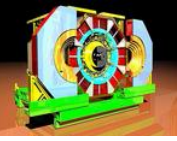


Rome, 9 - 12 September 2013
"Sapienza" University

Charm physics with D and D_s at BESIII

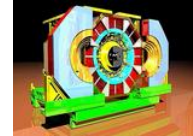
ZHAO Guang
Institute of High Energy Physics, China
On behalf of BESIII Collaboration

International Workshop on e+e- collisions from Phi to Psi 2013
Sep 9th 2013, Universita' de Roma La Sapienza, Italy



Outline

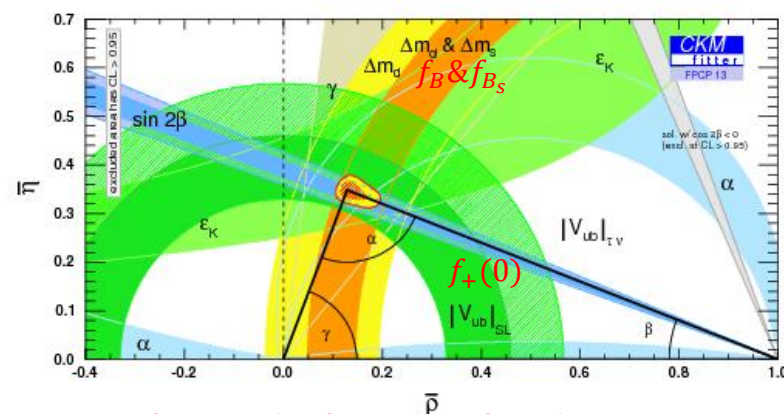
- **Introduction**
- **Preliminary results from BESIII**
 - Quantum correlation analysis on $D^0\bar{D}^0$ mixing
 - Leptonic D decays
 - Semi-leptonic D decays
 - Hadronic D decays
 - Rare D decays
 - D_s decays
- **Summary**



Major charm physics

■ Precision quark flavor physics

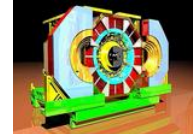
- Decay constants
- Form factors
- V_{CKM} extraction
- Validate QCD



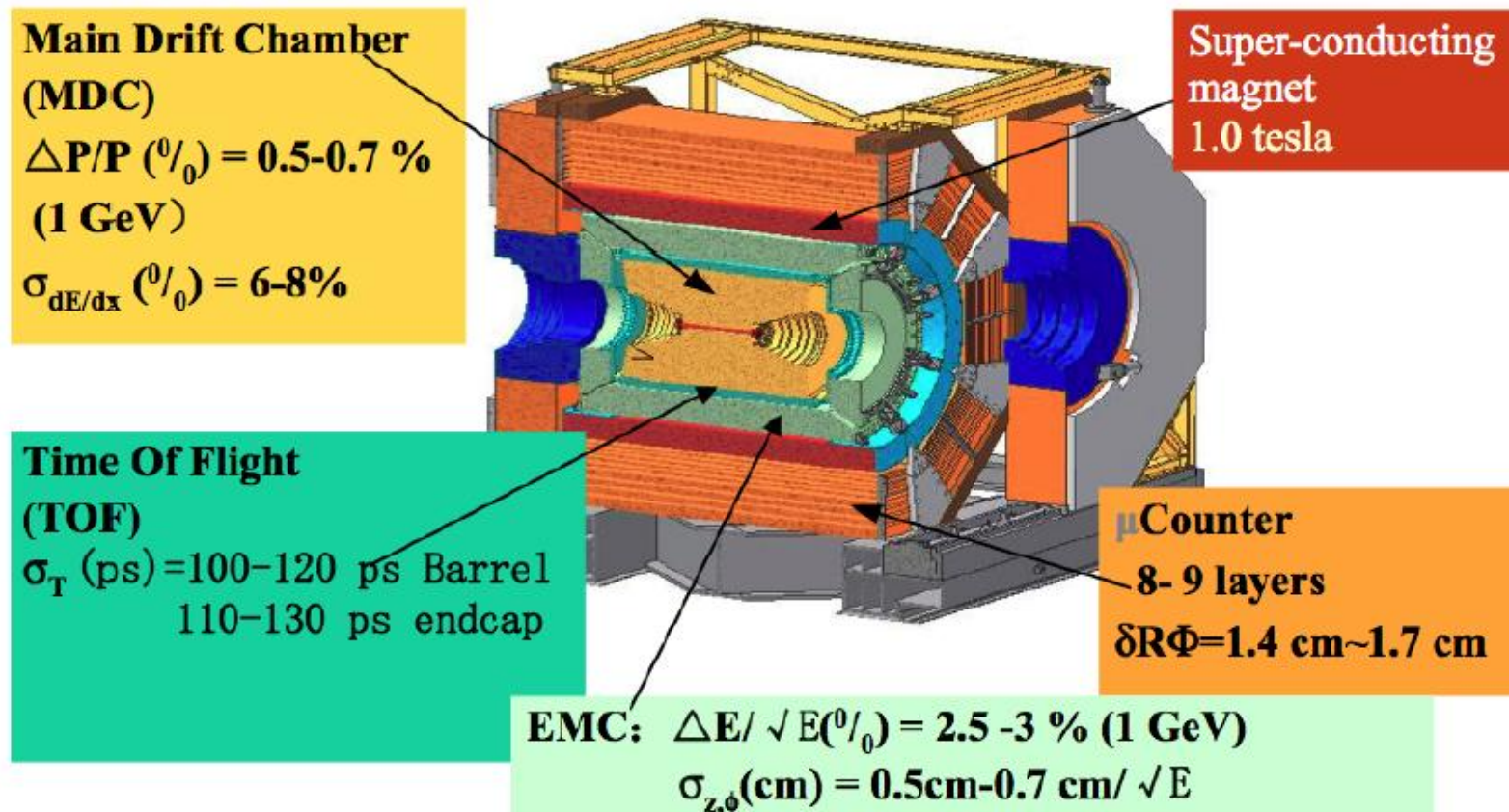
Theoretical errors dominate width of bands

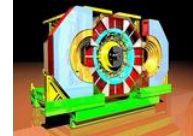
■ Probe for New Physics (NP)

- $D^0\bar{D}^0$ mixing
- Searching for CP violation decays of D mesons
- Searching for rare decays of D mesons



BESIII detector



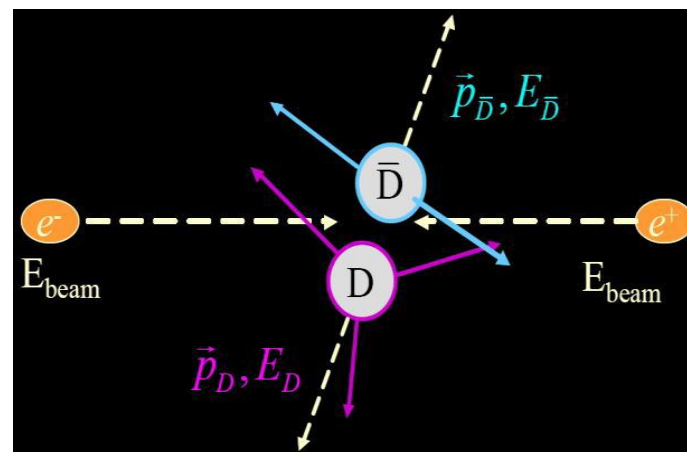


Charm meson production near threshold

- Near the peak of $\psi(3770)$ resonance, only $D\bar{D}$ pairs are produced

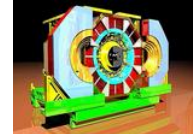
Pros

- ✓ Clean environment
- ✓ Known initial energy and quantum numbers (quantum correlated for $D^0\bar{D}^0$ pair)
- ✓ Both D and \bar{D} can fully reconstructed
- ✓ Absolute measurement



