



Strong and Weak CP Tests in Sequential Decays of Polarized Σ^0 Hyperons

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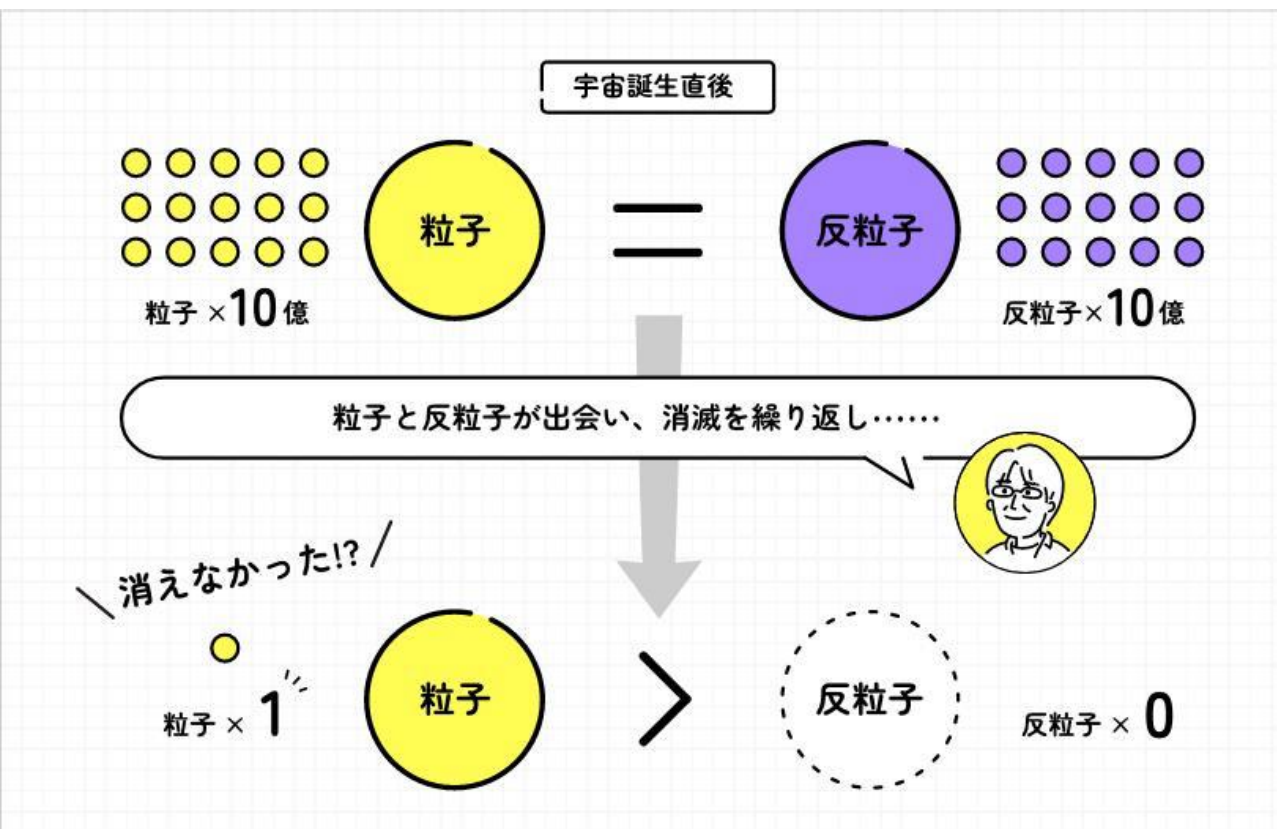
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Strong and Weak CP Tests in Sequential Decays of Polarized Σ^0 Hyperons

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正反物质不对称之谜



大爆炸宇宙论:

正物质和反物质等量产生

正反物质湮灭 → 宇宙空无一物

天文学观测，宇宙由正物质组成:

$$\eta_B = (n_B - n_{\bar{B}})/n_\gamma \sim 10^{-10}$$

为什么反物质消失了?

