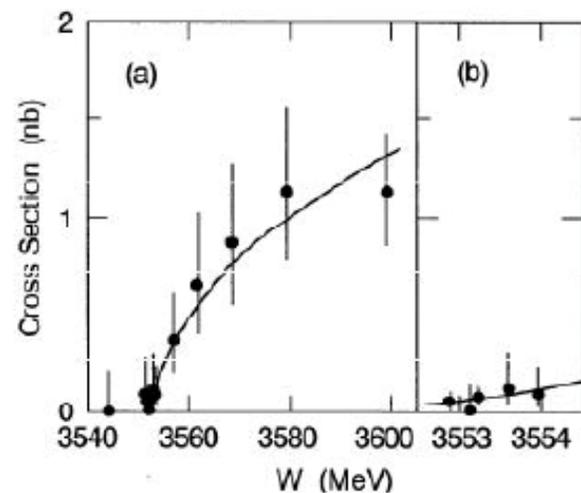
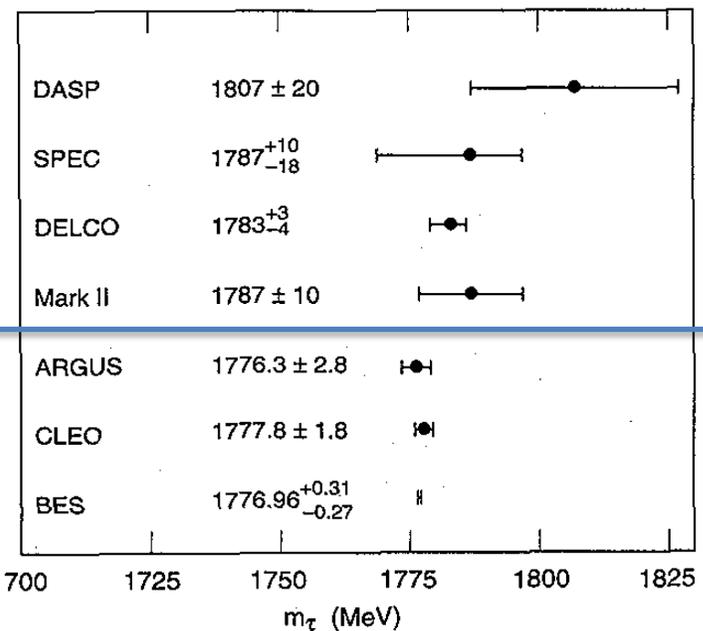
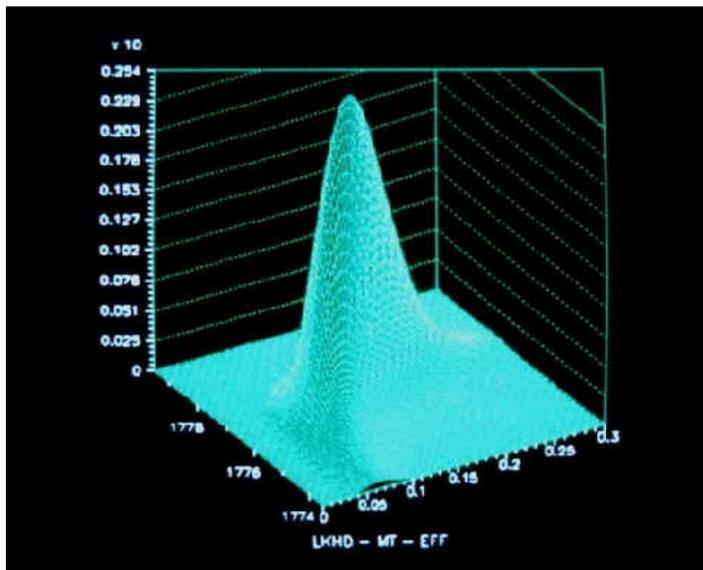
部分成果（按发表顺序）

- τ 质量测量
- Measurement of f_{D_s} and $|V_{cs}|$
- “ $\rho\pi$ 疑难” 和 “12%规则”

τ 质量精确测量和轻子普适性检验

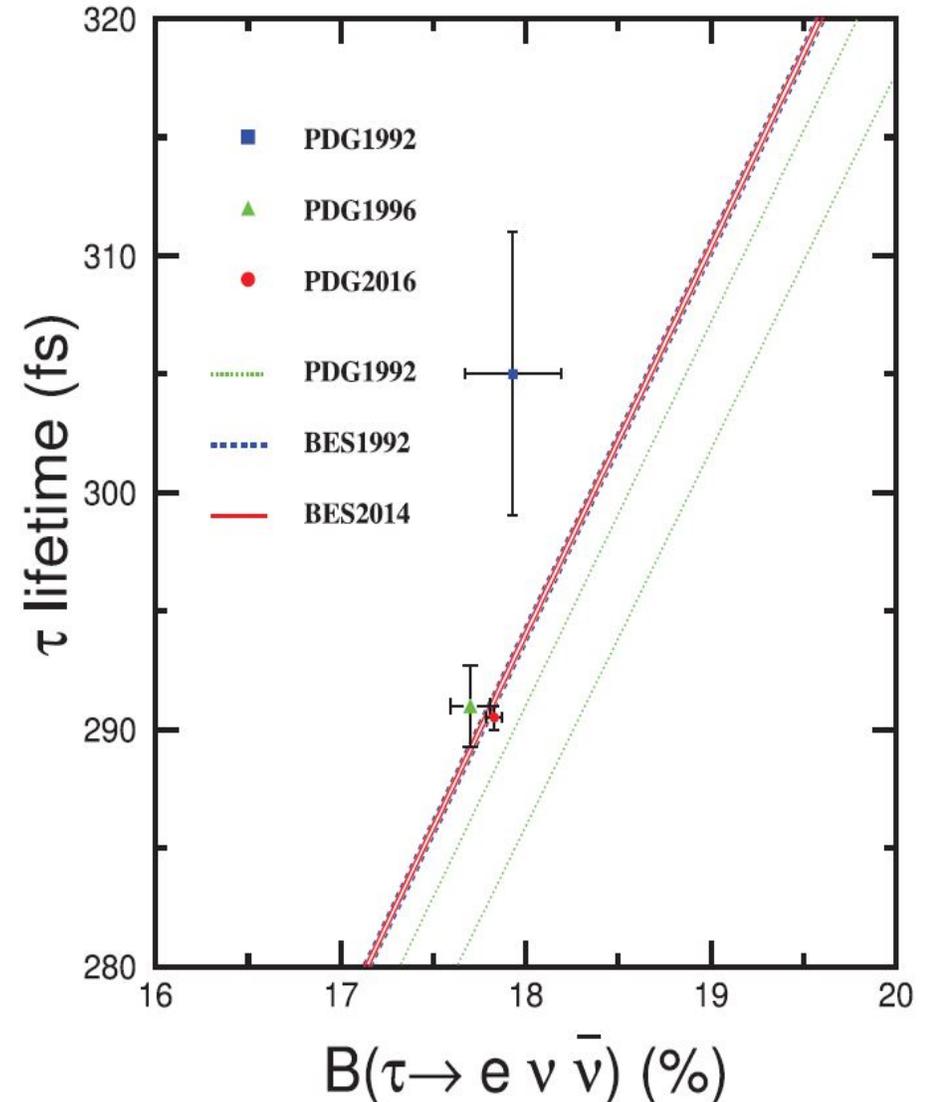
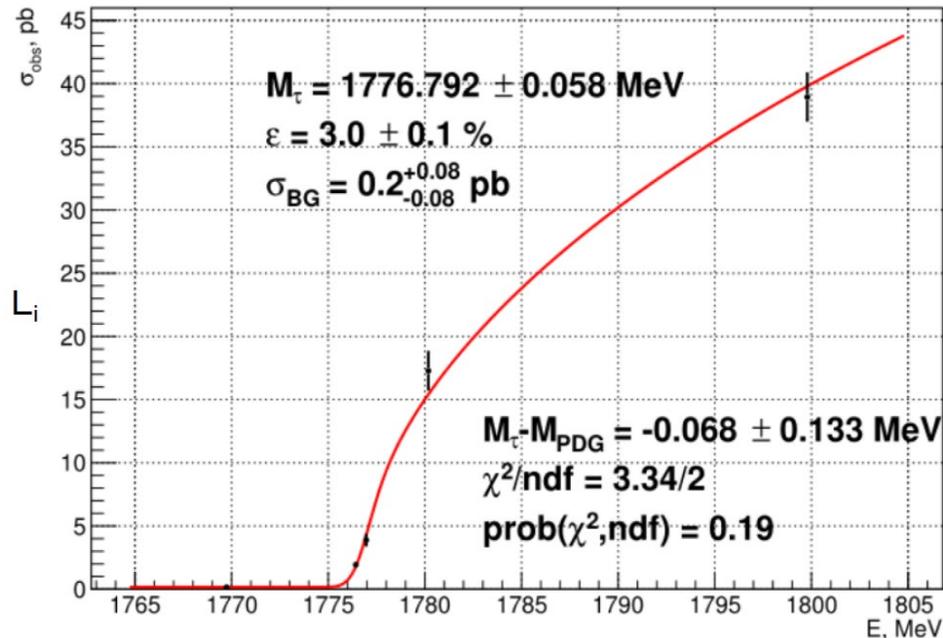
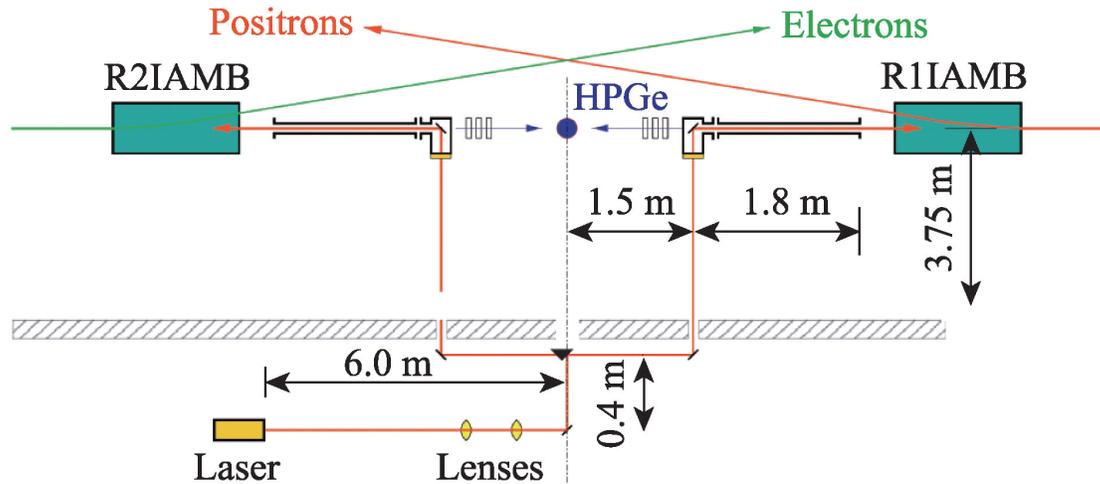
BES : Phys.Rev.Lett. 69 (1992) 3021 ; Phys. Rev.D 53 (1996) 20

阈值扫描 : 5 pb^{-1} 数据 ; 比原PDG数据降低7.2 MeV , 精度 $\sim 0.3 \text{ MeV}$



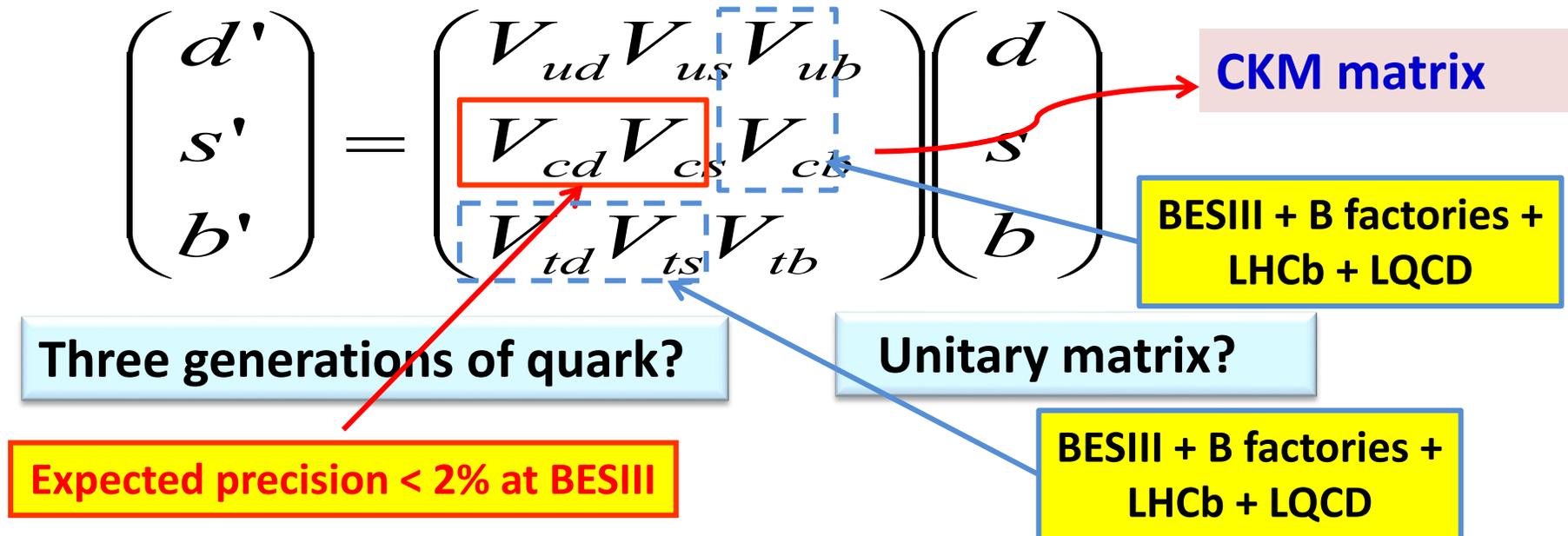
τ 质量精确测量和轻子普适性检验

2018年阈值扫描：132 pb⁻¹数据，预计总精度好于 0.1 MeV



CKM matrix elements: precision test of SM

CKM matrix elements are fundamental SM parameters that describe the mixing of quark fields due to the weak interaction.



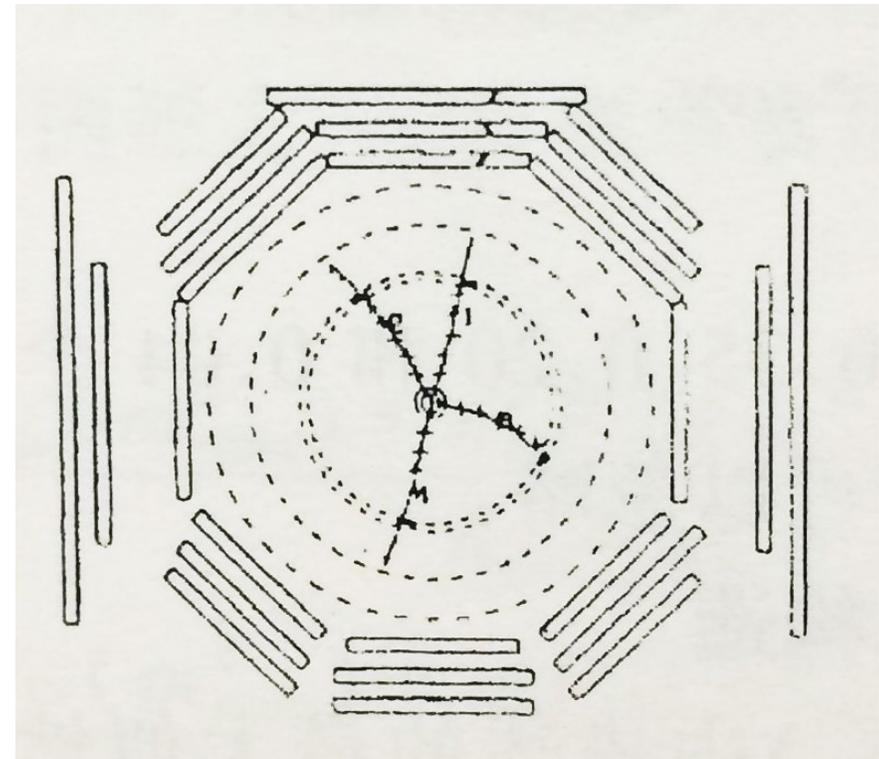
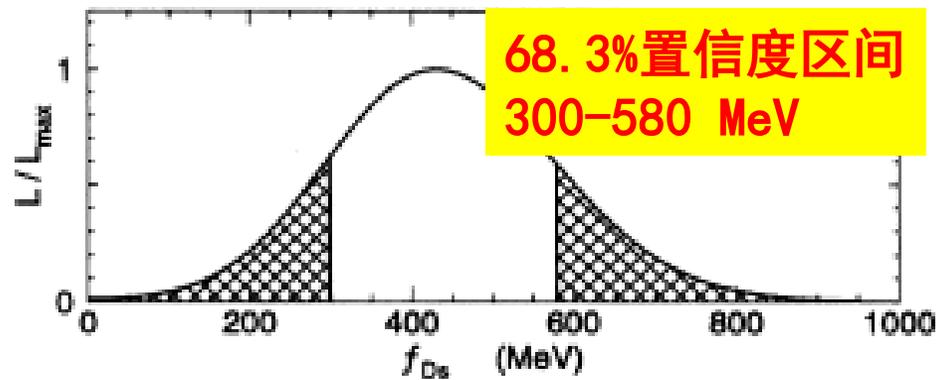
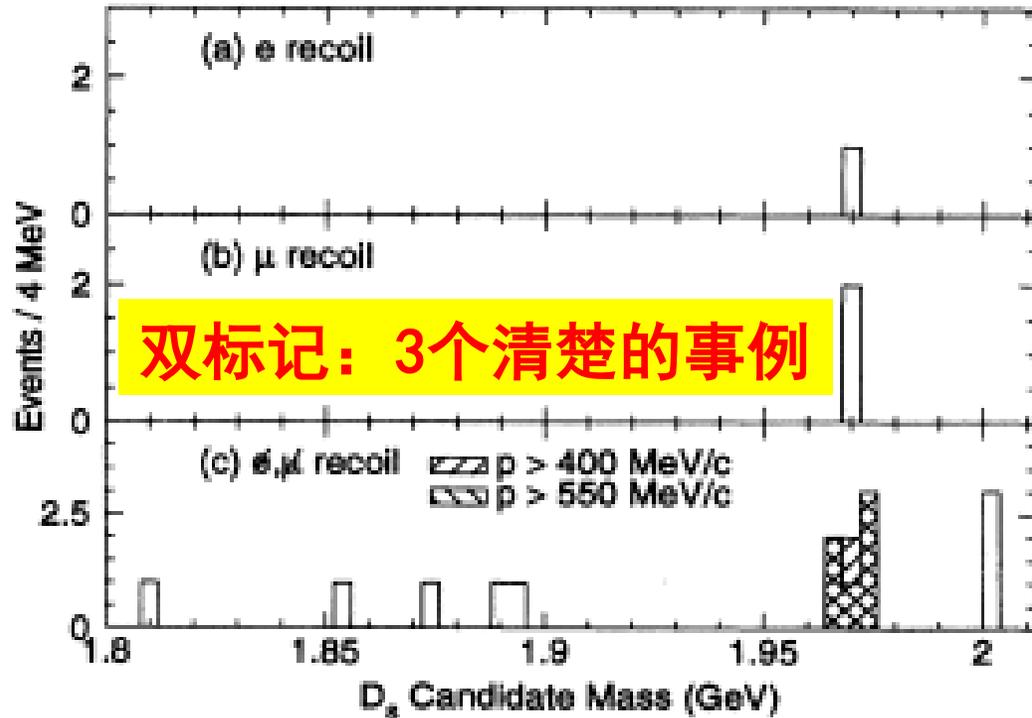
Precision measurement of CKM matrix elements
— a precise test of SM model
New physics beyond SM?

CKM矩阵元与粲介子衰变常数

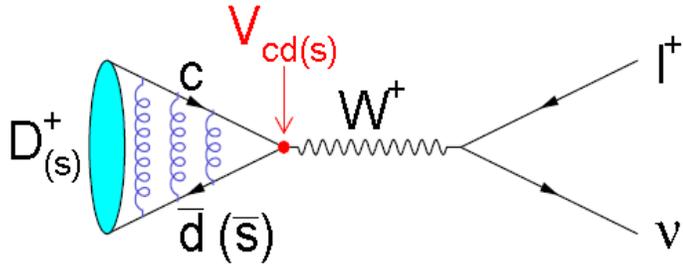
质心能量: 4.03 GeV

BES, Phys. Rev. Lett. 74 (1995) 4599

首次测量粲介子衰变常数, 开始对LQCD
的精确检验和对CKM矩阵元的精确测量



Leptonic decays of D and D_s

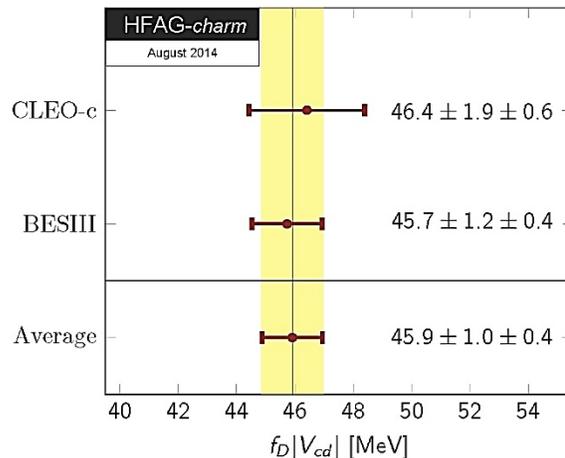
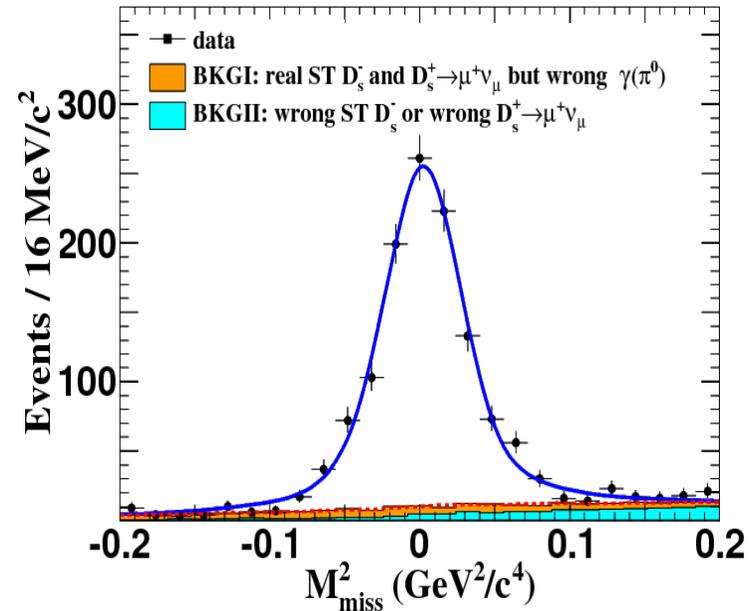
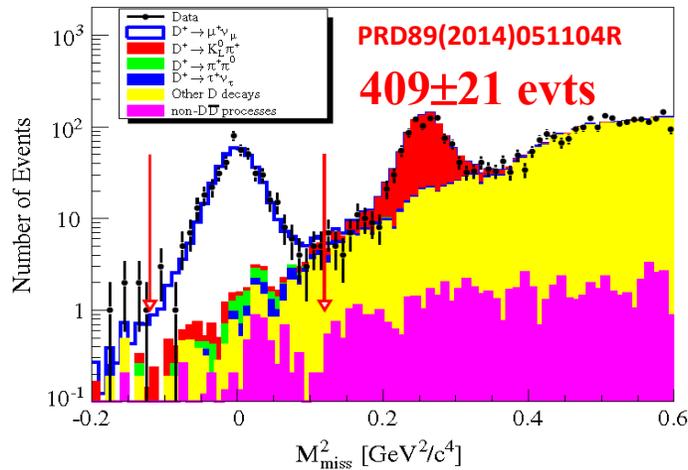


- Decay constants to calibrate LQCD
- $|V_{cs(d)}|$ test unitarity of the CKM matrix

3.19 fb⁻¹ data@4.178 GeV

PRL122, 071802 (2019)

1136±33 evts



$$B[D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu] = (5.49 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$$

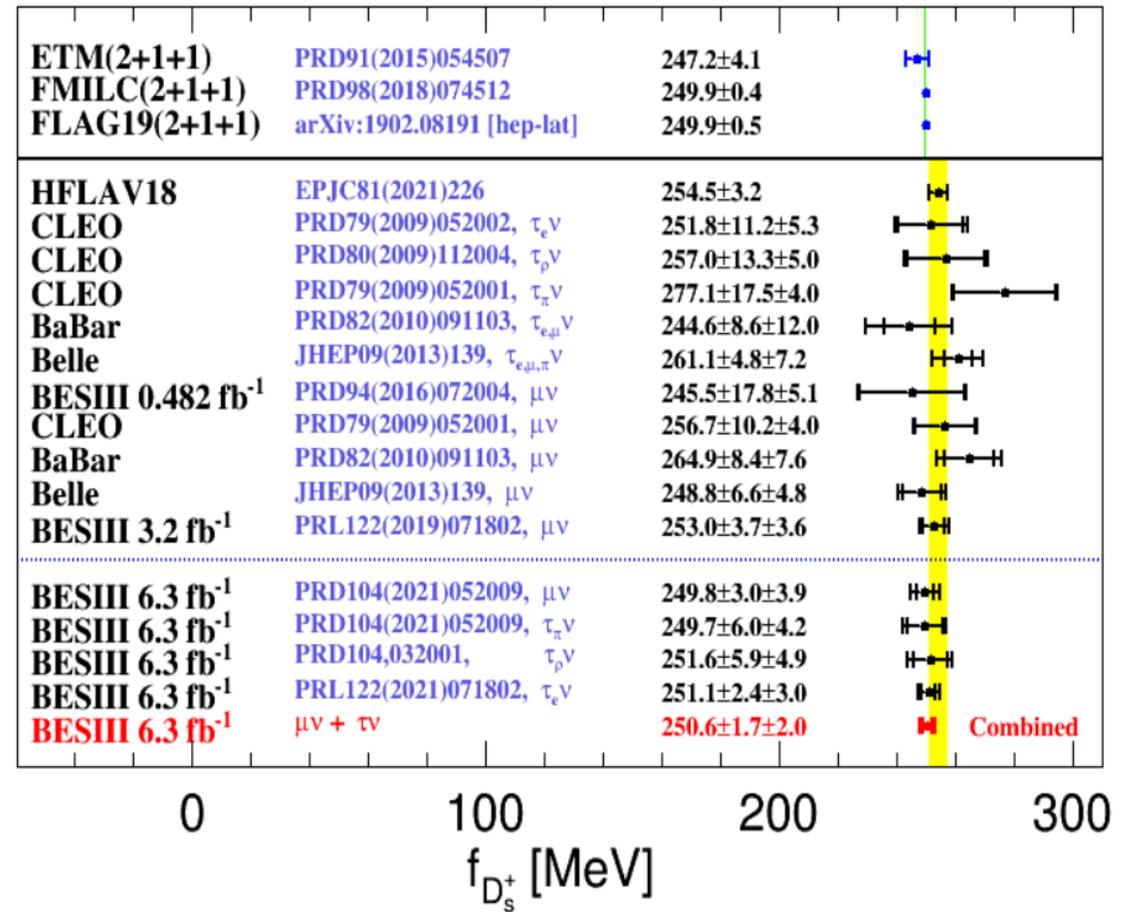
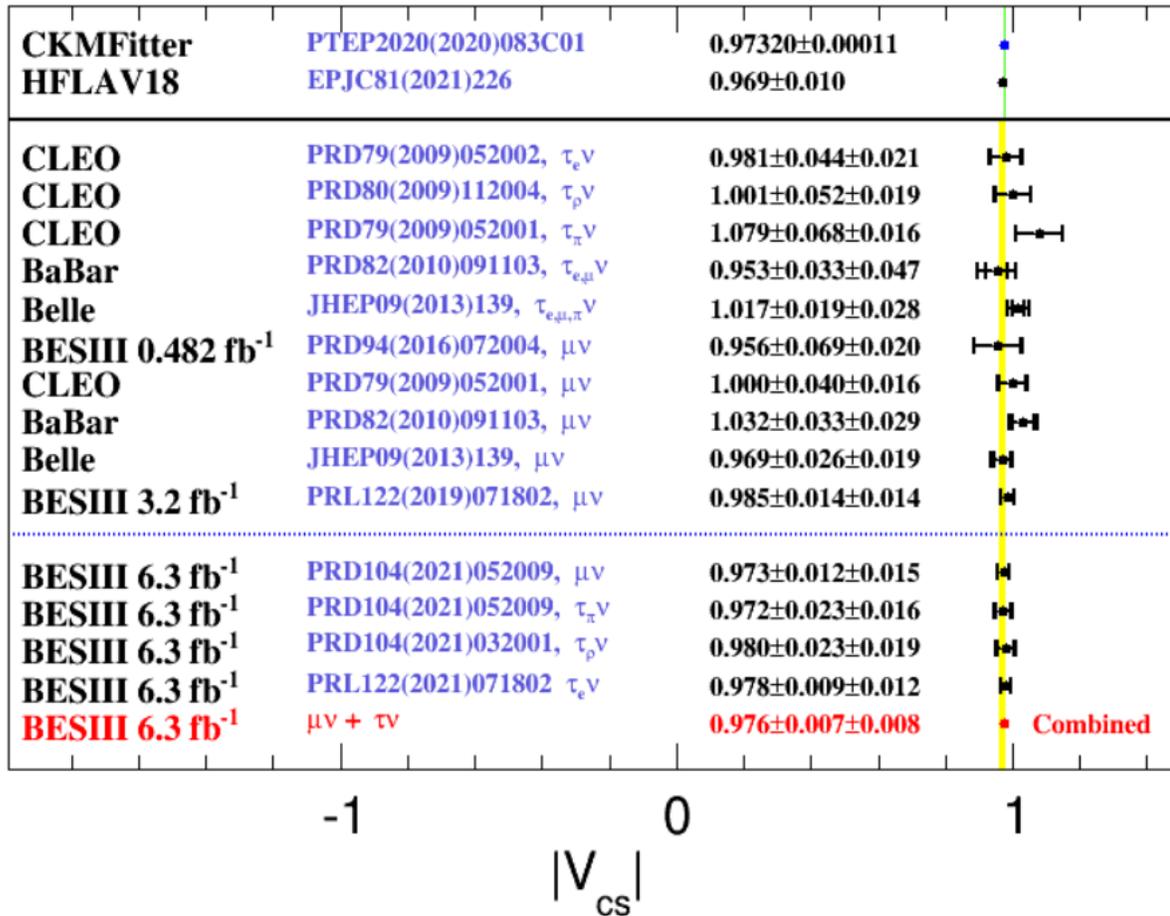
$$f_{D_s^+} |V_{cs}| = 246.2 \pm 3.6 \pm 3.5 \text{ MeV}$$

Precision measurement of f_{D_s} and $|V_{cs}|$

Best results in a single measurement

Input $f_{D_s^+} = 249.9 \pm 0.5$ MeV from LQCD calculations

Input $|V_{cs}| = 0.97320 \pm 0.00011$ from CKM global fit



H.D.Politzer 和 “12%规则”



PRL30, 1346 (1973) → 通过检验 → 2004年诺贝尔奖

$$\beta(g) = - \left(\frac{22}{3} c_1 - \frac{8}{3} c_2 \right) g (g/4\pi)^2 + O(g^5)$$

+M. Appelquist, PRL34, 43 (1975) → ?

著名的 “12%规则” !

$$Q_h = \frac{B_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow h}}{B_{J/\psi \rightarrow h}} = \frac{B_{\psi(2S) \rightarrow e^+e^-}}{B_{J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-}} \approx 12\%$$

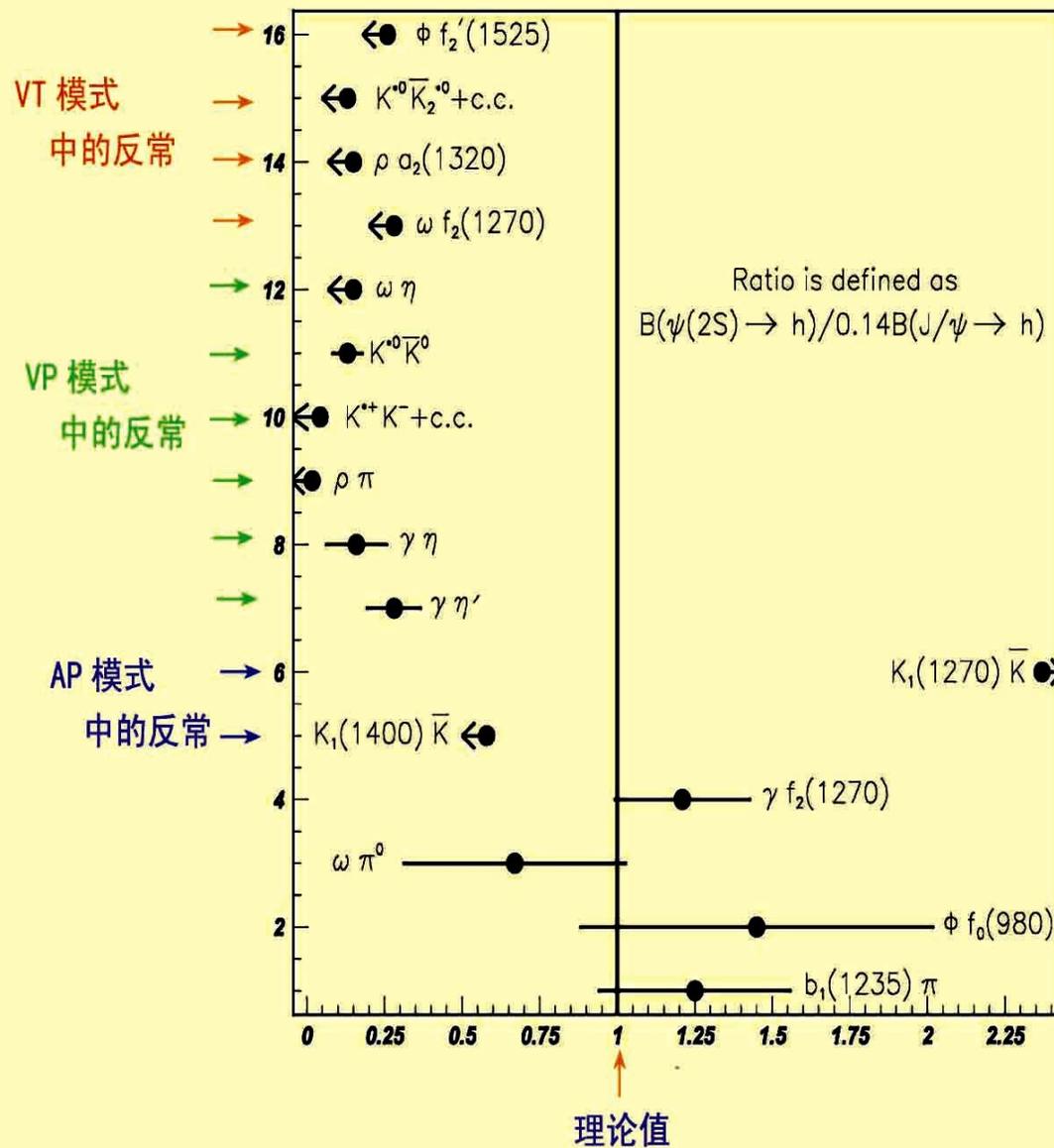
$\psi(2S)$ 与 J/ψ 唯一的差别是主量子数不同，“12%规则”是一个干净、简单的理论推论，预期普遍成立。

“规则”的破坏意味着强相互作用中非常基本的、不为人知的规律的存在！

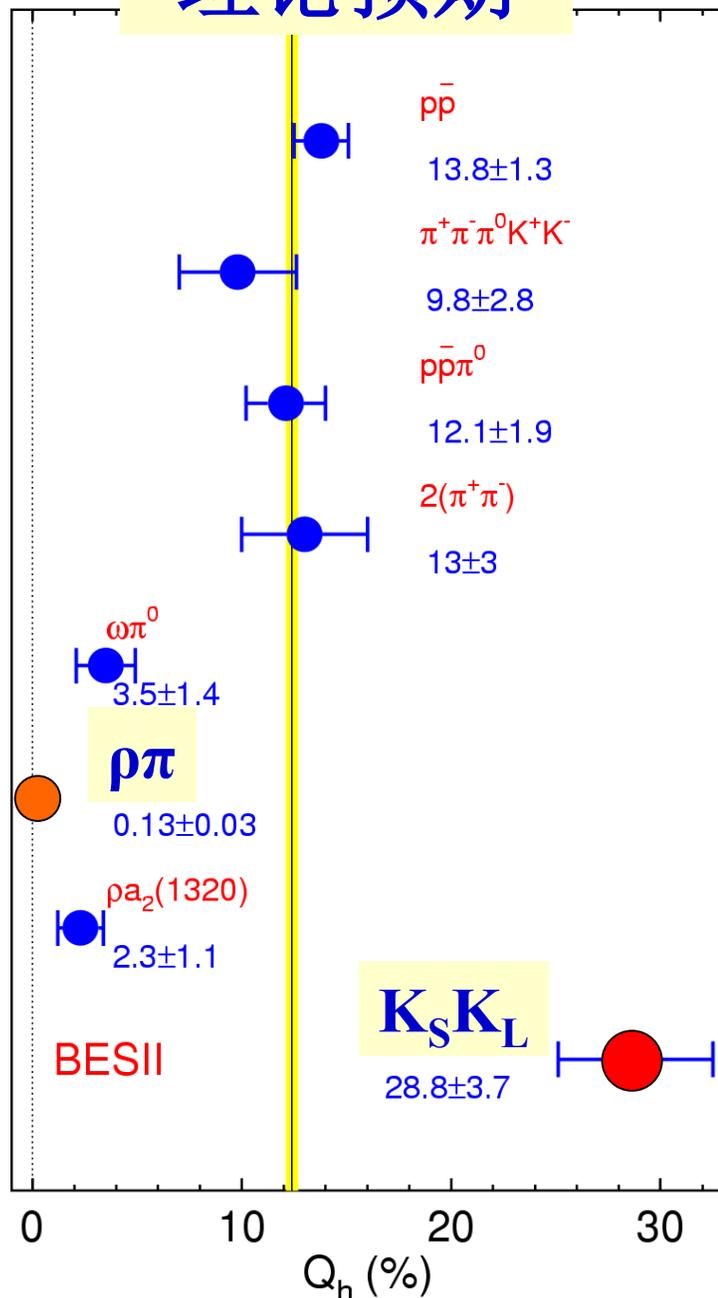
BES I studies of the “14% rule”

粲偶素 J/ψ 与 $\psi(2S)$ 强衰变中的反常现象

实验结果与理论预期值比较



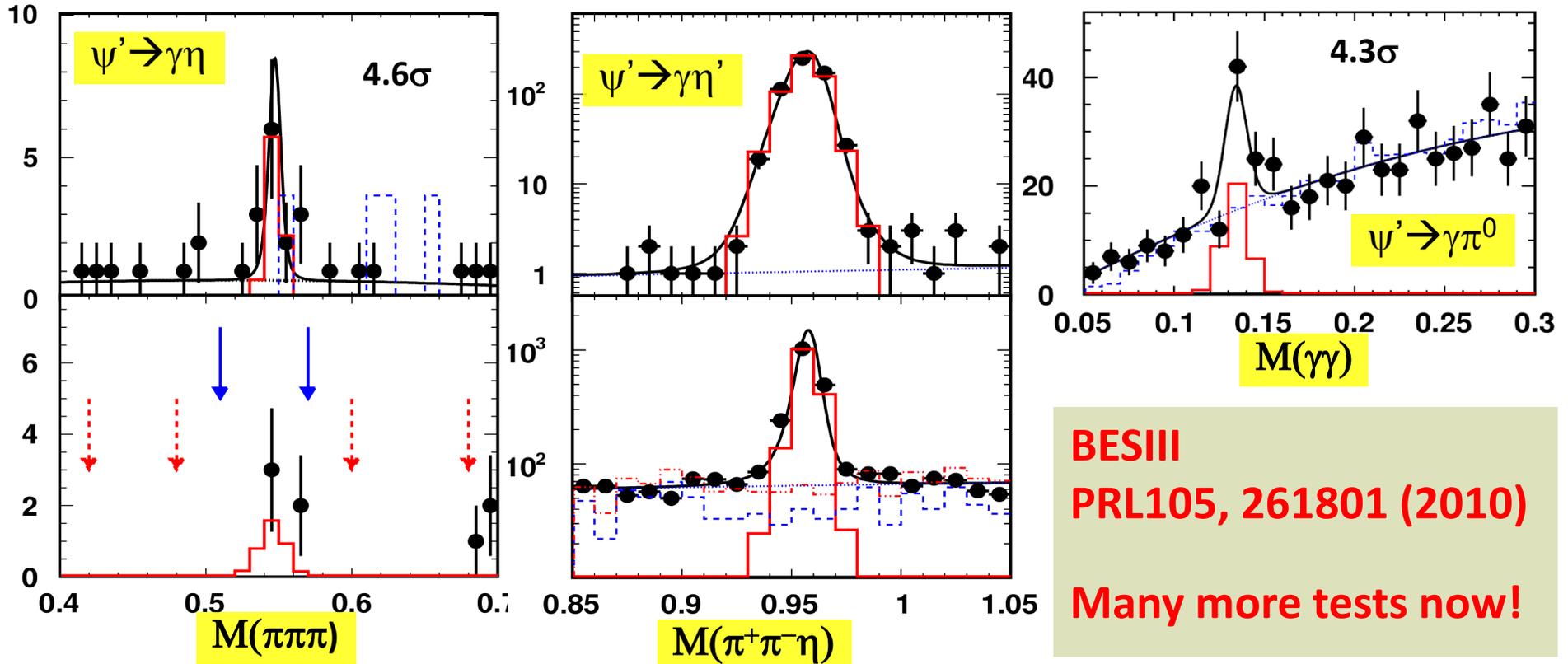
理论预期



强烈压低与反常增强

1. 多数过程满足“12%规则”
2. 首次观测到 $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \rho\pi$, 发现强烈压低; 比“12%规则”压低近两个量级
3. 首次观测到 $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K_S K_L$, 相对于理论预期反常增强!

J/ψ & $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\pi^0, \gamma\eta$ & $\gamma\eta'$



BESIII
PRL105, 261801 (2010)
Many more tests now!

Mode	$B(\psi')$ [$\times 10^{-6}$]	$B(J/\psi)$ [$\times 10^{-4}$]	Q (%)
$\gamma\pi^0$	1.58 ± 0.42	0.35 ± 0.03	4.5 ± 1.3
$\gamma\eta$	1.38 ± 0.49	11.04 ± 0.34	0.13 ± 0.04
$\gamma\eta'$	126 ± 9	52.8 ± 1.5	2.4 ± 0.2

9 种理论模型被实验所排除

系统研究了各种两体、三体和多体衰变末态

- 矢量—赝标量 反常压低
- 赝标量—赝标量 反常增强
- 矢量—张量 反常压低
- 多介子末态 反常压低或正常
- 含重子对末态 反常压低或正常
- 等等几十个衰变末态

13种对破坏“12%规则”过程进行解释的理论模型
其中 9 种被我们的实验所排除，与实验结果不符！
没有理论模型对反常增强做出预言！

Extension of “12% rule” to pseudoscalar charmonia

- Mauro Anselmino, Marco Genovese, and Enrico Predazzi, Phys. Rev. D 44, 1597 (1991),

$$\frac{\text{BR}(\eta'_c \rightarrow h)}{\text{BR}(\eta_c \rightarrow h)} \approx \frac{\text{BR}(\psi' \rightarrow h)}{\text{BR}(J/\psi \rightarrow h)} = 0.128 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{“12% rule”} \\ Q^P = Q^V \end{array}$$

- Kuang-Ta Chao, Yi-Fan Gu, and S.F. Tuan, Commun. Theor. Phys. 25 (1996) 471-478,

In contrast to Anselmino *et al.*, we argue that, unlike the ψ' , J/ψ case (2), the branching ratio relationship for η'_c and η_c to a light hadronic channel h is

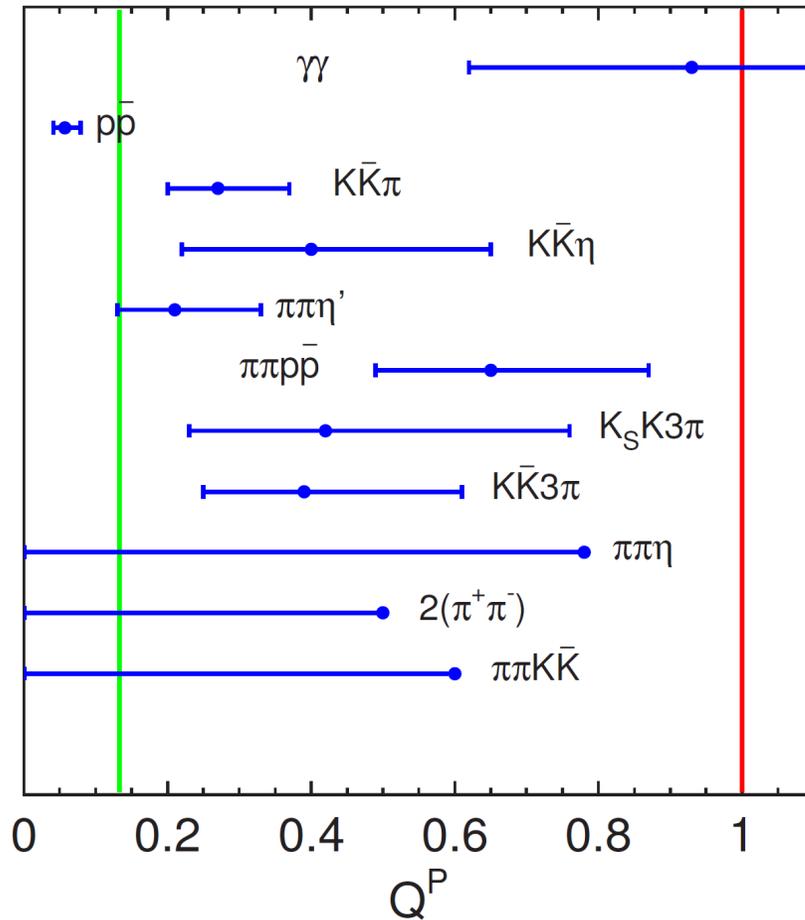
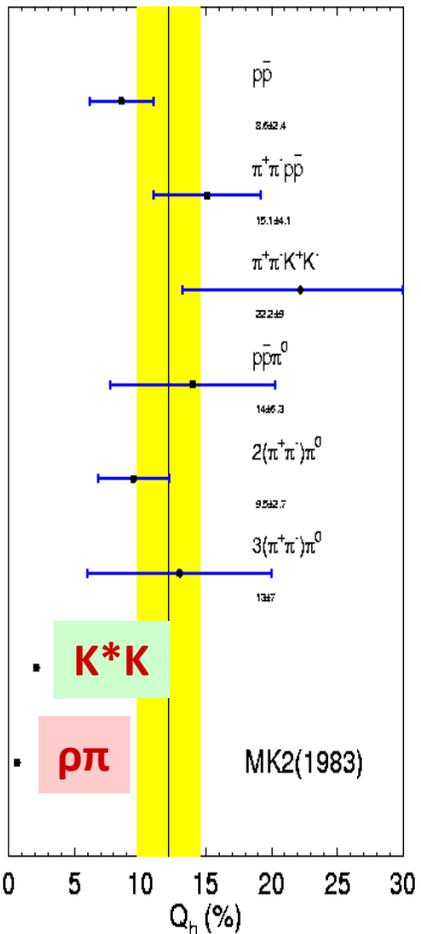
$$\frac{\text{BR}(\eta'_c \rightarrow h)}{\text{BR}(\eta_c \rightarrow h)} \approx 1. \quad Q^P = 1 \quad (8)$$

- Qian Wang, Xiao-Hai Liu, and Qiang Zhao, Physics Letters B 711 (2012) 364–370,

$$R_{\eta_c \eta'_c} \equiv \frac{\text{BR}(\eta'_c \rightarrow 2g)}{\text{BR}(\eta_c \rightarrow 2g)} = \frac{\text{BR}(\eta'_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\text{BR}(\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}. \quad Q^P = 1.18 \pm 0.81 \quad [\text{PDG2021}]$$

Extension of “12% rule” to pseudoscalar charmonia

- BESIII with 10B J/ψ , 3B ψ' events, Belle II & LHCb with large B-decay samples, Belle II with more two-photon collision data will supply more information on these decays.
- We should try to understand these puzzles.

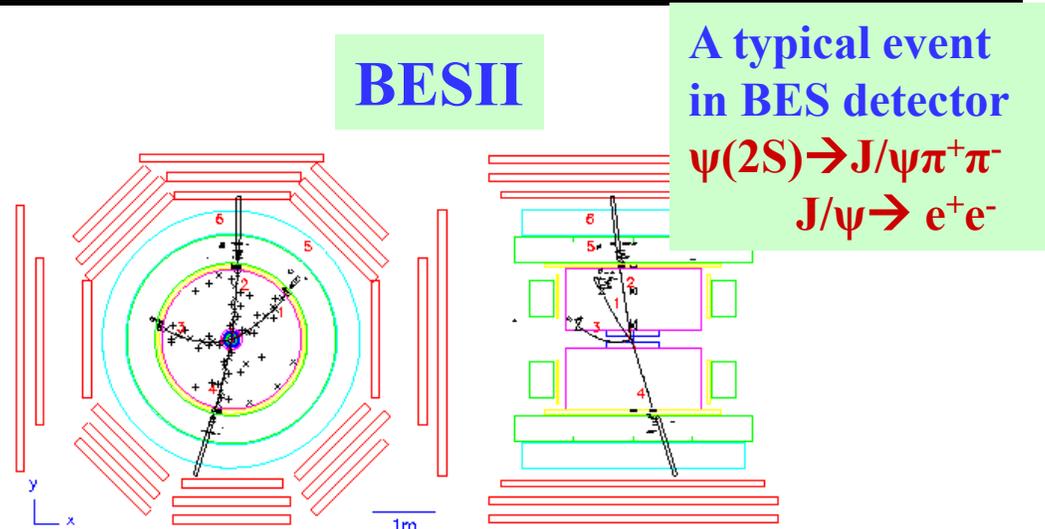


- Anselmino, Genovese, Predazzi (1991), trigluonium-charmonium mixing
- Chao, Gu, Tuan (1996) : bigluonium-charmonium mixing
- Qiang Zhao et al.,
 - 1110.6235, η_c mixing effects on charmonium and B meson decays
 - 1712.02550, Revisiting the pseudoscalar meson and glueball mixing and key issues in the search for a pseudoscalar glueball state
- Qian, Xiaohai and Qiang, 1202.3026, Updated study of the η_c and η_c' decays into light vector mesons
- Ying Chen et al., 2107.12749, the glueball content of η_c
- ...

