

# Two-Body Hadronic $D_{(s)}$ Decays at BESIII

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On behalf of BESIII Collaboration

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2023年BESIII粲强子研讨会



# Outline

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## ➤ Introduction

- Motivation
- D meson production @ BESIII
- BEPCII & BESIII

## ➤ Two-Body Hadronic $D_{(s)}$ Decays at BESIII

- Measurement of the decays involving  $K_L^0$
- Measurement of W-Absorption processes
- $D \rightarrow \omega\phi$
- Other works

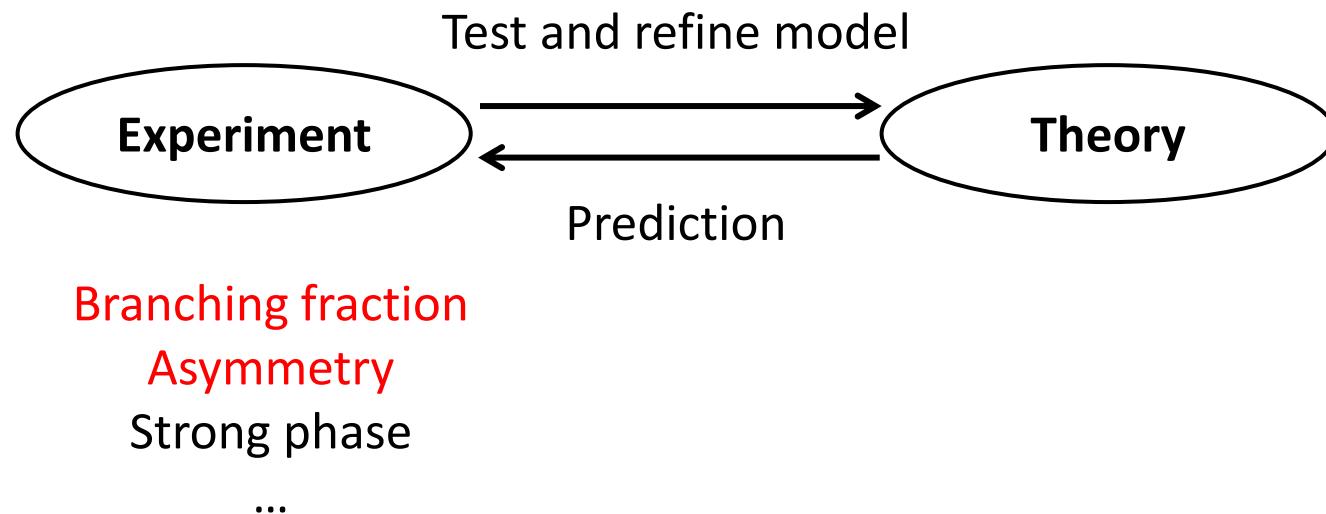
## ➤ Summary

# Motivation

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**Hadronic decays of charmed meson (weak and strong interaction )**

- **To understand non-perturbative QCD**
- **To test flavor SU(3) symmetry and final-state-interaction effects**



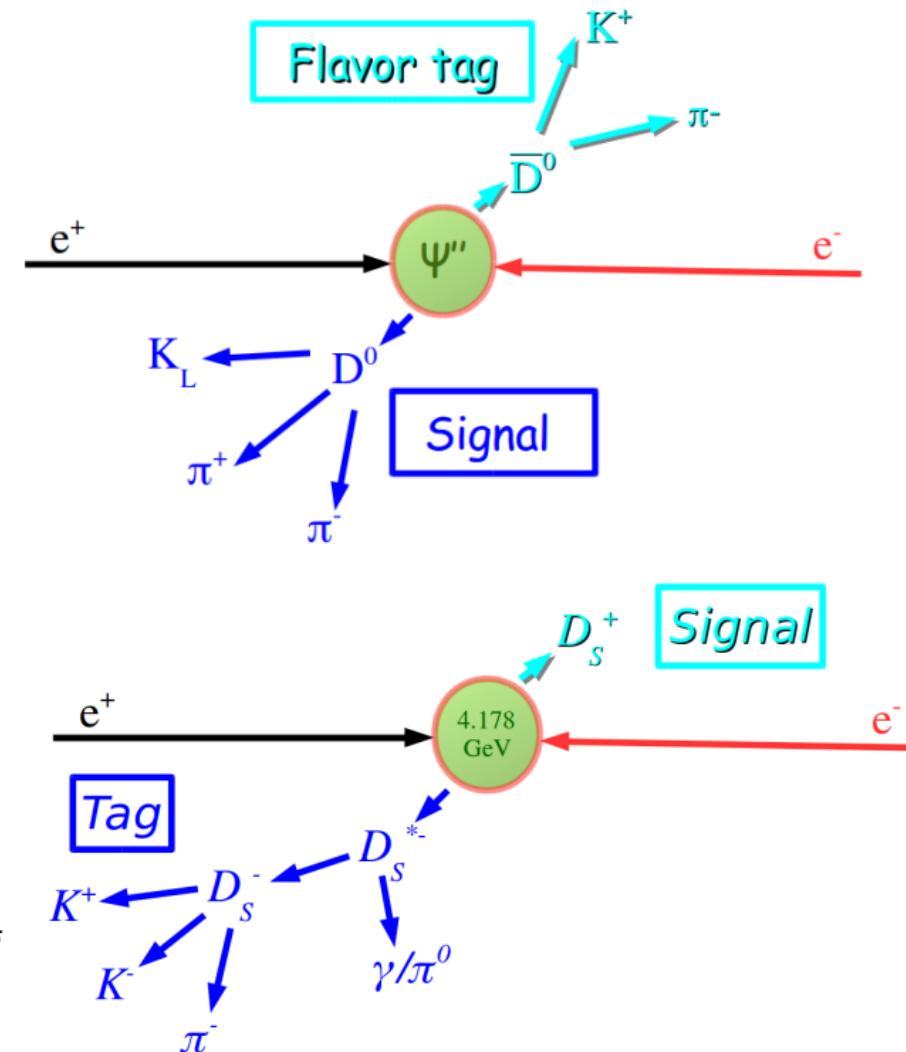
# D meson production @ BESIII

## ➤ D meson pair production near threshold @ BESIII

$E_{cm}$ (GeV)	Pair Production	ST D Yields	Luminosity
3.773	$D^0\bar{D}^0, D^+D^-$	2.5M $D^0$ , 1.7M $D^\pm$	2.93 $\text{fb}^{-1}$
4.13~4.23	$D_s^\pm D_s^{*\mp}$	0.8M $D_s^\pm$	7.33 $\text{fb}^{-1}$

