Radiative decays $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}$ in the framework of Bethe-Salpeter equation

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2018年10月28日

报告内容

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- 研究背景
- 理论框架
- 数值分析
- 总结

研究背景

🖌 实验观测

2016年,实验组BESIII,首次观测到辐射衰变 $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta'$ (8.4 σ) 以及 $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta$ (4.0 σ)的证据

$$\mathcal{B}(h_c
ightarrow \gamma \eta') = (1.52 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.29) imes 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(h_c
ightarrow \gamma \eta) = (4.7 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.4) imes 10^{-4}$$

$$rac{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta)}{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta')} = (30.7 \pm 11.3 \pm 8.7)\%$$

M. Ablikim et al. (BESIII Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 251802 (2016).

🖈 理论研究

Branching ratios	Theory (zhu)	Experiment
$\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta) imes 10^{-4}$	$1.30\substack{+0.44\\-0.32}$	$4.7\pm1.5\pm1.4$
${\cal B}(h_c o \gamma \eta') imes 10^{-3}$	$1.94\substack{+0.70 \\ -0.51}$	$1.52 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.29$

♣ R.-L. Zhu and J.-P. Dai, Phys. Rev. D94, 094034 (2016). NRQCD
 ♣ Q. Wu, G. Li, and Y. Zhang, Eur. Phys. J. C77, 336 (2017). 介子图模型

宽度: $\Gamma_{h_c} = (0.70 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.22) MeV$ PDG

研究背景

▶ 背景分析

 S-波重夸克偶素的产生或衰变:短程湮灭部分(微扰处理),长 程强子化过程(因子化为零点波函数)——忽略束缚态内部动量

● P-波重夸克偶素的产生或衰变:类似处理却可能遭遇 红外发散

R. Barbieri, R. Gatto, and E. Remiddi, Phys. Lett. 61B,465 (1976); Nucl.Phys. B162, 220 (1980). (³P₁, ¹P₁ LO)

R. Barbieri, M. Caffo, R. Gatto, and E. Remiddi, Phys.Lett. 95B, 93 (1980); Nucl. Phys. B192, 61 (1981). (³P₀, ³P₂ NLO)

A Zhong-Zhi Song, Ce Meng, Ying-Jia Gao, and Kuang-Ta Chao, Phys. Rev. D 69, 054009 (2004). $(B o \chi_{cJ} K)$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{4} q}{(2\pi)^{4}} \operatorname{Tr}[\chi(q)\mathcal{O}(q)] \approx \int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{3} q}{(2\pi)^{3}} \phi(\mathbf{q}) \operatorname{Tr}[\mathcal{P}(q)\mathcal{O}(q)]|_{q^{0}=0} \\ \text{因波函数关于q很快趋于零, 可对 "Tr" 部分进行泰勒展开} \\ \operatorname{Tr}[\mathcal{P}(0)\mathcal{O}(0)] + q^{\alpha} \operatorname{Tr}[\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}(q)}{\partial q^{\alpha}}|_{q \to 0} \mathcal{O}(0) + \mathcal{P}(0) \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}(q)}{\partial q^{\alpha}}|_{q \to 0}] + \ldots \end{aligned}$$

- P-波重夸克偶素产生或衰变处理方案:考虑色八重态贡献(NRQCD)
 単举过程
 - G.T. Bodwin, E. Braaten, and G.P. Lepage, Phys. Rev. D 46, R1914 (1992).
 G. T. Bodwin, E. Braaten, and G. P. Lepage, Phys. Rev. D 51, 1125 (1995).

遍举过程

♣ M. Beneke and L. Vernazza, Nucl. Phys. B811, 155 (2009). $(B \rightarrow \chi_{cJ}K)$

考虑到P-波遍举衰变过程中色八重态的贡献计算比较复杂,这里 我们借助于束缚态的Bethe-Salpeter波函数,试图给出一种新的 尝试。

理论框架

₭ Bethe-Salpeter 波函数

● 忽略内部动量⇒红外发散,考虑内部动量会如何?

在瞬时协变近似下,解束缚态hc的B-S方程得到其B-S波函数为:

$$\psi_{h_c}(\hat{q}_c) = N_{h_c}\hat{q}_c \cdot \varepsilon \left[1 + \frac{\not p}{m_{h_c}} + \frac{\hat{q}_c \not p}{m_{ce}m_{h_c}}\right] \gamma^5 f(\hat{q}_c)$$

其中 $f(\hat{q}_c)$ 是标量函数,

$$f(\hat{q}_c) = (\frac{2}{3})^{1/2} \frac{1}{\pi^{3/4} \beta_{h_c}^{5/2}} \mid \hat{\mathbf{q}}_c \mid e^{-\frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}}_c^2}{2\beta_{h_c}^2}},$$

这里βhr为谐振子参数。

G.-L. Wang, Phys. Lett. B650, 15 (2007).

