重味重子半轻衰变的光锥求和规则研究

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一、研究背景

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1. QCD非微扰效应的需要

● 自然界的四种相互作用力:强、弱、电磁、引力。

相互作用力	媒介粒子	电荷	质量 (MeV)	寿命	主要衰变模式
强	g (8 个胶子)	0	0	∞	
电磁	γ (光子)	0	0	∞	
己己	W [±] (带电)	± 1	80420	3.11×10^{-25}	$e^+\nu_e, \mu^+\nu_\mu, \tau^+\nu_\tau, cX \to \mathfrak{BF}$
권건	Z ⁰ (中性)	0	91190	2.64×10^{-25}	$e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \tau^+\tau^-, q\overline{q} \to \mathfrak{AF}$





●粒子物理的理论工具: QCD

➢ 强子内夸克之间的耦合强度: $\alpha_{QCD} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha(\mu) \frac{\beta_0}{4\pi} \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{\mu^2}\right)}$

上式在:
$$Q^2 \rightarrow \infty (Q^2 \gg \mu^2), x \rightarrow 0$$
时, $\alpha_{QCD} \rightarrow 0$, 渐近自由;
 $Q^2 \leq \mu^2, x$ 变大时, α_{QCD} 变大, 夸克禁闭。
_{强子束缚态}

□ $\alpha_{QCD} \rightarrow 0$ 时,处理强子物理过程可使用微扰论的研究方法;

α_{QCD}较大时,需要选用合适的非微扰方法,如:重夸克有效理论、
 光前夸克模型、QCD求和规则、光锥求和规则、格点QCD等。

2.重味重子及其半轻衰变的理论与实验进展

▶ 重味重子包含了粲重子与底重子,其弱衰变主要通过内部的底夸克与 粲夸克的下列衰变模式进行:



▶ 得益于重味重子半轻衰变道产物比较干净,近年来在实验和理论两 方面都对这类过程进行了很多研究。如:衰变宽度及分支比的测量, CP不对称参数的测量,轻子普适性的检验等等。

● 粲重子PDG现>	犬列表:
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● 粲重子夸克组分:

 Λ_c^+ : udc

 $\Sigma_c^{++}: uuc; \Sigma_c^+: udc;$ $\Sigma_c^0: ddc$

Ξ_c^+ : usc;	Ξ_c^0 : dsc
Ω_c^0 : ssc	
_1 -	

Ξ_{cc}^{++} : ucc

	重子态	现状	$I(J^P)$	质量 (MeV)	宽度 / 寿命	主要衰变道	实验组
	Λ_c^+	* * **	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2286.46 ± 0.14	$(200 \pm 6) \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{s}$	weak	Fermilab
	$\Lambda_{c}(2593)^{+}$	* * *	$0(\frac{1}{2}^{-})$	2592.25 ± 0.28	$(2.59\pm 0.30\pm 0.47)~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c\pi$	CLEO
1	$\Lambda_{c}(2625)^{+}$	* * *	$0(\frac{3}{2}^{-})$	2628.11 ± 0.19	$<0.97~{\rm MeV} 90\%$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$	ARGUS
	$\Lambda_{c}(2765)^{+}$	*	$?(?^{?})$	2766.6 ± 2.4	$50~{ m MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$	CLEO
	$\Lambda_{c}(2860)^{+}$	* * *	$0(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	$2856.1^{+2.0}_{-1.7}\pm0.5^{+1.1}_{-5.6}$	$67.6^{+10.1}_{-8.1}\pm1.4^{+5.9}_{-20.0}\;{\rm MeV}$	D^0p	LHCb
	$\Lambda_{c}(2880)^{+}$	* * *	$0(\frac{5}{2}^+)$	2881.62 ± 0.24	$5.6^{+0.8}_{-0.6}~{ m MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-, \Sigma_c^{(*)}\pi, pD^0$	CLEO
	$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$	* * *	$0(\frac{3}{2}^-)$	$2939.6^{+1.3}_{-1.5}$	$20^{+6}_{-5}~{ m MeV}$	$pD^0, \Sigma_c \pi^{\pm}$	BABAR
	$\Sigma_{c}(2455)^{++}$	* * **	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2453.97 ± 0.14	$1.89^{+0.09}_{-0.18} \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	BNL
	$\Sigma_{c}(2455)^{+}$	* * **	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2452.9 ± 0.4	$< 4.6 { m ~MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	TST
	$\Sigma_{c}(2455)^{0}$	* * **	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2453.75 ± 0.14	$1.83^{+0.11}_{-0.19}~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	BNL
	$\Sigma_{c}(2520)^{++}$	* * *	$1(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	$2518.41\substack{+0.21\\-0.19}$	$14.78^{+0.30}_{-0.40}~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	SKAT
	$\Sigma_c(2520)^+$	* * *	$1(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	2517.5 ± 2.3	$< 17 { m MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	CLEO
	$\Sigma_c(2520)^0$	* * *	$1(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	2518.48 ± 0.20	$15.3^{+0.4}_{-0.5}\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	CLEO
	$\Sigma_{c}(2800)^{++}$	* * *	$1(?^{?})$	2801^{+4}_{-6}	$75^{+18+12}_{-13-11} { m MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	BELLE
	$\Sigma_{c}(2800)^{+}$	* * *	$1(?^{?})$	2792^{+14}_{-5}	$62^{+37+52}_{-23-38} \mathrm{MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	BELLE
	$\Sigma_{c}(2800)^{0}$	* * *	$1(?^{?})$	2806^{+5}_{-7}	$72^{+22}_{-15} { m MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+\pi$	BELLE
	Ξ_c^+	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2467.95 ± 0.19	$(442 \pm 26) \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{s}$	weak	CERN
	Ξ_c^0	* * **	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	$2470.99^{+0.30}_{-0.50}$	$112^{+13}_{-10} \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{s}$	weak	CLEO
	$\Xi_c^{\prime+}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2578.4 ± 0.5		$\Xi_c^+ \gamma$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c^{\prime 0}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	2579.1 ± 0.5		$\Xi_c^0 \gamma$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c(2645)^+$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	2645.57 ± 0.26	$2.14\pm0.19~{\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c^0\pi^+, \Xi_c^+\pi^-$	CLEO
	$\Xi_{c}(2645)^{0}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	2646.38 ± 0.21	$2.35 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.13 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c^0\pi^+, \Xi_c^+\pi^-$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c(2790)^+$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^-)$	2792.4 ± 0.5	$8.9\pm0.6\pm0.8~{\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c'\pi$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c(2790)^0$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^{-})$	2794.1 ± 0.5	$10.0\pm0.7\pm0.8~{\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c'\pi$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c(2815)^+$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^{-})$	2816.73 ± 0.21	$2.43 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.17 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c'\pi, \Xi_c\pi$	CLEO
	$\Xi_{c}(2815)^{0}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{2}^{-}\right)$	2820.26 ± 0.27	$2.54 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.17 \ {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c'\pi, \Xi_c\pi$	CLEO
	$\Xi_c(2930)^+$	**	$?(?^{?})$	$2942.3 \pm 4.4 \pm 1.5$	$14.8\pm8.8\pm2.5\;\mathrm{MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+ K^-, \Lambda_c^+ K_s^0$	BELLE
	$\Xi_{c}(2930)^{0}$	**	$?(?^{?})$	$2929.7^{+2.8}_{-5.0}$	$26\pm8~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+ K^-, \Lambda_c^+ K_s^0$	BABAR
	$\Xi_c(2970)^+$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(?^{?})$	2969.4 ± 0.8	$20.9^{+2.4}_{-3.5}~{\rm MeV}$		BELLE
	$\Xi_{c}(2970)^{0}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(?^{?})$	2968.0 ± 2.6	$28.1^{+3.4}_{-4.0}~{\rm MeV}$		BELLE
	$\Xi_{c}(3055)^{+}$	* * *	$?(?^{?})$	3055.9 ± 0.4	$7.8\pm1.2\pm1.5~{\rm MeV}$	$\Sigma^{++}K^{-}, \Lambda D^{+}$	BABAR
	$\Xi_c(3080)^+$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(?^{?})$	3077.2 ± 0.4	$3.6\pm1.1\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+ \overline{K} \pi, \Sigma_c \overline{K}, \Sigma_c K^-$	BELLE
	$\Xi_{c}(3080)^{0}$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(?^{?})$	3079.9 ± 1.4	$5.6\pm2.2~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_c^+ \overline{K} \pi, \Sigma_c \overline{K}, \Sigma_c K^-$	BELLE
	$\Xi_c(3123)^+$	*	$?(?^{?})$	$3122.9 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.3$	$4.4\pm3.4\pm1.7~{\rm MeV}$		BABAR
	Ω_c^0	* * *	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	$2695.2^{+1.8}_{-1.6}$	$(268 \pm 24) \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$		CERN
	$\Omega_{c}(2770)^{0}$	* * *	$0(\frac{3}{2}^+)$	2765.9 ± 2.0		$\Omega_c^0\gamma$	BABAR
	$\Omega_c(3000)^0$	* * *	$?(?^{?})$	$3000.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.3$	$4.5\pm0.6\pm0.3~{\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c^+ K^-$	LHCb