## ➤ Analysis technique

- **Single Tag (ST): reconstruct one D**
  - Relative high efficiency and signal yields
  - Relative high background
- **Double Tag (DT): reconstruct both D**
  - Clean background
  - Full kinematic constraint
  - Absolute branching fraction measurement  $\mathcal{B}_{sig} = \frac{N_{sig}^{DT}}{\sum_\alpha N_\alpha^{ST} \epsilon_{\alpha,sig}^{DT}/\epsilon_\alpha^{ST}}$
  - Quantum correlated  $D^0\bar{D}^0$  analysis



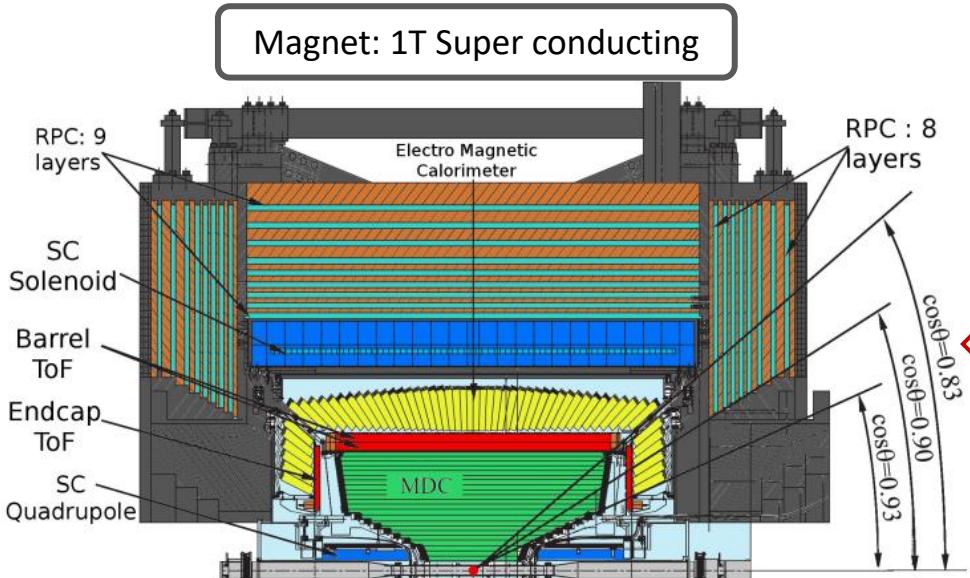
# BEPCII & BESIII

MDC: small cell & Gas:  
He/C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>(60/40), 43 layers  
 $\sigma_p/p = 0.5\% @ 1\text{GeV}$ ,  
 $\sigma_{dE/dx} = 6\%$

TOF: Barrel:  $\sigma_T = 100\text{ps}$   
endcap:  $\sigma_T = 110\text{ps}$   
(60ps for endcap after  
upgraded to MRPC in 2015)

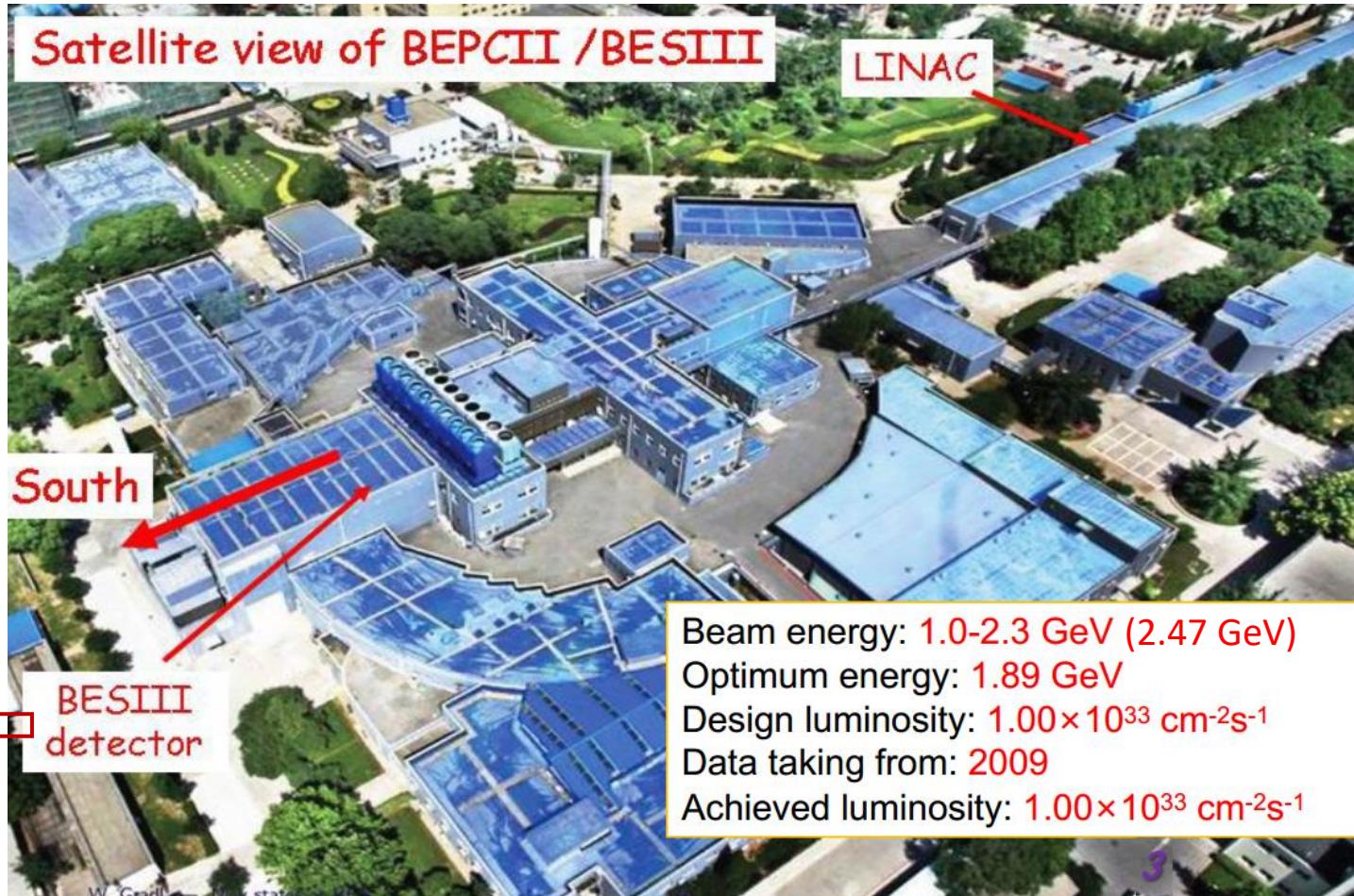
EMC: CsI crystal. 28cm  
 $\Delta E/E = 2.5\% @ 1\text{GeV}$ ,  
 $\sigma_z = 0.6\text{cm}/\sqrt{E}$

