



赵忠尧博士后申请报告

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主要内容

- 个人简历
- 博士期间研究工作
- 发表学术成果
- 博士后工作计划
- 报告小结

个人简历

- 1988. 2 出生于河南省濮阳市
- 2006. 9—2010. 7: 河南师范大学, 本科, 物理学
- 2010. 9—2013. 7: 河南师范大学, 硕士, 理论物理
- 2013. 9—2018. 7: 清华大学, 博士, 粒子物理实验
- 2011. 7—2018. 7: 高能物理研究所联合培养, 主要从事BESIII实验数据分析工作

博士期间研究工作

- ❑ Updated Measurement of Two-photon Width of χ_{cJ} States via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$
(PRD96, 092007, 2017)
- ❑ Observation of $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$
(Memo under review)
- ❑ Measurement of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow D_2\bar{D} \rightarrow D^0D^-\pi^+ + c.c.)$
(Memo under review)

Updated Measurement of Two-photon Width of χ_{cJ} States via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$

选题动机

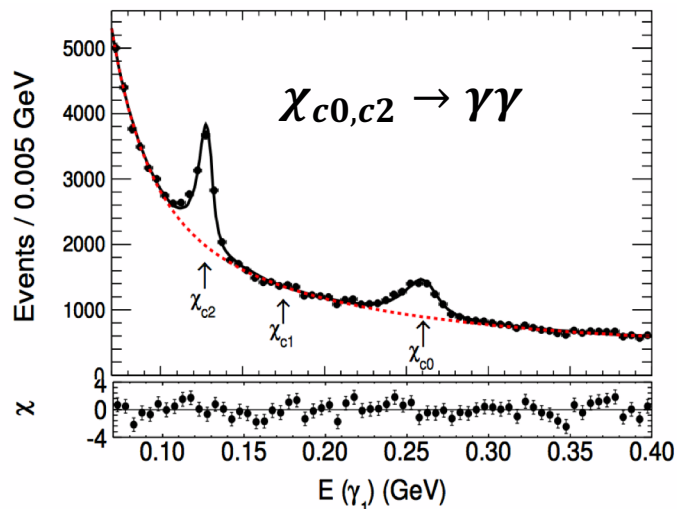
- ❑ 精确测量
- ❑ 研究 χ_{cJ} 的衰变性质
- ❑ 检验QCD理论模型的正确性

工作内容

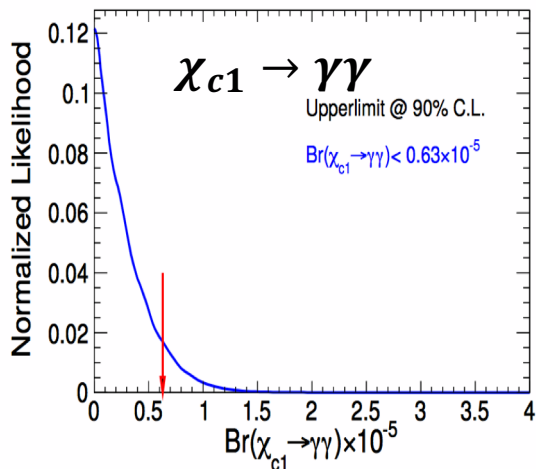
- 分支比的测量($\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)
- 角分布的拟合($\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)

$$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}, \chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

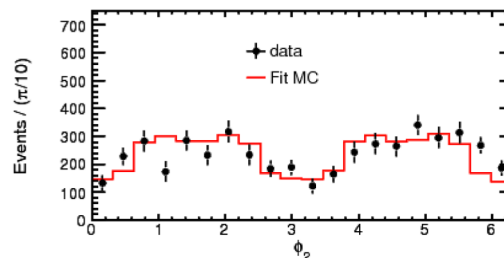
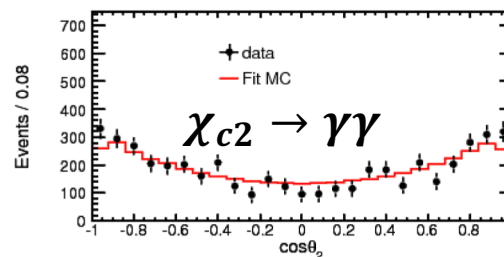
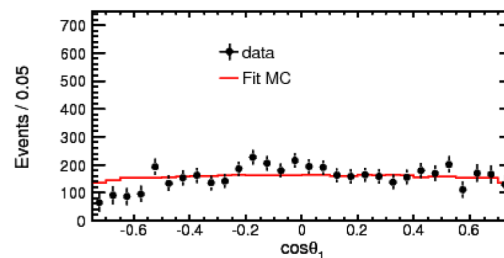
$$[(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6 \psi']$$