BESII data samples

Data	BESII	CLEOc
J/ψ	58 M	--
ψ'	14 M	25 M (2006)
ψ''	33 pb ⁻¹	~800 pb ⁻¹ (2006-07)
Continuum	6.4 pb ⁻¹ (√s=3.65 GeV)	21 pb ⁻¹ (√s=3.67 GeV)

	Performance
σp/p	1.7%/√(1+p ²)
σE/E	22% /√E
PartID	dE/dx+TOF
Coverage	80%



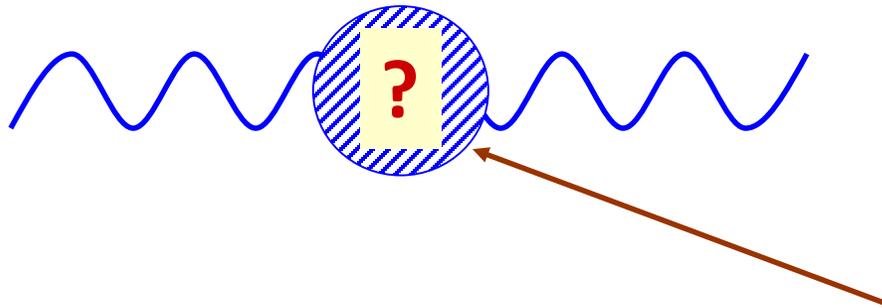
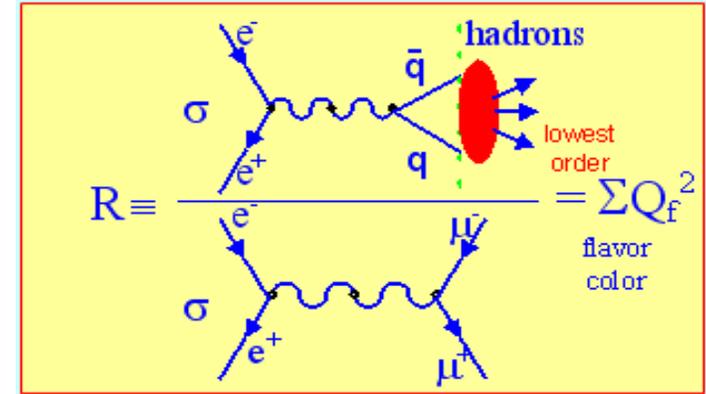
BESII在PRL, PRD, PLB等刊物发表100余篇论文!

部分成果（按发表顺序）

- 大范围R值扫描
- 发现X(1859)/X(1835)
- 研究标量介子
- “ $\rho\pi$ 疑难” 和 “12%规则”
- 发现 ψ' non- $\bar{D}D$ 衰变

R值测量与标准模型精确检验

R值是粒子物理中直接证明夸克味与色量子数的最基本的物理量，以及正负电子湮没产生强子的概率。



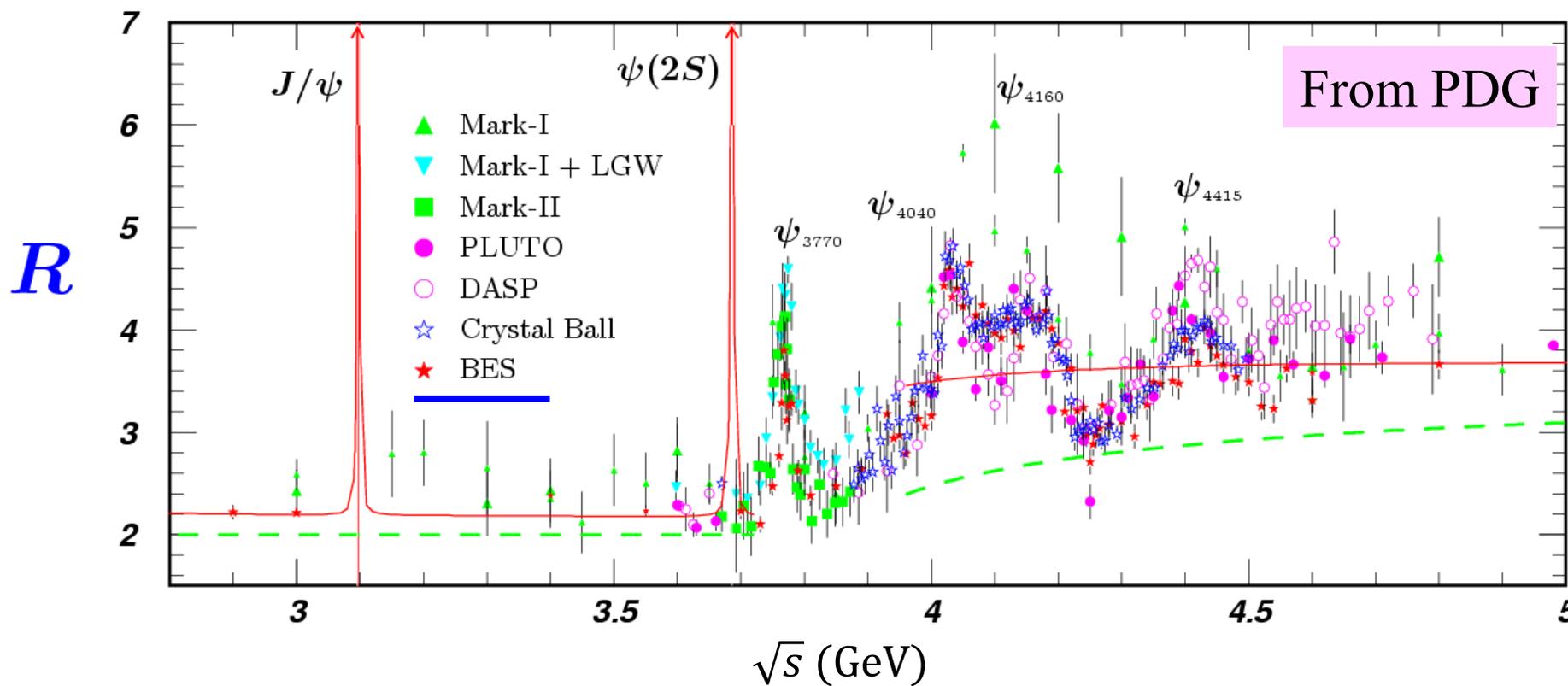
最基本的理论问题，但长期以来需要实验的输入！

LQCD开始提供可靠的计算！

标准模型精确检验实验和理论研究都与R值测量精度密切相关：

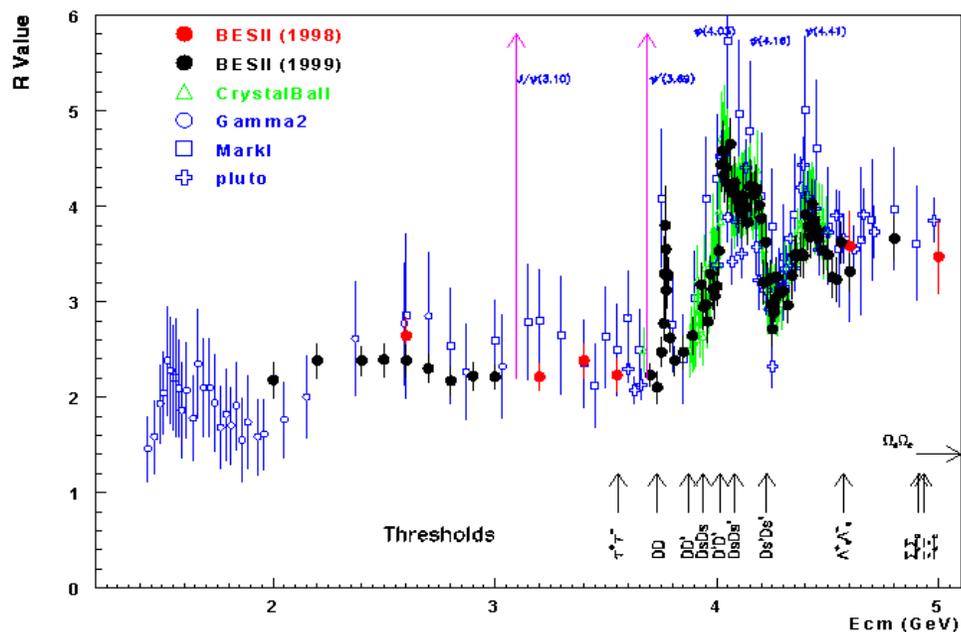
- 电磁跑动耦合常数 $\alpha_{\text{QED}}(s)$ ：电磁相互作用强度参数；
- Higgs粒子：标准模型对Higgs质量的拟合；
- μ 子反常磁矩(g-2)：检验标准模型最灵敏、最精确的实验。

R值/ ψ 激发态



当时2.0-5.0 GeV 能区数据贫乏，粲介子阈值以上粲偶素能谱研究很差！1998-99，两轮R值扫描，91个能量点。

BESII实验结果



PRL84, 594 (2000)
PRL88, 101802 (2002)

- BES测量结果平均误差为**6.6%**，精度比国外同能区实验提高了**2-3倍**
- **3.7-4.5GeV**能量范围的精细扫描使粲偶素能区共振结构更为清晰

BES的R值成果对标准模型计算的不确定性大大减小：

➤ $\alpha_{\text{QED}}^{(5)}$

BES实验前: $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z^2) = 128.902 \pm 0.090$

$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = (280 \pm 7) \times 10^{-4}$

BES实验后: $\alpha^{-1}(M_Z^2) = 128.945 \pm 0.060$

$\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}(M_Z^2) = (275.5 \pm 4.6) \times 10^{-4}$

➤ a_μ

BES实验前: $a_\mu^{\text{had}} = (696.7 \pm 15.6) \times 10^{-10}$

BES实验后: $a_\mu^{\text{had}} = (697.4 \pm 10.5) \times 10^{-10}$

$a_\mu^{\text{exp}} - a_\mu^{\text{th}} \approx (22 \pm 11) \times 10^{-10}$

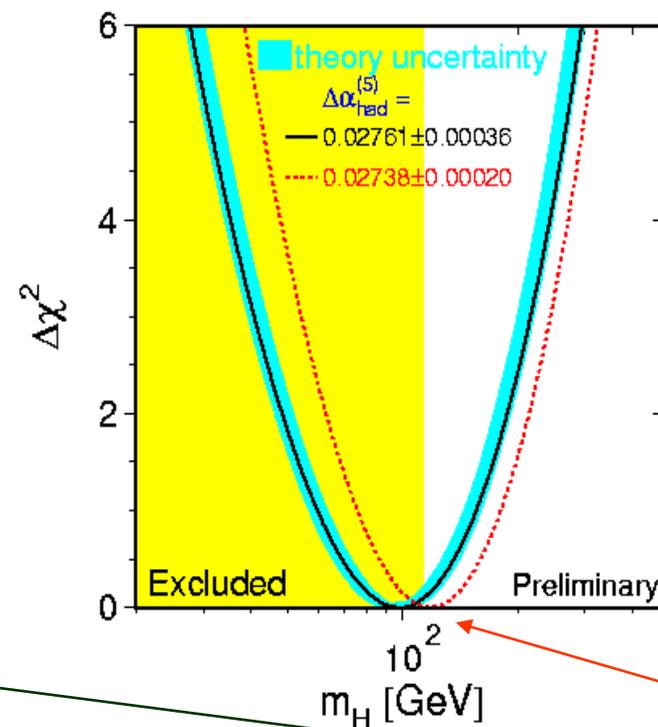
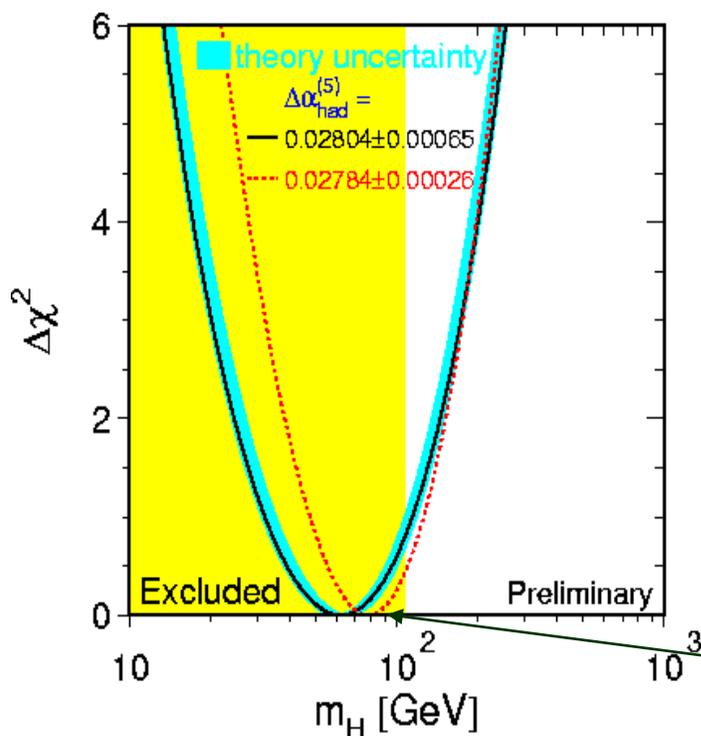
BESII增强了在该能区使用pQCD的信心，理论预言精度进一步提高。

标准模型对Higgs粒子质量的拟合

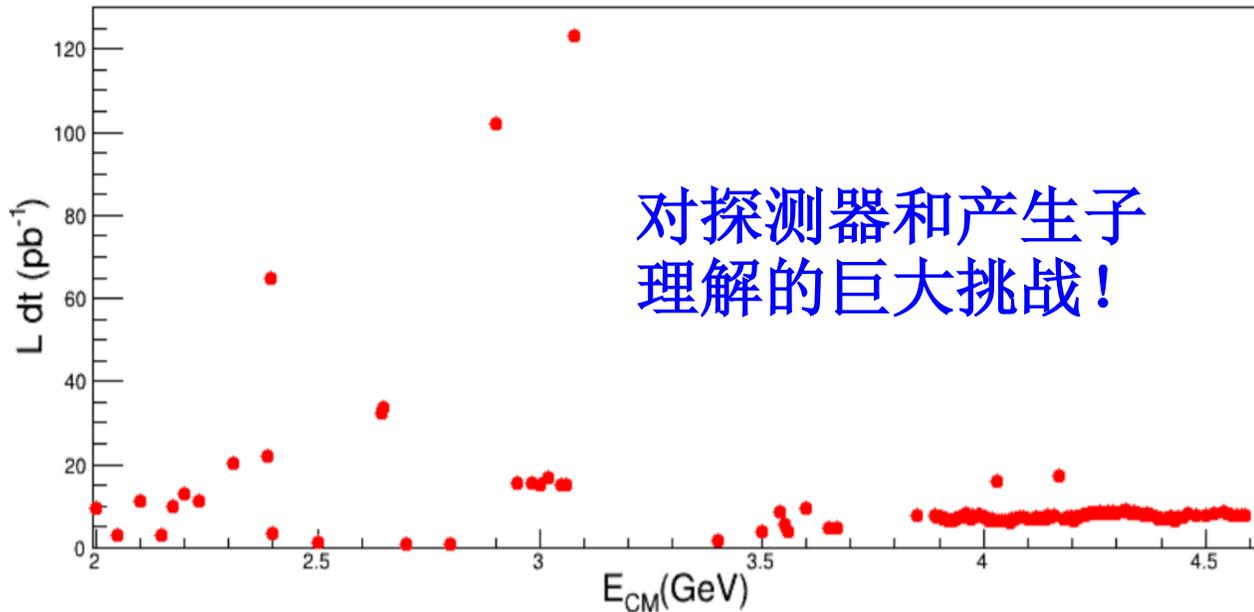
$$m_H = 62_{-30}^{+53} \text{ GeV}$$
$$m_H < 170 \text{ GeV}$$

(95% C.L.)

$$m_H = 98_{-38}^{+58} \text{ GeV}$$
$$m_H < 212 \text{ GeV}$$

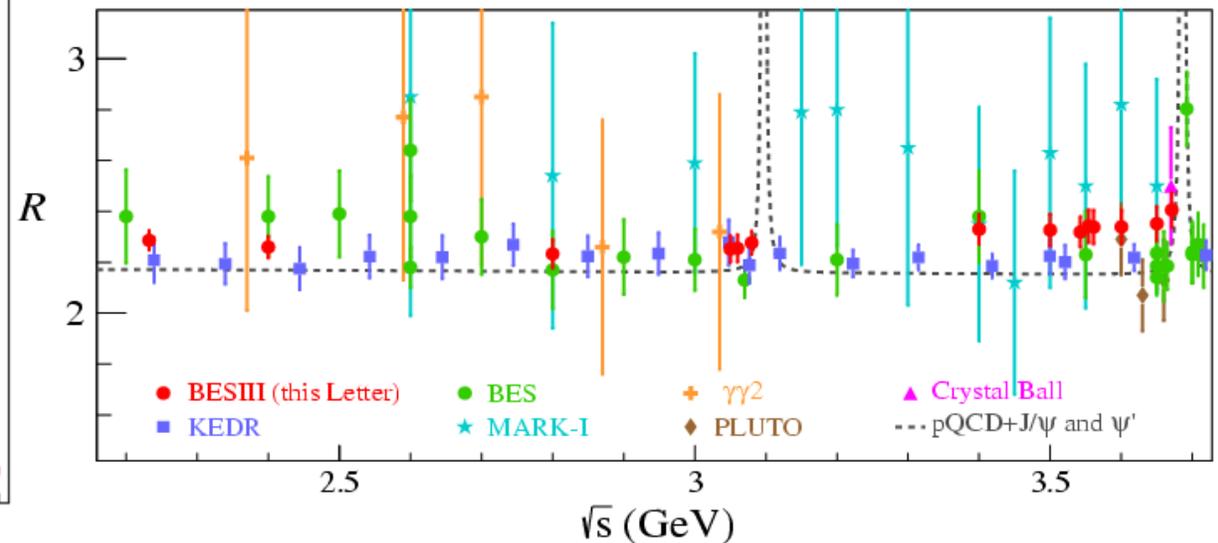


把BESII的结果带入标准模型进行拟合，发现Higgs粒子质量的最可几值由原来的62GeV上升为98GeV，质量上限由原来的170GeV改变为212GeV，与欧洲核子中心几个实验组曾报告可能的Higgs粒子质量为115GeV的结果相容。BESII的R测量结果对实验上寻找Higgs粒子产生了极重要的影响。



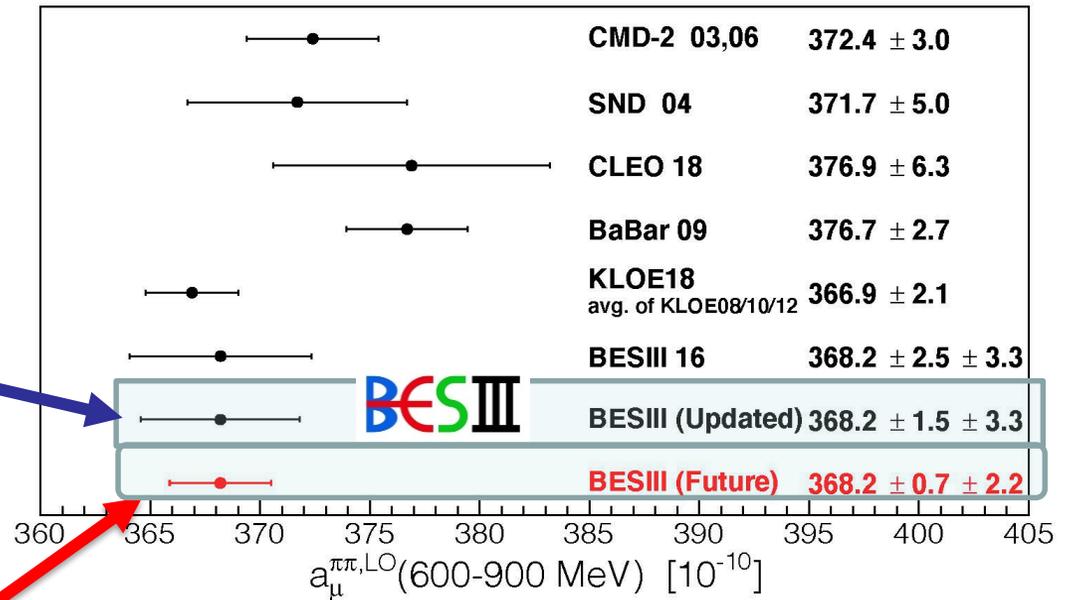
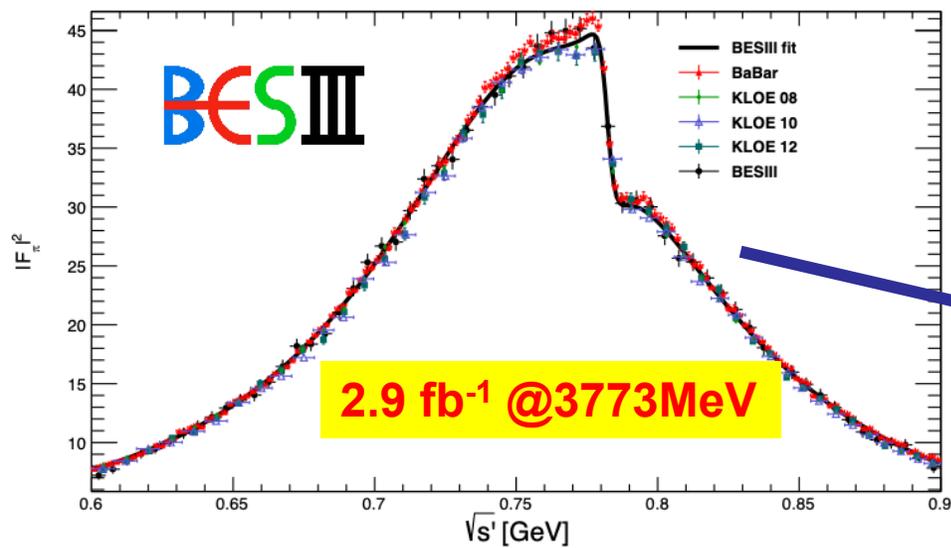
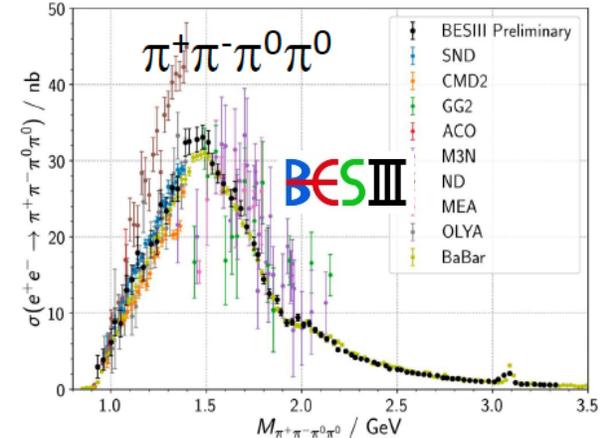
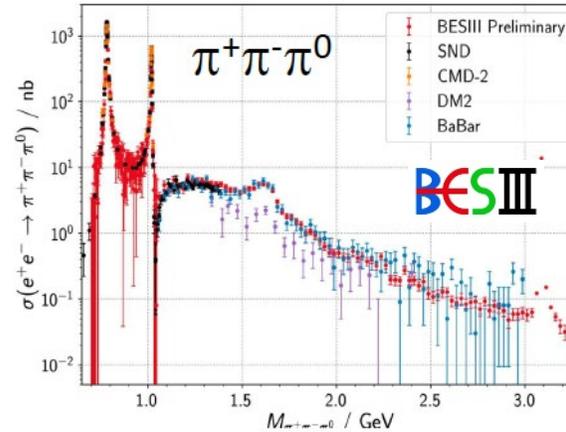
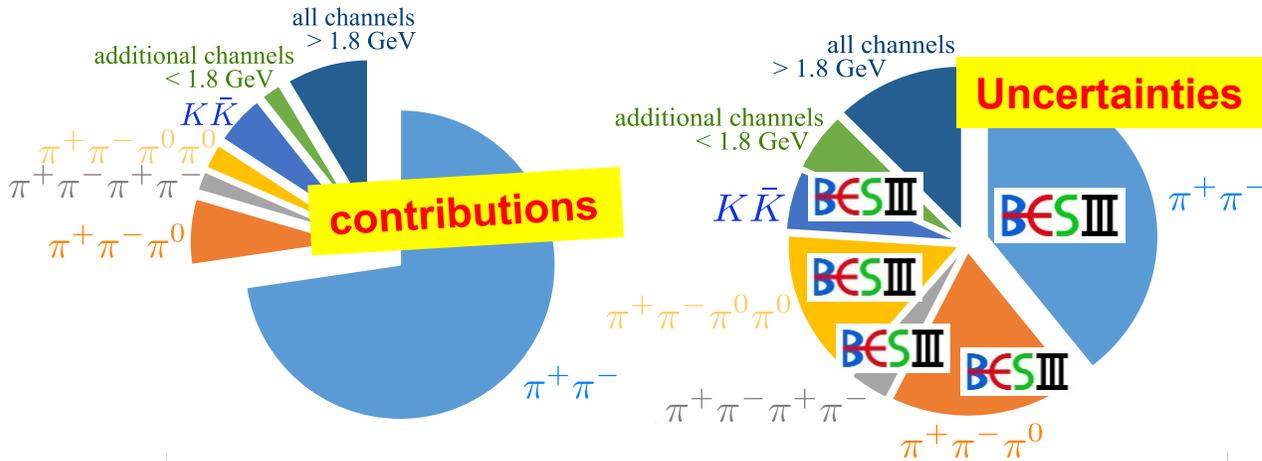
每个能量点~100,000强子事例!
比BESII精度再提高1-2倍~2-3%

R values @ 14 data points from 2.2324 to 3.671 GeV



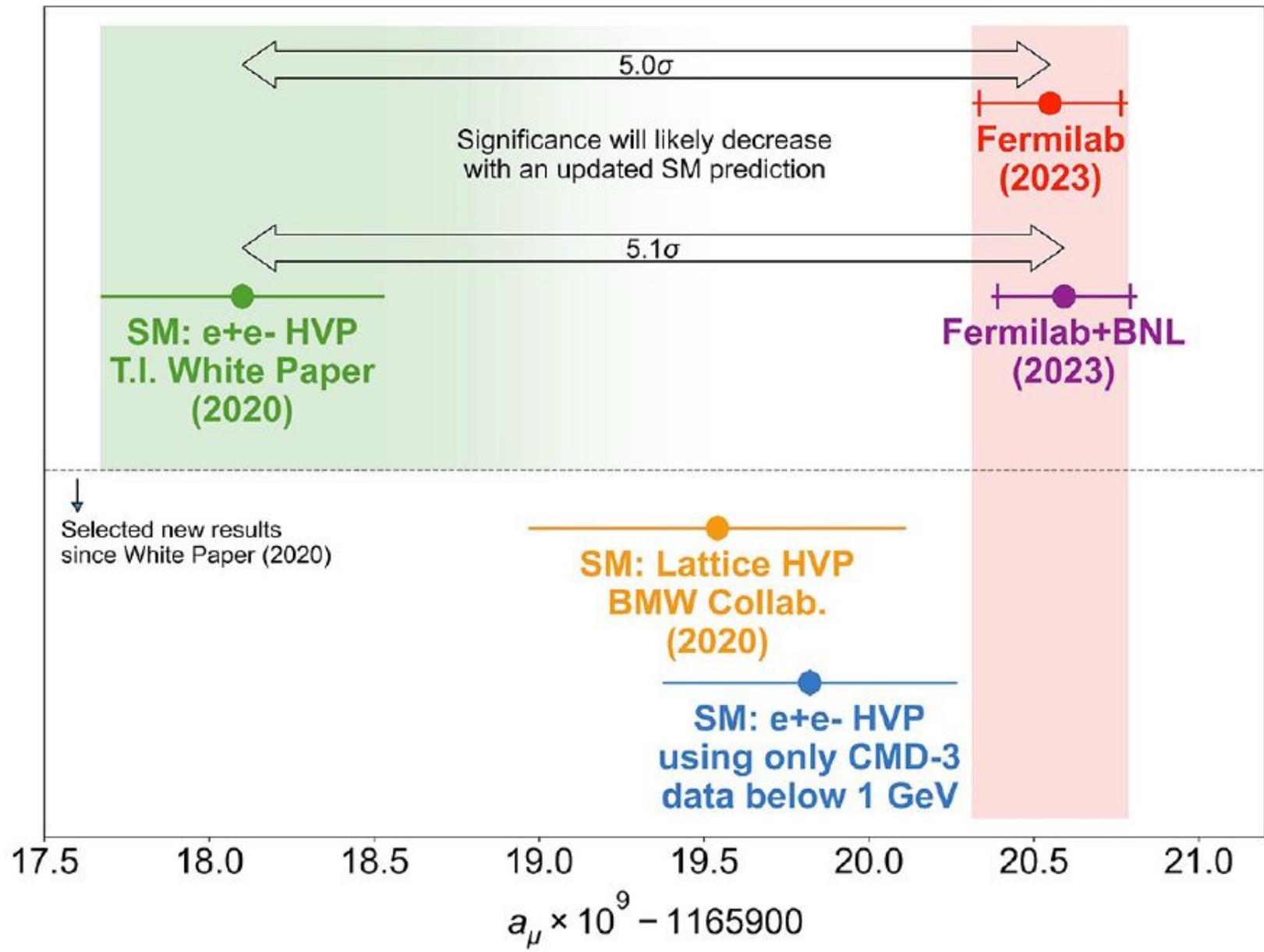
- The accuracy better than 2.6% below 3.1 GeV and 3.0% above.
- Larger than the pQCD prediction by 2.7σ between 3.4 ~ 3.6 GeV.

Muon g-2: BESIII contributions to HVP



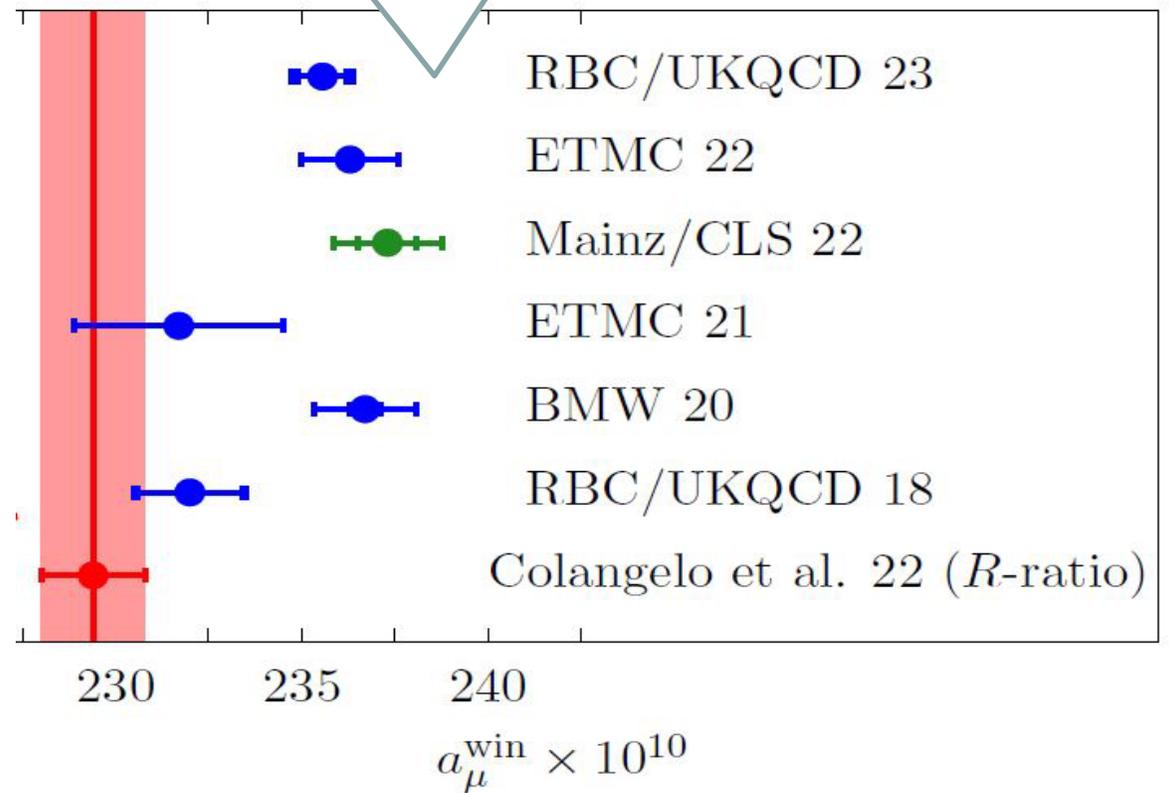
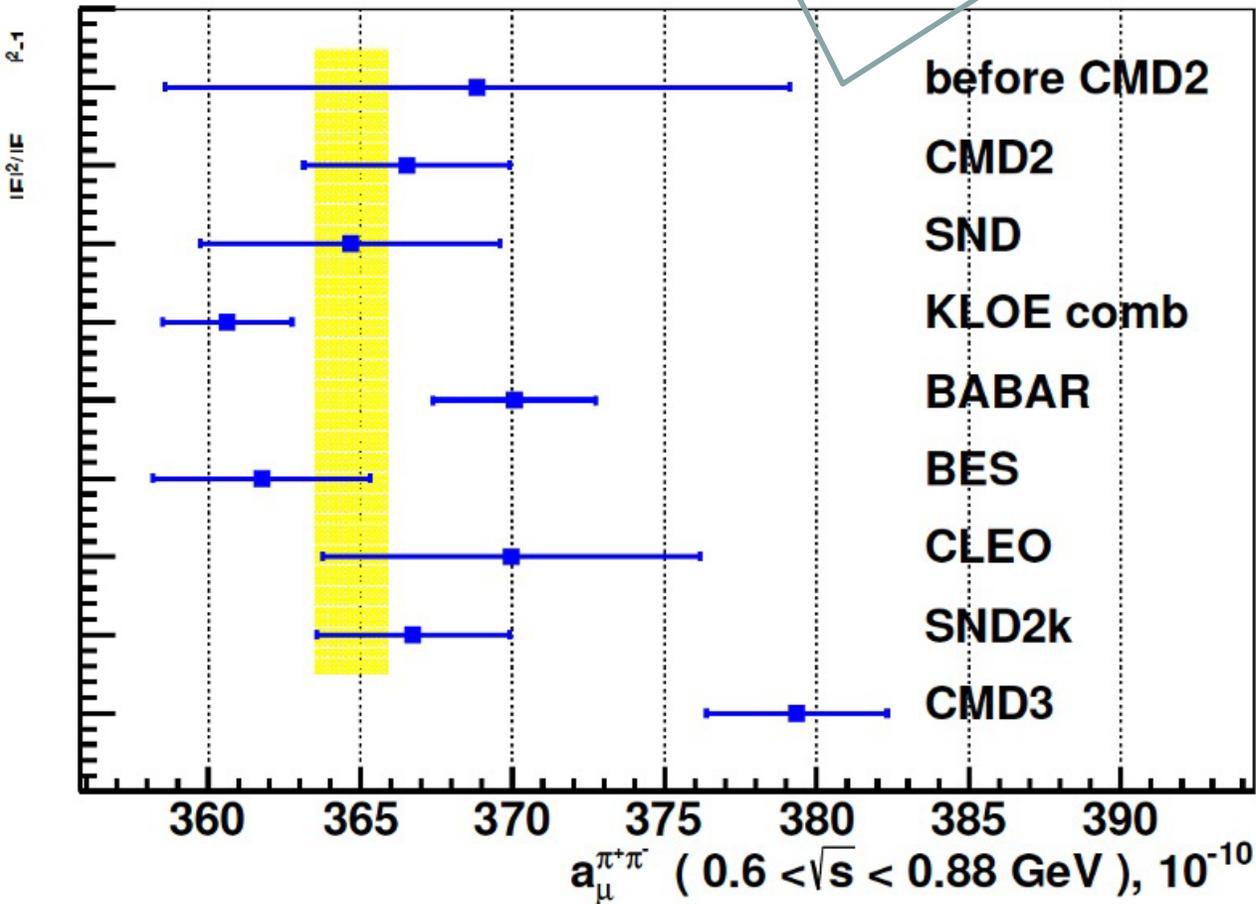
Great achievement with coming 20 fb⁻¹ @3773 MeV

新物理？还是实验偏差或是QCD计算问题？



基于色散关系计算的结果可靠吗？

LQCD的结果可靠吗？



基于色散关系计算的结果与LQCD之间的差异来自不可见QCD物质？

X(1859) in $J/\psi \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}$

Assuming $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$:

$$N^{signal} = 928 \pm 57$$

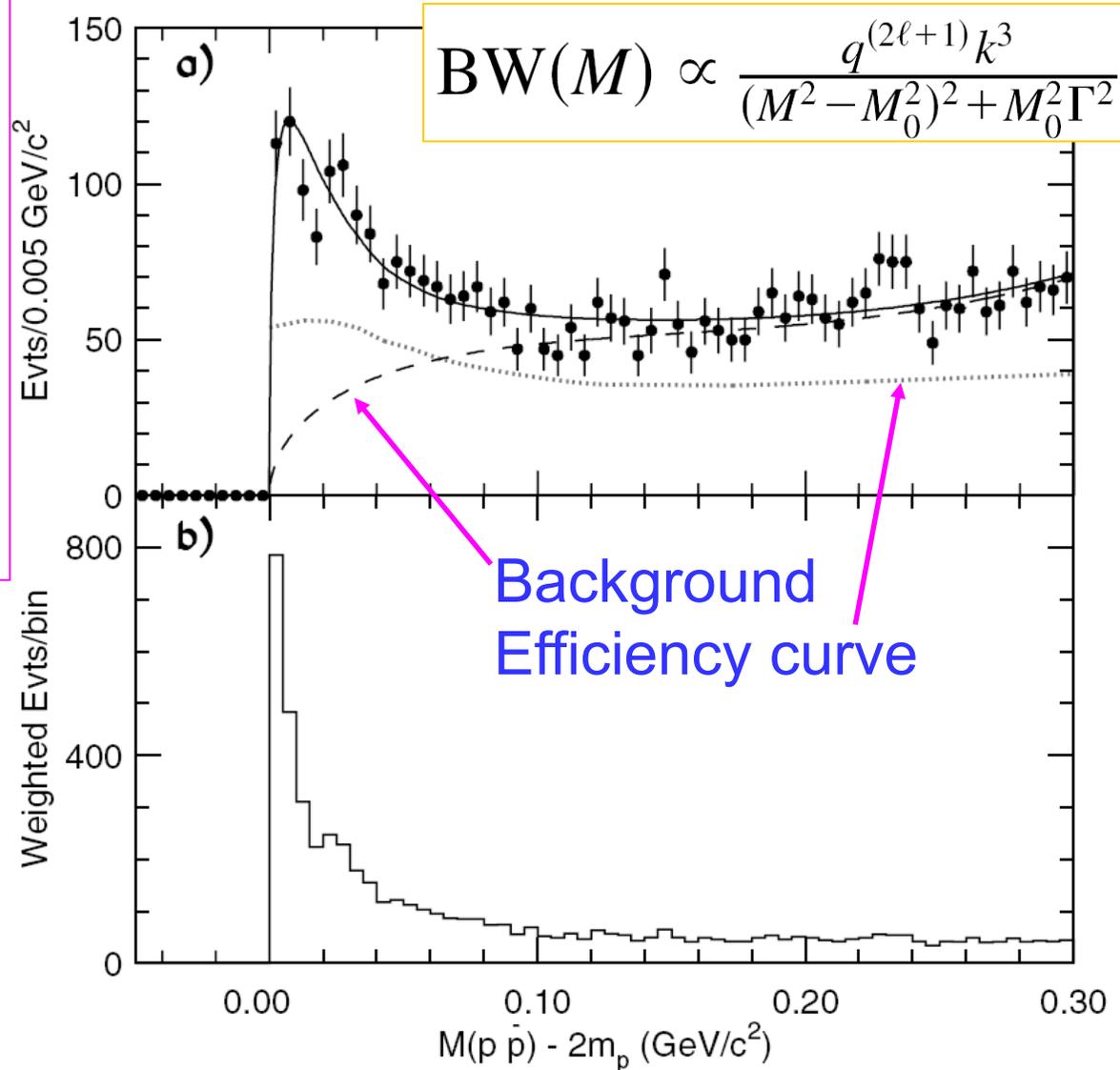
$$M = 1859_{-10-25}^{+3+5} \text{ MeV}$$

$\Gamma < 30 \text{ MeV @ 90\% C.L.}$

$$B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}) = (7.0 \pm 0.4_{-0.8}^{+1.9}) \times 10^{-5}$$

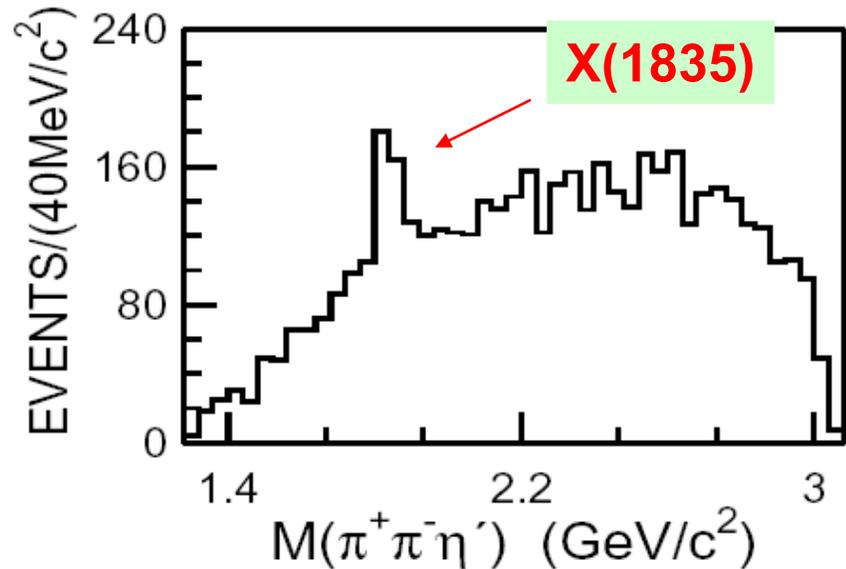
The nature of the structure is unknown and there are many possibilities.

PRL91, 022001 (2003)



$$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$$

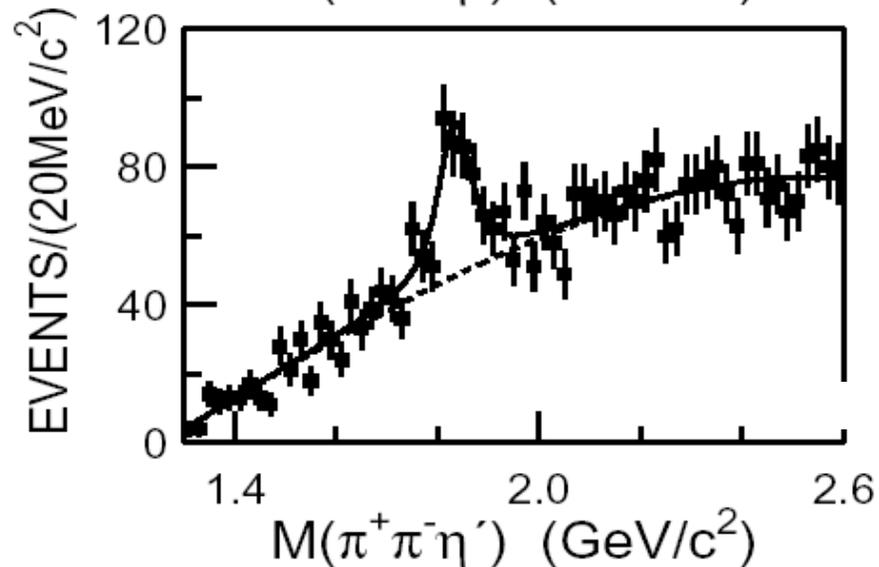
PRL95, 262001 (2005)



Fit with BW + polynomial backgrounds, considering mass resolution.

Statistical significance: 7.7σ

Mass res. ~ 13 MeV
Efficiency $\sim 4\%$



$$N_{obs} = 264 \pm 54$$

$$M = 1833.7 \pm 6.1 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

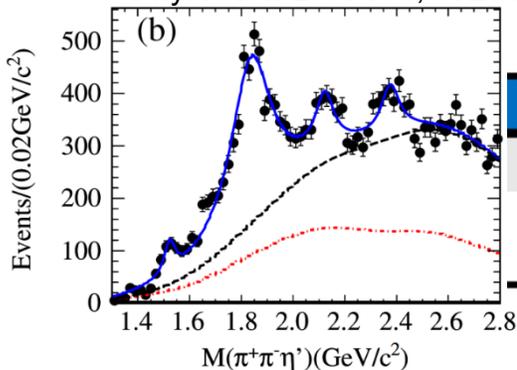
$$\Gamma = 67.7 \pm 20.3 \pm 7.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X) B(X \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta') = (2.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$$

质子-反质子阈值增强

X(1835) observed in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 072002 (2011)



225M J/ψ

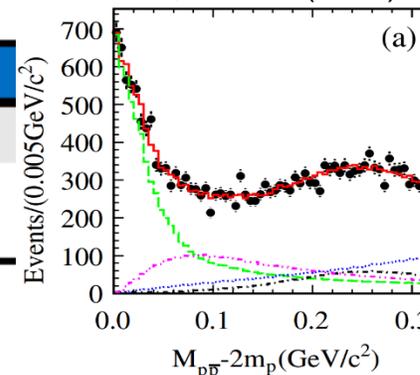
X(1835) $J^{PC}=0^{-+}$
 $M = 1844 \pm 9^{+16}_{-25} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 $\Gamma = 192^{+20+62}_{-17-43} \text{ MeV}/c^2$

X(p \bar{p}) $J^{PC}=0^{-+}$
 $M = 1832^{+19+18}_{-5-17} \pm 19 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 $\Gamma = 13 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 ($< 76 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ @ 90% C.L.)