• 粲重子弱衰变模式
• 粲重子半轻衰变的实验背景
PDG列表: PTEP 2022,083C01(2022)

$$\Lambda_c^+: \Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda e^+ v_e \quad (3.6 \pm 0.4)\%$$

 $\Lambda_c^+ \to \Lambda \mu^+ v_\mu \quad (3.5 \pm 0.5)\%$
 $\Xi_c^0: \Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ v_e \quad (1.04 \pm 0.24)\%$
 $\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \mu^+ v_\mu \quad (1.01 \pm 0.25)\%$
 $\Xi_c^+: \Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 e^+ v_e \quad (7 \pm 4)\%$
 $\Omega_c^0: \Omega_c^0 \to \Omega^- e^+ v_e \quad (2.4 \pm 1.2)\%$
 $s_c^{0} \to \Omega^- e^+ v_e \quad (2.4 \pm 1.2)\%$
 $s_c^{0} \to \Omega^- e^+ v_e \quad (2.4 \pm 1.2)\%$
 $s_c^{0} \to \Omega^- e^+ v_e \quad (2.4 \pm 1.2)\%$

素重子PDG现状列表:	重子态	现状	$I(J^P)$	质量 (MeV)	宽度 / 寿命	主要衰变道	实验组
	Λ^0_b	* * *	$0(\frac{1}{2}^{+})$	5619.60 ± 0.17	$(1.471 \pm 0.009) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$	$pK^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}$	CERN
	$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}^{-}$	$5912.60 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.17$	$< 0.66 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi^+\pi^-$	LHCb
	$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$	* * *	$\frac{3}{2}^{-}$	5912.92 ± 0.19	$< 0.63 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi^+\pi^-$	LHCb
	Σ_b^+	* * *	$1(\frac{1}{2}^{+})$	5810.56 ± 0.25	$5.0\pm0.5\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi$	CDF
5千7大十四八,	Σ_b^-	* * *	$1(\frac{1}{2}^{+})$	5815.64 ± 0.27	$5.3\pm0.5~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi$	CDF
低里于夸兄组分:	Σ_b^{*+}	* * *	$1(\frac{3}{2}^{+})$	5830.32 ± 0.27	$9.4\pm0.5\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi$	CDF
	Σ_b^{*-}	* * *	$1(\frac{3}{2}^{+})$	$5834.74 \pm 0.6^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$	$10.4\pm0.8\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0\pi$	CDF
	$\Sigma_{b}(6097)^{+}$	* * *	$?^{?}$	$6095.8 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.4$	$31.0\pm5.5\pm0.7\;\mathrm{MeV}$	$\Lambda_b \pi^+$	LHCb
$\Lambda_{b}^{0}: udb$	$\Sigma_{b}(6097)^{-}$	* * *	$?^{?}$	$6098.0 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.5$	$28.9\pm4.2\pm0.9\;\mathrm{MeV}$	$\Lambda_b \pi^+$	LHCb
	Ξ_b^0	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}^+\right)$	5791.9 ± 0.5	$1.480\pm0.030\;{\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_c^+\pi^-$	DELPHI
Σ^+	Ξ_b^-	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	5797.0 ± 0.9	$1.572\pm0.040\;\mathrm{MeV}$	$\Xi_c^0\pi^-$, $J/\Psi\Xi^-$	DELPHI
L_b : uub; L_b : aab	$\Xi_b'(5935)^-$	* * *	$\frac{1}{2}^{+}$	$5935.02 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.05$	$< 0.08 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_b^0\pi^-$	LHCb
	$\Xi_b(5945)^0$	* * *	$\frac{3}{2}^{+}$	5952.3 ± 0.9	$0.90 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.08 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_b^-\pi^-$	CMS
Ξ_{1}^{0} ·ush· Ξ_{2}^{-} ·dsh	$\Xi_b^*(5955)^-$	* * *	$\frac{3}{2}^{+}$	$5955.33 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$	$1.65 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.10 \; {\rm MeV}$	$\Xi_b^0\pi^-$	LHCb
	$\Xi_b(6227)$	* * *	??	$6226.9 \pm 2.0 \pm 0.4$	$18.1\pm5.4\pm1.8~{\rm MeV}$	$\Lambda_b^0 K^-$, $\Xi_b^0 \pi$	LHCb
	Ω_b^-	* * *	$0(\frac{1}{2}^{+})$	6046.1 ± 1.7	$1.64^{+0.18}_{-0.17} { m MeV}$	$J/\Psi \Omega^-$	$D\phi$

● 底

$\Omega_b^-:ssb$



二、理论基础

1、QCD光锥求和规则

2、重子光锥分布振幅

1、QCD光锥求和规则

1.1 光锥求和规则的前置理论基础: QCD求和规则

1979年Shifman、Vainshtein和Zakharov等人(SVZ)发展的基于QCD理论的

一套在类空区域用夸克流关联函数计算强子性质的方法。

- ▶ 假定QCD理论的物理真空不同于微扰论的真空;
- ▶ 假定在QCD物理真空中存在着一系列的〈qq〉、〈GG〉、〈qGq〉……等反映 QCD非微扰特性的真空凝聚;
- □ 将这些真空凝聚项作为QCD理论的一些非微扰的基本输入参量处理强 子物理的唯象过程。

QCD求和规则

QCD 求和规则

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● QCD求和规则计算强子物理过程的四个步骤:

▶ 定义关联函数:

 $\begin{aligned} \Pi_{\mu\nu}(q) &= i \int d^4 x \, e^{iqx} \big\langle 0 \big| T \big\{ j_\mu(x) j_\nu(0) \big\} \big| 0 \big\rangle \\ &= \big(q_\mu q_\nu - q^2 g_{\mu\nu} \big) \Pi(q^2) \end{aligned}$

▶ 应用QCD在夸克层次计算包含QCD物理真空凝聚的关联函数,表达式 中高量纲的真空凝聚参量被Wilson系数 $C_d(q^2)$ 中的1/ Q^2 幂次压低。

$$\Pi(q^2) = \Pi^{pert}(q^2) + \sum_{d=3,4,\cdots} C_d(q^2) \langle 0|O_d|0 \rangle$$

▶ 应用色散关系在强子层次计算关联函数

$$\Pi(q^{2}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{0}}^{\infty} ds \frac{Im\Pi(s)}{s - q^{2} - i\epsilon}$$
$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(q) = \int_{s_{min}}^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s - q^{2} - i\delta} \left\{ \left[\frac{f_{\rho}^{2}}{2} \delta\left(s - m_{\rho}^{2}\right) + \rho^{H}(s) \right] \left(-g_{\mu\nu}q^{2} + q_{\mu}q_{\nu} \right) \right\}_{q^{2} = s}$$

▶ 两者相等建立求和规则,应用Borel变换寻找求和规则适用能区以改善求和规则不确定性。

$$\frac{f_{\rho}^{2}}{2(m_{\rho}^{2}-q^{2})} + \int_{s_{0}}^{\infty} \frac{ds\rho^{H}(s)}{s-q^{2}-i\delta} = \Pi^{pert}(q^{2}) + \sum_{d=3,4,\cdots} C_{d}(q^{2})\langle 0|O_{d}|0\rangle$$
$$\hat{B}[f(p^{2})] = \lim_{\substack{-p^{2},n\to\infty\\-p^{2}/n=M^{2}}} \frac{1}{n!}(-p^{2})^{n+1} \left(\frac{d}{dp^{2}}\right)^{n} f(p^{2})$$

1.2 光锥求和规则方法

- 将微扰QCD应用到遍举过程与QCD求和规则结合的产物
- □ 基本出发点是一个由两个夸克流的编时乘积夹在QCD真空态和强子 态之间的关联函数,

 $T_{\mu}(P,q) = i \int d^4x \ e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 | \mathcal{T}\{\mathcal{O}_1(0), \mathcal{O}_2(x) | B(P,s) \rangle$

用强子分布振幅在光锥附近做算符乘积展开,再应用类似于传统SVZ 求和规则中的色散关系、夸克-强子对偶性和Borel变换等关系来解决 和强子有关的性质。

▶ 光锥条件

考虑强子过程的运动学区域, $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+e^-(\gamma^*(q)\gamma^*(p-q) \rightarrow \pi^0(p))$ 为例,其子过程的两个虚光子的虚度都很大,其差也非常大,这就有:

$$|2p \cdot q| \simeq ||(p-q)^2| - Q^2| \sim Q^2 \sim |(p-q)^2| \gg \Lambda_{QCD}^2$$

由上述关系可以证明 $x^2 \leq \frac{4}{Q^2}$,满足: Q^2 大的区域,关联函数中算符乘 积主导的区域趋于光锥区域 $x^2 \sim 0$ 。

> 光锥求和规则步骤

- 光锥求和规则有类似于QCD求和规则的步骤和过程,这两种求和规则的不同点是在光锥求和规则中定义的关联函数中的矩阵元是流算符的编时乘积夹在真空态和强子态之间,且在对关联函数进行时是按扭度(维度-自旋)展开为一系列强子光锥波函数的形式。
- 其它过程则与QCD求和规则类似。

2、重子光锥分布振幅(光锥波函数)

强子的光锥分布振幅是光锥求和规则中的重要输入参量,反映了强子 内部价夸克的空间及动量分布,包含着强子内部的动力学信息,它将强子 在强子层面和其内部的部分子分布之间建立了联系。

