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重味强子弱衰变的唯象研究

论文作者	邢志鹏	
学 号 ₋	018072910054	
指导教师_	王伟 教授	
专业	粒子物理与核物理	
答辩日期	2021年6月	

A Dissertation Submitted to Shanghai Jiao Tong University for the Degree of Doctor

Phenomenological Study on Heavy Hadron Weak Decays

Zhi-Peng Xing

Supervisor:

Prof. Wei Wang

School of Physics and Astronomy Shanghai Jiao Tong University Shanghai, P.R.China

June, 2021

上海交通大学

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重味强子弱衰变的唯象研究

摘 要

重味强子的弱衰变是检验粒子物理标准模型与间接寻找新物理的理想场所 之一。近几十年来,随着多个大型对撞机实验的不断运行,重味物理的理论研 究已进入了高精度的时代:实验测量结果精度不断提高,这也要求理论上给 出更精确的预言。一方面对于重味 B/B_s 介子衰变来说,虽然实验上已经测量 了 B/B_s 介子的众多衰变过程的分支比和CP破坏,但是 B_s 介子的衰变的实验结 果还较为匮乏,尤其是CP破坏物理量 A_{CP} ,实验上不仅结果很少而且测得的 误差也很大,理论上也缺乏对 B/B_s 介子衰变的过程的系统性分析。另一方面, 人们也在不断地寻找新的重味强子载体。例如,2017年LHCb合作组通过末态 为 $\Lambda_c^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ 衰变道发现了第一个双重味重子 Ξ_{cc}^{++} ,在2018年,LHCb合作组 进而精确测量了 Ξ_{cc}^{++} 的寿命,为 $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^{++}} = (256^{+0.024}_{-0.022} \pm 0.014) fs$ 。利用这些新的重 味强子衰变检验标准模型与寻找新物理则需要发展新的理论框架。针对上面的 问题和挑战,本文将在对撞机上的双重味重子衰变和 B_s 介子衰变的理论以及唯 象方面展开论述和研究。

本文首先分析了双重味重子Ξ_{cc}, Ω_{cc}, Ξ_{bc}, Ω_{bc}, Ξ_{bb}, Ω_{bb} 的弱衰变过程, 对它 们衰变过程的振幅进行了比较。基于轻夸克的味道*SU*(3)对称性, 我们可以把 强子多重态和弱衰变算符分别写成味道*SU*(3)群的不可约表示的形式。利用给 出的*SU*(3)的群表示可以得到对应的有效哈密顿量,将有效哈密顿量展开可以 计算出双重味重子衰变的跃迁矩阵元。经过*SU*(3)对称性分析之后,本文得到 了不同衰变过程振幅之间的关系。本文结果将对实验上发现更多双重味重子提 供参考和帮助,而且结合实验结果也可以检验夸克模型的正确性和*SU*(3)对称 性的破坏程度。

在光前夸克模型框架下,本文进一步分析了由 $c \rightarrow d/sl^+\nu, b \rightarrow c/ul^-\bar{\nu}, b \rightarrow d/sl^+l^-$ 诱导的自旋为1/2的双重味重子衰变到自旋为1/2的重子或者自旋为3/2重子衰变过程的形状因子以及分支比。在计算中本文采用了diquark的图像并同时考虑了标量diquark和轴矢量diquark的贡献,计算了双重味重子弱衰变跃迁矩阵元的形状因子并使用螺旋度振幅的方法计算了它们的分支比和衰变宽度。在系统性的考虑了239个双重味重子衰变过程后,给出了在实验上最

有可能发现的衰变道。

本文第二部分采取基于 k_T 因子化框架的PQCD 因子化方法对 B/B_s 介子 的两体衰变进行了系统性分析。从因子化的观点来看, B/B_s 介子不同衰变过 程虽然有着不同的动力学机制,但是它们都依赖于同样的非微扰参数:光锥 分布振幅。本文系统性的分析了 B/B_s 介子到两个赝标介子、一个赝标介子一 个矢量介子和两个矢量介子的过程,设计了自动化计算程序,并拟合了计算 这些过程必要的输入参数:光锥分布振幅中的盖根鲍尔矩。同时我们也指出 了部分需要PQCD高阶修正的过程。本文还拟合了实验上关心的CKM 相角: $\gamma = (75.2 \pm 2.9)^\circ$ 。这对以后的理论计算工作和实验测量都有一定的指导意义。

承接上一个研究的内容,本文在PQCD框架下还研究了 B_s 的一个三体衰变, $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow D^0(\bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 。与两体衰变相比,三体衰变有着更复杂的动力学机制。本文同时考虑了这个过程的末态 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 介子中共振态 $f_0(500)$ 、 $f_0(980)、f_0(1500)和f_0(1790)的贡献。所得结果也与实验所测相一致,这对检验PQCD因子化方法和B介子多体衰变的动力学机制有一定的帮助。$

本文研究与实验紧密结合。对于实验上还没有找到的双重味重子,本文给 出了大量的理论预言和分析。对于实验上需要精确测量的*B*/*B*_s介子衰变,本 文对两体衰变过程进行了整体的分析,同时对于*B*_s介子的一个三体衰变过程 也进行了精确地分析和计算。在未来,我们将延续以上工作,在双重味重子衰 变方面追求更加具有预言力的理论,同时在*B*介子衰变方面探索高阶效应的修 正。

关键词: *SU*(3)对称性,双重味重子,光前夸克模型,光锥分布振幅,PQCD因子化,*B*介子两体衰变

Phenomenological Study on Heavy Hadron Weak Decays

ABSTRACT

The weak decay of heavy hadrons is one of the ideal places to test the Standard Model of particle physics and to search indirectly for new physics. With the progress on large experimental facilities in recent decades, the theoretical study of heavy flavour physics has entered an era of high precision: the increasing accuracy of experimental measurements also requests more precise theoretical predictions. On the one hand, although the branching ratios and CP violation of numerous decay processes of B mesons have been measured experimentally, there is a paucity of experimental results for the decay of B_s mesons, especially for the quantity A_{CP} , which describes the CP violation, where experimental results are scarce and the measurement errors are large, and there is a lack of theoretical global analysis of the processes of B/B_s meson decays. On the other hand, new heavy hadrons have been continuously searched. For example, in 2017 the LHCb Collaboration discovered the first double heavy baryon Ξ_{cc}^{++} via the decay final state $\Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$, and in 2018 the LHCb Collaboration went on to precisely measure its lifetime as $\tau_{\Xi_{cc}^{++}}=(256^{+0.024}_{-0.022}\pm 0.014)fs$. The use of these new heavy hadron decays to test the Standard Model and probe for new physics requires the development of new theoretical approaches. To address the above issues and challenges, this thesis will discuss and investigate the theoretical and phenomenological aspects of double heavy baryon decays and meson decays at colliders.

In this thesis, we first analyse the weak decay processes of the double heavy baryons Ξ_{cc} , Ω_{cc} , Ξ_{bc} , Ω_{bc} , Ξ_{bb} , Ω_{bb} and compare the amplitudes of their decay processes. Based on the SU(3) symmetry of the light quarks, we can write the hadron and the weak decay operators in the form of integrable representations of SU(3) respectively. Using the given SU(3) representation one can obtain the corresponding effective Hamiltonian, which can be expanded to calculate the matrix elements for the double heavy baryon decay. Through the SU(3) symmetry analysis, we derive the relationship between the amplitudes of different decay processes. The results will be useful for the experimental searches for more double heavy baryons, and in combination with the experimental results, the validity of the quark model and the SU(3) symmetry breaking effects can also be checked.

In the framework of the light-front quark model, we also analyse the $c \rightarrow d/sl^+\nu$, $b \rightarrow c/ul^-\bar{\nu}$, $b \rightarrow d/sl^+l^-$ induced transitions. Both spin 1/2 and spin 3/2 baryons are considered. In the calculations, the form factors in weak decay matrix elements of the the double heavy baryons are calculated using diquark picture and taking into account both scalar diquark and axial vector diquark contributions. Branching ratios and decay widths are predicted with the helicity amplitude method. The decay channels that are most likely to be found experimentally are given after an exhausting consideration of 239 double heavy baryon decay processes.

In this thesis, we then adopt the PQCD factorization approach based on the framework of k_T factorization for global analysis of the two-body decay of B/B_s mesons. The different decay processes of B/B_s mesons have different kinetic mechanisms, but they all depend on the same non-perturbative parameter: the light-cone distribution amplitude. Thus we analyse the processes from B/B_s mesons to two pseudoscalar mesons, one pseudoscalar meson to one vector meson and two vector mesons, and fit the necessary input parameter to calculate these processes: the Gegenbauer moment in the light-cone distribution amplitude. We also point out the processes that partially require higher order corrections in PQCD. We also fit the CKM phase angle γ with the following value: $\gamma = (75.2 \pm 2.9)^{\circ}$. These could be a guide for future work on theoretical calculations and experimental measurements.

Following the previous analysis, we study a three-body decay of B_s , $B_s \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, in the framework of PQCD. In contrast to the two-body decay, the three-body decay has a complex mechanism. The contributions of the resonant states $f_0(500)$, $f_0(980)$, $f_0(1500)$ and $f_0(1790)$ in the final states $\pi\pi$ of this process are also considered. The results obtained are also in agreement with those measured experimentally, which is useful for testing the PQCD factorization method and the mechanism of B meson many-body decay.

The research in this thesis is closely related to the experiments. For the

double heavy baryons, which have not yet been found experimentally, the thesis gives extensive theoretical predictions. For the B/B_s meson decay, which needs to be measured precisely experimentally, the two-body decay process is comprehensively analysed and its three-body decay process is also analysed and calculated precisely. In the future, we will continue this work to pursue more predictive theories in double heavy baryon decays and to explore corrections of their higher-order contributions in *B*-meson decays.

KEY WORDS: SU(3) symmetry, double heavy baryons, light-front quark model, light-cone distribution amplitude, PQCD factorization, B meson twobody decay 目 录

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第一章 绪论

认识自然界的基本组元及其基本规律一直是粒子物理学的研究目标。历经 几百年的发展,人们对于世界最基本组成成分的认识历经原子、强子、夸克等 阶段,对于世界运行原理的认识从牛顿发现万有引力到现在认识到有四大基 本相互作用。经过近半个世纪的发展,粒子物理的标准模型是目前最成功的 的模型。在标准模型中,世界有61种基本粒子。如图1.1所示,可以分为费米 子,规范玻色子和标量玻色子。费米子有三代轻子:电子及其中微子(e^- , ν_e), 缪子及其中微子(μ^- , ν_μ)、陶子及其中微子(τ^- , ν_τ)和三代夸克:(上夸克u,下 夸克d)、(粲夸克c,奇异夸克s)、(顶夸克t,底夸克b)以及它们的反粒子。 规范玻色子包含(W^{\pm} , Z^0)、光子 γ 和八种胶子g,它们分别用来传播弱相互作 用、电磁相互作用和强相互作用。剩下的标量玻色子为希格斯粒子,它可以 通过汤川相互作用赋予费米子质量和通过对称性自发破缺为弱相互作用规范 玻色子提供质量。因此标准模型不仅给出了组成世界的61个基本粒子而且通 过 $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ 规范场将弱相互作用、电磁相互作用和强相互作

在理论方面,1961年萨拉姆和华德提出了以规范场来构建基本相互作用 场的理论,同年格拉肖提出用SU(2) ⊗U(1)的弱规范作用群描述弱相互作用。 在1964年,恩格勒、布劳特和希格斯分别提出了规范对称性自发破缺的从而赋 予规范玻色子质量的机制(Higgs机制)。之后在1967年温伯格和萨拉姆独立地 提出了将Higgs机制和SU(2) ⊗U(1)规范场统合的电弱相互作用统一模型,从 而解决了弱相互作用传播子拥有质量的问题。1973年,由SU(2)_L ⊗U(1)_Y规范 场描述电弱统一理论、SU(3)_C规范场描述量子色动力学的标准模型的理论框 架逐渐形成。在实验方面,在1974年丁肇中实验组和里克特实验组同时发现了 由*cc*构成的新粒子J/ψ,从而证实了第四种夸克即粲夸克的存在。1977年CFS-E288实验组发现了底夸克偶素Y,证实了底夸克的存在。1995年在美国费米实 验室发现了项夸克的存在。直到2012年欧洲核子中心(CERN)发现了希格斯 粒子。标准模型所给出的61种基本粒子全部被发现。

虽然标准模型对于基本粒子的预言已经十分成功,但是物理学家们对粒子物理的研究仍未停止。1999年,美国的PEP II对撞机和Babar探测器开始运行。同年,日本的的KEKB对撞机和Belle探测器也投入使用。直到停止运行,



图 1.1 标准模型中的基本粒子。 Fig 1.1 Elementary particle in standard model.

这两个探测器测量了数百个B介子的衰变道。2001年德国的HERA II加速器经 过升级之后也再次开始运行。2008年中国的北京谱仪(BESIII)也开始运行, 在2012年为止已经采集了100亿个*J*/ψ的数据。在瑞士与法国交界的大型强子对 撞机(LHC)也于2009年投入运行。人们在这个对撞机上安置了四个探测器: ATLAS、LHCb、CMS和ALICE。在2012年,人们在ALTAS和CMS探测器上探 测到了Higgs粒子。

经过实验的不断检验,人们认识到在标准模型中的规范场理论中描述强相 互作用的的量子色动力学有着和电弱统一理论不同的特性:渐进自由和色禁 闭:当夸克间距离很小或者转移动量很大时,夸克之间的相互作用很小,夸克 仿佛是自由的。当夸克之间的距离很大或者转移动量很小时,夸克之间的相 互作用变得很大使得夸克被束缚在强子内部从而不能被实验直接探测到。在 实验上,渐进自由特性能够很好解释深度非弹性实验中质子的部分子分布函 数的标度无关现象。色禁闭也能够和实验上没有探测到自由存在的夸克的现 象相吻合。在理论上格罗斯、波利泽和维尔切克在1973年发现用非阿贝尔规范场*SU*(3)_C描述的量子色动力学是渐进自由的。因此他们三位分享了2004年的诺贝尔物理学奖。而四维闵氏时空下的色禁闭效应还没有被严格证明。因此涉及低能标强相互作用的强子内部结构的研究仍然需要理论和实验上的关注。



图 1.2 宇宙微波背景辐射各向异性功率谱对重子物质密度 Ω_b 的变化^[1]。 Fig 1.2 The CMB Anisotropy Power Spectrum for various values of Ω_b ^[1].

除了在标准模型中存在尚未解决的问题以外,目前实验上也已经发现了很 多标准模型不能给出预言的新物理,如宇宙中正反物质不对称、暗物质、暗能 量以及中微子振荡。目前在粒子物理实验上观测到的CP破坏效应,还不能完 全解释宇宙中的正反物质不对称效应。宇宙学上对于微波背景辐射(CMB)的观 测表明重子物质(baryonic matter)不是宇宙中物质的主要组成成分。之后宇宙 学中对星系碰撞的观测发现了暗物质的踪迹。在1998年超级神岗探测器就发现 了大气中微子振荡效应,2001年萨德伯里中微子天文台发现了太阳中微子振 荡。之后大亚湾中微子实验开始对核反应堆中微子进行测量。发现了中微子的 第三种振荡模式^[2]。 因此尽管粒子物理标准模型已经取得了巨大的成功,但它仍然不是物理学家们所追求的终极理论。实验物理学家们一直在致力于寻找新的超出标准模型的物理现象,如2019年开始取数的超级B工厂Belle II^[3]、最近刚刚取得最新结果的费米实验室缪子反常磁矩的测量(g-2)^[4]以及未来有可能要建造的环形正负电子对撞机(CEPC)^[5]等。理论物理学家们一直致力于对新的物理现象进行解释和对标准模型内的物理现象进行更精确的预言,如用来解释中微子振荡的跷跷板(see-saw)机制^[6]和应用在B介子衰变方面的PQCD方法^[7]。面对当下物理学的现状和挑战,今后的粒子物理研究将围绕两个方面进行:构建新的理论模型对实验上的新物理现象进行解释和精确检验标准模型以便于发现更多的新物理现象。本文将以精确检验标准模型为目标对重味强子的弱衰变问题展开详细的研究。目前通过重味物理对标准模型的精确检验主要通过以下两种途径展开:1.研究新的重味粒子载体,如现在还没有全部探测到的双重味重子等。2.对于目前已经发现的重味介子(B介子)进行系统性的研究。

本文将从上面两个方面开展对撞机上双重味重子衰变与B介子弱衰变的理 论与唯象研究。在第二章和第三章,我们将介绍本工作的理论基础:夸克模 型和因子化方法。在第四章中本文将采用*SU*(3)对称性分析的方法分别对双重 味重子的半轻和两体非轻衰变进行研究,之后使用光前夸克模型计算了双重 味重子半轻衰变过程的衰变宽度和分支比。在第五章本工作将使用PQCD方法 对*B/B*。介子的两体无粲衰变进行整体的分析,然后又计算了*B*。介子的三体衰 变过程并讨论了其中S-波共振态的贡献。

第二章 理论介绍

2.1 夸克模型与SU(3)对称性

强子是世界上重要的物质存在形式,它构成了世界上肉眼可见的大多数的物质。实验上深度非弹性碰撞(DIS)的实验结果表明强子存在内部结构。在强子层面来说,强子的性质有有电荷(Q)、自旋(J)、同位旋(I)、超荷(Y)等。盖尔曼和西岛在1955年发现电荷、同位旋和超荷满足著名的盖尔曼-西岛关系:

$$Q = I_3 + \frac{Y}{2},$$
 (2.1)

其中 I_3 为同位旋第三分量。人们按照自旋和宇称将实验上发现的众多强子分为数个多重态。自旋宇称为 $J = 0^{-}$ 和 $J = 1^{-}$ 的介子分别构成八重态:

• $J = 0^{-}$:

$$K^0, K^+, \pi^-, \pi^0, \pi^+, \eta, K^-, \bar{K}^0.$$
 (2.2)

• $J = 1^{-}$:

$$K^{0*}, K^{+*}, \rho^{-}, \rho^{0}, \rho^{+}, \phi, K^{-*}, \bar{K}^{0*}.$$
(2.3)

而自旋宇称为 $J = \frac{3^+}{2} \pi J = \frac{1^+}{2}$ 的重子分别构成十重态和八重态:

• $J = \frac{3}{2}^+$:

$$\Delta^{-}, \Delta^{0}, \Delta^{+}, \Delta^{++}, \Sigma^{-*}, \Sigma^{0*}, \Sigma^{+*}, \Xi^{-*}, \Xi^{0*}, \Omega.$$
(2.4)

• $J = \frac{1}{2}^+$: $n, p, \Sigma^-, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, \Lambda, \Xi^-, \Xi^0.$ (2.5)

由于上世纪六十年代实验上发现的强子数量众多,物理学家们一直在寻找 能够统一理解这些强子的理论方法。在1964年,盖尔曼^[8,9]和茨威格^[10,11]分别 独立地提出了夸克模型,他们发现以夸克(u,d,s)为基构建的*SU*(3)群的多 重态的表示可以与强子的多重态对应。在这个表示中夸克(u, d, s)构成三 重态,如式2.6所示。而强子态可以看成是三重态表示的直积中分解出的不可约 表示,

$$3 = (u, d, s),$$
 (2.6)

$$3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3 = 1 \oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 10, \tag{2.7}$$

而分解之后的每一个表示仍然满足盖尔曼-西岛关系。以0⁻介子八重态为例, 它在夸克模型中的位置如图2.1(a)所示,其中横向方向对应着同位旋第三分量 纵向方向对应着超荷。具体来看,π⁻介子对应的SU(3)多重态为dū,它的同位 旋第三分量为-1,超荷为0,电荷为-1,与π⁻的性质一致。在夸克模型中,强子 由夸克、反夸克和胶子组成。按照组成强子的价夸克的数量分类,介子由一对 正反夸克组成,重子由三个夸克组成。使用SU(3)群的多重态来表示强子多重 态的方法可以完全解释强子的电荷、自旋、同位旋和超荷等性质。在此之后实 验上又成功观测到夸克模型预言的Ω⁻。夸克模型在对强子多重态分类上的取 得了巨大的成功,盖尔曼也因此获得了1969年的诺贝尔奖。对于前文给出的强 子多重态与SU(3)群的多重态的对应关系见图2.1和图2.2。



图 2.1 (a) 为0⁻介子八重态8, (b) 为1⁻介子八重态8。 Fig 2.1 (a) represents 0⁺ meson octet 8 and (b) represents 1⁺ meson octet 8.

在夸克模型提出之际,理论上只考虑了三种夸克(u,d,s)。之后随着理 论与实验的不断发展进一步又发现了粲夸克c、底夸克b和顶夸克t。因此夸克 模型能预言的强子态又得到了进一步的扩充。在包含了三个重夸克的夸克模型 中,只含有一个粲夸克或者底夸克的重子可以按照式2.8中轻夸克味道*SU*(3)群 的不可约表示分解分为反三重态和六重态两类,

$$3 \otimes 3 = \bar{3} \oplus 6. \tag{2.8}$$



图 2.2 (a) 为重子SU(3)八重态, (b) 为SU(3)十重态。 Fig 2.2 (a) represents SU(3) octet and (b) represents SU(3) decuplet.

对于这两个多重态的轻夸克SU(3)味道对称性,本文以含有一个粲夸克的重子为例,如图2.3所示。同时本文也在图2.4给出含有两个粲夸克的双重味重子的 夸克模型示意图。时至今日,图2.3中的重味重子也已经全部被实验观测到。由 于顶夸克寿命很短无法形成强子态,因此目前实验上还没有发现含有顶夸克的 强子。



图 2.3 自旋1/2粲味重子,其中(a)为SU(3)反三重态 $\overline{\mathbf{3}}$,(b)为SU(3)六重态 $\mathbf{6}$ 。对于自 旋3/2的粲味重子只有六重态 $\mathbf{6}$,类比(b)。只需要做替换" $\mathcal{B}_c \to \mathcal{B}_c^*$ 。对于自旋1/2和自 旋3/2的底味重子,需要做替换 $c \to b$ 。

Fig 2.3 Spin-1/2 singly charmed baryons. Here (a) represents SU(3) anti-triplets $\bar{\mathbf{3}}$ and (b) represents SU(3) sextets **6**. The spin-3/2 singly charmed baryons only have SU(3) sextets **6** as shown by panel (b) just with the replacement " $\mathcal{B}_c \to \mathcal{B}_c^*$ ". For spin-1/2 and spin-3/2 singly bottomed baryons, a replacement $c \to b$ is needed.



图 2.4 自旋1/2双粲味重子在轻夸克SU(3)对称性下构成三重态,对于双底味重子和粲底味 重子也是类似的。

Fig 2.4 Spin-1/2 doubly charmed baryons form triplet states under light quark SU(3) symmetry. It is similar for the doubly bottom baryons and the bottom-charm baryons.

下面本文给出与强子多重态对应的*SU*(3)群多重态的具体矩阵形式。对于 介子来说,组分夸克中没有重夸克的轻介子可以看成*SU*(3)的3 ⊗ 3表示。按 照*SU*(3)群直积表示的不等价不可约表示分解:3 ⊗ 3 = 1 ⊕ 8。其中"8"代表着 轻介子八重态,以轻夸克(*u*,*d*,*s*)作为基可以将轻介子八重态写成3 × 3的矩阵, 为:

$$M_8 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_q}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_q}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta_q}{6} \end{pmatrix},$$
(2.9)

对于只有一个轻夸克的介子,本文用*SU*(3)群的"3"或"3"表示来对应。在轻夸 克(*u*,*d*,*s*)基下,它们可以写成向量:

$$D = (D^{0}, D^{+}, D^{+}_{s}), \qquad B = (B^{+}, B^{0}, B^{0}_{s}),$$

$$\bar{D} = (\bar{D}^{0}, \bar{D}^{+}, \bar{D}^{+}_{s}), \qquad \bar{B} = (\bar{B}^{+}, \bar{B}^{0}, \bar{B}^{0}_{s}). \qquad (2.10)$$

夸克模型中认为重子一般有三个组分夸克。对于三个轻夸克组成的重子来说, 在轻夸克SU(3)对称性下它的味道SU(3)群表示为 $3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3$,直积分解形式为 式2.8。式2.8中"8"和"10"很自然的对应八个 $\frac{1}{2}$ +的重子和十个 $\frac{3}{2}$ +的重子。它们分 别是重子八重态和十重态。在轻夸克基下十重态的表示为:

$$(T_{10})^{111} = \Delta^{++}, \quad (T_{10})^{112} = (T_{10})^{121} = (T_{10})^{211} = \frac{\Delta^{+}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{222} = \Delta^{-}, \quad (T_{10})^{323} = \Omega^{-}, \quad (T_{10})^{122} = (T_{10})^{221} = (T_{10})^{212} = \frac{\Delta^{0}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{131} = (T_{10})^{311} = (T_{10})^{113} = \frac{\Sigma'^{+}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (T_{10})^{223} = (T_{10})^{232} = (T_{10})^{322} = \frac{\Sigma'^{-}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{123} = (T_{10})^{132} = (T_{10})^{213} = (T_{10})^{231} = (T_{10})^{312} = (T_{10})^{321} = \frac{\Sigma'^{0}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{133} = (T_{10})^{313} = (T_{10})^{331} = \frac{\Xi'^{+}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (T_{10})^{233} = (T_{10})^{323} = (T_{10})^{332} = \frac{\Xi'^{-}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{133} = (T_{10})^{313} = (T_{10})^{331} = \frac{\Xi'^{+}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (T_{10})^{233} = (T_{10})^{323} = (T_{10})^{332} = \frac{\Xi'^{-}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{133} = (T_{10})^{313} = (T_{10})^{331} = \frac{\Xi'^{+}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (T_{10})^{233} = (T_{10})^{323} = (T_{10})^{332} = \frac{\Xi'^{-}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$(T_{10})^{133} = (T_{10})^{313} = (T_{10})^{331} = \frac{\Xi'^{+}}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad (T_{10})^{233} = (T_{10})^{323} = (T_{10})^{332} = \frac{\Xi'^{-}}{\sqrt{3}},$$

可以看出它们在味道空间是全对称的。而对于八重态而言,它的不等价不可约 表示的分解可以分两步进行:

$$(3 \otimes 3) \otimes 3 = (6 \oplus \overline{3}) \otimes 3 = 10 \oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 1.$$

$$(2.12)$$

八重态的表示可以从 $(6 \oplus \bar{3}) \otimes 3$ 中的 $3 \otimes \bar{3}$ 分解而来。第一步 $3 \otimes 3 = 6 \oplus \bar{3}$ 中的反三重态的表示为 $q^i q^j \epsilon_{ijk}$,其中指标ijk = (u, d, s)。于是八重态可以写成 $T^{ijk} = \epsilon_{ikm}(T_8)^m_j$,其中

$$T_8 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda^0}{\sqrt{6}} & \Sigma^+ & p \\ \Sigma^- & -\frac{\Sigma^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\Lambda^0}{\sqrt{6}} & n \\ \Xi^- & \Xi^0 & -\frac{2\Lambda^0}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (2.13)

含有一个重夸克的重子的SU(3)的表示有六重态和反三重态。本文可以写出它的3×3的表示矩阵:

$$T_{c\bar{3}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Lambda_c^+ & \Xi_c^+ \\ -\Lambda_c^+ & 0 & \Xi_c^0 \\ -\Xi_c^+ & -\Xi_c^0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{c6} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_c^{++} & \frac{\Sigma_c^+}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\Xi_c'^+}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\Sigma_c^+}{\sqrt{2}} & \Sigma_c^0 & \frac{\Xi_c'^0}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\Xi_c'^+}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\Xi_c'^0}{\sqrt{2}} & \Omega_c^0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.14)$$

对于双重味重子,它们可以用向量来表示:

$$T_{cc} = \begin{pmatrix} \Xi_{cc}^{++} \\ \Xi_{cc}^{+} \\ \Omega_{cc}^{+} \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{bc} = \begin{pmatrix} \Xi_{bc}^{+} \\ \Xi_{bc}^{0} \\ \Omega_{bc}^{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_{bb} = \begin{pmatrix} \Xi_{bb}^{0} \\ \Xi_{bb}^{-} \\ \Omega_{bb}^{-} \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (2.15)

在2017年,LHCb合作组发现了第一个夸克模型预言的双重味重子E⁺⁺,双重 味重子作为夸克模型预言的尚未被实验发现的新的夸克载体,开始吸引大量实 验和理论上的关注。同时对于已经探测到的强子态,物理学家也并没有停止对 它们性质的研究。随着实验数据的不断积累,实验学家不断地提高着实验结果 的精确度。同时对于实验上已经测量较多或者较完整的一些强子,如B介子, 理论上也可以对它们进行整体的系统性的研究。在发现新的物质形式方面,实 验上需要理论对尚未被发现的强子进行预言,给出最有可能被发现的衰变过 程。在对已发现的强子进行系统性的研究方面,也需要精确计算出这些强子的 衰变道,并和实验上的结果进行比较。对于如何在理论上计算这些衰变过程的 衰变宽度和分支比等物理量,文本将在下面介绍计算中用到的低能有效哈密顿 量和强子矩阵元的计算方法。

2.2 重味物理的研究方法

本节将要简要介绍研究重味物理的一般方法:低能有效哈密顿量和强子矩 阵元的因子化计算方法。一般来说,重味强子的衰变过程是一个多标度的过程。使用低能有效哈密顿量可以在*m*_b标度上将长程效应和短程效应分开从而简 化计算,而因子化方法可以将在*m*_b标度以下可微扰的部分和不可微扰的部分分 开使得从QCD出发的第一性原理计算成为可能。

2.2.1 低能有效哈密顿量

到目前为止,研究重味强子弱衰变的理论方法都从低能有效哈密顿量出 发。它的一般结构为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_i V^i_{CKM} C_i(\mu) O_i.$$
(2.16)

其中*G_F*为费米常数,*O_i*是四费米定域算符,*Vⁱ_{CKM}*和*C_i*分别为对应的CKM矩阵 元和Wilson系数。在弱衰变的研究方面,物理学家们很早就使用了低能有效哈 密顿量。早在研究中子的β衰变时,费曼、盖尔曼和苏达山、马沙克就分别给 出了四费米有效哈密顿量来描述β衰变:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff}^{(\beta)} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta_c [\bar{u}\gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5)d \otimes \bar{e}\gamma^\mu (1-\gamma_5)\nu_e], \qquad (2.17)$$

其中θ_c为卡比波角。β衰变的完整理论的树图阶费曼图如图所示,在粒子物理标准模型中它的振幅可以写成

$$\mathcal{A} = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} \frac{M_W^2}{k^2 - M_W^2} \bar{u} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d\bar{e} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e.$$
(2.18)

在低能区域下,W携带的动量 $k^2 \ll M_W^2$,因此可以将上式按照 $\frac{k^2}{M_W^2}$ 来进行展开:



图 2.5 完整理论 β 衰变的费曼图。 Fig 2.5 Feynman diagram of in full theory.

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} \bar{u} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d\bar{e} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e + O\left(\frac{k^2}{M_W^2}\right). \tag{2.19}$$

在只保留第一项的情况下,就可以得到和式2.17相同的结果。对照低能有效哈 密顿量的一般形式,不难看出β衰变的领头阶Wilson系数是1。总体来说得到低 能有效哈密顿量的基本思想是算符乘积展开(OPE)^[12],OPE可以将完整理 论分成高能标和低能标两个部分。从物理图像上来说,四夸克算符体现的是低 能标非微扰的相互作用。而前面的Wilson系数包含了高能标的可微扰计算的部 分。

上式的计算仅仅涉及轻子和电弱相互作用,因此具有简单的结构。对于涉 及夸克和强相互作用的计算,出现的顶点形式就更加丰富。本文以*c*→ *sud*诱 导的非轻衰变为例,它的树图阶低能有效哈密顿量应为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{ud} \bar{s}_{\alpha} \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma_5) c_{\alpha} \bar{u}_{\beta} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_5) d_{\beta}, \qquad (2.20)$$

其中 α 和 β 为色指标。对于流 $\bar{u}_{\beta}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})d_{\beta}$,本文下面用[$\bar{u}_{\beta}d_{\beta}$]_{V-A}来表示。如 果考虑QCD修正,低能有效哈密顿量就要增加一项:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{ud} \{ C_1(\mu) O_1 + C_2(\mu) O_2 \}, \qquad (2.21)$$

其中

$$O_1 = [\bar{s}_{\alpha} c_{\beta}]_{V-A} [\bar{u}_{\beta} d_{\alpha}]_{V-A}$$

$$(2.22)$$

$$O_2 = [\bar{s}_{\alpha}c_{\alpha}]_{V-A}[\bar{u}_{\beta}d_{\beta}]_{V-A}. \qquad (2.23)$$



图 2.6 完整理论中 $c \rightarrow sud$ 诱导的非轻衰变的单圈费曼图。 Fig 2.6 Feynman diagram of decay process induced by $c \rightarrow sud$ in full theory.

这个过程的单圈费曼图如图2.6所示,其中(b)和(c)图会对*O*₁这种新的结构产生贡献。如果要计算低能有效哈密顿量中的Wilson系数,就需要对完整理论和低能有效理论做匹配。在完整理论下考虑树图和图2.6单圈图的贡献并展开 到α_slog阶,它的振幅为

$$A_{full} = \frac{GF}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{ud} \left[-3 \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{M_W^2}{-p^2} \langle O_1 \rangle_{tree} + \left(1 + 2C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} (\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} + \frac{3}{N} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{M_W^2}{-p^2}) \right) \langle O_2 \rangle_{tree} \right]. \quad (2.24)$$

因为在完整理论和有效理论中的自能图贡献相同,在上述的结果中本文忽略了 自能图的贡献。除此之外,外线动量均取为*p*,夸克质量为零。

在有效理论中,重整化之后的有效算符矩阵元(Oi)为,

$$\langle O_1 \rangle = (1 + 2C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} + \frac{3}{N} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2}) \langle O_1 \rangle_{tree} - 3 \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} \langle O_2 \rangle_{tree} \langle O_2 \rangle = (1 + 2C_F \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} + \frac{3}{N} \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2}) \langle O_2 \rangle_{tree} - 3 \frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{-p^2} \langle O_1 \rangle_{tree},$$

$$(2.25)$$

式中本文考虑了树图和费曼图2.7的贡献。 应用关系

$$A_{full} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^* V_{ud} \{ C_1(\mu) \langle O_1 \rangle + C_2(\mu) \langle O_2 \rangle \}, \qquad (2.26)$$

得到了有限的Wilson系数为:

$$C_1(\mu) = -3\frac{\alpha_s}{4\pi} \ln \frac{M_W^2}{\mu^2}, \quad C_2(\mu) = 1 + \frac{3\alpha_s}{N4\pi} \ln \frac{M_W^2}{\mu^2}.$$
 (2.27)

这个简单例子可以说明高阶的QCD修正可以产生结构不同的有效哈密顿量。为 了方便后文的叙述,本文将在下面给出研究中需要用到的低能有效哈密顿量。

一,半轻衰变过程:



图 2.7 有效理论中 $c \rightarrow su\bar{d}$ 诱导的非轻衰变的单圈费曼图。 Fig 2.7 Feynman diagram of decay process induced by $c \rightarrow su\bar{d}$ in effective theory.

• $c \rightarrow d, s l^+ \nu_l$ 诱导的过程

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm eff}(c \to d, s \ l^+ \nu_l) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \Big(V_{cd}^* [\bar{d}\gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)c] [\bar{\nu}_l \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)l] \\ + V_{cs}^* [\bar{s}\gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)c] [\bar{\nu}_l \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)l] \Big). \quad (2.28)$$

• $b \rightarrow u, c \ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$ 诱导的过程

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm eff}(b \to u, c \ l^- \bar{\nu}_l) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \Big(V_{ub} [\bar{u} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b] [\bar{l} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_l] \\ + V_{cb} [\bar{c} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b] [\bar{l} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_l] \Big). \quad (2.29)$$

• $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$ 诱导的味道改变中性流(FCNC)过程

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}(b \to sl^{+}l^{-}) = -\frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^{*} \bigg[\sum_{i=1}^{6} C_{i}(\mu) O_{i}(\mu) + C_{7\gamma}(\mu) O_{7\gamma} + C_{8G}(\mu) O_{8G}(\mu) + C_{9V}(\mu) O_{9V}(\mu) + C_{10A}(\mu) O_{10A}(\mu) \bigg],$$
(2.30)

其中 $O_1 \sim O_6$ 以及 $O_{7\gamma}, O_{8G}$ 算符通过 $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ 贡献到 $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$ 过程中。式2.30中每个算符的具体形式为:

• 流-流算符

$$O_1 = (\bar{s}_{\alpha}c_{\beta})_{V-A}(\bar{c}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A}, \quad O_2 = (\bar{s}_{\alpha}c_{\alpha})_{V-A}(\bar{c}_{\beta}b_{\beta})_{V-A}, \quad (2.31)$$

• QCD企鹅图算符

$$O_{3} = (\bar{s}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q} (\bar{q}_{\beta}q_{\beta})_{V-A}, \quad O_{4} = (\bar{s}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q} (\bar{q}_{\alpha}q_{\beta})_{V-A},$$

$$O_{5} = (\bar{s}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q} (\bar{q}_{\beta}q_{\beta})_{V+A}, \quad O_{6} = (\bar{s}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q} (\bar{q}_{\alpha}q_{\beta})_{V+A}, \quad (2.32)$$

• 磁矩算符

$$O_{7\gamma} = \frac{e}{8\pi^2} m_b \bar{s}_\alpha \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1+\gamma_5) b_\alpha F_{\mu\nu}$$
$$O_{8G} = \frac{g}{8\pi^2} m_b \bar{s}_\alpha \sigma^{\mu\nu} (1+\gamma_5) T^a_{\alpha\beta} b_\beta G^a_{\mu\nu}, \qquad (2.33)$$

• 电弱企鹅图

$$O_{9V} = (\bar{s}b)_{V-A}(\bar{l}l)_V, \quad O_{10A} = (\bar{s}b)_{V-A}(\bar{l}l)_A.$$
 (2.34)

在FCNC过程的计算中,算符 O_7 、 O_{9V} 和 O_{10A} 具有领头阶的贡献,其余算符最低阶的贡献在次领头阶。在只考虑领头阶的贡献情况下, $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$ 的散射振幅可以写成:

$$\mathcal{M}(b \to sl^{+}l^{-}) = -\frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^{*} \frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{2\pi} \\ \times \left\{ \left(C_{9}[\bar{s}\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b] - 2m_{b}C_{7}[\bar{s}i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{q^{2}}(1+\gamma_{5})b] \right) \bar{l}\gamma^{\mu}l \\ + \left(C_{10}[\bar{s}\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b] \right) \bar{l}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{5}l \right\}.$$
(2.35)

二, $b \rightarrow d/sq\bar{q}$ 诱导的非轻衰变过程:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff}(b \to d/sq\bar{q}) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \sum_{q=u,c} V_{qb} V_{qD}^* \left[C_1 O_1^q + C_2 O_2^q \right] - V_{tb} V_{tD}^* \sum_{i=3}^{10} C_i O_i \right\} + \text{H.c.},$$
(2.36)

其中D = d, s, 具体的算符形式为

• 流-流算符

$$O_1^q = (\bar{q}_{\alpha} b_{\beta})_{V-A} (\bar{D}_{\beta} q_{\alpha})_{V-A}, \quad O_2^q = (\bar{q}_{\alpha} b_{\alpha})_{V-A} (\bar{D}_{\beta} q_{\beta})_{V-A}, \quad (2.37)$$

• QCD企鹅图算符

$$O_{3} = (\bar{D}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q'} (\bar{q}'_{\beta}q'_{\beta})_{V-A}, \quad O_{4} = (\bar{D}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q'} (\bar{q}'_{\alpha}q'_{\beta})_{V-A},$$

$$O_{5} = (\bar{D}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q'} (\bar{q}'_{\beta}q'_{\beta})_{V+A}, \quad O_{6} = (\bar{D}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A} \sum_{q'} (\bar{q}'_{\alpha}q'_{\beta})_{V+A},$$

$$(2.38)$$

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• 电弱企鹅图算符

$$O_{7} = \frac{3}{2}(\bar{D}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A}\sum_{q'}e_{q'}(\bar{q}_{\beta}'q_{\beta}')_{V+A}, \quad O_{8} = \frac{3}{2}(\bar{D}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A}\sum_{q'}e_{q'}(\bar{q}_{\alpha}'q_{\beta}')_{V+A},$$

$$O_{9} = \frac{3}{2}(\bar{D}_{\alpha}b_{\alpha})_{V-A}\sum_{q'}e_{q'}(\bar{q}_{\beta}'q_{\beta}')_{V-A}, \quad O_{10} = \frac{3}{2}(\bar{D}_{\beta}b_{\alpha})_{V-A}\sum_{q'}e_{q'}(\bar{q}_{\alpha}'q_{\beta}')_{V-A}.$$
(2.39)

2.2.2 强子矩阵元的计算方法

低能强子算符矩阵元是计算强子衰变过程散射振幅的关键一步也是最后一步,以B介子两体衰变 $B \rightarrow M_1 M_2$ 为例,强子矩阵元与振幅的关系为:

$$\mathcal{M}(B \to M_1 M_2) = \langle M_1 M_2 | \mathcal{H}_{eff}(0) | B \rangle.$$
(2.40)

由于QCD中的色禁闭效应,强子内部相互作用的计算涉及非微扰效应。在强 子物理中一般有三种方法来计算强子矩阵元:因子化方法、SU(3)对称性方 法和QCD格点计算。其中SU(3)对称性方法和QCD格点计算属于非微扰方法。 SU(3)对称性的方法可以通过SU(3)群的直积分解,将一个衰变过程表示成几 个SU(3)不可约振幅的叠加,SU(3)不可约振幅可直接作为在实验上拟合得到 的非微扰系数参与计算。格点QCD模拟则是直接基于路径积分原理,通过在格 点上进行模拟运算的方法直接算出需要的物理量。因子化方法是一种微扰计算 的方法,它能在充满各种非微扰效应的强子衰变领域使用的重要基础是因子化 的思想。因子化思想一般表达为,在涉及不同能标相互作用的区域可以将非微 扰的低能标区域和高能标的微扰区域显式的分开,而且能够保证微扰部分的结 果是红外有限的。本文下面以B介子两体衰变为例简要介绍强子物理中的因子 化方法。

如图2.8 (a) 所示, B介子两体衰变中底夸克衰变成三个夸克,其中一对 正反夸克组成发射粒子 M_2 ,另一个夸克和B介子中未参与弱衰变的旁观者夸 克组成 M_3 粒子。人们发现在重夸克极限下 $m_b \to \infty$, $B \to M_3$ 的部分的相互作 用是以软过程为主的,即转移动量很小的区域起主要贡献,而发射粒子存在 反冲效应速度很快为硬过程。在湮灭图(图2.8 (b))中,底夸克与 M_2 和 M_3 粒 子之间的相互作用均是硬过程主导的,都可以微扰计算。在QCD因子化框架



图 2.8 B介子两体衰变的费曼图。 Fig 2.8 Feynman diagram of B meson two body decays.

下^[13,14], B介子两体衰变的因子化公式因此可以表示成:

$$\langle M_1 M_2 | \mathcal{H}_{eff}(0) | B \rangle = F^{B \to M_1}(0) \int dx \Phi_{M_2}(x) T^I(x) + (M_2 \leftrightarrow M_3)$$

$$+ \int dz dx dy \Phi_B(z) \Phi_{M_2}(x) \Phi_{M_3}(y) T^{II}(z, x, y),$$

$$(2.41)$$

上式右边第一项对应图2.8 (a)发射图,第二行的内容对应2.8 (b)湮灭图。 式中 $F^{B\to M_1}(0)$ 为形状因子,它可以由强子矩阵元 $\langle M_3|J_1|B\rangle$ 得到。 Φ_{B,M_1,M_2} 为非微扰的强子分布振幅, T^I 和 T^{II} 为可微扰的硬散射核。

因子化方法的成立依赖因子化定理的证明。它的内容是在每一个按照 α_s 微 扰展开的阶层上,硬散射核中的红外发散均可被吸收进普适的非微扰分布振 幅中。也就是说对于强子的不同衰变过程,需要保证硬散射核一定是红外有限 的。在理论研究中,B介子两体衰变 $B \rightarrow PP, VP, VV$ 过程的领头阶QCD因子 化定理都已被证明,部分过程如 $\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ 的QCD因子化证明已经到了次领 头阶^[13,14]。

目前理论上己有的因子化方案有QCD因子化^[13,14],软共线有效理论(SCET)^[15] 和微扰QCD因子化^[16–19]。微扰QCD因子化考虑了强子衰变过程中横向动量的 计算,在形式上物理振幅表达成了纵向动量和横向动量的卷积。在很多B介子 两体衰变过程中使用这种方法计算的分支比、CP破坏都可以与实验相吻合。 在下一章本文将要简要介绍因子化方案以及因子化定理的证明。

第三章 QCD中的因子化

经过多年在实验和理论方面的研究,物理学家们发现强相互作用存在两个 重要特性:渐进自由和色禁闭的影响。它们导致在涉及多个标度强相互作用的 粒子物理研究中可微扰的部分和非微扰的部分同时存在,极大地降低了QCD理 论的可计算程度和预言力。为了解决这一问题,柯林斯、索珀和斯特曼等人提 出了因子化的方法。因子化方法是一个研究强子物理的重要方法,它可以分开 理论计算中的非微扰部分和微扰部分。以深度非弹性散射 $(e^{-}P^{+} \rightarrow e^{-}X)$ 为例, 在光子的转移动量 Q^2 远大于质子质量时,它的散射截面可以写为:

 $\frac{d\sigma(e^-P^+ \to e^-X)}{dxdQ^2} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{2xQ^2} [1 + (1 - y^2)F_2(x, Q^2) - y^2F_L(x, Q^2)], \quad (3.1)$

结构函数 $F_2(x, Q^2)$ 可以写成:

$$F_{2}(x,Q^{2}) = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_{s}^{n}(\mu_{R}^{2})}{(2\pi)^{n}} \sum_{x} \int_{x}^{1} \frac{d\xi}{\xi} C_{2,i}^{(n)}(\xi,Q^{2},\mu_{R}^{2},\mu_{F}^{2}) f_{i/p}(\frac{x}{\xi},mu_{F}^{2}) + O\left(\frac{\Lambda^{2}}{Q^{2}}\right),$$
(3.2)

其中*i*表示部分子:夸克、反夸克和胶子。上式中μ_R为重整化标度。μ_F为因子 化标度,它被用来区分低能非微扰效应和高能微扰效应。可以看出,深度非弹 性散射的的散射截面被分成了部分子分布函数*f_{i/h}*和微扰硬散射核*C*_{2,a}的卷积。 上式写法的成立需要证明因子化定理的成立,它的一般思想是要求因子化公式 出现的硬散射核是红外有限的,即要求硬散射核中出现的红外发散均可以被 吸收到非微扰分布振幅中去。下面本章就计算中出现的红外发散,共线因子化 和*k*_T因子化简要介绍因子化定理的证明。

3.1 红外发散

在量子色动力学中,夸克-胶子层面的计算中经常会出现红外发散。以一个虚光子衰变到一对正反夸克的过程 $\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ 为例。 如图3.1所示,(a)图为领头阶树图,(b)、(c)、(d)图分别为单圈修正、辐射修正和自能修正图。(b)图给出的单圈修正中的积分部分按照费曼规则可以写出:



图 3.1 $\gamma^* \to q\bar{q}$ 过程单圈及辐射修正的费曼图。 Fig 3.1 one loop and radiation correction feynman diagram of $\gamma^* \to q\bar{q}$ process.