MUC: 9layers RPC  
(8 layers in Endcap)  
 $\sigma_{R\phi} = 1.4 \sim 1.7\text{cm}$



[Nucl. Instr. Meth. A614, 345(2010)]

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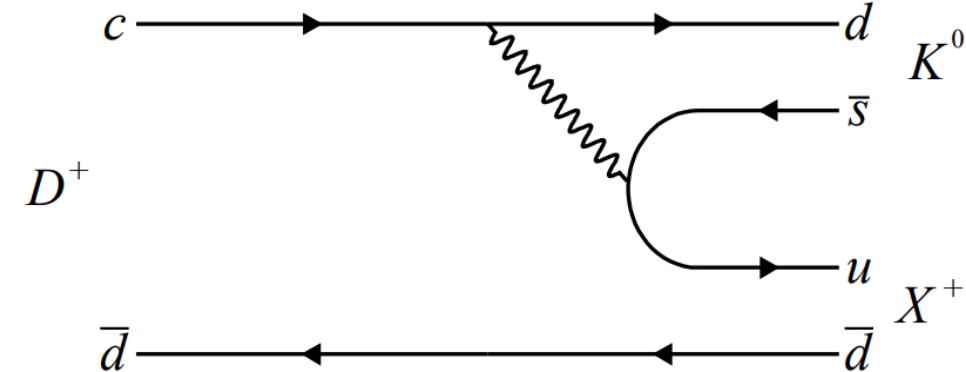
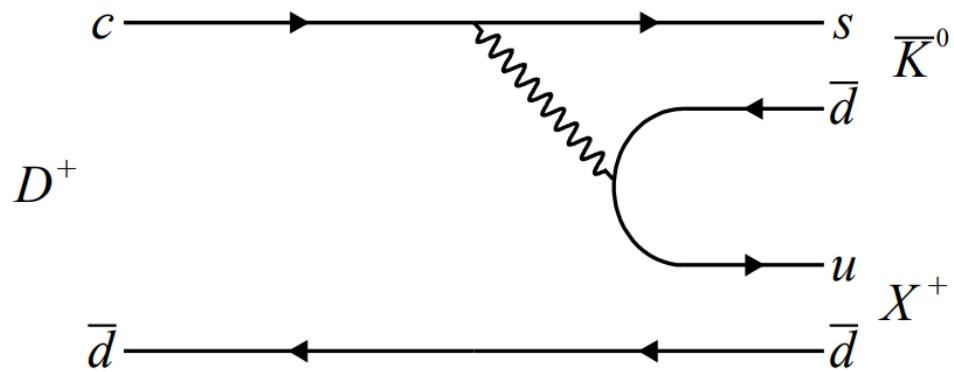
# $K_S^0 - K_L^0$ Asymmetry in D Meson Decays

- Interference between Cabibbo-favored (CF) and doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) amplitudes
- Advantage of BESIII: Full kinematic constraint → measurement of the decays with  $K_L^0$

$$R(D \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 \pi) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi) - \mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow K_L^0 \pi)}{\mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi) + \mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow K_L^0 \pi)} - 2r\cos\delta$$