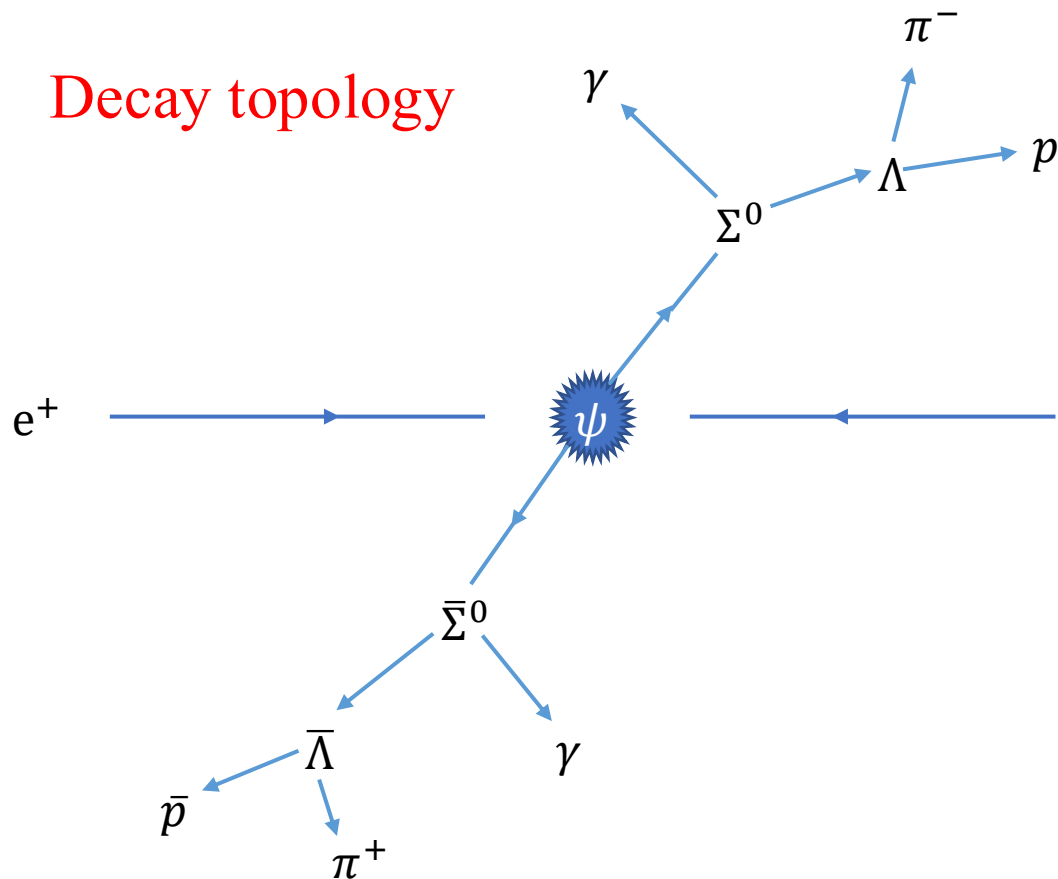
必须存在物理机制打破正反物质对称。

1967年Sakharov指出，要产生今天的物质宇宙，需要满足三个条件，其中最关键的就是**CP破坏**。

但目前观测到的 CP 破坏还不足以解释正反物质的不对称!

为什么选择 Σ^0

Decay topology



➤ 电磁衰变 $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma, \bar{\Sigma}^0 \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\gamma$

跃迁电偶极矩 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{SU(3)}}$ 中子电偶极矩

$$\frac{d_{\Sigma\Lambda}}{d_n} = \frac{d_{\Sigma\Lambda}^{\text{tree}} + d_{\Sigma\Lambda}^{\text{loop}}}{d_n^{\text{tree}} + d_n^{\text{loop}}} \approx -0.88$$

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检验强 CP 对称性: $A_{CP}^{\Sigma^0} = \alpha_{\Sigma^0} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0}$

e^- ➤ 弱衰变 $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$

检验弱 CP 对称性: $A_{CP}^{\Lambda} = \frac{\alpha_{\Lambda} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}}{\alpha_{\Lambda} - \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}}$