上式中使用给予胶子以质量*m*的方法来正规红外发散。在统合考虑了树图、单圈修正、自能修正之后,得到的重整化后的散射截面为:

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s} 3Q_f^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \left[\log^2 \frac{m^2}{s} + 3\log \frac{m^2}{s} + \frac{7}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right] \right\}.$$
 (3.4)

使用同样的正规化方法同样可以得到辐射修正图在次领头阶的散射截面:

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}g) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s} 3Q_f^2 \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \left[\log^2 \frac{m^2}{s} + 3\log\frac{m^2}{s} + 5 - \frac{\pi^2}{3}\right].$$
 (3.5)

在上面两个结果中均出现了对数项 $\log^2 \frac{m^2}{s}$ 和 $\log \frac{m^2}{s}$, 当 $m \to 0$ 回归正常结果的时候,它们都出现了发散。当我们考虑 $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}$ 的次领头阶单举过程 $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q} + q\bar{q}g$ 时,发散项抵消了。下面本文具体分析这些红外发散出现的原因。

在光锥坐标下,动量可以写成 $p^{\mu} = (p^+, p^-, p^{\perp})$,其中

$$p^{\pm} = \frac{p^0 \pm p^3}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad p_{\perp} = (p^1, p^2).$$
 (3.6)

末态的两个夸克动量 p_1 和 p_2 可以写成 $p_1^{\mu} = (p_1^+, 0, 0_{\perp})$ 和 $p_2^{\mu} = (0, p_2^-, 0_{\perp})$ 。将上述 定义代入式3.3后得到单圈修正的结果(分母部分)为:

$$\int \frac{d^4l}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{2(l^+ - p_1^+)l^- - l_\perp^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{1}{2(l^- + p_2^-)l^+ - l_\perp^2 + i\epsilon} \frac{1}{2l^+l^- - l_\perp^2 + i\epsilon}.$$
 (3.7)

上式有三个奇点,

$$l^{-} = \frac{l_{\perp}^{2}}{2(l^{+} - p_{1}^{+})} - i\epsilon, \quad l^{-} = p_{2}^{-} - \frac{l_{\perp}^{2}}{2l^{+}} + i\epsilon, \quad l^{-} = \frac{l_{\perp}^{2}}{2l^{+}} + i\epsilon.$$
(3.8)

只有当 $0 < l^+ < p_1^+$ 时,积分才有不为零的结果。首先将胶子的动量空间分为 三个运动学区域:软区域、共线区域和硬区域。当 $l_\perp ~ O(\Lambda), l^+ ~ O(E)$ 时, 运用留数定理积分之后 $l^- ~ O(\Lambda^2/E)$ 。动量为 $l^\mu ~ (E, \Lambda^2/E, \Lambda)$ 处于共线 区域,其中 Λ 表示低标度,*E*表示高标度。运用此种方法还可以得到软区 域 $l^{\mu} \sim (\Lambda, \Lambda, \Lambda)$ 和硬区域 $l^{\mu} \sim (E, E, E)$ 。通过简单的分析可以得到,积分在软 区域和共线区域的标度近似为 $\int d^4\Lambda/\Lambda^4$,在硬区域积分近似为 $\int d^4E/E^4$ 。这样 的积分均会给出对数发散。

在涉及强子内部相互作用的QCD计算中也会出现类似的发散,能否这些发 散吸收进分布振幅中将会成为因子化成立的关键。下面本文将简要给出因子化 定理成立的证明。

3.2 共线因子化

下面将要说明共线因子化定理的证明。为了与前文连贯,本节将上节使用 的 $\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ 过程稍作修改,末态的一对正反夸克强子化形成 π 介子,然后由于动 量守恒的要求,辐射出一个光子 γ ,即 $\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi\gamma$ 过程。我们期待这个过程的因子 化公式为

$$A = \int dx \Phi(x,\xi) \star \mathcal{H}(\xi) = \int dx d\xi (\phi^{(0)}(x,\xi) + \phi^{(1)}(x,\xi)) \star (\mathcal{H}^{(0)}(\xi) + \mathcal{H}^{(1)}(\xi)),$$
(3.9)

其中符号*表示卷积。右手边第二部分为将公式展开到次次领头阶的结果。

首先从夸克胶子层面上计算,它的领头阶费曼图如图3.2所示。在光锥坐



图 3.2 $\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi \gamma$ 过程领头阶的费曼图。

Fig 3.2 Lowest-order feynman diagram of $\gamma^* \to \pi \gamma$ process.

标系下,末态 π 介子和光子 γ 的动量分别取

$$P_1 = (P_1^+, 0, 0_\perp) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 0_\perp), P_2 = (0, P_2^+, 0_\perp) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 0_\perp), \quad (3.10)$$

以及末态光子极化矢量为 ϵ 。首先考虑到虚光子的动量为 $q = P_1 + P_2$, 且 $q^2 = Q^2$ 。然后假定 π 介子中组分正反夸克的动量分别为 xP_1 和 $\bar{x}P_1$, 其中 $\bar{x} = 1 - x_\circ$

图3.2对应的 $\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi \gamma$ 领头阶散射振幅为

$$A^{(0)} = -ie^{2} \left[\bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \not\in \frac{\not{P}_{2} + \bar{x} \not{P}_{1}}{(P_{2} + \bar{x}P_{1})^{2}} \gamma_{\mu}q(xP_{1}) + \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1})\gamma_{\mu}\frac{\not{P}_{2} + x \not{P}_{1}}{(P_{2} + xP_{1})^{2}} \not\in q(xP_{1}) \right].$$
(3.11)

其中第一行为(a)图的贡献,第二行为(b)图的贡献。下面本文使用Fierz变换来 分离振幅中的狄拉克结构。Fierz变换为:

$$4\delta_{mn}\delta_{il} = \sum_{A=1}^{16} \gamma_{Aim}\gamma_{nl}^A.$$
(3.12)

其中A表示16种狄拉克矩阵结构。分离之后的振幅可以形式的写成分布振幅和 硬散射核的卷积

$$A^{(0)}(x) = \int d\xi \phi^{(0)}(x,\xi) \mathcal{H}^{(0)}(\xi).$$
(3.13)

以图3.2(b)的振幅为例,运用Fierz变换并通过对狄拉克结构进行化简

$$\frac{\operatorname{Tr}[\mathcal{P}_1\gamma_5\gamma_\mu(\mathcal{P}_2+x\ \mathcal{P}_1)\ \mathbf{\ell}]}{(P_2+xP_1)^2} = \frac{\operatorname{Tr}[\mathcal{P}_1\gamma_5\gamma_\mu\ \mathcal{P}_2\ \mathbf{\ell}]}{xQ^2},\tag{3.14}$$

可以得到

$$\phi^{(0)}(x,\xi) = \frac{1}{4P_1^+} \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_1)\gamma_5 \, \vec{p}q(xp_1)\delta(x-\xi),
\mathcal{H}^{(0)}(x) = ie^2 \frac{\text{Tr}[\mathcal{P}_1\gamma_5\gamma_\mu \, \mathcal{P}_2 \, \not{\epsilon}]}{2xP_1 \cdot P_2}.$$
(3.15)

由于 π 介子分布振幅应是关于 $x \to 1 - x$ 对称的,图3.2(a)的运算结果应与图3.2(b)一致。

对于该过程的次领头阶贡献,它的费曼图如图3.3所示。 按照前一章叙述的内容不难看出,(b)、(d)、(e)图中圈动量处于软区域和共线区域时会存在红外发散。(b)图中的软发散可以与(a)、(c)图中软发散相抵消,但是共线发散却不能。由于内线夸克离壳,(d)、(e)图只存在共线发散。对于(f)图,它没有红外发散。下面先给出在次领头阶层面上的因子化公式

$$A^{(1)}(x) = \int d\xi \phi^{(0)}(x,\xi) \mathcal{H}^{(1)}(\xi) + \phi^{(1)}(x,\xi) \mathcal{H}^{(0)}(\xi).$$
(3.16)

按照前文对因子化定理的描述,下面需要证明计算中出现的红外发散可以被 吸收到分布振幅中以达到硬散射核红外有限的结果。按照上述逻辑,可以看


图 $3.3 \gamma_* \to \pi \gamma$ 过程次领头阶的费曼图。 Fig 3.3 Next to leading order feynman diagram of $\gamma_* \to \pi \gamma$ process.

出(*a*) ~ (*e*)图应该贡献到式3.16第一项中,而(*f*)图应该贡献到第二项中。因为(f)图没有红外发散,对它的处理方法是平庸的,本文便不详细给出。下面以(b)、(d)图为例说明因子化定理的成立。

首先给出(b)图的散射振幅:

$$A_{b}^{(1)} = e^{2}g^{2}C_{F}\sqrt{\frac{N_{c}}{2}}\int d^{4}l\frac{1}{l^{2}} \quad \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \quad \frac{\gamma_{\nu}(\bar{x}\ P_{1}-\ l)\gamma^{\mu}}{(\bar{x}P_{1}-l)^{2}}\frac{(P_{2}+\bar{x}\ P_{1}-\ l)}{(P_{2}+\bar{x}P_{1}-l)^{2}}\frac{q(\bar{x}P_{1}-\ l)^{2}}{(P_{2}+\bar{x}P_{1}-l)^{2}}\frac{(x\ P_{1}+\ l)\gamma^{\nu}\ P_{1}\gamma_{5}}{(xP_{1}+l)^{2}}q(xP_{1}).$$
(3.17)

经过Fierz变换之后

$$A_{b}^{(1)} = ig^{2}C_{F} \int d^{4}l \frac{1}{l^{2}} \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \frac{\gamma_{\nu}(\bar{x} \not P_{1} - \not l)\gamma_{5}\gamma_{\alpha}}{2(\bar{x}P_{1} - l)^{2}} \frac{(x \not P_{1} + \not l)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{-}\gamma_{5}}{2(xP_{1} + l)^{2}} q(xP_{1}) \\ \times (-ie^{2})\sqrt{\frac{N_{c}}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{Tr}[\gamma^{\mu}(\not P_{2} + \bar{x} \not P_{1} - \not l) \not e\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma_{5}]P_{1}^{+}}{(P_{2} + \bar{x}P_{1} - l)^{2}}, \qquad (3.18)$$

与因子化公式相比较得到

$$\phi_{b}^{(1)}(x,\xi) = \frac{ig^{2}C_{F}}{P_{1}^{+}} \int d^{4}l \frac{1}{l^{2}} \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \frac{\gamma_{\nu}(\bar{x} P_{1} - l)\gamma_{5} \not{p}}{2(\bar{x}P_{1} - l)^{2}} \frac{(x P_{1} + l)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{-}\gamma_{5}}{2(xP_{1} + l)^{2}} q(xP_{1}) \\
\times \delta(\xi - \bar{x} + \frac{l^{+}}{P_{1}^{+}}),$$
(3.19)

剩下的部分为硬散射核,可以看出在忽略了小分量 l^- 和 l_{\perp} 以后,硬散射核与前 文中 $\mathcal{H}^{(0)}$ 形式一致。

下面考虑(d)图的振幅,

$$A_{d}^{(1)} = -e^{2}g^{2}C_{F}\sqrt{\frac{N_{c}}{2}}\int d^{4}l\frac{1}{l^{2}} \quad \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \quad \frac{\gamma_{\mu}(\bar{x} \not P_{1} + \not P_{2})\gamma^{\nu}}{(\bar{x}P_{1} + P_{2})^{2}}\frac{(\not P_{2} + \bar{x} \not P_{1} + \not l)\not e}{(P_{2} + \bar{x}P_{1} + l)^{2}} \\ \frac{(x \not P_{1} - \not l)\gamma^{\nu} \not P_{1}\gamma_{5}}{(xP_{1} - l)^{2}}q(xP_{1}).$$
(3.20)

其中分母可以采取近似

$$\frac{2P_2^{\nu}}{(\bar{x}P_1 + P_2)^2 (P_2 + \bar{x}P_1 + l)^2} \simeq \frac{\bar{n}^{\nu}}{\bar{n} \cdot l} \left[\frac{1}{(\bar{x}P_1 + P_2)^2} - \frac{1}{(P_2 + \bar{x}P_1 + l)^2} \right], \quad (3.21)$$

这样振幅可以化简为

$$A_{d}^{(1)} = -e^{2}\sqrt{\frac{N_{c}}{2}} \int d^{4}l \frac{\bar{n}^{\nu}}{\bar{n} \cdot l} \left(1 - \frac{(\bar{x}P_{1} + P_{2})^{2}}{(P_{2} + \bar{x}P_{1} + l)^{2}} \right) \\ \times g^{2}C_{F} \frac{1}{l^{2}} \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \frac{\gamma_{\mu}(\bar{x} \not P_{1} + \not P_{2})}{(\bar{x}P_{1} + P_{2})^{2}} \frac{\not(x \not P_{1} - \not l)\gamma^{\nu} \not P_{1}\gamma_{5}}{(xP_{1} - l)^{2}} q(xP_{1}).$$

$$(3.22)$$

利用Fierz变换分开狄拉克结构得到分布振幅 $\phi_d^{(1)}$ 为

$$\phi_{d}^{(1)}(x,\xi) = \frac{-ig^{2}C_{F}}{4P_{1}^{+}} \int \frac{d^{4}l}{l^{2}} \frac{\bar{n}^{\nu}}{\bar{n}\cdot l} \bar{q}(\bar{x}P_{1}) \frac{\gamma_{5}\gamma^{+}(x\not\!P_{1}-\not\!l)\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{-}\gamma_{5}}{(xP_{1}-l)^{2}} q(xP_{1}) \\ \times (\delta(\xi-\bar{x}) - \delta(\xi-\bar{x}+\frac{l^{+}}{P_{1}^{+}})).$$
(3.23)

通过对 $(a) \sim (e)$ 图计算结果进行合并,可以给出强子层面上 π 介子分布振幅 $\Phi(x,\xi,b) = i \int \frac{dy^-}{2\pi} e^{-i_1^+ y^-} \langle \pi | \bar{q}(y^-) \gamma_5 \not p \mathcal{P}exp \left[-ig \int_0^{y^-} dz \bar{n} \cdot A(z\bar{n}) \right] q(0) | 0 \rangle.$ (3.24)

其中 $\mathcal{P}exp\left[-ig\int_{0}^{y^{-}} dz\bar{n} \cdot A(z\bar{n})\right]$ 被称为Wilson线,其中积分路径分为两个部分: 从0到 ∞ 和从 ∞ 到 y^{-} 。第一部分的结果对应图<mark>3.3(d)</mark>中的第一个 δ 函数,第二部分积分对应第二个 δ 函数。

将图3.3中所有费曼图按照上述方法计算之后,就可以证明在散射振幅写成如式3.16一样的因子化公式之后,它的硬散射核为红外有限的。对于因子化的证明,本节仅在这一个过程的次领头阶层面上对几个重要的费曼图进行了讨论,关于因子化证明的详细讨论可以参考^[7,20-22]。

$3.3 k_T$ 因子化

 k_T 因子化是B介子两体衰变理论计算中常用的一种因子化方案。目前使用 基于 k_T 因子化方案的PQCD因子化方法进行的B介子两体衰变的计算大部分与 实验都符合的很好。如式3.16所示,使用因子化方法可以将振幅写成微扰硬 散射核和非微扰分布振幅的卷积形式。在具体的计算中,需要包含对动量分 数x的积分。 以B介子两体衰变 $B \rightarrow M_2M_3$ 为例,它的费曼图如图3.4所示。在





光锥坐标下动量可以表示为

$$p_{B} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{1} = (x_{1}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, k_{1T}),$$

$$p_{2} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{2} = (x_{2}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, k_{2T}),$$

$$p_{3} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{3} = (0, x_{3}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, k_{3T}), \qquad (3.25)$$

其中 p_B 、 p_2 和 p_3 分别为B介子和末态粒子 M_2 、 M_3 的动量。而 k_1 为B介子中轻夸 克的动量, k_2 、 k_3 分别为末态粒子 M_2 、 M_3 中正夸克的动量。 x_1 、 x_2 和 x_3 分别为 夸克携带的动量分数。在 k_T 因子化方法下 $B \rightarrow M_2M_3$ 过程的衰变振幅可以写成 可微扰的硬散射核和不可微扰的分布函数的卷积,为

$$A(B \to M_2 M_3) \sim \int d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 d^4 k_3 \operatorname{Tr} [C(t) \Phi_B(k_1) \Phi_{M_2}(k_2) \Phi_{M_3}(k_3) \\ H(k_1, k_2, k_3, t)], \qquad (3.26)$$

其中C(t) 为 $\mu = t$ 能标下的Wilson系数, $\Phi_B(k_1)$ 为B介子波函数, $\Phi_{M_2}(k_2)$ 和 $\Phi_{M_3}(k_3)$ 是两个末态介子的波函数, 函数 $H(k_1, k_2, k_3, t)$ 是可微扰的硬散射

核。

本章以 $\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}\pi\gamma^* \rightarrow \pi\gamma$ 过程为例介绍了QCD计算中出线的红外发散和 共线因子化的证明,在最后又给出了 k_T 因子化的基本思想和它与共线因子化的 区别。因子化方法作为微扰计算QCD的一个重要方法,在实验和理论上都有 大量的应用。对深度非弹性散射和*PP*对撞过程的研究都离不开质子的部分子 分布函数(PDF)。目前世界上有大量的合作组对PDF进行拟合,如CTEQ^[25]、 MMHT^[26]、NNPDF^[27]等等。而它能够被大量使用的前提是,关于部分子 分布函数的因子化定理的成立。本文后续对B介子衰变方面的研究将使用基 于 k_T 因子化方案下的PQCD因子化方法,它的因子化定理已经在本文计算的领 头阶被完全证明成立。关于PQCD方法的具体内容,本文将在对应章节详细给 出。

第四章 双重味重子弱衰变的唯象研究

在2017年LHCb合作组宣布通过双重味重子 Ξ_{cc}^{++} 的一个衰变道 $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ 发现了第一个双重味重子^[28]。新粒子的发现进一步说明组分夸 克模型已经取得了巨大的成功。自上个世纪六十年代夸克模型被提出以来,它 预言的大量强子态已经被发现。研究和寻找夸克模型中预言的强子不仅对验证 夸克模型本身有着重要意义而且对于研究粒子物理标准模型有着十分重要的意 义。由于标准模型中存在的色禁闭效应,实验上人们不能直接探测到夸克只能 通过探测夸克强子化后的末态强子来研究夸克的性质。在高能物理实验的探测 器中,夸克产生之后要经过强子化形成强子,然后不稳定的强子再衰变成稳定 的粒子例如电子、质子等。在这整个过程中,强子化涉及强相互作用反应时间 很短,而强子衰变涉及弱相互作用反应时间比强子化长得多而且衰变过程有可 能还会涉及多次衰变最终变成稳定粒子。以此观之,强子的弱衰变在整个实验 过程中持续时间最长而且过程复杂且繁多,研究强子弱衰变是通过实验精确检 验标准模型和发现新物理中不可缺少的重要方向^[29-40]。

在1974年,丁肇中实验组和里克特实验组同时宣布发现了粲夸克偶素*J*/ψ粒子^[41-43],自此粲夸克第一次被人们发现。在此之后实验上又陆续发现了底夸克和顶夸克。在标准模型给出的六种夸克中,u、d、s夸克被称为轻夸克,c、b、t夸克被称为重夸克。三种重夸克质量差别很大,在MS重整化方案下粲夸克的质量为1.27GeV,底夸克质量为4.18GeV。相比于底夸克,粲夸克质量要小,在按1/m_Q展开的重夸克有效理论中高阶项收敛性并不好,这使得粲物理的研究比底夸克物理要复杂。因此在本章关于双重重子弱衰变性质的研究中,没有使用传统的因子化方法^[13,17,44-50]。本章同时考虑了含有粲夸克和底夸克的双重重子的衰变性质,在4.1节利用轻夸克*SU*(3)味道对称性研究了双重味重子的两体衰变和半轻衰变。在4.2节使用光前夸克模型具体计算了双重味重子半轻弱衰变的宽度、分支比等性质。

4.1 基于轻夸克SU(3)对称性的双重味重子弱衰变分析

夸克模型在1964年分别由盖尔曼^[8,9]和茨威格^[10,11]独立的提出。在夸克 模型中认为一般介子由一对正反夸克组成,重子由三个组分夸克构成。已 知的六种夸克中(*u*,*d*,*s*)夸克质量较轻被称为轻夸克。夸克模型里面认为三个 轻夸克构成SU(3)的一个三维表示"3",而三个轻反夸克构成SU(3)的另一个 三维表示"3"。由于轻夸克的SU(3)对称性因此组分夸克中有轻夸克的重子也 同样具有SU(3)对称性,尤其是具有多个轻组分夸克的重子和介子可以看成 是SU(3)的"3"表示和"3"表示之间的直积表示。

从整个粒子物理的发展历史上来看,高能物理学家一直在利用各种对称性分析实验现象和构造新理论,如自旋、同位旋、规范对称性等。利用SU(3)味道对称性,可以极大的化简计算的复杂程度和计算结果,使得本文可以用少量的参数表示出很多双重味重子的衰变分支比。本节根据2.1节给出的利用基于夸克模型得到的的SU(3)矩阵,可以写出双重味重子的衰变矩阵元。

在对撞机中的强子的弱衰变过程是一个有多个能标同时并存的过程,强子 内部夸克之间的相互作用为GeV量级,而对撞机中粒子被加速到TeV量级。在 重味物理的研究中,处理低能标下的过程往往会使用有效理论。本文使用低能 有效哈密顿量来处理弱衰变问题。低能有效理论能够使用的原因正是因为本文 研究的弱衰变过程的能标远小于传播弱相互作用的玻色子W和Z的质量。在完 整理论中传播子远远离壳,积掉这些内线传播子就可以很自然的得到低能标下 四夸克形式的有效的哈密顿量:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V^i_{CKM} C_i(\mu) O_i(\mu), \qquad (4.1)$$

其中 $C_i(\mu)$ 是吸收了那些内线传播子效应的Wilson系数, $O_i(\mu)$ 是四夸克有效算符, V_{CKM}^i 是有效算符对应的CKM矩阵元, G_F 是费米常数。

在本章考虑的过程中,一个衰变过程的衰变宽度由这个衰变的跃迁矩阵 元 $\langle f | i \mathcal{H}_{eff} | i \rangle$ 决定。但是计算这些矩阵元往往困难重重,主要原因是强子内部 相互作用的能标在1GeV左右。在这个能标下强相互作用耦合常数 $\alpha_s \sim 1$,这 使得按照 α_s 展开的微扰论失效,传统的微扰方法没法应用。本节另辟蹊径使 用了SU(3)对称性分析的方法。之前关于味道SU(3)对称性方面的工作可以参 考^[51–85]。

轻夸克的味道SU(3)对称性是指在忽略了三个轻夸克的质量差别之后, (u,d,s)轻夸克的性质只存在味道上的差异。在这个对称性下,可以认为处于同 一个SU(3)多重态下的强子的强子化过程相同,本文可以将它写成一样的系数 乘在多重态前面。在考虑了SU(3)对称性后,同一类强子衰变过程的跃迁矩元 之和可以写成SU(3)矩阵相乘的形式

$$\sum_{f,i} \langle f | i \mathcal{H} | i \rangle = \sum_{j} a_j \times [M, H, T]_j, \qquad (4.2)$$

-26-

其中 a_j 是吸收的强子化效应和弱相互作用传播子效应的SU(3)不可约振幅, $[M, H, T]_j$ 是初末态强子T、末态介子M和哈密顿量H矩阵的乘积。本文将 $\sum_j a_j \times [M, H, T]_j$ 这一种组合定义为这一类过程的SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量。 下面将要详细说明对应不同的衰变类型,如何写出这个公式的具体形式并运用结果进行SU(3)分析。

4.1.1 半轻衰变过程

本节考虑由 $c \to d/s\bar{l}\nu, b \to u/c\bar{l}\nu$ 诱导的半轻衰变过程。它的低能有效哈 密顿量为:

$$\mathcal{H}_{c \to d/s} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left[V_{cq}^* \bar{q} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) c \, \bar{\nu} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) l \right] + h.c.,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{b \to u/c} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left[V_{q'b} \bar{q}' \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b \, \bar{l} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu \right] + h.c., \qquad (4.3)$$

其中q = d, s, q' = u, c。在描述 $c \rightarrow d/s\bar{l}\nu$ 或者 $b \rightarrow u\bar{l}\nu$ 诱导的半轻衰变过程的 哈密顿量中含有一个轻夸克场。它可以用SU(3)的三重态来描述

$$(H_3)^1 = 0, \quad (H_3)^2 = V_{cd}^*, \quad (H_3)^3 = V_{cs}^*.$$
 (4.4)

对于 Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 衰变过程, SU(3)不变的有效哈密顿量可以构造为:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = a_1 (T_{cc})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{\mathbf{c}\bar{\mathbf{3}}})_{[ij]} \,\bar{\nu}_l l + a_2 (T_{cc})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{\mathbf{c}6})_{\{ij\}} \bar{\nu}_l l \,, \tag{4.5}$$

其中*a*₁,*a*₂是*SU*(3)的不可约振幅,这个过程的费曼图为图4.1。运用之前给出的 初末态和哈密顿量的*SU*(3)表示可以用*a*₁,*a*₂表示出Ξ_{cc}和Ω_{cc}衰变过程的振幅在 表4.1中。对于其他双重味重子的半轻衰变的*SU*(3)不变有效哈密顿量,由于篇 幅原因此处不予列出,详细结果可以参考^[86]。本章得到的*SU*(3)不变有效哈密 顿量依赖于*SU*(3)不可约振幅,只有通过拟合实验上测量的结果定出*SU*(3)不 可约振幅的数值,才能预言其他过程的衰变宽度。在实验上没有测量结果的时 候,本文可以通过计算不同衰变过程分支比的比值,这有助于给出一个最佳的 黄金衰变道,这对实验上测量双重味重子的衰变是具有巨大的指导意义的。本 文比较出的不同过程衰变宽度的比值为:

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ l^+ \nu) = \Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 l^+ \nu) = \frac{|V_{cd}|^2}{|V_{cs}|^2} \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ l^+ \nu),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ l^+ \nu) = \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 l^+ \nu),$$

Table 4.1 SU	J(3) amp	litudes for	doubly char	med baryo	ons Ξ_{cc} ar	nd Ω_{cc} decays	into a singly
charmed bar	yon.						
	1	1	1. 1	1	1	1]

表 4.1 双重味重子 Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 衰变到单粲重子的SU(3)振幅。

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^+ l^+ \nu$	$\frac{a_2 V_{cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_c^+ l^+\nu$	$a_1 V_{cd}^*$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^{\prime+} l^+ \nu$	$\frac{a_2 V_{cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Xi_c^+ l^+ \nu$	$a_1 V_{cs}^*$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^0 l^+ \nu$	$a_2 V_{cd}^*$	$\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to \Xi_{c}^{0}l^{+}\nu$	$a_1 V_{cs}^*$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu$	$\frac{a_2 V_{cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to \Xi_{c}^{0}l^{+}\nu$	$-a_1 V_{cd}^*$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu$	$\frac{a_2 V_{cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0 l^+ \nu$	$a_2 V_{cs}^*$		



图 4.1 双重味重子 Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 半轻衰变的费曼图。 Fig 4.1 Feynman diagrams for semileptonic decays of Ξ_{cc} and Ω_{cc} .

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^+ l^+ \nu) &= \Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^0 l^+ \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^0 l^+ \nu) \\ &= \frac{|V_{cd}|^2}{|V_{cs}|^2} \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c'^+ l^+ \nu), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c'^+ l^+ \nu) &= \Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^0 l^+ \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0 l^+ \nu), \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Xi_{bc}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) &= \Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{bc}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) &= \Gamma(\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Sigma_{b}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) &= 2\Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = 2\Gamma(\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0} l^{+} \nu) &= \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu) = \frac{|V_{cd}|^{2}}{|V_{cs}|^{2}} \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} l^{+} \nu), \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} l^{+} \nu) &= & \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{b}^{0} l^{+} \nu) &= & \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{'-} l^{+} \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu) \\ &= & \frac{|V_{cd}|^{2}}{|V_{cs}|^{2}} \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{'0} l^{+} \nu), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{'0} l^{+} \nu) &= & \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{'-} l^{+} \nu) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Omega_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu), \\ \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{cc}^{++} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) &= & \Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{cc}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}), \end{split}$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{c}^{++} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = 2\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Sigma_{c}^{+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}) = 2\Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}).$$

$$(4.6)$$

由于双重味重子半轻衰变的四夸克有效哈密顿量只含有一个轻夸克算符或者不 含轻夸克算符,所以它在味道*SU*(3)对称性下被表示成三重态或单态,它们的 计算过程和结果都相对简单。而对于非轻过程,哈密顿量中最多可含有三个轻 夸克算符,它们的味道*SU*(3)对称性分析将会复杂的多,下一节将会对此详细 描述。

4.1.2 非轻衰变过程

以 Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 衰变为例,通常粲味重子衰变有三个类型:卡比堡允许、卡比 堡压低和双重卡比堡压低类型。它们分别是由 $c \rightarrow s\bar{d}u$ 、 $c \rightarrow u\bar{d}d/\bar{s}s$ 和 $c \rightarrow d\bar{s}u$ 诱导的衰变。描述非轻衰变的低能有效哈密顿量的耦合顶点有两种类型: (V - A)(V - A)和(V - A)(V + A),每种类型又有两种颜色结构。从SU(3)对称性方面来看,每个衰变类型的哈密顿量都含有两个轻夸克算符和一个轻反夸 克算符,所以哈密顿量的SU(3)表示为 $3 \otimes \bar{3} \otimes 3 = 3 \oplus 3 \oplus \bar{6} \oplus 15$ 。本文可以将 哈密顿量用SU(3)对称性分解成三个不可约表示的直和: H_3 、 $H_{\bar{6}}$ 和 H_{15} 。对于 由 $c \rightarrow s\bar{d}u$ 诱导的卡比堡允许的衰变类型,哈密顿量的SU(3)表示为:

$$(H_{\overline{6}})_2^{31} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_2^{13} = 1, \quad (H_{15})_2^{31} = (H_{15})_2^{13} = 1,$$
 (4.7)

考虑到CKM矩阵 $V_{cd}^*V_{ud} \simeq -\sin(\theta_C)$ 和 $V_{cs}^*V_{us} \simeq \sin(\theta_C)$,由 $c \to u\bar{d}d/\bar{s}s$ 诱导的卡比堡压低衰变类型的哈密顿量为:

$$(H_{\overline{6}})_{3}^{31} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_{3}^{13} = (H_{\overline{6}})_{2}^{12} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_{2}^{21} = \sin(\theta_{C}),$$

$$(H_{15})_{3}^{31} = (H_{15})_{3}^{13} = -(H_{15})_{2}^{12} = -(H_{15})_{2}^{21} = \sin(\theta_{C}).$$
(4.8)



图 $4.2 \equiv_{cc} n\Omega_{cc}$ 衰变到粲味重子和轻介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.2 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{cc} and Ω_{cc} decays into a charmed baryon and a light meson.

而由c→dsu诱导双重卡比堡压低衰变类型的哈密顿量为:

$$(H_{\overline{6}})_3^{21} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_3^{12} = \sin^2 \theta_C, \quad (H_{15})_3^{21} = (H_{15})_3^{12} = \sin^2 \theta_C.$$
(4.9)

首先考虑双粲重子衰变到粲味重子和轻介子的情况。根据2.1节的分析内容, 粲 味重子的SU(3)表示有"3"和"6"两种, 而轻介子构成SU(3)八重态。末态粲味重 子为"3"表示的SU(3)不变哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = b_3(T_{cc})^i (\overline{T}_{c\bar{3}})_{[ij]} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_k^{jl} + b_4(T_{cc})^i (\overline{T}_{c\bar{3}})_{[jl]} M_i^k (H_{\bar{6}})_k^{jl}
+ b_5(T_{cc})^i (\overline{T}_{c\bar{3}})_{[jk]} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_i^{jl} + b_6(T_{cc})^i (\overline{T}_{c\bar{3}})_{[ij]} M_l^k (H_{15})_k^{jl}
+ b_7(T_{cc})^i (\overline{T}_{c\bar{3}})_{[jk]} M_l^k (H_{15})_i^{jl}.$$
(4.10)

末态粲味重子为"6"表示的SU(3)不变哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = b_{10}(T_{cc})^{i}(\overline{T}_{c6})_{\{ij\}}M_{l}^{k}(H_{15})_{k}^{jl} + b_{11}(T_{cc})^{i}(\overline{T}_{c6})_{\{jl\}}M_{i}^{k}(H_{15})_{k}^{jl} + b_{12}(T_{cc})^{i}(\overline{T}_{c6})_{\{jk\}}M_{l}^{k}(H_{15})_{i}^{jl} + b_{13}(T_{cc})^{i}(\overline{T}_{c6})_{\{ij\}}M_{l}^{k}(H_{\overline{6}})_{l}^{jk} + b_{14}(T_{cc})^{i}(\overline{T}_{c6})_{\{jk\}}M_{l}^{k}(H_{\overline{6}})_{i}^{jl}.$$

$$(4.11)$$

在给出的SU(3)不变哈密顿量中,本文忽略了被OZI禁戒压低的的由胶子变为 轻夸克对构成一个末态介子或末态粲味重子的衰变过程。这些过程的费曼图 如图4.2所示。 同时本文分别给出由式4.10和式4.11计算出的结果在表4.2和表 中4.3。

对于双粲重子衰变到重子和重介子的情况,注意到末态的介子构成"3"表示,末态重子构成八重态和十重态。如前文所述,本文给出重子八重态的表示为 $T^{ijk} = \epsilon_{ikm}(T_8)^m_j$ 。在写出味道SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量之前,首先注意到由



图 $4.3 \equiv_{cc} n\Omega_{cc}$ 衰变到轻重子和粲介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.3 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{cc} and Ω_{cc} decays into a light baryon and a charmed meson.

表 4.2 双粲重子衰变到反三重态粲味重子和轻介子计算结果。

Table 4.2 Doubly charmed baryons decays into a cqq (antitriplet) and a light meson.

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$	$b_3 - 2b_4 + b_6$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+$	$(b_3 - 2b_4 + b_6)\left(-\sin(\theta_C)\right)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ \overline{K}^0$	$b_3 - b_5 - b_6 + b_7$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ K^+$	$(b_3 - 2b_4 + b_6)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^+\pi^0$	$\frac{2b_4-b_5-b_7}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+\pi^0$	$\frac{(b_3 - 2b_4 - b_6 + 2b_7)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to \Xi_{c}^{+}\eta$	$\frac{-2b_4+b_5-3b_7}{\sqrt{6}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ \eta$	$\frac{(-3b_3+2b_4+2b_5+3b_6)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} \pi^{+}$	$b_3 - b_5 + b_6 - b_7$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^+ K^0$	$\left(2b_4 - b_5 + b_7\right)\left(-\sin(\theta_C)\right)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+ \overline{K}^0$	$b_3 - 2b_4 - b_6$	$\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to \Xi_{c}^{0}K^{+}$	$(b_3-b_5+b_6-b_7)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ K^+$	$(b_3 - 2b_4 + b_6)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ \overline{K}^0$	$(2b_4 - b_5 + b_7)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ K^0$	$(b_3 - 2b_4 - b_6)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^+\pi^0$	$\frac{(b_3 - b_5 - b_6 - b_7)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+\pi^0$	$-\sqrt{2}b_7\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^+\eta$	$\frac{(-3b_3+4b_4+b_5+3b_6-3b_7)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+\eta$	$\sqrt{rac{2}{3}} \left(2b_4 - b_5 ight) \sin^2(heta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^0\pi^+$	$(b_3-b_5+b_6-b_7)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+ K^0$	$(b_3 - b_5 - b_6 + b_7)\sin^2(\theta_C)$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 K^+$	$(b_3 - b_5 + b_6 - b_7) \left(-\sin^2(\theta_C)\right)$		

于对称性有下列关系成立:

$$(T_{cc})^{l}\overline{D}^{m}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})^{k}_{l}(H_{6})^{ij}_{m} = -2(T_{cc})^{i}\overline{D}^{l}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})^{k}_{m}(H_{6})^{jm}_{l},$$

$$(T_{cc})^{l}\overline{D}^{m}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})^{k}_{m}(H_{6})^{ij}_{l} = -2(T_{cc})^{l}\overline{D}^{i}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})^{k}_{m}(H_{6})^{jm}_{l}.$$
(4.12)

这意味着这四种结构之间只有两个自由度,在计算振幅的时候这四个结构只需要用两个*SU*(3)不可约振幅就可以表示。于是可以给出双粲重子衰变到重子八重态和重介子的*SU*(3)不变有效哈密顿量:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = c_6(T_{cc})^l \overline{D}^i \epsilon_{ijk} (T_8)^k_m (H_6)^{jm}_l + c_7(T_{cc})^i \overline{D}^l \epsilon_{ijk} (T_8)^k_m (H_6)^{jm}_l + c_8(T_{cc})^l \overline{D}^i \epsilon_{ijk} (T_8)^k_m (H_{15})^{jm}_l + c_9(T_{cc})^i \overline{D}^l \epsilon_{ijk} (T_8)^k_m (H_{15})^{jm}_l. (4.13)$$

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{++} \overline{K}^0$	$b_{10} - b_{13}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{++} \pi^0$	$rac{(b_{10} - b_{13})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}\pi^+$	$\frac{b_{10} + 2b_{11} + b_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{++} \eta$	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}(b_{10}-b_{13})\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^{++} K^-$	$b_{12} - b_{14}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^+ \pi^+$	$-rac{(b_{10}+2b_{11}+b_{13})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^+ \overline{K}^0$	$\frac{b_{10}+b_{12}-b_{13}-b_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}K^+$	$rac{(b_{10}+2b_{11}+b_{13})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} \pi^0$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-2b_{11}+b_{12}+b_{14}\right)$	$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{c}^{++} \pi^{-}$	$(b_{14}-b_{12})\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime+}\eta$	$\frac{2b_{11}-b_{12}+3b_{14}}{2\sqrt{3}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^+\pi^0$	$\frac{1}{2} \left(b_{10} + 2b_{11} - b_{13} - 2b_{14} \right) \sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}\pi^+$	$\frac{b_{10}+b_{12}+b_{13}+b_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^+\eta$	$-\frac{(3b_{10}+2b_{11}+2b_{12}-3b_{13})\sin(\theta_C)}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to \Omega_{c}^{0} K^{+}$	$b_{12} + b_{14}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^0\pi^+$	$(b_{10} + b_{12} + b_{13} + b_{14}) (-\sin(\theta_C))$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} \overline{K}^0$	$\frac{b_{10}+2b_{11}-b_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime+} K^0$	$rac{(2b_{11}-b_{12}+b_{14})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^0\pi^+$	$b_{10} + b_{13}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} K^+$	$rac{(b_{10}-b_{12}+b_{13}-b_{14})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{++} K^0$	$(b_{10} - b_{13})\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^{++}K^-$	$(b_{12}-b_{14})\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Sigma_c^+ K^+$	$\frac{(b_{10}+2b_{11}+b_{13})\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^+ \overline{K}^0$	$-rac{(2b_{11}-b_{12}+b_{14})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^+ K^0$	$\frac{(b_{10}+2b_{11}-b_{13})\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}\pi^0$	$\frac{1}{2} \left(b_{10} + b_{12} - b_{13} + b_{14} \right) \sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{c}^{0} K^{+}$	$(b_{10} + b_{13})\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}\eta$	$-\frac{(3b_{10}+4b_{11}+b_{12}-3b_{13}-3b_{14})\sin(\theta_C)}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^{++}\pi^-$	$(b_{12} - b_{14})\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}\pi^+$	$-rac{(b_{10}-b_{12}+b_{13}-b_{14})\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^+\pi^0$	$b_{14}\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^0K^+$	$(b_{10} + b_{12} + b_{13} + b_{14})\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^+ \eta$	$\frac{(b_{12}-2b_{11})\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^0\pi^+$	$(b_{12}+b_{14})\sin^2(\theta_C)$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime+} K^0$	$\frac{(b_{10}+b_{12}-b_{13}-b_{14})\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} K^+$	$\frac{(b_{10}+b_{12}+b_{13}+b_{14})\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$		

表 4.3 双粲重子衰变到六重态粲味重子和轻介子计算结果。

Table 4.3 Doubly charmed baryons decays into a cqq (sextet) and a light meson.

同时本文也给出双粲重子衰变到重子十重态和重介子的SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = d_4(T_{cc})^l \overline{D}^m (T_{10})_{ijl} (H_{15})^{ij}_m + d_5(T_{cc})^l \overline{D}^m (T_{10})_{ijm} (H_{15})^{ij}_l. \quad (4.14)$$

图4.3为双粲重子衰变到重子和重介子的费曼图,具体的计算结果在表4.4和 表4.5中显示。

现在考虑Ξ_{bb}和Ω_{bb}的衰变,对于含有一个底夸克的重味重子或者介子,它 们的*SU*(3)表示与粲味重子或者粲介子类似只需要将粲夸克换成底夸克即可。 由底夸克衰变诱导的双重味重子衰变在夸克层面分为四种类型:

$$b \to c\bar{c}d/s, \ b \to c\bar{u}d/s, \ b \to u\bar{c}d/s, \ b \to q\bar{q}d/s,$$

$$(4.15)$$

其中q和 \bar{q} 指任意轻夸克对。对于由 $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}d/s$ 诱导的双重味重子到 J/ψ 和重味重

Table 4.4 Doubly charmed baryons decays into a light baryon in the octet and a charmed meson.

表 4.4 双粲重子衰变到重子八重态和重介子的SU(3)振幅。

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma^+ D^+$	$-c_7 - c_9$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma^+ D_s^+$	$(-c_7 - c_9)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda^0 D^+$	$\frac{-c_6-c_7+3c_8+3c_9}{\sqrt{6}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to pD^+$	$(-c_7 - c_9)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma^+ D^0$	$-c_6 - c_8$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Lambda^0 D_s^+$	$\frac{(2c_6-c_7+3c_9)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma^0 D^+$	$\frac{c_6 + c_7 + c_8 + c_9}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma^0 D_s^+$	$\frac{(c_7+2c_8+c_9)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi^0 D_s^+$	$-c_{6}+c_{8}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{+} \to p D^{0}$	$(-c_6 - c_8)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi^0 D^+$	$-c_7 + c_9$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to n D^+$	$(-c_6 - c_7 + c_8 + c_9)\sin(\theta_C)$
$e\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to pD_s^+$	$(c_7 + c_9)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Lambda^0 D^+$	$-\frac{(c_6-2c_7-3c_8)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to n D_s^+$	$(c_7 - c_9)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma^+ D^0$	$(-c_6 - c_8)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Lambda^0 D_s^+$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}(-c_6-c_7)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma^0 D^+$	$\frac{(c_6+c_8+2c_9)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma^0 D_s^+$	$-\sqrt{2}\left(c_8+c_9\right)\sin^2(\theta_C)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi^0 D_s^+$	$(-c_6 - c_7 + c_8 + c_9)\sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to p D^0$	$(c_6 + c_8)\sin^2(\theta_C)$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to nD^+$	$(c_6 - c_8)\sin^2(\theta_C)$		

Table 4.5 Doubly charmed baryons decays into a light baryon in the decuplet and a charmed meson.

表 4.5 双粲重子衰变到重子十重态和重介子的SU(3)振幅。

meson.			
channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma'^+ D^+$	$\frac{2d_4}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Delta^+ D^+$	$-rac{2d_4\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma'^+ D^0$	$\frac{2d_5}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma'^+ D_s^+$	$\frac{2d_4\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma'^0 D^+$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(d_4 + d_5 \right)$	$\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to \Delta^{+}D^{0}$	$-rac{2d_5\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi'^0 D_s^+$	$\frac{2d_5}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Delta^0 D^+$	$-rac{2(d_4+d_5)\sin(heta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi'^0 D^+$	$\frac{2d_4}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma'^0 D_s^+$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(d_4 - d_5 \right) \sin(\theta_C)$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Delta^+ D_s^+$	$\frac{2d_4\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma'^+ D^0$	$\frac{2d_5\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Delta^0 D_s^+$	$\frac{2d_4\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Sigma'^0 D^+$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left(d_5 - d_4 \right) \sin(\theta_C)$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Delta^+ D^0$	$\frac{2d_5\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Xi'^0 D_s^+$	$\frac{2(d_4+d_5)\sin(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to \Delta^0 D^+$	$\frac{2d_5\sin^2(\theta_C)}{\sqrt{3}}$		
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma'^0 D_s^+$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} (d_4 + d_5) \sin^2(\theta_C)$		

子衰变,它们的哈密顿量构成SU(3)三重态。这些过程的SU(3)不变哈密顿量



图 4.4 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到 J/ψ 和一个轻重子的费曼图。

Fig 4.4 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into J/ψ and a bottom baryon.



图 $4.5 \Xi_{bb}$ 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到一个双重味重子和反粲介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.5 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into an doubly heavy baryon and an anti-charmed meson.

为:

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = a_1 (T_{bb})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{\mathbf{b}\bar{\mathbf{3}}})_{[ij]} J/\psi + a_2 (T_{bb})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{\mathbf{b}6})_{\{ij\}} J/\psi, \qquad (4.16)$$

其中 $(H_3)_2 = V_{cd}^*$, $(H_3)_3 = V_{cs}^*$ 。它们对应的费曼图为图4.4。这个过程的哈密顿 量还可以用来诱导双重味重子衰变到双重味重子(bcq)和反粲介子的过程,它们 的费曼图如图4.5所示。这些过程的SU(3)不变哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = a_3(T_{bb})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{bc})_i D_j + a_4(T_{bb})^i (H_3)^j (\overline{T}_{bc})_j D_i, \qquad (4.17)$$

本文把由 $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}d/s$ 诱导的双重味重子衰变过程的计算结果列在表4.6中。 限于篇幅原因我在下面简要的给出由 $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d/s, b \rightarrow u\bar{c}d/s, b \rightarrow q\bar{q}d/s$,诱导 的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变的SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量和散射振幅。由 $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d/s$ 诱导的衰 变过程的可分为两类: Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和粲介子以及 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰 变到双重味重子(bcq)和轻介子,它们的哈密顿量构成SU(3)的八重态表示,

$$(H_8)_1^2 = V_{ud}^*, \quad (H_8)_1^3 = V_{us}^*.$$
 (4.18)

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channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0} J/\psi$	$a_1 V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^+ D^-$	$a_3 V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^0 J/\psi$	$a_1 V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^+ D_s^-$	$a_3 V_{\rm cs}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} J/\psi$	$a_1 V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^0 \overline{D}^0$	$a_4 V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{-}J/\psi$	$-a_1 V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Omega_{bc}^0 \overline{D}^0$	$a_4 V_{ m cs}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^0 J/\psi$	$\frac{a_2 V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bb}^- \to \Xi_{bc}^0 D^-$	$(a_3 + a_4) V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0} J/\psi$	$\frac{a_2 V_{\rm cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{bc}^{0} D_{s}^{-}$	$a_3 V_{\rm cs}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} J/\psi$	$a_2 V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} o \Omega_{bc}^{0} D^{-}$	$a_4 V_{\rm cs}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-} J/\psi$	$\frac{a_2 V_{\rm cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{bc}^0 D_s^-$	$a_4 V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}J/\psi$	$\frac{a_2 V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}D^{-}$	$a_3 V_{\rm cd}^*$
$ \Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{b}^{-} J/\psi $	$a_2 V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}D_{s}^{-}$	$(a_3 + a_4) V_{\rm cs}^*$

表 4.6 双重味重子衰变到 J/ψ 和轻重子或者bcq和反粲介子的振幅。 Table 4.6 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a J/ψ and a light baryon.



图 4.6 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到双重味重子(bcq)和轻介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.6 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a doubly heavy baryon and a light meson.

这些过程的费曼图为图4.7和图4.6,对应的味道SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = a_{5}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{bc})_{i}M_{j}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{k}^{j} + a_{6}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{bc})_{j}M_{i}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{k}^{j} + a_{7}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{bc})_{k}M_{j}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{i}^{j}a_{8}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]}\overline{D}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{k}^{j} + a_{9}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[jk]}\overline{D}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{i}^{j} + a_{10}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{b\bar{6}})_{\{ij\}}\overline{D}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{k}^{j} + a_{11}(T_{bb})^{i}(\overline{T}_{b\bar{6}})_{\{jk\}}\overline{D}^{k}(H_{\mathbf{8}})_{i}^{j}, \qquad (4.19)$$

其中 $a_5 \sim a_7$ 为 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到双重味重子(bcq)和轻介子的SU(3)不可约振幅, $a_8 \sim a_{11}$ 为 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和粲介子过程的SU(3)不可约振幅。 具体的计算结果放在表4.7和表4.8中。 下面来看由 $b \rightarrow u\bar{c}d/s$ 诱导的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰



图 4.7 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到底味重子(bqq)和粲介子过程的费曼图。

Fig 4.7 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a bottom baryon and a charmed meson.

表 4.7 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到双重味重子(*bcq*)和轻介子的振幅。 Table 4.7 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a *bcq* and a light meson.

channel	$\operatorname{amplitude}$	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^+ \pi^-$	$\left(a_5 + a_7\right) V_{\rm ud}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}\eta$	$\frac{(a_6-2a_7)V_{\rm us}^*}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^+ K^-$	$(a_5 + a_7) V_{\rm us}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{bc}^{0}\pi^{-}$	$(a_5 + a_6) V_{\rm ud}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^0 \pi^0$	$\frac{(a_6-a_7)V_{\rm ud}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{bc}^{0} K^{-}$	$a_5 V_{\rm us}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_{bc}^0 \overline{K}^0$	$a_7 V_{\rm us}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} o \Omega_{bc}^{0} \pi^{-}$	$a_6 V_{\rm us}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{bc}^{0}\eta$	$\frac{(a_6+a_7)V_{\rm ud}^*}{\sqrt{6}}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{bc}^{0}K^{-}$	$a_6 V_{ m ud}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Omega_{bc}^0 \pi^0$	$\frac{a_6 V_{\rm us}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}\pi^{-}$	$a_5 V_{ m ud}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \overline{\Omega_{bc}^0 K^0}$	$a_7 V_{ m ud}^*$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \overline{\Omega_{bc}^{0} K^{-}}$	$\left(a_5 + a_6\right) V_{\rm us}^*$

变到重味重子(*bqq*)和反粲介子的过程。它们的哈密顿量在*SU*(3)对称性下可分为"3"和"6"表示:

$$(H_{\bar{3}}'')^{13} = -(H_{\bar{3}}'')^{31} = V_{cs}^*, \quad (H_{\bar{6}})^{13} = (H_{\bar{6}})^{31} = V_{cs}^*, (H_{\bar{2}}'')^{12} = -(H_{\bar{2}}'')^{21} = V_{cd}^*, \quad (H_{\bar{6}})^{12} = (H_{\bar{6}})^{21} = V_{cd}^*.$$
(4.20)

这些过程的SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量本文可以构造出

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = b_1 (T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} D_k (H_{\bar{3}}'')^{jk} + b_2 (T_{bb})^k (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} D_k (H_{\bar{3}}'')^{ij} + b_3 (T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} D_k (H_{\bar{6}}'')^{jk} + b_4 (T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} D_k (H_{\bar{6}}'')^{jk} + b_5 (T_{bb})^k (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} D_k (H_{\bar{6}}'')^{ij} + b_6 (T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} D_k (H_{\bar{3}}'')^{jk}.$$
(4.21)

它们对应的费曼图为图4.8,计算结果放在表4.9中。最后来看由 $b \rightarrow q\bar{q}d/s$ 诱导的无粲衰变,这一类衰变有着复杂的低能有效哈密顿量,它们包含着 O_1 到 O_{10} 。

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0} D^{0}$	$\left(a_8 - a_9\right) V_{\rm ud}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^0 D^0$	$\frac{(a_{10}+a_{11})V_{\rm ud}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Xi_b^0 D^0$	$(a_8 - a_9) V_{\rm us}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^- D^+$	$a_{11}V_{\rm ud}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Xi_b^- D^+$	$-a_9V_{\rm us}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}D^{0}$	$\frac{(a_{10}+a_{11})V_{\rm us}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^- D_s^+$	$a_9V_{ m ud}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^{\prime -} D^+$	$\frac{a_{11}V_{\rm us}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} D^{0}$	$a_8 V_{\rm us}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^{\prime-} D_s^+$	$\frac{a_{11}V_{\rm ud}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^- D^0$	$-a_8V_{\rm ud}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Omega_b^- D_s^+$	$a_{11}V_{\rm us}^*$
		$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} D^{0}$	$a_{10}V_{\rm ud}^*$
		$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} D^{0}$	$\frac{a_{10}V_{\rm us}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \overline{\Xi_{b}^{\prime -}} D^{0}$	$\frac{a_{10}V_{\rm ud}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}D^{0}$	$a_{10}V_{\rm us}^*$

表 4.8 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和粲介子的振幅。 Table 4.8 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a *bqq* and a charmed meson.