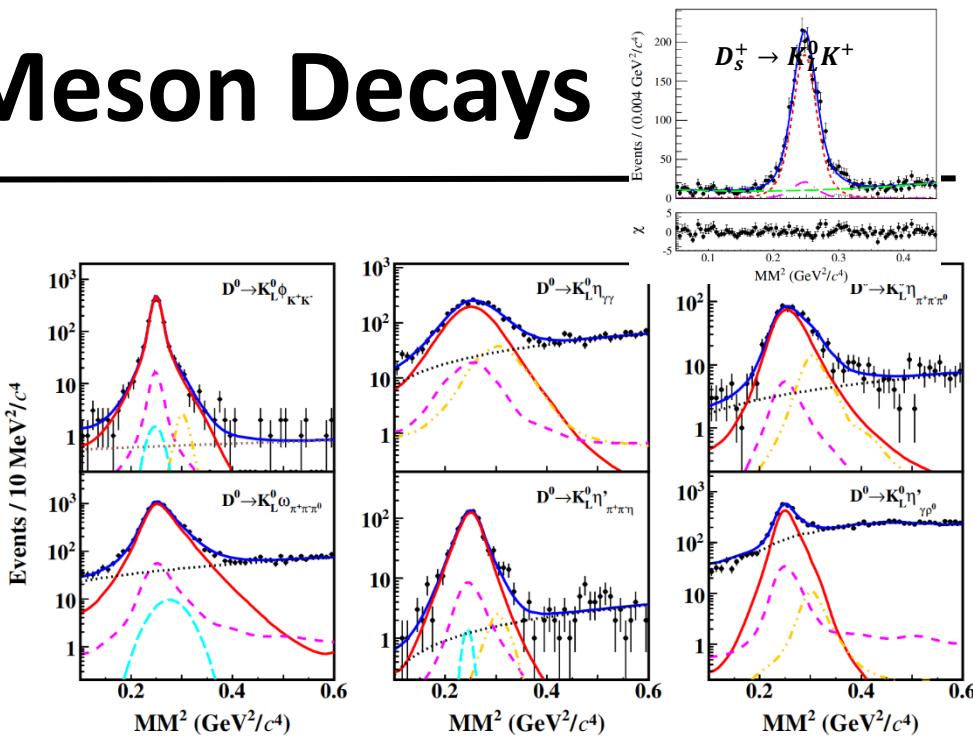
$$\frac{A(D \rightarrow K^0 \pi)}{A(D \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi)} = re^{i\delta}$$

strong phase  
 $\sim \lambda^2 \sim 0.05$



# $K_S^0 - K_L^0$ Asymmetry in D Meson Decays

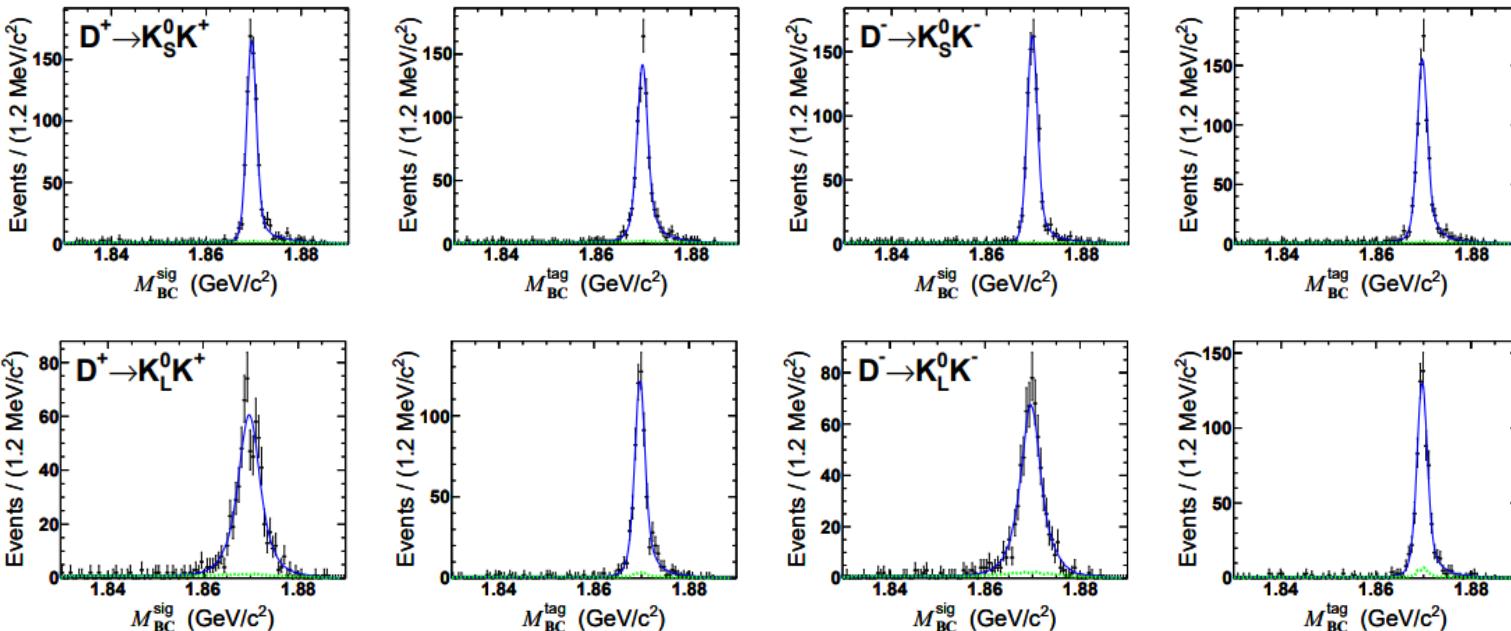
- Extract  $K_L^0$  signal from missing mass square
- $R(D^0 \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 P)$ : consistent with the prediction under U-spin symmetry  $\sim 2\lambda^2 \sim 0.1$
- $R(D^0 \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 V)$ : different with  $K_{S,L}^0 P$  case (caused by W-ex amplitude?)
- $R(D_s^+ \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 K^+)$ : consistent with prediction within  $2\sigma$  (precision need to be improved)



channel	Branching fraction (%)	$R(D \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 f)$	Data Sample	Reference
$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 \eta$	$0.433 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010$	$0.080 \pm 0.022$	$2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 3.773 GeV	<a href="#">[PRD 105, 092010 (2022)]</a>
$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 \eta'$	$0.809 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.016$	$0.080 \pm 0.023$		
$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 \omega$	$1.164 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.028$	$-0.024 \pm 0.031$		
$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 \phi$	$0.414 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.010$	$-0.001 \pm 0.047$		
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$1.425 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.031$	$-0.021 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.016$	$3.19 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ 4.178 GeV	<a href="#">[PRD 99, 112005 (2019)]</a>
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_L^0 K^+$	$1.485 \pm 0.039 \pm 0.046$			

