

Precision tests of fundamental physics with η and η' mesons

Liping Gan^a, Bastian Kubis^b, Emilie Passemar^{c,d,e}, Sean Tulin^f

^aDepartment of Physics and Physical Oceanography, University of North Carolina Wilmington, Wilmington, North Carolina 28403, USA

^bHelmholtz-Institut für Strahlen- und Kernphysik (Theorie) and Bethe Center for Theoretical Physics, Universität Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany

^cDepartment of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA

^dCenter for Exploration of Energy and Matter, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47403, USA

^eTheory Center, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, Virginia 23606, USA

^fDepartment of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada

Abstract

Decays of the neutral and long-lived η and η' mesons provide a unique, flavor-conserving laboratory to test low-energy Quantum Chromodynamics and search for new physics beyond the Standard Model. They have drawn worldwide attention in recent years and have inspired broad experimental programs in different high-intensity-frontier centers. New experimental data will offer critical inputs to precisely determine the light quark mass ratios, η - η' mixing parameters, and hadronic contributions to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon. At the same time, it will provide a sensitive probe to test potential new physics. This includes searches for hidden photons, light Higgs scalars, and axion-like particles that are complementary to worldwide efforts to detect new light particles below the GeV mass scale, as well as tests of discrete symmetry violation. In this review, we give an update on theoretical developments, discuss the experimental opportunities, and identify future research needed in this field.

Keywords: Decays of other mesons, Chiral symmetries, Dispersion relations, C , P , T , and other discrete symmetries
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1. Introduction

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is the theory of quarks and gluons, and yet these particles cannot be directly observed as asymptotic states due to confinement. All observable particles are color-singlet hadrons and lattice field theory remains the only approach for calculating their spectrum and properties from first principles in QCD. Nevertheless, a parallel approach based on symmetries has largely shaped our understanding of QCD at low energies. These arguments have led to the celebrated framework of chiral perturbation theory (χ PT) as a predictive effective theory for the lowest-lying states of QCD.

The properties of the η and η' mesons, in particular, relate to many different threads within this theme and therefore provide a testing ground of the fundamental symmetries of QCD in the Standard Model and beyond. The symmetry structure of QCD at low energies can be investigated based on its Lagrangian, which, neglecting heavy quarks, is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \sum_{q=u,d,s} \bar{q} (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_q) q - \frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (1.1)$$

where $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig_s \lambda^a G_\mu^a/2$ is the covariant derivative, G_μ^a is the gluon field with strong coupling g_s , and λ^a are the Gell-Mann matrices. $G_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu G_\nu^a - \partial_\nu G_\mu^a - g_s f^{abc} G_\mu^b G_\nu^c$ denotes the corresponding field strength tensor, where f^{abc} are the $SU(3)$ structure constants. In the limit where the quark masses are set to zero, \mathcal{L}_{QCD} is invariant under global chiral $U(3)_L \times U(3)_R$ transformations acting on the left- and right-handed quark fields. In nature, however, chiral symmetry is broken in several ways. The condensation of quark–anti-quark pairs in the QCD vacuum spontaneously breaks

$U(3)_L \times U(3)_R$ down to $SU(3)_V \times U(1)_B$, where $SU(3)_V$ ($SU(2)_V$) and $U(1)_B$ are flavor (isospin) and baryon number symmetries, respectively. Each broken generator results in a massless Nambu–Goldstone boson, which form $SU(3)_V$ multiplets: the octet of pseudoscalar mesons (π^0 , π^\pm , K^\pm , K^0 , \bar{K}^0 , and η_8) and, in principle, a ninth pseudoscalar meson (η_0) that is a singlet for the broken axial $U(1)_A$ symmetry. The quark masses, which are small compared to the chiral symmetry breaking scale ~ 1 GeV, break chiral symmetry explicitly and thereby generate masses for the Nambu–Goldstone bosons, following the mechanism discovered by Gell-Mann, Oakes, and Renner [1]. Furthermore, the unequal quark masses break the $SU(3)_V$ flavor symmetry (and, to a lesser extent, isospin). This breaks the degeneracy of the pseudoscalar octet and leads to mixing such that the η and η' mesons are admixtures of the octet η_8 and singlet η_0 (plus a small isospin-violating mixing with the π^0).

The first predictions for η , η' mesons date back to work in the 1950s by Okun [2], Yamaguchi [3, 4], and Iketa et al. [5], based on the Sakata model for strongly-interacting particles [6]. This framework treated the nucleon N and hyperon Λ as the constituents making up mesons and predicted the existence of isospin-singlet $N\bar{N}$ and $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ states to go along with pions and kaons. The Eightfold Way of Gell-Mann [7] and Ne’eman [8] also predicted the η meson as the last missing piece of the pseudoscalar octet. In 1961, Pevsner et al. [9] discovered this new particle as a three-pion resonance. While Gell-Mann did not anticipate a substantial three-pion channel (being forbidden by isospin), Bastien et al. [10] soon connected it to Gell-Mann’s work. On the other hand, the η' meson, discovered in 1964 [11, 12], appeared to be an unsuitable candidate for the missing ninth pseudoscalar meson from the spontaneously broken $U(1)_A$ since it was much heavier than the octet [13, 14].

The $U(1)_A$ Noether current has a nonvanishing divergence known as the Adler–Bell–Jackiw or axial anomaly [15, 16]. The $U(1)_A$ symmetry is explicitly broken by the quantum fluctuations of the quarks coupling to the gauge fields. It has a purely quantum-mechanical origin, representing one of the most profound symmetry breaking phenomena in nature. The anomaly, associated with the coupling of quarks to the electromagnetic field, is primarily responsible for the two-photon decays of π^0 , η , and η' . The second type of anomaly associated with quarks coupling to the gluon fields prevents the η' from being a Goldstone boson due to the spontaneous breaking of $U(1)_A$; consequently the η' acquires a nonvanishing mass in the chiral limit [17]. It is important to note that in a limit where the number of colors, N_c , is large, the η' does become a Goldstone boson [18]. In this limit the axial anomaly, which is proportional to $1/N_c$, vanishes. Lastly, $U(1)_B$ baryon number symmetry is also broken explicitly by the axial anomaly associated with electroweak gauge fields, but this effect is thought to be negligible except in the very early Universe [19].

The underlying symmetries of QCD impose strong constraints on the properties of the light mesons. The low-energy theorems based on the chiral invariance of the underlying QCD Lagrangian are highly developed and well tested in the domain of pionic and kaonic reactions [20], and it is an obvious next step to attempt to extend this success into the η sector. The theoretical developments and experimental measurements for η and η' will play an important role in this effort.

The dominant hadronic decay modes of the η meson, $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$, break isospin symmetry. They constitute one of the relatively rare isospin-breaking hadronic observables in which electromagnetic effects are strongly suppressed [21, 22], offering clean experimental access to the light quark mass difference $m_u - m_d$; to establish this link and extract quark mass information with precision, however, sophisticated theoretical methods are required. The same holds, in principle, for the three-pion decays of the η' , although here neither experimental nor theoretical precision are at a competitive level yet. The dominant hadronic η' decay modes, $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$, probe the low-energy dynamics of S -wave interactions both in the $\pi\pi$ and the $\pi\eta$ systems. Similarly, the diphoton decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ is sensitive to the subtle interplay between scalar dynamics and (dominant) vector-meson exchanges, in a process for which the leading interaction is of polarizability-type and suppressed in the low-energy expansion of χ PT.

A significant number of η and η' decays are anomalous or of odd intrinsic parity, most prominently the electromagnetic decays into two photons. While the (by far dominant) two-photon decay of the π^0 , determining the latter’s lifetime, is given to very high accuracy by the Wess–Zumino–Witten anomaly [23, 24], those of η and η' depend on the subtle mixing of the original $SU(3)$ octet and singlet states—accurate measurements of these decays therefore allow one to pin down the corresponding mixing angles and decay constants with improved precision. The transition form factors that parameterize the dependence of all pseudoscalar-to-two-photon couplings on the photons’ virtualities are similarly of utmost current interest, as they determine the size of important hadronic quantum corrections in the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon. Several other anomalous processes, such as $\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^{(*)}$, and $\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma^{(*)}$, are intimately related to the transition form factors in the context of dispersion theory, which allows for a data-driven reconstruction of these form factors given that their hadronic discontinuities are dominated by these

channels. Finally, the rare dilepton decays $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ are fully calculable within the Standard Model based on the pseudoscalar transition form factors, and deviations from such predictions might hint at physics beyond.

The study of η and η' mesons also provides a unique probe for physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM). Both have relatively small decay widths—many strong and electromagnetic decays are forbidden at leading order due to P , C , CP , G -parity, or angular momentum conservation [25]—which enhances the relative importance of new physics signals. Traditionally, BSM searches in η, η' decays have been motivated in the context of flavor-conserving tests of discrete symmetries, namely C , P , T , and combinations thereof [25–28]. Given its quantum numbers, $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$, the η meson was recognized long ago as a testing ground for discrete symmetry violation predicted for strong or electromagnetic forces [29–33] similar to those found for weak interactions [34, 35]. While these speculations have not been borne out experimentally thus far, symmetry-violating η, η' decays remain of interest for BSM searches since the Standard Model rates, sourced by the weak interaction, are negligible. These tests mostly fall into two cases: (i) P, CP -violating decays, of which $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 2\pi$ is the most famous example, and (ii) C, CP -violating decays. Case (i) has a more solid theoretical footing—there exist connections with underlying models or effective operators—but most signals are already excluded at an observable level by null electric dipole moment (EDM) searches. To date, the only exception that is demonstrably EDM-safe is “second generation” CP violation— CP -odd four-fermion operators with strange quarks and muons—that can be tested in $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ polarization asymmetries [36]. On the other hand, for case (ii), the theoretical framework for C, CP -violating decays is largely unexplored and the implications of experiments in terms of BSM physics remains unknown.

Alternatively, η and η' mesons are a laboratory to search for new weakly-coupled light particles below the GeV scale. These include dark photons and other hidden gauge bosons, light Higgs scalars, and axion-like particles. Such states are predicted in connection with dark matter and other BSM frameworks and have become one of the most active areas of research in the phenomenology community over the past decade [37–40]. In meson decays, new light particles are produced on-shell; when they subsequently decay to Standard Model particles, they appear as resonances in invariant mass distributions [41–43]. This signature was considered long ago as a possible discovery channel for the (light) Standard Model Higgs boson H , e.g., as a dilepton resonance via $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 H \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ [44]. In the BSM context, the landscape of models and couplings leads to many possible signals in η, η' decays, in some cases mimicking decays that highly suppressed in the Standard Model. For example, the doubly-radiative decay $\eta \rightarrow B\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ offers an experimental opportunity to search for a sub-GeV leptophobic B boson that couples predominantly to quarks and arises from a new $U(1)_B$ baryon number gauge symmetry [41, 45]. A newly developed JLab Eta Factory experiment [46] will search for a B boson in this η decay channel and has projected sensitivity to the baryonic fine structure constant as low as 10^{-7} in the B boson mass region of 0.14–0.55 GeV. On the other hand, axion-like particles can yield exotic four- and five-body $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays that have not been studied previously and have no direct experimental constraints. Suffice to say, there are many opportunities to explore the rich physics of light BSM particles in η, η' decays. On the experimental front, many possible channels can be searched for, while on the theoretical front, the predictions and connections with existing constraints need to be mapped out more quantitatively.

On the experimental side, there have been broad experimental programs on $\eta^{(\prime)}$ mesons at the high-intensity facilities worldwide, using different production mechanisms and experimental techniques with complementary energies. Among the e^+e^- collider facilities, the KLOE experiment at the DAΦNE ϕ -factory is running at the $\phi(1020)$ mass peak [53], while the BESIII experiment at the Beijing charm factory is running near the $J/\psi(3097)$ mass peak [54]. The $\eta^{(\prime)}$ mesons are produced through the radiative decays of $\phi \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}\gamma$ or $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}\gamma$, respectively, and are tagged by detecting the mono-energetic decay photons. KLOE collected $\sim 10^8$ η and $\sim 0.5 \times 10^6$ η' mesons in its initial program, which was completed in 2006. The upgraded KLOE-II experiment, which finished data taking in March 2018, increased this data set by about a factor of three [55]. BESIII has collected a sample of 1.3×10^9 J/ψ events, which yielded $\sim 1.3 \times 10^6$ η and $\sim 6.1 \times 10^6$ η' mesons, respectively [54]. The WASA-at-COSY experiment at the cooler synchrotron COSY storage ring [56] produces η or η' through hadronic interactions in collisions of a proton or deuteron beam with a hydrogen or deuterium pellet target near the threshold. The formation of mesons is tagged by detecting the forward boosted protons or helium ions. A large η data sample was produced through the reactions of $pd \rightarrow \eta^3\text{He}$ ($\sim 3 \times 10^7$ η [57–59]) and $pp \rightarrow \eta pp$ ($\sim 5 \times 10^8$ η [60]). At the MAMI electron accelerator facility, the Crystal Ball/TAPS experiment [61] uses a real-photon beam derived from the production of bremsstrahlung radiation off a 1.6 GeV electron beam passing through a thin radiator and tagged with the Glasgow tagging spectrometer. The η and η' mesons were produced from the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} p$ reaction near threshold. About 2.5×10^8 η were collected [62]. The physics program was extended to the η' in 2014, with 6×10^6 η' events taken in 10 weeks of beam time [63].

Channel	Expt. branching ratio	Discussion	Sect.
$\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma$	39.41(20)%	chiral anomaly, η - η' mixing	6.1
$\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$	32.68(23)%	$m_u - m_d$	5.1
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$	$2.56(22) \times 10^{-4}$	χ PT at $O(p^6)$, leptophobic B boson (BSM)	7, 10.1
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma\gamma$	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	χ PT, new pseudoscalars (BSM)	10.3
$\eta \rightarrow 4\gamma$	$< 2.8 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 10^{-11}$ [47]	
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	22.92(28)%	$m_u - m_d$, C , CP violation	5.1, 9.2
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	4.22(8)%	chiral anomaly, theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, C violation	6.3, 9.1
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma\gamma$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$	χ PT, new pseudoscalars (BSM)	10.3
$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$	$6.9(4) \times 10^{-3}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, dark photon (BSM)	6.4
$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$	$3.1(4) \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, dark photon (BSM)	6.4
$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-$	$< 7 \times 10^{-7}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, new axials/pseudoscalars (BSM)	6.10
$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	$5.8(8) \times 10^{-6}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, new axials/pseudoscalars (BSM)	6.10
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$	$2.68(11) \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, P , CP violation	6.6, 9.1
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, P , CP violation	6.6, 9.1
$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$	$2.40(22) \times 10^{-5}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.7
$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.7
$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.7
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\gamma$	$< 5 \times 10^{-4}$	direct emission only	6.8
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-4}$	second-class current	8
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$	P , CP violation	9.1
$\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0$	$< 3.5 \times 10^{-4}$	P , CP violation	9.1
$\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0$	$< 6.9 \times 10^{-7}$	P , CP violation	6.5, 9.1

Table 1: Summary of η meson decays. Experimental information on the branching ratios is taken from the Particle Data Group (PDG) review [48]. The total η width is $\Gamma_\eta = 1.31(5)$ keV [48].

These experiments described above have one thing in common: the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ s are produced at relatively low energies in the laboratory frame, where the energies of the decay particles from $\eta^{(\prime)}$ s are relatively close to the detection thresholds. Several ongoing and new $\eta^{(\prime)}$ programs developed at Jefferson Lab (JLab) will produce $\eta^{(\prime)}$ s using an electron or photon beam with energies up to ~ 12 GeV. The energies of the decay particles will be much higher than the detection thresholds, which will offer experimental data sets with significantly different systematics compared to the experiments at other facilities. The upcoming JLab Eta Factory experiment (JEF) [46] aims to measure various η and η' decays with emphasis on rare neutral modes, with about a factor of two orders of magnitude improvement in background suppression compared to all other existing or planned experiments in the world. A data sample at the level of $\sim 10^9$ for tagged η and η' will be expected from JEF during the JLab 12 GeV era.

Looking forward, a new proposal “Rare Eta Decays with a TPC for Optical Photons” (REDTOP) [64, 65] has been under development. About $\sim 2 \times 10^{12}$ η mesons per year (and could be a factor of ten increase in phase II) will be produced by a ~ 1.8 GeV proton beam. It would be a super η machine on the horizon. These high-quality, high-statistics data from worldwide facilities will offer a fruitful, exciting age for η and η' physics.

This report aims to update, extend, and complement several other reviews that have focused on the physics of η and η' mesons in the past. We believe it is a timely task to summarize the progress made beyond the comprehensive documentation of the state of the art in the conference proceedings of the Uppsala workshop in 2001 [66]. Herein we largely concentrate on η and η' decays, and disregard their interaction with nucleons, nuclei, and nuclear matter that

Channel	Expt. branching ratio	Discussion	Sect.
$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$	42.6(7)%	large- N_c χ PT	5.2
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	28.9(5)%	chiral anomaly, theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, C violation	6.3, 9.1
$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$	22.8(8)%	large- N_c χ PT	5.2
$\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma$	2.489(76)% [49]	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.8
$\eta' \rightarrow \omega e^+e^-$	$2.0(4) \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.8
$\eta' \rightarrow 2\gamma$	2.331(37)% [49]	chiral anomaly, η - η' mixing	6.1
$\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0$	2.54(18)% ^(*)	$m_u - m_d$	5.3
$\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$	$1.09(27) \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, dark photon (BSM)	6.4
$\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$	$4.73(30) \times 10^{-4}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, dark photon (BSM)	6.4
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$< 2.9 \times 10^{-5}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, P , CP violation	6.6, 9.1
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$	$2.4^{(+1.3)}_{(-1.0)} \times 10^{-3}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, P , CP violation	6.6, 9.1
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$3.61(17) \times 10^{-3}$	$m_u - m_d$, CP violation	5.3, 9.2
$\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$	$8.4(9) \times 10^{-5}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.5
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$	$1.8(4) \times 10^{-4}$		6.5
$\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$	new pseudoscalars (BSM)	10.3
$\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp$	$< 4 \times 10^{-5}$	weak interactions	8
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$	second-class current	8
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$	$3.20(24) \times 10^{-3}$	vector and scalar dynamics, leptophobic B boson (BSM)	7.4, 10.1
$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma$	$8.3(3.5) \times 10^{-5}$ [50]	vector and scalar dynamics, leptophobic B boson (BSM)	7.4, 10.1
$\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi^0$	$< 4.94 \times 10^{-5}$ [51]	(S -wave) CP violation	6.5
$\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-$	$< 5.6 \times 10^{-9}$	theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, new axials/pseudoscalars (BSM)	6.10
$\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$		theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$, new axials/pseudoscalars (BSM)	6.10
$\eta' \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$		theory input for $(g-2)_\mu$	6.7
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	P , CP violation	9.1
$\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0$	$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	P , CP violation	9.1

Table 2: Summary of η' meson decays. Experimental information on the branching ratios is taken from the PDG review [48] unless otherwise indicated. We remark that for $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$ marked with ^(*) above, there is significant tension between the PDG *fit* and *average*; see the discussion in Sect. 5.3. Also, in this review, we take the PDG *fit* value for the total η' width $\Gamma_{\eta'} = 196(9)$ MeV, which differs somewhat from the PDG *average* that is dominated by the COSY measurement $\Gamma_{\eta'} = 226(17)(14)$ keV [52].

constitutes a large part of Ref. [67]. We also acknowledge a review specifically of the BESIII physics program with η and η' mesons [68]. Lastly, for completeness, we provide an overview of the most important η and η' decay modes, their most recently published branching ratios [48], as well as their main points of theoretical interest, in Tables 1 and 2. Most of these are discussed in detail in the course of this review. We except C -violating decays that will be listed separately in Sect. 9, Table 11.

This article is structured as follows. In Sect. 2, we review recent, current, and planned experimental activities on η and η' physics at various particle physics laboratories around the world. Sections 3 and 4 present the main theoretical tools for model-independent analyses in this realm: chiral perturbation theory for mesons, with an eye on its large- N_c extension that is essential for the inclusion of the η' , and dispersion theory. Next, we discuss η and η' decays within the Standard Model: hadronic decays (Sect. 5), anomalous decays (Sect. 6), and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ and related decays (Sect. 7). Weak interaction decays in the Standard Model (as well as similar processes from BSM physics) are given in Sect. 8.

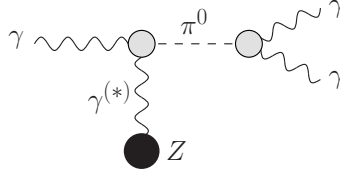


Figure 1: Schematic representation of π^0 Coulomb photoproduction off a nucleus of charge Z (Primakoff effect).

Our main discussion on BSM physics in η and η' decays follows, including tests of discrete spacetime symmetries and lepton flavor violation (Sect. 9) and searches for new weakly-coupled hidden particles in the MeV–GeV mass range (Sect. 10). We close with a summary of η and η' physics and an outlook for the future research in this field.

2. Experimental activities

Using $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays as tests of the Standard Model and as probes for BSM physics has drawn attention from the physics communities since the 1990s. In recent decades, there have been intensive experimental activities with different production mechanisms and different experimental detection techniques in complementary energy regions. These activities, including both fixed-target and collider experiments, will be highlighted below. More details about some decay channels will be described in the later sections.

2.1. Precision experiments at JLab

The high-duty-factor, high-precision, continuous electron beam of 6 GeV (and recently upgraded to 12 GeV) at Jefferson Lab (JLab) offers a great opportunity for π^0 , η , and η' physics at the frontier of precision measurements with photo- or electroproduction on fixed targets.

2.1.1. Primakoff experimental program at JLab

A comprehensive Primakoff experimental program was developed by the PrimEx collaboration in the past decade, and it served as one of the key physics programs driving the JLab 12 GeV upgrade [69, 70]. This program includes high-precision measurements of the two-photon decay widths $\Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ and the transition form factors $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q^2, 0)$ (see Sects. 6.1, 6.2, and 6.4) at four-momentum transfers $Q^2 = 0.001 \dots 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$, where P represents π^0 , η , and η' [71]. The main experimental approach is to use high-energy photo- [for $\Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$] or electroproduction [for $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q^2, 0)$] of mesons in the Coulomb field of a nucleus (as shown in Fig. 1 for the case of the π^0). This process, known as the Primakoff effect [72], has distinguishable characteristics: (1) it is a coherent process; (2) the cross section is peaked at extremely forward angles ($\sim M_P^2/2E^2$); and (3) it has strong beam energy dependence [$\sigma_P \sim Z^2 \log(E)$]. These characteristics serve as natural kinematic filters for a clear experimental signature to extract the Primakoff amplitude from the measured total differential cross sections. Two experiments (PrimEx-I and PrimEx-II) on the π^0 radiative decay width were carried out during the JLab 6 GeV era. The result of PrimEx-I was published in 2011 [73] and the result of PrimEx-II was finalized recently in 2018. The weighted average of PrimEx I and II results is $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 7.802(052)_{\text{stat}}(105)_{\text{syst}} \text{ eV}$ [74]. This result with its 1.50% total uncertainty represents the most accurate measurement of this fundamental quantity to date. It confirms the chiral anomaly and is 2σ below the theoretical calculations [75–78] based on higher-order corrections to the anomaly. Measurements of the η and η' radiative decay widths and the transition form factors of π^0 , η , and η' will be performed during the JLab 12 GeV era. The first phase of running for a $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ measurement on ^4He was carried out in spring 2019 and the data analysis is in progress. The results from this program will provide insight into our understanding of the chiral anomaly and chiral symmetry breaking.

2.1.2. The JLab Eta Factory experimental program with GlueX

The approved JLab Eta Factory experiment [46, 79–81] will measure various η and η' decays with the GlueX apparatus [82] and an upgraded forward calorimeter to test QCD and to search for BSM physics.

The baseline GlueX apparatus includes: a high-energy photon tagger for a photon beam up to 12 GeV energy, a central drift chamber and forward drift chambers inside a solenoid magnet (~ 2 T) for charged-particle tracking, a scintillating hodoscope start counter surrounding the physics target and a forward time-of-flight wall for charged-particle identification, and a barrel calorimeter and a forward calorimeter (FCAL) for electromagnetic particle detection. In addition, two upgrade projects are currently in progress. One is a high-granularity, high-resolution, and radiation-resistant lead tungstate crystal (PbWO_4) calorimeter insert ($1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$ in size) to replace the conventional Pb-glass detector modules in the central region of the existing FCAL (FCAL-II), in order to reach the projected experimental sensitivity for the rare η and η' decays. The second is a new muon detector, required by the charged-pion polarization experiment (E12-13-008) [83], which will be installed downstream of the FCAL to offer a capability for muon detection. These construction projects are expected to be completed by 2023.

The JEF experiment has unique features: (1) highly boosted η and η' are simultaneously produced by a ~ 12 GeV tagged photon beam through the two-body reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} p$, hence the detection efficiencies for $\eta^{(\prime)}$ are not sensitive to the detector thresholds; (2) all $\eta^{(\prime)}$ events are tagged by measuring the recoil protons to reject noncoplanar backgrounds; and (3) the electromagnetic particles from the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays (γ , or e^+ and e^- in some cases) will be measured by an upgraded FCAL-II, a state-of-the-art, high-resolution, high-granularity, hybrid of PbWO_4 crystal and Pb-glass calorimeter with significantly suppressed shower overlaps and improved energy and position resolutions. The combination of all these experimental techniques makes the JEF experiment a unique factory for η and η' with unprecedented low backgrounds, particularly for the rare neutral decay modes. It offers up to two orders of magnitude reduction in backgrounds compared to all other existing or planned experiments in the world. The JEF experiment can be run in parallel to the other experiments in Hall D, such as the GlueX meson spectroscopy experiment [84] or any future experiments using a hydrogen target. This offers the possibility to continuously accumulate data throughout the JLab 12 GeV era. The data for nonrare η and η' decays has been collected in parallel to the GlueX experiment using the baseline GlueX apparatus. The recently completed phase I GlueX run at low luminosity accumulated about 2×10^7 tagged η and tagged η' events (with detected recoil protons). The production rates have been further increased to about 6.5×10^7 for the tagged η and 4.9×10^7 for η' with every 100 days of beam time at the high-luminosity run since fall 2019. About $\sim 10^9$ tagged $\eta^{(\prime)}$ events will be collected in the coming years. Within the first 100 days of running with the future upgraded FCAL-II, the upper limits of many rare $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decay branching ratios (for both neutral and charged modes) will be improved by up to two orders of magnitude, and sufficient sensitivity will be achieved for the first time to map the Dalitz distribution of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ to probe the scalar meson dynamics in χPT .

2.1.3. Potential opportunities with CLAS and CLAS12

The CEBAF large acceptance spectrometer (CLAS) [85] was used in Hall B at JLab to study photo- and electro-induced nuclear and hadronic reactions in the years 1998–2012. There is a large data sample for η and η' in the existing CLAS data set, which a group of CLAS collaborators has been actively mining for the decays to $e^+ e^- \gamma$, $\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$, and $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ [86]. Currently the CLAS detector has been replaced by a new spectrometer CLAS12 [87] for use with a 12 GeV electron beam. More data for η and η' mesons is expected in the future CLAS12 running period.

2.2. Other fixed-target experiments

There are several fixed-target experimental programs across the world. The A2 collaboration at the Mainz Microtron (MAMI) has been playing one of the leading roles in studying $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays involving electromagnetic particles in the final state. A high-precision tagged photon beam was used to produce $\eta^{(\prime)}$ near the production threshold through the $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} p$ reaction. The electromagnetic particles from $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays were detected by a nonmagnetic detector that combines two electromagnetic calorimeters: a spherical Crystal Ball (with 672 NaI crystals) covering $\sim 93\%$ of 4π solid angles and a forward TAPS detector (consisting of 384 BaF₂ initially and the central 18 BaF₂ modules being replaced by 72 PbWO_4 crystals for the η' run in 2014) covering the small polar angles from 1° to 20° [88–90]. About $\sim 10^8$ η events were collected during three run periods [91] from 2007 to 2014.

The WASA-at-COSY collaboration completed a program for the hadronic production of η on an internal pellet target (frozen hydrogen or deuterium) from 2006 to 2014 at the cooler synchrotron COSY storage ring [56, 59] in Jülich, Germany. A large η data sample was produced in the proton–nucleus fusion reaction $pd \rightarrow \eta {}^3\text{He}$ ($\sim 3 \times 10^7$ η [58, 59]) or $pp \rightarrow \eta pp$ ($\sim 5 \times 10^8$ η [60]) with a proton beam energy slightly above the threshold; the η events were tagged by measuring the recoil nucleus in the forward WASA detector (3° – 18°) [92]. The central detector

system (20° – 169°), consisting of a superconducting solenoid magnet, a drift chamber, a plastic scintillator barrel, and a CsI(Na) crystal electromagnetic calorimeter, was used for identification and reconstruction of mesons.

In addition, investigations of $\eta^{(\prime)}$ were also performed in high-energy fixed-target experiments, such as the NA60 experiment [93] using a 400 GeV proton beam at the Super-Proton-Synchrotron (SPS) in the CERN North Area, and the LHCb experiment [94] at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC).

A new proposal “Rare Eta Decays with a TPC for Optical Photons” (REDTOP) [64, 65] has been under development recently. It was originally proposed to utilize the booster system at Fermilab to build an additional ring for a 1.9–2.1 GeV proton beam for REDTOP; an alternative option to host it at CERN [95] is currently under consideration. A proton beam with energy of ~ 1.9 GeV and intensity of $\sim 10^{11}$ per second was proposed to produce η mesons on a target system consisting of ten Be foils. Due to the nature of hadronic production, a high production rate is expected at the level of $\sim 2 \times 10^{12}$ η mesons per year; the background level, however, will be high as well with an estimated ratio of 1:200 for η production relative to the inelastic proton scattering background. The main detector proposed for REDTOP includes several subsystems with a 0.6 T solenoid magnet: an Optical Time Projection Chamber (OTPC), a Dual-Readout Integrally Active Nonsegmented Option (ADRIANO) calorimeter, a muon polarimeter (and an optional photon polarimeter). Due to the Cherenkov detection mechanism of the OTPC, this apparatus will be optimal for fast particles from η decays and “blind” to slower hadronic background. An upgraded version of t-REDTOP [96] suggests a phase II REDTOP at the PIP-II facility at Fermilab. The η mesons will be produced via $pd \rightarrow \eta^3\text{He}$ with a ~ 1.8 GeV proton beam and will be tagged by detecting the recoil ^3He . The η yield will be increased by a factor of ten compared to the initial design for phase I and the background will be largely reduced with a tagging technique. The design for some of the subdetector systems will be modified in order to withstand the high luminosity condition.

2.3. Collider experiments

DAΦNE in Frascati, Italy and BEPC-II in Beijing, China are e^+e^- collider facilities operating with symmetric and relatively low e^+ and e^- beam energies with designed luminosity of $\sim 10^{33}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$. The KLOE-II collaboration at DAΦNE and the BESIII collaboration at BEPC-II produce $\eta^{(\prime)}$ mesons through vector-meson radiative decays $V \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}\gamma$, where V is $\phi(1020)$ for KLOE-II and $J/\psi(3097)$ for BESIII, respectively. The spectrometers at both facilities are magnetic detectors and have the capability to access decay channels with hadronic and electromagnetic particles in the final state. KLOE-II completed its data taking campaign in 2018. Together with the earlier KLOE data, a total of 3×10^8 η events were collected [55]. Due to a larger center-of-mass energy compared to the KLOE experiments, BESIII can access both η and η' . A total of 1.31×10^9 $J/\psi(3097)$ events were accumulated by BESIII [97] so far, corresponding to about 1.4×10^6 for η and 6.8×10^6 for η' , respectively. Another e^+e^- symmetric collider, VEPP-2000 [98], with a smaller designed luminosity of $\sim 10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ at the maximum center-of-mass energy of 2 GeV has been operating since 2010. A magnetic detector (CMD-3 [99]) and a nonmagnetic detector (SND [100]), installed in two interaction regions of VEPP-2000, have already collected an integrated luminosity of $\sim 60\text{pb}^{-1}$. A goal of $\sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}$ is expected in the coming decade.

Two previous B -factory experiments, the Belle experiment [101] at the KEKB collider in KEK and the BaBar experiment [102] at the PEP-II collider in SLAC, collected $\sim 1.5\text{ab}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity on Υ resonances. Both colliders have asymmetric positron and electron beam energies (4.0 GeV and 7.0 GeV for KEKB, 3.1 GeV and 9 GeV for PEP-II, respectively) to boost the produced particles in the lab frame, offering opportunities to study the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ transition form factors at Q^2 up to 100GeV^2 . After a decade of running, PEP-II was turned off in 2008. The KEKB collider and the Belle detector, on the other hand, were upgraded to SuperKEKB and Belle-II. About one order of magnitude more statistics will be expected from Belle-II in the coming years [103].

In addition, the light mesons can also be produced directly at the e^+e^- collider facilities by the two-photon fusion reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}e^+e^-$ or e^+e^- annihilation.

3. Chiral perturbation theory

As η and η' are hadrons, the description of their decays necessarily involves strong interactions. However, because the strong coupling constant is large at low energies, a perturbative description of QCD in terms of quarks and gluons is no longer valid. Instead, an effective-theory description of QCD based on chiral symmetry, known as chiral perturbation theory (χ PT), has emerged as a successful and powerful tool to describe the dynamics of QCD at low energies.

The theory is predictive up to a handful of low-energy constants fitted from observables, although in the case of η and η' decays, it often needs to be supplemented with dispersion theory in order to reach sufficient precision. Lattice QCD is the only truly *ab initio* nonperturbative method to solve QCD at low energies, but it is not yet able to describe the complex decay dynamics of η and η' mesons comprehensively. We will therefore point towards important lattice results where relevant, but not introduce the methods themselves.

In the remainder of this section, we offer a brief summary of χ PT and its large- N_c extension that is particularly relevant for η and η' physics. The interested reader is referred the pioneering works of Weinberg [104] and Gasser and Leutwyler [105, 106], as well as to various reviews [107–113] for a broader survey of the subject. Several applications will follow in later sections.

3.1. Effective Lagrangian

The low-energy hadronic world is very difficult to describe theoretically in terms of partonic degrees of freedom due to the nonperturbative nature of the strong interaction. However, the spectrum of the theory is rather simple at low energies, containing only the octet of light pseudoscalar mesons: pions, kaons, and the η . Collectively, these are the pseudo-Goldstone bosons of the spontaneously broken chiral symmetry $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R \rightarrow SU(3)_V$. Experimentally, we also observe that pseudoscalar mesons interact weakly at very low energies, both among themselves and with nucleons. Chiral perturbation theory offers a framework to reintroduce a perturbative expansion of a different kind for the strong interactions at low energies, provided a change of fundamental degrees of freedom is performed.

This amounts to replacing the QCD Lagrangian (1.1), expressed in terms of the light-quark and gluon fields, with the effective Lagrangian of chiral perturbation theory

$$\mathcal{L}_{\chi\text{PT}} = \sum_{d \geq 1} \mathcal{L}_{2d}, \quad (3.1)$$

where \mathcal{L}_{2d} represents terms in the Lagrangian of $\mathcal{O}(p^{2d})$ in the low-energy power counting scheme and p refers to a generic (small) 4-momentum. Due to the Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation [1] (further discussed in Sect. 5.1.1), pseudoscalar meson masses scale as $M_{\pi/K/\eta}^2 \propto m_q$ and therefore light quark masses are counted as $m_q = \mathcal{O}(p^2)$. The degrees of freedom of the theory are no longer quarks and gluons but the pseudo-Goldstone bosons themselves (π, K, η). The expansion parameter is no longer the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s \equiv g_s^2/4\pi$ but the ratio of p to the typical hadronic scale $\Lambda = 4\pi F_\pi \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$, which is small provided we stay at low energies, $p \ll \Lambda$.

The leading-order Lagrangian is written as

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{F_0^2}{4} \langle D_\mu U D^\mu U^\dagger + \chi U^\dagger + \chi^\dagger U \rangle, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$U = \exp\left(i \frac{\sqrt{2}\Phi}{F_0}\right), \quad D_\mu U = \partial_\mu U - i(v_\mu + a_\mu)U + iU(v_\mu - a_\mu), \quad \chi = 2B_0(s + ip). \quad (3.3)$$

F_0 is the decay constant of the pseudo-Goldstone bosons in the chiral limit ($m_u = m_d = m_s = 0$); throughout this review, we work with the convention $F_\pi = 92.28(9) \text{ MeV}$ [48]. $\langle \dots \rangle$ denotes the trace in flavor space. s, p, v_μ , and a_μ represent scalar, pseudoscalar, vector, and axial-vector external sources, and B_0 is a low-energy constant related to the quark condensate according to $\langle 0 | \bar{q}^i q^j | 0 \rangle = -F_0^2 B_0 \delta^{ij}$. In the absence of external fields, i.e., when $v_\mu = a_\mu = p = 0$, the scalar source is set to $s = \mathcal{M} = \text{diag}(m_u, m_d, m_s)$, with the quark masses m_q encoding the explicit chiral symmetry breaking. The pseudo-Goldstone bosons are collected in the matrix

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.4)$$

where η_8 denotes the octet component of the η meson.

In a mass-independent regularization scheme, quantum corrections of this theory are suppressed by two powers in the low-momentum expansion per loop order. The theory is renormalizable and unitary order by order in the

expansion, which means that each loop order requires the introduction of new counterterms to absorb ultraviolet infinities. At next-to-leading order (NLO) or $O(p^4)$ the Lagrangian is given as [106]

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_4 = & L_1 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle^2 + L_2 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U \rangle \langle D^\mu U^\dagger D^\nu U \rangle + L_3 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger D^\nu U \rangle \\ & + L_4 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle \langle \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \rangle + L_5 \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U (\chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger) \rangle + L_6 \langle \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \rangle^2 \\ & + L_7 \langle \chi^\dagger U - \chi U^\dagger \rangle^2 + L_8 \langle \chi^\dagger U \chi^\dagger U + \chi U^\dagger \chi U^\dagger \rangle - i L_9 \langle F_R^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U D_\nu U^\dagger + F_L^{\mu\nu} D_\mu U^\dagger D_\nu U \rangle \\ & + L_{10} \langle U^\dagger F_R^{\mu\nu} U F_{L\mu\nu} \rangle,\end{aligned}\quad (3.5)$$

with the additional definitions

$$\begin{aligned}F_L^{\mu\nu} &\equiv \partial^\mu l^\nu - \partial^\nu l^\mu - i[l^\mu, l^\nu], & l_\mu &\equiv v_\mu - a_\mu, \\ F_R^{\mu\nu} &\equiv \partial^\mu r^\nu - \partial^\nu r^\mu - i[r^\mu, r^\nu], & r_\mu &\equiv v_\mu + a_\mu.\end{aligned}\quad (3.6)$$

The β -functions determining the infinite parts and the scale dependence of the low-energy constants (LECs) L_i are known [106]. Today many quantities and processes of high physical interest have been computed up to two loops or $O(p^6)$ in χ PT in the meson sector; see, e.g., Ref. [114] for a review. The main obstacle in reaching a high degree of precision in the theory predictions is the determination of the LECs. \mathcal{L}_2 in Eq. (3.2) contains 2 such constants (F_0 and B_0), \mathcal{L}_4 in Eq. (3.5) already has 10 of these unknowns, the L_i . At $O(p^6)$ there are 90 LECs (in the three-flavor theory) [115, 116]. Fortunately only a limited number of LECs appears for any given physical process. These LECs are not predicted by the symmetries of the theory alone; they would be if QCD was dynamically solvable. Instead they need to be (1) determined from measurements, (2) estimated with models such as resonance exchanges or large N_c [117], or (3) computed on the lattice [118].

The chiral Lagrangians discussed so far, Eqs. (3.2) and (3.5), display an accidental symmetry that is not present in QCD in general: in the absence of external currents (except the quark masses), it is invariant under $\phi \leftrightarrow -\phi$. This misses interaction terms of odd intrinsic parity such as $K\bar{K} \rightarrow 3\pi$ or, when coupled to electroweak currents, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. This is related to the fact that a generating functional built on $\mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_4$ is invariant under chiral transformations, while that of QCD is affected by anomalies. An effective action to reproduce the chiral anomaly was first given by Wess and Zumino [23], and is often given in the form derived by Witten [24]:

$$\begin{aligned}S[U, l, r]_{\text{WZW}} = & -\frac{iN_c}{240\pi^2} \int_{M^5} d^5x \epsilon^{ijklm} \langle \Sigma_i^L \Sigma_j^L \Sigma_k^L \Sigma_l^L \Sigma_m^L \rangle - \frac{iN_c}{48\pi^2} \int d^4x \epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} (W(U, l, r)_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} - W(1, l, r)_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}), \\ W(U, l, r)_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} = & \langle U l_\mu l_\nu l_\alpha U^\dagger r_\beta + \frac{1}{4} U l_\mu U^\dagger r_\nu U l_\alpha U^\dagger r_\beta + i U \partial_\mu l_\nu l_\alpha U^\dagger r_\beta + i \partial_\mu r_\nu U l_\alpha U^\dagger r_\beta - i \Sigma_\mu^L l_\nu U^\dagger r_\alpha U l_\beta + \Sigma_\mu^L U^\dagger \partial_\nu r_\alpha U l_\beta \\ & - \Sigma_\mu^L \Sigma_\nu^L U^\dagger r_\alpha U l_\beta + \Sigma_\mu^L l_\nu \partial_\alpha l_\beta + \Sigma_\mu^L \partial_\nu l_\alpha l_\beta - i \Sigma_\mu^L l_\nu l_\alpha l_\beta + \frac{1}{2} \Sigma_\mu^L l_\nu \Sigma_\alpha^L l_\beta - i \Sigma_\mu^L \Sigma_\nu^L \Sigma_\alpha^L l_\beta \rangle - (L \leftrightarrow R),\end{aligned}\quad (3.7)$$

where $\Sigma_\mu^L = U^\dagger \partial_\mu U$, $\Sigma_\mu^R = U \partial_\mu U^\dagger$, and $(L \leftrightarrow R)$ denotes the combined replacements $U \leftrightarrow U^\dagger$, $l_\mu \leftrightarrow r_\mu$, and $\Sigma_\mu^L \leftrightarrow \Sigma_\mu^R$. Notably, the first part independent of external currents cannot be written in terms of a local Lagrangian in four dimensions, but is formulated on a five-dimensional manifold M^5 whose boundary is four-dimensional Minkowski space. A further striking property of the anomaly is that it is free of unknown low-energy constants, and entirely fixed in terms of known parameters such as N_c and F_0 . The odd-intrinsic-parity meson Lagrangian of $O(p^6)$ that is necessary to renormalize one-loop calculations based on Eq. (3.7) has also been worked out [119, 120]. Several examples of anomalous η and η' decays, whose leading-order amplitudes are determined by the Wess–Zumino–Witten action (3.7), are discussed in Sect. 6.

While χ PT confined to its $SU(2)$ subsector—relying on the expansion in m_u and m_d only—is truly a high-precision theory, chiral series involving strange quarks are often much more problematic. This is particularly due to the much larger masses of kaons and η compared to the pions. This is of immediate concern for all decays of the η meson: as the energy increases, strong final-state interactions become more and more important, such as in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. χ PT alone is not able to describe such interactions with good accuracy and it needs to be complemented with explicit resonances or dispersion theory to better account for large higher-order corrections. In particular, dispersion theory allows one to extrapolate chiral amplitudes to higher energies based on experimental data for phase shifts, etc.

3.2. Large- N_c χ PT and η - η' mixing angle

Large- N_c chiral perturbation theory allows for the explicit inclusion of the η' meson in an effective-Lagrangian framework [121–123]. When $N_c \rightarrow \infty$, the $U(1)_A$ anomaly is absent and the pseudoscalar singlet η_0 becomes the ninth Goldstone boson associated with the spontaneous symmetry breaking of $U(3)_L \times U(3)_R \rightarrow U(3)_V$ [106]. Both chiral and large- N_c corrections are treated perturbatively. The effective Lagrangian is thus organized as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}^{(0)} + \mathcal{L}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}^{(2)} + \dots, \quad (3.8)$$

where the contributions of order 1, δ , δ^2 , \dots follow the ordering of the series with the following counting rule:

$$\partial_\mu = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{\delta}), \quad m_q = \mathcal{O}(\delta), \quad 1/N_c = \mathcal{O}(\delta). \quad (3.9)$$

At leading order (LO), Eq. (3.2) is amended according to

$$\mathcal{L}^{(0)} = \frac{F^2}{4} \langle \partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U + \chi U^\dagger + \chi^\dagger U \rangle - \frac{1}{2} M_0^2 \eta_0^2, \quad (3.10)$$

where we note the large- N_c scaling $B_0 \sim \mathcal{O}(N_c^0)$, $F \sim \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{N_c})$ is the pion decay constant in the chiral limit, and $M_0^2 \sim \mathcal{O}(1/N_c)$ is the $U(1)_A$ anomaly contribution to the η_0 mass, which vanishes in the large- N_c limit [18]. $U = \exp(i\sqrt{2}\Phi/F)$ is now enlarged to take into account the η_0 :

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{3}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{3}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta_8}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\eta_0}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.11)$$

The octet–singlet eigenstates (η_8, η_0) are related to the physical mass eigenstates (η, η') by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \eta_8 \\ \eta_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_P & \sin \theta_P \\ -\sin \theta_P & \cos \theta_P \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \eta' \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.12)$$

where θ_P is the η - η' mixing angle in the octet–singlet basis at this order. Higher-order corrections to the Lagrangian (3.10) have been worked out systematically [124–126].

Modern phenomenological analyses of η - η' mixing are largely based on large- N_c χ PT [127–131], which allows for a common treatment of the η' together with the pseudo-Goldstone octet of the lightest pseudoscalars. Since the single-angle mixing scheme in Eq. (3.12) is only valid at leading order, the modern treatment is based on a careful analysis of the coupling of the flavor-neutral mesons to axial currents. The meson decay constants are defined in terms of the matrix elements of the axial-vector currents $A_\mu^a = \bar{q}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5\frac{\lambda^a}{2}q$, using the standard Gell-Mann matrices λ^a and $\lambda^0 = \sqrt{2/3}\mathbb{1}$ for the singlet current, according to

$$\langle 0 | A_\mu^a(0) | P(p) \rangle = i F_P^a p_\mu. \quad (3.13)$$

One can therefore define singlet and octet decay constants of η and η' , which can be written in terms of two basic decay constants F_8, F_0 and two mixing angle θ_8, θ_0 as

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_\eta^8 & F_\eta^0 \\ F_{\eta'}^8 & F_{\eta'}^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_8 \cos \theta_8 & -F_0 \sin \theta_0 \\ F_8 \sin \theta_8 & F_0 \cos \theta_0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.14)$$

Both decay constants and mixing angles can equivalently be translated into a flavor (nonstrange vs. strange) basis instead of the singlet–octet basis [128, 130, 131]: one defines nonstrange (F_P^q) and strange (F_P^s) decay constants in analogy to Eq. (3.13), employing the axial-vector currents $(\bar{u}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 u + \bar{d}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 d)/\sqrt{2}$ and $\bar{s}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 s$, respectively. These are then written in terms of two decay constants F_q and F_s and two *different* mixing angles ϕ_q, ϕ_s according to

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_\eta^q & F_\eta^s \\ F_{\eta'}^q & F_{\eta'}^s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_q \cos \phi_q & -F_s \sin \phi_s \\ F_q \sin \phi_q & F_s \cos \phi_s \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.15)$$

While the two schemes Eqs. (3.14) and (3.15) are in principle equivalent, it turns out phenomenologically that they behave somewhat differently: while the difference of the octet–singlet mixing angles is an $SU(3)$ -breaking effect, $F_8 F_0 \sin(\theta_8 - \theta_0) = -2\sqrt{2}/3(F_K^2 - F_\pi^2)$, the difference $\phi_q - \phi_s$ is suppressed in the large- N_c counting and turns out to be compatible with zero in most extraction of η – η' mixing from experimental data [131, 132]. Neglecting these $1/N_c$ corrections and using one single flavor-mixing angle $\phi \approx \phi_q \approx \phi_s$, the relation between the two schemes simplifies to

$$F_8^2 = \frac{1}{3}F_q^2 + \frac{2}{3}F_s^2, \quad F_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}F_q^2 + \frac{1}{3}F_s^2, \quad \theta_8 = \phi - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}F_s}{F_q}\right), \quad \theta_0 = \phi - \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}F_q}{F_s}\right). \quad (3.16)$$

Next-to-next-to-leading-order corrections, which include meson-loop effects, have been considered in Refs. [133, 134]; loop corrections in a scheme that does not rely on the large- N_c expansion were considered earlier in Ref. [135]. Below, we only discuss the scheme advocated, e.g., in Refs. [128, 130, 131], which neglects quark-mass effects, but seems to be phenomenologically very successful.

In Refs. [128–130], a large variety of scattering and decay processes involving η and η' mesons have been analyzed simultaneously to extract the two decay constants and mixing angles, with the result

$$\begin{aligned} F_8 &= 1.26(4)F_\pi, & F_0 &= 1.17(3)F_\pi, & \theta_8 &= -21.2(1.6)^\circ, & \theta_0 &= -9.2(1.7)^\circ; \\ F_q &= 1.07(2)F_\pi, & F_s &= 1.34(6)F_\pi, & \phi &= 39.3(1.0)^\circ. \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

The two-photon decays play a central role in this analysis. Ref. [131] partially updates the experimental data base of their mixing analysis, but is not quite as comprehensive in the list of reactions analyzed; the authors obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F_8 &= 1.51(5)F_\pi, & F_0 &= 1.29(4)F_\pi, & \theta_8 &= -23.8(1.4)^\circ, & \theta_0 &= -2.4(1.9)^\circ; \\ F_q &= 1.09(3)F_\pi, & F_s &= 1.66(6)F_\pi, & \phi_q &= 39.9(1.3)^\circ, & \phi_s &= 41.4(1.4)^\circ. \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

Of particular interest in the context of this review is the extraction of Ref. [132] (compare also the extensive discussion in Ref. [136]) based exclusively on the transition form factors of η and η' , see Sects. 6.2 and 6.4, which combines information on the two-photon decay widths with high-energy space-like data on $\gamma\gamma^* \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}$, but avoids potential theoretical bias when combining these with other, completely unrelated experimental input. The authors arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} F_8 &= 1.27(2)F_\pi, & F_0 &= 1.14(5)F_\pi, & \theta_8 &= -21.2(1.9)^\circ, & \theta_0 &= -6.9(2.4)^\circ; \\ F_q &= 1.03(4)F_\pi, & F_s &= 1.36(4)F_\pi, & \phi_q &= 39.6(2.3)^\circ, & \phi_s &= 40.8(1.8)^\circ, \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

which is much closer to Eq. (3.17). A combined study of diphoton decays of the lightest pseudoscalars as well as vector-meson conversion decays in resonance chiral theory [137] finds results similarly compatible with Eq. (3.17).

Finally, simulations of the η – η' system in lattice QCD [138–140] are becoming extremely competitive in accuracy with phenomenological extractions, with the latest results on the flavor-mixing scheme translating into [140]

$$F_q = 0.960(37)(46)F_\pi, \quad F_s = 1.143(23)(05)F_K = 1.363(27)(06)F_\pi, \quad \phi = 38.8(2.2)(2.4)^\circ, \quad (3.20)$$

where the second errors refer to uncertainties induced by chiral extrapolations to the physical point.

4. Dispersion theory

Dispersive techniques are powerful, model-independent methods based on the fundamental principles of analyticity (the mathematical manifestation of causality) and unitarity (a consequence of probability conservation). By exploiting nonperturbative relations between amplitudes, they allow for a resummation of rescattering effects between final-state particles, in contrast to a strictly perturbative χ PT expansion in which such effects would be treated order-by-order only. Dispersion theory, coupled with χ PT, therefore allows one to extend the χ PT effective description of strong dynamics from low energy to an intermediate-energy range where resonances start to appear.

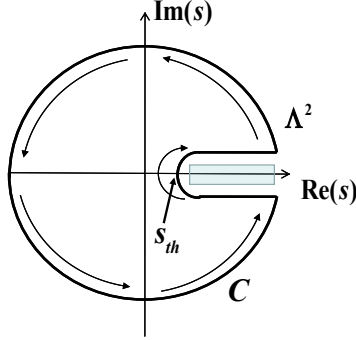


Figure 2: Graphical representation of the Cauchy contour in the complex s plane.

4.1. Analyticity

As a practical example, we consider a form factor $F(s)$, a function of a single Mandelstam variable s . (A similar discussion applies to scattering amplitudes, as we describe below.) In many cases, these form factors are real below some threshold, $s < s_{th}$, while above threshold, $s > s_{th}$, they have both real and imaginary parts, the latter due to the propagation of on-shell intermediate states. Analyticity allows us to relate the real part of the form factor to its discontinuity or imaginary part. To fully exploit these properties one needs to analytically continue s into the complex plane where the discontinuity is represented as a branch cut along the positive real axis, for $s > s_{th}$, as shown in Fig. 2. The form factor is then a complex-valued function $F(s)$ of complex argument s , which has the following properties: (1) $F(s)$ is real along the real axis for $s < s_{th}$ (below threshold) and (2) $F(s)$ is analytic in the entire complex plane except along the branch cut. The sign of the imaginary part of F along the cut is fixed by the convention $F(s + i\epsilon) = \text{Re } F(s) + i \text{Im } F(s)$, with ϵ a positive infinitesimal quantity.

To obtain a dispersion relation, we start from Cauchy's integral formula

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s}, \quad (4.1)$$

and perform the integral on the contour shown in Fig. 2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{s_{th}}^{\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s' + i\epsilon) - F(s' - i\epsilon)}{s' - s} + \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{s_{th}}^{\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{\text{disc } F(s')}{s' - s} + \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

If Schwartz's reflection principle applies, i.e., $F(z^*) = F^*(z)$, we obtain

$$\text{disc } F(s) = F(s + i\epsilon) - F(s - i\epsilon) = F(s + i\epsilon) - F^*(s + i\epsilon) = 2i \text{Im } F(s + i\epsilon), \quad (4.3)$$

and Eq. (4.2) becomes

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{th}}^{\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s}. \quad (4.4)$$

If the second integral vanishes in the limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain an unsubtracted dispersion relation:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{th}}^{\infty} ds' \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon}. \quad (4.5)$$

This relation given by analyticity is very powerful: it implies that the form factor $F(s)$ can be reconstructed anywhere in the complex plane provided we know its absorptive part along the branch cut, which is in turn given by unitarity.

On the other hand, if $F(s)$ does not approach zero fast enough at infinity, we can perform subtractions at $s = s_0 < s_{\text{th}}$. If we perform one such subtraction, Eq. (4.4) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) - F(s_0) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s} - \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s_0} + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{s' - s_0} \right) \\ \Rightarrow F(s) &= F(s_0) + \frac{s - s_0}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\Lambda^2} \frac{ds'}{s' - s_0} \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon} + \frac{s - s_0}{2\pi i} \int_{|s'|=\Lambda^2} ds' \frac{F(s')}{(s' - s_0)(s' - s)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

The last term now contains one more power of s' in the denominator, ensuring better convergence when $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$. If this term vanishes, we obtain a once-subtracted dispersion relation:

$$F(s) = F(s_0) + \frac{s - s_0}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s' - s_0} \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon}. \quad (4.7)$$

An n -times-subtracted dispersion relation at $s = s_0$ will take the form

$$F(s) = P_n(s - s_0) + \frac{(s - s_0)^n}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{(s' - s_0)^n} \frac{\text{Im } F(s')}{s' - s - i\epsilon}, \quad (4.8)$$

with $P_n(s - s_0)$ a polynomial of power $n - 1$ in $(s - s_0)$. Note that we can perform subtractions in different points provided they are on the real axis to the left of the branch cut.

4.2. Unitarity

One fundamental property of the S -matrix is its unitarity:

$$S^\dagger S = 1. \quad (4.9)$$

The decomposition of the S -matrix into the identity and the nontrivial scattering matrix T , $S = 1 + iT$, then immediately implies

$$-i(T - T^\dagger) = T^\dagger T. \quad (4.10)$$

Sandwiching this relation between initial and final states, inserting a complete set of intermediate states on the right-hand side, and assuming time reversal invariance, we arrive at the well-known optical theorem

$$\text{Im } T_{fi} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_n - P_i) T_{nf}^* T_{ni}, \quad (4.11)$$

where $\langle f|T|i \rangle \equiv (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P_f - P_i) T_{fi}$.

Let us consider the scattering of two incoming and two outgoing particles and assume that we are in an energy region where only elastic final-state rescattering is allowed. This means that in Eq. (4.11), the only intermediate state is $|n\rangle = |f\rangle$ and the completeness sum reduces to an integral over the intermediate momenta:

$$\text{Im } T_{fi} = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{2S} \int \frac{d^3 q_1 d^3 q_2}{2E_1(2\pi)^3 2E_2(2\pi)^3} \delta^{(4)}(p_i - q_1 - q_2) T_{ff}^* T_{fi}. \quad (4.12)$$

The symmetry factor S is equal to 2 for indistinguishable particles and 1 otherwise. $q_1 = (E_1, \mathbf{q}_1)$ and $q_2 = (E_2, \mathbf{q}_2)$ denote the on-shell four-momenta of the two intermediate particles, and the total initial and final four-momenta are $p_i = k + k' = p_f = p + p' = (\sqrt{s}, \mathbf{0})$ in the center-of-mass frame. Defining $\theta = \angle(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p})$, $\theta' = \angle(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}_1)$, and $\theta'' = \angle(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{p})$ and integrating over the delta function we find

$$\text{Im } T_{fi}(s, \theta) = \frac{1}{8(2\pi)^2 S} \frac{|\mathbf{q}_1|}{\sqrt{s}} \int T_{ff}^*(s, \theta') T_{fi}(s, \theta'') d\Omega, \quad (4.13)$$

with $d\Omega \equiv \sin \theta' d\theta' d\phi$ and $|\mathbf{q}_1| = \sqrt{s/4 - M_\pi^2}$ for the example of an intermediate state of two pions. A unitarity relation very similar to Eq. (4.13) results if, instead of a T -matrix element T_{fi} , we consider a production amplitude or a form factor that produces the final state f in the elastic regime.