图 4.8 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和反粲介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.8 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a bottom baryon and an anticharmed meson.

从完整理论层面看,其中不仅有树图的贡献还有企鹅图的贡献

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ V_{ub} V_{uq}^* \left[C_1 O_1^{\bar{u}u} + C_2 O_2^{\bar{u}u} \right] - V_{tb} V_{tq}^* \left[\sum_{i=3}^{10} C_i O_i \right] \right\} + \text{h.c.} (4.22)$$

从味道SU(3)对称性的角度来看,它们也十分复杂,按照SU(3)群的不可约表示分解,其哈密顿量的SU(3)的直积表示分解为

$$3 \otimes \bar{3} \otimes 3 = 3 \oplus 3 \oplus \bar{6} \oplus 15. \tag{4.23}$$

对于 $\Delta S = 0$ 的衰变过程,哈密顿量的SU(3)不可约表示为^[51,59,72]:

$$(H_3)^2 = 1, \quad (H_{\overline{6}})_1^{12} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_1^{21} = (H_{\overline{6}})_3^{23} = -(H_{\overline{6}})_3^{32} = 1,$$

$$2(H_{15})_1^{12} = 2(H_{15})_1^{21} = -3(H_{15})_2^{22} = -6(H_{15})_3^{23} = -6(H_{15})_3^{32} = 6.$$
(4.24)

channel	amplitude	channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Lambda_b^0 \overline{D}^0$	$(-b_1+2b_2+b_3)V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Sigma_{b}^{+} D^{-}$	$\left(b_4 + b_6\right) V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 o \Xi_b^0 \overline{D}^0$	$(-b_1+2b_2+b_3)V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^+ D_s^-$	$\left(b_4 + b_6\right) V_{\rm cs}^*$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda_b^0 D^-$	$-(b_1-2b_2+b_3)V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^0 \overline{D}^0$	$\frac{(b_4+2b_5-b_6)V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda_b^0 D_s^{-}$	$-(b_1+b_3)V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}\overline{D}^0$	$\frac{(b_4+2b_5-b_6)V_{cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{0}D^{-}$	$2b_2V_{ m cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{0} D^{-}$	$\frac{(b_4+2b_5+b_6)V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} \overline{D}^{0}$	$\left(b_3-b_1 ight)V_{ m cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^- o \Sigma_b^0 D_s^-$	$\frac{(b_4+b_6)V_{\rm cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda_b^0 D_s^{-}$	$2b_2V_{ m cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} \overline{D}^{0}$	$(b_4 - b_6) V_{\rm cd}^*$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^0 D^-$	$-\left(b_1+b_3\right)V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^- o \Xi_b^{\prime 0} D^-$	$\sqrt{2}b_5V_{\rm cs}^*$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^0 D_s^-$	$-(b_1-2b_2+b_3)V_{\rm cs}^*$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-} \overline{D}^{0}$	$\frac{(b_4 - b_6)V_{\rm cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{-}\overline{D}^{0}$	$(b_1 - b_3) V_{\rm cd}^*$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_b^0 D_s^-$	$\sqrt{2}b_5V_{\mathrm{cd}}^*$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} D^{-}$	$\frac{(b_4+b_6)V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}D_{s}^{-}$	$\frac{(b_4+2b_5+b_6)V_{cs}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}\overline{D}^{0}$	$\frac{(b_4 - b_6)V_{\rm cd}^*}{\sqrt{2}}$
		$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{b}^{-} \overline{D}^{0}$	$(b_4 - b_6) V_{\rm cs}^*$

表 4.9 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和反粲介子的振幅。 Table 4.9 Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a bqq and an anti-charmed meson.

同样对于 $\Delta S = 1$ 的过程,只需要将式4.24中的指标2和3互换即可得到。最后来 看由 $b \rightarrow q\bar{q}d/s$ 诱导的无粲衰变可分为两种衰变类型:末态为重味重子(bqq)和 轻介子的衰变以及末态为重子和B介子的衰变。它的SU(3)不变有效哈密顿量 的形式下面一起给出

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{eff} &= c_1(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} M_l^j (H_3)^l + c_2(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[jl]} M_i^j (H_3)^l \\ &+ c_3(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_k^{jl} + c_4(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[jl]} M_i^k (H_{\bar{6}})_k^{jl} \\ &+ c_5(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[jk]} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_i^{jl} + c_6(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[ij]} M_l^k (H_{15})_k^{jl} \\ &+ c_7(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b\bar{3}})_{[jk]} M_l^k (H_{15})_i^{jl} + c_8(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} M_l^j (H_3)^l \\ &+ c_9(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{jl\}} M_i^j (H_3)^l + c_{10}(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} M_l^k (H_{15})_k^{jl} \\ &+ c_{11}(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{jl\}} M_i^k (H_{15})_k^{jl} + c_{12}(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{jk\}} M_l^k (H_{15})_i^{jl} \\ &+ c_{13}(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{ij\}} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_k^{jl} + c_{14}(T_{bb})^i (\overline{T}_{b6})_{\{jk\}} M_l^k (H_{\bar{6}})_i^{jl} \end{aligned}$$

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图 4.9 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和轻介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.9 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a bottom baryon and a light meson.



图 4.10 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到底重子和B介子的费曼图。

Fig 4.10 Feynman diagrams for Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays into a bottom meson and a light baryon.

$$+d_{1}(T_{bb})^{i}\overline{B}^{j}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{l}^{k}(H_{3})^{l}+d_{2}(T_{bb})^{i}\overline{B}^{l}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{l}^{k}(H_{3})^{j}$$

$$+d_{3}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{j}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{l}^{k}(H_{3})^{i}+d_{6}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{i}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{n}^{k}(H_{6})_{l}^{jn}$$

$$+d_{7}(T_{bb})^{i}\overline{B}^{l}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{n}^{k}(H_{6})_{l}^{jn}+d_{8}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{i}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{n}^{k}(H_{15})_{l}^{jn}$$

$$+d_{9}(T_{bb})^{i}\overline{B}^{l}\epsilon_{ijk}(T_{8})_{n}^{k}(H_{15})_{l}^{jn}+f_{3}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{j}(T_{10})_{ijl}(H_{3})^{i}$$

$$+f_{4}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{n}(T_{10})_{ijl}(H_{15})_{n}^{ij}+f_{5}(T_{bb})^{l}\overline{B}^{n}(T_{10})_{ijn}(H_{15})_{l}^{ij}.$$
(4.25)

其中 c_i 为 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和轻介子的SU(3)不可约振幅, d_i, f_i 为 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重子和B介子的SU(3)不可约振幅。它们的费曼图分别如 图4.11和图4.10所示。 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和轻介子的振幅的计算结 果放在表4.10和表4.11中。 而 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重子和B介子的振幅的计算结果 如表4.12和表4.13所示。 对于 Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc} 的衰变,它们既可以由 $b \rightarrow \bar{c}cd/s, b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d/s, b \rightarrow u\bar{c}d/s, b \rightarrow q\bar{q}d/s$ 诱导也可以由 $c \rightarrow s\bar{d}u, c \rightarrow u\bar{d}d/\bar{s}s, c \rightarrow d\bar{s}u$ 诱导。 Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc} 的衰变过程虽然很多,但是在SU(3)对称性下来看,由b夸克转变诱导 的 Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc} 衰变可以由 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 的衰变结果得到,只需要在SU(3)不变有效哈密

表 $4.10 \ b \rightarrow d$ 诱导的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和轻介子振幅。

Table 4.10 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a bqq and a light meson induced by the charmless $b \rightarrow d$ transition.

channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}\pi^{0}$	$-\frac{c_1-c_2+c_3-2c_4-5c_6+6c_7}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}\eta$	$\frac{c_1 + c_2 - 3c_3 + 2c_4 + 2c_5 + 3c_6}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{0}K^{0}$	$c_1 - c_3 + c_5 - c_6 + 3c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{-}K^{+}$	$-c_2 + 2c_4 - c_5 + 3c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}\pi^{-}$	$-c_1 + c_2 - c_3 + 2c_4 - 3c_6 + 2c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{-}K^{0}$	$c_1 - c_2 - c_3 + 2c_4 - c_6 - 2c_7$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda_b^0 K^-$	$c_2 + 2c_4 - c_5 + c_7$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^0\pi^-$	$-c_1 - c_3 + c_5 - 3c_6 + c_7$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^-\pi^0$	$\frac{c_1 + c_3 - c_5 - 5c_6 - c_7}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{-}\eta$	$-\frac{c_1-2c_2-3c_3+4c_4+c_5+3c_6-3c_7}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^+ \pi^-$	$c_8 + 3c_{10} + 3c_{12} + c_{13} + c_{14}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{0}\pi^{0}$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-c_8 + c_9 + 5c_{10} + 6c_{11} - c_{13} - 2c_{14}\right)$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{0}\eta$	$rac{c_8+c_9+3c_{10}+6c_{11}+6c_{12}-3c_{13}}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^- \pi^+$	$c_9 - 2c_{11} + 3c_{12} - c_{14}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}K^0$	$\frac{c_8 - c_{10} + 3c_{12} - c_{13} + c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}K^{+}$	$\frac{c_9 - 2c_{11} + 3c_{12} - c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_b^0\pi^-$	$\frac{c_8+c_9+3c_{10}+6c_{11}-2c_{12}+c_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_b^{-}\pi^0$	$\frac{c_8 + c_9 - 5c_{10} - 2c_{11} - 2c_{12} + c_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{-}\eta$	$\frac{c_8 + c_9 + 3c_{10} - 2c_{11} - 2c_{12} - 3c_{13}}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}K^{0}$	$\frac{c_8 + c_9 - c_{10} - 2c_{11} - 2c_{12} - c_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{0}K^{-}$	$\frac{c_9+6c_{11}-c_{12}+c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} \overline{K}^{0}$	$c_9 - 2c_{11} - c_{12} + c_{14}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}\pi^{-}$	$\frac{c_8+3c_{10}-c_{12}+c_{13}-c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}\pi^{0}$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-c_8+5c_{10}+c_{12}-c_{13}+c_{14}\right)$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime -}\eta$	$\frac{c_8 - 2c_9 + 3c_{10} + 4c_{11} + c_{12} - 3c_{13} - 3c_{14}}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}K^{0}$	$c_8 - c_{10} - c_{12} - c_{13} - c_{14}$

表 4.11 $b \rightarrow s$ 诱导的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到重味重子(bqq)和轻介子振幅。

Table 4.11 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a bqq and a light meson induced by the charmless $b \rightarrow s$ transition.

channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Lambda_b^0 \overline{K}^0$	$c_1 - c_3 + c_5 - c_6 + 3c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^0 \pi^0$	$\frac{c_2 - 2c_3 + 2c_4 + c_5 + 4c_6 - 3c_7}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{0}\eta$	$\frac{-2c_1+c_2+2c_4-c_5+6c_6-9c_7}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^- \pi^+$	$c_2 - 2c_4 + c_5 - 3c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_b^0 K^-$	$-c_1 - c_3 + c_5 - 3c_6 + c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} \pi^{-}$	$c_2 + 2c_4 - c_5 + c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} \pi^{0}$	$-\frac{c_2+2c_3-2c_4-c_5-4c_6+c_7}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} \eta$	$\frac{-2c_1+c_2-2c_4+c_5+6c_6+3c_7}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_b^0 K^-$	$-c_1 + c_2 - c_3 + 2c_4 - 3c_6 + 2c_7$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_b^- \overline{K}^0$	$-c_1 + c_2 + c_3 - 2c_4 + c_6 + 2c_7$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^+ K^-$	$c_8 + 3c_{10} + 3c_{12} + c_{13} + c_{14}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^0 \overline{K}^0$	$\frac{c_8 - c_{10} + 3c_{12} - c_{13} + c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0} \pi^0$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(c_9 + 4c_{10} + 6c_{11} + 3c_{12} - 2c_{13} - c_{14}\right)$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime0}\eta$	$\frac{-2c_8+c_9+6c_{10}+6c_{11}-3c_{12}-3c_{14}}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Xi_b^{\prime-}\pi^+$	$\frac{c_9 - 2c_{11} + 3c_{12} - c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Omega_b^- K^+$	$c_9 - 2c_{11} + 3c_{12} - c_{14}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{0} K^{-}$	$\frac{c_8 + 3c_{10} - c_{12} + c_{13} - c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma_{b}^{-} \overline{K}^{0}$	$c_8 - c_{10} - c_{12} - c_{13} - c_{14}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}\pi^{-}$	$\frac{c_9+6c_{11}-c_{12}+c_{14}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-} \pi^{0}$	$\frac{1}{2}\left(-c_9 + 4c_{10} + 2c_{11} + c_{12} - 2c_{13} - c_{14}\right)$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} \eta$	$\frac{-2c_8+c_9+6c_{10}-2c_{11}+c_{12}+3c_{14}}{2\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_b^- K^0$	$c_9 - 2c_{11} - c_{12} + c_{14}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}K^{-}$	$\frac{c_8 + c_9 + 3c_{10} + 6c_{11} - 2c_{12} + c_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-} \overline{K}^{0}$	$\frac{c_8 + c_9 - c_{10} - 2c_{11} - 2c_{12} - c_{13}}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Omega_{b}^{-}\pi^{0}$	$\sqrt{2}(2c_{10}-c_{13})$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}\eta$	$-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\left(c_8 + c_9 - 3c_{10} - 2c_{11} - 2c_{12}\right)$

表 4.12 b $\rightarrow d$ 诱导的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到轻重子和B介子的振幅。

Table 4.12 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a bottom meson and a light baryon induced by the charmless $b \to d$ transition.

channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Lambda^{0}\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$-\frac{d_1+2d_2-d_3-2d_6+d_7-3d_9}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma^{0}\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$\frac{d_1 + d_3 - d_7 - 6d_8 - d_9}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi^{+}B^{-}$	$d_2 - d_3 - d_6 - d_7 + 3d_8 + 3d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi^0 \overline{B}^0$	$d_1 + d_2 - d_6 - 3d_8 - 2d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma^{+} \overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$d_1 + d_3 - d_7 + 2d_8 - d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi^0 B^-$	$-d_1 - d_3 - d_7 - 2d_8 - 3d_9$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda^0 B^-$	$\frac{d_1 - d_2 + 2d_3 - d_6 + 2d_7 + 3d_8}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma^{+} \overline{B}^{0}$	$-d_1 - d_2 - d_6 - d_8 + 2d_9$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma^0 B^-$	$-\frac{d_1+d_2+d_6+d_8+6d_9}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to p \overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$-d_2 + d_3 - d_6 - d_7 + d_8 + d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Delta^{+} B^{-}$	$\frac{f_3+6(f_4+f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Delta^0 \overline{B}^0$	$\frac{f_3 - 2f_4 + 6f_5}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0\to \Sigma'^0\overline B_s^0$	$\frac{f_3 - 2f_4 + 6f_5}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Delta^0 B^-$	$\frac{f_3+6f_4-2f_5}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Delta^{-} \overline{B}^{0}$	$f_3 - 2\left(f_4 + f_5\right)$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma'^{-} \overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma'^0 B^-$	$\frac{f_3+6f_4-2f_5}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma'^{-}\overline{B}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi'^{-}\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$

顿量中做如下变换

$$T_{bb} \to T_{bc}, \quad T_b \to T_c, \quad B \to D.$$
 (4.26)

对于由*c*夸克转变诱导的Ξ_{bc}和Ω_{bc}衰变同样可以由Ξ_{cc}和Ω_{cc}的衰变结果得到,它 们的变换公式为

$$T_{cc} \to T_{bc}, \quad T_c \to T_b, \quad D \to B.$$
 (4.27)

经过前文对双重味重子弱衰变的分析,目前已经可以给出双重味重子衰变中易 于被实验发现衰变道。本文选取这些衰变道的原则是,选取卡比堡允许的衰变

表 $4.13 \ b \to s$ 诱导的 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变到轻重子和B介子的振幅。 Table 4.13 Doubly bottom baryons decays into a bottom meson and a light baryon induced by the charmless $b \to s$ transition.

channel	amplitude
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Lambda^{0}\overline{B}^{0}$	$\frac{-2d_1 - d_2 - d_3 + d_6 + d_7 + 9d_8 + 3d_9}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma^0 \overline{B}^0$	$\frac{d_2 - d_3 - d_6 + d_7 + 3d_8 - d_9}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma^{-}B^{-}$	$-d_2 + d_3 + d_6 + d_7 - 3d_8 - 3d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to n \overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$-d_1 - d_2 + d_6 + 3d_8 + 2d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Lambda^0 B^-$	$rac{2d_1+d_2+d_3+d_6+d_7+3d_8+9d_9}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^- \to \Sigma^+ \overline{B}^0$	$d_2 - d_3 + d_6 + d_7 - d_8 - d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma^0 B^-$	$\frac{d_2 - d_3 + d_6 - d_7 - d_8 + 3d_9}{\sqrt{2}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to p \overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$d_1 + d_2 + d_6 + d_8 - 2d_9$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to p\overline{B}^{0}$	$-d_1 - d_3 + d_7 - 2d_8 + d_9$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to nB^{-}$	$d_1 + d_3 + d_7 + 2d_8 + 3d_9$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma'^{+}B^{-}$	$rac{f_3 + 6(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma'^0 \overline{B}^0$	$rac{f_3 - 2f_4 + 6f_5}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi^{\prime 0}\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2f_4 + 6f_5}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma'^0 B^-$	$\frac{f_3+6f_4-2f_5}{\sqrt{6}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Sigma'^{-} \overline{B}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi'^{-}\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi'^0 B^-$	$\frac{f_3+6f_4-2f_5}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi'^{-}\overline{B}^{0}$	$\frac{f_3 - 2(f_4 + f_5)}{\sqrt{3}}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega\overline{B}_{s}^{0}$	$f_3 - 2\left(f_4 + f_5\right)$

过程,去除双重卡比堡压低的过程。下面分别给出了 Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 衰变的卡比堡允 许衰变道, Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc} 衰变的卡比堡允许衰变道和 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变的卡比堡允许衰 变道。参考其他理论工作预言的结果^[40,87], Ξ_{cc} 和 Ω_{cc} 衰变的卡比堡允许衰变道 的分支比都在百分之几量级; Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc} 衰变的卡比堡允许衰变道的分支比最多 有百分之几量级而 Ξ_{bb} 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变的卡比堡允许衰变道的分支比在千分之几左右。 选取的衰变道分别放在表4.14、表4.15和表4.16中。

SU(3)对称性方法是一种重要的重味物理研究中的非微扰方法。在实验上密切关注的双重味重子衰变领域,本章使用SU(3)对称性分析的方法系统性的

Table 4.14 Cabibbo allowed Ξ_{cc} and Ω_{cc} decays.					
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ \pi^+$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to (\Xi_c^+ \bar{K^0}, \Xi_c^+ \bar{K^{*0}})$				
	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^+ \rho^0$				
	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^0\pi^+$				
$\overline{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to (\Sigma_c^{++} \bar{K^0}, \Sigma_c^{++} \bar{K^{*0}})}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Sigma_c^{++}K^-$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to (\Xi_c^{\prime +} \bar{K^0}, \Xi_c^{\prime +} \bar{K^{*0}})$			
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}\pi^+$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to (\Sigma_c^+ \bar{K^0}, \Sigma_c^+ \bar{K^{*0}})$	$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^0\pi^+$			
	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \left(\Sigma_c^{\prime +} \rho^0, \Sigma_c^{\prime 0} \pi^+\right)$				
	$\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^0K^+$				
$\overline{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to (\Sigma^+ D^+, \Sigma'^+ D^+)}$	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to (\Lambda^0 D^+, \Sigma^0 D^+, \Sigma'^0 D^+)$	$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to (\Xi^0 D^+, \Xi'^0 D^+)$			
	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to (\Sigma^+ D^0, \Sigma'^+ D^0)$				
	$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to (\Xi^0 D_s^+, \Xi'^0 D_s^+)$				

表 $4.14 \Xi_{cc} 和 \Omega_{cc}$ 衰变中卡比堡允许的衰变道。

表	4.15	Ξ_{bc} 和 Ω_{bc}	衰变中-	卡比堡允	许的衰变道。
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Table 4.15 Cabibbo allowed Ξ_{bc} and Ω_{bc} decays.

$\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} \pi^{+}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to (\Lambda_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{0}}, \Lambda_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{*0}})$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \left(\Xi_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{0}}, \Xi_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{*0}} \right)$
	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow (\Xi_b^0 \rho^0, \Xi_b^- \pi^+)$	
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Sigma_b^+ \bar{K^0}, \Sigma_b^+ \bar{K^{*0}})$	$\Xi^0_{bc} \to \Sigma^+_b K^-$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to (\Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} \bar{K^{0}}, \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} \bar{K^{*0}})$
$\Xi_{bc}^+\to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}\pi^+$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \rightarrow \left(\Sigma_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{0}}, \Sigma_{b}^{0} \bar{K^{*0}}\right)$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}\pi^{+}$
	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \left(\Sigma_b^{\prime 0} \rho^0, \Sigma_b^{\prime -} \pi^+\right)$	
	$\Xi_{bc}^0\to\Omega_b^-K^+$	
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Sigma^+ B^0, \Sigma'^+ B^0)$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \rightarrow (\Sigma^{+}B^{+}, \Sigma^{\prime +}B^{-})$	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to (\Xi^0 B^0, \Xi'^0 B^0)$
	$\Xi^0_{bc} \to (\Sigma^0 B^0, \Sigma'^0 B^0, \Lambda^0 B^0)$	
	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \left(\Xi^0 B_s^0, \Xi'^0 B_s^0 \right)$	
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Xi_c^+ J/\psi, \Xi_c'^+ J/\psi)$	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to (\Xi_c^0 J/\psi, \Xi_c'^0 J/\psi)$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \left(\Omega_{c}^{0} J/\psi\right)$
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_{cc}^{++} D_s^-$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{cc}^{+}D_{s}^{-}$	$\Omega_{bc}^0\to\Omega_{cc}^+D_s^-$
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Omega_{cc}^+ \bar{D^0}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}D^{-}$	
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Xi_{cc}^{++}\pi^-, \Xi_{cc}^+\rho^0)$	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_{cc}^+ \pi^-$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{cc}^{+}K^{-}$
$\Xi_{bc}^{+} \rightarrow \left(\Omega_{cc}^{+}K^{0}, \Omega_{cc}^{+}K^{*0}\right)$		$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}\pi^{-}$
$\overline{\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Lambda_c^+ D^0, \Sigma_c^+ D^0, \overline{\Sigma_c^0 D^+})}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Sigma_{c}^{0} D^{0}$	$\Omega^0_{bc} \to (\Xi^0_c D^0, \Xi^{\prime 0}_c D^0)$
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to (\Xi_c^0 D_s^+, \Xi_c'^0 D_s^+)$		

研究了双重味重子Ξ_{cc}, Ω_{cc}, Ξ_{bc}, Ω_{bc}, Ξ_{bb}, Ω_{bb}的非轻两体衰变和半轻衰变,给出了 实验上最有可能探测到的过程。这项工作对今后实验上探测双重味重子有一定 的参考价值。

表 $4.16 \Xi_{bb}$ 和 Ω_{bb} 衰变中卡比堡允许的衰变道。							
Table 4.16 Cabibbo allowed Ξ_{bb} and Ω_{bb} decays.							
$\Xi_{bb}^+ \to (\Xi_b^0 J/\psi, \Xi_b^{\prime 0} J/\psi)$	$\Xi_{bb}^- o (\Xi_b^- J/\psi, \Xi_b'^- J/\psi)$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to (\Omega_{b}^{-}J/\psi)$					
$\overline{\Xi^0_{bb} \to \Xi^+_{bc} D^s}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{bc}^{0}D_{s}^{-}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}D_{s}^{-}$					
$\underline{\Xi^0_{bb} \to \Omega^0_{bc} \bar{D^0}}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Omega_{bc}^{0}D^{-}$						
$\overline{\Xi_{bb}^0 \to (\Xi_{bc}^+ \pi^-, \Xi_{bc}^0 \rho^0)}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{bc}^{0} \pi^{-}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{bc}^{0}K^{-}$					
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to (\Omega_{bc}^0 K^0, \Omega_{bc}^0 K^{*0})$		$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}\pi^{-}$					
$\overline{\Xi^0_{bb} \to (\Lambda^0_b D^0, \Sigma^0_b D^0)}$	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{-}D^{0}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to (\Xi_b^- D^0, \Xi_b^{\prime -} D^0)$					
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow (\Xi_b^- D_s^+, \Xi_b^{\prime -} D_s^+)$							

4.2 光前夸克模型下的双重味重子弱衰变的综合分析

在2017年,LHCb合作组首次发现双重味重子 Ξ_{cc}^{++} ^[28]。在此之后,实验 上在不断地寻找新的双重味重子和新的衰变过程的同时理论也在对双重 味重子衰变进行预言。在2017年光前夸克模型的计算成功预言了双重味重 子 Ξ_{cc}^{++} 的另一个衰变道 $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{+}\pi^{+}$ ^[40]。这个过程在2018年被LHCb合作组发 现^[88]。到目前为止,关于双重味重子弱衰变的理论工作已经有了很多新的进 展^[32,33,39,40,87,89–106]。针对双重味重子衰变这一领域,本节将在光前夸克模型 下对双重味重子半轻衰变进行研究。

双重味重子是目前在对撞机中寻找新物理和精确检验标准模型的一个重要 平台。在双重味重子半轻衰变的众多过程中,味道改变中性流过程是一类特殊 的过程,它主要为企鹅图贡献。由于这个过程在QCD计算中没有树图贡献,所 以这一过程是一个理想的精确检验标准模型和寻找新物理现象的平台。*B*介子 衰变的FCNC过程的分支比通常在~10⁶左右,因此重子衰变的FCNC过程也会 很小。但是随着对撞机的亮度的增大,精确的测量这一过程也会成为可能。

在前一节的研究中,本文利用SU(3)对称性化简了计算。但是简单的对称性分析还是存在局限性。在分析中没有考虑到强子内部的相互作用和衰变过程的运动学机制。对称性分析不能给出每个过程具体的衰变宽度而且轻夸克SU(3)对称性在考虑了它们的质量之后也不是严格成立的。显然简单的对称性分析已经远远不能满足实验上对于理论预言精度的要求。正如本文之前所说,粒子物理已经进入了高精度的时代。对于双重味重子弱衰变的研究,在理

论上仍然需要涉及强子内部夸克衰变的运动学机制的计算。本节利用了光前夸 克模型来描述双重味重子内部夸克之间的相互作用,通过这个模型计算了强子 的转变矩阵元并给出了跃迁形状因子。本节在最后给出了双重味重子弱衰变中 半轻过程衰变宽度的预言。

4.2.1 理论介绍

在理论方面,一个衰变过程的衰变宽度可以写成相空间和振幅两个部分。

$$d\Gamma = \frac{1}{2M_A} d\Pi_n |M|^2, \qquad (4.28)$$

其中 M_A 为母粒子的质量, $d\Pi_n$ 为n体相空间。以味道改变中性流过程为例,它的振幅可以写成

$$\mathcal{M} = \langle B_f l^+ l^- | \mathcal{H}_{eff}(0) | B_i \rangle. \tag{4.29}$$

在上式中|B_i)含有非微扰部分,本节采用光前夸克模型计算此部分。

光前夸克模型最初被应用于介子计算,其中早期的工作有^[107-126]。接下来 先由计算介子出发介绍光前夸克模型,详情可见^[127]。

在光前夸克模型下,由夸克和反夸克构成的介子态可以表示为

$$|M(P,^{2S+1}L_J, J_z)\rangle = \int \{d^3p_1\}\{d^3p_2\}2(2\pi)^3\delta^3(\tilde{P} - \tilde{p_1} - \tilde{p_2}) \\ \times \sum_{\lambda_1\lambda_2} \Psi_{LS}^{JJ_z}(\tilde{p_1}, \tilde{p_2}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)|q_1(p_1, \lambda_1)\bar{q_2}(p_2, \lambda_2)\rangle, (4.30)$$

其中的动量 p_1 和 p_2 定义在光锥坐标系下,它们均为在壳光前动量。 λ_1 和 λ_2 为夸 克和反夸克的螺旋度。在光锥坐标系中动量的定义为:

$$p = (p^{-}, p^{+}, p_{\perp}), \qquad (4.31)$$

其中 $p^{\pm} = p^{0} \pm p^{3}$, $p_{\perp} = (p^{1}, p^{2})$ 。式4.30中三动量 $\tilde{P}, \tilde{p}_{1}, \tilde{p}_{2}$ 的定义形式为 $\tilde{p} = (p^{+}, p_{\perp})$ 。根据动量 P, p_{1}, p_{2} 的在壳条件可以得到 $p^{-} = (m^{2} + p_{\perp}^{2}/p^{+})$ 。本文引入 k_{\perp} 来描述组分夸克之间的内部动量:

$$p_1^+ = xP^+, \quad p_2^+ = (1-x)P^+,$$

 $p_{1\perp} = xP_\perp + k_\perp, \quad p_{2\perp} = (1-x)P_\perp - k_\perp.$ (4.32)

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在式4.30中 $\Psi_{LS}^{JJ_z}(\tilde{p_1}, \tilde{p_2}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ 为描述^{2S+1} L_J 介子动量空间分布的波函数,它可以表示为:

$$\Psi_{LS}^{JJ_z}(\tilde{p_1}, \tilde{p_2}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \langle LS; L_z S_z | LS; JJ_z \rangle R_{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}^{SS_z}(x, k_\perp) \phi_{LL_z}(x, k_\perp), \quad (4.33)$$

其中 $\phi_{LL_z}(x,k_{\perp})$ 为描述组分夸克动量分布的函数,而 $R_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}^{SS_z}(x,k_{\perp})$ 描述的是从光前螺旋度本征态到自旋本征态的变换矩阵,最后一部分 $\langle LS; L_zS_z | LS; JJ_z \rangle$ 是自旋-轨道角动量耦合的克莱布施-高登系数。 $R_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}^{SS_z}(x,k_{\perp})$ 的定义为

$$R_{\lambda_{1}\lambda_{2}}^{SS_{z}}(x,k_{\perp}) = \sum_{s_{1},s_{2}} \langle \lambda_{1} | R_{M}^{\dagger}(1-x,p_{\perp},m_{1}) | s_{1} \rangle \lambda_{2} | R_{M}^{\dagger}(x,-p_{\perp},m_{2}) | s_{2} \rangle \\ \times \langle \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; s_{1}s_{2} | \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}; SS_{z} \rangle,$$
(4.34)

其中 \mathcal{R}_M 是Melosh变换算符:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathcal{R}_{M}(x,p_{\perp},m_{i})|\lambda\rangle &= \frac{\bar{u}_{D}(p_{i},s)u(p_{i},\lambda)}{2m_{i}} = -\frac{\bar{\nu}(p_{i},\lambda)\nu_{D}(p_{i},s)}{2m_{i}} \\ &= \frac{m_{i}+x_{i}M_{0}+i\vec{\sigma}_{s\lambda}\cdot\vec{p}_{\perp}\times\vec{n}}{\sqrt{(m_{i}+x_{i}M_{0})^{2}+p_{\perp}^{2}}}, \end{aligned}$$
(4.35)

其中u_D是光前形式的Dirac旋量,并且

$$M_0^2 = \frac{m_1^2 + p_\perp^2}{x_1} + \frac{m_2^2 + p_\perp^2}{x_2}.$$
(4.36)

此外还可以给出 $R^{SS_z}_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}(x,k_{\perp})$ 的协变形式,这个形式更方便于计算

$$R_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}^{SS_z}(x,k_{\perp}) = \frac{\bar{u}(p_1,\lambda_1)(\bar{P}+M_0)\Gamma\nu(p_2,\lambda_2)}{\sqrt{2}\tilde{M}_0(M_0+m_1+m_2)},$$
(4.37)

其中 $\tilde{M}_0 = \sqrt{M_0^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2}$, $\bar{P} = p_1 + p_2$ 。对于赝标介子 $\Gamma = \gamma_5$ 。对于分 布函数 $\phi_{LL_z}(x, k_\perp)$,本文假定分布函数是高斯型的

$$\phi_{LL_z}(x,k_{\perp}) = 4\left(\frac{\pi}{\beta^2}\right)^{3/4} \sqrt{\frac{e_1 e_2}{x_1 x_2 M_0}} exp\left(\frac{-\vec{k}^2}{2\beta^2}\right).$$
(4.38)

它的归一化形式为

$$\int \frac{dx d^2 p \perp}{2(2\pi)^3} \phi_{L'L_z}^{\prime*}(x, p_\perp) \phi_{LL_z}(x, p_\perp) = \delta_{L', L} \delta_{L_z', L_z}.$$
(4.39)

这样的选择使得由光前夸克模型构建的介子态满足归一化关系

$$\langle M(P', J', J'_z) | M(P, J, J_z) \rangle = 2(2\pi)^3 P^+ \delta^3 (\tilde{P}' - \tilde{P}) \delta_{J'J} \delta_{J'_z J_z}.$$
 (4.40)

$$-47-$$



图 4.11 diquark图像下双重味重子衰变到重味重子的费曼图。 Fig 4.11 Feynman diagram for doubly heavy baryons B into a spin-1/2 and spin-3/2 ground-state baryons B' with two spectator quarks as a diquark.

对于双重味重子来说,它的强子态 $|\mathcal{B}_i\rangle$ 也可以用式4.30来表示,但是介子是由 正反夸克对组成的而重子一般是由三个夸克组成。本文在用光前夸克模型表 示双重味重子态的时候采取了diquark的图像^[128-132]。重子的情况比介子复杂, 本文将重子看成由一个夸克和diquark组成,以此来类比介子。diquark有标量 和轴矢量两种。在diquark图像下,本文先在diquark中考虑味道和自旋对称性, 再将夸克模型中重子的味道自旋波函数用diquark表示出来。详细的计算可以见 附录,下面给出重子在diquark基下的表示。

对于含有两个粲夸克的双重味重子 Ξ_{cc}^{++} 、 Ξ_{cc}^{+} 和 Ω_{cc}^{+} ,它的味道自旋波函数为

$$\mathcal{B}_{cc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c^1 (c^2 q)_S + \frac{1}{2} c^1 (c^2 q)_A \right) + (c^1 \leftrightarrow c^2) \right], \tag{4.41}$$

含有两个底夸克的双重味重子与含有两个粲夸克的双重味重子有相似的波函数,只需要将上式中的粲夸克c换成底夸克b就可以得到。对于含有一个底夸克和一个粲夸克的两组双重味重子三重态(Ξ_{bc}, Ω_{bc})和(Ξ'_{bc}, Ω'_{bc}),它在diquark基下的味道自旋波函数分别为

$$\mathcal{B}_{bc} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b(cq)_{S} + \frac{1}{2}b(cq)_{A} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c(bq)_{S} + \frac{1}{2}c(bq)_{A},$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{bc}' = -\frac{1}{2}b(cq)_{S} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b(cq)_{A} = \frac{1}{2}c(bq)_{S} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c(bq)_{A}, \quad q = u, d, s. (4.42)$$

含有一个重夸克的重味重子的味道自旋波函数复杂一些,本文这里按照反三重态和六重态的顺序依次给出。重味重子反三重态在diquark基下的味道自旋波函

数为

$$\Lambda_{c}^{+} = -\frac{1}{2}d(cu)_{s} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}d(cu)_{A} = \frac{1}{2}u(cd)_{S} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}u(cd)_{A},$$

$$\Xi_{c}^{+} = \frac{1}{2}s(cu)_{S} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}s(cu)_{A} = \frac{1}{2}u(cs)_{S} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}u(cs)_{A},$$

$$\Xi_{c}^{0} = -\frac{1}{2}s(cd)_{S} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}s(cd)_{A} = \frac{1}{2}d(cs)_{S} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}d(cs)_{A}.$$
(4.43)

重味重子六重态在diquark基下的味道自旋波函数为

$$\Sigma_{c}^{++} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} u^{1} (cu^{2})_{S} + \frac{1}{2} u^{1} (cu^{2})_{A} + (u^{1} \leftrightarrow u^{2}) \right],$$

$$\Sigma_{c}^{+} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} d(cu)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} d(cu)_{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} u(cd)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} u(cd)_{A},$$

$$\Sigma_{c}^{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} d^{1} (cd^{2})_{S} + \frac{1}{2} d^{1} (cd^{2})_{A} + (d^{1} \leftrightarrow d^{2}) \right],$$

$$\Xi_{c}^{\prime+} = \frac{3}{2} s(cu)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} s(cu)_{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} u(cs)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} u(cs)_{A},$$

$$\Xi_{c}^{\prime0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} s(cd)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} s(cd)_{A} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} d(cd)_{S} + \frac{1}{2} d(cs)_{A},$$

$$\omega_{c}^{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} s^{2} (cs^{1})_{S} + \frac{1}{2} s^{2} (cs^{1})_{A} + (s^{1} \leftrightarrow s^{2}) \right].$$
(4.44)

以上只给出了含有一个粲夸克的重味重子的味道自旋波函数,对于含有一个底 夸克的重味重子的波函数只需要将上式中的粲夸克c替换成底夸克b即可。除此 以外为了保证计算的完整性,本文另外给出自旋为3/2的重味重子的味道自旋 波函数,

$$\mathcal{B}^{*}_{Qqq'} = q(Qq')_{A} = q'(Qq)_{A}, \\
\mathcal{B}^{*}_{QQ'q} = Q(Q^{q})_{A} = Q^{(Qq)}_{A}, \\
\mathcal{B}^{*}_{QQ'q} = \sqrt{2}Q(Qq)_{A}, \\
q^{(\prime)} = u, d, s; \quad Q^{(\prime)} = c, b.$$
(4.45)

从diquark和夸克的自旋耦合来看,3/2重味重子的味道自旋波函数里面只能有 轴矢量diquark存在。本节对双重味重子半轻衰变的239个过程都进行了计算和 分析,并使用了更加合理的动量空间波函数。

1+的重子态的波函数为

$$\Psi^{SS_z}(\tilde{p}_1, \tilde{p}_2, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(p_1 \cdot \bar{P} + m_1 M_0)}} \bar{u}(p_1, \lambda_1) \Gamma_{S(A)} u(\bar{P}, S_z) \phi(x, k_\perp),$$
(4.46)

3+的重子态的波函数为

$$\Psi^{SS_{z}}(\tilde{p}_{1}, \tilde{p}_{2}, \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1}M_{0})}} \bar{u}(p_{1}, \lambda_{1})\Gamma^{\alpha}_{A}(p_{2}, \lambda_{2})u_{\alpha}(\bar{P}, S_{z})\phi(x, k_{\perp}),$$
(4.47)

其中的轴矢量diquark耦合顶点 $\Gamma_A^{(\alpha)}$,本文采用文献^[133]中的形式:

$$\Gamma_{A} = \frac{\gamma_{5}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\not e^{*}(p_{2},\lambda_{2}) - \frac{M_{0} + m_{1} + m_{2}}{\bar{P} \cdot p_{2} + m_{2}M_{0}} \epsilon^{*}(p_{2},\lambda_{2}) \cdot \bar{P} \right),$$

$$\Gamma_{A}^{\alpha} = - \left(\epsilon^{*\alpha}(p_{2},\lambda_{2}) - \frac{p_{2}^{\alpha}}{\bar{P} \cdot p_{2} + m_{2}M_{0}} \epsilon^{*}(p_{2},\lambda_{2}) \cdot \bar{P} \right).$$
(4.48)

其他理论部分,在前面已经详细给出,在此不再赘述。双重味重子半轻衰变的 哈密顿量在前文也已经给出。由于FCNC过程包含企鹅图,下面具体的给出双 重味重子弱衰变的FCNC过程的散射振幅:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{B}' l^+ l^-) = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{2\pi} \\ \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} C_9^{\rm eff}(q^2) \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu & (1 - \gamma_5) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle - 2m_b C_7^{\rm eff} \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^\nu}{q^2} (1 + \gamma_5) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \bar{l} \gamma^\mu l \\ + \left(C_{10} \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l \\ \right\}.$$

$$(4.49)$$

上式中 C_i 在前文中已经介绍,为低能有效哈密顿量的Wilson系数。四夸克算符 O_i 的详细描述可以参见^[12]。Wilson系数 C_i 的值将在下面给出,其中的结果中包含了领头对数阶的贡献^[12]:

$$C_1 = 1.107, \quad C_2 = -0.248, \quad C_3 = -0.011, \quad C_4 = -0.026,$$

 $C_5 = -0.007, \quad C_6 = -0.031, \quad C_7^{\text{eff}} = -0.313, \quad C_9 = 4.344, \quad C_{10} = -4.669,$
(4.50)

其中 $m_W = 80.4$ GeV 和 $\mu = m_{b,\text{pole}}$ 。注意到振幅中使用了Wilson系数 C_7^{eff} 和 C_9^{eff} ,它的定义是^[134]

$$C_{7}^{\text{eff}} = C_{7} - C_{5}/3 - C_{6},$$

$$C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2}) = C_{9}(\mu) + h(\hat{m}_{c}, \hat{s})C_{0} - \frac{1}{2}h(1, \hat{s})(4C_{3} + 4C_{4} + 3C_{5} + C_{6})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}h(0, \hat{s})(C_{3} + 3C_{4}) + \frac{2}{9}(3C_{3} + C_{4} + 3C_{5} + C_{6}), \quad (4.51)$$

其中 $\hat{s} = q^2/m_b^2$, $C_0 = C_1 + 3C_2 + 3C_3 + C_4 + 3C_5 + C_6$, $\hat{m}_c = m_c/m_b$ 。定义中的函数h为

$$h(z,\hat{s}) = -\frac{8}{9}\ln\frac{m_b}{\mu} - \frac{8}{9}\ln z + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{4}{9}x - \frac{2}{9}(2+x)|1-x|^{1/2} \\ \times \begin{cases} \left(\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{1-x}+1}{\sqrt{1-x}-1}\right| - i\pi\right), & x \equiv \frac{4z^2}{\hat{s}} < 1 \\ 2\arctan\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}}, & x \equiv \frac{4z^2}{\hat{s}} > 1 \end{cases}, \\ h(0,\hat{s}) = -\frac{8}{9}\ln\frac{m_b}{\mu} - \frac{4}{9}\ln\hat{s} + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{4}{9}i\pi. \end{cases}$$
(4.52)

由哈密顿量算出的振幅用螺旋度振幅方法可以写成强子部分和轻子部分的 乘积 $H \times L$,其中轻子部分可以直接计算,而强子部分中的 $\langle \mathcal{B}'(P', S'_z) | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) b | \mathcal{B}(P, S_z) \rangle$ 本文可以把它参数化为

$$\begin{split} \langle \mathcal{B}'_{f}(P',S' = \frac{1}{2},S'_{z})|\bar{q}_{1}\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})Q_{1}|\mathcal{B}_{i}(P,S = \frac{1}{2},S_{z})\rangle \\ &= \bar{u}(P',S'_{z}) \Big[\gamma_{\mu}f_{1,S(A)}(q^{2}) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M}f_{2,S(A)}(q^{2}) + \frac{q_{\mu}}{M}f_{3,S(A)}(q^{2})\Big]u(P,S_{z}) \\ &- \bar{u}(P',S'_{z}) \Big[\gamma_{\mu}g_{1,S(A)}(q^{2}) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M}g_{2,S(A)}(q^{2}) + \frac{q_{\mu}}{M}g_{3,S(A)}(q^{2})\Big]\gamma_{5}u(P,S_{z}), \\ \langle \mathcal{B}'_{f}(P',S' = \frac{3}{2},S'_{z})|\bar{q}_{1}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})Q_{1}|\mathcal{B}_{i}(P,S = \frac{1}{2},S_{z})\rangle \\ &= \bar{u}_{\alpha}(P',S'_{z}) \Big[\mathbf{f}_{1}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M}(\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{q}{q^{2}}q^{\mu}) + \mathbf{f}_{2}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}(\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} - \mathcal{P}^{\mu}) \\ &+ \mathbf{f}_{3}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} + \mathbf{f}_{4}(q^{2})(g^{\alpha\mu} - \frac{q^{\alpha}q^{\mu}}{q^{2}})\Big]\gamma_{5}u(P,S_{z}) \\ &- \bar{u}_{\alpha}(P',S'_{z})\Big[\mathbf{g}_{1}(q^{2})P^{\alpha}(\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{q}{q^{2}}q^{\mu}) + \mathbf{g}_{2}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}(\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} - \mathcal{P}^{\mu}) \\ &+ \mathbf{g}_{3}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} + \mathbf{g}_{4}(q^{2})(g^{\alpha\mu} - \frac{q^{\alpha}q^{\mu}}{q^{2}})\Big]u(P,S_{z}), \end{split}$$

强子部分中出现的另一种矩阵元 $\langle \mathcal{B}'(P', S'_z) | \bar{s}i\sigma_{\mu\nu}q^{\nu}(1+\gamma_5)b | \mathcal{B}(P, S_z) \rangle$,它的参

数化形式为

$$\begin{split} \langle \mathcal{B}_{f}'(P',S' &= \frac{1}{2},S_{z}') |\bar{q}_{1}i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M}(1+\gamma_{5})Q_{1}|\mathcal{B}_{i}(P,S &= \frac{1}{2},S_{z}) \rangle \\ &= \bar{u}(P',S_{z}') \Big[\frac{f_{1,S(A)}^{T}(q^{2})}{M(M'-M)} (q^{2}\gamma_{\mu} - qq_{\mu}) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M} f_{2,S(A)}^{T}(q^{2}) \Big] u(P,S_{z}) \\ &+ \bar{u}(P',S_{z}') \Big[\frac{g_{1,S(A)}^{T}(q^{2})}{M(M+M')} (q^{2}\gamma_{\mu} - qq_{\mu}) + i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M} g_{2,S(A)}^{T}(q^{2}) \Big] \gamma_{5}u(P,S_{z}). \\ \langle \mathcal{B}_{f}'^{*}(P',S' &= \frac{3}{2},S_{z}') |\bar{q}_{1}i\sigma_{\mu\nu}\frac{q^{\nu}}{M}(1+\gamma_{5})Q_{1}|\mathcal{B}_{i}(P,S &= \frac{1}{2},S_{z}) \rangle \\ &= \bar{u}_{\alpha}(P',S_{z}') \Big[\mathbf{f}_{1}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M}(\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{q}{q^{2}}q^{\mu}) + \mathbf{f}_{2}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}(\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} - \mathcal{P}^{\mu}) \\ &+ \mathbf{f}_{3}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} + \mathbf{f}_{4}^{T}(q^{2})(g^{\alpha\mu} - \frac{q^{\alpha}q^{\mu}}{q^{2}}) \Big] \gamma_{5}u(P,S_{z}) \\ &+ \bar{u}_{\alpha}(P',S_{z}') \Big[\mathbf{g}_{1}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M}(\gamma^{\mu} - \frac{q}{q^{2}}q^{\mu}) + \mathbf{g}_{2}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}(\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} - \mathcal{P}^{\mu}) \\ &+ \mathbf{g}_{3}^{T}(q^{2})\frac{P^{\alpha}}{M^{2}}\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{q^{2}}q^{\mu} + \mathbf{g}_{4}^{T}(q^{2})(g^{\alpha\mu} - \frac{q^{\alpha}q^{\mu}}{q^{2}}) \Big] u(P,S_{z}). \end{split}$$