S. Bhatnagar and L. Alemu, Phys. Rev. D97, 034021 (2018).

🖌 衰变振幅

• η⁽¹⁾中夸克成分贡献



Figure: η⁽¹⁾中夸克成分贡献最低阶费曼图

理论框架

 $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}$ 的衰变振幅:

引

$$\mathcal{M}^{q} = \mathcal{M}^{q}_{\alpha\lambda}\varepsilon_{0}^{*\alpha}\varepsilon^{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{4}k_{1}}{(2\pi)^{4}}\mathcal{M}_{(h_{c}\to\gamma g^{*}g^{*})\alpha\lambda\mu\nu}\mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu}_{(g^{*}g^{*}-\eta^{(\prime)})}\frac{i}{k_{1}^{2}+i\epsilon}\frac{i}{k_{2}^{2}+i\epsilon}\varepsilon_{0}^{*\alpha}\varepsilon^{\lambda}$$

$$\wedge: \mathcal{M}^{q}_{\alpha\lambda} = H^{q}h_{\alpha\lambda}$$

这里 H^q 是helicity amplitude(标量函数), $h_{\alpha\lambda}$ 是相应的张量结构,利用洛伦兹不变性,字称守 恒,以及规范不变性可得到具体表达:

$$egin{aligned} h^{lpha\lambda} &= -g^{lpha\lambda} + rac{k_0^lpha p^\lambda}{p\cdot k_0} \ &\Rightarrow H^q &= \mathcal{M}^q_{lpha\lambda} \mathcal{P}^{lpha\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

其中helicity投影算子 $\mathcal{P}^{\alpha\lambda}$ 为

$$\mathcal{P}^{\alpha\lambda} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-g^{\alpha\lambda} + \frac{k_0^{\alpha} p^{\lambda}}{p \cdot k_0} + \frac{(k_0 + p)^{\alpha} k_0^{\lambda}}{m_{h_c}^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow H^{q} = \frac{2f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}}{N_{c}\sqrt{N_{c}}}Q_{c}\sqrt{4\pi\alpha}(4\pi\alpha_{s})^{2}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{3}\hat{q}_{c}}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int \mathrm{d}x\phi_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^{AS}(x)\left[H_{0}+H_{0}(x\leftrightarrow\bar{x})\right]$$

其中fn(1)为有效衰变常数,Ho为无量纲函数——解析表达式。

η⁽¹⁾中胶子成分贡献



Figure: η⁽¹⁾中夸克成分贡献最低阶费曼图

理论框架

胶子成分的矩阵元:

$$\langle 0 \mid A^{a}_{\alpha}(z_{1})A^{b}_{\beta}(z_{2}) \mid \eta^{(\prime)}(p) \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho\sigma} \frac{k^{\rho}p^{\sigma}}{p \cdot k} \frac{C_{F}}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\delta^{ab}}{8} f^{1}_{\eta^{(\prime)}} \int \mathrm{d}x e^{-i(xp \cdot z_{1} + (1-x)p \cdot z_{2})} \frac{\phi^{g}(x)}{x(1-x)} \frac{\phi^{g}(x)}{x(1-x)} \frac{\delta^{ab}(x)}{x(1-x)} \frac{\delta^{ab}(x)}{x(1$$

这里衰变常数 $f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^1$ 为: $f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^u + f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^d + f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^s)$

衰变振幅: $M^{g} = M^{g}_{\alpha\lambda}\varepsilon^{*\alpha}_{0}\varepsilon^{\lambda} = H^{g}h_{\alpha\lambda}\varepsilon^{*\alpha}_{0}\varepsilon^{\lambda}$ 这里标量函数 H^{g} 为: $H^{g} = Q_{c}\sqrt{4\pi\alpha}(4\pi\alpha_{s})\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\int \frac{\mathrm{d}^{3}\hat{q}_{c}}{(2\pi)^{3}}\int_{0}^{1}\mathrm{d}xH_{g0}$

注意: $H_{g0} \propto |\hat{\mathbf{q}}_c|$

而自旋结构决定了矢量到赝标量的辐射衰变中: $H_{g0(V \rightarrow \gamma p)} \propto \frac{m_p^2}{M^2}$

- 🐥 P. Kroll and K. Passek-Kumericki, Phys. Rev. D67, 054017 (2003).
- P. Ball and G. W. Jones, JHEP 08, 025 (2007).
- S. S. Agaev, V. M. Braun, N. Offen, F. A. Porkert, and A. Schafer, Phys. Rev. D90, 074019 (2014).
- A. Ali and A. Ya. Parkhomenko, Phys. Rev. D65, 074020 (2002).