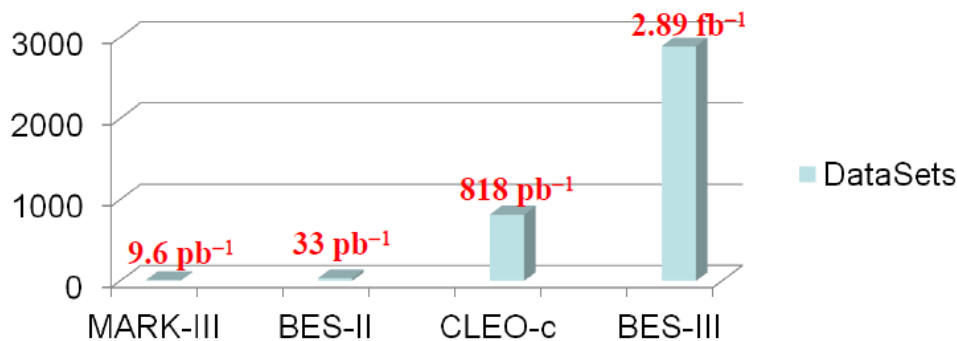
- **Analysis technique**

- Single tag, Double tag, Flavor tag, CP tag



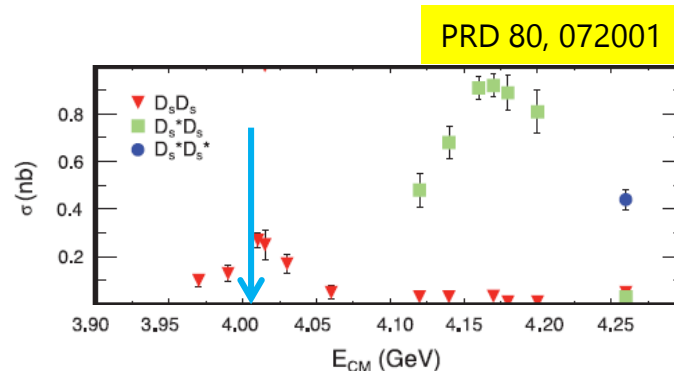
Data samples

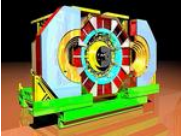
- We have the largest $\psi(3770)$ dataset



- We have also collected 482 pb⁻¹ $\psi(4040)$ data @ 4.009 GeV

- Primary to search XYZ particles
- Enhanced $D_S D_S$ production
- Below $D_S D_S^*$ threshold, low bkg

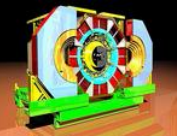




Quantum correlation analysis

- **$D^0\bar{D}^0$ mixing**
 - Flavor eigenstate \neq mass eigenstate
 - Expected to be very small in SM, sensitive to New Physics
- **Mixing parameters**
 - Mixing parameters: $x = \frac{\Delta M}{\Gamma}$, $y = \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{2\Gamma}$
 - Mixing rate: $R_M = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}$
 - D^0/\bar{D}^0 relative strong phase: δ
 - Effective parameters: $y' = y\cos\delta - x\sin\delta$; $x' = y\sin\delta + x\cos\delta$

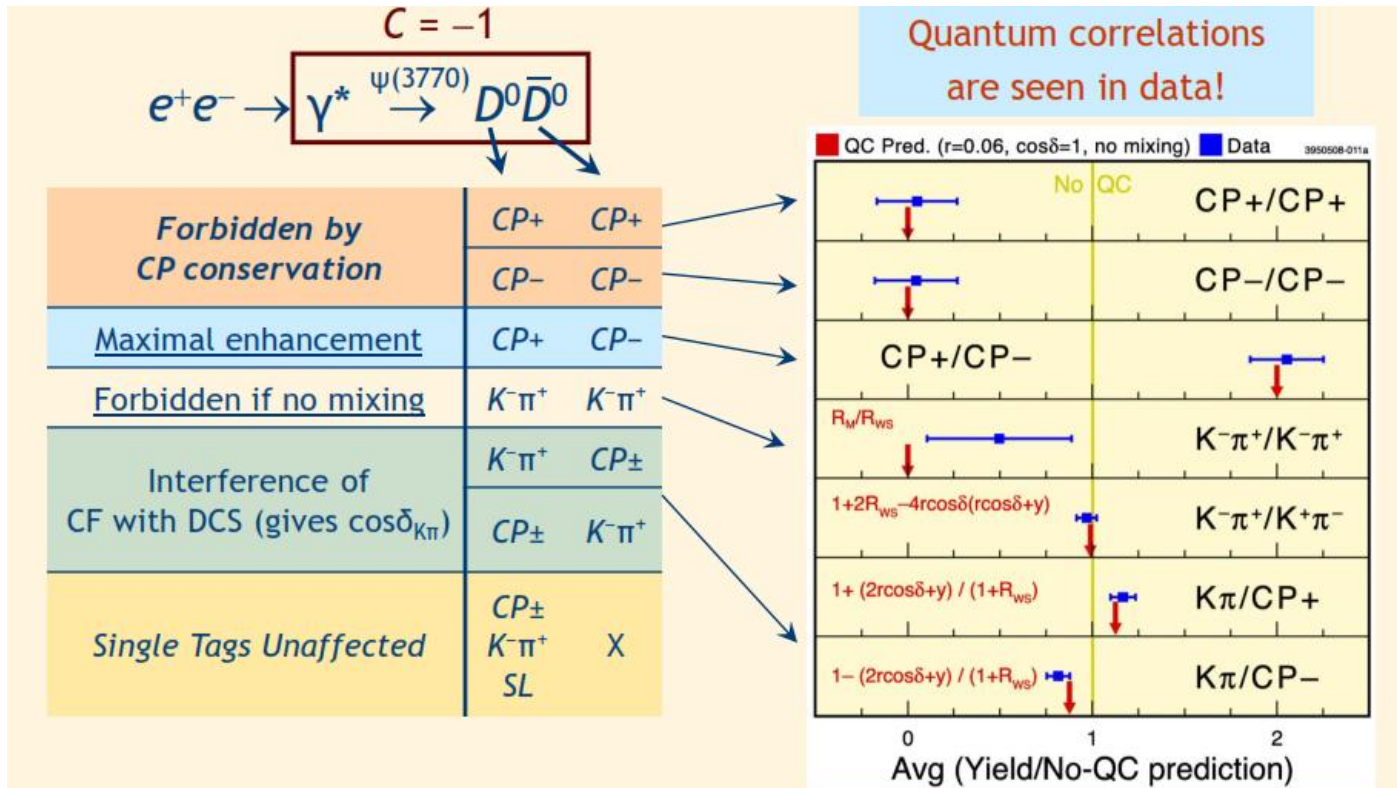
QCA primarily sensitive to y , $\cos\delta$



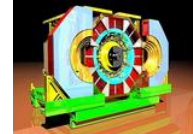
Quantum correlation @ $\psi(3770)$

Running near $c\bar{c}$ threshold produces quantum correlated D^0 and \bar{D}^0

- ✓ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770) \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$ [$C = -1$]
- ✓ CP+ CP- decays are enhanced



From David Asner Charm 2010



Time-integrated decay rates

Correlated amplitudes

- $\Gamma_{i,j} = |\langle i|D^0\rangle\langle j|\bar{D}^0\rangle \mp \langle j|D^0\rangle\langle i|\bar{D}^0\rangle|^2$
- where $\frac{\langle i|\bar{D}^0\rangle^{DCS}}{\langle i|D^0\rangle^{CF}} = -r e^{-i\delta}$



Selected references:

- Goldhaber and Rosner, PRD 15, 1254 (1977)
- Bigi and Sanda, PLB 171, 320 (1986)
- Xing, PRD 55, 196 (1997)
- Gronau, Grossman, Rosner, PLB 508, 37 (2001)
- Atwood and Petrov, PRD 71, 054032 (2005)
- Asner and Sun, PRD 73, 034024 (2006); PRD 77, 019901(E) (2008)

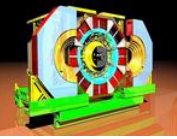
Final States		Time-Integrated Rate ($\times A_i^2 A_j^2$)
Exclusive	$i \quad \bar{j}$	$1 + r_i^2 r_j^2 - 2 r_i r_j \cos(\bar{\delta}_i + \bar{\delta}_j)$ ← No y dependence
	$i \quad j$	$r_i^2 + r_j^2 - 2 r_i r_j \cos(\bar{\delta}_i - \bar{\delta}_j)$ ← No y dependence
Inclusive	$i \quad X$	$1 + r_i^2 + 2 \boxed{y} r_i \cos \bar{\delta}_i$ ← Same as incoherent decay