下面用光前夸克模型计算上边被参数化的强子矩阵元, 1/2 → 1/2衰变过程的 强子矩阵元可以写成

$$\langle \mathcal{B}'_{f}(P', S' = \frac{1}{2}, S'_{z}) | \bar{q}_{1} \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) Q_{1} | \mathcal{B}_{i}(P, S = \frac{1}{2}, S_{z}) \rangle$$

$$= \int \{ d^{3} p_{2} \} \frac{\phi'(x', k'_{\perp}) \phi(x, k_{\perp})}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime +} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p'_{1} \cdot \bar{P}' + m'_{1} M'_{0})}}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime +} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p'_{1} \cdot \bar{P}' + m'_{1} M'_{0})}} \times \sum_{\lambda_{2}} \bar{u}(\bar{P}', S'_{z}) \bar{\Gamma}'_{S(A)}(p'_{1} + m'_{1}) \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) (p'_{1} + m_{1}) \Gamma_{S(A)} u(\bar{P}, S_{z}),$$

$$\langle \mathcal{B}'_{f}(P', S' = \frac{1}{2}, S'_{z}) | \bar{q}_{1} i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^{\nu}}{M} (1 + \gamma_{5}) Q_{1} | \mathcal{B}_{i}(P, S = \frac{1}{2}, S_{z}) \rangle$$

$$= \int \{ d^{3} p_{2} \} \frac{\phi'(x', k'_{\perp}) \phi(x, k_{\perp})}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime +} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p'_{1} \cdot \bar{P}' + m'_{1} M'_{0})}} \times \sum_{\lambda_{2}} \bar{u}(\bar{P}', S'_{z}) \bar{\Gamma}'_{S(A)}(p'_{1} + m'_{1}) i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^{\nu}}{M} (1 + \gamma_{5}) (p'_{1} + m_{1}) \Gamma_{S(A)} u(\bar{P}, S_{z}).$$

$$(4.55)$$

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1/2→3/2衰变过程的强子矩阵元可以写成

$$\langle \mathcal{B}_{f}^{\prime*}(P^{\prime}, S^{\prime} = \frac{3}{2}, S_{z}^{\prime}) | \bar{q}_{1} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) Q_{1} | \mathcal{B}_{i}(P, S = \frac{1}{2}, S_{z}) \rangle$$

$$= \int \{ d^{3} p_{2} \} \frac{\phi^{\prime}(x^{\prime}, k_{\perp}^{\prime}) \phi(x, k_{\perp})}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime+} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p_{1}^{\prime} \cdot \bar{P}^{\prime} + m_{1}^{\prime} M_{0}^{\prime})}}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime+} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p_{1}^{\prime} \cdot \bar{P}^{\prime} + m_{1}^{\prime} M_{0}^{\prime})}} \\ \times \sum_{\lambda_{2}} \bar{u}_{\alpha}(\bar{P}^{\prime}, S_{z}^{\prime}) \left[\bar{\Gamma}_{A}^{\prime \alpha} (p_{1}^{\prime} + m_{1}^{\prime}) \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) (p_{1} + m_{1}) \Gamma_{A} \right] u(\bar{P}, S_{z}), \\ \langle \mathcal{B}_{f}^{\prime*}(P^{\prime}, S^{\prime} = \frac{3}{2}, S_{z}^{\prime}) | \bar{q}_{1} i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^{\nu}}{M} (1 + \gamma_{5}) Q_{1} | \mathcal{B}_{i}(P, S = \frac{1}{2}, S_{z}) \rangle \\ = \int \{ d^{3} p_{2} \} \frac{\phi^{\prime}(x^{\prime}, k_{\perp}^{\prime}) \phi(x, k_{\perp})}{2\sqrt{p_{1}^{+} p_{1}^{\prime+} (p_{1} \cdot \bar{P} + m_{1} M_{0}) (p_{1}^{\prime} \cdot \bar{P}^{\prime} + m_{1}^{\prime} M_{0}^{\prime})} \\ \times \sum_{\lambda_{2}} \bar{u}_{\alpha}(\bar{P}^{\prime}, S_{z}^{\prime}) \left[\bar{\Gamma}_{A}^{\prime \alpha} (p_{1}^{\prime} + m_{1}^{\prime}) i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{q^{\nu}}{M} (1 + \gamma_{5}) (p_{1}^{\prime} + m_{1}) \Gamma_{A} \right] u(\bar{P}, S_{z}).$$

$$(4.56)$$

其中

$$m_1 = m_Q, \quad m'_1 = m_q, \quad m_2 = m_{(di)},$$
(4.57)

*p*₁(*p*'₁)是初(末)态夸克的四动量。*P*(*P*')是初(末)态强子的四动量。下面本节将按照输入参数,唯象结果和误差分析三个方面给出分析内容。

第一部分先给出计算中用到的输入参数。初末态重子的质量和空间动量 波函数中的β参数在表4.17中给出。 计算中用到的组分夸克质量为^[116–124](单 位GeV):

$$m_u = m_d = 0.25, \quad m_s = 0.37, \quad m_c = 1.4, \quad m_b = 4.8.$$
 (4.58)

而计算中用到的标量(轴矢量)diquark的质量,本文使用近似 $m_{[Qq]} = m_{\{Qq\}} = m_Q + m_q$ 。费米常数和CKM矩阵参数为^[141]

 $G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{GeV}^{-2}, \quad |V_{cd}| = 0.218, \quad |V_{cs}| = 0.997, \quad |V_{cb}| = 0.0422,$

 $|V_{ub}| = 0.00394$, $|V_{ts}| = 0.0394$, $|V_{td}| = 0.0081$, $|V_{tb}| = 1.019$. (4.59) 基于上述的理论基础和输入参数,下面将对双重味重子的弱衰变进行具体的分析。

4.2.2 自旋1/2双重味重子到自旋1/2重子的研究

在详细计算1/2 → 1/2 重味重子弱衰变过程之前,首先列出可能的衰变 道。

	and the shape parameters p s in the Gaussian-type wave functions								
重子	Ξ_{cc}^{++}	Ξ_{cc}^+	Ω_{cc}^+	Ξ_{bc}^+	Ξ_{bc}^0	Ω_{bc}^{0}	Ξ_{bb}^{0}	Ξ_{bb}^{-}	Ω_{bb}^{-}
质量	3.621	3.621	3.738	6.943	6.943	6.998	10.143	10.143	10.273
寿命	256	45	180	244	93	220	370	370	800
重子	Λ_c^+	Σ_c^{++}	Σ_c^+	Σ_c^0	Ξ_c^+	$\Xi_c^{\prime+}$	Ξ_c^0	$\Xi_{c}^{\prime 0}$	Ω_c^0
质量	2.286	2.454	2.453	2.454	2.468	2.576	2.471	2.578	2.695
重子	Λ_b^0	Σ_b^+	Σ_b^0	Σ_b^-	Ξ_b^0	$\Xi_b^{\prime 0}$	Ξ_b^-	$\Xi_b^{\prime-}$	Ω_b^-
质量	5.620	5.811	5.814	5.816	5.793	5.935	5.795	5.935	6.046
重子	Σ_c^{*++}	Σ_c^{*+}	Σ_c^{*0}	$\Xi_c^{\prime*+}$	$\Xi_c^{\prime*0}$	Ω_c^{*0}	Ξ_{cc}^{*++}	Ξ_{cc}^{*+}	Ω_{cc}^{*+}
质量	2.518 2	2.518	2.518	2.646	2.646	2.766	3.692	3.692	3.822
重子	Σ_b^{*+}	Σ_b^{*0}	Σ_b^{*-}	$\Xi_b^{\prime*0}$	$\Xi_b^{\prime*-}$	Ω_b^{*-}	Ξ_{bc}^{*+}	Ξ_{bc}^{*0}	Ω_{bc}^{*0}
质量	5.832	5.833	5.835	5.949	5.955	6.085	6.985	6.985	7.059
$\beta_{u[cq]}$	$\beta_{d[cq]}$	$\beta_{s[cq]}$	$\beta_{c[cq]}$	$\beta_{b[cq]}$	$\beta_{u[bq]}$	$\beta_{d[bq]}$	$\beta_{s[bq]}$	$\beta_{c[bq]}$	$\beta_{b[bq]}$
0.470	0.470	0.535	0.753	0.886	0.562	0.562	0.623	0.886	1.472

表 4.17 所有初末态重子的质量(GeV),寿命(fs)和高斯型波函数参数 β ^[135–140]。 Table 4.17 Masses of all baryons (in unit of GeV), lifetimes (in unit of fs) of parent baryons and the shape parameters β 's in the Gaussian-type wave functions ^[135–140].

 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 衰变的荷电流过程,

• $c \rightarrow d, s$ 过程,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) &\to \Lambda_c^+(dcu)/\Sigma_c^+(dcu)/\Xi_c^{(\prime)+}(scu), \\ \Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) &\to \Sigma_c^0(dcd)/\Xi_c^0(scd)/\Xi_c^{\prime0}(scd), \\ \Omega_{cc}^+(ccs) &\to \Xi_c^0(dcs)/\Xi_c^{\prime0}(dcs)/\Omega_c^0(scs), \\ \Xi_{bc}^{+}/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) &\to \Lambda_b^0(dbu)/\Sigma_b^0(dbu)/\Xi_b^{(\prime)0}(sbu), \\ \Xi_{bc}^0/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime0}(cbd) &\to \Sigma_b^-(dbd)/\Xi_b^-(sbd)/\Xi_b^{\prime-}(sbd), \\ \Omega_{bc}^0/\Omega_{bc}^{\prime0}(cbs) &\to \Xi_b^-(dbs)/\Xi_b^{\prime-}(dbs)/\Omega_b^-(sbs); \end{split}$$

• $b \rightarrow u, c$ 过程,

$\Xi_{bb}^0(bbu)$	\rightarrow	$\Sigma_b^+(ubu)/\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu)/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu),$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd)$	\rightarrow	$\Lambda^0_b(ubd)/\Sigma^0_b(ubd)/\Xi^0_{bc}(cbd)/\Xi^{\prime 0}_{bc}(cbd),$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)$	\rightarrow	$\Xi_b^0(ubs)/\Xi_b^{\prime 0}(ubs)/\Omega_{bc}^0(cbs)/\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs),$
$\Xi_{bc}^+/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu)$	\rightarrow	$\Sigma_c^{++}(ucu)/\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu),$
=0/(-10)		
$\pm_{bc}^{\circ}/\pm_{bc}^{\circ}(0ca)$	\rightarrow	$\Lambda_c^+(ucd)/\Sigma_c^+(ucd)/\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd),$

 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 衰变的FCNC过程,

• $c \rightarrow u$ 过程,

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) &\to \Sigma_{c}^{++}(ucu), & \Xi_{cb}^{+}/\Xi_{cb}^{'+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_{b}^{+}(ubu), \\ \Xi_{cc}^{+}(ccd) &\to \Lambda_{c}^{+}(ucd)/\Sigma_{c}^{+}(ucd), & \Xi_{cb}^{0}/\Xi_{cb}^{'0}(cbd) \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}(ubd)/\Sigma_{b}^{0}(ubd), \\ \Omega_{cc}^{+}(ccs) &\to \Xi_{c}^{+}(ucs)/\Xi_{c}^{'+}(ucs), & \Omega_{cb}^{0}/\Omega_{cb}^{'0}(cbs) \to \Xi_{b}^{0}(ubs)/\Xi_{b}^{'0}(ubs); \end{aligned}$$

• $b \rightarrow d, s$ 过程,

$$\Omega_{bc}^0/\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \ \ \rightarrow \ \ \Xi_c^0(dcs)/\Xi_c^{\prime 0}(dcs)/\Omega_c^0(scs);$$

在上述式子中重子的组分夸克已经在重子后面的括号中写出,并且把参与衰变 的夸克放在前面。本文计算的思路是用光前夸克模型计算出双重味重子跃迁矩 阵的形状因子,之后再用螺旋度振幅的方法计算出双重味重子的衰变宽度。具 体螺旋度振幅方法将在附录介绍,在这里将不再赘述。

在光前夸克模型下diquark不参与衰变,可以按照diquark类型将衰变矩阵 元写成两个部分。以 $\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b$ 为例

$$\langle \Xi_b | \Gamma_\mu | \Xi_{bb} \rangle = c_S \langle s[di] | \Gamma_\mu | b[di] \rangle + c_A \langle s\{di\} | \Gamma_\mu | b\{di\} \rangle, \tag{4.60}$$

表 4.18 由 $c \rightarrow d, s, b \rightarrow u, c$ 和 $c \rightarrow u, b \rightarrow d, s$ 诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变的味道自 旋波函数重叠因子。

Table 4.18 Results of the overlapping factors for the $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ transitions induced by $c \rightarrow d, s, b \rightarrow u, c$ and $c \rightarrow u, b \rightarrow d, s$. For example, the physical form factor of transition $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+, f_1^{\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}} = c_S f_{1,S} + c_A f_{1,A}$ can be calculated with $c_S = \sqrt{6}/4$ and $c_A = \sqrt{6}/4$.

_	cc $r = c , J_1$	0371	,5 1 0	AJ1,A call se calce	incoa			•	<i>, .</i>
	transitions	c_S c_A		transitions	c_S	c_A	transitions	c_S	c_A
	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Lambda_c^+(dcu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Lambda_b^0(dbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Lambda_b^0(dbu)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Sigma_c^+(dcu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^0(dbu)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^0(dbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Xi_{c}^{+}(scu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Xi_b^0(sbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Xi_b^0(sbu)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}(scu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}(sbu)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime0}(sbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Sigma_c^0(dcd)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^0(cbd) \to \Sigma_b^-(dbd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_b^-(dbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Xi_c^0(scd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(cbd) \to \Xi_{b}^{-}(sbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}(sbd)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}(scd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^0(cbd) \to \Xi_b^{\prime-}(sbd)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime -}(sbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs) \to \Xi_c^0(dcs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs) \to \Xi^b(dbs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^-(dbs)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}(dcs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^{\prime -}(dbs)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^{\prime -}(dbs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)\to\Omega_c^0(scs)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs)\to\Omega^b(sbs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Omega_b^-(sbs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
-	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Sigma_{b}^{+}(ubu)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Sigma_c^{++}(ucu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{++}(ucu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Xi_{bc}^{+}(cbu)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}(ucd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Lambda_c^+(ucd)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Lambda_b^0(ubd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{+}(ucd)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_c^+(ucd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{0}(ubd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{cc}^{+}(ccd)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{cc}^+(ccd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Xi_{bc}^{0}(cbd)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^0(bcs) \to \Xi_c^+(ucs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^+(ucs)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd)\to \Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs)\to \Xi_c^{\prime+}(ucs)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime +}(ucs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to \Xi_{b}^{0}(ubs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}(bcs) \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}(ccs)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{bb}^-(bbs)\to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}(ubs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to\Omega_{bc}^{0}(cbs)$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to\Omega_{bc}^{\prime0}(cbs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Sigma_c^{++}(ucu)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^+(ubu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^+(ubu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Lambda_c^+(ucd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^0(cbd) \to \Lambda_b^+(ubd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0(ubd)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Sigma_c^+(ucd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{0}(ubd)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_b^0(ubd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs) \to \Xi_c^+(ucs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^0(cbs) \to \Xi_b^0(ubs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^0(ubs)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)\to \Xi_c'^+(ucs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}(ubs)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}(ubs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Xi_{b}^{0}(sbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Xi_c^+(scu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Xi_c^+(scu)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Xi_{b}^{-}(sbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{c}^{0}(scd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Xi_c^0(scd)$	1 4	$-\frac{3}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}(sbu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}(scu)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}(scu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime -}(sbd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0}(scd)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0}(scd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to\Omega_{b}^{-}(sbs)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Omega^0_c(scs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0}(scs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}(dbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Lambda_c^+(dcu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Lambda_c^+(dcu)$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$
_	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to \Xi_{b}^{-}(dbs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Xi^0_c(dcs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^0(dcs)$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
_	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{0}(dbu)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Sigma_c^+(dcu)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_c^+(dcu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{-}(dbd)$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{0}(dcd)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_c^0(dcd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$
_	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}(dbs)$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}(dcs)$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}(dcs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
其中 c_s, c_A 味道自旋波函数的重叠因子。本文用符号[di]表示标量diquark, 用{di}表示轴矢量diquark。本文将衰变矩阵元中的重叠因子列在表4.18中 通过对比衰变矩阵元的参数化形式和光前夸克模型的计算,本文可以抽取出前 面定义的形状因子在 $q^2 \rightarrow 0$ 处的值,抽取方法可以参考^[132]。而形状因子也可 以像矩阵元一样写成两个部分

$$F^{\rm phy} = c_S F_S + c_A F_A, \tag{4.61}$$

它们分别对应标量和轴矢量diquark。为了体现形状因子对q²的依赖性,本文使 用三种参数化形式,对于粲夸克跃迁诱导的衰变

$$F(q^2) = \frac{F(0)}{1 - \frac{q^2}{m_{\text{pole}^2}}},\tag{4.62}$$

其中F(0)为形状因子在 $q^2 = 0$ 处的值。对应于 $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 过程, m_{pole} 分别 取1.87GeV, 1.87GeV, 1.97GeV。对于 $b \rightarrow u, d, s, c$ 过程,本文采用的参数化方 案为

$$F(q^2) = \frac{F(0)}{1 - \frac{q^2}{m_{\text{fit}}^2} + \delta \left(\frac{q^2}{m_{\text{fit}}^2}\right)^2},$$
(4.63)

在这个方案中本文需要用形状因子在 $q^2 = \{-0.0001, -2, -4, -6, -8, -10\}$ 处的数值结果拟合出参数 m_{fit} 和 δ 。当 m_{fit} 拟合出虚数结果时,参数化形式改为

$$F(q^2) = \frac{F(0)}{1 + \frac{q^2}{m_{\rm fit}^2} + \delta \left(\frac{q^2}{m_{\rm fit}^2}\right)^2},$$
(4.64)

形状因子在 $q^2 = 0$ 处的值和参数化出来的参数放在表4.19到表4.24中。 此外, 本文还给出了两个过程的形状因子随 q^2 的变化曲线于图4.12和图4.13中。一个 过程是由荷电流诱导的 $\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_b^+$ 过程。从图中可以看出形状因子 $f_{1,2,3}$ 和 $g_{1,2,3}$ 没 有奇异点。另一个过程是FCNC诱导的 $\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$ 过程。从图中可以看出在给定 的 q^2 区域内,形状因子很稳定。

有了上边计算的形状因子,本文接下来用螺旋度振幅的方法计算双重味重 子弱衰变的振幅。

首先给出荷电流过程强子部分螺旋度振幅的定义

$$HV_{\lambda',\lambda_W}^{\lambda} \equiv \langle \mathcal{B}_f(\lambda') | \bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} Q | \mathcal{B}_i(\lambda) \rangle \epsilon_{W\mu}^*(\lambda_W),$$

$$HA_{\lambda',\lambda_W}^{\lambda} \equiv \langle \mathcal{B}_f(\lambda') | \bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_5 Q | \mathcal{B}_i(\lambda) \rangle \epsilon_{W\mu}^*(\lambda_W).$$
(4.65)

表 4.19 $c \rightarrow d, s$ 诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变的跃迁矩阵元的形状因子 $f_{i,S(A)}$ 和 $g_{i,S(A)}$ 在 $q^2 = 0$ 处的数值结果。

Table 4.19 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ form factors $f_{i,S(A)}$ and $g_{i,S(A)}$ at $q^2 = 0$ of $c \rightarrow d, s$ processes.

F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.495	$g_{1.S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.332	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.489	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.111
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.621	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	1.004	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.290	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.325
$f_{3.S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.832	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	-2.957	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.648	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.943
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	0.536	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.422	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	0.529	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.141
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.732	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.561	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	0.427	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.177
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.620	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.808	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.423	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.215
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Xi_c}$	0.588	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Xi_c}$	0.424	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Xi_c}$	0.582	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Xi_c}$	-0.141
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Xi_{c}}$	-0.817	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Xi_{c}}$	1.105	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Xi_c}$	0.270	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Xi_{c}}$	-0.358
$\frac{f_{3,S}^{\pm_{cc}\to\pm_{c}}}{\Xi_{cc}\to\Xi_{c}}$	1.056	$g_{3,S}^{\pm cc \rightarrow \pm c}$	-2.936	$\frac{f_{3,A}^{\pm_{cc} \to \pm_{c}}}{\Xi_{cc} \to \Xi'}$	0.873	$g_{3,A}^{\pm cc \rightarrow \pm c}$	0.927
$f_{1,S}^{\equiv_{cc} \rightarrow \equiv_{c}}$	0.626	$g_{1,S}^{\pm_{cc} \rightarrow \pm_{c}}$	0.507	$f_{1,A}^{\underline{=}_{cc} \rightarrow \underline{=}_{c}}$	0.620	$g_{1,A}^{\pm_{cc} \rightarrow \pm_{c}}$	-0.169
$f_{2,S}^{\equiv cc \rightarrow \equiv c}$	-0.904	$g_{2,S}^{\pm cc} \rightarrow \Xi_c$	0.641	$f_{2,A}^{\pm cc} \rightarrow \pm_c$	0.397	$g_{2,A}^{\equiv cc \rightarrow \equiv c}$	-0.203
$f_{3,S}^{\pm_{cc} \to \pm_{c}}$	0.858	$g_{3,S}^{\pm_{cc} \rightarrow \pm_{c}}$	-0.014	$f_{3,A}^{\pm cc \to \pm c}$	0.665	$g_{3,A}^{\pm_{cc} \rightarrow \pm_{c}}$	-0.057
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.501	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.357	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.496	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	-0.119
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	-0.666	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega^+_{cc} \to \Xi^0_c}$	0.875	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.351	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega^+_{cc} \to \Xi^0_c}$	-0.283
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.741	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega^+_{cc} o \Xi^0_c}$	-2.588	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0}$	0.555	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega^+_{cc} o \Xi^0_c}$	0.819
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.529	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.419	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.523	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	-0.140
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	-0.741	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.553	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.453	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	-0.175
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.593	$g_{3.S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	-0.857	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.398	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0}}$	0.234
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.618	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.500	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.613	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	-0.167
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	-0.901	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.653	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.430	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	-0.208
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.837	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^0}$	-0.159	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0}$	0.645	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^0}$	-0.005
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.455	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.274	$f_{1,\underline{A}}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.454	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.091
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-1.471	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	2.114	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.023	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.702
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	1.469	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	-15.140	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	1.319	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	5.021
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	0.517	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	0.370	$f_{1,\underline{A}}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	0.516	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	-0.123
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	-1.716	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	1.388	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	0.305	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	-0.460
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	1.115	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	-7.892	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	0.946	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	2.598
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	0.537	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	0.353	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}}$	0.536	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-0.118
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-1.851	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	2.362	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}}$	-0.055	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}}$	-0.785
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_b}$	1.854	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-16.090	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}}$	1.700	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_b}$	5.333
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}'}$	0.599	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}'}$	0.454	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}'}$	0.599	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}'}$	-0.151
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	-2.076	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	1.439	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}'}$	0.237	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{b}'}$	-0.477
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	1.474	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	-3.628	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	1.303	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	1.172
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	0.499	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	0.330	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	0.498	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	-0.110
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	-1.841	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	1.818	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	-0.025	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	-0.603
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	1.357	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	-12.730	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	1.195	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	4.214
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.552	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.418	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.551	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	-0.139
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	-2.104	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	1.030	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.196	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	-0.340
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}$	1.013	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \to \Xi_b^{\prime-}$	-3.102	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.834	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.998
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.640	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.510	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.639	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.170
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-2.590	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.944	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.028	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.312
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	1.363	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}$	4.871	$\int_{3.A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	1.182	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-1.665

表 4.20 $c \rightarrow u$ 诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变的跃迁矩阵元的形状因子 $f_{i,S(A)}$ 和 $g_{i,S(A)}$ 在 $q^2 = 0$ 处的数值结果。

Table 4.20 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ form factors $f_{i,S(A)}$ and $g_{i,S(A)}$ at $q^2 = 0$ of $c \rightarrow u$ processes.

F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.536	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.422	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	0.529	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.141
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.732	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.558	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	0.428	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.176
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.619	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	-0.788	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.422	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.208
$f_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.181	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	1.958	$f_{1,A}^{T \equiv_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.282	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	-0.670
$f_{2,S}^{T \equiv_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.482	$g_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.415	$f_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	-0.150	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c}$	-0.135
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.495	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	0.332	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.489	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	-0.111
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	-0.621	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	1.004	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.290	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	-0.325
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.832	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	-2.957	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.648	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	0.943
$f_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+}$	0.178	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	0.928	$f_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+}$	0.271	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+}$	-0.323
$f_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+}$	0.363	$g_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Lambda_c^+}$	0.430	$f_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Lambda_c^+}$	-0.133	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.140
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.501	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.356	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.495	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	-0.119
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	-0.664	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.883	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.349	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	-0.285
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.744	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	-2.622	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.559	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.830
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.178	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{+}}$	1.214	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.269	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.418
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.397	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{+}}$	0.421	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+}$	-0.135	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.138
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	0.529	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	0.418	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	0.523	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	-0.139
$f_{2,S}^{\dot{\Omega}^+_{cc} \to \Xi_c'^+}$	-0.739	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	0.560	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	0.451	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	-0.177
$f_{3,S}^{\dot{\Omega}^+_{cc} \rightarrow \Xi_c'^+}$	0.596	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	-0.901	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	0.402	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c'^+}$	0.249
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c'^+}$	0.181	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	1.961	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	0.278	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.669
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c'^+}$	0.478	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	0.411	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c'^+}$	-0.147	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.134
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	0.146	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.227	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	0.144	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.076
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	2.315	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.795	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	3.504	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.272
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.468	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	13.260	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b}$	-0.559	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	-4.494
$f_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.007	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}}$	1.817	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.023	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b}$	-0.618
$f_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.465	$g_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{b}}$	0.095	$f_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.093	$g_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.031
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.129	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} o \Lambda_b^0}$	0.169	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.127	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} o \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.056
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	1.699	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} o \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.164	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	2.582	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} o \Lambda_b^0}$	0.060
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	-0.288	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	4.308	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.370	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-1.491
$f_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.005	$g_{1.S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.885	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.021	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.304
$f_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_b^0}$	0.344	$g_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.100	$f_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.067	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.032
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_b^0}$	0.145	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	0.204	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.143	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	-0.068
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	2.119	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	-0.471	$f_{2A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	3.200	$g_{2A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	0.163
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	-0.393	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0$	8.680	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.482	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0$	-2.955
$f_{1.S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^0}$	-0.004	$g_{1.S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0$	1.399	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.024	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0$	-0.476
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.419	$g_{2}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{0}$	0.103	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{0}$	0.086	$g_{2}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{0}$	-0.033
$\frac{1}{f_{1S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.160	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 2\\ \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}\\ g_{1} S \end{array}$	0.259	$f_{1A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime0}}$	0.158	$\begin{array}{c} 2,11\\ \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime0}\\ g_{1A} \end{array}$	-0.086
$f_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime0}$	2.720	$\begin{array}{c} g_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime0} \\ g_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}} S \end{array}$	-1.137	$f_{2A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime0}$	4.095	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \\ g_{2} \end{array} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} \end{array}$	0.385
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}}$	-0.571	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} 2, \widetilde{c} \\ g_{3,S}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} \end{array} \\ \end{array}$	19.110	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0}}$	-0.668	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \\ g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime0} \end{array}$	-6.448
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime0}}$	-0.005	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime 0}$	2.412	$ f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime0}} $	0.026	$\begin{array}{c} g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime0} \end{array}$	-0.817
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime0}}$	0.535	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime0}}$	0.097	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime0}}$	0.112	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime0}}$	-0.031

表 4.21 $b \to u, c$ 诱导的1/2 $\to 1/2$ 双底重味重子 \mathcal{B}_{bb} 衰变的跃迁矩阵元的形状因子 $f_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ 和 $g_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ 的数值结果。带星号的形状因子参数化形式为式4.64,其余的参数化形式为式4.63。

Table 4.21 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ form factors $f_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ and $g_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ of doubly bottom baryon \mathcal{B}_{bb} decay with $b \rightarrow u, c$ processes. The parametrization scheme in Eq. (4.64) is introduced for these form factors with asterisk, and Eq. (4.63) for all the other ones.

F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	m_{fit}	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.102	3.35	0.84	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Sigma_b}$	-0.149	3.06	0.92	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.004^{*}	3.13^{*}	0.99^{*}
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.094	3.36	0.76	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.013	3.36	1.11	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.223	3.35	1.14
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.102	3.18	0.94	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.096	3.28	0.95	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.068	3.44	1.13
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.031	3.35	0.76	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	-0.003	3.46	1.21	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.071	3.37	1.16
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.471	4.23	0.76	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.659	3.15	0.46	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.096	3.36	6.76
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.458	3.54	0.19	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.087^{*}	0.97^{*}	0.06^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.573	1.34	-0.33
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.469	3.88	0.74	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.318	5.18	2.26	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.079^{*}	5.06^{*}	3.69^{*}
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.153	3.53	0.19	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.032^{*}	0.61^{*}	0.03^{*}	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.208^{*}	1.62^{*}	-0.00^{*}
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.100	3.40	0.86	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.136	3.10	0.93	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.008	0.32	-0.01
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.087	3.57	0.91	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.041	2.70	0.89	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.298	2.99	0.89
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.100	3.22	0.96	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to\Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.092	3.36	0.99	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.055	3.79	1.45
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.029	3.56	0.91	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.013	2.68	0.92	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{-} o \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.096	2.98	0.89
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.098	3.36	0.86	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.137	3.09	0.95	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.004^{*}	0.88^{*}	0.06^{*}
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.086	3.50	0.89	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.034	2.70	0.89	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.283	3.01	0.93
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.097	3.19	0.97	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.090	3.32	0.99	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.057	3.65	1.35
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.029	3.49	0.89	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	-0.010	2.67	0.91	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0}}$	0.091	3.01	0.92
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.099	3.33	0.85	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.147	3.06	0.94	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.005^{*}	3.63^{*}	1.60^{*}
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.091	3.35	0.79	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.013	3.19	0.99	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.226	3.29	1.13
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.098	3.16	0.96	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.094	3.26	0.96	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.066	3.42	1.15
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.030	3.34	0.79	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.003	3.23	1.00	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0}}$	0.072	3.31	1.14
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.457	4.27	0.81	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.633	3.20	0.49	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.128	2.70	1.76
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.432	3.76	0.31	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.019*	2.06^{*}	0.34^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.004^{*}	1.68^{*}	0.21^{*}
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.455	3.92	0.79	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	0.302	5.44	2.83	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.041^{*}	2.82*	0.64^{*}
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.144	3.75	0.31	$\left \begin{array}{c} g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \end{array} \right $	-0.003^{*}	1.88^{*}	0.27^{*}	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}}$	-0.014^{*}	1.57^{*}	0.19^{*}

代入用形状因子参数化之后的结果为

$$\begin{split} HV_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{-}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}\left((M+M')f_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{q^{2}}{M}f_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}}\right),\\ HV_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= i\sqrt{2Q_{-}}\left(-f_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{M+M'}{M}f_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}}\right),\\ HA_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{+}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}\left((M-M')g_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{q^{2}}{M}g_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}}\right),\\ HA_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= i\sqrt{2Q_{+}}\left(-g_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{M-M'}{M}g_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow\frac{1}{2}}\right),\\ HV_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{W}}^{-\lambda} &= HV_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{\lambda} \quad , \quad HA_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{W}}^{-\lambda} = -HA_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{\lambda}. \end{split}$$

$$(4.66)$$

F	F(0)	m_{fit}	δ	F	F(0)	m_{fit}	δ	F	F(0)	m_{fit}	δ
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.143	3.76	0.66	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.067	3.23	0.72	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.001*	1.12*	0.11*
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.123	4.17	0.85	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.046	2.81	0.76	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.197	3.07	0.68
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.138	3.34	0.77	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.147	3.42	0.71	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.095	3.54	0.78
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.041	4.07	0.81	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.011	2.75	0.95	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{c}}$	0.057	3.04	0.68
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.546	5.01	0.64	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	-0.245	3.63	0.45	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.049	2.84	1.49
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.512	5.12	0.51	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.086	4.19	2.20	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	-0.492	6.16	5.80
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.536	4.17	0.61	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.488	4.33	0.59	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	-0.167	5.52	1.81
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	-0.171	4.96	0.49	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	-0.019	4.63	5.41	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}}$	0.133	7.25	12.30
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.143	3.79	0.68	$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.055	3.27	0.73	$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.009^{*}	0.52^{*}	0.06^{*}
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.117	4.51	1.16	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.070	2.80	0.77	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.224	2.99	0.68
$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.138	3.37	0.80	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.147	3.47	0.74	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.087	3.71	0.88
$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.039	4.38	1.08	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.019	2.75	0.89	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.067	2.96	0.68
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.133	3.66	0.70	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.060	3.17	0.77	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.004	0.59	-0.04
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.111	4.15	0.97	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	0.053	2.77	0.84	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.204	2.98	0.73
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^+}$	0.129	3.29	0.82	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	0.135	3.37	0.77	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.084	3.52	0.86
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(r)}} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+$	-0.037	4.07	0.93	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	-0.014	2.73	0.98	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}\circ \to \Xi_{c}^{+}}$	0.061	2.95	0.73
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	0.133	3.64	0.69	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.067	3.14	0.76	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.001^{*}	2.30*	0.40^{*}
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	0.115	3.97	0.82	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	0.038	2.81	0.84	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.185	3.04	0.74
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	0.129	3.27	0.81	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	0.136	3.34	0.75	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime+}}$	-0.089	3.42	0.80
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}}$	-0.038	3.89	0.79	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}$	-0.010	2.76	1.04	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime+}$	0.055	3.03	0.74
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.540	4.79	0.61	$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	-0.267	3.42	0.42	$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.034	5.44	48.00
$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.513	4.64	0.31	$\begin{array}{c} \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+} \\ g_{2,S}^{(\prime)0} \end{array}$	0.039^{*}	4.04^{*}	2.72*	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	-0.379^{*}	6.47^{*}	10.50^{*}
$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.532	4.05	0.60	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.476	4.22	0.59	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	-0.178	4.72	0.99
$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	-0.171	4.53	0.31	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	-0.004^{*}	2.41^{*}	0.57^{*}	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{cc}^{+}}$	0.098^{*}	4.79*	3.69^{*}

表 4.22 与表4.21相同,但给出的底-粲重子衰变。

4.22 Same with Tab. 4.21 expect for bottom charm baryon $\mathcal{B}_{bc^{(\prime)}}$ decay.

其中 $Q_{\pm} = 2(P \cdot P' \pm MM') = (M \pm M')^2 - q^2$ 。M 和M' 分别是初末态强子的 质量。对应(V-A)流的总螺旋度振幅为

$$H^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W} = HV^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W} - HA^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W}.$$
(4.67)

本文将衰变宽度写成横向极化和纵向极化两个部分

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = \frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} + \frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2}, \qquad (4.68)$$

由此算出横向计划和纵向极化的微分衰变宽度为

$$\frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{CKM}|^2}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{q^2 |\vec{P'}|}{24M^2} (|H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{-\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{\frac{1}{2}}|^2), \tag{4.69}$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{CKM}|^2}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{q^2 |\vec{P'}|}{24M^2} (|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}|^2), \qquad (4.70)$$

表 4.23 $b \to d$ 诱导的 $1/2 \to 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变的跃迁矩阵元的形状因子 $f_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ 和 $g_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ 的数值结果。带星号的形状因子参数化形式为式4.64,其余的参数化形式为式4.63。 Table 4.23 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \to 1/2$ form factors $f_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ and $g_{i,S(A)}^{(T)}$ of $b \to d$ processes. The parametrization scheme in Eq. (4.64) is introduced for these form factors with asterisk, and Eq. (4.63) for all the other ones.

F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	m _{fit}	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	m _{fit}	δ
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.100	3.40	0.86	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.087	3.57	0.91	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.100	3.22	0.96	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.029	3.56	0.91
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.136	3.10	0.93	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.041	2.70	0.89	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.092	3.36	0.99	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.013	2.68	0.92
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.008	0.32	-0.01	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.298	2.99	0.89	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.055	3.79	1.45	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	0.096	2.98	0.89
$f_{1,S}^{T \equiv bb \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0}$	0.072	3.32	0.89	$g_{1,S}^{T \equiv bb} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$	0.114	2.93	1.12	$f_{1,A}^{T \equiv bb \to \Lambda_b^0}$	0.104	3.27	0.90	$g_{1,A}^{T \equiv_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.040	2.94	1.10
$f_{2,S}^{T \equiv bb} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$	0.075	3.30	0.76	$g_{2,S}^{T \equiv bb} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0$	0.091	3.73	0.93	$f_{2,A}^{T \equiv_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0}}$	-0.045	3.20	1.74	$g_{2,A}^{T \equiv bb \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0}$	-0.030	3.74	0.93
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.102	3.35	0.83	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.094	3.36	0.76	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b}$	0.102	3.18	0.94	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b}$	-0.031	3.35	0.76
$f_{2,S}^{\underline{=}_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	-0.150	3.06	0.92	$g_{2,S}^{\equiv_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	0.012	3.42	1.17	$f_{2,A}^{\equiv_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	0.096	3.28	0.95	$g_{2,A}^{\equiv_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	-0.003	3.57	1.32
$f_{3,S}^{-bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$	-0.004*	3.24*	1.09*	$g_{3,S}^{-bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$	-0.222	3.36	1.16	$f_{3,A}^{-bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$	-0.068	3.44	1.13	$g_{3,A}^{-bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$	0.070	3.38	1.17
$f_{1,S}^{T \equiv bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$	0.072	3.23	0.87	$g_{1,S}$ $a_{T\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	0.134	4.00	1.25	$f_{1,A}^{T \equiv bb to \Sigma_b}$	-0.047	3.16	1.71	$g_{1,A}^{T \equiv_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}}$	-0.033	4.02	1.14
$r_{f}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}}$	0.098	3 36	0.86	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.086	3 50	0.89	$\Gamma_{abb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}$	0.097	3 10	0.97	$\sigma_{bb}^{32,A} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	-0.029	3.49	0.89
$J_{1,S}_{I,b} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.127	2.00	0.05	$g_{1,S}$ $\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.024	2.70	0.00	$J_{1,A}$ ${}_{f}\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.000	2 22	0.01	$g_{1,A}$ $\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.010	0.40	0.00
$J_{2,S}_{\alpha bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	-0.137	3.09	0.95	$g_{2,S}$ $\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.034	2.70	0.88	$J_{2,A}$ $\alpha_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	0.090	0.04	0.99	$g_{2,A}$ $\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-}$	-0.010	2.08	0.90
$J_{3,S}$ $T\Omega_{1} \rightarrow \Xi_{1}$	0.004	0.96	0.06	$g_{3,S}$ $T\Omega_{,,}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{,}^{-}$	-0.282	3.01	0.93	$J_{3,A}$ $T\Omega_{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{-}$	-0.057	3.64	1.34	$g_{3,A}$ $T\Omega_{,,} \rightarrow \Xi_{,}$	0.091	3.01	0.93
$f_{1,S}^{bb} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} \xrightarrow{b} $	0.069	3.28	0.90	$g_{1,S}^{bb} = b$ $T\Omega_{-}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{-}^{-}$	0.119	2.88	1.14	$f_{1,A}^{bb} = b$ $T\Omega_{-}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{-}^{-}$	0.101	3.24	0.91	$g_{1,A}^{bb} = b$ $T\Omega_{-}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{-}^{-}$	-0.041	2.89	1.13
$f_{2,S}^{bb}$ b	0.074	3.26	0.77	$g_{2,S}^{bb}$ b	0.088	3.74	0.98	$f_{2,A}^{bb}$ b	-0.044	3.18	1.73	$g_{2,A}^{bb}$	-0.029	3.75	0.99
$f_{1,S}^{*_{bb}}$	0.099	3.33	0.85	$g_{1,S}^{n_{bb} \to{b}}$	0.091	3.35	0.79	$f_{1,A}^{a_{bb} \to a_{b}}$	0.098	3.16	0.96	$g_{1,A}^{n_{bb}{b}}$	-0.030	3.34	0.79
$f_{2,S}^{i_{bb}\rightarrow \underline{a}_{b}}$	-0.147	3.06	0.94	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.013	3.19	0.99	$f_{2,A}^{1_{bb} \rightarrow \underline{=}_{b}}$	0.094	3.26	0.96	$g_{2,A}^{n_{bb} \rightarrow \equiv_{b}}$	-0.003	3.23	1.00
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	-0.005^{*}	3.63^{*}	1.60*	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	-0.226	3.29	1.13	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	-0.066	3.42	1.15	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.072	3.31	1.14
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	0.069	3.24	0.88	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.148	2.76	1.19	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime}}$	0.101	3.20	0.89	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}'}$	-0.051	2.76	1.17
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.080	3.20	0.76	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	0.087	3.93	1.21	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	-0.045	3.15	1.71	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\rightarrow\Xi_{b}^{\prime-}}$	-0.029	3.95	1.23
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.143	3.74	0.56	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.117	4.48	1.06	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.138	3.28	0.59	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.039	4.35	0.97
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.055	3.19	0.55	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.070	2.67	0.52	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.147	3.39	0.57	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.019	2.60	0.56
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.009	2.60	3.48	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.224	2.90	0.50	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.087	3.63	0.70	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.067	2.87	0.50
$f_{1,S}^{T \equiv bc} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+$	0.068	3.54	0.61	$g_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.010^{*}	0.80*	0.34^{*}	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.138	3.42	0.58	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.002^{*}	2.31^{*}	0.68^{*}
$f_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+}$	0.110	3.85	0.51	$g_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	0.142	3.59	0.43	$f_{2,A}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+}$	-0.046	2.79	1.24	$g_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	-0.045	3.62	0.42
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c}$	0.143	3.71	0.55	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.123	4.13	0.75	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	0.138	3.24	0.57	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.041	4.03	0.70
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.067	3.15	0.54	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	0.046	2.70	0.52	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	0.147	3.34	0.55	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.012	2.58	0.57
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.001^{*}	1.22^{*}	0.11*	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.197	2.98	0.51	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}}$	-0.095	3.46	0.61	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_{c}}$	0.057	2.95	0.50
$f_{1,S}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	0.064	3.51	0.59	$g_{1,S}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	0.006	7.53	17.40	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	0.135	3.37	0.56	$g_{1,A}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	-0.007	3.65	0.79
$f_{2,S}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	0.119	3.71	0.47	$g_{2,S}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	0.140	3.70	0.49	$f_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	-0.047	2.77	1.19	$g_{2,A}^{T \equiv_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c}$	-0.044	3.74	0.49
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.133	3.60	0.57	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^0}$	0.111	4.09	0.83	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^0}$	0.129	3.18	0.59	$g_{1,A}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^0$	-0.037	4.01	0.79
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.060	3.07	0.55	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.053	2.63	0.54	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.135	3.28	0.58	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.014	2.56	0.58
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.003	0.35	-0.02	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.204	2.88	0.52	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.084	3.43	0.65	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.061	2.85	0.52
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.064	3.40	0.60	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.001^{*}	0.92*	0.14^{*}	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.128	3.30	0.58	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.004	7.27	16.40
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.105	3.64	0.50	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	0.131	3.54	0.48	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.044	2.73	1.19	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0}}$	-0.041	3.57	0.48
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.133	3.58	0.55	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.116	3.90	0.68	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.129	3.16	0.58	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.039	3.83	0.65
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.067	3.04	0.55	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.038	2.67	0.55	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.136	3.25	0.56	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.009	2.57	0.60
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.001^{*}	1.89^{*}	0.46*	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0}}$	-0.185	2.95	0.53	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.089	3.33	0.61	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.055	2.93	0.53
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime0}}$	0.062	3.38	0.58	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.010	2.96	0.46	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.126	3.26	0.56	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.008	3.05	0.51
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)}} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0}$	0.110	3.56	0.48	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	0.129	3.62	0.52	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.045	2.72	1.16	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime0}}$	-0.041	3.65	0.53

其中 $|\vec{P}'| = \sqrt{Q_+Q_-}/2M_\circ$

F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	m _{fit}	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	0.141	3.56	0.81	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	0.122	3.73	0.85	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	0.140	3.35	0.89	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	-0.041	3.71	0.84
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	-0.189	3.16	0.83	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	0.056	2.79	0.82	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	0.123	3.55	0.96	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_b}$	-0.017	2.77	0.85
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.016	0.34	-0.02	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-0.406	3.14	0.86	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	-0.066	4.27	1.85	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.130	3.13	0.86
$f_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	0.091	3.43	0.82	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bb}\rightarrow\Xi_b}$	0.156	2.84	0.95	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	0.134	3.38	0.83	$g_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	-0.054	2.85	0.93
$f_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.108	3.42	0.70	$g_{2,S}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	0.128	3.96	0.96	$f_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	-0.061	3.25	1.54	$g_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b}$	-0.042	3.97	0.97
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_{b}}$	0.143	3.52	0.79	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_{b}}$	0.130	3.53	0.70	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	0.142	3.31	0.87	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_b}$	-0.043	3.51	0.70
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-0.202	3.13	0.81	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_{b}}$	0.024	3.45	1.24	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}}$	0.129	3.46	0.91	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \to \Xi_{b}}$	-0.007	3.51	1.35
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_{b}}$	0.003^{*}	1.05^{*}	0.10^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_{b}}$	-0.316	3.58	1.24	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	-0.080	3.77	1.24	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_{b}}$	0.100	3.61	1.27
$f_{1,S}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	0.091	3.37	0.79	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi'_b}$	0.198	2.70	1.00	$f_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	0.135	3.32	0.80	$g_{1,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	-0.068	2.70	0.97
$f_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bb}\rightarrow\Xi'_{b}}$	0.117	3.35	0.68	$g_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bb}\rightarrow\Xi'_{b}}$	0.127	4.19	1.26	$f_{2,A}^{T \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi'_{b}}$	-0.063	3.20	1.51	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bb}\rightarrow\Xi'_{b}}$	-0.042	4.22	1.28
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.139	3.49	0.80	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.125	3.53	0.74	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.137	3.29	0.88	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.042	3.52	0.73
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.198	3.13	0.83	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.028	3.16	1.00	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.125	3.44	0.92	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.008	3.16	1.03
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.003^{*}	1.00^{*}	0.09^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.332	3.44	1.12	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.077	3.77	1.28	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.106	3.46	1.14
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.088	3.36	0.81	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.186	2.71	1.01	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.130	3.31	0.82	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.064	2.72	0.98
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\rightarrow\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.112	3.33	0.70	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\rightarrow\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	0.123	4.10	1.19	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.060	3.20	1.51	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{-}}$	-0.041	4.12	1.21
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	0.203	4.07	0.66	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	0.167	4.99	1.32	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	0.196	3.56	0.74	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	-0.056	4.81	1.19
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}}$	-0.079	3.37	0.65	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}}$	0.097	2.84	0.70	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}}$	0.203	3.68	0.69	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	-0.027	2.78	0.83
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	0.015^{*}	1.44^{*}	0.74^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	-0.329	3.08	0.60	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}}$	-0.110	4.05	0.92	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}}$	0.098	3.04	0.60
$f_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}}$	0.085	3.85	0.74	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}}$	-0.021^{*}	0.92*	0.23^{*}	$f_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}}$	0.180	3.69	0.69	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}}$	-0.001^{*}	1.90^{*}	0.27^{*}
$f_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}}$	0.160	4.13	0.54	$g_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}}$	0.202	3.86	0.47	$f_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}}$	-0.064	5.43	29.40	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}}$	-0.064	3.88	0.46
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.204	4.04	0.64	$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.174	4.66	0.99	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.197	3.53	0.72	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.058	4.52	0.91
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.090	3.35	0.64	$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.074	2.86	0.70	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.204	3.63	0.67	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.019	2.80	0.89
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.007	0.07	-0.00	$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.300	3.15	0.61	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.118	3.86	0.80	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.088	3.12	0.62
$f_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.083	3.82	0.71	$g_{1,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.006	0.50	-0.03	$f_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.177	3.65	0.67	$g_{1,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.006	6.30	5.21
$f_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.169	4.01	0.51	$g_{2,S}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	0.200	3.95	0.52	$f_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.065	5.16	23.60	$g_{2,A}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\rightarrow\Xi_{c}^{\prime}}$	-0.063	3.98	0.52
$f_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.192	3.91	0.66	$g_{1,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.165	4.40	0.90	$f_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.187	3.45	0.74	$g_{1,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.055	4.29	0.85
$f_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.091	3.25	0.67	$g_{2,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.064	2.86	0.77	$f_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.191	3.55	0.70	$g_{2,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.017	2.81	0.96
$f_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.004^{*}	0.98^{*}	0.07^{*}	$g_{3,S}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.288	3.13	0.66	$f_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.114	3.72	0.80	$g_{3,A}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.085	3.11	0.67
$f_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.081	3.68	0.72	$g_{1,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.001^{*}	0.90*	0.07^{*}	$f_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.169	3.54	0.68	$g_{1,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.006	3.65	0.58
$f_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.159	3.86	0.53	$g_{2,S}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	0.188	3.86	0.57	$f_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.063	4.90	19.50	$g_{2,A}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{0}}$	-0.060	3.90	0.57

表 4.24 同表4.23一样, $b \rightarrow s$ 诱导的衰变过程。

Table 4.24 Same with Tab. 4.23 except for $b \to s$ process.