X(p \bar{p}) observed in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}$

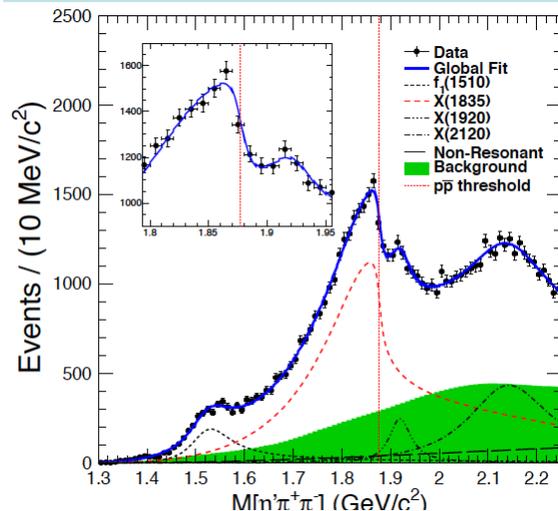
PRL 108, 112003 (2012)

PRL 115, 091803 (2015)



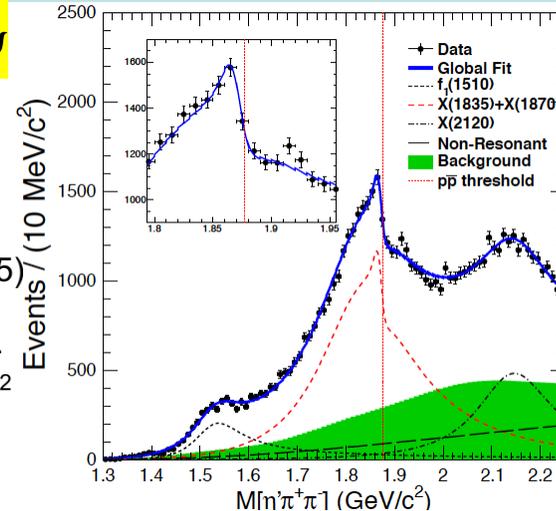
Connection is emerging 1.3 B J/ψ

PRL 117, 042002 (2016)



Model 1:
 Flatte lineshape
 with strong coupling to $p\bar{p}$
 and one additional,
 narrow Breit-Wigner at
 $\sim 1920 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

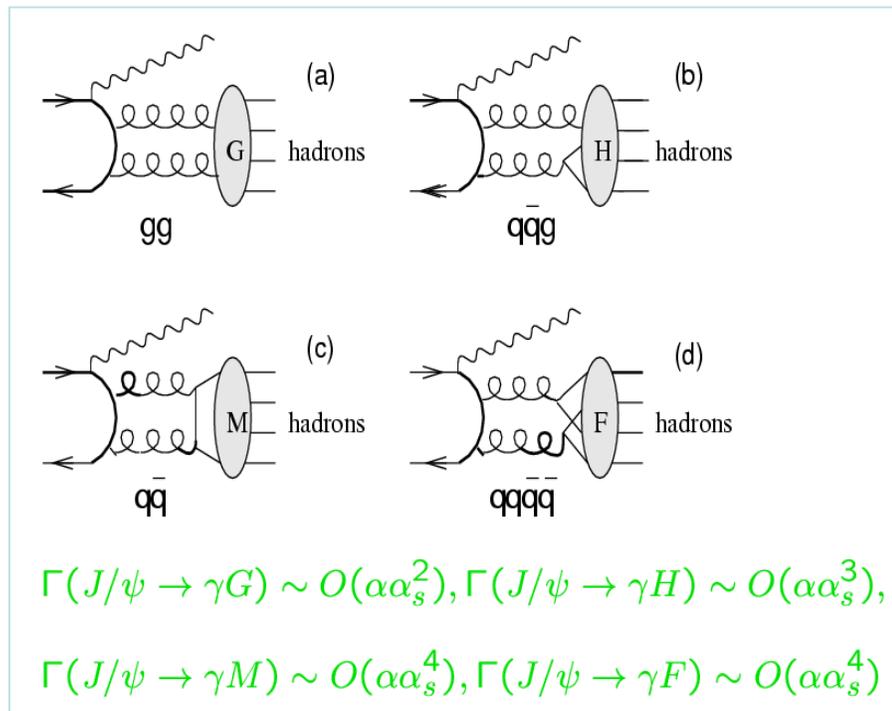
Model 2:
 Coherent sum of X(1835)
 Breit-Wigner and one
 additional, narrow Breit-
 Wigner at $\sim 1870 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



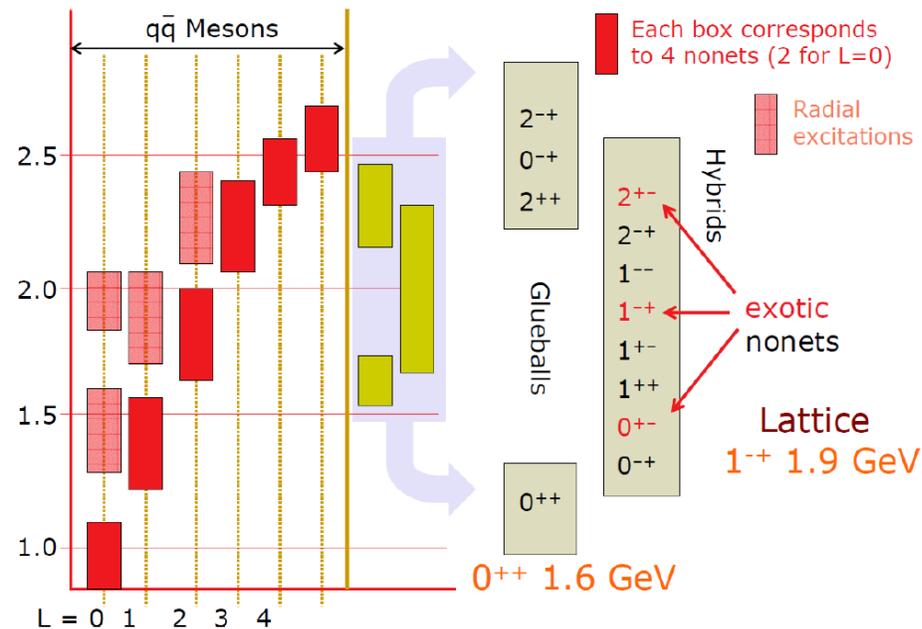
Solutions support existence of a $p\bar{p}$ molecule-like (broad with strong coupling to $p\bar{p}$) or bound state (narrow below $p\bar{p}$ threshold).

What will we find in 10 billion J/ψ events?

通过粲偶素辐射衰变研究含胶子奇特强子态



- ✓ 丰胶子过程
- ✓ 高统计量低本底样本
- ✓ 粲偶素衰变 $I(J^{PC})$ 量子数守恒使分析简化



• 极具挑战，需要：

- (耦合道) 分波分析
- 理论-实验合作：唯象分析和格点QCD

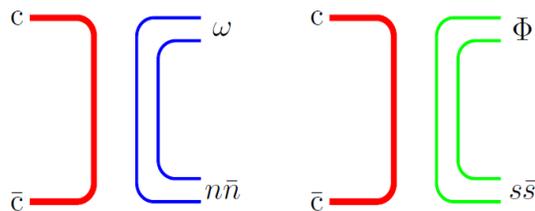
通过强子/辐射衰变寻找胶球、混杂态等

	0^+	2^+	0^-
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PP$			
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma VV$			
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PPP$			
$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PPP$ P			

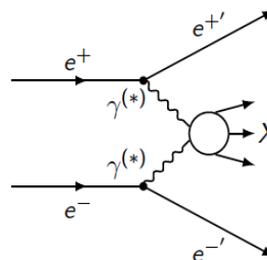
- $0^+, 2^+$: 耦合道分析
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PP$
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \omega / \phi + X$
- 0^- : 2 GeV以上赝标量谱, X(2370)
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PPP$
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \gamma V$
- 1^+ 奇特态
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta \eta'$ 等

Flavor Filters:

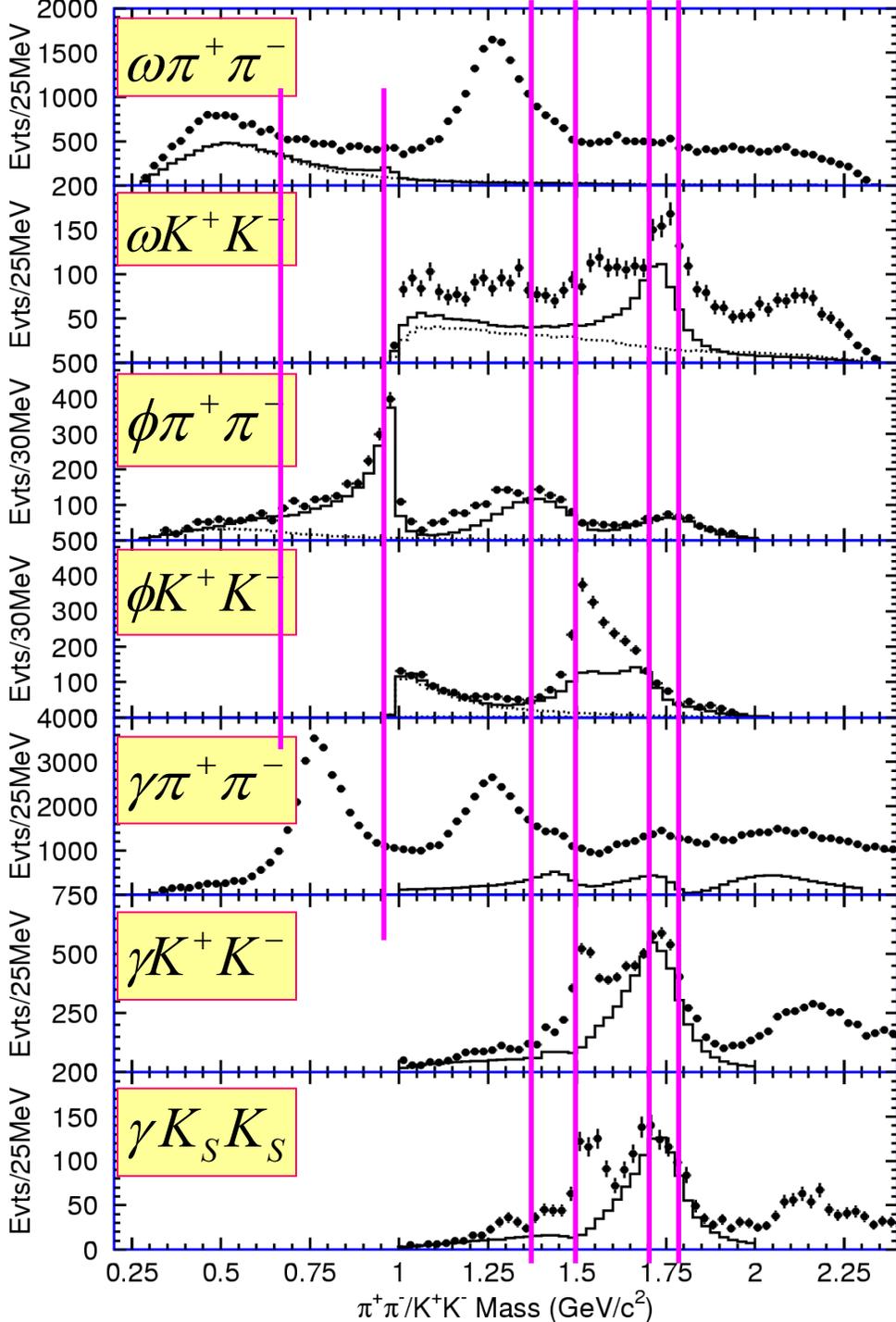
$$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X \rightarrow \gamma \gamma V \quad J/\psi \rightarrow \omega / \phi + X$$



Anti filter:



100亿 J/ψ 和30亿 $\psi(2S)$ 为发现新粒子提供了巨大的可能 !



The scalars

$f_0(600)$ or σ :

$f_0(980)$:

$f_0(1370)$:

$f_0(1500)$:

$f_0(1710)$:

$f_0(1790)$:

PLB 607 (2005) 243

PLB 603 (2004) 138

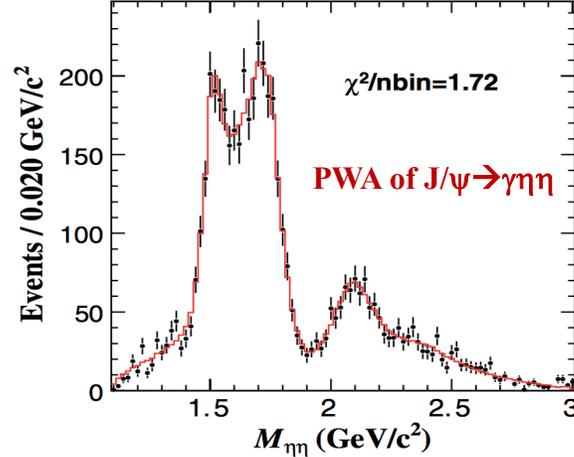
PLB 598 (2004) 149

PRD 68 (2003) 052003

PLB 642 (2006) 441

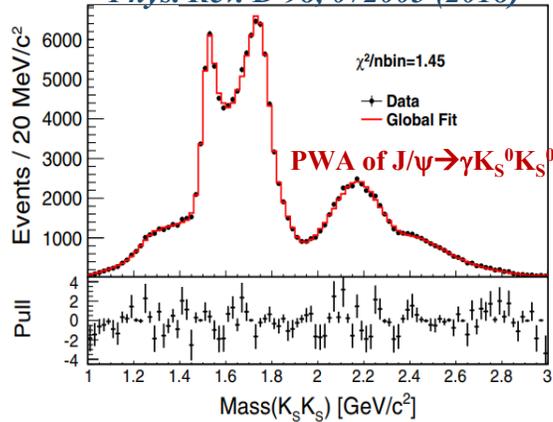
PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta\eta/\gamma K_S^0 K_S^0$

Phys. Rev. D 87, 092009 (2013)



Resonance	Mass (MeV/c ²)	Width (MeV/c ²)	$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X \rightarrow \gamma\eta\eta)$	Significance
$f_0(1500)$	1468^{+14+23}_{-15-74}	$136^{+41+28}_{-26-100}$	$(1.65^{+0.26+0.51}_{-0.31-1.40}) \times 10^{-5}$	8.2σ
$f_0(1710)$	$1759 \pm 6^{+14}_{-25}$	$172 \pm 10^{+32}_{-16}$	$(2.35^{+0.13+1.24}_{-0.11-0.74}) \times 10^{-4}$	25.0σ
$f_0(2100)$	$2081 \pm 13^{+24}_{-36}$	273^{+27+70}_{-24-23}	$(1.13^{+0.09+0.64}_{-0.10-0.28}) \times 10^{-4}$	13.9σ
$f_2'(1525)$	$1513 \pm 5^{+4}_{-10}$	75^{+12+16}_{-10-8}	$(3.42^{+0.43+1.37}_{-0.51-1.30}) \times 10^{-5}$	11.0σ
$f_2(1810)$	1822^{+29+66}_{-24-57}	$229^{+52+88}_{-42-155}$	$(5.40^{+0.60+3.42}_{-0.67-2.35}) \times 10^{-5}$	6.4σ
$f_2(2340)$	$2362^{+31+140}_{-30-63}$	$334^{+62+165}_{-54-100}$	$(5.60^{+0.62+2.37}_{-0.65-2.07}) \times 10^{-5}$	7.6σ

Phys. Rev. D 98, 072003 (2018)



Resonance	M (MeV/c ²)	M_{PDG} (MeV/c ²)	Γ (MeV/c ²)	Γ_{PDG} (MeV/c ²)	Branching fraction	Significance
$K^*(892)$	896	895.81 ± 0.19	48	47.4 ± 0.6	$(6.28^{+0.16+0.59}_{-0.17-0.52}) \times 10^{-6}$	35σ
$K_1(1270)$	1272	1272 ± 7	90	90 ± 20	$(8.54^{+1.07+2.35}_{-1.20-2.13}) \times 10^{-7}$	16σ
$f_0(1370)$	$1350 \pm 9^{+12}_{-2}$	1200 to 1500	$231 \pm 21^{+28}_{-48}$	200 to 500	$(1.07^{+0.08+0.36}_{-0.07-0.34}) \times 10^{-5}$	25σ
$f_0(1500)$	1505	1504 ± 6	109	109 ± 7	$(1.59^{+0.16+0.18}_{-0.16-0.56}) \times 10^{-5}$	23σ
$f_0(1710)$	$1765 \pm 2^{+1}_{-1}$	1723^{+0}_{-5}	$146 \pm 3^{+7}_{-1}$	139 ± 8	$(2.00^{+0.03+0.31}_{-0.02-0.10}) \times 10^{-4}$	$\gg 35\sigma$
$f_0(1790)$	$1870 \pm 7^{+2}_{-3}$	...	$146 \pm 14^{+7}_{-15}$	...	$(1.11^{+0.06+0.19}_{-0.06-0.32}) \times 10^{-5}$	24σ
$f_0(2200)$	$2184 \pm 5^{+4}_{-2}$	2189 ± 13	$364 \pm 9^{+4}_{-7}$	238 ± 50	$(2.72^{+0.08+0.17}_{-0.06-0.47}) \times 10^{-4}$	$\gg 35\sigma$
$f_0(2330)$	$2411 \pm 10 \pm 7$	...	$349 \pm 18^{+23}_{-1}$	...	$(4.95^{+0.21+0.66}_{-0.21-0.72}) \times 10^{-5}$	35σ
$f_2(1270)$	1275	1275.5 ± 0.8	185	$186.7^{+2.2}_{-2.5}$	$(2.58^{+0.08+0.59}_{-0.09-0.20}) \times 10^{-5}$	33σ
$f_2'(1525)$	1516 ± 1	1525 ± 5	$75 \pm 1 \pm 1$	73^{+6}_{-5}	$(7.99^{+0.03+0.69}_{-0.04-0.50}) \times 10^{-5}$	$\gg 35\sigma$
$f_2(2340)$	$2233 \pm 34^{+9}_{-25}$	2345^{+50}_{-40}	$507 \pm 37^{+18}_{-21}$	322^{+70}_{-60}	$(5.54^{+0.34+3.82}_{-0.40-1.49}) \times 10^{-5}$	26σ
0^{++} PHSP	...	...	...	...	$(1.85^{+0.05+0.68}_{-0.05-0.26}) \times 10^{-5}$	26σ
2^{++} PHSP	...	...	...	...	$(5.73^{+0.99+4.18}_{-1.00-3.74}) \times 10^{-5}$	13σ

Scalar/tensor glueball candidate ($0^{++}/2^{++}$)

Decay rate of pure glueball from LQCD:

$$\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma G_{0+}) = \frac{4}{27} \alpha \frac{|p|}{M_{J/\psi}^2} |E_1(0)|^2 = 0.35(8) \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma/\Gamma_{tot} = 0.33(7)/93.2 = 3.8(9) \times 10^{-3}$$

CLQCD, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 021601 (2013)

$$\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma G_{2+}) = 1.01(22) \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma G_{2+})/\Gamma_{tot} = 1.1 \times 10^{-2}$$

CLQCD, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 091601 (2013)

Experimental results from J/ψ radiative decays to scalars or tensors:

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_0(1710) \rightarrow \gamma K\bar{K}) = (8.5_{-0.9}^{+1.2}) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_2(2340) \rightarrow \gamma \eta\eta) = (5.60_{-0.65}^{+0.62} {}_{-2.07}^{+2.37}) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_0(1710) \rightarrow \gamma \pi\pi) = (4.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_2(2340) \rightarrow \gamma \phi\phi) = (1.91 \pm 0.14 {}_{-0.73}^{+0.72}) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_0(1710) \rightarrow \gamma \omega\omega) = (3.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_2(2340) \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K_S^0) = (5.54_{-0.40}^{+0.34} {}_{-1.49}^{+3.28}) \times 10^{-5}$$

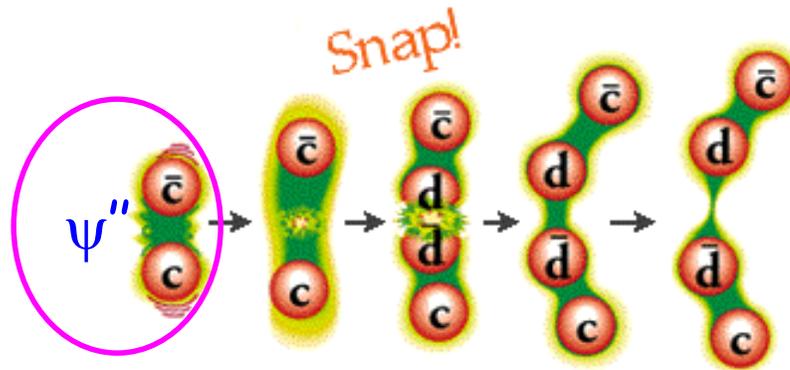
$$\triangleright B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_0(1710) \rightarrow \gamma \eta\eta) = (2.35_{-0.11}^{+0.13} {}_{-0.74}^{+1.24}) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f_0(1710)) > 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$$

$f_0(1710) / f_2(2340)$: candidates of the scalar/ tensor glueballs ?

ψ'' decays

- $\psi''(3770)$ is above the open charm threshold, expected decay predominantly into charmed mesons.
- However, old experimental results indicate big charmless decays [11.6nb for $\sigma(e+e-\rightarrow\psi'')$, 7.1nb for $\sigma(e+e-\rightarrow\psi''\rightarrow\text{charm})$]

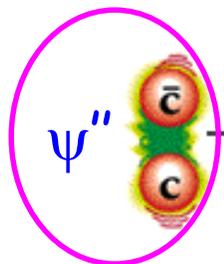


• Search for exclusive decay modes

- Transitions to lower mass charmonia
- Decays to light hadrons

• Inclusive measurements

- total hadronic cross section
- Total D cross section



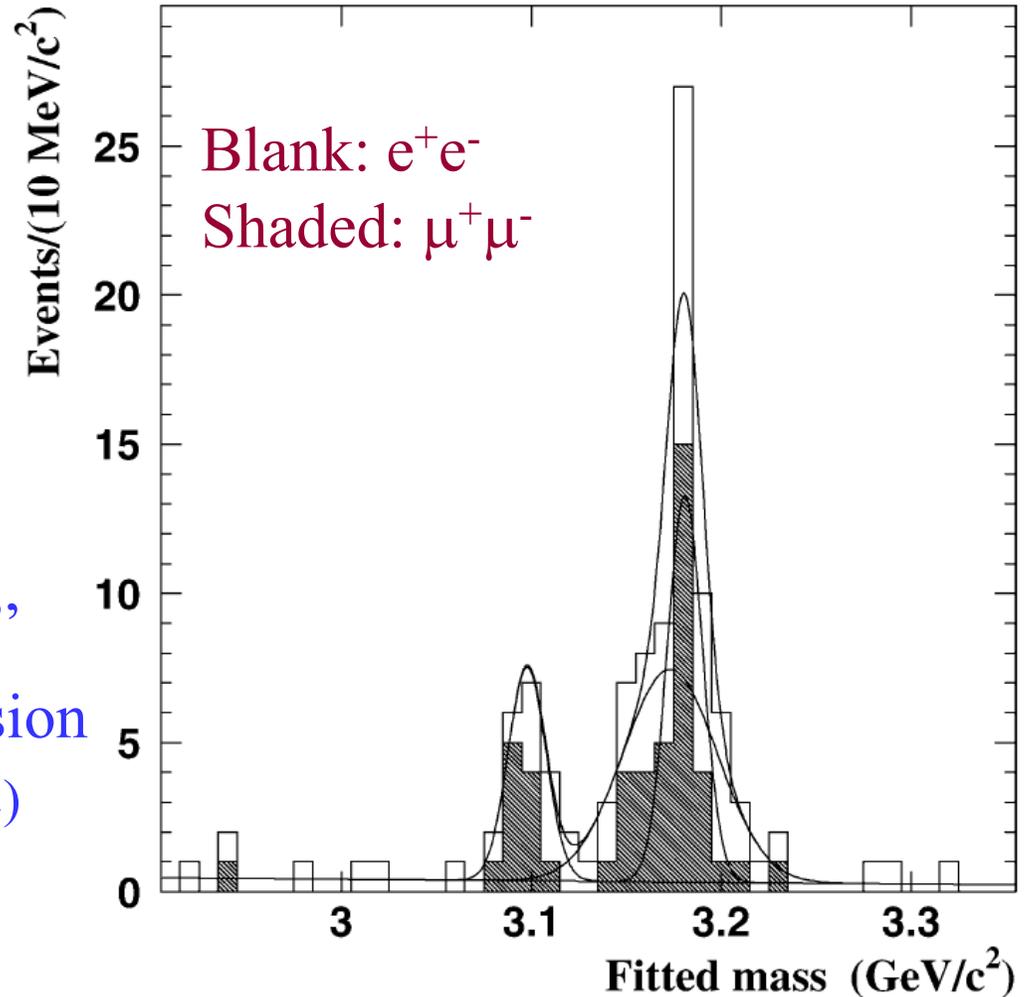
Low mass
charmonium?
Light hadrons?

Observation of $\psi'' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$

- $N^{\text{obs}} = 17.8 \pm 4.8$
- $N^{\text{bkg}} = 6.0 \pm 1.4$
- $N^{\text{signal}} = 11.8 \pm 5.0$

- $\text{BR} = (0.34 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.09)\%$
- $\Gamma = (80 \pm 33 \pm 23) \text{ keV}$

- First non-DDbar decay of ψ''
- Agree with multipole expansion
 - Kuang: PRD65, 094024 (2002)
- Confirmed by CLEOc later
 - $\text{BR} = (0.189 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.020)\%$
[PRL96, 082004 (2006)]



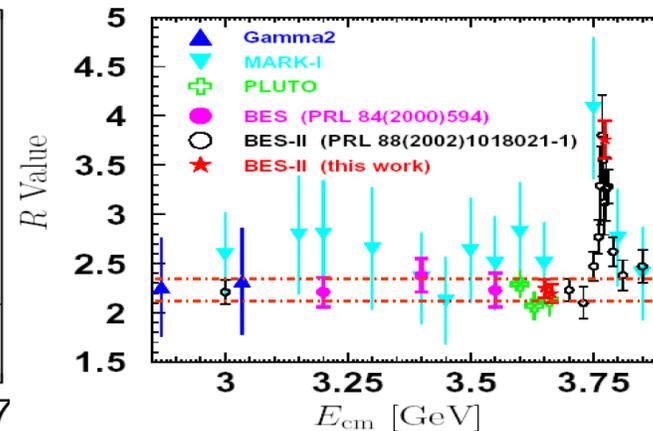
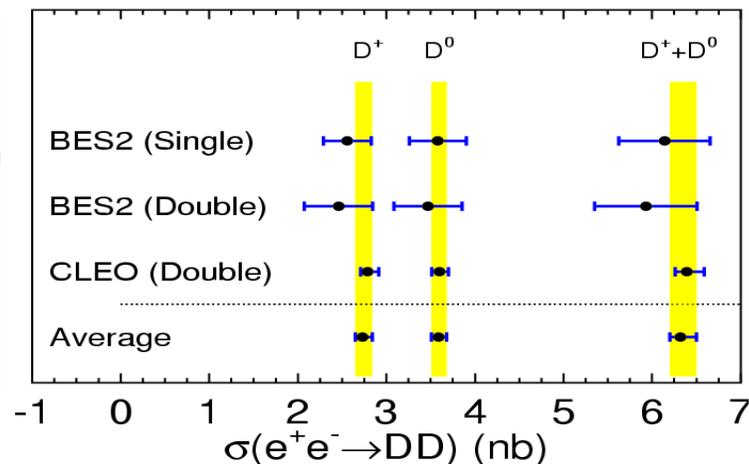
Search for inclusive ψ'' charmless decays

CLEO:

PRL95, 121801 (2005)
PRL96, 092002 (2006)

BES:

PLB659, 74 (2008)
NPB727, 395 (2005)
PLB603, 130 (2004)



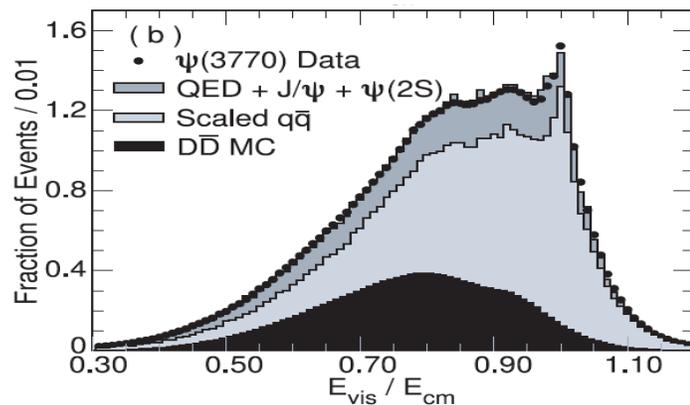
CLEOc:

R values at 3.671 and 3.773 GeV \Rightarrow

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi'') = (6.38 \pm 0.08^{+0.41}_{-0.30}) \text{ nb}$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{non} - D\bar{D}) = (-0.01 \pm 0.08^{+0.41}_{-0.30}) \text{ nb}$$

$$B(\psi'' \rightarrow \text{non} - D\bar{D}) < 11\% \quad @90\% \text{ C. L.}$$



BESII:

R values at 3.65, 3.665 and 3.773 GeV \Rightarrow

$$B(\psi'' \rightarrow \text{non} - D\bar{D}) = (14.5 \pm 1.7 \pm 5.8)\%$$

Cross section scan around ψ'' peak \Rightarrow

$$B(\psi'' \rightarrow \text{non} - D\bar{D}) = (16.4 \pm 7.3 \pm 4.2)\%$$

Leading particle momentum \Rightarrow

$$B(\psi'' \rightarrow \text{non} - D\bar{D}) = (15.1 \pm 5.6 \pm 1.8)\%$$

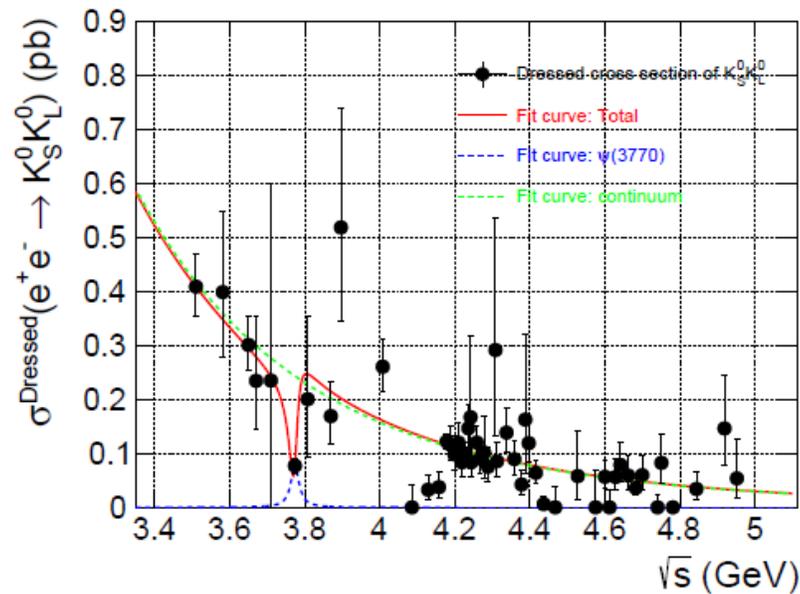
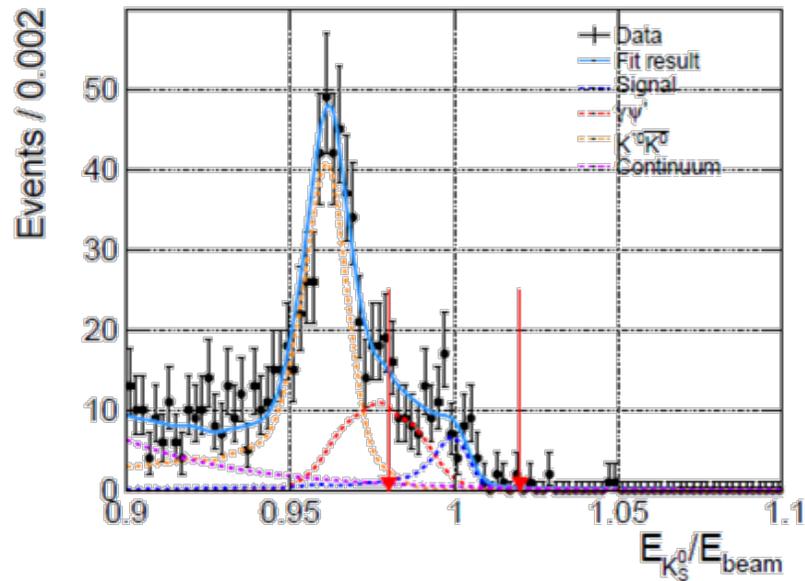
DDbar x-sections agree

Non-DDbar: not inconsistent

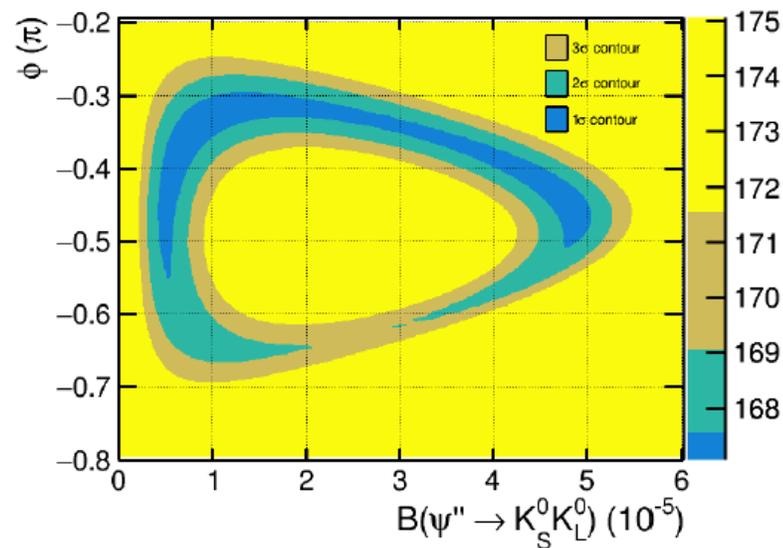
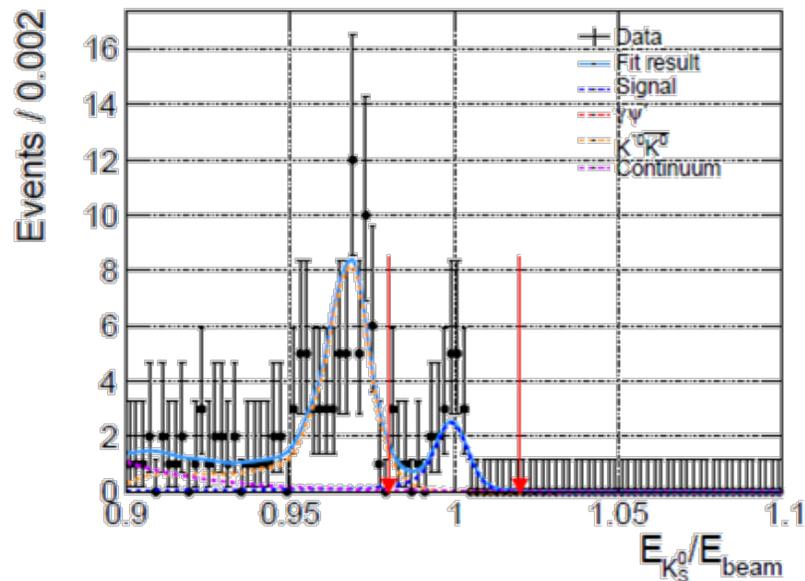
(interference important)

Three BES measurements give similar results.

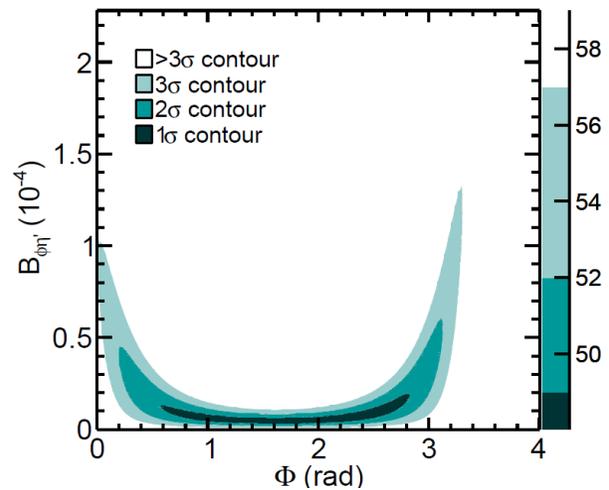
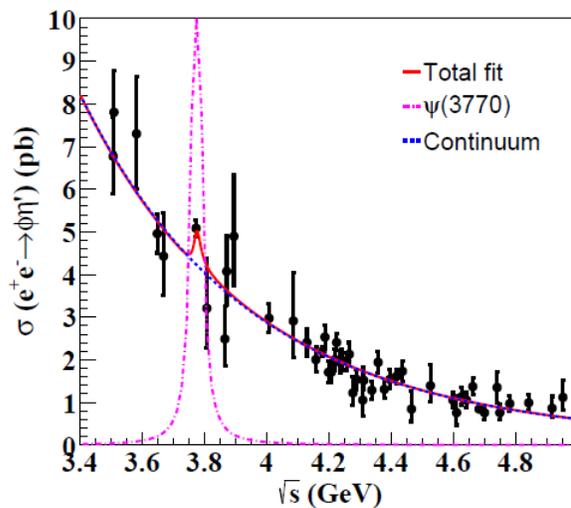
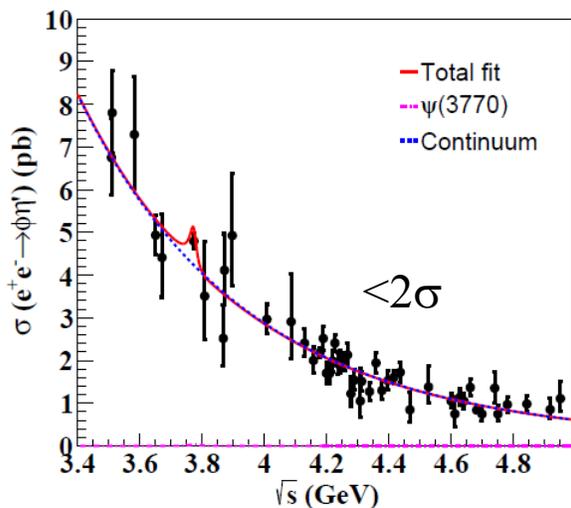
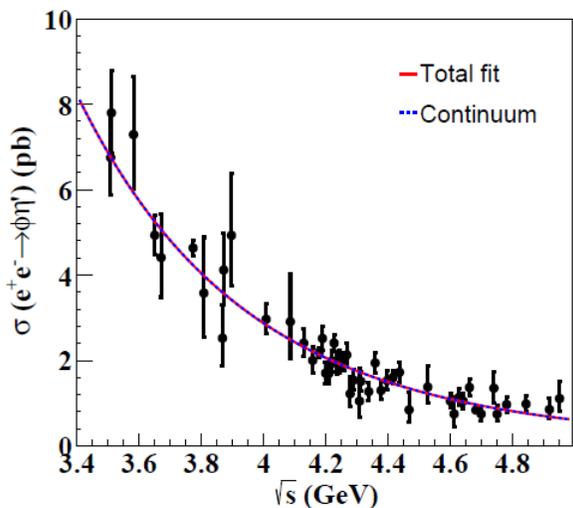
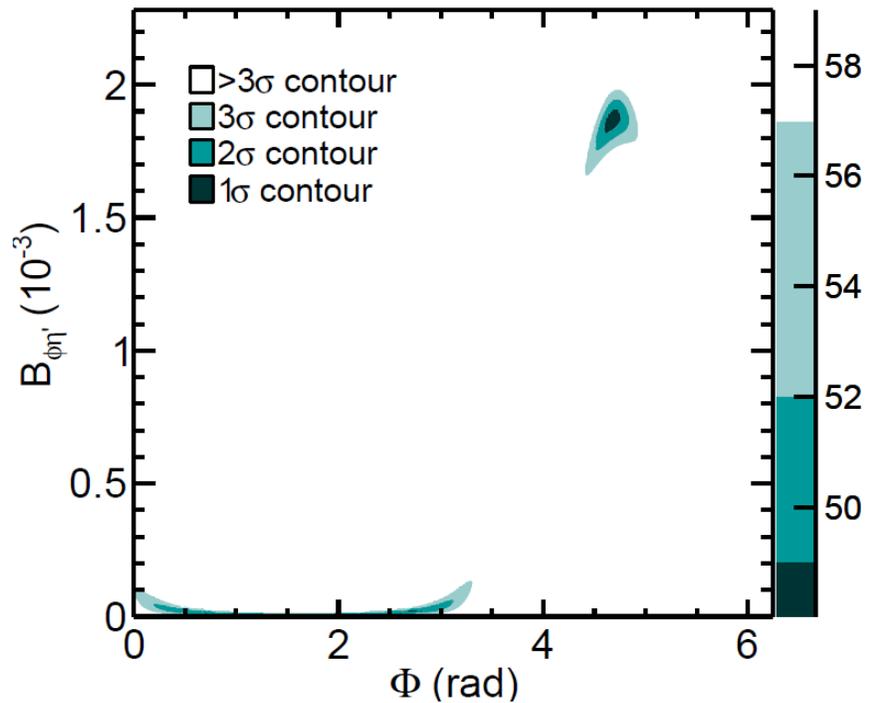
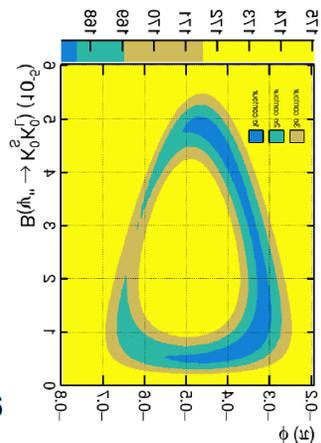
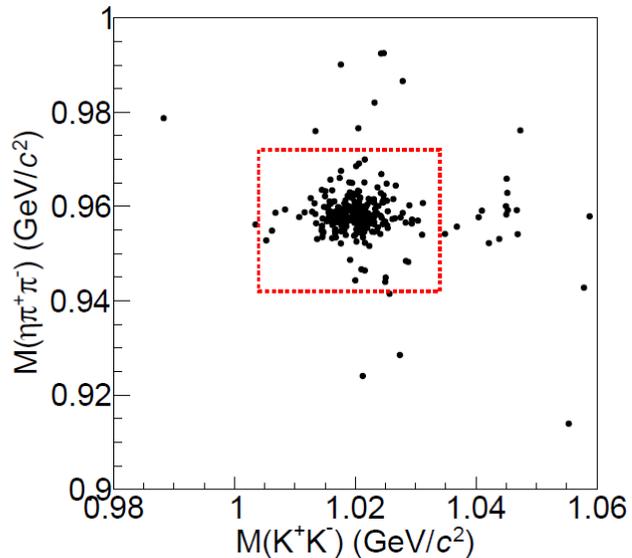
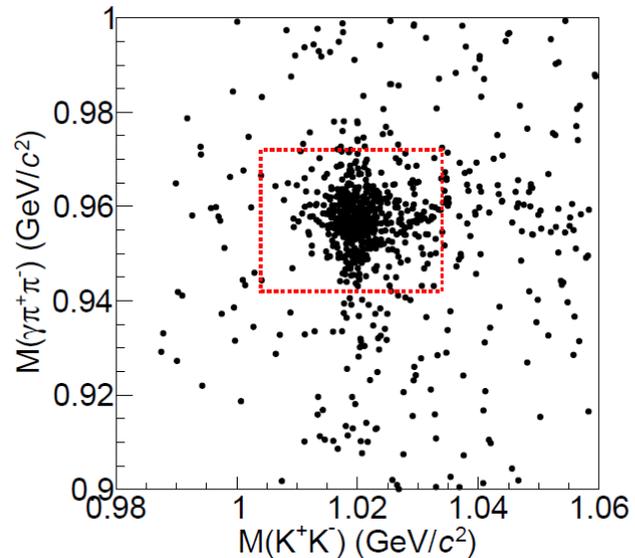
Observation of $\psi'' \rightarrow K_S K_L$



12σ

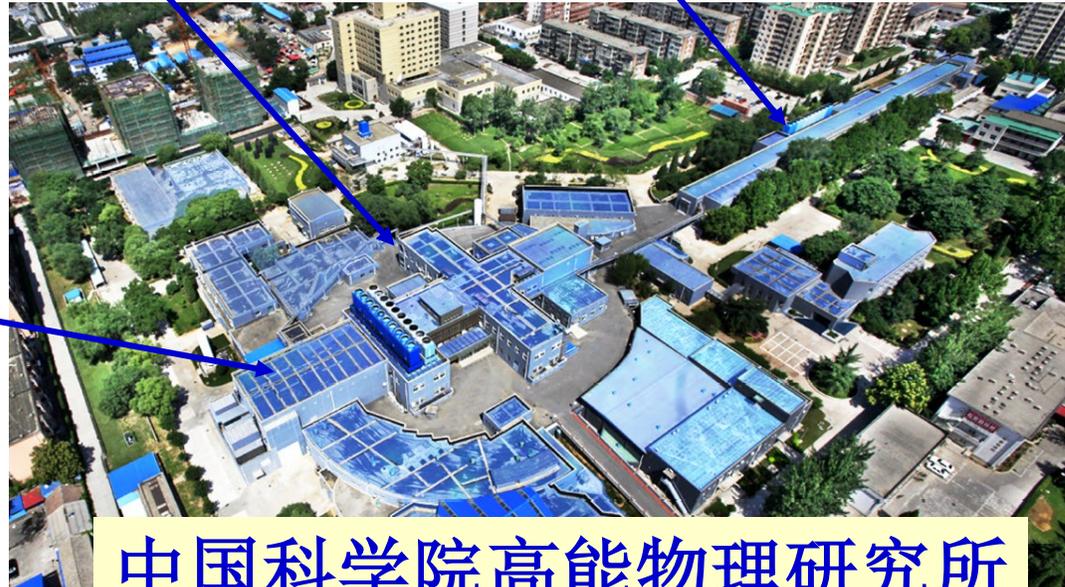
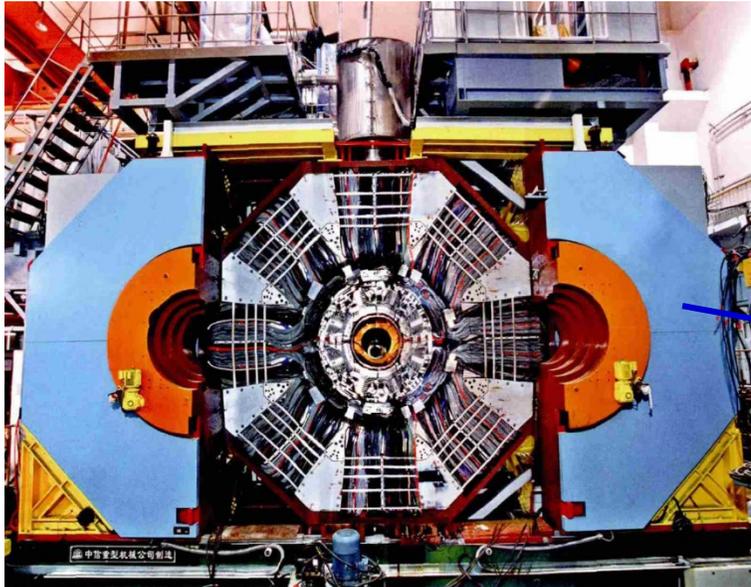


Search for $\psi'' \rightarrow \phi\eta'$



北京正负电子对撞机II (BEPCII) 和 北京谱仪III (BESIII)

- 2008-now
- $E_{cm}=2.0-4.95$ GeV
- $L_{peak}=1.0 \times 10^{33}/\text{cm}^2\text{s}$
(Apr. 5, 2016)



中国科学院高能物理研究所

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
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May, 2009

PHYSICS AT BES-III

Editors

Kuang-Ta Chao and Yifang Wang

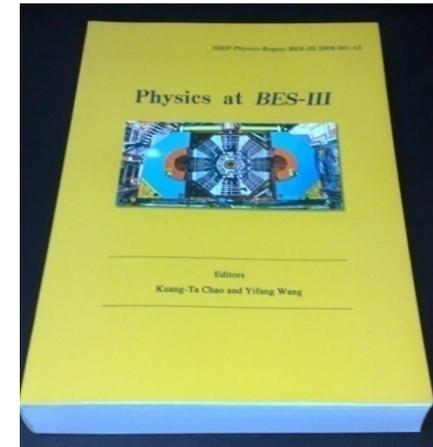
The abstracts and table of contents are available at
www.worldscinet.com/ijmpa

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PARTICLES AND FIELDS • GRAVITATION • COSMOLOGY • NUCLEAR PHYSICS

BESIII Yellow Book (2009)

- Light hadron spectroscopy
 - Full spectra: conventional/exotic hadrons QCD
 - How quarks/gluons form a hadron? non-pQCD
- Charm physics
 - CKM matrix elements → SM and beyond
 - $\bar{D}D$ mixing and CPV → SM and beyond
- Charmonium physics
 - Spectroscopy and transitions → pQCD & non-pQCD
 - New states above open charm thresholds → exotic hadrons?
 - pQCD: “ $\rho\pi$ puzzle” → a probe to non-pQCD or pQCD?
- τ physics, R values and QCD
 - Precision measurement of the tau mass and R values
- Search for rare and forbidden decay modes



hep-ex/0809.1869
IJMPA V24, No 1 (2009) supp.

