

LIGHT MESON DECAYS AT BESIII

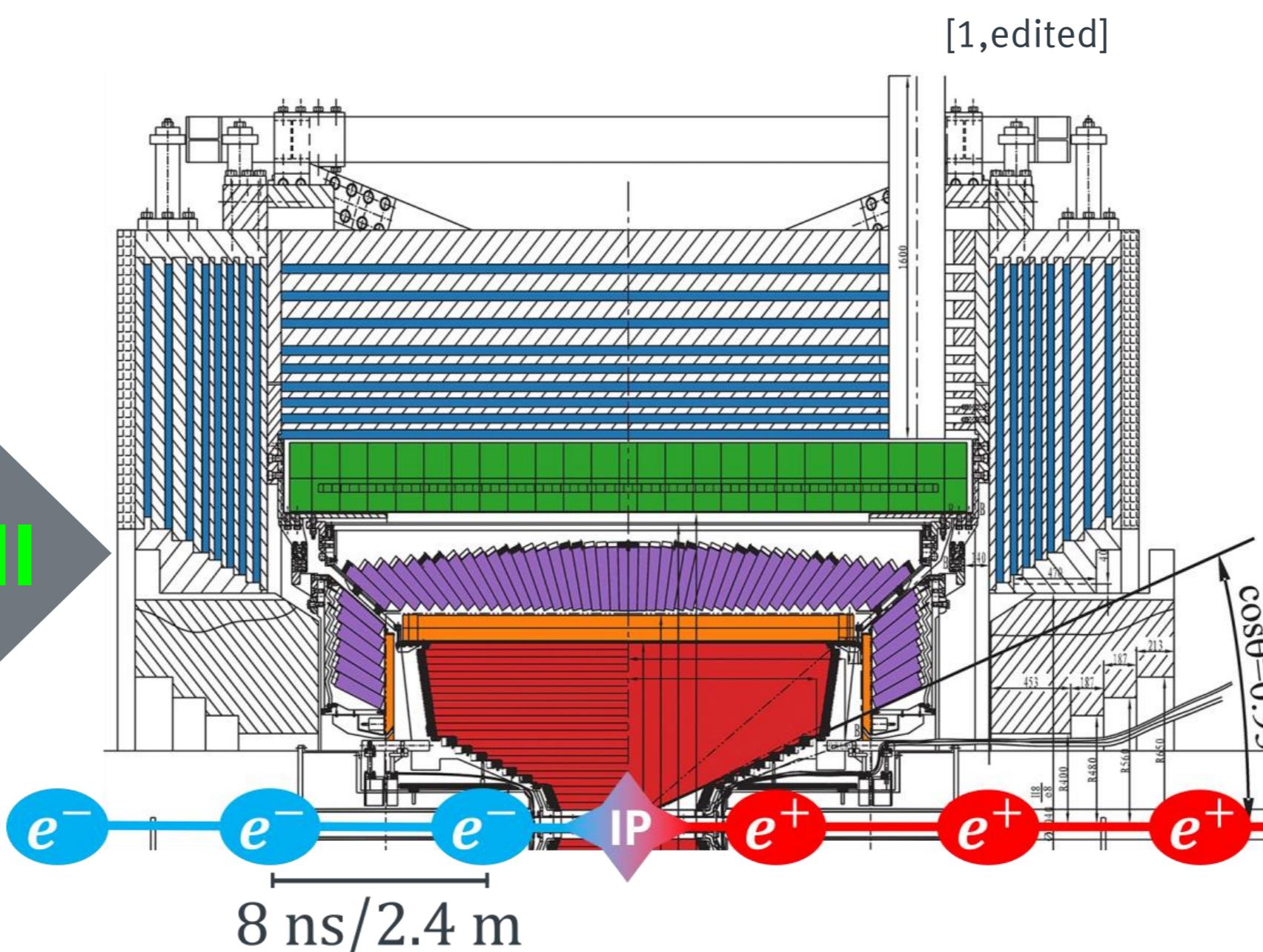
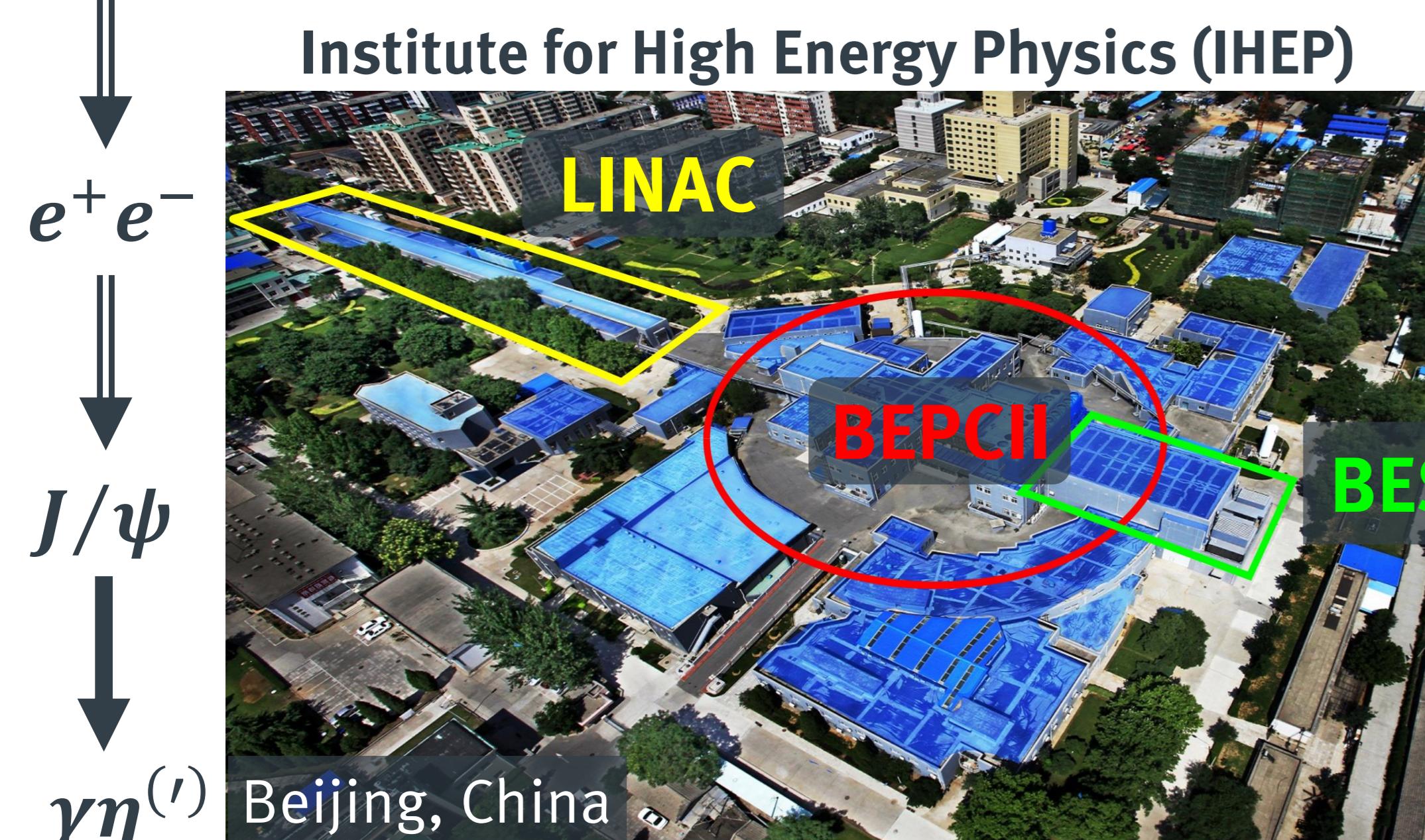