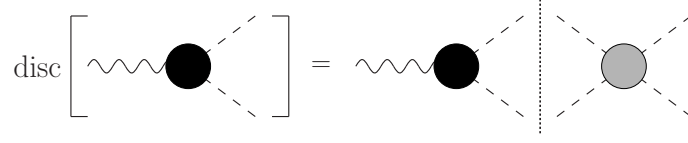


Figure 3: Graphical representation of the discontinuity relation for pion form factors. The black disc denotes the form factor, while the gray disc denotes the pion–pion scattering T -matrix, projected onto the appropriate partial wave.

Let us now consider the pion vector form factor defined as

$$\langle \pi^+(p') \pi^-(p) | j_\mu(0) | 0 \rangle = (p' - p)_\mu F_\pi^V(s), \quad (4.14)$$

where

$$j_\mu = \frac{2}{3} \bar{u} \gamma_\mu u - \frac{1}{3} \bar{d} \gamma_\mu d - \frac{1}{3} \bar{s} \gamma_\mu s \quad (4.15)$$

denotes the electromagnetic vector current for the light quarks. The unitarity relation (4.13) turns into

$$\text{Im } F_\pi^V(s) = \sigma(s) \left(t_{J=1}^{I=1}(s) \right)^* F_\pi^V(s) \times \theta(s - 4M_\pi^2), \quad (4.16)$$

where $\sigma(s) = \sqrt{1 - 4M_\pi^2/s}$, and $t_{J=1}^{I=1}(s)$ is the $\pi\pi$ P -wave isospin $I = 1$ scattering amplitude. Equation (4.16) is displayed graphically in Fig. 3. Applying now the unitarity relation to $t_1^1(s)$, we find

$$\text{Im } t_1^1(s) = \sigma(s) |t_1^1(s)|^2 \times \theta(s - 4M_\pi^2). \quad (4.17)$$

Writing $t_1^1(s) = |t_1^1(s)| e^{i\delta_1^1(s)}$ leads to

$$|t_1^1(s)| = \frac{\sin \delta_1^1(s)}{\sigma(s)}; \quad (4.18)$$

inserting this into the form factor unitarity relation (4.16), we arrive at

$$\text{Im } F_\pi^V(s) = \sin \delta_1^1(s) e^{-i\delta_1^1(s)} F_\pi^V(s) \times \theta(s - 4M_\pi^2). \quad (4.19)$$

If ϕ_V is the phase of the vector form factor, $F_\pi^V(s) = |F_\pi^V(s)| e^{i\phi_V(s)}$, the unitarity equation implies $\phi_V(s) = \delta_1^1(s)$ in order for the imaginary part of $F_\pi^V(s)$ to be real: unitarity forces the phase of the form factor to be equal to the $\pi\pi$ (elastic) scattering phase. This is the so-called Watson theorem [141] that holds only in the elastic region.

4.3. Omnès formalism

The solution to the form factor unitarity relation Eq. (4.16) is readily obtained in terms of the so-called Omnès function $\Omega_1^1(s)$ [142],

$$F_\pi^V(s) = R(s) \Omega_1^1(s), \quad \Omega_1^1(s) = \exp \left\{ \frac{s}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds' \frac{\delta_1^1(s')}{s'(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \quad (4.20)$$

where $R(s)$ is a function free of (right-hand) cuts up to the first inelastic threshold. At low energies, $R(s)$ can be approximated by a polynomial whose coefficients need to be determined by other methods, e.g., by matching to chiral perturbation theory near $s = 0$. The Omnès function is entirely given in terms of the appropriate pion–pion phase shift, which is particularly useful as we today have excellent information on pion–pion scattering at our disposal [143–146]. The Omnès function then represents the exact resummation of elastic two-body rescattering to all orders. The pion vector form factor $F_\pi^V(s)$ as extracted from $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ decays [147], for example, can be described very accurately up to $\sqrt{s} = 1$ GeV by a representation (4.20) with a linear polynomial $R(s) = 1 + \alpha_V s$. (At higher energies, the nonlinear effects of higher, inelastic (ρ' , ρ'') resonances become important [148].) For the pion vector form factor as measured in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ [149–154], the isospin-violating mixing effect with the ω -meson needs to be taken into account; see, e.g., the extensive discussion in Ref. [155] and references therein. More refined representations

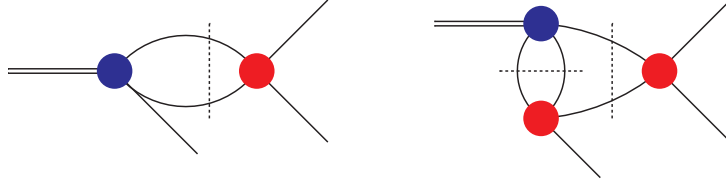


Figure 4: Pictorial representation of the inhomogeneous unitarity relation of Eq. (4.21): the homogeneous term analogous to a form factor unitarity relation (left), plus the projection of a typical diagram representing crossed-channel dynamics (right), resulting in the inhomogeneous Omnès problem. The double line represents a heavy particle with its three-body decay partial wave denoted by the blue dot, the single lines depict the three outgoing decay products that rescatter elastically (red dots).

parameterizing inelastic effects beyond roughly 1 GeV have employed conformal polynomials instead, which also allows for better high-energy asymptotic behavior of the form factor representation [156–158]. Equations (4.16, 4.20) have also been generalized and employed frequently to describe coupled channels—e.g., $\pi\pi \leftrightarrow \bar{K}K$ scalar form factors [159–166]—by promoting the Omnès function to a matrix with a coupled-channel T -matrix as input. However, the coupled-channels description does not allow for a similarly compact closed form as in Eq. (4.20).

When describing more complicated amplitudes such as four-point functions (either in $2 \rightarrow 2$ scattering processes or in $1 \rightarrow 3$ decays), a more complex unitarity relation is to be considered because of the presence of left-hand cuts. These are a consequence of crossing symmetry and unitarity in the crossed channel: e.g., the pion–pion scattering amplitude possesses not only a cut in the s -channel for $s \geq 4M_\pi^2$, but also for $t, u \geq 4M_\pi^2$. As a consequence, after projection onto s -channel partial waves, the crossed-channel unitarity cuts translate into another discontinuity along the negative real axis for $s \leq 0$. If we separate right- and left-hand cuts into individual functions $f_J^I(s)$ and $\hat{f}_J^I(s)$ of (s -channel) isospin I and angular momentum J , the unitarity condition Eq. (4.16) for $f_J^I(s)$ becomes

$$\text{Im } f_J^I(s) = \sin \delta_J^I(s) e^{-i\delta_J^I(s)} \left(f_J^I(s) + \hat{f}_J^I(s) \right) \theta(s - 4M_\pi^2), \quad (4.21)$$

where the *inhomogeneity*

$$\hat{f}_J^I(s) = \sum_{n,I',J'} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta \cos^n\theta c_n^{II'JJ'} f_{J'}^{I'}(t(s, \cos\theta)) \quad (4.22)$$

is a consequence of the singularities in the t - and u -channels, and arises from their projection onto the s -channel partial wave. The two terms on the right-hand side of Eq. (4.21) are depicted in Fig. 4: $t(s, \cos\theta)$ is the appropriate crossed-channel Mandelstam variable written as a function of center-of-mass energy squared s and scattering angle θ , and $c_n^{II'JJ'}$ are process-dependent coefficients. Equation (4.21) represents the inhomogeneous Omnès problem.

Since both $f_J^I(s)$ and the Omnès function $\Omega_J^I(s)$ are analytic on the entire complex plane except on the real axis when $s > s_{\text{th}}$, $g_J^I(s) = f_J^I(s)/\Omega_J^I(s)$ has the same analytic properties. We can compute the imaginary part of $g_J^I(s)$ on the upper rim of the cut:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } g_J^I(s) &= \frac{\text{Im } f_J^I(s) \text{Re } \Omega_J^I(s) - \text{Re } f_J^I(s) \text{Im } \Omega_J^I(s)}{|\Omega_J^I(s)|^2} = \frac{\text{Im } f_J^I(s) \Omega_J^I(s) - f_J^I(s) \text{Im } \Omega_J^I(s)}{|\Omega_J^I(s)|^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(f_J^I(s) + \hat{f}_J^I(s) \right) e^{-i\delta_J^I(s)} \sin \delta_J^I(s) \Omega_J^I(s) - f_J^I(s) \Omega_J^I(s) e^{-i\delta_J^I(s)} \sin \delta_J^I(s)}{|\Omega_J^I(s)|^2} = \frac{\hat{f}_J^I(s) \sin \delta_J^I(s)}{|\Omega_J^I(s)|}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

This allows us to write an n -times subtracted dispersion relation for $g_J^I(s)$, which, solved for $f_J^I(s)$, results in the solution of the inhomogeneous Omnès problem

$$f_J^I(s) = \Omega_J^I(s) \left(P_n(s - s_0) + \frac{(s - s_0)^n}{\pi} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{f}_J^I(s') \sin \delta_J^I(s')}{|\Omega_J^I(s')| (s' - s_0)^n (s' - s - i\epsilon)} ds' \right). \quad (4.24)$$

As Fig. 4 suggests, the inhomogeneous Omnès problem provides a possible dispersion-theoretical description of three-body decays in the form of Khuri–Treiman equations [167, 168], which we will describe in more detail in

Sect. 5.1.3 for the decay $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. Alternatively, unitarity relations of the form Eq. (4.21) have frequently been used to model left-hand cuts in partial waves of four-point amplitudes through the exchange of narrow resonances in the crossed channel. We will see this at work in the description of $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$, see Sect. 6.3, but other applications of this technique include $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi\pi$ [169] or decays of heavy mesons [170] and heavy quarkonia [171–173] involving pion pairs.

In principle dispersion relations provide us with a rigorous, model-independent method to describe intermediate-energy regions: beyond the chiral regime, yet mostly limited to the range where elastic unitarity applies. In practice the use of these techniques is limited by our knowledge of the experimental input. However, as we will see in the next sections dispersive techniques used in combination with χ PT have been shown to be successful to describe various η and η' decays very accurately.

4.4. Roy equations

A central piece of input to many of the dispersive analyses discussed throughout this review are pion–pion phase shifts. Pion–pion scattering constitutes the most important final-state interaction in many η and η' decays; see, e.g., the Omnès function in Eq. (4.20). As a lot of progress in the description of light-meson decays are based on the precision with which we nowadays know the $\pi\pi$ phases, we here wish to indicate very briefly how these have been constrained so rigorously, by the means of so-called Roy equations [174].

Roy equations correspond to a coupled system of partial-wave dispersion relations, as such based on analyticity of the scattering amplitude, which make maximal use of crossing symmetry, unitarity, and isospin. To construct this set of equations, one considers twice-subtracted dispersion relations at fixed Mandelstam t :

$$T(s, t) = c(t) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds' \left\{ \frac{s^2}{s'^2(s' - s)} + \frac{u^2}{s'^2(s' - u)} \right\} \text{Im } T(s', t), \quad (4.25)$$

where the two terms inside the integral correspond to the right- and the left-hand cut, respectively, and we have omitted isospin indices for simplicity. The subtraction function $c(t)$ can be determined from crossing symmetry. Expanding the imaginary parts into and projecting the resulting amplitude onto partial waves leads to [174]

$$t_J^I(s) = k_J^I(s) + \sum_{I'=0}^2 \sum_{J'=0}^{\infty} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} ds' K_{JJ'}^{II'}(s, s') \text{Im } t_{J'}^{I'}(s'), \quad (4.26)$$

where isospin dependence is recovered in the notation. The kernels $K_{JJ'}^{II'}(s, s')$ inside the dispersion integrals are known analytically; they contain in particular a singular Cauchy kernel (diagonal in both isospin and angular momentum). The subtraction polynomial $k_J^I(s)$ depends on the two $\pi\pi$ S -wave scattering lengths $a_0^{I=0,2}$ only. As long as *elastic* unitarity is sufficient, we can write the partial waves $t_J^I(s)$ in terms of phase shifts $\delta_J^I(s)$,

$$t_J^I(s) = \frac{e^{i\delta_J^I(s)} \sin \delta_J^I(s)}{\sigma(s)}, \quad (4.27)$$

and turn Eq. (4.26) into a set of coupled integral equations for the phase shifts.

The Roy equations thus derived are not applicable at arbitrarily high energies: the convergence of the partial-wave expansion of the imaginary parts in Eq. (4.26) limits their validity to $s \leq s_{\text{max}} = (1.15 \text{ GeV})^2$ if Mandelstam analyticity of the scattering amplitude is assumed (see, e.g., Ref. [175]). In practice, the phase shifts are therefore only solved for at low energies below a certain matching point s_m , above which experimental input is required. Similarly, the solution is typically limited to the lowest partial waves $J \leq J_{\text{max}}$, higher ones similarly serve as input. Furthermore, the existence and uniqueness of the solution depends on the values of the phase shifts at the matching point, summarized in a characteristic multiplicity index [176]. However, the low-energy $\pi\pi$ scattering phase shifts are hardly sensitive to the high-energy and high-angular-momentum input, and can be determined with remarkable accuracy [143], and the matching of the subtraction constants, i.e., the S -wave scattering lengths, to χ PT further strengthens the constraints [144], leading to the celebrated predictions of the $\pi\pi$ scattering lengths [177]

$$a_0^0 = 0.220(5), \quad a_0^2 = -0.0444(10). \quad (4.28)$$

Variants of the Roy equations with a different subtraction scheme have also been derived and used as constraints in a fit to $\pi\pi$ scattering data [145, 178], resulting in similarly accurate determinations of phase shifts that have widely been used in dispersive analyses reviewed here.

Roy equations have been generalized to processes that are less symmetric under crossing than pion–pion scattering. In such cases, the use of Roy–Steiner equations based on hyperbolic (instead of fixed- t) dispersion relations has proven advantageous [179] to make maximal use of the interconnection between crossed reactions. Such Roy–Steiner equations have been constructed and solved in detail in particular for pion–kaon [180, 181], photon–pion [182], and pion–nucleon scattering [183, 184].

5. Hadronic η and η' decays

5.1. $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ and extraction of the light quark mass ratio

5.1.1. Motivation: light quark masses

The masses of the light quarks, i.e., the up, down, and strange quarks, are not directly accessible to experimental determination due to confinement, which prevents quarks from appearing as free particles. Since these masses are much smaller than the typical hadronic mass scale ~ 1 GeV, their contribution to hadron masses is typically small. There is, however, a prominent exception to this rule, formulated in the famous Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation [1]. It states that the masses of the lightest mesons are determined by the combined effects of spontaneous and explicit chiral symmetry breaking, that is, by the chiral quark condensate and the light quark masses. At leading order in the quark mass expansion and including π^0 – η mixing and first-order electromagnetic corrections, one finds:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\pi^0}^2 &= B_0(m_u + m_d) + \frac{2\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}}B_0(m_u - m_d) + \dots, & M_{\pi^+}^2 &= B_0(m_u + m_d) + \Delta_{\text{em}}^\pi + \dots, \\ M_{K^0}^2 &= B_0(m_d + m_s) + \dots, & M_{K^+}^2 &= B_0(m_u + m_s) + \Delta_{\text{em}}^K + \dots, \\ M_\eta^2 &= \frac{B_0}{3}(m_u + m_d + 4m_s) - \frac{2\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}}B_0(m_u - m_d) + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

The parameter

$$\epsilon = \frac{\sqrt{3}(m_d - m_u)}{4(m_s - \hat{m})} \approx 0.012, \quad (5.2)$$

where $\hat{m} = (m_u + m_d)/2$, is the (leading-order) π^0 – η mixing angle. Provided the electromagnetic corrections are known, one can determine the light quark mass ratios from the meson masses. This is the so-called Weinberg formula [185]:

$$\frac{m_d}{m_u} \approx \frac{M_{K^0}^2 - M_{K^+}^2 + M_{\pi^+}^2}{M_{K^+}^2 - M_{K^0}^2 - M_{\pi^+}^2 + 2M_{\pi^0}^2} \approx 1.79, \quad \frac{m_s}{m_d} \approx \frac{M_{K^+}^2 + M_{K^0}^2 - M_{\pi^+}^2}{M_{K^0}^2 - M_{K^+}^2 + M_{\pi^+}^2} \approx 20.2, \quad (5.3)$$

derived using current algebra and Dashen’s theorem [186] that relates the electromagnetic corrections to the pion and the kaon mass differences, $\Delta_{\text{em}}^\pi = \Delta_{\text{em}}^K + O(e^2 m_q)$. However, the $O(e^2 m_q)$ terms in the electromagnetic mass contributions are known to be sizable, and it has been shown that these quark mass ratios are subject to important higher-order corrections [187–189].

Studying $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ offers a unique way to extract $(m_u - m_d)$ from an experimental process in a reliable fashion. Indeed, this decay is forbidden by isospin symmetry: three pions cannot combine to a system with vanishing angular momentum, zero isospin, and even C -parity. The decay is then driven by the following isospin-breaking operator in the QCD Lagrangian,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{IB}} = -\frac{m_u - m_d}{2}(\bar{u}u - \bar{d}d). \quad (5.4)$$

As a consequence of being generated by this $\Delta I = 1$ operator, the decay amplitude must be proportional to $(m_u - m_d)$ and can be used to extract this quantity. The decay width can be seen as a measure for the size of isospin breaking in

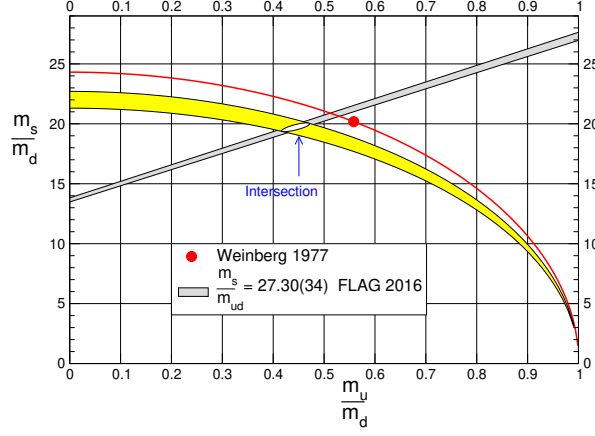


Figure 5: Constraints on the quark mass ratios from $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ [192] (yellow band) and from lattice QCD [193] (gray band). The current algebra result is shown in red. Figure adapted from Ref. [194].

QCD. Crucially, the electromagnetic isospin-breaking effects have been shown to be small [21, 22, 190, 191]. More precisely, one extracts the quark mass double ratio Q , which does not receive corrections up to $O(m_q^3)$:

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta \rightarrow 3\pi} \propto B_0(m_u - m_d) = -\frac{1}{Q^2} \frac{M_K^2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)}{M_\pi^2} + O(m_q^3) \quad \text{with} \quad Q^2 = \frac{m_s^2 - \hat{m}^2}{m_d^2 - m_u^2}. \quad (5.5)$$

Neglecting a tiny term proportional to $(\hat{m}/m_s)^2$, Q gives an elliptic constraint in the plane spanned by m_s/m_d and m_u/m_d [189]:

$$\left(\frac{m_u}{m_d}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{m_s}{m_d}\right)^2 = 1, \quad (5.6)$$

see Fig. 5. Since the decay width is basically given by the phase space integral over the amplitude squared,

$$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi) \propto \int ds du |\mathcal{A}_{\eta \rightarrow 3\pi}(s, t, u)|^2 \propto \frac{1}{Q^4}, \quad (5.7)$$

an experimentally measured value of the decay width, $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi)$, translates into a value of Q . As a reference value, one often compares to the number Q_D extracted from Eq. (5.3) relying on Dashen's theorem,

$$Q_D^2 = \frac{(M_{K^0}^2 + M_{K^+}^2 - M_{\pi^+}^2 + M_{\pi^0}^2)(M_{K^0}^2 + M_{K^+}^2 - M_{\pi^+}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)}{4M_{\pi^0}^2(M_{K^0}^2 - M_{K^+}^2 + M_{\pi^+}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)} = (24.3)^2. \quad (5.8)$$

The aim of theoretical analyses is to compute the normalized amplitude $\mathcal{M}(s, t, u)$, defined as

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}(s, t, u) \equiv \mathcal{A}_c(s, t, u) = -\frac{1}{Q^2} \frac{M_K^2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)}{3\sqrt{3}M_\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \mathcal{M}(s, t, u), \quad (5.9)$$

with the best possible accuracy. Here, the Mandelstam variables are defined according to $s = (p_{\pi^+} + p_{\pi^-})^2 = (p_\eta - p_{\pi^0})^2$, $t = (p_{\pi^-} + p_{\pi^0})^2 = (p_\eta - p_{\pi^+})^2$, and $u = (p_{\pi^+} + p_{\pi^0})^2 = (p_\eta - p_{\pi^-})^2$. At first order in isospin breaking, i.e., $\Delta I = 1$, the amplitude in the neutral channel can be computed from the amplitude in the charged channel according to

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0}(s, t, u) \equiv \mathcal{A}_n(s, t, u) = \mathcal{A}_c(s, t, u) + \mathcal{A}_c(t, u, s) + \mathcal{A}_c(u, s, t). \quad (5.10)$$

5.1.2. Experimental measurements

To extract Q via Eq. (5.9), we need to know the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay width as well as the shape of the amplitude experimentally. We have

$$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) = \frac{1}{Q^4} \frac{M_K^4 (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)^2}{6912 \pi^3 M_\eta^3 M_\pi^4 F_\pi^4} \int_{s_{\min}}^{s_{\max}} ds \int_{u_{-}(s)}^{u_{+}(s)} du |\mathcal{M}(s, t, u)|^2 \quad (5.11)$$

with the integration boundaries $s_{\min} = 4M_{\pi^+}^2$, $s_{\max} = (M_\eta - M_{\pi^0})^2$, and

$$u_{\pm}(s) = \frac{1}{2} \left(3s_0 - s \pm \sigma \lambda^{1/2}(M_\eta^2, M_{\pi^0}^2, s) \right), \quad (5.12)$$

where $s_0 = \frac{1}{3} (M_\eta^2 + 2M_{\pi^+}^2 + M_{\pi^0}^2)$, $\sigma = \sqrt{1 - 4M_{\pi^+}^2/s}$, and

$$\lambda(a, b, c) = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2(ab + ac + bc) \quad (5.13)$$

is the standard Källén function. To determine $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi)$ experimentally, one needs to know the total η decay width, which is determined by the measured decay width of η into two photons and the corresponding branching ratio that is known at better than 1% accuracy [48]. Thus, our knowledge of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma)$ will have a direct impact on the experimental value of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi)$ and consequently on the light quark mass ratio determination. The results of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma)$ measured from the e^+e^- collision and the ones via the Primakoff process have been in disagreement by a $\sim 3\sigma$ deviation over the past four decades. The systematic difference between these two types of experimental results on $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma)$ potentially contributes significant uncertainty in Q ; see Sect. 6.1 for a more detailed discussion. A new measurement with improved precision is clearly of high significance.

Another important input is the shape of the amplitude $\mathcal{M}(s, t, u)$ in Eq. (5.9). It can be assessed by measurements of the Dalitz plot distribution. The latter is the standard representation of the momentum dependence of a three-particle decay, and is given in terms of the squared absolute value of the amplitude. In experimental analyses, the latter is typically expanded as a polynomial around the center of the Dalitz plot in terms of symmetrized coordinates. For the charged decay channel one uses

$$X = \sqrt{3} \frac{T_+ - T_-}{Q_c} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2M_\eta Q_c} (u - t), \quad Y = \frac{3T_0}{Q_c} - 1 = \frac{3}{2M_\eta Q_c} \left\{ (M_\eta - M_{\pi^0})^2 - s \right\} - 1, \quad Q_c = M_\eta - 2M_{\pi^+} - M_{\pi^0}, \quad (5.14)$$

where $T_{+/-0}$ and Q_c are the kinetic energies of the $\pi^{+/-0}$ and the sum of all three, respectively, in the η rest frame. The Dalitz plot parameterization then reads

$$\Gamma_c(X, Y) = |\mathcal{A}_c(s, t, u)|^2 \propto 1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + eXY + fY^3 + gX^2Y + hXY^2 + lX^3 + \dots, \quad (5.15)$$

where the coefficients a, b, \dots are called Dalitz plot parameters. Charge conjugation symmetry requires terms odd in X to vanish, such that $c = e = h = l = 0$; we will comment on potential C -violating effects in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ in Sect. 9.2. The values of the Dalitz plots parameters as experimentally measured compared to various theory predictions are presented in Table 3. The most recent KLOE(2016) result [200] has the smallest uncertainties in both statistics and systematics. It is largely consistent with the previous measurements by KLOE(2008) [198], WASA(2014) [57], and BESIII(2015) [199] within error bars, with small tensions beyond one standard deviations for b in comparison to WASA(2014) and d compared to KLOE(2008) only. In addition, the modern experimental results for the b parameter show rather large deviations from the χ PT predictions. For the first time, KLOE(2016) [200] indicates the need for a nonzero g parameter in the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ Dalitz distribution. The Dalitz plots measured by KLOE in 2008 [198] and 2016 [200] are shown in Fig. 6. One should note that the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ Dalitz plot does not exhibit prominent resonance bands, as the $f_0(500)$ is very broad and the available phase space too small otherwise.

A polynomial expansion analogous to the one in Eq. (5.15) can also be performed for the neutral channel $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$:

$$\Gamma_n(X, Y) = |\mathcal{A}_n(s, t, u)|^2 \propto 1 + 2\alpha Z + 2\beta Y (3X^2 - Y^2) + 2\gamma Z^2 + \dots, \quad (5.16)$$

Experiment	Events	$-a$	b	d	f	$-g$
Gormley(1970) [195]	7.2k	1.17(2)	2.1(3)	6(4)	—	—
Layter(1973) [196]	81k	1.080(14)	0.34(27)	4.6(3.1)	—	—
CBarrel(1998) [197]	3.2k	1.22(7)	2.2(1.1)	6(fixed)	—	—
KLOE(2008) [198]	1.34M	1.090($^{9}_{20}$)	0.124(12)	0.057($^{9}_{17}$)	0.14(2)	—
WASA(2014) [57]	174k	1.144(18)	0.219(51)	0.086(23)	0.115(37)	—
BESIII(2015) [199]	79.6k	1.128(17)	0.153(17)	0.085(18)	0.173(35)	—
KLOE(2016) [200]	4.7M	1.095(4)	0.145(6)	0.081($^{7}_{6}$)	0.141($^{10}_{11}$)	0.044($^{15}_{16}$)
Theory						
NLO χ PT [187]	—	1.33	0.42	0.08		
U- χ PT [201]	—	1.054(25)	0.185(15)	0.079(26)	0.064(12)	—
NNLO χ PT [202]	—	1.271(75)	0.394(102)	0.055(57)	0.025(160)	—
NREFT [203]	—	1.213(14)	0.308(23)	0.050(3)	0.083(19)	0.039(2)
JPAC [204]	—	1.075(28)	0.155(6)	0.084(2)	0.101(3)	0.074(3)
CLLP [194]	—	1.081(2)	0.144(4)	0.081(3)	0.118(4)	0.069(4)
AM single-ch. [205]	—	1.156	0.200	0.095	0.109	0.088
AM coupled-ch. [205]	—	1.142	0.172	0.097	0.122	0.089

Table 3: Dalitz distribution parameters determined from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ experiments. In the lower half of the table, theoretical results are shown for comparison.

with $Z = X^2 + Y^2$, and X and Y defined in analogy to Eq. (5.14), with $M_{\pi^+} \rightarrow M_{\pi^0}$. The main difference compared to the charged channel is that the Dalitz plot distribution is nearly flat. The deviation of the normalized distribution from unity is by a few percent only. This renders measurements as well as theoretical predictions rather difficult, and for a long time theory failed to reproduce the experimental results. In addition, since the invariant mass of $2\pi^0$ from the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay extends to the region below the mass of two charged pions, a cusp structure [206, 207] is expected in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass distribution around the mass of two charged pions, corresponding to the $\pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ transition (cf. also Ref. [208] for a reconstruction of the chiral two-loop amplitude including the pion mass difference); see the schematic representation in Fig. 7. In order to properly represent this cusp in the Dalitz plot description, an additional term $+2\delta \sum_{i=1}^3 \rho(s_i)$ needs to be added to Eq. (5.16), where $\rho(s) = \theta(4M_{\pi^+}^2 - s) \sqrt{1 - s/4M_{\pi^+}^2}$ [209].

The final-state $\pi^0 \pi^0$ rescattering in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ is dominated by the S -wave due to the small energies of the pions. Except for the most recent A2 measurement [209], all experimental Dalitz plot investigations were based on the leading-order parameterization $\Gamma_n(Z) \propto 1 + 2\alpha Z$. The slope parameter α was extracted by fitting the deviation of measured Z distributions from the simulated phase space. Note that it was shown in Ref. [194] that the value for α employing the linear approximation only is very sensitive to the fit range. A comparison of the experimental and theoretical results for α is shown in Fig. 8. Some of the recent experimental determinations of the Dalitz plot parameters along with theoretical calculations are listed in Table 4. As one can see, the experimental precision for the slope parameter α has been significantly improved in recent years, leading to the very precise PDG average $\alpha = -0.0288(12)$ [48]. The most accurate results all came from the A2 collaboration: A2-MAMI-B(2009) [210], A2-MAMI-C(2009) [88], and A2-MAMI(2018) [209]. They are consistent with each other and agree with the measurements (with less statistics) by the KLOE [198] and WASA-at-COSY [57] collaborations, but all find smaller values for α than BESIII [199]. All experimental values for the slope parameter α have a negative sign. The χ PT prediction [202], however, fails to produce a negative slope, at least as its central value. The theoretical calculations using unitarized χ PT [201] show better agreement with the experiments. As pointed out by Kolesár and Novotný [211], the discrepancies in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$

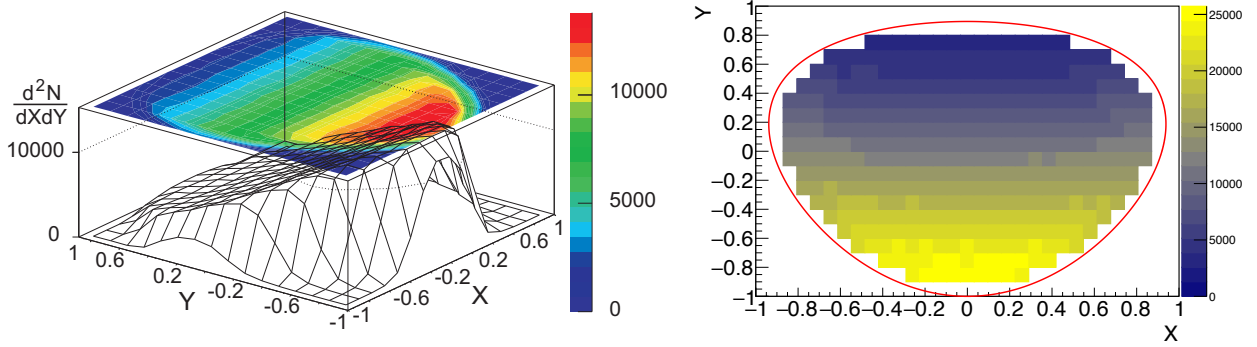


Figure 6: Dalitz plots for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ measured by KLOE in 2008 [198] (left) and the latest KLOE result in 2016 [200] (right). Reprinted from Refs. [198, 200].

Dalitz plot parameters between χ PT and experiments suggest a slow or irregular convergence of the chiral expansion. The final-state $\pi\pi$ rescattering contributes significantly to the negative value of α . It can be accounted for to all orders using dispersion theory and precisely known $\pi\pi$ phase shifts [192, 194, 205, 212, 213].

The most recent A2 measurement of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot [209] is based on an analysis of data taken in both 2007 and 2009 with an improved cluster algorithm. The obtained high statistics of 7×10^6 $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ events enabled an exploration of terms beyond α for the first time. Several interesting features were observed in this study: it clearly demonstrated that the α term alone is not sufficient to describe the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay, the extracted magnitude for β differed from zero by $\sim 5.5\sigma$. A large correlation was found between α and γ so that the parameter γ could not be determined reliably from this analysis. The best χ^2/ndof value was achieved by fitting to the experimental Dalitz distribution with three parameters (α , β , and δ). The magnitude of the cusp term was found to be close to 1% with $\delta = -0.018(7)(7)$, which is consistent with a prediction based on nonrelativistic effective field theory (NREFT) [207], even though the experimental uncertainty for δ is larger than 50%. In addition, the inclusion of higher-order terms led to a smaller value in α by about 20% compared to the results obtained with the leading term alone. The precision on the slope parameter, α , now reaches to a level of 5% [48]. Compared to the charged decay channel, however, the neutral channel provides altogether weaker constraints on theory due to identical final-state particles.

All existing experiments described above were performed with little or unboosted η mesons, where the energy of the η decay products was relatively small in the lab frame; hence the detection efficiencies for these measurements were rather sensitive to the detector threshold. For the ongoing GlueX experiment in Hall D at Jefferson Lab, highly boosted η mesons are produced by a 12 GeV tagged-photon beam on a liquid-hydrogen target. The decay products

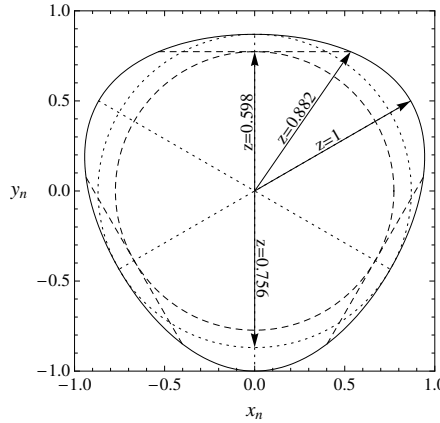


Figure 7: Representation of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot. Symmetry axes and the biggest fully enclosed circle (at $Z = 0.756$) are shown as dotted lines. The cusps at $s_i = 4M_\pi^2$ hit for values between $Z = 0.598$ and $Z = 0.882$ are shown in dashed style. Reprinted from Ref. [203].

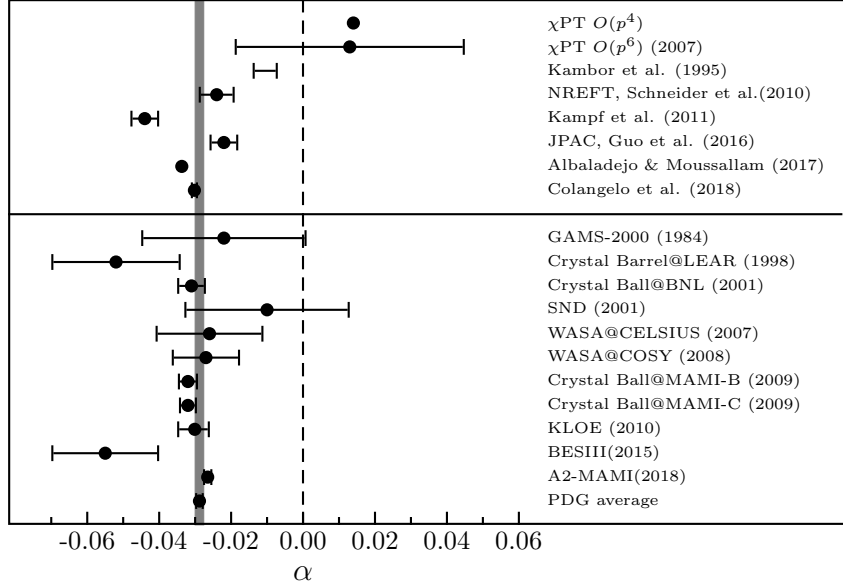


Figure 8: Summary of determinations of the slope parameter α . Figure adapted from Ref. [194].

Experiment	Events	α	β	γ
A2-MAMI-B(2009)[210]	1.8M	$-0.032(2)(2)$	—	—
A2-MAMI-C(2009)[88]	3M	$-0.0322(12)(22)$	—	—
WASA-at-COSY(2009)[214]	120k	$-0.027(8)(5)$	—	—
KLOE(2010)[215]	512k	$-0.0301(35)(^{22}_{35})$	—	—
BESIII(2015)[199]	33k	$-0.055(14)(4)$	—	—
A2-MAMI(2018)[209]	7M	$-0.0265(10)(9)$	$-0.0074(10)(9)$	—
Theory				
χ PT NNLO [202]	—	$+0.013(32)$	—	—
U- χ PT [201]	—	$-0.031(3)$	—	—
NREFT [203]	—	$-0.025(5)$	$-0.0042(7)$	$0.0013(4)$
KKNZ [212]	—	$-0.044(4)$	—	—
JPAC [204]	—	$-0.025(4)$	$0.000(2)$	—
CLLP [194]	—	$-0.0307(17)$	$-0.0052(5)$	$0.0019(3)$
AM [205]	—	$-0.0337(12)$	$-0.0054(1)$	—

Table 4: Dalitz distribution parameters determined from the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ experiments and theoretical calculations.

are highly energetic with average energies above 1 GeV. Consequently, the detection efficiencies will be less sensitive to the detector thresholds. In addition, the GlueX apparatus can measure both charged and neutral channels, and has nearly flat acceptance and detection efficiency over the phase space of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, which will greatly help to control systematic uncertainties. The phase-I low-luminosity GlueX run was completed in the end of 2018. About 20% of this data has been analyzed for the charged channel $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$. Based on this analysis, the full phase-I data set will

yield $\sim 2 \times 10^6$ $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ events. A similar yield is expected for the neutral channel. The phase-II GlueX run with high luminosity started data collection in fall 2019. An order of magnitude more statistics will be collected in the next 2–3 years. The measurements from GlueX will offer improved systematics and high statistics for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. Such cross checks on the systematics are important for understanding the uncertainty on the quark mass ratio Q .

An interesting quantity to consider is the branching ratio

$$B = \frac{\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0)}{\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)}. \quad (5.17)$$

Indeed by taking the ratio B the overall normalization appearing in the rates $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ and $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$ cancels out as well as most of the theoretical uncertainties, such that the dominant error in the theoretical prediction of B is due to (higher-order) isospin breaking. The experimental values given by the PDG [48] are $B = 1.426(26)$ for the value coming from the PDG fit (including a scale factor of 1.2) and $B = 1.48(5)$ for the average. New experimental information to clarify and sharpen this branching ratio further would be very welcome.

5.1.3. Theoretical description of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$

The main difficulty in the theoretical prediction of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ is the evaluation of rescattering effects among the final-state pions. This can be done perturbatively within χ PT [187, 202, 216], but not with sufficient accuracy. This is clearly seen in the prediction of the decay width $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$: Gasser and Leutwyler found an enhancement of the current algebra result [217] $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{LO}} = 66 \text{ eV}$ to $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{NLO}} = 160(50) \text{ eV}$ due to chiral one-loop corrections, both based on $Q = Q_D$ extracted from Dashen's theorem, see Eq. (5.8). Including two-loop contributions, Bijmans and Ghorbani [202] quote the following chiral series for the same quantity, expressed as a function of the π^0 – η mixing angle:

$$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{(LO,NLO,NNLO)}} \approx \sin^2 \epsilon \times \{0.572, 1.59, 2.68\} \text{ MeV} \approx \{1, 1.7^2, 2.2^2\} \times \Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{LO}}, \quad (5.18)$$

hence demonstrating a rather slow convergence behavior. On the other hand, the branching ratio B , see Eq. (5.17), is remarkably stable under higher-order corrections: the current algebra prediction $B_{\text{CA}} = 1.5$ [217] is modified to $B_{\text{LO}} = 1.54$ when taking into account the modified phase space due to different pion masses; higher-order corrections reduce this number to $B_{\text{NLO}} = 1.46$ or $B_{\text{NNLO}} = 1.47$ [202], to be compared to $B = 1.48(5)$ as the PDG average [48].

Moreover, it has been shown that the two-loop calculation [202] may lead to a precise numerical prediction only once the low-energy constants appearing in the amplitude are determined reliably. In particular, the role played by the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ LECs is not negligible and they are largely unknown. The associated convergence problem can also be seen in the corresponding Dalitz plot parameters: we already noted above that χ PT alone fails to predict the correct sign for α , the (small) curvature of the neutral Dalitz plot; see Fig. 8.

A more accurate approach relies on dispersion relations to evaluate rescattering effects to all orders [218–221]. This is not completely independent of χ PT, because the dispersive representation requires input for the subtraction constants—this input can be provided by χ PT. There has been a resurgence of interest recently in analyzing $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ dispersively, for the following reasons:

1. Earlier dispersive studies relied on rather crude input for $\pi\pi$ scattering, which is the essential ingredient in the calculation. Today a much more accurate representation for this amplitude is available [145, 146].
2. New measurements of the process $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ entering the lifetime and therefore the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay rate are planned such as the PrimEx experiment [80, 222] at JLab, see the discussion in Sect. 6.1, and call for an improved precision in the theoretical calculations.
3. Recent measurements of the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plot by KLOE [198, 200] and BESIII [199] achieve an impressive level of precision. New measurements are planned by BESIII and at JLab by GlueX [46, 80] and CLAS [223], with completely different systematics and even better accuracy.

As we have detailed in Sect. 4, the dispersive method relies on general properties from S -matrix theory: unitarity, analyticity, and crossing symmetry. It can be combined with various constraints: at low energy from chiral symmetry

as well as low-energy theorems such as soft-pion theorems, and at high energy from the Froissart bound [224, 225] or Brodsky–Lepage asymptotics.

The starting point for this framework is to construct a scattering amplitude for $\pi\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi$ and then analytically continue it to describe the decay $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. This is the so-called Khuri–Treiman framework [167, 168]. We decompose the amplitude $\pi\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi$ into single-variable functions with right-hand cuts only, which have definite quantum numbers of angular momentum, isospin, and parity. Neglecting discontinuities in D - and higher partial waves results in the following expression [219, 226]:

$$\mathcal{M}(s, t, u) = M_0^0(s) + (s - u)M_1^1(t) + (s - t)M_1^1(u) + M_2^0(t) + M_2^0(u) - \frac{2}{3}M_2^0(s). \quad (5.19)$$

The functions $M_I^\ell(s)$ have isospin I and angular momentum ℓ . This partial-wave and isospin decomposition, commonly referred to as a *reconstruction theorem* [226–229], relies on the observation that up to corrections of $\mathcal{O}(p^8)$ (or three loops) in the chiral expansion, partial waves of any meson–meson scattering process with angular momentum $\ell \geq 2$ contain no imaginary parts.¹ As in the approximation (5.19), Bose symmetry implies the angular momentum corresponding to a given isospin in an unambiguous way, we will omit the superscript ℓ in the following and refer to M_I^ℓ by M_I . The splitting of the full amplitude into these single-variable functions is not unique: there is some ambiguity in the distribution of the polynomial terms over the various M_I due to $s + t + u$ being constant. The decomposition (5.19) is useful as it reduces the problem to a set of functions of only *one* variable. It is furthermore exact up to two-loop order in χ PT; the functions $M_I(s)$ then contain the main two-body rescattering corrections.

Using analyticity and unitarity, we can construct dispersion relations for the single-variable functions $M_I(s)$ in $\pi\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi$ for an η mass below the three-pion threshold. Unitarity in the elastic region determines the discontinuity from the knowledge of $\pi\pi$ scattering. Here we encounter precisely the type of problem discussed in Sect. 4.3: the three-body decay contains crossed-channel singularities, which however can again be related to $\pi\pi$ scattering in an isospin $I = 0, 1$, or 2 state. The discontinuities thus obey

$$\text{disc } M_I(s) = 2i \sin \delta_I(s) e^{-i\delta_I(s)} \left\{ M_I(s) + \hat{M}_I(s) \right\}, \quad \text{with} \quad \hat{M}_I(s) = \sum_{n,l'} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta \, c_{nl'l'} \cos^n\theta \, M_{l'}(t(s, \cos\theta)) \quad (5.20)$$

a consequence of the singularities in the t - and u -channels. The explicit coefficients $c_{nl'l'}$ can be found in Refs. [219, 221]. One then arrives at a coupled set of inhomogeneous Omnès solutions for the $M_I(s)$, see the discussion in Sect. 4.3:

$$M_I(s) = \Omega_I(s) \left\{ P_I(s) + \frac{s^{n_I}}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^{n_I}} \frac{\sin \delta_I(s') \hat{M}_I(s')}{|\Omega_I(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \quad (5.21)$$

where the $P_I(s)$ refer to polynomials containing the subtraction constants. There are, however, two important technical subtleties specific to the decay kinematics of the four-point function discussed here: (1) after analytically continuing M_η^2 to its physical value, extra singularities appear; (2) $\hat{M}(s)$ is needed for values of s outside the physical domain, so singularities in the relation of t with s and $\cos\theta$ also need to be taken care of. The integration path has to be chosen to avoid these extra singularities, see the dedicated discussion in Ref. [232]. This set of equations can then be solved numerically, e.g., by iteration. Its application in data fits simplifies considerably if one takes into account that the solutions of the dispersion relations are linear in the subtraction constants: this means that one can calculate a set of basis solutions that are independent of the numerical values of the latter.

The second step then consists in determining the subtraction constants. The number of subtractions needed for the dispersion integral in Eq. (5.21), or the value of n_I , is a rather delicate matter. From a purely mathematical point of view, subtracting the dispersion integral is simply a rearrangement of the equation. As the integral along the infinite circle has to vanish, we just need to subtract sufficiently often to make this happen. To subtract to an even higher degree does not change the equation anymore, because the change in the dispersion integral is absorbed in additional parameters in the subtraction polynomial, which need to be fixed. From a physical point of view, however, there are

¹For an example of a reconstruction theorem retaining D -waves, see Refs. [230, 231].

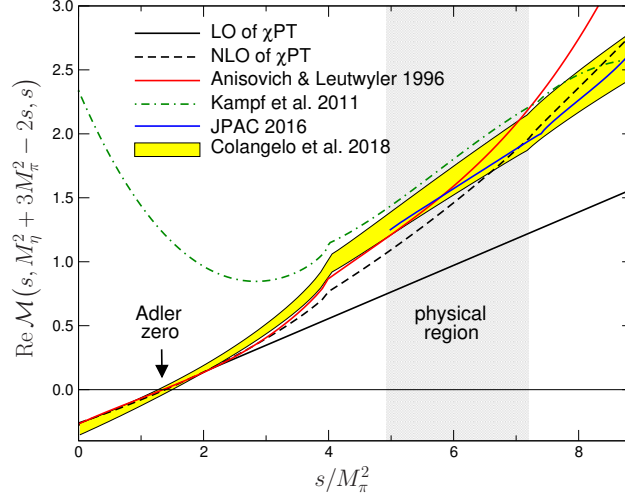


Figure 9: Real part of the amplitude $\mathcal{M}(s, t, u)$ along the line $s = u$, with the position of the Adler zero marked explicitly. The latter lies outside the physical region, which corresponds to the gray band. Full and dashed black lines correspond to the LO and NLO χ PT amplitudes; in addition, various dispersive determinations are shown [194, 204, 212, 219]. One observes that the corrections are negligible around the Adler zero, as the amplitude is protected by an $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ symmetry. Figure adapted from Ref. [194].

further aspects to be taken into account: if only few subtractions are used, the high-energy behavior of the integrand is less suppressed. To study the convergence behavior of the integrand we have to make assumptions as regards the asymptotic behavior of the phase shifts. It is usually assumed that

$$\delta_0^0(s) \rightarrow \pi, \quad \delta_1^1(s) \rightarrow \pi, \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_2^0(s) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as} \quad s \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.22)$$

An asymptotic behavior of $\delta(s) \rightarrow k\pi$ implies that the corresponding Omnès function behaves like s^{-k} for high s . Therefore if the Froissart bound [224, 225] is assumed, implying $M_0(s), M_2(s) \rightarrow s$ and $M_1(s) \rightarrow \text{const.}$, then four subtraction constants are required. Due to the relation between the Mandelstam variables, $s + t + u = M_\eta^2 + 3M_\pi^2$, there exists a five-parameter polynomial transformation of the single-variable functions M_I that leaves the amplitude $\mathcal{M}(s, t, u)$ in Eq. (5.19) invariant. Therefore there is some freedom to assign the subtraction constants to the functions M_I . We can relax the Froissart bound and oversubtract the dispersive integrals (5.21) with the aim of being insensitive, in the physical region, to the high-energy inelastic behavior of the phase, which is unknown. The price to pay is that one has more subtraction constants to be determined. In some recent dispersive analyses [192, 194, 212], six subtraction constants have been considered; for instance in Refs. [192, 194], the three dispersive integrals are written as

$$\begin{aligned} M_0(s) &= \Omega_0(s) \left\{ \alpha_0 + \beta_0 s + \gamma_0 s^2 + \delta_0 s^3 + \frac{s^4}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^4} \frac{\sin \delta_0(s') \hat{M}_0(s')}{|\Omega_0(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \\ M_1(s) &= \Omega_1(s) \left\{ \beta_1 s + \gamma_1 s^2 + \frac{s^3}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^3} \frac{\sin \delta_1(s') \hat{M}_1(s')}{|\Omega_1(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \\ M_2(s) &= \Omega_2(s) \left\{ \frac{s^2}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^2} \frac{\sin \delta_2(s') \hat{M}_2(s')}{|\Omega_2(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

The subtraction constants are unknown and have to be determined using a combination of experimental information and theory input. In particular since the overall normalization multiplies $1/Q^2$, the quantity that should be extracted from the analysis, it cannot be obtained from data alone and one has to match to χ PT. On the other hand, this matching has to be performed in such a way that the problematic convergence of the chiral expansion is not transferred directly to the dispersive representation. This can be achieved as follows: As shown in Fig. 9, the amplitude possesses so-called Adler zeros [233]. They are the result of a soft-pion theorem stating that in the $SU(2)$ chiral limit, the decay amplitude has two zeros for $p_{\pi^+} \rightarrow 0$ ($s = u = 0$) and $p_{\pi^-} \rightarrow 0$ ($s = t = 0$). Moving away from the chiral limit

	Q	
Gasser & Leutwyler (1975)	30.2	[234]
Weinberg (1977)	24.1	[185]
Gasser & Leutwyler (1985)	23.2(1.8)	[187]
Donoghue et al. (1993)	21.8	[235]
Kambor et al. (1996)	22.4(9)	[220]
Anisovich & Leutwyler (1996)	22.7(8)	[219]
Walker (1998)	22.8(8)	[221]
Martemyanov & Sopov (2005)	22.8(4)	[236]
Bijnens & Ghorbani (2007)	23.2	[202]
Kastner & Neufeld (2008)	20.7(1.2)	[237]
Kampf et al. (2011)	23.1(7)	[212]
JPAC (2017)	21.6(1.1)	[204]
Albaladejo & Moussallam (2017)	21.5(1.0)	[205]
Colangelo et al. (2018)	22.1(7)	[194]
FLAG ($N_f = 2$) (2019)	24.3(1.5)	[118]
FLAG ($N_f = 2 + 1$) (2019)	23.3(5)	[118]
FLAG ($N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$) (2019)	24.0(8)	[118]

Table 5: Theoretical results for the quark mass ratio Q (statistical and systematic uncertainties added in quadrature).

(but keeping $M_{\pi^+} = M_{\pi^0} \equiv M_\pi$), the positions of the Adler zeros are shifted by a contribution of the order of M_π^2 to $s = u = 4M_\pi^2/3$, $t = M_\eta^2 + M_\pi^2/3$ and $s = t = 4M_\pi^2/3$, $u = M_\eta^2 + M_\pi^2/3$ (at tree level). As one expects from an $SU(2)$ soft-pion theorem, the corrections to the position of the Adler zero are of order M_π^2 , since the symmetry forbids large $O(m_s)$ contributions. At one-loop order, the real part has Adler zeros at $s = u = 1.35 M_\pi^2$ and $s = t = 1.35 M_\pi^2$, where also the imaginary part of the amplitude is small. As emphasized in Refs. [219, 221], this is a particularly appropriate kinematical point where to match the amplitude to χ PT.

The dispersive analyses are usually performed in the isospin limit except for the phase space integrals. However in the case of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, at the experimental accuracy reached, the electromagnetic interaction cannot be ignored. In particular it was shown in Ref. [191] that the electromagnetic self-energy of the charged pions has a nonnegligible effect on the amplitude in the isospin limit. These effects have been accounted for in the analyses of Refs. [191, 203]. In the latest dispersive analysis [192, 194] it was shown that a substantial part of the electromagnetic corrections can be captured in constructing a kinematic map that takes the physical phase space of the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ into the isospin symmetric one where the dispersive analysis is performed. There electromagnetic effects have been accounted for using the one-loop χ PT corrections [191].

5.1.4. Results

Several theoretical analyses of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ have been published over the last few years. Table 5 and Fig. 10 summarize the results on the extraction of Q from the different analyses; different theoretical determinations of the slope α in the neutral channel were already compared in Fig. 8.

In Ref. [203] a nonrelativistic effective field theory to two-loop accuracy has been used. This analysis is very well suited to study the dynamics of the final-state interaction and allows one to include all isospin-violating and electromagnetic corrections in a consistent framework. Several dispersive analyses have been performed [192, 194, 204, 205, 212]. They all rely on the ingredients described in Sect. 5.1.3 with some differences we comment on below.

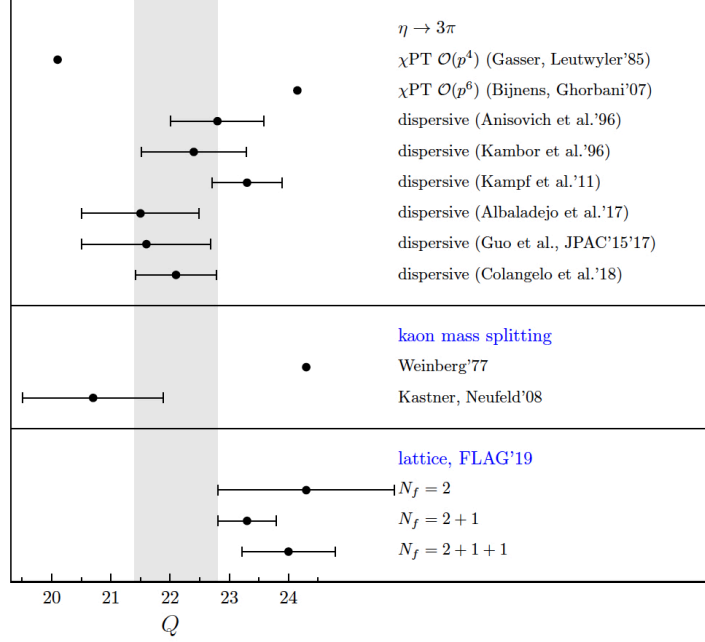


Figure 10: Different determinations of the light quark mass double ratio, see text.

In Ref. [212] the dispersive representation was matched to χ PT at the NNLO level for the first time. This matching was performed along the line $t = u$ in a region where the differences between NLO and NNLO amplitudes are small. The main drawback of this approach is that the fitted amplitude is quite far from fulfilling the Adler zero condition, see Fig. 9. The analysis of the JPAC group [204, 213] uses a different technique to solve the dispersion relation, called the Pasquier inversion [238, 239]. Moreover, the left-hand cut is approximated using a Taylor series in the physical region and the number of subtraction constants is reduced from six to three. Their result is then matched to NLO χ PT near the Adler zero, see Fig. 9, to extract a value for Q . The analysis of Refs. [192, 194] is a modern update of the approach of Anisovich and Leutwyler [219]. There a matching to NLO and NNLO χ PT has been performed. Moreover, electromagnetic and isospin-breaking corrections have been taken into account. Fits to experimental data by KLOE [200], but also to the recent neutral-channel Dalitz plot by A2 [209] have been explored. Figure 11 shows the prediction for the neutral channel and a comparison to the A2 data: the agreement is very good. Finally the analysis of Ref. [205] studies the impact of inelasticities on the dispersive integrals, Eq. (5.23). To this end the inelastic channels $\eta\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ have been included. Overall, the extracted values of Q agree very well between the different dispersive analyses, as can be seen in Fig. 10.