Precision test of SM and search for new physics

BES(III) Physics Programs



- B (looks like DD for D or charm physics)
- E (looks like cc for charmonium physics)
- S (for light hadron Spectroscopy)
- T (for tau physics, looks like a Roman number "III")

+ New Physics search

BESIII commissioning & data taking milestones

Mar. 2008: first full cosmic-ray event

April 30, 2008: Move the BESIII to IP

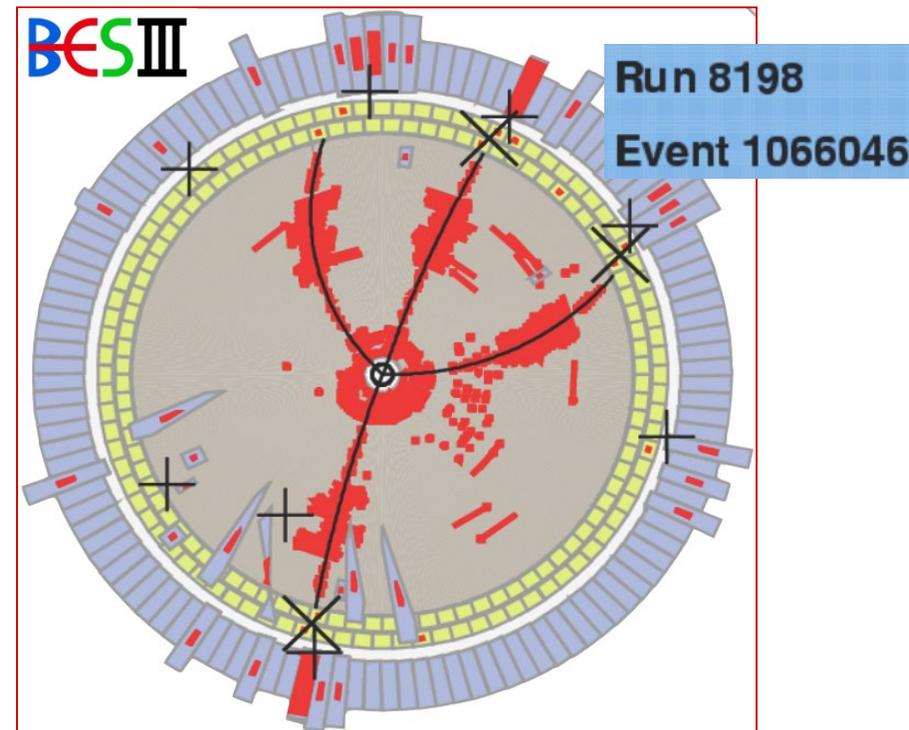
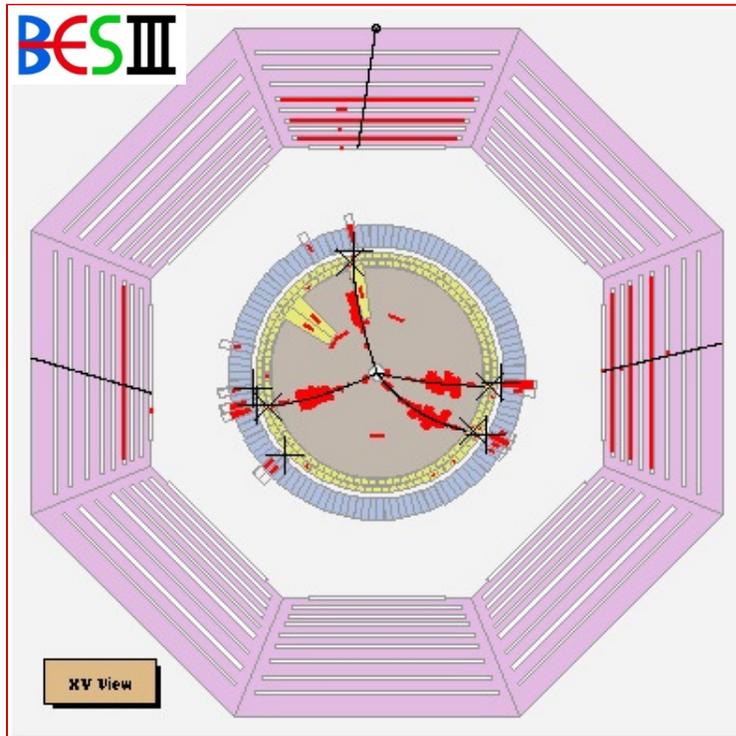
July 20, 2008: First e^+e^- collision event in BESIII

Nov. 2008: $\sim 14\text{M } \psi(2\text{S})$ events collected for detector calibration

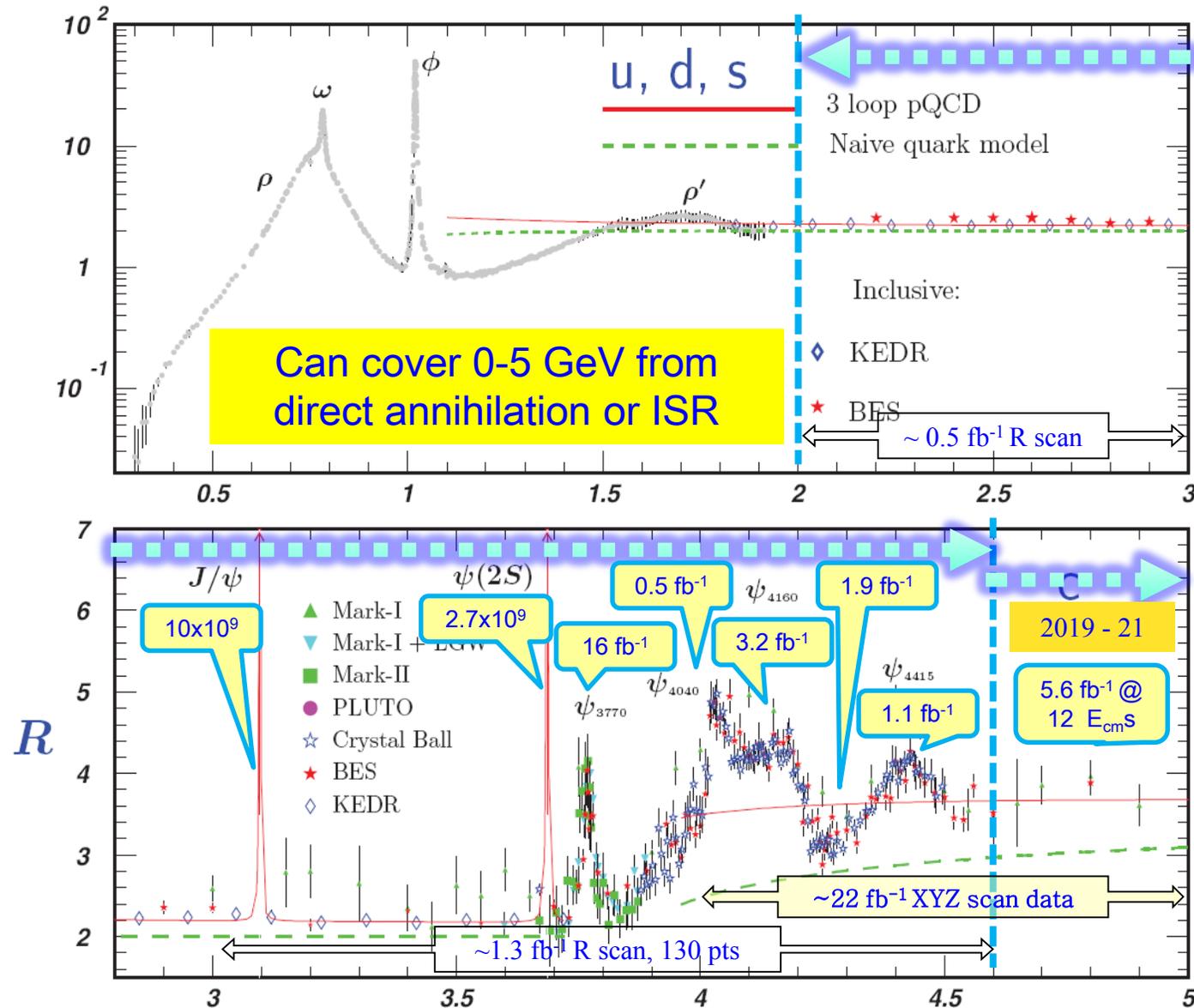
April 14, 2009 $\sim 107\text{M } \psi(2\text{S})$ events collected ($\times 4$ CLEOc) [for physics!]

May 30, 2009 42 pb^{-1} at continuum collected [background study]

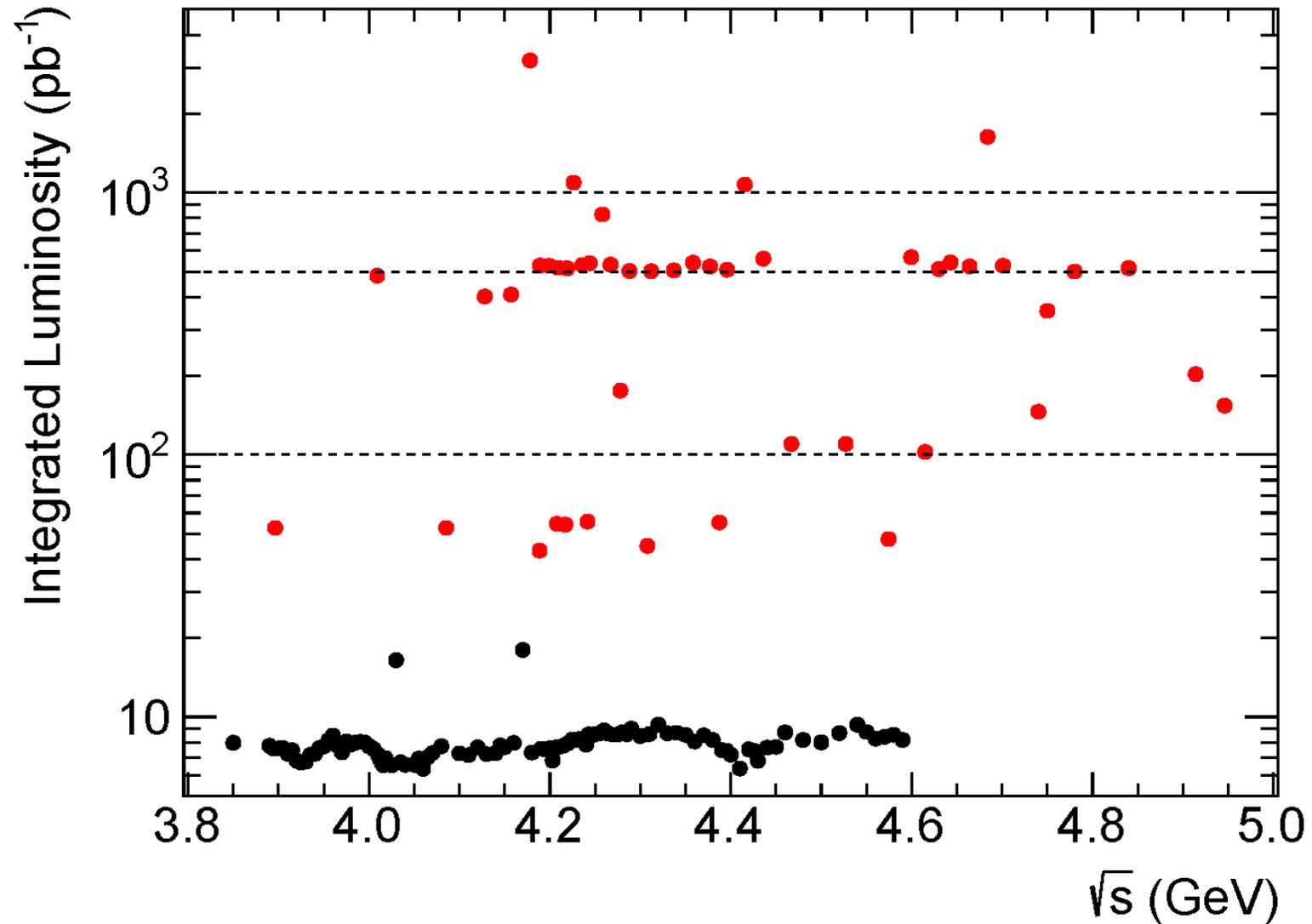
July 28, 2009 $\sim 224\text{M } J/\psi$ events collected ($\times 4$ BESII) [for physics!]



BESIII data samples on tape



BESIII data samples for XYZ study

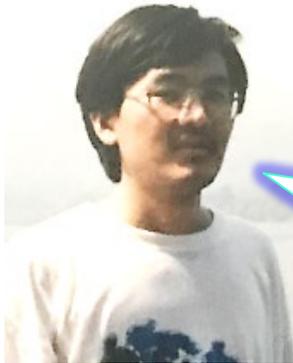


BESIII 粲偶素物理工作重点

A slide from
my talk in
summer 2010.

- Above open-charm
 1. Better resonance parameters
 2. New charmonium-(like) states
- Below open-charm: Spin-singlet states:
 1. η_c – high precision resonance parameters
 2. h_c – resonance parameters/production rate
 3. $\eta_c(2S)$ – missing radiative transition in $\psi(2S)$
- pQCD rule (is it really a rule?)
- Other new phenomena (chance for discovery?)

Search for $\eta_c(2S)$

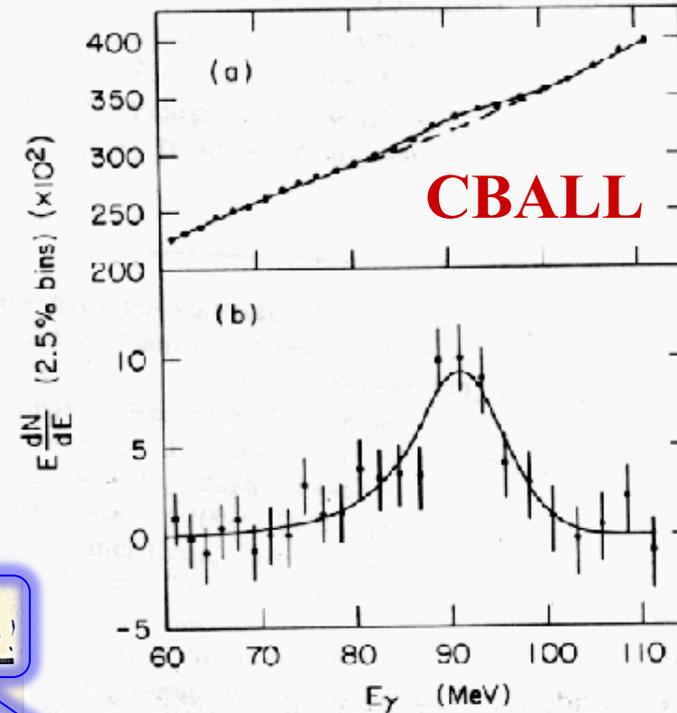


OK. We search for η_c .
If no signal observed,
we can determine the
BFs of χ_{cJ} decays.

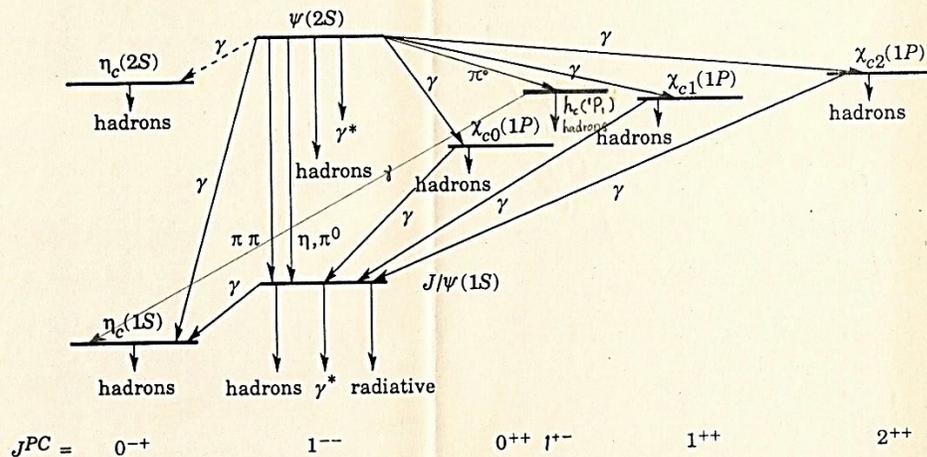
Sept. 1994-Jun. 1997, PhD student of IHEP

Nov. 7, 1995

还是常规，着眼新号！



THE CHARMONIUM SYSTEM



对 DD 测下禁态变偶素:

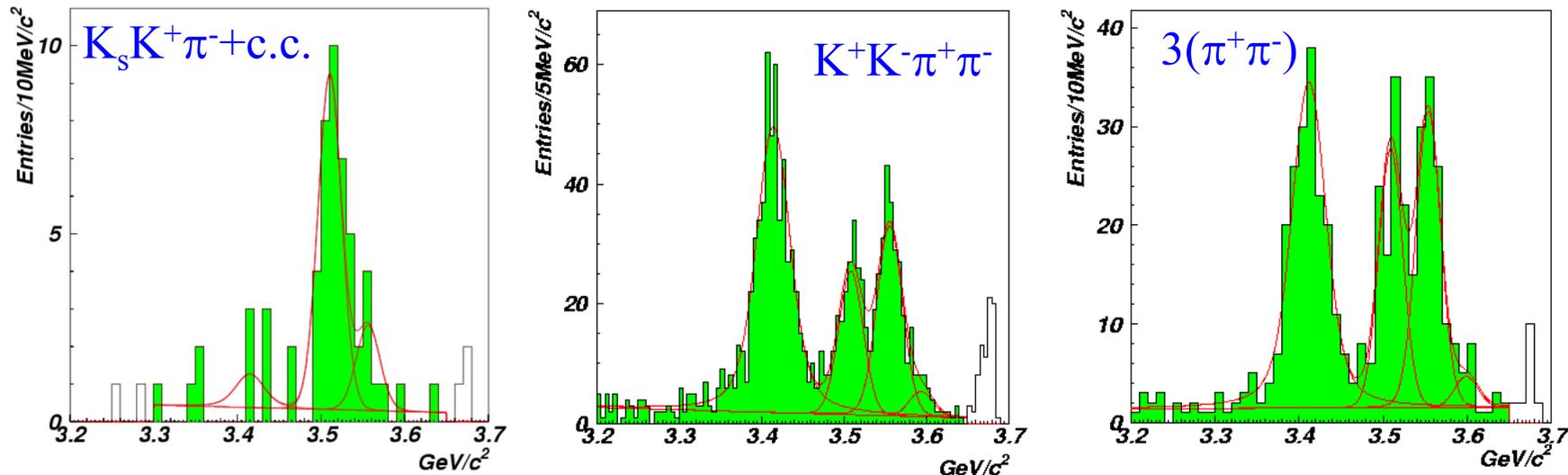
- 1. $\eta_c(2S)$ CBAL 1982, candidate 3590 MeV, 待确证; ($\psi \rightarrow \eta_c$ 1 v. 2 v. 3 v. 4 v. 5 v. 6 v. 7 v. 8 v. 9 v. 10 v. 11 v. 12 v. 13 v. 14 v. 15 v. 16 v. 17 v. 18 v. 19 v. 20 v. 21 v. 22 v. 23 v. 24 v. 25 v. 26 v. 27 v. 28 v. 29 v. 30 v. 31 v. 32 v. 33 v. 34 v. 35 v. 36 v. 37 v. 38 v. 39 v. 40 v. 41 v. 42 v. 43 v. 44 v. 45 v. 46 v. 47 v. 48 v. 49 v. 50 v. 51 v. 52 v. 53 v. 54 v. 55 v. 56 v. 57 v. 58 v. 59 v. 60 v. 61 v. 62 v. 63 v. 64 v. 65 v. 66 v. 67 v. 68 v. 69 v. 70 v. 71 v. 72 v. 73 v. 74 v. 75 v. 76 v. 77 v. 78 v. 79 v. 80 v. 81 v. 82 v. 83 v. 84 v. 85 v. 86 v. 87 v. 88 v. 89 v. 90 v. 91 v. 92 v. 93 v. 94 v. 95 v. 96 v. 97 v. 98 v. 99 v. 100 v. 101 v. 102 v. 103 v. 104 v. 105 v. 106 v. 107 v. 108 v. 109 v. 110 v. 111 v. 112 v. 113 v. 114 v. 115 v. 116 v. 117 v. 118 v. 119 v. 120 v. 121 v. 122 v. 123 v. 124 v. 125 v. 126 v. 127 v. 128 v. 129 v. 130 v. 131 v. 132 v. 133 v. 134 v. 135 v. 136 v. 137 v. 138 v. 139 v. 140 v. 141 v. 142 v. 143 v. 144 v. 145 v. 146 v. 147 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- 2. $h_c(1P)$ E760 about 35 signal, 待确证; ($\psi \rightarrow \pi^0 P_c \rightarrow \eta_c$)
- 3. χ_{c0} 宽度误差大, CBAL inclusive 和 exclusive 结果差异很大。



Prof. Zehui He
My PhD supervisor

Search for $\eta_c(2S)$ & study of χ_{cJ}

- Only 3σ and 2σ $\eta_c(2S)$ signals in 8 searched modes
- Discovered 9 new decay modes
- Measured 29 χ_{cJ} decay BFs
- Measured width of χ_{c0}

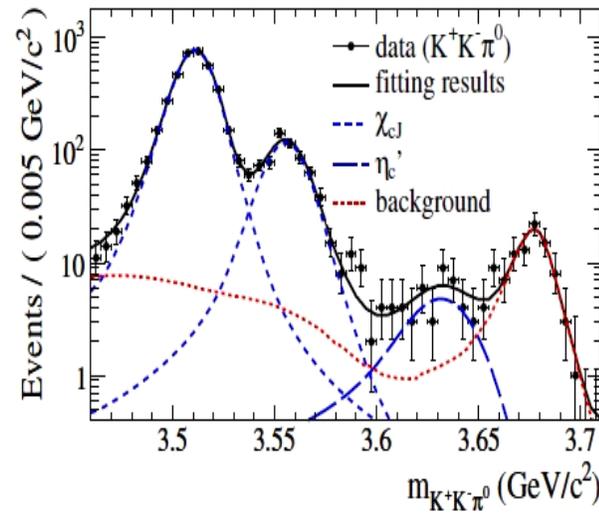
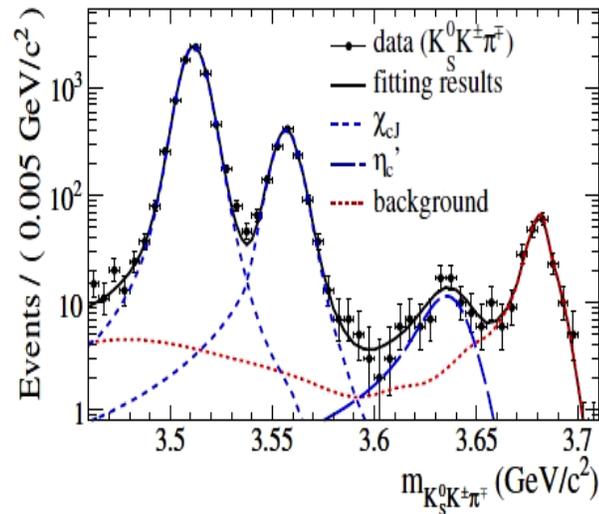


C. Z. Yuan, PhD thesis, 1997

BES: PRL81, 3091 (1998) & PRD60, 072001 (1998)

$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c'$ discovered at BESIII

Statistical significance $>10\sigma$ BESIII: PRL109, 042003 (2012)

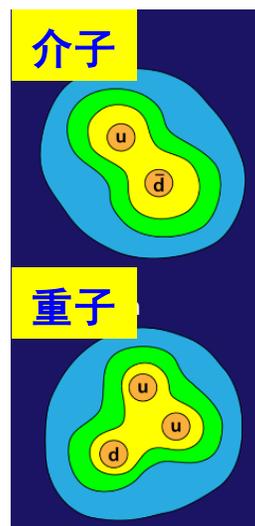


Liangliang Wang
+ Hu Liu, Ling Yu

- Observation in $K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + \text{c.c.}$ mode, evidence in $K^+ K^- \pi^0$ mode
- 127 observed signal events
- $\mathcal{B}(\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c') = (6.8 \pm 1.1 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-4}$ [theory $(0.1-6.2) \times 10^{-4}$]
- From BES I to BES III — 3 generations of detectors & physicists, 18 years of effort

理解强相互作用色禁闭机制

强子由夸克通过强作用组成，夸克怎样组成强子，组成什么类型的强子，是粒子物理的根本问题之一。常规强子由2个夸克（介子）或3个夸克（重子）组成，理论预期存在胶子球、混杂态、分子态、多夸克态等奇特强子态。



五夸克态



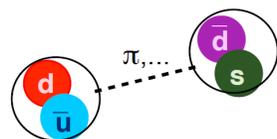
H-双重子态



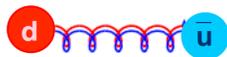
四夸克态



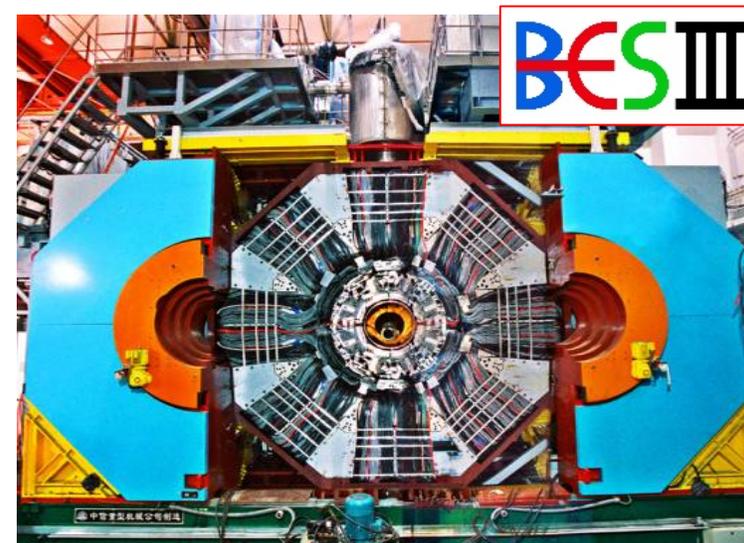
分子态



混杂态



胶球



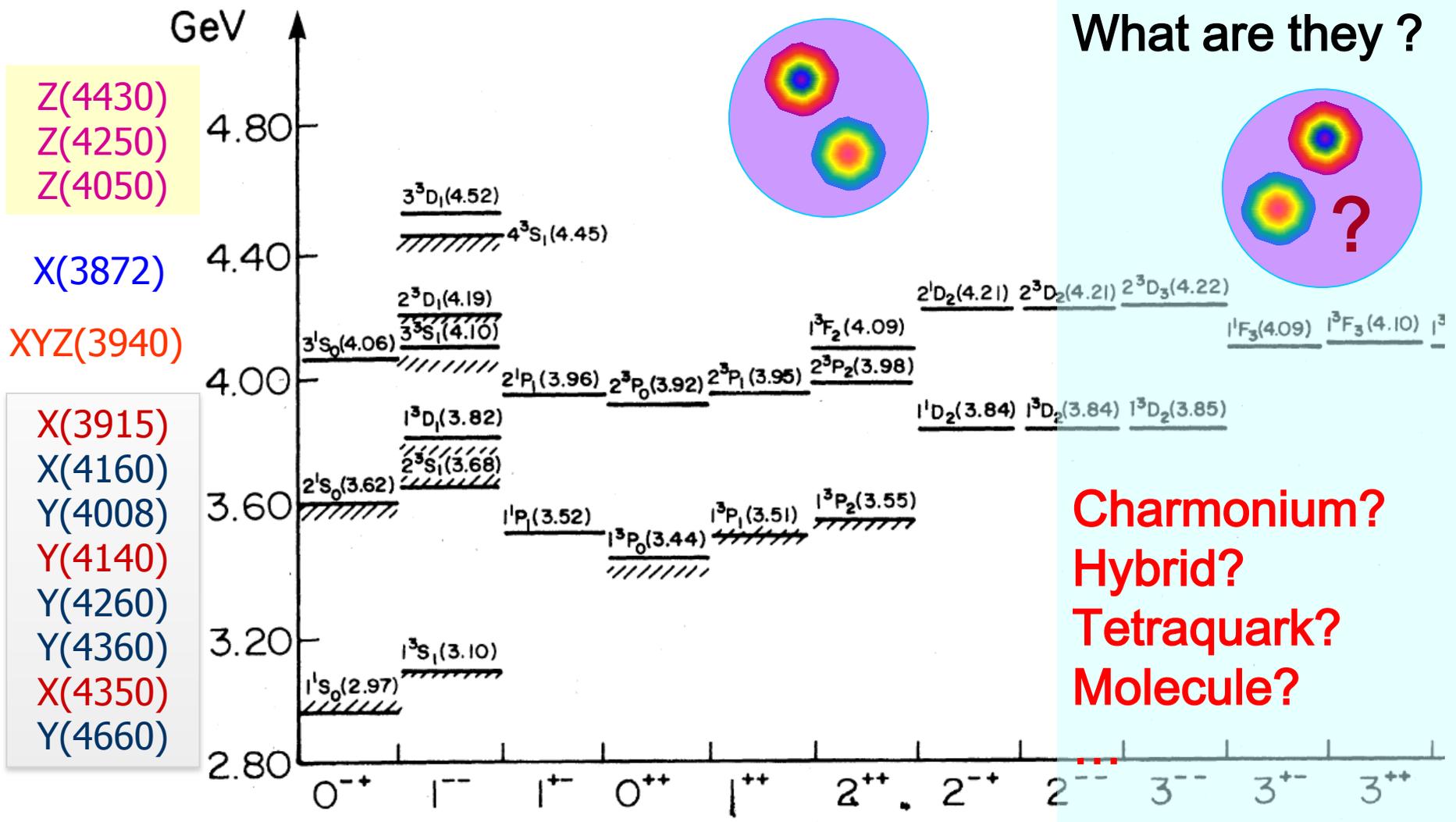
BEPCII/BESIII 实验为寻找和研究奇特强子创造了条件：

✓ 能量 = 2-5.6 GeV , $L=1 \times 10^{33}/\text{cm}^2\text{s}$, 2008-2030

重点研究内容：

- 测量常规强子性质，寻找奇特强子态，深入研究其能谱、产生和衰变性质
- 与理论研究相结合，理解强作用的夸克禁闭机制

新实验建议：在BESIII寻找XYZ粒子



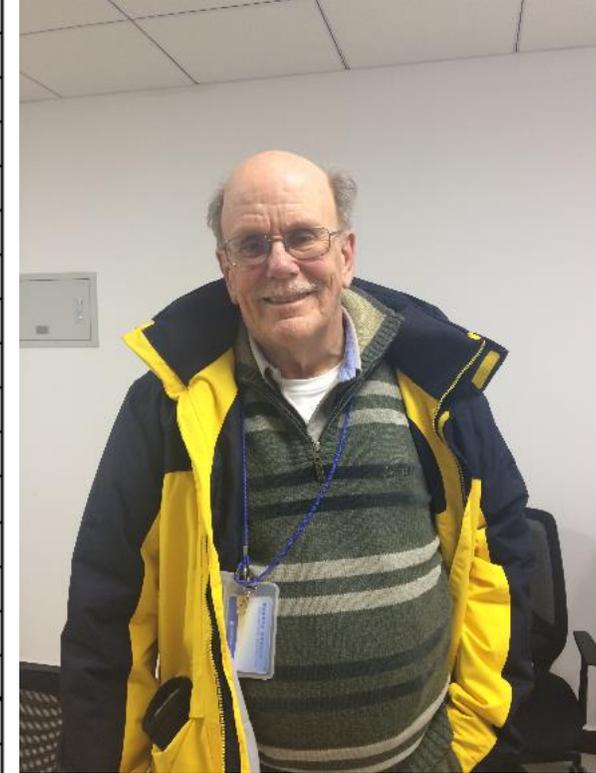
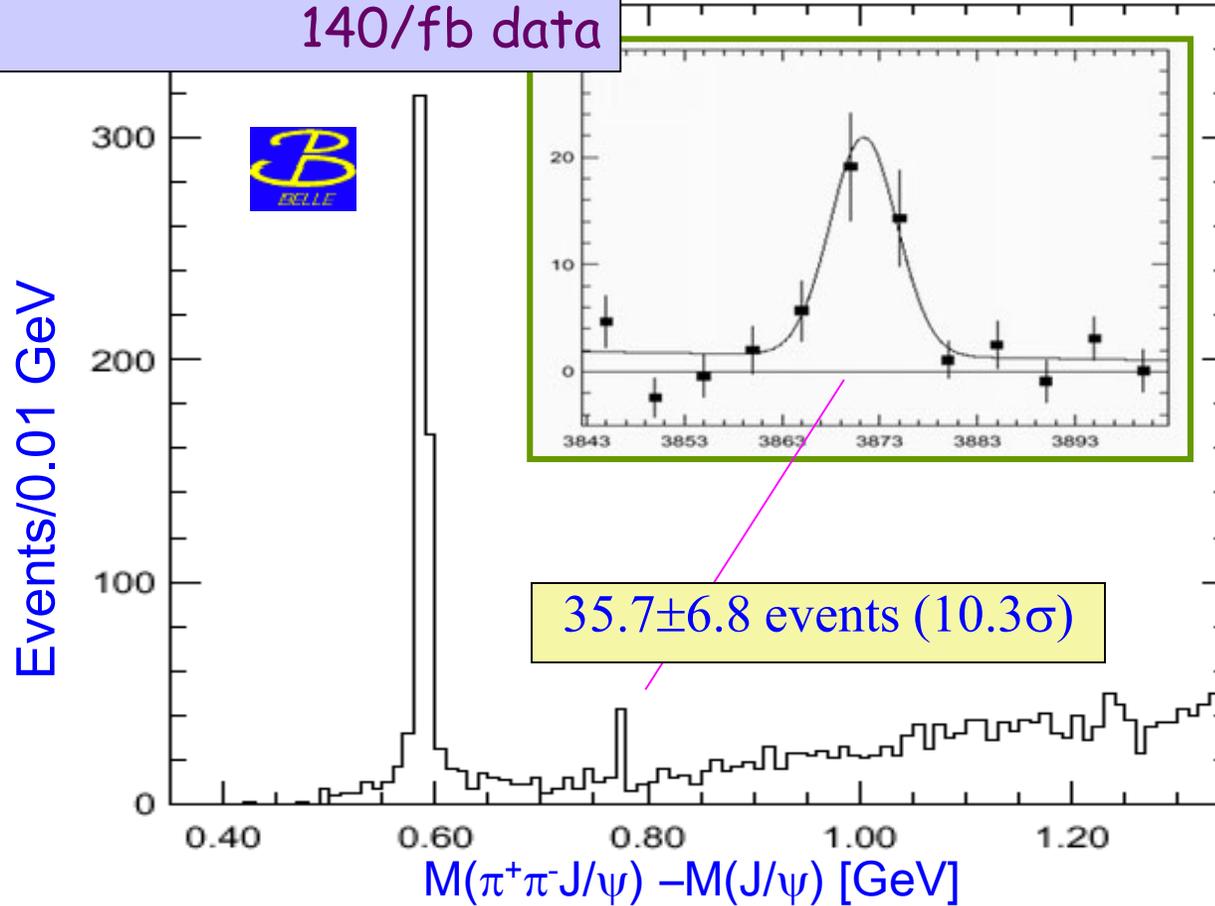
Godfrey & Isgur,
PRD32, 189 (1985)

2011年起重点转移到XYZ粒子研究!

发现X(3872): 第一个XYZ粒子

PRL91 262001 (2003)

140/fb data

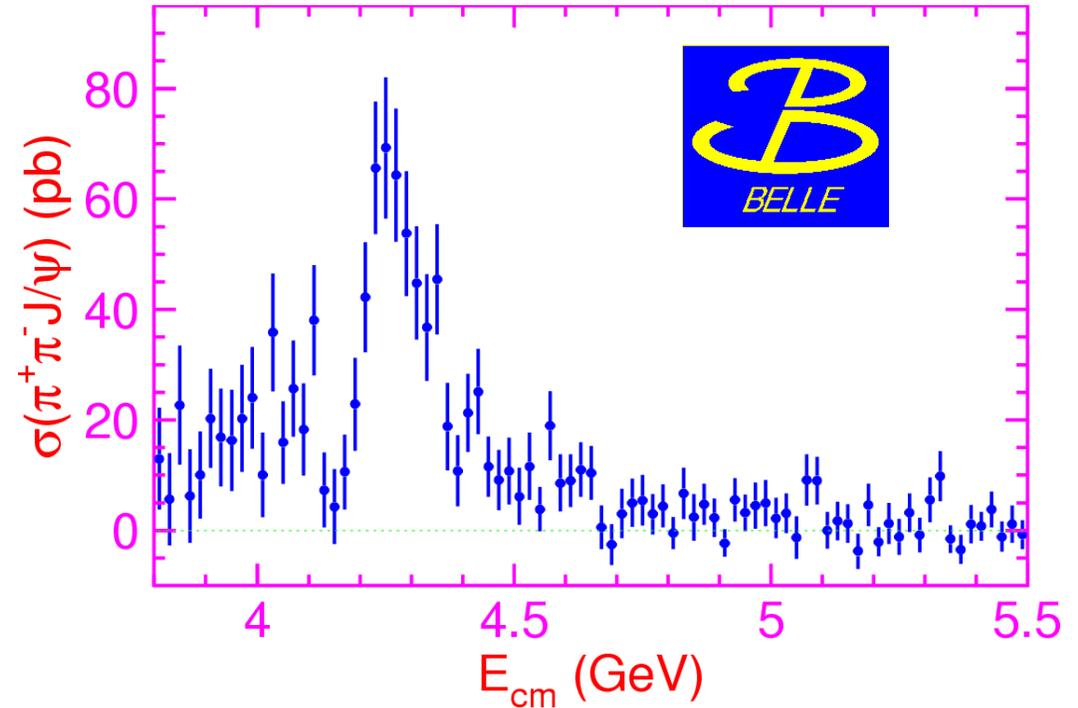
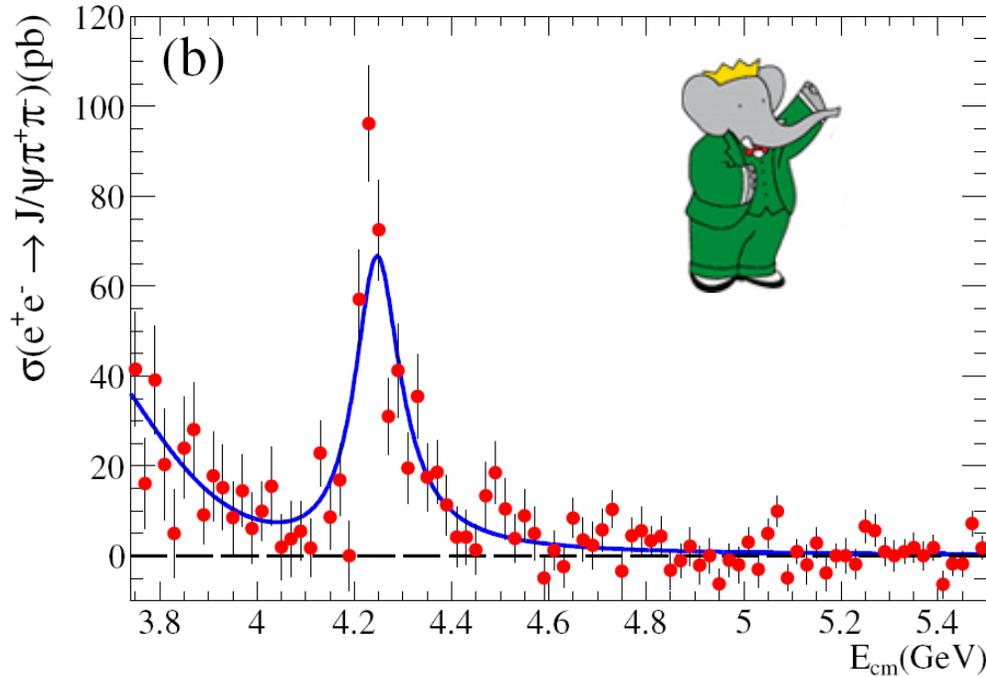


$$M = 3872.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma < 2.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{B(B^\pm \rightarrow XK^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi K^\pm)}{B(B^\pm \rightarrow \psi'K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi K^\pm)} = (6.3 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7)\%$$

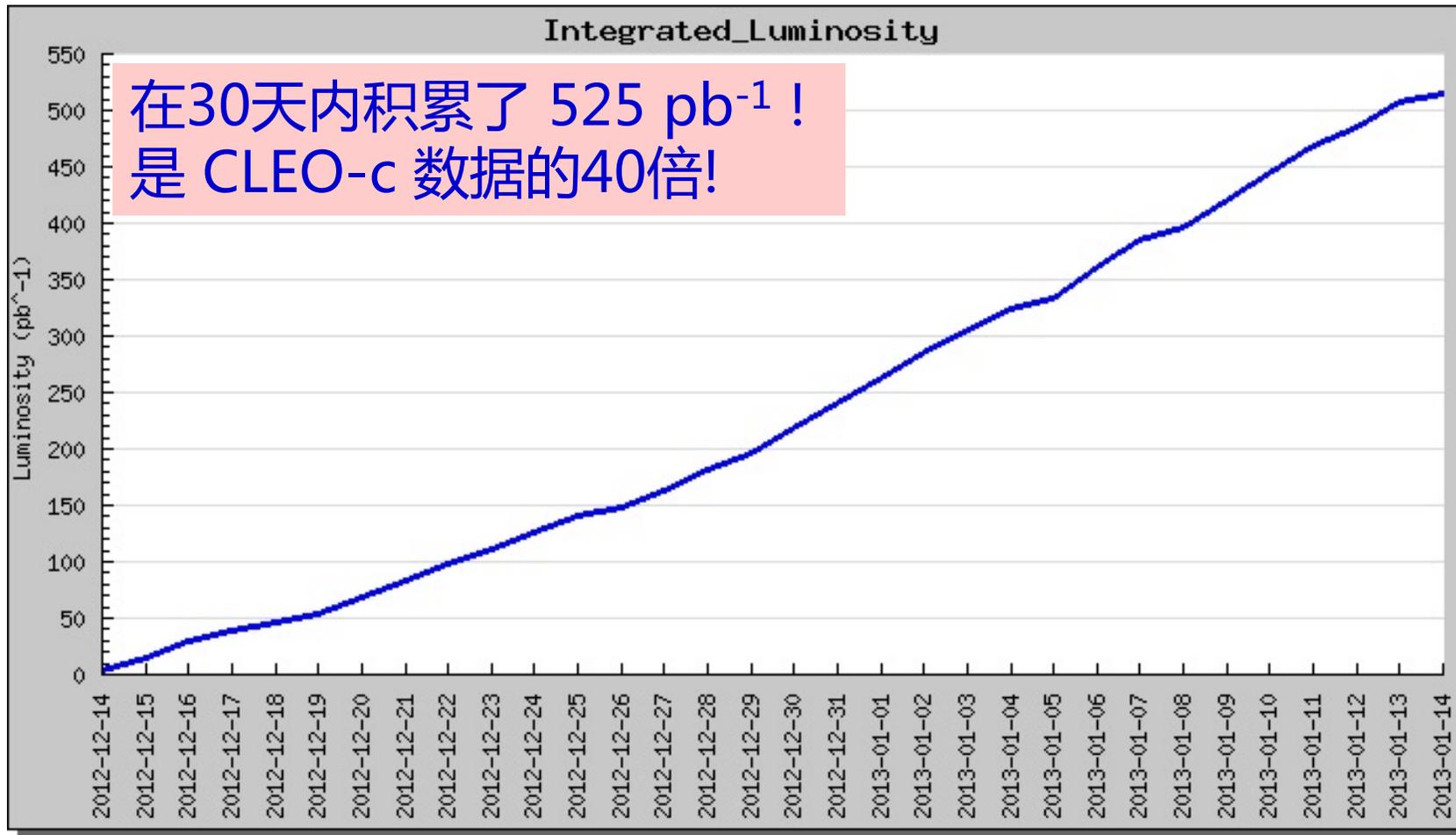
在BESIII实验上的寻找

寻找 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ 中 $\pi^\pm J/\psi$ 中的共振结构 (带电类粲偶素)!



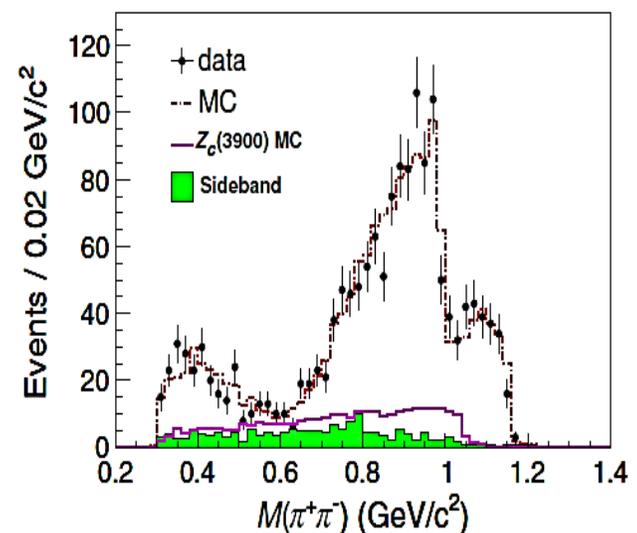
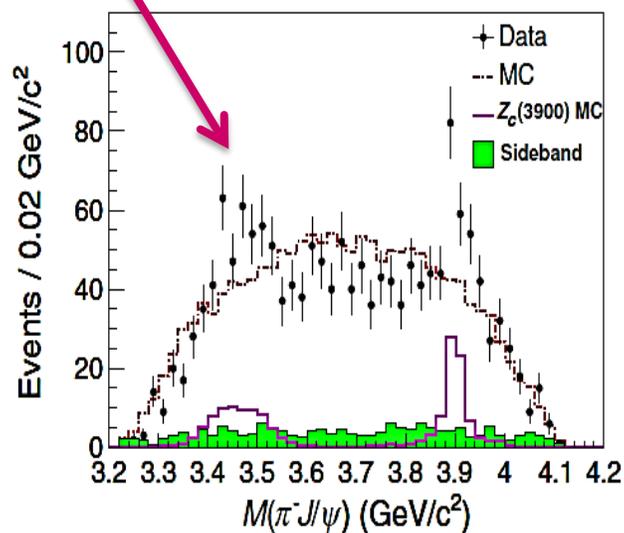
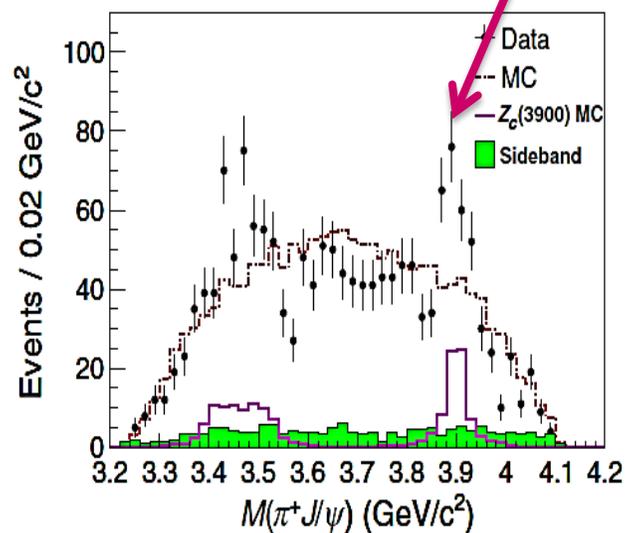
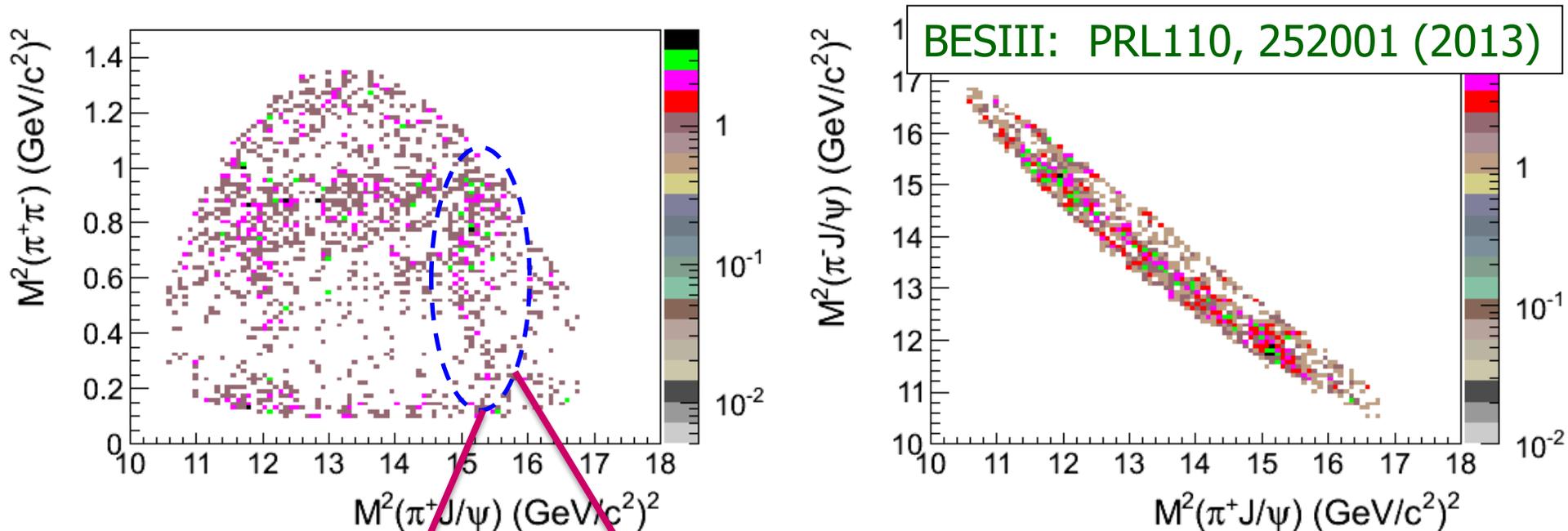
- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi) \sim 4.26$ GeV 截面最大
- 我们提出实验建议, 采集45 天积累 500 pb^{-1} 数据
- 预期观测到 ~ 1500 事例, 约为B介子工厂 3 倍

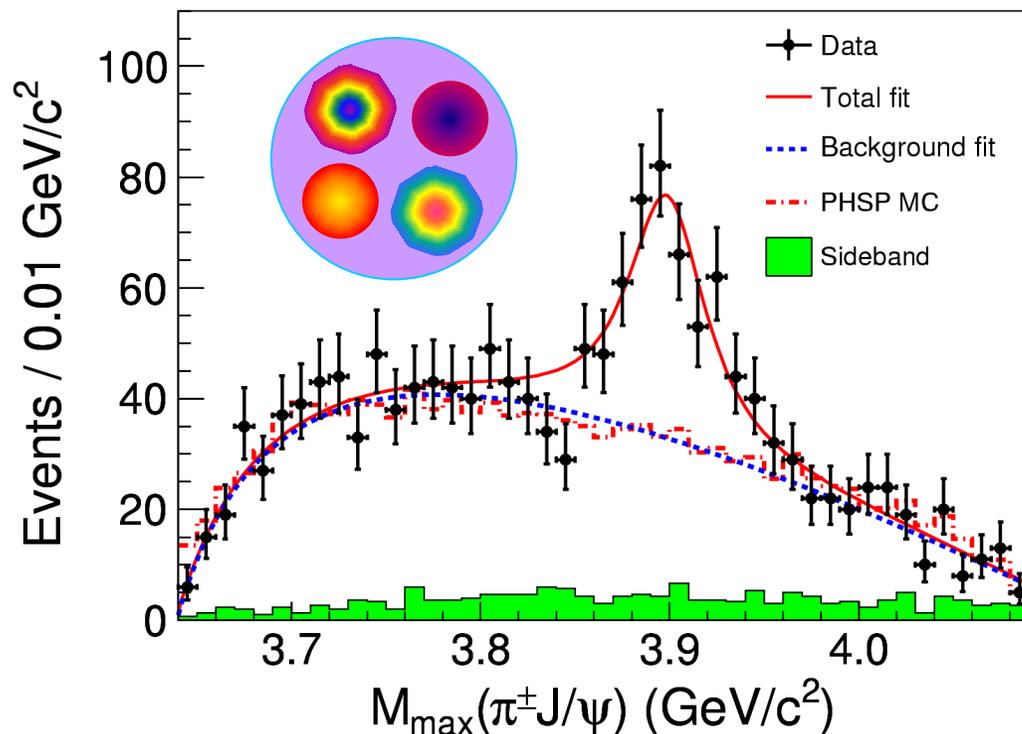
BESIII上的数据采集



- BEPCII 运行的最高能量, $L_{\text{peak}} \sim 5.3 \times 10^{32} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$! 新纪录 !
- BEMS 可精确测量质心系能量 $\sim 0.01\%$ 不确定度 !
- 低本底、低噪声, 所有子探测器状态极佳!