# Measurement of $D^+ \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 K^\pm$

- Branching fractions of  $D^+ \rightarrow K_{S,L}^0 K^\pm (\pi^0)$  are measured and CPV is searched
- DT method with  $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$
- Direction of  $K_L^0$  in EMC is used in analysis

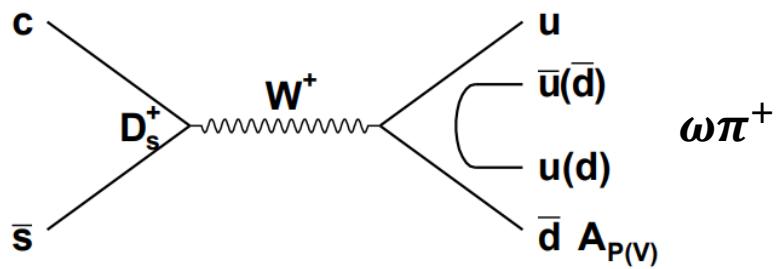


[PRD 99, 032002 (2019)]

Signal mode	$\mathcal{B}(D^+) (\times 10^{-3})$	$\mathcal{B}(D^-) (\times 10^{-3})$	$\bar{\mathcal{B}} (\times 10^{-3})$	$\mathcal{B}$ (PDG) ( $\times 10^{-3}$ )	$\mathcal{A}_{CP}$ (%)
$K_S^0 K^\pm$	$2.96 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.08$	$3.07 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.08$	$3.02 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.08$	$2.95 \pm 0.15$	$-1.8 \pm 2.7 \pm 1.6$
$K_S^0 K^\pm \pi^0$	$5.14 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.24$	$5.00 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.22$	$5.07 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.23$	-	$1.4 \pm 3.7 \pm 2.4$
$K_L^0 K^\pm$	$3.07 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.10$	$3.34 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.11$	$3.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.11$	-	$-4.2 \pm 3.2 \pm 1.2$
$K_L^0 K^\pm \pi^0$	$5.21 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.22$	$5.27 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.22$	$5.24 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.22$	-	$-0.6 \pm 4.1 \pm 1.7$

# $D_s^+ \rightarrow \omega\pi^+, \omega K^+$

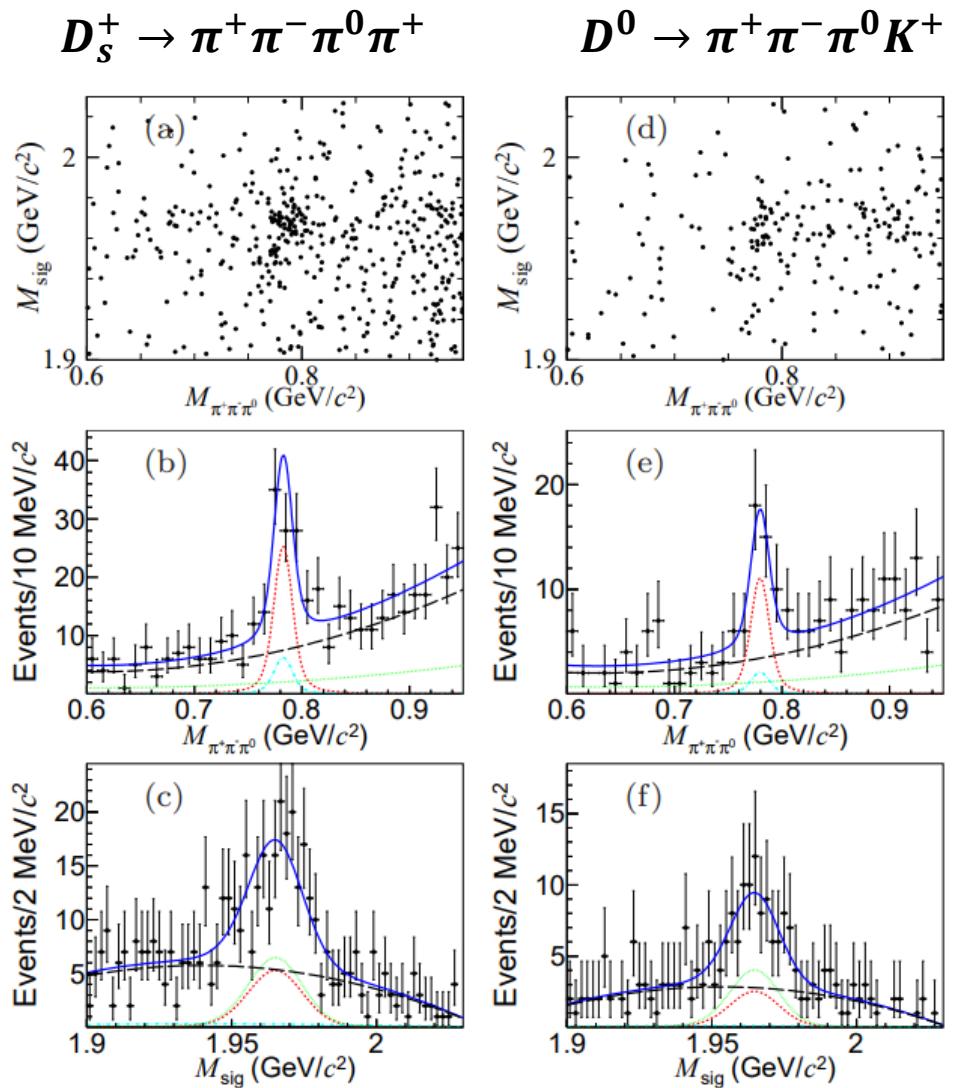
- Observation of W-Anihilation decay  $D_s^+ \rightarrow \omega\pi^+$  and evidence of  $D_s^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+$