The quark mass ratios can also be obtained from *ab initio* calculations using lattice QCD. Until recently, lattice QCD simulations were obtaining only the average of the up and down quark masses at or near its physical value. In order to extract the quark mass ratio Q , one has to face the challenge of calculating the light-quark mass difference $m_u - m_d$. This quantity is more difficult to obtain since it is a small effect on hadron masses, expected to be of comparable size as the leading electromagnetic corrections that were usually not included in lattice simulations. Important progress has been achieved recently to include QED corrections. This is carried out following mainly two methods. In the first one, QED is added directly to the action and simulations are performed at a few values of the electric charge, as for example in Refs. [240–242]. In the second method developed by RM123 [243, 244], electromagnetic effects are included at leading order in α_{em} through simple insertions of the fundamental electromagnetic interaction in quark lines of relevant Feynman graphs. Lattice results have reached remarkable precision; an extended discussion can be found in Ref. [118] and their averages for Q are reported in Fig. 10 for $N_f = 2$, $N_f = 2 + 1$, and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ dynamical flavors. As emphasized in Ref. [194], lattice estimates for Q tend to be higher by $\sim 1.5\sigma$, suggesting

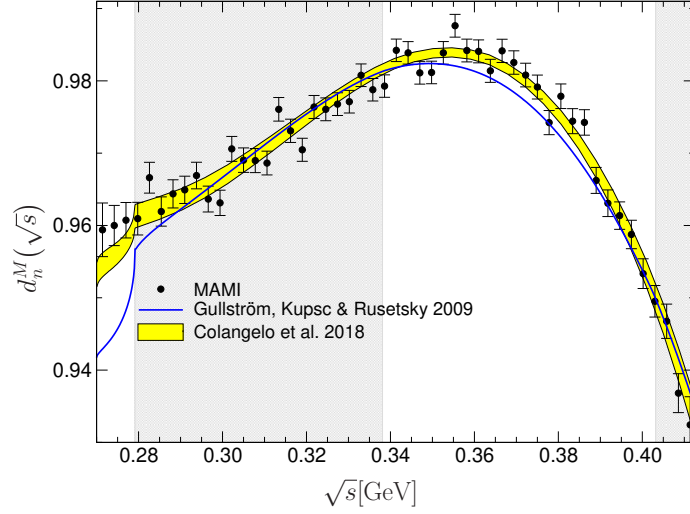


Figure 11: Neutral-channel distribution in the dipion invariant mass \sqrt{s} in comparison to the A2 data [209], predicted from the analysis of Ref. [194]; see there for precise definitions. The shaded areas indicate the cusp-free regions. Figure adapted from Ref. [194].

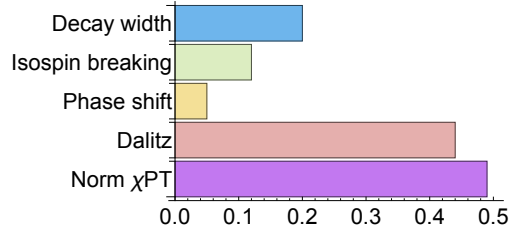


Figure 12: Assessment of the different uncertainties on the quark mass double ratio Q , $\delta Q = \pm 0.72_{\text{total}} = \pm 0.49_{\text{Norm } \chi\text{PT}} \pm 0.44_{\text{Dalitz}} \pm 0.05_{\text{Phase}} \pm 0.12_{\text{IB}} \pm 0.20_{\Gamma}$. The final uncertainty due to the partial decay width, $\pm 0.20_{\Gamma}$, is fully dominated by the one in the total width Γ_{η} , with the branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) = \Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / \Gamma_{\eta}$ giving a negligible contribution ($\pm 0.067_{\mathcal{B}}$).

sizable corrections $\Delta Q = O(m_{\text{quark}}^2)$ to the low-energy theorem relating Q to the meson masses [187],

$$Q^2(1 + \Delta Q) = \frac{M_K^2}{M_{\pi}^2} \frac{(M_K^2 - M_{\pi}^2)}{(M_{K^0}^2 - M_{K^+}^2)_{\text{QCD}}}. \quad (5.24)$$

This is an issue that remains to be investigated.

In Refs. [192, 194] a careful analysis of all sources of uncertainties entering the extraction of Q has been performed. Figure 12 summarizes their finding. The authors find $Q = 22.04(72)$ from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$. The main contribution to the uncertainty comes, in almost equal parts, from the χPT normalization (± 0.49) and the Gaussian error of the fit to the Dalitz distribution (± 0.44). The uncertainty coming from the phase shifts used as input is very small (± 0.05), while the one due to the treatment of isospin breaking for the charged channel is more important (± 0.12). This uncertainty is much smaller if we consider the neutral channel ($0.12 \rightarrow 0.04$). The uncertainty coming from the decay width is ± 0.20 . Note that for this evaluation the PDG average for $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma)$ has been used. It relies on the collider measurements of this partial width only. If the Primakoff measurement were to be taken instead, this would amount to a shift by $\sim 2\sigma$ for the central value of Q as we will see in Sect. 6.1.2. A new and more precise Primakoff measurement will therefore be important to have. Moreover more precise experimental measurements of the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ Dalitz plot distribution will help to reduce the uncertainty on Q .

	VES [245] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$	BESIII [246] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$	BESIII [247] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$	GAMS-4 π [248] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$	A2 [249] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$	BESIII [247] $\eta \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$
a	-0.127(16)(8)	-0.047(11)(3)	-0.056(4)(2)	-0.067(16)(3)	-0.074(8)(6)	-0.087(9)(6)
b	-0.106(28)(14)	-0.069(19)(9)	-0.049(6)(6)	-0.064(29)(4)	-0.063(14)(5)	-0.073(4)(5)
c	+0.015(11)(14)	+0.019(11)(3)	+0.0027(24)(18)	—	—	—
d	-0.082(17)(8)	-0.073(12)(3)	-0.063(4)(3)	-0.067(20)(3)	-0.050(9)(5)	-0.074(9)(4)
# events	$\simeq 8\,563$	43\,826	351\,016	15\,000	124\,100	56\,249

Table 6: Experimental results for Dalitz-plot parameters in $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$. Error refer to statistical and systematic uncertainties, in order. The number of $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ events for the VES collaboration has been estimated from the total number of η' events and the branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-) = 42.6(7)\%$ [48].

5.2. $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$

5.2.1. Motivation

Due to the $U(1)_A$ anomaly, the $\eta'(958)$ is not a Goldstone boson in the chiral limit of QCD, and is significantly heavier than the η also in the real world, for finite quark masses. This allows the η' , in contrast to the η , to decay strongly even in the isospin limit, via the channels $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ and $\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi$, which renders the width of the η' two orders of magnitude larger than the one of the η . However, a combination of small phase space (for the $\eta\pi\pi$ decays) and suppression due to Bose symmetry, angular momentum conservation, and high multiplicity of the final state (for the 4π decays) still leaves the η' more long-lived than, e.g., the $\omega(782)$ or the $\phi(1020)$.

The decay $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ is interesting for several reasons. First, due to the quantum numbers of the pseudoscalar mesons involved, the resonances featuring most prominently therein are the scalars: G -parity prevents vectors from contributing. Therefore, this process is particularly suitable for an analysis of the properties of the scalar $f_0(500)$ (or σ) resonance, even though the $a_0(980)$ is also present and, in fact, widely believed to be dominant. Second, the presence of both η and η' is ideal for studying the mixing properties of these two mesons. Third, and more generally, this decay allows one to test χ PT and its possible extensions such as large- N_c χ PT and resonance chiral theory (R χ T). In Sect. 3.2, we have briefly described how χ PT needs to be generalized to a simultaneous expansion in small momenta, small quark masses, and $1/N_c$ to describe the pseudoscalar nonet including the η' ; $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ is a prime channel to test this framework. Finally, this decay is also very important to constrain $\pi\eta$ scattering. The η' mass is sufficiently small so that the extraction of $\pi\eta$ scattering is not polluted by intermediate states other than $\pi\pi$ scattering in the crossed channel.

Experimentally, this decay has been measured both in the charged channel $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ by VES [245] and BESIII [246, 247] and in the neutral channel $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$ by GAMS-4 π [248], A2 [249], and BESIII [247]. At JLab the CLAS and GlueX collaborations will also be able to perform precise Dalitz plot measurements in the near future.

In experimental analyses of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ Dalitz plots, one defines symmetrized coordinates X and Y according to

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{3}(t-u)}{2M_{\eta'}Q_{\eta'}}, \quad Y = (M_{\eta'} + 2M_{\pi}) \frac{(M_{\eta'} - M_{\eta})^2 - s}{2M_{\pi}M_{\eta'}Q_{\eta'}} - 1, \quad (5.25)$$

where $Q_{\eta'} = M_{\eta'} - M_{\eta} - 2M_{\pi}$. The squared decay amplitude is then expanded in terms of these variables,

$$|\mathcal{A}_{\text{exp}}(X, Y)|^2 = |\mathcal{N}_{\text{exp}}|^2 \{1 + aY + bY^2 + cX + dX^2 + \dots\}, \quad (5.26)$$

and the parameters a, b, c, d are fitted to data. Experimental determinations of these Dalitz plot parameters are summarized in Table 6. Note that Dalitz plot parameters odd in X violate C -parity and are therefore required to be zero for strong (and electromagnetic) interactions.

5.2.2. Theoretical framework: chiral perturbation theory

The transition amplitude and kinematic variables of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ decay are defined in the usual manner,

$$\langle \pi^i(p_1)\pi^j(p_2)\eta(p_3)|T|\eta'(P_{\eta'})\rangle = (2\pi)^4\delta^{(4)}(P_{\eta'} - p_1 - p_2 - p_3)\delta^{ij}\mathcal{A}(s, t, u), \quad (5.27)$$

where i, j refer to the pion isospin indices. In the strict isospin limit, the amplitudes for charged and neutral final states are identical, and the partial widths or branching ratio for $\eta\pi^+\pi^-$ twice that for $\eta\pi^0\pi^0$ (due to the symmetry factor for the identical π^0 s), cf. Table 2. The corresponding Mandelstam variables are given by

$$s = (P_{\eta'} - p_3)^2, \quad t = (P_{\eta'} - p_1)^2, \quad u = (P_{\eta'} - p_2)^2, \quad s + t + u = M_{\eta'}^2 + M_{\eta}^2 + 2M_{\pi}^2 = 3s_{\eta'}. \quad (5.28)$$

Large- N_c chiral perturbation theory allows the explicit inclusion of the η' meson in an effective-Lagrangian framework. Using $\mathcal{L}^{(0)}$, see Eq. (3.10), the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ amplitude has been computed to be [216, 250–256]

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi}^{\chi\text{PT}} \Big|_{\text{LO}} = \frac{M_{\pi}^2}{6F^2} \left[2\sqrt{2}\cos(2\theta_P) - \sin(2\theta_P) \right], \quad (5.29)$$

where $F = F_{\pi}$ (the pion decay constant) at this order. The prediction at leading order is very far from the experimental measurement: it results, e.g., in a partial width $\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{LO}} \approx 2 \text{ keV}$, less than 3% of the experimental value $\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{exp}} = 83.5(4.1) \text{ keV}$. This can be understood from the factor M_{π}^2 in Eq. (5.29): the amplitude vanishes in the $SU(2)$ chiral limit. This suppression is lifted at higher orders; indeed the NLO prediction is of the form [257]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi}^{\chi\text{PT}} \Big|_{\text{NLO}}(s, t, u) = & \frac{c_{qq}}{F^2} \left[\frac{M_{\pi}^2}{2} + \frac{2(3L_2 + L_3)}{F_{\pi}^2} (s^2 + t^2 + u^2 - M_{\eta'}^4 - M_{\eta}^4 - 2M_{\pi}^4) \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{2L_5}{F_{\pi}^2} (M_{\eta'}^2 + M_{\eta}^2 + 2M_{\pi}^2) M_{\pi}^2 + \frac{24L_8}{F_{\pi}^2} M_{\pi}^4 + \frac{2}{3}\Lambda_2 M_{\pi}^2 \right] + \frac{c_{sq}}{F^2} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \Lambda_2 M_{\pi}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5.30)$$

where c_{qq} and c_{sq} are functions of the octet and singlet decay constants $F_{8/0}$, as well as the two mixing angles $\theta_{8/0}$ required in the η - η' mixing scheme at NLO [126]:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{qq} = & -\frac{F^2}{3F_8^2 F_0^2 \cos^2(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left[2F_8^2 \sin(2\theta_8) - F_0^2 \sin(2\theta_0) - 2\sqrt{2}F_8 F_0 \cos(\theta_8 + \theta_0) \right], \\ c_{sq} = & -\frac{F^2}{3F_8^2 F_0^2 \cos^2(\theta_8 - \theta_0)} \left[\sqrt{2}F_8^2 \sin(2\theta_8) + \sqrt{2}F_0^2 \sin(2\theta_0) + F_8 F_0 \cos(\theta_8 + \theta_0) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (5.31)$$

Due to the smallness of the pion mass, the NLO amplitude Eq. (5.30) is dominated by the term $\propto (3L_2 + L_3)$. The resulting prediction of the partial width in large- N_c χ PT thus depends strongly on the precise values for these LECs; typically it is enhanced over the LO prediction by an order of magnitude [257], but still too small compared to experiment. As for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, see Sect. 5.1, this problem can partly be traced back to the strong rescattering of the final-state particles. Therefore either a unitarization of the amplitude or a dispersive approach seems appropriate to describe this decay accurately. Alternatively, the enhancement of the experimental results compared to the χ PT prediction may be thought of as the low-energy tails of (scalar) resonance contributions, and one may try to learn about their nature via precise decay data. To this end, $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ can also be described using the $R\chi$ T framework, which includes resonances and their couplings to the Goldstone bosons explicitly [257].

In Ref. [257] the unitarization of the NLO amplitude has been performed using a K -matrix formalism, while in Ref. [258] a dispersive approach following the method described in Sect. 5.1.3, including $\pi\pi$ and $\pi\eta$ rescattering, has been pursued. We briefly describe the latter in the following subsection. In Ref. [259] an N/D approach for the unitarization has been used. While this framework restricts the analysis to pairwise meson rescattering, in contrast to the Khuri–Treiman approach [258], it allows the authors to include $\pi\pi$ D -wave rescattering that was suggested to be important for this process [259].

5.2.3. Theoretical framework: dispersive representation

The decomposition of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ decay amplitude can be performed in analogy to Eq. (5.19), following the reconstruction theorem. If we neglect the $\pi\eta$ P -wave, as it has exotic quantum numbers and hence final-state-interaction effects are expected to be very small at low energies, it simply reads

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi}(s, t, u) = \mathcal{M}_0^0(s) + \mathcal{M}_0^1(t) + \mathcal{M}_0^1(u), \quad (5.32)$$

where the single-variable functions \mathcal{M}_ℓ^I denote amplitudes of angular momentum ℓ and isospin I , hence $I = 0$ refers to the $\pi\pi$ and $I = 1$ to the $\pi\eta$ amplitude. The minimally-subtracted Omnès-type solution for the functions \mathcal{M}_0^I contains three free subtraction constants and is given by [258]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_0^0(s) &= \Omega_0^0(s) \left\{ \alpha + \beta \frac{s}{M_{\eta'}^2} + \frac{s^2}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^2} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^0(s') \sin \delta_0^0(s')}{|\Omega_0^0(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \\ \mathcal{M}_0^1(t) &= \Omega_0^1(t) \left\{ \gamma \frac{t}{M_{\eta'}^2} + \frac{t^2}{\pi} \int_{(M_\pi + M_\eta)^2}^{\infty} \frac{dt'}{t'^2} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^1(t') \sin \delta_0^1(t')}{|\Omega_0^1(t')|(t' - t - i\epsilon)} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.33)$$

The precise form of the inhomogeneities $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^I$ is given in Ref. [258]. The required $\pi\eta$ S -wave phase shift is not known with the same precision as the low-energy $\pi\pi$ scattering phase shifts; here, it is taken from an analysis of the $\pi\eta$ scalar form factor [260], built on a $\pi\eta$ - $K\bar{K}$ coupled-channel T -matrix with chiral constraints as well as experimental information on the $a_0(980)$ and $a_0(1450)$ resonances. An improvement of our theoretical understanding of $\pi\eta$ scattering, e.g., using data from heavy-meson decays [261], would be highly desirable. The three-parameter scheme of Eq. (5.33) describes the VES [245] and BESIII [246] Dalitz plots very well, with χ^2/ndof of 0.92 and 1.06, respectively; this is a nontrivial result, as three parameters reproduce four pieces of experimental information: the three Dalitz-plot parameters a , b , and d , as well as the partial decay width. This result can be expressed in terms of a constraint between the three leading Dalitz-plot parameters [258]. On the other hand, the uncertainties in the subtraction constants extracted from fits to experimental data are very large, and dominated by the error bands assigned to the effective ($\pi\pi$ and $\pi\eta$) phase input above the $K\bar{K}$ threshold. To suppress this source of uncertainty more efficiently, an alternative subtraction scheme can be introduced [258]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_0^0(s) &= \Omega_0^0(s) \left\{ \alpha_0 + \beta_0 \frac{s}{M_{\eta'}^2} + \gamma_0 \frac{s^2}{M_{\eta'}^4} + \frac{s^3}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{ds'}{s'^3} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^0(s') \sin \delta_0^0(s')}{|\Omega_0^0(s')|(s' - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \\ \mathcal{M}_0^1(t) &= \Omega_0^1(t) \left\{ \gamma_1 \frac{t^2}{M_{\eta'}^4} + \frac{t^3}{\pi} \int_{(M_\pi + M_\eta)^2}^{\infty} \frac{dt'}{t'^3} \frac{\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^1(t') \sin \delta_0^1(t')}{|\Omega_0^1(t')|(t' - t - i\epsilon)} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.34)$$

where, despite the higher degree of subtraction, only one additional constant needs to be introduced. Fits with the amplitude representation (5.34) are therefore less predictive, but the resulting uncertainty is then dominated by the experimental data employed.

As the dispersive amplitude representation does not lead to a polynomial Dalitz plot distribution, it allows one to predict higher-order (cubic, quartic) terms in the expansion (5.26). A clear hierarchy was observed, with the two cubic Dalitz plot parameters suppressed by almost an order of magnitude compared to a , b , and d , and the three quartic terms even more strongly; future high-statistics experiments ought to test these predictions. Furthermore, fits based on data for $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ [245, 246] allow for predictions for the neutral channel $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$ [247, 249], including the leading isospin-breaking effects such as the cusp in the $\pi^0\pi^0$ invariant mass distribution at the $\pi^+\pi^-$ threshold [262]; see Fig. 13 (left). The cusp strength allows one to extract the $\pi\pi$ scattering length combination $a_0^0 - a_0^2$, much in analogy to what was done in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$ decays (see Ref. [263] and references therein). Keeping the polynomial Dalitz plot parameters fixed, Ref. [249] finds $a_0^0 - a_0^2 = 0.255(90)$ and $a_0^0 - a_0^2 = 0.262(58)$, based on different data subsets, to be compared to the theoretical value $a_0^0 - a_0^2 = 0.264(5)$ [144]; hence the perturbation of the $\pi^0\pi^0$ spectrum due to the unitarity cusp is perfectly in agreement with theoretical expectations, though not yet competitive in accuracy with the best determinations of the scattering lengths.

Finally, the dispersive representation fitted to data predicts the existence of an Adler zero in the amplitude at the unphysical point $s = 2M_\pi^2$, $t = M_{\eta'}^2$, $u = M_\eta^2$ (as well as the symmetric point $t \leftrightarrow u$). The amplitude at these soft-pion

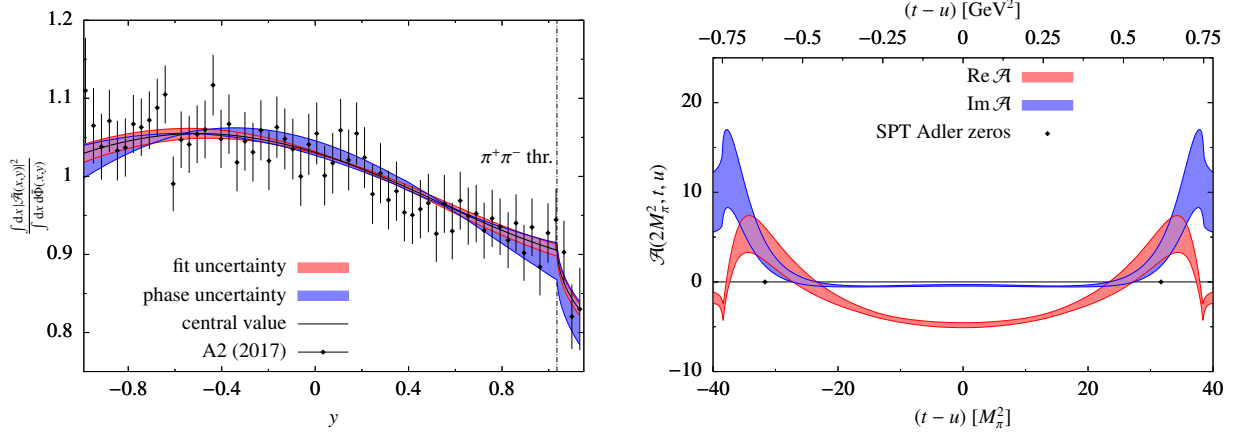


Figure 13: *Left*: Prediction of the (phase-space-normalized) y -projection of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$ Dalitz plot distribution [258], in comparison to the A2 data [249]. The three subtraction constants according to Eq. (5.33) have been fitted to BESIII data on the charged final state [246]. The vertical dash-dotted line marks the $\pi^+\pi^-$ threshold. *Right*: Real (red) and imaginary (blue) parts of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ decay amplitude as a function of $(t-u)$ for fixed $s = 2M_\pi^2$. The existence of two Adler zeros slightly shifted from the original soft-pion points is clearly visible. Figures courtesy of T. Isken.

points is protected by $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ symmetry, however, the survival of the corresponding amplitude suppression has been disputed due to the close proximity of the $a_0(980)$ resonance [264]. The dispersive analysis shows that the position of the Adler zeros is merely slightly shifted [258], see Fig. 13 (right), where real and imaginary part are plotted as a function of $(t-u)$ for fixed $s = 2M_\pi^2$. Given that the Dalitz plot is restricted to values $|t-u| \lesssim 10M_\pi^2$ (and $s \geq 4M_\pi^2$), the stability of the extrapolation beyond the physical region is quite remarkable and a great asset of the dispersive representation.

The attempt to match the subtraction constants determined from experiment to the next-to-leading-order large- N_c χ PT or the $R\chi$ T amplitude proved to be inconclusive so far, and may require further theoretical work.

5.3. $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$

Due to the close similarity of η and η' in all properties except their masses, much of what has been said about the decays $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ applies equally to $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$: they violate conservation of isospin; electromagnetic effects that could provide isospin breaking are strongly suppressed due to Sutherland's theorem [21, 22]; as a consequence, they are almost exclusively caused by the light quark mass difference $m_u - m_d$. Indeed, the partial decay widths of all four decays are of the same order of magnitude (of a few hundred eV). However, as the width of the η' is larger than the one of the η by about a factor of 150, the branching ratios for $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ are much smaller, and hence precise experimental investigations of these decays are much more recent than in the case of the η (the decay $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ was only established by the CLEO collaboration in 2008 [265]). Detailed investigations of the decay dynamics are exclusively due to the BESIII collaboration, who have measured the relative branching ratios most precisely [266], studied the $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot for the first time [199], and performed an amplitude analysis for both charged and neutral final states [267]. Interestingly enough, the branching ratio into $3\pi^0$ still shows some tension: while the PDG average is $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 3.57(26) \times 10^{-3}$ [48], dominated by Ref. [267], the PDG fit of various η' branching ratios is quoted as $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 2.54(18) \times 10^{-3}$; in particular measurements of $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0)/\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0)$ by GAMS-4 π [268] seem to point towards smaller values. An independent confirmation of the BESIII result would therefore be most desirable. The branching ratio into the charged final state, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = 3.61(18) \times 10^{-3}$ [48], has no such issues.

In Ref. [199], a polynomial distribution analogous to Eq. (5.16) has been fitted to the $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ Dalitz plot, yielding a slope parameter $\alpha = -0.640(46)_{\text{stat}}(47)_{\text{syst}}$, consistent with (but significantly more precise than) a previous GAMS-4 π determination $\alpha = -0.59(18)$ [268]. The slope therefore has the same sign as in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$, but is larger in magnitude by more than one order. Ref. [267] performed a combined amplitude analysis of both final states, employing an isobar model for the isospin $I = 0$ $\pi\pi$ S -wave and the $I = 1$ P -wave. This work established a nonvanishing P -wave contribution for the first time, expressed as a branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \rho^\pm\pi^\mp) = 7.4(2.3) \times 10^{-4}$. However, in comparison to Khuri–Treiman analyses of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ (see Sect. 5.1.3), no phase universality for the final-state

interactions is enforced, no third-pion rescattering is accounted for, and the (nonresonant) $I = 2$ S -wave is omitted altogether.

Unfortunately, no sophisticated theoretical analysis of these latest experimental results exists to date. The most advanced calculation has been performed in Ref. [201] in the framework of unitarized $U(3)$ chiral effective field theory. Final-state interactions are implemented solving a Bethe–Salpeter equation in the spectator approximation, i.e., taking into account pairwise rescattering only. The rather large number of low-energy constants has been fitted simultaneously to pion–pion scattering phase shifts as well as decay data on $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$, and $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$, where no data on the last channel except a partial decay rate for $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ (far less accurate than today) was available at the time. The fits only produced different clusters of Dalitz plot parameters for $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ and no very clear picture. A later update by the same authors including the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ Dalitz plot data by the VES collaboration [245] led to a prediction of the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ partial width in sharp contradiction with the experimental information we have nowadays [269].

Obviously, as the decay $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ is triggered by the light quark mass difference, the question is whether independent information on the latter can directly be inferred from the decay dynamics, similar to what we have described in detail in Sect. 5.1 for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. There was a time-honored suggestion that the ratio of branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-)$ would allow us to access the π^0 – η mixing angle $\epsilon = (\sqrt{3}/4)(m_u - m_d)/(m_s - \hat{m})$ directly [270]. This relied on two crucial assumptions:

1. The decay amplitude for $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ is given entirely by $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$, followed by π^0 – η mixing: that is, $\mathcal{A}_{\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0} = \epsilon \times \mathcal{A}_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-}$.
2. Both amplitudes are “essentially constant” over the whole Dalitz plot.

Both assumptions have been refuted in Ref. [269]. While the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ Dalitz plot is indeed relatively flat, experimental data now conclusively demonstrate that this is not the case for $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, which is not very surprising given that the phase space is large enough to allow for both the $f_0(500)$ and the $\rho(770)$ resonances to show up within the Dalitz plot.

An extraction of light quark mass ratios therefore likely has to proceed along similar lines as the far more involved procedure explained for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, combining Khuri–Treiman equations with a matching to chiral effective field theories. While an amplitude decomposition for $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ can be written down in strict analogy to Eq. (5.19), the dispersion relations for the different isospin amplitudes cannot be constructed based solely on elastic $\pi\pi$ rescattering in the final state. Since $\eta\pi$ intermediate states are allowed to go on their mass shell within the physical decay region, they can also play an important role and contribute via decays $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$, followed by isospin-breaking rescattering $\eta\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$ [258]. Work along such lines is still in progress [271]. In addition, the subsequent matching will be complicated by the fact that chiral effective theories involving the η' are by far not as firmly established as χ PT for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$. Further theoretical developments are therefore required for a quark-mass-ratio extraction from η' hadronic decays.

6. Anomalous η and η' decays and the physics of transition form factors

Precision measurements of radiative decays and transitions of π^0 , η , and η' mesons, arising through the axial anomaly, not only probe low-energy QCD, but provide inputs necessary to characterize many other processes. The key quantity for these processes is the pseudoscalar transition form factor (TFF) $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$ describing the coupling of $P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$ to two (virtual) photons. This is defined by the matrix element

$$i \int d^4x e^{iq_1x} i \langle 0 | T \{ j_\mu(x) j_\nu(0) \} | P(q_1 + q_2) \rangle = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} q_1^\alpha q_2^\beta F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2), \quad (6.1)$$

where j_μ is the electromagnetic current, $q_{1,2}$ represent the photon momenta, and our convention is $\epsilon^{0123} = +1$. The simplest decays involving two real photons, $P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, are important not only from a foundational perspective—establishing the chiral anomaly of QCD—but remain an active target for both theory and experiment toward a precision description of light neutral mesons. For the η meson, $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ is used to extract the η – η' mixing angles, as well as serving as a normalization for many other η partial widths. However, there remains a long-standing tension between

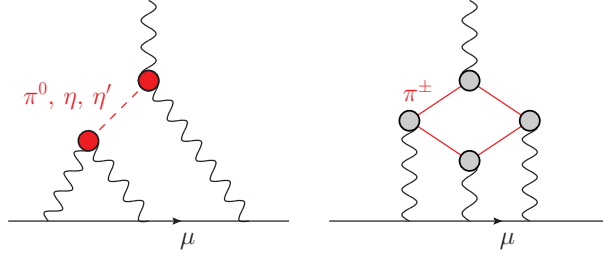


Figure 14: Dominant contributions to hadronic light-by-light scattering: pseudoscalar pole terms (left) and charged-pion loop graphs (right). The red blobs denote pseudoscalar TFFs, while the gray blobs stand for the pion vector form factor.

different experimental methods for determining $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ —Primakoff production at fixed target experiments versus e^+e^- colliders—that requires further study.

For processes involving virtual photons, TFFs generalize the usual notion of elastic form factors as Fourier transforms of charge distributions, thereby probing hadronic substructure [272].² It has long been known, however, that χ PT alone does not provide an accurate treatment of TFFs, due to the strong influence of vector mesons [273, 274], and must be supplemented with models [275], such as $R\chi$ T [276] and quark substructure models [272, 277–284]. Below, we mainly focus on dispersive representations, along with VMD, to describe TFFs. The usefulness of dispersion theory is that the inputs to TFFs are correlated with other physical cross sections and can be treated in a largely data-driven way [285, 286].

In recent years, TFFs for π^0 , η , and η' mesons have come to the fore due to their prominence in Standard Model quantum corrections to $(g-2)_\mu$, the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon [287, 288]. These mesons are among the lightest intermediate states to contribute to the so-called hadronic light-by-light-scattering in $(g-2)_\mu$, shown diagrammatically in Fig. 14 (left), where the TFFs enter via the red vertices. The study of these contributions is part of a broader dispersive analysis of hadronic light-by-light scattering [286, 289, 290], which includes in parallel pion-loop contributions, including rescattering effects [291–295], shown in Fig. 14 (right).

6.1. $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

6.1.1. Theory: matrix elements and η – η' mixing

The decays of π^0 , η , and η' mesons into two real photons, $P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, are governed by the chiral anomaly [23, 24], which fixes the overall TFF coupling $F_{P\gamma\gamma} \equiv F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(0, 0)$ at $q_1^2 = q_2^2 = 0$. The decay widths are given by

$$\Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\pi \alpha_{\text{em}}^2 M_P^3}{4} |F_{P\gamma\gamma}|^2. \quad (6.2)$$

The textbook example is π^0 decay, for which a low-energy theorem predicts [15, 16, 296],

$$F_{\pi^0\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 F_\pi} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 M_{\pi^0}^3}{64\pi^3 F_\pi^2}; \quad (6.3)$$

see also Ref. [297] for an extensive review. Higher-order chiral corrections, including isospin breaking (largely due to mixing of the π^0 with η and η') [75, 273] and electromagnetic corrections [76, 77], have been worked out. These increase the leading-order prediction (6.3) from $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 7.75 \text{ eV}$ to $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 8.09(11) \text{ eV}$, which (as we discuss below) shows slight tension with the most recent determination from the PrimEx experiment, $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 7.80(12) \text{ eV}$ [74]. The improvement over the earlier PrimEx measurement, $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 7.82(22) \text{ eV}$ [73], has already helped to make the prediction of the π^0 pole term to the hadronic light-by-light scattering contribution to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon more precise [298, 299].

Two-photon decays of the η and η' can be similarly predicted in the chiral and large- N_c limits. However, the situation becomes more complex once $SU(3)$ breaking due to nonvanishing and different quark masses is taken into

²Due to charge conjugation symmetry, the elastic Coulomb form factors of neutral pseudoscalar mesons ($\gamma^* \rightarrow PP$) vanish.

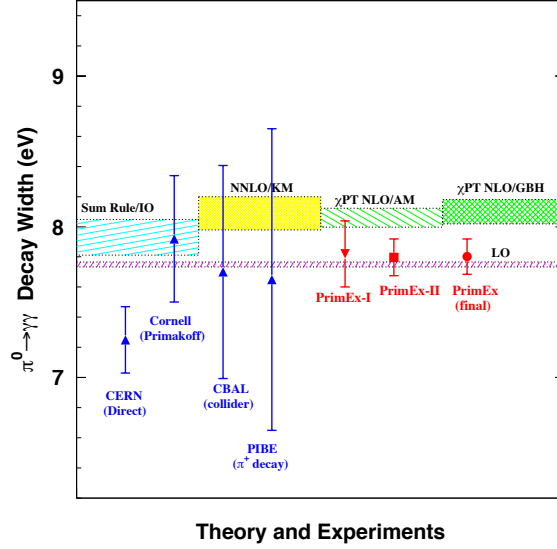


Figure 15: Theoretical predictions and experimental results of the π^0 radiative decay width. Theory: LO (chiral anomaly) [15, 16, 296] (pink band); sum rule/IO [78] (blue band); NNLO/KM [77] (yellow band); χ PT NLO/AM [76] (light-green band); χ PT NLO/GBH [75] (green band). Experiments included in the current PDG [48]: CERN (direct) [300]; Cornell (Primakoff) [301]; CBAL (collider) [302]; PIBE (π^+ decay) [303]; PrimEx-I [73]. New results: PrimEx-II and PrimEx-I and -II combined [74].

account. The $SU(3)$ breaking is primarily manifested by the η mixing with the η' , which needs to be tightly controlled for a rigorous theoretical description of the matrix elements $F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma}$, following Sect. 3.2. They are given in terms of the singlet and octet decay constants as well as mixing angles as

$$F_{\eta\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}\cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)\pi^2} \left[\frac{\cos\theta_0}{F_8} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sin\theta_8}{F_0} \right], \quad F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}\cos(\theta_8 - \theta_0)\pi^2} \left[\frac{\sin\theta_0}{F_8} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}\cos\theta_8}{F_0} \right]. \quad (6.4)$$

Here, a $1/N_c$ -suppressed, Okubo–Zweig–Iizuka-(OZI)-rule-violating correction that amounts to a replacement $F_0 \rightarrow F_0/(1 + \Lambda_3)$ [127] has been omitted; it is theoretically required to cancel the scale-dependence in the singlet decay constant F_0 , but is assumed to be negligible in most phenomenological analyses of η – η' mixing [128–131]. In the single-angle flavor-mixing scheme, Eq. (6.4) translates into

$$F_{\eta\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \left[\frac{5\cos\phi}{F_q} - \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\phi}{F_s} \right], \quad F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma} = \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \left[\frac{5\sin\phi}{F_q} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\phi}{F_s} \right]. \quad (6.5)$$

The partial widths $\Gamma(\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ are a prime source for experimental information on the decay constants and mixing angles, and therefore of high theoretical interest.

6.1.2. Experimental activities for $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

With the measurement of $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ being an important precision test of low-energy QCD, its current theoretical and experimental status is presented in Fig. 15. The chiral anomaly prediction in Eq. (6.3) gives $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = 7.750(16)\text{eV}$ (horizontal pink band). Its width corresponds to its uncertainty, due to the experimental uncertainty from the pion decay constant, $F_\pi = 92.277(95)\text{MeV}$ [48], extracted from the charged-pion decay. Since the π^0 is the lightest hadron, higher-order corrections to the anomaly prediction due to nonvanishing quark masses are small and can be calculated accurately. Fig. 15 shows four theoretical calculations in colored bands. The light-green, green, and yellow bands are calculated in the framework of χ PT up to next-to-leading order (NLO) [75, 76] and

next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) [77], respectively; they are consistent within an uncertainty of $\sim 1\%$ with the average value $\sim 4\%$ higher than the leading-order anomaly prediction. Another result based on QCD sum rules [78] (blue band) is nearly 2% below the three χ PT results, a difference which may be due to the omission of η - η' mixing in that work, as pointed out in Ref. [297]. In any case, $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ thus offers a rare opportunity for a true precision measurement within the nonperturbative regime of QCD. Experimental measurements for $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ are shown by data points in Fig. 15: the first five points from the left are those listed by the Particle Data Group [48], and the last two points are the recent PrimEx-II and final PrimEx (combined PrimEx-I and -II) results. The value for the first data point (CERN) is $7.25(18)_{\text{stat}}(14)_{\text{syst}}$ eV [300]. This is the only result using the direct method by measuring the π^0 decay length. The π^0 meson has a short lifetime of $\sim 8.4 \times 10^{-17}$ s. Even though a 450 GeV proton beam was used to produce the boosted π^0 , its decay length was still in the range of 5 – $250 \mu\text{m}$ in the lab frame. Measuring such small distances represented a big challenge to this experiment. Another drawback of this result comes from the unknown π^0 momentum spectrum. The second point (Cornell) is an earlier Primakoff measurement by the Cornell collaboration with the value of $7.92(42)$ eV [301]. This experiment used an untagged photon beam to produce π^0 and a Pb-glass calorimeter with moderate experimental resolution to detect the π^0 decay photons. An earlier theoretical calculation for the form factors [304] was used in Ref. [301] to extract the Primakoff amplitude, where the photon shadowing effect was not considered. The third point (CBAL) is $7.70(72)$ eV [302], measured via the collision of $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$. Only two photons from the decay of the π^0 were measured, while both final-state lepton e^+ and e^- were not detected due to small scattering angles. The unknown virtualities of the two merging virtual photons and the knowledge of the luminosity limited the experimental accuracy. Detection of out-going leptons near the beam line is important for any future improvement. The fourth result (PIBE) is $7.74(1.02)$ eV [303]. It was indirectly extracted from the charged-pion radiative (weak) decay $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+\nu_e\gamma$ under the assumption of the conserved vector current to relate it to the π^0 . Even if one takes into account isospin-violating effects, further improvement will still be limited by a small branch ratio of this decay channel ($\sim 7.4 \times 10^{-7}$). The last three points are results for PrimEx-I [73] [$7.82(14)_{\text{stat}}(17)_{\text{syst}}$ eV], PrimEx-II [$7.798(56)_{\text{stat}}(109)_{\text{syst}}$ eV], and the combination of PrimEx-I and -II [$7.802(52)_{\text{stat}}(105)_{\text{syst}}$ eV] [74], measured via the Primakoff effect at JLab.

High-precision measurements of the $P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay width ($P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$) are part of the ongoing Primakoff program at JLab (discussed in Sect. 2.1.1). The production of mesons in the Coulomb field of a nucleus via the Primakoff effect by real photons is essentially the inverse of the $P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay, and the Primakoff cross section thus provides a measure of the two-photon decay width. For unpolarized incident photons, the Primakoff cross section on a zero-spin nuclear target is given by [305]

$$\frac{d\sigma_P}{d\Omega} = \Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \frac{8\alpha_{\text{em}}Z^2}{M_P^3} \frac{\beta^3 E^4}{Q^4} |F_{\text{em}}(Q^2)|^2 \sin^2 \theta, \quad (6.6)$$

where Z is the atomic number of the target nucleus, M_P , β , and θ are the mass, velocity, and production angle of the meson, E is the energy of the incoming photon, Q is the 4-momentum ($Q^2 = -q^2$) transferred to the nucleus, and $F_{\text{em}}(Q^2)$ is the nuclear electromagnetic form factor, corrected for the initial-state interaction of the incoming photon and the final-state interaction of the outgoing mesons in the nuclear medium.

The Primakoff effect is not the only mechanism for meson photoproduction at high energies. For a nuclear target, there is coherent background from strong production, an interference between the strong and Primakoff production amplitudes, and the incoherent nuclear process. The full cross section is given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{d\sigma_P}{d\Omega} + \frac{d\sigma_C}{d\Omega} + 2\sqrt{\frac{d\sigma_P}{d\Omega} \times \frac{d\sigma_C}{d\Omega}} \cos \phi + \frac{d\sigma_I}{d\Omega}, \quad (6.7)$$

where $d\sigma_P/d\Omega$, $d\sigma_C/d\Omega$, and $d\sigma_I/d\Omega$ are the Primakoff, nuclear coherent, and incoherent cross sections, respectively. The relative phase between the Primakoff and nuclear coherent amplitudes is given by ϕ . The classical method of extracting the Primakoff amplitude is by fitting the measured total differential cross sections in the forward direction based on the different characteristic behaviors of the production mechanisms with respect to the production angles. As shown in Fig. 16, the Primakoff cross section has a sharp maximum at a very small angle, and falls off quickly at larger angles. The nuclear coherent cross section has a broad maximum outside the angular region of the Primakoff cross section and falls off at larger angles. Two types of background contributions are under the Primakoff peak—the extended tail of the nuclear coherent, and the interference of Primakoff and nuclear coherent production. Therefore,

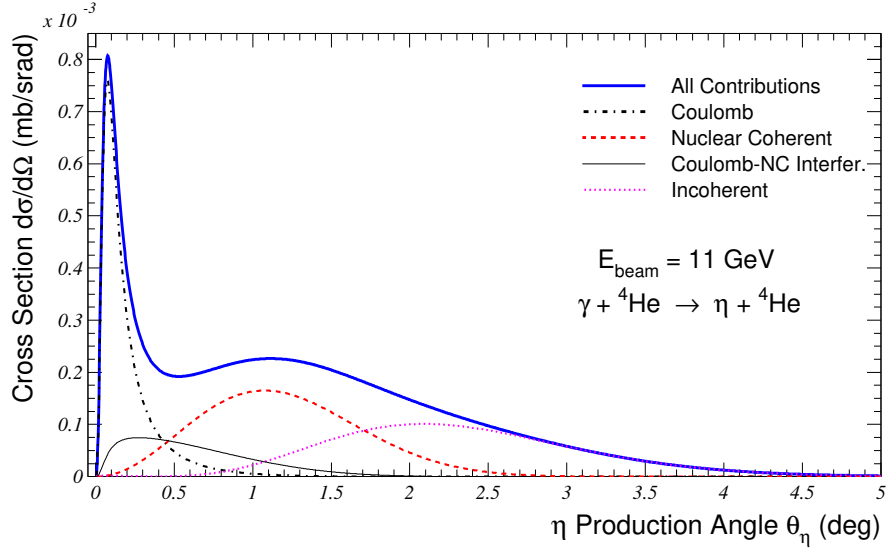


Figure 16: Differential cross sections (electromagnetic and nuclear) for the $\gamma + {}^4\text{He} \rightarrow \eta + {}^4\text{He}$ reaction in small angles at 11 GeV. The solid blue line is the total differential cross section from all processes; the dot-dashed black curve is from the Primakoff process; the dashed red curve is from the nuclear coherent process; the black line is from the interference between the Primakoff and nuclear coherent; and the dotted pink curve is from the nuclear incoherent process.

an extraction of the Primakoff amplitude from the measured cross section requires good experimental information on the nuclear amplitude outside of the Primakoff region. Control of the experimental systematics for such experiments requires: (1) measurement of the beam energy, (2) the luminosity, (3) good energy and angular resolutions for forward angles, (4) selection of compact targets, and (5) theoretical calculations of the angular distributions of electromagnetic and hadronic production off the target nucleus. In addition, independent verifications of overall systematics on the measured cross section are important as well. The PrimEx experiments were optimized to make significant improvements in all those areas over the previous Primakoff experiment [301].

Two experiments (PrimEx-I and PrimEx-II) were performed for the π^0 in Hall B using a tagged photon beam with an energy of ~ 5 GeV. A state-of-the-art, hybrid of PbWO_4 and Pb-glass calorimeter was developed by the PrimEx collaboration to provide excellent energy and position resolutions with a large acceptance. The tagging efficiency was measured by a total absorption counter at low beam intensity and was monitored by a pair production spectrometer at high beam intensity during the physics production. The overall systematic uncertainty on the measured cross section was verified by dedicated measurements of two QED processes: electron Compton scattering and e^+e^- pair production using the same apparatus; the precision on the Compton cross section was achieved at the level of 1.5%–2.0% depending on the target [306]. The theoretical input used by PrimEx for fitting the measured total differential cross section to extract the Primakoff amplitude are greatly advanced compared to the one used by the previous Primakoff experiment [301]: a new theoretical calculation [307] for the electromagnetic and strong form factors for the target nucleus has been employed, where the effects of final-state interactions, corrections for light nuclei, contributions from nuclear collective excitations, and photon shadowing in nuclei were incorporated; two independent approaches, one based on Glauber theory [308] and another based on the cascade model [309], were used for the incoherent production and the difference in the extracted $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ was less than 0.2%; and the pion transition form factor [310] was included in fitting for the PrimEx-II analysis, which had negligible effect on the extracted $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$. PrimEx-I was performed on two 5% radiation length (R.L.) targets, ^{12}C and ^{208}Pb ; the result was published in 2011 [73] with a total uncertainty of 2.8% for $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$. In order to reach the ultimate goal of testing QCD higher-order corrections, a second experiment (PrimEx-II) was carried out on an 8% R.L. ^{12}C target and a 10% R.L. ^{28}Si target with improved beam quality, better charged background rejection, and a factor of six more statistics. The PrimEx-II result further improved the precision by nearly a factor of two over PrimEx-I. Combining

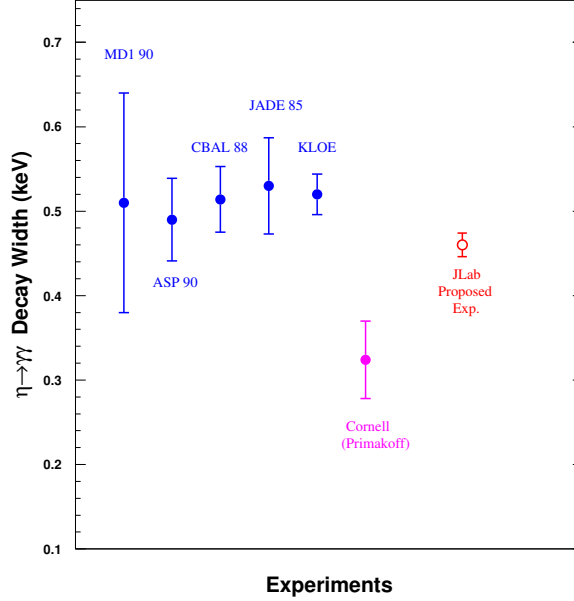


Figure 17: Experimental status of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$. The five points on the left are the results from collider experiments [302, 311–314], point 6 represents the Cornell Primakoff measurement [315]. Point 7 is the projected error for the PrimEx-eta measurement with a 3% total error, arbitrarily plotted to agree with the average value of previous measurements.

PrimEx-I and -II, the final PrimEx result achieved an accuracy of 1.50% [74]. Its central value agrees with the chiral anomaly prediction and is about 2σ below the average of theoretical calculations with higher-order corrections, see Fig. 15. This is clearly a significant result calling for theoretical interpretation. On the other hand, independent experimental verifications, such as a new direct measurement at the high-energy facilities or a double-tagged e^+e^- collision measurement, are highly desirable.

Next, we turn to $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. The experimental status of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ is shown in Fig. 17. Most existing results (blue points) come from e^+e^- collisions via two-photon interactions ($e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta e^+e^-$) [302, 311–314]. On the other hand, the most recent measurement based on Primakoff production was from 1974 by the Cornell collaboration [315] (magenta point), for which there is a significant difference (at the 3σ level). The currently ongoing PrimEx-eta experiment (E12-10-011) [222, 316] aims to measure the Primakoff production cross section with projected precision of $\sim 3\%$ (red point) to resolve this long-standing puzzle.

The PrimEx-eta experiment is the first project among a series of measurements proposed in the JLab 12 GeV Primakoff program [69–71]. It uses a tagged photon beam with an energy up to 11.7 GeV and the GlueX apparatus in Hall D. The only addition to the standard GlueX apparatus is a calorimeter composed of a 12×12 matrix of PbWO_4 crystals (CompCal) to measure the atomic electron Compton scattering in parallel to the η production to control the overall systematics. Compared to the Primakoff production of the π^0 , the η production has a smaller cross section and peaks at relatively larger production angles due to the larger mass of the η . Thus it is more challenging to separate the Primakoff process from hadronic backgrounds, as demonstrated in the earlier Primakoff experiment by the Cornell group [315]. Two experimental techniques will be applied in the PrimEx-eta experiment to ameliorate this problem. One is to go to higher photon energies, which, in addition to increasing the Primakoff cross section [$\sigma_P \sim Z^2 \log(E)$], will push the Primakoff peak to smaller angles [$\theta_P \sim M_\eta^2/(2E^2)$] as compared to those of the nuclear coherent production [$\theta_{\text{NC}} \sim 2/(EA^{1/3})$]. As such, a higher-energy beam in the JLab 12 GeV era is vital for this measurement. The second is to use lighter targets, ^1H and ^4He , which are more compact compared to heavier nuclei, thereby enhancing coherency as well as offering less distortion to the physics signals due to the initial- and final-state interactions in the nuclear medium. Since form factors for lighter nuclei fall slowly with increasing momentum transfer, the nuclear coherent mechanism is peaked at larger angles for lighter nuclei, which helps to separate it from Primakoff production. The PrimEx-eta experiment collected the first data set in spring 2019 on a liquid ^4He target and

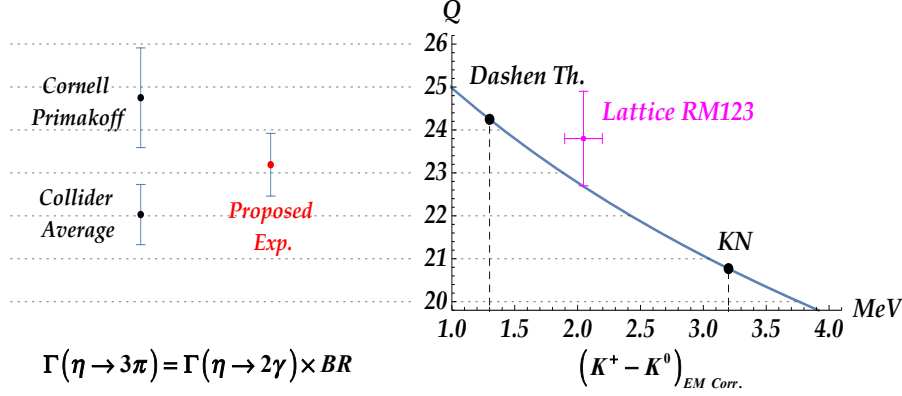


Figure 18: Light quark mass ratio determined by two different methods. The left-hand side indicates the values of Q calculated from the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay corresponding to the Primakoff [315] and collider average [48] experimental results for $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ as input, as well as the PDG averages for $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ and $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$, see Table 1. The right-hand side shows the results for Q obtained from the kaon mass difference, with theoretical estimates for the electromagnetic corrections based on Dashen's theorem, Ref. [237] (KN), or the lattice [244].

data analysis is in progress. More data will be expected from the second run, which is currently scheduled for 2021.

The precision measurement of the η radiative decay width will offer a sensitive probe into low-energy QCD. One example is the extraction of the η - η' mixing angle. In addition, an improvement in $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ will also have a broad impact on all other η partial decay widths in the PDG listing, as they are determined by using the $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay width and their corresponding experimental branching ratios. This holds true in particular for the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay (discussed in Sect. 5.1) used for an accurate determination of the quark mass double ratio Q [189, 317]. As shown in Fig. 18, a new Primakoff result from the PrimEx-eta experiment will make an impact on Q by resolving the systematic difference between the results determined by using collider and previous Primakoff measurements.

Lastly, we discuss $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. All existing measurements of $\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ were carried out by using e^+e^- collisions, with experimental uncertainty for each individual experiment in the range of 7.3%–27% [48]. A planned new experiment with GlueX, an extension of PrimEx-eta, will perform the first Primakoff measurement with a projected uncertainty of 4% for $\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$. This precision measurement, coupled with theory, will provide further input for global analyses of the η - η' system to determine their mixing angles and decay constants. Moreover, it will further pin down the η' contribution to light-by-light scattering in $(g-2)_\mu$.

6.2. π^0, η, η' transition form factors

We now generalize the discussion of the previous section to the coupling of the lightest flavor-neutral mesons to one real and one virtual photon; this hence gives access to the singly-virtual transition form factors $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2, 0)$. A typical VMD model parameterization of a singly-virtual transition form factor is of the form

$$F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2) \equiv F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2, 0) = \frac{F_{P\gamma\gamma}}{1 - q^2/\Lambda_P^2}, \quad (6.8)$$

where the pole parameter is expected to be of the order of a vector-meson (typically ρ, ω, ϕ) mass, $\Lambda_P \approx m_V$. At very low q^2 , the transition form factor is expanded according to

$$F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2) = F_{P\gamma\gamma} \left[1 + b_P q^2 + \mathcal{O}(q^4) \right], \quad (6.9)$$

where the slope parameter b_P

$$b_P = \frac{1}{F_{P\gamma\gamma}} \left. \frac{dF_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2)}{dq^2} \right|_{q^2=0} \quad (6.10)$$

is a measure of the $P \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma$ interaction radius. Obviously, the VMD model (6.8) leads to the expectation $b_P \approx 1/m_V^2$. Therefore, a measurement of the transition form factor at small q^2 plays a critical role in determining the electromagnetic interaction radius of a neutral pseudoscalar meson. For space-like momenta, the momentum dependence of the transition form factors is often written in terms of the positive variable $Q^2 = -q^2$.

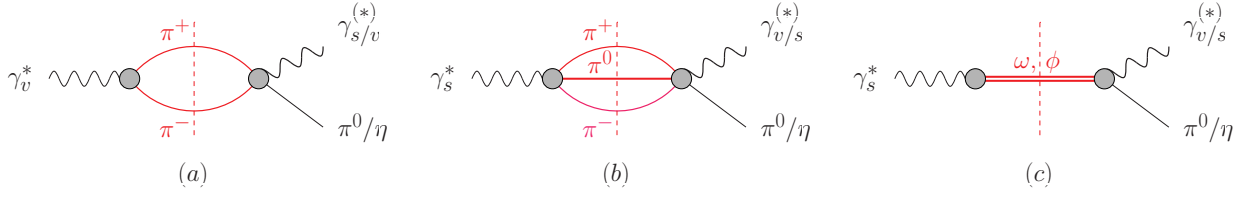


Figure 19: Leading intermediate hadronic states in π^0 and η transition form factors: (a) due to two pions for an isovector photon, (b) due to three pions for an isoscalar photon, (c) the three-pion intermediate state approximated by the lightest isoscalar vector resonances ω and ϕ .

χ PT alone is not very predictive for these transition form factors due to the strong influence of vector mesons therein [273, 274]; hence already early on, the combination with models has been considered [275], and data analyses are rather performed using extensions such as $R\chi$ T [276]. For combined analyses of space-like data, completely model-independent methods using rational (Padé) approximants have been advocated [318], although their extension to the time-like region [132, 319] is at least doubtful due to the absence of the physical cuts and resonance poles in the corresponding amplitudes.

We will therefore concentrate on the prospects of high-precision analyses of the η and η' transition form factors using dispersion relations, constructed in analogy to a similar analysis for the π^0 that will be summarized in the following [298, 299, 310, 320, 321].

Dispersion-theoretical analyses: isospin and input amplitudes

In order to analyze dispersion relations for the transition form factors $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$, in general in the two virtualities $q_{1/2}^2$, we first decompose them in terms of isospin: while the neutral pion always needs to decay into one isovector and one isoscalar photon ($v s$), combined in both possible ways, the form factors for η and η' are given by the sums of two distinct contributions, an isovector–isovector (vv) and an isoscalar–isoscalar (ss) one,

$$F_{\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2) = F_{vs}(q_1^2, q_2^2) + F_{vs}(q_2^2, q_1^2), \quad F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2) = F_{vv^{(\prime)}}(q_1^2, q_2^2) + F_{ss^{(\prime)}}(q_1^2, q_2^2). \quad (6.11)$$

We need to identify the dominant hadronic intermediate states at low energies, where high precision is of paramount importance. These are depicted in Fig. 19. For the isovector photons, the most important intermediate state consists of a pair of charged pions, while for the isoscalar ones, three pions are the lightest option. The isovector dispersion relation will then express the transition form factor in terms of the product of the pion vector form factor $F_\pi^V(s)$ and the amplitude $\gamma^{(*)}\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ in the case of the π^0 , or the decay amplitudes $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^{(*)}$ for the $\eta^{(\prime)}$. We will discuss the latter in detail in Sect. 6.3. The most general description of the three-pion intermediate state for the isoscalar photons, in contrast, would be a lot more complicated, and certain approximations at least for the transitions $3\pi \rightarrow \gamma^{(*)}\pi^0/\eta^{(\prime)}$ are almost unavoidable (see, e.g., the corresponding discussion in Refs. [298, 310]). Fortunately, the vector–isoscalar spectral function at low energies is strongly dominated by the narrow ω and ϕ resonances, see Fig. 19(c), such that a VMD approximation is justified here to a large extent. In the context of the π^0 , the corresponding $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma^*$ and $\phi \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma^*$ transition form factors have hence been treated dispersively [322–324] (see Ref. [325] for an extension even to the $J/\psi \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma^*$ transition), while a pure VMD description for $F_{ss}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$ was so far deemed sufficient for the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ transition form factors.