达立兹图 和 一维投影



发现带电类粲偶素粒子 $Z_c(3900)$ 

2013年3月26日， BESIII合作组宣布发现了 $Z_c(3900)$ 。因其衰变产生 π^\pm 和 J/ψ 介子，组成中含有粲夸克和反粲夸克且带有和电子相同或相反的电荷，提示其中至少含有四个夸克，可能是科学家长期寻找的一种奇特强子。

6月17日，发现 $Z_c(3900)$ 的论文在《物理评论快报》发表，杂志编辑推荐，并特别配发题为“新粒子暗示存在四夸克物质”的评论；《自然》杂志发表了题为“夸克‘四重奏’开启物质世界的大门”的研究热点报道。

美国物理学会《物理》杂志公布2013年国际物理学领域十一项重要成果，
“发现四夸克物质”位列榜首。

Notes from the Editors: Highlights of the Year

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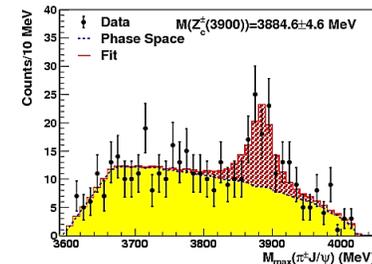
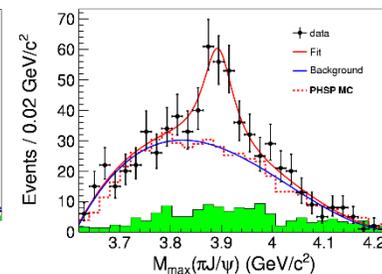
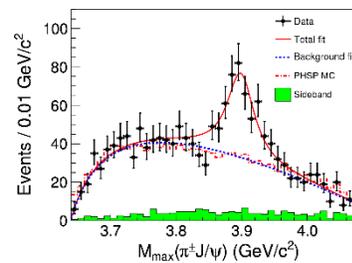
SLAC Inspire : 1044次引用
BESIII引用最多的文章！

Physics looks back at the standout stories of 2013.

- ✓ 发现 $Z_c(3900)$ 论文入选中国科学技术信息研究所发布的2013年度“中国百篇最具影响国际学术论文”
- ✓ “北京谱仪III观测到一种包含至少4个夸克的带电粒子”入选科技部主办的2013年度“中国科学十大进展”
- ✓ 入选中科院“十二五”25项重大科技成果及标志性进展
- ✓ 入选中科院“改革开放40年40项标志性重大科技成果”

Detector experiments hunting for rare events can go years and never see anything out of the ordinary. So it was cause for excitement when IceCube, a giant neutrino telescope at the South Pole, reported the **detection of two neutrinos with energies of around 1000**

$Z_c(3900)$ 到底是什么？



- 实验上的存在毋庸置疑
- 至少含四个夸克，一定不是常规介子态

- 四夸克态？夸克对-反夸克对四夸克态？

Phys. Rev. D87,125018(2013); Phys. Rev. D88, 074506(2013);
Phys. Rev. D89,054019(2014); Phys. Rev. D90,054009(2014); etc.

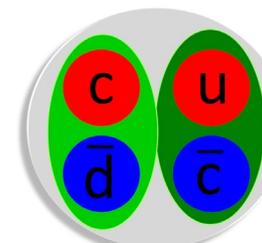
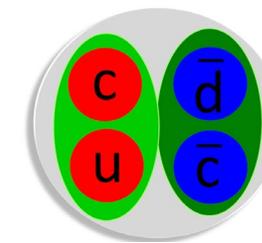
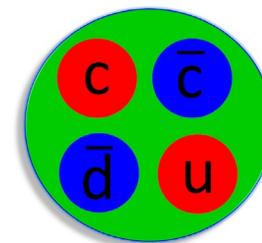
- $D \bar{D}^*$ 分子态？

Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 132003 (2013); Phys. Rev. D 89, 094026 (2014)
Phys. Rev. D 89, 074029 (2014); Phys. Rev. D 88, 074506 (2013); etc.

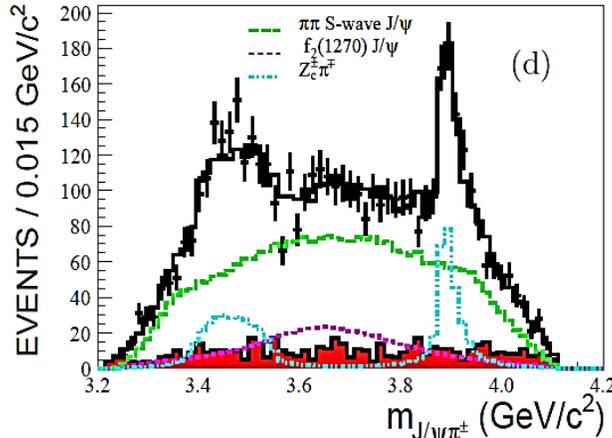
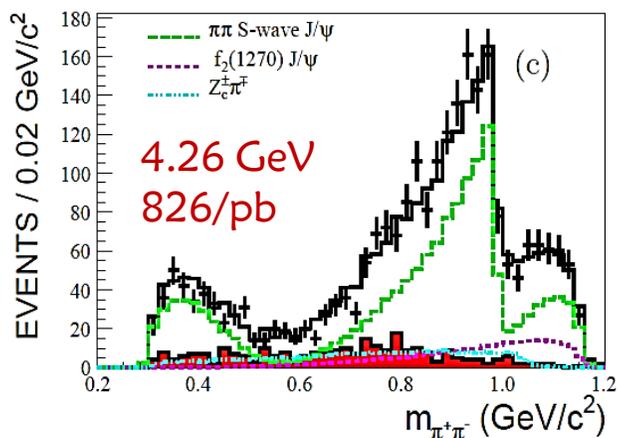
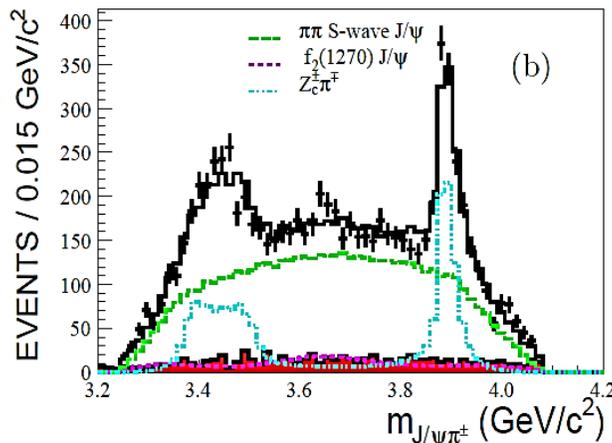
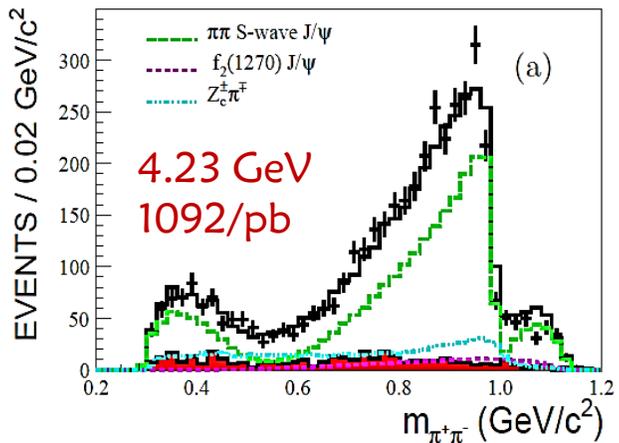
- 初态单粒子发射？耦合道效应？其它效应？

Phys. Rev. D 88, 036008 (2013); Phys. Rev. D 91, 034009 (2015); etc.

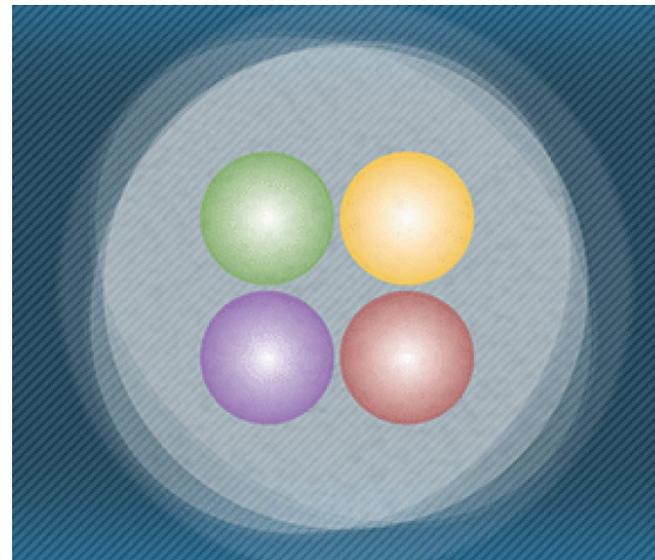
- 测量更多的产生与衰变性质 [$J^P, \pi\psi', \rho\eta_c, \dots$]
- 寻找其它的家族成员



$Z_c(3900)$ 的自旋宇称=1+



- 非对称共振曲线, Flatte 参数化
- $JP=1+$ 比 $0-, 1-, 2-, 2+$ 描述数据优度好于 7σ .
- 更精确的共振参数测量

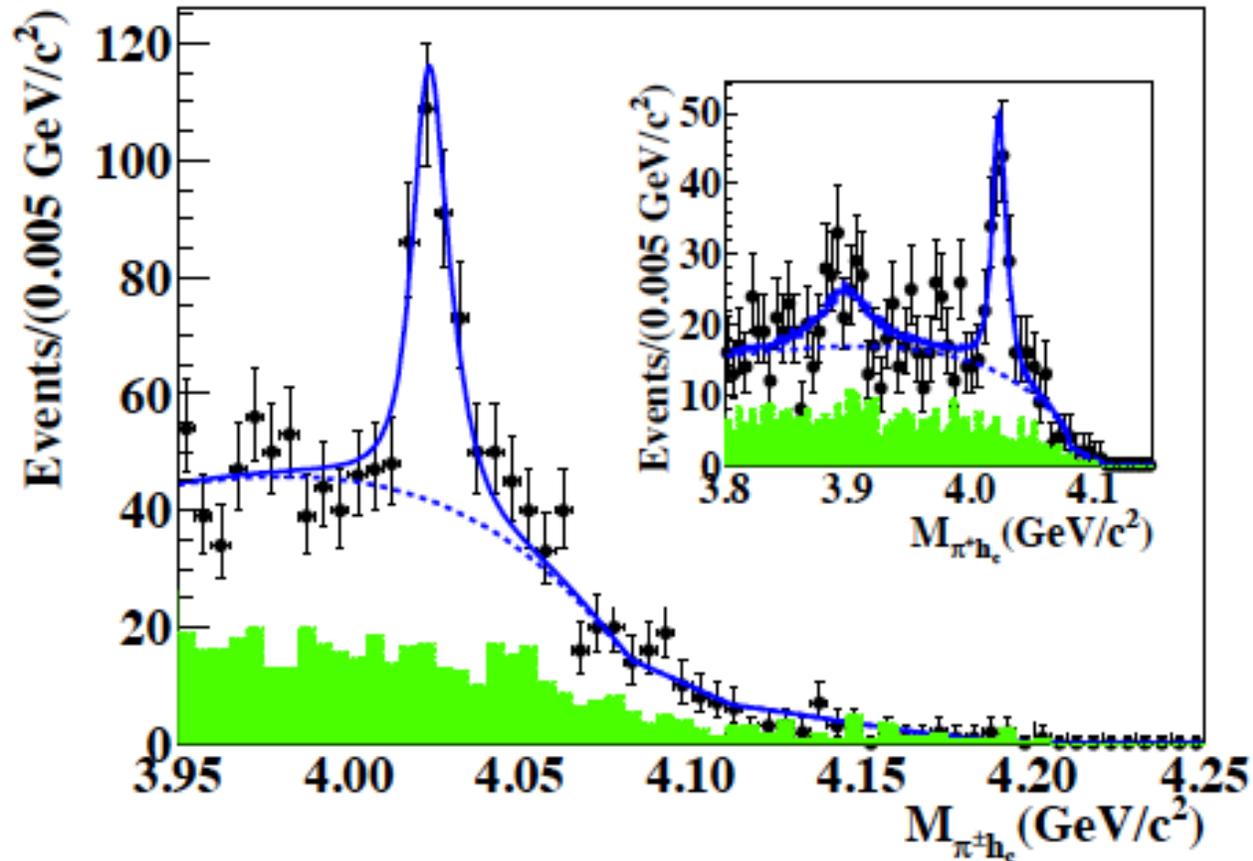


Featured in “physics” :
 Filling in a Tetraquark’s Profile
 完善四夸克态档案

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi Z_c(4020) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c(1P)$$

发现带电类粲偶素粒子 $Z_c(4020)$ ！

PRL111, 242001(2013)



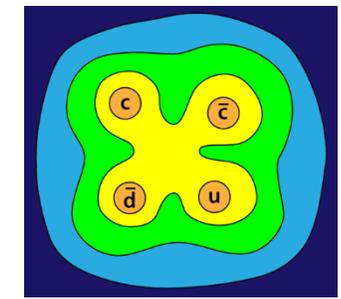
Simultaneous fit to
4.23/4.26/4.36 GeV data and
16 η_c modes: 8.9σ

$$M = 4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6 \text{ MeV}$$

Z_c(3900), 2013

The Z_c states with u,d-quark



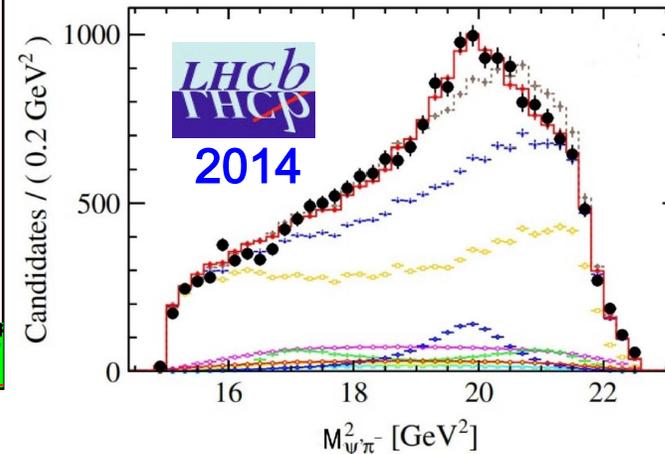
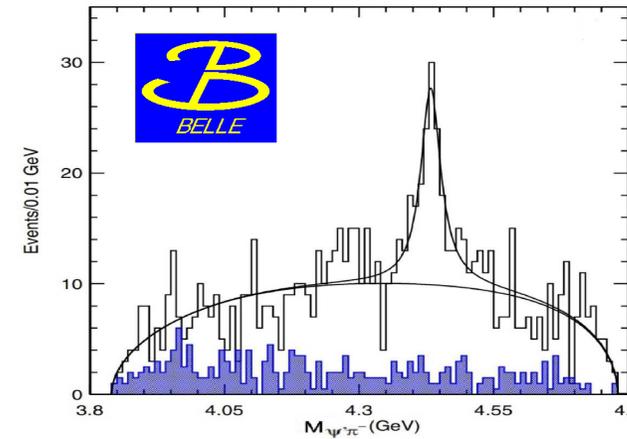
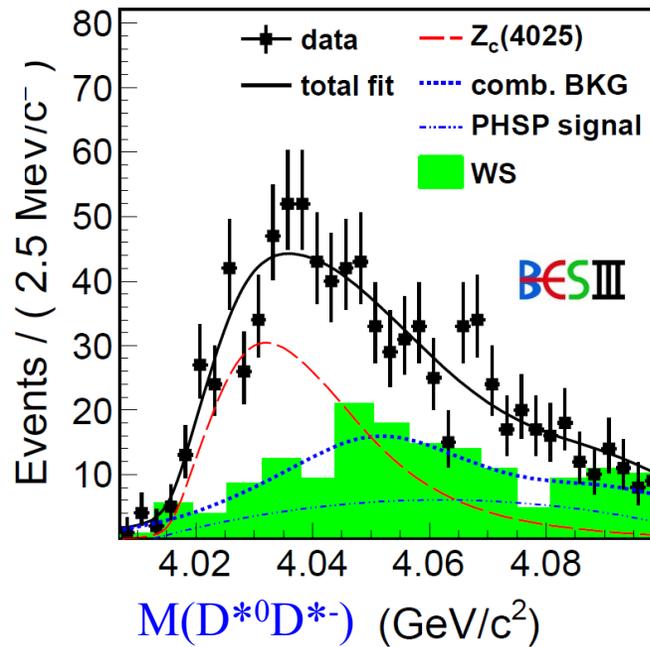
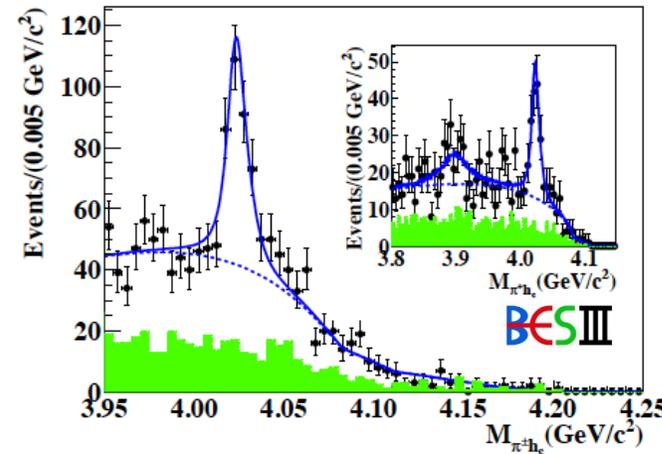
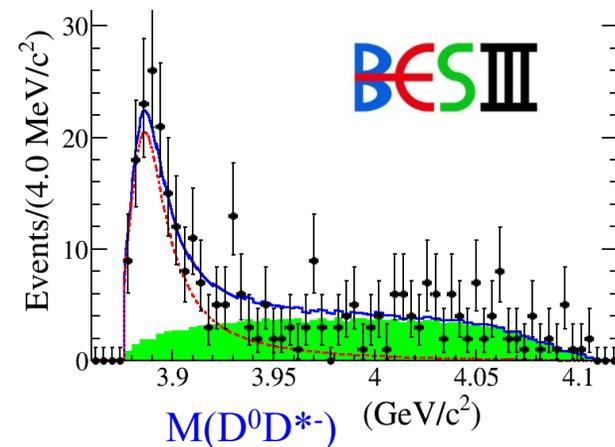
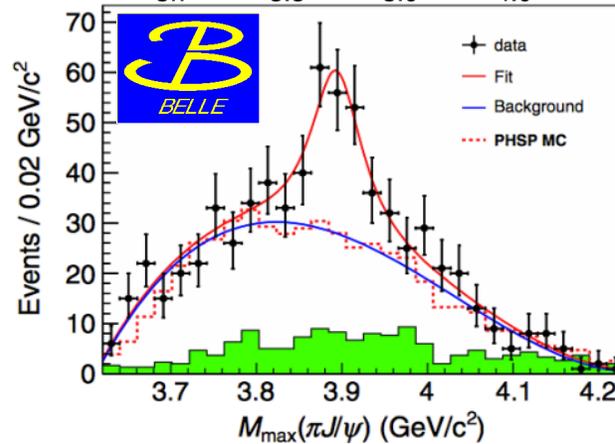
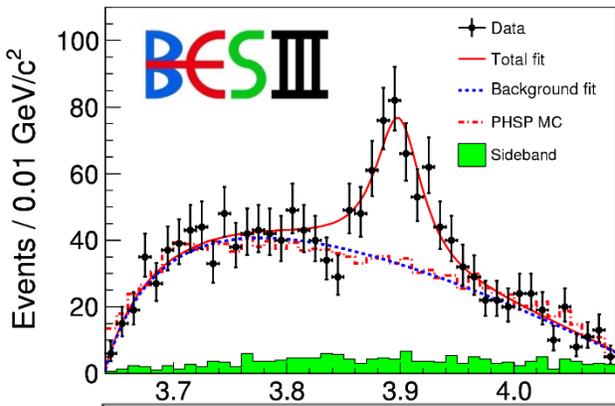
Z_c(4020), 2013

Z_c(4430), 2008

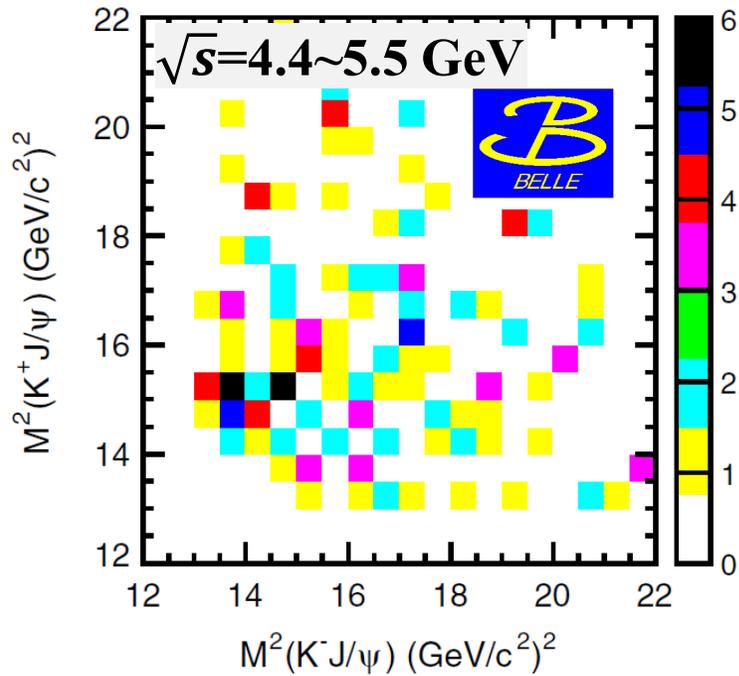
All are observed in π +charmonium (J/ψ , h_c , $\psi(2S)$) final states, candidate $\bar{c}c\bar{d}u$ tetraquark states

→ Existence of states with $d \rightarrow s$?

→ Search for states decay into $K^\pm J/\psi$, $\bar{D}^* D_s + \bar{D} D_s^*$!



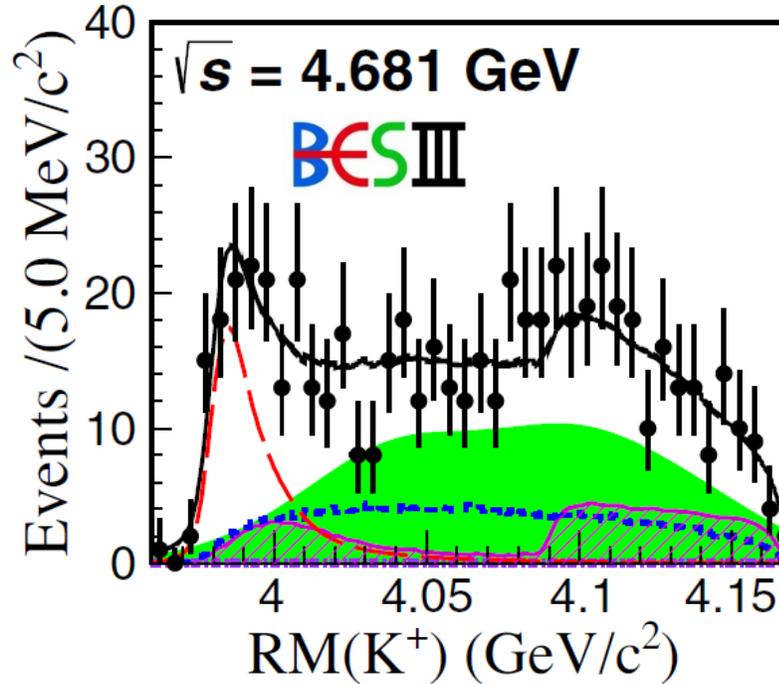
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-J/\psi$$



PRD 89, 072015 (2014)

No significant signal in $K^\pm J/\psi$ decay mode!
(statistics low!)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+(D_s^-D^{*0} + D_s^{*-}D^0)$$

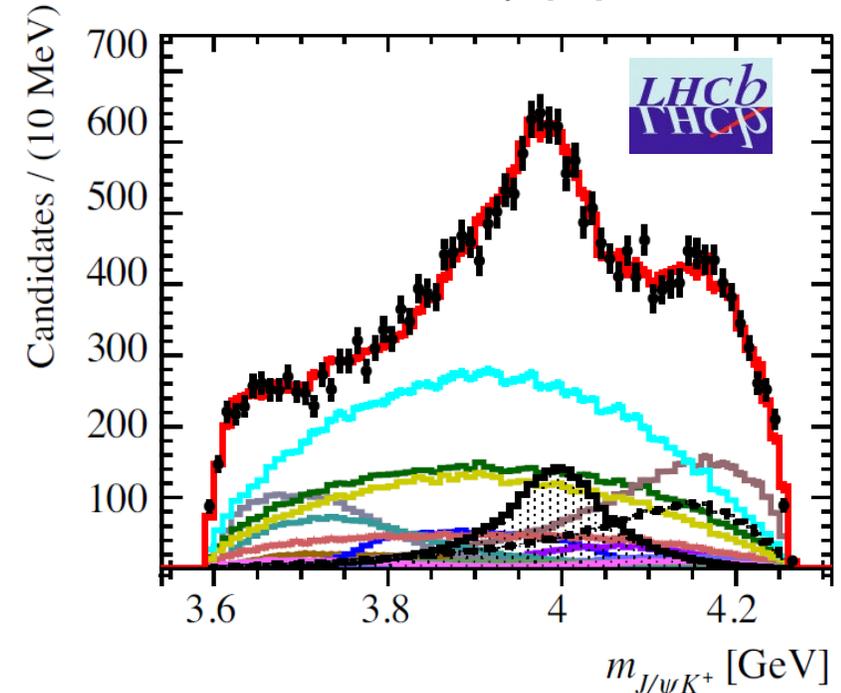


PRL 126, 102001 (2021)

$Z_{cs}(3985)$ in $\bar{D}^*D_s + \bar{D}D_s^*$ mode!

State	Signif.	JP	Mass (MeV)	Width (MeV)
$Z_{cs}(3985)$	5.3σ	??	$3982.5^{+1.8}_{-2.6} \pm 2.1$	$12.8^{+5.3}_{-4.4} \pm 3.0$
$Z_{cs}(4000)$	15σ	1^+	$4003 \pm 6^{+4}_{-14}$	$131 \pm 15 \pm 26$
$Z_{cs}(4220)$	5.9σ	1^+	$4216 \pm 24^{+43}_{-30}$	$233 \pm 52^{+97}_{-73}$

$$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^+$$



PRL 127, 082001 (2021)

$Z_{cs}(4000)$ and $Z_{cs}(4220)$ in $K^\pm J/\psi$ decay mode!

Widths different, may not be the same state!

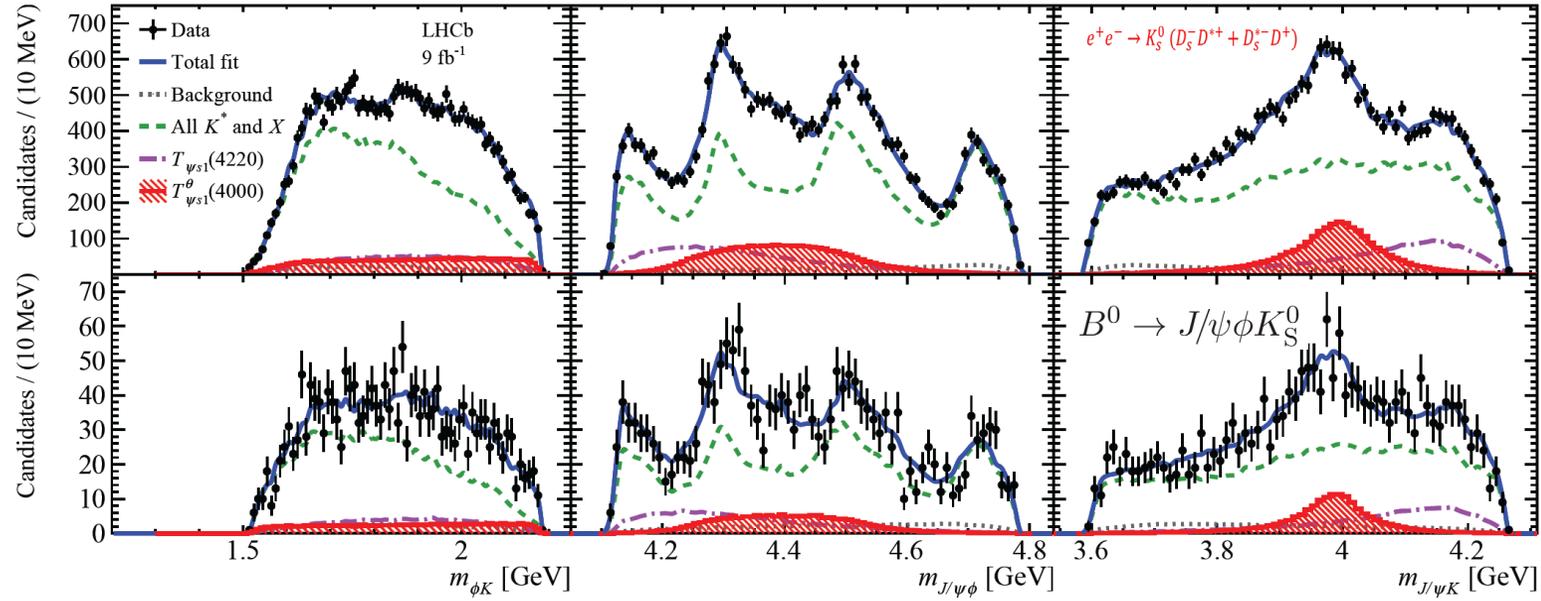
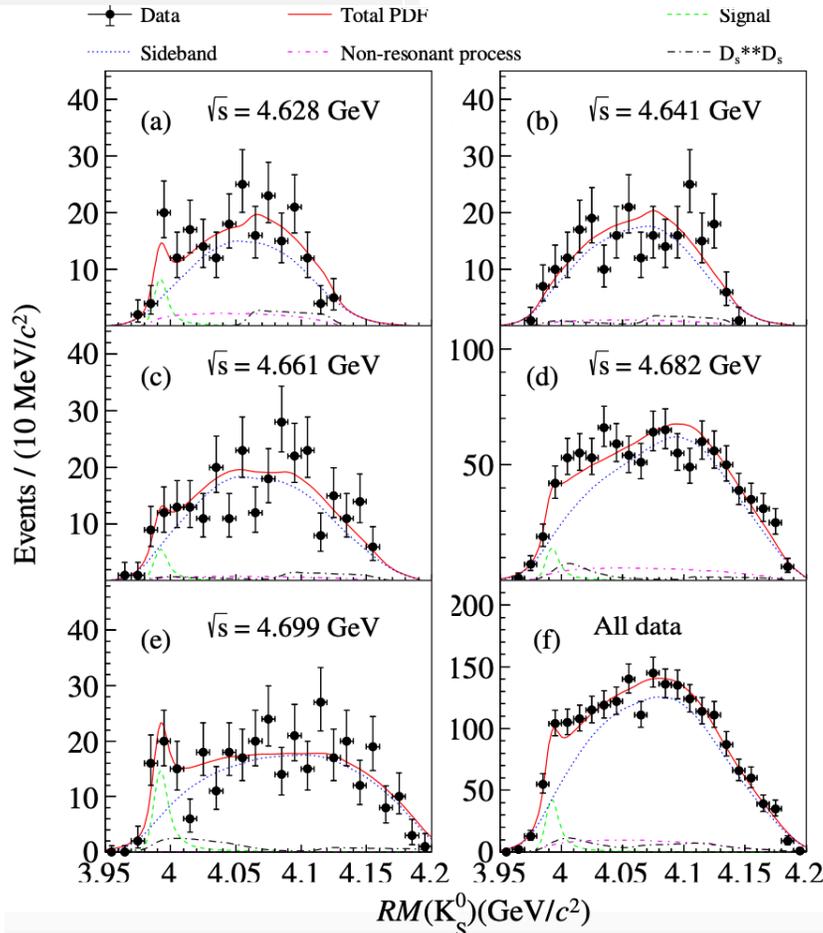
Do their isospin partners exist? May BESIII see Z_{cs} in $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-J/\psi$?

PRL129, 112003 (2022)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K_S^0 (D_s^- D^{*+} + D_s^{*-} D^+)$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K_S^0$$

arXiv:2301.04899v2



Significance $>4.0\sigma$ after including systematic uncertainties

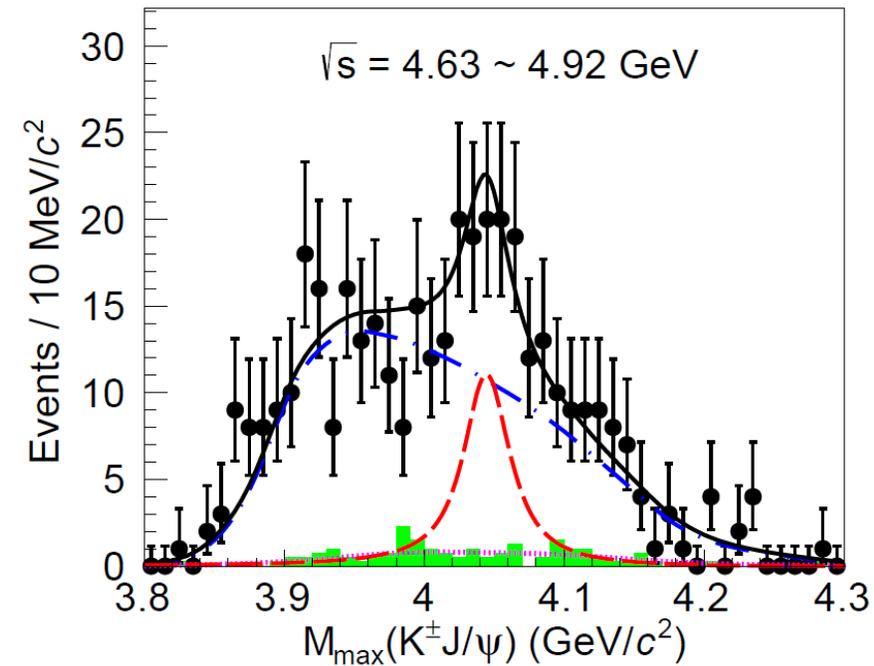
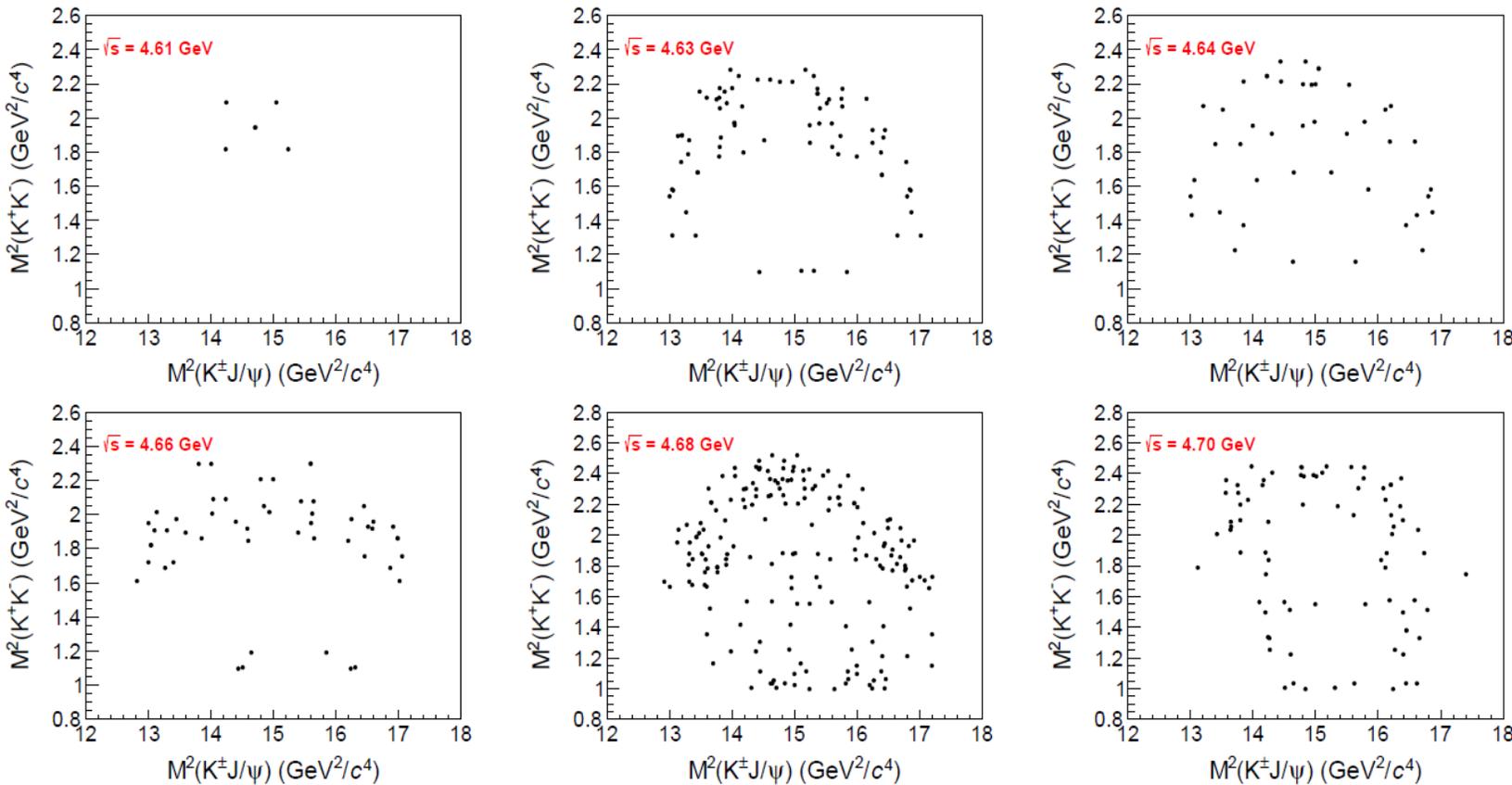
Significance 5.4σ with isospin symmetry imposed

State	Mass (MeV/ c^2)	Width (MeV)	Significance
$Z_{CS}(3985)^+$	$3985.2^{+2.1}_{-2.0} \pm 1.7$	$13.8^{+8.1}_{-5.2} \pm 4.9$	5.3σ
$Z_{CS}(3985)^0$	$3992.2 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.6$	$7.7^{+4.1}_{-3.8} \pm 4.3$	4.6σ

Mass (MeV)	Width (MeV)	Fit fraction (%)	ΔM (MeV)
$3991^{+12}_{-10} \text{ } ^{+9}_{-17}$	$105^{+29}_{-25} \text{ } ^{+17}_{-23}$	$7.9 \pm 2.5 \text{ } ^{+3.0}_{-2.8}$	$-12^{+11}_{-10} \text{ } ^{+6}_{-4}$

➤ Minimal quark content $c\bar{c}s\bar{d}$? Mass and width consistent with charged $Z_{CS} \rightarrow$ isospin partner

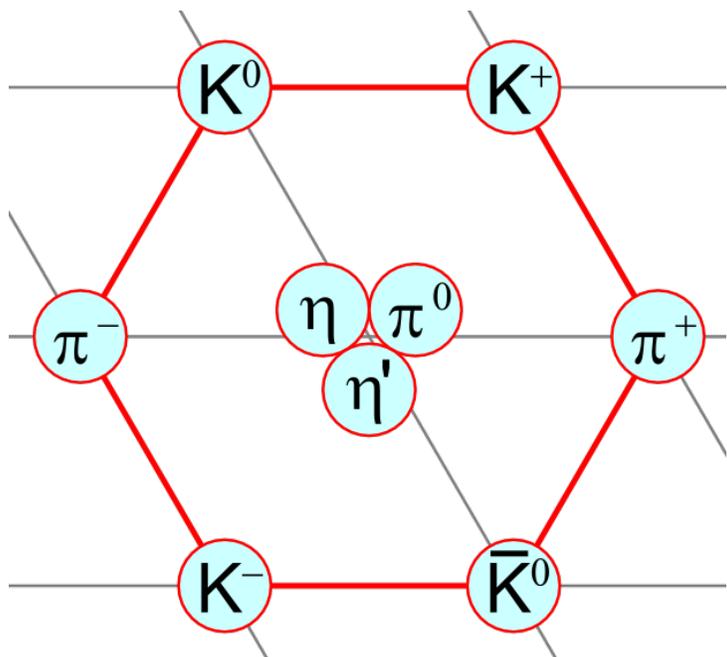
No significant structures in $K^\pm J/\psi$ decay mode!



$M = 4044 \pm 6$ MeV
 $\Gamma = 36 \pm 16$ MeV
 Significance: 2.3σ

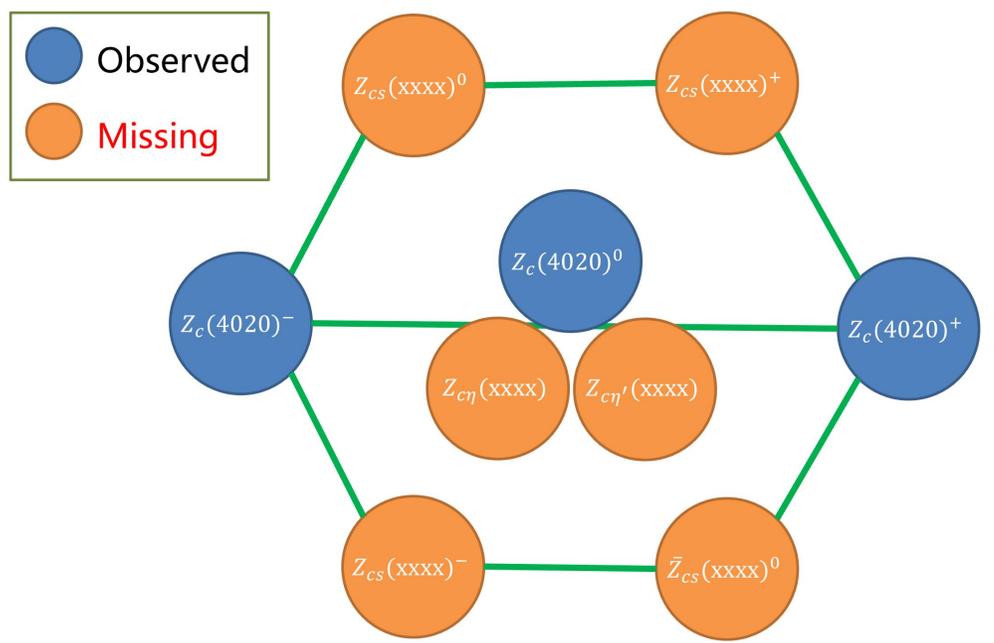
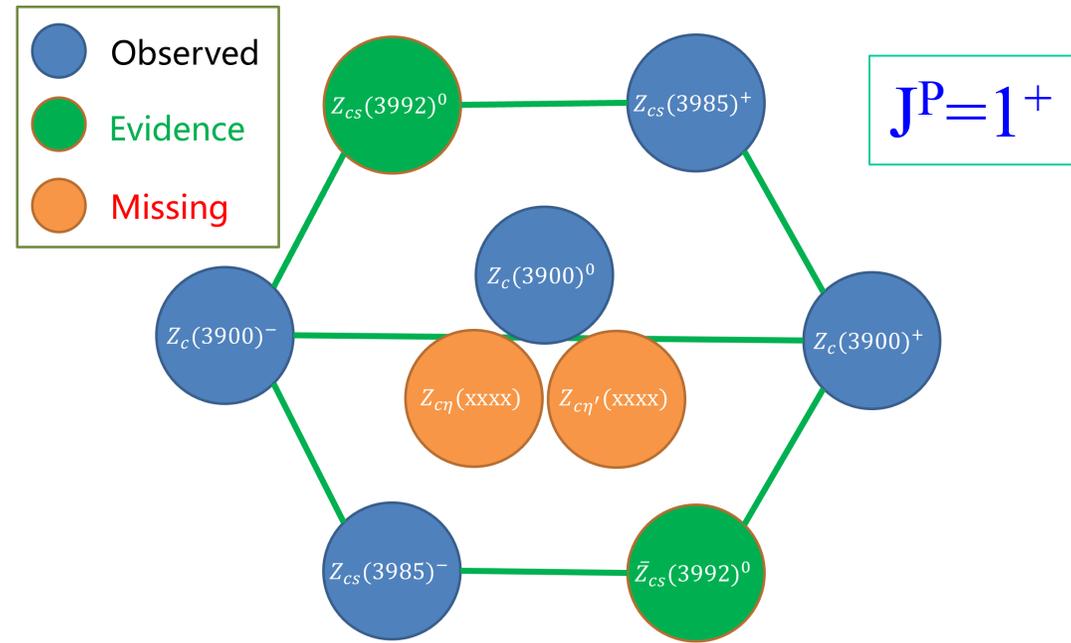
$$\frac{B(Z_c(3900) \rightarrow (D^* \bar{D})^\pm)}{B(Z_c(3900) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^\pm)} = 6.2 \pm 2.9$$

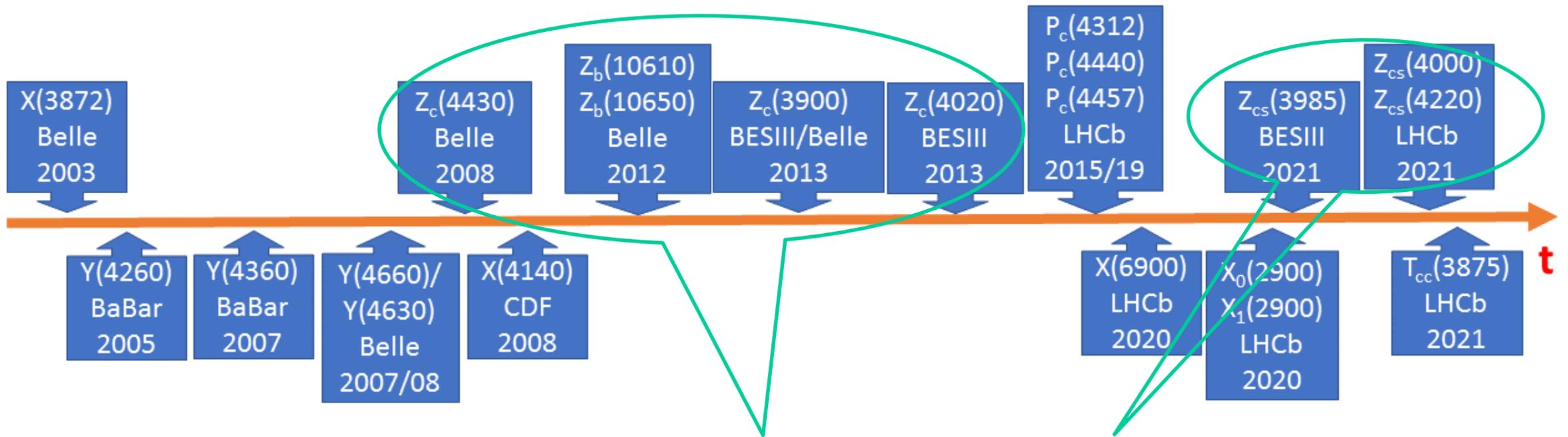
$$\frac{B(Z_{cs}(3985)^+ \rightarrow K^+ J/\psi)}{B(Z_{cs}(3985)^+ \rightarrow (\bar{D}^0 D_s^{*+} + \bar{D}^{*0} D_s^+))} < 0.03 \text{ @ } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$



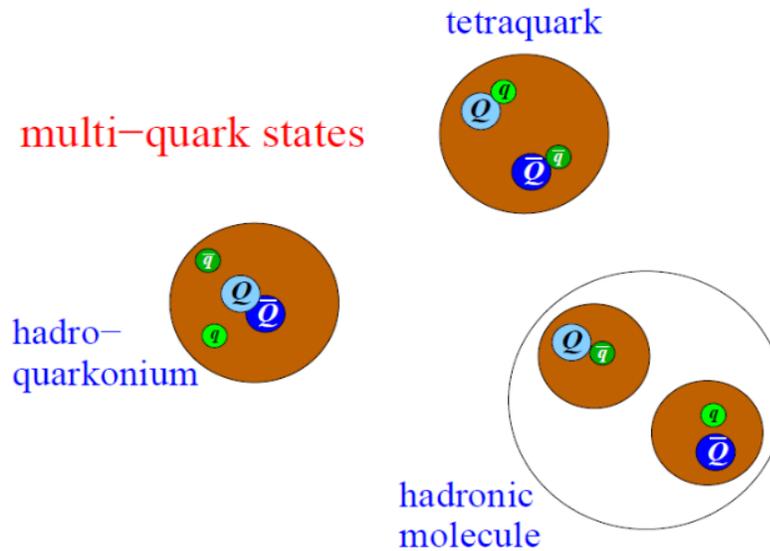
+ J/ψ

+ h_c





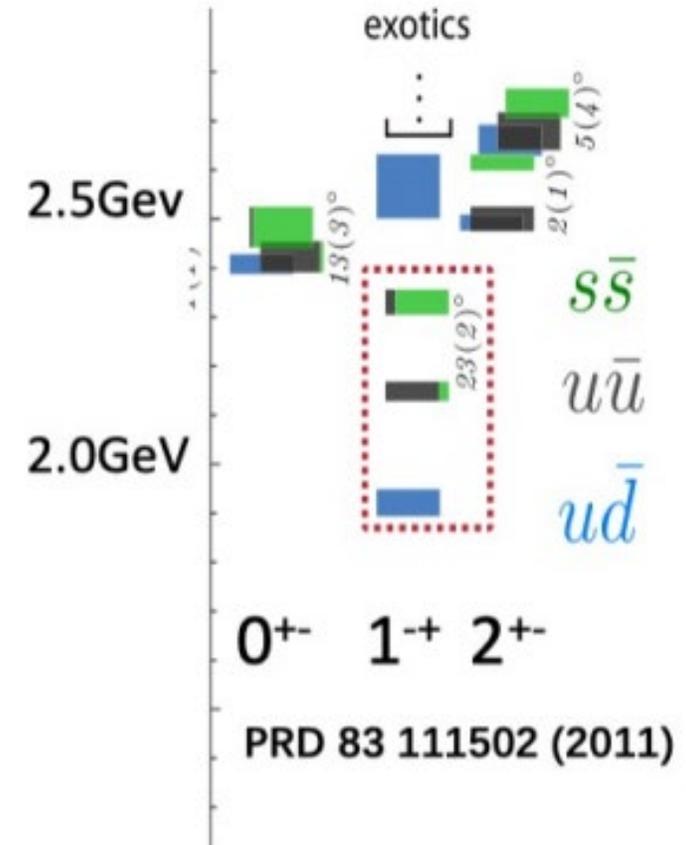
Charged quarkoniumlike states must have at least 4 quarks!