[辐射光子能量]



[已考虑系统误差]



[角分布]

Updated Measurement of Two-photon Width of χ_{cJ} States via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$

► 精确的测量结果:

Quantity	PDG average values ^a	CLEO-c ^b	BESIII ^b	This measurement ^b
$\mathcal{B}_1 \times \mathcal{B}_2(10^{-5})(\chi_{c0})^c$	2.23 ± 0.14	$2.17 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.10$	$2.17 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.12$	$1.93 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05$
$\mathcal{B}_1 \times \mathcal{B}_2(10^{-5})(\chi_{c2})^c$	2.50 ± 0.15	$2.68 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.15$	$2.81 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.15$	$2.83 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06$
$\mathcal{B}_2(10^{-4})(\chi_{c0})^c$	2.23 ± 0.13	$2.31 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.15$	$2.24 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.15$	$1.93 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07$
$\mathcal{B}_2(10^{-4})(\chi_{c2})^c$	2.74 ± 0.14	$3.23 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.24$	$3.21 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.22$	$3.10 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.13$
$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0})$ keV	2.24 ± 0.19	$2.36 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.22$	$2.33 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.22$	$2.03 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.14$
$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c2})$ keV	0.53 ± 0.03	$0.66 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.06$	$0.63 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.06$	$0.60 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.04$
\mathcal{R}	0.23 ± 0.02	$0.28 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04$	$0.27 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03$	$0.30 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03$
$f_{0/2}(10^{-2})$	$0 \pm 2 \pm 2$	$0.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.2$

► 上限估计: $\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 6.3 \times 10^{-6}$ and $\Gamma(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 5.3 \text{ eV}$

► $0.30 (\text{Exp}) > 0.267 (\text{Th})$: 理论模型计算也许需要考虑更高阶效应

► 精确的结果表明: 衰变过程 $\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ 主要是通过螺旋度为2的过程发生的。

Observation of $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$, $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$, $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$

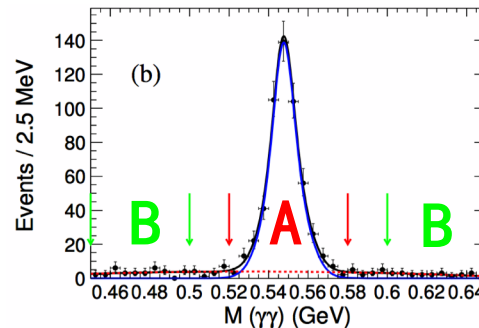
选题动机

- 首次测量
- 研究 χ_{cJ} 的强子衰变性质

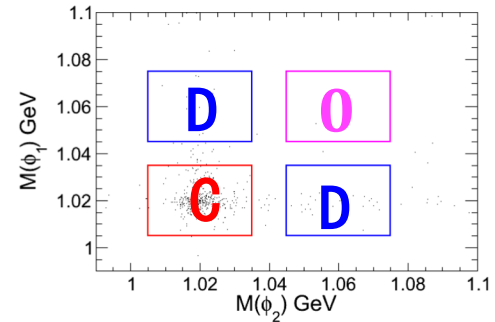
工作内容

- 分支比的测量
- 中间共振态的寻找

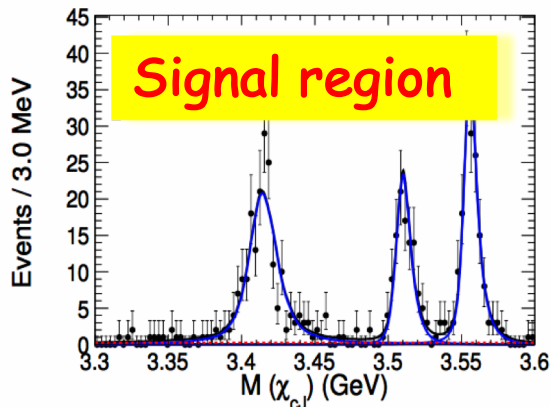
$[(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6 \psi']$