对于FCNC过程,它的螺旋度振幅的定义为

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda} &\equiv \left(C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2}) \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle - C_{7}^{\text{eff}} 2 m_{b} \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} i \sigma^{\mu\nu} \frac{q_{\nu}}{q^{2}} (1 + \gamma_{5}) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{V}), \\
H_{\lambda',t}^{V,\lambda} &\equiv \left(C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2}) \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \frac{q_{\mu}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}, \\
H_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{A,\lambda} &\equiv \left(C_{10} \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{V}), \\
H_{\lambda',t}^{A,\lambda} &\equiv \left(C_{10} \langle \mathcal{B}' | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) b | \mathcal{B} \rangle \right) \frac{q_{\mu}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}.
\end{aligned}$$
(4.71)



图 4.12 $\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{+}$ 过程形状因子对 q^{2} 的依赖性, 第一行的两张图对应标量diquark, 第二行 两张图对应轴矢量diquark。

Fig 4.12 q^2 dependence of the form factors for the transition $\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^+$. The two graphs in the first line correspond to form factors with scalar diquarks, the two graphs in the second correspond to form factors with axial-vector diquarks.

了表述简单,本文引入新的记号

$$F_{i}^{V}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2})f_{i}(q^{2}) - C_{7}^{\text{eff}}\frac{2m_{b}M}{q^{2}}f_{i}^{T}(q^{2}),$$

$$G_{i}^{V}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2})g_{i}(q^{2}) + C_{7}^{\text{eff}}\frac{2m_{b}M}{q^{2}}g_{i}^{T}(q^{2}),$$

$$F_{i}^{A}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{10}f_{i}(q^{2}),$$

$$G_{i}^{A}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{10}g_{i}(q^{2}).$$
(4.72)

在新的记号下,给出强子部分螺旋度振幅的具体表达式

$$\begin{split} HV_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}} &= -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{-}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}\left((M+M')F_{1}^{V}-\frac{q^{2}}{M}F_{2}^{V}\right),\\ HV_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}} &= i\sqrt{2Q_{-}}\left(-F_{1}^{V}+\frac{M+M'}{M}F_{2}^{V}\right),\\ HA_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}} &= -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{+}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}\left((M-M')G_{1}^{V}+\frac{q^{2}}{M}G_{2}^{V}\right), \end{split}$$

$$HA_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}} = i\sqrt{2Q_{+}} \left(-G_{1}^{V} - \frac{M - M'}{M}G_{2}^{V}\right)$$
$$HV_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{V}}^{V,-\lambda} = HV_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda},$$
$$HA_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{V}}^{V,-\lambda} = -HA_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda},$$
$$H_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda} = HV_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda} - HA_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{V,\lambda}.$$
(4.73)

对于螺旋度振幅 $H^{A,\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_V}$ 的结果与 $H^{V,\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_V}$ 一致,只需要做如下变换。

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
F_i^V & \to & F_i^A, \\
G_i^V & \to & G_i^A.
\end{array}$$
(4.74)

此外螺旋度振幅 HA, N 的类时分量下面单独给出

$$HV_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,\frac{1}{2}} = HV_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}} = -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{+}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}} \left((M-M')F_{1}^{A} + \frac{q^{2}}{M}F_{3}^{A} \right),$$

$$-HA_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,\frac{1}{2}} = HA_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}} = -i\frac{\sqrt{Q_{-}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}} \left((M+M')G_{1}^{A} - \frac{q^{2}}{M}G_{3}^{A} \right),$$

$$H_{\lambda',t}^{A,\lambda} = HV_{\lambda',t}^{A,\lambda} - HA_{\lambda',t}^{A,\lambda}.$$

$$(4.75)$$

经由螺旋度振幅方法计算出振幅之后,本文使用如下的表达式计算微分衰变宽 度

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta} = \frac{|\vec{P}'||\vec{p_1}|}{16(2\pi)^3 M^2 \sqrt{q^2}} \overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2}.$$
(4.76)

其中

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{1}{2} |\lambda|^2 (I_0 + I_1 \cos \theta + I_2 \cos 2\theta), \lambda \equiv \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{2\pi}$$

并且

$$I_{0} = (q^{2} + 4m_{l}^{2})(|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}) + (\frac{3}{2}q^{2} + 2m_{l}^{2})(|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}) + (q^{2} - 4m_{l}^{2})(\frac{3}{2}|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + \frac{3}{2}|H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}) + 8m_{l}^{2}(|H_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}), I_{1} = 4\sqrt{q^{2}(q^{2} - 4m_{l}^{2})}\text{Re}(H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{A,\frac{1}{2}*}H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}} - H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}*}H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}), I_{2} = \frac{1}{2}(q^{2} - 4m_{l}^{2})(|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} - 2|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} - 2|H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}) + |H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2} - 2|H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}).$$
(4.77)

表 4.25 荷电流诱导的 $1/2 ightarrow 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变过程的衰变宽度、分支比和 Γ_L/Γ_T 。	
Table 4.25 The decay widths, branching ratios and Γ_L/Γ_T s for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 1$	l/2
with the charge current.	

channels	Γ/ GeV	B	Γ_L/Γ_T	channels	Γ/ GeV	B	Γ_L/Γ_T
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ l^+ \nu_l$	7.97×10^{-15}	3.10×10^{-3}	2.42	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_b^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.06×10^{-16}	5.96×10^{-5}	1.27
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^+ l^+ \nu_l$	1.09×10^{-14}	4.25×10^{-3}	0.86	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	6.02×10^{-14}	3.38×10^{-2}	1.42
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ l^+ \nu_l$	8.74×10^{-14}	3.40×10^{-2}	3.07	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^{\prime+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.21×10^{-14}	1.81×10^{-2}	0.84
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime+} l^+ \nu_l$	1.43×10^{-13}	5.57×10^{-2}	0.94	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	2.39×10^{-17}	1.35×10^{-5}	5.93
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^0 l^+ \nu_l$	2.17×10^{-14}	1.48×10^{-3}	0.86	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	5.29×10^{-17}	2.98×10^{-5}	1.27
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 l^+ \nu_l$	8.63×10^{-14}	5.90×10^{-3}	3.10	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	6.02×10^{-14}	3.38×10^{-2}	1.42
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu_l$	1.41×10^{-13}	9.67×10^{-3}	0.95	$\Xi_{bb}^- \to \Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.21×10^{-14}	1.81×10^{-2}	0.84
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 l^+ \nu_l$	5.87×10^{-15}	1.60×10^{-3}	2.94	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{b}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	2.18×10^{-17}	2.65×10^{-5}	5.98
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu_l$	1.03×10^{-14}	2.83×10^{-3}	0.87	$\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.87×10^{-17}	5.92×10^{-5}	1.28
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^0 l^+ \nu_l$	2.80×10^{-13}	7.67×10^{-2}	0.94	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	5.24×10^{-14}	6.37×10^{-2}	1.64
				$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}$	2.55×10^{-14}	3.11×10^{-2}	0.89
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Lambda_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	4.62×10^{-15}	1.71×10^{-3}	2.13	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^{++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	8.00×10^{-17}	2.97×10^{-5}	1.13
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	5.54×10^{-15}	2.06×10^{-3}	0.79	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_{cc}^{++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.26×10^{-14}	1.58×10^{-2}	2.21
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	4.89×10^{-14}	1.81×10^{-2}	2.70	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.76×10^{-17}	2.48×10^{-6}	6.24
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_b^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu_l$	6.73×10^{-14}	2.50×10^{-2}	0.89	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Sigma_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.00×10^{-17}	5.65×10^{-6}	1.13
$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Sigma_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	1.10×10^{-14}	1.55×10^{-3}	0.79	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.26×10^{-14}	6.01×10^{-3}	2.21
$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	4.85×10^{-14}	6.85×10^{-3}	2.71	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.40×10^{-17}	4.69×10^{-6}	6.21
$\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime -} l^+ \nu_l$	6.73×10^{-14}	9.51×10^{-3}	0.89	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.27×10^{-17}	1.09×10^{-5}	1.16
$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	2.93×10^{-15}	9.81×10^{-4}	2.73	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_{cc}^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.11×10^{-14}	1.37×10^{-2}	2.15
$\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime -} l^+ \nu_l$	3.96×10^{-15}	1.33×10^{-3}	0.90				
$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	1.01×10^{-13}	3.36×10^{-2}	1.03				
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	6.24×10^{-15}	2.31×10^{-3}	0.74	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Sigma_c^{++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.31×10^{-17}	1.23×10^{-5}	5.75
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Sigma_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	2.02×10^{-15}	7.50×10^{-4}	3.75	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^{++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.86×10^{-14}	6.90×10^{-3}	0.95
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0 l^+ \nu_l$	5.91×10^{-14}	2.19×10^{-2}	0.88	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Lambda_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.38×10^{-17}	1.95×10^{-6}	1.21
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} l^+ \nu_l$	2.65×10^{-14}	9.83×10^{-3}	4.33	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Sigma_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.65×10^{-17}	2.34×10^{-6}	5.76
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	4.01×10^{-15}	5.67×10^{-4}	3.78	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.86×10^{-14}	2.63×10^{-3}	0.95
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu_{l}$	5.84×10^{-14}	8.26×10^{-3}	0.88	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_c^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.14×10^{-17}	3.81×10^{-6}	1.27
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} l^{+} \nu_{l}$	2.65×10^{-14}	3.75×10^{-3}	4.33	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.35×10^{-17}	4.52×10^{-6}	5.85
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	3.38×10^{-15}	1.13×10^{-3}	0.92	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_{cc}^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.85×10^{-14}	6.18×10^{-3}	0.95
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime -} l^+ \nu_l$	1.62×10^{-15}	5.42×10^{-4}	4.25				
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_b^- l^+ \nu_l$	4.40×10^{-14}	1.47×10^{-2}	4.76				

纵向极化和横向计划微分衰变宽度具体为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} &= |\lambda|^2 \frac{|\vec{P}'||\vec{p}_1|}{12(2\pi)^3 M^2 \sqrt{q^2}} \Big\{ (q^2 + 2m_l^2) (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \\ &+ (q^2 - 4m_l^2) (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \\ &+ 6m_l^2 (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \Big\}, \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2} &= |\lambda|^2 \frac{|\vec{P}'||\vec{p}_1|}{12(2\pi)^3 M^2 \sqrt{q^2}} \Big\{ (q^2 + 2m_l^2) (|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{V,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{V,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \\ &+ (q^2 - 4m_l^2) (|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{A,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{A,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \Big\}. \end{aligned}$$
(4.78)

下面给出具体的衰变宽度的结果。荷电流诱导的过程在表4.25和图4.14, FCNC过程在表4.26和图4.15。 因为本文的计算还存在模型依赖性,以上的 计算需要多种模型输入参数。下面仅估计模型输入参数和形状因子单极点模型

表 4.26 FCNC诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 双重味重子衰变过程的衰变宽度、分支比和 Γ_L/Γ_T 。	
Table 4.26 The decay widths, branching ratios and Γ_L/Γ_T s for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow$	1/2
with FCNC.	

channels	Γ/ GeV	B	Γ_L/Γ_T	channels	Γ/ GeV	B	Γ_L/Γ_T
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	4.15×10^{-21}	2.33×10^{-9}	5.28	$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.62×10^{-19}	9.13×10^{-8}	4.70
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.05×10^{-20}	5.91×10^{-9}	0.90	$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime 0} e^{+} e^{-}$	4.32×10^{-19}	2.43×10^{-7}	0.85
$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{-}e^{+}e^{-}$	2.10×10^{-20}	1.18×10^{-8}	0.90	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.62×10^{-19}	9.12×10^{-8}	4.69
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-} e^{+} e^{-}$	3.79×10^{-21}	4.61×10^{-9}	5.24	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} e^{+} e^{-}$	4.32×10^{-19}	2.43×10^{-7}	0.85
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} e^{+} e^{-}$	9.71×10^{-21}	1.18×10^{-8}	0.90	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-} e^{+} e^{-}$	8.05×10^{-19}	9.79×10^{-7}	0.85
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	3.98×10^{-21}	2.24×10^{-9}	6.88	$\Xi^0_{bb} \to \Xi^0_b \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.56×10^{-19}	8.75×10^{-8}	5.99
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_b^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	8.69×10^{-21}	4.89×10^{-9}	1.33	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime 0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	3.61×10^{-19}	2.03×10^{-7}	1.20
$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Sigma_b^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.74×10^{-20}	9.77×10^{-9}	1.33	$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.56×10^{-19}	8.75×10^{-8}	5.99
$\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	3.63×10^{-21}	4.41×10^{-9}	6.90	$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime -} \mu^+ \mu^-$	3.61×10^{-19}	2.03×10^{-7}	1.20
$\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime -} \mu^+ \mu^-$	7.98×10^{-21}	9.71×10^{-9}	1.35	$\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_b^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	6.70×10^{-19}	8.14×10^{-7}	1.21
$\Xi_{bb}^{0} \rightarrow \Lambda_{b}^{0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.51×10^{-22}	8.49×10^{-11}	5.83	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	6.68×10^{-21}	3.76×10^{-9}	5.71
$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	3.39×10^{-22}	1.91×10^{-10}	1.16	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime 0} \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.54×10^{-20}	8.65×10^{-9}	1.05
$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Sigma_b^- \tau^+ \tau^-$	6.76×10^{-22}	3.80×10^{-10}	1.16	$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^- \tau^+ \tau^-$	6.65×10^{-21}	3.74×10^{-9}	5.69
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{-} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.22×10^{-22}	1.49×10^{-10}	5.52	$\Xi_{bb}^- \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime -} \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.54×10^{-20}	8.65×10^{-9}	1.05
$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime -} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	2.96×10^{-22}	3.60×10^{-10}	1.17	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{b}^{-} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	2.78×10^{-20}	3.37×10^{-8}	1.08
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ e^+ e^-$	3.71×10^{-21}	1.37×10^{-9}	5.29	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ e^+ e^-$	1.19×10^{-19}	4.43×10^{-8}	4.90
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \rightarrow \Sigma_c^+ e^+ e^-$	9.04×10^{-21}	3.35×10^{-9}	0.81	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime +} e^+ e^-$	2.97×10^{-19}	1.10×10^{-7}	0.77
$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Sigma_c^0 e^+ e^-$	1.81×10^{-20}	2.56×10^{-9}	0.81	$\Xi^0_{bc} \to \Xi^0_c e^+ e^-$	1.19×10^{-19}	1.69×10^{-8}	4.90
$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	3.03×10^{-21}	1.01×10^{-9}	5.14	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime 0} e^+ e^-$	2.97×10^{-19}	4.20×10^{-8}	0.77
$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} e^{+} e^{-}$	7.69×10^{-21}	2.57×10^{-9}	0.82	$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	5.17×10^{-19}	1.73×10^{-7}	0.78
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	3.54×10^{-21}	1.31×10^{-9}	7.20	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.13×10^{-19}	4.18×10^{-8}	7.17
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	7.66×10^{-21}	2.84×10^{-9}	1.11	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.41×10^{-19}	8.93×10^{-8}	1.15
$\Xi^0_{bc} \to \Sigma^0_c \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.53×10^{-20}	2.17×10^{-9}	1.11	$\Xi^0_{bc} \to \Xi^0_c \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.13×10^{-19}	1.59×10^{-8}	7.16
$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.89×10^{-21}	9.68×10^{-10}	6.95	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	2.41×10^{-19}	3.41×10^{-8}	1.15
$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	6.52×10^{-21}	2.18×10^{-9}	1.13	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_c^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	4.19×10^{-19}	1.40×10^{-7}	1.17
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^+ \tau^-$	3.28×10^{-22}	1.22×10^{-10}	12.5	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_c^+ \tau^+ \tau^-$	8.64×10^{-21}	3.21×10^{-9}	11.9
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^+ \tau^+ \tau^-$	6.92×10^{-22}	2.57×10^{-10}	1.68	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime +} \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.73×10^{-20}	6.41×10^{-9}	1.72
$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Sigma_c^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.39×10^{-21}	1.96×10^{-10}	1.67	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	8.60×10^{-21}	1.22×10^{-9}	11.8
$\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	2.12×10^{-22}	7.09×10^{-11}	9.20	$\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.73×10^{-20}	2.44×10^{-9}	1.71
$\frac{\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}}{2}$	5.17×10^{-22}	1.73×10^{-10}	1.55	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_c^0 \tau^+ \tau^-$	2.62×10^{-20}	8.77×10^{-9}	1.60
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Lambda_{c}^{+} e^{+} e^{-}$	3.23×10^{-21}	1.20×10^{-9}	0.84	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{+} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.08×10^{-19}	4.02×10^{-8}	0.82
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{+} e^{+} e^{-}$	3.50×10^{-21}	1.30×10^{-9}	4.76	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime+} e^+ e^-$	1.15×10^{-19}	4.25×10^{-8}	4.60
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	7.01×10^{-21}	9.90×10^{-10}	4.76	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.08×10^{-19}	1.53×10^{-8}	0.82
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	2.78×10^{-21}	9.30×10^{-10}	0.87	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.15×10^{-19}	1.62×10^{-8}	4.59
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} e^{+} e^{-}$	2.93×10^{-21}	9.80×10^{-10}	4.75	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_{c}^{0} e^{+} e^{-}$	1.97×10^{-19}	6.58×10^{-8}	4.60
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.70×10^{-21}	1.00×10^{-9}	1.20	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_{c}^{+} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	8.72×10^{-20}	3.23×10^{-8}	1.26
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{+} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	3.34×10^{-21}	1.24×10^{-9}	6.40	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime +} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	1.08×10^{-19}	4.00×10^{-8}	6.68
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	6.68×10^{-21}	9.44×10^{-10}	6.40	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	8.72×10^{-20}	1.23×10^{-8}	1.26
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_c^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.32×10^{-21}	7.77×10^{-10}	1.25	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	1.08×10^{-19}	1.52×10^{-8}	6.67
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime 0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	2.79×10^{-21}	9.34×10^{-10}	6.36	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0} \mu^{+} \mu^{-}$	1.85×10^{-19}	6.19×10^{-8}	6.68
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Lambda_c^+ \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.60×10^{-22}	5.93×10^{-11}	0.90	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+} \to \Xi_{c}^{+} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	4.26×10^{-21}	1.58×10^{-9}	0.91
$\Xi_{bc}^{' \tau} \to \Sigma_c^+ \tau^+ \tau^-$	2.70×10^{-22}	1.00×10^{-10}	8.06	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime +} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	7.27×10^{-21}	2.70×10^{-9}	8.91
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime \circ} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{\circ} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	5.40×10^{-22}	7.63×10^{-11}	8.04	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	4.26×10^{-21}	6.02×10^{-10}	0.91
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.27×10^{-22}	4.24×10^{-11}	0.86	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	7.25×10^{-21}	1.02×10^{-9}	8.86
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime 0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.86×10^{-22}	$ 6.21 \times 10^{-11}$	6.86	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{0} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	1.02×10^{-20}	3.41×10^{-9}	7.60

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给出的误差。形状因子的误差如表4.27所示。其中的误差分别来自初态重子形 状参数 β_i 、末态重子形状参数 β_f 和diquark的质量。

衰变宽度的误差在下面给出,其中的误差来自初态重子形状参数β_i、末 态重子形状参数 β_f 、diquark的质量和形状因子单极点模型的质量 m_{pole} 。以过 素 4.27 以Ξ⁺⁺_{cc} → Λ⁺_c 为例,形状因子的误差估计。其中第一个数是中心值,后面的误差 依次为β_i = β_{Ξ⁺⁺_{cc}}, β_f = β_{Λ⁺_c}和m_{di} = m_(cu)。这三个参数我们都取在中心值附件浮动10%。 Table 4.27 Error estimates for the form factors, taking Ξ⁺⁺_{cc} → Λ⁺_c as an example. The first number is the central value, and following 3 errors come from β_i = β_{Ξ⁺⁺_{cc}}, β_f = β_{Λ⁺_c} and m_{di} = m_(cu), respectively. These parameters are all varied by 10%.

F	F(0)	F	F(0)
$f_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_c^+}$	$0.495 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.042$	$f_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$0.489 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.042$
$f_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_c^+}$	$-0.621 \pm 0.119 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.227$	$f_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$0.290 \pm 0.074 \pm 0.080 \pm 0.199$
$f_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_c^+}$	$0.832 \pm 0.130 \pm 0.165 \pm 0.202$	$f_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$0.648 \pm 0.122 \pm 0.170 \pm 0.194$
$g_{1,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	$0.332 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.086$	$g_{1,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$-0.111 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.003$
$g_{2,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	$1.004 \pm 0.059 \pm 0.199 \pm 0.170$	$g_{2,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+}$	$-0.325 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.058$
$g_{3,S}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$-2.957 \pm 0.973 \pm 0.804 \pm 0.731$	$g_{3,A}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Lambda_{c}^{+}}$	$0.943 \pm 0.330 \pm 0.264 \pm 0.247$

程 $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ l^+ \nu_l$ 和 $\Xi_{bb}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_b^0 e^+ e^-$ 为例

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ l^+ \nu_l) = (7.97 \pm 0.65 \pm 1.28 \pm 1.55 \pm 1.65) \times 10^{-15} \text{ GeV},$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Xi_b^0 e^+ e^-) = (1.62 \pm 0.69 \pm 0.96 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-19} \text{ GeV}, \qquad (4.79)$$

本节中前三个参数浮动10%,最后一个参数mpole浮动5%。

4.2.3 自旋1/2双重味重子到自旋3/2重子的研究

作为上节工作的延续,首先列出所有的1/2 → 3/2双重味重子衰变的过程。

荷电流诱导的1/2 → 3/2 衰变,

• $c \rightarrow d, s$ 过程,

$$\begin{split} &\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(dcu)/\Xi_{c}^{**+}(scu), \quad \Xi_{bc}^{+}/\Xi_{bc}^{'+}(cbu) \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{*0}(dbu)/\Xi_{b}^{'*0}(sbu), \\ &\Xi_{cc}^{+}(ccd) \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{*0}(dcd)/\Xi_{c}^{'*0}(scd), \quad \Xi_{bc}^{0}/\Xi_{bc}^{'0}(cbd) \rightarrow \Sigma_{b}^{*-}(dbd)/\Xi_{b}^{'*-}(sbd), \\ &\Omega_{cc}^{+}(ccs) \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{'*0}(dcs)/\Omega_{c}^{*0}(scs), \quad \Omega_{bc}^{0}/\Omega_{bc}^{'0}(cbs) \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{'*-}(dbs)/\Omega_{b}^{*-}(sbs). \end{split}$$

• $b \rightarrow u, c$ 过程,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) &\to \Sigma_{b}^{*+}(ubu)/\Xi_{bc}^{*+}(cbu), \quad \Xi_{bc}^{+}/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*++}(ucu)/\Xi_{cc}^{*++}(ccu), \\ \Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) &\to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}(ubd)/\Xi_{bc}^{*0}(cbd), \quad \Xi_{bc}^{0}/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(ucd)/\Xi_{cc}^{*+}(ccd), \\ \Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) &\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}(ubs)/\Omega_{bc}^{*0}(cbs), \quad \Omega_{bc}^{0}/\Omega_{bc}^{\prime0}(bcs) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}(ucs)/\Omega_{cc}^{*+}(ccs); \end{split}$$



图 4.13 $\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Lambda_b^0$ 过程形状因子对 q^2 的依赖性,前两行的四张图对应标量diquark,后四张图对应轴矢量diquark。

Fig 4.13 q^2 dependence of the form factors for $\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Lambda_b^0$. The first four graphs correspond to form factors with scalar diquark, the last four graphs correspond to form factors with axial-vector diquark.



图 4.14 $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b(\mathcal{B}_{bc})l^-\bar{\nu}_l$ 过程的微分衰变宽度 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ 和 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$, 蓝线表示 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, 红线表示 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ 。

Fig 4.14 The differential decay widths $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ and $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ for the processes $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_b(\mathcal{B}_{bc})l^-\bar{\nu}_l$ dependence on q^2 . Blue solid line: $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, red dashes line: $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$.



图 4.15 $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b l^+ l^-$ 过程的微分衰变宽度 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2 \pi d\Gamma_T/dq^2$, 蓝线表示 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, 红线表示 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ 。

Fig 4.15 The differential decay widths $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ and $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ for the processes $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b l^+ l^$ dependence on q^2 . Blue solid line: $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, red dashes line: $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$.

FCNC诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ 衰变,

• $c \rightarrow u$ 过程,

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) &\to \Sigma_{c}^{*++}(ucu), \quad \Xi_{cb}^{+}/\Xi_{cb}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*+}(ubu), \\ \Xi_{cc}^{+}(ccd) &\to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(ucd), \quad \Xi_{cb}^{0}/\Xi_{cb}^{\prime0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}(ubd), \\ \Omega_{cc}^{+}(ccs) &\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}(ucs), \quad \Omega_{cb}^{0}/\Omega_{cb}^{\prime0}(cbs) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}(ubs); \end{aligned}$$

b → *d*, *s*过程,

$$\begin{split} \Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) &\to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}(dbu)/\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}(sbu), \qquad \Xi_{bc}^{+}/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) &\to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(dcu)/\Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}(scu), \\ \Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) &\to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}(dbd)/\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}(sbd), \qquad \Xi_{bc}^{0}/\Xi_{bc}^{\prime0}(bcd) &\to \Sigma_{c}^{*0}(dcd)/\Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}(scd), \\ \Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) &\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}(dbs)/\Omega_{b}^{*-}(sbs), \qquad \Omega_{bc}^{0}/\Omega_{bc}^{\prime0}(bcs) &\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}(dcs)/\Omega_{c}^{*0}(scs); \end{split}$$

按照上节的顺序, $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ 过程中的形状因子可以按照diquark的类型分为标量和轴矢量两个部分。其味道自旋波函数的重叠因子在表4.28中给出。但是考虑到末态强子为自旋3/2的重子,它的diquark类型只能是轴矢量。所以本文只给出重叠因子 c_A 的值。 在研究形状因子对 q^2 的依赖性上,本文使用 $n1/2 \rightarrow 1/2$ 衰变过程相同的参数化形式。具体形式见式4.62、式4.63和式4.64。这里直接给出形状因子在 $q^2 = 0$ 处的数值结果和拟合参数 m_{fit} , δ 。表4.29给出了粲夸克跃迁诱导的衰变过程的形状因子,表4.30给出了底夸克跃迁诱导的衰变过程的形状因子,表4.30给出了底夸克跃迁诱导的衰变过程的形状因子,而时图4.16中还给出了荷电流和FCNC过程中形状因子随 q^2 变化的曲线。

下面用螺旋度振幅的方法给出荷电流诱导的1/2 → 3/2双重味重子衰变过 程的唯象结果:

$$HV_{\lambda',\lambda_W}^{\lambda} \equiv \langle \mathcal{B}_f^*(\lambda') | \bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} Q | \mathcal{B}_i(\lambda) \rangle \epsilon_{W\mu}^*(\lambda_W),$$

$$HA_{\lambda',\lambda_W}^{\lambda} \equiv \langle \mathcal{B}_f^*(\lambda') | \bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} \gamma_5 Q | \mathcal{B}_i(\lambda) \rangle \epsilon_{W\mu}^*(\lambda_W),$$
(4.80)

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表 4.28 $c \to d, s, b \to u, c$ 和 $c \to u, b \to d, s$ 诱导的 $1/2 \to 3/2$ 双重味重子衰变过程重叠因子的数值结果。

Table 4.28 Numerical results of the overlapping factors for the $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ transitions induced by $c \rightarrow d, s, b \rightarrow u, c$ and $c \rightarrow u, b \rightarrow d, s$.

transitions	c_A	transitions	c_A	transitions	c_A
$\overline{\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Sigma_c^{*+}(dcu)}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^{*0}(dbu)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu)\to \Sigma_b^{*0}(dbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Sigma_c^{*0}(dcd)$	1	$\Xi^0_{bc}(cbd) \to \Sigma^{*-}_b(dbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_b^{*-}(dbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)\to \Xi_c'^{*0}(dcs)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs) \to \Xi_b^{\prime *-}(dbs)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs)\to \Xi_b^{\prime *-}(dbs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime *+}(scu)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(cbu) \to \Xi_b'^{*0}(sbu)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}(sbu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Xi_c'^{*0}(scd)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^0(cbd) \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}(sbd)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}(sbd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)\to\Omega_c^{*0}(scs)$	1	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs) \to \Omega^{*-}_b(sbs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs) \to \Omega_b^{*-}(sbs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*+}(ubu)$	1	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*++}(ucu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*++}(ucu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}(ubd)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(ucd)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(ucd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}(ubs)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime *+}(ucs)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Xi_c^{\prime *+}(ucs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}(bbu) \to \Xi_{bc}^{*+}(cbu)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}(bcu) \to \Xi_{cc}^{*++}(ccu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Xi_{cc}^{*++}(ccu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Xi_{bc}^{*0}(cbd)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{cc}^{*+}(ccd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^{*+}(ccd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) \to \Omega_{bc}^{*0}(cbs)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Omega^{*+}_{cc}(ccs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+}(ccs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}(ccu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*++}(ucu)$	1	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*+}(ubu)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(cbu) \to \Sigma_b^{*+}(ubu)$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{cc}^+(ccd) \to \Sigma_c^{*+}(ucd)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi^0_{bc}(cbd) \to \Sigma^{*0}_b(ubd)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbd) \to \Sigma_b^{*0}(ubd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Omega_{cc}^+(ccs)\to \Xi_c'^{*+}(ucs)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(cbs)\to \Xi_b^{\prime*0}(ubs)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(cbs)\to \Xi_b^{\prime *0}(ubs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0(bbu) \to \Xi_b^{\prime*0}(sbu)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^+(bcu) \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}(scu)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}(scu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}(sbd)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi^0_{bc}(bcd) \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}(scd)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime *0}(scd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs) \to \Omega_{b}^{*-}(sbs)$	1	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs) \to \Omega^{*0}_c(scs)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs) \to \Omega_{c}^{*0}(scs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^0(bbu) \to \Sigma_b^{*0}(dbu)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}(dcu)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime+}(bcu) \to \Sigma_c^{*+}(dcu)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}(bbd) \to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}(dbd)$	1	$\Xi^0_{bc}(bcd) \to \Sigma^{*0}_c(dcd)$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcd) \to \Sigma_{c}^{*0}(dcd)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}(bbs)\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}(dbs)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\Omega^0_{bc}(bcs)\to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}(dcs)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}(bcs)\to \Xi_c^{\prime *+}(dcs)$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

用形状因子表示的结果是

$$\begin{split} HV_{3/2,1}^{-1/2} &= -i\sqrt{Q_{-}}f_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}}, \quad HV_{1/2,1}^{1/2} = i\sqrt{\frac{Q_{-}}{3}} \left[f_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{Q_{+}}{MM'} f_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} \right], \\ HV_{1/2,0}^{-1/2} &= i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{Q_{-}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}} \left[\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2} - q^{2}}{2M'} f_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{M - M'}{2MM'} Q_{+} f_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{Q_{+}Q_{-}}{2M^{2}M'} f_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} \right], \\ HA_{3/2,1}^{-1/2} &= i\sqrt{Q_{+}} f_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}}, \quad HA_{1/2,1}^{1/2} = i\sqrt{\frac{Q_{+}}{3}} \left[g_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{Q_{-}}{MM'} g_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} \right], \\ HA_{1/2,0}^{-1/2} &= -i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{Q_{+}}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}} \left[\frac{M^{2} - M'^{2} - q^{2}}{2M'} g_{4}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{M + M'}{2MM'} Q_{-} g_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{Q_{+}Q_{-}}{2M^{2}M'} g_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}\to\frac{3}{2}} \right], \\ HV_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{W}}^{-\lambda} &= -HV_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{\lambda} \quad \text{and} \quad HA_{-\lambda',-\lambda_{W}}^{-\lambda} = HA_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{\lambda}. \end{split}$$



图 4.16 $\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b^* \pi \Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}$ 过程形状因子随 q^2 变化的曲线,参数F(0), $\delta \pi m_{fit}$ 都在 表4.30中列出。

Fig 4.16 q^2 dependence of the transition $\Xi_{bb} \to \Sigma_b^*$ and $\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}$ form factors. The numerical result of the parameters F(0), δ and m_{fit} are shown in Tab. 4.30.

其中 $f_i^{\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}}$ 和 $g_i^{\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}}$ 为之前定义的 $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ 双重味重子跃迁矩阵的形状因子。 M和M'为初末态强子的质量。总的强子部分螺旋度振幅为

$$H^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W} = HV^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W} - HA^{\lambda}_{\lambda',\lambda_W}.$$
(4.82)

极化微分衰变宽度为

$$\frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{(2\pi)^3} |V_{\rm CKM}|^2 \frac{q^2 |\vec{P'}|}{24M^2} [|H_{1/2,0}^{-1/2}|^2 + |H_{-1/2,0}^{1/2}|^2],$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma_T}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2}{(2\pi)^3} |V_{\rm CKM}|^2 \frac{q^2 |\vec{P'}|}{24M^2} [|H_{1/2,1}^{1/2}|^2 + |H_{-1/2,-1}^{-1/2}|^2 + |H_{3/2,1}^{-1/2}|^2 + |H_{-3/2,-1}^{1/2}|^2].$$
(4.83)

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对于FCNC诱导的衰变过程,螺旋度振幅的定义为

$$H_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},\lambda} \equiv \left(C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2}) \langle \mathcal{B}^{(*)}(\lambda') | \bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b | \mathcal{B}(\lambda) \rangle - C_{7}^{\text{eff}} 2m_{b} \langle \mathcal{B}^{(*)}(\lambda') | \bar{s}i\sigma^{\mu\nu}\frac{q_{\nu}}{q^{2}}(1+\gamma_{5})b | \mathcal{B}(\lambda) \rangle \right) \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{V}),$$

$$H_{\lambda',t}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},\lambda} \equiv \left(C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2}) \langle \mathcal{B}^{(*)}(\lambda') | \bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b | \mathcal{B}(\lambda) \rangle \right) \frac{q_{\mu}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}$$

$$H_{\lambda',\lambda_{V}}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\lambda} \equiv \left(C_{10} \langle \mathcal{B}^{(*)}(\lambda') | \bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b | \mathcal{B}(\lambda) \rangle \right) \epsilon_{\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{V}),$$

$$H_{\lambda',t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\lambda} \equiv \left(C_{10} \langle \mathcal{B}^{(*)}(\lambda') | \bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})b | \mathcal{B}(\lambda) \rangle \right) \frac{q_{\mu}}{\sqrt{q^{2}}},$$

$$(4.84)$$

在形状因子方面,本文使用更方便的记号

$$\mathcal{F}_{i}^{\mathcal{V}_{l}}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2})f_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2}}(q^{2}) - C_{7}^{\text{eff}}\frac{2m_{b}M}{q^{2}}f_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2},T}(q^{2}),$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{i}^{\mathcal{V}_{l}}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{9}^{\text{eff}}(q^{2})g_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2}}(q^{2}) + C_{7}^{\text{eff}}\frac{2m_{b}M}{q^{2}}g_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2},T}(q^{2}),$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{i}^{\mathcal{A}_{l}}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{10}f_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2}}(q^{2}), \quad \mathcal{G}_{i}^{\mathcal{A}_{l}}(q^{2}) \equiv C_{10}g_{i}^{\frac{1}{2} \to \frac{3}{2}}(q^{2}), \quad (i = 1, 2, 3, 4). \quad (4.85)$$

于是螺旋度振幅的具体形式为

$$-HV_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\frac{1}{2}} = HV_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}} = i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{Q_{+}}\frac{Q_{-}}{2MM'}\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{M}\mathcal{F}_{3}^{\mathcal{A}_{l}},$$

$$HA_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\frac{1}{2}} = HA_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}} = -i\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{Q_{-}}\frac{Q_{+}}{2MM'}\frac{M^{2}-M'^{2}}{M}\mathcal{G}_{3}^{\mathcal{A}_{l}},$$

$$H_{\lambda',t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\lambda} = HV_{\lambda',t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\lambda} - HA_{\lambda',t}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\lambda}.$$
(4.86)

最后本文也同样给出极化微分衰变宽度的解析结果

$$\frac{d\Gamma_L}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{\text{CKM}}|^2 \alpha_{em}^2 |\vec{P}'| |\vec{p}_1|}{24(2\pi)^5 M^2 \sqrt{q^2}} \Big\{ (q^2 + 2m_l^2) (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{\mathcal{V}_l,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{\mathcal{V}_l,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \\
+ (q^2 - 4m_l^2) (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},0}^{\mathcal{A}_l,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},0}^{\mathcal{A}_l,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) + 6m_l^2 (|H_{-\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_l,\frac{1}{2}}|^2 + |H_{\frac{1}{2},t}^{\mathcal{A}_l,-\frac{1}{2}}|^2) \Big\},$$
(4.87)

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{T}}{dq^{2}} = \frac{G_{F}^{2}|V_{\text{CKM}}|^{2}\alpha_{em}^{2}|\vec{P}'||\vec{p}_{1}|}{24(2\pi)^{5}M^{2}\sqrt{q^{2}}} \\
\left\{ (q^{2}+2m_{l}^{2})(|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{-\frac{3}{2},-1}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{-\frac{3}{2},-1}^{\mathcal{V}_{l},\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}) \\
+(q^{2}-4m_{l}^{2})(|H_{\frac{1}{2},1}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{-\frac{1}{2},-1}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{\frac{3}{2},1}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},-\frac{1}{2}}|^{2}+|H_{-\frac{3}{2},-1}^{\mathcal{A}_{l},\frac{1}{2}}|^{2})\right\}. (4.88)$$

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图 4.17 $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b^*(\mathcal{B}_{bc}^*)l^-\bar{\nu}_l$ 过程的微分衰变宽度 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ 和 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ 对 q^2 的依赖。其中蓝线 表示 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, 红线表示 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ 。

Fig 4.17 The differential decay widths $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ and $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ for the processes $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b^*(\mathcal{B}_{bc}^*)l^-\bar{\nu}_l$ dependence on q^2 . Blue solid line: $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, red dashes line: $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$.

其中 $b \rightarrow s$ 过程 $V_{\text{CKM}} = V_{tb}V_{ts}^*$, $b \rightarrow d$ 过程 $V_{\text{CKM}} = V_{tb}V_{td}^*$ 并且 $|\vec{p}_1| = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{q^2 - 4m_l^2}$ 。 下面给出唯象的结果,荷电流诱导的过程的衰变宽度如表4.32和图4.17所示, FCNC诱导的过程的衰变宽度放在表4.32和图4.31中。

对于计算的误差分析,本文以两个过程为例分别给出了来自初末态重子形 状参数β_i、β_f、diquark质量和单极点模型的质量*m_{pole}*的误差。本文按照上面的 上海交通大学博士学位论文



图 4.18 $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b^* l^+ l^-$ 过程的微分衰变宽度 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2 \ \pi d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ 对 q^2 的依赖。其中蓝线表 示 $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, 红线表示 $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$

Fig 4.18 The differential decay widths $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$ and $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$ for the processes $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \to \mathcal{B}_b^* l^+ l^$ dependence on q^2 . Blue solid line: $d\Gamma_L/dq^2$, red dashes line: $d\Gamma_T/dq^2$.

顺序将误差写在衰变宽度的中心值后面:

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = (1.43 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-15} \text{ GeV},$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bb}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0} e^{+} e^{-}) = (1.45 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.43) \times 10^{-19} \text{ GeV}, \quad (4.89)$$

其中第一个过程为荷电流诱导的衰变过程,第二个过程为FCNC诱导的衰变过程。为了计算出误差,前三个参数改变了10%最后一个参数*m_{pole}改变了5%*。

4.2.3.1 小节

通过以上两节的计算,本文找到几个有较大分支比的过程,这些过程很有

希望在实验上发现。

$$\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_{c}^{\prime+} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = 5.57 \times 10^{-2},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_{c}^{+} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = 3.40 \times 10^{-2},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Omega_{cc}^{+} \to \Omega_{c}^{0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = 7.67 \times 10^{-2},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = 2.50 \times 10^{-2}.$$
(4.90)

此外对于以上的唯象结果本文做如下总结:

- FCNC诱导的衰变过程中, $l = e, \mu$ 的过程的衰变宽度差别很小, 但 $e_l = \tau$ 的过程的衰变宽度比前两种小一个量级。这是因为 $l = \tau$ 的过程相 空间要小得多。
- •本文在本章第一节给出了本节计算的过程的SU(3)对称性分析。对 比SU(3)对称性分析的结果,得到五个对称性破坏较大对称性关系。

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_c^+ l^+ \nu_l) = \Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^0 l^+ \nu_l),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Lambda_b^0 l^+ \nu_l) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_b^- l^+ \nu_l),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_b^{(*)0} l^+ \nu_l) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_b^{(*)-} l^+ \nu_l),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Xi_b^{(*)0} l^+ \nu_l) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_b^{(*)-} l^+ \nu_l),$$

$$\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Sigma_c^{(*)+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_c^{(*)+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l).$$
(4.91)

本文通过以下公式计算SU(3)对称性破坏程度。

然后给出这五个过程的SU(3)对称性破坏程度:

$$\left[\Gamma(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Lambda_{c}^{+} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{cc}^{+} \to \Xi_{c}^{0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) \right]_{SU(3)} = 26.3\%,$$

$$\left[\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Lambda_{b}^{0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{-} l^{+} \nu_{l}) \right]_{SU(3)} = 36.7\%,$$

$$\left[\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{b}^{(*)0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{b}^{'(*)-} l^{+} \nu_{l}) \right]_{SU(3)} = 36.4\%,$$

$$\left[\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Xi_{b}^{'(*)0} l^{+} \nu_{l}) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Omega_{b}^{(*)-} l^{+} \nu_{l}) \right]_{SU(3)} = 45.2\%,$$

$$\left[\Gamma(\Xi_{bc}^{0} \to \Sigma_{c}^{(*)+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}) = \Gamma(\Omega_{bc}^{0} \to \Xi_{c}^{'(*)+} l^{-} \bar{\nu}_{l}) \right]_{SU(3)} = 22.6\%.$$

$$(4.93)$$

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本章采用光前夸克模型的方法系统的研究了双重味重子弱衰变的跃迁形状因 子,并利用得到的数值结果对双重味重子的半轻衰变进行了唯象研究。并给出 了有希望在实验上测量到的过程。我们希望将来可以在LHCb、Belle II或其他 实验中检验这些理论预言。

表 $4.29 \ c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ 衰变过程的形状因子 $f_i \ holdsymbol{approx} holdsymbol{approx} holdsymbol{black}$ 。形
状因子的参数化形式为式4.62,对应于 $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 过程, m_{pole} 分别取1.87, 1.87, 1.97 GeV。
Table 4.29 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ form factors f_i and g_i at $q^2 = 0$
of $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ processes. The parametrization scheme in Eq. (4.62) is introduced for these
form factors, and the value of the singly pole $m_{\rm pole}$ s are taken as 1.87, 1.87, 1.97 GeV for
$c \rightarrow u, d, s$, respectively.

$a \to u, a, s, re$	espectively	•					
F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)	F	F(0)
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Sigma_c^{*+}}$	-0.979	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Sigma_c^{*+}}$	-0.645	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} o \Sigma_{c}^{*+}}$	0.047	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Sigma_{c}^{*+}}$	-1.969
$g_1^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} o \Sigma_c^{*+}}$	-5.792	$g_2^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{*+}}$	-3.602	$g_3^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{*+}}$	0.947	$g_4^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} o \Sigma_c^{*+}}$	0.393
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Sigma_c^{*0}}$	-0.979	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Sigma_c^{*0}}$	-0.645	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Sigma_c^{*0}}$	0.047	$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Sigma_c^{*0}}$	-1.969
$g_1^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Sigma_c^{*0}}$	-5.792	$g_2^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Sigma_c^{*0}}$	-3.602	$g_3^{\Xi_{cc}^+ o \Sigma_c^{*0}}$	0.947	$g_4^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^{*0}}$	0.393
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-1.017	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-0.665	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime * 0}}$	0.046	$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-2.045
$g_1^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime st 0}}$	-6.244	$g_2^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-3.856	$g_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime st 0}}$	0.980	$g_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime * 0}}$	0.389
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-1.148	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.714	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.049	$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-2.297
$g_1^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-10.350	$g_2^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-6.428	$g_3^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	1.315	$g_4^{\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.404
$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{\Xi_{cc}^{+} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime *0}}$	-1.148	$f_2^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime * 0}}$	-0.714	$f_3^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.049	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{cc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}}$	-2.297
$g_1^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-10.350	$g_2^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-6.428	$g_3^{\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	1.315	$g_4^{\Xi_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.404
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^{*0}}$	-1.178	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{cc}^{+} ightarrow \Omega_{c}^{*0}}$	-0.732	$f_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.049	$f_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^{*0}}$	-2.359
$g_1^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^{*0}}$	-10.670	$g_2^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^{*0}}$	-6.551	$g_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Omega_c^{*0}}$	1.337	$g_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.415
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*0}}$	-1.684	$\mathtt{f}_{2}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*0}}$	-0.928	$\mathtt{f}_{3}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*0}}$	0.026	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*0}}$	-3.365
$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_b^{*0}}$	-12.570	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_b^{*0}}$	-6.337	$g_{3}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*0}}$	1.412	$\begin{array}{c} \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Sigma_{b}^{*0} \\ g_{4} \end{array}$	0.561
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*-}}$	-1.690	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*-}}$	-0.931	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}}$	0.026	$f_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Sigma_b^{*-}}$	-3.377
$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Sigma_b^{*-}}$	-12.810	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Sigma_b^{*-}}$	-6.479	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Sigma_b^{*-}}$	1.419	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Sigma_b^{*-}}$	0.559
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	-1.949	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	-1.019	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	0.034	$f_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-3.878
$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-23.010	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-12.440	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	1.732	$g_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	0.475
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-1.936	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-1.034	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	0.030	$\mathtt{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-3.863
$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-24.640	$g_{2}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-13.000	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	1.926	$g_{4}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} o \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	0.583
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	-1.960	$\mathtt{f}_{2}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	-1.045	$\mathtt{f}_{3}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	0.031	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	-3.910
$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-25.950	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-13.770	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0}} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime*-}$	1.961	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	0.572
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-2.345	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-1.177	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.046	$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-4.661
$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	-49.590	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	-27.300	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	2.529	$g_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.428
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	-0.979	$g_1^{\Xi_{cc} o \Sigma_c^*}$	-5.792	$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	-0.733	$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b^*}$	-2.193
$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	-0.645	$g_2^{\Xi_{cc} o \Sigma_c^*}$	-3.602	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	-1.380	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b^*}$	-1.195
$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	0.047	$g_3^{\Xi_{cc} o \Sigma_c^*}$	0.947	$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} o \Sigma_b^*}$	0.095	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.537
$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	-1.969	$g_4^{\Xi_{cc} o \Sigma_c^*}$	0.393	$\mathtt{f}_{4}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*}}$	-1.726	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_b^*}$	0.157
$\mathtt{f}_1^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	0.534	$g_1^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	-2.469	$\mathtt{f}_1^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.221	$\mathbf{g}_{1}^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*}}$	12.050
$\mathbf{f}_2^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	0.330	$g_2^{T \equiv_{cc} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-1.394	$\mathtt{f}_2^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.379	$g_2^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	6.959
$\mathbf{f}_4^{T\Xi_{cc}\to\Sigma_c^*}$	1.076	$g_4^{T \Xi_{cc} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.032	$\mathbf{f}_4^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.518	$g_4^{T\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.122
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-1.269	$g_{1}^{\Omega_{cc}^{+} ightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}}$	-13.390	$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-0.916	$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-7.008
$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.811	$g_2^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-8.823	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-1.902	$g_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-4.130
$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.090	$g_3^{\Omega_{cc}^+ o \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	1.366	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	0.167	$g_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	0.746
$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-2.532	$g_4^{\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime * +}}$	0.129	$\mathtt{f}_{4}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	-2.162	$g_{4}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	0.104
$\mathbf{f}_1^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.693	$g_1^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c'^{*+}}$	-4.387	$\mathtt{f}_1^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	0.277	$g_1^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	18.900
$\mathbf{f}_2^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.395	$g_2^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-2.582	$\mathtt{f}_{2}^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*0}}$	0.505	$g_2^{T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	10.710
$\mathbf{f}_4^{T\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	1.383	$g_4^{T\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.022	$\mathtt{f}_4^{T\Omega_{bc}^{\prime\prime00}\to\Xi_b^{\prime\ast0}}$	0.648	$\begin{vmatrix} T\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*0} \\ g_4 \end{vmatrix}$	0.140

表 4.30 $b \to u, c, d, s$ 诱导的 $1/2 \to 3/2$ 衰变过程的形状因子 $f_i ng_i \epsilon q^2 = 0$ 处的数值结果。带星号形状因子的参数化形式为式4.64,其余的采用式4.63的参数化形式。

Table 4.30 Numerical results for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ form factors \mathbf{f}_i and \mathbf{g}_i of $b \rightarrow u, c, d, s$ processes. The parametrization scheme shown with Eq. (4.64) is introduced for these form factors with asterisk, and Eq. (4.63) for all the other ones.

