

激发态单重味重子谱学和衰变的研究

报告人：罗肆强

兰州大学

2025 年 07 月 14 日

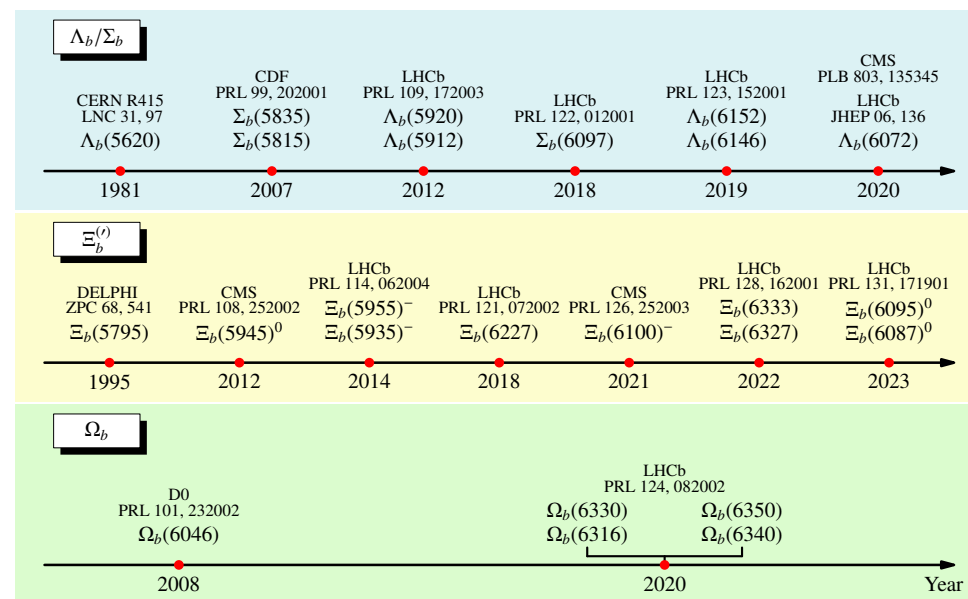
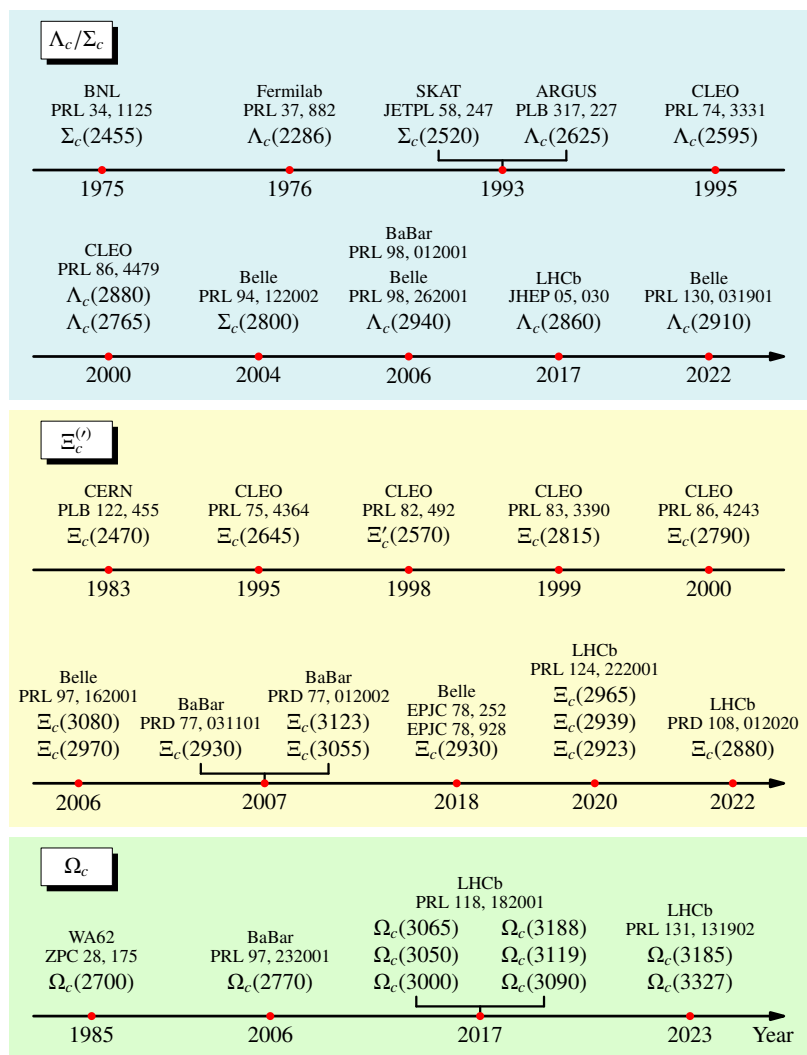
广西 • 桂林