● 轻重子光锥分布振幅 V. Braun, NPB 589(2000)381; Y. L. Liu NPA 821(2009)80.

$$\left\langle 0 \left| \epsilon^{ijk} q_{1\alpha}^{i}(a_{1}z) q_{2\beta}^{j}(a_{2}z) q_{3\gamma}^{k}(a_{3}z) \right| X(P) \right\rangle$$

该波函数可以一般分解为:

$$4\langle 0|\epsilon^{ijk}s^{i}_{\alpha}(a_{1}z)s^{j}_{\beta}(a_{2}z)q^{k}_{\gamma}(a_{3}z)|\Xi(P)$$
$$=\sum_{i}\mathcal{F}_{i}\Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_{1i}(\Gamma_{2i}\Xi)_{\gamma},$$



● 底重子光锥分布振幅 PLB 665 (2008) 197; EPJC 73 (2013) 2302

□B介子光锥分布振幅→b重子光锥分布振幅

□ $m_b \rightarrow \infty$, b夸克坐标x = 0, 轻夸克坐标 $x = t_i$ (i = 1, 2)

▶ 底重子按量子数分类(双夸克 $j^p = 0^+ n j^p = 1^+$):



● 底重子光锥分布振幅

□ 轻双夸克自旋*j* = 0的底重子光锥分布振幅

▶ 定义式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{v_{+}} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C}\gamma_{5} \not n q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=0} \rangle &= \psi^{n}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=0}}^{(1)} u_{\gamma}, \\ \frac{i}{2} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C}\gamma_{5} \sigma_{\bar{n}n} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=0} \rangle \\ &= \psi^{n\bar{n}}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=0}}^{(2)} u_{\gamma}, \\ \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C}\gamma_{5} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=0} \rangle &= \psi^{1}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=0}}^{(2)} u_{\gamma}, \\ v_{+} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C}\gamma_{5} \not n q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=0} \rangle &= \psi^{\bar{n}}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=0}}^{(1)} u_{\gamma}, \end{aligned}$$

▶ 紧致形式:

 $\epsilon^{ijk} \langle 0 | u^i_{\alpha}(t_1 n) d^j_{\beta}(t_2 n) h^k_{v\gamma}(0) | \Lambda_b(v) \rangle$

$$= \frac{1}{8} f_{\Lambda_b}^{(2)} \Psi_2(t_1, t_2) (\not{\pi} \gamma_5 C)_{\alpha\beta} u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v)$$

+ $\frac{1}{4} f_{\Lambda_b}^{(1)} \Psi_3^s(t_1, t_2) (\gamma_5 C)_{\alpha\beta} u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v)$
- $\frac{1}{8} f_{\Lambda_b}^{(1)} \Psi_3^\sigma(t_1, t_2) (i\sigma_{\overline{n}n} \gamma_5 C)_{\alpha\beta} u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v)$
+ $\frac{1}{8} f_{\Lambda_b}^{(2)} \Psi_4(t_1, t_2) (\not{n} \gamma_5 C)_{\alpha\beta} u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v)$

• 底重子分布振幅: $\psi^{i}(t_{1},t_{2})$ 反映了底重子内两个轻夸克的能量分布

$$\begin{split} \psi(t_1, t_2) &= \int_0^\infty d\omega_1 \int_0^\infty d\omega_2 \, e^{-it_1\omega_1 - it_2\omega_2} \psi(\omega_1, \omega_2) \\ &= \int_0^\infty \omega d\omega \int_0^1 du \, e^{-i\omega(t_1u + t_2\overline{u})} \tilde{\psi}(\omega, u) \end{split}$$



Figure 2: QCD model for the leading-twist DA of the Λ_b baryon defined in Eq. (38) at the scale of 1 GeV (solid curve) and after the evolution to $\mu = 2.5$ GeV (dash-dotted curve) as a function of $\omega = \omega_1 + \omega_2$ for two values of the light quark momentum fraction u = 0.5 and u = 0.125. The result of a single-step evolution to $\mu = 2.5$ GeV, which includes the $\sim \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ correction only, is shown by dashes for comparison.



Figure 3: The *u* dependence of the DA for fixed $\omega = 0.5$ GeV (near the peak in Figure 2) and $\omega = 1.0$ GeV (crossing over to the tail region). The curves are as explained in Fig. 2. Note that the effect of evolution to higher μ is to decrease the DA for any *u* in the former case and increase it in the latter.

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● 分布振幅的参数化形式:

理论基础

$$\tilde{\psi}_{2}(\omega, u) = \omega^{2} u(1-u) \sum_{n=0}^{2} \frac{a_{n}}{\epsilon_{n}^{4}} \frac{C_{n}^{3/2}(2u-1)}{|C_{n}^{3/2}|^{2}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{n}}$$
$$\tilde{\psi}_{3}(\omega, u) = \frac{\omega}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{2} \frac{a_{n}}{\epsilon_{n}^{3}} \frac{C_{n}^{1/2}(2u-1)}{|C_{n}^{1/2}|^{2}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{n}},$$
$$\tilde{\psi}_{4}(\omega, u) = \sum_{n=0}^{2} \frac{a_{n}}{\epsilon_{n}^{2}} \frac{C_{n}^{1/2}(2n-1)}{|C_{n}^{1/2}|^{2}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{n}}$$

上述底重子分布振幅参数化成了用Gegenbaur矩和非微扰参数表示的形式。 □非微扰参数*ϵ_n、a_n*可以通过QCD求和规则确定,这些参数的误差也是将分布 振幅用于强子过程中的重要误差来源。

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\bar{v}^{\mu}}{v_{+}} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C} \not{n} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=1} \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{\parallel}^{n}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{\parallel}^{\mu} u_{\gamma}, \\ & \frac{i \bar{v}^{\mu}}{2} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C} \sigma_{\bar{n}n} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=1} \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{\parallel}^{n\bar{n}}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(2)} \varepsilon_{\parallel}^{\mu} u_{\gamma}, \\ & \bar{v}^{\mu} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=1} \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{\parallel}^{1}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(2)} \varepsilon_{\parallel}^{\mu} u_{\gamma}, \\ & -v_{+} \bar{v}^{\mu} \langle 0| \big[q_{1}(t_{1}) \mathcal{C} \not{n} q_{2}(t_{2}) \big] \mathcal{Q}_{\gamma} \big| H_{b}^{j=1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \psi_{\parallel}^{\bar{n}}(t_{1}, t_{2}) f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{\parallel}^{\mu} u_{\gamma}, \end{split}$$

▶ 紧致形式

$$\begin{split} \langle 0|q_{1}(t_{1}n)\mathcal{C}\Gamma q_{2}(t_{2}n)Q_{\gamma}|H_{b}^{j=1}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}\mathrm{Tr}\bigg[\Gamma.\bigg(f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(2)}\frac{i}{2}\bigg(v_{+}\sigma_{\bar{n}\varepsilon_{\perp}}\psi_{\perp}^{n}(t_{1},t_{2}) \\ &+ e\sigma_{n\bar{n}}\psi_{\parallel}^{n\bar{n}}(t_{1},t_{2}) + \frac{1}{v_{+}}\sigma_{n\varepsilon_{\perp}}\psi_{\perp}^{\bar{n}}(t_{1},t_{2})\bigg) \\ &+ ef_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(2)}\psi_{\parallel}^{1}(t_{1},t_{2}) + \frac{i}{2}f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(1)}\gamma_{5}\gamma_{\alpha}\epsilon^{\alpha\varepsilon_{\perp}n\bar{n}}\psi_{\perp}^{n\bar{n}}(t_{1},t_{2}) \\ &+ f_{H_{b}^{j=1}}^{(1)}\bigg(\frac{e\,v_{+}}{2}\,\bar{n}\psi_{\parallel}^{n}(t_{1},t_{2}) + \not{\varepsilon_{\perp}}\psi_{\perp}^{1}(t_{1},t_{2}) \\ &- \frac{e}{2v_{+}}\,\vec{n}\psi_{\parallel}^{\bar{n}}(t_{1},t_{2})\bigg)\bigg)\bigg]u_{\gamma}, \end{split}$$

三、粲重子半轻衰变的光锥求和规则

1. $\Xi_c \rightarrow \Xi \ell \nu_\ell$ 半轻衰变

2. $Ω_c → Ξ ℓ ν_ℓ$ 半轻衰变

1. $\Xi_c \rightarrow \Xi \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 半轻衰变

●实验背景:

ALICE: PRL127.272001(2021)(*pp*) $\Gamma(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \pi^+)$ = 1.38 ± 0.14_(stat) ± 0.22_(syst); → $Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e) \approx 2.48\%$

ARGUS: PLB 303 (1993) 368 (ARGUS) $\frac{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e)}{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \pi^+)} = 0.96 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.18;$ Belle:PRL127.121803(2021)(e^+e^-) $Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^-e^+\nu_e)$ = (1.31 ± 0.04 ± 0.07 ± 0.38)%; $Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ = (1.27 ± 0.06 ± 0.10 ± 0.37)%_☉

CLEO: PRL 74. 3113 (1995) $\frac{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e)}{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \pi^+)} = 3.1 \pm 1.0^{+0.3}_{-0.5};$