F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ	F	F(0)	$m_{\rm fit}$	δ
$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime *}}$	-0.232	3.16	0.62	$g_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.142	2.30	0.87	$f_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	-0.153	3.42	0.54	$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.040	4.00	1.07
$f_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.172	3.20	0.64	$g_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.065^{*}	0.81^{*}	0.28^{*}	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime*}}$	-0.196	3.45	0.55	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.182	3.63	0.61
$f_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	0.003	2.91	0.57	$g_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	0.191	3.17	0.62	$f_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.005	3.25	0.48	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.141	3.40	0.54
$f_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.479	3.21	0.61	$g_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime*}}$	0.142	3.59	0.66	$f_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	-0.375	3.66	0.51	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.251	4.05	0.54
$f_1^{T, \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	0.126	3.16	0.62	$g_1^{T, \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.283	2.70	0.51	$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*}}$	0.120	3.41	0.54	$g_1^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	-0.028	2.91	0.36
$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*}}$	0.092	3.19	0.63	$g_2^{T, \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime *}}$	-0.131	2.43	1.08	$\mathbf{f}_{2,A}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*}}$	0.152	3.44	0.54	$g_2^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.125	4.07	0.86
$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*}}$	0.260	3.20	0.61	$g_4^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Xi_b^{\prime*}}$	0.031	3.45	0.78	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*}}$	0.295	3.66	0.50	$g_4^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*}}$	0.124	3.89	0.57
$\mathtt{f}_1^{\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.230	3.14	0.63	$g_1^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.145	2.29	0.86	$f_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Omega_c^*}$	-0.152	3.32	0.55	$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Omega_c^*}$	0.035	4.65	2.31
$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.169	3.18	0.64	$g_2^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.068^{*}	1.21^{*}	0.84^{*}	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_c^{*0}}$	-0.186	3.36	0.55	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.158	3.72	0.75
$f_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- o \Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.003	2.89	0.58	$g_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.189	3.15	0.62	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{c}^{*0}}$	0.004	3.15	0.49	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.141	3.30	0.55
$f_4^{\Omega_{bb}^- o \Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.474	3.18	0.61	$g_4^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.137	3.56	0.66	$f_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_c^{*0}}$	-0.365	3.53	0.51	$g_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.231	3.96	0.57
$\mathtt{f}_1^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.123	3.14	0.63	$g_1^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.277	2.69	0.51	$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}}$	0.118	3.32	0.55	$g_1^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_c^{*0}}$	-0.037	2.75	0.39
$\mathtt{f}_2^{T,\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{*-}}$	0.089	3.17	0.64	$g_2^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	-0.128	2.43	1.07	$\mathtt{f}_2^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.143	3.35	0.55	$g_2^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_c^{*0}}$	0.105	4.37	1.31
$\mathtt{f}_4^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.254	3.18	0.61	$g_4^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_b^{*-}}$	0.030	3.42	0.78	$\mathtt{f}_{4}^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}}$	0.284	3.53	0.51	$\mathbf{g}_{4}^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}}$	0.111	3.81	0.60
$f_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.172	3.15	0.89	$g_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.108	2.70	1.84	$f_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.108	3.23	0.54	$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.021	3.86	1.01
$f_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.129	3.17	0.90	$g_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.057^{*}	0.54^{*}	0.06^{*}	$f_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.145	3.25	0.54	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.120	3.44	0.58
$f_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.002	2.95	0.91	$g_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.136	3.15	0.89	$f_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	0.003	3.06	0.51	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.096	3.21	0.54
$f_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.355	3.18	0.86	$g_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.099	3.46	0.82	$f_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.270	3.44	0.51	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.174	3.75	0.52
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Sigma_{b}^{*}}$	0.091	3.14	0.89	$g_1^{T, \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.215	2.82	0.82	$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{c}^{*}}$	0.082	3.22	0.54	$g_1^{T, \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.025	2.94	0.44
$\mathtt{f}_2^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.067	3.16	0.90	$g_2^{T, \Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.107	3.05	3.24	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{c}^{*}}$	0.109	3.24	0.54	$g_2^{T, \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	0.080	3.82	0.79
$\mathtt{f}_4^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.188	3.17	0.86	$g_4^{T,\Xi_{bb}\to\Sigma_b^*}$	0.019	3.34	1.14	$\mathbf{f}_{4}^{T,\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)}\to\Sigma_{c}^{*}}$	0.207	3.43	0.51	$g_4^{T, \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	0.086	3.59	0.55
$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime *^{-}}}$	-0.168	3.14	0.91	$g_1^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	-0.103	2.70	1.86	$f_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-0.106	3.13	0.55	$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.016	5.13	3.95
$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}}$	-0.126	3.16	0.92	$g_2^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	-0.052^{*}	0.46^{*}	0.04^{*}	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime *0}}$	-0.135	3.16	0.55	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.100	3.53	0.71
$f_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	0.002	2.95	0.93	$g_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	0.132	3.14	0.91	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime *0}}$	0.003	2.96	0.52	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.095	3.12	0.55
$f_4^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	-0.348	3.16	0.88	$g_4^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * -}}$	0.097	3.42	0.83	$f_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-0.259	3.31	0.52	$g_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.157	3.66	0.55
$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{T,\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}}$	0.088	3.13	0.91	$g_1^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-0.206	2.82	0.83	$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}}$	0.080	3.13	0.55	$g_1^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	-0.032	2.77	0.45
$\mathtt{f}_2^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	0.065	3.15	0.92	$g_2^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	-0.101	3.05	3.24	$\mathtt{f}_2^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.101	3.15	0.55	$g_2^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.064	4.16	1.26
$\mathtt{f}_4^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	0.181	3.16	0.88	$g_4^{T,\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*-}}$	0.019	3.30	1.14	$f_4^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.197	3.31	0.52	$g_4^{T,\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*0}}$	0.075	3.52	0.58
$f_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.172	3.15	0.89	$g_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.108	2.70	1.84	$f_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.108	3.24	0.57	$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.021	3.86	1.02
$f_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.129	3.17	0.90	$g_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.056^{*}	0.51^{*}	0.06^{*}	$f_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.145	3.26	0.57	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.120	3.45	0.60
$f_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.002	2.95	0.91	$g_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.136	3.15	0.89	$f_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	0.003	3.07	0.55	$g_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.096	3.23	0.57
$f_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	-0.355	3.18	0.86	$g_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^*}$	0.099	3.46	0.82	$f_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^*}$	-0.270	3.45	0.53	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Sigma_c^*}$	0.174	3.76	0.54
$f_1^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * 0}}$	-0.168	3.14	0.91	$g_1^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * 0}}$	-0.099	2.71	1.87	$f_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.106	3.15	0.58	$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.016	5.08	3.70
$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-0.125	3.16	0.92	$g_2^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * 0}}$	-0.049^{*}	0.27^{*}	0.01^{*}	$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.135	3.17	0.58	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.100	3.54	0.74
$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime *0}}$	0.002	2.95	0.93	$g_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime *0}}$	0.132	3.14	0.91	$f_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.003	2.98	0.56	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.095	3.14	0.59
$\mathtt{f}_4^{\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Xi_b^{\prime*0}}$	-0.347	3.17	0.88	$g_4^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime * 0}}$	0.097	3.42	0.82	$f_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	-0.259	3.32	0.54	$g_4^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Xi_c^{\prime*+}}$	0.157	3.67	0.57
$f_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	-0.752	3.52	0.53	$g_1^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	-2.306	2.41	1.77	$f_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}^*}$	-0.479	3.88	0.41	$g_1^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}^*}$	-0.219^{*}	1.02^{*}	0.54^{*}
$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Xi_{bc}^{*}}$	-0.473	3.69	0.62	$g_2^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	-1.572^{*}	3.12^{*}	12.40^{*}	$f_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^*}$	-0.443	3.96	0.42	$g_2^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}^*}$	0.027*	1.55^{*}	0.28^{*}
$f_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	0.011	3.09	0.40	$g_3^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	0.920	3.52	0.53	$f_3^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^*}$	0.019	3.79	0.32	$g_{3}^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \to \Xi_{cc}^{*}}$	0.629	3.87	0.41
$f_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	-1.513	3.57	0.50	$g_4^{\Xi_{bb} \rightarrow \Xi_{bc}^*}$	0.376	6.07	3.37	$f_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^*}$	-1.038	4.18	0.35	$g_4^{\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \Xi_{cc}^{*++}}$	0.573	5.76	1.35
$\mathtt{f}_{1}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	-0.724	3.57	0.57	$g_1^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	-1.877	2.49	2.09	$\mathbf{f}_{1}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	-0.500	3.70	0.37	$g_1^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	-0.368	6.29	257.00
$\mathtt{f}_2^{\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	-0.459	3.73	0.66	$g_2^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	-1.229^{*}	1.70*	1.53^{*}	$\mathbf{f}_{2}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	-0.445	3.77	0.38	$g_2^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	-0.149^{*}	0.38^{*}	0.03^{*}
$\mathtt{f}_3^{\Omega_{bb}^-\to\Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	0.010	3.19	0.44	$g_3^{\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	0.869	3.57	0.57	$\mathbf{f}_{3}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	0.019	3.48	0.24	$g_3^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	0.665	3.69	0.37
$f_{bb}^{\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	-1.458	3 62	0.55	$\sigma^{\Omega_{bb}^{-} \rightarrow \Omega_{bc}^{*0}}$	0.398	5.28	1.86	$f_{bc}^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \rightarrow \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	-1.071	3.94	0.31	$\sigma^{\Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+}}$	0.530	6.13	2.23

表 4.31 荷电流诱导的 $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ 双重味重子衰变过程的衰变宽度、分支比和 Γ_L/Γ_T 。 Table 4.31 The decay widths, branching ratios and Γ_L/Γ_T s for the transition $1/2 \rightarrow 3/2$ with the charge current.

channels	$\Gamma/ { m GeV}$	B	Γ_L/Γ_T	channels	$\Gamma/ {\rm GeV}$	B	Γ_L/Γ_T
$\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Sigma_c^{*+} l^+ \nu_l$	1.43×10^{-15}	5.55×10^{-4}	0.92	$\Xi_{bb}^0 \to \Sigma_b^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	2.33×10^{-17}	1.31×10^{-5}	0.94
$\Xi_{cc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^{*0} l^+ \nu_l$	2.85×10^{-15}	1.95×10^{-4}	0.92	$\Xi_{bb}^- \to \Sigma_b^{*0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.16×10^{-17}	6.52×10^{-6}	0.94
$\Omega_{cc}^+ \to \Xi_c^{\prime*0} l^+ \nu_l$	1.35×10^{-15}	3.69×10^{-4}	0.93	$\Omega_{bb}^- \to \Xi_b^{\prime*0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.11×10^{-17}	1.35×10^{-5}	0.97
$\Xi_{cc}^{++}\to \Xi_c^{\prime*+} l^+ \nu_l$	1.74×10^{-14}	6.76×10^{-3}	1.08	$\Xi_{bb}^0 o \Xi_{bc}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.68×10^{-15}	$2.07 imes 10^{-3}$	0.42
$\Xi_{cc}^+\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0} l^+\nu_l$	1.74×10^{-14}	1.19×10^{-3}	1.08	$\Xi_{bb}^{-} \to \Xi_{bc}^{*0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.68×10^{-15}	$2.07 imes 10^{-3}$	0.42
$\Omega_{cc}^+\to\Omega_c^{*0}l^+\nu_l$	3.45×10^{-14}	9.45×10^{-3}	1.07	$\Omega_{bb}^{-} \to \Omega_{bc}^{*0} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.57×10^{-15}	$5.56 imes10^{-3}$	0.45
$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_b^{*0} l^+ \nu_l$	1.16×10^{-15}	4.31×10^{-4}	0.69	$\Xi_{bc}^+ \to \Sigma_c^{*++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.55×10^{-17}	1.31×10^{-5}	0.89
$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}l^{+}\nu_{l}$	2.29×10^{-15}	$3.24 imes 10^{-4}$	0.69	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Sigma_{c}^{*+}l^{-}\bar{\nu}_{l}$	1.77×10^{-17}	2.51×10^{-6}	0.89
$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}l^{+}\nu_{l}$	7.38×10^{-16}	2.47×10^{-4}	0.81	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime *+}l^{-}\bar{\nu}_{l}$	1.37×10^{-17}	4.59×10^{-6}	0.95
$\Xi_{bc}^+\to \Xi_b^{\prime*0} l^+\nu_l$	1.36×10^{-14}	$5.04 imes 10^{-3}$	0.78	$\Xi_{bc}^+ o \Xi_{cc}^{*++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.06×10^{-14}	$3.92 imes 10^{-3}$	1.46
$\Xi_{bc}^0\to \Xi_b^{\prime*-}l^+\nu_l$	1.30×10^{-14}	1.84×10^{-3}	0.79	$\Xi_{bc}^0 \to \Xi_{cc}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.06×10^{-14}	1.49×10^{-3}	1.46
$\Omega_{bc}^0\to\Omega_b^{*-}l^+\nu_l$	1.50×10^{-14}	$5.03 imes 10^{-3}$	1.00	$\Omega_{bc}^0 \to \Omega_{cc}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	7.31×10^{-15}	2.44×10^{-3}	1.21
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} ightarrow \Sigma_b^{*0} l^+ \nu_l$	3.48×10^{-15}	1.29×10^{-3}	0.69	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{*++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	1.06×10^{-16}	3.94×10^{-5}	0.89
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Sigma_b^{*-} l^+ \nu_l$	6.87×10^{-15}	9.71×10^{-4}	0.69	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	5.32×10^{-17}	7.52×10^{-6}	0.89
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} ightarrow \Xi_b^{\prime * -} l^+ \nu_l$	2.21×10^{-15}	7.40×10^{-4}	0.81	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \rightarrow \Xi_{c}^{\prime *+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	4.12×10^{-17}	1.38×10^{-5}	0.95
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} ightarrow \Xi_{b}^{\prime *0} l^+ \nu_l$	4.08×10^{-14}	1.51×10^{-2}	0.78	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} o \Xi_{cc}^{*++} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.17×10^{-14}	1.17×10^{-2}	1.46
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}l^+\nu_l$	3.90×10^{-14}	5.51×10^{-3}	0.79	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} ightarrow \Xi_{cc}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	3.17×10^{-14}	4.48×10^{-3}	1.46
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_b^{*-} l^+ \nu_l$	4.51×10^{-14}	$1.51 imes 10^{-2}$	1.00	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} ightarrow \Omega_{cc}^{*+} l^- \bar{\nu}_l$	2.19×10^{-14}	$7.33 imes 10^{-3}$	1.21

表 4.32 FCNC诱导的1/2 \rightarrow 3/2双重味重子衰变过程的衰变宽度、分支比和 Γ_L/Γ_T 。 Table 4.32 The decay widths, branching ratios and Γ_L/Γ_T s for the transition 1/2 \rightarrow 3/2 with FCNC.

channels	$\Gamma/~{\rm GeV}$	B	Γ_L/Γ_T	channels	$\Gamma/{ m GeV}$	B	Γ_L/Γ_T
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}e^{+}e^{-}$	3.27×10^{-21}	1.84×10^{-9}	0.80	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime\ast0}e^{+}e^{-}$	1.45×10^{-19}	8.15×10^{-8}	0.75
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}e^{+}e^{-}$	6.52×10^{-21}	$3.67 imes 10^{-9}$	0.80	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}e^{+}e^{-}$	1.43×10^{-19}	8.05×10^{-8}	0.74
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}e^{+}e^{-}$	3.06×10^{-21}	3.72×10^{-9}	0.81	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{*-}e^{+}e^{-}$	2.71×10^{-19}	3.30×10^{-7}	0.74
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	2.56×10^{-21}	1.44×10^{-9}	1.35	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime\ast0}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	1.19×10^{-19}	$6.69 imes 10^{-8}$	1.12
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	5.11×10^{-21}	2.87×10^{-9}	1.35	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	1.17×10^{-19}	$6.58 imes 10^{-8}$	1.12
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime *-}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	2.40×10^{-21}	$2.92 imes 10^{-9}$	1.36	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{*-}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	2.22×10^{-19}	2.70×10^{-7}	1.12
$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.27×10^{-22}	7.13×10^{-11}	1.76	$\Xi_{bb}^{0}\to\Xi_{b}^{\prime\ast0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	8.18×10^{-21}	4.60×10^{-9}	1.87
$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Sigma_{b}^{*-}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	2.52×10^{-22}	1.42×10^{-10}	1.76	$\Xi_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	7.96×10^{-21}	4.48×10^{-9}	1.88
$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to \Xi_{b}^{\prime*-}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.14×10^{-22}	1.39×10^{-10}	1.75	$\Omega_{bb}^{-}\to\Omega_{b}^{*-}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.45×10^{-20}	$1.76 imes 10^{-8}$	1.85
$\Xi_{bc}^{+} \rightarrow \Sigma_{c}^{*+} e^{+} e^{-}$	3.51×10^{-21}	1.30×10^{-9}	0.71	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}e^{+}e^{-}$	1.24×10^{-19}	4.61×10^{-8}	0.66
$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Sigma_{c}^{*0}e^{+}e^{-}$	7.02×10^{-21}	9.92×10^{-10}	0.71	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime\ast0}e^{+}e^{-}$	1.24×10^{-19}	$1.76 imes 10^{-8}$	0.66
$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}e^{+}e^{-}$	2.77×10^{-21}	9.26×10^{-10}	0.75	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}e^{+}e^{-}$	2.07×10^{-19}	6.92×10^{-8}	0.68
$\Xi_{bc}^+\to \Sigma_c^{*+}\mu^+\mu^-$	3.09×10^{-21}	1.15×10^{-9}	0.91	$\Xi_{bc}^+\to\Xi_c^{\prime*+}\mu^+\mu^-$	1.07×10^{-19}	$3.98 imes 10^{-8}$	0.86
$\Xi_{bc}^0\to \Sigma_c^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-$	6.18×10^{-21}	8.74×10^{-10}	0.91	$\Xi_{bc}^0\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}\mu^+\mu^-$	1.07×10^{-19}	$1.52 imes 10^{-8}$	0.86
$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime\ast0}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	2.41×10^{-21}	8.07×10^{-10}	0.98	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}\mu^{+}\mu^{-}$	1.77×10^{-19}	$5.91 imes 10^{-8}$	0.92
$\Xi_{bc}^{+} \to \Sigma_{c}^{*+} \tau^{+} \tau^{-}$	4.19×10^{-22}	1.55×10^{-10}	1.36	$\Xi_{bc}^{+}\to\Xi_{c}^{\prime*+}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.33×10^{-20}	4.91×10^{-9}	1.37
$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Sigma_{c}^{*0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	8.38×10^{-22}	1.18×10^{-10}	1.36	$\Xi_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime*0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.33×10^{-20}	1.87×10^{-9}	1.37
$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to \Xi_{c}^{\prime\ast0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	2.55×10^{-22}	8.53×10^{-11}	1.37	$\Omega_{bc}^{0}\to\Omega_{c}^{*0}\tau^{+}\tau^{-}$	1.72×10^{-20}	5.77×10^{-9}	1.37
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Sigma_c^{*+} e^+ e^-$	1.05×10^{-20}	$3.90 imes 10^{-9}$	0.71	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_c^{\prime * +} e^+ e^-$	3.73×10^{-19}	$1.38 imes 10^{-7}$	0.66
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Sigma_c^{*0} e^+ e^-$	2.11×10^{-20}	2.98×10^{-9}	0.71	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0} e^+ e^-$	3.73×10^{-19}	$5.27 imes 10^{-8}$	0.66
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_c^{\prime *0} e^+ e^-$	8.31×10^{-21}	2.78×10^{-9}	0.75	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_c^{*0} e^+ e^-$	6.21×10^{-19}	2.08×10^{-7}	0.68
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Sigma_c^{*+} \mu^+ \mu^-$	9.27×10^{-21}	$3.44 imes 10^{-9}$	0.91	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_c^{\prime * +} \mu^+ \mu^-$	3.22×10^{-19}	$1.19 imes 10^{-7}$	0.86
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Sigma_c^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	1.85×10^{-20}	2.62×10^{-9}	0.91	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}\mu^+\mu^-$	3.22×10^{-19}	4.55×10^{-8}	0.86
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Xi_c^{\prime * 0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	7.24×10^{-21}	2.42×10^{-9}	0.98	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_c^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-$	5.31×10^{-19}	1.77×10^{-7}	0.92
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Sigma_c^{*+} \tau^+ \tau^-$	1.26×10^{-21}	4.66×10^{-10}	1.36	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime +} \to \Xi_c^{\prime * +} \tau^+ \tau^-$	3.98×10^{-20}	$1.47 imes 10^{-8}$	1.37
$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Sigma_c^{*0}\tau^+\tau^-$	2.51×10^{-21}	3.55×10^{-10}	1.36	$\Xi_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}\tau^+\tau^-$	3.98×10^{-20}	5.62×10^{-9}	1.37
$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0}\to \Xi_c^{\prime*0}\tau^+\tau^-$	7.65×10^{-22}	2.56×10^{-10}	1.37	$\Omega_{bc}^{\prime 0} \to \Omega_c^{*0} \tau^+ \tau^-$	5.17×10^{-20}	$1.73 imes 10^{-8}$	1.37

第五章 PQCD因子化框架下 B/B_s 介子衰变的研究

如今,重夸克物理的研究已经进入了精密测量的时代。在实验方面,B介子工:BaBar、Belle、LHCb等已经收集到了丰富的B介子衰变的数据^[142-144],这些数据不仅可以用来探索具有丰富内容的QCD动力学,还可以用来探测CP破坏的起源和潜在的新物理。升级后的LHCb和Belle-II 合作组还会获得更多的数据。实验测量的误差将会进一步减小。在理论方面,在发展具有可控不确定性的B介子衰变的QCD处理方法方面取得了巨大的进展。实验数据与理论预言之间的精确检验导致了实验观测与标准模型之间出现了一些差异,这可能归因于标准模型之外的新物理学。这无疑促使人们试图更深入地理解B介子衰变中的QCD动力学,更好地控制强子衰变计算中的的不确定性。

在B介子衰变中b夸克质量 m_b 远大于QCD强子化尺度A_{QCD},这使得对B介子衰变进行QCD分析成为可能。而重介子衰变中的不可微扰的动力学机制是通过辐射修正中的红外发散来反映的。在因子化框架下^[13,17,44-50],红外发散被吸收到强子的光锥分布振幅(LCDA)中,因此剩下的部分是红外有限的可以进行微扰计算。强子的光锥分布振幅虽然是非微扰的,但它是普适的,与过程无关的。因此通过非微扰方法(QCD求和规则和格点QCD)确定的LCDA或者从实验数据中抽取的LCDA都可以被运用到理论计算中。本章将在PQCD框架下对B介子的衰变进行理论上的研究,第一节将对PQCD方法进行简要的介绍,第二节将对B介子的两体衰变做一个整体的研究,根据实验数据抽取出LCDA中的非微扰形状因子盖根保尔(Gegenbauer)矩和CKM相角。第三节将研究B介子的一个三体衰变过程 $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow (D^0, \bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$,其中对于 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 本文们考虑了其中S波共振态的贡献。从LHCb合作组通过测量B介子三体衰变发现了直接CP破坏效应之后^[145,146],毫无疑问这是一个研究CP破坏和新物理效应的新过程。

5.1 PQCD方法理论介绍

PQCD方法的计算严格依赖于因子化定理的成立^[16-19]。因子化的提出是因为强相互作用在高能标区域个低能标区域有着截然不同的物理效应。在高能标区域里由于渐进自由的性质振幅是微扰可算的,而在高能物理中的低能标区域由于色禁闭的特点振幅是不可微扰计算的。在强子衰变振幅的计算中往往要

跨越多个能标,因此需要一种方法来分离不同能标的贡献。因子化的概念由柯 林斯、索珀和斯特曼等人提出,它的思想一般是分离强子衰变过程中的不同能 标作用的区域从而把微扰部分和非微扰部分分离。因子化的成立要求可微扰计 算的部分红外有限。在QCD过程中夸克层面上散射的计算通常含有两种红外发 散:软发散和共线发散。其中软发散来自于圈动量k接近无穷小的区域的贡献, 即 $k^2 \rightarrow 0$ 。在光锥坐标下它可以表示为

$$k^{\mu} = (k^+, k^-, k_{\perp}) \sim (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda) \to k^2 \sim \lambda^2 \to 0, \qquad (5.1)$$

其中 λ 为小量。光锥坐标的定义在4.2节已经给出。而强子中的轻夸克本文将它近似成无质量的,它的动量为 $P = (Q, 0, 0_{\perp})$,其中 $Q \sim m_B$ 为较大的标度。当圈动量与夸克动量平行时就会出现共线发散,它的动量为

$$k^{\mu} \sim (Q, \lambda^2/Q, \lambda). \tag{5.2}$$

根据Kinoshita-Lee-Nauenberg(KLN)定理^[147],软发散可以在费曼图之间相 互抵消。因此因子化的成立需要证明可以将可微扰的硬散射核中的共线发散吸 收到非微扰的强子分布函数中去。

以B介子两体衰变 $B \to M_2 M_3$ 为例,图5.1为它的费曼图。在光锥坐标下动量可以表示为

$$p_{B} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{1} = (x_{1}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, k_{1T}),$$

$$p_{2} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 0, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{2} = (x_{2}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, k_{2T}),$$

$$p_{3} = \frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 0_{T}), \qquad k_{3} = (0, x_{3}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, k_{3T}), \qquad (5.3)$$

其中 p_B 、 p_2 和 p_3 分别为B介子和末态粒子 M_2 、 M_3 的动量。而 k_1 为B介子中轻夸 克的动量, k_2 、 k_3 分别为末态粒子 M_2 、 M_3 中正夸克的动量。 x_1 、 x_2 和 x_3 分别为 夸克携带的动量分数。在式5.3中 k_{1T} 、 k_{2T} 和 k_{3T} 分别是初末态部分子的横向动 量。

在PQCD方法下 $B \to M_2 M_3$ 过程的衰变振幅可以写成可微扰的硬散射核和不可微扰的分布函数的卷积:

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$$\langle M_2 M_3 | \mathcal{H}_{eff} | B \rangle \sim \int d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 d^4 k_3 Tr \Big[C(t) \Phi_B(k_1) \Phi_{M_2}(k_2) \Phi_{M_3}(k_3) \\ H(k_1, k_2, k_3, t) \Big],$$

(5.4)



图 5.1 $\overline{B}(p_B) \to M_2(p_2)M_3(p_3)$ 两体衰变过程的领头阶费曼图。 Fig 5.1 A LO diagram for the $\overline{B}(p_B) \to M_2(p_2)M_3(p_3)$ decay.

其中C(t)为 $\mu = t$ 能标下的Wilson系数, $\Phi_B(k_1)$ 为B介子波函数, $\Phi_{M_2}(k_2)$ 和 $\Phi_{M_3}(k_3)$ 是两个末态介子的波函数, 函数 $H(k_1, k_2, k_3, t)$ 是可微扰的硬散 射核。正如前面所述, 在强子跃迁矩阵元中有两种重要的发散: 软发散和共线 发散, 其中每一种发散都会产生大对数项。当两种发散同时存在时, 就会出现 双对数项。这些对数项会伴随强相互作用耦合常数 α_s 一起出现从而破坏微扰展 开的收敛性。对于这种双对数项, 一般采用 k_T 重求和的方法来将对数项求和起 来^[148,149]。求和之后的结果就是得到一个Sudakov因子exp[-S(x_i, b_i, t)]。在对 硬散射核做辐射修正时, 在 $x \to 0$ 区域也会出现双对数项。处理这种对数项需 要阈值重求和的方法^[7], 这将会得到一个喷柱函数, 它通常的参数化形式为

$$S_t(x) = \frac{2^{1+2c}\Gamma(3/2+c)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(1+c)} [x(1-x)]^c, \quad c = 0.3.$$
(5.5)

下面介绍式5.4中的非微扰部分:光锥分布振幅(LCDA)。本文通过跃迁矩阵 元来定义它。轻介子跃迁矩阵元为

$$\langle P(p)|q_{1\alpha}(0)\bar{q}_{2\beta}(z)|0\rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx e^{ixp \cdot z} \left[\gamma_5 \not p \phi^A(x) + \gamma_5 m_0 \phi^P(x) + m_0 \gamma_5(\not n \not v - 1) \phi^T(x) \right]_{\alpha\beta},$$

$$\langle V(p, \epsilon_L^*)|q_{1\alpha}(0)\bar{q}_{2\beta}(z)|0\rangle = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx e^{ixp \cdot z} \left[m_V \not \epsilon_L^* \phi_V(x) + \not \epsilon_L^* \not p \phi_V^t(x) + m_V \phi_V^s(x) \right]_{\alpha\beta},$$

$$\langle V(p, \epsilon_T^*)|q_{1\alpha}(0)\bar{q}_{2\beta}(z)|0\rangle = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx e^{ixp \cdot z} \left[m_V \not \epsilon_T^* \phi_V^v(x) + \not \epsilon_T^* \not p \phi_V^T(x) + m_V i \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma_5 \gamma^\mu \epsilon_T^{*\nu} n^\rho v^\sigma \phi_V^a(x) \right]_{\alpha\beta},$$

$$(5.6)$$

其中 $N_c = 3$ 是颜色数量, m_0 为赝标介子P的手征质量, m_V 是矢量介子V的质量, ϵ_L 和 ϵ_T 分别为纵向和横向极化矢量。v和n为无量纲矢量, 他们的定义为

$$v = \sqrt{2}p/M_B, \quad v \cdot n = 1. \tag{5.7}$$

式5.6中的强子波函数φ可以按照正交的盖根保尔(Gegenbauer)多项式来展开, 每个盖根保尔多项式前面的系数被称为盖根保尔矩,展开形式为

$$\begin{split} \phi_P(x) &= \frac{f_P}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x(1-x) \left[1 + a_1^f C_1^{3/2}(1-2x) + a_2^f C_2^{3/2}(1-2x) \right. \\ &+ a_4^f C_4^{3/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_P^P(x) &= \frac{f_P}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} \left[1 + a_{P2}^f C_2^{1/2}(1-2x) + a_{P4}^f C_4^{1/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_P^T(x) &= -\frac{f_P}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} \left[C_1^{1/2}(1-2x) + a_{T2}^f C_3^{1/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_V(x) &= \frac{f_V}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x(1-x) \left[1 + a_1^{f||} C_1^{3/2}(1-2x) + a_2^{f||} C_2^{3/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_V^t(x) &= \frac{3f_V^T}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} (1-2x)^2, \quad \phi_V^s(x) = \frac{3f_V^T}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} (1-2x), \\ \phi_V^T(x) &= \frac{f_V^T}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x(1-x) \left[1 + a_1^{f\perp} C_1^{3/2}(1-2x) + a_2^{f\perp} C_2^{3/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_V^v(x) &= \frac{3f_V^T}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x(1-x) \left[1 + a_1^{f\perp} C_1^{3/2}(1-2x) + a_2^{f\perp} C_2^{3/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_V^v(x) &= \frac{3f_V}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x(1-x) \left[1 + a_1^{f\perp} C_1^{3/2}(1-2x) + a_2^{f\perp} C_2^{3/2}(1-2x) \right], \\ \phi_V^v(x) &= \frac{3f_V}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} \left[1 + (1-2x)^2 \right], \quad \phi_V^a(x) = \frac{3f_V}{4\sqrt{2N_c}} (1-2x), \end{split}$$
(5.8)

其中的盖根保尔多项式为

$$C_{1}^{1/2}(t) = t, \quad C_{2}^{1/2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(3t^{2} - 1), \quad C_{3}^{1/2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t(5t^{2} - 3),$$

$$C_{1}^{3/2}(t) = 3t, \quad C_{2}^{3/2}(t) = \frac{3}{2}(5t^{2} - 1),$$

$$C_{4}^{3/2}(t) = \frac{15}{8}(1 - 14t^{2} + 21t^{4}).$$
(5.9)

式5.8中 f_P , f_V 和 f_V^T 为衰变常数,它们都可以通过对比实验中测量的轻介子的 衰变宽度来抽取。其中标签f表示介子的种类。对于B介子来说,它的光锥分布 振幅(LCDA)的定义为

$$\int \frac{d^4z}{(2\pi)^4} e^{ik\cdot z} \langle 0|b_{\alpha}(0)\bar{q}_{\beta}(z)|\overline{B}(p_B)\rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \left\{ (\not\!p_B + m_B)\gamma_5 \left[\phi_B(k) - \frac{\not\!p - \not\!p}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{\phi}_B(k) \right] \right\}_{\alpha\beta}, \quad (5.10)$$

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其中k为轻夸克的动量而且 $n = (1, 0, \mathbf{0}_T)$ 和 $v = (0, 1, \mathbf{0}_T)$ 为无量纲矢量。由 于 $\overline{\phi}_B(k)$ 的贡献是被压低的^[50],在本章中使用的B介子波函数 Φ_B 取

$$\phi_{B_{(s)}}(x,b) = N_{B_{(s)}}x^2(1-x)^2 \exp\left[-\frac{m_{B_{(s)}}^2x^2}{2\omega_{B_{(s)}}^2} - \frac{1}{2}\omega_{B_{(s)}}^2b^2\right],$$
(5.11)

其中的参数 N_B 由归一化条件 $\int \phi_{B_{(s)}}(x,b=0)dx = f_{B_{(s)}}/(2\sqrt{2N_c})$ 定出。 $f_{B_{(s)}}$ 为 $B_{(s)}$ 介子的衰变常数。

5.2 PQCD框架下B介子两体衰变的整体分析

随着实验上对于B介子的实验数据日益丰富,在理论方面PQCD框架下也 已经有了大量的研究。但是PQCD方法中用到的非微扰参数盖根保尔矩只能依 赖于非微扰的方法来给出,它在QCD求和规则和格点QCD方面已经有了一些 计算的结果^[150-155]。在已经有了大量B介子衰变数据的今天,本节将对B介子 的两体衰变在PQCD框架下做一个系统性的研究并对比实验数据拟合出计算中 需要用到的盖根保尔矩、CKM相角等参数。在PQCD方法上本文使用了一种新 的手段:PQCD数据集,这使得整体分析和拟合B介子两体衰变成为可能。

本文先给出B介子两体衰变对应的低能有效哈密顿量

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \bigg\{ \sum_{q=u,c} V_{qb} V_{qD}^* \big[C_1 O_1^q + C_2 O_2^q \big] - V_{tb} V_{tD}^* \sum_{i=3}^{10} C_i O_i \bigg\} + \text{H.c.}, \quad (5.12)$$

其中 O_i 为局域四夸克算符, C_i 为对应的Wilson系数。低能有效哈密顿量的具体 形式在2.2节中给出。 G_F 为费米常数, $V_{qb(D)}$,D = d,s为CKM参数。哈密顿量 中 O_1 、 O_2 算符对应QCD完整理论中的树图贡献, $O_3 \sim O_{10}$ 为企鹅图算符。对 应于 $B \rightarrow M_2M_3$ 过程的振幅也可以按照树图和企鹅图分成两部分,为

$$M = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ub} V_{uq}^* \Big[\mathcal{A}_u (B \to M_2 M_3) \Big] - \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{tq}^* \Big[\mathcal{A}_t (B \to M_2 M_3) \Big], \quad (5.13)$$

其中 $A_u(B \to M_2M_3)$ 为树图贡献振幅, $A_t(B \to M_2M_3)$ 为企鹅图贡献振幅。从 四夸克有效算符的耦合顶点类型来分类,振幅M可分为三类:LL, LR, SP。 其中LL对应于(V - A)(V - A)算符,LR对应于(V - A)(V + A)算符,SP对应 于(S - P)(S + P)算符。其中(S - P)(S + P)算符由(V - A)(V + A)算符的Fierz变 换得到。如果按照费曼图来分类,衰变振幅可以分为四类:可因子化发射图、 不可因子化发射图、可因子化湮灭图和不可因子化湮灭图。根据胶子交换的位 置来分类,其中每一类都有两种不同的费曼图结构。它们的费曼图按照发射图



图 5.2 四夸克相互作用对应的发射费曼图。 Fig 5.2 Emission diagrams with possible four-quark operator insertions.



图 5.3 四夸克相互作用对应的湮灭费曼图。 Fig 5.3 Annihilation diagrams with possible four-quark operator insertions.

和湮灭图分别画在图5.2和图5.3中。其中(*a*)和(*b*)为可因子化图,(*c*)和(*d*)为不可因子化图。按照上面的费曼图结构和四夸克相互作用顶点来划分,衰变振幅可以细分成十二种类型:

- 可因子化发射图: F_e^{LL} 、 F_e^{LR} 、 F_e^{SP} 。
- 可因子化湮灭图: F^{LL}_{ann}、F^{LR}、F^{SP}_{ann}。
- •不可因子化发射图: M_e^{LL} 、 M_e^{LR} 、 M_e^{SP} 。
- 不可因子化湮灭图: M^{LL}_{ann}、M^{LR}_{ann}、M^{SP}_{ann}。

本文可以将总的散射振幅按照这十二种PQCD振幅来展开,而每个PQCD振幅前面的系数依赖于具体的衰变过程和每个四夸克算符的自旋和颜色结构。 下面将介绍一种利用*SU*(3)味道矩阵的方法来计算这些系数,这将成为本文制 作PQCD数据集的基础。

5.2.1 PQCD数据集

本文首先给出多种介子的SU(3)矩阵表示。B介子可以写成三维矢量的形式,轻介子可以写成3×3的矩阵的形式

$$\begin{split} B^{-} &= (1,0,0), \quad \overline{B} = (0,1,0), \quad \overline{B}_{s}^{0} = (0,0,1), \\ M_{\pi^{+}} &= M_{\rho^{+}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_{K^{+}} = M_{K^{*+}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ M_{K^{0}} &= M_{K^{*0}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sqrt{2}M_{\pi^{0}} = \sqrt{2}M_{\rho^{0}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \sqrt{2}M_{\eta_{q}} &= \sqrt{2}M_{\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad M_{\eta_{s}} = M_{\phi} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ M_{\pi^{-}} &= M_{\rho^{-}} = M_{\pi^{+}}^{T}, M_{K^{-}} = M_{K^{*-}} = M_{K^{+}}^{T}, M_{\bar{K}^{0}} = M_{\bar{K}^{*0}} = M_{\bar{K}^{0}}^{T}. (5.14) \end{split}$$

而描述重到轻的跃迁的SU(3)矩阵为

$$\delta_{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Lambda_{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(5.15)

介绍完这些矩阵,下面本文给出用这些矩阵计算B介子两体衰变振幅的公式

$$\begin{aligned} A_{u}(B \to M_{2}M_{3}) &= \left[F_{e}^{LL}(a_{1}) + M_{e}^{LL}(C_{1})\right] BM_{3}\delta_{u}M_{2}\Lambda_{f} \\ &+ \left[F_{e}^{LL}(a_{2}) + M_{e}^{LL}(C_{2})\right] BM_{3}\Lambda_{f} \mathrm{Tr}[\delta_{u}M_{2}] \\ &+ \left[F_{ann}^{LL}(a_{1}) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_{1})\right] B\delta_{u}M_{3}M_{2}\Lambda_{f} \\ &+ \left[F_{ann}^{LL}(a_{2}) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_{2})\right] B\Lambda_{f} \mathrm{Tr}[\delta_{u}M_{3}M_{2}], \\ &- \mathbf{91} - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} A_t(B \to M_2M_3) &= \\ & \left[F_e^{LL}(a_3) + F_e^{LR}(a_5) + M_e^{LL}(C_4) + M_e^{SP}(C_6)\right] BM_3\Lambda_f \text{Tr}[M_2] \\ & + \left[F_e^{LL}(a_4) + F_e^{SP}(a_6) + M_e^{LL}(C_3) + M_e^{LR}(C_5)\right] BM_3M_2\Lambda_f \\ & + \left[F_e^{LR}(a_7) + F_e^{LL}(a_9) + M_e^{SP}(C_8) + M_e^{LL}(C_{10})\right] BM_3\Lambda_f \text{Tr}[e_QM_2] \\ & + \left[F_e^{SP}(a_8) + F_e^{LL}(a_{10}) + M_e^{LR}(C_7) + M_e^{LL}(C_9)\right] BM_3e_QM_2\Lambda_f \\ & + \left[F_{ann}^{LL}(a_3) + F_{ann}^{LR}(a_5) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_4) + M_{ann}^{SP}(C_6)\right] B\Lambda_f \text{Tr}[M_3M_2] \\ & + \left[F_{ann}^{LL}(a_4) + F_{ann}^{SP}(a_6) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_3) + M_{ann}^{LR}(C_5)\right] BM_3M_2\Lambda_f \\ & + \left[F_{ann}^{LR}(a_7) + F_{ann}^{LL}(a_9) + M_{ann}^{SP}(C_8) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_{10})\right] B\Lambda_f \text{Tr}[e_QM_3M_2] \\ & + \left[F_{ann}^{SP}(a_8) + F_{ann}^{LL}(a_{10}) + M_{ann}^{LR}(C_7) + M_{ann}^{LL}(C_9)\right] Be_QM_3M_2\Lambda_f, (5.16) \end{split}$$

其中 a_i 为Wilson系数的组合,定义为

$$a_1 = C_2 + C_1/3, \quad a_2 = C_1 + C_2/3,$$

 $a_{2n-1} = C_{2n-1} + C_{2n}/3, \quad a_{2n} = C_{2n} + C_{2n-1}/3 \quad (n \ge 2).$ (5.17)

在本文的工作中,假定CKM矩阵满足幺正三角形关系^[156],而其中的弱相 角φ₃(γ)用CKM矩阵元来定义就是

$$V_{ub} \equiv |V_{ub}|e^{-i\gamma}.$$
(5.18)

在 k_T 因子化框架下,按照式5.4可以将十二种PQCD振幅形象的分为硬散射 核H、强子波函数 $\phi_B \phi_{M_2} \phi_{M_3}$ 、Sudakov因子S、喷柱函数 J_t 和Wilson系数C等 几个模块;

$$A = \phi_B \otimes C \otimes H \otimes J_t \otimes S \otimes \phi_{M_2} \otimes \phi_{M_3} , \qquad (5.19)$$

因为末态轻介子的波函数可以按照盖根保尔多项式展开,PQCD振幅也可以按照波函数中盖根保尔多项式展开。将式5.8代入振幅可得

$$M \sim \sum_{n,m=1}^{9} a_n^f a_m^f M_{nm},$$
 (5.20)

上式中 a_n^f 和 a_m^f 为盖根保尔矩,因为它独立于振幅中的动量积分,所以可以提出来。而 M_{nm} 即为PQCD数据集。对于B介子衰变到两个赝标介子的过程 $B \rightarrow PP$,数据集为9×9的形式。对于末态介子为赝标介子和矢量介子的过程 $B \rightarrow$
PV,数据集为9×4×2的。其中"×2"表示 $B \to P_2V_3$ 和 $B \to V_2P_3$ 两种情况。 对于B介子衰变到两个矢量介子的过程 $B \to VV$,数据集为4×4的。上式中盖 根保尔矩依赖于末态介子种类,而数据集 M_{nm} 为过程无关的。本文只需要产生 一次数据集然后使用不同的盖根保尔矩,就可以得到不同过程的振幅。这样大 大简化了拟合的复杂度。对于 $B \to PV$ 和 $B \to VV$ 两种衰变过程,它们的衰变 振幅可以由对 $B \to PP$ 过程的波函数做变换得到。变换公式为:

• 发射图:

$$\phi_3^A(x_3) \to I_P(M_3) I_Q \phi_3^{,A}(x_3), \qquad \phi_3^P(x_3) \to I_Q \phi_3^{s,P}(x_3), \quad (5.21)$$

$$\phi_3^T(x_3) \to I_Q \phi_3^{t,T}(x_3),$$

• 湮灭图:

$$\phi_2^A(x_2) \to I_P(M_2)I_Q\phi_2^{,A}(x_2), \qquad \phi_2^P(x_2) \to I_Q\phi_2^{s,P}(x_2), \quad (5.22)$$

$$\phi_2^T(x_2) \to I_Q\phi_2^{t,T}(x_2),$$

其中 $\phi^{A,P,T}$ 为赝标介子波函数, $\phi^{s,t}$ 为矢量介子波函数。函数 $I_p(M_n)$ 为

$$I_P(M_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & M_n = P, \\ -1, & M_n = V. \end{cases}$$
(5.23)

系数 I_Q 的取值列于表5.1中。 在 $B \rightarrow VV$ 过程中振幅可分为LNT三项,其

表 5.1 $B \rightarrow PP$ 到 $B \rightarrow PV/VV$ 的变换规则中 I_Q 的取值。

Table 5.1	The number	er of I_{O}	of replacement	rules from	$B \rightarrow$	PP to	$B \rightarrow$	PV/VV.
		S2	1					/

Feynman diagrams	$I_Q(\text{emission})$		$I_Q(\text{annihilation})$		
	factorizable	unfactorizable	factorizable	unfactorizable	
LL	$I_P(M_2)$	$I_P(M_2)$	$I_P(M_3)$	$I_P(M_3)$	
LR	1	$I_P(M_3)$	$I_P(M_2)$	1	
SP	$I_P(M_3)$	1	1	$I_P(M_2)$	

中L为纵向分量,NT为横向分量:

$$\mathcal{M} = M_L + M_N \epsilon_{2T}^* \cdot \epsilon_{3T}^* + i M_T \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\rho} \epsilon_{2\alpha}^* \epsilon_{3\beta}^* \frac{p_{2\gamma} p_{3\rho}}{p_2 \cdot p_3}, \qquad (5.24)$$

其中 $M_L M_N$ 分别来自S-波和D-波末态, M_T 来自P-波末态。对于式5.19中的硬 散射核、Sudakov因子、喷柱函数、 $B \rightarrow PP/PV$ 过程振幅和 $B \rightarrow VV$ 振幅横 向分量等,它的具体表达式将在附录中给出。

5.2.2 B介子两体衰变的唯象拟合

下面本文对B介子的两体衰变进行唯象上的分析,首先介绍本文所用的 拟合方法。本节通过拟合B介子两体衰变的分支比和直接CP破坏*A_{CP}*来确定 盖根保尔矩和CKM相角φ₃(γ)。在拟合方法上本节使用非线性*least* – χ²(*lsq*)方 法^[157]。*lsq*的方法是一种找到最小残差之和S的方法,在此残差之和S的定义为

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i^2, \quad r_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i, \tag{5.25}$$

其中 r_i 是在第i个点 x_i 处的残差, y_i 和 \hat{y}_i 分别为实验数据和拟合期望值,n为数据 点的数目。下面可以定义一个模型函数 $\hat{y}_i = f(x_i, \vec{\beta})$,其中 $\vec{\beta}$ 包含着m个拟合可 调参数。残差和S的最小值可由下面方程得到

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_j} = 2\sum_i r_i \frac{\partial f(x_i, \vec{\beta})}{\partial \beta_j} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, ..., m.$$
(5.26)

由于是非线性拟合,拟合模型函数没有确定的表达式。本文在拟合时给定参数的初值然后迭代来完善参数。在每一次迭代中函数 $f(x_i, \vec{\beta})$ 都取泰勒一阶展开的线性形式:

$$f(x_i, \vec{\beta}) \approx f(x_i, \vec{\beta}^k) + \sum_j \frac{\partial f(x_i, \vec{\beta})}{\partial \beta_j} \left(\beta_j - \beta_j^k\right)$$

$$\equiv f(x_i, \vec{\beta}^k) + \sum_j J_{ij} \Delta \beta_j,$$
(5.27)

其中k是迭代数,J是Jacobian函数。在每一次迭代中残差和S的最小值由下面 方程获得

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \Delta \beta_j} = -2\sum_{i=1}^n J_{ij} \left(y_i - f(x_i, \vec{\beta}^k) - \sum_{k=1}^m J_{ik} \Delta \beta_k \right) = 0, \tag{5.28}$$

其中 $\Delta\beta_j$ 可通过取Jacobian矩阵的逆得到,在下一次迭代中参数值取 $\beta_j^{k+1} = \beta_j^k + \Delta\beta_j$ 。拟合中本文还使用贝叶斯分析来确保结果的稳定性,修改后的 χ^2 的定义为

$$\chi_m^2 = \chi^2 + \chi_{prior}^2, \quad \chi_{prior}^2 = \sum_j \frac{(\beta_j - \beta_j)^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_j^2}.$$
 (5.29)

式中第二项 χ^2_{prior} 为稳定性函数,其中 $\tilde{\beta}_j \pm \tilde{\sigma}_j$ 为人为引入的带有误差范围的确定 值, β_j 为拟合得到的值。在本次拟合中, $\tilde{\beta}_j$ 取QCD求和规则给出的预言而 $\tilde{\sigma}_j$ 本 文使用QCD求和规则预言的五倍范围来拟合以此来降低 χ^2_{prior} 的权重。 在拟合之前,本文首先说明在式5.11中 $B_{(s)}$ 介子波函数并不线性依赖参数 $\omega_{B(s)}$ 。这说明 $\omega_{B(s)}$ 很难通过拟合来抽取。对于 ω_B ,本文采用参考文献^[50]中的建议,取 $\omega_B = 0.4$ GeV。而对于 ω_{Bs} 本文首先在0.4GeV到0.6GeV范围内做扫描,发现 ω_{Bs} 在0.45GeV < ω_{Bs} < 0.55GeV时拟合结果较稳定。于是本文选取了四个测量结果较为精确的过程 $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-, K^+\pi^-, K^0\bar{K}^0\pi\pi^+\pi^-$,用PQCD数据集重建了它们的分支比在上述 ω_{Bs} 范围内的变化曲线和实验结果进行比较,结果显示在图5.4中。在本文中本文取 $\omega_{Bs} = 0.48$ GeV,此时四个过程的预言均与实验相符。



图 5.4 重建数据对 ω_{B_s} 的依赖性以及实验数据。 Fig 5.4 Dependencies of the experimental data and the reconstructed data on ω_{B_s} .