数值分析

🖌 衰变宽度

$$\Gamma(h_c o \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}) = rac{(1 - rac{m_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^2}{m_{h_c}^2})}{16\pi m_{h_c}} |\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|^2,$$

其日	Þ
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$$\begin{split} |\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}|^2 &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\text{all polarization}} |\mathcal{M}^q + \mathcal{M}^g|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\text{all polarization}} |(\mathcal{M}^q_{\alpha\lambda} + \mathcal{M}^g_{\alpha\lambda})\epsilon^\alpha(P)\epsilon^\lambda(k_0)|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}|H^q + H^g|^2 h^{\alpha\lambda} h^{\alpha'\lambda'} \Big(-g_{\alpha\alpha'} + \frac{P_\alpha P_{\alpha'}}{m_{h_c}^2} \Big) (-g_{\lambda\lambda'}) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}|H^q + H^g|^2. \end{split}$$

🖌 相关参数

Table: 夸克味道基下有关混合参数($f_{\pi} = 130.2 MeV$)

Model	ϕ°	f_q/f_π	f_s/f_π
Ambrosino	40.4 ± 0.6	1.00	1.352 ± 0.007
Cao	37.66 ± 0.70	1.078 ± 0.044	1.246 ± 0.087
Escribano	33.5 ± 0.9	1.09 ± 0.02	$\textbf{0.96} \pm \textbf{0.04}$

- 🜲 F. Ambrosino et al., JHEP 07, 105 (2009). global fit(低能过程)
- ♣ F.-G. Cao, Phys. Rev. D85, 057501 (2012). $\eta^{(\prime)} o \gamma\gamma$, $\gamma^*\gamma o \eta^{(\prime)}$ (中间能区)
- ♣ R. Escribano, P. Masjuan, and P. Sanchez-Puertas, Phys. Rev. D89, 034014 (2014); Eur. Phys. J. C75, 414 (2015).η^(') → γγ, γ*γ → η^(') (渐近极限, PAs)

Table: $\eta^{(\prime)}$ 中胶子成分贡献 ($\Gamma_{h_c} = 0.70 \pm 0.36$ MeV)

Model	$\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta)$	${\cal B}({\it h_c} o \gamma \eta')$	$\mathcal{R}_{h_c} = rac{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta)}{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta')}$
Ambrosino	$0.03 imes10^{-4}$	$0.23 imes10^{-3}$	1.2%
Cao	$0.13 imes10^{-4}$	$0.22 imes 10^{-3}$	5.9%
Escribano	$0.38 imes10^{-4}$	$0.16 imes 10^{-3}$	23.1%
Experiment	$(4.7\pm1.5\pm1.4)\times10^{-4}$	$(1.52\pm 0.27\pm 0.29)\times 10^{-3}$	$(30.7\pm11.3\pm8.7)\%$

Table: $\eta^{(\prime)}$ 中夸克成分贡献 ($\Gamma_{h_c} = 0.70 \pm 0.36$ MeV)

Model	${\cal B}({\it h_c} o \gamma\eta)$	${\cal B}({\it h_c} o \gamma \eta')$	$\mathcal{R}_{h_c} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(h_c \to \gamma \eta)}{\mathcal{B}(h_c \to \gamma \eta')}$
Ambrosino	$0.08 imes10^{-4}$	$0.52 imes 10^{-3}$	1.6%
Cao	$0.36 imes10^{-4}$	$0.52 imes 10^{-3}$	7.0%
Escribano	$1.19 imes10^{-4}$	$0.37 imes10^{-3}$	31.8%
Experiment	$(4.7\pm 1.5\pm 1.4)\times 10^{-4}$	$(1.52\pm 0.27\pm 0.29)\times 10^{-3}$	$(30.7 \pm 11.3 \pm 8.7)\%$

我们发现胶子成分贡献并没有特别压低: $H_{g0} \propto |\hat{\mathbf{q}}_{c}|$

Table: 夸克成分+胶子成分的总贡献($\Gamma_{hc} = 0.70 \pm 0.36$ MeV)

Model	$\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta)$	${\cal B}({\it h_c} o \gamma \eta')$	$\mathcal{R}_{h_c} = rac{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta)}{\mathcal{B}(h_c o \gamma \eta')}$
Ambrosino	$0.20 imes10^{-4}$	$1.27 imes10^{-3}$	1.5%
Cao	$0.89 imes10^{-4}$	$1.26 imes 10^{-3}$	7.0%
Escribano	2.76×10^{-4}	$0.91 imes 10^{-3}$	30.2%
Experiment	$(4.7\pm 1.5\pm 1.4)\times 10^{-4}$	$(1.52\pm 0.27\pm 0.29)\times 10^{-3}$	$(30.7 \pm 11.3 \pm 8.7)\%$