➤ 粲偶素衰变 $\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$

极化测量: $\Delta\Phi \neq 0 \longrightarrow \Sigma^0$ 横向极化

核心物理量：衰变参数与极化参数

$$\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$$

$$\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$$

$$M_\Sigma = a(\text{M1, P conserving}) + b(\text{EDTM, P violating})$$

$$M_\Lambda = S + P \vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}$$

$$\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta_\Sigma} \propto 1 + \alpha_\psi \cos^2 \theta_\Sigma$$

$$\alpha_{\Sigma^0} = \frac{2\text{Re}(a^*b)}{|a|^2 + |b|^2}$$

$$\alpha_\Lambda = \frac{2\text{Re}(S^*P)}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$$

两个形状因子描述超子的产生: G_E, G_M

$$\bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0} = \frac{2\text{Re}(\bar{a}^*\bar{b})}{|\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_\Lambda = \frac{2\text{Re}(\bar{S}^*\bar{P})}{|\bar{S}|^2 + |\bar{P}|^2}$$

$$\alpha_\psi = \frac{s^2|G_M|^2 - 4m^2|G_E|^2}{s^2|G_M|^2 + 4m^2|G_E|^2}, \quad \frac{G_M}{G_E} = \left| \frac{G_M}{G_E} \right| e^{-i\Delta\Phi}$$

M1-EDTM 干涉

S波 P 波干涉

α_ψ : Σ^0 产生角分布参数

$\Delta\Phi$: Σ^0 极化参数

$$A_{CP}^\Sigma = \alpha_{\Sigma^0} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0}$$

$$A_{CP}^\Lambda = \frac{\alpha_\Lambda + \bar{\alpha}_\Lambda}{\alpha_\Lambda - \bar{\alpha}_\Lambda}$$

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

BESIII数据样本与事例重建

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

CsI(Tl): L=28 cm

Barrel $\sigma_E=2.5\%$

Endcap $\sigma_E=5.0\%$

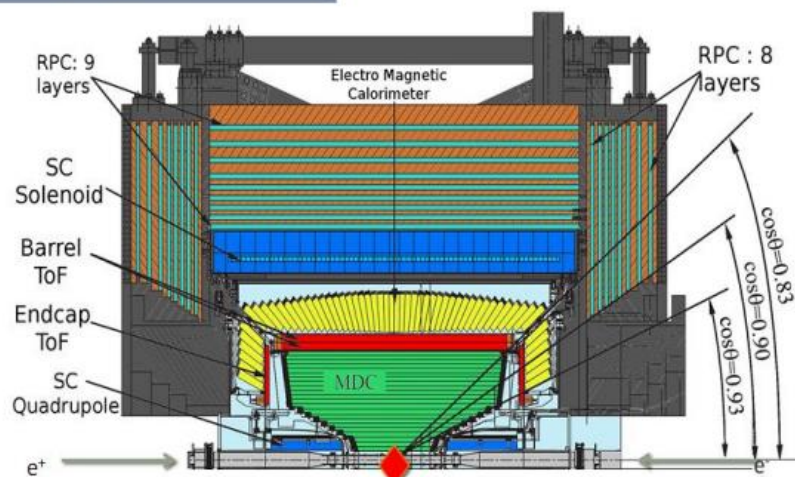
Muon Counter

RPC

Barrel: 9 layers

Endcap: 8 layers

$\sigma_{\text{spatial}}=1.48$ cm



Main Drift Chamber

Small cell, 43 layer

$\sigma_{xy}=130$ μm

dE/dx~6%

$\sigma_p/p=0.5\%$ at 1 GeV

Time Of Flight

Plastic scintillator

$\sigma_T(\text{barrel})=80$ ps

$\sigma_T(\text{endcap})=110$ ps

(update to 65 ps with MRPC)

数据样本:

100亿 J/ψ 事例

27亿 $\psi(3686)$ 事例

重建末态:

$$p\pi^-\bar{p}\pi^+\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{\Sigma}^0$$

最终信号样本:

$$J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{\Sigma}^0: 1.08 \times 10^6$$

