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CONTENTS

## PARTICLES AND FIELDS

- 063001 Determination of the resonant parameters of  $\chi_{c0}(3915)$  with global fit Chunhua Li, Xijun Wang, Chen Wu
- 063101 Mass suppression effect in QCD radiation and hadron angular distribution in jet Chuan-Hui Jiang, Hai Tao Li, Shi-Yuan Li, Zong-Guo Si
- 063102 B-L model with  $D_4 \times Z_4 \times Z_2$  symmetry for fermion mass hierarchies and mixings V. V. Vien
- 063103 QCD sum rule study of  $J^P = 1^{\pm}$  exotic states with two heavy quarks in the molecular picture T.M. Aliev, S. Bilmis, M. Savei
- 063104 Analysis of the gluon distribution with next-to-leading order splitting function at small-x Jingxuan Chen, Xiaopeng Wang, Yanbing Cai, Xurong Chen, Qian Wang
- 063105 Electrodynamics with violations of Lorentz and *U*(1) gauge symmetries and their Hamiltonian structures Xiu-Peng Yang, Bao-Fei Li, Tao Zhu
- 063106 Exploring dark matter-gauge boson effective interactions at current and future colliders Yu Zhang, Yi-Wei Huang, Wei-Tao Zhang, Mao Song, Ran Ding
- 063107  $D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$  decay process within the QCDSR approach Yu Chen, Hai-Bing Fu, Tao Zhong, Sheng-Bo Wu, Dong Huang
- 063108  $\rho$ -meson longitudinal leading-twist distribution amplitude revisited and the  $D \rightarrow \rho$  semileptonic decay Tao Zhong, Ya-Hong Dai, Hai-Bing Fu
- 063109 **X(3960)**,  $X_0$ (4140), and other compact  $cs\bar{c}\bar{s}$  states

Shi-Yuan Li, Yan-Rui Liu, Zi-Long Man, Zong-Guo Si, Jing Wu

## NUCLEAR PHYSICS

064001 TALYS calculation and a short review of the experimental status of proton capture studies on *p*-nuclei: A guide to future investigation

Indrani Ray, Argha Deb

## 064002 Prompt neutron emission in <sup>250</sup>No spontaneous fission associated with ground and isomeric state decays

R.S. Mukhin, A.V. Isaev, A.V. Andreev, M.L. Chelnokov, V.I. Chepigin, H.M. Devaraja, I.N. Izosimov, A.A. Kuznetsova, O.N. Malyshev, A.G. Popeko, Yu.A. Popov, A. Rahmatinejad, B. Sailaubekov, T.M. Shneidman, E.A. Sokol, A.I. Svirikhin, M.S. Tezekbayeva, M.A. Bychkov, A.V. Yeremin, O. Dorvaux, B. Gall, K. Kessaci, K. Hauschild, A. Lopez-Martens

- 064101 Systematic study of cluster radioactivity within the generalized liquid drop model Jun-Gang Deng, Jun-Hao Cheng, Xiao-Jun Bao, Hong-Fei Zhang 064102 A study of U-isotope ground state properties with covariant energy density functional Junchen Wang, Yuan Tian, Ruirui Xu, Ying Cui, Xi Tao, Xiaodong Sun, Zhi Zhang, Yue Zhang, Yinlu Han, Zhigang Ge, Nengchuan Shu 064103 Isoscaling properties for neutron-rich fragments in highly asymmetric heavy ion collision systems Dan Peng, Chun-Wang Ma, Chun-Yuan Qiao, Xing-Quan Liu, Hui-Ling Wei 064104 Sequential decay analysis of  ${}^{235}U(n^{th}, f)$  reaction using fragmentation approach Nitin Sharma, Ashutosh Kaushik, Manoj K. Sharma 064105 Implications of neutron skin measurements on Skyrme equations of state Da Wei Guan, Jun Chen Pei, Chong Ji Jiang 064106 Transfer learning and neural networks in predicting quadrupole deformation Yuan Lin, Jia-Xing Li, Hong-Fei Zhang PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR ASTROPHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY 065001 Optimization of performance of the KM2A full array using the Crab Nebula Zhen Cao et al. (LHAASO Collaboration) 065101 Critical behavior and Joule-Thomson expansion of charged AdS black holes surrounded by exotic fluid with modified Chaplygin equation of state Meng-Yao Zhang, Hao Chen, Hassan Hassanabad, Zheng-Wen Long, Hui Yang 065102 Cosmological constraints on neutrino mass within consistent cosmological models Ye-Huang Pang, Xue Zhang, Qing-Guo Huang 065103 Impacts of gravitational-wave background from supermassive black hole binaries on the detection of compact binaries by LISA Fan Huang, Yan-Chen Bi, Zhoujian Cao, Qing-Guo Huang 065104 New results on the dynamics of critical collapse Jun-Qi Guo, Yu Hu, Pan-Pan Wang, Cheng-Gang Shao 065105 Observational appearance and extra photon rings of an asymmetric thin-shell wormhole with a Bardeen profile Ke-Jian He, Zhi Luo, Sen Guo, Guo-Ping Li 065106 Surface growth approach for bulk reconstruction in the AdS/BCFT correspondence Xi-Hao Fang, Fang-Zhong Chen, Jia-Rui Sun 065107 Constraints on axion-like particles from the observation of Galactic sources by the LHAASO Jun Li, Xiao-Jun Bi, Lin-Qing Gao, Xiaoyuan Huang, Run-Min Yao, Peng-Fei Yin 065108 Constraints on real scalar inflation from preheating using LATTICEEASY Wei Cheng, Tong Qin, Jiujiang Jiang, Ruiyu Zhou
- 065109 Photon orbits and phase transition for Letelier AdS black holes immersed in perfect fluid dark matter Ashima Sood, Md Sabir Ali, J. K. Singh, Sushant G. Ghosh

## Cover Story (Issue 6, 2024) | Recent development on critical collapse

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The discovery of the critical phenomena in gravitational collapse by Choptuik is a breakthrough in numerical relativity. Choptuik studied the implosion of a massless scalar field in spherical symmetry. There are two extremities in this model. At the first extremity, when the initial value of the scalar field is weak enough, the field bounces at the center and then is dispersed to infinity: a flat spacetime remains. At the other one, when the initial value is strong enough, the field will collapse to form a black hole. Critical collapse occurs in the intermediate case between these two extremities. Analytic expressions are very important for understanding the dynamics of gravitational collapse. However, the high nonlinearity of the Einstein equations makes it very challenging to seek the analytic solutions to collapse.

In a recent article [1], the authors studied the dynamics of critical collapse of the same model as worked with by Choptuik. Approximate analytic expressions for the metric functions and matter field in the large-radius region were obtained, agreeing well with the numerical results.

It was found that, in the central region, owing to the boundary conditions, the equation of motion for the scalar field is reduced to the flat-spacetime form. Specifically, the smoothness requirement at the center makes the first-order derivatives of the metric functions with respect to the areal radius asymptote to zero. Consequently, the terms related to gravity in the equation of motion for the scalar field are negligible. It is true that the Ricci curvature scalar in the central region can be very large. However, this quantity is mainly attributed to the second-order derivatives of the metric functions and other terms, rather than to the first-order ones.

#### References

[1] Jun-Qi Guo, Yu Hu, Pan-Pan Wang, and Cheng-Gang Shao, Chinese Physics C 48, 065104 (2024). [arXiv:2307.04372 [gr-qc]]