第八届强子谱和强子结构研讨会

报告提纲

1. 研究背景
2. 模型方法
3. 谱学及衰变研究
4. 总结

1. 研究背景



1. 在过去的大约 50 年里，超过 30 个单粲重子被实验发现；
2. 在过去的大约 40 年里，超过 20 个单底重子被实验发现；
3. 超过一半的数量是本世纪发现的。

2. 模型方法

1. 势模型-谱学

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i<j} V_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$V_{ij} = H_{ij}^{\text{conf}} + H_{ij}^{\text{hyp}} + H_{ij}^{\text{so(cm)}} + H_{ij}^{\text{so(tp)}}$$

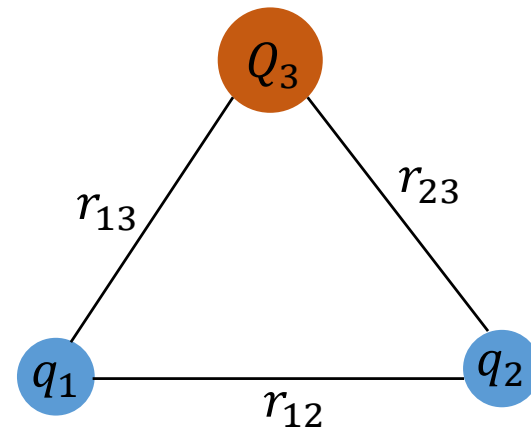
$$H_{ij}^{\text{conf}} = -\frac{2\alpha_s}{3r_{ij}} + \frac{b}{2}r_{ij} + \frac{1}{2}C$$

$$H_{ij}^{\text{hyp}} = \frac{2\alpha_s}{3m_i m_j} \left[\frac{8\pi}{3} \tilde{\delta}(r_{ij}) \mathbf{s}_i \cdot \mathbf{s}_j + \frac{1}{r_{ij}^3} S(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i, \mathbf{s}_j) \right]$$

$$H_{ij}^{\text{so(cm)}} = \frac{2\alpha_s}{3r_{ij}^3} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{s}_i}{m_i^2} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_j \cdot \mathbf{s}_j}{m_j^2} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_j \cdot \mathbf{s}_i - \mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{s}_j}{m_i m_j} \right)$$

$$H_{ij}^{\text{so(tp)}} = -\frac{1}{2r_{ij}} \frac{\partial H_{ij}^{\text{conf}}}{\partial r_{ij}} \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{s}_i}{m_i^2} - \frac{\mathbf{r}_{ij} \times \mathbf{p}_j \cdot \mathbf{s}_j}{m_j^2} \right).$$

$$\tilde{\delta}(r) = \frac{\sigma^3}{\pi^{3/2}} e^{-\sigma^2 r^2} \quad S(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}_i, \mathbf{s}_j) = \frac{3\mathbf{s}_i \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij} \mathbf{s}_j \cdot \mathbf{r}_{ij}}{r_{ij}^2} - \mathbf{s}_i \cdot \mathbf{s}_j$$



2. 求解三体薛定谔方程-高斯展开法

三体 Schrödinger 方程:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{p_i^2}{2m_i} + \sum_{i<j} V_{ij}(\mathbf{r}) \right) |\Psi_{JM}\rangle = E |\Psi_{JM}\rangle$$

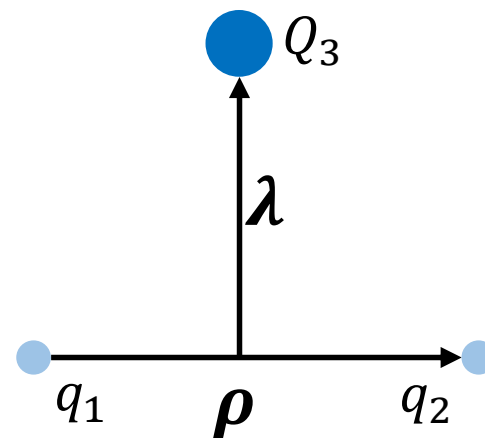
波函数 $\Psi_{JM}(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\lambda})$ 的展开形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{JM}(\boldsymbol{\rho}, \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = & \sum_{n_\rho, n_\lambda} C_{n_\rho n_\lambda} \phi^{\text{color}} \phi^{\text{flavor}} \\ & \times [[[s_{q_1} s_{q_2}]_{s_\ell} [\phi_{n_\rho l_\rho}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) \phi_{n_\lambda l_\lambda}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})]_L]_{j_\ell} s_Q]_{JM} \end{aligned}$$