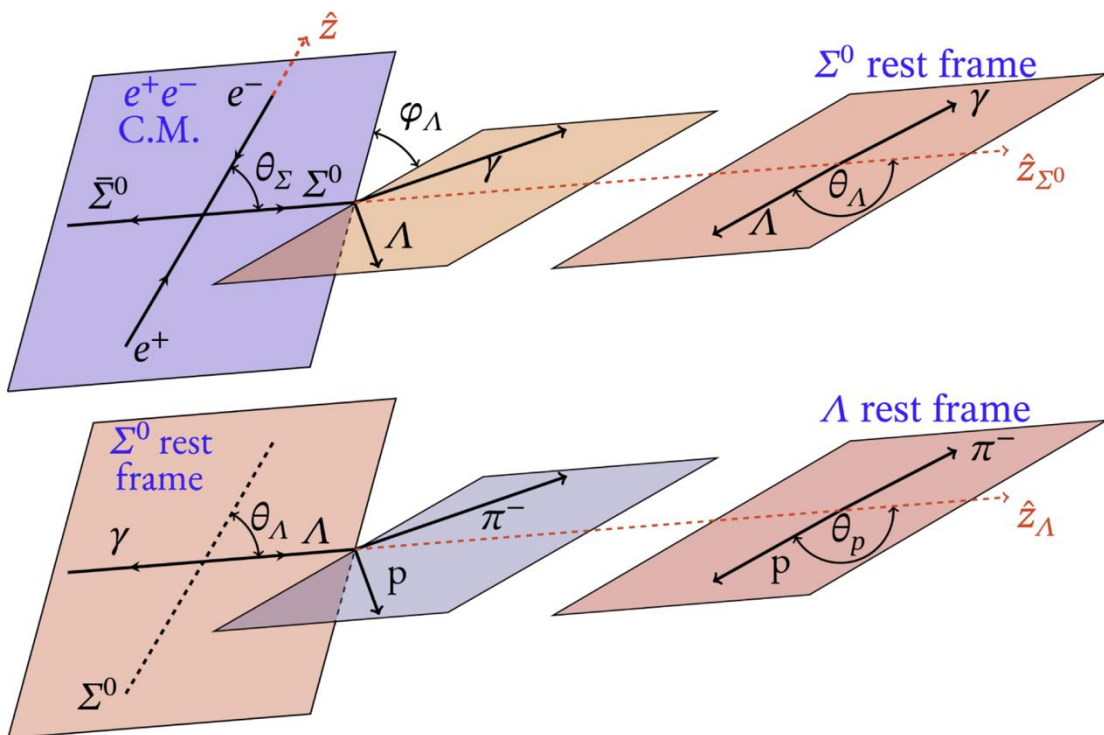
$$\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{\Sigma}^0: 5.18 \times 10^4$$

本底水平:

0.7% / 1.5%

核心方法：七维联合角分布拟合

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W} \equiv \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta d\Omega} &\propto 8\pi\alpha_e^2(1 - \alpha_\Lambda\alpha_\gamma\cos\theta_p)(1 - \alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}}\bar{\alpha}_\gamma\cos\theta_{\bar{p}})\{1 + \alpha_\psi\cos^2\theta + \sqrt{1 - \alpha_\psi^2}\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ &\cdot [\cos\Delta\Phi\beta_\gamma\bar{\beta}_\gamma(\sin\theta_\Lambda\cos\varphi_\Lambda\cos\theta_{\bar{\Lambda}} - \sin\theta_{\bar{\Lambda}}\cos\varphi_{\bar{\Lambda}}\cos\theta_\Lambda) - \\ &\sin\Delta\Phi(\beta_\gamma\sin\theta_\Lambda\sin\varphi_\Lambda - \bar{\beta}_\gamma\sin\theta_{\bar{\Lambda}}\sin\varphi_{\bar{\Lambda}})] + \\ &\beta_\gamma\bar{\beta}_\gamma[\sin^2\theta\sin\theta_\Lambda\sin\theta_{\bar{\Lambda}}(\alpha_\psi\sin\varphi_\Lambda\sin\varphi_{\bar{\Lambda}} + \cos\varphi_\Lambda\cos\varphi_{\bar{\Lambda}}) - (\alpha_\psi + \cos^2\theta)\cos\theta_\Lambda\cos\theta_{\bar{\Lambda}}]\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\beta_\gamma = \frac{\alpha_{\Sigma^0} - \alpha_\Lambda \cos\theta_p}{1 - \alpha_\Lambda \alpha_{\Sigma^0} \cos\theta_p}$$

$$\bar{\beta}_\gamma = \frac{\bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0} - \bar{\alpha}_\Lambda \cos\theta_p}{1 - \bar{\alpha}_\Lambda \bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0} \cos\theta_p}$$