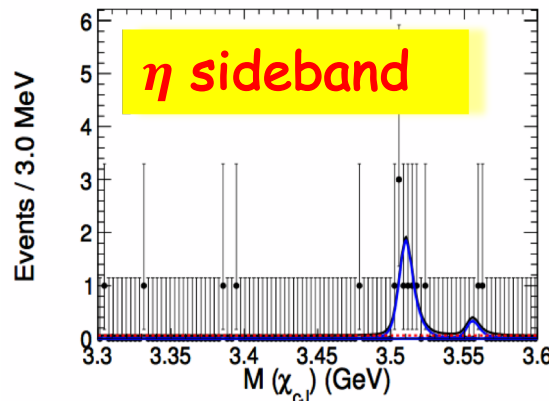
η 一维信号区



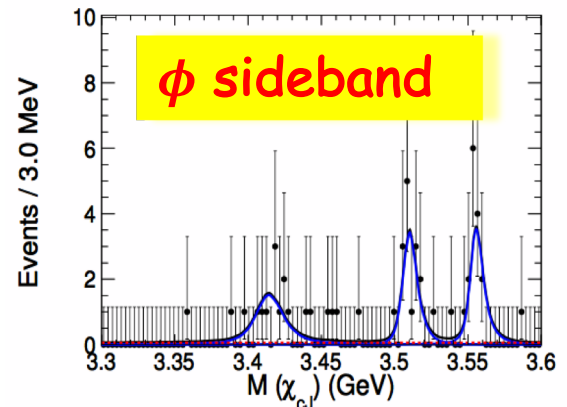
ϕ 二维信号区



A+C



B+C



A+D

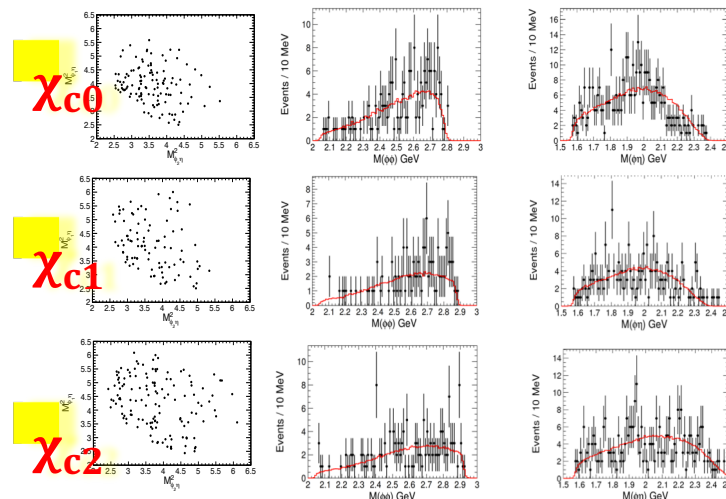
Observation of $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$

➤ 首次测量分支比:

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta) = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{obs}} - 1.0 \cdot N_{\eta}^{\text{bkg}} - 0.5 \cdot N_{\phi}^{\text{bkg}}}{N_{\psi'} \cdot \mathcal{B}r \cdot \epsilon}$$

Decay Modes	Branching fraction ($\times 10^{-4}$)	Significance (σ)
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$	$8.44 \pm 0.69 \pm 0.63$	19.3
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$	$3.26 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.25$	12.4
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$	$5.73 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.44$	19.6

➤ 由于统计量的原因，衰变过程并没有明显的中间共振态过程:



Cross Section Measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow D_2\bar{D} \rightarrow D^0D^-\pi^+ + c.c.$