LQCD: CPC 46. 011002 (2022) $Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e) = 2.38(0.30)_{stat}(0.32)_{syst}\%;$ $Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = 2.29(0.29)_{stat.}(0.31)_{syst.}\%;$ $Br(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 e^+ \nu_e) = 7.18(0.90)_{stat.}(0.98)_{syst.}\%;$ $Br(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = 6.91(0.87)_{stat.}(0.93)_{syst.}\%.$ ● $c \rightarrow s\ell^+\nu_\ell$ 半轻衰变的光锥求和规则分析过程:

□ 形状因子:

$$\begin{split} \langle \Xi_{c}^{(*)}(P')|j_{\nu}|\Xi(p)\rangle &= \bar{u}_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}(P')\{f_{1}^{(*)}(q^{2})\gamma_{\nu} + i\frac{f_{2}^{(*)}(q^{2})}{M_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}}\sigma_{\nu\mu}q^{\mu} + \frac{f_{3}^{(*)}(q^{2})}{M_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}}q_{\nu} \\ &- [g_{1}^{(*)}(q^{2})\gamma_{\nu} + i\frac{g_{2}^{(*)}(q^{2})}{M_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}}\sigma_{\nu\mu}q^{\mu} + \frac{g_{3}^{(*)}(q^{2})}{M_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}}q_{\nu}]\gamma_{5}\}u_{\Xi}(p), \end{split}$$

上面带星号的量为对应的自旋-宇称量子数为 $J^P = \frac{1}{2}$ 的 E_c^* 重子的对应量。这些量的引入是因为在求和规则中,具有负宇称的内插重子态也会产生影响。

● 计算过程:

➤ QCD求和规则关联函数:

$$\Pi_{\nu}(p_{1}^{2}, p_{2}^{2}, q^{2}) = i^{2} \int d^{4}x \, d^{4}y \, e^{-ip_{1} \cdot x + ip_{2} \cdot y} \left\langle 0 \left| T \{ J_{\Xi}(y) j_{\nu}(0) \overline{J}_{\Xi_{c}}(x) \} \right| 0 \right\rangle$$

▶ 光锥求和规则关联函数:

$$T_{\nu}(p,q) = i \int d^4x \, e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0 \left| T \left\{ j_{\Xi_c}(0) j_{\nu}(x) \right\} \right| \Xi(p) \rangle$$

口 Ξ_c 内插流: $j_{\Xi_c}(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} [s^{iT}(x)C\gamma_{\mu}c^{j}(x)]\gamma_5\gamma^{\mu}q^{k}(x)$

口 弱衰变V - A流: $j_{\nu}(x) = \bar{c}(x)\gamma_{\nu}(1 - \gamma_5)s(x)$

$$\int d^4 P' \sum_i \left| \Xi_c^{(*)i}(P') \right\rangle \left\langle \Xi_c^{(*)i}(P') \right| = 1$$

$$T_{\nu}(p,q) = \frac{\langle 0|j_{\Xi_{c}}|\Xi_{c}(P')\rangle\langle\Xi_{c}(P')|j_{\nu}|\Xi(p)\rangle}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2} - P'^{2}} + \frac{\langle 0|j_{\Xi_{c}}|\Xi_{c}^{*}(P')\rangle\langle\Xi_{c}^{*}(P')|j_{\nu}|\Xi(p)\rangle}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2} - P'^{2}} \dots$$

 $\overline{A}_{\Xi_{c}}^{2} - P'^{2}$
 $\overline{A}_{\Xi_{c}}^{2} - P'^{2}$

$$\langle 0 | j_{\Xi_c^*} | \Xi_c^*(P') \rangle = f_{\Xi_c^*} \gamma_5 u_{\Xi_c^*}(P')_\circ$$

□参数化为包含形状因子和衰变常数信息的形式:

$$T_{\nu}(P',q^{2}) = \frac{f_{\Xi_{c}}}{M_{\Xi_{c}^{(*)}}^{2} - P'^{2}} \prod' (F_{i}(q^{2}))\Gamma_{\nu} + \cdots$$

形状因子的函数

$$S(-x) = i \int d^4x \frac{e^{ik \cdot x}}{\gamma^{\mu} k_{\mu} - m_{\alpha}}$$

□将Ξ_c重子流和c夸克弱衰变流代入关联函数,得:

$$T_{\nu}(p,q) = -i \int d^4x e^{iq \cdot x} [C\gamma_{\mu}S(-x)\gamma_{\nu}(1-\gamma_5)]_{\alpha\tau}(\gamma_5\gamma^{\mu})_{\sigma\gamma} \times \langle 0|\epsilon^{ijk}s^i_{\alpha}(0)s^j_{\tau}(x)u^k_{\gamma}(0)|\Xi(p)\rangle.$$

$$4\langle 0 | \epsilon^{ijk} s^{i}_{\alpha}(a_{1}z) s^{j}_{\beta}(a_{2}z) q^{k}_{\gamma}(a_{3}z) | \Xi(P) \rangle$$
$$= \sum_{i} \mathcal{F}_{i} \Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_{1i}(\Gamma_{2i}\Xi)_{\gamma}, \qquad \longleftarrow \qquad \text{光锥波函数}$$

□QCD表示的12个Lorentz结构:

$$\Pi_{\gamma_{\nu}}, \quad \Pi_{q_{\nu}}, \quad \Pi_{\gamma_{\not q}}, \quad \Pi_{p_{\nu}}, \quad \Pi_{p_{\nu}\not q}, \quad \Pi_{q_{\nu}\not q}$$
$$\Pi_{\gamma_{\nu}\gamma_{5}}, \quad \Pi_{q_{\nu}\gamma_{5}}, \quad \Pi_{\gamma_{\not q}\gamma_{5}}, \quad \Pi_{p_{\nu}\gamma_{5}}, \quad \Pi_{p_{\nu}\not q\gamma_{5}}, \quad \Pi_{q_{\nu}\not q\gamma_{5}}$$

▶ 由强子-夸克对偶性,匹配关联函数的强子表示和QCD表示,可以通过求 解下面的线性方程组获得形状因子的解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Pi_{\gamma_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{q_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{q_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{q_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{p_{\nu}} \\ \Pi_{q_{\nu}} \\ \eta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 0 & 0 & -2b & 0 & 0 \\ a(M_{\Xi_{c}} - M_{\Xi}) & a\frac{M_{\Xi}^{2} - M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & 0 & b(M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}}) & b\frac{M_{\Xi}^{2} - M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2a}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2b}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}} & 0 \\ a & -a\frac{M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & 0 & -b & -b\frac{M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}} & 0 \\ -2a & a\frac{M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & a\frac{M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & 2b & b\frac{M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}} & b\frac{M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}}{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{*}} \\ 0 & \frac{a}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & -\frac{a}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & 0 & \frac{b}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} & -\frac{b}{M_{\Xi_{c}}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_{1} \\ f_{2} \\ f_{3} \\ f_{1}^{*} \\ f_{2}^{*} \\ f_{3}^{*} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Pi_{\Gamma} \to \Pi_{\Gamma\gamma_{5}}, \quad f_{i}^{(*)} \to g_{i}^{(*)} \qquad a = f_{\Xi_{c}} e^{-\frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}}{M_{B}^{2}}}, \quad b = f_{\Xi_{c}^{*}} e^{-\frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}}{M_{B}^{2}}}$$

➢ Borel变换压低QCD表示高扭度贡献

$$\begin{split} \int dx \frac{\rho(x)}{(q-xP)^2 - m^2} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} \frac{\rho(x)}{(s-P'^2)} \to -\int_{x_0}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \rho(x) e^{-s/M_B^2}, \\ \int dx \frac{\rho(x)}{[(q-xP)^2 - m^2]^2} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} \frac{\rho(x)}{(s-P'^2)^2} \to \frac{1}{M_B^2} \int_{x_0}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} \rho(x) e^{-s/M_B^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{\rho(x_0) e^{-s_0/M_B^2}}{x_0^2 M^2 - q^2 + m^2}, \\ \int dx \frac{\rho(x)}{[(q-xP)^2 - m^2]^3} &= -\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^3} \frac{\rho(x)}{(s-P'^2)^3} \to -\frac{1}{2M_B^4} \int_{x_0}^1 \frac{dx}{x^3} \rho(x) e^{-s/M_B^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho(x_0) e^{-s_0/M_B^2}}{x_0 M_B^2 (x_0^2 M^2 - q^2 + m^2)} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_0^2}{x_0^2 M^2 + q^2 + m^2} [\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\rho(x_0)}{x_0 (x_0^2 M^2 - q^2 + m^2)}] e^{-s_0/M_B^2} \end{split}$$