Dispersive analysis of the π^0 transition form factor

An unsubtracted dispersion relation for the singly-virtual transition form factor $F_{\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2)$ is given by [310]

$$F_{\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma}^{\text{disp}}(q^2) = \frac{1}{12\pi^2} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} dx \frac{q_\pi^3(x)(F_\pi^V(x))^*}{x^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{f_1^\pi(x, 0)}{x - q^2 - i\epsilon} + \frac{f_1^\pi(x, q^2)}{x} \right\}, \quad (6.12)$$

where the two terms in the curly brackets refer to the isovector and the isoscalar part of the discontinuity, in order. Here, $q_\pi(s) = \sqrt{s/4 - M_\pi^2}$, $F_\pi^V(s)$ is the pion vector form factor as before, and $f_1^\pi(s, q^2)$ denotes the P -wave amplitude for $\gamma^*(q)\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$:

$$\langle 0 | j_\mu(0) | \pi^+(p_+) \pi^-(p_-) \pi^0(p_0) \rangle = -\epsilon_{\mu\alpha\beta} p_+^\alpha p_-^\beta p_0^\mu \mathcal{F}_\pi(s, t, u; q^2), \quad f_1^\pi(s, q^2) = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 dz_s (1 - z_s^2) \mathcal{F}_\pi(s, t, u; q^2), \quad (6.13)$$

where the Mandelstam variables are defined according to $s = (p_+ + p_-)^2$, $t = (p_- + p_0)^2$, and $u = (p_+ + p_0)^2$, and $z_s = \cos \theta_s$ is related to the s -channel center-of-mass scattering angle θ_s . The partial wave $f_1^\pi(s, q^2)$ is constructed based on solutions of Khuri–Treiman equations [167]. It contains a subtraction (normalization) function $a(q^2)$ that parameterizes the dependence on the three-pion invariant mass squared: prominent ingredients are (dispersively improved) Breit–Wigner poles for ω and ϕ , and the energy region beyond the ϕ is described by both higher (ω') resonances and a conformal polynomial [299]. All free parameters are fitted to $e^+e^- \rightarrow 3\pi$ cross section data up to $q^2 = (1.8 \text{ GeV})^2$ [326–328] (cf. also Ref. [329]). At the real-photon point, $f_1^\pi(s, q^2 = 0)$ describes the photon–pion reaction $\gamma\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$ [320, 321], while Dalitz plot distributions on $\omega \rightarrow 3\pi$ [330, 331] and $\phi \rightarrow 3\pi$ [332, 333] can be used to constrain it on the narrow isoscalar vector resonances [322].

A subtracted variant of Eq. (6.12) was studied in detail in Ref. [310] to predict the singly-virtual π^0 TFF both for time-like and space-like momenta up to about 1 GeV^2 , and evaluate a precise sum rule for the slope parameter b_π . However, as an input to the evaluation of the π^0 pole contribution to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, the TFF is integrated over all possible space-like momenta up to infinity, and hence a more consistent matching of the form factor representation onto its correct asymptotic form is highly desirable.

At large Q^2 , perturbative QCD (pQCD) predicts that the TFFs can be written as convolutions of a calculable hard scattering amplitude for $\gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ with a nonperturbative meson distribution amplitude $\phi_P(x)$,

$$F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q_1^2, -Q_2^2) = \sum_a 2\langle Q^2 \lambda^a \rangle F_P^a \int_0^1 dx \frac{\phi_P^a(x)}{xQ_1^2 + (1-x)Q_2^2} + \mathcal{O}(Q_i^{-4}), \quad (6.14)$$

where Q denotes the quark charge matrix for the three light flavors, $Q = \text{diag}(2, -1, -1)/3$, and λ^a are the Gell-Mann matrices. Asymptotically, the distribution amplitudes approach $\phi_P^a(x) = 6x(1-x)$ [334, 335], which leads to

$$F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q_1^2, -Q_2^2) = \sum_a 4\langle Q^2 \lambda^a \rangle F_P^a \frac{f(\omega)}{Q_1^2 + Q_2^2} + \mathcal{O}(Q_i^{-4}), \quad f(\omega) = \frac{3}{2\omega^2} \left(1 - \frac{1-\omega^2}{2\omega} \log \frac{1+\omega}{1-\omega} \right), \quad (6.15)$$

with $\omega = (Q_1^2 - Q_2^2)/(Q_1^2 + Q_2^2)$. Equation (6.15) predicts the asymptotic behavior for arbitrary $Q_1^2 + Q_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, $f(\omega = 0) = 1$ corresponds to the symmetric limit $Q_1^2 = Q_2^2 \rightarrow \infty$ given rigorously by the operator product expansion [336, 337], while formal evaluation in the singly-virtual limit $f(\omega = \pm 1) = 3/2$ leads to the so-called Brodsky–Lepage limit. In both limits, the anomalous dimension of the singlet axial current [127] leads to α_s corrections that are important when studying the asymptotic behavior of η and η' TFFs [132, 319, 338],

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{Q^2 \rightarrow \infty} Q^2 F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q^2, 0) &= \sum_a 6\langle Q^2 \lambda^a \rangle F_P^a \left(1 - \delta^{a0} \frac{2N_f}{\pi\beta_0} \alpha_s(\mu_0) \right), \\ \lim_{Q^2 \rightarrow \infty} Q^2 F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(-Q^2, -Q^2) &= \sum_a 2\langle Q^2 \lambda^a \rangle F_P^a \left(1 - \delta^{a0} \frac{2N_f}{\pi\beta_0} \alpha_s(\mu_0) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (6.16)$$

where N_f refers to the number of effective active flavors at each scale, and $\beta_0 = 11N_c/3 - 2N_f/3$. It is obvious from the first line of Eq. (6.16) that a careful study of the large- Q^2 behavior of the singly-virtual η and η' TFFs contains important information on η – η' mixing (in addition to the real-photon decay widths discussed in the previous section). Combined studies to extract decay constants and mixing parameters have been performed in Refs. [132, 318, 319], using Padé approximants to describe the data. Here, we make use of the asymptotic distribution amplitude for the π^0 .

For the continuation of the representation (6.12) into the (doubly-)space-like region as required, e.g., for the evaluation of the $(g-2)_\mu$ loop integration, it is advantageous to rewrite it in terms of a double-spectral representation [298, 299],

$$F_{vs}^{\text{disp}}(-Q_1^2, -Q_2^2) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^\infty dx \int_{s_{\text{thr}}}^\infty dy \frac{\rho(x, y)}{(x + Q_1^2)(y + Q_2^2)}, \quad \rho(x, y) = \frac{q_\pi^3(x)}{12\pi\sqrt{x}} \text{Im} \left[(F_\pi^V(x))^* f_1^\pi(x, y) \right]. \quad (6.17)$$

In practice, this unsubtracted representation based on two- and three-pion intermediate states only is not sufficiently accurate yet: a resulting sum rule for the form factor normalization is only fulfilled at the 90% level. The original analysis of the singly-virtual TFF was therefore based on a subtracted dispersion relation [310], whose high-energy

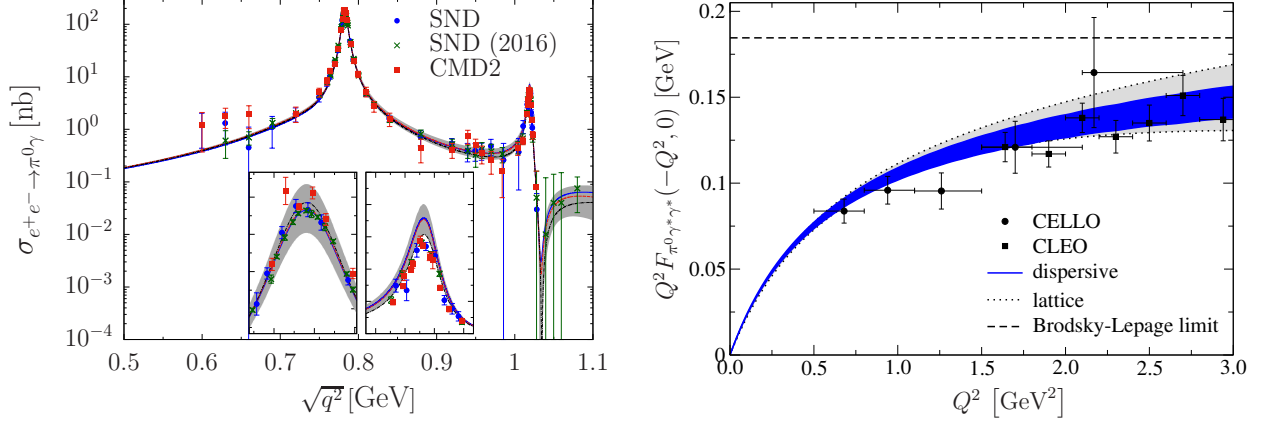


Figure 20: *Left:* $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ cross section of Refs. [299, 310] in comparison to data of SND [339, 340], CMD-2 [341], and SND (2016) [342]. Figure courtesy of B.-L. Hoid, adapted from Ref. [299]. *Right:* Space-like TFF of Refs. [298, 299] (blue), compared to lattice QCD [343] (gray), as well as the CELLO [344] and CLEO [345] data.

asymptotics were, as a consequence, distorted. Alternatively, in Refs. [298, 299], the form factor (6.12) [or, equivalently, the double-spectral function (6.17)] was supplemented with two further components,

$$F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*} = F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}^{\text{disp}} + F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}^{\text{eff}} + F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}^{\text{asym}}. \quad (6.18)$$

The low-energy dispersive part is evaluated up to maximal cutoffs. The second term is an effective pole that subsumes higher intermediate states as well as higher energies in the two- and three-pion continua, and is of the form

$$F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}^{\text{eff}}(-Q_1^2, -Q_2^2) = \frac{g_{\text{eff}}}{4\pi^2 F_\pi} \frac{M_{\text{eff}}^4}{(M_{\text{eff}}^2 + Q_1^2)(M_{\text{eff}}^2 + Q_2^2)}. \quad (6.19)$$

The effective coupling g_{eff} is chosen to fulfill the sum rule for the form factor normalization, while the effective mass M_{eff} can be adapted to the Brodsky–Lepage limit in Eq. (6.16). The third, asymptotic, piece in Eq. (6.18) is given by

$$F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}^{\text{asym}}(-Q_1^2, -Q_2^2) = 2F_\pi \int_{s_m}^{\infty} dx \frac{Q_1^2 Q_2^2}{(x + Q_1^2)^2 (x + Q_2^2)^2}, \quad (6.20)$$

which is derived from the double-spectral representation of the distribution amplitude (6.14), but does not contribute in singly-virtual kinematics. In this way, the representation (6.18) fulfills all asymptotic constraints from pQCD (at leading order), reproduces the high- Q^2 singly-virtual data, and is faithful to the analytic structure at low-energies with high accuracy.

In Fig. 20, we show both the cross section

$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma}(q^2) = \frac{2\pi^2 \alpha_{\text{em}}^3}{3} \frac{(q^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)^3}{q^6} |F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}(q^2, 0)|^2 \quad (6.21)$$

that is based on the time-like π^0 TFF, and the space-like π^0 TFF at low energies, compared to data and to a recent lattice calculation [343]. Agreement with the existing data is excellent throughout. The theoretical prediction for the slope parameter b_π , Eq. (6.9), is [298, 299]

$$b_\pi = 31.5(9) \times 10^{-3} M_{\pi^0}^{-2} = 1.73(5) \text{ GeV}^{-2}, \quad (6.22)$$

where the uncertainty is dominated by the variation of the dispersive input (different phase shifts, cutoffs, etc.). Also higher terms in the polynomial low-energy expansion can be extracted from dispersive sum rules with high precision.

This result can be compared to the experimental average $b_\pi = 33.5(3.1) \times 10^{-3} M_{\pi^0}^{-2} = 1.84(17) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ [48] as well as to an extraction from data based on Padé approximants, $b_\pi = 32.4(2.2) \times 10^{-3} M_{\pi^0}^{-2} = 1.78(12) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ [346], both with appreciably larger uncertainties. Detailed radiative corrections [347] have to be taken into account for precise experimental determinations of this slope [348, 349]. Due to the smallness of the phase space, there is even a close relation between the form factor slope and the branching ratio of the π^0 Dalitz decay, which can be scrutinized with much higher precision including NLO QED effects [350]. The dispersive representation (6.18) has been used to calculate the π^0 pole piece in the hadronic light-by-light scattering contribution to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon,

$$a_\mu^{\pi^0} = 63.0(0.9)_{F_{\pi\gamma\gamma}}(1.1)_{\text{disp}}(2.2)_{\text{BL}}(0.6)_{\text{asym}} \times 10^{-11} = 63.0(2.7)_{(2.1)} \times 10^{-11}. \quad (6.23)$$

Here, the individual uncertainties are due to the form factor normalization, dispersive input, experimental uncertainty in the singly-virtual data around the Brodsky–Lepage limit, and the onset of the asymptotic contribution to the double-spectral function. This result makes the potential impact of new experimental measurements on the $(g-2)_\mu$ determination as transparent as possible; in fact, Eq. (6.23) has already been updated with respect to the published result [298, 299] by taking the more precise combined PrimEx-I and -II result on the $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ width into account [74]. Equation (6.23) is perfectly consistent with the determination based on rational approximants, $a_\mu^{\pi^0} = 63.6(2.7) \times 10^{-11}$ [351], the latest lattice determination, $a_\mu^{\pi^0} = 62.3(2.3) \times 10^{-11}$ [343], or evaluations based on Dyson–Schwinger equations, $a_\mu^{\pi^0} = 62.6(1.3) \times 10^{-11}$ [352] and $a_\mu^{\pi^0} = 61.4(2.1) \times 10^{-11}$ [353] (where in the last two cases, systematic uncertainties may be somewhat underestimated).

6.3. $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$

As we have seen in Sect. 6.2, one of the central input quantities for a dispersion-theoretical description of the η transition form factor as measured, e.g., in $\eta \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma$ is the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. Due to its much higher rate/the less severe suppression of the decay in powers of the fine structure constant, a dispersive reconstruction based on such data can be significantly more precise than a direct measurement of the Dalitz decay.

$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ is a further process driven by the chiral anomaly [23, 24]. We write the decay amplitude for $\eta(q) \rightarrow \pi^+(p_1)\pi^-(p_2)\gamma(k)$, assuming CP -invariance,³ in terms of a scalar function $\mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u)$ according to

$$\langle \pi^+(p_1)\pi^-(p_2) | J_\mu(0) | \eta(q) \rangle = \epsilon_{\mu\alpha\beta\gamma} p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta q^\gamma \mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u), \quad (6.24)$$

with the Mandelstam variables given as $s = (p_1 + p_2)^2$, $t = (q - p_1)^2$, and $u = (q - p_2)^2$. $\mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u)$ in the chiral limit fulfills the low-energy theorem

$$\mathcal{F}_\eta(0, 0, 0) = F_{\eta\pi\pi\gamma} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}\pi^2 F_\pi^3} \left(\cos\theta_P \frac{F_\pi}{F_8} - \sqrt{2} \sin\theta_P \frac{F_\pi}{F_0} \right) \times (1 + \delta), \quad (6.25)$$

using a single-mixing-angle scheme, where δ denotes corrections proportional to the quark masses. The higher-order corrections to the anomaly have been evaluated in chiral perturbation theory [354], as well as unitarized versions thereof [355]. Comparison with data [356], employing the theoretical energy dependence of the amplitude as described below [357], suggests quark mass corrections of reasonable size, $\delta = -0.17(3)$ (based on $\theta_P = -19.5^\circ$ and Eq. (3.17) for the decay constants).

The pion–pion partial-wave expansion is of the form

$$\mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u) = \sum_{\text{odd } l} P'_l(z) f_l^\eta(s), \quad z = \cos\theta = \frac{t - u}{\sigma(M_\eta^2 - s)}, \quad \sigma = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M_\pi^2}{s}}, \quad (6.26)$$

where $P'_l(z)$ are the derivatives of the standard Legendre polynomials. As F and higher partial waves are strongly suppressed at low energies, the decay is totally dominated by the P -wave, which is obtained by angular projection according to

$$f_1^\eta(s) = \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 dz (1 - z^2) \mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u). \quad (6.27)$$

³We discuss CP -violating amplitudes for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ transitions in Sect. 9.1.

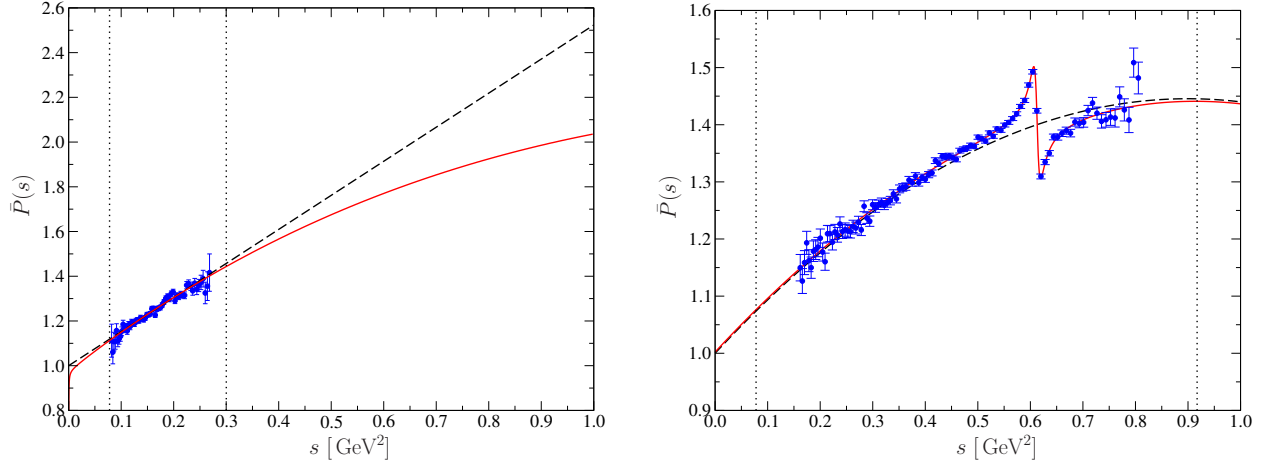


Figure 21: *Left:* Representation of the decay distribution $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ as measured by KLOE [356] to allow for comparison to the polynomial $\bar{P}^\eta(s) = 1 + \alpha_\eta s$ (dashed curve). The full red curve includes the effects of a_2 -exchange in addition. The vertical dotted lines denote the boundaries of phase space at $s = 4M_\pi^2$ and $s = M_\eta^2$. *Right:* The same for the decay distribution $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$, showing pseudo-data generated according to preliminary BESIII results [54]. The dashed curve represents the fit of a quadratic polynomial $\bar{P}^{\eta'}(s) = 1 + \alpha_{\eta'} s + \beta_{\eta'} s^2$, while the full red curve includes ρ - ω mixing.

The differential decay rate with respect to the pion–pion invariant mass squared is then given by

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{ds} = \Gamma_0(s) \times \frac{3}{4} \int_{-1}^1 dz (1 - z^2) |\mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u)|^2 = \Gamma_0(s) \times (|f_1^\eta(s)|^2 + \dots), \quad \Gamma_0(s) = \frac{e^2 s \sigma^3 (M_\eta^2 - s)^3}{12(8\pi M_\eta)^3}, \quad (6.28)$$

where the ellipsis represents neglected higher partial waves.

The power of the universality of final-state interactions lies in the fact that an Omnès representation similar to the one employed for the pion vector form factor, see Eq. (4.20), will apply everywhere where two pions are produced from a point source in a relative P -wave; the process-dependence can be reduced to the coefficients of the multiplicative polynomial. It was pointed out that such a representation can in particular be used for the decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ [358]: for the decay of the η , an ansatz with a linear polynomial,

$$f_1^\eta(s) = P^\eta(s)\Omega_1^1(s) = A_\eta \bar{P}^\eta(s)\Omega_1^1(s) = A_\eta(1 + \alpha_\eta s)\Omega_1^1(s), \quad (6.29)$$

was shown to be sufficient to describe the data in the physical decay region [356, 359], however, with one important difference to the vector form factor: while the slope parameter α_V therein is relatively small, $\alpha_V \sim 0.1 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, here α_η turns out to be large, $\alpha_\eta \sim 1.5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ [356, 357]; see Fig. 21. While therefore α_V can consistently be described as the low-energy tail of higher resonances in the region $1 \text{ GeV} \lesssim \sqrt{s} \lesssim 2 \text{ GeV}$, such an interpretation seems implausible for the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ decay. Furthermore, it is known that a linear polynomial $P^\eta(s)$ can only be a low-energy approximation: with the pion–pion P -wave Omnès function dropping like $1/s$ for large energies, the polynomial multiplying it should rather approach a constant asymptotically. We will discuss in Sect. 6.4 that the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ P -wave $f_1^\eta(s)$ features prominently in a dispersive analysis of the η transition form factor. Given that the corresponding dispersion integral formally extends to infinity, deviations from the linear rise in $P^\eta(s)$ may become important. It is therefore crucial to search for opportunities to investigate $f_1^\eta(s)$ outside the relatively narrow η decay region.

One remarkable property of the amplitude (6.29) is the fact that it displays a zero for negative values of s at $s = -1/\alpha_\eta \approx -0.66 \text{ GeV}^2$, which therefore occurs at rather low energies. This kinematic configuration can be tested in the crossed process $\gamma\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^-\eta$, which can be investigated experimentally in a Primakoff reaction, i.e., the scattering of highly energetic charged pions in the strong Coulomb field of a heavy nucleus, e.g., at COMPASS; see Ref. [360] for an overview of the COMPASS Primakoff program. The zero would then occur in the angular distribution at fixed energies in the crossed center-of-mass system. In order to judge how reliable such a prediction is, we need to consider the possible effects of nontrivial $\pi\eta$ dynamics—something that has been entirely neglected in the discussion of the

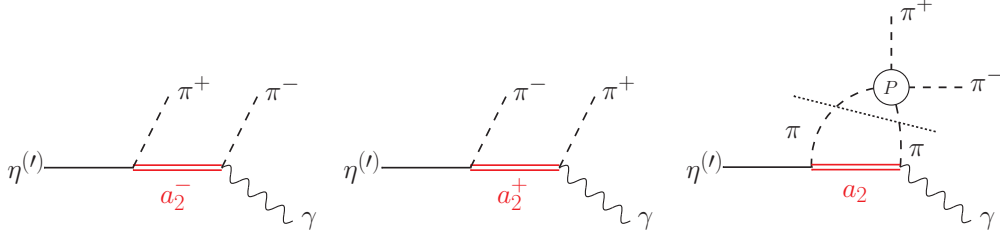


Figure 22: a_2 contributions to $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$, both at tree level and including pion-pion P -wave rescattering. The combination of both is required to preserve the final-state theorem.

decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ so far. A $\pi\eta$ S -wave is forbidden in this anomalous process. The P -wave is of exotic quantum numbers, $J^{PC} = 1^{-+}$, i.e., there are no resonances possible in a quark model of mesons. The first hybrid candidate, the $\pi_1(1600)$ [361, 362], is a rather broad state ($m_{\pi_1} = 1564(24)(86)$ MeV, $\Gamma_{\pi_1} = 492(54)(102)$ MeV [363]) that does not couple particularly strongly to $\pi\eta$, hence the P -wave is expected to be very weak at low energies. The first resonance to occur in $\gamma\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^-\eta$ is therefore the D -wave $a_2(1320)$. At the same time, it provides the dominant left-hand-cut contribution to the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ that has not been considered so far: a dispersion relation including the effects of a_2 -exchange, see Fig. 22, is more complicated than the form factor relation (4.16), and requires a more complicated solution [357]. The full dispersive amplitude that respects the phase relation in the s -channel P -wave is of the form

$$f_1^{\eta'}(s) = \mathcal{F}(s) + \hat{\mathcal{G}}(s), \quad \mathcal{F}(s) = \Omega_1^1(s) \left\{ A_{\eta'}(1 + \alpha_{\eta'} s) + \frac{s^2}{\pi} \int_{4M_{\pi}^2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2} \frac{\sin \delta_1^1(x) \hat{\mathcal{G}}(x)}{|\Omega_1^1(x)|(x - s - i\epsilon)} \right\}. \quad (6.30)$$

$\hat{\mathcal{G}}(s)$ is the projection of the a_2 tree-level t - and u -channel exchange amplitudes onto the s -channel P -wave. In Ref. [357] also the predictions for the Primakoff reaction $\gamma\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^-\eta$ are discussed: the zero of the simple amplitude representation (6.29) partially survives in the form of a strong amplitude suppression in backward direction in the energy region between threshold and the a_2 resonance, that can be explained as a P - D -wave interference effect. Here we only discuss the compatibility of this more refined model with the decay data: if the very precise data on $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ by the KLOE collaboration [356] were already accurately described by the simpler amplitude of the form $P^{\eta}(s) \times \Omega_1^1(s)$, is this accuracy preserved when including a_2 effects? The answer is shown in Fig. 21: the left-hand cut induces a curvature in $P^{\eta}(s)$ that has only very small effects in the decay region, resulting in a data fit of equal quality; however, it also demonstrates that the effect up to $\sqrt{s} \approx 1$ GeV is quite nonnegligible, and can have a significant impact on the η transition form factor via the corresponding dispersion integral, see Sect. 6.4.

All the steps discussed above can be carried over to an analysis of the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ decay in a straightforward manner. The decay amplitude is written in the same form as Eq. (6.24), with the normalization now given according to [358]

$$\mathcal{F}_{\eta'}(0, 0, 0) = F_{\eta' \pi \pi \gamma} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}\pi^2 F_{\pi}^3} \left(\sin \theta_P \frac{F_{\pi}}{F_8} + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta_P \frac{F_{\pi}}{F_0} \right) \times (1 + \delta'). \quad (6.31)$$

Here, the quark-mass correction δ' in the amplitude normalization as extracted phenomenologically from data [155] seem to be even smaller, $\delta' = 0.03(5)$. While old data on $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ by the Crystal Barrel Collaboration [364] were not precise enough for an advanced analysis, a new measurement by BESIII [365] is in certain ways even more conclusive than the η decay data, as the larger phase space of the η' decay allows one to see deviations from the assumption of a linear polynomial much more clearly. It has been demonstrated in Ref. [357] that, despite the occurrence of a left-hand cut, in fact the ratio $f_1^{\eta'}(s)/\Omega_1^1(s)$ in the model including the a_2 can be approximated very accurately by a *quadratic* polynomial within the physical decay region, i.e., for $4M_{\pi}^2 \leq s \leq M_{\eta'}^2$. The new BESIII data [365] demonstrate the need of such a quadratic term to very high significance; moreover, they are so precise that even the isospin-breaking ρ - ω -mixing effect is clearly discernible (see Ref. [155] for details on how to extract the mixing strength and subsequently the partial width $\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$ from this decay). The full representation of the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ P -wave amplitude is therefore of the form [155]

$$f_1^{\eta'}(s) = \left[A_{\eta'}(1 + \alpha_{\eta'} s + \beta_{\eta'} s^2) + \frac{\kappa_2}{m_{\omega}^2 - s - im_{\omega}\Gamma_{\omega}} \right] \times \Omega_1^1(s). \quad (6.32)$$

The fit to pseudo-data generated according to preliminary BESIII results [54] is also shown in Fig. 21. The leading left-hand-cut contribution provided by a_2 -exchange gives an estimate of the parameter $\beta_{\eta'} = -1.0(1) \text{ GeV}^{-4}$ [357], which yields the correct sign and order of magnitude, but is somewhat larger than what the new data suggest [155, 365]. A preliminary analysis of data on the same decay taken by the CLAS collaboration [366] comes to qualitatively similar conclusions as far as the necessity of a curvature parameter $\beta_{\eta'}$ is concerned. It will be interesting to see to what extent both high-statistics experiments, BESIII and CLAS, will ultimately agree quantitatively on the precise decay distribution.

6.4. Dispersive analysis of the η and η' transition form factors

We now turn to the singly-virtual η and η' transition form factors and their dispersive description [148]. With the preparation of the previous section to provide a very precise representation of the $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ decay amplitudes [148, 155, 357] with few input parameters fixed from data [356, 365], the main input to the isovector part of the dispersion relation is fixed. Employing a once-subtracted dispersion relation one finds [148]

$$F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q^2, 0) = F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma} + \frac{q^2}{12\pi^2} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} dx \frac{q_\pi^3(x)(F_\pi^V(x))^* f_1^{\eta^{(\prime)}}(x)}{x^{3/2}(x - q^2 - i\epsilon)} + \Delta F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{I=0}(q^2, 0), \quad (6.33)$$

where $F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma}$ refers to the $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 2\gamma$ anomalies (6.4), and the last term denotes the isoscalar contributions; see Ref. [148] for details. The latter can be modeled well using the vector-meson-dominance assumption due to the narrowness of ω and ϕ , with the moduli of all necessary coupling constants extracted from the experimentally determined partial decay widths for $\omega \rightarrow \eta\gamma$, $\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma$, and $\phi \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)}\gamma$, as well as ω , $\phi \rightarrow e^+e^-$; see Sect. 6.8. In Ref. [148], $F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{I=0}(q^2, 0)$ was thus expressed as

$$\Delta F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{I=0}(q^2, 0) = F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma} \sum_{V=\omega, \phi} \frac{w_{\eta^{(\prime)}V\gamma} q^2}{m_V^2 - q^2 - im_V \Gamma_V}, \quad (6.34)$$

where the (real) weight factors are given as

$$w_{PV\gamma}^2 = \frac{9m_V^2 M_P^3 \Gamma(V \rightarrow e^+e^-) \Gamma(V \rightarrow P\gamma)}{2\alpha_{\text{em}}(m_V^2 - M_P^2)^3 \Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}, \quad w_{\eta'V\gamma}^2 = \frac{3M_{\eta'}^6 \Gamma(\omega \rightarrow e^+e^-) \Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma)}{2\alpha_{\text{em}}m_\omega(M_{\eta'}^2 - m_\omega^2)^3 \Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}, \quad (6.35)$$

with the first relation valid for all cases with $m_V > M_P$, and we have neglected the electron mass throughout. The signs are obtained from comparison to VMD, which yields a negative $w_{\eta\phi\gamma}$ and positive weight factors otherwise. This results in

$$w_{\eta\omega\gamma} = 0.097(5), \quad w_{\eta\phi\gamma} = -0.188(3), \quad w_{\eta'\omega\gamma} = 0.074(2), \quad w_{\eta'\phi\gamma} = 0.154(4). \quad (6.36)$$

We find that there is a strong cancellation in the ω and ϕ contributions to the η TFF: the isoscalar contribution therein is overall small. This is different for the η' , where both add up, and the isoscalar part, e.g., of the form factor slope is more significant.

The resulting prediction for the normalized time-like η transition form factor $\bar{F}_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q^2, 0) = F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)/F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}$ in Fig. 23 includes the propagated uncertainties both from the experimental input employed and due to the high-energy continuation of the dispersion integral; see Ref. [148] for a detailed discussion. It is compared to the experimental data on the decays $\eta \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$, which have been obtained both for the electron-positron [367, 368] and the dimuon [93, 369] final states. We observe one of the main strengths of the dispersive approach: by fixing the input to the singly-radiative decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ (with the decay rate scaling according to $\propto \alpha_{\text{em}}$), we gain a huge statistical advantage over the direct measurements of $\eta \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$ (rate $\propto \alpha_{\text{em}}^3$).⁴ A direct measurement of the transition form factor of comparable precision to the theoretical calculation based on dispersion relations will be enormously difficult.

⁴We mention in passing that one further ingredient for future refinements of the theoretical description of these decays consists in radiative corrections, which have most recently and comprehensively been studied in Ref. [370].

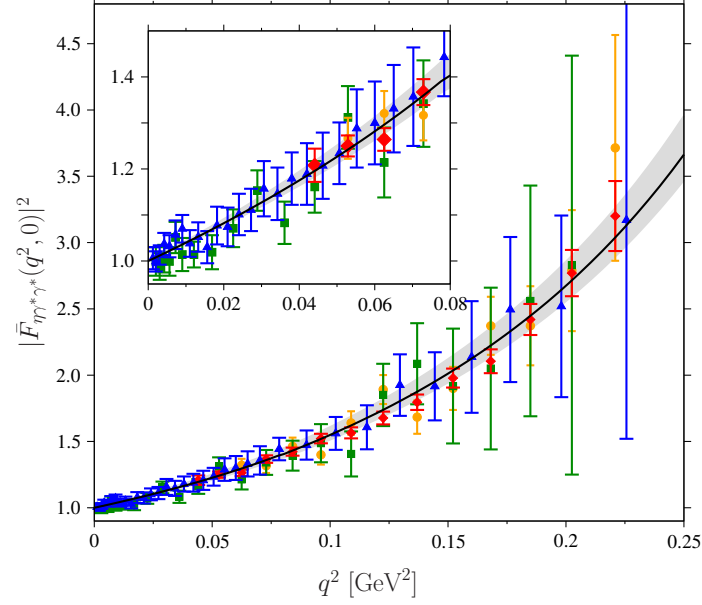


Figure 23: Comparison of the dispersive prediction for the squared normalized form factor $|\bar{F}_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)|^2 = |F_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)/F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma}|^2$ (gray band) to $\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ data from the A2 (green squares [367], blue triangles [368]) and $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$ data from the NA60 (orange circles [369], red diamonds [93]) collaborations. The insert magnifies the low- q^2 region.

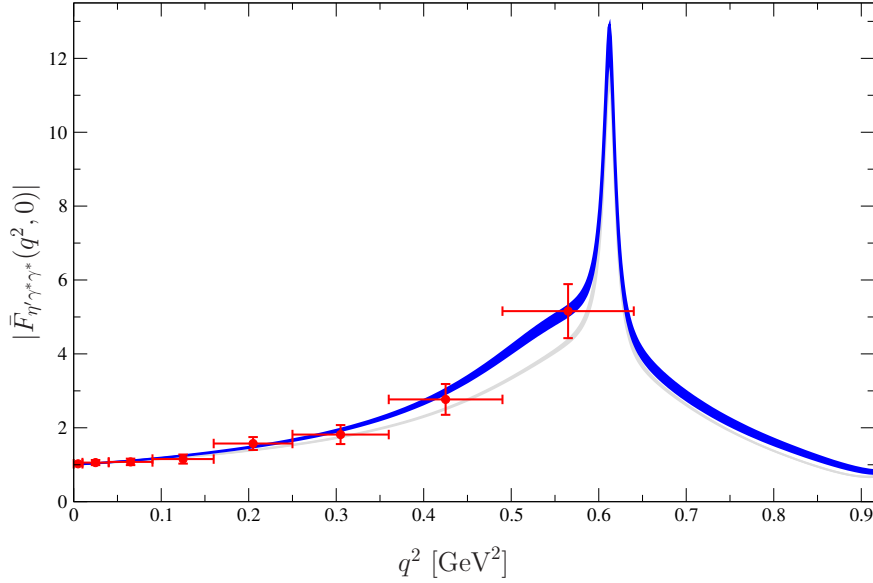


Figure 24: Dispersion-theoretical prediction for the normalized, singly-virtual η' transition form factor $|\bar{F}_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)| = |F_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)/F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma}|$ (blue band), compared to a vector-meson-dominance model (gray), as well as the data points taken by the BESIII collaboration [371]. Figure courtesy of S. Holz.

The combined prediction for the normalized singly-virtual time-like η' transition form factor $\bar{F}_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0) = F_{\eta'\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)/F_{\eta'\gamma\gamma}$ is shown in Fig. 24 as the blue band [372]. Both the broad resonance shape due to the ρ enhancement and the narrow ω peak are clearly visible. The error band comprises the propagated uncertainties due to different pion form factor data sets, different pion-pion scattering phase shifts, and different assumptions on the high-energy continuation of the input to the dispersion integral. However, despite these uncertainties we still note significant de-

viations of the dispersive prediction from a pure VMD model (with a simple finite-width ρ^0 pole as the isovector contribution), which is due to the much more sophisticated treatment of the two-pion cut contribution. The available data on $\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ from BESIII [371] are not yet precise enough to differentiate between the two theoretical curves; new data also from other laboratories are eagerly awaited.

The slope parameters $b_{\eta^{(\prime)}}$ for the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ TFFs can be written in terms of a compact sum rule for the isovector part, plus an analytic expression for the isoscalar contribution:

$$b_{\eta^{(\prime)}} = \frac{1}{12\pi^2 F_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma}} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{5/2}} q_\pi^3(x) (F_\pi^V(x))^* f_1^{\eta^{(\prime)}}(x) + \sum_{V=\omega,\phi} \frac{w_{\eta^{(\prime)}V\gamma}}{m_V^2}. \quad (6.37)$$

In practice, the upper limit of the sum rule has been replaced by a cutoff in the range $1 \dots 2 \text{ GeV}^2$ [148, 357], or the integrand guided to zero in a smooth way [372]. The resulting slopes as predicted by the dispersive analysis are

$$b_\eta = 1.95(9) \text{ GeV}^{-2}, \quad b_{\eta'} = 1.45(5) \text{ GeV}^{-2}. \quad (6.38)$$

Here, the isoscalar contribution in the η slope $b_\eta^{(I=0)} = -0.022(9) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ is safely covered by the uncertainty in the isovector sum rule, while ω and ϕ contribute roughly 20% to $b_{\eta'}$, $b_{\eta'}^{(I=0)} = 0.269(5) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$. The values in Eq. (6.38) agree nicely, e.g., with the extractions from TFF data using Padé approximants, $b_\eta = 1.92(4) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ [319] and $b_{\eta'} = 1.43(4) \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ [132].

In this section, we have largely confined our discussion to experimental tests of the time-like form factors that can be measured in the decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$; we wish to emphasize that as the form factors by construction have the correct analytic structure, they can be analytically continued into the space-like region without difficulties, i.e., Eq. (6.33) is easily evaluated for $q^2 < 0$. We expect this description to be reliable in a similar range of $|q^2|$ as the time-like momenta that enter the description of the spectral function, $-q^2 \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}^2$. However, the correct matching to the asymptotic behavior as for the π^0 transition form factor [298, 299, 310] has not been performed in practice yet.

6.5. $\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi$

The decays of the η' into four pions are interesting in that they form the probably most easily accessible set of processes involving five (relatively) light pseudoscalar mesons, and are therefore of odd intrinsic parity. As we mentioned above, they constitute a second group of decays of the η' that exists in isospin-symmetric QCD; however, the branching ratios measured recently are very small [48, 373]:

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)) = 8.4(9)(3) \times 10^{-5}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0) = 1.8(4)(1) \times 10^{-4}. \quad (6.39)$$

This can be understood (and was correctly predicted theoretically [374]) as follows: the anomalous nature of the decay forbids any two pseudoscalars to be in a relative S -wave, therefore $\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$ are P -wave dominated; as Bose symmetry furthermore forbids a pair of neutral pions to be in an odd relative partial wave, $\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi^0$ will even be D -wave dominated and therefore yet much more strongly suppressed.

The decay amplitudes for

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+(p_1)\pi^-(p_2)\pi^+(p_3)\pi^-(p_4), \quad \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+(p_1)\pi^0(p_2)\pi^-(p_3)\pi^0(p_4) \quad (6.40)$$

can be written in terms of six Mandelstam variables $s_{ij} = (p_i + p_j)^2$, $i, j = 1, \dots, 4$, subject to the constraint $s_{12} + s_{13} + s_{14} + s_{23} + s_{24} + s_{34} = M_{\eta'}^2 + 8M_\pi^2$. Ref. [374] employs the simple, single-angle η - η' mixing scheme according to Eq. (3.12), with $\theta_P = \arcsin(-1/3) \approx -19.5^\circ$. The flavor structure of the Wess–Zumino–Witten anomaly [23, 24] does not allow for contributions to these decays at chiral order p^4 , such that the leading amplitude in the chiral expansion occurs at $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$. These are of the form [374]

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta_{0/8} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-) = -\mathcal{A}(\eta_{0/8} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^-\pi^0) = \frac{N_c \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}}{3\sqrt{3}F_\pi^5} p_1^\mu p_2^\nu p_3^\alpha p_4^\beta [\mathcal{F}_{0/8}(s_{12}) + \mathcal{F}_{0/8}(s_{34}) - \mathcal{F}_{0/8}(s_{14}) - \mathcal{F}_{0/8}(s_{23})], \quad (6.41)$$

where both $\mathcal{F}_0(s_{ij})$ and $\mathcal{F}_8(s_{ij})$ have counterterm contributions from the anomalous chiral Lagrangian of $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ [120] that are linear in the corresponding Mandelstam variables, and $\mathcal{F}_8(s_{ij})$ in addition has kaon loop contributions.

The counterterms were subsequently estimated using vector-meson dominance (VMD), relying on a hidden-local-symmetry Lagrangian [375–378].

It turned out that the kaon-loop contributions (at a reasonable scale) are negligible compared to the vector-meson amplitudes, while the latter lead to very significant corrections when retaining the full ρ -propagators in the (virtual) decay chains $\eta' \rightarrow 2\rho^0 \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^-\pi^0$. This therefore goes beyond the approximation at chiral $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$: the available phase space that extends up to $\sqrt{s_{ij}^{\max}} = M_{\eta'} - 2M_\pi$ contains too much of the tails of the ρ -resonances. With the simplest coupling assignments (and in the standard mixing scenario), the VMD amplitudes are then of the form

$$\mathcal{A}_V(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-) = -\mathcal{A}_V(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^-\pi^0) = \frac{N_c \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}}{8\sqrt{3}\pi^2 F_\pi^5} p_1^\mu p_2^\nu p_3^\alpha p_4^\beta \left[\frac{m_\rho^4}{D_\rho(s_{12})D_\rho(s_{34})} - \frac{m_\rho^4}{D_\rho(s_{14})D_\rho(s_{23})} \right], \quad (6.42)$$

where $D_\rho(s) = m_\rho^2 - s - i m_\rho \Gamma_\rho(s)$ denotes the inverse ρ -propagator with an energy-dependent width $\Gamma_\rho(s)$. Integrating these amplitudes squared over phase space and assigning a rather generic model uncertainty of $\pm 30\%$ leads to the predictions for the branching ratios [374]

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)) = 1.0(3) \times 10^{-4}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0) = 2.4(7) \times 10^{-4} \quad (6.43)$$

(where deviations from the isospin relation $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0)/\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)) = 2$ are solely due to phase-space corrections according to different pion masses), which agrees with the measurements Eq. (6.39) within uncertainties. A much earlier quark-model prediction [379] had been ruled out already by previous experimental upper limits.

The BESIII collaboration has also determined dipion invariant mass distributions for $\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ and compared them with Monte-Carlo simulations using the theoretical amplitude above as well as an event distribution generated according to phase space alone. They conclude that the theoretical decay amplitude “could provide a more reasonable description of data than the phase space events” [373], however the preference is not very strong yet due to limited statistics. In particular due to the (potential) role of this process for an analysis of the doubly-virtual η' transition form factor, see Sect. 6.7, a more refined experimental study of the energy distribution of this decay would be highly welcome, ideally even one that is sensitive to corrections beyond the simple VMD picture described in this section.

As we have mentioned above, the fully neutral final state $\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi^0$ is yet more strongly suppressed due to the requirement of all neutral-pion pairs in the final state to be at least in relative D -waves. In Ref. [374], a model was constructed that contains crossed-channel- ρ -exchange plus rescattering via the tail of the $f_2(1270)$. In this way, the branching ratio was estimated to be of the order of

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi^0) \sim 4 \times 10^{-8}, \quad (6.44)$$

hence smaller by 3–4 orders of magnitude than the other four-pion final states, however still much larger than any branching ratio due to a CP -violating S -wave amplitude induced by the QCD θ -term. The current experimental upper limit from the BESIII collaboration, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 4\pi^0) < 4.94 \times 10^{-5}$ [380] (improving on a previous GAMS-4 π limit [51] by approximately a factor of six), is still three orders of magnitude above the estimate (6.44). We remark in passing that the decay $\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0$ is the only four-pion decay of the η meson that is kinematically allowed. It is not, strictly speaking, CP -forbidden (as are the decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 2\pi$), but only S -wave CP -forbidden. However, the tiny phase space ($M_\eta - 4M_{\pi^0} = 7.9$ MeV) combined with the D -wave characteristics described above make the CP -conserving decay mechanism predict a rate [374]

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0) \sim 3 \times 10^{-30}, \quad (6.45)$$

such that any experimental signal for this decay, should one ever be found, can safely be interpreted as a sign of CP -violation all the same.

6.6. $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$

Given the enormous experimental accuracy achieved for the radiative decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$, as well as the central role it has for an analysis of the singly-virtual $\eta^{(\prime)}$ transition form factors, the closely related dilepton decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\ell^-$ come into focus as a way to access the doubly-virtual transition form factors, other than via double-Dalitz decays (see Sect. 6.7) with their strong electromagnetic rate suppression. These decays have been investigated in

variants of vector-meson-dominance models [381, 382], as well as in a chiral unitary approach [383]. Experimentally, the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ branching ratio has been determined by the WASA@CELSIUS collaboration, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-) = 4.3(1.3)(0.4) \times 10^{-4}$ [384], and subsequently improved upon by KLOE, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-) = 2.68(9)(7) \times 10^{-4}$ [385]. The most accurate determination of the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ decay rate has been provided by the BESIII collaboration, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-) = 2.11(12)(15) \times 10^{-3}$, which has also provided an upper limit on the corresponding dimuon rate, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 2.9 \times 10^{-5}$ [386]. KLOE [385] has also measured the CP -odd $\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ decay planes angular asymmetry (with a result compatible with zero), which, given the strong suppression of CP -violation within the Standard Model for this decay [387], presents a test of new, unconventional CP -odd mechanisms [388]; see Sect. 9.1.

In straightforward generalization of Sect. 6.3, the $\eta^{(\prime)}(q) \rightarrow \pi^+(p_1) \pi^-(p_2) e^+(k_1) e^-(k_2)$ decay amplitude can be written as

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} [\bar{u}(k_2) \gamma^\mu v(k_1)] \frac{e^2}{k^2} p_1^\nu p_2^\alpha q^\beta \mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u, k^2) \longrightarrow \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} [\bar{u}(k_2) \gamma^\mu v(k_1)] \frac{e^2}{k^2} p_1^\nu p_2^\alpha q^\beta (f_1^\eta(s, k^2) + \dots), \quad (6.46)$$

with s, t, u defined as in Sect. 6.3, $k = k_1 + k_2$, and the relation $s + t + u = M_\eta^2 + 2M_\pi^2 + k^2$. In the second step of Eq. (6.46), we have inserted the $(\pi\pi)$ partial-wave expansion and retained the dominant P -wave only. Both $\mathcal{F}_\eta(s, t, u, k^2)$ and its P -wave projection $f_1^\eta(s, k^2)$ are defined such that they coincide with the corresponding quantities for the real-photon decay for $k^2 = 0$.

Obviously, for any fixed k^2 , we should be able to parameterize $f_1^\eta(s, k^2)$ model-independently in a form analogous to Eqs. (6.29) or (6.32), hence as a polynomial multiplying a $\pi\pi$ P -wave Omnès function; the polynomial coefficients will then depend on k^2 . A highly interesting question then is to investigate to what extent the dependencies on k^2 and s factorize:

$$f_1^{\eta^{(\prime)}}(s, k^2) \stackrel{?}{=} f_1^{\eta^{(\prime)}}(s) \times \bar{F}_{\eta^{(\prime)}\gamma\gamma^*}(k^2). \quad (6.47)$$

This question of factorization immediately translates into an equivalent statement concerning the doubly-virtual transition form factors $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^*$, see Sect. 6.7: one assumption frequently employed in the description of doubly-virtual transition form factors at low-to-moderate energies is that the dependence on the two virtualities is simplified into the product of two functions of a single variable each. This approximation fails at asymptotically high energies, see Eq. (6.15), however, to what extent there are relevant corrections already at low energies is largely unknown experimentally. Future precision experiments on $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ ought to investigate this question.

First studies along these lines have been performed for the *crossed* reaction $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ [389]. The same argument concerning the investigation of transition form factors, using “more hadronic” reactions, holds here, as in η decay kinematics: the doubly-virtual (time-like) η transition form factor would be directly accessible experimentally in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta e^+ e^-$, however, this process is strongly suppressed in the fine structure constant. It is therefore a much more promising possibility to investigate $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ instead, thus beating the suppression by α_{em}^2 , and subsequently using a dispersion relation to reconstruct the dependence on the second (outgoing) photon’s virtuality by means of the dominant $\pi^+ \pi^-$ intermediate state. The question to investigate is therefore: for fixed $\eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ invariant mass squared k^2 , factorization predicts the same dependence on the dipion invariant mass squared s as observed in the real-photon case, i.e., in the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$. Ref. [389] has allowed for a similar functional form for $f_1^\eta(s, k^2)$ as in Sect. 6.3, i.e., an Omnès function multiplied with a linear or a quadratic polynomial. The subtraction constants have then been fitted to data and subsequently compared to the real-photon decay amplitude. As k^2 is necessarily large—the reaction threshold is around $\sqrt{k^2} = 0.83$ GeV, and the cross section is dominated by the ρ' or $\rho(1450)$ resonance—the k^2 dependence $\bar{F}_{\eta\gamma\gamma^*}(k^2)$ was parameterized by a sum of two Breit–Wigner functions [for the $\rho(770)$ and the $\rho(1450)$].

Unfortunately, the BaBar data [390] that were analyzed for this purpose are not truly doubly differential in s and k^2 : only the total cross section $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(k^2)$ as well as the $\pi\pi$ spectrum $d\Gamma/d\sqrt{s}$, integrated over $1 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{k^2} \leq 4.5 \text{ GeV}$, are available. The best fit to the data is shown in Fig. 25. It was found that fitting a linear polynomial in $f_1^\eta(s)$ leads to polynomial parameters that are incompatible with the ones found in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$, hence seemingly pointing towards a large violation of the factorization assumption. In contrast, employing a quadratic polynomial with a quadratic term emulating the curvature effects induced by crossed-channel a_2 -exchange indicates that such a violation is much attenuated in this case [389]. However, the natural factorization-breaking corrections induced by the a_2 left-hand cut have not been included yet; investigations along these lines are still in progress, also taking into account more recent data on $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ [391–393].

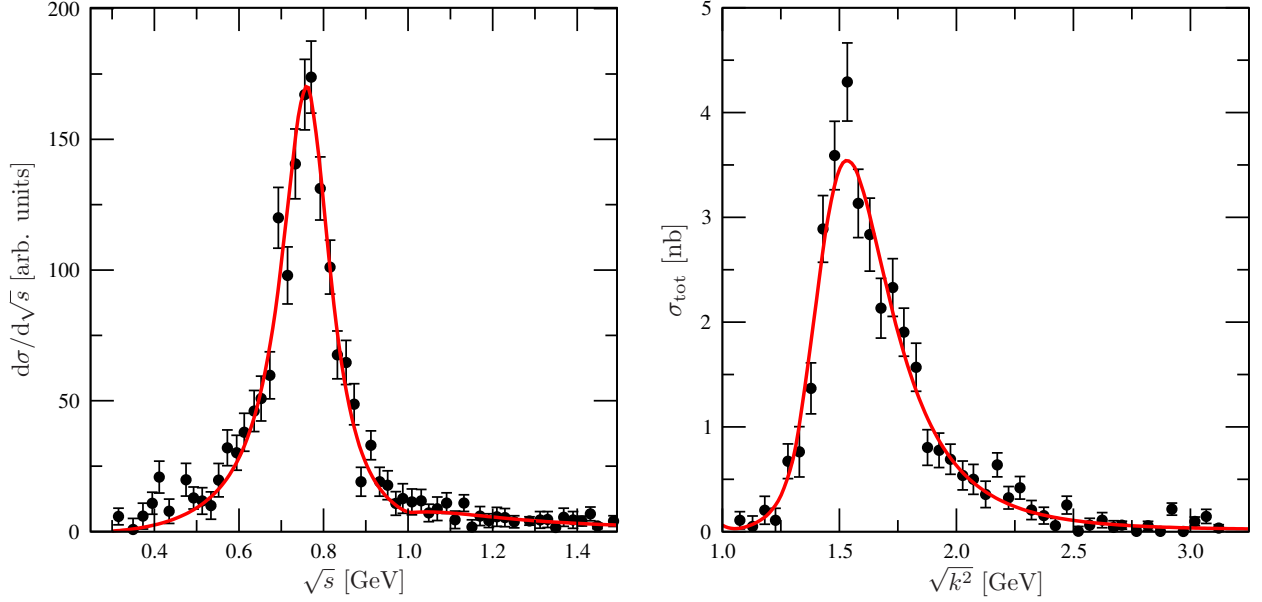


Figure 25: Result of the best fit to both the $\pi\pi$ spectrum (left) and the total cross section (right) for the reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$. The data are taken from Ref. [390]. Figure adapted from Ref. [389].

6.7. Doubly-virtual transition form factors in $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$ and related processes

The light-by-light loop integral that determines the pseudoscalar pole contributions to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon also requires the *doubly-virtual* transition form factors, see Fig. 14. Obvious processes to access these directly in light-meson decays are the double-Dalitz decays $P \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$. Experimental determinations of the branching fractions exist only for the electronic final states of π^0 and η : the PDG average $\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)) = 3.34(16) \times 10^{-5}$ [48] is dominated by a measurement of the KTeV collaboration [394], while $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)) = 2.4(2)_{\text{stat}}(1)_{\text{syst}} \times 10^{-5}$ has been determined by KLOE [395]. WASA-at-CELSIUS has determined upper limits on the muonic final states of the η , $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-) < 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 2(\mu^+\mu^-)) < 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$ [396]. No data exist to date for double-Dalitz decays of the η' .

The matrix element to describe the double-Dalitz decays is more complicated for decays into two identical dilepton pairs, as in those cases, two different amplitudes contribute, a “direct” and an “exchange” contribution, see Fig. 26, including an interference term in the observable decay rates and distributions. Following the notation of Ref. [397], the matrix elements (at leading order in the fine structure constant) are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_D &= -e^4 \frac{F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(s_{12}, s_{34})}{s_{12}s_{34}} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} (p_1 + p_2)^\mu (p_3 + p_4)^\alpha [\bar{u}(p_1)\gamma^\nu v(p_2)][\bar{u}(p_3)\gamma^\beta v(p_4)], \\ \mathcal{M}_E &= +e^4 \frac{F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(s_{14}, s_{23})}{s_{14}s_{23}} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} (p_1 + p_4)^\mu (p_2 + p_3)^\alpha [\bar{u}(p_1)\gamma^\nu v(p_4)][\bar{u}(p_3)\gamma^\beta v(p_2)] \end{aligned} \quad (6.48)$$

for the direct and exchange terms, respectively; see also Refs. [398–400]. The momentum assignments are as in

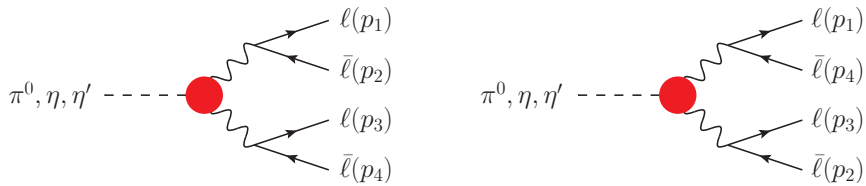


Figure 26: Direct and exchange contributions to $P \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-$.

$\pi^0 \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)$	$\eta \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)$	$\eta' \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)$
3.47×10^{-5} [399]	$2.71(2) \times 10^{-5}$ [400]	$2.10(45) \times 10^{-6}$ [400]
$3.36689(5) \times 10^{-5}$ [400]	$2.701(14) \times 10^{-5}$ [397]	
$3.40(1) \times 10^{-5}$ [402]		
$3.3919(13) \times 10^{-5}$ [397]		
	$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$	$\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$
	$2.39(7) \times 10^{-6}$ [400]	$6.39(91) \times 10^{-7}$ [400]
	$2.335(12) \times 10^{-6}$ [397]	
	$\eta \rightarrow 2(\mu^+\mu^-)$	$\eta' \rightarrow 2(\mu^+\mu^-)$
	$3.98(15) \times 10^{-9}$ [400]	$1.69(36) \times 10^{-8}$ [400]
	$3.878(20) \times 10^{-9}$ [397]	

Table 7: Selected theoretical results for the branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(P \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\ell^+\ell^-)$.

Fig. 26, and we have used the dilepton squared invariant masses $s_{ij} = (p_i + p_j)^2$. Note in particular that the relative sign between \mathcal{M}_D and \mathcal{M}_E is a consequence of Fermi statistics. No exchange terms exist for the decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$.

We refer to the literature for explicit expressions on the spin-averaged squared matrix elements as well as the required four-body phase space integrals [397, 398, 400]. Qualitatively, the following picture arises. Due to the photon propagators, in particular the electron–positron distributions are strongly peaked at small invariant masses and, hence, only very mildly modified by form factor effects; this is true in particular for $\pi^0 \rightarrow 2(e^+e^-)$, for which the decay rate is enhanced at the sub-percent level due to deviations from a constant $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*$ transition [397]. The transition form factors change the rates of the η and η' decays with muons in the final states much more significantly, but those are overall suppressed due to significantly smaller phase spaces. Throughout, interference effects between direct and exchange terms are small, at the percent level. Radiative corrections, that is next-to-leading-order effects in the fine structure constant, have been studied in great detail in Ref. [397] (completing and partially correcting earlier studies [401]), which might be relevant for the extraction of form factor effects, given the latter’s smallness. — Various theoretical predictions for the branching ratios are summarized in Table 7. They all agree with the available experimental data, which is not yet precise enough to discriminate between different calculations or form factor models.

Obviously, we also wish to generalize the dispersive analysis of the η and η' transition form factors to the doubly-virtual case. A complete dispersive reconstruction of the doubly-virtual η and η' transition form factors is somewhat more complicated than for the π^0 precisely due to its different isospin structure, see Eq. (6.11). The former are given in terms of *two* independent functions, not just a single one as for the π^0 . As a consequence, even with the isoscalar part fixed from ω and ϕ dominance, cf. Sect. 6.8, the doubly-virtual behavior can be inferred much less rigorously than for the π^0 TFF, where the dominant part of the low-energy double-spectral function can be fixed from singly-virtual data alone.