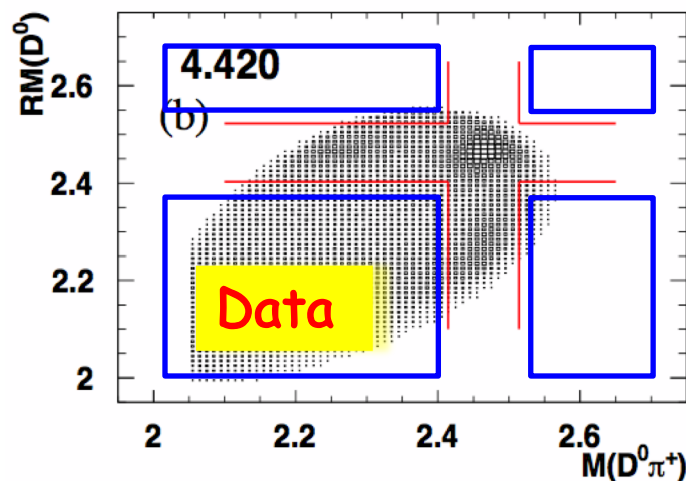
选题动机

- 精确测量衰变过程的截面
- 研究 $\psi(4415)$ 的性质及其衰变
- 检验夸克模型的正确性

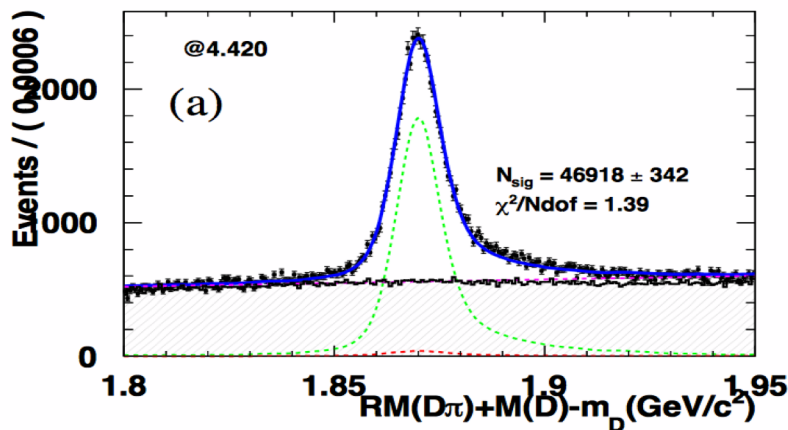
工作内容

- 波恩截面的测量 (部分重建的方法)
- 拟合测量得到的截面

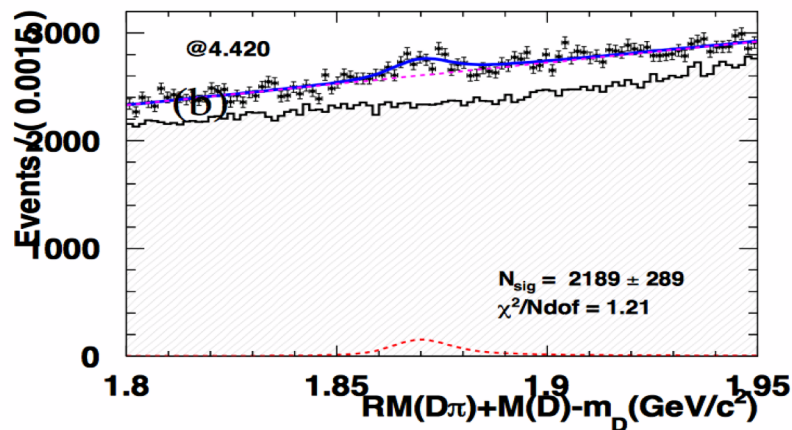
[@28 points: $\sqrt{s} = 4.340 \sim 4.600 \text{ GeV}$]