➤ 在强子层次,通过下面的Borel变换变换强子表示一侧的lorentz结构系数:

$$\hat{B}_{M^2}\left\{\frac{1}{M_H^2 - p^2}\right\} = e^{-\frac{M_H^2}{M^2}}$$

▶QCD表示一侧的Lorentz结构系数变换为了:

$$\begin{split} \Pi_{\Gamma} &= -\int_{\alpha_{20}}^{1} \frac{d\alpha_{2}}{\alpha_{2}} \rho_{\Gamma}^{1}(\alpha_{2}) e^{-s/M_{B}^{2}} \\ &+ \frac{1}{M_{B}^{2}} \int_{\alpha_{20}}^{1} \frac{d\alpha_{2}}{\alpha_{2}^{2}} \rho_{\Gamma}^{2}(\alpha_{2},q^{2}) e^{-s/M_{B}^{2}} + \frac{\rho_{\Gamma}^{2}(\alpha_{20},q^{2}) e^{-s_{0}/M_{B}^{2}}}{\alpha_{20}^{2}M_{\Xi}^{2} - q^{2} + m_{c}^{2}} \\ &- \frac{1}{2M_{B}^{4}} \int_{\alpha_{20}}^{1} \frac{d\alpha_{2}}{\alpha_{2}^{3}} \rho_{\Gamma}^{2}(\alpha_{2},q^{2}) e^{-s/M_{B}^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_{\Gamma}^{3}(\alpha_{20},q^{2}) e^{-s_{0}/M_{B}^{2}}}{\alpha_{20}M_{B}^{2}(\alpha_{20}^{2}M_{\Xi}^{2} - q^{2} + m_{c}^{2})} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha_{20}^{2}}{\alpha_{20}^{2}M_{\Xi}^{2} - q^{2} + m_{c}^{2}} [\frac{d}{d\alpha_{20}} \frac{\rho_{\Gamma}^{3}(\alpha_{20},q^{2})}{\alpha_{20}(\alpha_{20}^{2}M_{\Xi}^{2} - q^{2} + m_{c}^{2}}] e^{-s_{0}/M_{B}^{2}}. \end{split}$$

● 经过Borel变换后的形状因子的表达式为:

$$\begin{split} f_{1}(q^{2}) &= \frac{e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ (M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}}) [(M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}})\Pi_{p\nu q} + \Pi_{p\nu}] \\ &+ 2(M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}} - M_{\Xi_{c}})\Pi_{\gamma\nu q} + 2\Pi_{\gamma\nu} \}, \\ f_{2}(q^{2}) &= \frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ M_{\Xi}\Pi_{p\nu q} - M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}}\Pi_{p\nu q} + \Pi_{p\nu} - 2\Pi_{\gamma\nu q} \}, \\ f_{3}(q^{2}) &= \frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ (M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})(\Pi_{p\nu q} + 2\Pi_{q\nu q}) + \Pi_{p\nu} \\ &+ 2(\Pi_{\gamma\nu q} + \Pi_{q\nu}) \}, \\ g_{1}(q^{2}) &= \frac{e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ (M_{\Xi} - M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})[(M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})\Pi_{p\nu q\gamma_{5}} - \Pi_{p\nu\gamma_{5}}] \\ &+ 2(M_{\Xi_{c}} - M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})\Pi_{\gamma\nu q\gamma_{5}} - 2\Pi_{\gamma\nu\gamma_{5}} \}, \\ g_{2}(q^{2}) &= \frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}}e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ (M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})\Pi_{p\nu q\gamma_{5}} - \Pi_{p\nu\gamma_{5}} \}, \\ g_{3}(q^{2}) &= \frac{M_{\Xi_{c}}e^{M_{\Xi_{c}}^{2}/M_{B}^{2}}}{2f_{\Xi_{c}}(M_{\Xi_{c}} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})} \{ (M_{\Xi} + M_{\Xi_{c}^{*}})(2\Pi_{q\nu q\gamma_{5}} + \Pi_{p\nu q\gamma_{5}}) \\ &- 2\Pi_{\gamma\nu q\gamma_{5}} - 2\Pi_{q\nu\gamma_{5}} - \Pi_{p\nu\gamma_{5}} \}. \end{split}$$



□不同扭度的光锥波函数:包含了强子内部分子的分布(*x_i*)和强子衰变 (衰变常数)信息。

Twist-3	Twist-4	Twist-5	Twist-6
	$V_2(x_i) = 24x_1x_2\phi_4^0,$	$V_4(x_i) = 3(x_1 - x_3)\psi_5^0,$	
	$A_2(x_i) = 0,$	$A_4(x_i) = 3(x_1 - x_2)\psi_5^0,$	
$V_1(x_i) = 120x_1x_2x_3\phi_3^0,$	$V_3(x_i) = 12x_3(x_1 - x_2)\psi_4^0,$	$V_5(x_i) = 6x_3\phi_5^0,$	$V_6(x_i) = 2\phi_6^0,$
$A_1(x_i) = 0,$	$A_3(x_i) = -12x_3(x_1 - x_2)\psi_4^0,$	$A_5(x_i) = 0,$	$A_6(x_i) = 0,$
$T_1(x_i) = 120x_1x_2x_3\phi_3^{\prime 0},$	$T_2(x_i) = 24x_1x_2\phi_4^{\prime 0},$	$T_4(x_i) = -\frac{3}{2}(x_1 + x_2)(\xi_5^{\prime 0} + \xi_5^0),$	$T_6(x_i) = 2\phi_6^{\prime 0},$
	$T_3(x_i) = 6x_3(1 - x_3)(\xi_4^0 + \xi_4'^0),$	$T_5(x_i) = 6x_3\phi_5'^0,$	
	$T_7(x_i) = 6x_3(1 - x_3)(\xi_4^{\prime 0} - \xi_4^0).$	$T_8(x_i) = \frac{3}{2}(x_1 + x_2)(\xi_5^{\prime 0} - \xi_5^0).$	

□光锥波函数中的参数与衰变常数的关系:

$$\begin{split} \phi_3^0 &= \phi_6^0 = f_{\Xi}, \quad \psi_4^0 = \psi_5^0 = \frac{1}{2}(f_{\Xi} - \lambda_1), \quad \phi_4^0 = \phi_5^0 = \frac{1}{2}(f_{\Xi} + \lambda_1), \\ \phi_3^{'0} &= \phi_6^{'0} = -\xi_5^0 = \frac{1}{6}(4\lambda_3 - \lambda_2), \quad \phi_4^{'0} = \xi_4^0 = \frac{1}{6}(8\lambda_3 - 3\lambda_2), \\ \phi_5^{'0} &= -\xi_5^{'0} = \frac{1}{6}\lambda_2, \quad \xi_4^{'0} = \frac{1}{6}(12\lambda_3 - 5\lambda_2) \end{split}$$

● 形状因子数值结果

□ 在光锥求和规则区域图像



- 光锥求和规则在整个物理区间上计算形状因子 关
 - 形状因子拟合方案
 - ▶ 双极点拟合公式

$$f_i(q^2) = \frac{f_i(0)}{a(q^2/M_H^2)^2 + b(q^2/M_H^2) + 1}; \qquad f_i(q^2) = \frac{f_i(0)}{1 - q^2/m_{fit}^2 + \delta(q^2/m_{fit}^2)}$$

▶ "Z-展开" 拟合 $f_i(q^2)/g_i(q^2) = \frac{1}{1-q^2/M_{D_s}^2} [a_0 + a_1 z(q^2, t_0) + a_2 z(q^2, t_0)^2]$ $t_0 = (M_{\Xi_c} + M_{\Xi})(\sqrt{M_{\Xi_c}} - \sqrt{M_{\Xi}})^2, \qquad z(q^2, t_0) = \frac{\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} - \sqrt{t_+ - t_0}}{\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} + \sqrt{t_+ - t_0}},$ $t_+ = (M_{\Xi_c} + M_{\Xi}).$

□ "z-展开" 拟合中的拟合参数

$f_i(q^2)$	$f_i(0)$	a_0	a_1	a_2	$g_i(q^2)$	$g_i(0)$	a_0	a_1	a_2
$f_1(q^2)$	1.091	1.346	-4.048	17.924	$g_1(q^2)$	-0.002	-0.211	3.031	-9.870
$f_2(q^2)$	-0.279	-0.663	5.330	-16.315	$g_2(q^2)$	0.051	0.158	-2.320	12.607
$f_3(q^2)$	-0.179	-0.724	8.149	-28.309	$g_3(q^2)$	-0.798	-1.127	2.731	4.386

● 整个物理区间上的形状因子



● 唯象结果

▶ 螺旋度微分衰变宽度
$$\Gamma = \int_{m_l^2}^{\left(M_{\Xi_c} - M_{\Xi}\right)^2} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2}$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = \frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} + \frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 q^2 p (1 - \hat{m}_l^2)^2}{384 \pi^3 M_{\Xi_c}^2} [(2 + \hat{m}_l^2)(|H_{\frac{1}{2},0}|^2) & \qquad \frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 q^2 p (1 - \hat{m}_l^2)^2 (2 + \hat{m}_l^2)}{384 \pi^3 M_{\Xi_c}^2} (|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},1}|^2)], \\ &+ |H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}|^2) + 3\hat{m}_l^2 (|H_{\frac{1}{2},t}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},t}|^2)], \\ \end{aligned}$$

 $|V_{cs}| = 0.987 \pm 0.011$

□螺旋度振幅中的变量:形状因子

□ 微分衰变宽度在物理区间上的行为

15

10

5

0.0

0.2

0.4

0.6

 q^2 (GeV²)