一次七维拟合，同时提取CP参数与极化参数！

结果一：首次 Σ^0 衰变参数测量与CP 对称性检验

$$\alpha_{\Sigma^0} = -0.0017 \pm 0.0021 \pm 0.0018$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0} = 0.0021 \pm 0.0020 \pm 0.0022$$

$$A_{CP}^{\Sigma} = \alpha_{\Sigma^0} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Sigma^0} = (0.4 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$$

➤ 首次测量 Σ^0 和 $\bar{\Sigma}^0$ 的P 破坏衰变参数

➤ 首次在超子的衰变中检验强 CP 对称性

➤ 测量结果与 P 和 CP 守恒相一致

次级粒子 $\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ 衰变中弱 CP 的检验

$$\alpha_{\Lambda} = 0.730 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.011$$

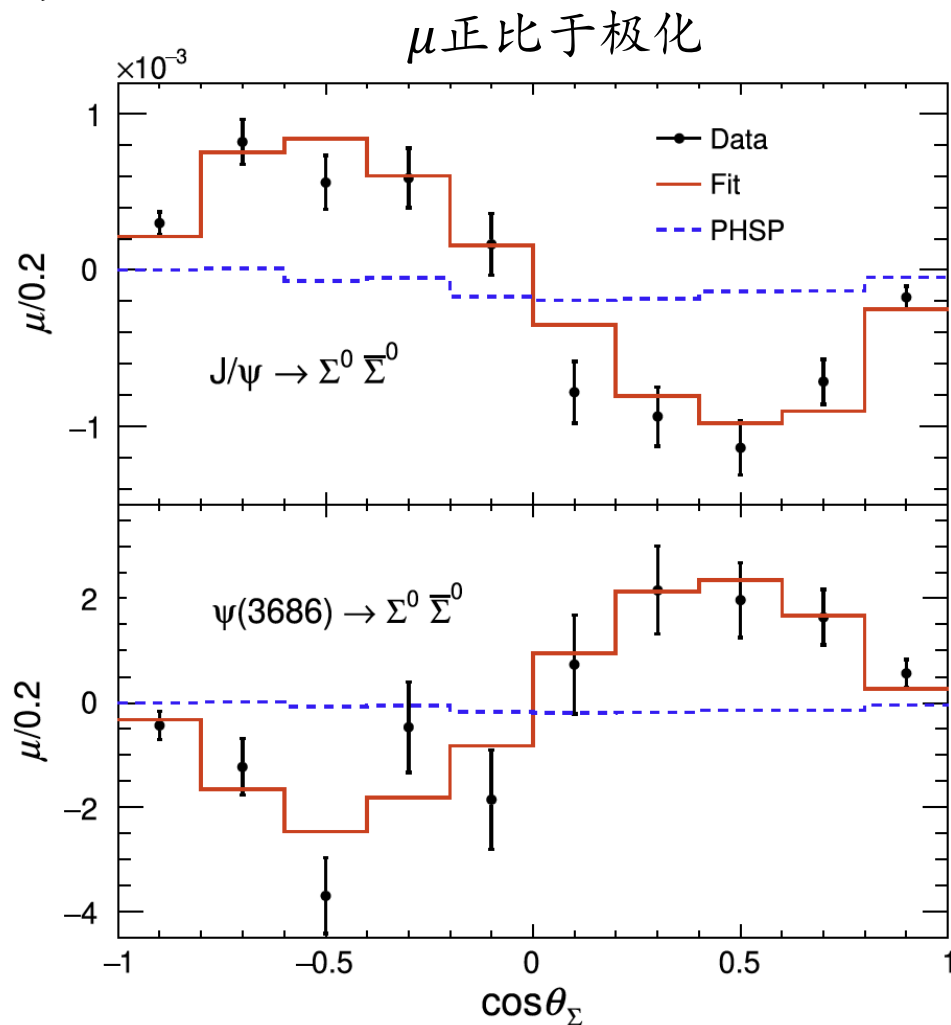
$$\bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda} = -0.776 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.010$$