Search for Hybrids with exotic quantum numbers

- Formed by quarks, anti-quarks, and excitation gluon fields
- Low-lying hybrids can have **exotic quantum numbers** 0^{+-} , 1^{-+} , 2^{+-} , which is **forbidden by $q\bar{q}$** configuration
- LQCD predicts the mass of **lightest** exotic J^{PC} = **1^{-+} nonet of hybrids** is $1.7 \sim 2.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Lattice QCD Predictions:



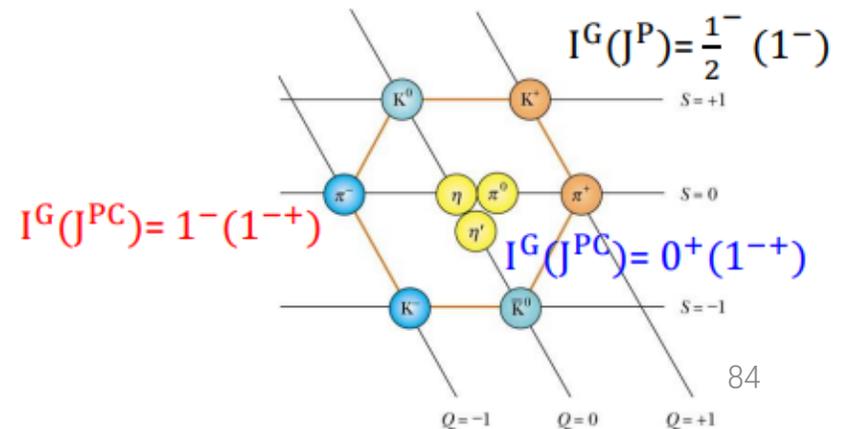
Hybrids (1^{-+})

- Only isovector 1^{-+} observed : $\pi_1(1400)$, $\pi_1(1600)$, $\pi_1(2015)$

	π_1 decay mode	Decay channel	collaboration
$\pi_1(1400)$	$\eta\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \eta p$	GAMS
		$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta n$	KEK
		$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \eta p$	E852
$\pi_1(1400)$	$\rho\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta n$	E852
		$\bar{p} n \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \eta$	CBAR
		$\bar{p} p \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \eta$	CBAR
$\pi_1(2015)$	$f_1\pi$	$\bar{p} p \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$	Obelix
	$b_1\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \omega \pi^- \pi^0 p$	E582
$b_1\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \rho \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$		

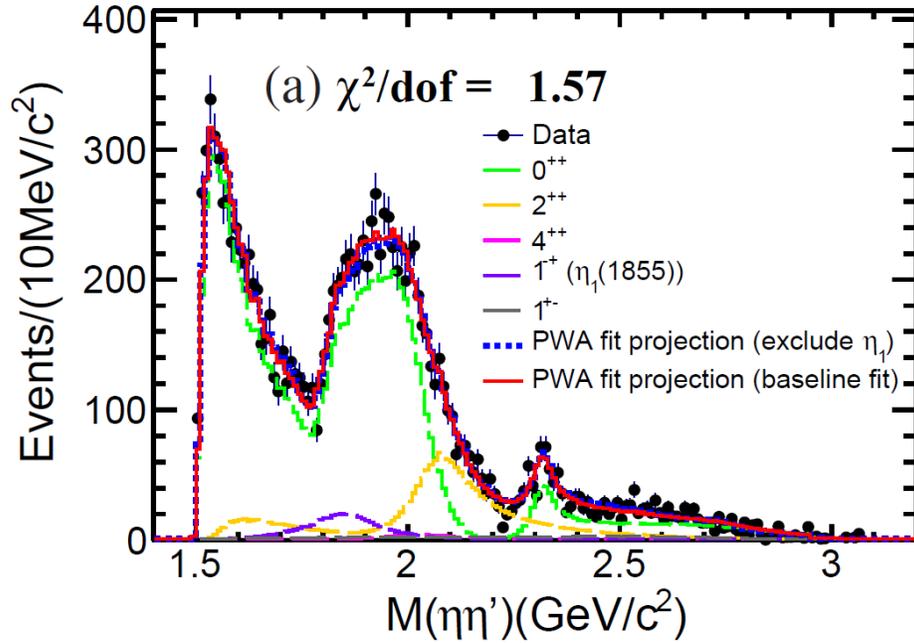
	π_1 decay mode	Decay channel	collaboration
$\pi_1(1600)$	$\eta'\pi$	$\pi^- Be \rightarrow \eta' \pi^- \pi^0 Be$	VES
		$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \eta' p$	E852
		$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$	CLEO-c
$\pi_1(1600)$	$b_1\pi$	$\pi^- Be \rightarrow \omega \pi^- \pi^0 Be$	VES
		$\bar{p} p \rightarrow \omega \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	CBAR
$\pi_1(1600)$	$\rho\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \omega \pi^- \pi^0 p$	E582
		$\pi^- Pb \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- X$	COMPASS
$\pi_1(1600)$	$f_1\pi$	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- p$	E582
		$\pi^- p \rightarrow \rho \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	E582
		$\pi^- A \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^- A$	VES

- $\pi_1(1400)$ and $\pi_1(1600)$ can be explained as one resonance with recent coupled channel analyses
- **Isoscalar 1^{-+} is critical to establish the hybrid nonet**
 - Can be produced in J/ψ radiative decays
 - Can decay to $\eta\eta'$ in P-wave
- **Search for Isoscalar 1^{-+} in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta\eta'$**



Observation of $\eta_1(1855) (1^- +)$ in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta\eta'$

arXiv:2202.00621 & 2202.00623: 10 billion J/ψ



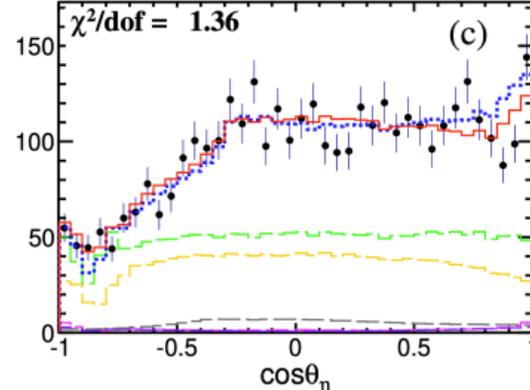
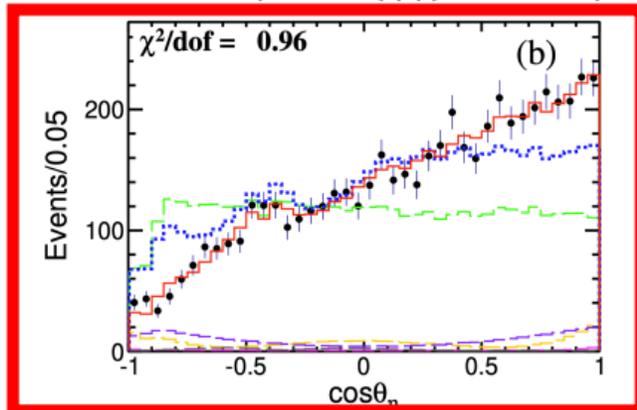
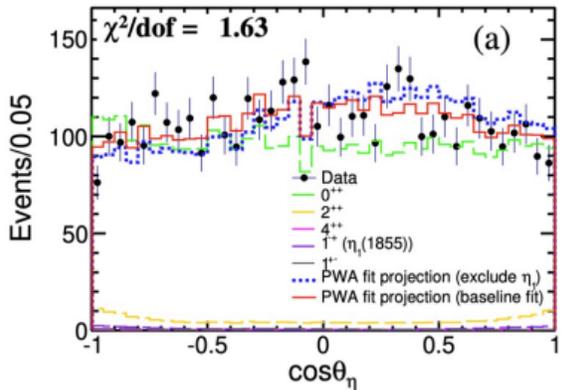
A clear asymmetry largely due to $\eta_1(1855)$ signal

Resonance	M (MeV/ c^2)	Γ (MeV)	B.F. ($\times 10^{-5}$)	Sig.
$f_0(1500)$	1506	112	$1.81 \pm 0.11^{+0.19}_{-0.13}$	$\gg 30\sigma$
$f_0(1810)$	1795	95	$0.11 \pm 0.01^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	11.1σ
$f_0(2020)$	$2010 \pm 6^{+6}_{-4}$	$203 \pm 9^{+13}_{-11}$	$2.28 \pm 0.12^{+0.29}_{-0.20}$	24.6σ
$f_0(2330)$	$2312 \pm 7^{+7}_{-3}$	$65 \pm 10^{+3}_{-12}$	$0.10 \pm 0.02^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	13.2σ
$\eta_1(1855)$	$1855 \pm 9^{+6}_{-1}$	$188 \pm 18^{+3}_{-8}$	$0.27 \pm 0.04^{+0.02}_{-0.04}$	21.4σ
$f_2(1565)$	1542	122	$0.32 \pm 0.05^{+0.12}_{-0.02}$	8.7σ
$f_2(2010)$	$2062 \pm 6^{+10}_{-7}$	$165 \pm 17^{+10}_{-5}$	$0.71 \pm 0.06^{+0.10}_{-0.06}$	13.4σ
$f_4(2050)$	2018	237	$0.06 \pm 0.01^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$	4.6σ
0^{++} PHSP	-	-	$1.44 \pm 0.15^{+0.10}_{-0.20}$	15.7σ
$h_1(1415)$	1416	90	$0.08 \pm 0.01^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	10.2σ
$h_1(1595)$	1584	384	$0.16 \pm 0.02^{+0.03}_{-0.01}$	9.9σ

$M(\eta\eta') < 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$1.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < M(\eta\eta') < 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

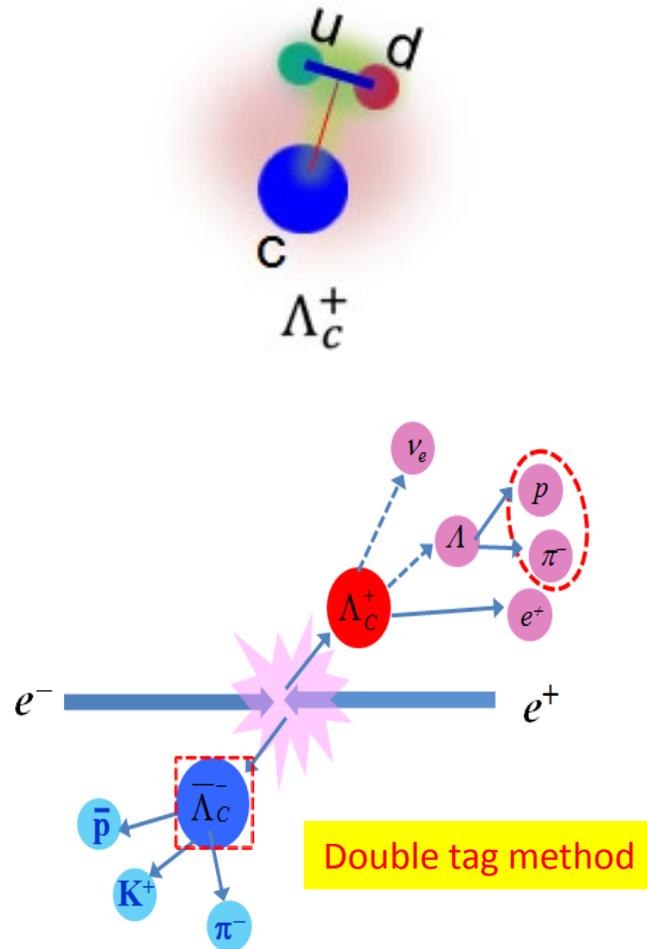
$M(\eta\eta') > 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



An isoscalar resonance with exotic $J^{PC} = 1^- +$ which is consistent with Lattice QCD calculation (1.7~2.1 GeV)

The absolute measurements of Λ_c^+ decays

2014 one month data taking: 0.6 fb⁻¹ at 4.6 GeV



Hadronic decay

- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^- \pi^+$ + 11 CF modes PRL 116, 052001 (2016)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^+ K^-$, $p\pi^+\pi^-$ PRL 117, 232002 (2016)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow nK_s \pi^+$ PRL 118, 12001 (2017)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\eta$, $p\pi^0$ PRD 95, 111102(R) (2017)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$ PLB 772, 388 (2017)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^{0(*)} K^+$ PLB783, 200 (2018)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \eta \pi^+$ PRD99, 032010 (2019)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \eta$, $\Sigma^+ \eta'$ CPC43, 083002 (2019)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow$ BP decay asymmetries PRD100, 072004 (2019)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK_s \eta$ arXiv: 2012.11106

Semi-leptonic decay

- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda e^+ \nu_e$ PRL 115, 221805(2015)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ PLB 767, 42 (2017)

Inclusive decay

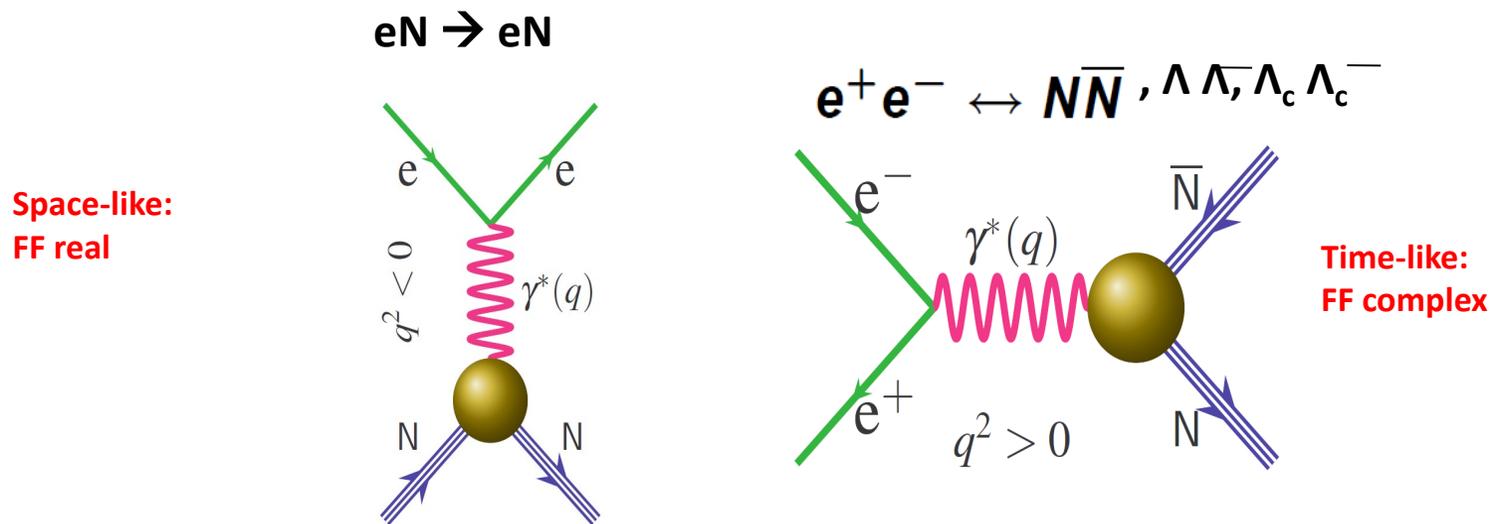
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda X$ PRL121, 062003 (2018)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow e^+ X$ PRL 121 251801(2018)
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 X$ EPJC 80, 935 (2020)

Production

- $\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$ cross section PRL 120,132001(2018)

Nucleon (and baryon) Form Factor

- Fundamental properties of the nucleon
 - Connected to charge, magnetization distribution
 - Crucial testing ground for models of the nucleon internal structure
 - Necessary input for experiments probing nuclear structure, or trying to understand modification of nucleon structure in nuclear medium
- Can be measured from space-like processes (eN) (precision 1%)
or time-like process (e⁺e⁻ annihilation) (precision 10%-30%)



Search for CPV in hyperon decays

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$$

$$W(\xi; \alpha_\psi, \Delta\Phi, \alpha_-, \alpha_+) = 1 + \alpha_\psi \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda \quad \text{Unpolarized part}$$

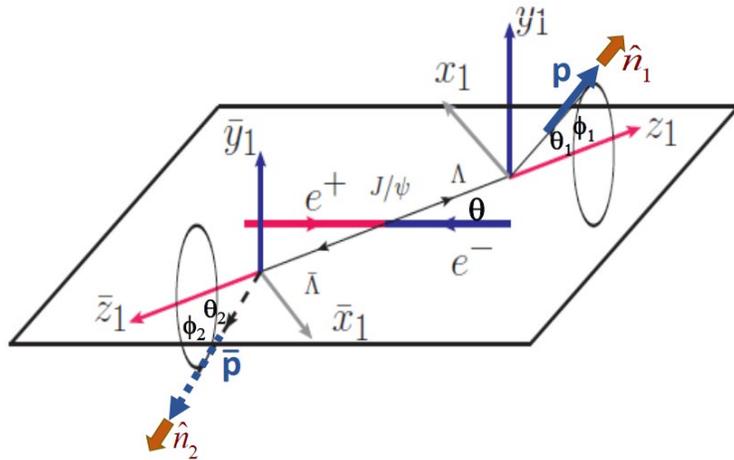
Entangled part

$$+ \alpha_- \alpha_+ [\sin^2 \theta_\Lambda (n_{1,x} n_{2,x} - \alpha_\psi n_{1,y} n_{2,y}) + (\cos^2 \theta_\Lambda + \alpha_\psi) n_{1,z} n_{2,z}]$$

$$+ \alpha_- \alpha_+ \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \cos(\Delta\Phi) \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \theta_\Lambda (n_{1,x} n_{2,z} + n_{1,z} n_{2,x})$$

Polarized part

$$+ \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) \sin \theta_\Lambda \cos \theta_\Lambda (\alpha_- n_{1,y} + \alpha_+ n_{2,y}),$$



Polarization of the hyperon:

$$P_y(\cos \theta_\Lambda) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2} \sin(\Delta\Phi) \cos \theta_\Lambda \sin \theta_\Lambda}{1 + \alpha_\psi \cos^2 \theta_\Lambda}$$

CP asymmetry:

$$A = \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}, \quad B = \frac{\beta + \bar{\beta}}{\beta - \bar{\beta}}.$$



Chen Ning Yang



Tsung-Dao Lee

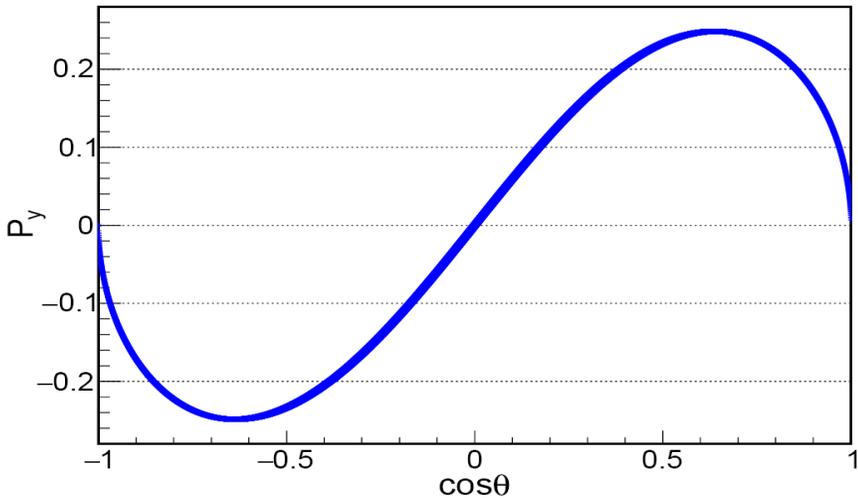
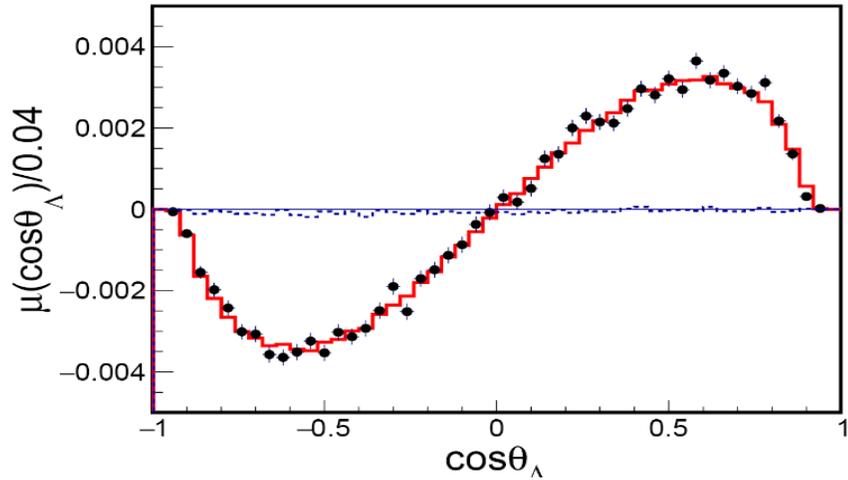
$$\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}(S^* P)}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2 \operatorname{Im}(S^* P)}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{|S|^2 - |P|^2}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1$$

Polarization of Λ hyperon and CPV in $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi$



420K selected $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ in 1.3B J/ψ events.
First observation of Λ polarization in J/ψ decays!

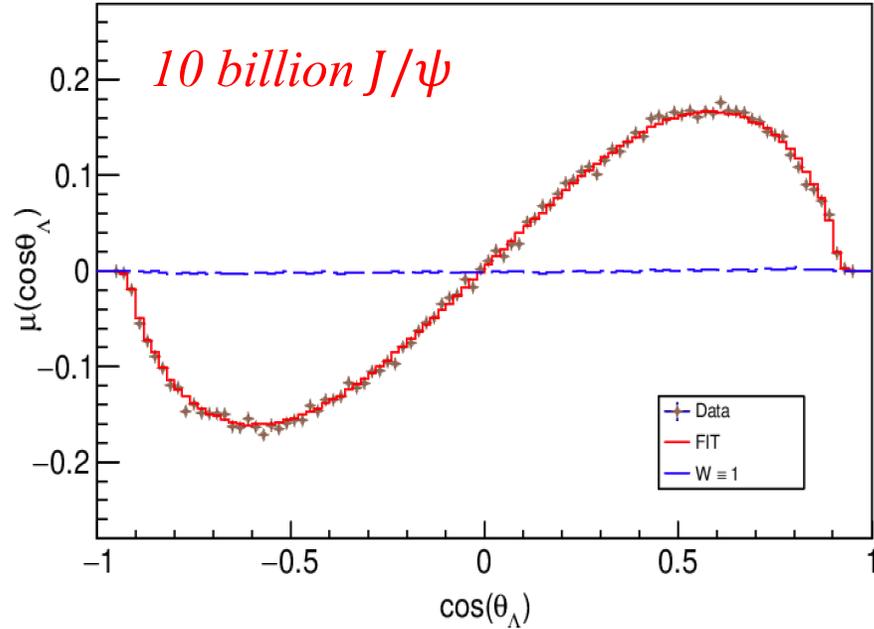
Parameters	This work	Previous results
α_ψ	$0.461 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.007$	0.469 ± 0.027
$\Delta\Phi$	$(42.4 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5)^\circ$	—
α_-	$0.750 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$	0.642 ± 0.013
α_+	$-0.758 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.007$	-0.71 ± 0.08
$\bar{\alpha}_0$	$-0.692 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.006$	—
A_{CP}	$-0.006 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.007$	0.006 ± 0.021
$\bar{\alpha}_0/\alpha_+$	$0.913 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.012$	—

Only measurement used in PDG 2019

2% level sensitivity for CPV test

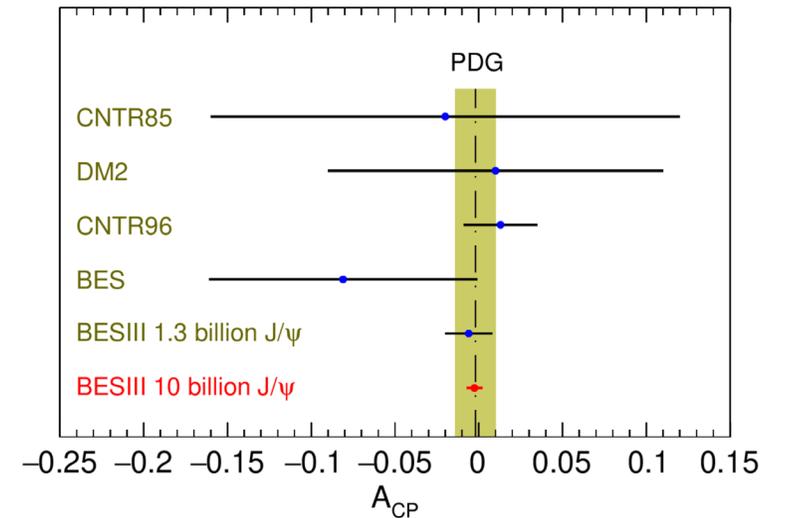
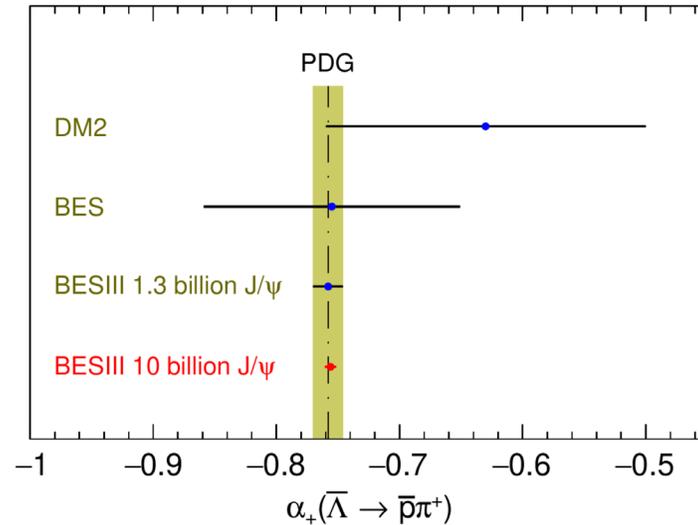
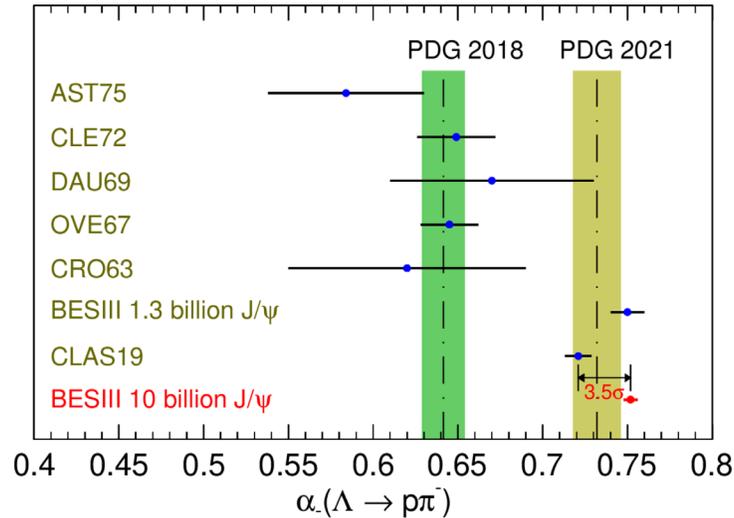
Highest sensitivity test of CPV in baryon decays!

Update of $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$ results (10 billion J/ψ)



Paras.	This Work (10 billion J/ψ)	Previous Results (1.3 billion J/ψ)
$\alpha_{J/\psi}$	$0.4748 \pm 0.0022 \pm 0.0024$	$0.461 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.007$
$\Delta\Phi$	$0.7521 \pm 0.0042 \pm 0.0080$	$0.740 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.009$
α_-	$0.7519 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0019$	$0.750 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$
α_+	$-0.7559 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0029$	$-0.758 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.007$
A_{CP}	$-0.0025 \pm 0.0046 \pm 0.0011$	$-0.006 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.007$
α_{avg}	$0.7542 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0020$	—

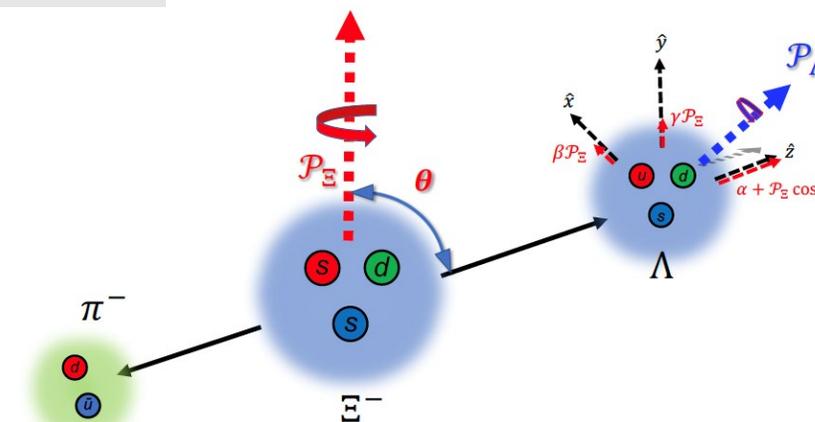
The most precise CPV measurements in baryon sector !



Based on 1.3 B J/ψ events (13% of total J/ψ events), 9-dimensional fit:

Nature 606, 64 (2022)

Parameter	This work	Previous result
a_ψ	$0.586 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010$	$0.58 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08$
$\Delta\Phi$	$1.213 \pm 0.046 \pm 0.016 \text{ rad}$	-
α_Ξ	$-0.376 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.003$	-0.401 ± 0.010
ϕ_Ξ	$0.011 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.009 \text{ rad}$	$-0.037 \pm 0.014 \text{ rad}$
$\bar{\alpha}_\Xi$	$0.371 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.002$	-
$\bar{\phi}_\Xi$	$-0.021 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.007 \text{ rad}$	-
α_Λ	$0.757 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.008$	$0.750 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$
$\bar{\alpha}_\Lambda$	$-0.763 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.007$	$-0.758 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.007$
$\xi_p - \xi_s$	$(1.2 \pm 3.4 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad}$	-
$\delta_p - \delta_s$	$(-4.0 \pm 3.3 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad}$	$(10.2 \pm 3.9) \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad}$
$A_{\text{CP}}^{\Xi^-}$	$(6 \pm 13 \pm 6) \times 10^{-3}$	-
$\Delta\phi_{\text{CP}}^{\Xi^-}$	$(-5 \pm 14 \pm 3) \times 10^{-3} \text{ rad}$	-
A_{CP}^Λ	$(-4 \pm 12 \pm 9) \times 10^{-3}$	$(-6 \pm 12 \pm 7) \times 10^{-3}$
$\langle\phi_\Xi\rangle$	$0.016 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.007 \text{ rad}$	



73k event candidates
Negligible background

The first measurement of baryon weak phase difference

BESIII obtains the same precision for ϕ as HyperCP with a **three orders of magnitude** smaller data sample!

HyperCP: $\phi_{\Xi, \text{HyperCP}} = -0.042 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.011$

BESIII: $\langle\phi_\Xi\rangle = 0.016 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.007$

HyperCP: PRL 93(2004) 011802

报告提纲

- BES → BESII → BESIII上的相关研究
- 未来
 - BEPCII升级
 - 超级陶粲工厂
 - 超级J/ψ工厂
- 总结

International review of BESIII White Paper in 2019

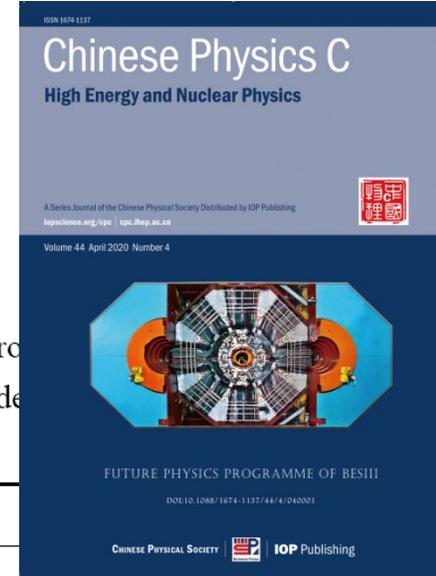


BESIII will run for another 10 years

- Still a rich program ahead
- Machine upgrade is necessary

Table 7.1. List of data samples collected by BESIII/BEPCII up to 2019, and the proposed samples for the remainder of the physics program. The most column shows the number of required data taking days with the current (T_C) and upgraded (T_U) machine. The machine upgrade implementation and beam current increase.

Energy	Physics motivations	Current data	Expected final data	
1.8 - 2.0 GeV	R values Nucleon cross-sections	N/A	0.1 fb^{-1} (fine scan)	60/50 days
2.0 - 3.1 GeV	R values Cross-sections	Fine scan (20 energy points)	Complete scan (additional points)	250/180 days
J/ψ peak	Light hadron & Glueball J/ψ decays	3.2 fb^{-1} (10 billion)	3.2 fb^{-1} (10 billion)	N/A
$\psi(3686)$ peak	Light hadron & Glueball Charmonium decays	0.67 fb^{-1} (0.45 billion)	4.5 fb^{-1} (3.0 billion)	150/90 days
$\psi(3770)$ peak	D^0/D^\pm decays	2.9 fb^{-1}	20.0 fb^{-1}	610/360 days
3.8 - 4.6 GeV	R values XYZ /Open charm	Fine scan (105 energy points)	No requirement	N/A
4.180 GeV	D_s decay XYZ /Open charm	3.2 fb^{-1}	6 fb^{-1}	140/50 days
4.0 - 4.6 GeV	XYZ /Open charm Higher charmonia cross-sections	16.0 fb^{-1} at different \sqrt{s}	30 fb^{-1} at different \sqrt{s}	770/310 days
4.6 - 4.9 GeV	Charmed baryon/ XYZ cross-sections	0.56 fb^{-1} at 4.6 GeV	15 fb^{-1} at different \sqrt{s}	1490/600 days
4.74 GeV	$\Sigma_c^+ \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ cross-section	N/A	1.0 fb^{-1}	100/40 days
4.91 GeV	$\Sigma_c \bar{\Sigma}_c$ cross-section	N/A	1.0 fb^{-1}	120/50 days
4.95 GeV	Ξ_c decays	N/A	1.0 fb^{-1}	130/50 days



投入适量经费，确保 BEPCII 高效的物理成果产出及竞争力

中国科学院

科发条财函字〔2021〕237号

中国科学院条件保障与财务局关于 同意启动北京正负电子对撞机对撞能量 和取数效率升级的复函

高能物理研究所：

你所《关于启动 BEPCII 对撞能量和取数效率升级的申请》已经收悉。根据专家评审意见，经研究，同意你所在未来4年内，统筹使用对撞机运行经费（含维修改造项目经费等），进行对撞能量和取数效率的升级：在保障北京正负电子对撞机基本运行的基础上，将对撞点的最高能量提升到 2.80GeV，对撞点优化能量 2.35GeV 下的取数效率提升到 $1.1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 。

你所要做好北京正负电子对撞机升级过程中的运行管理，保障科研用户需求，尽可能减少对开放共享的影响。



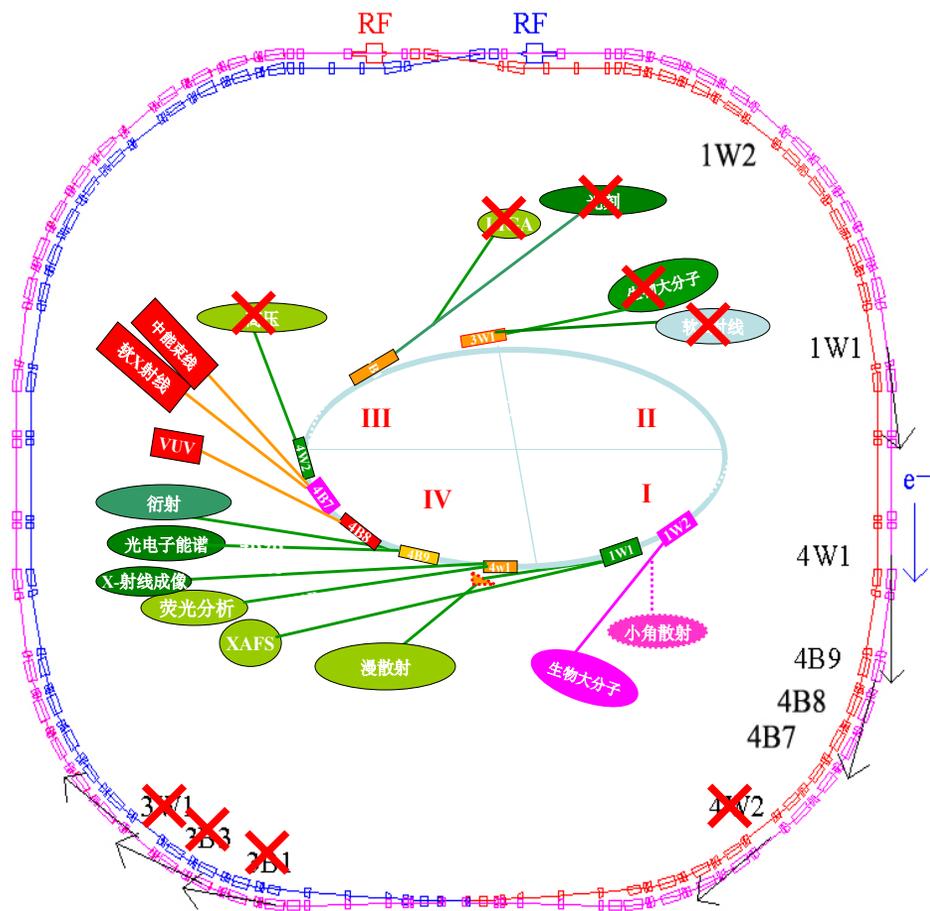
中国科学院条件保障与财务局

2021年7月29日

（此件依申请公开）

- 起点：2018年 BEPCII 运行年会
- 2019年4月，高能所战略研讨会报告
- 2019年9月，院大装置年会与院有关领导初步沟通
- 2019年10月，提交科教基础设施项目编制提纲
- 2020年5月，加速器内部方案讨论会
- 2020年7月，高能所战略研讨会报告
- 2020年9月，项目建议书
- 2021年4月，高能所内部专题讨论
- 2021年6月，提交升级申请
- 2021年7月，获批正式启动升级项目
- 2024年7-12月，加速器升级

整体方案概述



降低光子吸收器难度

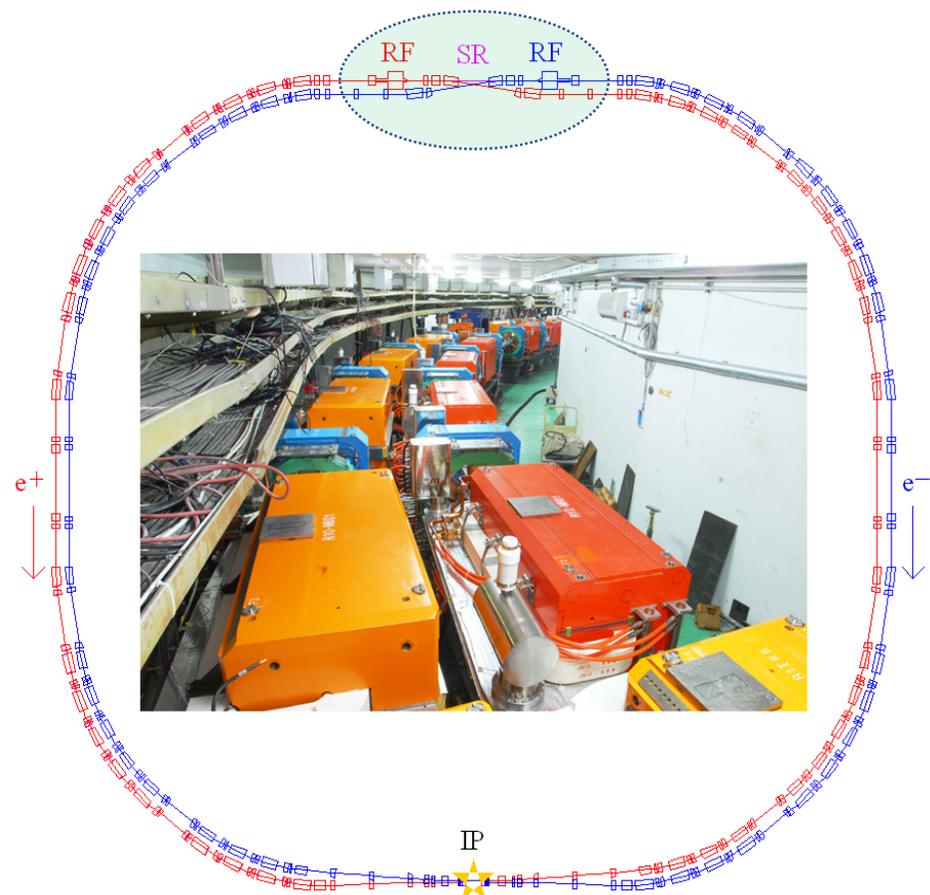
HEPS束线可覆盖

利于亮度提升的设计

利于束流本底的控制

BESIII取数时间增加

兼用光性能优质



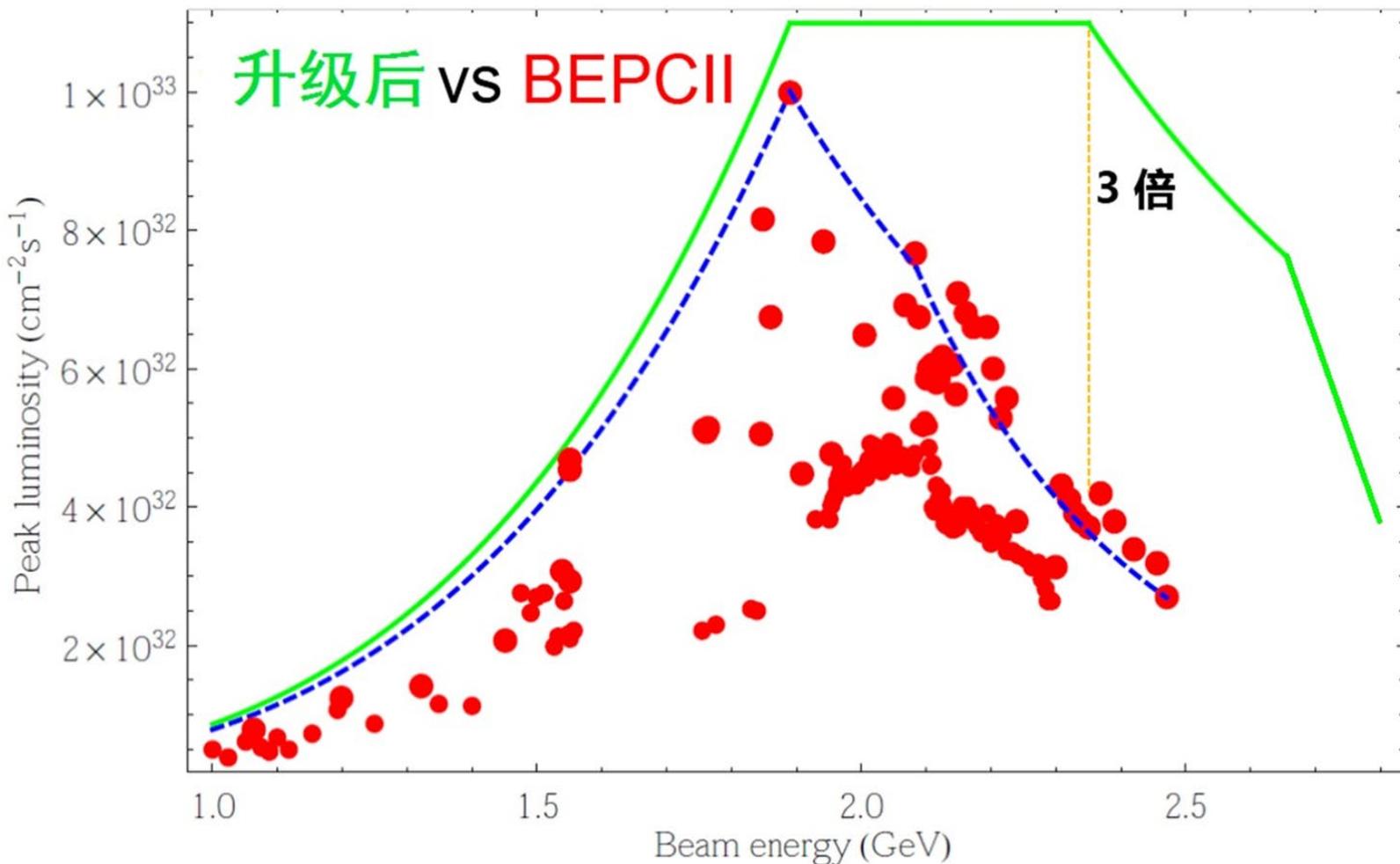
BSRF取消专用光运行，全部采用兼用光运行

工程风险很小

储存环布局仅高频区进行小变动，
拉长直线节，单环单腔变为单环双腔

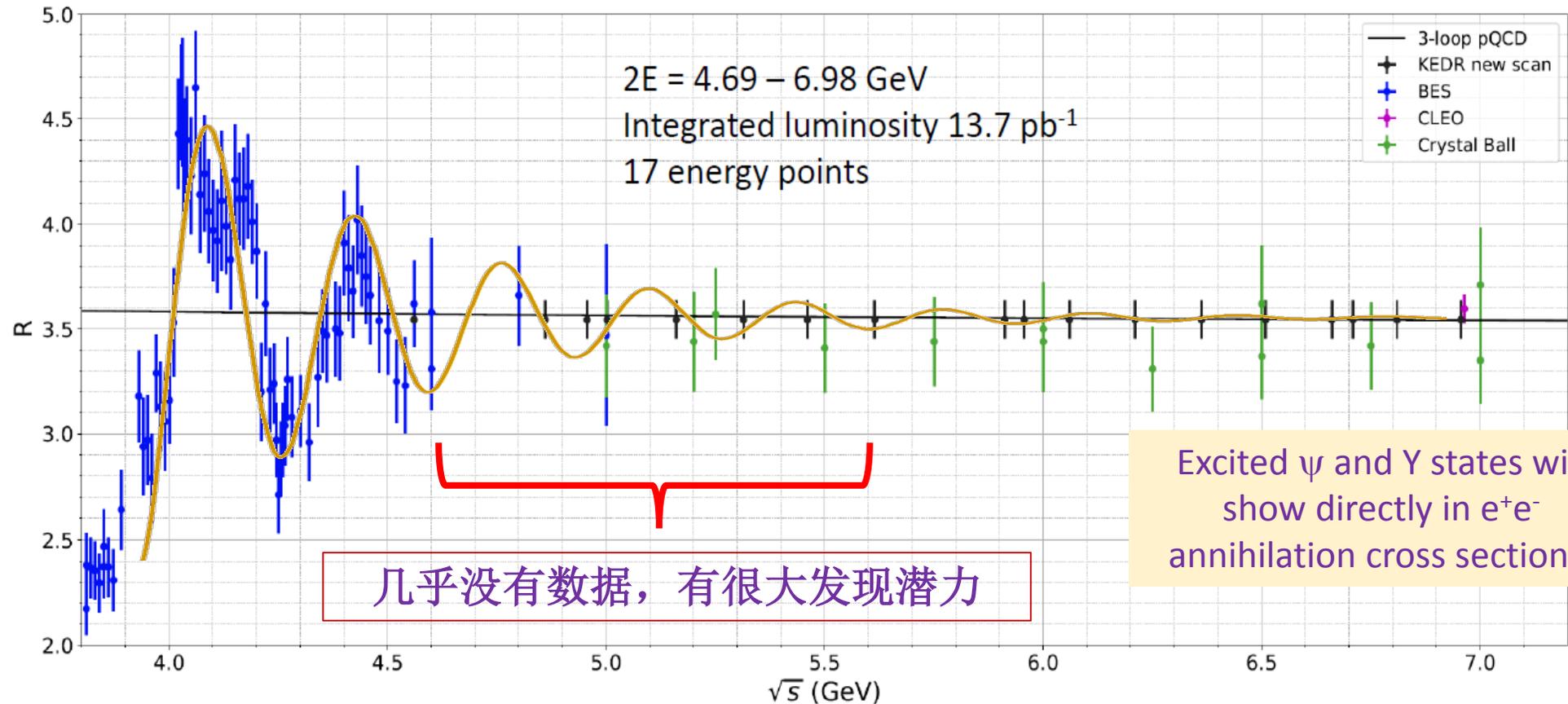
升级目标

- @ 2.35GeV亮度× 3
- 最高束流能量 2.47 GeV → 2.80 GeV



	BEPCII	升级后
亮度 [$10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$] @2.35GeV	3.5	11
β_y^* [cm]	1.5	1.35
流强 [mA]	400	900
SR Power [kW]	110	250
$\xi_{y,\text{lum}}$	0.029	0.033
发射度 [nmrad]	147	152
耦合度 [%]	0.53	0.35
Bucket Height	0.0069	0.011
$\sigma_{z,0}$ [cm]	1.54	1.07
σ_z [cm]	1.69	1.22
腔压	1.6 MV	3.3 MV