0.8

 $d\Gamma/dq^{2} (\times 10^{-14} \text{ GeV}^{-1})$



• $\Xi_c \to \Xi \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 绝对分支比

工作	$\mathcal{B}r(\Xi_c^0 o \Xi^- e^+ u_e)$	${\cal B}r(\Xi^0_c o\Xi^-\mu^+ u_\mu)$	$\mathcal{B}r(\Xi_c^+ o \Xi^0 e^+ \nu_e)$	$\mathcal{B}r(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$
实验	$(2.48 \pm 0.72)^{[60]},\ (1.31 \pm 0.38)^{[61]}$	$(1.27 \pm 0.37)^{[61]}$	-	-
本文	$2.81\substack{+0.17 \\ -0.15}$	$2.72_{-0.15}^{+0.17}$	$8.43_{-0.45}^{+0.52}$	$8.16_{-0.43}^{+0.50}$
Lattice	$(2.38 \pm 0.32)^{[118]}$	$(2.29\pm0.31)^{[118]}$	$(7.18 \pm 0.98)^{[118]}$	$(6.91 \pm 0.93)^{[118]}$
LCSR	$2.03^{[101]},$ $(1.43^{+0.52}_{-0.57})$ ^[119] , $(7.26 \pm 2.54)^{[120]},$ $(1.85 \pm 0.56)^{[121]}$	$(7.15 \pm 2.50)^{[120]},$ $(1.79 \pm 0.54)^{[121]}$	$\begin{aligned} & 6.05^{[101]}, \\ & (4.27^{+1.55}_{-1.72})^{[119]}, \\ & (5.51 \pm 1.65)^{[121]} \end{aligned}$	$(5.53 \pm 1.61)^{[121]}$
SU(3)	$(4.87 \pm 1.74)^{[122]},$ $(3.0 \pm 0.3,$ $2.4 \pm 0.3,$ $2.7 \pm 0.2)^{[123]},$ $(4.10 \pm 0.46)^{[137]}$	$(3.98 \pm 0.57)^{[137]}$	$egin{aligned} (3.38^{+2.19}_{-2.26})^{[122]},\ (11.9\pm1.3,\ 9.8\pm1.1,\ 10.7\pm0.9)^{[123]} \end{aligned}$	-
LFQM	$1.35^{[124]},$ $(1.72 \pm 0.35)[126],$ $(3.49 \pm 0.95)^{[125]}$ $2.28^{[127]}$	$(3.34 \pm 0.94)^{[125]}$	$5.39^{[124]},$ $(5.20 \pm 1.02)^{[126]},$ $(11.3 \pm 3.35)^{[125]}$ $0.40^{[127]}$	-
KQM	2.38^{127}	2.311.27	9.40^{122}	9.11(12)
QCDSR	$(3.4 \pm 0.7)^{[120]}$	-	$(10.2 \pm 2.2)^{[120]}$	
PDG	$(1.8 \pm 1.2)^{[3]}$	-	$(7 \pm 4)^{13}$	-

● $\Xi_c \rightarrow \Xi \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 中的轻子普适性

□光锥求和规则计算结果:

$$\frac{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e)}{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)} = 1.03;$$

$$\frac{Br(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 e^+ \nu_e)}{Br(\Xi_c^+ \to \Xi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu)} = 1.03;$$

□ Belle结果: PRL127.121803(2021)

$$\frac{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e)}{Br(\Xi_c^0 \to \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)} = 1.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07$$

2. Ω_c 重子半轻衰变

- Ω_c 重子实验及理论背景
- **□** Ω_c⁰寿命的更新: PRL121.092003(2018) LHCb

 $\tau(\Omega_c^0) = (268 \pm 24 \pm 10 \pm 2) \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$

□ 实验上已经建立起来的半轻衰变道: PRL 89.171803 (2002) CLEO

 $\Omega_c^0 \to \Omega^- e^+ \nu_e$

□ 理论上对 $\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi$ 衰变过程的研究:非相对论夸克模型,重夸克有效理论,

光前夸克模型, MIT袋模型。

● 计算过程

类似于 $Ξ_c \rightarrow Ξ\ell \nu_\ell$ 的计算过程,未考虑负宇称重子贡献。 □ $Ω_c$ 重子的内插流:

 $j_{\Omega_c(x)}(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} \left(s^{iT}(x) C \gamma_\mu s^j(x) \right) \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 c^k(x)$

□ *c* → *d* 弱衰变流:

 $j_{\nu}(x) = \bar{c}(x)\gamma_{\nu}(1-\gamma_5)d(x)$

▶ 关联函数:

定义光锥矢量 z^{ν} , $(z^{2} = 0)$; 乘在关联函数上, 可以在计算过程中忽略掉形状因子 $f_{3}(q^{2})$ 和 $g_{3}(q^{2})$ 贡献。 $z^{\nu}T_{\nu}(p,q) = iz^{\nu} \int d^{4}x \ e^{iq \cdot x} \langle 0|T\{j_{\Omega_{c}}(0)j_{\nu}(x)\}|\Xi(p) \rangle$ ➤抽取Lorentz结构
1、##

 $1、 # 和 \gamma_5、 # \gamma_5$

▶ 匹配关联函数的强子表示 和QCD表示,得到形状因子 f₁(q²)、f₂(q²)和g₁(q²)、 g₂(q²)的变化趋势:



▶形状因子的拟合采用双极点拟合公式:

$$f_i(q^2) = \frac{f_i(0)}{a(q^2/M_{\Omega_c}^2)^2 + b(q^2/M_{\Omega_c}^2) + 1}$$

□ 形状因子拟合参数

f_{i}	$f_i(0)$	а	b
f_1	0.66	1.28	-3.01
f_2	-0.76	1.58	-3.2
g_1	0.06	16.99	-6.9
g_2	-0.44	1.62	-2.13

□ 不同形状因子值的比较

$f_i(0)$	本文	NRQM [146]	HQET [147]	LFQM [124]	MIT bag ^[149]
$f_{1}(0)$	0.66 ± 0.02	-0.23	-0.34	0.653	0.34
$f_{2}(0)$	-0.76 ± 0.03	0.21	0.35	0.620	-
$g_1(0)$	0.06 ± 0.01	0.14	0.10	-0.182	-0.15
$g_2(0)$	-0.44 ± 0.01	-0.019	-0.020	0.002	-

$$\begin{split} \frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} &= \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cd}|^2}{192\pi^3 M_{\Omega_c}^5} q^2 \sqrt{q_+^2 q_-^2} \{-6f_1 f_2 M_{\Omega_c} m_+ q_-^2 \\ &+ 6g_1 g_2 M_{\Omega_c} m_- q_+^2 + f_1^2 M_{\Omega_c}^2 (\frac{m_+^2 m_-^2}{q^2} + m_-^2 \\ &- 2(q^2 + 2M_{\Omega_c} M_{\Xi})) + g_1^2 M_{\Omega_c}^2 (\frac{m_+^2 m_-^2}{q^2} + m_+^2 \\ &- 2(q^2 - 2m_{\Omega_c} M_{\Xi})) - f_2^2 [-2m_+^2 m_-^2 + m_+^2 q^2 \\ &+ q^2 (q^2 + 4M_{\Omega_c} M_{\Xi})] - g_2^2 [-2m_+^2 m_-^2 + m_-^2 q^2 \\ &+ q^2 (q^2 - 4M_{\Omega_c} M_{\Xi})] \}. \end{split}$$



$$|V_{cd}| = 0.221 \pm 0.004$$

● 微分衰变、分支比和光前夸克模型的比较

衰变道	$\Gamma/{ m GeV}$	$\mathcal{B}r$	文献
$\Omega_c^0 o \Xi^- l^+ \bar{\nu}_l$	$(8.15 \pm 0.47) \times 10^{-15}$	$(3.32\pm0.19) imes10^{-3}$	本文
$\Omega_c^0\to \Xi^- e^+\nu_e$	2.08×10^{-15}	$2.18 imes 10^{-4}$	[124]

[124] 光前夸克模型

光锥求和规则对衰变宽度的计算结果在数量级上与光前夸克模型一致;
 分支比的结果因更新了Ω⁰_c寿命,使得比光前夸克模型的预言值提高了
 一个数量级。

□ 为实验上探测该衰变提供了预言。

四、底重子半轻衰变

1. $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ 半轻衰变

2. $Ω_b → Ξ ℓ \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ 半轻衰变

1. $Λ_b → Λ_c$ 半轻衰变

● 实验背景:

LHCb: PRL 128. 191803 (2022)

$$Br(\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^- \bar{\nu}_{\tau}) = (1.50 \pm 0.16_{stat} \pm 0.25_{syst} \pm 0.23)\%,$$

$$R(\Lambda_{c}^{+}) = \frac{Br(\Lambda_{b}^{0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+} \tau^{-} \overline{\nu}_{\tau})}{Br(\Lambda_{b}^{0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+} \mu^{-} \overline{\nu}_{\mu})} = (0.242 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.050);$$

DELPHI: PLB 585 (2004) 63

$$Br(\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell) = 5.0\% \ (\ell = e, \ \mu);$$

CDF: PRD 79 (2009) 032001

$$\frac{Br(\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell)}{Br(\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)} = 16.6_{\circ}$$

▶ 关联函数:

$$T_{\mu}(p,q) = i \int d^4x e^{ip \cdot x} \langle 0 | \mathcal{T}\{j_{\Lambda_c}(x), j_{\mu}(0)\} | \Lambda_b(p+q) \rangle$$