Signal range



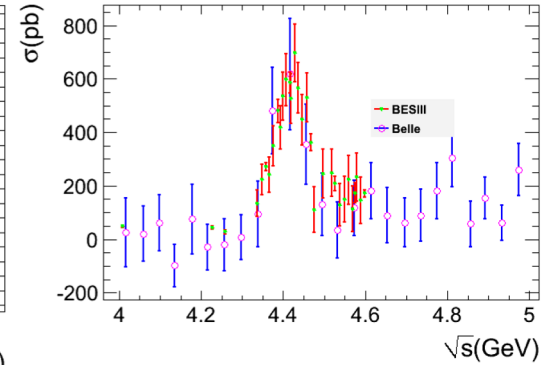
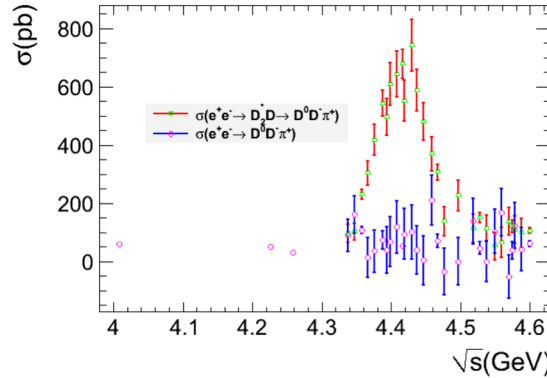
Sideband range



Cross Section Measurement of $e^+e^- \rightarrow D_2\bar{D} \rightarrow D^0D^-\pi^+ + c.c.$

➤ 波恩截面计算公式:

$$\sigma^B = \frac{\sum N_i^{\text{obs}} / \sum \epsilon_i \cdot Br_i}{\mathcal{L} \cdot (1 + \delta^{ISR}) \cdot (1 + \delta^{VP})}$$

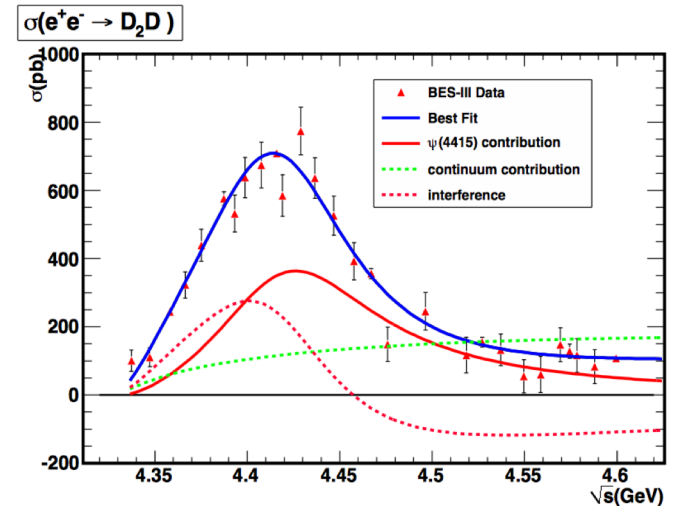


➤ 截面拟合公式:

$$\sigma^B \cdot (1 + \delta^{VP}) = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{3W^2} Z_{D_2^*\bar{D}} \beta_D^5 |F_D(W)|^2$$

$$F_D(W) = \mathbf{F}_D^R(W) e^{i\phi} + \mathbf{F}_D^{NR}(W):$$

parameters	M (MeV/c ²)	Γ (MeV)	Γ _{ee} · Br (eV)
Our Measurement	4415.7 ± 6.6 ± 6.3	109.7 ± 13.1 ± 4.5	49.3 ± 8.8 ± 17.1
PDG Value	4421 ± 4	60 ± 20	58 ± 24



发表学术成果

□ Updated Measurement of Two-photon Width of χ_{cJ} States via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$ ([PRD96, 092007, 2017](#))

Based on 448.1×10^6 $\psi(3686)$ events collected with the BESIII detector, the decays $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$, $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ($J = 0, 1, 2$) are studied. The decay branching fractions of $\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ are measured to be $\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (1.93 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (3.10 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-4}$, which correspond to two-photon decay widths of $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0}) = 2.03 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.13$ keV and $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c2}) = 0.60 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.04$ keV with a ratio of $\mathcal{R} = \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c2})/\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0}) = 0.295 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.027$, where the uncertainties are statistical, systematic and associated with the uncertainties of $\mathcal{B}(\psi(3686) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c0,2})$ and the total widths $\Gamma(\chi_{c0,2})$, respectively. For the forbidden decay of $\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, no signal is observed, and an upper limit on the two-photon width is obtained to be $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c1}) < 5.3$ eV at the 90% confidence level. The ratio of the two-photon widths between helicity-zero and helicity-two components in the decay $\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is also measured to be $f_{0/2} = \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{\lambda=0}(\chi_{c2})/\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{\lambda=2}(\chi_{c2}) = (0.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-2}$, where the uncertainties are statistical and systematic, respectively.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.96.092007](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.96.092007)