For some special states:

- CP eigenstates: $r = 1$, $\delta = 0$ or π
- Semileptonic: $r = 0$

Parameters can be extracted by ratios of yields of carefully constructed exclusive modes and inclusive modes

- $\cos \delta_{K\pi}$: CP mode + flavor mode / CP mode
- y : CP mode + semileptonic mode / CP mode



Strong phase in $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ decay

- **Omitting higher order mixing parameters and assuming CP conservation, we have**

$$- 2r_{K\pi} \cos \delta_{K\pi} + y = (1 + R_{WS}) A_{CP \rightarrow K\pi}$$

$$- A_{CP \rightarrow K\pi} = \frac{B_{D_2 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} - B_{D_1 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+}}{B_{D_2 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} + B_{D_1 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+}}$$

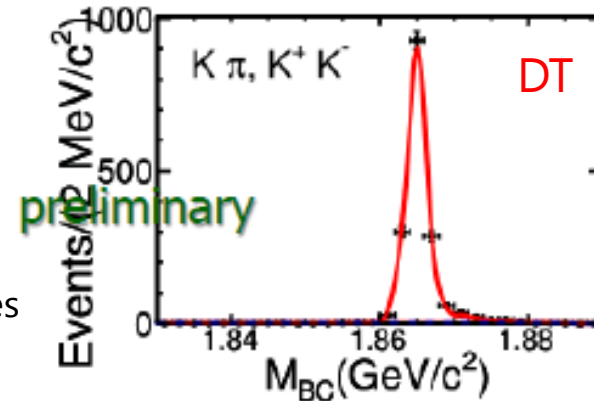
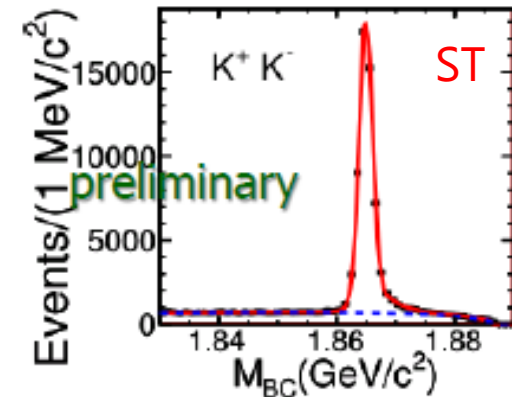
$$- |D_1\rangle = \frac{|D^0\rangle + |\bar{D}^0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}, |D_2\rangle = \frac{|D^0\rangle - |\bar{D}^0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

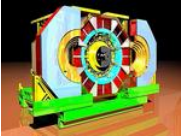
- **Single Tag (ST): CP tags**

- Flavor tags: $K^- \pi^+, K^+ \pi^-$
- CP+ tags: $K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^-, K_S^0 \pi^0 \pi^0, \pi^0 \pi^0, \rho^0 \pi^0$
- CP- tags: $K_S^0 \pi^0, K_S^0 \eta, K_S^0 \omega$

- **Double Tag (DT): $K\pi$ + CP tags**

- $Br(D_{CP\pm} \rightarrow K\pi) = \frac{n_{K\pi, CP\pm}}{n_{CP\pm}} \frac{\epsilon_{CP\pm}}{\epsilon_{K\pi, CP\pm}}$
 - Most systematics cancelled within $D \rightarrow CP \pm$ modes





Preliminary results of $\delta_{K\pi}$

- **With measured $Br(D_{CP\pm} \rightarrow K\pi)$, we get**

$$- A_{CP \rightarrow K\pi} = \frac{B_{D_2 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} - B_{D_1 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+}}{B_{D_2 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} + B_{D_1 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+}} = (12.77 \pm 1.31_{-0.31}^{+0.33})\%$$

- **With external inputs of the parameters in HFAG2013 and PDG2012, we get**

$$- \cos\delta_{K\pi} = 1.03 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$$

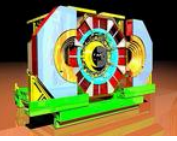
- **Compare to CLEO's result**

- 0.8 fb⁻¹ $\psi(3770)$ data

- Without external inputs: $\cos\delta = 0.81_{-0.18-0.05}^{+0.22+0.07}$

- With external inputs: $\cos\delta = 1.15_{-0.17-0.08}^{+0.19+0.00}$

Our results have the best precision and compatible with the world average



γ_{CP} measurement

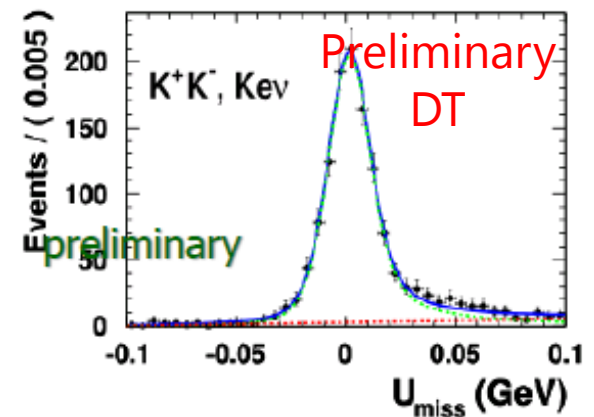
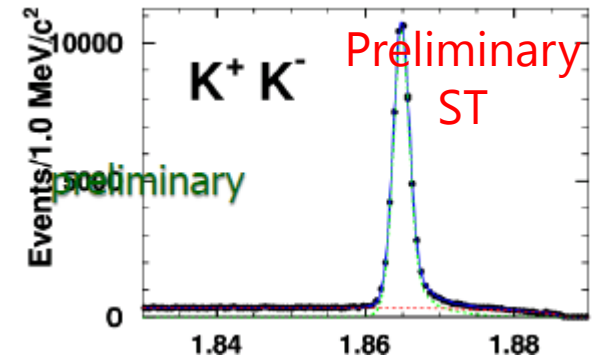
- Neglect term y^2 or higher order

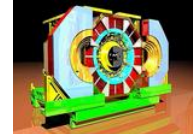
$$- \gamma_{CP} \approx \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{\ell,CP+}\Gamma_{CP-}}{\Gamma_{\ell,CP-}\Gamma_{CP+}} - \frac{\Gamma_{\ell,CP-}\Gamma_{CP+}}{\Gamma_{\ell,CP+}\Gamma_{CP-}} \right)$$

- Tag modes

Type	Modes
CP^+	$K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, K_S\pi^0\pi^0$
CP^-	$K_S^0\pi^0, K_S^0\omega, K_S^0\eta$
l^\pm	$Ke\nu, K\mu\nu$

