

Mass and Width of Unstable Particles

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What is mass?

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Pole in propagator

$$\frac{i}{p^2 - m^2}$$

Stable particle

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Complex pole

$$\frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + im\Gamma}$$

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$$\frac{i}{p^2 - M^2 + ip^2(\Gamma/M)}$$

M_Z, M_W

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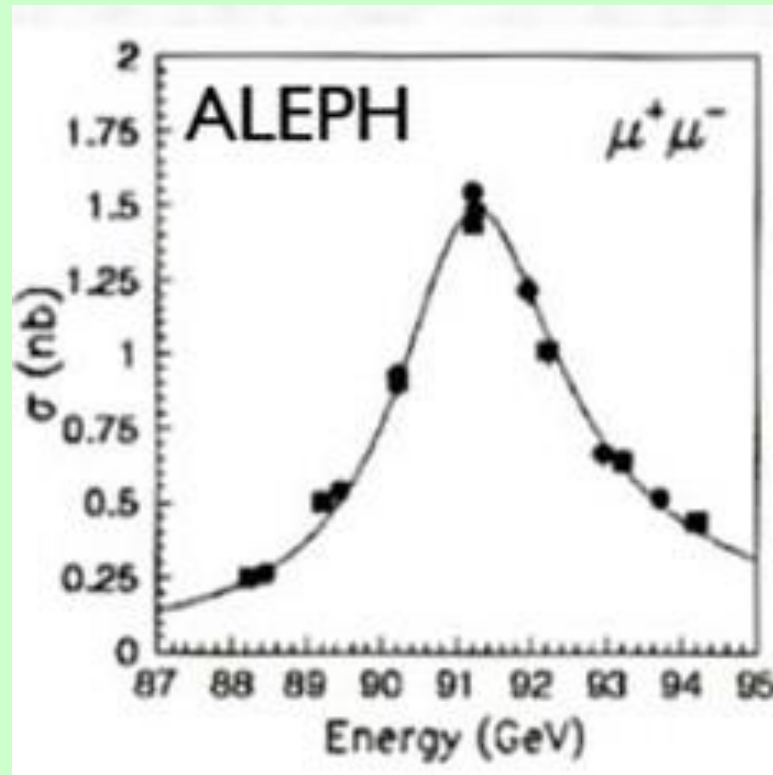
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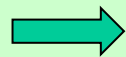
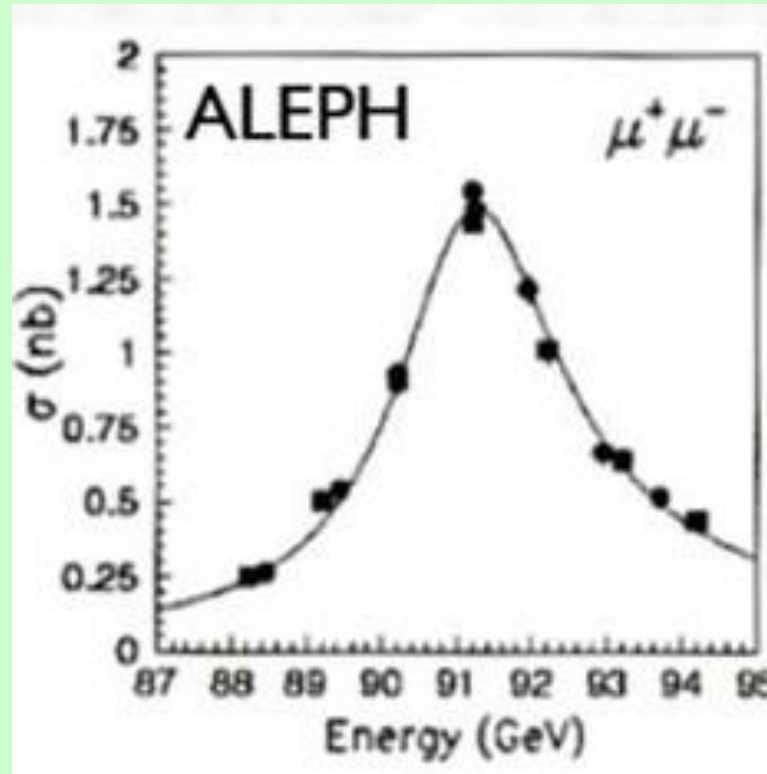
What is the physics principle?

What is width?