$C_{n_\rho n_\lambda}$ 通过 Rayleigh-Ritz 变分法进行求解:

$$\phi_{n_\rho l_\rho m_\rho}(\boldsymbol{\rho}) = N_{n_\rho l_\rho} \rho^{l_\rho} e^{-v_{n_\rho}^\rho \rho^2} Y_{l_\rho m_\rho}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\rho}})$$

$$\phi_{n_\lambda l_\lambda m_\lambda}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = N_{n_\lambda l_\lambda} \lambda^{l_\lambda} e^{-v_{n_\lambda}^\lambda \lambda^2} Y_{l_\lambda m_\lambda}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}})$$



高斯参数:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{n_\rho} &= \frac{1}{\rho_{n_\rho}^2}, \quad \rho_{n_\rho} = \rho_1 a^{n_\rho} \quad (\text{雅可比坐标 } n_\rho = 1 - n_{\max}^\rho) \\ v_{n_\lambda} &= \frac{1}{\lambda_{n_\lambda}^2}, \quad \lambda_{n_\lambda} = \lambda_1 b^{n_\lambda} \quad (n_\lambda = 1 - n_{\max}^\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

3. QPC 模型-强衰变

QPC 模型的算符为:

$$\hat{\mathcal{T}} = -3\gamma \sum_m \langle 1, m; 1, -m | 0, 0 \rangle \int d^3\mathbf{p}_i d^3\mathbf{p}_j \delta(\mathbf{p}_i + \mathbf{p}_j) \\ \times \mathcal{Y}_1^m\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}_j}{2}\right) \omega_0^{(i,j)} \phi_0^{(i,j)} \chi_{1,-m}^{(i,j)} b_i^\dagger(\mathbf{p}_i) d_j^\dagger(\mathbf{p}_j).$$

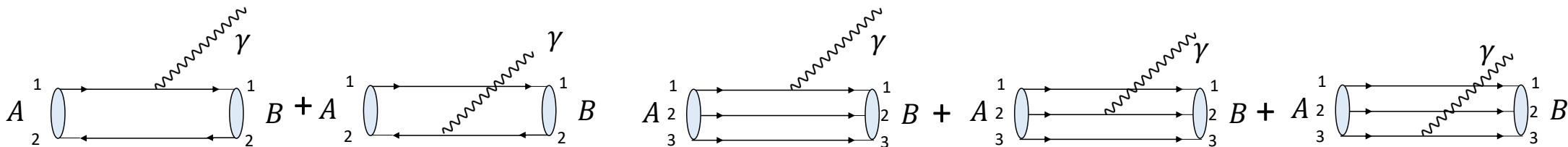
衰变的分波振幅可以写成

$$M_{A \rightarrow BC}^{J_{BC} L_{BC}}(p) = \langle BC, J_{BC}, L_{BC}, p | \hat{\mathcal{T}} | A \rangle,$$

J_{BC} 是末态 BC 相对自旋, L_{BC} 表示 BC 之间相对轨道角动量, p 是在 A 的质心系中, B 或 C 的动量大小。最终得到的宽度为:

$$\Gamma_{A \rightarrow BC}^{J_{BC} L_{BC}} = 2\pi \frac{E_B(p) E_C(p)}{M_A} p |M_{A \rightarrow BC}^{J_{BC} L_{BC}}(p)|^2$$

4. 辐射衰变



在树图阶下，夸克和光子耦合的 Hamiltonian 为

$$H_e = - \sum_j e_j \bar{\psi}_j \gamma_\mu^j A^\mu(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}) \psi_j,$$

在非相对论近似下，夸克和光子耦合的 Hamiltonian 化简为

$$h_e \simeq \sum_j \left[e_j \mathbf{r}_j \cdot \boldsymbol{\epsilon} - \frac{e_j}{2m_j} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j \cdot (\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \times \hat{\mathbf{k}}) \right] e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_j}.$$

使用上述的 Hamiltonian，辐射衰变的的振幅可以表示为

$$\mathcal{A} = -i \sqrt{\frac{\omega_\gamma}{2}} \langle f | h_e | i \rangle,$$

这里 $|i\rangle$ 和 $|f\rangle$ 分别表示初态和末态的波函数， ω_γ 为末态的光子能量。该辐射衰变的宽度为：

$$\Gamma = \frac{|\mathbf{k}|^2}{\pi} \frac{2}{2J_i + 1} \frac{M_f}{M_i} \sum_{J_{fz}, J_{iz}} |\mathcal{A}_{J_{fz}, J_{iz}}|^2.$$