- DT method with  $3.19 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 4.178 \text{ GeV}$

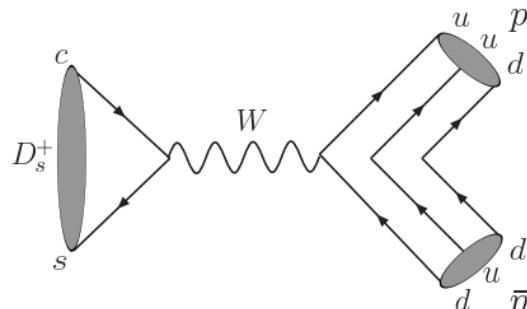
[PRD 99, 091101(R) (2019)]

Channel	Branching fraction ( $10^{-3}$ )	Significance
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \omega\pi^+$	$1.77 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.13$	$6.7\sigma$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+$	$0.87 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.08$	$4.4\sigma$



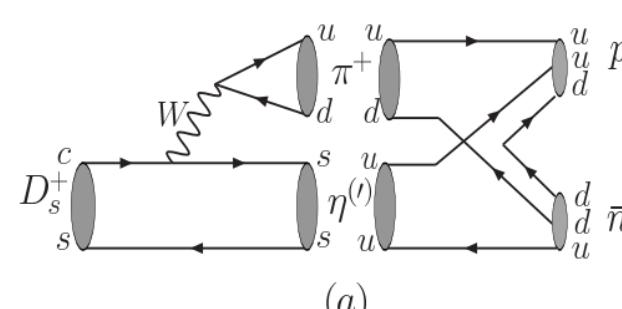
# $D_s^+ \rightarrow p\bar{n}$

➤ Observation of baryonic decay decay  $D_s^+ \rightarrow p\bar{n}$

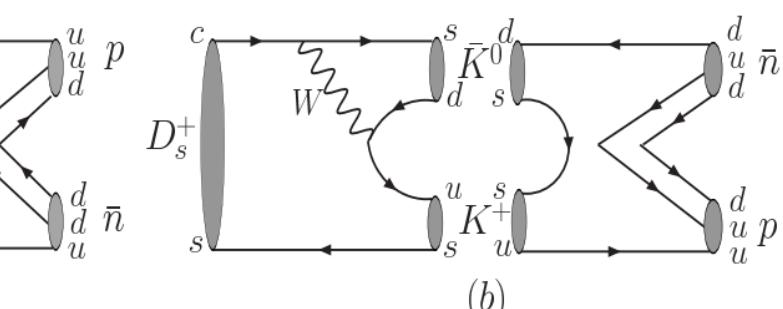


(a) Short-distance effects

helicity suppression



(a)



(b)

(b) Long-distance effects

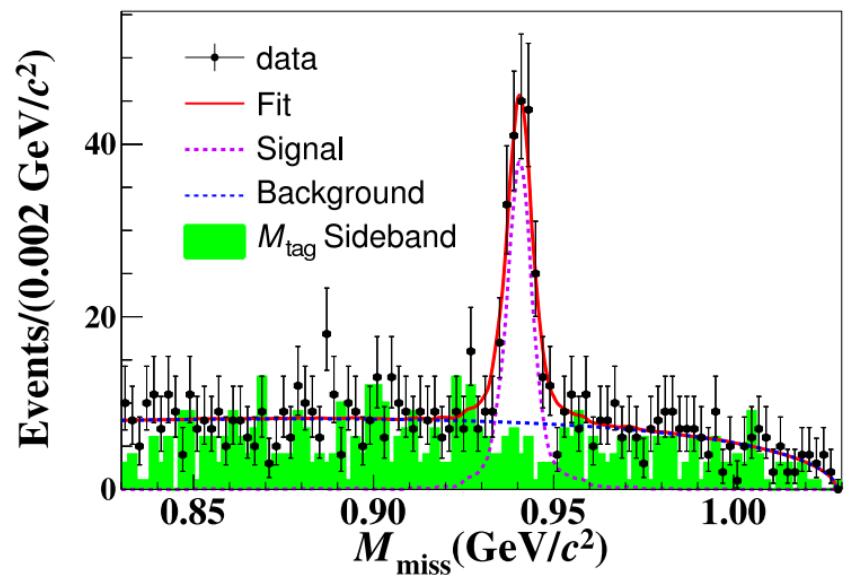
Enhance by long-distance effect

➤ DT method with  $3.19 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 4.178 \text{ GeV}$

[PRD 99, 031101(R) (2019)]

Channel	Branching fraction ( $10^{-3}$ )	Significance
$D_s^+ \rightarrow p\bar{n}$	$1.21 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.05$	$>10\sigma$