本文用上面构建的PQCD数据集将用拟合出的参数重建的 $B_{(s)} \rightarrow PP, VP$ 过程的分支比和直接CP破坏与实验数据进行比较,比较的结果放在表5.4中。其中红色的 A_{CP} 数据表示实验给出的误差过大,其在拟合中起的限制并不大。CKM相角、Twist-2和Twist-3的盖根保尔矩的联合拟合结果在表5.2中列出且拟合结果的 $\chi^2/d.o.f. = 0.77$ 。对于拟合结果本文有如下结论:

- 本文拟合中出现的误差主要来自实验的不确定性。而且实验数据没法有效的限制一些高阶的矩或者高阶LCDA的矩,于是盖根保尔矩: a^K_{P2}, a^K_{T2}和a^{K*||}的拟合结果本文没有给出。
- 盖根保尔矩 $a_2^{\rho\parallel}$, a_2^K 和 $a_2^{K^{*}\parallel}$ 的拟合结果与QCD求和规则预言的结果 [150,152] 在1 σ 内吻合。QCD求和规则给出的预言列在表5.3中。
- 本文的拟合主要基于领头阶PQCD因子化同时也考虑了次领头阶重到轻形状因子30%的修正^[158,159]。但是因为B介子两体衰变的不可因子化振幅的次领头阶修正还没有完成,所以很难估计次领头阶修正导致的系统误差。
- 值得注意的是,本文拟合出的CKM弱相角 $\phi_3(\gamma)$ 为(75.2±2.9)°和PDG ^[156]中的结果(72.1^{+4.1}_{-4.5})°以及因子化辅助拓扑图法 ^[160]的结果(69.8±2.1±0.9)°相吻合。
- 从表5.4中可以看出,使用拟合出的参数重建的B介子两体衰变过程除了 $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 K^{*-}$ 的分支比都与实验相符合。
- 对于一些没有参与拟合的过程,例如理论上有较大不确定性的过程,本 文也给出了PQCD领头阶的预言并将它们的实验结果和之前PQCD的计算 结果相比较,结果列在表5.5中。可以看出本文的结果与之前PQCD计 算的结果相近。尤其是 $B^- \rightarrow \pi^- \rho^0$ 过程的 A_{CP} ,在大多数的QCD计 算 [161,162]中 A_{CP} 为较大的负数,而实验值仅为0.009±0.019 [156]。
- 在本文中并没有考虑所有的系统和参数的不确定性,例如源于因子化标度和非微扰QCD输入参数的误差。
- •本次拟合忽略了末态有同位旋单态介子(η , ω 、 ϕ)的过程。
- 随着LHCb和Belle-II实验中数据越来越多,在未来的研究中我们将要加入 对混合型CP破坏和B → VV过程的分析。
- 正如表5.5给出的,有些过程的PQCD领头阶预言是被压低的,它们在考虑了次领头阶贡献^[163-166]时结果可能会得到改善。

表 5.2 Twist-2、Twist-3 光锥分布振幅的盖根保尔矩和CKM相角的联合拟合结果。

Table 5.2 Gegenbauer moments and the γ angle from a joint fit for the twist-2 and twist-3 LCDAs.

	a_1^{π}	a_2^{π}	a_4^{π}	a_{P2}^{π}	a_{T2}^{π}	$a_1^{\rho\parallel}$	$a_2^{\rho\parallel}$	
fit	_	0.644 ± 0.075	-0.41 ± 0.098	1.08 ± 0.15	-0.48 ± 0.33	0	0.16 ± 0.084	
	a_1^K	a_2^K	a_4^K	a_{P2}^K	a_{T2}^K	$a_1^{K^*\parallel}$	$a_2^{K^*\parallel}$	γ
fit	0.331 ± 0.082	0.28 ± 0.10	-0.398 ± 0.073	—	-	_	0.137 ± 0.029	$(75.2\pm2.9)^\circ$

表 5.3 Twist-2 光锥分布振幅的盖根保尔矩的QCD求和规则结果 [150,152]。

Table 5.3 Gegenbauer	moments of the	twist-2 LCDAs	from QCD sum	n rules $[150, 152]$.

	a_1^{π}	a_2^{π}	a_4^{π}	$a_1^{ ho\parallel}$	$a_2^{ ho\parallel}$
fit	_	0.25 ± 0.15	-0.015 ± 0.025	_	0.15 ± 0.07
	a_1^K	a_2^K	a_4^K	$a_1^{K^*\parallel}$	$a_2^{K^*\parallel}$
fit	0.06 ± 0.03	0.25 ± 0.15	_	0.03 ± 0.02	0.11 ± 0.09

表 5.4 分支比和直接CP破坏 A_{CP} 的实验结果 ^[156]和运用拟合出的参数重建的理论结果, 其中置信度小于 3σ 的被标记成红色。

Table 5.4 Experimental data for branching ratios and direct CP asymmetries A_{CP} ^[156], and the theoretical results derived from the fitted Gegenbauer moments in Table 5.2. The data with precision less than 3σ are marked in red.

channel	da	ita		fit
	branching ratio	A_{CP}	branching ratio	A_{CP}
$B^0 \to \bar{K}^0 K^0$	1.21 ± 0.16	-60 ± 70	1.23 ± 0.08	0 ± 0
$B^0 \to \bar{K}^0 \pi^0$	9.90 ± 0.50	0 ± 13	8.98 ± 0.19	-4.02 ± 0.48
$B^0 \to K^- \pi^+$	19.6 ± 0.50	-8.3 ± 0.6	20.3 ± 0.36	-8.34 ± 0.36
$B^0 \to \pi^- \pi^+$	5.12 ± 0.19	32 ± 4	5.24 ± 0.17	23.2 ± 2.1
$B^0 \to \rho^0 \bar{K}^0$	3.40 ± 1.10	4 ± 20	3.06 ± 0.37	2.853 ± 0.068
$B^0 \to \pi^0 \bar{K}^{*0}$	3.30 ± 0.60	-15 ± 13	1.73 ± 0.10	-6.02 ± 0.6
$B^0 \to \pi^- \rho^+ / \pi^+ \rho^-$	23.0 ± 2.30	$13 \pm 6 / - 8 \pm 8$	23.33 ± 0.8	$-24.3 \pm 1/8.1 \pm 1.1$
$B^- \to K^0 K^-$	1.31 ± 0.17	4 ± 14	1.47 ± 0.09	22.5 ± 2.7
$B^- \to \pi^0 K^-$	12.9 ± 0.50	3.7 ± 2.1	12.99 ± 0.23	-6.44 ± 0.6
$B^- ightarrow ar{K}^0 \pi^-$	23.7 ± 0.80	-1.7 ± 1.6	23.15 ± 0.42	-2.84 ± 0.24
$B^- \to \rho^- \pi^0$	10.9 ± 1.40	2 ± 11	8.73 ± 0.25	24.2 ± 2.3
$B^- \to \pi^0 K^{*-}$	6.80 ± 0.90	-39 ± 21	3.51 ± 0.19	-33.5 ± 1.7
$B^- \rightarrow K^- K^{*0}$	0.59 ± 0.08	12 ± 10	0.476 ± 0.022	22.5 ± 1.3
$B_s \to K^- K^+$	26.6 ± 2.20	-14 ± 11	24.8 ± 1.50	-8.1 ± 2.3
$B_s \to \pi^- \pi^+$	0.7 ± 0.1	—	0.798 ± 0.092	-1.62 ± 0.39
$B_s \to K^0 \bar{K}^0$	20.0 ± 6.00	0 ± 0	26.2 ± 1.60	0 ± 0
$B_s \to \pi^- K^+$	5.80 ± 0.70	22.1 ± 1.5	5.69 ± 0.64	22.1 ± 1.2
$B_s \to K^+ K^{*-}/K^- K^{*+}$	19.0 ± 5.0	_	15.28 ± 0.90	$-33.8 \pm 1.3/53.5 \pm 2.4$
$B_s \to K^0 \bar{K}^{*0} / \bar{K}^0 K^{*0}$	20.0 ± 6.00	_	15.06 ± 0.96	0 ± 0

表 5.5 对于从拟合中去除的过程的PQCD领头阶预言和之前PQCD工作的预 言^[49,163,167,168]。

channel	data		fit	PQCD	
	branching ratio	A_{CP}	branching ratio	A_{CP}	branching ratio
$B^0 \to K^+ K^-$	0.078 ± 0.015	—	0.155 ± 0.027	52.0 ± 15.0	
$B^0 \to \pi^+ K^{*-}$	7.5 ± 0.4	-27 ± 4	4.93 ± 0.28	-52.0 ± 2.1	5.1 ^[163]
$B^0 \to \pi^0 \rho^0$	2.0 ± 0.5	-27 ± 24	0.026 ± 0.0022	-47 ± 21	0.15 ^[167]
$B^0 \to K^- \rho^+$	7.0 ± 0.9	20 ± 11	4.41 ± 0.6	48.3 ± 4.9	$4.7^{[163]}$
$B^- \to \rho^- \bar{K}^0$	7.3 ± 1.2	-3 ± 15	3.39 ± 0.55	3.18 ± 0.55	$3.6^{[163]}$
$B^- o ho^0 K^-$	3.7 ± 0.5	37 ± 1	2.24 ± 0.41	69.7 ± 3.0	2.5 ^[163]
$B^- \to \pi^- \bar{K}^{*0}$	10.1 ± 0.8	-4 ± 9	5.17 ± 0.23	-0.61 ± 0.19	$5.5^{[163]}$
$B^- \to \pi^- \rho^0$	8.3 ± 1.2	0.009 ± 0.019	4.61 ± 0.36	-35.3 ± 1.8	$\sim 5.39^{\ [49]}$
$B_s \to \pi^- K^{*+}$	2.9 ± 1.1	_	9.53 ± 0.24	-25.5 ± 1.0	7.6 ^[168]

Table 5.5 LO PQCD predictions for the observables removed from the fit, and compared with those in previous PQCD analyses [49, 163, 167, 168].

5.3 PQCD框架下 $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow (D^0, \bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 的S波贡献

最近三体*B*(*s*)衰变介子衰变已经引起了实验的极大的关注^[169–171],这些过 程提供了新的研究标准模型唯象和探索新物理的途径。例如LHCb合作组测量 了三体*B*衰变的直接CP不对称性^[145,146]。此外,它们对于理论上理解多体重介 子衰变的机制也很有价值。

在理论方面,基于 k_T 因子化的PQCD方法已经被用来研究了大量 $B_{(s)}$ 半轻 衰变和两体衰变^[7,48,84,158,159,168,172-189]。这个方法也被用来研究了一部分三 体衰变^[190-200]。在处理三体衰变问题时,如果其中两个末态粒子是共线的, 那么因子化的形式会大大简化。在这种情况下,三体过程可以被当成准两体 来处理。为了研究的完整性,这两个末态共线介子的光锥分布振幅将同时考 虑共振态和非共振态的贡献。例如LHCb合作组对 $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi(\pi^+\pi^-)_s$ 过程的 测量显示 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 对的主要贡献由S-波共振态 $f_0(500), f_0(980), f_0(1500), f_0(1790)$ 提 供,这一点也通过PQCD框架下的理论计算得到了印证^[201-206]。本节将研究包 含 $B_s \rightarrow D(f_0(500) + f_0(980) + f_0(1500) + f_0(1790)) \rightarrow D[(\pi^+\pi^-)_s]贡献的<math>\bar{B}^0_s \rightarrow$ $D^0(\bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 的过程。具体来说,本文将对共振态 $f_0(980)$ 使用Flatté模型^[208]。 $\bar{B}^0_s \rightarrow$ $D^0(\bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 的CP本征态包含衰变振幅 $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}s$ 和 $b \rightarrow u\bar{c}s$ 的干涉,它对CKM幺 正三角形中的相角γ较敏感,因此该过程有助于实验上对CKM相角γ的精确测 量。

5.3.1 PQCD框架下因子化公式的计算

本文首先将这个过程当做准两体过程来处理,按照前文介绍的PQCD因子 化方法,本节期望上述过程的因子化公式有如下的形式:

$$\mathcal{A} \sim \int d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 d^4 k_3 \operatorname{Tr}[C(t)\Phi_B(k_1)\Phi_{\pi\pi}(k_2)\Phi_{D^0}(k_3)H(k_1,k_2,k_3,t)], \quad (5.30)$$

其中 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 中各种共振态的贡献均被考虑到分布振幅 $\Phi_{\pi\pi}$ 中。计算 $\bar{B}_s \to (D^0, \bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 过 程用到的有效哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{Qb} V_{qs} (C_1 O_1 + C_2 O_2), \ (Q = c, u, \ q = u, c).$$
(5.31)

对于 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 过程, $O_1 = (\bar{c}_{\alpha} b_{\beta})_{V-A} (\bar{s}_{\beta} u_{\alpha})_{V-A}, O_2 = (\bar{c}_{\alpha} b_{\alpha})_{V-A} (\bar{s}_{\beta} u_{\beta})_{V-A}$ 。 对于 $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 过程, $O_1 = (\bar{u}_{\alpha} b_{\beta})_{V-A} (\bar{s}_{\beta} c_{\alpha})_{V-A}, O_2 = (\bar{u}_{\alpha} b_{\alpha})_{V-A} (\bar{s}_{\beta} c_{\beta})_{V-A}$ 。 根据上面给出的有效哈密顿量得到的费曼图按照色结构和胶子交换位置可以 分成八种。本文将 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 和 $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 过程对应的16种费曼图分别 放在图5.5中。其中以 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 为例, (a)、(b)为色压低可因子化发射图, (c)、(d)为色压低不可因子化发射图, (e)、(f)为W交换可因子化湮灭图, (g)、 (h)为W交换不可因子化湮灭图。对于 $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 它的分类也和上一个过程 一样。下面本文采用光锥坐标对 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 (\bar{D}^0) \pi^+ \pi^-$ 的动力学进行分析,它的 初末态介子的动量可以表示为

$$P_{B_s} = (p_1^+, p_1^-, 0_\perp), \ P_{\pi\pi} = (p_2^+, 0, 0_\perp), \ P_D = (p_1^+ - p_2^+, m_{B_s}^2 / (2p_1^+), 0_\perp).$$
(5.32)

其中重到轻的转移动量为 $q^2 = (P_{B_s} - P_{\pi\pi})^2 = (1 - \rho)m_{B_s}^2, \rho = 1 - \frac{m_D}{m_{B_s}},$ 而 且 $p_1^- = m_{B_s}^2/(2p_1^+), p_2^+ = (m_{B_s}^2 - q^2)p_1^+/m_{B_s}^2$ 。如果取重夸克极限的话,可以忽 略重夸克b、c和重介子B、D之间的质量差。而且在此过程中有 $m_B \gg m_D$,于 是本文可以将结果对 $\frac{m_D}{m_{B_s}}$ 进行展开。结果的领头阶满足 $\rho \sim 1, q^2 \sim 0$ 。下面给出 重介子(B,D)中轻组分夸克的动量(k_1, k_3)和轻介子中正组分夸克(k_2)的动量:

$$k_1 = (0, x_1 P_{B_s}^-, k_{1\perp}), \ k_2 = (x_2 P_{\pi\pi}^+, 0, k_{2\perp}), \ k_3 = (0, x_3 P_D^-, k_{3\perp}).$$
(5.33)

考虑末态为 D^0 的过程,在PQCD框架下本文按照可因子化发射图(F_e)、不可因子化发射图(M_e)、可因子化湮灭图(F_{ann})和不可因子化湮灭图(M_{ann})的分类在



图 5.5 三体衰变 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0(\bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$ 的费曼图。在这个过程中算符 $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2$ 分别对应色压低和W交换图。色压低图为(a-d)和(a'-d'),W交换图为(e-h) 和(e'-h')。

Fig 5.5 Feynman diagrams for the three-body decays $\bar{B}_s^0 \to D^0(\bar{D}^0)\pi^+\pi^-$. For the threebody process, the operators in quark level are $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2$, which correspond with two kinds of Feynman diagrams: the color-suppressed and the W-exchange. The color-suppressed diagrams are drawn in panels (a-d) and (a'-d'), further more, the W-exchange diagrams are shown in (e-h) and (e'-h').

下面给出

$$\begin{split} F_{e} &= 8\pi C_{F} m_{B_{s}}^{4} f_{D} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} \int_{0}^{1/\Lambda} b_{1} db_{1} b_{3} db_{2} \\ &\phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \{ E_{e_{1}}(t_{e_{1}}) h_{e_{1}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{2}(t_{e_{1}}) \\ &[r_{0}(1 - 2x_{2})(\phi_{\pi\pi}^{s}(s\bar{s}, x_{2}) - \phi_{s\bar{s},\pi\pi}^{T}(x_{2})) + (2 - x_{2})\phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_{2})] \\ &- 2r_{0}\phi_{\pi\pi}^{s}(s\bar{s}, x_{2}) E_{e_{2}}(t_{e_{2}}) h_{e_{2}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{2}(t_{e_{2}}) \}, \\ M_{e} &= \frac{32\pi C_{F} m_{B_{s}}^{4}}{\sqrt{2N_{c}}} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} d_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{1/\Lambda} b_{1} db_{1} b_{3} db_{3} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \phi_{D}(\bar{x}_{3}, b_{3}) C_{2}(t_{e_{3}}) \\ &\{ E_{e_{3}}(t_{e_{3}}) h_{e_{3}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) \\ &[r_{0}\bar{x}_{2}(\phi_{\pi\pi}^{s}(s\bar{s}, x_{2}) + \phi_{\pi\pi}^{T}(s\bar{s}, x_{2})) + x_{3} \phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_{2})] \\ &- E_{e_{4}}(t_{e_{4}}) h_{e_{4}}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) \\ &[r_{0}\bar{x}_{2}(\phi_{\pi\pi}^{s}(s\bar{s}, x_{2}) - \phi_{\pi\pi}^{T}(s\bar{s}, x_{2})) + (\bar{x}_{3} + \bar{x}_{2})\phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_{2})] \}, \\ &- 100 - \end{split}$$

$$F_{ann} = 8\pi C_F m_{B_s}^4 f_{B_s} \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^{1/\Lambda} b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3 \phi_D(x_3, b_3) \{E_{w_1}(t_{w_1})h_{w_1}(x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3)a_2(t_{w_1}) [x_3 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) + 2r_0 r_D(x_3 + 1)\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2)] - [x_2 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) - r_0 r_D(2x_2 + 1)\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(1 - 2x_2)\phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2)]E_{w_2}(t_{w_2})h_{w_2}(x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3)a_2(t_{w_2})\}, M_{ann} = \frac{32\pi C_F m_{B_s}^4}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^{1/\Lambda} b_1 db_1 b_2 db_2 \phi_{B_s}(x_1, b_1)\phi_D(x_3, b_2) \{ [x_2 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(x_2 + x_3)\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(x_2 - x_3)\phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2)] E_{w_3}(t_{w_3})h_{w_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2)C_2(t_{w_3}) + [-x_3 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) - r_0 r_D(x_2 + x_3 + 2)\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(x_2 - x_3)\phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2)] \\ E_{w_4}(t_{w_4})h_{w_4}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2)C_2(t_{w_4}) \},$$
(5.34)

其中 $r_0 = \frac{m_{\pi\pi}}{m_{B_s}}$, $r_D = \frac{m_D}{m_{B_s}}$, C_F 为颜色因子。 $\phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_2)$ 和 $\phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2)$ 分别为 由 $s\bar{s}$ 和 $u\bar{u}$ 算符定义的 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 分布振幅。对于末态为 \bar{D}^0 的过程,它们的可因子化 发射图的因子化形式与末态为 D^0 的过程一致。剩下振幅的因子化公式为

$$M_{e'} = \frac{32\pi C_F m_{B_s}^4}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx_1 d_2 dx_3 \int_0^{1/\Lambda} b_1 db_1 b_3 db_3 \phi_B(x_1, b_1) \phi_D(\bar{x}_3, b_3) \\ \{ E_{e'_3}(t_{e'_3}) h_{e'_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_3) C_2(t_{e'_3}) \\ [r_0(\bar{x}_2)(\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(s\bar{s}, x_2) + \phi_{\pi\pi}^T(s\bar{s}, x_2)) + x_3 \phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_2)] \\ - E_{e'_4}(t_{e'_4}) h_{e'_4}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_3) C_2(t_{e'_4}) \\ [r_0 \bar{x}_2(\phi_{\pi\pi}^s(s\bar{s}, x_2) - \phi_{\pi\pi}^T(s\bar{s}, x_2)) + (\bar{x}_3 + \bar{x}_2) \phi_{\pi\pi}(s\bar{s}, x_2)] \},$$

$$F_{ann'} = 8\pi C_F m_{B_s}^4 f_{B_s} \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^{1/\Lambda} b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3 \phi_{\bar{D}}(x_3, b_3)$$

$$\{ E_{w_1'}(t_{w_1'}) h_{w_1'}(x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) a_2(t_{w_1'}) \Big[(1 - x_2) \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(2x_2 - 3) \phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D(1 - 2x_2) \phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2) \Big]$$

$$+ [-x_3 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) + 2r_0 r_D(x_3 + 1) \phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2)]$$

$$E_{w_2'}(t_{w_2'}) h_{w_2'}(x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) a_2(t_{w_2'}) \Big],$$

$$M_{ann'} = \frac{32\pi C_F m_{B_s}^4}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^{1/\Lambda} b_1 db_1 b_2 db_2 \phi_{B_s}(x_1, b_1) \phi_{\bar{D}}(x_3, b_2) \{ E_{w'_3}(t_{w'_3}) h_{w'_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2) C_2(t_{w'_3}) \Big[x_3 \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) -r_0 r_D (1 - x_2 + x_3) \phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D (x_2 + x_3 - 1) \phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2) \Big] + \Big[(x_2 - 1) \phi_{\pi\pi}(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D (-x_2 + x_3 + 3) \phi_{\pi\pi}^s(u\bar{u}, x_2) + r_0 r_D (x_2 + x_3 - 1) \phi_{\pi\pi}^T(u\bar{u}, x_2) \Big] E_{w'_4}(t_{w'_4}) h_{w'_4}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2) C_2(t_{w'_4}) \}.$$
(5.35)

因子化公式中的硬散射核为

$$\begin{split} h_{e_i}(x_1, x_2, b_1, b_2) &= \left[\theta(b_1 - b_2)I_0(\sqrt{\alpha_{e_i}}b_2)K_0(\sqrt{\beta_{e_i}}b_1) + (b_1 \leftrightarrow b_2)\right] \\ &\quad K_0(\sqrt{\beta_{e_i}}b_1)S_t(\alpha_{e_i}/(m_{B_s}^2\rho)), \\ h_{e_j}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_3) &= \left[\theta(b_1 - b_3)I_0(\sqrt{\alpha_{e_j}}b_3)K_0(\sqrt{\beta_{e_j}}b_1) + (b_1 \leftrightarrow b_3)\right] \\ &\quad \times \begin{cases} K_0(\sqrt{\beta_{e_j}}b_1), & \beta_{e_j} \ge 0, \\ \frac{i\pi}{2}H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{|\beta_{e_j}|}b_1), & \beta_{e_j} < 0, \end{cases} \\ h_{w_k}(x_1, x_2, b_2, b_3) &= (i\frac{\pi}{2})^2 H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{\beta_{w_k}}b_2)S_t(\alpha_{w_k}/(m_{B_s}^2\rho)) \\ &\quad [\theta(b_2 - b_3)H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_k}}b_2)J_0(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_k}}b_3) + (b_2 \leftrightarrow b_3)], \end{cases} \\ h_{w_l}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2) &= i\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\theta(b_1 - b_2)H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_l}}b_1)J_0(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_l}}b_2) + (b_1 \leftrightarrow b_2)\right] \\ &\quad \times \begin{cases} K_0(\sqrt{\beta_{w_l}}b_1), & \beta_{w_l} \le 0, \\ \frac{i\pi}{2}H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{|\beta_{w_l}|}b_1), & \beta_{w_l} > 0, \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{split}$$

$$(5.36)$$

其中i, k = 1, 2、j, l = 3, 4。 I_0, K_0 和 $H_0 = J_0 + iY_0$ 是贝塞尔函数。下面给出硬散射核中的相关参数表达式。在 $\bar{B}^0_s \rightarrow D^0\pi^+\pi^-$ 过程中,离壳胶子相关

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的 β_{e_x}/β_{w_x} 和夸克相关的 $\alpha_{e_x}/\alpha_{w_x}(x=1,2,3,4)$ 的解析表达为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{e_1} &= (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{e_2} = x_1 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{e_3} = x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \alpha_{e_4} &= x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{w_1} = x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{w_2} = (1 - \rho + x_2 \rho) m_{B_s}^2, \\ \alpha_{w_3} &= x_2 x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{w_4} = x_2 x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{e_1} &= x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \beta_{e_2} = x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{e_3} &= [(x_1 - x_3)(1 - x_2 \rho) + (1 - \rho)] m_{B_s}^2, \\ \beta_{e_4} &= (1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_3 - 1) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{w_1} &= x_2 x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \beta_{w_2} = x_2 x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{w_3} &= (x_3 - x_1) x_2 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{w_4} &= ((1 - x_1 - x_3)(1 - x_2 \rho) - 1) m_{B_s}^2. \end{aligned}$$
(5.37)

 $B_s^0 \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ 过程中相关表达式为

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{e_1'} &= (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{e_2'} = x_1 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{e_3'} = x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \alpha_{e_4'} &= x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{w_1'} = (1 - x_2 \rho) m_{B_s}^2, \ \alpha_{w_2'} = x_3 m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \alpha_{w_3'} &= x_3 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \alpha_{w_4'} = x_3 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{e_1'} &= x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \beta_{e_2'} = x_1 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{e_3'} &= (1 - x_2) (x_1 - x_3) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{e_4'} &= [(x_1 + x_3 - 1) (1 - x_2 \rho) + (1 - \rho)] m_{B_s}^2, \\ \beta_{w_1'} &= x_3 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \ \beta_{w_2'} &= x_3 (1 - x_2) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{w_3'} &= (1 - x_2) (x_3 - x_1) m_{B_s}^2 \rho, \\ \beta_{w_4'} &= ((1 - x_1 - x_3) (1 - \rho + x_2 \rho) - 1) m_{B_s}^2. \end{aligned}$$
(5.38)

由阈值重求和得到的喷柱函数S_t(x)为

$$S_t(x) = \frac{2^{1+2c\Gamma(3/2+c)}}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(1+c)} [x(1-x)]^c, \qquad (5.39)$$

其中在本节中参数c = 0.4。 k_T 重求和得到的Sudakov因子为

$$E_{e_i}(t) = \alpha_s(t)\exp(-S_{B_s}(t) - S_{\pi\pi}(t)),$$

$$E_{e_j}(t) = \alpha_s(t)\exp(-S_{B_s}(t) - S_{\pi\pi}(t) - S_D(t))|_{b_1=b_2},$$

$$E_{w_k}(t) = \alpha_s(t)\exp(-S_{\pi\pi}(t) - S_D(t)),$$

$$E_{w_l}(t) = \alpha_s(t)\exp(-S_{B_s}(t) - S_{\pi\pi}(t) - S_D(t))|_{b_2=b_3},$$
 (5.40)

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其中

$$S_{B_s}(t) = s(x_1 m_{B_s}, b_1) + \frac{5}{3} \int_{1/b_1}^t \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_q(\alpha_s(\bar{\mu})),$$

$$S_D(t) = s(x_3 m_{B_s}, b_3) + 2 \int_{1/b_3}^t \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_q(\alpha_s(\bar{\mu})),$$

$$S_{\pi\pi}(t) = s(x_2 m_{B_s}, b_2) + s((1 - x_2) m_{B_s}, b_2) + 2 \int_{1/b_2}^t \frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}} \gamma_q(\alpha_s(\bar{\mu})), (5.41)$$

式中的反常量纲 $\gamma_q = -\alpha_s/\pi$ 。函数s(Q, b)的具体表达式可以在附录中找到。硬标度为

$$t_{e_{i}} = max(\sqrt{\alpha_{e_{i}}}, \sqrt{\beta_{e_{i}}}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}), t_{e_{j}} = max(\sqrt{\alpha_{e_{j}}}, \sqrt{\beta_{e_{j}}}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{3}), t_{w_{k}} = max(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_{k}}}, \sqrt{\beta_{w_{k}}}, 1/b_{2}, 1/b_{3}), t_{w_{l}} = max(\sqrt{\alpha_{w_{l}}}, \sqrt{\beta_{w_{l}}}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}).$$
(5.42)

总的散射振幅可以写成以上振幅的组合

$$\mathcal{A}(\bar{B}_s \to D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} V_{us}^* (\mathcal{M}_{e12} + \mathcal{M}_{e34} + \mathcal{M}_{w12} + \mathcal{M}_{w34}),$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\bar{B}_s \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ub} V_{cs}^* (\mathcal{M}_{e'12} + \mathcal{M}_{e'34} + \mathcal{M}_{w'12} + \mathcal{M}_{w'34}).$$
(5.43)

计算分支比的公式为

$$\frac{d\mathcal{B}}{dm_{\pi\pi}} = \tau_{B_s} \frac{m_{\pi\pi} |\vec{p_1}| |\vec{p_3}|}{4(2\pi)^3 m_{B_s}^3} |\mathcal{A}|^2, \qquad (5.44)$$

其中 τ_{B_s} 为 B_s 介子是寿命。 $|\vec{p_1}|$ 和 $|\vec{p_3}|$ 分别是 π^+ 和D在 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 质心系的三动量的绝对值,为

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{p_1}| &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{m_{\pi\pi}^2 - 4m_{\pi^{\pm}}^2}, \\ |\overrightarrow{p_3}| &= \frac{1}{2m_{\pi\pi}}\sqrt{[m_{B_s}^2 - (m_{\pi\pi} + m_D)^2][m_{B_s}^2 - (m_{\pi\pi} - m_D)^2]}. \end{aligned}$$
(5.45)

5.3.2 理论模型和输入

下面介绍上述因子化公式中的光锥分布振幅。B介子的振幅在式5.11中已 经给出。本节采用 $\omega_b = (0.50 \pm 0.05)$ GeV^[168],衰变常数 $f_{B_s} = (0.23 \pm 0.03)$ GeV。 根据归一化条件 $\int \phi_{B_{(s)}}(x,b=0)dx = f_{B_{(s)}}/(2\sqrt{2N_c})$ 定出 $N_{B_s} = 63.58$ 。而对于 粲介子D来说,它的光锥分布振幅为

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{d^{4}z}{(2\pi)^{4}} e^{ik_{2} \cdot z} \langle 0|\bar{c}_{\alpha}(0)q_{\beta}(z)|\bar{D}^{0}(P_{D}))\rangle = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_{c}}} \left\{ (\not\!\!P_{D} + m_{D}^{0})\gamma_{5}\phi_{D}(k_{2}) \right\}_{\beta\alpha},$$
(5.46)

它的归一化形式为

$$\int \frac{d^4k_2}{(2\pi)^4} \phi_D(k_2) = \frac{f_D}{2\sqrt{2N_c}}.$$
(5.47)

其中 $m_D^0 = \frac{m_D^2}{m_c + m_d} = m_D + \mathcal{O}(\Lambda)$ 为粲介子手征质量,在数值计算中本文使用下 列参数化形式^[209]

$$\phi_D(x_2, b_2) = \frac{f_D}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} 6x_2(1-x_2) \left[1 + C_D(1-2x_2)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{\omega_D^2 b_2^2}{2}\right], \quad (5.48)$$

其中的形状参数取 $C_D = 0.5 \pm 0.1$ ^[176] $f_D = 0.209 \pm 0.002$ ^[210] 和 $\omega_D = 0.1$ ^[176]。 对于轻介子来说 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 的S-波分布振幅 ^[205]为

$$\Phi_{\pi\pi}^{S-wave} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_c}} \bigg[\not\!\!\!/ \Phi_{\pi\pi}(z,\xi,m_{\pi\pi}^2) + m_{\pi\pi} \Phi_{\pi\pi}^s(z,\xi,m_{\pi\pi}^2) + m_{\pi\pi}(\not\!\!/ \psi - 1) \Phi_{\pi\pi}^T(z,\xi,m_{\pi\pi}^2) \bigg], \qquad (5.49)$$

其中z是介子中组分正夸克携带的动量分数。波函数 $\Phi_{\pi\pi}$, $\Phi_{\pi\pi}^{s}$ 和 $\Phi_{\pi\pi}^{T}$ 分别为Twist-2和Twist-3的分布振幅, $m_{\pi\pi}$ 是 $\pi^{+}\pi^{-}$ 的不变质量, ξ 为 $\pi^{+}\pi^{-}$ 中 π^{+} 的动量分数。上式中波函数的渐进形式取 ^[211–213]

$$\Phi_{\pi\pi} = \frac{F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)}{2\sqrt{2N_c}} a_2 6z(1-z)3(2z-1),$$

$$\Phi_{\pi\pi}^s = \frac{F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)}{2\sqrt{2N_c}}, \quad \Phi_{\pi\pi}^T = \frac{F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)}{2\sqrt{2N_c}}(1-2z).$$
(5.50)

其中 $F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 和 a_2 分别为类时标量形状因子和盖根保尔矩。对于 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 中各种共振态的贡献,本文通过对形状因子 $F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 参数化的方式体现它们的贡献。对于 $s\bar{s}$ 形成的 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 介子系统,它可能形成的共振态有 $f_0(980), f_0(1500)$ 和 $f_0(1790)$ 。对于 $u\bar{u}$ 形成的 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 介子系统,它们可以形成的共振态为 $f_0(500)$ 。这两种形状

因子 $F_s^{s\bar{s}}(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 和 $F_s^{u\bar{u}}(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 的定义为

$$F_{s}^{s\bar{s}}(m_{\pi\pi}^{2}) = \frac{c_{1}m_{f_{0}(980)}^{2}e^{i\theta_{1}}}{m_{f_{0}(980)}^{2} - m_{\pi\pi}^{2} - im_{f_{0}(980)}(g_{\pi\pi}\rho_{\pi\pi} + g_{KK}\rho_{KK})} \\ + \frac{c_{2}m_{f_{0}(1500)}^{2}e^{i\theta_{2}}}{m_{f_{0}(1500)}^{2} - m_{\pi\pi}^{2} - im_{f_{0}(1500)}\Gamma_{f_{0}(1500)}(m_{\pi\pi}^{2})} \\ + \frac{c_{3}m_{f_{0}(1790)}^{2}e^{i\theta_{3}}}{m_{f_{0}(1790)}^{2} - m_{\pi\pi}^{2} - im_{f_{0}(1790)}\Gamma_{f_{0}(1790)}(m_{\pi\pi}^{2})}, \\ F_{s}^{u\bar{u}}(m_{\pi\pi}^{2}) = \frac{c_{0}m_{f_{0}(500)}^{2}}{m_{f_{0}(500)}^{2} - m_{\pi\pi}^{2} - im_{f_{0}(500)}\Gamma_{f_{0}(500)}(m_{\pi\pi}^{2})}.$$
(5.51)

其中 $c_0, c_i 和 \theta_i, i = 1, 2, 3$ 为可调参数。 $\Gamma_S(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 是随能标变化的共振态衰变到 两个 π 介子的衰变宽度, S 为共振态的类型。对于共振态 $f_0(980), f_0(1500)$ 和 $f_0(1790)$,本文使用Breit-Wigner(BW)模型

$$\frac{1}{m_S^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2 - im_S \Gamma_S(m_{\pi\pi})}.$$
(5.52)

共振态 $f_0(980)$ 的质量接近 $K\bar{K}$ 的阈值,本文用Flatté模型来描述:

$$\frac{1}{m_{f_0(980)}^2 - m_{\pi\pi}^2 - im_{f_0}(980)(g_{\pi\pi}\rho_{\pi\pi} + g_{\pi\pi}\rho_{KK})}.$$
(5.53)

其中相空间因子ρππ 与ρκκ为 [207]:

$$\rho_{\pi\pi} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\pi^{\pm}}^2}{m_{\pi\pi}^2}} + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\pi^0}^2}{m_{\pi\pi}^2}}, \\ \rho_{KK} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{K^{\pm}}^2}{m_{\pi\pi}^2}} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{K^0}^2}{m_{\pi\pi}^2}}.$$
(5.54)

5.3.3 数值结果与分析

在本次计算中本文使用的输入为(GeV)^[214,215]:

$$\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^{f=4} = 0.250, \ m_{B_s} = 5.367, \ m_{D^0} = 1.869, \ m_{\pi^{\pm}} = 0.140, m_{\pi^0} = 0.135, \ m_{K^{\pm}} = 0.494, \ m_{K^0} = 0.498, \ m_b = 4.66, m_s = 0.095, \ \tau_{B_s} = 1.512 \times 10^{-12} s, \ G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5},$$

CKM矩阵元取

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2252, |V_{ub}| = 3.89 \times 10^{-3}, |V_{cs}| = 0.97345, |V_{cb}| = 40.6 \times 10^{-3}.$$

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Resonances	Branching ratio $(\times 10^{-6})$
$\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(500)[f_0(500) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.13^{+0.04}_{-0.03}(\omega_b)^{+0.19}_{-0.09}(a_2)^{+0.04}_{-0.01}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(980)[f_0(980) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.45^{+0.12}_{-0.12}(\omega_b)^{+0.53}_{-0.13}(a_2)^{+0.09}_{-0.11}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}_s^0 \to D^0 f_0(1500)[f_0(1500) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.11^{+0.04}_{-0.03}(\omega_b)^{+0.08}_{-0.02}(a_2)^{+0.02}_{-0.03}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}_s^0 \to D^0 f_0(1790)[f_0(1790) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.035^{+0.012}_{-0.010}(\omega_b)^{+0.017}_{-0.003}(a_2)^{+0.007}_{-0.008}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 f_0(500) [f_0(500) \to \pi^+ \pi^-]$	$0.11^{+0.05}_{-0.04}(\omega_b)^{+0.22}_{-0.09}(a_2)^{+0.00}_{-0.02}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 f_0(980) [f_0(980) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.16^{+0.06}_{-0.05}(\omega_b)^{+0.17}_{-0.11}(a_2)^{+0.01}_{-0.01}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}_s^0 \to \bar{D}^0 f_0(1500)[f_0(1500) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.039^{+0.014}_{-0.013}(\omega_b)^{+0.031}_{-0.022}(a_2)^{+0.001}_{-0.001}(\Lambda_{QCD})$
$\bar{B}_s^0 \to \bar{D}^0 f_0(1790)[f_0(1790) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$	$0.011^{+0.004}_{-0.003}(\omega_b)^{+0.008}_{-0.006}(a_2)^{+0.000}_{-0.000}(\Lambda_{QCD})$

表 5.6 考虑不同中间共振态贡献的分支比。

Table 5.6 Proposition notice from the different intermediate record	
Table 5.0 Dranching ratios from the different intermediate resona	nces.

对于标量形状因子 $F_s(m_{\pi\pi}^2)$ 中的参数,本文使用从 $B_s \to J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ 过程的实验数据抽取的结果(GeV)^[207,216]:

$$\begin{split} m(f_0(500)) &= 0.5, \ m(f_0(980)) = 0.97, \\ m(f_0(1500)) &= 1.5, \ m(f_0(1790)) = 1.81, \\ \Gamma(f_0(500)) &= 0.4, \ \Gamma(f_0(1500)) = 0.12, \ \Gamma(f_0(1790)) = 0.32, \\ g_{\pi\pi} &= 0.167, \ g_{KK} = 3.47g_{\pi\pi}, \\ c_0 &= 3.500, \ c_1 = 0.900, \ c_2 = 0.106, \ c_3 = 0.066, \\ \theta_1 &= -\frac{\pi}{2}, \ \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \ \theta_3 = 0. \end{split}$$

首先只考虑单一共振态对 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 的贡献。末态只有一个 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 共振态的分支 比结果如表5.6所示。其中的结果中心值后面第一个误差来自 B_s 波函数中 的 $\omega_b = 0.50 \pm 0.05$ GeV,第二个误差来自 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 的波函数的 $a_2 = 0.2 \pm 0.2$,第三 个误差来自QCD标度A = 0.25 ± 0.05。考虑到来自 B_s 介子寿命、CKM矩阵元 和D介子波函数参数 C_D 产生的误差很小,由它们给出的误差并没有给出。相 反,可以看出表中的结果对 ω_b 和 a_2 的变换很敏感。因此未来对这些分支比的测 量将对理解 B_s 介子和S-波 $\pi\pi$ 共振态参数极具价值的帮助。下面给出同时考虑 了 $f_0(500), f_0(980), f_0(1500)$ 和 $f_0(1790)$ 贡献的总分支比:

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S) = 0.77^{+0.19}_{-0.18}(\omega_b)^{+1.00}_{-0.28}(a_2)^{+0.11}_{-0.12}(\Lambda_{QCD}) \times 10^{-6},$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S) = 0.47^{+0.19}_{-0.15}(\omega_b)^{+0.60}_{-0.33}(a_2)^{+0.02}_{-0.05}(\Lambda_{QCD}) \times 10^{-6}.$$
 (5.55)

本文发现 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(500)[f_0(500) \to \pi^+\pi^-], \bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(980)[f_0(980) \to \pi^+\pi^-], \bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(1500)[f_0(1500) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$ 和 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 f_0(1790)[f_0(1790) \to \pi^+\pi^-]$ 过 程对总的 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S$ 衰变过程起到的贡献分别为16.4%, 59.3%, 14.6% 和4.5%。对于 $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S$ 过程,他们的贡献分别24.6%, 35.2%, 8.3% 和2.4%。这表明 $f_0(500)$ 和 $f_0(980)$ 起了主要贡献。为了比较 $\bar{B}_s \to D^0(\pi\pi)_S$ 和 $\bar{B}_s \to \bar{D}^0(\pi\pi)_S$ 这两个过程,定义分支比之比:

$$R_1 = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \to D^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}_s^0 \to \bar{D}^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)} \sim 1.64,$$
(5.56)

这两个过程均为CKM压低,于是这个结果会明显的依赖于CKM矩阵元。本文 在此给出相关的CKM比值

$$R_{CKM} = \left| \frac{V_{cb} V_{us}^*}{V_{ub} V_{cs}^*} \right| \sim 5.83.$$
 (5.57)

从CKM矩阵来看, $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow \bar{D}^0(\pi\pi)_s$ 过程被压低的更严重。但是用因子化公式来 看, $\bar{B}_s \rightarrow \bar{D}^0(\pi\pi)_s$ 过程的不可因子化W交换图贡献更大。因此它们的总分支 比大小相近。为了研究分支比对CKM相角 γ 的依赖关系,本文引入参数 $D_{CP\pm}$ ^[217],

$$\mathcal{A}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D_{CP\pm}(\pi^+\pi^-)_S) = \frac{\mathcal{A}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S) \pm \mathcal{A}(\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)}{\sqrt{2}}.$$
(5.58)

它对γ的依赖曲线见图5.6中的(a),(b)。此外本文还定义物理量

$$R_{CP\pm} = \frac{4\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D_{CP\pm}(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S) + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)}.$$
(5.59)

这个物理量方便在实验上进行测量。它对 γ 角的依赖见图5.6中的(c),(d)。之后本文还研究了这两个过程分支比对于 $\pi^+\pi^-$ 不变质量的依赖关系,结果显示在图5.6中的(e),(f)。图中还给出了共振态 $f_0(500), f_0(980), f_0(1500)$ 和 $f_0(1790)$ 的分支比对 $\pi\pi$ 的不变质量的依赖。可以看到在不变质量在 $m_{f_0(980)} = 0.97$ GeV附近时, $f_0(980)$ 的贡献占主导,在不变质量小于1GeV时,起主导的为共振态 $f_0(500)$,其余的共振态贡献相对较小。



图 5.6 (a,b)为微分分支比 $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D_{CP\pm}(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)$ 对 γ 的依赖。 (c,d)为相应的物理观 测量 $R_{CP\pm}$ 对 γ 的依赖。其中绿色的区域为实验上 γ 角的范围 $\gamma = 73.5^{+4.2\circ}_{-5.9}$ 。 (e, f)分别 为 $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0\pi^+\pi^-$ (e)和 $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0\pi^+\pi^-$ (f)的衰变分支比随 $\pi\pi$ 不变质量的变化。

Fig 5.6 The dependencies of differential branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0_s \to D_{CP\pm}(\pi^+\pi^-)_S)$ on γ are shown in panels (a,b). For the panels (c,d), the corresponding physical observable measurements $R_{CP\pm}$ are depend on γ . The shadowed (green) region denotes the current bounds on $\gamma = 73.5^{+4.2\circ}_{-5.9}$. The differential branching ratios on the pion-pair invariant mass in the (e) $\bar{B}^0_s \to D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and (f) $\bar{B}^0_s \to \bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays.