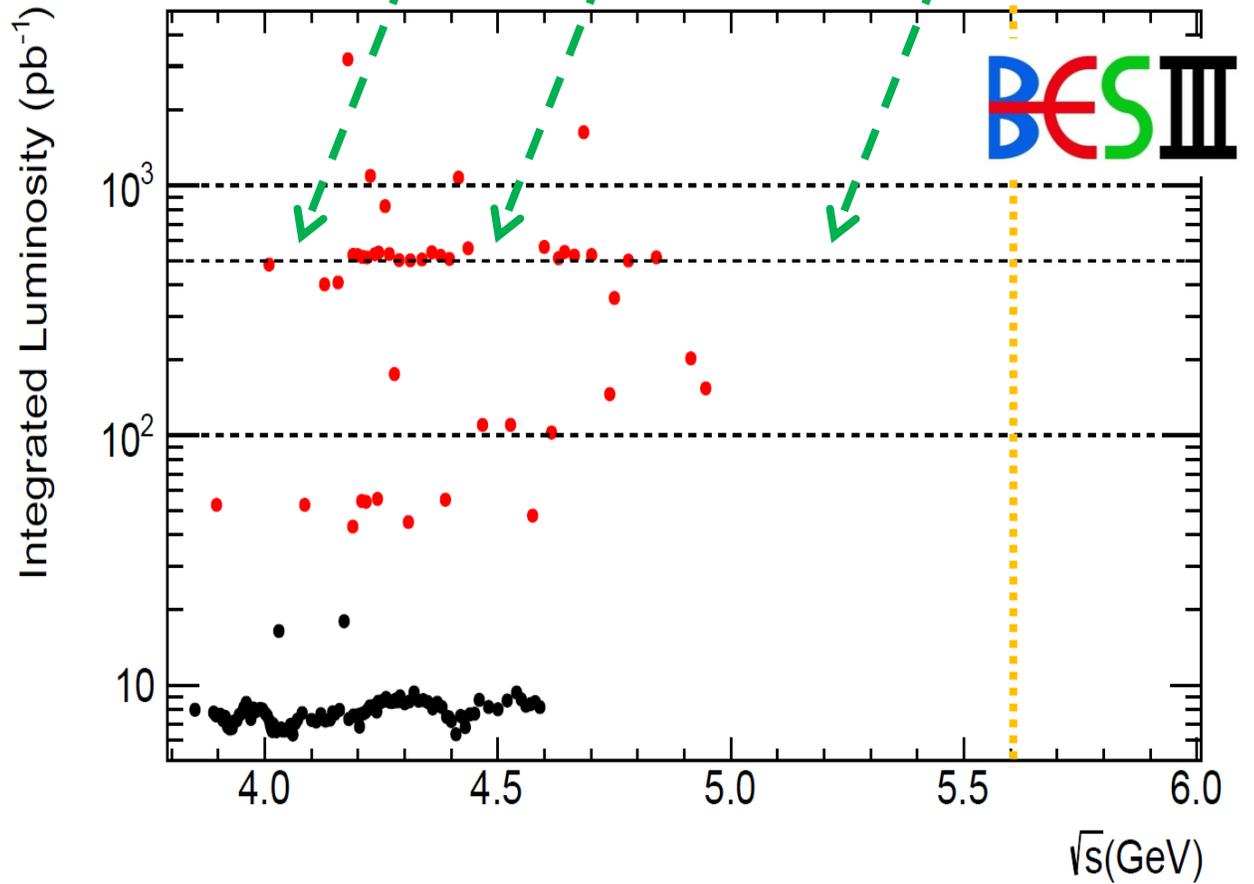
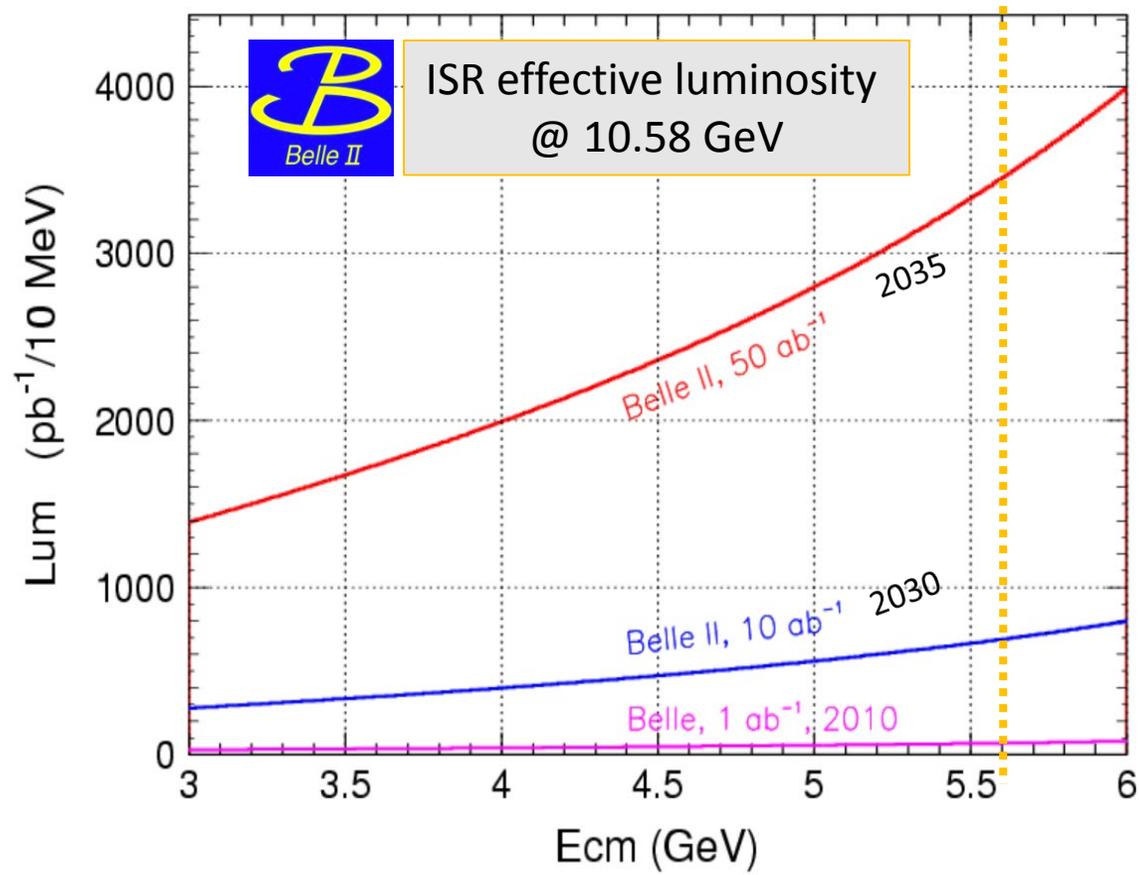
Cross sections above open charm threshold



* KEDR new scan points positions are fixed at pQCD predictions
Expected total uncertainty is about 3 % (systematic uncertainty about 2.5%)

Tatyana Kharlamova for the KEDR collaboration, QWG workshop, 15-19 May 2021

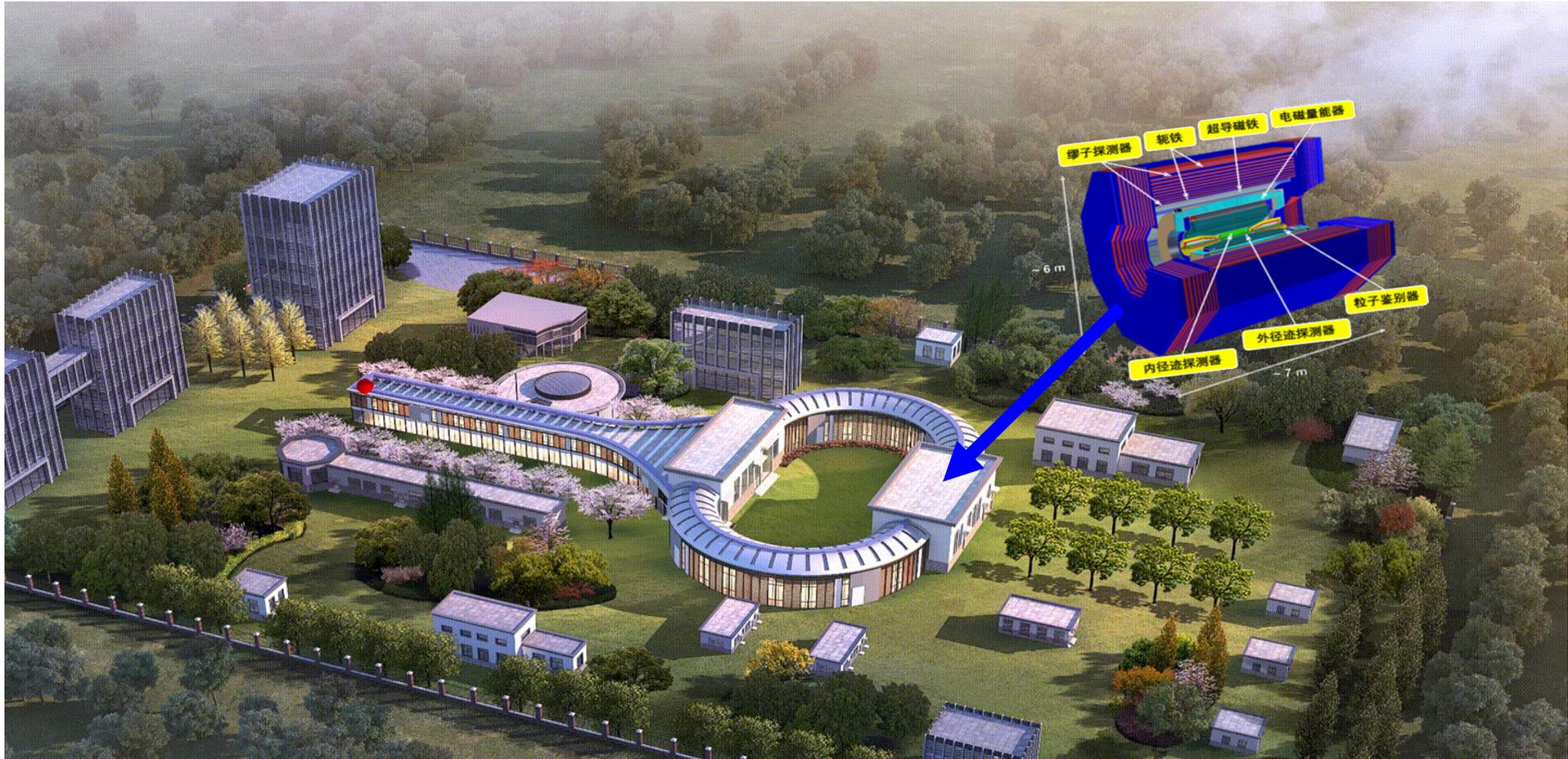
A good data taking strategy is crucial



报告提纲

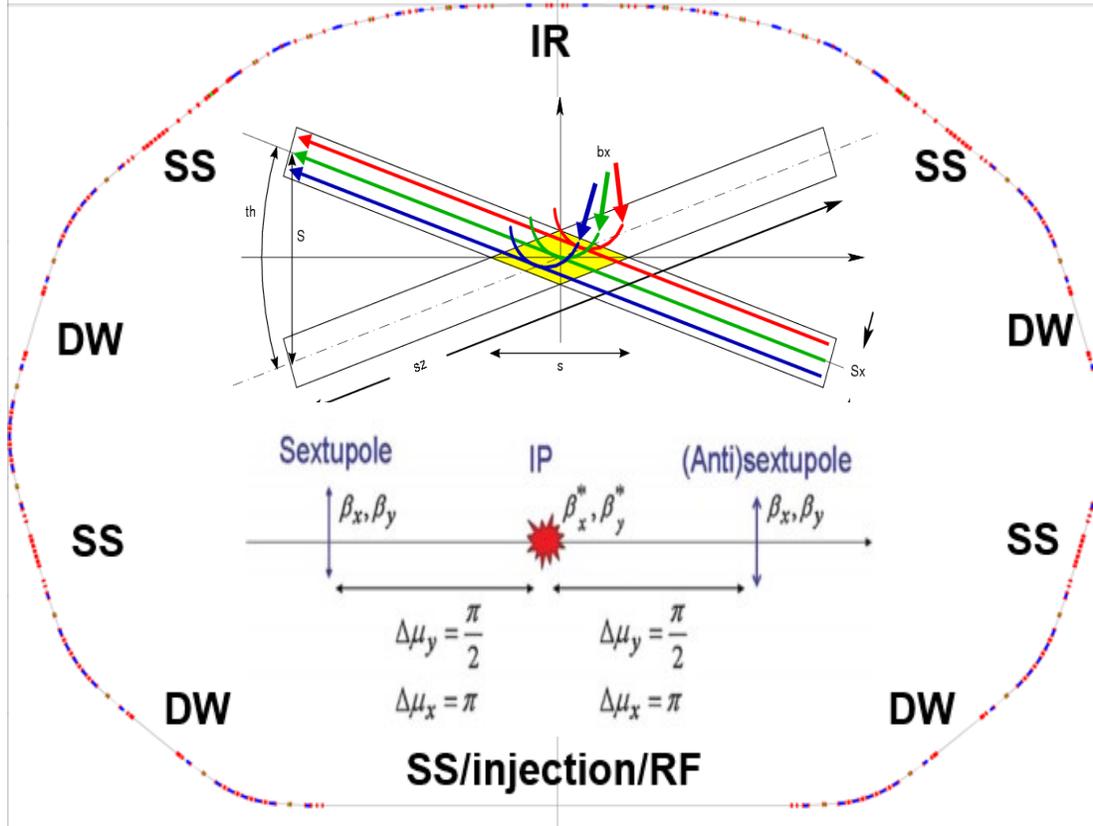
- BES → BESII → BESIII上的相关研究
- 未来
 - BEPCII升级
 - 超级陶粲工厂
 - 超级J/ψ工厂
- 总结

STCF in China (国内大学主导)



- **CM Energy : 2-7 GeV**
- **Peaking $\mathcal{L} : > 5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**
- **Potential to further improve the $\mathcal{L}_{\text{peak}}$ and realize polarized beam**
- **Double storage ring : $\sim 800 \text{ m}$, injection : $\sim 300 \text{ m}$**
- **BESIII-Like detector**
- **Cost 4.5B RMB**

Accelerator Conceptual Design



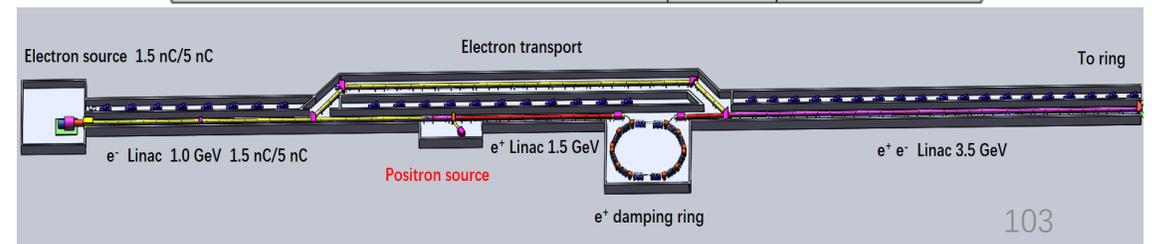
Parameters	Unit	Value
Circumference	m	574.78
Distance from final defocusing quadrupole to IP	m	0.9
Optimized energy	GeV	2.0
Total beam current	A	2
Horizontal/Vertical beta @ IP	m	0.09/0.0006
Total crossing angle (2θ)	mrad	60
Piwinski angle (ϕ)	rad	18.9
Beam-beam tune shift (ξ_x/ξ_y)	—	0.0038/0.0835
Coupling ratio	—	0.5%
Natural chromaticities (C_x/C_y)	—	-87/-513
Horizontal emittance (ϵ_x) without/with IBS	nmrad	2.76/4.17
Horizontal beam size @ IP without/with IBS	μm	15.77/19.37
Vertical beam size @ IP without/with IBS	μm	0.091/0.117
Energy spread ($\frac{\sigma_{\Delta E}}{E}$) without/with IBS	$\times 10^{-4}$	5.3/7.2
Momentum compaction factor	—	7.2×10^{-4}
RF frequency	MHz	499.67268
RF voltage	MV	1.2
Harmonic number	—	958
Bunch length (σ_z)	mm	12.2
Particle number per bunch (N_b)	—	5.0×10^{10}
Energy loss per turn	MeV	0.1315
Synchrotron tune (ν_s)	—	0.00388
Damping times ($\tau_x/\tau_y/\tau_s$)	ms	58.51/58.33/29.12
Peak luminosity	$\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1.2×10^{35}
Touschek lifetime	s	35

Interaction region :

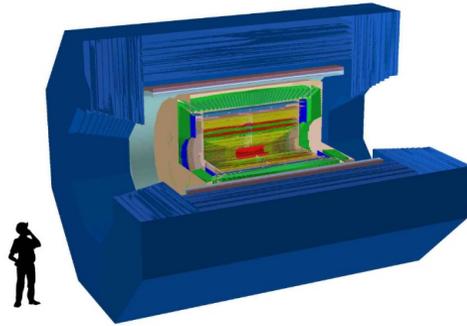
- Large Piwinski-Angle Collision + Crab Waist

Linac Injector:

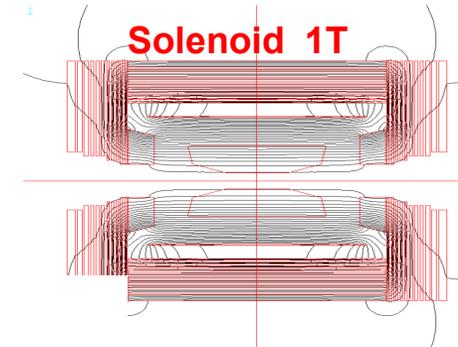
- No booster, full energy injection (1-3.5 GeV)
- Possible polarized e^- beam



Detector Conceptual Design

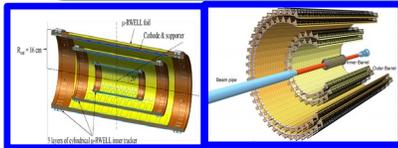


Micro/Fast Readout Electronics
High capability of Trigger, DAQ, Storage



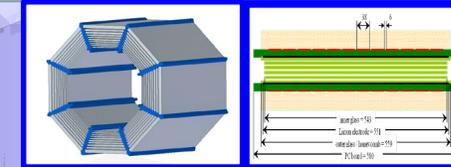
Inner Track

- Monolithic active Pixel sensor
- Low mass μ RWELL MPGD



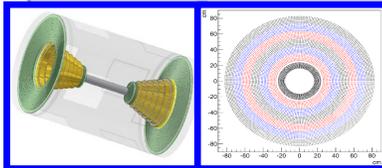
Muon detector

- RPC-plastic scintillator mixture
- High neutral hadron ID efficiency



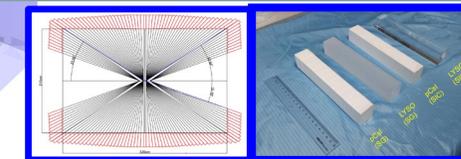
Outer Track

- Main Drift Chamber (MDC)
- Ultra-low mass



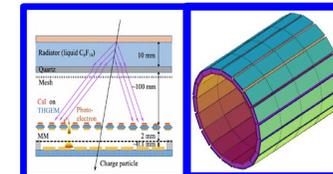
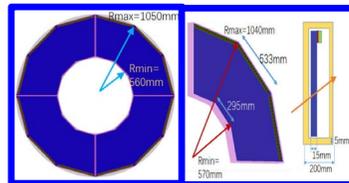
EM Calorimeter

- pCsI crystal based : fast
- High energy and timing resolution



Particle Identification

- MPGD-based RICH (barrel)
- High-precision timing DIRC (Endcap)



Physics Highlights

- **QCD and Hadronic Physics**

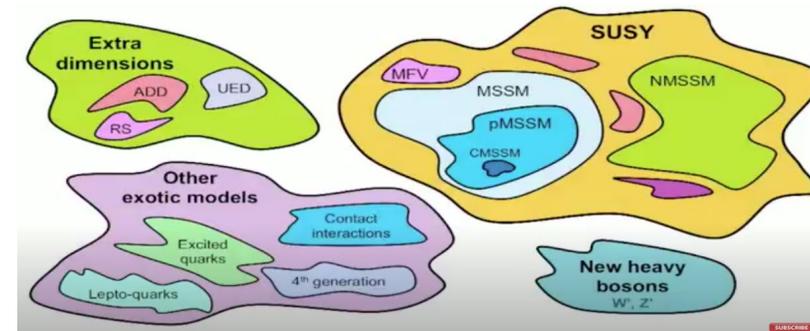
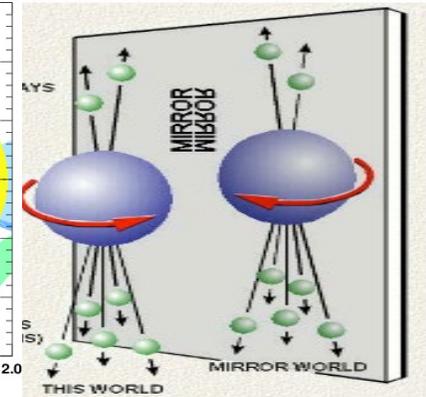
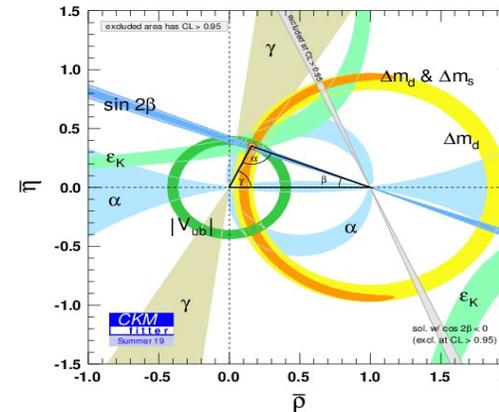
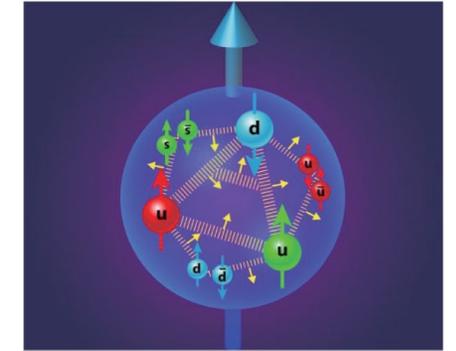
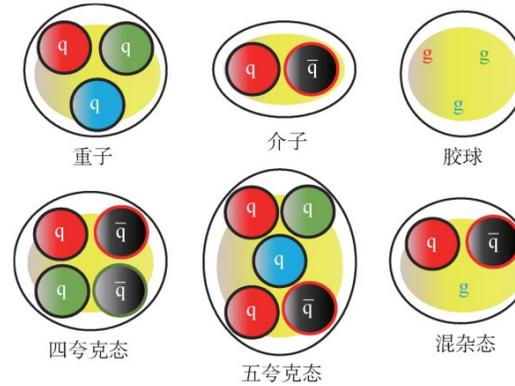
- Exotic states and hadron spectroscopy
- Hadron structures
- Precision test of SM parameters

- **Flavor Physics and CP violation**

- CKM matrix, $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing
- CP violation in lepton, hyperon, charm

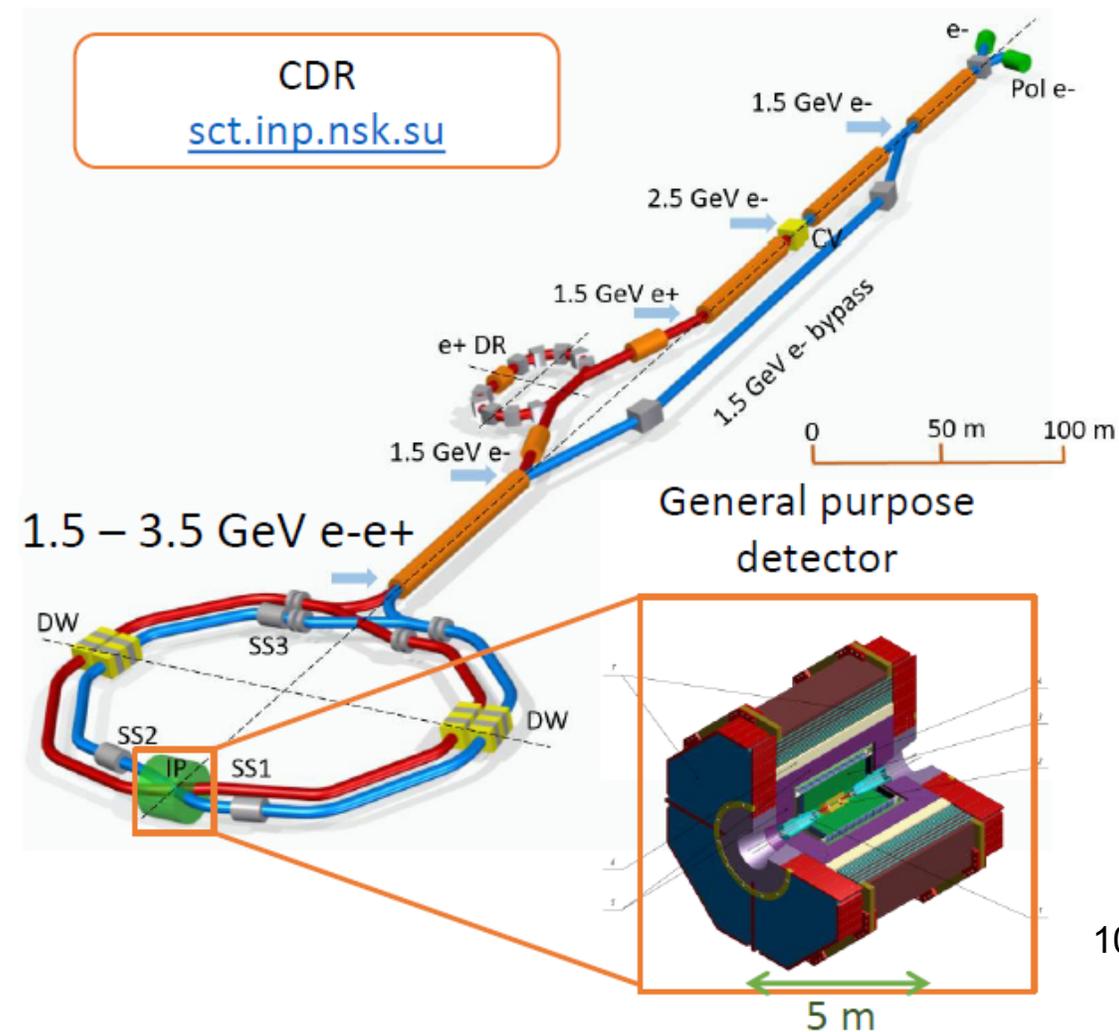
- **New Physics Search**

- Rare/Forbidden
- Universality test
- Dark particle search



Super charm-tau factory

- Super charm-tau factory is e^+e^- collider, dedicated to precision study of properties of charm-quark, tau-lepton, study of strong interactions, search of BSM physics
 - Beam energy from 1.5 (1.0) to 3.5 GeV
 - Luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ c}^{-1}$ @ 2 GeV
 - Longitudinally polarized electron beam
- Experiments will be conducted using state-of-the-art general purpose detector
 - Tracking (including low p_t)
 - Calorimetry (high resolution, fast, π^0/γ sep.)
 - Particle ID ($\mu/\pi/K/p$ up to 1.5 GeV/c)



Design parameters (2021)

- Design parameters meet the luminosity requirements
- Similar parameters have been achieved at other colliders
- Dynamic aperture was not taken into account

The key problem now is to find configuration with sufficient dynamic aperture

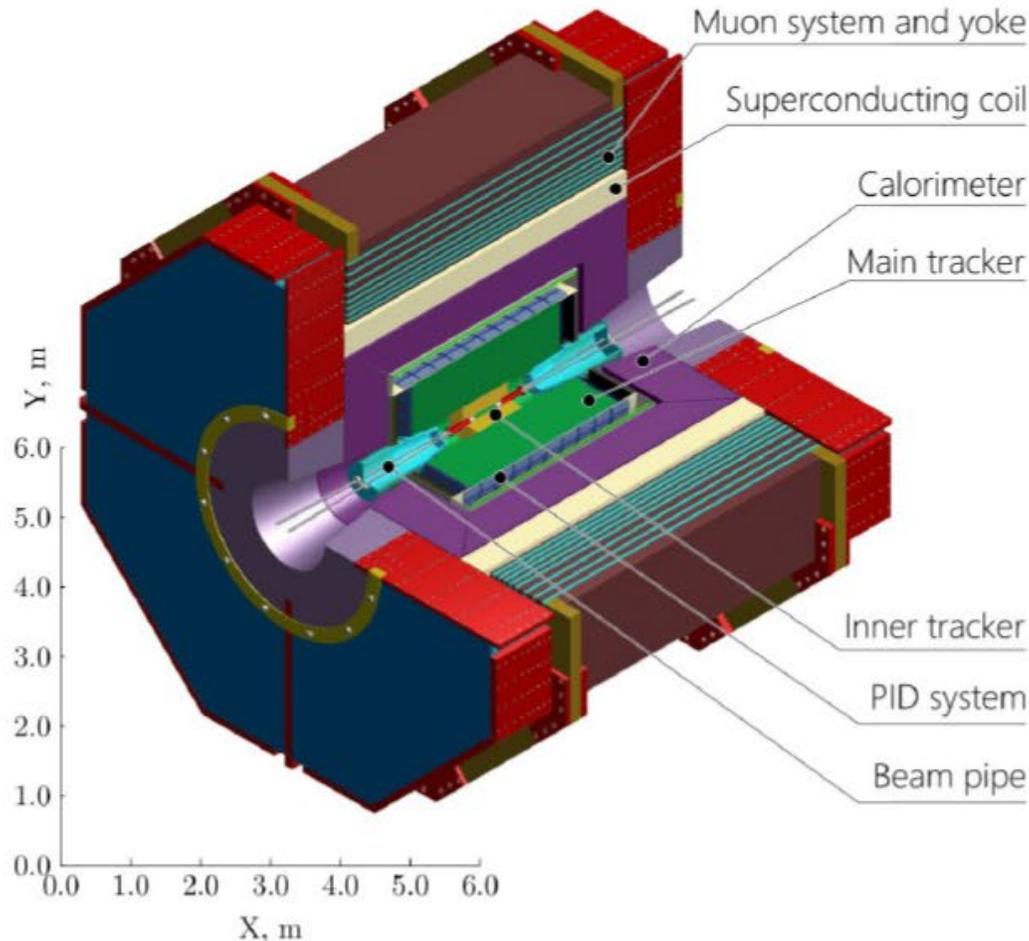
E(MeV)	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500
$\Pi(\text{m})$			870.949		
$F_{RF}(\text{MHz})$			350		
$2\theta(\text{mrad})$			60		
$\epsilon_y/\epsilon_x(\%)$			0.5		
$\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*(\text{mm})$			100/1		
I(A)	2	2	2	2	2
$N_{e/bunch} \times 10^{-10}$	9	8	7	8	
N_D	420	472	540	47	
$U_0(\text{keV})$	115.6	294	516	845	1314
$V_{RF}(\text{kV})$	1500	2300	3000	3500	4500
ν_s	0.0152	0.0162	0.0165	0.0162	0.0168
$\delta_{RF}(\%)$	1.9	2	2	1.8	1.8
$\sigma_e \times 10^3$ (SR/IBS+WG)	0.28/1.1	0.37/1.1	0.5/1.1	0.6/1.2	0.7/1.5
$\sigma_s(\text{mm})$ (SR/IBS+WG)	3.6/14	5/14	6/14	7/15	8/15
$\epsilon_x(\text{nm})$ (SR/IBS+WG)	2.3/7.3	4/4.9	6/4.3		
$L_{HG} \times 10^{-35}(\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1})$	0.87	1.1	1	1	1
ξ_x/ξ_y	0.008/0.17	0.005/0.14	0.004/0.1	0.003/0.09	0.003/0.07
$\tau_{Luminosity}(\text{s})$	2400	2100	2300	2300	2400

SuperKEKB 03.12.2019 $\beta_y^* = 1 \text{ mm}$

PEPII: I(e+)=3.2 A PEPII
DAFNE: I(e-)=2.45A

SuperKEKB: $L = 4.7 \times 10^{34}$

Detector concept



Momentum resolution $\sigma_p/p \leq 0.4\%$ at 1 GeV

Very symmetric and hermetic

Able to detect soft tracks ($p_t \geq 50 \text{ MeV}/c$)

- Inner tracker should be able to handle 10^4 tracks/cm²s

Very good particle identification: $e/\mu/\pi/K$

- π/K in the whole energy range, e.g. for $D\bar{D}$ mixing
- μ/π up to 1.5 GeV, e.g. for $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ search
- dE/dx better than 7%

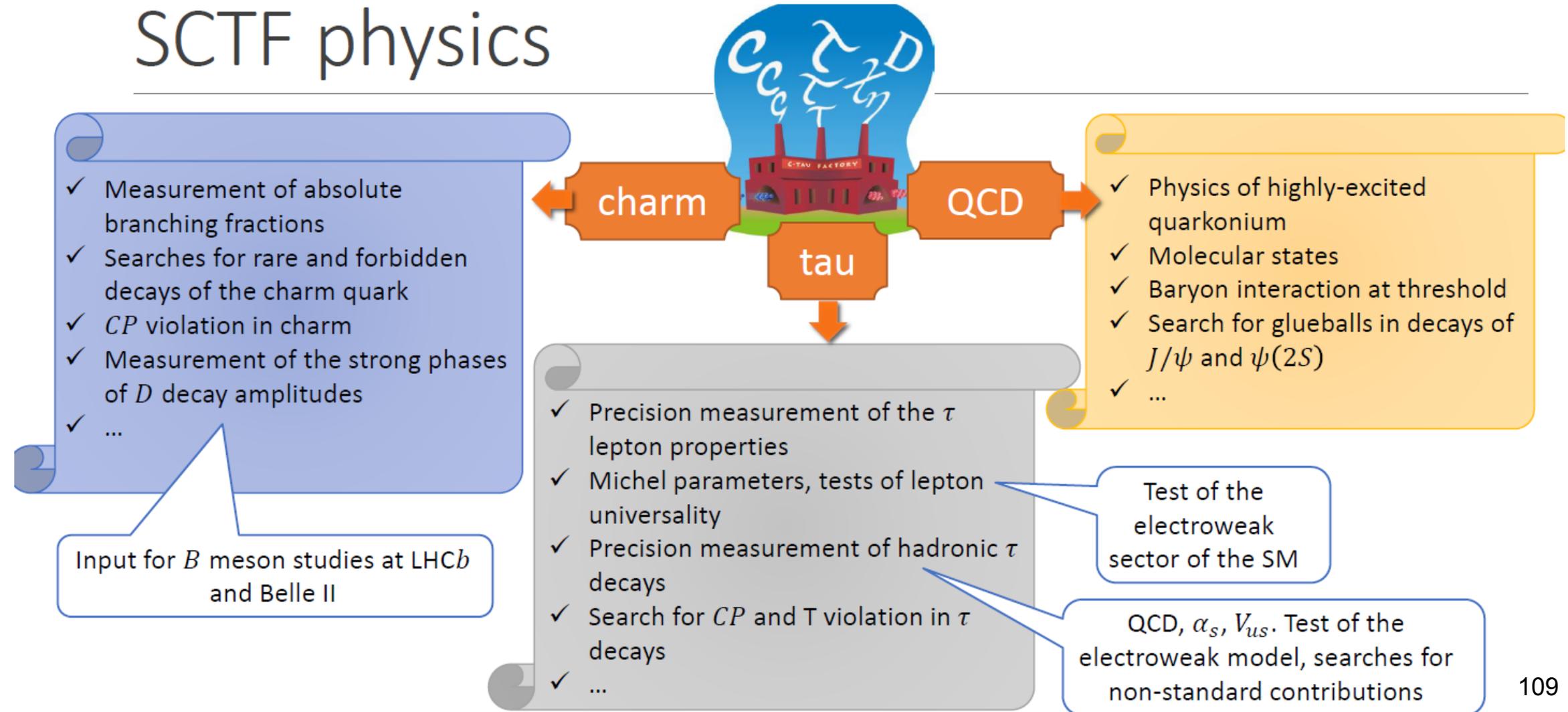
Able to detect γ from 10 MeV to 3.5 GeV, good π^0/γ separation

- Calorimeter energy resolution $\sigma_E/E \leq 1.8\%$ at 1 GeV
- Calorimeter time resolution $\sigma_t \leq 1 \text{ ns}$

Efficient “soft” trigger

Ability to operate at high luminosity, up to 300 kHz at J/ψ

Overview of SCTF physics



报告提纲

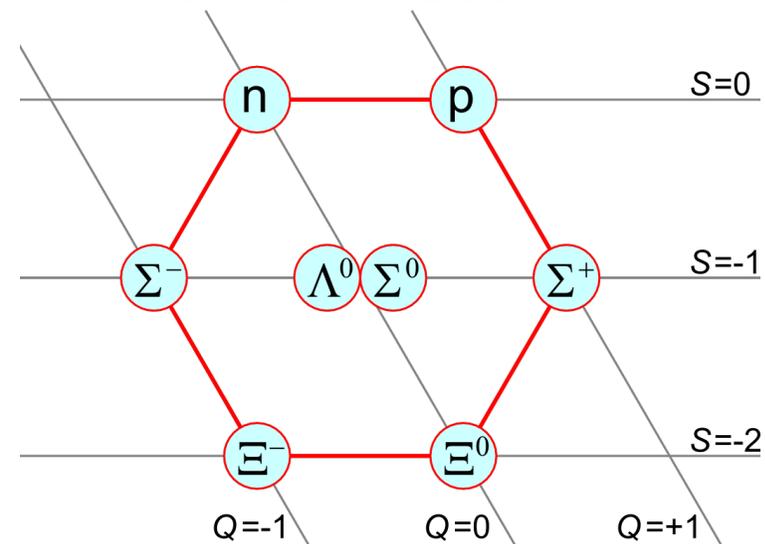
- BES → BESII → BESIII上的相关研究
- 未来
 - BEPCII升级
 - 超级陶粲工厂
 - 超级J/ψ工厂
- 总结

建造“超级J/ψ工厂”，做固定靶实验



Paper title:

- ① Cornucopia of antineutrons and hyperons
- ② from a super J/ψ factory
- ③ for next-generation nuclear and particle physics
- ④ high-precision experiments



- C. Z. Yuan & M. Karliner, PRL 127, 012003 (2021) [arXiv:2103.06658]

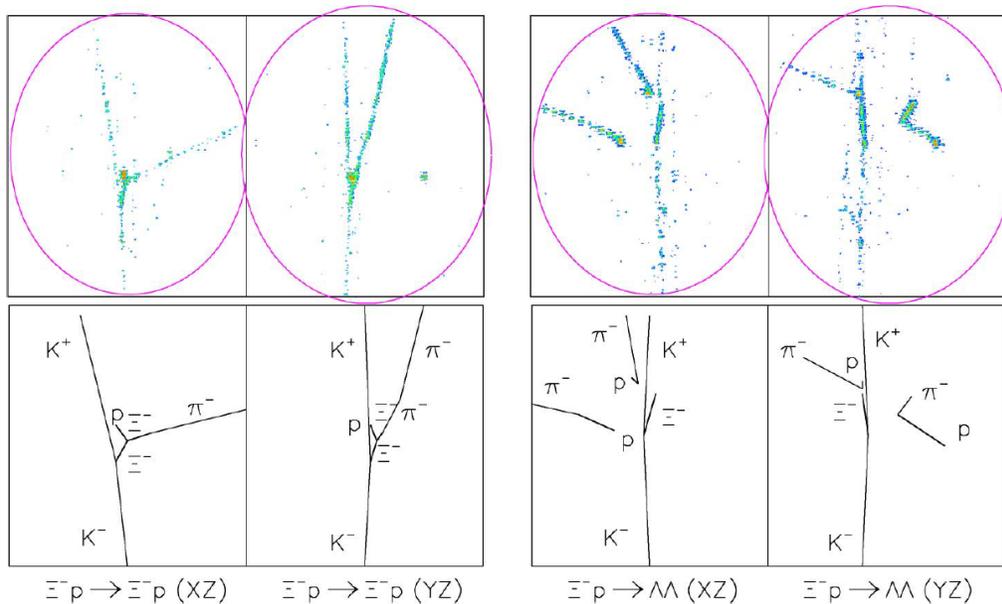
“Editors’ suggestion” & “Featured in *Physics*”

- 宋维民、苑长征, *物理* 51, 255 (2022): 超级J/ψ工厂里的“子弹”

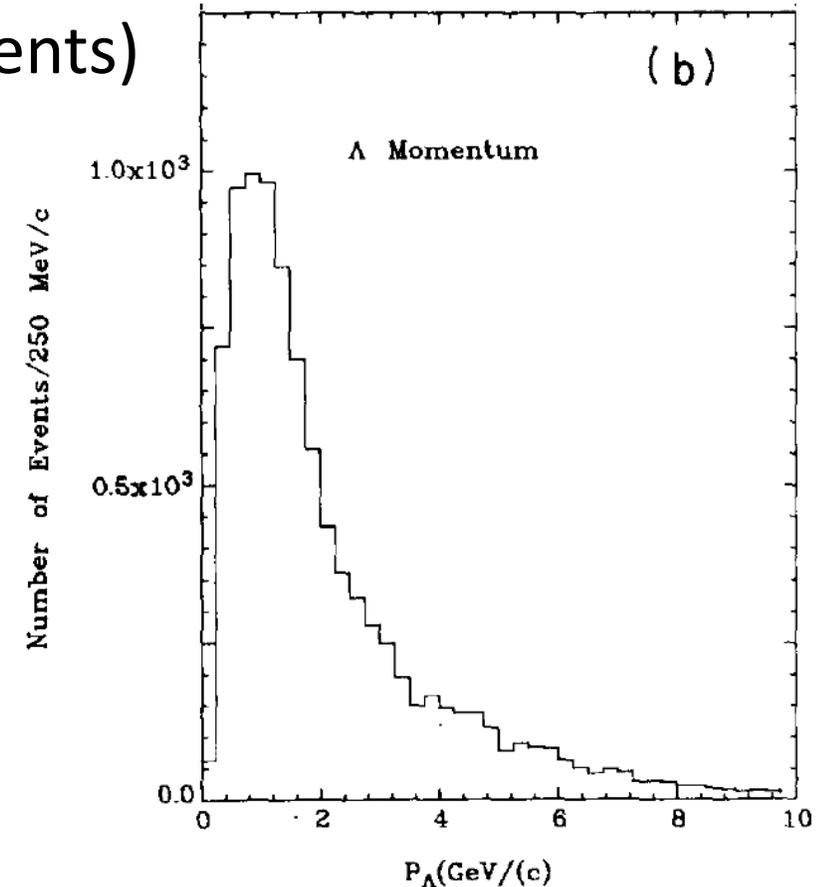
Sources of Λ & other hyperons

- Bubble chamber experiments with hyperons from K^- -target
- Emulsion experiments with K^- -target $\rightarrow K^+ + X, K^+ + K^+ + X, \dots$
- A few to about 10^4 events (typical $O(100)$ tagged events)
- **No anti-hyperon sources!**

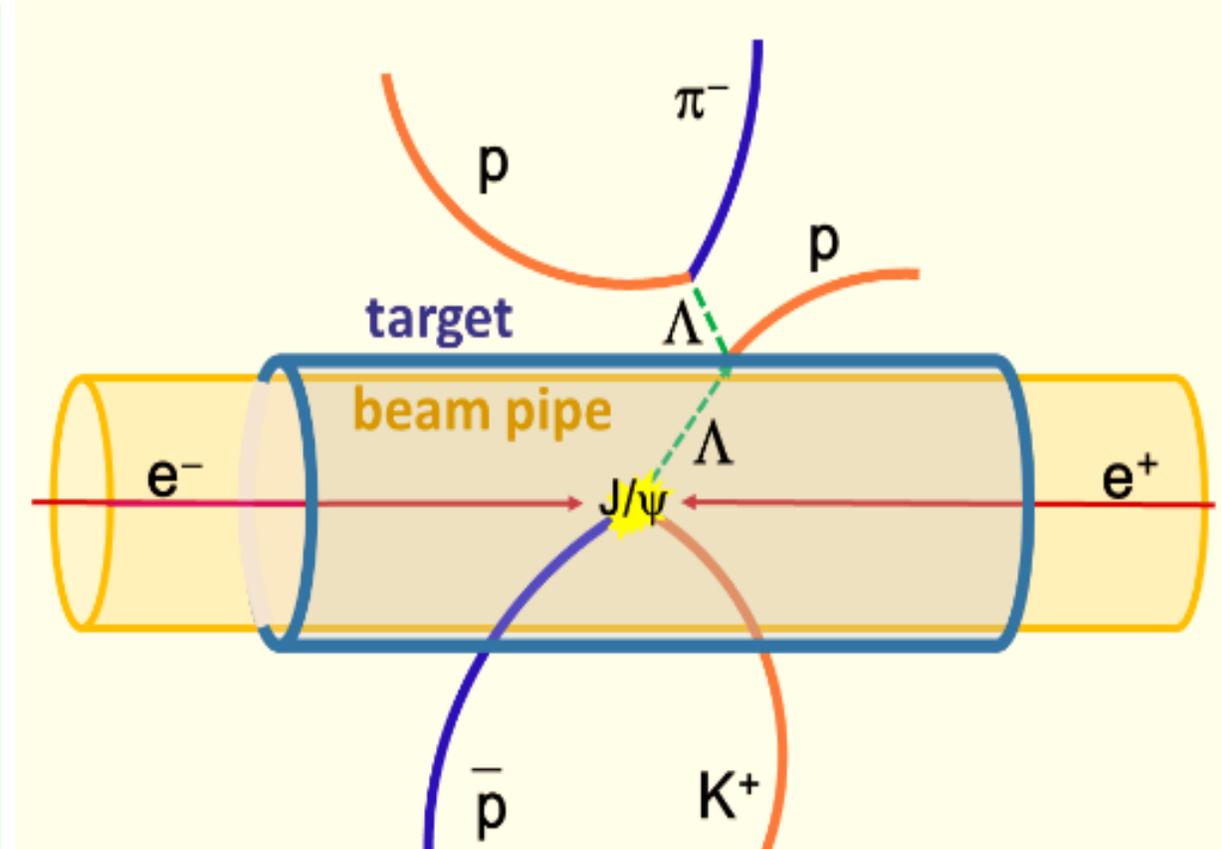
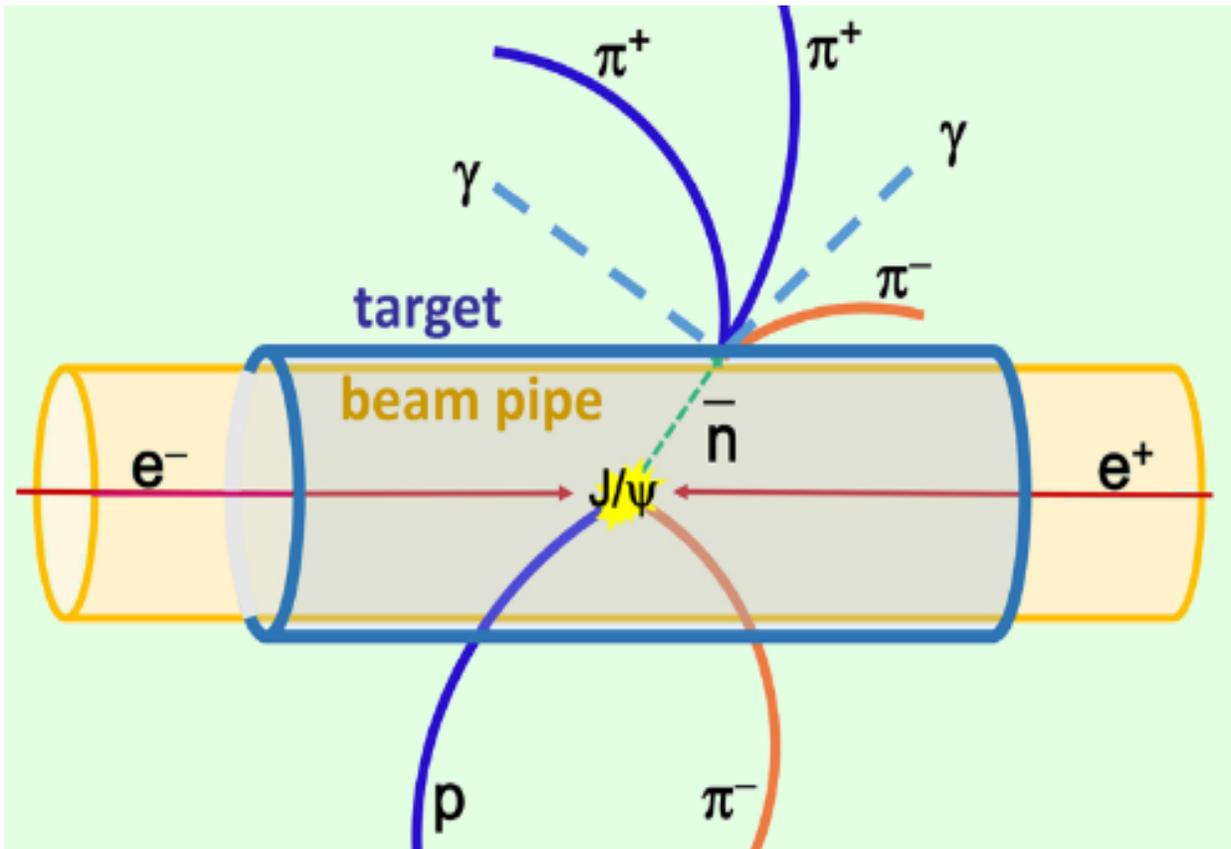
J.K. Ahn et al. / Physics Letters B 633 (2006) 214–218