$$A_{CP}^{\Lambda} = \frac{\alpha_{\Lambda} + \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}}{\alpha_{\Lambda} - \bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}} = (-3.0 \pm 6.9 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-2}$$

➤ α_{Λ} 和 $\bar{\alpha}_{\Lambda}$ 测量结果与此前其他道结果一致

➤ A_{CP}^{Λ} 测量结果与 CP 守恒相一致

结果二：首次观测 Σ^0 的横向极化



$$J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$$

$$\Delta\Phi_{J/\psi} = -0.0828 \pm 0.0068 \pm 0.0033 \text{ rad}$$

significance: 12.2σ

$$\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$$

$$\Delta\Phi_{\psi(3686)} = +0.512 \pm 0.085 \pm 0.034 \text{ rad}$$

significance: 7.4σ

类似的相反极化现象也在 $\Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ 体系中观测到，而其他超子体系则表现不同。

理论解释尝试：

SU(3)味破缺 + $B\bar{B}$ 末态相互作用
+ S/D 波重散射

这些结果为理解粲偶素衰变动力学和超子对产生机制提供了新的实验约束。

Geng, Jin, Liu, arXiv:2607.00590

从极化到 S/D 波动力学参数

TABLE III. The parameters of the $\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$ (this Letter) and $\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ (from Ref. [56]) processes, including the ratio between the coupling constants of D wave and S wave (g_D/g_S), the relative phase between S wave and D wave (δ), the ratio between partial width of S wave and total width ($\Gamma_S/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$), and the effective radius (r_{eff}). The first and second uncertainties in this Letter are statistical and systematic, respectively, and the ones for $\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ are the total uncertainties.

Mode	g_D/g_S (GeV^{-2})	δ (rad)	$\Gamma_S/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ (%)	r_{eff} (fm)
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$	$0.1217 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0028$	$2.947 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.012$	$95.23 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.21$	$0.0191 \pm 0.0005 \pm 0.0008$
$\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$	$0.123 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.006$	$-0.28 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$	$82.7 \pm 1.9 \pm 1.4$	$0.049 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.004$
$J/\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ [56]	0.171 ± 0.006	2.67 ± 0.04	90.9 ± 0.6	0.0362 ± 0.0024
$\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{\Sigma}^-$ [56]	0.097 ± 0.009	-0.33 ± 0.10	88.3 ± 2.0	0.033 ± 0.006

$\sim \pi$

- 两种粲偶素衰变均以S波贡献为主。
- J/ψ 与 $\psi(3686)$ 的 S/D 相对相位明显不同，约相差 π 。
- 该现象提示产生机制存在非平凡相位结构，但其理论解释仍需进一步研究。

总结与个人贡献

- ✓ 首次测量 $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma$ 与 $\bar{\Sigma}^0 \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\gamma$ 衰变参数
- ✓ 首次在超子衰变中开展强 CP 检验
- ✓ 首次观测 Σ^0 横向极化，且 J/ψ 与 $\psi(3686)$ 方向相反
- ✓ 首次提取 $\psi \rightarrow \Sigma^0\bar{\Sigma}^0$ 的 S/D 波动力学参数