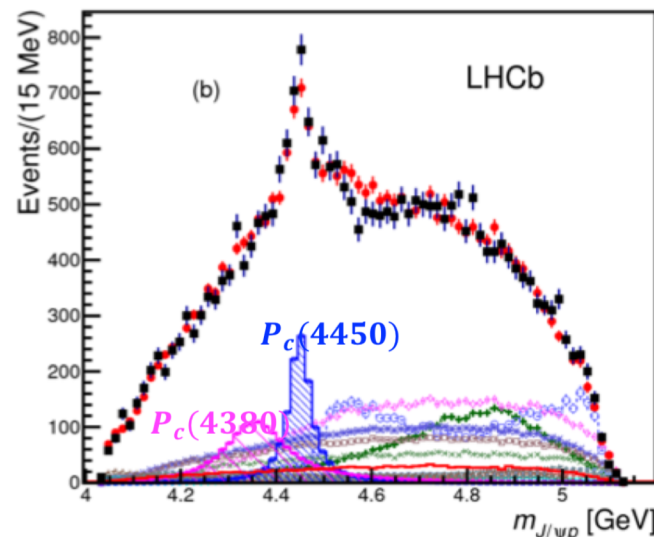
博士后期间的工作计划 (LHCb)

□ $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$ ([PRL115, 072001, 2015](#))

利用dalitz分析的方法寻找类似过程中的共振态结构:

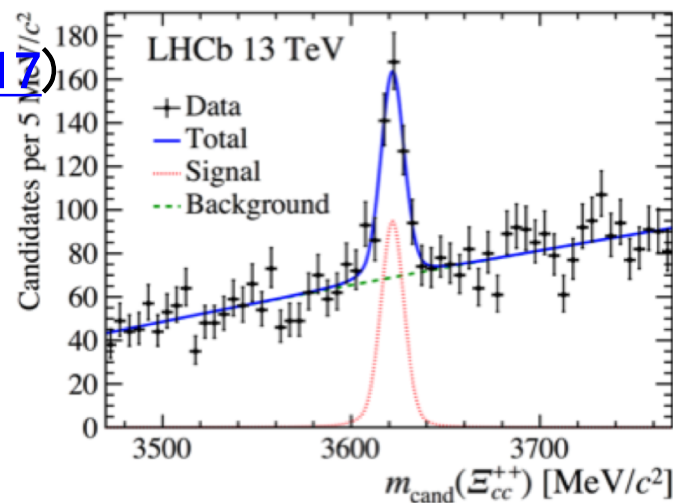
$$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1,c2} p K^-$$

$$\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$$



□ $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ ([PRL119, 112001, 2017](#))

寻找双粲重子的其它衰变过程, 以及新的双粲重子



小结

□ 博士期间研究工作 (BESIII)

Updated Measurement of Two-photon Width of χ_{cJ} States via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$
(PRD96, 092007, 2017)

Observation of $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi\eta$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{cJ}$
(Memo under review)

Measurement of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow D_2\bar{D} \rightarrow D^0D^-\pi^+ + c.c.)$
(Memo under review)

□ 博士后期间工作计划 (LHCb)

利用dalitz分析的方法寻找共振态结构

寻找双粲重子的其它衰变过程, 以及新的双粲重子

谢谢各位老师的聆听!