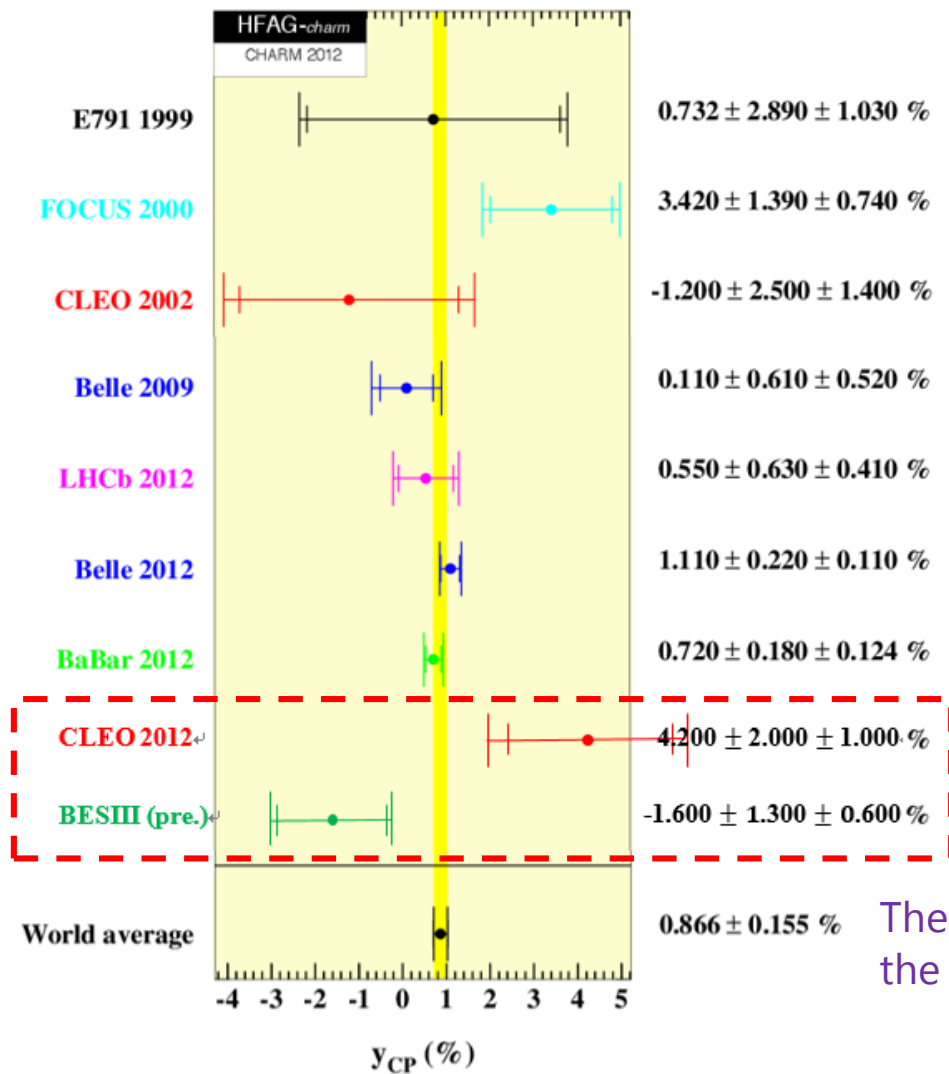
- ST: CP tag
- DT: CP tag + semileptonic tag





BESIII

Preliminary results

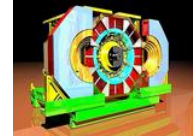


BESIII preliminary results
 $y_{CP} = (-1.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6)\%$

compatible with
world average results

Best precision in Charm factory

The average value do not include the last two measurements



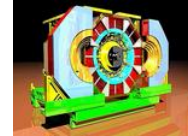
D^+ leptonic decays

- In the SM, the leptonic decays of the $D_{(s)}^+$ provide a clean way to measure the decay constant $f_{D_{(s)}}^+$

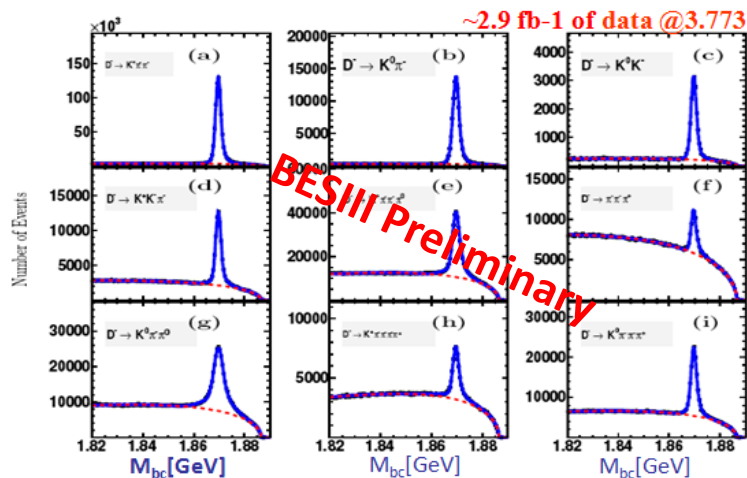
The diagram shows a D^+ meson (represented by a grey oval) decaying into a lepton ℓ^+ and a neutrino ν . The D^+ is composed of a charm quark c and an anti-down quark \bar{d} . A W^+ boson is exchanged between the quarks, leading to the decay products.

$$\Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell) = f_D^2 |V_{cd}|^2 \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} m_D m_\ell^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_D^2}\right)^2$$

- Test the LQCD calculation of the decay constant. The verified LQCD can help extract V_{td} , V_{ts} from $B_{(s)}$ mixing
- Search for possible new physics (charged Higgs contribution, R-parity violating SUSY ...)

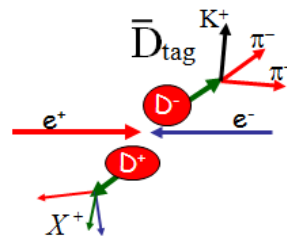


Event reconstruction



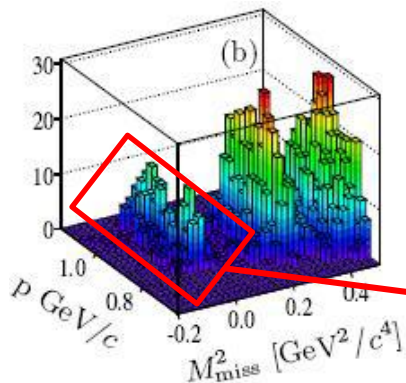
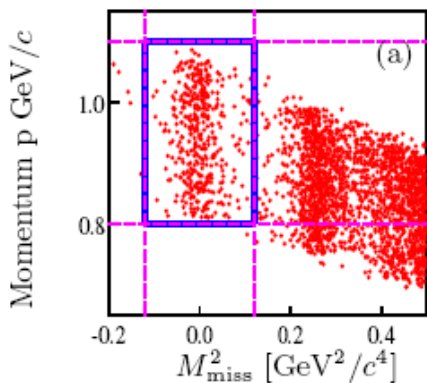
Single tag channels

- $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^-$
- $D^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^0 K^-$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^-$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$
- $D^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$



Using 9 singly tagged D⁻ modes to accumulate the D⁺D⁻ events.