3. 谱学及衰变研究

1. 单重味重子的分类

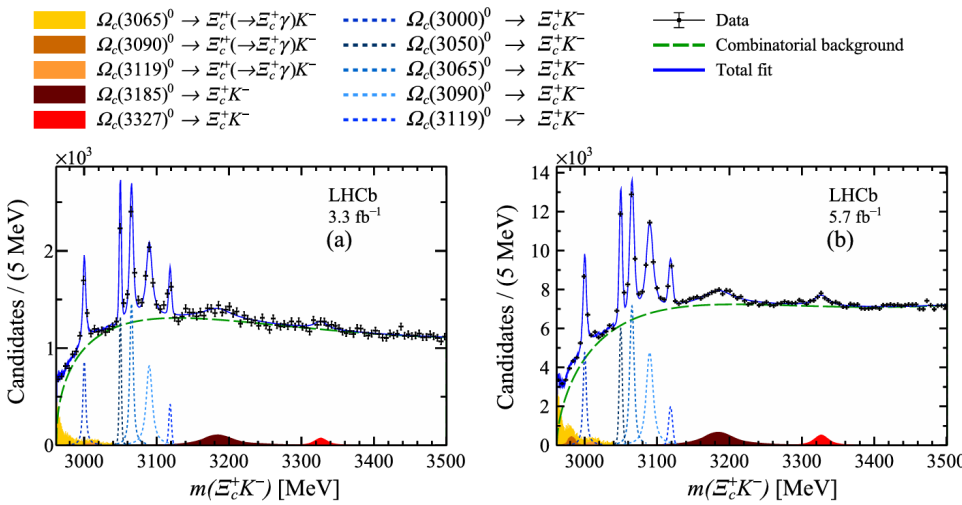
单粲重子

$\bar{3}_f$			6_f			
$ 1S, 1/2^+\rangle$			$ 1S, 1/2^+\rangle$	$ 1S, 3/2^+\rangle$		
$\Lambda_c(2286)$			$\Sigma_c(2455)$	$\Sigma_c^*(2520)$		
$\Xi_c(2470)$			$\Xi_c'(2580)$	$\Xi_c^*(2460)$		
			$\Omega_c(2695)$	$\Omega_c^*(2765)$		
$ 1P, \frac{1}{2}^-\rangle$	$ 1P, \frac{3}{2}^-\rangle$	$ 2S, \frac{1}{2}^+\rangle$	$1P \sim 2S$			
$\Lambda_c(2595)$	$\Lambda_c(2625)$	$\Lambda_c(2765)$	$\Sigma_c(2800)$			
$\Xi_c(2790)$	$\Xi_c(2815)$	$\Xi_c(2970)$	$\Xi_c(2880) \ \Xi_c(2923) \ \Xi_c(2939) \ \Xi_c(2965)$			
			$\Omega_c(3000) \ \Omega_c(3050) \ \Omega_c(3065) \ \Omega_c(3090)$			
			$\Omega_c(3119) \ \Omega_c(3188)$			
$ 1D, \frac{3}{2}^+\rangle$	$ 1D, \frac{5}{2}^+\rangle$		$1D$			
$\Lambda_c(2860)$	$\Lambda_c(2880)$					
$\Xi_c(3055)$	$\Lambda_c(3080)$					
			$\Omega_c(3327)$			

单底重子

$\bar{3}_f$			6_f	
$ 1S, 1/2^+\rangle$			$ 1S, 1/2^+\rangle$	$ 1S, 3/2^+\rangle$
$\Lambda_b(5620)$			$\Sigma_b(5815)$	$\Sigma_b^*(5835)$
$\Xi_b(5795)$			$\Xi_b'(5935)$	$\Xi_b^*(5955)$
			$\Omega_b(6046)$	
$ 1P, \frac{1}{2}^-\rangle$	$ 1P, \frac{3}{2}^-\rangle$	$ 2S, \frac{1}{2}^+\rangle$	$1P \sim 2S$	
$\Lambda_b(5912)$	$\Lambda_b(5920)$	$\Lambda_b(6072)$	$\Sigma_b(6097)$	
$\Xi_b(6087)$	$\Xi_b(6095)$		$\Xi_b(6227)$	
			$\Omega_b(6316) \ \Omega_b(6340) \ \Omega_b(6330) \ \Omega_b(6350)$	
$ 1D, \frac{3}{2}^+\rangle$	$ 1D, \frac{5}{2}^+\rangle$		$1D$	
$\Lambda_b(6146)$	$\Lambda_b(6152)$			
$\Xi_c(6327)$	$\Xi_b(6333)$			

