

QUESTION Mail:  
Dear Prof.Olsen,

I'm Xiaodong from USTC, China, a young graduated student. This summer I was really lucky to have your class at UCAS.

I just have a question about  $D^+$  decay to  $\pi^0/K_s e^+ \nu_e$ . This is a work at BESIII. And this work has been published: <https://journals.aps.org/prd/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevD.96.012002>  
In this work, they found this three body decay is not in PHSP way, as TABLE IV shown in that paper.

I'm confused, I think neither of two particles in final states can come from a resonance, so why the decay is not PHSP decay?

(When I discussed with my workmates, one of them think it may caused by W in feynman diagram. But the W particle is virtual, so I'm still confused.)

Thanks in advanced!

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Best Wishes,  
Xiaodong Shi  
University of Science and Technology of China

ANSWER Mail:  
Dear Xiaodong

Interesting question.

The  $D^+$  meson is a  $c \bar{d}$  quark combination. The decay diagram for  $D^+ \rightarrow K e^+ \nu$  ( $\pi e^+ \nu$ ) proceeds via  $c \rightarrow s W^+$  ( $c \rightarrow d W^+$ ) followed by  $W^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$ . At lowest order, the  $\bar{d}$  quark is not involved in the diagram (and is called a "spectator.').

The  $W^+$  propagator goes like  $1/(q^2 + M(W)^2)$ , where  $q^2$  is the  $e^+ \nu$  invariant mass and, since  $q^2 \ll M(W)^2$ , the  $W$  propagator goes like  $1/M(W)^2 = \text{constant}$ , as you correctly point out.

But the final state  $s$  (or  $d$ ) quark has to combine with the spectator  $\bar{d}$  quark to for the final state  $K_s$  (or  $\pi$ ) meson. The probability for this depends upon the the momentum of the  $s$  ( $d$ ) quark, and that in turn depends on  $q^2$ . The probability for this is expresses as a "form factor"  $|f(q^2)|^2$ , which is not constant.

Also, since the initial state  $D^+$  and the final state  $K$  ( $\pi$ ) are  $\text{spin}=0$ , while the  $e^+ \nu$  come from a  $W^+$  and, thus, have  $\text{spin} = 1$ , the  $K$  ( $\pi$ ) and the  $e^+ \nu$  system must be in a relative P wave. This introduces a factor  $p(K)^{2L+1} = p(K)^3$ .

Thus, the  $K(\pi) e^+ \nu$  Dalitz plot deviates from a pure S-wave phase space distribution by a factor of  $p(K)^3 \times |f(q^2)|^2$ .

Parameterizations for, and measurements of  $|f(q^2)|^2$  are given in PRD 80, 032005 (2009).

I hope this helps,  
S. Olsen