$N_{D^-}^{tag} = (1.566 \pm 0.002) \times 10^6$ in 2.9 fb⁻¹

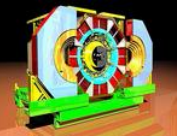


- ❖ One charged tracks only
- ❖ Positive identified muon
- ❖ No isolate photon

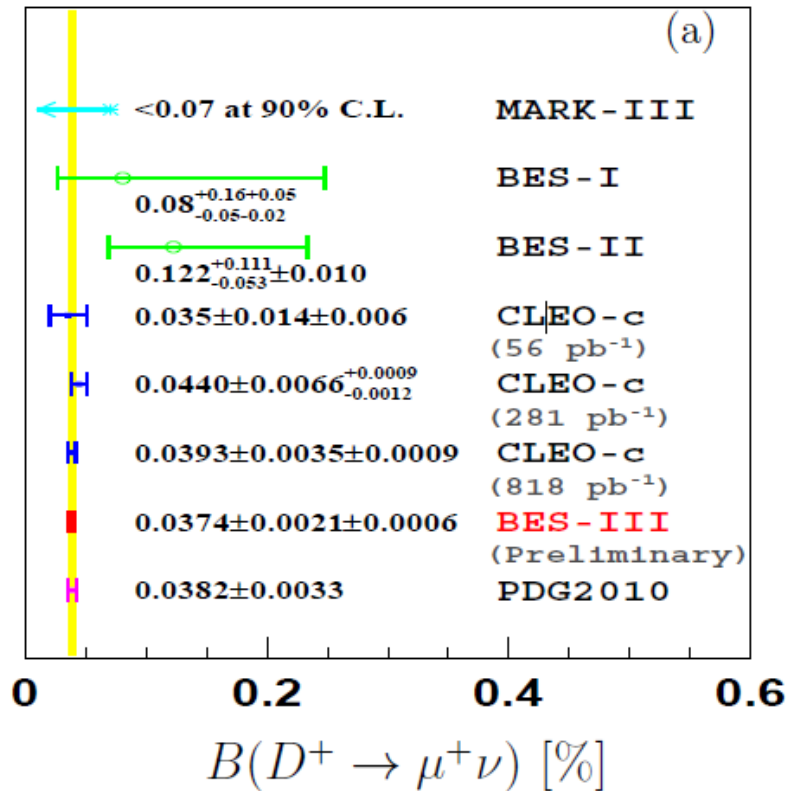
BESIII Preliminary

425 signal candidates

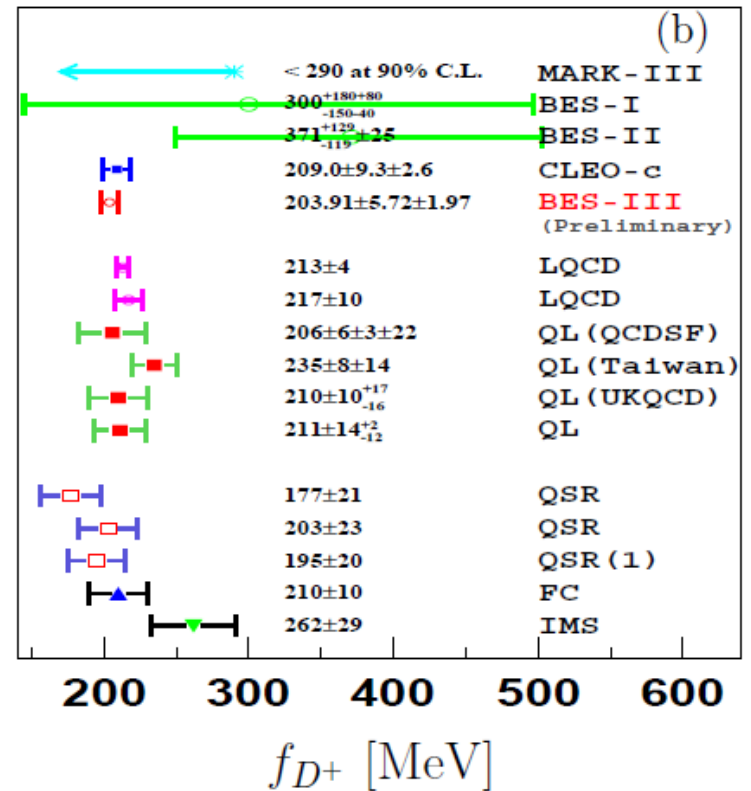
After bkg subtraction, $N_{\mu\nu} = 377.3 \pm 20.6 \pm 2.6$



Preliminary results

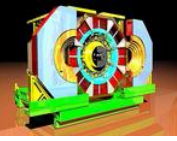


$(3.74 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.06)$



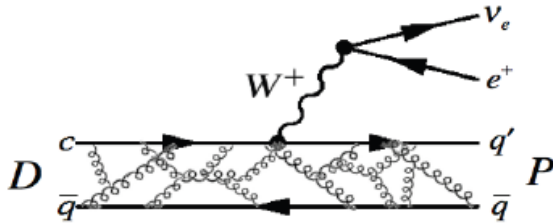
$(203.91 \pm 5.72 \pm 1.97)$

Best experimental precision to date!



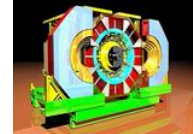
D semileptonic decays to K and π

- Charm mesons can decay into other hadrons by emitting a $\ell^+ \nu$ lepton pair via the weak interactions



$$\frac{d\Gamma(D \rightarrow K(\pi) e \nu)}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs(d)}|^2 P_{K(\pi)}^3 |f_+(q^2)|^2}{24\pi^3}$$

- Use theory for form factors, extract CKM parameters
- Use unitarity for CKM parameters, test QCD
- Verified QCD can help extract V_{ub} from $B \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$



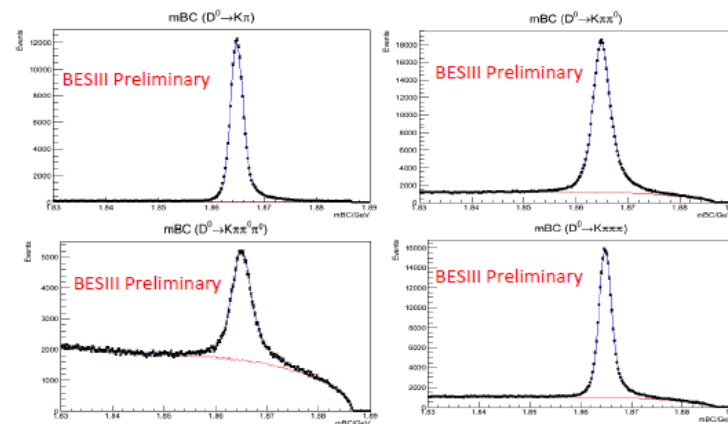
BESIII

Event recon. & BR meas.

Tag side:

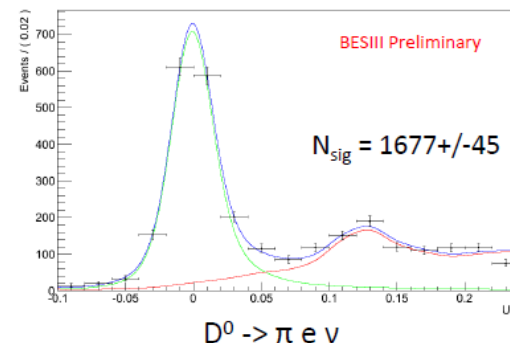
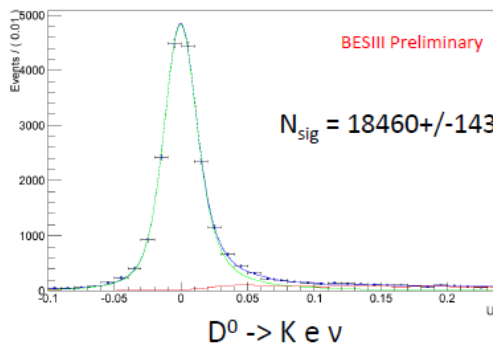
4 tag modes

Mode	Data Yield
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$159,929 \pm 413$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	$323,348 \pm 667$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	$78,467 \pm 480$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	$211,910 \pm 550$



Signal side:

$$U = E_{\text{miss}} - c \left| \vec{P}_{\text{miss}} \right| \approx 0$$



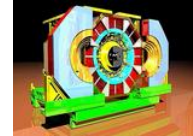
BR results:

1/3 data, consistent with CLEOc's

PHIPS13

BESIII Preliminary

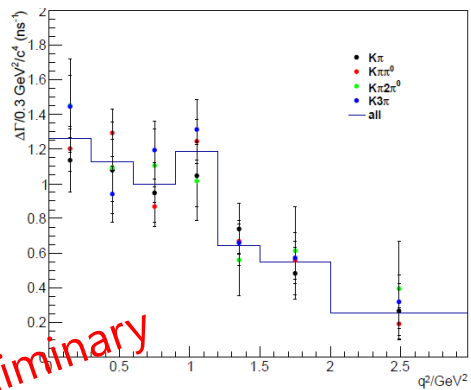
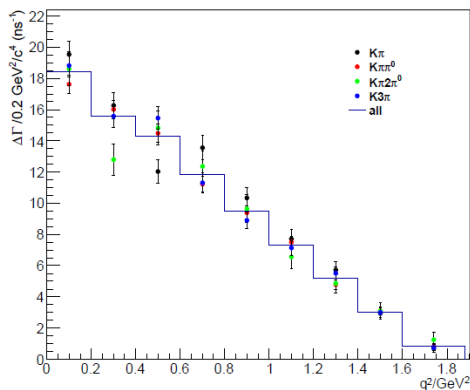
Mode	measured branching fraction(%)	PDG	CLEOc
$\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ e^- \bar{\nu}$	$3.542 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.067$	3.55 ± 0.04	$3.50 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$
$\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}$	$0.288 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.005$	0.289 ± 0.008	$0.288 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.003$



Partial decay rates and $f(q^2)$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma(D \rightarrow \pi(K)ev)}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cd(s)}|^2}{24\pi^3} p^3 |f_+(q^2)|^2$$