2. D 波单重味重子的研究



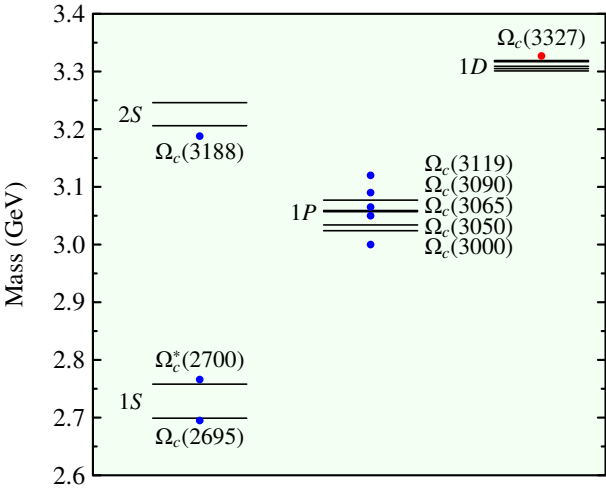
$\Omega_c(3327)$ 的发现及理论解释

$$M_{\Omega_c(3327)} = 3327.1 \pm 1.2^{+0.1}_{-1.3} \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Gamma_{\Omega_c(3327)} = 20 \pm 5^{+13}_{-1} \text{ MeV}.$$

[1] [LHCb] Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 131902 (2023)

谱学:



衰变:

Decay channels	$\Omega_{c1}(1D, 1/2^+)$	$\Omega_{c1}(1D, 3/2^+)$	$\Omega_{c2}(1D, 3/2^+)$	$\Omega_{c2}(1D, 5/2^+)$	$\Omega_{c3}(1D, 5/2^+)$	$\Omega_{c3}(1D, 7/2^+)$
$\Xi_c(2470)\bar{K}$	2.7	2.7	×	×	13.4	13.4
$\Xi_c(2790)\bar{K}$	125.0	0.5	1.1	0.4	3.6	0.0
$\Xi_c(2815)\bar{K}$	0.0	114.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
$\Xi_c'(2580)\bar{K}$	3.9	0.9	8.7	2.6	3.0	1.7
$\Xi_c^*(2645)\bar{K}$	2.7	6.7	5.2	15.8	2.2	3.0
$\Omega_c(2695)\eta$	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Omega_c(2765)\eta$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
ΞD	244.9	15.3	137.8	31.3	2.2	80.6
ΞD^*	5.6	16.3	3.8	10.2	0.0	0.0
Total	385.2	156.6	157.6	60.5	24.4	99.0
Exp.	$20 \pm 5^{+13}_{-1}$ [1]					

$\Lambda_b(1D)$ 和 $\Xi_b(1D)$ 的研究

$\Lambda_b(6146)$ 和 $\Lambda_b(6152)$ 的理论解释

衰变道	$\Lambda_b(6146)(1D, \frac{3}{2}^+)$	$\Lambda_b(6152)(1D, \frac{5}{2}^+)$
$\Sigma_b(5815) \pi$	3.25^p	0.22^f
$\Sigma_b^*(5835) \pi$	$0.65^p, 0.28^f$	$4.03^p, 0.14^f$
总宽度	4.18	4.39
实验值 [1]	$2.9 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.3$	$2.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$

[1] [LHCb] Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 152001 (2019)

理论与实验一致

Ξ_b 宽度的理论计算

衰变道	$\Xi_b(6327)(1D, \frac{3}{2}^+)$	$\Xi_b(6330)(1D, \frac{5}{2}^+)$
$\Xi'_b(5935) \pi$	0.39^p	0.09^f
$\Sigma_b(5815) \bar{K}$	1.73^p	0.00^f
$\Xi_b^*(5955) \pi$	$0.09^p, 0.15^f$	$0.51^p, 0.07^f$
$\Sigma_b^*(5835) \bar{K}$	$0.02^p, 0.00^f$	$0.09^p, 0.00^f$
总宽度	2.38	0.76

[2] [LHCb] Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 162001 (2022)

$$m[\Xi_b(6327)^0] = 6327.28^{+0.23}_{-0.21} \text{ MeV},$$

$$m[\Xi_b(6333)^0] = 6332.69^{+0.17}_{-0.18} \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Gamma[\Xi_b(6327)^0] = 0.93^{+0.74}_{-0.60} \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Gamma[\Xi_b(6333)^0] = 0.25^{+0.58}_{-0.25} \text{ MeV},$$