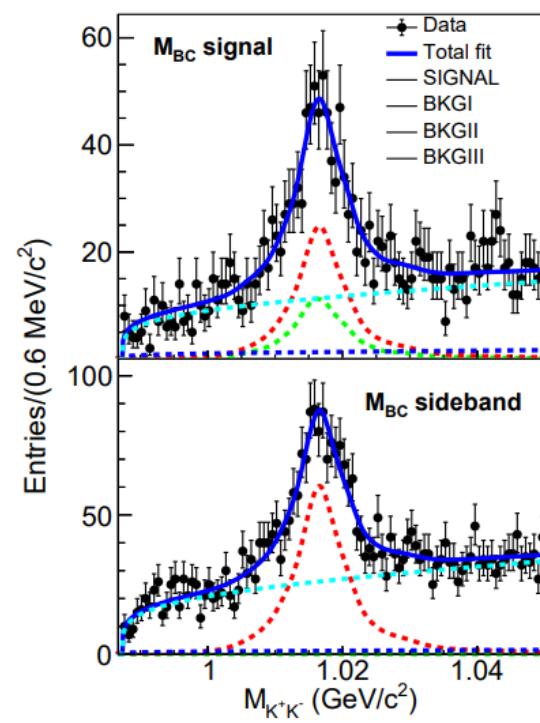
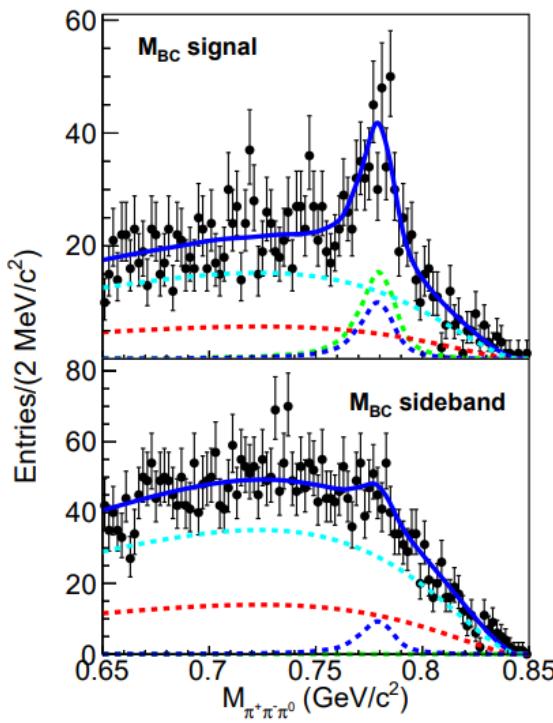
Confirm the result from CLEO's measurement



# $D^0 \rightarrow \omega\phi$

- Branching fraction of  $D^0 \rightarrow \omega\phi$  are measured for the first time
- ST method with  $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

$$BF = (6.48 \pm 0.96 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-4} \quad 6.3\sigma$$



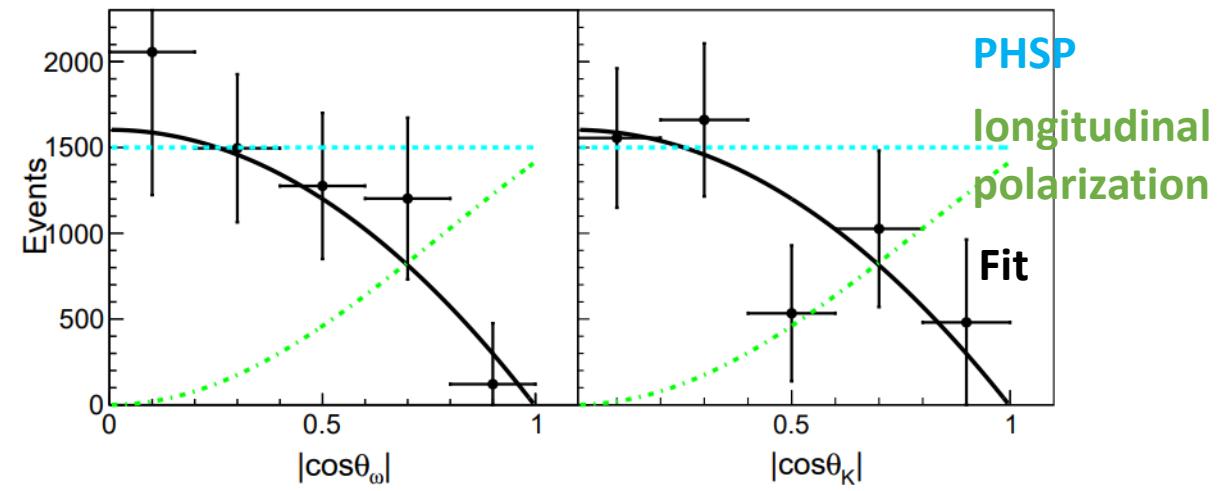
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- Upper limit on longitudinal polarization fraction  $f_L < 0.24$  @ 95% C.L.

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta} = \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (1 - f_L) \sin^2 \theta + f_L \cos^2 \theta \right\}$$

$$f_L = H_0^2 / (H_0^2 + H_-^2 + H_+^2)$$

[PRL 128, 011803 (2022)]



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# $D^{+,0} \rightarrow PP(P = \pi, K, \eta, \eta')$

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➤ The branching fractions of 14  $D^{+,0}$  two-body hadronic decays are measured

➤ ST method with  $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

$$\mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow P_1 P_2) = \frac{N_{\text{net}}}{2 \times N_{D\bar{D}}^{\text{tot}} \times \epsilon \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{sub}}},$$

[PRD 97, 072004 (2018)]