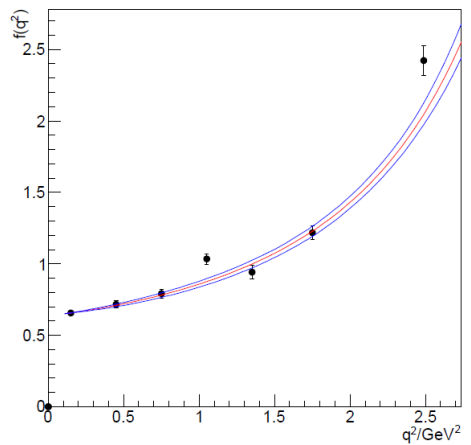
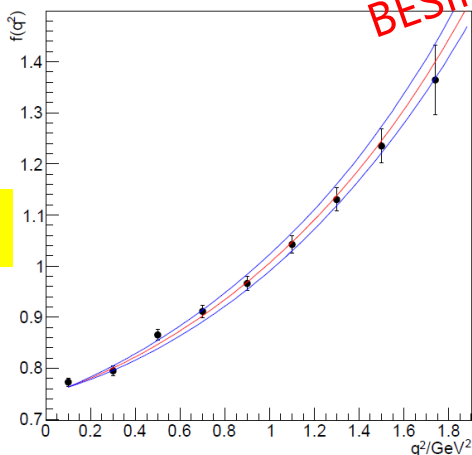
$\Delta\Gamma$



Measured in each q^2 bin, by fitting U distribution

BESIII preliminary

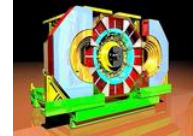
$f(q^2)$



Points: data with stat. err. only
Curves: from Fermilab-MILC within one stat. err. ([arXiv: 1111.5471](https://arxiv.org/abs/1111.5471))

$D^0 \rightarrow Kev$

$D^0 \rightarrow \pi ev$

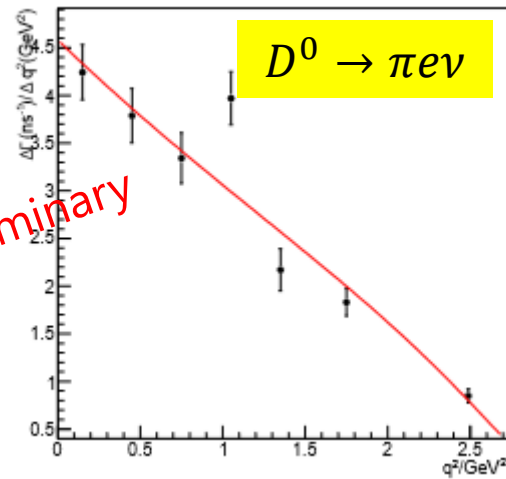
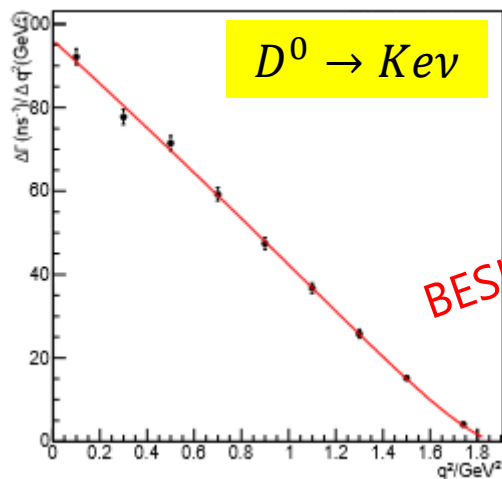


Form factor fits

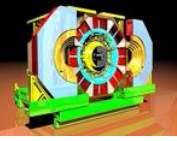
$$f_+(q^2) = \frac{1}{P(q^2) \phi(q^2, t_0)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(t_0) [z(q^2, t_0)]^k$$

Series expansion:
Becher and Hill
PLB 633, 61 (2006)

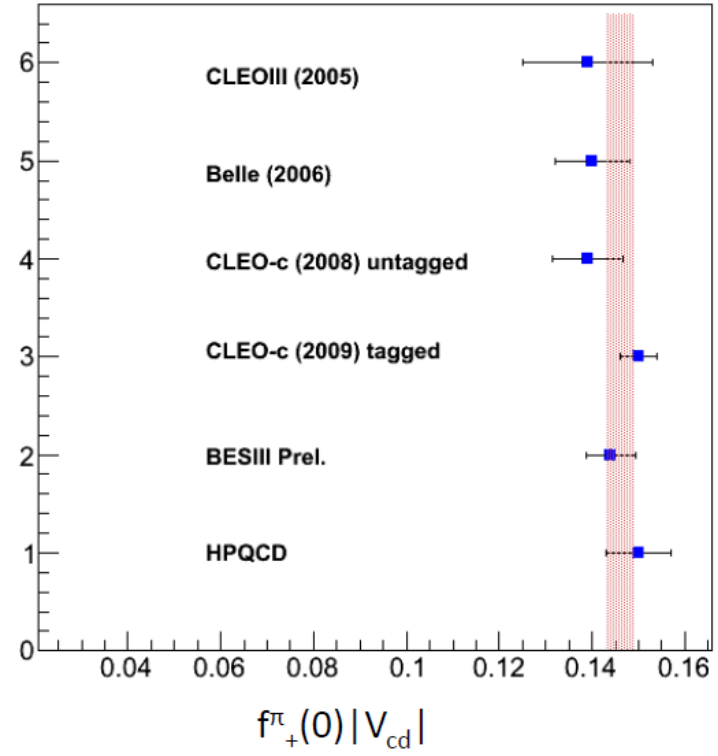
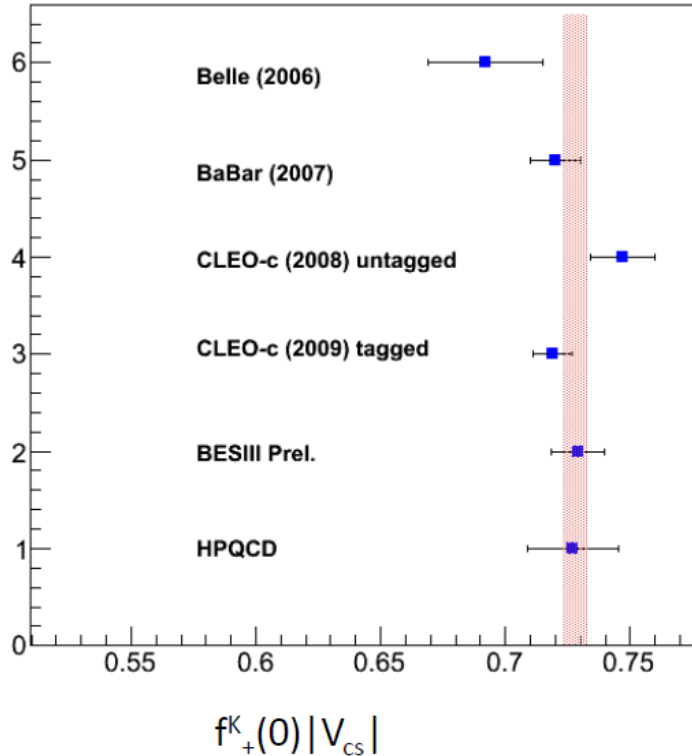
Could fit: $f_+(0)$, $r_1 = a_2/a_1$, $r_2 = a_3/a_1$



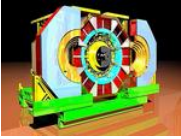
3 par. series	$f_+(0) V_{cd(s)} $	r_1	r_2
$D^0 \rightarrow K^*0$	$0.729 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.007$	$-2.179 \pm 0.355 \pm 0.053$	$4.539 \pm 8.927 \pm 1.103$
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^*0$	$0.144 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.002$	$-2.728 \pm 0.482 \pm 0.076$	$4.194 \pm 3.122 \pm 0.448$



Comparisons of form factor normalization results

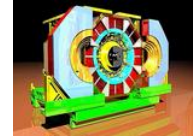


- Numbers are from HFAG 2012 report ([arXiv:1207.1158](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.1158))
- Error bar of BESIII prel. will shrink with full data



Dalitz plot analysis of $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$

- There are many three bodies final states with large BR and including $K\pi$ and $\pi\pi$ two body resonances
- $K\pi$ S wave and low-mass $K\pi$ scalar resonance κ have been observed significantly in earlier experiments (E691-791, CLEO) through MIPWA in $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
- The $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$ decay is also a golden mode. Previous dalitz plot analysis of $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$ from MARK III only include $K_S^0 \rho^+$ and $\bar{K}^{*0} \pi^+$
- With much larger dataset, we can do much more precise measurement.