第六章 总结与展望

粒子物理是一门致力于理解世界上最基本相互作用的学科。对于粒子物理 来说,联系实验与理论的唯象学是粒子物理不可缺少的重要部分。本文就粒子 物理唯象方面在重味强子弱衰变这个课题开展了研究。

在重味强子弱衰变方面,虽然在2017年LHCb发现双重味重子Ξ_{cc}⁺⁺,但是理 论上对双重味重子的分析和预言却并不多。本文以味道*SU*(3)对称性和光前夸 克模型两个工具分析了双重味重子的弱衰变过程。本文首先就*SU*(3)对称性对 双重味重子Ξ_{cc},Ω_{cc},Ξ_{bc},Ω_{bc},Ξ_{bb},Ω_{bb}的两体非轻衰变和半轻衰变进行分析。比较 了他们的*SU*(3)对称性下的振幅,给出了实验上有可能发现的衰变道于表4.14、 表4.15和表4.16中。本文希望实验上能够关注这些过程。实验上对这些过程的 测量不仅能够发现新的粒子也可以结合理论去检验夸克模型和衡量*SU*(3)对称 性的破坏程度。

其次在光前夸克模型下,本文计算了双重味重子的所有半轻衰变过程。 本文将这些过程分成1/2双重味重子到1/2双重味重子衰变过程和1/2双重味重 子和3/2双重味重子衰变过程两种。其中不仅包括荷电流诱导的衰变过程还包 括味道改变中性流诱导的过程。本文计算了它们的跃迁矩阵元的形状因子, 然后利用形状因子和螺旋度振幅方法计算了衰变宽度、分支比和角分布。对 于239个过程,本文给出了四个极有可能在实验上发现的衰变道(式4.90)。本 工作还结合上文的*SU*(3)对称性研究,找到了五个*SU*(3)对称性破坏较大的关 系(式4.93)。本文的研究结果预期对于实验上测量双重味重子具有重要参考价 值。

在重味强子弱衰变的另一方面: B/B_s 介子衰变方面, B^0 和 B^+ 的衰变过程 实验上已经有了很多较为精确的测量。而对于量子数S = 1的 B_s 而言,实验上 测量的衰变过程的分支比和直接CP破坏还很缺乏而且测量精度也有待提升。 虽然如此,但 B/B_s 介子衰变整体已经拥有了庞大的实验数据。本文从 B/B_s 衰 变的整体入手,拟合了CKM矩阵中的弱相角 γ 和理论计算中需要的非微扰变量 光锥分布振幅(LCDA)中的盖根保尔矩。此工作的意义在于对于实验上测量 准确的过程,本文对它们可以进行拟合得到理论计算需要的输入参数。而对于 实验上测量误差较大的过程,本文可以用拟合出来的参数给出这些过程的理论 预言,给实验测量提供一个参考。例如 $B^- \to \pi^- \rho^0$ 过程,在相应章节本文已对

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它的直接CP破坏 A_{CP} 做了预言。此外在表5.5中,本文还给出了理论与上实验 有出入的过程,本文在期待实验上给出这些过程新的结果的同时也期待理论 上能够给出这个过程的高阶修正。除此以外本文还计算了 B_s 介子的一个三体 衰变过程 $B_s \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$,通过定义物理可观测量 $R_{CP\pm}$ 可以帮助实验上有效限 制CKM相角 γ_{\circ}

本文在重味强子弱衰变方面进行了唯象研究,给出了有可能在实验上发现 的双重味重子衰变道,综合分析了双重味重子的非轻弱衰变,拟合了CKM矩 阵的相角γ。这些研究结果对实验都具有一定的参考价值,本文希望实验上能 够给予关注。

附录 A 光前夸克模型中重叠因子计算方法

A.0.4 夸克模型下重子的味道自旋空间波函数

一般的重子的味道自旋空间波函数可以参见文献^[218]。下面本文先给出 双重味重子在味道自旋空间下的波函数形式。对于 \mathcal{B}_{QQq} ($\Xi_{cc}^{++,+}$ 、 Ω_{cc}^{+} 、 $\Xi_{bb}^{0,-}$ 、 Ω_{bb}^{-})来说,它的味道自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}_{QQq},\uparrow\rangle = (QQq) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow+\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow-2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow)\right),\tag{A.1}$$

其中q = u, d, s和 $Q = c, b_{\circ}$

对于含有底夸克和璨夸克的双重味重子 $\mathcal{B}_{Q_1Q_2q}$ ($\Xi_{bc}^{+,0}$ 和 Ω_{bc}^0)来说,其味道 自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}_{Q_1Q_2q},\uparrow\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Q_1Q_2 + Q_2Q_1)q\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow + \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow -2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow)\right),\qquad(A.2)$$

其中两个重夸克构成对称表示。而两个不同重夸克构成反对称表示的双重味重 $\mathcal{B}'_{Q_1Q_{2q}}(\Xi_{bc}'^+, \Xi_{bc}'^0 和 \Omega_{bc}'^0)$ 的味道自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}_{Q_1Q_2q},\uparrow\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(Q_1Q_2 - Q_2Q_1)q\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)\right),\tag{A.3}$$

其中q = u, d, s, $Q_1 = b$ 和 $Q_2 = c$ 。

下面给出含有一个重夸克的重味重子的味道自旋波函数。 \mathcal{B}_{Qqq}^{6} ($\Sigma_{c}^{++,0}$ 、 Ω_{c}^{0} 、 $\Sigma_{b}^{+,-}$ 和 Ω_{b}^{-})的味道自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}_{Qqq}^{6},\uparrow\rangle = (qqQ) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow+\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow-2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow)\right),\tag{A.4}$$

其中q = u, d, s和 $Q = c, b_{\circ}$

当双重味重子 $\mathcal{B}_{Qq_1q_2}^6$ (Σ_c^+ 、 $\Xi_c'^{+,0}$ 、 Σ_b^0 和 $\Xi_b'^{0,\prime-}$)中的两个不同轻夸克构成对称形式时,其味道自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}^{\mathbf{6}}_{Qq_1q_2},\uparrow\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(q_1q_2 + q_2q_1)Q\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow + \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow -2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow)\right), \qquad (A.5)$$

其中 $(q_1, q_2) = (u, d), (u, s), (d, s)$ 和Q = c, b。当其中两个不同的轻夸克构成反对称形式时, $\mathcal{B}^{\bar{3}}_{Qq_1q_2}$ ($\Lambda^+_c, \Xi^{+,0}_c, \Lambda^0_b$ 和 $\Xi^{0,-}_b$)味道自旋波函数为

$$|\mathcal{B}^{\bar{\mathbf{3}}}_{Qq_1q_2},\uparrow\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(q_1q_2 - q_2q_1)Q\right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)\right), \qquad (A.6)$$

其中 $(q_1, q_2) = (u, d), (u, s), (d, s)$ 和 $Q = c, b_\circ$

A.0.5 diquark基下重子的味道自旋波函数

在量子力学中两个角动量 $j_1 = 1$ 和 $j_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 的耦合为

$$|J = \frac{1}{2}, M = \frac{1}{2}\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|m_1 = 1, m_2 = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}|m_1 = 0, m_2 = \frac{1}{2}\rangle.$$
 (A.7)

重子的轴矢量diquark基按照传统的味道自旋波函数展开为

$$|q_1(q_2q_3)_A,\uparrow\rangle \equiv \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}q_1\downarrow (q_2q_3)_{11} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}q_1\uparrow (q_2q_3)_{10},$$
 (A.8)

其中 $(q_2q_3)_{11} = (q_2q_3)(\uparrow\uparrow), (q_2q_3)_{10} = (q_2q_3)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow+\downarrow\uparrow)\right)$ 。标量diquark基的 表示为

$$|q_1(q_2q_3)_S,\uparrow\rangle \equiv q_1\uparrow (q_2q_3)_S,\tag{A.9}$$

其中 $(q_2q_3)_S = (q_2q_3)_{00} = (q_2q_3) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow \downarrow - \downarrow \uparrow) \right)$ 。 使用上面的定义,本文可以得到以下关系

$$q_1 q_2 q_3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow - \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow) \right) = -\frac{1}{2} |q_1 (q_2 q_3)_S, \uparrow\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |q_1 (q_2 q_3)_A, \uparrow\rangle,$$

$$q_1 q_2 q_3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow + \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow -2 \uparrow \uparrow \downarrow) \right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |q_1 (q_2 q_3)_S, \uparrow\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |q_1 (q_2 q_3)_A, \uparrow\rangle.$$
(A.10)

这样本文就建立了夸克模型中味道自旋波函数和diquark基表示的对应关系,具体的表示形式已经在文中给出。

A.0.6 重叠因子的SU(3)计算方法

对于表4.18和表4.28给出的重叠因子,除了使用diquark基的味道自旋波函数来计算外,本文还提出了味道*SU*(3)对称性的方法。在*SU*(3)味道对称性下,双重味重子三重态可以写成:

$$[\mathcal{B}_{cc}]_{i} = \left(\Xi_{cc}^{++} \ \Xi_{cc}^{+} \ \Omega_{cc}^{+}\right), \quad [\mathcal{B}_{bc}^{(\prime)}]_{i} = \left(\Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)+} \ \Xi_{bc}^{(\prime)0} \ \Omega_{bc}^{(\prime)0}\right), \quad [\mathcal{B}_{bb}]_{i} = \left(\Xi_{bb}^{0} \ \Xi_{bb}^{-} \ \Omega_{bb}^{-}\right),$$
(A.11)

含有一个重夸克的重味重子反三重态为

$$\left[\mathcal{B}_{c}\right]_{\bar{3}}^{[ij]} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Lambda_{c}^{+} & \Xi_{c}^{+} \\ -\Lambda_{c}^{+} & 0 & \Xi_{c}^{0} \\ -\Xi_{c}^{+} & -\Xi_{c}^{0} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \left[\mathcal{B}_{b}\right]_{\bar{3}}^{[ij]} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Lambda_{b}^{0} & \Xi_{b}^{0} \\ -\Lambda_{b}^{0} & 0 & \Xi_{b}^{-} \\ -\Xi_{b}^{0} & -\Xi_{b}^{-} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (A.12)$$

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含有一个重夸克的重味重子六重态为

$$[\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{c}^{++} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma_{c}^{+} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime+} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma_{c}^{+} & \Sigma_{c}^{0} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime0} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime+} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime0} & \Omega_{c}^{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{b}^{+} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma_{b}^{0} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{b}^{\prime0} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Sigma_{b}^{0} & \Sigma_{b}^{-} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{b}^{\prime-} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime+} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\Xi_{c}^{\prime0} & \Omega_{c}^{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$
(A.13)

对于 $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}_{cc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c$ 过程, SU(3)振幅为:

$$C_{S} = [\mathcal{B}_{cc}]_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{3}}^{[ij]}O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{cc}]_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{6}}^{\{ij\}}O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\nexists \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.14)$$

$$C_{A} = [\mathcal{B}_{cc}]_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{3}}^{[ij]}O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{cc}]_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{6}}^{\{ij\}}O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\nexists \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (A.15)$$

对于 $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}_{bc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_b$ 过程:

$$C_{S} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{3}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.16)$$

$$(A.16)$$

$$C_{A} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{3}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\nexists \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(A.17)

对于 $c \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}'_{bc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_b$ 过程,其振幅为

$$C_{S} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}']_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{\bar{3}}^{[ij]}O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}']_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{\bar{6}}^{\{ij\}}O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$[\ddagger \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.18)$$

$$C_{A} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}']_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{\bar{3}}^{[ij]}O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}']_{i}[\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{\bar{6}}^{\{ij\}}O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$[\ddagger \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.19)$$

对于 $b \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}_{bb} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_b$ 过程:

$$C_{S} = [\mathcal{B}_{bb}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{3}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bb}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\nexists \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.20)$$

$$C_{A} = [\mathcal{B}_{bb}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{3}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bb}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{b}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\nexists \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (A.21)$$

对于 $b \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}_{bc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{c}$ 过程:

$$C_{S} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{3}}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{\overline{6}}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\vdots \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (A.22)$$

$$C_{A} = [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{3}^{[ij]} O_{j}^{1} + [\mathcal{B}_{bc}]_{i} [\mathcal{B}_{c}]_{6}^{\{ij\}} O_{j}^{2}, \quad j = u, d, s,$$

$$\not \pm \not \oplus O_{u,d,s}^{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O_{u,d,s}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(A.23)

对于 $b \rightarrow u, d, s$ 诱导的 $\mathcal{B}'_{bc} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_c$ 过程,其SU(3)振幅为:

附录 B 研究角分布的螺旋度振幅方法

下面介绍文中使用的螺旋度振幅方法。对于任何一个n体衰变过程其微分 衰变宽度可以写成

$$d\Gamma_n = \frac{d\Pi_n}{2m_A} |\mathcal{M}|^2, \tag{B.1}$$

其中 $d\Pi_n$ 为n体相空间, $|\mathcal{M}|^2$ 为

$$\frac{1}{N_i}\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{N_f^j}\sum_{s_1,s_2\dots s_n} \mathcal{M}\bar{\mathcal{M}},$$

其中 $N_{i(f)}$ 为初末态自旋状态数, $\sum_{s_1,s_2...s_n}$ 为对末态自旋求和。

从量子场论中可以知道散射振幅和S矩阵元有如下的对应关系:

$$\mathcal{M}(i \to f) = \langle f | \mathcal{H}_{eff}(0) | i \rangle. \tag{B.2}$$

以 $c \to sl^+ \nu_l$ 诱导的半轻衰变 $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ l^+ \nu_l$ 为例,在相空间上三体相空间可以写成两个两体相空间的组合

$$d\Pi_3 = \frac{dq^2}{2\pi} d\Pi_2 (\Xi_{cc}^{++} \to \Xi_c^+ V(q^2)) d\Pi_2 (V(q^2) \to l^+ \nu_l).$$
(B.3)

这个过程的哈密顿量为

$$\mathcal{H}_{eff}(c \to sl^{+}\nu_{l}) = \frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^{*}[\bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})c][\bar{\nu}_{l}\gamma_{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})l].$$
(B.4)

于是振幅可以写成

$$\mathcal{M} = \langle \Xi_{c}^{+} l^{+} \nu_{l} | \mathcal{H}_{eff} | \Xi_{cc}^{++} \rangle$$

$$= \frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^{*} \langle \Xi_{c}^{+} | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) c | \Xi_{cc}^{++} \rangle \langle l^{+} \nu_{l} | \bar{\nu}_{l} \gamma_{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) l | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^{*} \langle \Xi_{c}^{+} | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) c | \Xi_{cc}^{++} \rangle g_{\mu\nu} \langle l^{+} \nu_{l} | \bar{\nu}_{l} \gamma^{\nu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) l | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{G_{F}}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cs}^{*} \Big[\langle \Xi_{c}^{+} | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) c | \Xi_{cc}^{++} \rangle \varepsilon_{W\mu}^{*} (t) \times \langle l^{+} \nu_{l} | \bar{\nu}_{l} \gamma^{\nu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) l | 0 \rangle \varepsilon_{W\nu} (t)$$

$$- \sum_{\lambda_{W}=0,\pm} \langle \Xi_{c}^{+} | \bar{s} \gamma^{\mu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) c | \Xi_{cc}^{++} \rangle \varepsilon_{W,\mu}^{*} (\lambda_{W}) \times \langle l^{+} \nu_{l} | \bar{\nu}_{l} \gamma^{\nu} (1 - \gamma_{5}) l | 0 \rangle \varepsilon_{W,\nu} (\lambda_{W}) \Big].$$
(B.5)

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其中W 可以理解成一个传播的虚粒子。可以看出,通过关系 $g_{\mu\nu} = \varepsilon^*_{\mu}(t)\varepsilon_{\nu}(t) - \sum_{\lambda}\varepsilon^*_{\mu}(\lambda)\varepsilon_{\nu}(\lambda),$ 本文可以将一个完整的振幅分成强子部分和轻子部分。轻子部分可由量子场论直接写成

$$\langle l^+ \nu_l | \bar{\nu}_l \gamma^{\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) l | 0 \rangle \varepsilon_{W,\nu}(\lambda_W) = \bar{\nu}_l \varepsilon_W(\lambda_W) (1 - \gamma_5) l.$$
(B.6)

而强子部分的螺旋度振幅定义为

$$\langle \Xi_{c}^{+}(P',\lambda')|\bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}(1-\gamma_{5})c|\Xi_{cc}^{++}(P,\lambda)\rangle\varepsilon_{W,\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{W})$$

$$= \langle \Xi_{c}^{+}(P',\lambda')|\bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}c|\Xi_{cc}^{++}(P,\lambda)\rangle\varepsilon_{W,\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{W}) - \langle \Xi_{c}^{+}(P',\lambda')|\bar{s}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_{5}c|\Xi_{cc}^{++}(P,\lambda)\rangle\varepsilon_{W,\mu}^{*}(\lambda_{W})$$

$$= H_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{V} - H_{\lambda',\lambda_{W}}^{A}.$$
(B.7)

其可以通过形状因子将其参数化,参数形式在式4.55、式4.55、式4.56和式4.56 已经给出。振幅这样分类的好处是,从整个衰变宽度的公式来看,相空间和振 幅都可以分成强子部分和轻子部分。于是整个衰变宽度可以写成强子部分和轻 子部分两个洛伦兹不变的量。对于每个部分的计算本文可以分别取其质心系。 这样就极大地简化了计算。

本文下面给出初末态在其各自的质心系下的动力学变量,对于强子部分, 在*B*_i质心系下有

$$P^{\mu} = (M, 0, 0, 0), \quad \mathcal{B}_{f} : P'^{\mu} = (E', 0, 0, -|\vec{P}'|), \quad W : q^{\mu} = (E_{W}, 0, 0, |\vec{P}'|),$$
$$\varepsilon^{\mu}_{W}(\pm 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, \pm 1, -i, 0), \quad \varepsilon^{\mu}_{W}(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}(|\vec{P}'|, 0, 0, E_{W}),$$
$$\varepsilon^{\mu}_{W}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q^{2}}}(E_{W}, 0, 0, |\vec{P}'|).$$

而于轻子部分,其在W质心系下计算。下面给出旋量的表达式

$$\begin{split} u(P,\lambda &= \frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{E+M} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^1 \\ \frac{|\vec{p}|}{E+M} \phi^1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \\ u(P,\lambda &= -\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{E+M} \begin{pmatrix} \phi^2 \\ -\frac{|\vec{p}|}{E+M} \phi^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\frac{\phi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \end{split}$$

其中 λ 表示螺旋度, (θ, ϕ) 为动量方向。本文取W 的动量方向 $(\theta, \phi) = (0, 0)$,末态重子的动量方向为 $(\theta, \phi) = (\pi, \pi)$,详细的可以看图B.1。



图 B.1 核电荷流诱导的衰变过程的动力学。 Fig B.1 Kinematics for the charged current induced decay mode.

对于反粒子

$$\nu(p,\lambda=\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{E+M} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{|\vec{p}|}{E+M}\phi^2\\ -\phi^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \nu(p,\lambda=-\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{E+M} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{|\vec{p}|}{E+M}\phi^1\\ \phi^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中*l*⁺的动量方向为(θ_l , ϕ_l), ν 的发现为($\pi - \theta_l$, $\phi_l + \pi$)。对于末态强子 $\mathcal{B}_{Q'}^*(P', S' = \frac{3}{2}$)来说,其由 $\frac{3}{2}$ 旋量表示。 $\frac{3}{2}$ 旋量 $u_{\alpha}(P', S' = 3/2)$ 由一个 $\frac{1}{2}$ 旋量 $u(P', s_1 = 1/2)$ 和极化矢量 $\varepsilon(P', s_2 = 1)$ 耦合得到。其耦合形式为

$$u_{\alpha}(P', S' = 3/2, \lambda = \pm 3/2) = u(P', \lambda_1 = \pm 1/2)\varepsilon_{\alpha}(P', \lambda_2 = \pm 1),$$

$$u_{\alpha}(P', S' = 3/2, \lambda = \pm 1/2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}u(P', \lambda_1 = \pm 1/2)\varepsilon_{\alpha}(P', \lambda_2 = \pm 1)$$

$$+ \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}u(P', \lambda_1 = \pm 1/2)\varepsilon_{\alpha}(P', \lambda_2 = 0),$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_{\alpha}(P',\lambda_2=\pm 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0,\pm 1,-i,0), \quad \varepsilon_{\alpha}(P',\lambda_2=0) = \frac{1}{M'}(|\vec{P}'|,0,0,E'),$$

(B.8)

$$u(P', \lambda_{1} = +1/2) = \sqrt{E' + M'} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \\ 0 \\ i \frac{|\vec{P'}|}{E' + M'} \end{pmatrix},$$
$$u(\vec{p}, \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{E' + M'} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ -i \frac{|\vec{P'}|}{E' + M'} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$
(B.9)

通过以上给出的结果,本文就可以计算出振幅和衰变宽度的数值结果。

附录 C B介子两体衰变的因子化公式

本节给出 $B \rightarrow PP$ 衰变过程的领头阶PQCD因子化公式,用到的参数 有 $C_F = 4/3$,Wilson系数 a_i 和 $r_i = m_{0i}/m_B$,其中 m_{0i} 是手征质量。

 $B \rightarrow PP$ 过程的因子化公式为

$$F_{e}^{LL}(a_{i}) = 8\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} f_{P_{2}} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{3} db_{3} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times \Big\{ a_{i}(t_{a}) E_{e}(t_{a}) h_{e}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) \\ \times \Big[(2 - x_{3}) \phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(2x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \Big] \\ + 2r_{3} \phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) a_{i}(t_{a}') E_{e}(t_{a}') h_{e}(1 - x_{3}, x_{1}, b_{3}, b_{1}) \Big\},$$
(C.1)

$$F_e^{LR}(a_i) = -F_e^{LL}(a_i),$$
 (C.2)

$$F_{e}^{SP}(a_{i}) = 16\pi r_{2}C_{F}m_{B}^{4}f_{M_{2}}\int_{0}^{1}dx_{1}dx_{3}\int_{0}^{\infty}b_{1}db_{1}b_{3}db_{3}\phi_{B}(x_{1},b_{1})$$

$$\times \Big\{a_{i}(t_{a})E_{e}(t_{a})h_{e}(x_{1},1-x_{3},b_{1},b_{3})$$

$$\times \Big[\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3})+r_{3}(3-x_{3})\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3})+r_{3}(1-x_{3})\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})\Big]$$

$$+2r_{3}\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3})a_{i}(t_{a}')E_{e}(t_{a}')h_{e}(1-x_{3},x_{1},b_{3},b_{1})\Big\}, \quad (C.3)$$

$$M_{e}^{LL}(C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2}) \\ \times \left\{ \left[x_{2} \phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \right] C_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) \\ \times h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) + h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ \times \left[- (2 - x_{2} - x_{3}) \phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(1 - x_{3})(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \right] \\ \times C_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \right\},$$
(C.4)

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$$M_{e}^{LR}(C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times \Big\{ h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) C_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) \\ \times \Big[r_{3}(1 - x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + r_{3}x_{2}(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + x_{2}\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2})) \Big] \\ + h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \Big[(x_{2} - 1)\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2})) \\ + r_{3}(x_{2} - 1)(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + r_{3}(x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \Big] C_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \Big\},$$
(C.5)

$$M_{e}^{SP}(C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2}) \\ \times \left\{ \left[(x_{3} - 1 - x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(1 - x_{3})(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \right] \\ \times C_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) + C_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \\ \times \left[(1 - x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3})) \right] \\ \times h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \right\}.$$
(C.6)

$$F_{ann}^{LL}(a_i) = 8\pi C_F m_B^4 f_B \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3 \Big\{ a_i(t_c) E_a(t_c) \\ \times \Big[-x_3 \phi_2^A(x_2) \phi_3^A(x_3) - 2r_2 r_3(1+x_3) \phi_2^P(x_2) \phi_3^P(x_3) \\ + 2r_2 r_3(1-x_3) \phi_2^P(x_2) \phi_3^T(x_3) \Big] h_a(1-x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) \\ + \Big[(1-x_2) \phi_2^A(x_2) \phi_3^A(x_3) + 2r_2 r_3(2-x_2) \phi_2^P(x_2) \phi_3^P(x_3) \\ + 2r_2 r_3 x_2 \phi_3^P(x_3) \phi_2^T(x_2) \Big] a_i(t_c') E_a(t_c') h_a(x_3, 1-x_2, b_3, b_2) \Big\}.$$
(C.7)
$$F_{ann}^{LR}(a_i) = F_{ann}^{LL}(a_i),$$
(C.8)

$$F_{ann}^{SP}(a_i) = 16\pi C_F m_B^4 f_B \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3 \Big\{ \Big[2r_2 \phi_2^P(x_2) \phi_3^A(x_3) \\ + x_3 r_3 \phi_2^A(x_2) (\phi_3^P(x_3) - \phi_3^T(x_3)) \Big] a_i(t_c) E_a(t_c) h_a(1 - x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) \\ + \Big[2r_3 \phi_2^A(x_2) \phi_3^P(x_3) + r_2(1 - x_2) (\phi_2^P(x_2) + \phi_2^T(x_2)) \phi_3^A(x_3) \Big] \\ \times a_i(t_c') E_a(t_c') h_a(x_3, 1 - x_2, b_3, b_2) \Big\}.$$
(C.9)

$$M_{ann}^{LL}(C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F}m_{B}^{4}/\sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{2} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times \Big\{ h_{na}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \Big[(x_{2} - 1)\phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) \\ -r_{2}r_{3} \Big((x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + 4\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - x_{2}(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \Big) \Big] \\ \times C_{i}(t_{d})E_{a}'(t_{d}) \\ + h_{na}'(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \Big[x_{3}\phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) \\ + r_{2}r_{3} \left(x_{3}(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \right) \Big] C_{i}(t_{d}')E_{a}'(t_{d}') \Big\},$$

$$(C.10)$$

$$M_{ann}^{LR}(C_i) = 32\pi C_F m_B^4 / \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \int^\infty b_1 db_1 b_2 db_2 \phi_B(x_1, b_1) \\ \times \Big\{ h_{na}(x_1, 1 - x_2, 1 - x_3, b_1, b_2) \Big[r_2(1 + x_2) \phi_3^A(x_3) (\phi_2^P(x_2) - \phi_2^T(x_2)) \\ + r_3(x_3 - 2) \phi_2^A(x_2) (\phi_3^P(x_3) + \phi_3^T(x_3)) \Big] C_i(t_d) E_a'(t_d) \\ + h_{na}'(x_1, 1 - x_2, 1 - x_3, b_1, b_2) \Big[r_2(1 - x_2) \phi_3^A(x_3) (\phi_2^P(x_2) - \phi_2^T(x_2)) \\ - r_3 x_3 \phi_2^A(x_2) (\phi_3^P(x_3) + \phi_3^T(x_3)) \Big] C_i(t_d') E_a'(t_d') \Big\},$$
(C.11)

$$M_{ann}^{SP}(C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F}m_{B}^{4}/\sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1}dx_{2}dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1}db_{1}b_{2}db_{2}\phi_{B}(x_{1},b_{1}) \\ \times \Big\{ C_{i}(t_{d})E_{a}'(t_{d})h_{na}(x_{1},1-x_{2},1-x_{3},b_{1},b_{2}) \\ \times \Big[-x_{3}\phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) - 4r_{2}r_{3}\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) \\ +r_{2}r_{3}(1-x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ +r_{2}r_{3}x_{2}(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \Big] \\ + C_{i}(t_{d}')E_{a}'(t_{d}')h_{na}'(x_{1},1-x_{2},1-x_{3},b_{1},b_{2}) \\ \times \Big[r_{2}r_{3}(1-x_{2})(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + r_{2}r_{3}x_{3}(\phi_{2}^{P}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}))(\phi_{3}^{P}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})) \\ + (1-x_{2})\phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{A}(x_{3}) \Big] \Big\}.$$
(C.12)

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 $B \rightarrow PV$ 过程和 $B \rightarrow VV$ 过程的纵向部分的因子化公式可由上式转换得到,转换公式在前文已给出。下面给出 $B \rightarrow VV$ 过程中横向部分的因子化公式

$$F_{e}^{LLN}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = 8\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} f_{v_{2}} r_{2} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{3} db_{3} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \left\{ a_{i}(t_{a}) E_{e}(t_{a}) h_{e}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) \right. \\ \left. \times \left[\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(1 - x_{3}) \phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(3 - x_{3}) \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) \right] \right. \\ \left. + r_{3}(\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3})) a_{i}(t_{a}') E_{e}(t_{a}') h_{e}(1 - x_{3}, x_{1}, b_{3}, b_{1}) \right\},$$

$$(C.13)$$

$$F_{e}^{LLT}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = 8\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} f_{V_{2}} r_{2} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{3} db_{3} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \left\{ a_{i}(t_{a}) E_{e}(t_{a}) h_{e}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) \times \left[-\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(3 - x_{3})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + r_{3}(1 - x_{3})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) \right] + r_{3}(\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) - \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) a_{i}(t_{a}') E_{e}(t_{a}') h_{e}(1 - x_{3}, x_{1}, b_{3}, b_{1}) \right\},$$
(C.14)

$$F_e^{LRN,T}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = F_e^{LLN,T}(V_2, V_3, a_i),$$
(C.15)

$$F_e^{SPN,T}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = 0, (C.16)$$

$$M_{e}^{LLN}(V_{2}, V_{3}, C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -x_{2} \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \end{bmatrix} a_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) \\ \times h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ + h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \\ \times \left[-(1 - x_{2})(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2}))\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) \\ + 2r_{3}(x_{2} + x_{3} - 2)(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \right] \right\},$$
(C.17)

$$M_{e}^{LLT}(V_{2}, V_{3}, C_{i}) = 32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times \left\{ -\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) \left[x_{2}(\phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})) \right] a_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) \right. \\ \times h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ \left. +h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \right. \\ \left. \times \left[-(x_{2} - 1)(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2}))\phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) \right. \\ \left. +2r_{3}(x_{2} + x_{3} - 2)(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3})) \right] \right\},$$
(C.18)

$$M_{e}^{LRN}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = -32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \\ \times r_{3}(1 - x_{3}) \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}) (\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \\ \left\{ h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) \\ + h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') \right\},$$
(C.19)

$$M_e^{LRT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -M_e^{LRN}(V_2, V_3, a_i)$$
 (C.20)

$$M_{e}^{SPN}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = -32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \\ \times \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ \times \Big\{ \Big[x_{2} \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \\ + 2r_{3}(x_{2} - x_{3} + 1) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \Big] \\ + a_{i}(t_{b}') h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) E_{e}'(t_{b}') \\ \times \Big[(1 - x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \Big] \Big\}.$$
(C.21)

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$$M_{e}^{SPT}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = -32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2}$$

$$\phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \phi_{2}^{A}(x_{2}) a_{i}(t_{b}) E_{e}'(t_{b}) h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2})$$

$$\times \left\{ \left[-x_{2} \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) -2r_{3}(x_{2} - x_{3} + 1) (\phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) - \phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \right] +a_{i}(t_{b}') E_{e}'(t_{b}') h_{n}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2})$$

$$\times \left[-(1 - x_{2}) \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \right] \right\}. \quad (C.22)$$

$$F_{ann}^{LLN}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -8\pi C_F m_B^4 r_2 r_3 f_B \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3$$

$$\times \Big\{ a_i(t_c) E_a(t_c) h_a(1 - x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) \\ \times \Big[(1 + x_3) (\phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3) + \phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3)) \\ + (x_3 - 1) (\phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3) + \phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3)) \Big] \\ + \Big[(x_2 - 2) (\phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3) + \phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3)) \\ - x_2 (\phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3) + \phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3)) \Big] \\ \times a_i(t_c') E_a(t_c') h_a(x_3, 1 - x_2, b_3, b_2) \Big\}. \quad (C.23)$$

$$F_{ann}^{LLT}(A_{2}, A_{3}, a_{i}) = -8\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} r_{2} r_{3} f_{B} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{2} db_{2} b_{3} db_{3} \left\{ a_{i}(t_{c}) E_{a}(t_{c}) h_{a}(1 - x_{2}, x_{3}, b_{2}, b_{3}) \times \left[(1 + x_{3})(\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3})) + (x_{3} - 1)(\phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3})) \right] + \left[(x_{2} - 2)(\phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) - x_{2}(\phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3}) + \phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2})\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3})) \right] \times a_{i}(t_{c}') E_{a}(t_{c}') h_{a}(x_{3}, 1 - x_{2}, b_{3}, b_{2}) \right\}.$$
(C.24)

$$F_{ann}^{LRN}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = F_{ann}^{LLN}(V_2, V_3, a_i),$$
(C.25)

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$$F_{ann}^{LRT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -F_{ann}^{LLT}(V_2, V_3, a_i),$$
(C.26)

$$F_{ann}^{SPN}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = 16\pi C_F m_B^4 f_B \int_0^1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_2 db_2 b_3 db_3 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -r_2(\phi_2^a(x_2) - \phi_2^v(x_2))\phi_3^T(x_3) \end{bmatrix} \\ a_i(t_c) E_a(t_c) h_a(1 - x_2, x_3, b_2, b_3) \\ + \begin{bmatrix} r_3(\phi_3^v(x_3) + \phi_3^a(x_3))\phi_2^T(x_2) \end{bmatrix} \\ \times a_i(t_c') E_a(t_c') h_a(x_3, 1 - x_2, b_3, b_2) \end{bmatrix}.$$
(C.27)

$$F_{ann}^{SPT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -F_{ann}^{SPN}(V_2, V_3, a_i).$$
(C.28)

$$M_{ann}^{LLN}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -64\pi C_F m_B^4 r_2 r_3 / \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_1 db_2 b_2 db_2$$

$$\phi_B(x_1, b_1) h_{na}(x_1, 1 - x_2, 1 - x_3, b_1, b_2) a_i(t_d) E'_a(t_d)$$

$$\times \Big[(\phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3) + \phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3)) \Big], \qquad (C.29)$$

$$M_{ann}^{LLT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -64\pi C_F m_B^4 r_2 r_3 / \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \int_0^\infty b_1 db_2 b_2 db_2$$

$$\phi_B(x_1, b_1) h_{na}(x_1, 1 - x_2, 1 - x_3, b_1, b_2) a_i(t_d) E'_a(t_d)$$

$$\times \Big[(\phi_2^v(x_2) \phi_3^a(x_3) + \phi_2^a(x_2) \phi_3^v(x_3)) \Big],$$

(C.30)

$$M_{ann}^{SPN}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = M_{ann}^{LLN}(V_2, V_3, a_i),$$
(C.31)

$$M_{ann}^{SPT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -M_{ann}^{LLT}(V_2, V_3, a_i),$$
(C.32)

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$$M_{ann}^{LRN}(V_{2}, V_{3}, a_{i}) = -32\pi C_{F} m_{B}^{4} / \sqrt{6} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} dx_{3} \int_{0}^{\infty} b_{1} db_{1} b_{2} db_{2} \\ \times \phi_{B}(x_{1}, b_{1}) \Big\{ a_{i}(t_{d}) E_{a}'(t_{d}) h_{na}(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ \times \Big[-r_{3}(x_{3} - 2) \phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}) (\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \\ +r_{2}(x_{2} + 1) \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \Big] \\ + a_{i}(t_{d}') E_{a}'(t_{d}') h_{na}'(x_{1}, 1 - x_{2}, 1 - x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) \\ \times \Big[-r_{2}(x_{2} - 1) \phi_{3}^{T}(x_{3}) (\phi_{2}^{a}(x_{2}) - \phi_{2}^{v}(x_{2})) \\ + r_{3}x_{3}\phi_{2}^{T}(x_{2}) (\phi_{3}^{a}(x_{3}) + \phi_{3}^{v}(x_{3})) \Big] \Big\}.$$
(C.33)

$$M_{ann}^{LRT}(V_2, V_3, a_i) = -M_{ann}^{LRN}(V_2, V_3, a_i).$$
 (C.34)

上述公式中用到的硬散射能标为

$$\begin{aligned} t_{a} &= \max\{\sqrt{1-x_{3}}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{3}\}, \\ t'_{a} &= \max\{\sqrt{x_{1}}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{3}\}, \\ t_{b} &= \max\{\sqrt{x_{1}(1-x_{3})}m_{B}, \sqrt{|x_{2}-x_{1}|(1-x_{3})}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}\}, \\ t'_{b} &= \max\{\sqrt{x_{1}(1-x_{3})}m_{B}, \sqrt{|1-x_{1}-x_{2}|(1-x_{3})}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}\}, \\ t_{c} &= \max\{\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}, 1/b_{2}, 1/b_{3}\}, \\ t'_{c} &= \max\{\sqrt{1-x_{2}}m_{B}, 1/b_{2}, 1/b_{3}\}, \\ t_{d} &= \max\{\sqrt{(1-x_{2})x_{3}}m_{B}, \sqrt{1-(x_{2}-x_{1})(1-x_{3})}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}\}, \\ t'_{d} &= \max\{\sqrt{x_{3}(1-x_{2})}m_{B}, \sqrt{|x_{1}-(1-x_{2})|x_{3}}m_{B}, 1/b_{1}, 1/b_{2}\}. \end{aligned}$$
(C.35)

硬散射核h 可以写成两部分: 由阈值重求和得到的喷柱函数J_t(x_i) 和虚粒子传
播子的傅里叶变换形式

$$h_{e}(x_{1}, x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta(b_{1} - b_{3})I_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{3})K_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{1}) \\ +\theta(b_{3} - b_{1})I_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{1})K_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{3}) \end{bmatrix} \\ K_{0}(\sqrt{x_{1}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{1})J_{t}(x_{3}), \qquad (C.36)$$

$$h_{n}(x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}, b_{1}, b_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} \theta(b_{2} - b_{1})K_{0}(\sqrt{x_{1}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2})I_{0}(\sqrt{x_{1}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{1}) \\ +\theta(b_{1} - b_{2})K_{0}(\sqrt{x_{1}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{1})I_{0}(\sqrt{x_{1}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2}) \end{bmatrix} \\ \times \begin{cases} \frac{i\pi}{2}H_{0}^{(1)}(\sqrt{(x_{2} - x_{1})x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2}), & x_{1} - x_{2} < 0 \\ K_{0}(\sqrt{(x_{1} - x_{2})x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2}), & x_{1} - x_{2} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(C.37)$$

$$h_{a}(x_{2}, x_{3}, b_{2}, b_{3}) = \left(\frac{i\pi}{2}\right)^{2} J_{t}(x_{3}) \left[\theta(b_{2} - b_{3}) H_{0}^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2}) \times J_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{3}) + \theta(b_{3} - b_{2}) H_{0}^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{3}) J_{0}(\sqrt{x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2})\right] H_{0}^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_{2}x_{3}}m_{B}b_{2}),$$
(C.38)

$$\begin{split} h_{na}(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2) &= \frac{i\pi}{2} \left[\theta(b_1 - b_2) H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1) \\ &\times J_0(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_2) \\ &+ \theta(b_2 - b_1) H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_2) \\ &\times J_0(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1) \right] \\ &\times K_0(\sqrt{1 - (1 - x_1 - x_2)x_3}m_B b_1), \quad (C.39) \\ h_{na}'(x_1, x_2, x_3, b_1, b_2) &= \frac{i\pi}{2} \left[\theta(b_1 - b_2) H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1) \\ &\times J_0(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_2) \\ &+ \theta(b_2 - b_1) H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_2) \\ &\times J_0(\sqrt{x_2(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1) \right] \\ &\times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{i\pi}{2} H_0^{(1)}(\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1), & x_1 - x_2 < 0 \\ K_0(\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)(1 - x_3)}m_B b_1), & x_1 - x_2 > 0 \end{array} \right. \end{split}$$

其中贝塞尔函数 $H_0^{(1)}(z)$ 为 $H_0^{(1)}(z) = J_0(z) + iY_0(z)$ 。对于喷柱函数,本文采用

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如下参数化形式 [50]:

$$J_t(x) = \frac{2^{1+2c}\Gamma(3/2+c)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(1+c)} [x(1-x)]^c, \qquad (C.41)$$

其中 $c \approx 0.3$. 这样的选择保证了归一化 $\int_0^1 J_t(x) dx = 1$ 的成立。在不可因子化图中,喷柱函数的贡献非常小^[?],所以本文在 h_n 和 h_{na} 中没有考虑其贡献。

演化因子E_e⁽¹⁾ 和E_a⁽¹⁾ 为

$$E_{e}(t) = \alpha_{s}(t) \exp[-S_{B}(t) - S_{3}(t)],$$

$$E'_{e}(t) = \alpha_{s}(t) \exp[-S_{B}(t) - S_{2}(t) - S_{3}(t)]|_{b_{1}=b_{3}},$$

$$E_{a}(t) = \alpha_{s}(t) \exp[-S_{2}(t) - S_{3}(t)],$$

$$E'_{a}(t) = \alpha_{s}(t) \exp[-S_{B}(t) - S_{2}(t) - S_{3}(t)]|_{b_{2}=b_{3}},$$
 (C.42)

其中Sudakov因子为

$$S_{B}(t) = s\left(x_{1}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, b_{1}\right) + \frac{5}{3}\int_{1/b_{1}}^{t}\frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}}\gamma_{q}(\alpha_{s}(\bar{\mu})),$$

$$S_{2}(t) = s\left(x_{2}\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, b_{2}\right) + s\left((1-x_{2})\frac{m_{B}}{\sqrt{2}}, b_{2}\right) + 2\int_{1/b_{2}}^{t}\frac{d\bar{\mu}}{\bar{\mu}}\gamma_{q}(\alpha_{s}(\bar{\mu})),$$

(C.43)

其中 $\gamma_q = -\alpha_s/\pi$ 为夸克反常量纲。函数 S_3 可以通过将 M_2 动力学变量换成 M_3 的

来得到。函数s(Q, b)为

$$\begin{split} s(Q,b) &= \frac{A^{(1)}}{2\beta_1} \hat{q} \ln\left(\frac{\hat{q}}{\hat{b}}\right) - \frac{A^{(1)}}{2\beta_1} \left(\hat{q} - \hat{b}\right) + \frac{A^{(2)}}{4\beta_1^2} \left(\frac{\hat{q}}{\hat{b}} - 1\right) \\ &- \left[\frac{A^{(2)}}{4\beta_1^2} - \frac{A^{(1)}}{4\beta_1} \ln\left(\frac{e^{2\gamma_E - 1}}{2}\right)\right] \ln\left(\frac{\hat{q}}{\hat{b}}\right) \\ &+ \frac{A^{(1)}\beta_2}{4\beta_1^3} \hat{q} \left[\frac{\ln(2\hat{q}) + 1}{\hat{q}} - \frac{\ln(2\hat{b}) + 1}{\hat{b}}\right] + \frac{A^{(1)}\beta_2}{8\beta_1^3} \left[\ln^2(2\hat{q}) - \ln^2(2\hat{b})\right], \\ &+ \frac{A^{(1)}\beta_2}{8\beta_1^3} \ln\left(\frac{e^{2\gamma_E - 1}}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\ln(2\hat{q}) + 1}{\hat{q}} - \frac{\ln(2\hat{b}) + 1}{\hat{b}}\right] \\ &- \frac{A^{(2)}\beta_2}{16\beta_1^4} \left[\frac{2\ln(2\hat{q}) + 3}{\hat{q}} - \frac{2\ln(2\hat{b}) + 3}{\hat{b}}\right] \\ &- \frac{A^{(2)}\beta_2}{16\beta_1^4} \left[\frac{2\ln(2\hat{q}) + 3}{\hat{b}^2} - \frac{2\ln(2\hat{b}) + 3}{\hat{b}}\right] \\ &+ \frac{A^{(2)}\beta_2}{16\beta_1^4} \left[\frac{18\ln^2(2\hat{q}) + 30\ln(2\hat{q}) + 19}{\hat{q}^2} - \frac{18\ln^2(2\hat{b}) + 30\ln(2\hat{b}) + 19}{\hat{b}^2}\right], \end{split}$$
(C.44)

其中

$$\hat{q} \equiv \ln[Q/(\sqrt{2}\Lambda_{\rm QCD})], \quad \hat{b} \equiv \ln[1/(b\Lambda_{\rm QCD})], \quad (C.46)$$

系数 $A^{(i)}$ 和 β_i 为

$$\beta_1 = \frac{33 - 2n_f}{12}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{153 - 19n_f}{24}, A^{(1)} = \frac{4}{3}, \quad A^{(2)} = \frac{67}{9} - \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \frac{10}{27}n_f + \frac{8}{3}\beta_1 \ln(\frac{1}{2}e^{\gamma_E}),$$
(C.47)

其中 n_f 是夸克的味道数, γ_E 是欧拉常数。实际计算中本文用的为其领头阶结果,即式C.45中的前四项。

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简 历

基本情况

邢志鹏,男,安徽蚌埠人,1995年1月出生,未婚,上海交通大学物理与 天文学院在读博士研究生。

教育状况

2012 年 9 月至 2016 年 7 月,陕西师范大学,本科,专业:物理学

2016 年 9 月至 2021 年 7 月,上海交通大学,博士研究生(攻读博士),专业: 粒子物理与核物理

工作经历

无。

研究兴趣

粒子物理理论与唯象。

联系方式

通讯地址:上海市闵行区东川路800号,上海交通大学物理与天文学院 邮编: 200240

E-mail: zpxing@sjtu.edu.cn

致 谢

光阴似箭,日月如梭。自从我接触粒子物理这门学科至今,已经是第六个 年头了。在这六年间,我由从量子力学中思考到的一个问题开始,从学习量子 场论到了解粒子物理的发展再到熟悉严谨的科研流程。在这期间,每一个我遇 到的老师和同学都给予了我很大的帮助。我首先要感谢我的导师王伟老师,是 他教会了我严谨认真的科研作风,一步一步的教导我如何科研。在科研时,王 老师要求我们不要相信别人给出的推导结果,要从最基本的理论出发一步一步 的得到最终的结果。这个习惯我至今仍在保持,我相信今后我也会继续保持。 同时他也用极大的科研热情和工作效率为我树立了一个科学家的榜样。这样的 精神和热情值得我一辈子追赶和学习。其次我还要感谢本科期间带我走入粒子 物理殿堂的王由凯老师,他将科研和生活融为一体的态度使我受益甚多。让我 认识到了科学研究应该是追求一生的事业而不应仅仅当成工作。

在我这五年的读博生涯中,我要感谢我的师兄师姐和师弟们。赵帅博士拥 有谦虚而又乐观的性格,他可以把复杂的内容浅显的讲给你听。赵振兴师兄十 分勤奋和认真,他不止一次的认真指导过我的科研,每一次都能感受到他强烈 的严谨治学的态度。施禹基师兄拥有着十分强烈的科研兴趣,在他的感染下我 才没有被科研的重担埋没了初心。邢晔师兄善于思考,经常在一些公式的推导 和证明上拥有独特的思路和方法,令我十分佩服。胡晓会师姐工作认真踏实, 在我和她合作期间,她主动分担了很多工作。徐吉师兄最令我敬佩,他在科研 期间整理的大量详细的笔记,力求对每一个问题都要弄懂。虽然我也整理了大 量的笔记,但是后来去看内容却不够详细而且写得很凌乱。此外徐吉师兄还一 直保持着规律的作息的生活。他总是每天第一个到办公室,每周还要坚持踢球 锻炼身体。我也曾经坚持过半年每天六点来办公室,也曾坚持过一年多每天锻 炼。但是这样的生活总是会因为身体不适而结束。反观我的的大多数生活总是 调整作息和熬夜交替进行。我今后也会向他学习,希望能找到一个适合我的科 研节奏。我也要感谢邓志福和楚旻环,他们努力学习的样子也在不断激励着 我。同时我也要感谢张其安博士和华俊博士。张其安努力工作努力生活的态度 值得我学习。华俊对待工作总是精益求精,这让我收获很多。而他还给予了我 很多生活上的关心和帮助,让我感到了师兄般的温暖。同时我还要感谢曾军博 士和黄飞博士对我的关心和帮助。

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在科研过程中,我要感谢吕才典老师、李湘南老师以及Desy的Ahmed Ali研究员。他们在科研过程中解答了我很多疑问并给出了很多理论上的指导 和帮助。我要感谢肖振军老师,我听过他讲过的很多报告都让我收益颇丰。而 且他编著的《B介子物理学》这本书,我翻了很多遍,其中关于B介子方面的 各种方法和知识都很详尽。让我对B介子物理方面有了一个初步的了解。同时 我还要感谢麻省大学的李刚博士,在与他合作的过程中我们经常讨论到深夜。 对于我不了解的内容和技术,他总是耐心细致的为我讲解。

我还要感谢在我求学路上遇到的小伙伴们。李帆、胡舒旸同学经常和我一 起打球,调解了我很多负面情绪。周航师兄以前常和我一起游泳,在这里我祝 他在常州大学科研顺利。杭岩峰经常找我讨论,他明年就要毕业了,希望他能 够毕业顺利。张天骄、刘殿宇同学带给了我很多欢乐也同时帮助我解决了很多 科研和生活中的难题。尤其是在他们的帮助下,我只用一个星期的时间就做到 了从零到用软件root画出满意的科研图像。王斯沛经常和我一起锻炼健身,有 一段时间我们每天早起晨练坚持了大半年。从他身上我学到了坚韧不拔,迎难 而上的优秀品质。此外还要感谢办公室的其他小伙伴们,他们是孙进、胡雅 璐、于伯梁、寿嵘、林沫琼、马畅、宗瑶瑶、龙红建、尹鑫和杨畅。其中马畅 和我做了大半年的室友,他拼搏奋进的精神一直激励着我。不过由于我和他都 会都经常熬夜工作,作息很不规律。有时候见面的机会反而不是很多。在这里 我也希望他能多多注意身体,养成坚持锻炼的好习惯。在粒子所实验组还有一 些和我一同入学的同学,李炳志、汪晨亮、何显科等。我在入学后的前两年, 他们也给予了我很多帮助。我在这里也祝他们学业顺利。

同时我也要感谢在我写毕业论文时给予我大量帮助的赵玉民老师、陈列文 老师、周宁老师、高俊老师和郭军老师。他们提出了很多有用的参考意见,对 此文的写作提供了很大的帮助。

回顾我五年的博士生涯,我自认为我不是最努力的学生。我在最开始的几 年浪费的很多的时间,而且在之后的科研过程中,我也犯了不少错误走了很多 弯路。不过我并不为此感到可惜,我认为将一件事情做好并不一定需要极高的 天赋,而是需要专心以及无以复加的专心。虽然在我认识到这一点之前已经经 历了很多失败和打击。但是任何的失败都是有意义的。比如说我在使用螺旋度 振幅方法的时候错误百出,浪费了很多时间。但是在此之后我自己编写了一份 简易的计算程序。这个程序不仅我在用,我们一些同学们也在使用。我认为也 许真真正正的经历过失败和错误,才可以认识到成功的来之不易。

在我来交大的这五年里,不仅我得到了提升交大也发生了很大变化。学校

四餐早饭的打饭师傅从刚开始五点就开始打饭变成现在六点开始慢慢悠悠骂骂 咧咧的盛汤。只怪交大勤劳的学子太多,把师傅折磨的已经乖乖躺好。当年二 十四小时营业的全家现在也只开到九点半,以至于三四点回寝室的时候饥肠辘 辘。交大的植物园据说每天都会开放,希望我毕业之后可以去看看里面到底有 什么。此外我还想找机会上一下东方明珠塔,很可惜我五年来都没有去一下。 希望在2030年前可以去游览一番。

五年过去了,我一直很想念本科时期和我一起讨论物理的小伙伴们。我现 在希望你们能够在各自的领域顺利毕业,希望十年之后能够在此聚到一起看 看物理是不是和我们当年想象的一样。我原本相信每一个追寻物理的人都是 善良、纯粹和美好的,因为他们始终保持着对未知充满好奇的孩童一般的求知 欲。可惜事与愿违,我现在觉得作为一名共产党员希望共产主义早日实现,能 够使每个人能够达到真正的自我解放和充分发展。同时我也强烈的希望通过我 的努力,人类能够尽快的窥探的宇宙的奥秘,尽快的充分发展生产力解放全世 界每一个阶级的人。

五年的博士生涯既是短暂的也是漫长的,短暂的是在我之后的科研生涯中 它只是一个起点,漫长的是在五年里我经历了无数漫长的黑夜。我不得不说凌 晨四五点的交大的景色并不美好,但是在四五点工作的人无一不怀着让交大、 世界更加美好的愿景。如今的我身体素质已经远远不及五年前,我希望我能通 过休息和锻炼使之恢复,希望我在达成我的科研愿望前不要倒下。代建平博士 在工作中累倒了,我一直都和他保持联系。希望他能在云南大学继续保持身体 健康。我相信毕业之后的科研道路还会遇到大量的困难和问题。在经历的博士 五年后我有信心克服它们,不过我也同时希望能够少一些非学术上的困难和阻 碍。

在最后我要感谢我遇到的所有老师和同学以及交大提供的学习生活环境。 我是因为在学习物理知识时产生的一点小小的困惑为契机进入粒子物理研究领 域的。可惜的是经过近六年的学习,我那一点小小的困惑并没有得到满意的解 答。人们对于微观世界的研究和认识毫无疑问还是存在很大问题的。我能强烈 感受到物理的下一个纪元将要到来,我希望能够亲眼见证到这一时刻。如果我 能够亲自参与其中,那将是我无比的荣幸。如果他的到来需要牺牲者的话,我 也希望我能成为第一个奉献的人。

攻读学位期间发表的学术论文目录

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