WHY STUDY LIGHT MESON DECAYS?

- > To perform precision tests of → effective field theories describing the non-perturbative QCD regime
- > To search for → fundamental symmetries such as C , P , and CP symmetry
- > To determine → common decay dynamics like $\pi\pi$ S-wave scattering
- > rare/forbidden decays sensible to symmetry breaking effects
- > new particles maybe even beyond the Standard Model
- > transition form factors to probe the meson's substructure & investigate the hadronic light-by-light correction to the muon anomalous magnetic moment



HOW TO STUDY LIGHT MESONS AT BESIII



BESIII provides the world's largest J/ψ data set with 10^{10} events perfect for investigations of light mesons via radiative & hadronic decays

| $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta^{(\prime)}$ | $J/\psi \rightarrow \phi\eta^{(\prime)}$ |
|--|--|
| $1 \times 10^7 \eta$ | $5.2 \times 10^7 \eta'$ |

- > RPCs: Muon identification
- > Solenoid: 1 T magnetic field
- > EMC: Detection and energy measurement of photons and electrons
- > TOF: PID of charged tracks
- > MDC: Momentum measurement, reconstruction and PID of charged tracks

> LINAC + BEPCII facilitate e^+e^- collisions at energies between 2 GeV and 5 GeV with a design luminosity of $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ at 3.78 GeV



EXCITING NEW BESIII RESULTS FROM THE STUDIES OF η AND η' DECAYS

Dalitz Plot Analysis of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

$X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{Q_\eta} (T_{\pi^+} - T_{\pi^-})$

$Y = \frac{3T_{\pi^0}}{Q_\eta} - 1$

T: kinetic energy in η rest frame
Q $_\eta$: excess energy of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$

$|A|^2 \propto 1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + eXY + fY^3 + gX^2Y + \text{H.O.T.}$

c, e & H.O.T. are consistent with zero and Dalitz plot is symmetrical

No evidence for C symmetry breaking

Cusp Effect

Study light meson dynamics via loop contributions to the $\pi\pi$ scattering process

Loop Level

S-wave charge-exchange rescattering $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ at loop level in the NREFT amplitude:

$C_x = \frac{16\pi}{3} \underbrace{(a_2 - a_0)}_{\pi\pi \text{ scattering length combination}} \left(1 + \frac{m_{\pi^\pm}^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2}{3m_{\pi^\pm}^2} \right)$

cusp term

$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$

Fit 1: Tree Level
Fit 2: NREFT Loop Level

No significant cusp effect (0.8σ)

Precision Measurement of $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$

Dominant Process: M1 transition (CP conserving)

$\text{BR}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-) = (2.42 \pm 0.05_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.08_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$

Branching ratio is consistent with hidden gauge model, modified VMD and unitary ChPT

Dalitz Plot Analysis of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$

Threefold Symmetry

$Z = X^2 + Y^2$

$|A|^2 \propto 1 + 2\alpha Z + 2\beta(3X^2Y - Y^3) + 2\gamma Z^2 + \text{H.O.T.}$

No significant contributions from beta, gamma and H.O.T.

Dominant $\pi^0\pi^0$ S-wave rescattering

Evidence for cusp effect (3.5σ)

$\pi\pi$ scattering length combination

$a_0 - a_2 = 0.226 \pm 0.060_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.013_{\text{syst}}$ consistent with NREFT predictions

Test for CP -violating E1 transitions:

Interference term between M1 and E1 is proportional to $\sin 2\varphi$

$N(\sin(2\varphi) > 0) - N(\sin(2\varphi) < 0) = (2.9 \pm 3.7_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.1_{\text{syst}})\%$

No significant CP -violation

REFERENCES

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