Line shape of states in e^+e^- annihilation and the role of below-threshold resonance

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Introduction

Hadron spectrum

- **1** Hadron in ground state: objects with internal components
- 2 Hadron spectrum: excitation of internal freedom



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Introduction

e.g. Baryon spectrum - N^* and Δ^*

- Nucleon: objects with internal components and structure.
- **2** Baryon spectrum: excitation of internal freedom \implies must be wide > 100 MeV (coupled strongly to πN , ηN )

Reaction in Reality: x C & H.Lenske, PRC88(2013)055204; PLB772(2017)274



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Introduction



Baryon spectrum in a coupled-channel model

H. Lenske, M. Dhar, T. Gaitanos, X.C., PPNP98(2018)119

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Formula: Beyond Breit-Wigner resonance

$$\frac{M\sqrt{\Gamma_{tot}\Gamma_{i(s)}}}{s-M^2+\mathfrak{i}\sqrt{s}\sum_{i}\Gamma_{i(s)}}$$



the Flatté formula Flatté, PLB63(1976)224

$$\Gamma_{i(s)} = \Gamma_0 \left(\frac{p_{(s)}}{p_{(M^2)}}\right)^{2L+1} \frac{M}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\frac{F_L(p_0, p_{(s)})}{F_L(p_0, p_{(M^2)})}\right)^2$$

with $F_L(p_0, p_{(M^2)})$ being (Blatt-Weisskopf) form factor.

2 E.G. energy dependent width in *p*-wave: $\Gamma_{i(s)} = g_i \frac{p^3}{s(1+r^2p^2)}$ $p_{(s)}$: c.m. momenta of final particles pure imaginary below threshold

$$|F_{bg}|^2 rac{|q+\varepsilon|^2}{1+\varepsilon^2}$$
 with $\varepsilon = rac{-s+M^2}{M\Gamma}$

Interplay of discrete states with continua Fano, PhysRev124(1961)1866

$$|\Psi
angle = z_r |r
angle + \sum_c \int_0^\infty dk_c z_c(k_c) |c
angle$$

is the wave function of the system.

2 After solving the coupled Schödinger equations Z.Y.Zhou session 3@Aug.17:

$$q = \frac{\langle b'|T|i\rangle}{\langle r'|T|i\rangle}$$

determined by the wave functions of resonance and continuum.

③ producing a dip in line shape at the position of $q = -\varepsilon|_{s=s_0}$

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F_{bg} ? AND q?

- We can construct models to calculate them!
- q: energy dependent, but can be regraded as a constant in limited energy range of interest.
- **3** The form of background:

$$F_{bg} = \begin{cases} \text{Breit Wigner of } \psi(3686) & \text{for } \psi(3770) \\ \frac{A_B}{\tau^2 \ln^2(s/\Lambda_{QCD}^2)} & \text{for } \Lambda \text{ EFF} \end{cases}$$

which is the main uncertainties!

Results: $\psi(3770)$

- non-resonant background: $\psi(2S) = \psi(3686)$
- main difference is from q, $\psi(3770)$ is the same in both channels.
 - X. C., H. Lenske, arXiv:1410.1375; 1408.5600.



$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		$D^0 \bar{D}^0$	D^+D^-
$ \begin{array}{c cccc} g_{\psi'D\bar{D}} & 11.8 \pm 0.9 & 10.7 \pm 1.3 \\ \hline q & -2.1 \pm 0.3 & -1.6 \pm 0.3 \\ m_{bg} \ (\text{MeV}) & 3743.0 \pm 5.4 & 3753.3 \pm 3.9 \\ \hline \Gamma_{bg} \ (\text{MeV}) & 34.1 \pm 5.2 & 33.3 \pm 5.6 \\ \chi^2/d.o.f & 0.83 & 0.90 \end{array} $	$m_{\psi'}$ (MeV)	3782.1 ± 1.6	3784.0 ± 2.0
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$g_{\psi'D\bar{D}}$	11.8 ± 0.9	10.7 ± 1.3
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Γ_{bg} (MeV)34.1 ± 5.233.3 ± 5.6 $\chi^2/d.o.f$ 0.830.90	m_{bg} (MeV)	$\textbf{3743.0} \pm \textbf{5.4}$	3753.3 ± 3.9
$\chi^2/d.o.f$ 0.83 0.90	Γ_{bg} (MeV)	34.1 ± 5.2	33.3 ± 5.6
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- in a parameterized coupled-channel formalism
- Fit-I: $\psi(3686)$ and $D\overline{D}$ channel
- Fit-II: $\psi(4040)$ and $D^*\bar{D} + h.c.$ channel also added
 - X. C., H. Lenske, arXiv:1410.1375; 1408.5600.

Results: ψ (3770)





- $R_{uds} = 2.156 \pm 0.022$ after correction of line shape
- Fit-I: $g_{\psi(3770)\gamma}$ fixed
- Fit-II: $g_{\psi(3770)\gamma}$ non-fixed



- Extracted $e^+e^- \rightarrow hadrons$ Versus $e^+e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}$
- non- $D\bar{D}$ decay of $\psi(3770)$?

Rong Wang, X. C., Xurong Chen, PLB747(2015)321

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Results: Λ electromagnetic form factor (EFF)

- proton EFF: follows pQCD expectation: $\frac{A_B}{\tau^2 \ln^2(s/\Lambda^2_{QCD})}$ BESIII, PRD99(2019)092002
- Some small structures: resonances? thresholds opening?
- threshold enhancement



Results: Λ electromagnetic form factor (EFF)

- non-resonant background: $\phi(2170)$ and pQCD
- The second errors are obtained by varying the mass and width of $\phi(2170)$

X. C., Jian-Ping Dai, Ya-Ping Xie, PRD98(2018)094006

• A vector meson as in $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$?

D. V. Bugg, EPJC 36(2004)161 $M = 2.338 \pm 0.046 \pm 0.030 \\ \Gamma = 257 \pm 159 \pm 41$



• A parameterization originated from Fano resonance is discussed

- easy to use for both theoretical and experimental purposes
- directly connected to underlying nature of resonance
- We use it to study line shape of states in e⁺e⁻ annihilation
 The role of below threshold resonance

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Line shape of states in electron-positron annihilation and the role of below-threshold resonance

We give a parameterizztion of the anomalous line shape of resonances based on a Fano-type formula, which can be widely used to extract properties of resonances from data. We employ it to explain the anomalous line shape of the $e^+e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$. In both reactions, a below-threshold state is found to play significant role in the measured cross sections.

- 1. Xu Cao, Jian-Ping Dai, Ya-Ping Xie, Phys. Rev. D98 (2018) 094006;
- 2. Rong Wang, Xu Cao, Xurong Chen, Phys. Lett. B747 (2015) 321-324;
- 3. Xu Cao, H. Lenske, arXiv:1410.1375;1408.5600 [nucl-th].