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$$\Gamma = 1/\tau$$

Time dependence

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In general

$$\frac{1}{p^2 - \mu^2}$$

Unstable particle

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Rest frame

$$\frac{1}{p_0^2 - \mu^2} = \frac{1}{(p_0 - \mu)(p_0 + \mu)}$$

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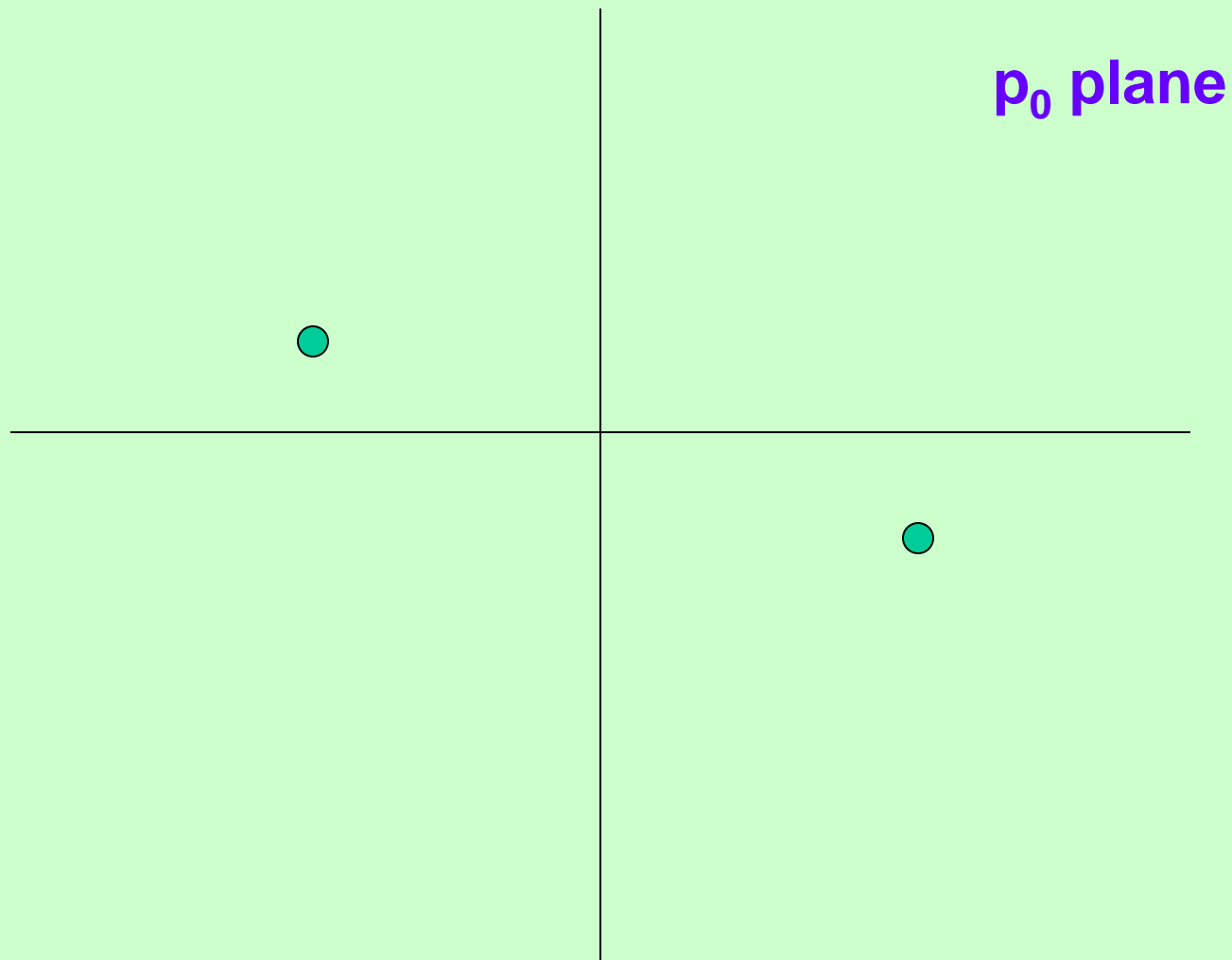
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Fourier transform