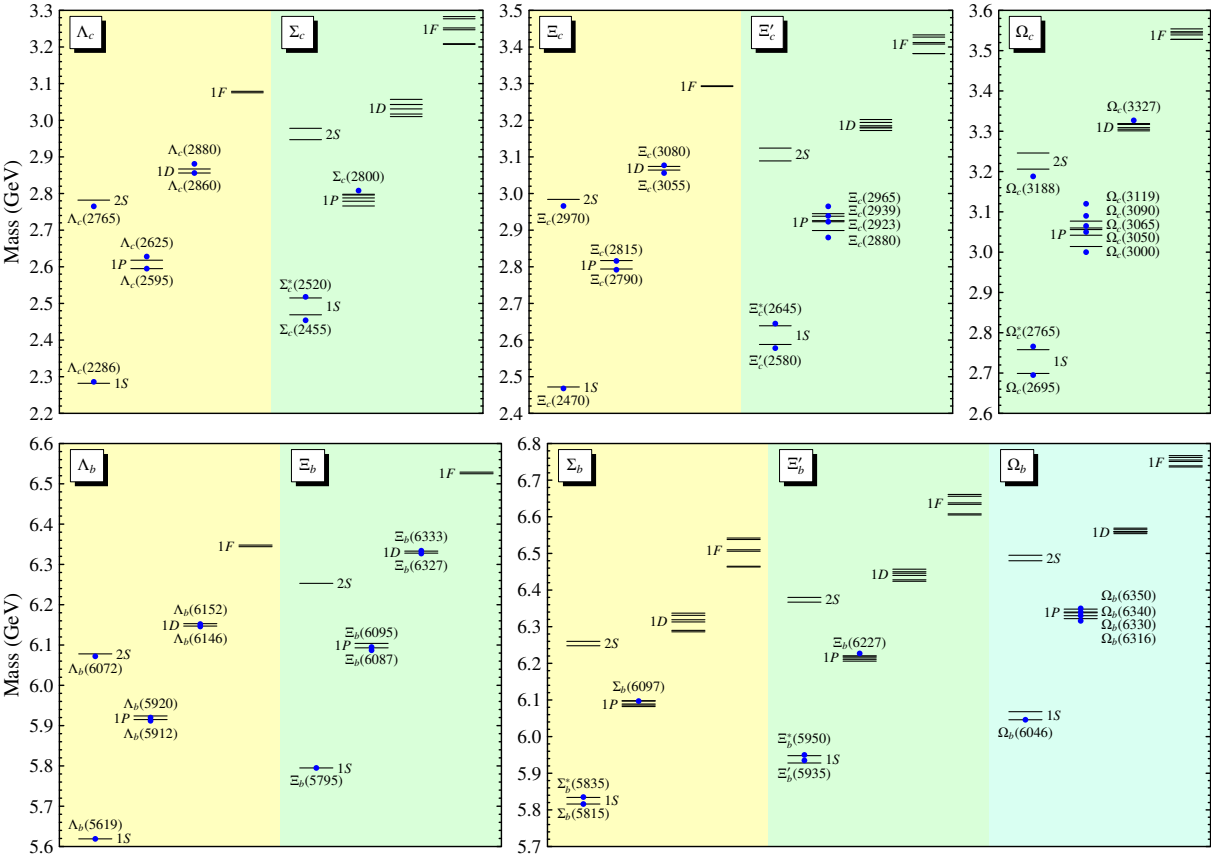
理论被实验证实

3. F 波单重味重子的理论研究

现状:

谱学:

- ✓ 较为完备的 $1S$ 态
- ✓ 大量的 $1P$ 、 $2S$ 候选态
- ✓ 若干 $1D$ 、 $2P$ 候选态
- ? 尚未发现 $1F$ 候选态



衰变:

F 波单粲重子

$\bar{3}_f$:

Decay channels	M_f (MeV)	$\Lambda_c(1F, 5/2^-)$	$\Lambda_c(1F, 7/2^-)$
$\Sigma_c(1S, 3/2^+)\pi$	2520	0.5	0.8
$\Sigma_{c2}(1P, 3/2^-)\pi$	2779	9.5	0.2
$\Sigma_{c2}(1P, 5/2^-)\pi$	2796	0.8	9.5
ND		9.9	11.8
ND^*		21.6	40.2
...		1.0	0.8
Total		43.3	63.3

Decay channels	M_f (MeV)	$\Xi_c(1F, 5/2^-)$	$\Xi_c(1F, 7/2^-)$
$\Xi'_{c2}(1P, 3/2^-)\pi$	2926	1.5	0.1
$\Xi'_{c2}(1P, 5/2^-)\pi$	2945	0.2	1.6
$\Sigma_c(1S, 1/2^+)\bar{K}$	2455	0.7	0.7
$\Sigma_c(1S, 3/2^+)\bar{K}$	2520	1.2	1.7
$\Sigma_{c2}(1P, 3/2^-)\bar{K}$	2779	4.4	0.0
$\Sigma_{c2}(1P, 5/2^-)\bar{K}$	2796	0.0	0.6
ΛD		0.5	2.1
ΣD		10.0	22.9
ΛD^*		4.0	5.2
ΣD^*		28.3	54.3
...		0.9	0.9
Total		51.7	90.1

6_f :