□ Λ_c 内插重子流 j_{Λ_c} 有两种形式:

$$j_{\Lambda_c}^1(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} [u^{iT}(x)C\gamma_5 d^j(x)]c^k(x),$$

$$j_{\Lambda_c}^2(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} [u^{iT}(x) C \gamma_5 \gamma_\nu d^j(x)] \gamma^\nu c^k(x).$$

□ $b \rightarrow c$ 弱衰变流 $j_{\mu}^{V-A}(x)$ 为:

$$j_{\mu}(0) = \overline{c}(0)\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_5)b(0)$$

类似于 Ξ_c 半轻衰变的形式,假设 Λ_b 是在壳的, Λ_b 重子的四动 量 $p + q = M_{\Lambda_b} v_{\circ}$

➤ QCD表示

$$T_{\mu}(p,q) = i \int d^4 x e^{ip \cdot x} \langle 0 | \mathcal{T}\{j_{\Lambda_c}(x), j_{\mu}(0)\} | \Lambda_b(p+q)$$

= $i \int d^4 x e^{ip \cdot x} (C\gamma_5)_{\alpha\beta} S_{\sigma\tau}(x) [\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_5)]_{\tau\gamma} \langle 0 | \epsilon_{ijk} u^{iT}_{\alpha}(x) d^j_{\beta}(x) b^k_{\gamma}(0) | \Lambda_b(p+q) \rangle$

$$\begin{split} \epsilon^{ijk} \langle 0|u^i_{\alpha}(t_1n)d^j_{\beta}(t_2n)h^k_{v\gamma}(0)|\Lambda_b(v)\rangle &= \frac{1}{8}f^{(2)}_{\Lambda_b}\Psi_2(t_1,t_2)(\overline{n}\gamma_5C)_{\alpha\beta}u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}f^{(1)}_{\Lambda_b}\Psi^s_3(t_1,t_2)(\gamma_5C)_{\alpha\beta}u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8}f^{(1)}_{\Lambda_b}\Psi^\sigma_3(t_1,t_2)(i\sigma_{\overline{n}n}\gamma_5C)_{\alpha\beta}u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8}f^{(2)}_{\Lambda_b}\Psi_4(t_1,t_2)(n\gamma_5C)_{\alpha\beta}u_{\Lambda_b\gamma}(v), \end{split}$$

$□ Λ_b$ 重子分布振幅:

$$\Psi_i(t_1, t_2) = \int_0^\infty \omega d\omega \int_0^1 du e^{-i\omega(t_1u + t_2\overline{u})} \tilde{\psi}_i(\omega, u)$$

其中, $\overline{u} = 1 - u$, $t_i n = x_i$, 以及

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\psi}_{2}(\omega, u) &= \omega^{2} u(1-u) \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_{0}^{4}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{0}} + a_{2} C_{2}^{3/2} (2u-1) \frac{1}{\epsilon_{1}^{4}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{1}} \right] \\ \tilde{\psi}_{3}^{s}(\omega, u) &= \frac{\omega}{2\epsilon_{3}^{3}} e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{3}}, \\ \tilde{\psi}_{3}^{\sigma}(\omega, u) &= \frac{\omega}{2\epsilon_{3}^{3}} (2u-1) e^{-\omega/\epsilon_{3}}, \\ \tilde{\psi}_{4}(\omega, u) &= 5 \mathcal{N}^{-1} \int_{\omega/2}^{s_{0}^{\Lambda_{b}}} ds e^{-s/\tau} (s-\omega/2)^{3}, \end{split}$$

口 Λ_c 重子内插流为 $j_{\Lambda_c}^1(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} [u^{iT}(x)C\gamma_5 d^j(x)]c^k(x)$ 时, 形状因子有以下 关系和形式:

$$f_1(q^2) = g_1(q^2) \text{ fn } f_2(q^2) = f_3(q^2) = g_2(q^2) = g_3(q^2)$$

$$f_1(q^2) = \int_0^1 du \int_0^{\sigma_0} d\sigma \frac{\sigma M_{\Lambda_b}^2 (m_c - \sigma M_{\Lambda_c} + M_{\Lambda_c^*})}{\overline{\sigma} (M_{\Lambda_c} + M_{\Lambda_c^*})} \psi_3^s(\sigma, \omega) e^{(M_{\Lambda_c}^2 - s)/M_B^2},$$

$$f_2(q^2) = -\int_0^1 du \int_0^{\sigma_0} d\sigma \frac{\sigma^2 M_{\Lambda_b}^3 \overline{\psi_3^s(\sigma, \omega)}}{\overline{\sigma} (M_{\Lambda_c} + M_{\Lambda_c^*})} e^{(M_{\Lambda_c}^2 - s)/M_B^2}.$$

 $\Box_{j_{\Lambda_c}}^1$ 型内插流,光锥求和规则范围内的形状因子图像:



 $\Box_{j_{\Lambda_c}}^1$ 型内插流,"*z*-展开"拟合后的形状因子图像:



口 Λ_c 重子内插流为 $j^2_{\Lambda_c}(x) = \epsilon_{ijk} [u^{iT}(x)C\gamma_5\gamma_\nu d^j(x)]\gamma^\nu c^k(x)$ 时, 形状因子有以 下关系和形式:

$$\begin{split} f_{1}(q^{2}) &= -\frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}}{M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}}} \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{\sigma_{0}} \frac{d\sigma}{\overline{\sigma}} \{\sigma[M_{\Lambda_{c}}(M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}} - M_{\Lambda_{c}} - m_{c}) + \overline{\sigma}M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} + q^{2}]\psi_{2}(\omega, u) + \\ &+ 2[\overline{\psi_{2}(\omega, u) - \overline{\psi_{4}(\omega, u)}}]\}e^{(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s)/M_{B}^{2}} \\ &+ \frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}}{(M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}})M_{B}^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{\sigma_{0}} \frac{d\sigma}{\overline{\sigma}^{2}}[(\sigma M_{\Lambda_{c}} - M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}})m_{c} - \sigma(\overline{\sigma}M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} + q^{2}) + \overline{\sigma}M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2}] \times \\ &\times [\overline{\psi_{2}(\omega, u) - \overline{\psi_{4}(\omega, u)}}]e^{(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s)/M_{B}^{2}} \\ &+ \frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}}{(M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}})} \int_{0}^{1} du \frac{\eta(\sigma_{0}, q^{2})}{\overline{\sigma}_{0}}[(\sigma_{0}M_{\Lambda_{c}} - M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}})m_{c} - \sigma_{0}(\overline{\sigma}_{0}M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} + q^{2}) + \overline{\sigma}_{0}M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2}] \times \\ &\times [\overline{\psi_{2}(\omega_{0}, u) - \overline{\psi_{4}(\omega_{0}, u)}}]e^{(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s_{0})/M_{B}^{2}} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} f_{2}(q^{2}) &= -\frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2}}{M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}}} \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{\sigma_{0}} \frac{d\sigma}{\overline{\sigma}} \sigma(M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}} - m_{c}) \overline{\psi_{2}(\omega, u)} e^{(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s)/M_{B}^{2}} \\ &+ \frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2}}{(M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}})M_{B}^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} du \int_{0}^{\sigma_{0}} \frac{d\sigma}{\overline{\sigma}^{2}} \sigma M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} m_{c} [\overline{\psi_{2}(\omega, u) - \overline{\psi}_{4}(\omega, u)}] e(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s)/M_{B}^{2} \\ &+ \frac{M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2}}{M_{\Lambda_{c}} + M_{\Lambda_{c}^{*}}} \int_{0}^{1} du \frac{\eta(\sigma_{0}, q^{2})}{\overline{\sigma}_{0}^{2}} \sigma_{0} M_{\Lambda_{b}}^{2} m_{c} [\overline{\psi_{2}(\omega_{0}, u) - \overline{\psi}_{4}(\omega_{0}, u)}] e^{(M_{\Lambda_{c}}^{2} - s_{0})/M_{B}^{2}} \end{split}$$

$j^1_{\Lambda_c}$ 型[内插流有分	分布振	堛 $ ilde{\psi}_3^{\scriptscriptstyle S}=$
$\frac{\omega}{2\epsilon_3^3}e^{-\epsilon}$	<u>∞</u> ^ϵ ₃有贡献,	$\epsilon_3 =$	230 MeV

$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\ell^-\overline\nu_\ell$	$\Gamma(\times 10^{-14} {\rm GeV})$	$\mathcal{B}r(\%)$
$\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ e^- \overline{\nu}_e$	$2.60\substack{+0.52 \\ -0.54}$	$5.81^{+1.16}_{-1.21}$
$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\mu^-\overline{\nu}_\mu$	$2.59\substack{+0.52\\-0.54}$	$5.79^{+1.15}_{-1.20}$
$\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^- \overline{\nu}_\tau$	$0.71\substack{+0.13\\-0.13}$	$1.59\substack{+0.28 \\ -0.29}$

$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\ell^-\overline\nu_\ell$	$\Gamma(imes 10^{-14} { m GeV})$	$\mathcal{B}r(\%)$
$\Lambda_b^0\to\Lambda_c^+e^-\overline{\nu}_e$	(2.55 ± 0.44)	$5.71\substack{+0.97 \\ -0.99}$
$\Lambda_b^0 o \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \overline{ u}_\mu$	$2.54\substack{+0.43 \\ -0.44}$	$5.69\substack{+0.97\\-0.99}$
$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\tau^-\overline{\nu}_\tau$	$0.74\substack{+0.11 \\ -0.12}$	$1.66\substack{+0.25 \\ -0.27}$

