

Bc Meson : Decay modes and Life-time

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Introduction

Decays of beauty quark are crucial in understanding the violation of the standard model [1]. And the understanding of the simplest bound systems of a quark are necessary in order to understand the quark dynamics. Here we focus on the decays of bound system of beauty and charm quark.

Consideration of the Potential

The success of Martin potential eqn.(1) in explaining the spectroscopic properties of quarkonium like $c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$ [2] draws our attention towards explaining the similiar system which is the charmed beauty meson ($c\bar{b}$)

$$V(r) = \lambda r^\nu + V_0. \tag{1}$$

where $\nu = 0.1$

1. Decay constants

We calculated pseudoscalar and vector decay constants using the modified Van-Royen-Weisskopf formula [3]

$$f_{B_c} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi M_{B_c}}} |R_{10}|^2 \tag{2}$$

where R_{10} is the value of radial wavefunction of the ground state of the meson at origin [4].

Pure-Leptonic Decay

The decay width for pure leptonic decay of B_c meson ($B_c \rightarrow l^- \nu_l$) can be written as [7]

$$\Gamma = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi^2} |V_{cb}|^2 f_{B_c}^2 m_{B_c}^3 \frac{m_l^2}{m_{B_c}^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_{B_c}^2}\right)^2, \tag{3}$$

where,

$$G_F = 1.6638 \times 10^{-5} GeV^{-2} [10],$$

$$V_{cb} = 41 \times 10^{-3} [10],$$

f_{B_c} = Pseudoscalar Decay Constant, and
 m = masses of corresponding subscript

Radiative-Leptonic Decay

The pure Leptonic Decays are helicity suppressed [7], so we calculate the Radiative-leptonic decay width using the results of [7]

$$\Gamma[B_c \rightarrow \gamma l^- \nu_l] = \frac{\alpha G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2}{2592\pi^2} f_{B_c}^2 m_{B_c}^3 \times \left[\left(3 - \frac{m_{B_c}}{m_b}\right)^2 + \left(3 - 2\frac{m_{B_c}}{m_c}\right)^2 \right] \tag{4}$$

2. Life-time

We have also predicted the lifetime of the B_c meson using the spectator model [9], which gives the total decay width of the B_c meson as

$$\Gamma(B_c \rightarrow X) = \Gamma(b \rightarrow X) + \Gamma(c \rightarrow X) + \Gamma(Ann.) \tag{5}$$

where,

$$\Gamma(b \rightarrow X) = 9 \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2 m_b^5}{192\pi^3}, \tag{6}$$

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$$\Gamma(c \rightarrow X) = 5 \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 m_c^5}{192\pi^3} \quad (7)$$

and

$$\Gamma(Ann.) = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} |V_{bc}|^2 f_{B_c}^2 M_{B_c} \sum m_i^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_i^2}{m_{B_c}^2}\right)^2 C_i \quad (8)$$

where, the summation is for two values of m_i and C_i (i.e., $m_i = m_c$ & $C_i = 3|V_{cs}|^2$ for $\bar{c}s$ channel and $m_i = m_\tau$ & $C_i = 1$ for $\tau\nu_\tau$ channel).

Result and Discussion

A. Decay Constants

The values that we predict using eqn. (2) are

$$f_p = 0.4674 GeV, \text{ and}$$

$$f_v = 0.4652 GeV$$

which are comparable with other theoretical predictions [5],[6].

B. Pure-Leptonic Decay

In the **TABLE I** & **II**, we have mentioned the decay widths (DW) and the branching ratios (BR) that we have found for the pure leptonic decays and the orders are comparable with Ref. [8]

TABLE I : Pure Leptonic decay widths(DW)

Lepton	[our] DW(GeV)	[8] DW(GeV)
e	2.82909×10^{-21}	1.827×10^{-21}
μ	1.20956×10^{-16}	0.7841×10^{-21}
τ	2.73207×10^{-14}	1.862×10^{-21}

TABLE II : Pure Leptonic branching ratios(BR)

Lepton	[our] BR	[8] BR
e	2.19205×10^{-9}	1.44×10^{-9}
μ	0.937201×10^{-4}	0.62×10^{-4}
τ	2.11688×10^{-2}	1.47×10^{-2}

C. Radiative-Leptonic Decay

we found the radiative-leptonic decay width using eqn.(4) to be $7.85417 \times 10^{-17} GeV$ which

gives the branching ratio for the radiative leptonic decay width of the B_c meson to be 6.08561×10^{-5} . Here the results are comparable with 4.9×10^{-5} Ref. [7].

D. Life-Time

We found the Life-time of the B_c to be $3.66787 \times 10^{-13} s$ ($0.366787 ps$) which is nearly comparable with the experimental $0.510 \pm 0.009 ps$ [10].

As expected from the Martin potential, it can also explain some of the decay properties of the charmed beauty meson

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