We have emphasized repeatedly how it is advantageous to use hadronic amplitudes, which can be measured much more precisely due to the statistical advantage of lack of suppression in α_{em} , as input to dispersion relations instead of measuring radiative amplitudes directly; therefore, we have based predictions for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma$ on precision data for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. In order to calculate the doubly-virtual transition form factor (or, more precisely, the isovector–isovector contribution therein), we may therefore consider going one step further and base the construction of a double spectral function on a description of the purely hadronic decay $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, see Sect. 6.5. Even based on the model of Ref. [374], one can attempt to assess the size of nonfactorizing contributions to the doubly-virtual η' transition form factor, see Fig. 27, by combining $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs into virtual photons in the sense of a dispersion relation: it naturally yields a (dominant) factorizing term that closely resembles a VMD model, see the left diagram in Fig. 27, and

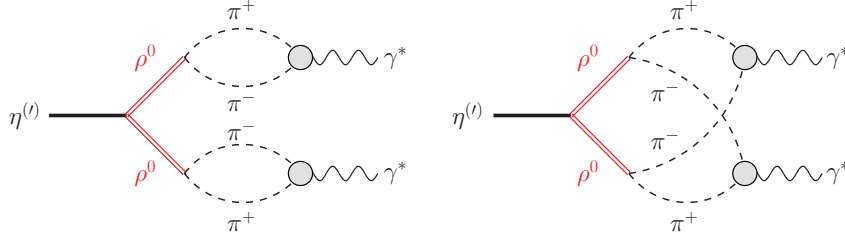


Figure 27: Factorizing (left) and nonfactorizing (right) contributions to the doubly-virtual $\eta^{(r)}$ transition form factors, based on a vector-meson-dominance model for the amplitude $\eta^{(r)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$.

a nonfactorizing one, where the charged pions stemming from different intermediate ρ^0 resonances are recombined [Fig. 27 (right)]. First steps towards such an investigation indicate that these nonfactorizing terms are small [403].

6.8. $\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma$, $\eta' \rightarrow \omega e^+ e^-$

The *isoscalar* spectral functions of the η and η' singly-virtual transition form factors, see Sect. 6.4, are dominated by three-pion intermediate states, which however can be approximated to high precision by the narrow $\omega(782)$ and $\phi(1020)$ resonances—in contrast to the broad isovector $\rho(770)$, here a vector-meson-dominance picture is justified to high precision. The decay $\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma$ therefore has an analogous role to $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ discussed in Sect. 6.3, however, it is described in a much simpler way in terms of a single coupling constant $g_{\eta'\omega\gamma}$ that is determined by the transition matrix element of the electromagnetic current [155]

$$\langle \omega(p) | j_\mu(0) | \eta'(q) \rangle = g_{\eta'\omega\gamma} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} q^\nu p^\alpha \epsilon^\beta(p), \quad (6.49)$$

which results in the partial width

$$\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} g_{\eta'\omega\gamma}^2}{8} \left(\frac{M_{\eta'}^2 - m_\omega^2}{M_{\eta'}} \right)^3. \quad (6.50)$$

The PDG value for the branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma) = 2.62(13)\%$ [48] is dominated by a BESIII measurement [404], updated most recently to $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma) = 2.489(76)\%$ [49].

All other coupling constants of the lightest isoscalar vectors to pseudoscalars have to be determined from vector-meson decays $\phi \rightarrow \eta^{(r)}\gamma$, $\omega \rightarrow \eta\gamma$, where

$$\Gamma(V \rightarrow P\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} g_{PV\gamma}^2}{24} \left(\frac{m_V^2 - M_P^2}{m_V} \right)^3, \quad (6.51)$$

and the coupling constants are defined in analogy to Eq. (6.49). A single-angle η - η' mixing scheme (assuming ideal mixing for the vector mesons) leads to the approximate relations [148, 272]

$$g_{\eta\omega\gamma} : g_{\eta\phi\gamma} : g_{\eta'\omega\gamma} : g_{\eta'\phi\gamma} \approx \left(\frac{\cos \theta_P}{\sqrt{2}} - \sin \theta_P \right) : 2 \left(\cos \theta_P + \frac{\sin \theta_P}{\sqrt{2}} \right) : \left(\cos \theta_P + \frac{\sin \theta_P}{\sqrt{2}} \right) : 2 \left(-\frac{\cos \theta_P}{\sqrt{2}} + \sin \theta_P \right), \quad (6.52)$$

which, when compared to the measured partial widths, suggests a significantly smaller mixing angle θ_P than the standard $\theta_P = \arcsin(-1/3) \approx -19.5^\circ$. A more refined scenario is discussed, e.g., in Ref. [319].

The corresponding dilepton decays, in particular $\eta' \rightarrow \omega e^+ e^-$ (as again the only accessible decay of a pseudoscalar), in principle offer spectral information relevant to the doubly-virtual transition form factors. However, only a determination of the branching fraction is available (from BESIII) so far, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \omega e^+ e^-) = 1.97(34)_{\text{stat}}(17)_{\text{syst}} \times 10^{-4}$, and no form factor information. In a VMD description, the latter would be given entirely by an ω pole term (due to OZI suppression of a ϕ contribution), however, some theoretical models predict significant deviations from such a picture [405]. Large corrections to a simple VMD form are seen in some vector-meson conversion decays such as $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ [93, 368, 369] or $\phi \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ [406], partly to an extent that they are hard to understand theoretically [323, 324, 407–409]; but not in others such as $\phi \rightarrow \eta e^+ e^-$ [410].

There is an interesting relation of the amplitudes discussed above to direct-emission effects in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\gamma$ [411]. Obviously, there is no ω resonance accessible in the $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ invariant mass of the η decay due to the latter's small mass; however, the very low-energy tail of the ω should contribute to certain chiral low-energy constants describing this radiative process in the spirit of resonance saturation. As bremsstrahlung off one of the final-state charged pions is proportional to the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay amplitude and hence isospin-suppressed, see Sect. 5.1, while direct emission via an ω intermediate state is not, one might suspect that this is one of the rather rare cases where structure-dependent contributions in a radiative decay are dominant over bremsstrahlung and hence might lead to interesting new information. However, Ref. [411] has demonstrated that this is not the case: isospin-conserving direct emission is strongly suppressed kinematically, such that generalized bremsstrahlung is dominant for almost all photon energies. The central result is quoted as $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\gamma; E_\gamma \geq 10 \text{ MeV})/\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = 3.14(5) \times 10^{-3}$, where the results for different cuts on the minimal photon energy are quoted in numerical tables in steps of 10 MeV. Direct-emission effects are well below 1% for all realistic photon energy cuts. The experimental limit quoted by the PDG, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\gamma) < 5 \times 10^{-4}$ [412], refers to direct emission only, which was extracted with a cut on the $\pi^0\gamma$ invariant mass (not the photon energy in the η rest frame).

6.9. Experimental status of transition form factors for π^0 , η , and η'

[BK: Check for overlap with earlier Sects.]

The light pseudoscalar meson TFFs $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$ can be measured in various processes depending on their kinematical regions, where P represents π^0 , η , and η' .

Doubly-virtual TFF in the time-like region

The doubly-virtual TFF in the time-like region ($q_1^2 > 0$ and $q_2^2 > 0$) can be measured through the double Dalitz decay process, $P \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$, where virtualities of the photons are in the range of $4m_e^2 < (q_1^2, q_2^2) < (M_P - 2m_e)^2$. Experimentally, however, it is challenging due to small partial decay widths of those decays. As described in Sect. 6.7, only the branching fraction or the upper limit were reported for π^0 [48, 394] and η [395, 396]. There has been no observed η' double Dalitz decay so far.

The vector meson decays $V \rightarrow Pl^+l^-$ can be used to indirectly measure the time-like $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$ for $q_1^2 = m_V^2$ and $4m_l^2 < q_2^2 < (m_V - M_P)^2$, where m_V is the mass of the vector meson. Several recent results are from NA60 on $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\mu^+\mu^-$ [93], A2 on $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$ [368], KLOE-II on $\phi \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$ [406], and $\phi \rightarrow \eta e^+e^-$ [410], as well as BESIII on $J/\psi \rightarrow Pe^+e^-$ ($P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$) [413]. Various collaborations have presented such (indirect) results on $F_{\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2 = m_\omega^2, q_2^2)$ [414–418] for $q_2^2 > (m_\omega + M_\pi)^2$ through the production process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$.

Doubly-virtual TFF in space-like region

The doubly-virtual TFF in the space-like region ($q_1^2 = -Q_1^2 < 0$ and $q_2^2 = -Q_2^2 < 0$) can be measured at the e^+e^- collider facilities by the two-photon fusion reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*e^+e^- \rightarrow Pe^+e^-$, where the virtualities of the photons are measured by detecting the outgoing leptons. In the double-tag mode where both outgoing leptons are detected, the cross section of the reaction offers a measurement of $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(Q_1^2, Q_2^2)$. Such cross sections, however, are very small. The only doubly-virtual space-like TFF was recently reported for the η' by the BaBar collaboration [419, 420]. It covers values from 6.5 GeV² to 45.6 GeV² for both Q_1^2 and Q_2^2 .

Another way to measure the space-like $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(Q_1^2, Q_2^2)$ is via the virtual Primakoff effect, $e^-A \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^*e^-A \rightarrow Pe^-A$, where A represents a nuclear target. As the Primakoff cross section is peaked at extremely small Q^2 , this process offers a sensitive probe for the space-like TFF in the small Q^2 region. The vertex of two-photon fusion into a meson has two radiated photons, one by a high-energy electron and the other by an atomic nucleus (the second photon is nearly real). This approach was initially investigated by Hadjimichael and Fallieros [421], who calculated the Primakoff cross section in the Born approximation. Fäldt conducted a more comprehensive study for both Primakoff and hadronic productions with a Glauber model approach [422, 423]. This work considered the shadowing effect where the initial photon is first converted into a ρ meson, which in a subsequent collision with another nucleon creates the meson of interest. These theoretical studies have laid the foundations for precision measurements of TFFs via the Primakoff effect. Currently, a measurement of $F_{\pi^0\gamma^*\gamma^*}(Q_1^2, Q_2^2)$ via the Primakoff effect is under development at JLab. The expected kinematical coverage will be $0.001 < Q_1^2 < 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $Q_2^2 < 0.01 \text{ GeV}^2$.

Singly-virtual TFF in time-like region

The singly-virtual TFF is in the case when one of the photons is on-shell ($q_2^2 = 0$). One can simply write $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q_1^2, 0) \equiv F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2)$. The time-like $F_{P\gamma^*\gamma}(q^2)$ for small q^2 of $4m_l^2 < q^2 < M_P^2$ can be measured through the single-Dalitz decay, $P \rightarrow l^+ l^- \gamma$. Significant experimental progress has been made in recent years. There are two recent reported results for π^0 : one by the NA62 collaboration [349] and the second result from the A2 collaboration [348]. As for η , the NA60 result published in 2016 [93] was obtained in proton–nucleus (p – A) collisions using a 400 GeV proton beam at the CERN SPS. The η TFF for a q^2 range of 0.21–0.47 GeV² was measured using $\sim 1.8 \times 10^5$ $\mu^+ \mu^-$ pairs from the $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ decay, which is a factor of 10 more statistics than their earlier publication [369]. Another new high-statistics result on the single-Dalitz decay $\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ was reported by the A2 collaboration at MAMI [368]. About 5.4×10^4 $\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ events were reconstructed from a total of 5.87×10^7 η mesons produced via the photoproduction reaction $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta p$, using a 1508–1557 MeV tagged photon beam. The q^2 range of the η TFF reported in Ref. [368] is 1.2×10^{-3} –0.23 GeV²; this is the only experimental result quoting systematic uncertainties for every individual q^2 bin. The A2 experiment [368] reached smaller q^2 than NA60 [93] due to the smaller mass of the electron compared to the muon. This new A2 result is more accurate than two older measurements [367, 424]. The WASA-at-COSY collaboration also reported the η TFF in a q^2 range of 0.02–0.38 GeV² [425] recently, an analysis of $\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ based on a data sample of $\sim 10^8$ η mesons produced in proton–proton collisions. The first observation of the Dalitz decay $\eta' \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ was reported by the BESIII collaboration [371], based on a data sample of 1.3×10^9 J/ψ events. The η' mesons were produced via $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta' \gamma$. They observed 864(36) $\eta' \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ events in the q^2 range of 2.5×10^{-3} –0.56 GeV². This result has improved precision compared to the previous result published by the Lepton-G collaboration in 1979 from the $\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ decay [426].

For larger time-like momenta ($q^2 > M_P^2$), the singly-virtual TFF in the time-like region is accessible through lepton annihilation $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow P\gamma$ at the collider facilities. There are two results on the π^0 presented by SND at the Novosibirsk VEPP-2000, covering the q^2 range of 0.60–1.38 GeV² [342] and 1.075–2 GeV² [427], respectively. Future result from BESIII will cover q^2 range of 4–21 GeV² [428]. The measurements of $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} \gamma$ were carried out by CMD-2 [341, 429, 430] and SND [339, 340, 431]. Results for η and η' were also reported by the BaBar collaboration for $q^2 = 112$ GeV² [432], as well as by CLEO for π^0 , η , and η' at $q^2 = 14.2$ GeV² [433].

Singly-virtual TFF in space-like region

The singly-virtual TFF in the space-like range ($q^2 = -Q^2 < 0$) can be measured through $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^* e^+ e^- \rightarrow Pe^+ e^-$ at the $e^+ e^-$ collider facilities. Only one outgoing lepton is detected (single-tag mode). The other untagged photon is almost real. All existing measurements were carried out by using this method. The results for large Q^2 were obtained by the BaBar collaboration for π^0 , η , and η' [434, 435] in a Q^2 range of 4–35 GeV². The π^0 -TFF was also reported by Belle in a similar Q^2 range of 4–40 GeV² [436]. It should be mentioned that the distribution of $Q^2 F_{\pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*}(-Q^2, 0)$ measured by the BaBar collaboration is observed to be above the asymptotic limit [434] at large Q^2 , which disagrees with the result reported by the Belle collaboration in a similar Q^2 range [436]. On the other hand, the Q^2 dependencies of $Q^2 F_{P\gamma^* \gamma^*}(-Q^2, 0)$ published by BaBar for η and η' [435] rise at best logarithmically with Q^2 , and about three times weaker than what was observed for the π^0 [434]. Future results from Belle-II will be important to clarify the large- Q^2 behavior of these form factors.

CLEO [345] covered the Q^2 range from 1.5 GeV² to 9, 20, and 30 GeV² for π^0 , η , and η' , respectively. Smaller Q^2 values were reported by the CELLO collaboration [344] from 0.62 GeV² up to 2.23 GeV² for π^0 and η , and up to 7 GeV² for the η' . An earlier result by the TPC/Two-Gamma collaboration [437] at SLAC was in the range of $0.1 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 7 \text{ GeV}^2$ but with poor statistics (only 38.0(9.4) reconstructed η and 159.2(14.7) constructed η' events). A measurement for the η' was also report by the L3 collaboration [438] for $0.06 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 4.14 \text{ GeV}^2$ with poor Q^2 resolution.

Low Q^2 ($< 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$) for π^0 and η are totally lacking. This situation will be improved soon by two ongoing activities. One is an analysis of data taken at the center-of-mass energy of $\sim 4 \text{ GeV}$ by the BESIII collaboration [439, 440]. The projected coverage for Q^2 is $0.3 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 3.1 \text{ GeV}^2$ [428] with statistical accuracy compatible with the published results of CELLO [344] and CLEO [345]. The second one is by the KLOE-II collaboration. The KLOE-II data collection was completed in March 2018 with a total luminosity of 5.5 fb^{-1} at a center-of-mass energy near the mass of the ϕ meson. The space-like TFFs for π^0 and η in the Q^2 range of $0.015 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$ [441, 442] will be extracted from this data set.

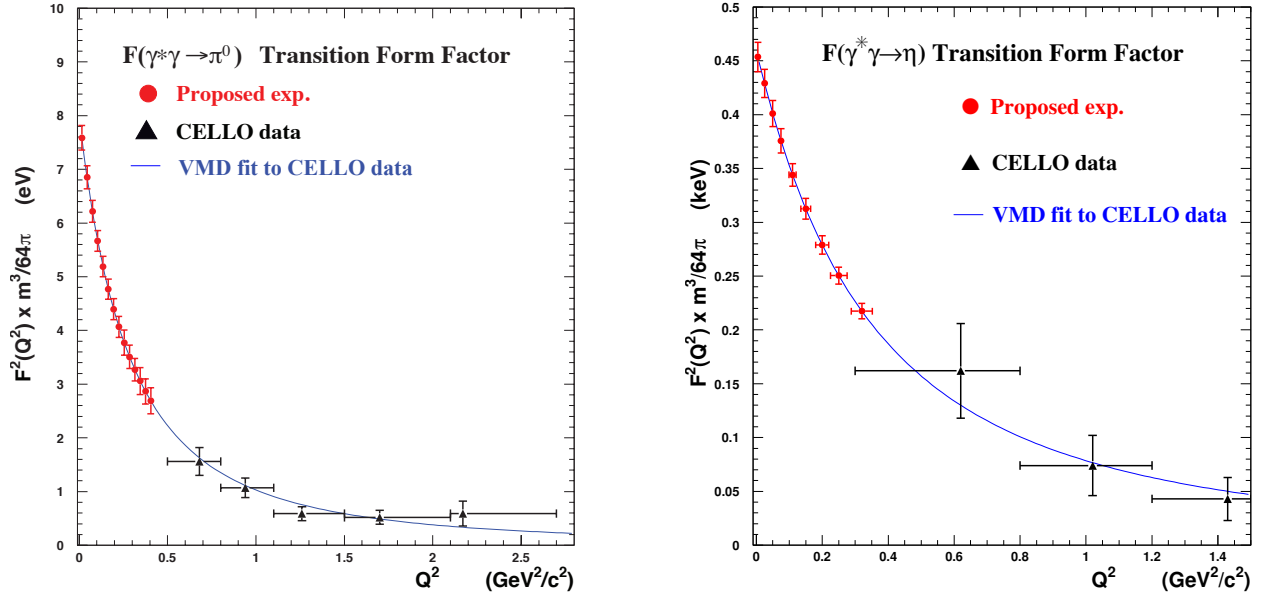


Figure 28: The space-like π^0 and η transition form factor measurements via the Primakoff effect at JLab. The proposed points are projected to the VMD predictions with expected total errors in comparison with CELLO data [344].

As a part of the JLab Primakoff program [69, 70], the PrimEx collaboration will measure the space-like, singly-virtual transition form factors of π^0 , η , and η' for a Q^2 range of 0.001–0.5 GeV^2 , via the Primakoff effect. The Q^2 range projected by the JLab Primakoff experiment for π^0 and η is shown in Fig. 28. It will push the lower limit of Q^2 by more than one order of magnitude smaller than what will be expected from BESIII and KLOE-2 in the space-like region, in addition to providing independent measurements with different systematics. The meson transition form factors at small and intermediate Q^2 dominate the contributions to the hadronic light-by-light corrections to the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon [443, 444]. The JLab Primakoff experiments will fill the unexplored small Q^2 range and are complementary to other existing measurements.

The TFFs of π^0 , η , and η' at low-momentum transfer are particularly important to extract the low-energy parameters of these mesons, such as the slope parameter b_P , see Eq. (6.10). The current status of the slope parameters for η and η' is shown in Fig. 29. All experimental determinations were obtained by fitting the TFF data with a normalized single-pole term as in Eq. (6.8). No radiative corrections were applied to any of those experimental results. As the TFFs are analytic functions, the slope has to be unique, independently of whether $Q^2 = 0$ is approached from space- or time-like regions. As one can see in Fig. 29 (left), however, the most precise b_η extracted from time-like measurements by NA60 [93, 369] and A2 [368] are systematically larger than the results obtained from the space-like data by CLEO [345] and CELLO [344]. A similar situation is also seen in Fig. 29 (right) for $b_{\eta'}$, where its value extracted by BESIII [371] in the time-like region is larger than the L3 [438] and CLEO [345] results obtained from the space-like η' TFF. In recent years, a data-driven approach that used Padé approximants to fit $\eta^{(\prime)}$ TFF data from both space- and time-like regions globally [132, 319] has demonstrated a significant improvement on the precision of the slope parameters, shown as the top red points in Fig. 29. Clearly, more precise measurements are desirable for understanding the electromagnetic radii of η and η' , particularly at small Q^2 for the η TFF in the space-like region and for the η' TFF in both space- and time-like regions.

6.10. $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$

The dilepton decays of the light pseudoscalars $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ and $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, $\ell = e, \mu$ are strongly suppressed in the Standard Model and hence offer interesting opportunities to search for physics beyond it: the dominant decay mechanism proceeds via two-photon intermediate states, see Fig. 30, and is hence suppressed to loop level. In addition,

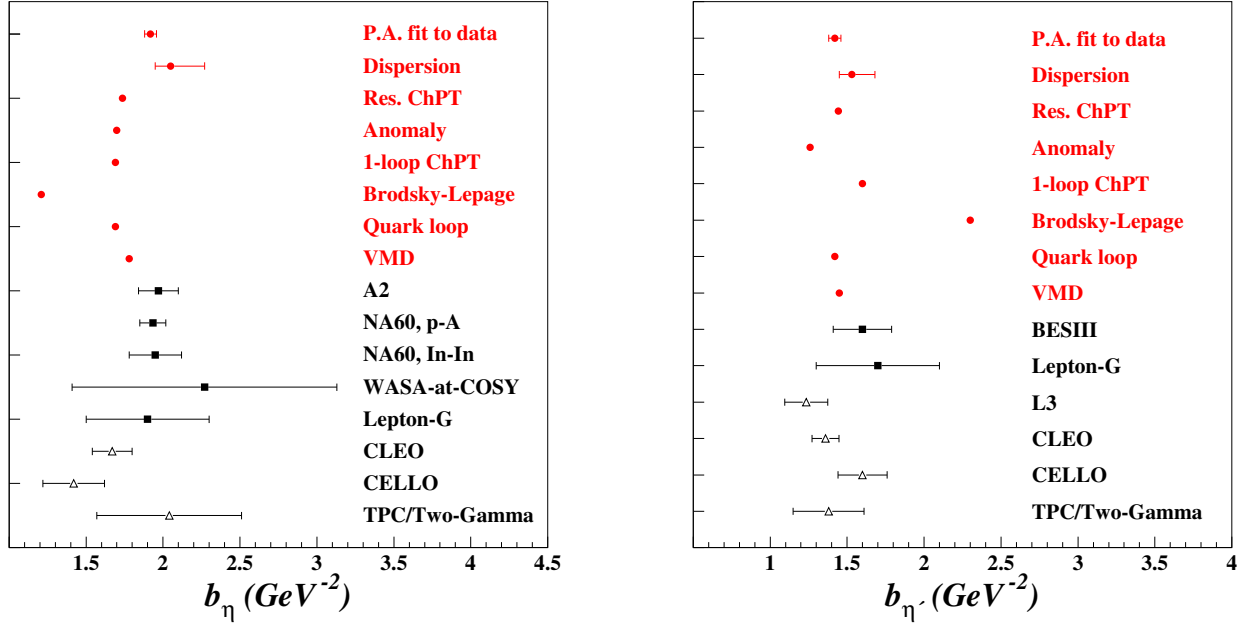


Figure 29: Slope parameters of the η (left) and η' (right) TFFs extracted from different experiments and calculated by different theoretical models. For the η , the points refer to, from bottom to top, space-like measurements [344, 345, 437] (three black triangles), time-like measurements [93, 368, 369, 426, 445] (five black squares), and theoretical calculations [148, 275, 319, 335, 446–450] (eight red dots). Similarly for the η' , we show, from bottom to top, the space-like [344, 345, 437, 438] (four black triangles) and time-like measurements [371, 426] (two black squares), as well as theoretical calculations [132, 148, 275, 335, 446–450].

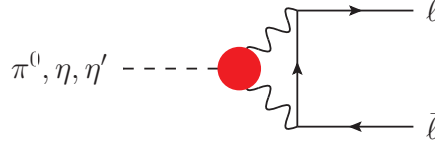


Figure 30: Dominant decay mechanism for $P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, $P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$. The red blob denotes the (doubly-virtual) transition form factor $P \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^*$.

the decays are helicity-suppressed, i.e., branching fractions into the electron–positron final state (the only one kinematically allowed for the π^0) are particularly small. In this dominant decay mechanism, the dilepton decay channels are closely linked to the various radiative decays discussed in the previous sections, as the (doubly-virtual) transition form factors also determine the dilepton branching fractions, albeit inside loop integrals. Hence, the transition form factors are integrated over (in principle) all energy scales.

Conventionally, the decay rate for $P(q) \rightarrow \ell^+(p)\ell^-(q-p)$, $P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$, is expressed *relative* to the diphoton rate according to

$$\frac{\Gamma(P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)}{\Gamma(P \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)}{\mathcal{B}(P \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)} = 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{\pi} \right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\ell}{M_P} \right)^2 \beta_\ell |\mathcal{A}(M_P^2)|^2, \quad (6.53)$$

where M_P and m_ℓ denote the masses of the decaying pseudoscalar meson and the final-state lepton, respectively, $\beta_\ell = \sqrt{1 - 4m_\ell^2/M_P^2}$, and the *reduced amplitude* from the loop integration can be written as

$$\mathcal{A}(q^2) = \frac{2}{i\pi^2} \int d^4k \frac{q^2 k^2 - (qk)^2}{q^2 k^2 (q-k)^2 (m_\ell^2 - (p-k)^2)} \bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(k^2, (q-k)^2). \quad (6.54)$$

Here, $\bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2) = F_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)/F_{P\gamma\gamma}$ denotes the normalized transition form factor. Equation (6.54) demonstrates that the loop integral is logarithmically divergent for a constant transition form factor: it requires a form factor

$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$	$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-$	$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	$\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-$	$\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$
$7.48(38) \times 10^{-8}$ [451]	$\leq 7 \times 10^{-7}$ [452]	$5.8(8) \times 10^{-6}$ [48]	$\leq 5.6 \times 10^{-9}$ [453, 454]	—

Table 8: Experimental results for the branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(P \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$. The upper limit on $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ is deduced from the inverse reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta$ and supersedes the best direct limit on the decay [455]. $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is an average of Refs. [456, 457].

that vanishes for large arguments to render the expressions (6.53), (6.54) finite. Note that the reduced amplitude is well-defined in terms of the physical, observable transition form factor $\bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2)$ only for on-shell kinematics $q^2 = M_P^2$.

The experimental status is summarized in Table 8. Branching ratios have been established for two channels only: the determinations of $\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ are dominated by the KTeV measurement [451], while the PDG average for $\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ is dominated by the most recent results of SATURNE II [457]. Upper limits have been established for $\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\eta, \eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-)$, by the HADES collaboration [455] in the case of the η , while the combined SND and CMD-3 limit on $\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\eta' \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ is derived from the inverse reaction, i.e., a search for production $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta'$ [453, 454]. No experimental information has been gathered on $\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ to date.

The KTeV result $\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 7.48(38) \times 10^{-8}$ [451] caused quite a stir: as we will discuss below, the Standard Model predictions all yield values around $\mathcal{B}_{\text{th}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \simeq 6.2 \times 10^{-8}$ with rather good precision, such that the experiment seemed to deviate from theory by more than 3σ . However, radiative corrections play an important role in the interpretation of the data, and a renewed evaluation of these by the Prague group [458, 459] suggests that the tension is in fact far smaller. What KTeV has measured is in fact the quantity

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-(\gamma), x > 0.95) = 6.44(25)_{\text{stat}}(22)_{\text{syst}} \times 10^{-8}, \quad (6.55)$$

which is (necessarily) partially inclusive with respect to final-state photon radiation, with the experimental cut on the additional photon applied to the variable $x = m_{e^+e^-}^2/M_{\pi^0}^2$. This is related to the theoretical (and theoretically calculable) branching fraction, purified of radiative corrections, by

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{exp}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-(\gamma), x > 0.95) = \mathcal{B}_{\text{LO}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \times (1 + \delta), \quad (6.56)$$

where the subscript LO refers to the leading order in the fine structure constant, and $\delta = -5.1(2)\%$ [458, 459] includes virtual QED corrections, real-photon radiation beyond the soft-photon approximation, as well as background corrections due to Dalitz decays. Equation (6.56) then implies

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{LO}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 6.79(26)_{\text{stat}}(23)_{\text{syst}} \times 10^{-8}, \quad (6.57)$$

which suggests a mild tension with theoretical predictions at best. The official branching ratio quoted in Table 8 was obtained by applying an old estimate of radiative corrections that amounts to $\delta = -13.8\%$ [460] (compare also Ref. [461]), implying a very large $\mathcal{B}_{\text{LO}}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$. The difference was traced back to the assumption of a pointlike $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ vertex in Ref. [460], which was shown to be unreliable [458].

According to Eq. (6.54), theoretical calculations of the dilepton decay rates are intimately linked to descriptions of the doubly-virtual transition form factors, although the loop integration for a given form factor is far from trivial. Often, a *unitarity bound* is quoted as a lower limit for the decay rate [462], based on the observation that the imaginary part due to the two-photon cut of the diagram displayed in Fig. 30 is determined by the form factor normalization only and hence trivially model-independent:

$$\text{Im } \mathcal{A}(M_P^2) = \frac{\pi}{2\beta_\ell} \log \frac{1 - \beta_\ell}{1 + \beta_\ell}. \quad (6.58)$$

However, the two-photon cut represents the only relevant cut contribution only for the π^0 decay; for η and η' , several (partly) hadronic cuts associated with cuts in the transition form factor also contribute [463] as should be obvious from several of the previous sections, such as $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$, $\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma$, and $\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$; see Fig. 31. In particular the corrections for the η' are also numerically quite significant [463]. The unitarity bound for $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ results

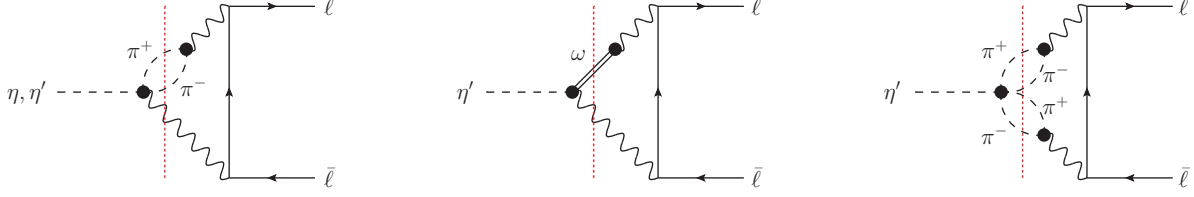


Figure 31: Imaginary parts beyond the two-photon cut contributing to $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$. The vertical red dotted lines denote the corresponding (partly) hadronic cuts.

$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	$\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	$\eta' \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$6.23(5) \times 10^{-8}$ [474]	$5.31^{(+0.14)}_{(-0.04)} \times 10^{-9}$ [463]	$1.81(18) \times 10^{-10}$ [463]
$6.22(3) \times 10^{-8}$ [402]		
$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$		$\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
$4.71^{(+0.05)}_{(-0.21)} \times 10^{-6}$ [463]		$1.36^{(+0.29)}_{(-0.26)} \times 10^{-7}$ [463]

Table 9: Selected theoretical results for the branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-)$.

in $\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) > 4.69 \times 10^{-8}$. Comparison with the experimental results demonstrates that the imaginary part generates a large part of the partial width, although a careful assessment of the real part is clearly required for a prediction of interesting accuracy.

χ PT at leading order corresponds to constant pseudoscalar transition form factors (and, at any order, results in form factors that grow with momenta asymptotically), hence the loop integral needs to be regulated by a counterterm: the effective theory is not fully predictive here, but can only relate different dilepton decays to each other [464, 465]. Vector-meson-dominance form factors [466], whether implemented as a plain model or motivated based on large- N_c arguments [467, 468], lead to a sufficient damping to render the loop integrals finite. The particularly simple analytic form of such form factors even allows one to evaluate the loops analytically without approximations [469]. Based on Eq. (6.58), also the use of a dispersion relation for $\mathcal{A}(q^2)$ in q^2 , i.e., de facto in the pion mass squared, has been suggested [470, 471]. However, this is not model-independent quite in the same way as the suggested use of dispersion relations elsewhere in this review: for $q^2 \neq M_P^2$, the transition form factor is not an observable. Furthermore, the imaginary part is typically used in the approximation (6.58) only, which is not a valid approximation for large pseudoscalar masses. Nevertheless, these dispersion relations are mostly evaluated in series expansions in $(m_\ell/M_P)^2$, $(m_\ell/m_V)^2$, and $(M_P/m_V)^2$, where m_V is the typical form factor scale (such as a vector-meson mass), and mass corrections beyond the leading order have been evaluated using Mellin–Barnes techniques [472, 473].

Among recent evaluations of $\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ using rational form factors, we single out Ref. [474] for using a systematic (and, in principle, systematically improvable) rational approximation scheme, so-called Canterbury approximants (two-variable generalizations of the more commonly-known Padé approximants), that is adapted to all known asymptotic and data constraints on the π^0 transition form factor. In Table 9, this is contrasted with a recent determination [402] based on a form factor calculated using Dyson–Schwinger equations [284], which is particularly noteworthy for a new evaluation of the loop in Eq. (6.54): while a naive Wick rotation seems impossible, the authors show how to deform the integration path in such a way as to avoid all singularities and still arrive at a well-defined Euclidean integral. Remarkably, the central values for $\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$ agree perfectly [402, 474]. While it is not entirely clear to what extent the uncertainty estimate of Ref. [402] reliably reflects the truncation uncertainties in the Dyson–Schwinger approach, the one quoted in Ref. [474] likely is a very good measure of the precision that can be achieved in a data-driven procedure, based on our combined experimental and theoretical understanding of the π^0 transition form factor.

Table 9 also includes the theoretical results for the η and η' dilepton decay rates, based on form factors evaluated using Canterbury approximants [463]. These are largely compatible with many of the earlier determinations of some

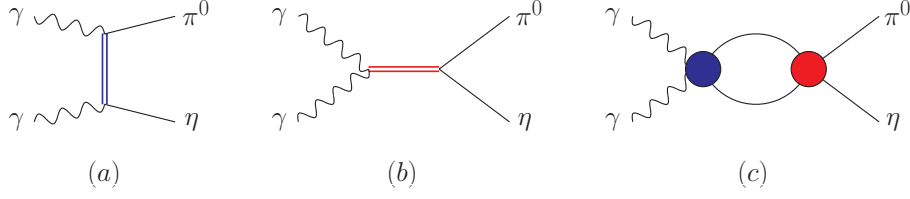


Figure 32: Schematic form of mechanisms contributing to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$: (a) t -channel resonance exchange (e.g., of vectors); (b) s -channel resonance exchange (predominantly $a_0(980)$ and $a_2(1320)$); (c) a generic loop diagram/rescattering mechanism. See text for details.

or all of these branching ratios [464–467, 469, 471, 473], but probably contain the most reasonable assessment of the form factor uncertainties. Furthermore, Ref. [463] contains an interesting suggestion for the evaluation of the loop integral (6.54) based on form factors that obey a (double) dispersion relation: assuming a factorizing dependence on the two virtualities, the authors write the (normalized) form factor as

$$\bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} dx \frac{\text{Im } \bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(x, 0)}{x - q_1^2 - i\epsilon} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} dy \frac{\text{Im } \bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(0, y)}{y - q_2^2 - i\epsilon}, \quad (6.59)$$

which allows them to reformulate Eq. (6.54) as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(q^2) &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} dx \int_{s_{\text{th}}}^{\infty} dy \text{Im } \bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(x, 0) \text{Im } \bar{F}_{P\gamma^*\gamma^*}(0, y) K(x, y), \\ K(x, y) &= \frac{2}{i\pi^2} \int d^4k \frac{q^2 k^2 - (qk)^2}{q^2 k^2 (q-k)^2 (m_\ell^2 - (p-k)^2) (x-k^2) (y-(q-k)^2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.60)$$

$K(x, y)$ can be expressed in terms of standard one-loop functions [475]; it represents $\mathcal{A}(q^2)$ for a VMD form factor with squared vector-meson masses x and y . This loop amplitude is then weighted by the spectral functions for the two form factor virtualities. Such a representation should prove very useful for future evaluations of $P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ decay rates based on dispersively constructed transition form factors that are, however, only available in numerical form.

7. Probing scalar dynamics in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

7.1. Theory

The decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ is one of the very rare meson decays in the Standard Model that proceeds via a polarizability-type mechanism. It is interesting from the perspective of low-energy effective theories as the usually very successful power counting of chiral perturbation theory seems to be bypassed: leading contributions either vanish or are strongly suppressed, such that the main contributions to the decay amplitude are pushed to unusually high orders in the chiral expansion. Our understanding of these high orders in terms of resonance degrees of freedom is based on the interplay between vector and scalar resonances [476].⁵ This interplay was first investigated comprehensively in Refs. [478, 479], where the crossed process $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta$ was studied in parallel: the amplitudes of the two reactions are linked by crossing symmetry and analytic continuation, the decay being restricted to diphoton invariant masses in the range $0 \leq M_{\gamma\gamma} \leq M_\eta - M_{\pi^0}$, while $\pi^0 \eta$ production in photon–photon fusion can be accessed above threshold, $M_\eta + M_{\pi^0} \leq M_{\gamma\gamma}$. We will illustrate the various mechanisms for both processes by appealing to Fig. 32.

Tree-level contributions to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ vanish both at $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ (due to both η and π^0 being uncharged) and at $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ in the chiral expansion. The leading nonvanishing contribution that does exist at $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ are meson loop graphs, with either $\pi^+ \pi^-$ or $K^+ K^-$ intermediate states, shown in Fig. 32(c). However, rescattering $\pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta$ requires isospin breaking and is strongly suppressed (see Sect. 5.1; an appreciable, enhanced signal in this crossed reaction of the decay $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ only occurs in the energy region of so-called a_0 – f_0 mixing [480]), while kaon loops turn out to be small

⁵See Ref. [477] for a historical overview of both theoretical and experimental studies of this channel, including references to early pre- χ PT calculations.

for the decay due to combinatorial factors and the large kaon mass in the denominator [476]. The smallness of pure loop contributions is maintained beyond one-loop order as illustrated by the partial two-loop calculation in Ref. [481]. The bulk of the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ decay width at $O(p^6)$ is reproduced by two counterterms in the chiral Lagrangian (which corresponds to two-loop level).

The size of counterterm contributions in chiral perturbation theory can be phenomenologically understood by resonance exchanges [117]. The time-honored concept of vector-meson dominance is therein resurrected by the observation that vector mesons tend to contribute most to those counterterms (where allowed by quantum numbers). This turns out to be true also for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$: the largest contribution to the decay width stems from t -channel ρ - and ω -exchange (as in Fig. 32(a)). As has been pointed out in Ref. [476], the details on how to implement those vector meson exchanges matter significantly: the full vector meson propagators lead to a $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ width almost a factor of 2 larger than what is found by employing resonance saturation in the strict sense, i.e., replacing the propagators by point interactions; the difference is of $O(p^8)$ in the chiral counting. On the other hand, adjusting the coupling constants to the individual decays $\rho/\omega \rightarrow \pi^0/\eta \gamma$, as opposed to using $SU(3)$ symmetric couplings, reduces the width by almost a factor of 2; updated measurements of those radiative vector decays have allowed to somewhat reduce the error in the theory prediction, with the central value cut once more by almost 20% [479].

However, the pure VMD prediction can be significantly modified by the $\pi\eta$ S -wave. Through coupled-channel effects with $K\bar{K}$, this includes the $a_0(980)$ resonance near the $K\bar{K}$ threshold. (The $a_0(980)$ is sometimes said to be “dynamically generated” by coupled-channel meson–meson rescattering in the isospin $I = 1$ S -wave.) In this way, no scalar resonance needs to be put into the calculation “by hand” (as in Fig. 32(b)): it occurs naturally, with the relative sign/phase of the corresponding amplitude fixed by the low-energy couplings of two photons to the two channels $\pi^0\eta$ and $K\bar{K}$. In this way, scalar resonances and rescattering or loop effects are, as usual, intimately related. This mechanism is also included in Fig. 32(c): the red vertex then denotes the two-channel rescattering matrix, which in Refs. [478, 479] was calculated in unitarized chiral perturbation theory (solving a Bethe–Salpeter equation with a momentum cutoff). Production (as in the blue vertex in Fig. 32(c)) was assumed to proceed via ρ and ω for the $\pi^0\eta$ meson pair, and via K^+ pole terms, vector $K^*(892)$, and even axial-vector $K_1(1270)$ resonances for $K\bar{K}$ [478, 479]. Nonstrange axial vectors (b_1 and h_1 resonances) coupling to π^0 and η were not retained, but included in the uncertainty estimate. t -channel loops with $\pi\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ intermediate states, involving two anomalous vertices, were only included perturbatively, i.e., without s -channel rescattering. The $a_0(980)$ resonance signal thus generated could be tested favorably against $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\eta$ data [482, 483], where the D -wave $a_2(1320)$ was added in a phenomenological way [484]. Note that Refs. [478, 479] neglected the $a_2(1320)$ in the decay amplitude for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$.

A similar approach to $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\eta$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ (as well as other photon–photon fusion reactions) has been studied more recently in Ref. [485], with a potentially more sophisticated unitarization procedure to generate the $a_0(980)$; however, only the tree-level amplitudes with vector-meson exchange (using a different Lagrangian scheme) have been retained for the decay amplitude, such that the interplay with scalars is not made as transparent.

A more recent study of both the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ and simultaneously the production reaction $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\eta$ has been performed in Ref. [486]. The transition matrix element is decomposed into helicity amplitudes $H_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}$ according to

$$\langle \pi(p)\gamma(q_1, \lambda_1)\gamma(q_2, \lambda_2) | T | \eta(P) \rangle = (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(P - p - q_1 - q_2) H_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}(s, t), \quad (7.1)$$

for photon helicities $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$. The helicity amplitudes are functions of two independent Mandelstam variables out of $s = (q_1 + q_2)^2$, $t = (p + q_1)^2$, and $u = (p + q_2)^2$; they can be partial-wave expanded according to

$$H_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}(s, t) = \sum_{\text{even } J} (2J+1) h_{\lambda_1\lambda_2}^{(J)}(s) d_{\lambda_1-\lambda_2,0}^J(\theta), \quad (7.2)$$

where $d_{\lambda_1-\lambda_2,0}^J(\theta)$ are the Wigner small d -functions, and θ denotes the reaction angle in the diphoton rest frame. We note that the relevant Wigner d -functions are related to the standard Legendre polynomials by

$$d_{00}^J(\theta) = P_J(\cos \theta), \quad d_{20}^J(\theta) = \frac{2P'_{J-1}(\cos \theta) - J(J-1)P_J(\cos \theta)}{\sqrt{(J-1)J(J+1)(J+2)}}, \quad (7.3)$$

hence the partial-wave expansion of $H_{++}(s, t)$ includes all even partial waves, while the one for $H_{+-}(s, t)$ begins with the D -waves only.

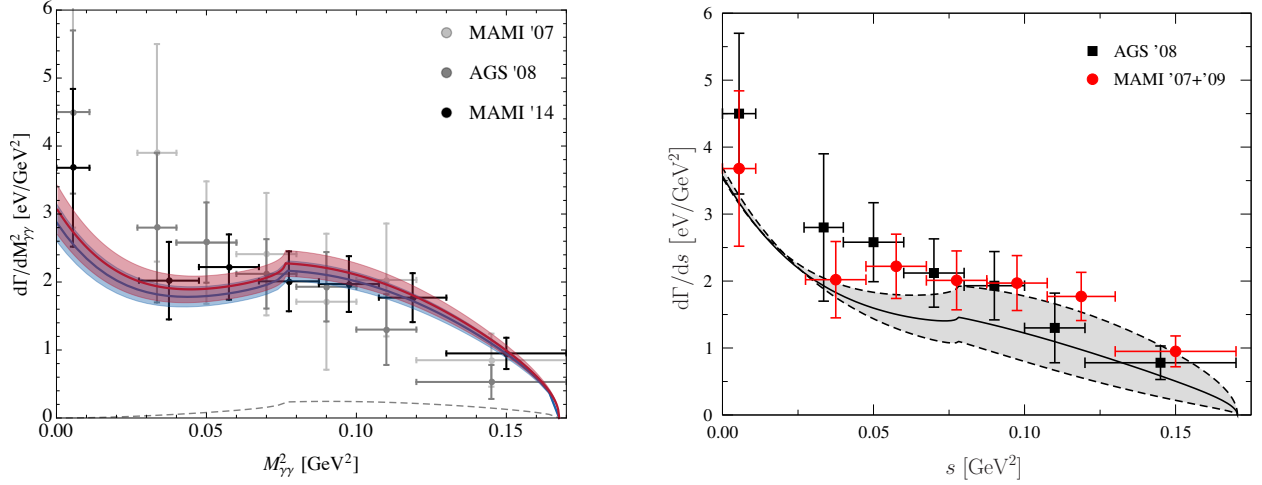


Figure 33: Two-photon invariant mass distributions in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$. Data are taken from Refs. [488–490]. *Left*: figure adapted from Ref. [486]. The blue band is generated with vector-meson couplings individually adapted to data, while the red band relies on $SU(3)$ symmetry; the error bands reflect the uncertainties in either. The dashed curve represents the chiral prediction at $O(p^4)$, including the isospin-breaking two-pion intermediate state inducing a threshold cusp at $M_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = 4M_\pi^2$. *Right*: figure adapted from Ref. [491]. The band shows the influence of the exact position of the Adler zero s_A on the decay spectrum: while the central curve corresponds to $s_A = M_\eta^2$, its width represents the variation from $s_A = M_\eta^2 + 3M_\pi^2$ (upper boundary) to $s_A = M_\eta^2 - 3M_\pi^2$ (lower boundary). We thank the authors of Refs. [486, 491] for providing us with these figures.

In Ref. [486], the S -wave is calculated in a coupled-channel ($\pi\eta$ and $K\bar{K}$) inhomogeneous Omnès formalism. The corresponding $\pi\eta \leftrightarrow K\bar{K}$ T -matrix was constructed using an N/D approach, for which the left-hand cuts were parameterized by a conformal expansion that is matched to a combination of tree-level χ PT and vector-meson exchanges; this method was previously shown to describe pion–pion and pion–kaon scattering sufficiently accurately [487]. Left-hand cuts for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi\eta/K\bar{K}$ are approximated by kaon Born terms as well as vector-meson exchanges of ρ and ω for $\pi\eta$ (the ϕ is omitted due to OZI suppression), and the $K^*(892)$ for the kaon channel: all couplings can be fixed from data and symmetry considerations. Two subtraction constants (one per channel) are fixed to the tree-level amplitude at $\pi\eta$ threshold. An additional D -wave in the $\pi\eta$ production region is modeled as a Breit–Wigner contribution due to the $a_2(1320)$ resonance.

Beyond the vector exchanges that are dominant in the decay region, Ref. [486] includes the isospin-breaking $\pi^+\pi^-$ intermediate state perturbatively at the $O(p^4)$ level in χ PT; while individually very small, the effect of the threshold cusp in the diphoton spectrum might in principle leave observable traces.

From the differential decay rate

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma}{ds dt} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{16M_\eta^3} (|H_{++}|^2 + |H_{+-}|^2), \quad (7.4)$$

both diphoton invariant mass spectrum and partial width can be calculated. The resulting spectrum for $d\Gamma/dM_{\gamma\gamma}^2 = d\Gamma/ds$ is shown in Fig. 33 (left), and agrees with the existing data very well [488–490]. Unfortunately, $\pi\eta$ S -wave rescattering (claimed to lead to a significant enhancement at higher diphoton invariant masses [479]) has not been retained explicitly in the decay region, but seems not to be required to reproduce the available measurements. More accurate data are therefore certainly highly desirable to test theoretical calculations and in particular scalar contributions more thoroughly and distinguish them from the VMD mechanism alone. The partial decay width is predicted to be [486]

$$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = 0.291(22) \text{ eV}, \quad (7.5)$$

The uncertainty is given by the propagated errors on the vector meson coupling constants. Equation (7.5) corresponds to $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = 2.22(19) \times 10^{-4}$, which agrees with the current PDG average within uncertainties.

The latest combined study of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ and $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta$, employing dispersion-theoretical methods (with coupled channels) matched to χ PT, has been performed in Ref. [491]. While somewhat similar in spirit to Ref. [486], several

theoretical aspects have been further clarified and improved upon, in particular constraints due to soft-photon and soft-pion zeros. As a result of a soft-photon constraint, the helicity amplitudes $h_{++}^{(J)}(s)$ (Born-term subtracted in the case of the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K\bar{K}$ amplitudes entering the coupled-channel description) have to vanish for $s = 0$, explaining the dominance of $h_{+-}^{(2)}(s)$ in the diphoton invariant-mass spectrum for small s . While tree-level vector-meson exchange fulfills this constraint automatically, it needs to be built into a dispersive representation of rescattering corrections explicitly. Furthermore, a soft-pion theorem states that the amplitude for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ vanishes in the $SU(2)$ chiral limit at the kinematical point $s = M_\eta^2, t = u = 0$, implying in particular an Adler zero in the S -wave $h_{++}^{(0)}(s_A) = 0$ at a point close to the $SU(2)$ limit, $s_A = M_\eta^2 + O(M_\pi^2)$.

In addition, Ref. [491] includes the isospin-breaking $\pi\pi$ intermediate state fully dispersively, going beyond the chiral one-loop approximation [476, 486]. This contribution is constructed in turn from dispersive representations of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi\pi$ [169] and $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\eta$ [205], which increases the strength of the cusp at $s = 4M_\pi^2$ in the diphoton spectrum significantly. This isospin-violating contribution to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ is constrained by its own, separate, soft-pion theorem [491].

A fit of the remaining free subtraction constant to Belle data on $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\eta$ [492] reveals the need to readjust the $\pi\eta \leftrightarrow (K\bar{K})_{I=1}$ coupled-channel T -matrix representation of Ref. [260], which subsequently allows for a good description of $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0\eta$ (as well as the coupled $K\bar{K}$ channels) up to about 1.4 GeV (the lowest-lying tensor resonances are modeled as simple Breit–Wigner resonances). The same amplitudes are then used to describe the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$, and we show the resulting spectrum in Fig. 33 (right). An important conclusion is that the exact position of the Adler zero s_A has a strong impact on the decay spectrum: a representation using $s_A \approx M_\eta^2 + 3M_\pi^2$ seems to describe the differential data [488–490] more accurately. Correspondingly, the predicted partial width [491]

$$\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) = 0.237_{-0.043}^{+0.060} \text{ eV}, \quad (7.6)$$

based on a range $M_\eta^2 - 3M_\pi^2 \leq s_A \leq M_\eta^2 + 3M_\pi^2$, lies on the lower side of the experimental values for lower values of s_A . This description thus somewhat changes the view on the potential impact of future precision measurements of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$: all curves in Fig. 33 (right) take S -wave rescattering (or scalar dynamics) into account, however a required suppression of the scalar partial wave for unphysical $s = s_A$, between decay and production regions, limits the possible enhancement.

7.2. Experimental perspectives

Experimental measurements of the doubly radiative decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ have a history spanning more than five decades [477]. This channel is sufficiently suppressed [$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) = 2.56(22) \times 10^{-4}$] that, while it has been possible for all recent experiments to observe a nonzero signal, measurements accurate enough to challenge theory have proven elusive. About two dozen experiments have been performed to measure this decay width since 1966. The first significant result was published by the GAMS-2000 collaboration [272, 493] in 1984 yielding $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) = 0.84(18) \text{ eV}$, more than twice the χ PT prediction [479]. By contrast, more recent results from the Crystal Ball [489], A2 [490], and KLOE [494] collaborations are significantly lower. The Crystal Ball result, $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) = 0.285(68) \text{ eV}$ [489], is consistent with the prediction of Ref. [479] as well as with Eq. (7.5). However, the preliminary result from KLOE [494] is lower than the Crystal Ball result by a factor of 3. The most recent result came from the A2 collaboration at MAMI [490]. The decay width, $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) = 0.33(3) \text{ eV}$, was determined from 1.2×10^3 $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ decay events, which was a significant improvement over previous measurements. The collaboration also determined the one-dimensional projection of the Dalitz distribution, $d\Gamma/dM_{\gamma\gamma}^2$, which is even more important than the decay width for constraining the underlying dynamics. As stated in Ref. [490], the 21% per bin experimental uncertainties on the new MAMI $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ distribution are still too large to rule out any of the theoretical calculations.

All existing experimental results [272, 489, 490, 493, 494] were limited by large backgrounds from $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ leaking into the 4γ final state data sample and a nonresonant $2\pi^0$ continuum production (see, e.g., Fig. 2 of Ref. [490]). In the first case, for a 6γ process from the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay to be a background to a 4γ process, two photons must effectively go uncounted while the reconstructed invariant mass remains close to the η mass. There are two contributing mechanisms: (1) soft photons falling out of the geometrical acceptance or below the threshold of the detector, or (2) two photons merging into what appears to be a single shower in the calorimeter. These two mechanisms can be greatly suppressed by increasing the energy of the η mesons in the lab frame while maintaining sufficient granularity in the calorimeter. To reduce the second major background from nonresonant $2\pi^0$ production, one can tag

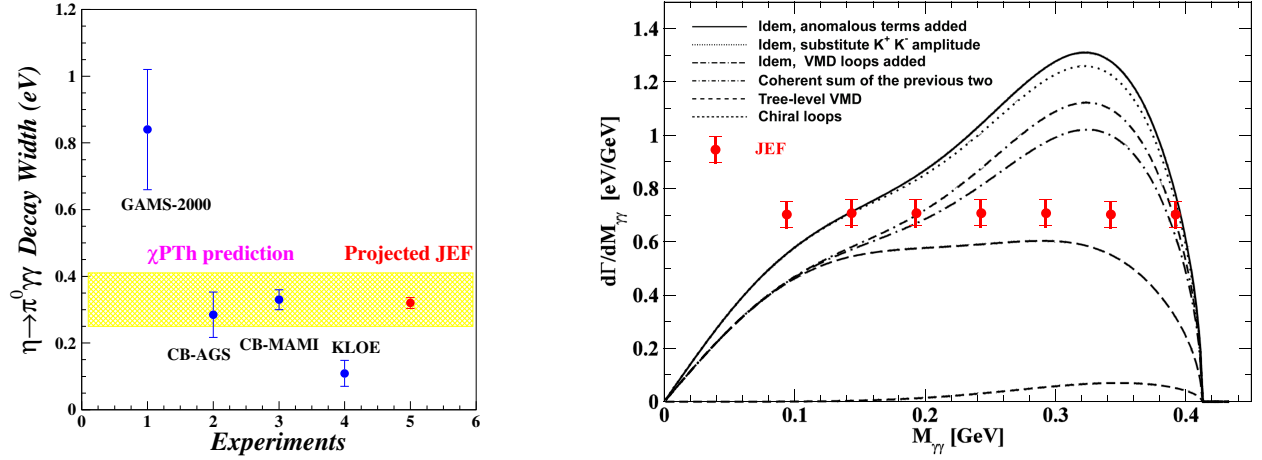


Figure 34: *Left:* Experimental results on the decay width of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ [489, 490, 493, 494]. The yellow band is $\Gamma = 0.33(8)$ eV from the unitarized- χ PT calculation of Refs. [478, 479]. The projected JEF measurement with a total error of 5% (in red) for 100 days of beam time is arbitrarily plotted at the CB-MAMI value [490]. *Right:* Predicted two-photon invariant mass distributions from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ due to different mechanisms [478, 479] and the projected JEF measurement with 100 days of beam time.

the η by detecting recoil particles in the production reaction and use a state-of-art calorimeter with high energy and position resolutions to improve the signal selection cuts. A new experiment with a significantly improved reduction in backgrounds would provide greatly reduced statistical and systematic uncertainties leading to a definitive result for the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ decay width. More importantly, the two-photon invariant mass spectrum, $d\Gamma/dM_{\gamma\gamma}$, will provide key guidance for understanding the underlying dynamics.

The approved JEF experiment at JLab will measure the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ branching ratio and the Dalitz distribution as shown in Fig. 34, providing a determination of two $O(p^6)$ low-energy constants. The decay of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ has the striking feature that the shape of the two-photon invariant mass spectrum, $d\Gamma/dM_{\gamma\gamma}$, is rather sensitive to the role of scalar dynamics. As clearly seen in Fig. 34 (right) based on a comparison to the calculation in Ref. [479], the predicted full distribution including the scalar contributions (solid line) has a significant enhancement at high diphoton invariant masses as compared to the flatter pure VMD prediction (long-dashed). Therefore a precision measurement of this distribution offers a clean window towards a better understanding of the interplay of meson resonances and their impact on $O(p^6)$ χ PT [317]. The projected JEF precision, shown in Fig. 34, would be sufficient to determine the scalar-VMD interference contribution and distinguish it from the VMD mechanism alone for the first time. It would provide a sensitive probe to test the ability of models such as meson resonance saturation to calculate many other unknown $O(p^6)$ low-energy constants.

7.3. C -conserving $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays

The decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ via a single-photon transition is forbidden by C and CP conservation [33]. However, the decay can proceed in the Standard Model via a two-photon intermediate state without C or CP violation (in analogy to the dilepton decays described in Sect. 6.10); both mechanisms are depicted diagrammatically in Fig. 35. Therefore, it is important to calculate this two-photon rate since it is a background for BSM searches, whether due to single-photon exchange or new scalar mediators (see Sects. 9 and 10). In the remainder of this section, we consider $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ exclusively as a two-photon process in the Standard Model.