Mode	$N_{\text{net}}$	$\epsilon$ (%)	$\mathcal{B} (\times 10^{-3})$	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{PDG}} (\times 10^{-3})$
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	$10\,108 \pm 267$	$49.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.259 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.023$	$1.24 \pm 0.06$
$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$	$1834 \pm 168$	$48.2 \pm 0.4$	$0.232 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.006$	$0.189 \pm 0.025$
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \eta$	$11\,636 \pm 215$	$47.0 \pm 0.3$	$3.790 \pm 0.070 \pm 0.068$	$3.66 \pm 0.22$
$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ \eta$	$439 \pm 72$	$44.6 \pm 0.3$	$0.151 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.014$	$0.112 \pm 0.018$
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \eta'$	$3088 \pm 83$	$21.5 \pm 0.2$	$5.12 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.024$	$4.84 \pm 0.31$
$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ \eta'$	$87 \pm 25$	$18.8 \pm 0.2$	$0.164 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.024$	$0.183 \pm 0.023$
$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	$93\,883 \pm 352$	$51.4 \pm 0.2$	$15.91 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.30$	$15.3 \pm 0.6$
$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$17\,704 \pm 151$	$48.5 \pm 0.1$	$3.183 \pm 0.029 \pm 0.060$	$2.95 \pm 0.15$
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$21\,107 \pm 249$	$66.0 \pm 0.3$	$1.508 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.022$	$1.421 \pm 0.025$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$56\,359 \pm 272$	$62.8 \pm 0.3$	$4.233 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.064$	$4.01 \pm 0.07$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm$	$534\,135 \pm 759$	$64.7 \pm 0.1$	$38.98 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.51$	$39.4 \pm 0.4$
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$	$66\,552 \pm 302$	$37.1 \pm 0.2$	$12.39 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.27$	$12.0 \pm 0.4$
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta$	$9485 \pm 126$	$32.0 \pm 0.1$	$5.13 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.12$	$4.85 \pm 0.30$
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta'$	$2978 \pm 61$	$12.7 \pm 0.1$	$9.49 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.36$	$9.5 \pm 0.5$

# $D_s^+ \rightarrow PP(P = \pi, K, \eta, \eta')$

➤ The branching fractions of 7  $D_s^+$  two-body hadronic decays are measured

➤ ST method with  $6.32 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 4.18 \sim 4.23 \text{ GeV}$

$$R^i = \frac{\mathcal{B}^i}{\mathcal{B}^{K^+K^-\pi^+}} = \frac{n^i \cdot \bar{\varepsilon}^{K^+K^-\pi^+}}{n^{K^+K^-\pi^+} \cdot \bar{\varepsilon}^i \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{final-state}}^i}.$$

[JHEP 08, 146 (2020)]

Decay	$n^i$	$\bar{\varepsilon}^i$ (%)	$R^i$ (%)	$\mathcal{B}^i$ ( $10^{-3}$ )	Uncertainty from BF of $D_s \rightarrow KK\pi$
$K^+\eta'$	$675 \pm 43$	$13.66 \pm 0.20$	$4.91 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.31$	$2.68 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.08$	
$\eta'\pi^+$	$9912 \pm 113$	$14.19 \pm 0.04$	$69.4 \pm 0.8 \pm 3.8$	$37.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.2$	
$K^+\eta$	$1841 \pm 114$	$26.21 \pm 0.17$	$2.97 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.06$	$1.62 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$	
$\eta\pi^+$	$19519 \pm 192$	$25.86 \pm 0.05$	$31.94 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.49$	$17.41 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.54$	
$K^+K_S^0$	$35977 \pm 206$	$31.47 \pm 0.05$	$27.55 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.50$	$15.02 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.47$	
$K_S^0\pi^+$	$2724 \pm 83$	$32.27 \pm 0.16$	$2.035 \pm 0.062 \pm 0.042$	$1.109 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.035$	
$K^+\pi^0$	$2275 \pm 149$	$27.96 \pm 0.18$	$1.373 \pm 0.090 \pm 0.033$	$0.748 \pm 0.049 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.023$	
$K^+K^-\pi^+$	$160262 \pm 478$	$26.73 \pm 0.02$	100	$54.5 \pm 1.7$	Reference channel

# $D \rightarrow PV$

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- ST method with  $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

[\[PRD 97, 052005 \(2018\)\]](#)

Decay mode	This work ( $10^{-3}$ )	PDG [3] ( $10^{-3}$ )
$D^0 \rightarrow \omega\eta$	$2.16 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.15$	—
$D^0 \rightarrow \eta\pi^0$	$0.59 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.05$	$0.68 \pm 0.07$
$D^0 \rightarrow \eta'\pi^0$	$0.92 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$	$0.90 \pm 0.14$
$D^0 \rightarrow \eta\eta$	$2.20 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11$	$1.67 \pm 0.20$
$D^0 \rightarrow \eta'\eta$	$0.93 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.10$	$1.05 \pm 0.26$

[\[PLB 798, 135017 \(2019\)\]](#)

Decay mode	$\mathcal{B}^i (\times 10^{-4})$
$D^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$	$57.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.3$
$D^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$	$0.062^{+0.144}_{-0.062} \pm 0.002$
	< 0.21 at 90% CL
$D^0 \rightarrow \phi\pi^0$	$11.68 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.28$
$D^0 \rightarrow \phi\eta$	$1.81 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.06$

evidence

- DT method with  $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data @  $E_{cm} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

[\[PRL 116, 082001 \(2016\)\]](#)

Mode	This work	Previous measurements
$D^+ \rightarrow \omega\pi^+$	$(2.79 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-4}$	$< 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90% C.L.
$D^0 \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$	$(1.17 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90% C.L.
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta\pi^+$	$(3.07 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.53 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-3}$
$D^0 \rightarrow \eta\pi^0$	$(0.65 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-3}$	$(0.68 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$

**5.5σ**

**4.1σ**

BFs of  $\omega\pi \sim 1$  order lower than  $\eta\pi$

# Summary

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- D meson pair production data near threshold at BESIII provide a clean environment to measure the absolute branching fractions of D meson decays
- Based current data ( $2.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @ 3.773 GeV,  $6.32 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @  $4.18\text{--}4.23 \text{ GeV}$ ), most of two-body hadronic D meson decays have been measured
  - The branching fraction reach to  $10^{-4}$  for D decays and  $10^{-3}$  for Ds decays
  - Only  $10^{-2}$  sensitivity for asymmetry measurement.
- $8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (2.7x) data @ 3.773 GeV is ready and  $20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (6.8x) data @ 3.773 GeV is expected to be acquired at next year

Thank you!