	Mode I	Mode II
$\Sigma_c(1F)$	$\Sigma_c(1P)\pi$	ΔD
	$\Sigma_c(1D)\pi$	...
	$\Lambda_c\pi\pi$	
	...	
$\Xi'_c(1F)$	$\Sigma_c(1P)\bar{K}$	Σ^*D
	$\Sigma_c(1D)\bar{K}$	...
	$\Lambda_c\bar{K}\pi$	
	...	
$\Omega_c(1F)$	...	Ξ^*D
		ΞD^*

质量更高, 衰变更为复杂

F 波单底重子

$\bar{3}_f$:

Decay channels	M_f (MeV)	$\Lambda_b(1F, 5/2^-)$	$\Lambda_b(1F, 7/2^-)$
$\Sigma_b(1S, 1/2^+)\pi$	5816	0.6	0.3
$\Sigma_b(1S, 3/2^+)\pi$	5835	0.6	1.0
$\Sigma_{b2}(1P, 3/2^-)\pi$	6082	11.7	0.2
$\Sigma_{b2}(1P, 5/2^-)\pi$	6089	1.0	12.3
$N\bar{B}$		24.9	5.9
$N\bar{B}^*$		20.2	43.9
...		0.4	0.4
Total		59.4	64.0

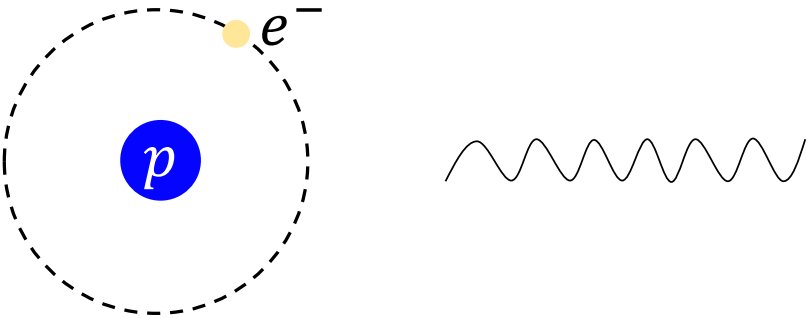
Decay channels	M_f (MeV)	$\Xi_b(1F, 5/2^-)$	$\Xi_b(1F, 7/2^-)$
$\Xi'_{b2}(1P, 3/2^-)\pi$	6211	2.0	0.1
$\Xi'_{b2}(1P, 5/2^-)\pi$	6220	0.2	2.2
$\Sigma_b(1S, 1/2^+)\bar{K}$	5816	1.4	0.5
$\Sigma_b(1S, 3/2^+)\bar{K}$	5835	1.1	2.2
$\Lambda\bar{B}$		2.8	1.1
$\Sigma\bar{B}$		27.0	1.9
$\Lambda\bar{B}^*$		3.1	6.0
$\Sigma\bar{B}^*$		1.1	5.4
...		0.5	0.5
Total		39.2	19.9

6_f :

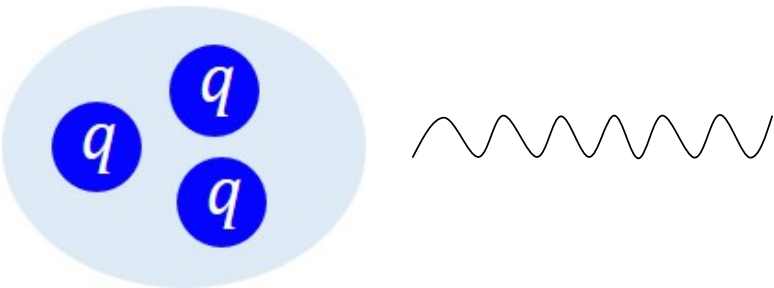
	Mode I	Mode II
$\Sigma_b(1F)$	$\Sigma_b(1P)\pi$	...
	$\Sigma_b(1D)\pi$	
	$\Lambda_b\pi\pi$	
	...	
$\Xi'_b(1F)$	$\Sigma_b(1P)\bar{K}$	...
	$\Sigma_b(1D)\bar{K}$	
	$\Lambda_b\bar{K}\pi$	
	...	
$\Omega_b(1F)$	...	Ξ^*D
		ΞD^*

质量更高，衰变更为复杂

5. 辐射衰变



辐射衰变 → 氢原子能级结构



辐射衰变 → 强子结构

实验上观察到的单粲重子的辐射衰变

Processes	Status
$\Xi_c^{\prime+} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \gamma$	✓
$\Xi_c^{\prime0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \gamma$	✓
$\Omega_c^{*0} \rightarrow \Omega_c^0 \gamma$	✓
$\Xi_c^0(2790) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \gamma$	✓
$\Xi_c^0(2815) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \gamma$	✓
$\Xi_c^+(2790) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \gamma$	Upper limits
$\Xi_c^+(2815) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \gamma$	Upper limits

$\bar{3}_f$ 单粲重子

Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Expt. [3]
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.26	0.1	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	217.5	263	202.5	800 ± 320
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.3	0.45	1.0	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.05	0.0	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.8	0.30	0.7	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	243.1	292	292.6	$320 \pm 45^{+45}_{-80}$
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.9	1.17	2.5	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.1	...
$\Lambda_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.2	0.26	0.2	$\Xi_c^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.7	4.65	7.4	< 350
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.2	1.43	1.3	...
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.5	0.44	0.1	...
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.0	2.8	4.8	< 80
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	2.1	2.32	2.9	...
				$\Xi_c^+(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.2	0.99	0.3	...