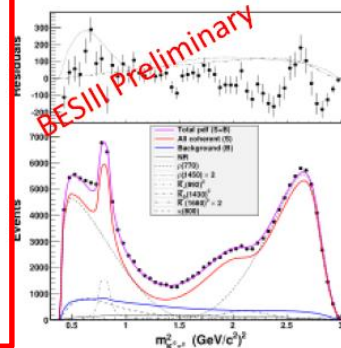
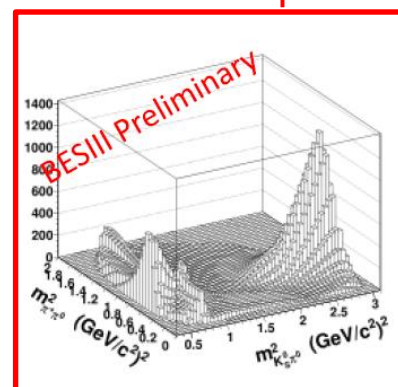
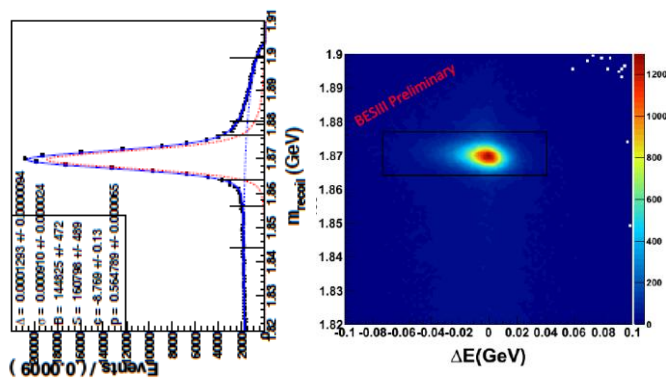


BESIII

Data fitting

Fully reconstruct $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$ final states

The dalitz plot



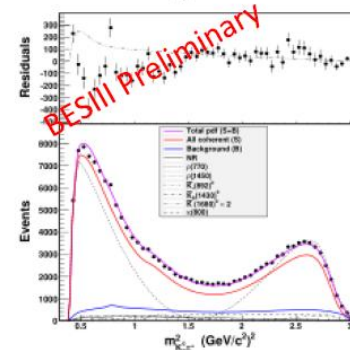
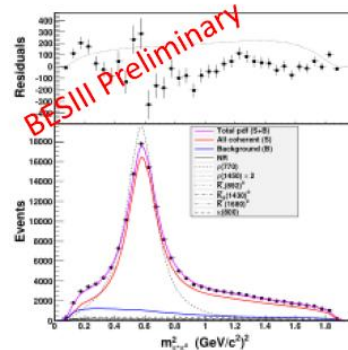
Using isobar model to fit data

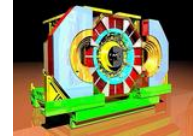
Coherent sum of 6 intermediate resonances

$(K_S^0 \rho^+, K_S^0 \rho(1450)^+, \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^+, \bar{K}_0(1430)^0 \pi^+, \bar{K}(1680)^0 \pi^+, \kappa^0 \pi^+)$

+ a non-resonant component

Float $\bar{K}(1430)^0$ and $\kappa(800)^0$ parameters

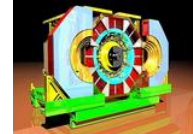




Resonance parameters

Resonance	Parameter (MeV)		BES-III	E791 Model C	CLEO-c	
					Model C	Model I2
$\bar{K}_0^*(1430)$ PDG 1425 ± 50 270 ± 80	BW	Mass	$1464 \pm 6 \pm 9_{-28}^{+9}$	1459 ± 14	$1463.0 \pm 0.7 \pm 2.4$	$1466.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 3.4$
		Width	$190 \pm 7 \pm 11_{-26}^{+6}$	175 ± 17	$163.8 \pm 2.7 \pm 3.1$	$174.2 \pm 1.9 \pm 3.2$
	Flatt	Mass	1482 ± 10		1462.5 ± 3.9	1471.2 ± 0.8
		$g_{K\pi}$	585 ± 14		532.9 ± 8.5	546.8 ± 4.2
$g_{K\eta}$		0		0	0	
		$g_{K\eta'}$	452 ± 85		197 ± 106	230 ± 32
κ	BW	Mass	860 ± 11	797 ± 47	809 ± 14	888 ± 2
		Width	446 ± 23	410 ± 97	470 ± 18	550 ± 12
	Pole	Re	$752 \pm 15 \pm 69_{-73}^{+55}$		769.9 ± 6.3	$706.0 \pm 1.8 \pm 22.8$
		Im	$-229 \pm 21 \pm 44_{-55}^{+40}$		-221.2 ± 8.4	$-319.4 \pm 2.2 \pm 20.2$

- The mass and width of $K^*(1430)$ are consistent with E791 and CLEO-c from $D^+ \rightarrow K-\pi^+\pi^+$
- The pole of $\kappa(800)$ is consistent with the model C of CLEO-c



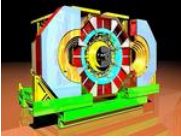
Fit fraction & BR results

Fit fraction & phase

Parameters	Value	Stat	Experimental Errors				Modeling Errors		
			Bkg	Eff	Resol	Total	Shape	Add	Total
NR FF(%)	4.63	0.67	3.45	0.96	0.02	3.59	+2.89 -1.50	+2.65 -3.24	+3.93 -3.57
NR Phase	278.62	5.36	4.32	14.27	0.06	14.91	+5.96 -24.40	+21.61 -11.54	+22.42 -26.99
$\rho(770)^+$ FF(%)	83.41	2.19	2.66	0.62	0.01	2.74	+1.02 -1.87	+6.33 -1.05	+6.42 -2.15
$\rho(1450)^+$ FF(%)	2.13	0.22	0.87	0.82	0.01	1.20	+0.62 -0.02	+0.73 -1.48	+0.96 -1.48
$\rho(1450)^+$ Phase	187.02	2.56	3.03	3.69	0.01	4.78	+8.66 -14.53	+25.67 -4.63	+27.09 -15.25
$\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ FF(%)	3.58	0.17	0.12	0.71	0.01	0.17	+0.31 -0.18	+0.16 -0.28	+0.35 -0.34
$\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ Phase	293.22	1.25	0.73	1.45	0.01	1.63	+1.12 -6.52	+5.67 -1.17	+5.78 -6.63
$\bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0$ FF(%)	3.66	0.57	0.57	0.42	0.01	0.71	+0.34 -0.29	+0.66 -0.74	+0.75 -0.80
$\bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0$ Phase	334.36	1.19	7.38	3.63	0.04	8.23	+0.33 -9.53	+2.04 -27.43	+2.07 -29.04
$\bar{K}^*(1680)^0$ FF(%)	1.27	0.11	0.60	0.16	0.01	0.63	+0.51 -0.07	+0.01 -1.07	+0.52 -1.08
$\bar{K}^*(1680)^0$ Phase	251.81	1.90	8.45	5.60	0.08	10.14	+5.70 -1.21	+6.92 -27.87	+8.97 -27.90
κ^0 FF(%)	7.73	1.19	2.43	3.09	0.01	3.94	+1.93 -2.64	+4.70 -0.10	+5.09 -2.65
κ^0 Phase	92.89	6.23	24.24	13.55	0.16	27.77	+13.17 -6.56	+15.72 -21.52	+20.51 -22.50
NR+ κ^0 FF(%)	18.59	1.69	1.08	0.95	0.01	1.44	+1.54 -3.70	+0.50 -2.21	+1.62 -4.31
$K_S^0\pi^0$ S wave	17.29	1.34	2.01	0.49	0.01	2.07	+0.63 -3.75	+2.58 -0.59	+2.66 -3.80