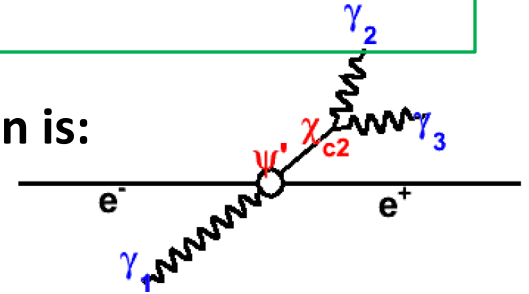
Backup

Helicity Amplitude Analysis for

$$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

For $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma_1 \chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3$, the joint angular distribution is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_2(\theta_1, \theta_2, \phi_2) = & f_{0/2} \left[\frac{5}{2} y^2 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_1) \sin^4 \theta_2 + 3x^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 \right. \\
 & - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} xy \sin 2\theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 \sin 2\theta_2 \cos \phi_2 + \sqrt{3} x \sin 2\theta_1 \sin 2\theta_2 (3 \cos^2 \theta_2 - 1) \cos \phi_2 \\
 & + \left. \sqrt{6} y \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 (3 \cos^2 \theta_2 - 1) \cos 2\phi_2 + (1 + \cos^2 \theta_1) (3 \cos^2 \theta_2 - 1)^2 \right]_{\lambda=0} \\
 & + \left[\frac{1}{4} y^2 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_1) (1 + 6 \cos^2 \theta_2 + \cos^4 \theta_2) + 2x^2 \sin^2 \theta_1 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_2) \sin^2 \theta_2 \right. \\
 & + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} xy \sin 2\theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 (3 + \cos^2 \theta_2) \cos \phi_2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x \sin 2\theta_1 \sin 2\theta_2 \sin^2 \theta_2 \cos \phi_2 \\
 & \left. + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} y \sin^2 \theta_1 (1 - \cos^4 \theta_2) \cos 2\phi_2 + \frac{3}{2} (1 + \cos^2 \theta_1) \sin^4 \theta_2 \right]_{\lambda=2}
 \end{aligned}$$



- θ_1 : is the polar angle of γ_1
- θ_2, ϕ_2 : are the polar angle and azimuthal angle of γ_2
- λ : is the difference of two photons' helicities.
- $x = A_1/A_0, y = A_2/A_0, f_{0/2} = |F_0|^2/|F_2|^2$
- **A** is the χ_{c2} helicity component in $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c2}$
- **F** is the helicity amplitudes in $\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Fit to the Dressed Cross Section

To determine the parameters of $\psi(4415)$, the dressed cross sections, $\sigma^B \cdot (1 + \delta^{VP})$, are fitted using the following formula:

$$\sigma_{D_2^* \bar{D}}(W) = \frac{\pi \alpha^2}{3W^2} Z_{D_2^* \bar{D}} \beta_D^5 |F_D(W)|^2$$

➤ $Z_{D_2^* \bar{D}}$: the Coulomb interaction between charged mesons;

➤ β : the velocity of \bar{D} in the e^+e^- center-of-mass system;

➤ $F_D(W) = F_D^R(W)e^{i\phi} + F_D^{NR}(W)$: the form factor;

➤ ϕ : the phase of the **resonance** relative to the **non-resonance**;

$$\text{➤ } F_D^R(W) = 6 \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma_{D_2^* \bar{D}} \cdot \Gamma_{ee}}{\alpha^2 \cdot (Z_{D_2^* \bar{D}} \cdot \beta_D^5)}} \cdot \frac{M}{W^2 - M^2 + iM\Gamma}, \quad \Gamma_{D_2^* \bar{D}} = \frac{(M/W) Z_{D_2^* \bar{D}}(M) d_{D_2^* \bar{D}} \cdot \Gamma \cdot Br}{Z_{D_2^{*0} \bar{D}^0}(M) d_{D_2^{*0} \bar{D}^0} + Z_{D_2^{*+} D^-}(M) d_{D_2^{*+} D^-}}$$

$$\text{➤ } F_D^{NR}(W) = \frac{b}{W^2 - c}$$

➤ Γ, M : the full width and mass of $\psi(4415)$;

➤ $d_{D_2^* \bar{D}}$: the Blatt-Weisskopf damping factor;

➤ $\Gamma_{ee} \cdot Br$: a whole parameter to be determined. Γ_{ee} is the leptonic decay width, Br is the branching fraction of $\psi(4415) \rightarrow D_2^* D \rightarrow D^0 D^- \pi^+ + c.c.$

□ $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1,c2} p K^-$ (453 \pm 25/285 \pm 23)

□ $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$ (300)