Theoretical estimates for $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-)$ have been made in parallel with $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)$, using a model to describe the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ transition common to both. Early calculations using VMD found $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)/\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) \approx 10^{-5}$ [495], while an effective operator approach found a much smaller value 2×10^{-8} [496]. For the latter result, the $\eta \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ vertex was assumed to be S -wave, which requires a lepton helicity flip for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ (thereby suppressed by m_e) and likely represents only a subdominant contribution to this rate [495]. The most recent results were obtained by Ng and Peters [497, 498], quoted as a unitarity bound. This argument is based on the fact that $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ is strictly related to the imaginary part of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$, where the photons are on-shell, while the real part of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ is not

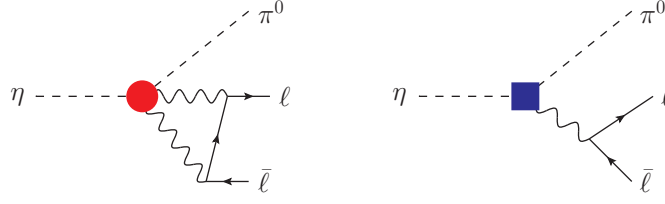


Figure 35: Mechanisms for the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$. *Left*: C -conserving via a two-photon intermediate state; the red blob denotes the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^* \gamma^*$ amplitude. *Right*: via a C -violating form factor denoted by the blue square.

calculable without an improved extension of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ to virtual photons [497]. Including only the imaginary part yields a lower limit on the rate. Based on a VMD model including a_0 scalar exchange, Ref. [497] found

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) / \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) &\gtrsim 1.2 \times 10^{-5}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-) / \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) &\gtrsim 0.8 \times 10^{-5}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.7)$$

However, these bounds are likely nearly saturated since the real parts were reasonably estimated to be no more than 30% of the imaginary parts.⁶ Consistent results were also found for a box-diagram calculation for the $\eta \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ vertex involving constituent quarks of mass around 300 MeV [498].⁷

Given the current measurement $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = 2.56(22) \times 10^{-4}$ [48], the Standard Model prediction is $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) \sim 3 \times 10^{-9}$. The recent upper limit obtained by the WASA-at-COSY collaboration, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 7.5 \times 10^{-6}$ [499], is still several orders of magnitude away. Nevertheless, it may be worthwhile to revisit these decades-old theoretical predictions in light of experimental measurements for the differential decay rate for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, which could be used to reduce the model-dependence of the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ calculation.

7.4. $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \gamma \gamma$

There exist two decays of the η' meson analogous to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ discussed above: $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \gamma \gamma$. Theoretically, beyond model calculations based on VMD [500, 501], one comprehensive study has been reported [502] (see also Refs. [503, 504] for preliminary results of the same investigation). Similar to what was found for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, vector-meson exchange (by ρ^0 , ω , and ϕ) was identified as the dominant mechanism; the main difference to the η decay is that in particular the ω can go (almost) on-shell (to the extent its width can be neglected), i.e., $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ for instance can proceed as two real sequential two-body decays, according to $\eta' \rightarrow \omega \gamma$ (with branching ratio 2.489(76)% [49]) with subsequent $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$ (branching ratio 8.40(22)%). The theoretical calculation of Refs. [502] correspond to a branching fraction that is inclusive with respect to ω and ρ exchange.

In Ref. [502], the VMD amplitudes are implemented based on $U(3)$ symmetry and allow for (single-angle) η - η' as well as ω - ϕ mixing. Different input values for the relevant coupling constants and mixing angles are tested. Very similar to the finding for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, chiral one-loop contributions (formally leading in the chiral expansion, here amended by large- N_c counting to include the η') are found to be tiny in both decays. A resummation of s -channel S -wave rescattering effects (where the Mandelstam variable s refers to the diphoton invariant mass squared) is included via scalar-resonance contributions: by the $a_0(980)$ in $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ as well as $f_0(500)$ and $f_0(980)$ in $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \gamma \gamma$. These are estimated using a linear σ -model, which is implemented in a way consistent with chiral symmetry as manifest in the leading-order chiral amplitudes for meson-meson (re)scattering. In particular, this procedure does not require the introduction of independent couplings of the scalar resonances to two photons.

Surprisingly, despite identifying the ω exchange as the by far dominant mechanism in $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, for most sets of coupling constants the authors arrive at predictions significantly higher than what $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \omega \gamma) \times \mathcal{B}(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) = 2.09(8) \times 10^{-3}$ would suggest, with central values in the range $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = (3.8 \dots 6.4) \times 10^{-3}$. Allowing the VMD couplings to float, the authors can reproduce the diphoton spectrum measured by the BESIII collaboration [505]

⁶We recall that the two-photon contributions to $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ are also dominated by their imaginary parts; see Sect. 6.10.

⁷While the box-diagram approach of Ref. [498] may not seem particularly trustworthy, one must recall that experimental measurements of $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)$ were a factor of 2 larger than VMD predictions at the time, calling into question the validity of VMD for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$.

(see below) in a satisfactory manner; this essentially means that the *shape* of the distribution as given by vector-meson exchange is consistent with data (scalar contributions due to the a_0 are found to be entirely negligible in this channel), although the normalization is not.

The scalar isoscalar resonances are found to yield more noticeable corrections to the VMD picture for $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma$. In particular, the diphoton invariant mass spectrum is modified significantly above the two-pion threshold. The theoretical predictions for the branching fractions of the latter process are found between $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma)_{\text{incl.}} = 2.0(0.3) \times 10^{-4}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma)_{\text{incl.}} = 2.6(0.1) \times 10^{-4}$, depending on the input parameters [502].

On the experimental side, two earlier investigations determined upper limits on $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$, *excluding* the decay chain via $\omega\gamma$: GAMS 2000 found $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) < 8 \times 10^{-4}$ [506], slightly improved upon by GAMS-4 π , $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma) < 6 \times 10^{-4}$ [507]. These limits hence cannot be directly compared to the theoretical prediction. The first determination of the branching ratio was achieved by BESIII, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma)_{\text{incl.}} = 3.20(7)(23) \times 10^{-3}$ [505], which seems in conflict with Ref. [502] and is much closer to the dominant ω -exchange mechanism whose strength was determined independently, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \omega\gamma) \times \mathcal{B}(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma) = 2.37(14)(18) \times 10^{-3}$, compatible with the PDG averages [48]. Ref. [505] also extracted “nonresonant” contributions to this decay, proceeding neither via intermediate ω nor ρ exchanges, which yield about one fifth of the total only, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma)_{\text{NR}} = 6.16(64)(67) \times 10^{-4}$.

For $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma$, an upper limit excluding the ω -exchange, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma) < 8 \times 10^{-4}$ [507], has most recently been superseded by the first determination of the inclusive branching ratio by the BESIII collaboration [50], $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma) = 8.25(3.41)_{\text{stat}}(0.72)_{\text{syst}} \times 10^{-5}$, which was alternatively translated into an upper limit at 90% CL., $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma) < 1.33 \times 10^{-4}$. This seems once more in conflict with the theoretical prediction [502]. We note that the extension of the VMD model in Eq. (6.52) to the ρ^0 yields

$$\frac{g_{\eta'\rho\gamma}}{g_{\eta'\omega\gamma}} = \frac{g_{\eta\rho\gamma}}{g_{\eta\omega\gamma}} \approx 3, \quad (7.8)$$

hence among the two vector exchanges that can go “on-shell” in $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma$, we expect the ρ^0 to dominate: an enhancement in the couplings of almost two orders of magnitude overwhelms the ratio of the widths, $\Gamma_\rho/\Gamma_\omega \approx 17.5$. If we then naively identify $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) \equiv \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma)$, a crude estimate (analogous to ω dominance in $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$) leads to $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma) \approx \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) \times \mathcal{B}(\rho^0 \rightarrow \eta\gamma) = 8.7(6) \times 10^{-5}$ [48], perfectly compatible with the experimental result [50]. It therefore remains to be understood why the theoretical prediction of Ref. [502] comes out so large.

Clearly, renewed theoretical efforts are required to clarify the contradiction between the BESIII results and theoretical predictions, while refined experimental measurements will be necessary to elucidate the role of scalar resonances in these decays.

8. Weak decays of η and η'

Despite the relative smallness of the total decay width of the η (and the η') and the suppression of most of its decay channels by various (approximate) symmetries, weak-interaction decays are still extremely rare. None have been observed experimentally so far, and theoretical calculations predict branching ratios consistently below 10^{-10} , usually many orders of magnitude below current experimental upper limits. This on the other hand may offer opportunities to find traces of BSM physics, should any of the decays discussed in this section actually be observed.

For kinematical reasons, nonleptonic η decays have to be flavor-conserving, as they cannot involve kaons in the final state. The simplest such decays are hence those into two pions, which necessarily violate CP and will be discussed separately below in Sect. 9.1. There exists, however, a CP -conserving nonleptonic η' decay, $\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp$. In Ref. [508], the branching ratio was estimated by a simple rescaling of the $K_S \rightarrow 2\pi$ partial width with the ratio of decay masses, leading to $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp) \approx 2 \times 10^{-10}$. A more refined analysis based on a chiral Lagrangian in analogy to a tree-level analysis of $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$, on the other hand, arrived at $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp) \approx 2 \times 10^{-11}$ [509], which still makes this by far the largest branching fraction of any weak decay discussed in this section. The best experimental upper limit was obtained by the BESIII collaboration and is given by $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp) < 4 \times 10^{-5}$ [510].

The purely leptonic weak decays of η and η' via the exchange of a Z -boson lead to contributions to the decays $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$, whose dominant decay mechanism via two photons has been discussed in Sect. 6.10 (decays into neutrino pairs are helicity-forbidden for massless neutrinos). As we have emphasized there, the strong suppression of the Standard Model mechanism for the dilepton decays invites the search for potential effects beyond it. At tree level,

these decays could be modified by the exchange of an axial vector \mathcal{A} (of mass $m_{\mathcal{A}}$) or a pseudoscalar \mathcal{P} (of mass $m_{\mathcal{P}}$), whose couplings to the Standard Model fermions are given in terms of an effective Lagrangian [463, 474]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{g}{4m_W} \sum_f \left\{ m_{\mathcal{A}} c_f^{\mathcal{A}} (\bar{f} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 f) \mathcal{A}^\mu + 2m_f c_f^{\mathcal{P}} (\bar{f} i \gamma_5 f) \mathcal{P} \right\}, \quad (8.1)$$

with the standard electroweak parameters g and m_W and dimensionless couplings $c_f^{\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P}}$ to the lightest quarks and leptons, $f = \{u, d, s, e, \mu\}$. This formalism comprises in particular the effects of the Standard Model Z-boson, which are obtained from the axial-vector coupling in Eq. (8.1) with $c_u^{\mathcal{A}} = -c_{d,s,e,\mu}^{\mathcal{A}} = 1$. In Ref. [463], a very compact representation of the hadronic matrix elements of Eq. (8.1) in terms of meson decay constants only is derived, which leads to a modification of the reduced amplitude $\mathcal{A}(q^2)$ in Eq. (6.53) according to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(q^2) &\rightarrow \mathcal{A}(q^2) + \frac{\sqrt{2}G_F}{4\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 F_{P\gamma\gamma}} (\lambda_P^{\mathcal{A}} + \lambda_P^{\mathcal{P}}), \\ \lambda_P^{\mathcal{A}} &= c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} \left\{ F_P^3 (c_u^{\mathcal{A}} - c_d^{\mathcal{A}}) + F_P^q (c_u^{\mathcal{A}} + c_d^{\mathcal{A}}) + \sqrt{2} F_P^s c_s^{\mathcal{A}} \right\}, \\ \lambda_P^{\mathcal{P}} &= \frac{c_\ell^{\mathcal{P}}}{1 - m_{\mathcal{P}}^2/M_P^2} \left\{ F_P^3 (c_u^{\mathcal{P}} - c_d^{\mathcal{P}}) - F_P^q c_s^{\mathcal{P}} + \sqrt{2} F_P^s c_s^{\mathcal{P}} \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (8.2)$$

where F_P^3 (that we have not employed so far) refers to the decay constant of the isovector current in straightforward generalization of Eq. (3.13), and the isoscalar decay constants are most easily expressed in terms of the flavor mixing scheme. G_F refers to the Fermi constant. The modifications of the resulting branching ratios for all $P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ channels are summarized as [463]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) &\left\{ 1 + 0.001 \left[c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} (c_u^{\mathcal{A}} - c_d^{\mathcal{A}}) + c_\ell^{\mathcal{P}} \frac{c_u^{\mathcal{P}} - c_d^{\mathcal{P}}}{1 - m_{\mathcal{P}}^2/M_{\pi^0}^2} \right] \right\}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow e^+ e^-) &\left\{ 1 + \left(\begin{smallmatrix} +0.001 \\ -0.002 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left[0.84 c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} (c_u^{\mathcal{A}} + c_d^{\mathcal{A}}) - 1.27 c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} c_s^{\mathcal{A}} - \frac{2.11 c_\ell^{\mathcal{P}} c_s^{\mathcal{P}}}{1 - m_{\mathcal{P}}^2/M_\eta^2} \right] \right\}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow e^+ e^-) &\left\{ 1 + \left(\begin{smallmatrix} +0.001 \\ +0.003 \end{smallmatrix} \right) \left[0.72 c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} (c_u^{\mathcal{A}} + c_d^{\mathcal{A}}) + 1.61 c_\ell^{\mathcal{A}} c_s^{\mathcal{A}} + \frac{0.89 c_\ell^{\mathcal{P}} c_s^{\mathcal{P}}}{1 - m_{\mathcal{P}}^2/M_{\eta'}^2} \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.3)$$

In particular, the weak interactions modify the rates of $P \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ at the permille level (via Z-exchange).

In the remainder of this section, we describe the most relevant semileptonic η and η' decays. We note that these are throughout not the most favorable processes to investigate the hadronic matrix elements in question: as long as lepton flavor universality is assumed, they can be studied over wider kinematic ranges, and with larger branching fractions, in τ lepton decays, related to the semileptonic $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays (with electrons or muons in the final state) by crossing symmetry.

Semileptonic $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays into nonstrange final states are induced by the Cabibbo-favored Fermi interaction

$$\mathcal{L}_F = -\frac{G_F V_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ [\bar{u} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] \times [\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_\ell] + \text{h.c.} \right\}. \quad (8.4)$$

For reasons of parity, only the vector current can contribute to the simplest semileptonic decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell$. The corresponding matrix element can be decomposed in terms of two form factors,

$$\langle \pi^+(p_\pi) | \bar{u} \gamma_\mu d | \eta(p_\eta) \rangle = \sqrt{2} \left\{ f_+(t) \left[(p_\eta + p_\pi)_\mu - \frac{M_\eta^2 - M_\pi^2}{t} (p_\eta - p_\pi)_\mu \right] + f_0(t) \frac{M_\eta^2 - M_\pi^2}{t} (p_\eta - p_\pi)_\mu \right\}, \quad (8.5)$$

where $t = (p_\eta - p_\pi)^2$, and $f_+(t)$ and $f_0(t)$ refer to the vector and scalar form factors, respectively. The differential decay rate for the η decay is then given as (see, e.g., Ref. [511])

$$\frac{d\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell)}{dt} = \frac{G_F^2 V_{ud}^2}{192\pi^3} \frac{\lambda^{1/2}(t, M_\eta^2, M_\pi^2)}{M_\eta^3} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{t} \right)^2 \left\{ |f_+(t)|^2 \lambda(t, M_\eta^2, M_\pi^2) \left(2 + \frac{m_\ell^2}{t} \right) + 3 |f_0(t)|^2 (M_\eta^2 - M_\pi^2)^2 \frac{m_\ell^2}{t} \right\}. \quad (8.6)$$

In the case of the electron/positron final state, the decay is almost entirely determined by the vector form factor. The corresponding decay distribution for the inverse τ decay can also be found in the literature [511].

Equation (8.5) is a manifestation of a “second-class current” [512, 513]: it vanishes in the limit of G -parity conservation. The normalization of both vector and scalar form factors is proportional to the light quark mass difference $m_u - m_d$ [514–516]; at leading order in the chiral expansion,

$$f_+(0) = f_0(0) = \epsilon + \mathcal{O}(m_q), \quad (8.7)$$

where ϵ is the π^0 – η mixing angle. An observation of either $\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell$ or $\tau^\pm \rightarrow \eta \pi^\pm \nu_\ell$ is therefore a clean manifestation of a second-class amplitude and a measure of an isospin-breaking quark mass ratio. The vector and scalar form factors have been calculated to one loop in chiral perturbation theory [517, 518], as well as in the context of various resonance models [519–522]. The chiral one-loop calculation of Ref. [517] arrives at

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) = (0.94 \dots 1.16) \times 10^{-13}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) = (0.68 \dots 0.82) \times 10^{-13}, \quad (8.8)$$

where both numbers have been multiplied by 2 to account for both charge combinations in the final state.

Of particular interest in the spirit of this review is the dispersion-theoretical analysis of the form factors in Ref. [511]. The discontinuity of the vector form factor is dominated by $\pi\pi$ intermediate states:

$$\text{disc } f_+(t) = -2i \theta(t - 4M_\pi^2) \frac{t - 4M_\pi^2}{16\pi \lambda^{1/2}(t, M_\eta^2, M_\pi^2)} F_\pi^V(t) [\mathcal{M}_{\pi^+\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\eta}^{J=1}(t)]^*, \quad (8.9)$$

where F_π^V is the pion vector form factor, and $\mathcal{M}_{\pi^+\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\eta}^{J=1}$ denotes the P -wave projection of the (crossed) $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay amplitude in Eq. (5.19). The latter is constructed via the Khuri–Treiman formalism, whose analytic continuation beyond the decay region is reliable at least throughout the kinematic range of the $\rho(770)$ resonance. The unitarity relation for the $\pi\eta$ scalar form factor is dominated by the elastic part, and modeled in terms of a phase-dispersive Omnès representation for the S -wave $\pi\eta$ intermediate state only (a theoretical construction subsequently improved upon by the $\pi\eta \leftrightarrow K\bar{K}$ isospin $I = 1$ coupled-channel scalar form factor description in Ref. [260]; cf. also Ref. [522]), which covers the effects of the $a_0(980)$ resonance. Both form factors are matched to the chiral one-loop representation near $t = 0$.

The results for the branching ratios amount to [511]

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) \approx 1.40 \times 10^{-13}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) \approx 1.02 \times 10^{-13}, \quad (8.10)$$

which is only very moderately enhanced over the χ PT result of Eq. (8.8). The available experimental upper limit was obtained by the BESIII collaboration, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell) < 1.7 \times 10^{-4}$ [523], hence nine orders of magnitude above the theoretical estimates.

Given the smallness of the prediction (8.10), first-class scalar-type interactions (hence not suppressed by G -parity) or other, BSM, second-class vector-type currents might enhance $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell)$ significantly. In Ref. [524], experimental information on nucleon and pion β -decays was used to limit such interactions, suggesting the semileptonic η decay might still be enhanced up to the level of $10^{-9} \dots 10^{-8}$ thereby; these limits seem not to have been updated since. A general analysis of BSM effects in the framework of the Standard Model Effective Field Theory, investigating in particular new scalar or tensor interactions, concentrates on the τ decays [525] in view of upcoming opportunities at Belle-II [526].

The dispersive predictions for the corresponding $\tau^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^- \nu_\tau$ decay are much more uncertain. This is, in the case of the vector form factor, largely due to uncertainties in the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ amplitude, whose subtraction constants were obtained purely from matching to χ PT [511] (and not from a sophisticated fit to the high-precision KLOE(2016) data [200] not available yet at the time). For the scalar part, lack of knowledge of the precise $\pi\eta$ S -wave scattering phase limits the precision of the prediction. In Ref. [522], coupled-channel descriptions of the $\pi\eta$ scalar form factor have been constructed, taking the three channels $\pi\eta$, $\pi\eta'$, and $K\bar{K}$ into account explicitly, and building on a T -matrix that has been constructed based on $U(3)$ one-loop χ PT plus explicit resonance exchanges; in this case, the range of potential scalar contributions to the branching ratio is even wider. Overall, the two parts of the branching fraction are

predicted to be in the ranges

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \nu_\tau)_V &= (1 \dots 4) \times 10^{-6}, & \mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \nu_\tau)_S &= (1 \dots 6) \times 10^{-6} \text{ [511]}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \nu_\tau)_V &= 2.6(2) \times 10^{-6}, & \mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \nu_\tau)_S &= (0.7 \dots 19.7) \times 10^{-6} \text{ [522]}.\end{aligned}\quad (8.11)$$

The second, scalar, part of Ref. [511] is smaller than most model calculations based on simple $a_0(980)$ dominance [514, 515, 517, 519]. In contrast to the η decay results of Eq. (8.10), these predictions are starting to be tested seriously by the most recent experimental upper limit from BaBar, $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \nu_\tau) < 9.9 \times 10^{-6}$ [527], which already exclude part of the scalar form factor parameter space of Ref. [522].

The formalism to describe the corresponding η' decays $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^\mp \nu_\ell$, $\tau^- \rightarrow \eta' \pi^- \nu_\tau$ is obviously the same; due to the added difficulty in describing the form factors of the η' , there exist somewhat less theoretical studies in this case [521, 522, 528, 529]. The pseudoscalar decays are again dominated by the vector form factor, as the scalar one is suppressed by m_ℓ^2 ; for the η' decay, the dominant feature of the vector form factor, the $\rho(770)$ resonance, lies within the physical decay region. Nevertheless, Ref. [522] predicts a branching ratio yet four orders of magnitude smaller than for the η ,

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) \approx \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-17}; \quad (8.12)$$

as the authors predict the η branching ratios a factor of 2 smaller than Ref. [511], an uncertainty of that order might be appropriate to assume. The experimental upper limit is $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) < 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$ [523]. On the other hand, the corresponding τ decay is predicted to be entirely dominated by the *scalar* contribution, as here the $\rho(770)$ lies well below the $\pi\eta'$ threshold. The theoretical uncertainty for the scalar $\pi\eta'$ form factor does not even fix the order of magnitude of $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta' \pi^- \nu_\tau)$ convincingly, with predictions in the range $5 \times 10^{-11} \dots 3 \times 10^{-6}$ [522]. The experimental upper limit obtained by BaBar is $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta' \pi^- \nu_\tau) < 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$ [530].

Semileptonic decays with charged kaons, replacing the pions in the preceding discussion, are driven by the Cabibbo-suppressed analog of the Fermi interaction Eq. (8.4), with the d -quark replaced by an s -quark, and $V_{ud} \rightarrow V_{us}$. The corresponding form factors, however, are not isospin suppressed, which results in a significantly larger τ decay rate into the ηK^- final state: $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta K^- \nu_\tau) = 1.55(8) \times 10^{-4}$ [48], where the average is dominated by Belle [531] and BaBar [527] measurements. For the corresponding decay with the η' , there is so far only an upper limit, $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta' K^- \nu_\tau) < 2.4 \times 10^{-6}$ [530]. However, the true value may not be far below; the prediction based on a coupled-channel treatment for the πK , ηK , and $\eta' K$ scalar form factors [532], which describe well τ -decay data for the first two channels [533], results in $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta' K^- \nu_\tau) = 1.0^{(+0.4)}_{(-0.3)} \times 10^{-6}$ [534] (compare also Ref. [535]). However, none of these advanced theoretical studies seem to have converted their form factors into predictions for the corresponding semileptonic $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays. The decay $\eta \rightarrow K^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$ is suppressed by very small phase space, such that an estimate based on the form factor normalization only is probably warranted; this seems far less clear for $\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$, where the dilepton invariant mass however is still constrained to well below any resonances. The resulting predictions are $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow K^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) \approx 3.5 \times 10^{-15}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow K^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-16}$ [509].

The formalism to describe the next more complicated semileptonic $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays, $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \ell^\mp \nu_\ell$, is analogous to the well-known $K_{\ell 4}$ decays (see, e.g., Ref. [536] for a recent dispersion-theoretical study) and will not be repeated here in full. The form factors of the axial-vector current once more break G -parity and are hence suppressed by $(m_u - m_d)$; only the (single) form factor of the vector current does not require isospin breaking. It is determined, at leading order, by the chiral anomaly, and in fact related to the matrix element for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma^*$ by an isospin rotation. This connection was used early to predict $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$ based on data for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+ \pi^-$ [537, 538] (see also Ref. [539] for a χ PT-plus-resonances calculation of both processes); the current experimental average $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau) = 1.39(7) \times 10^{-3}$ is dominated by the Belle result [531]. Estimates of the corresponding $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decay probabilities seem not to have been performed based on this analogy, but rather on rougher relations to the $K_{\ell 4}$ rates, resulting in $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 e^\mp \nu_e) \leq 1.5 \times 10^{-16}$, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \ell^\mp \nu_\ell) \leq 4 \times 10^{-15}$ [540].

9. Tests of discrete spacetime symmetries and lepton flavor violation

Long before the theory of QCD was developed, Purcell and Ramsey first raised the possibility of P violation (and also implicitly T violation) in the strong interaction, manifesting as an electric dipole moment (EDM) for the neutron [541]. Though their measurement did not find evidence for this effect [542], their work opened a new perspective

Class	Violated	Conserved	Interaction
0		C, P, T, CP, CT, PT, CPT	strong, electromagnetic
I	C, P, CT, PT	T, CP, CPT	(weak, with no KM phase or flavor-mixing)
II	P, T, CP, CT	C, PT, CPT	
III	C, T, PT, CP	P, CT, CPT	
IV	C, P, T, CP, CT, PT	CPT	weak

Table 10: Possible classes I–IV of interactions that violate discrete spacetime symmetries, assuming CPT invariance. Electromagnetic and strong forces preserve C , P , and T individually (class 0). The weak force is “maximally class I” since the W boson couples only to left-handed particles; it is class IV solely via the KM phase, i.e., only in processes involving flavor.

to regard C , P , and T invariance as experimental questions, rather than assumptions. Kobzarev and Okun recognized the absence of $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi$ decays as further evidence for P and CP invariance in strong interactions [29].

It was the weak force, not the strong, for which symmetry tests proved truly revelatory, beginning with the discovery of P violation in β -decay by Wu et al. [34]. Later, CP violation was discovered in $K_L \rightarrow 2\pi$ decays [35] and the nature of this effect stirred many theoretical ideas. One hypothesis proposed that CP violation came from a second-order effect involving both the weak force and new C -violating interactions that preserved both P and strangeness [30–33]. To test these latter interactions, the η meson came to the fore as an eigenstate of C , whose decays could test C violation in the absence of the weak force. There is a long list of C -violating decays to study, including those that are strictly forbidden, such as $\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma$, or forbidden at via single photon exchange, such as $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ [33]. Additionally, C violation may be measured as a charge asymmetry in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ [31]. Kobayashi and Maskawa’s work showing how CP violation is realized within the weak interaction itself, a consequence of a third generation of quarks, came almost a decade later as the Standard Model rose to prominence [543].

In the Standard Model, strong and electromagnetic interactions preserve each of the discrete spacetime symmetries C , P , and T separately. However, weak interactions violate all three symmetries and only the combined operation CPT remains an invariant of the Lagrangian, as expected on general grounds. C and P violation arise since left- and right-handed chiral fermions have different $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge quantum numbers, while T violation (or equivalently CP violation) enters through the Kobayashi–Maskawa (KM) phase [543] in the quark mixing matrix.⁸ Since the KM phase is inextricably tied to mixing between all three generations, the strongest tests of CP violation in the Standard Model come from the flavor sector (K , D , and B mesons) [544].

There is a strong motivation, however, that the Standard Model is not the end of the story as far as symmetries are concerned. Explaining the cosmological origin of matter via baryogenesis requires both C and CP violation [545]. The KM phase is insufficient for this purpose, suggesting CP violation from BSM physics. Searches for rare η (and η') decays remain an active target for experimental tests of C , P , and CP invariance in flavor-conserving systems. Any η , η' channels violating these symmetries are expected to be highly suppressed within the Standard Model, since the weak interaction is flavor-violating, and any detection would be evidence for BSM physics.

We organize the remainder of our discussion based on symmetry. Here it is customary to list the possible classes of discrete symmetry breaking that may occur assuming CPT invariance, shown in Table 10. Section 9.1 focuses on P , CP -violating decays in class II, the most famous of which is $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$. BSM scenarios along these lines have benefited from the most theoretical attention, but also receive strong constraints from EDM limits. Section 9.2 includes channels with C violation. These decays are mostly in class III, but some channels such as $\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma$ may also be class I. Very little theoretical work has been done for these decays. It is also sometimes argued that class III models are “EDM-safe” since P conservation prohibits a nonzero EDM. However, since the weak interaction is P -violating, classes II and III are mixed by electroweak radiative corrections, and both are effectively subsumed into class IV [546]. Within the context of C -violating η, η' decays, this connection with EDMs has not been explored. Suffice to say, in the event of a positive experimental detection in any of these channels, it is not at all clear what the particle physics

⁸For the present discussion, we take neutrinos to be massless in the Standard Model. While the neutrino mixing matrix may contain one or more additional CP -violating phases, any contributions to η or η' physics are utterly irrelevant since they are suppressed by the tiny neutrino masses.

implications would be. Lastly, we note that some of the symmetry-violating channels can be mimicked by decays to new light states and this discussion is deferred to Sect. 10.

9.1. P, CP -violating decays and electric dipole moment constraints

The decays $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ provide a test of P and CP violation since they are forbidden if either symmetry is preserved [29]. Angular momentum conservation requires the 2π final state to be S -wave and therefore P - and CP -even, while the initial η is P - and CP -odd. A related argument holds for $\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0$. Though not strictly forbidden, it is effectively so since P and CP invariance exclude all pions from being in relative S -wave states [26]. P - and CP -conserving decays can occur only if the pions are in relative D -wave (or higher) states [28]. This is suppressed by $O(p^{10})$ in χ PT power counting; coupled with the small available phase space energy 7.9 MeV, it yields an utterly negligible contribution to the branching ratio of $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0) \sim 3 \times 10^{-30}$ [374]. Other four-pion decays $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$ and $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ are kinematically forbidden. (See Sect. 6.5 for further discussion of $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 4\pi$.)

Experimental searches for the 2π channels have yielded only null results and the present constraints are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) &< 1.3 \times 10^{-5}, & \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) &< 3.5 \times 10^{-4}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) &< 1.8 \times 10^{-5}, & \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) &< 4.5 \times 10^{-4} \end{aligned} \quad (9.1)$$

at 90% C.L. [94, 547–549]. No decays have been observed in $\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0$ searches either, yielding an upper limit $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0) < 6.9 \times 10^{-7}$ (90% C.L.) [550].

Now let us consider the theoretical interpretation of these channels. Focusing on the $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi$ channel, we can write the P, CP -odd three-meson interactions as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\eta\pi\pi} = \bar{g}_\pm \eta \pi^+ \pi^- + \frac{1}{2} \bar{g}_0 \eta \pi^0 \pi^0, \quad (9.2)$$

where \bar{g}_\pm, \bar{g}_0 are real dimensionful parameters. The $\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi$ branching fractions are

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = \frac{\bar{g}_\pm^2}{16\pi M_\eta \Gamma_\eta} \sqrt{1 - 4M_{\pi^\pm}^2/M_\eta^2}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = \frac{\bar{g}_0^2}{32\pi M_\eta \Gamma_\eta} \sqrt{1 - 4M_{\pi^0}^2/M_\eta^2}, \quad (9.3)$$

where Γ_η is the total width. The situation with the η' meson is identical to Eq. (9.3), but with independent couplings \bar{g}'_\pm, \bar{g}'_0 , and M_η, Γ_η replaced by $M_{\eta'}, \Gamma_{\eta'}$.

Originally $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi$ was proposed to test Purcell and Ramsey's notion of P and CP noninvariance in the strong interaction [29]. It was not until the arrival of QCD that this idea found some theoretical motivation. There is a dimension-four P - and CP -odd operator for gluon fields

$$\mathcal{L}_\theta = \frac{g_s^2 \theta}{32\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (9.4)$$

the so-called θ term of QCD [551]. Even if θ were set to zero, it generically appears due to the noninvariance of the path integral measure from the anomaly when one performs a $U(1)_A$ rotation to put the quark mass matrix \mathcal{M} in canonical form of Eq. (1.1). The θ term thus shares a common origin with the mechanism that prevents the η' from being a pseudo-Nambu–Goldstone boson [18, 552, 553]. The fact that θ can be rotated into \mathcal{M} and vice-versa implies that only the combination $\bar{\theta} = \theta + \arg \det(\mathcal{M})$ is physical.

There is no reason to exclude the θ term from the Standard Model since it is renormalizable. This term generates $\eta\pi\pi$ couplings

$$\bar{g}_\pm = \bar{g}_0 = \frac{2\bar{\theta} M_\pi^2 m_u m_d}{\sqrt{3} F_\pi (m_u + m_d)^2} \approx 0.05 \bar{\theta} \text{ GeV} \quad (9.5)$$

in the limit $\bar{\theta} \ll 1$ [553–555], where $m_u/m_d \approx 0.45$ (see Sect. 5.1). The present constraint from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ yields $|\bar{\theta}| < 4 \times 10^{-4}$. Famously, the θ contribution to the neutron EDM, $d_n \approx 2 \times 10^{-16} \bar{\theta} e \text{ cm}$ [554–556], yields a much stronger bound, $|\bar{\theta}| \lesssim 10^{-10}$ according to present limits [557–559]. The experimental fact that $\bar{\theta}$ must be zero or extremely tiny is a puzzling issue known as the strong CP problem [560, 561]. This issue could in principle be solved in the Standard Model if the u quark were massless. Although disfavored, it is amusing to note parenthetically that in this case the η' would play the role of the axion to relax θ to zero dynamically (see Ref. [561] for discussion).

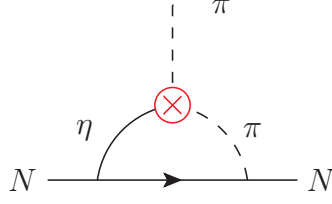


Figure 36: CP -odd interactions for $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi$ in Eq. (9.2), shown by the red vertex (\otimes), source CP -odd pion–nucleon interactions in Eq. (9.7) that in turn contribute to EDMs.

In the Standard Model, CP violation arises solely through the KM phase [543]. Following Ref. [387], the KM contributions to $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ are⁹

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &\approx 3 \times 10^{-29}, & \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &\approx 1 \times 10^{-29}, \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) &\approx 8 \times 10^{-31}, & \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) &\approx 3 \times 10^{-31}, \end{aligned} \quad (9.6)$$

with $O(1)$ uncertainties. These values lie beyond any hope of experimental observation.

New CP -violating phases are prevalent in many BSM scenarios and need not be associated with flavor violation like the KM phase [563–565]. Flavor-conserving CP violation, e.g., in extended Higgs models [27, 566], can yield $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ branching fractions many orders of magnitude larger than Eq. (9.6). However, EDMs are sensitive to these same phases and current limits require $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ branching fractions to be many orders of magnitude smaller than their direct limits in Eq. (9.1) unless there occurs an extremely fine-tuned cancellation [567–570]. This can be shown on model-independent grounds, which we now discuss.

Our starting point is an effective CP -odd interaction between the pion π^a and nucleon N , given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi NN} = \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)} \bar{N} \tau^a N \pi^a + \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(1)} \bar{N} N \pi^0 + \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)} (\bar{N} \tau^a N \pi^a - 3 \bar{N} \tau^3 N \pi^0). \quad (9.7)$$

Here $\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0,1,2)}$ are isoscalar, isovector, and isotensor CP -odd couplings, respectively, generated by integrating out CP -violating physics at the higher scale, and τ^a is the Pauli matrix acting on isospin (see, e.g., Ref. [563]).¹⁰ By Bose symmetry, $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$ can only decay in an isoscalar or isotensor channel, and therefore only $\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)}$ and $\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)}$ are relevant for our discussion. The neutron EDM arising from the charged-pion loop is

$$d_n \approx \frac{e g_{\pi NN}}{4\pi^2 m_N} (\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)} + \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)}) \log(m_N/M_\pi), \quad (9.8)$$

retaining only the leading long-range contribution when the virtual p and π^- are separated by distance $\sim M_\pi^{-1}$ [554]. The CP -even pion–nucleon coupling is $g_{\pi NN} = 13.1(1)$ [572, 573]. Short-distance effects also enter d_n [564, 565], but since strong cancellations are not expected between high- and low-momentum contributions, Eq. (9.8) can be treated as an approximate (calculable) lower limit. Equation (9.7) also sources an atomic mercury EDM, d_{Hg} , through the nuclear Schiff moment. Nuclear and atomic many-body calculations yield

$$d_{\text{Hg}} \approx -4 \times 10^{-18} \text{ e cm} \times \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)} + 8 \times 10^{-18} \text{ e cm} \times \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)}, \quad (9.9)$$

taking preferred values from Ref. [571], with large nuclear uncertainties in the coefficients [574]. d_{Hg} also receives short-distance contributions from four-nucleon contact interactions [565], but again no cancellation is expected between short and long distance scales.

⁹We have updated Jarlskog and Shabalin’s calculation [387] to account for the present experimental determination of the KM parameters. We take $s_2 s_3 \sin \delta \approx A^2 \lambda^4 \eta \approx 6 \times 10^{-4}$ [48], where $s_{2,3}$ and $\sin \delta$ refer to the mixing angles and phase of the original KM parameterization [543], and A, λ, η are from the Wolfenstein parameterization [562].

¹⁰Our sign convention for $\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)}$ is consistent with Ref. [563], but is opposite Refs. [565, 571].

Next, we consider how $\eta\pi\pi$ couplings in Eq. (9.2) enter the EDMs. Integrating out the η meson through diagrams shown in Fig. 36, we obtain CP -odd isoscalar and isotensor couplings

$$\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)} = \frac{g_{\pi NN} g_{\eta NN} \mathcal{I}_\eta}{16\pi^2 m_N} \left(\frac{2\bar{g}_\pm + \bar{g}_0}{3} \right), \quad \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(2)} = \frac{g_{\pi NN} g_{\eta NN} \mathcal{I}_\eta}{16\pi^2 m_N} \left(\frac{\bar{g}_\pm - \bar{g}_0}{3} \right), \quad (9.10)$$

where $\mathcal{I}_\eta \approx 0.6$ results from the loop integration.¹¹ The CP -even η, η' -nucleon couplings are poorly known and we set $g_{\eta NN} = g_{\eta' NN} = 1$ [575, 576]. Combining these results, we have

$$d_n \approx 7 \times 10^{-16} \left(\frac{\bar{g}_\pm}{\text{GeV}} \right) e \text{ cm}, \quad d_{\text{Hg}} \approx -2 \times 10^{-20} \left(\frac{\bar{g}_0}{\text{GeV}} \right) e \text{ cm}. \quad (9.11)$$

We note that the neutron and mercury EDMs are each sensitive predominantly to a single coupling corresponding to $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ or $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0$, respectively.¹² Given present constraints $|d_n| < 2.2 \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$ (95% C.L.) [559] and $|d_{\text{Hg}}| < 7.4 \times 10^{-30} e \text{ cm}$ (95% C.L.) [578], we have $|\bar{g}_\pm| < 3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$ and $|\bar{g}_0| < 4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$. The resulting constraints on the η branching fractions are

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) < 2 \times 10^{-17}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) < 2 \times 10^{-17}. \quad (9.12)$$

A similar discussion applies to the η' as well, with $\mathcal{I}_{\eta'} \approx 0.4$. Treating the $\eta' \pi\pi$ couplings \bar{g}'_\pm and \bar{g}'_0 separately, EDM bounds imply $|\bar{g}'_\pm| < 5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$ and $|\bar{g}'_0| < 6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$ and

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) < 3 \times 10^{-19}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) < 2 \times 10^{-19}. \quad (9.13)$$

These results are in close agreement numerically with full two-loop χ PT calculations for d_n [569, 570]. However, there is a qualitative difference in that chiral divergences $\sim \log M_\pi$, seen in Eq. (9.8) from large virtual pion–proton separation, do not appear in the two-loop calculation [569]. Additionally, previous studies have assumed the isospin-conserving limit $\bar{g}_\pm = \bar{g}_0$ [567–570], whereas we allow for isospin violation and, moreover, highlight the complementarity of neutron and mercury EDMs in constraining \bar{g}_\pm and \bar{g}_0 independently. Isotensor interactions, which lead to $\bar{g}_\pm \neq \bar{g}_0$, are absent in CP -violating BSM operators up through mass dimension-six and only appear through suppressed electromagnetic corrections [565], but may be much larger in principle for CP -violating operators of higher dimension.

Our conclusion is quite pessimistic regarding the BSM physics reach for $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi$. Even allowing for considerable uncertainty in our estimations, as well as some degree of cancellations, the branching ratio constraints (9.12) and (9.13) place these channels far beyond foreseeable experimental reach. It is plausible that EDM limits also constrain $\eta \rightarrow 4\pi^0$ as well, although this has not been explored.

Next, we turn to a further probe of P and CP violation through the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma^{(*)}$ [579, 580]. This effect can be parameterized by the amplitude

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma^{(*)}) = M \epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} p_+^\mu p_-^\nu k^\alpha \epsilon^\beta + E ((\epsilon \cdot p_+)(k \cdot p_-) - (\epsilon \cdot p_-)(k \cdot p_+)), \quad (9.14)$$

where p_\pm are the π^\pm momenta and k, ϵ are the γ momentum and polarization vectors [398, 580]. Here M and E are coefficients representing magnetic and electric transitions, which are P, CP -even and P, CP -odd, respectively.¹³ The magnetic transition arises in the Standard Model through the chiral anomaly and is of order $M \sim e/F_\pi^3$ (see Sect. 6.3), while the electric transition is sourced by BSM physics. The interference between the two terms yields a

¹¹The one-loop diagrams yield the Feynman parameter integral $\mathcal{I}_\eta = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy x / (x^2 + y(M_\eta^2/m_N^2) + (1-x-y)(M_\pi^2/m_N^2))$.

¹²Subleading terms also arise, but are not retained here. For the neutron, a contribution involving \bar{g}_0 enters through a π^0 loop involving the neutron magnetic dipole moment [567, 570], which is suppressed by M_π^2/m_N^2 [577]. For mercury, a term involving \bar{g}_\pm does not appear due to an accidental cancellation when isoscalar and isotensor terms in the Schiff moment differ by a factor of 2, as adopted in Ref. [571]. However, this cancellation is imperfect once nuclear uncertainties are taken into account [571, 574].

¹³In general, there are four classes of transitions representing all combinations of $C = \pm 1$ and $P = \pm 1$ [579, 580]. Equation (9.14) includes terms involving the fewest number of derivatives, which are C -even. C -odd electric and magnetic terms may arise from BSM physics, involving more powers of momenta. We do not consider these terms here except to note that the symmetry-breaking patterns are different in these cases, falling into classes I and III, respectively, the former of which is the only truly EDM-safe option for this channel.

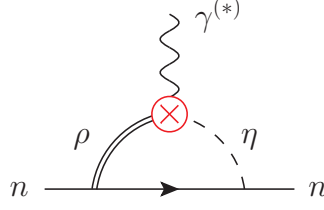


Figure 37: One-loop contribution to neutron EDM from CP -odd interactions in Eq. (9.16), shown by the red vertex (\otimes). This provides strong constraints on CP -violating asymmetries in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^{(*)}$ since, in the CP -violating amplitude, the $\pi^+\pi^-$ state has the same quantum numbers as the ρ^0 meson and the same BSM physics would source $\eta \rightarrow \rho^{0*}\gamma^{(*)}$ transitions.

T -odd correlation in the triple product $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \cdot \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{p}_+$, which is nonzero when the γ has a linear polarization orthogonal to the decay plane in the η rest frame [580]. Alternatively, this effect may be measured for an off-shell photon process in the channel $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$. The P, CP -odd interference term results in an asymmetry in the relative angle between the $\pi^+\pi^-$ and e^+e^- decay planes [388]. This asymmetry is known to be large for the flavor-changing decay $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$, measured by the KTeV [581] and NA48 [582] experiments, consistent with the Standard Model. Extending this test to the η, η' sector allows for a test of flavor-conserving CP violation beyond the KM paradigm. The KLOE [385] and WASA-at-COSY [583] experiments have measured the angular asymmetry in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$ to be consistent with zero and no more than a few percent.

Next, let us discuss the theoretical interpretation of this measurement. For kaons, the electric transition is dominated by CP -violating decay $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ with a bremsstrahlung γ [584]. For the η , this mechanism is precluded by the stringent EDM constraints on $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$. However, it is thought that some BSM four-fermion operators may source P, CP -odd transitions for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^{(*)}$ directly without contributing to $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi$ or EDMs [580]. We can give a qualitative argument why this is not the case. To start, we recognize that the electric term in Eq. (9.14) corresponds to an effective operator

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{E}{2} \eta F^{\mu\nu} \left[i \left(\partial_\mu \pi^+ \partial_\nu \pi^- - \partial_\nu \pi^+ \partial_\mu \pi^- \right) \right]. \quad (9.15)$$

The term in brackets has the same quantum numbers as the field strength tensor $\rho_{\mu\nu}^0 = \partial_\mu \rho_\nu^0 - \partial_\nu \rho_\mu^0$ for the ρ^0 meson. Through strong dynamics, any BSM operator generating Eq. (9.15) would certainly generate a lower-dimensional interaction of the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \kappa \eta F^{\mu\nu} \rho_{\mu\nu}^0. \quad (9.16)$$

The coefficient κ can be estimated by dimensional analysis and is likely not much less than $O(E \times F_\pi^2)$. Equation (9.16) contributes to the neutron EDM at one-loop order, shown in Fig. 37. Qualitatively, this yields $d_n \sim \kappa g_{\rho NN} g_{\eta NN} / (4\pi)^2$, where $g_{\rho NN} \sim 3$ is the ρ -meson–nucleon (vector) coupling [585]. It is not possible to be more precise since the loop integral is logarithmically divergent, which would be cut off around the QCD scale anyway. Nevertheless, this yields an order-of-magnitude constraint at the level of $E/M \lesssim 10^{-11}$, far beyond present sensitivities for the angular asymmetry even allowing for the roughness of our estimates.¹⁴

Most recently, CP -violation has been investigated in η decays with muon pairs in the final state (thus evading very strong constraints derived from the electron EDM): $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\gamma$, and $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-e^+e^-$ [36]. While for the last decay, the simplest CP -odd observable is the angular asymmetry between the two dilepton planes much like for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$ discussed above, those for the first two involve the muons' polarization, which will be measurable at the planned REDTOP experiment [64, 65]. The analysis is based on the Standard Model Effective Field Theory [586, 587], where three types of operators may give rise to CP -violation in the context of these η decays in principle: four-quark, quark–lepton, and lepton–photon operators, where the last class is tightly constrained by the muon's EDM limits and negligible.

¹⁴The foregoing argument excludes CP -violating $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma^*$ operators (as suggested in the literature) at an observable level, but strictly speaking does not preclude the contribution of local effective quark–lepton operators inducing CP -violating $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\ell^-$ decays. We expect significant constraints from EDM searches in paramagnetic atoms and molecules, which are sensitive to CP -odd electron–nucleon couplings [565]. The consequences of similar quark–dimuon operators, as discussed in the following, have not been discussed for this specific decay yet.

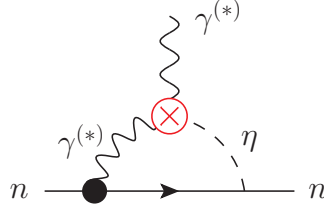


Figure 38: Loop contribution to the neutron EDM, induced by a CP -violating $\eta \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^*$ TFF [denoted by the red vertex (\otimes)]. The photon–neutron coupling (represented by the black dot) involves the standard electromagnetic form factors. A similar crossed diagram is not shown explicitly.

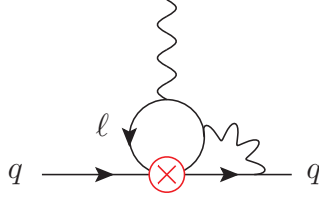


Figure 39: Two-loop contribution to the neutron EDM, induced by a CP -violating quark–lepton coupling [denoted by the red vertex (\otimes)]. Neither crossed diagrams nor counterterm contributions at one-loop and tree level required for renormalization are displayed explicitly.

The relevant mechanism of four-quark operators inducing CP -violating effects in the various dimuon decays of the η is through two new, P - and CP -violating TFFs, which have the same form as *scalar* (instead of pseudoscalar) TFFs into a pair of photons. Equation (6.1) is amended to the generalized form

$$-\epsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} q_1^\alpha q_2^\beta F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q_1^2, q_2^2) + [q_1 \cdot q_2 g_{\mu\nu} - q_{2\mu} q_{1\nu}] F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{CP1}(q_1^2, q_2^2) + [q_1^2 q_2^2 g_{\mu\nu} - q_1^\mu q_{2\nu} - q_2^\mu q_{1\nu} + q_1 \cdot q_2 q_{1\mu} q_{2\nu}] F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{CP2}(q_1^2, q_2^2). \quad (9.17)$$

Note that the contribution of $F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}^{CP2}$ vanishes as long as one of the photons is real. In Ref. [36], both CP -violating TFFs are multiplied with free normalization constants. Their q_i^2 -dependence is modeled in a simple way motivated by the high-energy asymptotics of scalar TFFs in QCD [588]. Such new $\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*$ interactions induce contributions to the nEDM at the one-loop level via an $\eta\gamma$ intermediate state, see Fig. 38, and are therefore tightly constrained by the nEDM limits, rather similarly to the extremely rigorous bounds on $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi\pi$ discussed above. It turns out that such effects are still significantly below the sensitivity limits of REDTOP, with its proposed statistics of 2×10^{12} produced η mesons, for all dimuon decays under investigation [36].

The quark–lepton operators causing CP -violation in η decays to muonic final states are of the form

$$-\frac{1}{2v^2} \left\{ \text{Im } c_{\ell equ}^{(1)2211} [(\bar{\mu}\mu)(\bar{u}i\gamma^5 u) + (\bar{\mu}i\gamma^5 \mu)(\bar{u}u)] - \text{Im } c_{\ell edq}^{2211} [(\bar{\mu}\mu)(\bar{d}i\gamma^5 d) - (\bar{\mu}i\gamma^5 \mu)(\bar{d}d)] - \text{Im } c_{\ell edq}^{2222} [(\bar{\mu}\mu)(\bar{s}i\gamma^5 s) - (\bar{\mu}i\gamma^5 \mu)(\bar{s}s)] \right\}, \quad (9.18)$$

where the hadronic matrix elements of the pseudoscalar quark bilinears between η states and the vacuum can be evaluated in terms of rather well-known meson decay constants as well as quark and meson masses. The important observation here is that the (pseudo)scalar dimuon operators cannot couple to a single photon via a single lepton loop, as the Green’s functions $\langle 0|T\{V^\mu(x)S(P)(0)\}|0\rangle$ vanish in QCD+QED as a result of C -conservation [36]. As a result, contributions to the nEDM can only be generated at the two-loop level, see Fig. 39, and are correspondingly suppressed. An explicit determination of the resulting constraint is rather involved and requires the evaluation of the nucleon’s scalar, pseudoscalar, and vector matrix elements as well as various approximations, resulting in the estimate [36]

$$|\text{Im } c_{\ell equ}^{(1)2211}| < 0.002, \quad |\text{Im } c_{\ell edq}^{2211}| < 0.003, \quad |\text{Im } c_{\ell edq}^{2222}| < 0.04. \quad (9.19)$$

While the planned REDTOP statistics suggest a sensitivity for the various coefficients of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ in the Dalitz decay or worse in the four-lepton final states, the sensitivities of $\mathcal{O}(10^{-2})$ in $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ imply that in particular $\text{Im } c_{\ell edq}^{2222}$ might

Channel	Branching ratio	Note	Ref.
$\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$		[589]
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$	$< 9 \times 10^{-5}$	Violates angular momentum conservation or gauge invariance	[590]
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$	$< 7.5 \times 10^{-6}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[499]
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[591]
$\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0\gamma$	$< 5 \times 10^{-4}$		[592]
$\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0\gamma$	$< 6 \times 10^{-5}$		[592]
$\eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$		[506]
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[593]
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	$< 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[591]
$\eta' \rightarrow \eta e^+ e^-$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-3}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[593]
$\eta' \rightarrow \eta \mu^+ \mu^-$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$	C , CP -violating as single- γ process	[591]

Table 11: All C -violating η, η' decay modes that have been searched for to date. Branching ratio limits are quoted at 90% C.L.

induce CP violation in this decay not yet excluded by EDM constraints. The actual CP -odd asymmetries that are to be measured for this purpose rely on the polarized muon decays; most promising is a forward–backward asymmetry of the electron/positron relative to their decaying parent muons’ line of flight (in the dimuon rest frame), which turns out to be more sensitive than an asymmetry in the relative electron/positron azimuthal angles by about an order of magnitude [36].

9.2. C violation

The η, η' mesons are $C = +1$ eigenstates and provide one of the few opportunities to test C conservation in flavor-conserving strong and electromagnetic decays. C is violated for η, η' decaying into an odd number of photons (including off-shell photons) and any number of neutral pions. For the η' , C -violating channels may include an η meson as well. Table 11 lists all channels that have been tested experimentally and no evidence of C violation has been found so far. Other possibilities, such as $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma$, $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0\gamma$, or $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\gamma$ to name a few, have not been searched for.

Additionally, we discuss decays that are C, CP -violating only as single-photon processes at leading order in QED. Some of these decays have been searched for experimentally, such as

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad (9.20)$$

where $\ell = e, \mu$, while no experimental data exists for other channels such as

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-. \quad (9.21)$$

These decays are also relevant for searches for new (C, CP -conserving) light particles. Decays in (9.20) can arise for a new light scalar S , e.g., $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ [44]. Alternatively, decays in (9.21) arise for a new light axion-like pseudoscalar a , e.g., $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$. We discuss these models further in Sect. 10.

For the most part, these tests have been framed within the context of T -odd, P -even (TOPE) interactions (class II in Table 10), which is equivalent to C violation by the CPT theorem. This idea was proposed in the 1960s, following the discovery of CP violation [35], to be either a new electromagnetic-strength “semi-strong” force [30–32] or related to electromagnetic couplings for hadrons [33]. At second order in perturbation theory, the combination of the weak force (thought at the time to be class I) and a flavor-conserving TOPE interaction could yield CP -violating decays for neutral kaons. While nature did not realize this possibility for the Standard Model, the search for BSM physics and its connection with the matter–antimatter asymmetry has motivated ongoing experimental study.

Direct limits on flavor-conserving TOPE forces for hadronic interactions come from a variety of nuclear tests of T invariance [594]. These limits are not very strong and one reason is that TOPE effects cannot be mediated through single-pion exchange and may only contribute via shorter-range nuclear forces [595]. Therefore, it is very interesting that TOPE couplings may in principle be as large as 10^{-3} relative to strong couplings [596, 597] and, moreover, that considerable improvement can be made outside the nuclear arena through η, η' studies.¹⁵ However, theoretical work on this front is severely lacking. It remains unknown what BSM particle physics models would be tested and how η, η' measurements would compare relative to other constraints. Very naively, we may estimate the latter by considering ratios of partial widths. For example, let us consider the recent limit on $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ from WASA-at-COSY [499]. Treating the ω meson as a $C = -1$ proxy for the η , we have

$$\frac{\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)}{\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)} < 1.5 \times 10^{-6}, \quad (9.22)$$

using $\Gamma(\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = 6.5 \text{ keV}$ [48], which implies the relative TOPE amplitude to be no more than 10^{-3} , comparable to limits from nuclear tests. However, a futuristic constraint at the level $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 10^{-10}$ [64, 65] would constrain the relative amplitude to be less than 10^{-5} .

EDM limits place strong indirect bounds on flavor-conserving TOPE effects [546, 596–600]. These constraints have been formulated in terms of nonrenormalizable operators in a low-energy effective theory for BSM physics. The leading flavor-conserving TOPE operators involving only Standard Model fields arise at mass dimension seven [546]. These include four-fermion operators [598, 600], e.g.,

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \bar{\psi}_f \gamma_5 D_\mu \psi_f \bar{\psi}_{f'} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi_{f'} + \text{h.c.}, \quad (9.23)$$

where f, f' are distinct fermions, and fermion-gauge boson operators [596], e.g.,

$$\frac{1}{\Lambda^3} \bar{\psi}_f \sigma_{\mu\nu} \psi_f F^{\mu\lambda} Z_\lambda^\nu, \quad (9.24)$$

where $Z_{\mu\nu}$ is the Z boson field strength tensor. There is no BSM model in the literature for generating these operators, but they are simply represented by a characteristic energy scale Λ . Because electroweak radiative corrections mix TOPE operators with P, T -odd ones, these operators contribute to EDMs. Following Ref. [596], Eq. (9.24) contributes to the EDM of an elementary fermion of at one-loop order, given approximately by

$$d_f \sim \frac{e g^2}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{M_Z^2}{\Lambda^3} \approx 4 \times 10^{-25} e \text{ cm} \times \left(\frac{\Lambda}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-3}, \quad (9.25)$$

where g is the $SU(2)_L$ gauge coupling. For light quarks $f = u, d$, this yields a comparable contribution to the neutron EDM [563, 564], for which the present limit [557–559] implies $\Lambda \gtrsim 20 \text{ TeV}$. For four-fermion operators (9.23), d_f arises at two-loop order, which is suppressed by an additional loop factor $1/(4\pi)^2$. TOPE amplitudes must be proportional to $(p/\Lambda)^3$, where $p \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ is a typical momentum scale. According to the preceding argument, this factor must be around 10^{-11} or below, rendering the possibility of observing TOPE effects very remote.¹⁶ Nevertheless, these arguments have not been applied specifically to the η, η' sector and, at the very least, it would be desirable to know how these operators contribute to η, η' decays before making any definitive conclusions (see Ref. [601]).