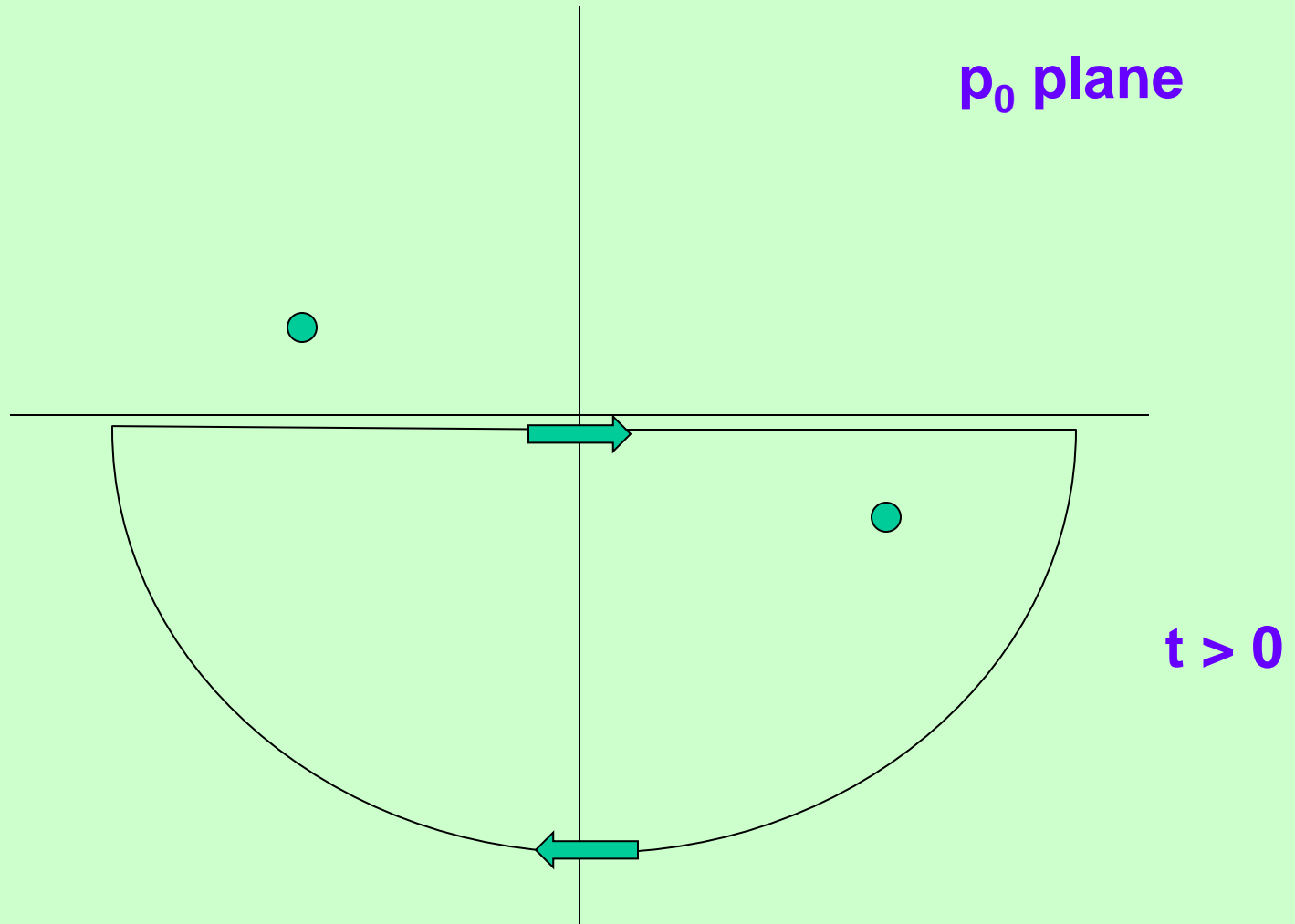
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp_0 \frac{e^{-ip_0 t}}{(p_0 - \mu)(p_0 + \mu)}$$

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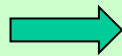


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$$\mu = m - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma .$$

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Probability $\sim e^{-\Gamma t}$

Don't we already know this?

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PHYSICAL REVIEW D 71, 085018 (2005)

Relativistic resonances: Their masses, widths, lifetimes, superposition, and causal evolution

Arno R. Bohm* and Yoshihiro Sato†

width parameters, the width Γ_R of the relativistic resonance such that the lifetime $\tau = \hbar/\Gamma_R$. This leads to the parametrization $s_R = (M_R - i\Gamma_R/2)^2$ and uniquely defines these (M_R, Γ_R) as the mass and width

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49.2 Properties of resonances

The main characteristics of a resonance is its pole position, s_R , in the complex s -plane that is independent of the reaction studied. The more traditional parameters mass M_R and total width Γ_R may be introduced via the pole parameters

$$\sqrt{s_R} = M_R - i\Gamma_R/2 . \quad (49.12)$$

Review of Particle Properties 2020

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Review of Particle Properties 2020

Capture of Slow Neutrons

G. BREIT AND E. WIGNER, *Institute for Advanced Study and Princeton University*

(Received February 15, 1936)

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Precisely

$$\frac{1}{p^2 - \mu^2} = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + \Gamma^2/4 + im\Gamma}$$

$$\mu = m - (i/2)\Gamma$$

Numerics

$$m = M \left(1 - \frac{3}{8} \left(\frac{\Gamma}{M} \right)^2 + \dots \right)$$

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$$m_Z = M_Z - 26 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta M_Z = 2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_W = M_W - 20 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta M_W = 10 \text{ MeV}$$