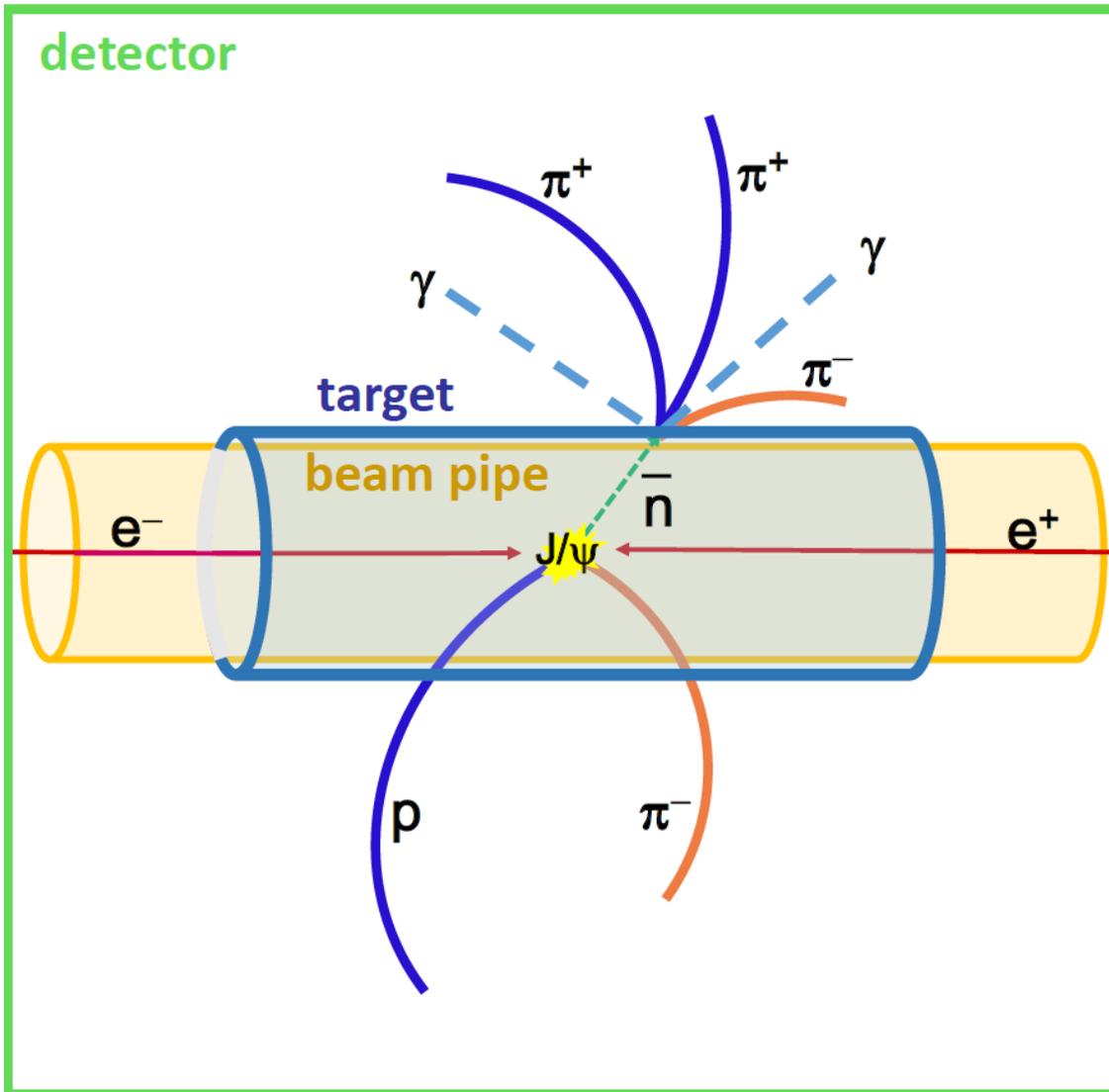
KEK, $K^- + \text{SCIFI} \rightarrow \Xi^- X$



Do fixed target experiments @ a super J/ψ factory



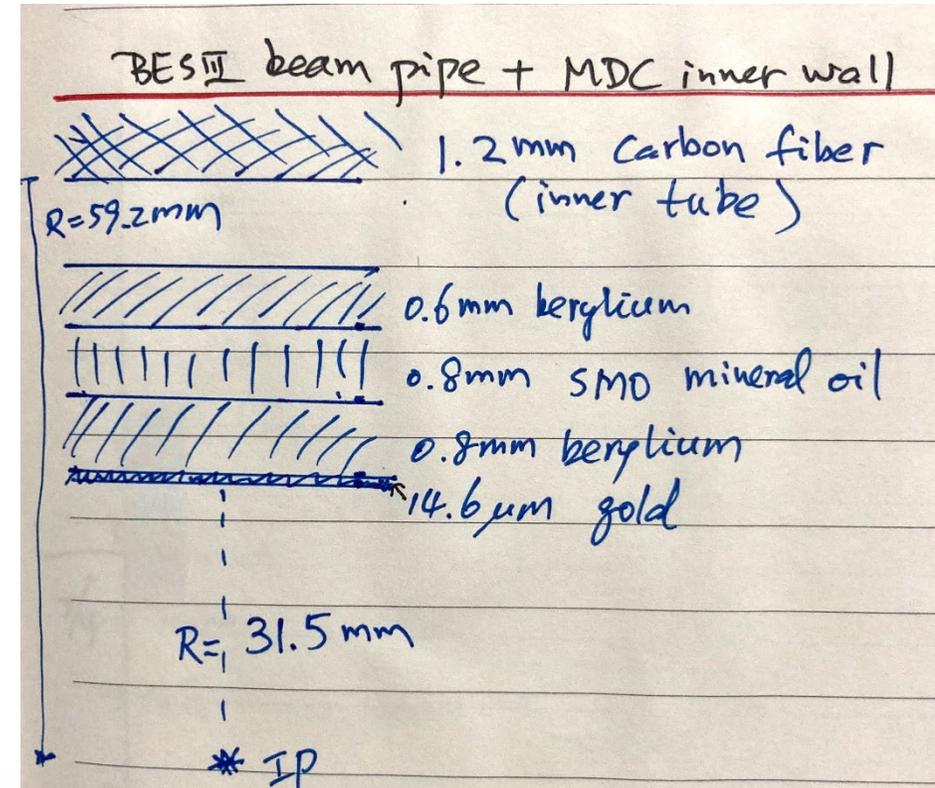
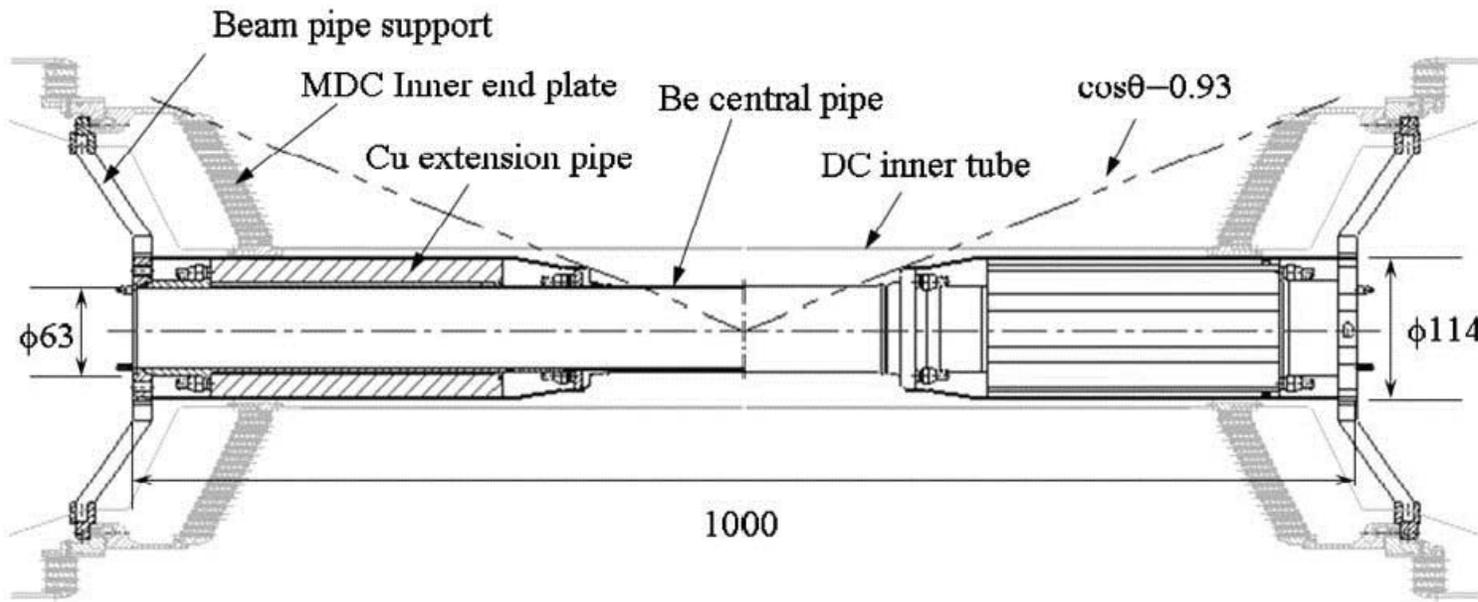
Do fixed target experiments @ a super J/ψ factory



- Super J/ψ factory
 - e^+e^- annihilation @ 3.097 GeV
 - $O(10^{12})$ or more J/ψ events/year
- J/ψ decays into final states with nucleons or hyperons and their antiparticles
 - Branching Fraction $\sim 10^{-3}$
 - Tag efficiency $\sim (10-50)\%$
- High quality sources of (anti-)nucleon and long lived (anti-)hyperons
 - $O(10^8)$ tagged source particles per year
 - Well known momentum and direction
- Use variety of custom removable targets
- State of the art detector
- No need to share beam time
- NN , $\bar{N}N$, YN , $\bar{Y}N$, hypernuclei, neutron star, ...

Proof of concept: BESIII experiment

The BESIII J/ψ data sample has been collected already, the detector material close to the interaction point in the inner detector serves as an effective target.



with $\sigma(\bar{n}p) \approx \sigma(\bar{n}n) \approx 100\text{ mb}$

expect 1-2% of tagged \bar{n} -s interact with Be & 1-2% with C fiber target

so $\sim 100,000$ $\bar{n} + \text{Be}$ events and $\sim 100,000$ $\bar{n} + \text{C}$ events

Hyperons and anti-hyperons at BESIII experiment

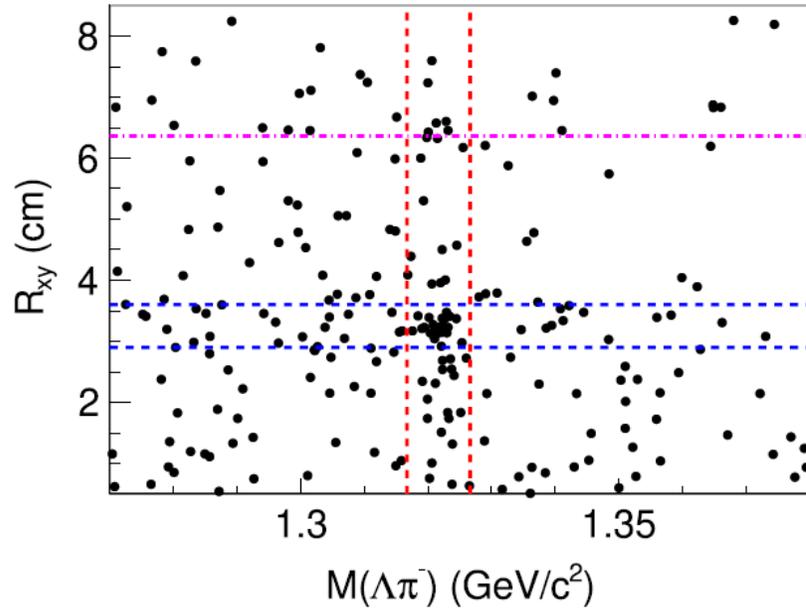
Antibaryon	$c\tau$ (cm)	decay mode	\mathcal{B} ($\times 10^{-3}$)	p_{\max} (MeV/c)	n_{BP}^B ($\times 10^5$)
\bar{n}	2.6×10^{13}	$J/\psi \rightarrow p\pi^- \bar{n}$	2.12	1174	80
$\bar{\Lambda}$	7.89	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$	1.89	1074	26
		$J/\psi \rightarrow pK^- \bar{\Lambda}$	0.87	876	9
$\bar{\Sigma}^-$	2.40	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$	1.50	992	4
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$	0.83	950	1
$\bar{\Sigma}^+$	4.43	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^- \bar{\Sigma}^+$	—	945	—
$\bar{\Xi}^0$	8.71	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^0 \bar{\Xi}^0$	1.17	818	7
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \bar{\Xi}^0$	—	685	—
$\bar{\Xi}^+$	4.91	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$	0.97	807	3
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi^0 \pi^- \bar{\Xi}^+$	—	686	—
$\bar{\Omega}^+$	2.46	$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \Omega^- \bar{\Omega}^+$	0.05	774	0.05
		$\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^- \Xi^0 \bar{\Omega}^+$	—	606	—

reference

The Ω hyperons are produced from 3 billion $\psi(2S)$ event sample.

All these particles can also be produced in decays of other charmonia.

Observation of $\Xi^0+n \rightarrow \Xi^-+p$ at BESIII experiment



From 10^{10}
J/ ψ events

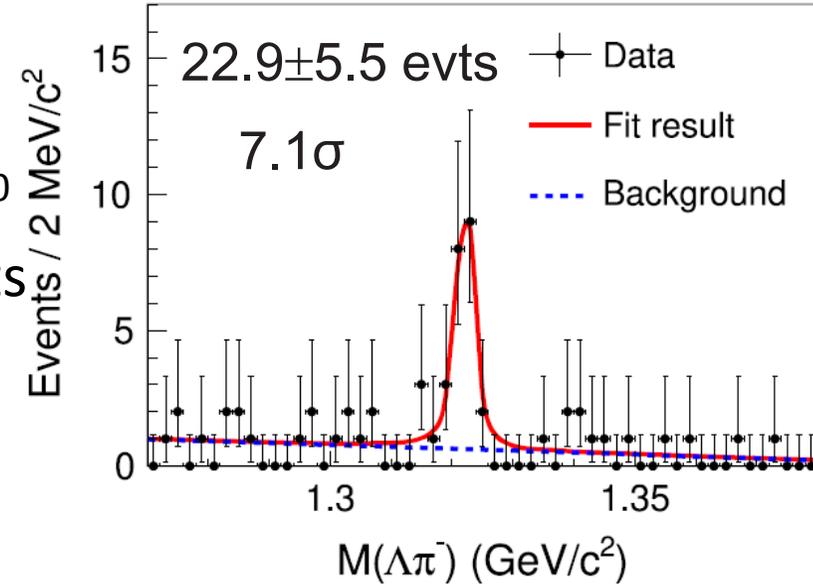


FIG. 2. Distribution of R_{xy} versus $M(\Lambda\pi^-)$ for data. The blue horizontal dashed lines denote the beam pipe region, the pink horizontal dashed-dotted line denotes the position of inner wall of MDC, and the red vertical dashed line marks the Ξ^- signal region.

FIG. 3. Distribution of $M(\Lambda\pi^-)$ in data (dots with error bars). The red solid curve is the total fit result and the blue dashed curve is the background component.

$$\sigma(\Xi^0 + {}^9\text{Be} \rightarrow \Xi^- + p + {}^8\text{Be}) = (22.1 \pm 5.3_{\text{stat}} \pm 4.5_{\text{sys}}) \text{ mb}$$

$$\sigma(\Xi^0 n \rightarrow \Xi^- p) = (7.4 \pm 1.8_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.5_{\text{sys}}) \text{ mb}$$

$$P_{\Xi^0} = 0.818 \text{ GeV}/c$$

A super J/ψ factory with 10^{12} J/ψ events per year

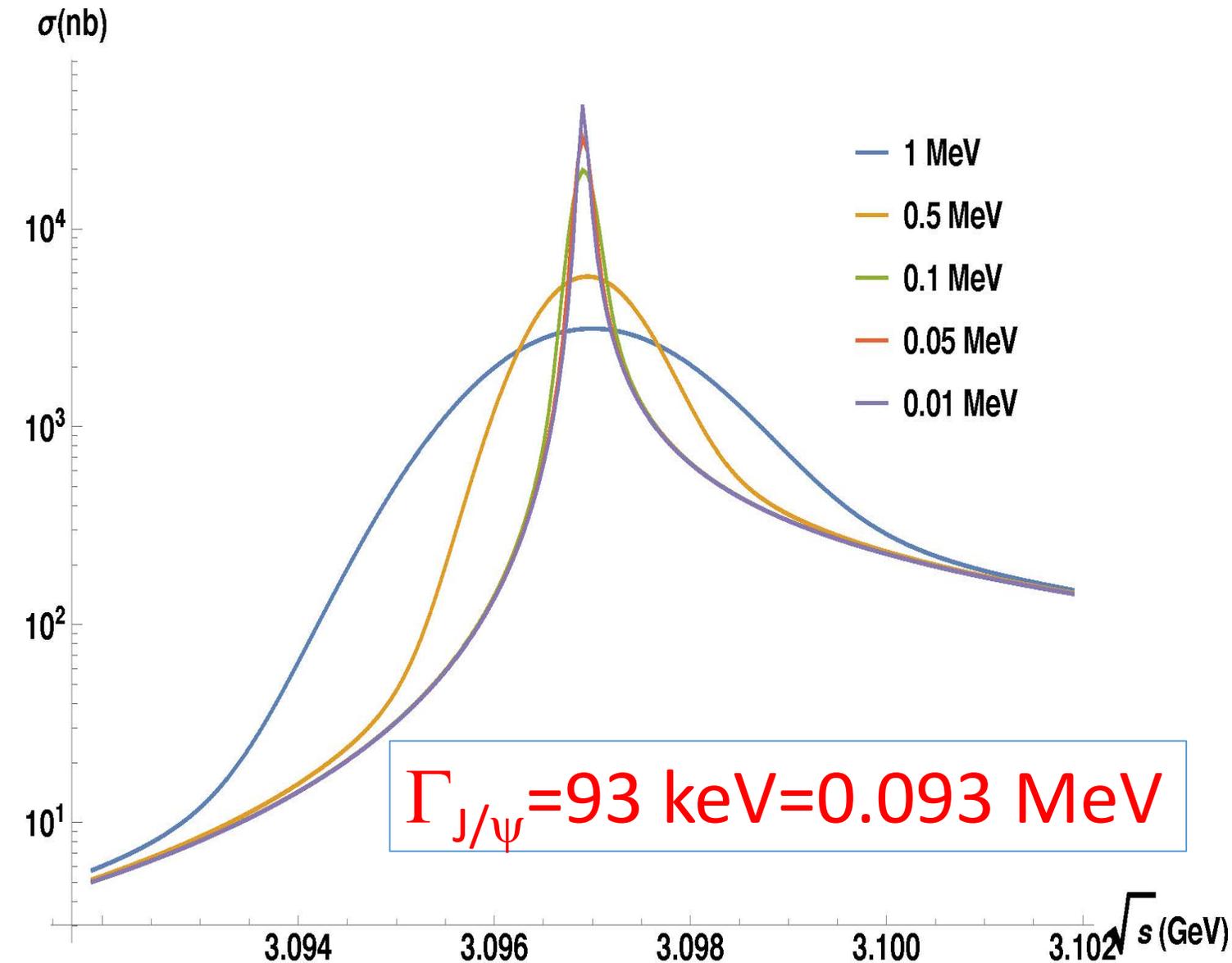
- Design luminosity = $O(100) \times \mathcal{L} @\text{BESIII} \sim 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - ✓ Existing proposals: STCF (China), SCT (Novosibirsk)
- Detector improvements vs. BESIII: tracking, PID, γ detection
- $(1-3) \times 10^{12}$ J/ψ events/year = $100 \times$ BESIII sample
- Further improvements to expand range of physics topics
 - ✓ Reduce the diameter of the beam pipe
 - ✓ Interchangeable custom targets inside the detector
 - ✓ Subdetector for specific final states, e.g. deuteron, triton, ...

Baryons and anti-baryons at super J/ψ factory

重子	$c\tau/\text{cm}$	衰变模式	$B_{\text{tag}}/\%$	$\mathcal{E}_{\text{tag}}/\%$	$f_{1\text{cm}}^B/\%$	$f_{2\text{cm}}^B/\%$	$N_{1\text{cm}}^B/(\times 10^6)$	$N_{2\text{cm}}^B/(\times 10^6)$
\bar{n}	2.6×10^{13}	$J/\psi \rightarrow p\pi^-\bar{n}$	100	50	100	100	850	850
Λ	7.89	$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$	64	40	76	65	370	310
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{p}K^+\Lambda$	100		70	55	240	190
Σ^+	2.40	$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Sigma}^-\Sigma^+$	52	40	49	27	150	84
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\pi^-\Sigma^+$	64		38	17	81	36
Σ^-	4.43	$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\pi^+\Sigma^-$	64	40	56	35	—	—
Ξ^0	8.71	$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^0\Xi^0$	64	20	72	57	110	85
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\pi^-\Xi^0$	64		66	49	—	—
Ξ^-	4.91	$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^+\Xi^-$	64	20	60	40	74	50
		$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^0\pi^+\Xi^-$	64		52	30	—	—
Ω^-	2.46	$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}^+\Omega^-$	44	20	31	11	1.4	0.5
		$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \bar{\Xi}^0K^+\Omega^-$	64		18	4	—	—

10^{12} J/ψ or ψ(2S) events per year, target at 1 cm or 2 cm.

A hyper J/ψ factory with 10¹⁴ J/ψ events?



Two ways of improving J/ψ production rate:

1. Increase luminosity
2. Reduce energy spread

Energy spread (MeV)	Cross section (nb)
1	3,100
0.5	5,700
0.1	20,000
0.05	29,000
0.01	42,000

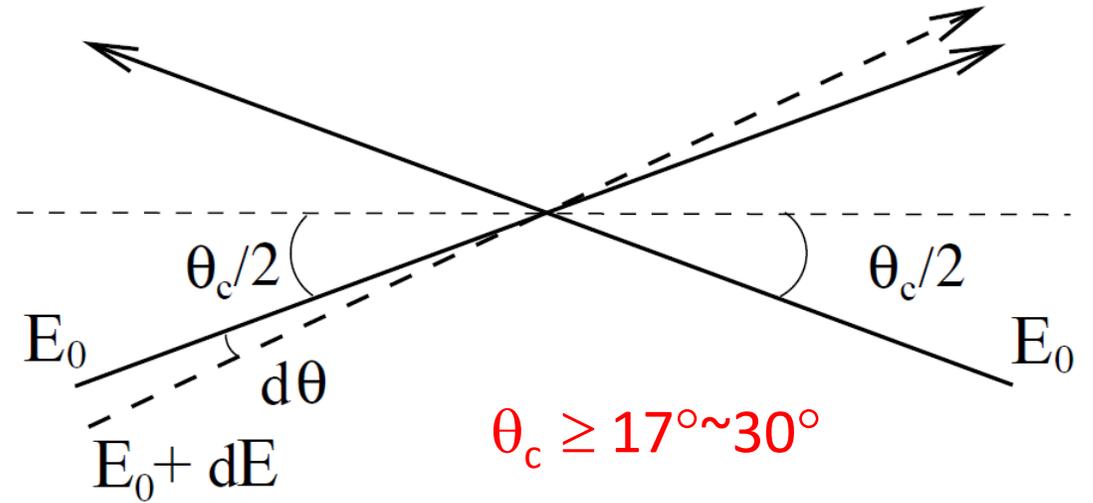
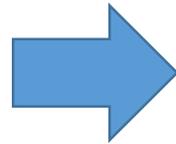
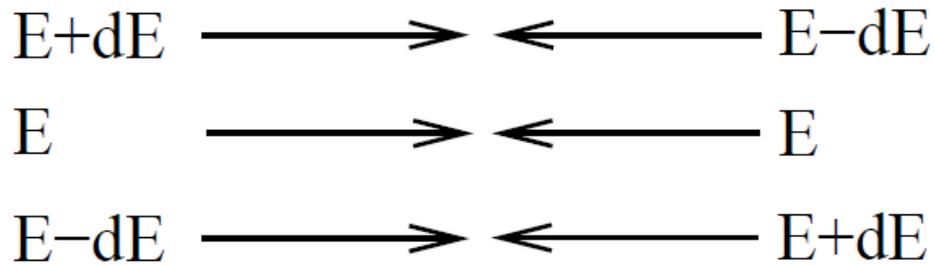
Numbers & plot from Yuping Guo

A new scheme of monochromatization?



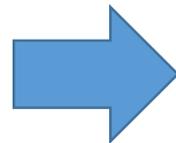
V. I. Telnov, 2008.13668v3

Monochromatization of e^+e^- colliders with a large crossing angle



Existing monochromatization scheme for head-on collisions will reduce luminosity significantly

$$\sigma_W / W \sim (3-5) \times 10^{-6}$$



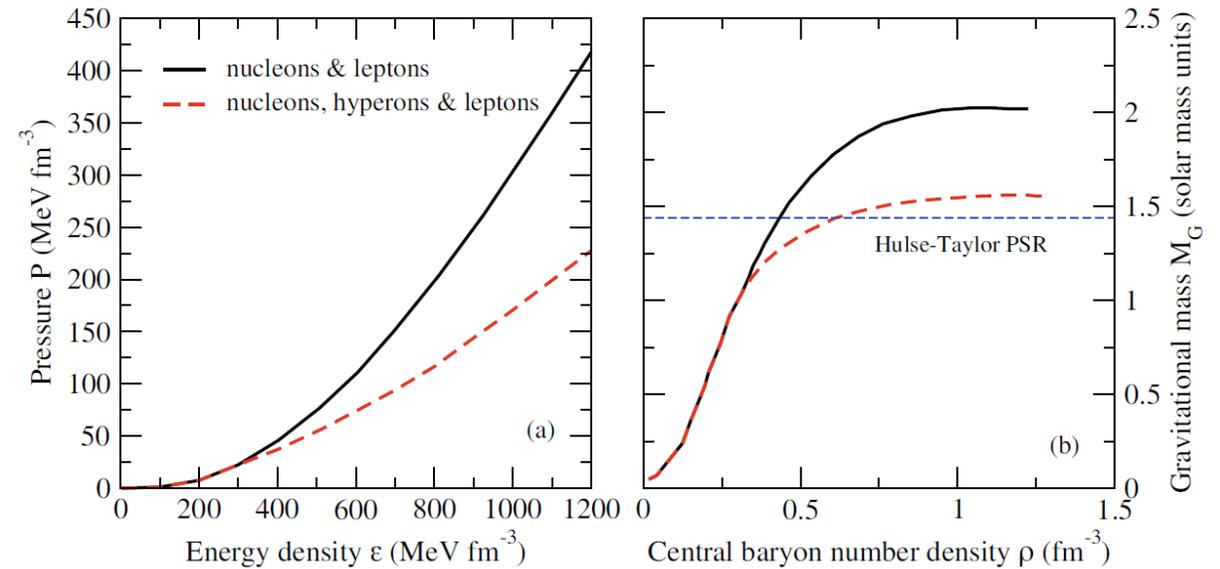
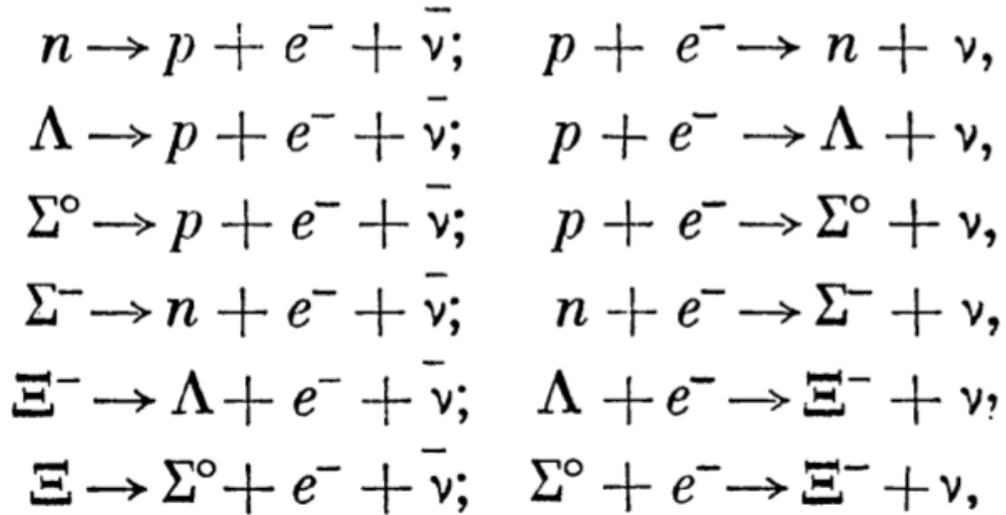
$\sigma W = 10-15$ keV @ J/ψ peak
and J/ψ is moving!

Potential physics studies

- antinucleon-nucleon interaction
- OZI violation
- nonvalence $\bar{s}s$ components of the nucleon
- (anti)hyperon-nucleon interaction
- (multi-strange) hypernuclei
- light hadron spectroscopy, including exotics and many others
- cross sections of antineutrons with material for the calibration of Monte Carlo simulation codes for particle physics and medical applications, such as FLUKA and GEANT4
- Hyperon puzzle and size of neutron stars
- Maybe more topics from nuclear physics community

Size of neutron stars & hyperon puzzle

For a review, see Chatterjee & Vidana, Eur. Phys. J. A (2016) **52**: 29



A conclusive observation of multiply strange nuclear systems is absolutely necessary for a better understanding of the role of strangeness in neutron stars. The theories for the description of strangeness in massive neutron stars cannot be answered without the improved knowledge of $\Lambda\Lambda$ interaction, for which one requires careful high precision series of investigations of such an interaction.

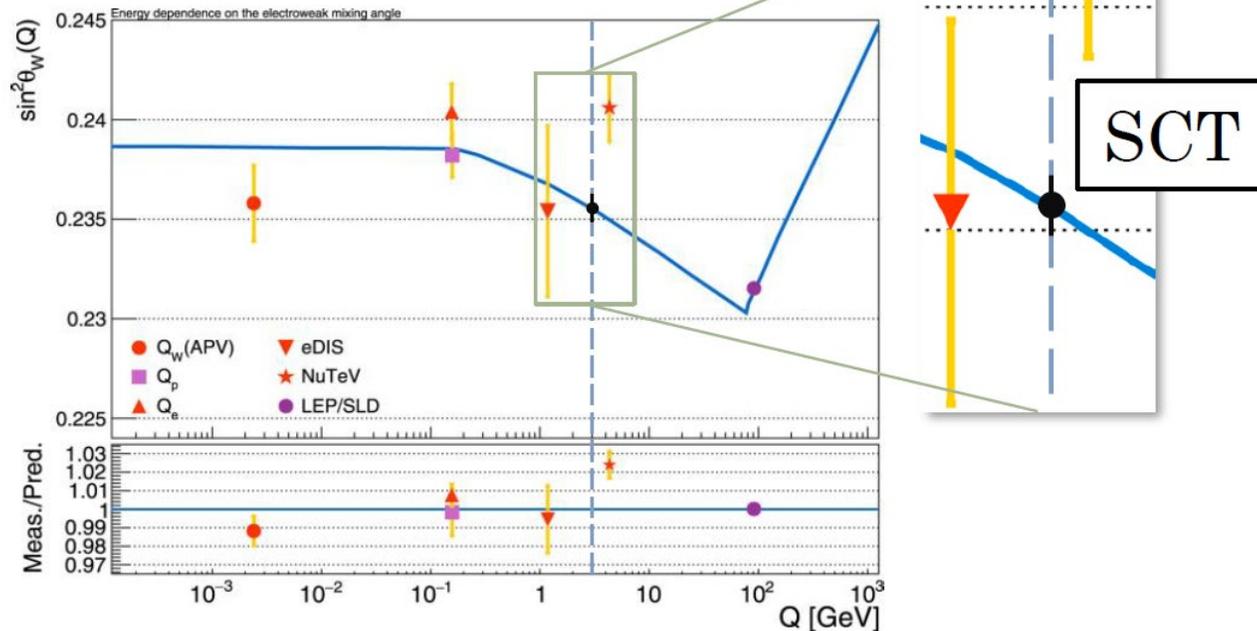
There are several new facilities planned or under construction such as in GSI in Germany, JLAB in USA and J-PARC in Japan. These facilities will hopefully provide much more precise updates on the properties of hyperon-nucleon and hyperon-hyperon interactions. Experimental hypernuclear physics is still an extremely active field of research.

These can be studied @ super J/ ψ factory with hyperons !

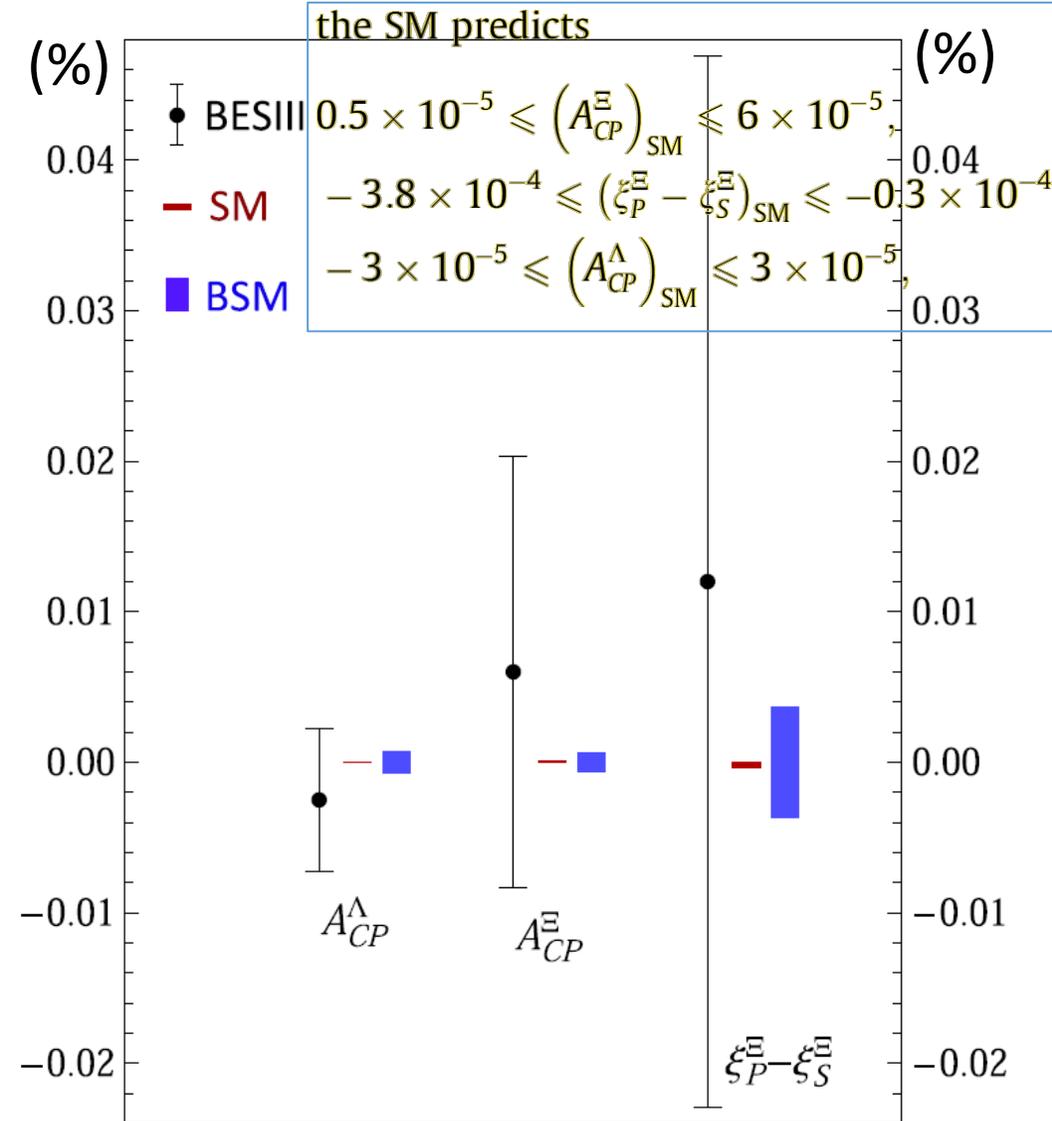
Potential physics with direct J/ψ decays

1. Precision measurement of Weinberg angle
2. CPV in hyperon decays
3. New physics searches with $10^{12\sim 14}$ J/ψ events

$$\delta(\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}) / \sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}} \approx 0.3\%$$

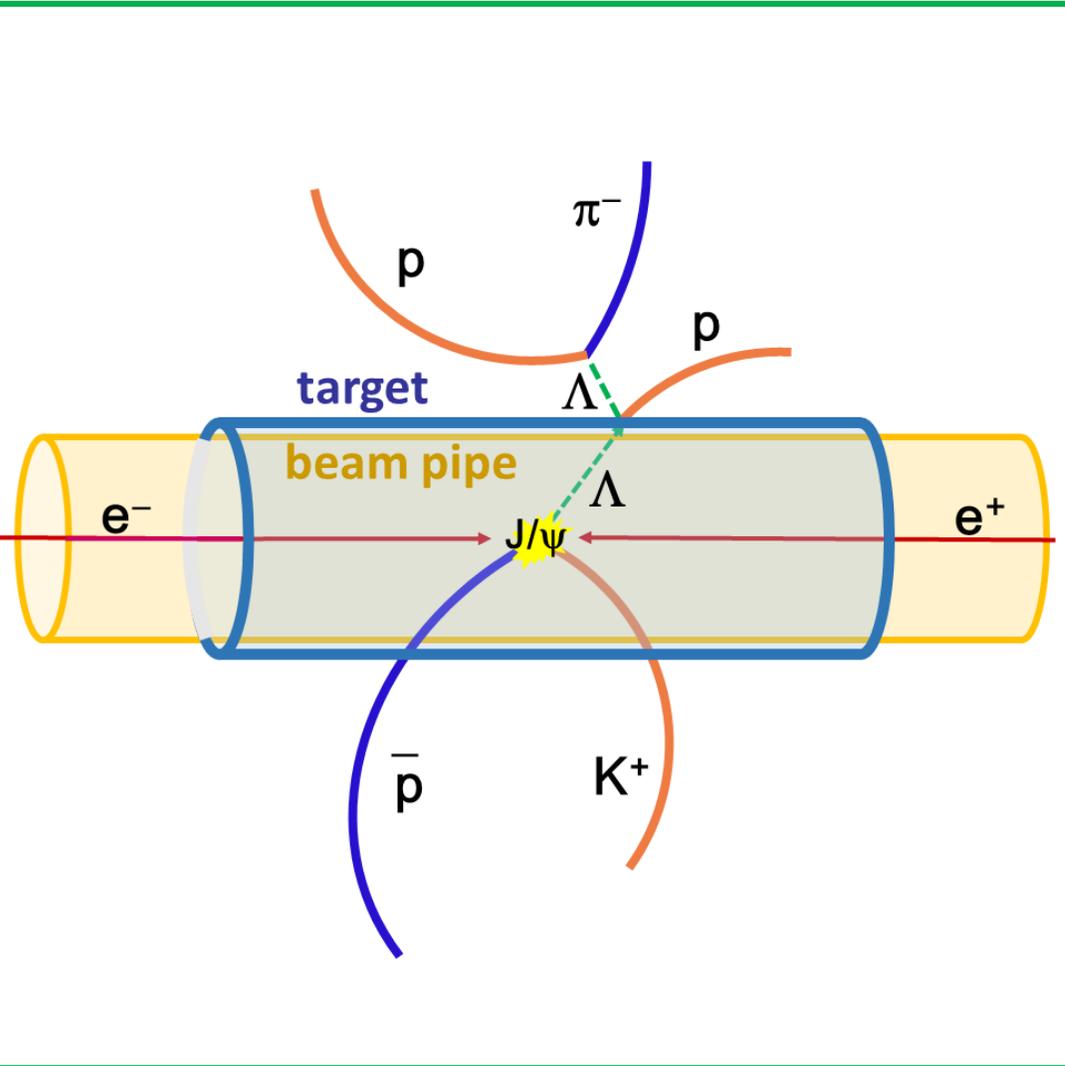


A. Bondar et al., JHEP 2020 (2020) 76



X. G. He et al., arXiv:2209.04377

或许我们该建造一个超级J/ψ工厂



- Super (or hyper) J/ψ factory
 - e^+e^- annihilation @ 3.097 GeV; $O(10^{12-14})$ J/ψ events/year
- State of the art detector
- Variety of custom removable targets
- High quality sources of long lived (anti-)hyperons and \bar{n} for many different kinds of experiments
- Same software, similar systematic effects
- No need to share beam time
- No need for additional resources, additional infrastructure, minimal further investments
- **Physics highlights**
 - ① $NN, \bar{N}N, YN, \bar{Y}N, \text{hypernuclei, neutron star, ...}$
 - ② Precision measurement of Weinberg angle
 - ③ Search for new CPV source in hyperon decays₁₂₅

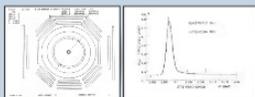
总 结

探索陶粲能区物理，揭示物质深层结构

北京谱仪

北京谱仪 (Beijing Spectrometer)是由多种探测器组成的大型通用磁谱仪，安装在正负电子对撞机储存环的南对撞点上，用于探测并记录正负电子对撞后发生的全过程。第一代北京谱仪(BES)于1984—88年建造，第二代北京谱仪(BESII)于1998年完成改造，第三代北京谱仪(BESIII)于2008年建造完成。

1989年4月，北京谱仪推入对撞区投入运行。5月15日，北京谱仪首次记录到大角度巴巴事例和双 μ 事例。6月22日，北京谱仪首次测量到 J/ψ 共振峰，正式开始物理研究。

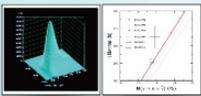


北京谱仪的探测器结构示意图 (左) 和 J/ψ 共振峰 (右)

1. 精确测量 τ 轻子质量

该项成果获1995年度国家自然科学二等奖

τ 轻子质量是粒子物理标准模型的基本参数。BES实验1992年的测量，修正了以前的实验结果7MeV，测量精度改善了10倍，精确验证了轻子普适性。至今仍是世界上最精确的测量之一。BESIII实验将进一步提高测量精度至0.1 MeV水平，比之前再提高5倍。

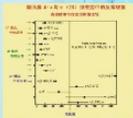


精确测量 τ 轻子质量 (左) 以及 τ 轻子质量的精确测量 (右)

2. $\psi(2S)$ 粒子及次生粲偶素物理的实验研究

该项成果获2001年度国家自然科学二等奖

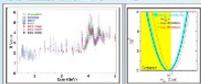
BES实验于1993-95年采集了当时世界上最大的含400万 $\psi(2S)$ 事例的数据样本，发现了粲偶素的多种新衰变模式，完成21项首次测量，观察到 J/ψ 和 $\psi(2S)$ 强子衰变中的反常等新现象。结果使粲偶素物理的面貌得到明显改观，向当时的理论认识提出了挑战，奠定了我国在该领域的国际领先地位。



3. 2-5 GeV能区R值精确测量

该项成果获2004年度国家自然科学二等奖

正负电子湮灭产生强子反应截面的测量精度是导致标准模型对希格斯粒子质量和 μ 子反常磁矩计算不确定性的关键因素之一。BESII于1998-99年在2-5GeV能区的R值测量精度由原来的15%改善到6.6%，是当时国际高能物理高精度测量前沿的重要成果之一。由此导致对希格斯粒子的质量预期由原来的62 \pm 3GeV变为98 \pm 18GeV，缓解了与直接实验寻找之间的矛盾。

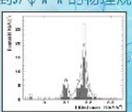


BESII在2-5 GeV能区R值的精确测量 (左) 以及2004年R值精确测量的实验结果 (右)

4. 发现 $\psi(3770)$ 非D衰变

该项成果获2010年度国家自然科学二等奖

BESII实验首次发现了 $\psi(3770)$ 的非D衰变 $\psi(3770) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ ，揭示了粲介子对 ψ 粒子可以通过强作用衰变到 $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ 的物理规律，打破了粲阈以上粒子几乎100%衰变到粲粒子的传统认识，对于理解粲偶素及其性质具有重要意义，引起很大国际反响。

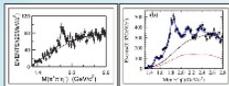


BESII实验首次发现 $\psi(3770)$ 非D衰变

5. 北京谱仪II实验发现X(1835)等新粒子

该项成果获2013年度国家自然科学二等奖

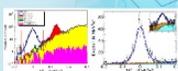
基于当时世界上最大的5800万 J/ψ 事例样本，BESII发现了质子-反质子阈值增长结构X(1860)和X(1835)等新粒子。这是首次在由中国科学家为主进行的实验中发现的新粒子。BESIII确认了X(1835)的存在，并发现了X(1835)在质子-反质子质量阈值附近的反常结构和两个新的共振态X(2120)和X(2370)。



BESII实验发现X(1835)新粒子 (左) 和X(1860)新粒子 (右) 的阈值增长结构

6. 粲粒子弱衰变精确测量

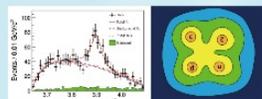
BESIII在3.773和4.178 GeV采集了世界上最大的近阈粲介子样本，精确测定了D和D \prime 介子的衰变常数、半轻子衰变形状因子、夸克混合矩阵元 $|V_{cs}|$ 和 $|V_{cd}|$ 等。这些结果为检验夸克混合矩阵的幺正性、轻子普适性、格点量子色动力学计算等提供了重要数据。2014年，BESIII获取了世界上最大的近阈粲重子 Λ_c 样本，首次测定多个衰变的绝对分支比。



BESIII实验测定 Λ_c 重子衰变的绝对分支比

7. 发现Z(3900)和Z(4020)

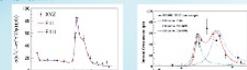
2013年BESIII发现了Z(3900)。它含有一对正反粲夸克且带有电荷，提示其中至少含有四个夸克，可能是科学家长期寻找的一种奇特态粒子。论文被《物理评论快报》编辑推荐，并配发“新粒子暗示存在四夸克物质”的评论；《自然》杂志报道“夸克‘四重奏’打开物质世界新大门”。在美国《物理》公布的2013年物理学领域十一项“亮点”成果中，“发现四夸克物质”位列榜首。入选2013年度“中国科学十大进展”和中国科学院“十二五”25项重大科技成果及标志性进展。同年，BESIII发现了其高质量伴态Z(4020)。



BESIII实验发现Z(3900)和Z(4020)新粒子

8. 发现新的矢量类粲偶素粒子

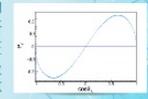
2017年，BESIII在 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ 和 $\pi^+ \pi^- h_c$ 两个过程中发现存在新的矢量粒子Y(4220)、Y(4320)和Y(4390)。目前发现的矢量粒子已经多于理论预期的常规粒子的个数，这些新粒子中是否存在奇特强子态引起了理论研究的极大关注。



BESIII实验发现新的矢量类粲偶素粒子

9. 发现超子极化并应用于寻找物质反物质不对称性来源

2019年，《自然·物理》发表BESIII发现 J/ψ 衰变中兰布达超子存在高达25%的横向极化，以及利用这个发现对兰布达衰变参数和对物质-反物质不对称性来源的高灵敏度探测结果。BESIII观测到的超子横向极化，成为新的实验手段，拓展了正负电子对撞中对重子极化和重子衰变中CP破坏的研究。



BESIII实验发现超子极化

1. 期待BESIII/BEPCII作出更大的科学贡献；
2. 陶粲能区物理还有很大的发掘空间；
3. 超级 J/ψ 工厂可能开拓超子相关粒子物理与核物理探索的新方向。

谢谢！

感谢会议组织者的邀请！

随着年龄变化，我逐渐理解哈代的感受！

1

对于一个职业数学家来说，发现自己写作关于数学的东西，乃是一种令人泄气的体验。数学家的作用在于做数学上的事情，证明新的定理，把它们添加到数学当中，而不是谈论他自己或者其他数学家做了些什么。政治家轻视政论家，画家瞧不起艺术评论家，生理学家、物理学家或者数学家常常具有同感；再没有比对解释者所怀有的藐视更深刻，或者从总体上看更合理的了。解释、评判、欣赏都是二流头脑干的事情。

我记得，在我与豪斯曼 (Housman) 少数几次的严肃谈话之一当中，我们对此有过一次争论。豪斯曼在他的莱斯利·斯蒂芬 (Stephen) 讲演《诗的名称与本性》(Name and Nature of Poetry) 中，非常激烈地否认他是个“批评家”；不过是以一种在我看来特别不合常理的方式否认的，他还表示出了对文学批判的赞赏之意，这使我感到吃惊和反感。

豪斯曼引用他 22 年前发表的就职演讲作为开场白——

是否文学批判的才能是上帝的宝库中最好的礼物呢？我说不准。但是上帝似乎是这样想的，因为那肯定是最为小心翼翼地赠予的礼物。演说家和诗人……，如果说与草莓比起来是稀少的，那么比起哈雷彗星的回归来总要常见一些；文学批判家则比哈雷彗星的回

归还更少见。

他接着说——

在这 22 年间，我在某些方面进步了，在其他一些方面则退步了，但是我还没有进步到变成文学批评家，也没有退步到居然幻想自己已经变成了文学批评家。

一个大学者和优秀诗人居然这样写东西，对我来说，这似乎是可悲的，并且，几个星期之后，我有次在饭厅中与他挨着坐时，我唐突地向他表明了自己的看法。他真的认为他的那些话应被认真对待吗？在他看来，最好的批评家的生涯真的能与学者和诗人的生涯相比吗？在整个晚餐中，我们都在进行讨论，而且，我想他最终同意了我的看法。我必须避免这种情况：好像只是对一个不可能再回应批评的人，自己才取得了辩论的胜利，——不过毕竟，在最后，豪斯曼对第一个问题的回答是“或许不是全部”，对第二个问题的回答是“或许不能”。

对于豪斯曼的感受究竟是什么样的，或许存在些疑问，我并不想妄断他接受了我的观点。但是，对于科学家们的感受，则根本不存在任何疑问，而我完全全地与他们共享这些感受。如果此后我发现自己在写作本身不是数学，而只是关于数学的东西，那是我对自己弱点的坦白，我因此也可以被年轻人和更严格的数学家们理所当然地轻视或怜悯。我写作关于数学的东西，是因为像其他已超过 60 岁的数学家们一样，我不再具有能够有效地做自己本分工作的智力上的新鲜劲儿、