Now, let us consider specific C -violating channels in more detail. The $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^{(*)}$ transition, for an on- or off-shell photon, violates C [33]. It is also CP -violating since angular momentum conservation requires a P -wave for the $\pi^0 \gamma^{(*)}$ state. For an on-shell photon, the two-body decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$ additionally violates either angular momentum conservation or gauge invariance. This can be shown easily from the decay amplitude

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) = \mathcal{A}^\mu(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma) \varepsilon_\mu(q), \quad (9.26)$$

¹⁵In contrast, constraints for flavor-conserving T, P -odd forces are much more stringent. For example, the neutron EDM must be at least 2×10^{-12} times smaller than its “natural” size set by the nuclear magneton $\mu_N = e/(2m_N) \approx 10^{-14} e \text{ cm}$, which sets the scale of d_n relative to strong dynamics.

¹⁶A more detailed analysis in Ref. [597] arrives at somewhat stronger limits for Λ . We also mention, as pointed out by Ref. [596], that the proportionality between EDMs and TOPE operators holds only for models in which P is restored at a scale below Λ . Otherwise, the contribution to d_f in Eq. (9.25) is likely only subleading compared to lower-dimensional operators that generically arise. In the absence of fine-tuned cancellations, this fact does not relax these constraints at all. Rather, it means that if a nonzero EDM is measured, it does not imply that TOPE effects are present.

where we have factored out the γ polarization vector $\varepsilon_\mu(q)$. By Lorentz invariance, the amplitude must take the form $\mathcal{A}^\mu = f_1(p^\mu + k^\mu) + f_2 q^\mu$ since the only available four-vectors are the momenta p, k, q for the η, π^0, γ , respectively [33]. The coefficients $f_{1,2}$ are related by the Ward identity, $q_\mu \mathcal{A}^\mu = 0$, requiring $f_1 = -f_2 q^2 / (M_\eta^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)$. For a real, transverse photon in the final state, both terms in \mathcal{A} must vanish since $q^2 = 0$ and $q^\mu \varepsilon_\mu(q) = 0$. Perhaps due to a lack of theoretical motivation, this channel has seen only one experimental search to date [592].

The C, CP -violating transition $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^*$ can occur for an off-shell photon (without violating other, perhaps more cherished symmetries). The preceding argument is evaded for $q^2 \neq 0$. (The f_1 term need not vanish, though the f_2 term will still not contribute since q^μ couples to a conserved current.) Experiments have searched for this and related processes

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma^* \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta \gamma^* \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad (9.27)$$

when the γ^* decays into a lepton pair ($\ell = e, \mu$) [499, 591, 593]. These channels are C, CP -violating only as a single-photon process. However, a C, CP -conserving two-photon intermediate state is allowed in the Standard Model and gives a background to Eq. (9.27). For $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$, this rate has been calculated using several techniques [495–498] and is estimated to be three or more orders of magnitude below present sensitivities (see Sect. 7.3).

The $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$ decays are another test of C violation, arising either with or without CP violation. It was the related channel $\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma$ that was initially proposed [30] and studied [602–604] along these lines. Gauge invariance and Bose symmetry require that the leading effective Hamiltonian for this transition contains at least seven derivatives, both for cases with [602, 604] and without [605] P invariance. Since each power of momenta is proportional to the total allowed phase space M_{π^0} , this implies that $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma)$ scales with a very large power of M_{π^0} . The leading contribution from the Standard Model involves CP -conserving weak interactions (class I in Table 10) at two-loop order. Dicus has estimated

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma)}{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)} \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} G_F^2 M_{\pi^0}^4}{(2\pi)^5} \left(\frac{M_{\pi^0}}{\bar{m}} \right)^8, \quad (9.28)$$

where \bar{m} represents a hadronic scale of $O(0.1\text{--}1 \text{ GeV})$ appearing in the quark loop [605]. Varying within this range gives the order of magnitude for Eq. (9.28) to be $10^{-32}\text{--}10^{-24}$, which even allowing for large uncertainties [605] is very far below the present experimental limit $\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma) < 3.1 \times 10^{-8}$ (90% C.L.) [606]. Due to the scaling with the pseudoscalar mass, it is thought that the ratios for $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$ can be dramatically enhanced compared to $\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma$ [607]. Rescaling Eq. (9.28) gives order-of-magnitude Standard Model predictions

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma) \sim 10^{-25}\text{--}10^{-17}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma) \sim 10^{-23}\text{--}10^{-15}, \quad (9.29)$$

also far below present limits. The strongest limits to date on $\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma$ come from the KLOE [589] and Crystal Ball [590] experiments. These searches were largely background limited. With improvements in γ detection, the JEF experiment has the potential to improve sensitivities by an order of magnitude, reaching $O(10^{-6})$ in the branching ratio (also for $\eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$), due to a factor of 100 relative reduction in backgrounds [46]. By reducing “missing photon” backgrounds, JEF will also improve constraints for other C -violating channels with multi- γ final states, such as $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$ and $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0 \gamma$ [46].

The positive detection of $\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$ close to present sensitivities would certainly constitute BSM physics. However, with little theoretical work, it is unclear what the interpretation for such a signal would be. There are two general categories of models, depending on whether CP is conserved or violated (classes I or III, respectively, in Table 10). In the latter case, EDM constraints are certainly relevant. Herczeg estimated these indirect limits to be

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow 3\gamma) < 10^{-10}, \quad \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma) < 3 \times 10^{-9} \quad (9.30)$$

from dimensional analysis and assuming the C -violating interactions source d_n via electroweak radiative corrections [607]. (These upper limits should be reduced by two orders of magnitude since the d_n bound [559] has improved by an order of magnitude compared to the value quoted in Ref. [607].) On the other hand, the CP -conserving case is unconstrained by EDM limits. One BSM example along these lines would be a Z' gauge boson with both vector and axial-vector couplings for quarks. While Z' models are constrained by low-energy tests of P -violation [608], these constraints are weakened for so-called leptophobic models with no tree-level Z' couplings to leptons (see, e.g., Refs. [609, 610]). Theoretical work is needed to determine how large the $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$ rates may be in such a model.

We also mention a third scenario for $\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma$ based on quantum electrodynamics extended to noncommutative spacetime [611]. This model is Lorentz-violating and falls outside the classes of theories we have considered thus far. In the π^0 rest frame, Ref. [611] obtained

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow 3\gamma)}{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)} \approx \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} \theta^2 M_{\pi^0}^4}{120\pi} \approx 6 \times 10^{-21}, \quad (9.31)$$

where $|\theta| = 1 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$ was assumed for the noncommutativity scale. Equation (9.31) can be straightforwardly generalized to $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\gamma$. However, smaller values $|\theta| \ll 1 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$ are required by constraints on Lorentz noninvariance [612], which implies that the branching ratios are unobservably small.

Lastly, we discuss C, CP -violating observables for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ [30, 31, 613, 614]. Bose symmetry requires that the 3π final state with total isospin I has $C = -(-1)^I$ [31]. The interference of $I = 0, 2$ C -violating amplitudes with the $I = 1$ C -conserving Standard Model amplitude, discussed in Sect. 5.1, generates a charge asymmetry in π^\pm distributions. The simplest possible observable is a left-right asymmetry

$$A_{LR} = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-} \quad (9.32)$$

in the Dalitz distribution, where N_\pm is the number of events with $T_+ \gtrless T_-$ and T_\pm refers to the π^\pm kinetic energy in the η rest frame [615]. The study of more complicated quadrant and sextant asymmetries $A_{Q,S}$ in the Dalitz plot allows one to distinguish between isotensor and isoscalar amplitudes, respectively [31, 613, 615]. Experimentally, these asymmetries are consistent with zero [48, 198]

$$A_{LR} = 0.09_{-0.12}^{+0.11}, \quad A_Q = 0.09(9), \quad A_S = 0.12_{-0.11}^{+0.10}. \quad (9.33)$$

Alternatively, C violation may be parameterized in the differential decay rate (5.15) by terms that are odd in $T_+ - T_-$. The C -odd parameters are c, e, h, l and these may be fit from the Dalitz distribution simultaneously with the usual C -even parameters [57, 199, 200]. Only recently has KLOE-2 obtained the first joint fit allowing all four parameters to be nonzero, finding

$$c = 4.3(3.4) \times 10^{-3}, \quad e = 2.5(3.2) \times 10^{-3}, \quad h = 1.1(9) \times 10^{-2}, \quad l = 1.1(6.5) \times 10^{-3}, \quad (9.34)$$

again with no evidence for C violation [200].

Very recently, Ref. [616] proposed a new theoretical framework for C violation in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, which otherwise has been neglected by theoretical study since the 1960s. In this work, the amplitude is decomposed as

$$\mathcal{A}_{\eta \rightarrow 3\pi}(s, t, u) = -\frac{1}{Q^2} \frac{M_K^2(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)}{3\sqrt{3}M_\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \mathcal{M}(s, t, u) + \alpha \mathcal{M}_0^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u) + \beta \mathcal{M}_2^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u), \quad (9.35)$$

where the first term represents the C -conserving amplitude in Eq. (5.9) and $\mathcal{M}_I^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u)$ is the C -violating amplitude for isospin I . The latter is parameterized by complex coefficients α and β that in principle can be computed from the isoscalar or isotensor interactions, respectively, of the underlying BSM model. The kinematic dependence of the amplitudes $\mathcal{M}_I^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u)$ was calculated by a decomposition into single-variable functions up-to-and-including P -waves in analogy to Eq. (5.19),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_0^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u) &= (s-t)M_1(u) + (u-s)M_1(t) + (t-u)M_1(s), \\ \mathcal{M}_2^\mathcal{C}(s, t, u) &= (s-t)M_1(u) + (u-s)M_1(t) - 2(t-u)M_1(s) + \sqrt{5}[M_2(u) - M_2(t)], \end{aligned} \quad (9.36)$$

and assuming these functions are the same as for the Standard Model amplitude. A global fit to the KLOE-2 data yielded

$$\text{Re}(\alpha) = -0.65(80), \quad \text{Im}(\alpha) = 0.44(74), \quad \text{Re}(\beta) = -6.3(14.7) \times 10^{-4}, \quad \text{Im}(\beta) = 2.2(2.0) \times 10^{-3}, \quad (9.37)$$

again consistent with no C violation [616]. This approach is physically more meaningful compared to the ‘‘alphabetical’’ parameterization above and moreover makes clear that $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ is far more sensitive to isotensor than isoscalar

BSM physics. This point was also made long ago: the isoscalar $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ transition is suppressed by a large angular momentum barrier [30]. Bose symmetry requires that an effective $I = 0$ interaction should involve at least six derivatives, e.g.,

$$\eta \epsilon_{abc} (\partial_\mu \partial_\nu \partial_\lambda \pi^a) (\partial^\mu \partial^\nu \pi^b) (\partial^\lambda \pi^c), \quad (9.38)$$

implying a large suppression given the small available phase space.¹⁷

9.3. Lepton flavor violation

Another class of fundamental symmetry tests in π^0 , η , and η' decays concerns processes that violate charged-lepton flavor. It is well-known that massive neutrinos are lepton flavor nonconserving, but their impact on flavor violation for charged leptons is negligible. A positive detection of the latter would be unambiguous evidence for BSM physics (see Ref. [617] for a review). Examples are

$$\pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- + \text{c.c.}, \quad \pi^0, \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma \mu^+ e^- + \text{c.c.}, \quad \eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ e^- + \text{c.c.}, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta \mu^+ e^- + \text{c.c.} \quad (9.39)$$

The PDG cites the following upper limits (90% C.L.):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- + \mu^- e^+) &< 3.6 \times 10^{-10} & [618], & \quad \mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow \mu^- e^+) < 3.4 \times 10^{-9} & [619], \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- + \mu^- e^+) &< 6 \times 10^{-6} & [620], & \quad \mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ e^-) < 3.8 \times 10^{-10} & [621], \\ \mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- + \mu^- e^+) &< 4.7 \times 10^{-4} & [593]. & \end{aligned} \quad (9.40)$$

Other processes (e.g., involving additional photons or pseudoscalars in the final state) could be envisioned, but no upper limits seem to have been obtained so far. Similar matrix elements for other lepton generations have been discussed in the context of lepton-flavor-violating τ decays [622, 623], where the most rigorous bounds have been obtained by the Belle collaboration [624].

It seems not unlikely that stricter upper limits on the η and η' decays might be inferred, at least with some moderate model dependence, from the rather rigorous bounds on $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion on nuclei, invoking $\eta^{(\prime)}$ exchange mechanisms. While the pseudoscalar nuclear matrix elements, in which $\eta^{(\prime)}$ exchange can appear, do not contribute to coherent conversion, i.e., they involve the nucleons' spins and hence do not add up in large nuclei (see, e.g., Ref. [625] and references therein), they might still influence spin-dependent conversion [626, 627]. The corresponding matrix elements have been discussed in the context of dark matter direct detection [628], but no limits on the $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \mu e$ decays seem to have been worked out so far.

REDTOP even plans to study upper bounds on double lepton flavor violation in decays such as $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ e^- e^- + \text{c.c.}$ [64, 65]. These would likely not be directly constrained from $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion, and therefore pave the way towards an investigation of another set of BSM operators and processes.

10. Searches for new light particles

New symmetries and forces have long been theorized to exist beyond the Standard Model. These interactions are mediated by scalar or vector particles that can be searched for experimentally and a discovery would have profound implications for our understanding of fundamental physics. Traditional motivations for extended scalar and gauge sectors derive from electroweak symmetry breaking or unification, in which case new states would lie around or (far) above the TeV scale [629–631]. However, other top-down models predict much lighter mediators, below the GeV scale (see, e.g., Refs. [632, 633]). These states would have escaped detection thus far if they are very weakly coupled to the Standard Model.

Meson studies have a unique opportunity to discover new vector or scalar mediators in the MeV–GeV mass range [41, 634]. To have a sizable new physics rate, new particles must be light enough to be produced on-shell in

¹⁷ As an alternative argument, we note that crossing symmetry requires $\mathcal{M}_0^{\mathcal{C}}(s, t, u)$ to vanish along the three lines $s = t$, $s = u$, and $t = u$, while $\mathcal{M}_2^{\mathcal{C}}(s, t, u)$ only vanishes along one $t = u$. As long as both amplitudes are not varying rapidly across the Dalitz plot, this implies that $\mathcal{M}_0^{\mathcal{C}}$ is generally more suppressed kinematically compared to $\mathcal{M}_2^{\mathcal{C}}$.

meson decays. At the same time, mediators with mass above $2m_e$ can promptly decay into e^+e^- or other visible final states if kinematically allowed. Below the MeV scale, astrophysical constraints become very stringent [635, 636] and production rates at colliders must be very suppressed. Consequently, meson factories have little sensitivity to ultralight particles (far) below the MeV scale, such as axions or other weakly interacting sub-eV particles (WISPs), which must be tested elsewhere [637].

Dark matter provides one motivation for light mediator particles. Dominating the matter density of the Universe, its cosmological abundance and stability may point toward the existence of a dark sector with its own forces, symmetries, and spectrum perhaps as rich as the Standard Model. Annihilation into light scalar or vector mediators provides an efficient channel to set the dark matter relic density [638, 639]. A conserved gauge charge for dark matter may also explain why it is stable (in analogy with stability of the electron) [638–641]. In these theories, both dark matter and baryons may share a unified baryogenesis mechanism that can account for the similar cosmic densities of both forms of matter [642–644].

Recently, MeV–GeV-scale mediators have gained a lot of attention in the phenomenology community, driven partly by several observational anomalies. These include several purported excesses in high-energy cosmic rays, which could be explained by dark matter annihilation [645, 646]. Scalar- or vector-mediated dark forces can also explain long-standing issues with galactic rotation curves and other small scale structure observations within the framework of self-interacting dark matter (see Ref. [647] for a review). Lastly, there are the muon $g - 2$ anomaly [42, 648] and an anomalous e^+e^- resonance observed in ^8Be decay [649]. While none of these hints are definitive, if interpreted in terms of new physics all point toward mediator particles in the MeV–GeV mass range. This in turn has inspired new approaches for discovering new physics at high-luminosity experiments that are complementary to high-energy colliders [42, 43, 650, 651] (see Refs. [37–40] for more recent reviews). If light mediators are discovered, this could provide the first glimpse into the unknown physics of dark matter.

10.1. Vector bosons from new gauge symmetries

Light $U(1)'$ vector bosons (generically dubbed Z') can be searched for in η, η' decays. Signatures and rates depend on the gauge coupling g' and mass $m_{Z'}$, as well the gauge charges Q' assigned to Standard Model particles. The Z' interactions with Standard Model fermions f can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -g' j_{Z'}^\mu Z'_\mu, \quad (10.1)$$

where $j_{Z'}^\mu = \sum_i Q'_i \bar{f}_i \gamma^\mu f_i$ is the corresponding current. The minimal framework along these lines is that of a “hidden” or “secluded” $U(1)'$ with $Q' = 0$ for all Standard Model particles. However, the physical Z' field can still inherit couplings to quarks and leptons through hypercharge kinetic mixing [652, 653] or mass-mixing with the Z boson [654]. The former is the well-known “dark photon” model, with the Z' (often denoted A') coupling to the P -conserving electromagnetic current j_{em}^μ . We discuss this model further in Sect. 10.1.1. The latter has been dubbed a “dark Z ” and couples the Z' to the P -violating weak neutral current j_{NC}^μ [655]. The mass of the Z' can arise through the Higgs mechanism, in which case additional scalar mediators may be relevant for phenomenological studies [656], or through the Stueckelberg mechanism with no extra physical degrees of freedom [657, 658].

More general possibilities arise if Standard Model fermions carry $U(1)'$ charges. Anomaly cancellation puts a constraint on the charges Q' to preserve a consistent quantum theory. If couplings are universal for all generations, there are only two possibilities without introducing exotic fermions: Q' must be proportional to either Y (hypercharge) or $B - L$, with the latter requiring three right-handed neutrino fields. Other possibilities, such as $U(1)_B$, are allowed only by introducing additional exotic fermions that carry electroweak quantum numbers. Collider searches for the anomaly-cancelling fermions can provide strong indirect bounds on the light Z' [610]. If the anomaly-cancelling fermions are chiral under $U(1)'$, there are also stringent constraints from rare decays (e.g., $K \rightarrow \pi Z'$, $B \rightarrow K Z'$, $Z \rightarrow Z' \gamma$) due to enhanced longitudinal production of a light Z' [659, 660].

In this section, we focus on the purely vector case where couplings are independent of chirality ($Q'_{f_L} = Q'_{f_R} \equiv Q'_f$) and the Z' can be assigned $J^P = 1^-$.¹⁸ One leading production process for η, η' decays is $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow Z' \gamma$. This is related to

¹⁸Light axial (or mixed) vectors have received much less attention in the literature (see, e.g., [610, 661]). The well-known connection with η, η' physics is $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, mediated by an off-shell Z' in the s -channel (discussed in Sect. 8). Production of an on-shell Z' through its axial vector couplings in η, η' decays has not been studied in the literature to our knowledge.

the usual triangle diagram for $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with one γ replaced by a Z' . Assuming ideal mixing for the vector mesons, we present a general formula for these decays following VMD:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow Z'\gamma)}{\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} &= \frac{2\alpha'}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \left(1 - \frac{m_{Z'}^2}{M_\eta^2}\right)^3 \left| \frac{9(Q'_u - Q'_d)F_{\rho_0}(m_{Z'}^2) + 3(Q'_u + Q'_d)F_\omega(m_{Z'}^2) + 6\sqrt{2}Q'_s(F_q/F_s)\tan\phi F_\phi(m_{Z'}^2)}{10 - 2\sqrt{2}(F_q/F_s)\tan\phi} \right|^2, \\ \frac{\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow Z'\gamma)}{\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} &= \frac{2\alpha'}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \left(1 - \frac{m_{Z'}^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}\right)^3 \left| \frac{9(Q'_u - Q'_d)F_{\rho_0}(m_{Z'}^2) + 3(Q'_u + Q'_d)F_\omega(m_{Z'}^2) - 6\sqrt{2}Q'_s(F_q/F_s)\cot\phi F_\phi(m_{Z'}^2)}{10 + 2\sqrt{2}(F_q/F_s)\cot\phi} \right|^2,\end{aligned}\quad (10.2)$$

where $\alpha' = g'^2/(4\pi)$ and $F_V(q^2)$ are form factors. For η - η' mixing, we assume a common mixing angle ϕ in the quark-flavor basis and $F_{q,s}$ are the relevant decay constants (see Sect. 3.2).¹⁹ For the η' , the fact that $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma)$ is an order of magnitude larger than $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ suggests that $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-Z')$ may be a promising channel for BSM searches (in particular, for a Z' that mixes with the ρ^0 meson), though further study is required to predict the branching rates. For completeness, we also note a similar decay formula for the π^0

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow Z'\gamma)}{\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{2\alpha'}{\alpha_{\text{em}}} \left(1 - \frac{m_{Z'}^2}{M_{\pi^0}^2}\right)^3 \left| \frac{3}{2}(Q'_u + Q'_d)F_{\rho_0}(m_{Z'}^2) + \frac{1}{2}(Q'_u - Q'_d)F_\omega(m_{Z'}^2) \right|^2. \quad (10.3)$$

Under VMD, the form factors take the standard Breit-Wigner form $F_V(q^2) = (1 - q^2/m_V^2 - i\Gamma_V/m_V)^{-1}$. For $Q' \propto Q$ (dark photon model), the term under the absolute value is the (normalized) singly-virtual transition form factor $\bar{F}_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q^2, 0) = F_{\eta\gamma^*\gamma^*}(q^2, 0)/F_{\eta\gamma\gamma}$, discussed in Sect. 6.4, evaluated at $q^2 = m_{Z'}^2$. In the general case, the terms become a linear combination of form factors and the methods of Sect. 6.4 could be used to refine theoretical predictions beyond VMD.

10.1.1. Dark photons

The dark photon is the benchmark model for gauge mediators accessible at low energies [42, 43, 650, 651]. We have a $U(1)'$ gauge boson A' that couples to electric charge by kinetic mixing with the photon [652, 653]. The kinetic mixing term is

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin.mix.}} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2\cos\theta_W} F'_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}, \quad (10.4)$$

where $F'_{\mu\nu}$ ($B_{\mu\nu}$) is the $U(1)'$ (hypercharge $U(1)_Y$) field strength tensor and θ_W is the weak mixing angle. Putting the gauge Lagrangian in canonical form requires a redefinition of the neutral gauge fields. If $m_{A'}$ is nonzero, this amounts to a shift in the photon field $A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu + \varepsilon A'_\mu$, while the A'_μ and Z_μ fields are left unchanged (at leading order in $\varepsilon, m_{A'}^2/m_Z^2 \ll 1$). Therefore, even if Standard Model fields carry no $U(1)'$ charges to begin with, they inherit couplings to the dark photon of the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -e\varepsilon j_{\text{em}}^\mu A'_\mu. \quad (10.5)$$

Since the kinetic mixing parameter ε is constrained to be small, these couplings are far weaker than electromagnetism.

Dark photons are a feature of many dark sector models where dark matter is charged under a $U(1)'$ gauge symmetry [638, 639, 646, 664, 665]. Its many guises include inelastic [666], light (sub-GeV) [638], mirror [667], asymmetric [642–644], and self-interacting [647] dark matter models, to name a few. Assuming that dark matter is neutral under the Standard Model gauge group and vice-versa, the so-called “vector portal” of Eq. (10.4) is one of the few renormalizable operators for interactions between the Standard Model and dark sector. The couplings are suppressed by ε , which may arise by integrating out heavy states charged under both $U(1)'$ and $U(1)_Y$. This framework came to prominence due to several astrophysical electron/positron excesses reported for indirect detection searches [638, 639, 645, 646, 668]. Provided the A' is in the MeV–GeV range, dark matter annihilation into dark photons can yield a flux of e^+e^- pairs when they decay (without an excess flux of antiprotons). Another motivation for

¹⁹This mixing angle scheme is compatible with present experimental constraints for η - η' mixing. Previous works [45, 662, 663] have adopted the single-angle mixing scheme in the octet-singlet basis, which although known to be broken both experimentally and theoretically, typically suffices for phenomenological estimates.

the A' has been the apparent discrepancy for $(g-2)_\mu$ measurements compared to the Standard Model prediction [669]. The A' provides one BSM explanation for reconciling this discrepancy, provided $\varepsilon \sim 10^{-2}$ – 10^{-3} [42, 648].

The branching ratio to produce one dark photon per η decay is

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow A' \gamma) = 2\varepsilon^2 \mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma) \left| \bar{F}_{\eta \gamma^* \gamma^*}(m_{A'}^2, 0) \right|^2 \left(1 - m_{A'}^2/M_\eta^2 \right)^3. \quad (10.6)$$

A similar formula can be written for the η' . Branching ratios to two dark photons are suppressed, proportional to ε^4 . Experimental signatures fall into three classes, depending on how the A' decays.

- *Visible decays:* The A' decays into Standard Model particles via Eq. (10.5), predominantly $A' \rightarrow e^+e^-$, $\mu^+\mu^-$, or $\pi^+\pi^-$ in the MeV–GeV mass range.²⁰ The strategy is simply bump-hunting in $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma$ or $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ [43]. The q^2 -dependence of these channels is already of interest for studies of transition form factors and the A' would appear as a resonance at $q^2 = m_{A'}^2$.
- *Invisible decays:* The A' decays into dark matter particles carrying $U(1)'$ charge if kinematically allowed. Since this channel is unsuppressed by ε , it is expected to dominate over visible decays unless forbidden kinematically. At η, η' meson facilities, dark matter particles would likely be undetected, yielding a challenging signature of $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma + \text{invisible}$. On the other hand, there are constraints from mono-photon searches at B -factories [670], as well as fixed target experiments able to detect possible scattering of dark matter final states [671, 672].
- *Semi-visible decays:* The dark photon parameter window for $(g-2)_\mu$ is now excluded for both visible and invisible A' decays, motivating a more complicated inelastic dark matter model [673]. In this setup, the dark photon decays $A' \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2$, where χ_1 is dark matter and χ_2 is a next-to-lightest state that de-excites $\chi_2 \rightarrow \chi_1 \ell^+ \ell^-$ [673, 674]. This yields decay signatures $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \gamma \ell^+ \ell^- + \text{invisible}$, where the $\ell^+ \ell^-$ pair may be displaced from the primary vertex. Whether proposed η, η' factories may be sensitive to such events is an open question.

Future η, η' factories can cover new terrain for the visibly-decaying dark photon. In Fig. 40, we summarize all current constraints on the model. The orange exclusion regions show constraints on displaced A' decay from old beam dump experiments [675–683] that have been recast for the A' [650, 674, 684], as well recent results from the NA64 experiment [685]. Green exclusions show constraints on prompt A' decay from recent fixed target experiments APEX [686], A1 [687], NA48/2 [688], and HPS [689]. Other collider constraints from KLOE [690–692] (red), BaBar [693] (purple), and LHCb [694] (blue) are shown as well. The gray region is excluded at 5σ based on $(g-2)_e$ [695]. The preferred region to explain the $(g-2)_\mu$ anomaly within 2σ [48] (dark band) is excluded. Despite this however, this framework remains an active target for many future experiments at the intensity frontier, including the REDTOP experiment [95]. The black contours show the expected REDTOP sensitivities to $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow A' \gamma \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$. The dashed (solid) limits have been forecasted for 10^{17} (10^{18}) protons on target, corresponding to a possible beam flux for running at CERN (Fermilab or Brookhaven) [696]. This reach is complementary to other proposed experiments operating on similar timescales [95, 674].

10.1.2. Other hidden photons

Beyond the dark photon, other light mediator models have been proposed by gauging various global $U(1)$ symmetries for the Standard Model. Many of these yield dilepton resonances and fall under the purview of dark photon searches. One candidate is the Z'_{B-L} associated with $U(1)_{B-L}$, which is anomaly-free with three generations of right-handed neutrinos [697]. Previous works have considered this model in the context of MeV–GeV-scale physics [663, 698–701]. For η, η' mesons, the phenomenology is very similar to the dark photon, appearing as a resonance in

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow Z'_{B-L} \gamma \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma. \quad (10.7)$$

However, an important difference between the A' and Z'_{B-L} is that the latter couples to neutrinos. The dilepton signal is reduced by the large invisible Z'_{B-L} width to neutrinos, the value of which depends on whether they are Dirac [699] or Majorana [701]. Also, there are strong experimental constraints from neutrino scattering data [698, 700] and presently

²⁰Hadronic partial widths are calculated from the experimentally measured ratios $\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mathcal{F})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$, where \mathcal{F} is a given hadronic final state [663].

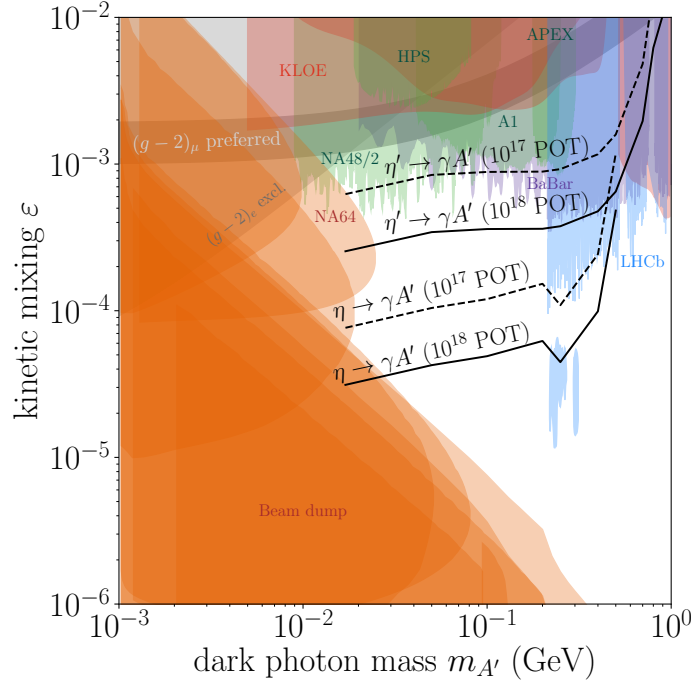


Figure 40: Projected sensitivities for visibly-decaying A' from η, η' decays at REDTOP, for expected flux 10^{17} (dashed) or 10^{18} (solid) protons on target (POT), depending on experimental facility. Dark shaded band is preferred to explain $(g-2)_\mu$ anomaly, while other shaded regions are exclusions. Figure made in part using the Darkcast package [663].

the gauge coupling limited to be $g_{B-L} \lesssim 10^{-4}$ [663, 701]. Taking $Q'_u = Q'_d = Q'_s = \frac{1}{3}$ in Eq. (10.7), the branching ratio for the η is constrained to be less than 10^{-8} . For the η' , the branching ratio may be as large as 10^{-8} near the ω mass, but otherwise is a few orders of magnitude smaller. Other anomaly-free Z' candidates can arise by gauging various lepton flavor combinations $L_e - L_\mu$, $L_e - L_\tau$, or $L_\mu - L_\tau$ (see, e.g., Ref. [701]). These are less interesting for η, η' physics without any direct coupling to quarks.

Another important case is inspired by the ^8Be anomaly reported by Krasznahorkay et al. [649]. They measured the decay of an excited ^8Be state to the ground state via internal pair creation, $^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} e^+ e^-$. By measuring the $e^+ e^-$ opening angle spectrum, they found an anomalous resonance that could be fit by a 16.7 MeV boson at $> 5\sigma$. The same authors recently reported a similar signal found in ^4He transitions [702]. With no compelling nuclear physics explanation thus far [703], various light mediators have been proposed. One candidate is a so-called “protophobic” vector boson, dubbed the X boson [704, 705]. Starting from a generic vector boson model in Eq. (10.1), the authors found that the signal process

$$^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} X \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} e^+ e^- \quad (10.8)$$

could be explained by X boson couplings satisfying

$$|\varepsilon_p + \varepsilon_n| \approx \frac{0.01}{\sqrt{\mathcal{B}(X \rightarrow e^+ e^-)}}, \quad |\varepsilon_p| < \frac{0.0012}{\sqrt{\mathcal{B}(X \rightarrow e^+ e^-)}}, \quad (10.9)$$

where $\varepsilon_{p,n}$ are the X charges of the proton and neutron in units of e .²¹ The latter constraint on ε_p comes from null searches for $\pi^0 \rightarrow X\gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ at NA48/2 [688] and is conveniently evaded if the X boson couples predominantly to neutrons over protons (e.g., X may couple proportional to $B - Q$) [704].

²¹Following the notation of Refs. [704, 705], fermion couplings to the X boson are expressed in units of e . To connect with our notation in Eq. (10.1), we have $g'Q'_f = e\varepsilon_f$. The proton and neutron couplings are $\varepsilon_p = 2\varepsilon_u + \varepsilon_d$ and $\varepsilon_n = 2\varepsilon_d + \varepsilon_u$, respectively.

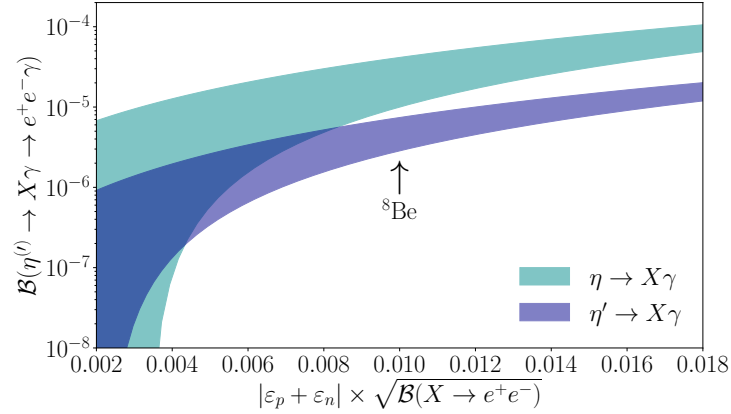


Figure 41: Shaded bands show predicted range from the ${}^8\text{Be}$ anomaly for $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow X\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$, detectable as an e^+e^- resonance at $m_X = 16.7\text{ GeV}$. Per Eq. (10.9), abscissa should be ≈ 0.01 to fit ${}^8\text{Be}$ signal, while band width corresponds to allowed range in $|\varepsilon_p|$ from $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ constraints.

The protophobic X boson can be searched for as a narrow resonance in

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow X\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma. \quad (10.10)$$

According to Eqs. (10.2) and (10.3), each of the η , η' , and π^0 decay channels depend on different linear combinations of charges. While π^0 decay is small (by construction), the situation is favorable for η, η' studies. Since the couplings are relatively large, the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decay rate can be larger compared to other hidden photon models. Moreover, while ongoing searches at NA64 have constrained the X boson solely through its coupling to the electron [685], $\eta^{(\prime)}$ studies more directly test the quark couplings governing the ${}^8\text{Be}$ signal. The expected branching ratios are shown in Fig. 41.²² The abscissa is the combination of parameters entering the ${}^8\text{Be}$ signal and must be around 0.01 (vertical arrow) to fit the data for $m_X = 16.7\text{ MeV}$ [704].²³ The X boson can be searched for in parallel with η, η' transition form factor studies (see Sect. 6.4), though reaching small invariant mass $m_{e^+e^-} \equiv \sqrt{q^2}$ may be challenging. For example, published data for $\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ from A2 at MAMI includes only $m_{e^+e^-} > 30\text{ MeV}$ in their analysis due to e^+e^- shower overlap [368], although recent preliminary data extends to lower invariant mass, $m_{e^+e^-} \approx 20\text{ MeV}$ [90]. New data on $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ will be expected from the JEF experiment in the coming years.

10.1.3. Leptophobic $U(1)_B$ boson

New vector mediators interacting primarily with quarks are a blindspot for dark photon searches. The usual strategy of searching for e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$ resonances can miss a mediator decaying predominantly to hadrons. The minimal model along these lines is that of a $U(1)_B$ gauge symmetry for baryon number. This idea was first proposed by Lee and Yang in 1955 [706] and subsequently discussed extensively in the literature [41, 707–715]. Baryon number symmetry may be related to dark matter as well [715–720]. In these models, dark matter is stabilized since it carries a conserved baryon number charge. Dark matter can share a unified baryogenesis mechanism with regular baryons, explaining the apparent coincidence that both forms of matter have similar cosmic densities [721]. A $U(1)_B$ gauge symmetry has also been proposed as a natural framework for the Peccei–Quinn solution to the strong CP problem [708, 722].

How one searches for the $U(1)_B$ gauge boson depends on its mass. For masses below the MeV scale, new baryonic interactions are strongly constrained by low-energy neutron scattering [723–725] and other tests for long-range

²²These rates depend on the X charge of the strange quark, ε_s , which is in principle an independent parameter. Our estimates assume flavor universality, such that $\varepsilon_d = \varepsilon_s$, to avoid possible contributions to flavor-violating observables (see Appendix C of Ref. [659]). A direct limit on ε_s follows from resonance searches in $\phi \rightarrow \eta e^+e^-$ at KLOE [690], yielding $|\varepsilon_s| < 0.007 / \sqrt{\mathcal{B}(X \rightarrow e^+e^-)}$ for $m_X \approx 17\text{ MeV}$.

²³Smaller couplings may also be allowed if m_X is larger [705]. This correspondingly reduces the predicted η, η' branching ratios.

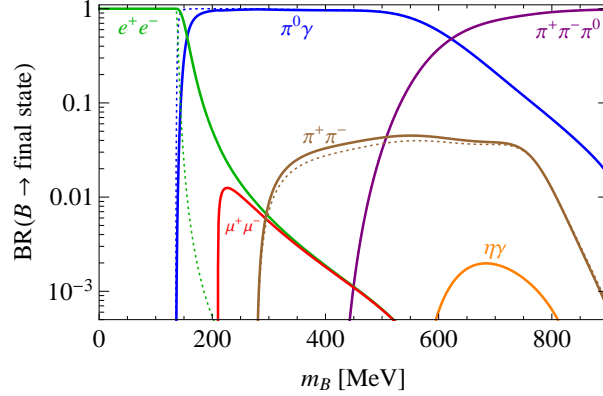


Figure 42: B boson branching ratios for kinetic mixing parameter $\varepsilon = g_B e / (4\pi)^2$ (solid lines) and $0.1 \times g_B e / (4\pi)^2$ (dotted lines). $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ for the latter case is not shown and lies two orders of magnitude below the solid red curve. Reproduced from Ref. [45].

forces [726]. For masses above the GeV scale, gauge bosons have been searched for directly at high-energy colliders, e.g., in dijet resonance searches [727, 728]. The intermediate MeV–GeV mass range remains less explored [41, 45]. Constraints from heavy quarkonia and Z decays are relatively weak [711–714] and stronger limits can be obtained through studies of meson decays [45]. Alternatively, $U(1)_B$ gauge bosons may decay invisibly to dark matter. This case can be tested at neutrino factories by producing a beam of dark matter particles that scatters in the downstream detector [662], or as semi-visible jets at the LHC (for much higher mass around the TeV scale) [729]. Here we limit our attention to visible decays relevant for η, η' studies.

The $U(1)_B$ model has an interaction Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \left(\frac{1}{3} g_B + \varepsilon e Q_q \right) \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q B_\mu - \varepsilon e \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell B_\mu, \quad (10.11)$$

where B is the new gauge boson [41] and g_B is its gauge coupling. The $U(1)_B$ analog of the fine structure constant is $\alpha_B = g_B^2 / (4\pi)$. Since quarks carry both electromagnetic and $U(1)_B$ charges, radiative corrections induce kinetic mixing with the photon [713, 714]. Hence, Eq. (10.11) includes subleading photon-like couplings to fermions, where the kinetic mixing parameter ε is expected to be $\mathcal{O}(g_B e / (4\pi)^2)$. B boson interactions preserve the low-energy symmetries of QCD, namely C -, P -, and T -invariance, as well as isospin (and $SU(3)$ flavor symmetry) at zeroth order in ε .

Branching ratios for B boson decay in the MeV–GeV mass range are shown in Fig. 42. These were calculated using VMD in Ref. [45] (see also [663], which extends to larger m_B). Above single-pion threshold, the leading channels are

$$B \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \quad (M_{\pi^0} \lesssim m_B \lesssim 620 \text{ MeV}), \quad B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \quad (620 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_B \lesssim 1 \text{ GeV}), \quad (10.12)$$

which are not covered in dark photon searches. These modes are reminiscent of ω decays since the B boson can be assigned the same quantum numbers $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{++})$ as the ω meson. Other subleading decays $B \rightarrow \eta \gamma$ and $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ are also possible. The latter is suppressed, being forbidden by G -parity, and arises predominantly via ρ – ω mixing. Since this mixing is poorly constrained away from the ω peak, these estimates for $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ should be viewed with skepticism and are likely an overestimation (discussed in Ref. [45]). Below single pion threshold, hadronic decays are forbidden and the leading channel is $B \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ through kinetic mixing. The decays $B \rightarrow e^+ e^-$, $\mu^+ \mu^-$, $\pi^+ \pi^-$ fall under the purview of dark photon searches, albeit with important differences in production rates between hadronic and leptonic processes. The Darkcast package is useful for mapping dark photon constraints onto the parameter space of the B boson (and other vector mediators) [663].

The B boson mimics rare decay modes for the η , η' , and other mesons [41, 45]. These include

$$\eta \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma, \quad \eta' \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma, \quad \eta' \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \gamma, \quad \eta' \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \eta \gamma \gamma. \quad (10.13)$$

At present, the only constraints on these modes are based on total rates, which are shown in Fig. 43 (excluded regions shaded red). For the first three modes in (10.13) we assume the B boson contribution does not oversaturate the

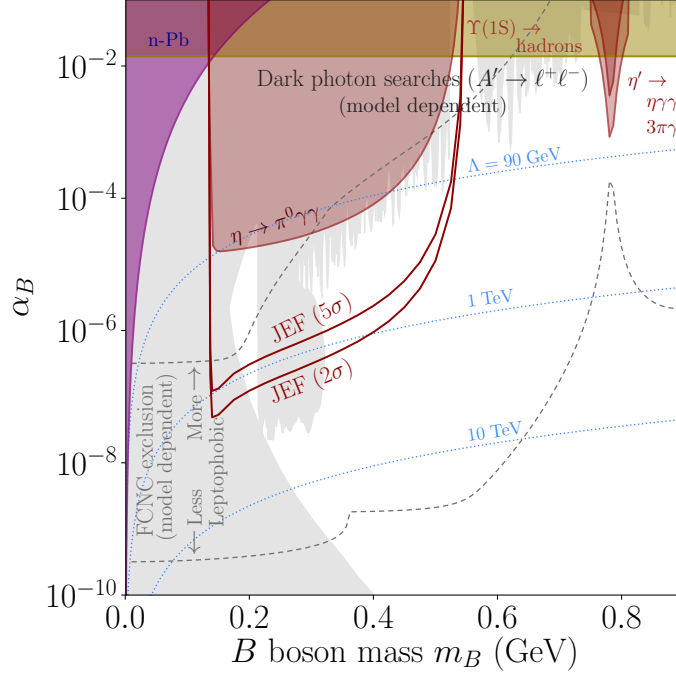


Figure 43: Color-shaded regions are model-independent constraints on leptophobic B boson mass and coupling α_B from rare η, η' decays (red), hadronic $\Upsilon(1S)$ decays (yellow), and low-energy n -Pb scattering (purple). Solid red contours show the projected $2\sigma/5\sigma$ sensitivity reach for the JEF experiment. Gray shaded regions and contours are model-dependent and involve leptonic couplings via kinetic mixing ε . Gray shaded regions are excluded by dark photon searches for dilepton resonances, $A' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, for $\varepsilon_{0.1}$ (made using Darkcast package [663]). Gray dashed contours are upper limits on α_B from FCNC $b \rightarrow s \ell^+ \ell^-$ and $s \rightarrow d \ell^+ \ell^-$, for $\varepsilon_{0.001}$ (upper line) and ε_1 (lower line). Dotted blue contours denote the upper bound on the mass scale Λ for new electroweak fermions needed for anomaly cancellation. The contour $\Lambda = 90$ GeV is an approximate upper limit on α_B given null direct searches from LEP.

observed branching ratios [48] at 2σ (the second of these is rather weak and is not shown in Fig. 43), while for the last mode we take the 90% upper limit recently reported from BESIII [50].

A more promising strategy is bump-hunting in invariant mass distributions, with the B boson appearing as a narrow resonance.²⁴ The Belle experiment published the first B boson constraint along these lines, searching for a $\pi^+ \pi^-$ resonance associated with the decay $\eta \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ [730]. However, since $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ is suppressed, the resulting constraint is not as stringent as the total rate limit from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$. The golden mode for the B boson is a $\pi^0 \gamma$ resonance [45]. Since this channel is subdominant for the A' (and other hidden photons), it is a unique signature for the B boson. The JEF experiment plans to search for a $\pi^0 \gamma$ resonance in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$, covering the mass range $0.14 < m_B < 0.54$ GeV [46]. Fig. 43 shows the projected sensitivities at the $2\sigma/5\sigma$ levels (red solid lines) based on 100 days of beam time. This search will improve over the total rate limit by two orders of magnitude, reaching $\alpha_B \sim 10^{-7}$. Similar studies are also in the works by the KLOE-2 collaboration [731]. They will search for a $\pi^0 \gamma$ resonance via $\phi \rightarrow \eta B \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 \gamma$ and $\eta \rightarrow B \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$. The η' can be used to explore larger B boson masses. JEF searches for new 3π resonances in $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \gamma$ (beyond the ω meson) or in direct photoproduction $\gamma p \rightarrow B p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 p$ would further extend the experimental reach up to $m_B \sim 1$ GeV.

In addition to η, η' physics, Fig. 43 shows several other constraints on the B boson model. The color-shaded regions denote model-independent exclusions for α_B . These include hadronic $\Upsilon(1S)$ decays [714] (yellow) and low-energy n -Pb scattering [723] (purple). The gray-shaded regions denote exclusions from dark photon searches for $A' \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ [674–680, 683, 685, 688, 690, 694] that have been recast for the B boson [663]. These constraints are

²⁴Standard Model contributions to (10.13) are an irreducible background to B boson searches. These are discussed in Sects. 6.8 and 7.

more model-dependent, depending on the value of the kinetic mixing parameter ε governing $B \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$. Here we consider different values denoted by ε_x , defined by

$$\varepsilon_x = x \frac{e g_B}{(4\pi)^2}. \quad (10.14)$$

The “natural” value from one-loop B - γ mixing is $O(\varepsilon_1)$, but we consider smaller value $\varepsilon_{0.1}$ in Fig. 43 to allow for more decoupling from leptons.

It is well-known that $U(1)_B$ is anomalous in the Standard Model, requiring new baryonic fermions with electroweak charges [41, 708]. These fermions are necessarily electrically charged and direct searches at LEP place a lower limit ~ 90 GeV [610]. If the fermions are vector-like under $U(1)_B$, they must be chiral under $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$. This leads to observable deviations in Higgs decays $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, Z\gamma$ [732]. Precision Higgs studies and direct searches at the LHC constrain this case to be only marginally viable [659]. Alternatively, if the fermions are vector-like under $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$, they must be chiral under $U(1)_B$. In this case, perturbativity implies a maximum mass scale Λ where these fermions can appear, $\Lambda \sim 4\pi m_B/g_B$ [610, 733], which is shown in Fig. 43 by the dotted lines. If the B boson is discovered within the sensitivity range of JEF, these states would be within the reach of high-energy colliders.

The case where anomaly-canceling fermions are chiral under $U(1)_B$ is subject to additional constraints from flavor-changing neutral current (FCNC) transitions $b \rightarrow sB$ and $s \rightarrow dB$ induced the emission of a longitudinal B boson [659, 660]. For leptonic B boson decay, this yields

$$B_q^\pm \rightarrow K^{(*)\pm} \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad B_q^0 \rightarrow K^{(*)0} \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-. \quad (10.15)$$

Even though the leptonic decay $B \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ is typically suppressed above single pion threshold, these processes have a longitudinal $1/m_B^2$ enhancement that results in very stringent constraints. Following Ref. [659] and assuming the rates for (10.15) do not oversaturate the observed values at 2σ (and taking the 90% upper limit for $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$) [48], we find the exclusion contours shown in Fig. 43 (dashed gray lines), which depend on the value of ε assumed. For a natural value ε_1 much of the parameter space accessible to η, η' studies is excluded [659], but for smaller (more strongly leptophobic) values these constraints are weakened. In principle, other FCNC decays such as

$$B_q^\pm \rightarrow K^{(*)\pm} \pi^+ \pi^-, \quad B_q^0 \rightarrow K^{(*)0} \pi^+ \pi^-, \quad B_q^{\pm,0} \rightarrow K^{\pm,0} \eta \gamma, \quad K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma \quad (10.16)$$

can provide a more model-independent constraint on hadronic B boson decays that are largely independent of ε (e.g., $B \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma, \pi^+ \pi^-, \eta \gamma$). However, one must remember that $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ has its own uncertainties due to the modeling of ρ - ω mixing, discussed above, so conclusions from this channel would need to be carefully assessed.

10.2. Scalar bosons from extended Higgs sectors

The existence of the Higgs boson has fueled the possibility of other fundamental spin-zero particles beyond the Standard Model, perhaps much lighter than the electroweak scale. Such states can be proposed within the contexts of inflation [734, 735], supersymmetry [736, 737], dark sectors [646, 738, 739], the relaxion [740], and anomalous measurements for ^8Be [741] and $g-2$ for the muon [742], among others (see [37, 38, 95] for further references). Here we consider the possibilities for η, η' studies to discover such states if they fall within the MeV–GeV mass range.

We consider a new fundamental $J^P = 0^+$ scalar boson S coupling to quarks and gluons. If kinematically allowed, S can be produced in η, η' decays and then it may decay $S \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ if it couples to leptons ($\ell = e, \mu$). The signal channels are

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta S \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \ell^-, \quad (10.17)$$

with $\ell^+ \ell^-$ invariant mass equal to m_S . These channels have been discussed previously in the context of C violation (Sect. 9.2). While C invariance forbids Eq. (10.17) as single-photon processes, they arise in the Standard Model via C -conserving two-photon exchange (see Sect. 7.3). This yields, for example, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-) \sim 2 \dots 3 \times 10^{-9}$, which is more than three orders of magnitude below present sensitivities (see Table 11). This channel was considered long ago in the context of searching for the (possibly very light) Higgs boson in the Standard Model [44].

On the other hand, if the new scalar S has no lepton couplings, its decays are dominated by $S \rightarrow 2\pi$ if kinematically allowed or $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ otherwise [743]. The former may be observed as a resonance in the Dalitz distribution for

$\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, while the latter can be searched for as a 2γ resonance in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ (and analogous channels for the η'). Alternatively, S may be invisible at η, η' facilities if it decays to neutrinos, dark matter, or is otherwise too long-lived to be detected. This case is constrained by searches for FCNCs with invisible final states [744, 745], as well as searches for long-lived new states with displaced decays [95].

To discuss production in η, η' decays, we begin with the general interaction Lagrangian for S with quarks and gluons

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = - \sum_{q=u,d,s,c,b,t} \kappa_q \frac{m_q}{v} \bar{q}qS + \kappa_G \frac{\alpha_s}{12\pi v} S G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu}, \quad (10.18)$$

following Ref. [743]. Here κ_q and κ_G are model-dependent coefficients and $v = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{-1/2} \approx 246 \text{ GeV}$ is the Higgs vacuum expectation value. The minimal and most widely-studied framework along these lines is the Higgs mixing model [165, 735, 744, 746]. In this case, S couples solely via the ‘‘Higgs portal’’ operator $|H|^2$ [747], which induces mixing between S and the Standard Model Higgs boson. S couples to fermions proportional to mass, with proportionality $\kappa_q = \sin \theta_S$, where θ_S denotes the scalar mixing angle. On the other hand, more general constructions are viable as well, such as S coupling preferentially to light quarks [748]. In this case, η, η' decays provide a key probe to test this model [743]. For the gluon coupling, κ_G is nonzero if there exist new BSM states carrying color, but otherwise $\kappa_G = 0$ in minimal models.

Next, we derive the $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta S$ transition amplitudes. To start, one integrates out the heavy quarks (c, b, t) and expresses Eq. (10.18) as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = - \left(\sum_{q=u,d,s} \lambda_q \bar{q}q + \frac{2\lambda_G}{27v} \Theta_\mu^\mu \right) S, \quad (10.19)$$

where the gluon coupling is eliminated in favor of the trace of the energy-momentum tensor [159, 749]

$$\Theta_\mu^\mu = -\frac{9\alpha_s}{8\pi} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu} + \sum_{q=u,d,s} m_q \bar{q}q, \quad (10.20)$$

with $\lambda_G = \kappa_G + \kappa_c + \kappa_b + \kappa_t$ including heavy-quark loops and $\lambda_q = (\kappa_q - \frac{2}{27}\lambda_G)m_q/v$. We remark that the couplings λ_q depend on the QCD renormalization scale since only the product $m_q \bar{q}q$ is an invariant. Within the large- N_c χ PT framework, the low-energy effective theory is obtained by a suitable modification of Eq. (3.10) [743]. Namely, only the replacement $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} + \lambda S$, where $\lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_u, \lambda_d, \lambda_s)$, is necessary for transitions at leading order. The decay amplitudes are

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 S) = - \left\{ (\lambda_u - \lambda_d) B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u-d}(m_S^2) + (\lambda_u + \lambda_d) B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u+d}(m_S^2) + \lambda_s B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^s(m_S^2) \right\}. \quad (10.21)$$

Here the isovector transition form factor is

$$\langle \pi^0(p) | \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}u - \bar{d}d) | \eta^{(\prime)}(k) \rangle = B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u-d}(t), \quad (10.22)$$

with $t = (k - p)^2 = m_S^2$, and the strange and nonstrange isoscalar transition form factors are, respectively,

$$\langle \pi^0(p) | \bar{s}s | \eta^{(\prime)}(k) \rangle = B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^s(t), \quad \langle \pi^0(p) | \frac{1}{2}(\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d) | \eta^{(\prime)}(k) \rangle = B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u+d}(t), \quad (10.23)$$

which have been considered in the context of a_0 - f_0 mixing [480]. B_0 is proportional to the quark condensate in the chiral limit, defined in Eq. (3.3). At leading order in the chiral and large- N_c expansions, these form factors take constant (t -independent) values

$$\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\cos \theta_P - \sqrt{2} \sin \theta_P) \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \quad \Gamma_{\pi\eta}^s(t) = -2\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u+d}(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \epsilon (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta_P + \sin \theta_P) \approx \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \epsilon, \quad (10.24a)$$

$$\Gamma_{\pi\eta'}^{u-d}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{2} \cos \theta_P + \sin \theta_P) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \Gamma_{\pi\eta'}^s(t) = -2\Gamma_{\pi\eta'}^{u+d}(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \epsilon (\sqrt{2} \sin \theta_P - \cos \theta_P) \approx -\frac{4}{3} \epsilon, \quad (10.24b)$$

where $\theta_P \approx \arcsin(-1/3)$ and $\epsilon \approx 0.012$ are the η - η' and (isospin-breaking) π^0 - η mixing angles defined in Eqs. (3.12) and (5.2), respectively. While isoscalar form factors are suppressed by ϵ to isovector ones, isospin symmetry is not necessarily a good guide to prioritize the different form factors if $\lambda_s \gg \lambda_u, \lambda_d$. For the Higgs mixing model, e.g., the $\Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u-d}$ and $\Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^s$ terms in Eq. (10.21) have similar size. Transition form factors from Θ_μ^μ and the S $U(3)$ -singlet operator $\sum \bar{q}q$ vanish at leading order (in addition to breaking isospin) and will not be considered further. (The latter implies the leading-order relation $\Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u+d} + 2\Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^s = 0$.)