- ❶ 夸克、胶子贡献干涉增强
- 比值Rhc不依赖于Γhc的不确定度
- 比值R_h本身的优越性就能很好地消除来自初态 软贡献的不确定度

译 唯象讨论:
$$\eta - \eta'$$
 flavor mixing
$$\mathcal{R}_{h_c} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(h_c \to \gamma \eta)}{\mathcal{B}(h_c \to \gamma \eta^{(\prime)})} = a \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} - r \tan \phi}{\sqrt{2} \tan \phi + r}\right)^2$$

其中

$$r = \frac{f_s}{f_q}, \qquad a = \frac{m_{h_c}^2 - m_{\eta}^2}{m_{h_c}^2 - m_{\eta'}^2} \frac{\left|H_{\eta 0}^q + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}H_{\eta 0}^g\right|^2}{\left|H_{\eta' 0}^q + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}H_{\eta' 0}^g\right|^2}$$

这里的无量纲函数 $H^q_{\eta^{(\prime)}0}$ 和 $H^g_{\eta^{(\prime)}0}$ 有下列 关系给出:

$$f_{\eta^{(\prime)}}H^{q}_{\eta^{(\prime)}0} = H^{q} \quad f^{1}_{\eta^{(\prime)}}H^{g}_{\eta^{(\prime)}0} = H^{g}$$

另外, 根据 $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ 衰变过程得到:

$$|F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0)|_{exp} = 0.274(5) GeV^{-1}$$

 $|F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma}(0)|_{exp} = 0.344(6) GeV^{-1}$

理论计算(U_A(1)反常):

$$\begin{split} F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\pi^2} (\frac{\hat{c}_q}{f_q} \cos \phi - \frac{\hat{c}_s}{f_s} \sin \phi), \\ F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma}(0) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\pi^2} (\frac{\hat{c}_q}{f_q} \sin \phi + \frac{\hat{c}_s}{f_s} \cos \phi), \\ & \pm \psi, \ \hat{c}_q = 5/3, \ \hat{c}_s = \sqrt{2}/3. \end{split}$$
$$\begin{split} & \not{\xi} \, \psi: \ \rho &= \frac{|F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0)|}{|F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0)|}, \ \forall f \, f \, \xi \, \& \, \& \, \& \, e_{xp} = \frac{|F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0)|_{exp}}{|F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}(0)|_{exp}} = \frac{0.274(5)}{0.344(6)} \& \, \& \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, f \, \downarrow \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, f \, \downarrow \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, f \, \downarrow \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \& \, \cr \Rightarrow r \, & \downarrow \phi \, \end{split}$$

Particle Data Group Collaboration, M. Tanabashi et al., Phys. Rev. D98, 030001 (2018).

D. Babusci et al. (KLOE-2 Collaboration), J. High Energy Phys. 01, 119 (2013).

H. Leutwyler, Nucl. Phys. B, Proc. Suppl. 64, 223 (1998).

🌲 R. Escribano, P. Masjuan, and P. Sanchez-Puertas, Phys. Rev. D89, 034014 (2014); Eur. Phys. J. C75, 414 (2015).

将r与 ϕ 的解析约束关系带入 \mathcal{R}_{h_c} 的理论表达式,即 得 \mathcal{R}_{h_c} 与 ϕ 的依赖关系(如图,蓝色带子),而 \mathcal{R}_{h_c} 的实验值由绿色带子表示 $\Rightarrow \phi = 33.8^{\circ} \pm 2.5^{\circ}$



- 🜲 E. B. Gregory and C. McNeile, Phys. Rev. D86, 014504 (2012).
- R. Escribano, P. Masjuan, and P. Sanchez-Puertas, Phys. Rev. D89, 034014 (2014); Eur. Phys. J. C75, 414 (2015).

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 $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}$

总结

 ✓ 通过考虑P波束缚态h_c的内部动量(引入B - S波 函数), 消除了红外发散。

总结

- ✓ 我们发现在 $h_c \rightarrow \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}$ 的辐射衰变过程中, $\eta^{(\prime)}$ 中胶 子成分的贡献也很重要。
- ✓ 我们给出了非常符合实验值的 \mathcal{R}_{h_c} , 预言 了 $\eta - \eta'$ 的混合角为 $\phi = 33.8^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$

Thanks for your attention!



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