[1] K. L. Wang, Y. X. Yao, X. H. Zhong, and Q. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 96, 116016 (2017).

[2] E. Ortiz-Pacheco and R. Bijker, Phys. Rev. D 108, 054014 (2023).

[3] [Belle Collaboration] Phys. Rev. D 102, 071103 (2020).

6_f 单粲重子

Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Ref. [3]	Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Ref. [3]
$\Sigma_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.3	3.43	1.8	1.378	$\Xi_c'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.342
$\Sigma_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	59.2	80.6	87.2	93.5	$\Xi_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.1	0.0	1.6	1.322
$\Sigma_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	132.8	373	199.4	231	$\Xi_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.0	3.03	1.4	1.262
$\Sigma_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.004	0.0	0.00067	$\Xi_c'^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	14.9	42.3	20.6	21.38
$\Sigma_c^{*++}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{++}(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	1.7	3.94	2.1	1.483	$\Xi_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	52.7	139	74.2	81.9
					$\Xi_c^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_c'^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.004	0.1	0.029
					$\Omega_c^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Omega_c^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.9	0.89	1.0	1.14

[1] K. L. Wang, Y. X. Yao, X. H. Zhong, and Q. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 96, 116016 (2017).

[2] E. Ortiz-Pacheco and R. Bijker, Phys. Rev. D 108, 054014 (2023).

[3] A. Hazra, S. Rakshit, and R. Dhir, Phys. Rev. D 104, 053002 (2021).

$\bar{3}_f$ 单底重子

Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	47.0	50.2	40.7	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	79.1	135	91.5
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.14	0.2	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime-}(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.09	0.0	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	49.1	52.8	43.4	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	84.5	147	96.1
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.21	0.3	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime-}(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0
$\Lambda_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.15	0.0	$\Xi_b^-(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.0	0.0
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	33.9	63.6	83.1
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime0}(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.4	1.32	0.6
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{1}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.5	2.04	0.1
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	35.2	68.3	88.9
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime0}(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.6	1.68	0.7
				$\Xi_b^0(1P, \frac{3}{2}^-) \rightarrow \Xi_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.6	2.64	0.2

[1] K. L. Wang, Y. X. Yao, X. H. Zhong, and Q. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 96, 116016 (2017).

[2] E. Ortiz-Pacheco and R. Bijker, Phys. Rev. D 108, 054014 (2023).

6_f 单底重子

Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Ref. [3]	Process	Our	Ref. [1]	Ref. [2]	Ref. [3]
$\Sigma_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.06	0.0	0.0144	$\Xi_b'^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.707
$\Sigma_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	94.7	130	128.1	151.9	$\Xi_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.044
$\Sigma_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	120.2	335	168.8	198.8	$\Xi_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b'^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0122
$\Sigma_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.0059	$\Xi_b'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	28.0	84.6	28.4	46.9
$\Sigma_b^{*+}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Sigma_b^+(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.1	0.25	0.1	0.080	$\Xi_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	40.8	104	45.2	65.0
					$\Xi_b^{*0}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Xi_b'^0(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	5.19	0.0	0.0069
					$\Omega_b^{*-}(1S, \frac{3}{2}^+) \rightarrow \Omega_b^-(1S, \frac{1}{2}^+) \gamma$	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.056

[1] K. L. Wang, Y. X. Yao, X. H. Zhong, and Q. Zhao, Phys. Rev. D 96, 116016 (2017).

[2] E. Ortiz-Pacheco and R. Bijker, Phys. Rev. D 108, 054014 (2023).

[3] A. Hazra, S. Rakshit, and R. Dhir, Phys. Rev. D 104, 053002 (2021).

4. 总结

- 目前，实验上已经发现了大量的单重味重子激发态的候选态，它们在传统的夸克模型上可以得到很好的解释；
- 我们建议通过 $ND^{(*)}$ 、 $\Sigma D^{(*)}$ 、 $N\bar{B}^{(*)}$ 、 $\Sigma\bar{B}^{(*)}$ 、部分三体衰变等过程寻找 F 波单重味重子；
- 辐射衰变也可以用于研究单重味重子的结构。

谢谢各位批评指正