For the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta S$ channel, the decay amplitude is

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta S) = -\left\{(\lambda_u + \lambda_d)B_0\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d}(m_S^2) + \lambda_s B_0\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^s(m_S^2)\right\}, \quad (10.25)$$

where the form factors are defined analogously to Eq. (10.23). These take constant values

$$\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^s(t) = -2\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d}(t) = -\frac{1}{3}\left(2\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta_P - \sin 2\theta_P\right) \approx -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (10.26)$$

at leading order in the chiral and large- N_c expansions. In contrast to $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 S$, here the isoscalar form factors are not suppressed by the isospin-breaking parameter ϵ , while the isovector form factor $\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u-d}$ is proportional to ϵ and has been neglected from Eq. (10.25).²⁵

For the Higgs mixing model, the result for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S$ has been quoted in the literature [735] based on rescaling the old Standard Model prediction for a light Higgs boson [751], computed at $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ in χ PT, by the scalar mixing angle. Transition matrix elements vanish at $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$, reflecting the fact that Higgs interactions are diagonalized in the mass eigenstate basis [44, 752]. Numerically evaluating the formula from Ref. [751], we find for the branching ratio

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S) \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-6} \sin^2 \theta_S \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_\eta^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_\eta^2}\right), \quad (10.27)$$

with an $\mathcal{O}(20\%)$ uncertainty. The factor of $\lambda^{1/2}$, defined in Eq. (5.13), is a phase space factor that is unity in the limit $M_\eta^2 \gg M_{\pi^0}^2, m_S^2$. Eq. (10.27) depends on the isospin-breaking mass difference $\Delta m = m_d - m_u$ and we have taken $B_0\Delta m \approx 0.006 \text{ GeV}^2$. This result can be understood within the large- N_c χ PT framework as well, which gives a nonzero transition amplitude at $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ due to η - η' mixing. From Eqs. (10.21) and (10.24), and setting $\lambda_q = \frac{7}{9}m_q \sin \theta_S / v$, the predicted branching ratios are

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S) = \frac{3B_0^2\Delta m^2(7/9)^2 \sin^2 \theta_P \sin^2 \theta_S}{32\pi M_\eta v^2 \Gamma_\eta} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_\eta^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_\eta^2}\right), \quad (10.28a)$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S) = \frac{3B_0^2\Delta m^2(7/9)^2 \cos^2 \theta_P \sin^2 \theta_S}{32\pi M_{\eta'} v^2 \Gamma_{\eta'}} \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}\right), \quad (10.28b)$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta S) = \frac{B_0^2(m_s - \hat{m})^2(7/9)^2 \sin^2 \theta_S}{144\pi M_{\eta'} v^2 \Gamma_{\eta'}} \left(2\sqrt{2}\cos 2\theta_P - \sin 2\theta_P\right)^2 \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_\eta^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}\right). \quad (10.28c)$$

Numerically, Eq. (10.28a) is identical to the result (10.27) from Ref. [751]. For the η' , Eqs. (10.28b) and (10.28c) predict

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S) \approx 5.4 \times 10^{-8} \sin^2 \theta_S \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}\right), \quad (10.29a)$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta S) \approx 4.7 \times 10^{-5} \sin^2 \theta_S \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_\eta^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}\right). \quad (10.29b)$$

²⁵We also disregard the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta S$ form factor of the trace of the energy-momentum tensor $\Theta_{\eta\eta'}(t)$, which vanishes at leading order in the chiral expansion and should thus be suppressed relative to those of the isoscalar quark densities. Nontransition form factors of Θ_μ^μ , in particular for pions and kaons, have been studied on various occasions in the literature [159, 163, 165, 750].

Present constraints from CHARM [753], E949 [754], and LHCb [755] on light scalar production in $K \rightarrow \pi S$ and $B \rightarrow KS$ require $\sin^2 \theta_S \lesssim 10^{-6}$ over the entire range of m_S accessible in η, η' decays [95, 165]. This limits η, η' decays in the Higgs mixing model to be unobservable in the near future, e.g., with projected sensitivities at REDTOP only down to $\sin^2 \theta_S \sim 10^{-4}$ [95, 696].

Nevertheless, η, η' studies play a complementary role in light scalar models beyond the minimal Higgs mixing framework [696]. FCNC tests are predominantly sensitive to the top coupling κ_t , while η, η' decays probe light quark couplings. If a signal were observed in the latter but not the former, it would favor a scalar model with enhanced couplings to light quarks [748]. On the other hand, if the Higgs mixing model is realized in nature, signals would first appear in FCNC tests and η, η' decays would still give a complementary (albeit challenging) corroboration.

Recent studies have explored light scalars coupling preferentially to light quarks [743, 748, 756]. Ref. [743] proposed a “hadrophilic” scalar model in which S couples exclusively to the u quark (only $\kappa_u \neq 0$), while Ref. [756] considered more general couplings to both u and d quarks as well as leptons e, μ (to address the $(g-2)_\mu$ and proton radius puzzles). In these models, production is generically dominated by the isovector form factor. The $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S$ partial widths are

$$\Gamma(\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 S) = \frac{(\lambda_u - \lambda_d)^2 B_0^2}{16\pi M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}} |\Gamma_{\pi\eta^{(\prime)}}^{u-d}(m_S^2)|^2 \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^2} \right). \quad (10.30)$$

Lattice results yield $B_0 = 2.39(18) \text{ GeV}$ [118, 757] at a scale of 2 GeV. (Since B_0 is a scale-dependent quantity, the couplings $\lambda_{u,d}$ should be evaluated at the same scale.) From Eq. (10.24), the predicted branching ratios for the hadrophilic model are [743]

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S) \approx 5.2 \times 10^{-2} \left(\frac{\lambda_u}{7 \times 10^{-4}} \right)^2 \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_\eta^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_\eta^2} \right) \quad (10.31a)$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S) \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \left(\frac{\lambda_u}{7 \times 10^{-4}} \right)^2 \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_{\pi^0}^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2} \right). \quad (10.31b)$$

Similarly, the prediction for $\eta' \rightarrow \eta S$ is

$$\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta S) \approx 6.5 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{\lambda_u}{7 \times 10^{-4}} \right)^2 \times \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_\eta^2}{M_{\eta'}^2}, \frac{m_S^2}{M_{\eta'}^2} \right). \quad (10.32)$$

It is assumed λ_u is induced by a nonrenormalizable operator with mass scale M and fine-tuning arguments favor $|\lambda_u| \lesssim 7 \times 10^{-4} (m_S/100 \text{ MeV}) (M/2 \text{ TeV})^{-2}$ [743].

Theoretical predictions for Eqs. (10.30-10.32) can be assessed (and in principle improved) by looking at higher-order χ PT corrections to the scalar form factors. For η decay, it suffices to consider a linear approximation of the form

$$\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(t) = \Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0) \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{6} \langle r^2 \rangle_{\pi\eta}^{u-d} t + \mathcal{O}(t^2) \right\}, \quad (10.33)$$

given the small available phase space and large distance to the first resonance $a_0(980)$. Assuming isospin conservation, Eq. (10.33) is given in terms of two real parameters²⁶ that have been calculated in Ref. [260]. The overall normalization $\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0)$ is not very precisely fixed, depending on two low-energy constants that are poorly known, and Ref. [260] quotes values in the range $\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0) \approx 0.6 \dots 1.0$. We note that the value $\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0) \approx \sqrt{2/3}$ in Eq. (10.24a) is in the middle of this range and therefore we estimate $\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0) = 0.8(2)$. On the other hand, the scalar radius $\langle r^2 \rangle_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}$ depends on a single low-energy constant at one-loop order. With different values employed for the latter [758], the radius has been evaluated to $\langle r^2 \rangle_{\pi\eta}^{u-d} = 0.092(7) \text{ fm}^2$ [260] or $\langle r^2 \rangle_{\pi\eta}^{u-d} = 0.067(7) \text{ fm}^2$ [491], which is smaller by at least a factor of 2 compared to the corresponding $K \rightarrow \pi$ scalar radius. The authors of Ref. [260] expected the first value to be enhanced at higher orders, but probably by no more than 30%, while the fit of the $\pi\eta$ T -matrix to $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \eta$ data [491] rather yields a further suppression to $\langle r^2 \rangle_{\pi\eta}^{u-d} = 0.027(^{+41}_{-26}) \text{ fm}^2$.

²⁶There are no hadronic on-shell intermediate states in the accessible kinematic range $0 \leq t = m_S^2 \leq (M_\eta - M_{\pi^0})^2$. The lowest-lying isovector state is simply $\eta\pi^0$.

For η' decays, a wider range of m_S is accessible, but further study of the $\pi\eta'$ and $\eta\eta'$ scalar form factors is necessary to put these channels on more secure theoretical footing. Little is known about the isovector $\pi\eta'$ form factor, in particular at low energies. While Eq. (10.24b) predicts $\Gamma_{\pi\eta'}^{u-d}(0) \approx 1/\sqrt{3}$, R χ T seems to suggest a significant suppression below this value [522]. The t -dependence of the normalized form factor would be the same as $\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(t)$ in a naive single-meson-dominance picture [529], though obviously a linear approximation for $\Gamma_{\pi\eta'}^{u-d}(t)$ is insufficient at higher invariant masses. Higher-order corrections to the $\eta\eta'$ scalar form factors have not been studied to the best of our knowledge. At leading order in $1/N_c$, the scalar radii for $\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d}$ and $\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^s$ are determined by the same low-energy constant entering the corresponding πK and $\pi\eta$ scalar radii, but loop corrections clearly break this equality since the latter differ by about a factor of 2. Moreover, the energy dependence of the $\eta\eta'$ scalar form factors may be significantly affected by isoscalar $\pi\pi$ intermediate states, whose coupling to $\eta\eta'$ is badly controlled in the chiral expansion (see Sect. 5.2).²⁷

Next, we consider S decay modes in the mass range relevant for η, η' decays ($1 \lesssim m_S \lesssim 800$ MeV). These are

$$S \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, \pi^+\pi^-, \gamma\gamma. \quad (10.34)$$

While the first three are dominant in the Higgs mixing model [735], only $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\gamma\gamma$ are present in the hadrophilic model in which lepton couplings are explicitly set to zero [743]. Here we consider all possibilities in (10.34), e.g., allowing for subleading leptonic couplings within the hadrophilic model.

For the lepton and photon modes, we generalize the low-energy Lagrangian (10.19) to include scalar couplings to these final states

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = - \left(\sum_{\ell=e,\mu} \lambda_\ell \bar{\ell}\ell - \lambda_\gamma \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{6\pi v} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right) S. \quad (10.35)$$

The electron coupling λ_e is strongly constrained by many of the same experimental and astrophysical results as the dark photon [759, 760]. On the other hand, Refs. [742, 759] have motivated nonzero values for the muon coupling $\lambda_\mu \sim 10^{-3}$ in connection with the $(g-2)_\mu$ anomaly [669] and for the combination of proton and muon couplings to explain the observed Lamb shift in muonic hydrogen [761, 762]. While Ref. [756] investigated resulting implications for η decays, we find that further study is warranted before any definitive predictions can be made.²⁸ The decay width into leptons is

$$\Gamma(S \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}) = \frac{\lambda_\ell^2 m_S}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{4m_\ell^2}{m_S^2} \right)^{3/2}. \quad (10.37)$$

The photon coupling λ_γ arises at one loop by integrating out heavy states with electric charge, including possible BSM states, that couple to S . In the Higgs mixing model this includes c, b, t, τ , and W^\pm and yields $\lambda_\gamma \approx -(5/4)\sin\theta_S$, while in the hadrophilic model $\lambda_\gamma = 0$. The two-photon decay width is

$$\Gamma_f(S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 |\lambda_\gamma^{\text{eff}}|^2 m_S^3}{144\pi^3 v^2}, \quad (10.38)$$

²⁷A sum rule for the $\eta\eta'$ scalar radii, based on the contribution of $\pi\pi$ intermediate states only, reads

$$\langle r^2 \rangle_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d/s} \approx \frac{1}{\Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d/s}(0)} \frac{6}{\pi} \int_{4M_\pi^2}^{4M_K^2} dx \frac{\text{Im} \Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d/s}(x)}{x^2}, \quad \text{Im} \Gamma_{\eta\eta'}^{u+d/s}(t) = \frac{3\sigma(t)}{32\pi} [f_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi}^0(t)]^* \Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u+d/s}(t),$$

where $f_{\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi}^0(t) = \mathcal{M}_0^0(t) + \hat{\mathcal{M}}_0^0(t)$ in the notation of Sect. 5.2.3 denotes the $\pi\pi$ S -wave projection of the $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ decay amplitude [258], and $\Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u+d/s}(t)$ are the nonstrange and strange scalar form factors of the pion, respectively. This sum rule, however, does not lead to useful constraints on the radii due to its very strong dependence on the input near the $K\bar{K}$ threshold.

²⁸Ref. [756] presents limits on the scalar–nucleon couplings $\lambda_{p,n}$, defined here as $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = -S(\lambda_p \bar{p}p + \lambda_n \bar{n}n)$, from muonic hydrogen and other nuclear physics constraints. The implications for η decays, in turn, depend on the quark-level couplings $\lambda_{u,d}$. Ref. [756] translates these couplings using the relations $\lambda_p = 2\lambda_u + \lambda_d$ and $\lambda_n = \lambda_u + 2\lambda_d$, which instead should be [763, 764]

$$\lambda_p = 8.6(7)\lambda_u + 8.3(6)\lambda_d, \quad \lambda_n = 7.8(7)\lambda_u + 9.1(6)\lambda_d. \quad (10.36)$$

In this convention, $\lambda_{p,n}$ inherit QCD scale dependence and have been converted from Ref. [764] using light quark masses from lattice QCD [241], evaluated at $\mu = 2$ GeV. Ref. [756] also derived a value for $B_0\Gamma_{\pi\eta}^{u-d}(0) \approx 825$ MeV smaller than the value (≈ 1.9 GeV) we have advocated above.

where the total effective $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ coupling $\lambda_\gamma^{\text{eff}} = \lambda_\gamma + \lambda_\gamma^{(\ell)} + \lambda_\gamma^{(q)}$ includes contributions from light quarks and leptons. The lepton contribution is straightforward to write down

$$\lambda_\gamma^{(\ell)} = \sum_{\ell=e,\mu} \frac{\lambda_{\ell V}}{m_\ell} \mathcal{F}_{1/2}(m_S^2/m_\ell^2), \quad (10.39)$$

where the standard fermion loop function is (e.g., [765])

$$\mathcal{F}_{1/2}(x) = \frac{6}{x^2} (x + (x-4)f(x)), \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \arcsin^2(\sqrt{x}/2) & x < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \left(\log \frac{1+\sqrt{1-4/x}}{1-\sqrt{1-4/x}} - i\pi \right)^2 & x > 1 \end{cases}, \quad (10.40)$$

normalized to $\mathcal{F}_{1/2}(0) = 1$. The light-quark contribution has been evaluated in the literature [743, 756] using a similar formula, e.g., for u, d quarks,

$$\lambda_\gamma^{(q)} = \sum_{q=u,d} \frac{N_c Q_q^2 \lambda_{qV}}{m_q} \mathcal{F}_{1/2}(m_S^2/m_q^2) \quad (10.41)$$

by taking constituent quarks of mass $200 \dots 350$ MeV in the loop. However, assuming charged-pion and -kaon loops dominate the decay (cf. analogous calculations of $K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ [766, 767]), the light-quark contribution can be computed in χ PT and we obtain

$$\lambda_\gamma^{(q)} = \frac{(\lambda_u + \lambda_d) B_0 V}{8M_{\pi^\pm}^2} \mathcal{F}_0(m_S^2/M_{\pi^\pm}^2) + \frac{(\lambda_u + \lambda_s) B_0 V}{8M_{K^\pm}^2} \mathcal{F}_0(m_S^2/M_{K^\pm}^2) \quad (10.42)$$

at leading order, where the scalar loop function is (e.g., [765])

$$\mathcal{F}_0(x) = -\frac{12}{x^2} (x - 4f(x)), \quad (10.43)$$

again with $\mathcal{F}_0(0) = 1$. For the hadrophilic model, Eq. (10.42) leads to an order-of-magnitude enhancement compared to Eq. (10.41), although higher-order contributions may be numerically relevant.

Decay into two pions is the leading channel for a Higgs-mixed scalar [735] and hadrophilic scalar [743] in the mass range $2M_\pi < m_S < M_{\eta'} - M_\pi$. The partial widths are

$$\Gamma(S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = 2\Gamma(S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) = \frac{1}{16\pi m_S} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M_\pi^2}{m_S^2}} \left| (\lambda_u + \lambda_d) B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u+d}(m_S^2) + \lambda_s B_0 \Gamma_{\pi\pi}^s(m_S^2) + \frac{2}{27V} \lambda_G \Theta_{\pi\pi}(m_S^2) \right|^2. \quad (10.44)$$

These channels depend on the same parameters that govern production in η, η' decays and therefore necessarily occur when kinematically allowed. The $\pi\pi$ scalar form factors are defined in analogy to Eq. (10.23), while the additional form factor from the trace of the energy-momentum tensor is

$$\langle \pi^i(p) | \Theta_\mu^\mu | \pi^j(k) \rangle = \delta^{ij} \Theta_{\pi\pi}(t). \quad (10.45)$$

In Eq. (10.44) we retain only isoscalar form factors, neglecting the isovector (isospin-breaking) one, $\Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u-d}$. At leading order in the chiral expansion, these are given by

$$\Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u+d}(t) = 1, \quad \Gamma_{\pi\pi}^s(t) = 0, \quad \Theta_{\pi\pi}(t) = 2M_\pi^2 + t. \quad (10.46)$$

As we have discussed many times throughout this review, however, rescattering or unitarity corrections to these form factors, which produce pion pairs in isospin $I = 0$ S -waves, are large and need to be resummed dispersively, treating pions and kaon–antikaon pairs in coupled channels (see Sect. 4). Such corrections have been considered previously in the literature for 2π decays of a light Higgs boson or Higgs-mixed scalar [159, 165, 768, 769], as well as other contexts (e.g., [160–164, 166]). All form factors are complex but share the same phase $\delta_0^0(t)$ provided S is below $K\bar{K}$ threshold [165]. For the range $4M_\pi^2 \leq t \leq (M_\eta - M_\pi)^2$ relevant for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay, the form factor moduli are in the ranges

$$1.42 \lesssim |\Gamma_{\pi\pi}^{u+d}(t)| \lesssim 1.68, \quad 0.04 \lesssim |\Gamma_{\pi\pi}^s(t)| \lesssim 0.11, \quad 9.5M_\pi^2 \lesssim |\Theta_{\pi\pi}(t)| \lesssim 20.7M_\pi^2. \quad (10.47)$$

For a larger range of t relevant for η' decays, we refer the reader to Ref. [165].

Within the range of scalar mass and couplings relevant for η, η' decays, we can summarize the situation as follows. Low-mass scalars (below 10 MeV) are completely excluded, while higher-mass scalars (above $2M_\pi$) are viable and will generically decay into 2π and can be tested in $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$. The intermediate range is also viable, but more model-dependent and may include photon or lepton final states. Let us expand these statements in more detail.

- *Low mass* ($m_S \lesssim 10$ MeV): This range is not interesting for η, η' decay studies. The only visible kinematically allowed channels are $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and e^+e^- . Big bang nucleosynthesis arguments exclude a sizable branching fraction $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ for $m_S < 20$ MeV, which would otherwise spoil the successful prediction for the deuterium abundance [743]. On the other hand, $S \rightarrow e^+e^-$ is constrained by beam dump experiments and $(g-2)_e$ such that $|\lambda_e| \lesssim 3 \times 10^{-8}$ for $m_S \lesssim 10$ MeV [759]. This implies a long decay length

$$\gamma c\tau \gtrsim 10^6 \text{ cm} \times \left(\frac{m_S}{10 \text{ MeV}} \right)^{-2} \quad (10.48)$$

that is larger than typical detector sizes for η, η' studies. For example, the recent WASA-at-COSY analysis, which yielded $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 7.5 \times 10^{-6}$ [499], vetoed e^+e^- vertices displaced more than $\mathcal{O}(10 \text{ cm})$ transverse to the beamline [583]. Therefore, this limit does not provide a strong constraint on $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ since the BSM signal is penalized by a small acceptance fraction (cf. Ref. [756]).

- *Intermediate mass* ($10 \text{ MeV} \lesssim m_S < 2M_\pi$): Current exclusions already rule out visible signals for future η, η' studies for the hadrophilic model (where only λ_u is nonzero) [743]. In this case, the leading decay mode is $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ via a u quark loop, which yields, e.g., $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$. The entire mass range is already excluded from the total $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ rate measured by MAMI [490] (sensitivity down to $|\lambda_u| \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$), as well as beam dump and astrophysical constraints on long-lived $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decays (for smaller λ_u values) [743]. However, in a generalized model, these latter constraints may be weakened if S decays promptly. Therefore, it is worthwhile to improve sensitivities in $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ beyond the total rate limit by searching for resonances in the $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass distribution. This may occur if $S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is enhanced via a large direct photon coupling λ_γ or if there is an additional decay channel, e.g., $S \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, to ensure a short decay length. In this mass range, the electron coupling may be as large as $|\lambda_e| \sim 10^{-4}$ [759, 760], while a muon coupling of $|\lambda_\mu| \sim 5 \times 10^{-3}$ can accommodate the $(g-2)_\mu$ measurement. Hence, S can be searched for in all three channels

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma, \pi^0 e^+ e^-, \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-, \quad (10.49)$$

the latter only if $S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ is kinematically allowed. Analogous channels can in principle be searched for in η' decays, but the estimated rates (10.31) and (10.32) are much smaller. With ongoing construction of an upgraded forward electromagnetic calorimeter and a muon detector by the GlueX collaboration, searches for S in $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays into those three final states will be anticipated from the JEF experiment in the coming years.

- *High mass* ($m_S > 2M_\pi$): In the hadrophilic model, this remains the only viable mass range for future η, η' studies [743]. In this case, the leading decays are $S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^0 \pi^0$ and can be detected as a resonance in the Dalitz plots for

$$\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0 S \rightarrow 3\pi, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta S \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi. \quad (10.50)$$

Bump hunting in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ data projected for REDTOP [65] can push the limit on λ_u beyond that from current KLOE data [200] to below the level of 10^{-6} [743]. Moreover, η' decays can probe the scalar mass range $M_\eta - M_{\pi^0} < m_S < M_{\eta'} - M_{\pi^0}$ that is inaccessible in η decays. Ref. [743] quoted $|\lambda_u| \lesssim 10^{-2}$ based on the total $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ rate from BESIII [267]. In a more general scalar model, other decay channels (10.49) can arise and can be searched for as well.

A more detailed roadmap for light scalars in η, η' decays is desirable, but more work is needed to fully map out the existing constraints and allowed parameter space for quark, lepton, and photon couplings along the lines of Refs. [743, 748, 756, 759].

10.3. Axion-like particles

Light pseudoscalars arise in many new physics scenarios, for example, as pseudo-Nambu–Goldstone bosons from spontaneously broken global symmetries. Since their masses are protected by an approximate shift symmetry, such states are naturally light and may in fact be the only detectable remnant of BSM physics at high mass scales beyond experimental reach. The most famous example is the QCD axion from a broken Peccei–Quinn symmetry, proposed to solve the strong CP problem in QCD (reviewed in Refs. [560, 561]). In recent years, the study of axions has expanded to encompass a broader landscape of axion-like particles (ALPs), denoted a , where the usual QCD-scale relation between axion mass m_a and decay constant f_a is relaxed. This is expressed as

$$m_a^2 = m_0^2 + \frac{M_\pi^2 F_\pi^2}{2f_a^2} \left(\frac{m_u m_d}{(m_u + m_d)^2} \right). \quad (10.51)$$

The second term is the well-known mass for the QCD axion [553, 770, 771], which must be much lighter than the QCD scale if $f_a \gg F_\pi$. For ALPs, m_a and f_a are decoupled by introducing an explicit symmetry-breaking mass term m_0^2 . This broader parameter landscape has attracted much attention in the phenomenology community, motivating a number of current and future searches [38, 772–775] (see also [37, 95] and references therein).

While the QCD axion is a well-known candidate for dark matter, the masses and couplings accessible in η, η' decays make ALPs short-lived and therefore unsuitable to be dark matter. However, ALPs have been proposed within the dark sector framework to mediate interactions between dark matter and the Standard Model [776–778]. From a phenomenological point of view, one appealing feature is that direct detection constraints are severely weakened since pseudoscalar interactions are suppressed in non-relativistic dark-matter–nucleon scattering. Consequently, collider-based studies (and other measurements) have greater importance in exploring these models.

Searches for ALPs span from the low-energy frontier, far below the eV-scale [37, 637], to the LHC [779–782]. At η, η' facilities, production channels include $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi a$, analogous to $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$, where the ALP appears via mixing with pseudoscalar mesons [783, 784]. Therefore, the accessible mass ranges for η, η' decays, respectively, are

$$2m_e < m_a < M_\eta - 2M_\pi \approx 270 \text{ MeV}, \quad 2m_e < m_a < M_{\eta'} - 2M_\pi \approx 680 \text{ MeV}. \quad (10.52)$$

For η decay, the only allowed channels are $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$. Since typically only visible decays are searched for in η, η' studies, ALP couplings must be large enough to yield a prompt decay. The $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ case is strongly constrained by a combination of beam dump experiments [780, 785], pion decays [786], astrophysics [637], and cosmology [787, 788]. Only the range $m_a \gtrsim 10 \text{ MeV}$ is allowed [95]. On the other hand, the $a \rightarrow e^+e^-$ case remains viable down to e^+e^- threshold [95, 782], though partly excluded by beam dump experiments [789]. Another possibility is $a \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ for $m_a > 2m_\mu$. Direct ALP couplings to leptons are motivated to explain the $(g-2)_\mu$ anomaly. While the one-loop Schwinger contribution for a pseudoscalar mediator famously has the wrong sign to fix the discrepancy, there is also a one-loop Barr–Zee contribution that depends on the product of couplings $c_\gamma c_\mu$ that can have either sign [790]. The sum of the terms gives a viable BSM explanation for $(g-2)_\mu$ for the ALP mass range $\sim 50 \text{ MeV} - 5 \text{ GeV}$ [782] that is accessible partly in η, η' decays. For η' decays, larger ALP masses are allowed and other final states are possible, namely $a \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ and 3π [783, 791].²⁹

The total η decay chains would be

$$\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi a \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma\gamma, \pi\pi e^+e^-, \pi\pi\mu^+\mu^-. \quad (10.53)$$

For the η' , we have these same channels plus

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi a \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi^+\pi^-\gamma, 5\pi, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 a \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\gamma\gamma, \eta\pi^0 e^+e^-, \eta\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-. \quad (10.54)$$

These rather complex decay modes have seen very little attention and only a few have been searched for to date [48]. We discuss what is known about them at the end of this section.

²⁹Analogous to the discussion in Sect. 9.2, we neglect $a \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma$ (C -violating and angular momentum non-conserving), $\pi^0\pi^0\gamma$ (C -violating), $\pi\pi$ (CP -violating), $\pi^0\gamma\gamma$ (order α_{em}^2), and $\pi^0 e^+e^-$ (order α_{em}^2 or C -violating).

Next, we turn to the theoretical description of ALPs. For $m_a \lesssim 1$ GeV, ALP–hadron interactions are described by chiral effective theory [792]. This framework was recently reviewed in several works [782–784, 793], but for completeness we briefly recap the setup here as well, following the original arguments of Ref. [792]. We start with the Lagrangian for ALPs coupled to quarks $q = u, d, s$, gluons, leptons $\ell = e, \mu$, and photons

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ALP}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) - \frac{1}{2}m_0^2 a^2 - \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi f_a} a G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} - \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} c_\gamma}{8\pi f_a} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{2f_a} \bar{q} c_q \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{2f_a} \bar{\ell} c_\ell \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \ell \quad (10.55)$$

where, e.g., $\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}$ and $\epsilon^{0123} = +1$. We assume the direct ALP couplings to quarks c_q and leptons c_ℓ are flavor-diagonal.³⁰ Next, it is customary to eliminate the ALP–gluon coupling by a chiral rotation of the quark fields

$$q \rightarrow \exp\left(i \frac{a \kappa_q}{2f_a} \gamma_5\right) q, \quad (10.56)$$

where κ_q is a diagonal matrix that must satisfy $\langle \kappa_q \rangle = 1$. Since there remains some freedom in κ_q , for convenience one takes $\kappa_q = \mathcal{M}^{-1}/\langle \mathcal{M}^{-1} \rangle$ to eliminate ALP–octet mass mixing (\mathcal{M} is the quark mass matrix). At the hadron level, the theory is described by the leading-order chiral effective Lagrangian, generalizing Eq. (3.10),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = & \frac{F^2}{4} \left\langle \partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U + \hat{\chi}(a) U^\dagger + \hat{\chi}(a)^\dagger U \right\rangle - \frac{1}{2} M_0^2 \eta_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu a) - \frac{1}{2} m_a^2 a^2 - \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}} \bar{c}_\gamma}{8\pi f_a} a F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} \\ & - i \frac{F^2 \partial^\mu a}{4f_a} \left\langle \bar{c}_q \left(U^\dagger D_\mu U - U D_\mu U^\dagger \right) \right\rangle - \frac{\partial^\mu a}{2f_a} \bar{\ell} c_\ell \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \ell, \end{aligned} \quad (10.57)$$

where $\bar{c}_q = c_q + \kappa_q$. Due to the chiral anomaly, the a -dependence from the gluon term reappears in the quark mass term via

$$\hat{\chi}(a) = 2B_0 \exp\left(i \frac{a \kappa_q}{2f_a}\right) \mathcal{M} \exp\left(i \frac{a \kappa_q}{2f_a}\right) = 2B_0 \mathcal{M} + \frac{i B_0}{f_a} \{ \kappa, \mathcal{M} \} a - \frac{B_0^2 a^2}{4f_a^2} \{ \kappa_q, \mathcal{M} \} + \dots, \quad (10.58)$$

the last term of which yields the QCD contribution to the ALP mass in Eq. (10.51). The photon coupling is also shifted to be

$$\bar{c}_\gamma = c_\gamma - 2N_c \langle \kappa Q^2 \rangle = c_\gamma - 1.92(4), \quad (10.59)$$

where the numerical value is from Ref. [794] and includes NLO corrections. In the case of an ALP coupled only to gluons [783, 784], the direct couplings $c_q = (c_u, c_d, c_s)$, $c_\ell = (c_e, c_\mu)$, and c_γ all vanish and all processes are functions of two parameters, m_a and f_a . It is worth emphasizing that a purely gluon-coupled ALP still couples to photons: there is a part from the chiral anomaly—the -1.92 term in Eq. (10.59)—as well as a part from ALP–pseudoscalar mixing, discussed below.

The physical states of the theory are obtained by diagonalizing the full four-pseudoscalar system (a, π^0, η, η') [795]. Eq. (10.57) includes both kinetic and mass mixing between the ALP and neutral mesons $P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta'$, parametrized as $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} \supset K_{aP}(\partial_\mu a)(\partial^\mu P) - M_{aP}^2 a P$ [783]. This requires a shift in the meson fields

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \frac{F}{f_a} \theta_{a\pi} a, \quad \eta \rightarrow \eta + \frac{F}{f_a} \theta_{a\eta} a, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta' + \frac{F}{f_a} \theta_{a\eta'} a, \quad (10.60)$$

where the mixing angles have F/f_a explicitly factored out and are assumed to be small, $F\theta_{aP}/f_a \ll 1$. These are

$$\theta_{aP} = \frac{M_{aP}^2 + m_a^2 K_{aP}}{M_P^2 - m_a^2}, \quad (10.61)$$

³⁰ALPs are expected to couple to heavier Standard Model particles as well (see, e.g., Refs. [778, 780–782]). Since we only consider flavor-conserving decays, it suffices to integrate out these states and absorb their ALP couplings into the Wilson coefficients in Eq. (10.55). Such contributions are typically small anyways for the ALP mass range of interest here [782].

provided the ALP is not degenerate with one of the mesons. The kinetic and mass-mixing terms are compactly expressed, respectively, as

$$K_{aP} = \langle \bar{c} T_P \rangle, \quad M_{aP}^2 = -k M_\pi^2 \langle T_P \rangle, \quad (10.62)$$

where we define

$$k = \frac{B_0}{\langle \mathcal{M}^{-1} \rangle M_\pi^2} = \frac{m_u m_d m_s}{(m_u + m_d)(m_u m_d + m_u m_s + m_d m_s)} \approx 0.2 \quad (10.63)$$

and we take the $U(3)$ generators to be

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\pi^0} &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}\epsilon}{2}, -\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}\epsilon}{2}, -\frac{\epsilon}{\sqrt{3}} \right), & T_\eta &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}\epsilon}{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}\epsilon}{3}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \\ T_{\eta'} &= \text{diag} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} - \epsilon}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{3} + \epsilon}{6}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (10.64)$$

These generators are obtained from the original $U(3)$ basis (π^0, η_8, η_0) in Eq. (3.11) and rotating to the basis of would-be physical meson eigenstates in the Standard Model (i.e., without ALP mixing). We have adopted the convenient single-angle η - η' mixing scheme (3.12), with $\theta_P = \arcsin(-1/3)$, and we work to linear order in the isospin-breaking π^0 - η mixing angle $\epsilon \approx 0.012$, defined in Eq. (5.2). Lastly, we note that the ALP field must also be shifted, but this is irrelevant for processes considered here at linear order in $1/f_a$.

ALP-producing η, η' decays (10.53) and (10.54) are three-body decays of the form $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow P_1 P_2 a$, where $P_{1,2}$ are mesons (with masses $M_{1,2}$). The general formula for the decay rate is

$$\Gamma(\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow P_1 P_2 a) = \frac{1}{256\pi^3 M_{\eta^{(\prime)}} S} \int_{(M_1+M_2)^2}^{(M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}-m_a)^2} ds \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{M_1^2}{s}, \frac{M_2^2}{s} \right) \lambda^{1/2} \left(1, \frac{s}{M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^2}, \frac{m_a^2}{M_{\eta^{(\prime)}}^2} \right) |\mathcal{A}(\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow P_1 P_2 a)|^2, \quad (10.65)$$

where the phase space factor λ is defined in Eq. (5.13), and the symmetry factor is $S = 2$ for identical particles ($P_1 P_2 = 2\pi^0$) and $S = 1$ otherwise. The decay amplitudes follow from Eq. (10.57), after rotation (10.60), and are given by

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a) = \frac{1}{F f_a} \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} k M_\pi^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}(3M_\eta^2 - 8M_\pi^2)}{3} \epsilon \theta_{a\pi} + \frac{2M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{\sqrt{2}M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta'} \right), \quad (10.66a)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a) = \frac{1}{F f_a} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} k M_\pi^2 - \frac{3M_\eta^2 - 11M_\pi^2}{3} \epsilon \theta_{a\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{2}M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta'} \right), \quad (10.66b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- a) &= \frac{1}{F f_a} \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} k M_\pi^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}(\bar{c}_u - \bar{c}_d)}{9} (3M_\eta^2 + m_a^2 - 3s) \epsilon \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} (4m_a^2 - 12s + M_\eta^2 + 16M_\pi^2) \epsilon \theta_{a\pi} + \frac{2M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{\sqrt{2}M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta'} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10.66c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}(\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- a) &= \frac{1}{F f_a} \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} k M_\pi^2 + \frac{\bar{c}_u - \bar{c}_d}{18} (3M_{\eta'}^2 + m_a^2 - 3s) \epsilon \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{9} (M_{\eta'}^2 + m_a^2 - 3s - 3M_\eta^2 + 13M_\pi^2) \epsilon \theta_{a\pi} + \frac{\sqrt{2}M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\eta'} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (10.66d)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 a) = \frac{1}{F f_a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}M_\pi^2}{3} \theta_{a\pi} - \frac{4(3M_\eta^2 + M_\pi^2)}{9} \epsilon \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{\sqrt{2}(3M_\eta^2 - 2M_\pi^2)}{9} \epsilon \theta_{a\eta'} \right). \quad (10.66e)$$

These amplitudes depend only on the Mandelstam variable $s = M_{12}^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2$, which is the $P_1 P_2$ invariant mass.

The η, η' branching ratios are shown in Fig. 44. For simplicity, we assume these channels are dominated by ALP-gluon couplings (setting $c_q = 0$), as in Ref. [783], so that the only free parameters are m_a and f_a . We fix the latter to be $f_a = 10 \text{ GeV}$, but since branching ratios scale with $1/f_a^2$, they are easily rescaled to other values. The

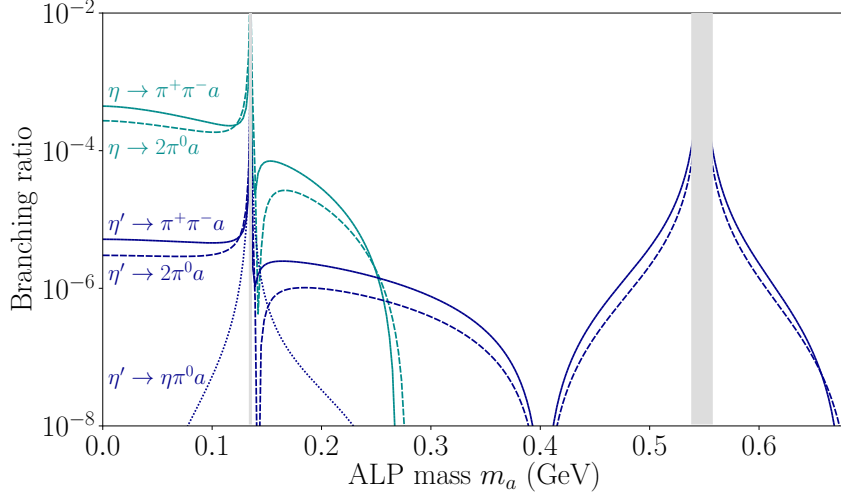


Figure 44: Branching ratios for ALP production in η decays (light blue) and η' decays (dark blue), assuming no direct quark-ALP coupling ($c_q = 0$). Channels include $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- a$ (solid), $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a$ (dashed), and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 a$ (dotted). Branching ratios scale as $1/f_a^2$ and here ALP decay constant is fixed to $f_a = 10$ GeV, equivalent to an effective mass scale ≈ 3 TeV. Regions around $m_a = M_{\pi^0}$ and $m_a = M_\eta$ are shaded out where ALP-meson mixing angles become larger than 0.1. Final states depend on how ALP decays, which include $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-, 2\pi\gamma, 3\pi$ depending on mass m_a and couplings.

decay constant corresponds to an effective BSM mass scale $\Lambda/|C_{GG}| = 32\pi^2 f_a \approx 3$ TeV, where C_{GG} is the ALP-gluon Wilson coefficient [782, 783].

It would be worthwhile to improve these predictions beyond the LO calculations presented here.³¹ Final-state rescattering effects can be taken into account by multiplying, e.g., $\mathcal{A}(\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi a)$ by $\Omega_0^0(s)$, the isospin $I = 0$ $\pi\pi$ S -wave Omnès function. Additionally, there are indications that NLO corrections may be significant for these channels. Since the ALP couples (in part) by mixing with the η, η' , the decay amplitudes (10.66) are related to the chiral amplitudes for $\pi\eta$ scattering [796] or the decay amplitude for $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$ (cf. Sect. 5.2), both of which are constant and proportional to M_π^2 at leading order, but receive large corrections at $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$. NLO corrections for the QCD axion mass and photon coupling have been studied in Ref. [794], but remain unknown for the processes considered here.

Next, we discuss ALP decays. For the mass range $m_a < M_\eta - 2M_\pi$ accessible in $\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi a$ decays, the only kinematically allowed channels are $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \ell^+ \ell^-$. The partial widths are

$$\Gamma(a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 m_a^3 |c_\gamma^{\text{eff}}|^2}{256\pi^3 f_a^2}, \quad \Gamma(a \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-) = \frac{m_\ell^2 m_a |c_\ell|^2}{8\pi f_a^2} \sqrt{1 - 4m_\ell^2/m_a^2}, \quad (10.67)$$

where the effective photon coupling is

$$c_\gamma^{\text{eff}} = \bar{c}_\gamma + c_\gamma^{(q)} + c_\gamma^{(\ell)}. \quad (10.68)$$

The one-loop lepton contribution is [782]

$$c_\gamma^{(\ell)} = \frac{c_\ell}{16\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{4m_\ell^2}{m_a^2} f(m_\ell^2/m_a^2) \right), \quad (10.69)$$

where $f(x)$ is defined in Eq. (10.40). The light-quark contribution is described by mixing with pseudoscalar mesons, which gives

$$c_\gamma^{(q)} = 2 \left(\theta_{a\pi} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \theta_{a\eta} + \frac{7}{3\sqrt{3}} \theta_{a\eta'} \right) \quad (10.70)$$

³¹See also Ref. [784] for a different calculation of these decays and Refs. [782, 783] for similar calculations of the isospin-violating amplitude $a \rightarrow 3\pi$ using $SU(2)$ and $SU(3)$ chiral Lagrangians, respectively.

in the single-angle η - η' mixing scheme with $\theta_P = \arcsin(-1/3)$ and neglecting isospin breaking. Ref. [783] considered a purely gluon-coupled ALP ($c_q = c_\ell = c_\gamma = 0$), in which case $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ is the dominant decay. However, in light of the $(g-2)_\mu$ discrepancy, it is worthwhile to search for dilepton decays as well. Whether $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ or $a \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ is dominant depends nontrivially on ALP couplings and mass since the partial widths scale differently with m_a [782].

For larger ALP masses accessible in η' decays, the ALP may also decay $a \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma, 3\pi$. For the purely gluon-coupled ALP, Ref. [783] calculated both channels and showed that they dominate the decay rate when kinematically allowed. Again, however, the $(g-2)_\mu$ motivates a more general ALP model and it is worthwhile searching for dilepton and diphoton final states even for higher-mass ALPs.

Here we summarize possible signal channels and what is known about them:

- $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi a \rightarrow 2\pi\gamma\gamma$: This channel can in principle explore the full range of ALP masses accessible in η, η' decays, although the region $m_a \lesssim 10$ MeV is already excluded [95]. A bump-hunt in the diphoton invariant mass ($M_{\gamma\gamma}$) spectrum is desirable for separating the ALP signal from the large background from $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$. Standard Model predictions have been made for the $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ distributions for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma\gamma$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma\gamma$, in particular, for the nonresonant part away from the π^0 pole [797–799]. The charged-pion mode is not interesting from a χ PT perspective, being dominated by bremsstrahlung from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. The only experimental studies, dating back to 1967 [800, 801], put a limit $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma\gamma) < 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$ for $M_{\gamma\gamma} > 195$ MeV. The neutral-pion mode has seen greater interest since the nonresonant part is sensitive to chiral loop corrections [798, 799]. Limits come from the Crystal Ball detector at BNL-AGS [590] and the GAMS-4 π experiment [802], the former giving a stronger limit, $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma\gamma) < 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ with a cut on $M_{\gamma\gamma}$ values near M_{π^0} . To our knowledge, no similar theoretical or experimental work has been done for $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi\gamma\gamma$ decay. Since η' decays access a much larger range of ALP masses, such studies are strongly encouraged.
- $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 a \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\gamma\gamma$: This channel is not a good probe for ALPs. According to Fig. 44, $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 a)$ is negligible outside a limited mass range near $m_a \approx M_{\pi^0}$ (driven by π^0 -ALP mixing). It may be challenging to distinguish this BSM decay from the Standard Model decay $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$.
- $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- a \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\ell^+\ell^-$: The connection with $(g-2)_\mu$ —along with fact that ALP couplings to leptons are less constrained than to photons [782]—motivates the search for ALPs in these channels. Presently, the partial widths for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- e^+e^-$ have been measured [384–386] and only upper limits exist for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$ [386, 396] (see Tables 1 and 2). However, there is impetus from the Standard Model side for improving these measurements further to obtain dilepton invariant mass distributions, which access the doubly-virtual transition form factors entering the light-by-light contribution to $(g-2)_\mu$ (see Sect. 6.6). Bump-hunt searches for ALPs could be made in parallel. More detailed differential distributions would further aid in discriminating ALPs from Standard Model processes. In Standard Model decays, the $\pi^+\pi^-$ emerge in a relative P -wave (i.e., via the ρ resonance), while in BSM decays (10.66) they will be dominantly produced in a relative S -wave. Also, the distribution of the leptons from an ALP is different than from a virtual photon.
- $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a \rightarrow 2\pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$: Like the preceding channel, experimental searches would be worthwhile to access ALPs in connection with $(g-2)_\mu$. However, this final state is C, CP -violating as a single-photon process at leading order in QED and has not been studied in any context. As a probe of C violation, there is little motivation to search for these decays given that the simpler channels $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$ access the same physics and are all consistent with zero [499, 591, 593]. However, in ALP models (where C, CP are conserved), ALP-mediated decays $\eta, \eta' \rightarrow 2\pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$ are allowed, while $\pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$ final states are forbidden. The Standard Model background arises at one-loop order in QED, which is an advantage over the preceding channel.
- $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 a \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$: Similar to the preceding channel, this decay is C, CP -violating as a single-photon process, but is C, CP -conserving as an ALP-mediated decay. It also has not been studied to date, though it is limited as probe for ALPs since $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 a)$ is negligible unless $m_a \approx M_{\pi^0}$. In this case, only $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 e^+e^-$ is allowed. If the ALP and π^0 are sufficiently close in mass, there is an irreducible background of $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0 e^+e^-) \sim 3 \times 10^{-8}$ from $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0$ where one pion decays $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$, as well as a background at one-loop order in QED.

Decay channel	Standard Model	Discrete symmetries	Light BSM particles
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	light quark masses	C/CP violation	scalar bosons (also η')
$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	η - η' mixing, precision partial widths		
$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$	$(g-2)_\mu$		Z' bosons, dark photon
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$	higher-order χ PT, scalar dynamics		$U(1)_B$ boson, scalar bosons
$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	$(g-2)_\mu$, precision tests	CP violation	
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$		C violation	scalar bosons
$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^+ \ell^-$	$(g-2)_\mu$		ALPs, dark photon
$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$		C violation	ALPs

Table 12: Summary of high-priority $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays with emphasis on synergies across Standard Model and BSM investigations.

- $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi a \rightarrow 2\pi \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$: Possible final states are $2(\pi^+ \pi^-) \gamma$ and $2\pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$, for the kinematically-allowed ALP mass range $279 < m_a < 688$ MeV. No experimental searches have been made for these decays, nor has this process been studied in the Standard Model. Ref. [783] has placed limits on the related process $\phi \rightarrow a \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma \gamma$ based on null searches for this final state at CMD-2 [803].
- $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi a \rightarrow 5\pi$: The only experimental constraint is from CLEO [265], $\mathcal{B}(\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-) \pi^0) < 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ [48], while $3\pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $5\pi^0$ final states have not been studied to date. We are not aware of any predictions for the Standard Model rates, which are likely very small since they violate isospin and are suppressed by five-body phase space. In contrast, the BSM decay $\eta' \rightarrow 2\pi a$ is not isospin-violating and is only a three-body decay, followed by $a \rightarrow 3\pi$ which has an $O(1)$ branching fraction when kinematically allowed. The CLEO result gives the strongest limit on a purely gluon-coupled ALP within the kinematically-allowed mass range, $414 < m_a < 679$ MeV [783].

Other search strategies may be more practical for low mass ALPs decaying $a \rightarrow e^+ e^-$. If the ALP is sufficiently boosted and the $e^+ e^-$ opening angle is sufficiently small, the $e^+ e^-$ pair could appear as a fake (converted) photon in the detector. The most promising channel to search for this would be

$$\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 a \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma_{\text{fake}}, \quad (10.71)$$

given the fact that $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$ is C , CP -violating and has a negligible Standard Model rate.

11. Summary and outlook

Decays of η and η' mesons offer a vast multitude of opportunities to investigate fundamental physics under the broad theme of symmetry and symmetry-breaking, both within the Standard Model and beyond. Instead of an all-encompassing summary of this review, we highlight here what we perceive as the most important challenges and issues in this field for the coming years, for experiment and theory alike. Table 12 presents our recommended list of highest-priority η and η' decay channels, emphasizing those that allow for simultaneous investigations of high-precision Standard Model tests and searches for physics beyond, looking either for interesting discrete symmetry violations or potential new light particles.

Standard Model decays

- $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 3\pi$. Several laboratories plan to measure the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ Dalitz plots with yet improved precision. Combined with a more accurate determination of the η radiative width to sharpen the $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ partial widths, this will allow for a yet-more-precise extraction of the quark mass double ratio Q . To this end, theoretical issues to be addressed concern a more precise matching to the χ PT representation as the currently dominating theoretical

uncertainty [194], but also an improved implementation of radiative corrections and other higher-order isospin-breaking effects [191, 203].

In contrast, a comparably fundamental interpretation of measurements of $\eta' \rightarrow 3\pi$ requires first of all serious theoretical advances: while a dispersive representation to describe the Dalitz plot distributions is within reach, its matching to a systematic effective field theory comparable to the program for $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ — χ PT, even if supplemented with large- N_c arguments—seems to be working marginally at best, and clearly requires further developments to extract quark mass ratios also from η' decays.

- $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. High-precision determinations of the two-photon decay widths of η and η' are of utmost importance for a variety of reasons: they serve as reference channels for many other decays and therefore indirectly impact the physics goals of those; they yield the normalization of the corresponding transition form factors and thus contribute significantly to our understanding of hadronic light-by-light scattering in the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon; and their pattern allows us to extract η - η' mixing parameters to sharpen our understanding of the $U(1)_A$ anomaly and its interplay with chiral symmetry.
- $\eta^{(\prime)}$ transition form factors both have a heavy impact on hadronic contributions to $(g-2)_\mu$, and allow us to learn about hadronic structure. Data in different kinematic regimes, from all possible decay and production processes, ought to be analyzed simultaneously, with theoretical representations apt for such analytic continuation. Besides direct measurements, the statistical leverage of using hadronic decay channels to reconstruct the transition form factors dispersively should be taken advantage of, in particular via data on decays such as $\eta' \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$, or $\eta' \rightarrow \omega e^+e^-$ (or, in a production reaction, $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$). In all these, detailed differential information has to be the primary goal.
- $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ and similar η' decays. JEF follows ambitious plans to significantly improve on the precision of differential decay information of these doubly-radiative η decays. While the suppression of the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ decay amplitude in the chiral expansion and the intricate interplay between vector exchange and scalar S -wave rescattering dynamics make for a highly interesting theoretical challenge to predict its properties with high accuracy, we believe that the interpretation in terms of fundamental insights still ought to be sharpened: are there general properties to be learnt from simultaneous analyses of $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\gamma\gamma, \pi^0\gamma\gamma$? Do these processes also impact hadronic light-by-light scattering significantly? — Experimentally, again these decays offer high synergy effects through the simultaneous search for new light particles and a high-precision investigation of QCD dynamics.

Discrete symmetry tests and lepton flavor violation

- P and CP violation. From a theoretical point of view, a large number of P, CP -violating $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays are indirectly excluded through extremely stringent neutron EDM bounds. The only exception currently known to us is the investigation of the muon polarization asymmetries in $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, probing flavor-conserving CP -violation in the second generation. Measurements would probe effective dimension-6 strange-quark–muon operators that evade EDM limits so far and should be within reach of planned REDTOP statistics [36]. Within this class of discrete symmetry tests, we therefore assign a high-precision experimental test of $\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ the highest priority. Improved experimental bounds on classic channels such as $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi\pi$ are certainly welcome, but seem very unlikely to find evidence of BSM physics in the foreseeable future.
- C and CP violation. On the theoretical side, most of the literature on C, CP -violating $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays predates the Standard Model and very little has been done within a modern context. The main task, therefore, lies with the theory community to motivate searches for these channels. At the very least, the relevant BSM operators need to be identified and their contributions to $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays, as well as indirect limits from EDMs, need to be quantified. We also point out that the traditional C, CP -violating channel $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 3\gamma$ is also sensitive to BSM physics that is C, P -violating but CP -conserving. It is worthwhile investigating further how large the $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 3\gamma$ rate could be in such a scenario since it would be safe from EDMs. On the experimental side, the study of C - and CP -violating asymmetries in the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plot offer excellent synergies with the QCD/Standard Model motivation for high-precision investigations of this channel. Similarly, many channels originally proposed to test C, CP -violation can also be used to search for new light particles. These include, e.g., $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0\ell^+\ell^-$ and

$\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$ which are C, CP -violating as single- γ processes in QED, but can arise from new light scalar and pseudoscalar bosons, respectively.

- Lepton flavor violation. In light of strong constraints on $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion on nuclei, further theoretical study is needed to motivate searching for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp$. On the other hand, decays that violate charged lepton flavor by two units, $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow e^\pm e^\pm \mu^\mp \mu^\mp$, would not be similarly constrained.

New light particles (MeV–GeV) beyond the Standard Model

- Dark photons and other hidden vector bosons. Particle models and motivations are well-established on the theory side. With many other experimental efforts underway, searches at precision $\eta^{(\prime)}$ factories can have an impact in this field and, moreover, have synergies with key Standard Model studies. Dark photons (and variants) appear as resonances in the dilepton invariant mass spectrum for $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \gamma$, which can be studied in conjunction with transition form factor measurements. REDTOP is projected to make substantial improvements in covering dark photon parameter space, complementary to other proposed experiments [95, 696]. The protophobic X boson, related to the ^8Be anomaly [704], is another target, with a predicted branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(\eta \rightarrow X\gamma \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-) \approx 10^{-5}$. Leptophobic vector bosons, e.g., the B boson from gauged $U(1)_B$ symmetry, yield non-lepton signatures, e.g., a $\pi^0 \gamma$ resonance in the rare decay $\eta \rightarrow B\gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ [41, 45]. This decay is targeted by JEF [46] and REDTOP [64] for its implications for both BSM physics and QCD physics.
- Scalar particles. While most theoretical and experimental attention has focused on the Higgs-mixed scalar (Higgs portal model), $\eta^{(\prime)}$ studies are unlikely to push the frontier for this model. On the other hand, $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays have a complementary role in setting among the strongest limits on a scalar S coupled preferentially to light quarks instead of heavy quarks [743, 756]. For a leptophobic scalar, signal channels are $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ or 3π (both modes important also for QCD studies) with S appearing as a $\gamma \gamma$ or 2π resonance, respectively. In more general models, S can be discovered as a dilepton resonance in $\eta^{(\prime)} \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$, a channel that has largely been motivated only within a C, CP -violation context. However, work remains for phenomenologists to map out the more general parameter space for these decays, as well as for χ PT theorists to pin down the scalar transition form factors for η' decays needed to access a wider range of m_S (these are under better control for the η).
- Axion-like particles (ALPs). ALP searches in $\eta^{(\prime)}$ decays is a new and potentially rich avenue that has not been widely studied in the literature. Collaboration between BSM phenomenologists, χ PT theorists, and experimentalists would be fruitful toward making progress. Important questions to address: Which among the at least four η and eleven η' signal channels—all with four- and five-body final states, several of which have never been studied before in any context—are most promising to measure from both theoretical and experimental points of view? What are the predicted branching ratios in light of existing ALP constraints? While we have given LO formulae for these decay rates, NLO corrections are likely large and would need to be included for robust predictions.

Experimental perspectives

The future success of nuclear and particle physics will rely on high-precision and high-statistics data. The ongoing scientific programs at JLab will offer an exciting opportunity for η and η' physics at the precision frontier.

- The comprehensive *Primakoff program* on the measurements of two-photon decay widths and the transition form factors of π^0 , η , and η' has been in progress. Two experiments performed for the π^0 in the JLab 6 GeV era achieved an unprecedented precision of 1.5% on $\Gamma(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$. About 50% of the data for the η production on ^4He , one of two physics targets (^4He and hydrogen), was collected in spring 2019 using a ~ 11 GeV photon beam. The second run will be expected in 2021. The final goal of 3% precision for $\Gamma(\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$ will help resolving a longstanding puzzle of the systematic discrepancy between the previous Primakoff and the $e^+ e^-$ collider measurements. Looking forward, the first Primakoff measurement of $\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$ at an accuracy of 4% is planned; and the space-like Q^2 region of the transition form factors of π^0 and $\eta^{(\prime)}$ will be mapped out as low as 10^{-3} GeV^2 . These anticipated results will provide sensitive probes to the symmetry structure of QCD at low energies.

- The ongoing *JLab Eta Factory experiment* will open a new avenue for precision measurements of various decays of η and η' in one setting, with unprecedented low backgrounds in rare decays, particularly in neutral modes. Highly boosted η and η' by a 12 GeV photon beam will help reducing the experimental systematics, offering complementary cross checks on the results from A2, BESIII, KLOE-II, WASA-at-COSY, and future REDTOP experiments, where the produced mesons have relatively small kinetic energies in the lab frame. The data collection for nonrare decays has been in progress since fall 2016. A significant improvement on the light quark mass ratio will be achieved in the next 3–4 years by a combination of a new Primakoff measurement of the η radiative decay width and the improvements in the Dalitz distributions of $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ for both charged and neutral channels. The second phase of JEF will run with an upgraded forward calorimeter. Within 100 days of beam time for the phase II, JEF will have sufficient precision to explore the role of scalar meson dynamics in chiral perturbation theory for the first time, to search for sub-GeV dark gauge bosons (vector, scalar, and axion-like particles) by improving the existing bounds by two orders of magnitude that is complementary to the ongoing worldwide efforts on invisible decays or decays only involving leptons.
- The proposed future *REDTOP experiment*, on the other hand, will be the champion to push the limit on the high-intensity frontier with the projected η production rate at the level of 2×10^{12} (a factor of ten more for phase II) per year. Although the backgrounds in REDTOP will be expected about several orders of magnitude higher than in the JEF experiment, this will be compensated for by an enormous η yield. The recoil detection technique considered for phase II will help further reducing the backgrounds. The proposed muon polarimeter (and an optional photon polarimeter) for the REDTOP apparatus will offer additional capability to measure the longitudinal polarization of final-state muons (and possibly photons), which are not available in most other experiments, including JEF. In the foreseeable future, REDTOP will offer the most sensitive probes for the rare charged decay channels, while the JEF experiment will remain leading in the rare neutral decays because of lower backgrounds and higher experimental resolutions. The JEF and REDTOP experiments are complementary to each other, promising a new exciting era for $\eta^{(\prime)}$ physics.

Continuing programs of $\eta^{(\prime)}$ mesons at different kinematics and via different production mechanisms will be important for controlling the experimental systematics. Although the KLOE-II and the WASA-at-COSY collaborations completed data collections, only a part of their data has been analyzed. More new results will be anticipated from these two groups. The A2 and the BESIII collaborations have been active in the recent years to produce publications based on their existing data. They still have potential to collect more data in the coming decade [804]. The upgraded Belle-II experiment at SuperKEKB will cover Q^2 up to 40 GeV^2 in the two-photon fusion reaction. These global experimental efforts at different facilities will offer opportunities for discoveries in the $\eta^{(\prime)}$ sector.

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