 $6.73^{+2.88}_{-4.51}$

 $1.61\substack{+0.49 \\ -0.92}$

 $3.01^{+1.29}_{-2.02}$

 $0.72\substack{+0.22 \\ -0.41}$

• $j_{\Lambda_c}^2$ 型内插流,以下两个分布振幅有贡献: $\tilde{\psi}_2(\omega, u) = \omega^2 u(1-u) \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon_0^4} e^{-\frac{\omega}{\epsilon_0}} + a_2 C_2^{\frac{3}{2}} (2u-1) \frac{1}{\epsilon_1^4} e^{-\frac{\omega}{\epsilon_1}} \right],$ $\tilde{\psi}_4(\omega, u) = 5 \mathcal{N}^{-1} \int_{\omega/2}^{s_0^{\Lambda_b}} ds \ e^{-\frac{s}{\tau}} \left(s - \frac{\omega}{2} \right)^3, \ \epsilon_0 = 200^{+130}_{-60} \text{ MeV}_{\circ}$ $\overline{\frac{\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell \qquad \Gamma(\times 10^{-14} \text{GeV}) \qquad \mathcal{B}r(\%)}{\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ e^- \overline{\nu}_e \qquad 3.03^{+1.30}_{-2.03} \qquad 6.76^{+2.90}_{-4.53}}}$

 $\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \overline{\nu}_\mu$

 $\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^- \overline{\nu}_{\tau}$

- ≻ 右侧列表为实验和其它理论方法 及我们结果的一个比较。
- ▶所得结果与最近的LHCb实验符 合,与其它理论在误差范围内也 符合。

- `` +±b	衰变宽度Γ	$(\times 10^{10} \ {\rm s}^{-1})$	分支比 $\mathcal{B}r(\times 10^{-2})$		
又瞅	$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\ell^-\overline\nu_\ell$	$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\tau^-\overline{\nu}_\tau$	$\Lambda^0_b\to\Lambda^+_c\ell^-\overline\nu_\ell$	$\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^- \overline{\nu}_\tau$	
LHCb ^[87]	-	-	-	1.50	
DELPHI ^[161]	-	-	5.0	-	
CDF ^[162]	-	-	7.3	2.0	
[164]	5.4	-	-	-	
[165]	3.52	1.12	6.04	1.87	
[166]	-	-	6.2, 6.3	-	
[167]	-	. 	5.59, 5.57	1.54	
[168]	5.0, 7.7	-	-	-	
[169]	-	-	6.47, 6.45	1.97	
[170]	3.61	1.2	-	-	
[174]	4.42,4.41	1.39	6.48, 6.46	2.03	
[175]	-	-	6.9	2.0	
[177]	4.11	-	6.04	-	
[180]	-	-	5.34	1.78	
[204]	5.9	-	-	-	
[147]	5.1	-		-	
[196]	5.39	-	-	-	
[205]	6.09	-		-	
[206]	5.01, 7.61, 2.73	-	-		
[207]	-	-	6.3	-	
[208]	5.82	-	-	-	
[209]	5.02, 5.64	-	6.2, 6.9	-	
[210]	4.50	-	6.61	-	
本文					
$j^1_{\Lambda_c}$	3.95, 3.94	1.08	5.81, 5.79	1.59	
$j^2_{\Lambda_c}$	4.60, 4.57	1.09	6.76, 6.73	1.61	

$R(\Lambda_c^+)$ 理论计算与实验测量值的比较:

文献	实验 [87]	[165]	[167]	[170]	[172, 213]	[174]	[175]
$\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+)$	0.242	0.31	0.28	0.333	0.324	0.313	0.294
文献		[178]	[180]	[183]	[214]	$j^1_{\Lambda_c}$	$j^2_{\Lambda_c}$
$\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+)$		0.29	0.33	0.317	0.332	0.274	0.239

考虑到误差时:

由 $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ 的测 量误差引起

实验: $R(\Lambda_c^+) = 0.242 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.059;$

 $j_{\Lambda_c}^1$ 型内插流时: $R(\Lambda_c^+) = 0.274^{+0.009}_{-0.005}$

 $j_{\Lambda_c}^2$ 型内插流时: $R(\Lambda_c^+) = 0.239^{+0.070}_{-0.021}$

 $j_{\Lambda_c}^1$ 型内插流不考虑负宇称 Λ_c^* 贡献时: $R(\Lambda_c^+) = 0.292 \pm 0.005$

2. $Ω_b$ → Ξ半轻衰变

● 实验及理论背景:

□ *b* → *u*衰变的实验进展 LHCb PRL 126 (2021) 081804, ARGUS PLB 255 (1991) 297.

□ 理论上对底重子光锥分布振幅的发展 EPJC 73 (2013) 2302

▶ 关联函数:
$$T^{\nu}(P,q) = i \int d^{4}x \, e^{ip \cdot x} \langle 0|T\{j_{\Xi}(x)j^{\nu}(0)\}|\Omega_{b}(P_{\Omega}) \rangle$$

▶ 强子表示:
$$T^{\nu}(p,q^{2}) = \frac{\lambda_{1}M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Xi}^{2} - p^{2}} \{(M_{\Omega} - M_{\Xi})(\frac{M_{\Omega} + M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Omega}}f_{2}(q^{2}) - f_{1}(q^{2}))\gamma^{\nu} + 2M_{\Omega}f_{1}(q^{2})v^{\nu} + [\frac{M_{\Omega} + M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Omega}}(f_{2}(q^{2}) + f_{3}(q^{2})) - 2f_{1}(q^{2})]q^{\nu} - 2M_{\Omega}g_{1}(q^{2})v^{\nu}\gamma_{5} - [(M_{\Omega} + M_{\Xi})g_{1} - g_{2}\frac{M_{\Omega}^{2} - M_{\Xi}^{2} + 2q^{2}}{M_{\Omega}}]\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{5} + [2g_{1}(q^{2}) + \frac{M_{\Omega} - M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Omega}}(g_{2}(q^{2}) + g_{3}(q^{2}))]q^{\nu}\gamma_{5} - 2f_{2}(q^{2})v^{\nu}q + (f_{1}(q^{2}) - \frac{M_{\Omega} - M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Omega}}f_{2}(q^{2}))\gamma^{\nu}q + \frac{1}{M_{\Omega}}(f_{2}(q^{2}) - f_{3}(q^{2}))q^{\nu}q\gamma_{5} + \frac{1}{M_{\Omega}}(g_{3}(q^{2}) - (\frac{M_{\Omega} - M_{\Xi}}{M_{\Omega}}g_{2}(q^{2}) + g_{1}(q^{2}))\gamma^{\nu}q\gamma_{5} + \frac{1}{M_{\Omega}}(g_{3}(q^{2}) - g_{2}(q^{2}))q^{\nu}q\gamma_{5}\}u_{\Omega}(p_{\Omega}) + \cdots$$

> QCD表示:

因子图像:



● 采用 Ω_b 光锥分布振幅时形状因子图像:



□扭度-2的Ω_b重子光锥分布振幅做主要贡献

● 不同计算方法下的形状因子数值对比

$f_i(0)/g_i(0)$	底重子 LCSR	轻味重子 LCSR	光前方法 [124]
$f_1(0)$	0.029	0.132	0.169
$f_2(0)$	-0.820	-0.135	0.193
$f_3(0)$	-0.810	-	-
$g_1(0)$	-0.032	0.016	-0.033
$g_2(0)$	0.821	0.007	-0.041
$g_3(0)$	0.811	-	-

• 不同计算方法下 $\Omega_b \to \Xi \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ 的衰变宽度及分支比对比

衰变模式	$\Gamma/{ m GeV}$	$\mathcal{B}r$	文献
$\Omega_b^- o \Xi^0 \ell \overline{\nu}_\ell$	3.49×10^{-15}	$8.76 imes 10^{-3}$	BBDA
$\Omega_b^- o \Xi^0 \ell \overline{ u}_\ell$	5.72×10^{-17}	$1.43 imes 10^{-4}$	LBDA
$\Omega_b^-\to \Xi^0 e^- \overline{\nu}_e$	1.18×10^{-17}	$2.82 imes 10^{-5}$	光前方法 [124]

五、总结

总结

- ▶ 验证了Ξ_c → Ξℓν_ℓ、Λ⁰_b → Λ⁺_cℓ⁻ν_ℓ的实验结果。
- ▶ 预言了 $\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ 、 $\Omega_b^- \to \Xi^0 \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ 的唯象结果。
- ➢ 分析了 E_c 、 Λ_b 半轻衰变中负宇称粒子的影响,在 E_c 、 Λ_b 半轻衰变中分别 给出了轻子普适性及 $R(\Lambda_c^+)$ 值。
- \succ 在 Λ_b 半轻衰变中考虑了流的选择对光锥波函数的选择及误差的影响。
- $∼ ext{ } au_{b}^{-} → ext{ } au_{\ell}^{0} + ext{ } e$

□上述工作仅在重子衰变的树图层面进行了考虑,尚未考虑重子光锥分布振幅高扭度及高阶修正对物理过程产生的影响。也未考虑微扰QCD高阶和有效场论的高阶影响。