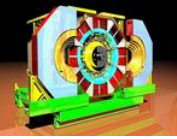
Fit fractions * world average $Br(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0)$

Mode	Partial Branching Fraction (%)
$B(D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0)$ Non Resonant	$0.32 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.25^{+0.21}_{-0.25}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ K_S^0) \times B(\rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$	$5.83 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.30^{+0.08}_{-0.15}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \rho(1450)^+ K_S^0) \times B(\rho(1450)^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$	$0.15 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.09^{+0.05}_{-0.11}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+) \times B(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)$	$0.250 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.015^{+0.022}_{-0.024}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0 \pi^+) \times B(\bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)$	$0.26 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05^{+0.03}_{-0.06}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(1680)^0 \pi^+) \times B(\bar{K}^*(1680)^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)$	$0.09 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05^{+0.04}_{-0.08}$
$B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+) \times B(\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)$	$0.54 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.28^{+0.14}_{-0.19}$
NR+ $\bar{K}^0 \pi^+$	$1.30 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.12^{+0.11}_{-0.30}$
$K_S^0 \pi^0$ S wave	$1.21 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.16^{+0.05}_{-0.27}$



Search for $D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

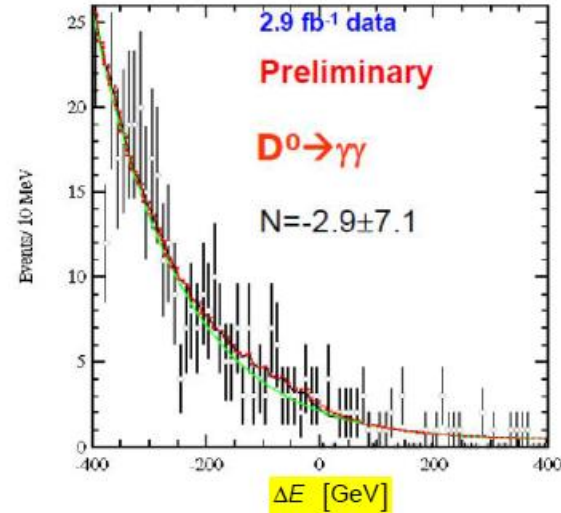
- Flavor Changing Neutral Current (FCNC) ($c \rightarrow u + \gamma$) is forbidden at tree level
- Dominated by long-distance effect
- In SM, $Br(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) \sim 10^{-8}$ or less (see Fajfer et al. PRD 64, 074008 (2001))
- In minimal super-symmetric standard model, the predicted rate is $\sim 10^{-6}$ (see Prelovsek and Wyler, PLB500, 304 (2001))



Preliminary results

- Signal reconstruction
- ✓ Reconstruct two photons
 - ✓ Extract signals from a ΔE distribution

Gives : -2.9 ± 7.1 events
 No significant signals

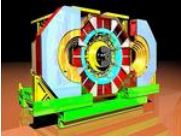


Upper limit

$$B(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/B(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) < 5.8 \times 10^{-3} @ 90\% \text{C.L.}$$

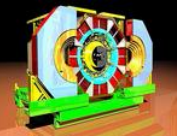
Experiments	BESIII	BABAR	CLEOc	PDG11
$B^{\text{UP}}(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) [\times 10^{-6}]$	<4.6	<2.2	<8.63	<27

- Another double-tag technique is ongoing
- Intend to look for other radiative decays of D^+ , D^0 and D_s^+ as well

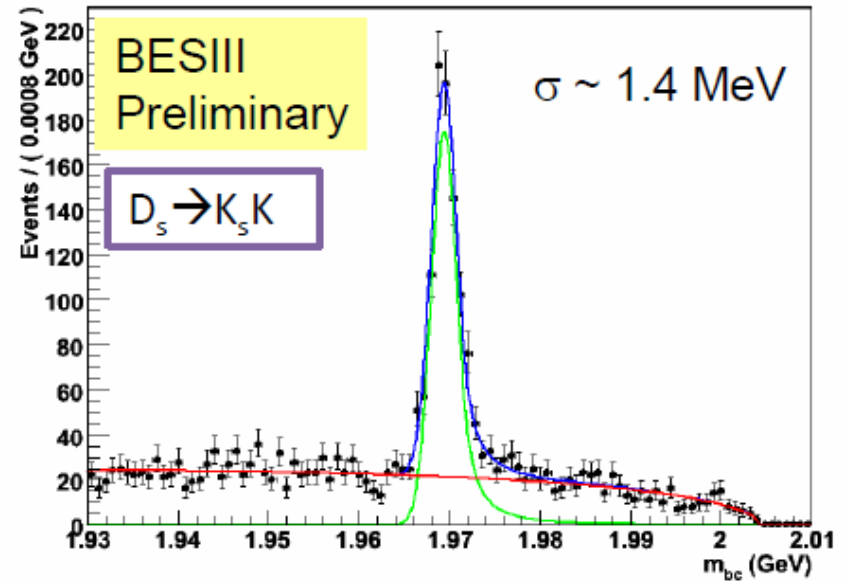
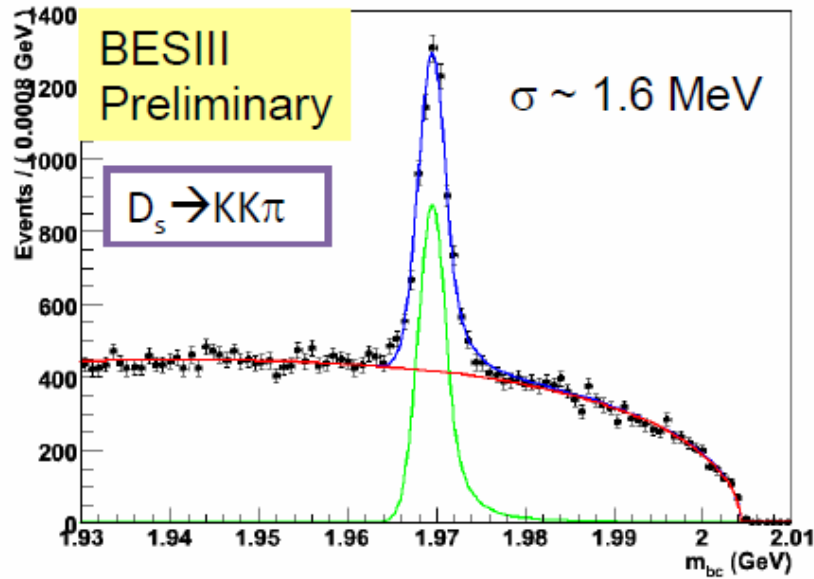


D_s decays

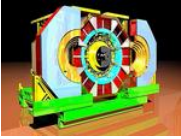
- **Taken data @ 4.009 GeV. Only $D_s^+ D_s^-$ pairs are produced (below $D_s D_s^*$ threshold)**
- **Many analysis can be studied by exploiting the “tagging” technique (MARK III’s method)**
- **D_s^+ tagging is clean compared to CLEO-c’s $D_s D_s^*$ data taken @ 4.17 GeV**
 - But statistics limited : Low Xsection compared to 4.17 GeV (See slide 5)



D_s tagging



Several ongoing analysis
Results will come out soon



Summary

- **Many new results come from BESIII**
 - Quantum correlation analysis
 - Strong phase $\delta_{K\pi}$: with the best accuracy
 - mixing parameter y_{CP} : compatible with the world average
 - D^+ leptonic: most precise $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ measurement
 - D^0 semileptonic: 1/3 data analyzed $D^0 \rightarrow K/\pi e \nu$, comparable precision to CLEO-c, better precision expected
 - D^+ hadronic: dalitz analysis of $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$ is performed, the measured partial branching fraction are consistent with E791 & CLEO-c
 - D^0 Rare decay: have searched for $D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, confirm the latest results from BaBar
 - D_s^+ decays: clean tags, results coming soon

Thanks for your attention!