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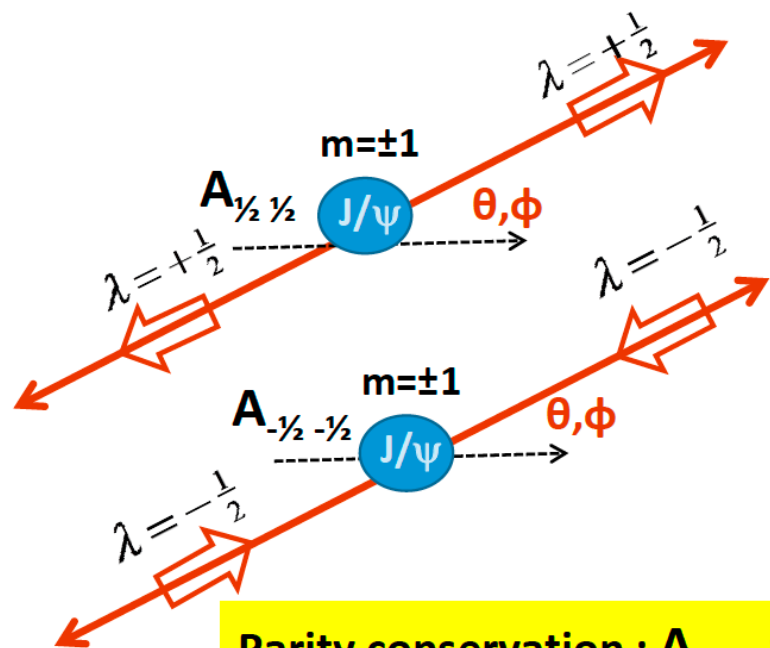
自2024年 9 月发表至今，累计被引 **38** 次

本人是该论文的**实际第一和通讯作者**，主要负责：数据分析、七维拟合程序、系统误差评估、BESIII内部备忘录、论文撰写与审稿回复。

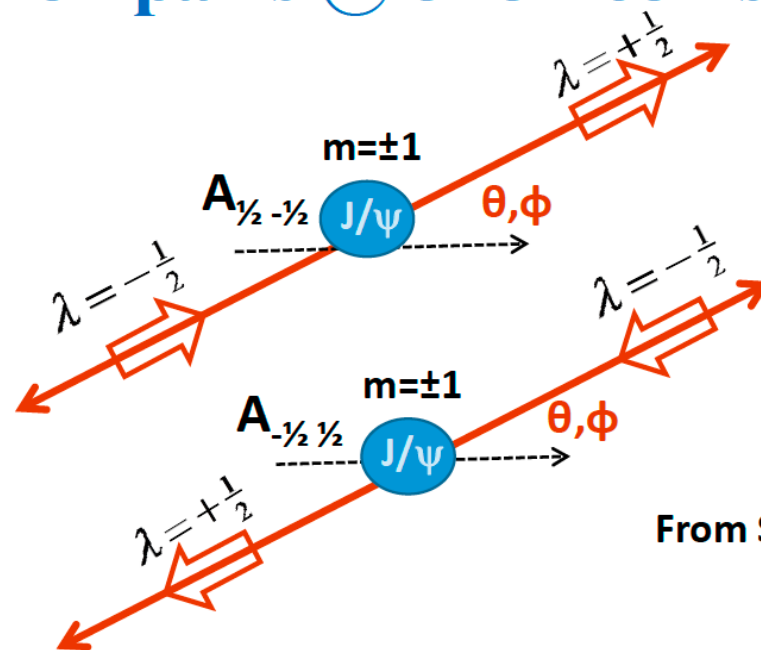
请各位评委老师批评指正！

感谢各位评委老师！

Entangled and Polarized hyperon pairs @ e^+e^- collisions



Parity conservation : $A_{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}} = A_{-\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}}$



From Steve Olsen

parity conservation : $A_{\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}} = A_{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}$

$\Delta\Phi$ = complex phase between $A_{\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}}$ and $A_{\frac{1}{2} -\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{d|\mathcal{M}|^2}{d\cos\theta} \propto (1 + \alpha_{J/\psi} \cos^2 \theta), \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha_{J/\psi} = \frac{|A_{1/2,-1/2}|^2 - 2|A_{1/2,1/2}|^2}{|A_{1/2,-1/2}|^2 + 2|A_{1/2,1/2}|^2}$$

$$\alpha_\psi \equiv \frac{q^2|G_M|^2 - 4M^2|G_E|^2}{q^2|G_M|^2 + 4M^2|G_E|^2}$$

$$\Delta\Phi \equiv \text{Arg}[G_E/G_M]$$