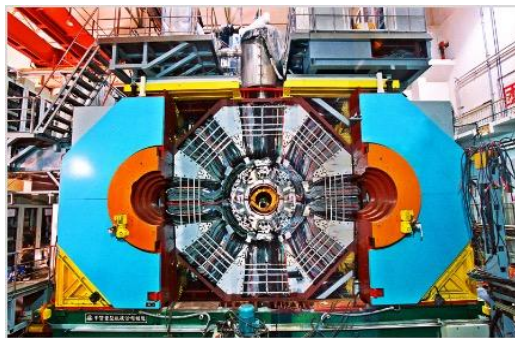


BESIII

国家重点研发项目 《粲强子衰变和标准模型的精确检验》

课题2: 利用粲强子含轻子衰变精确检验标准模型

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合作单位: 高能所、湖南大学

国家重点研发项目 “粲强子衰变和标准模型的精确检验” 2025年夏季年会,
2025年8月12日-8月16日

报告大纲

- 研究动机
- 研究内容、研究目标以及研究方案
- 已取得研究成果
- 正在开展的研究
- 总结

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精确检验CKM矩阵幺正性

CKM矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagram illustrating the CKM matrix structure. The matrix is shown with its elements V_{ij} connecting the primed quark states (d', s', b') to the unprimed quark states (d, s, b). A red box highlights the elements V_{cd} and V_{cs} , which are the focus of the BESIII measurement. A dashed box highlights the elements V_{ub} , V_{cb} , and V_{tb} . A grey box highlights the elements V_{td} and V_{ts} . Arrows indicate the experimental constraints: a red arrow points from the BESIII measurement box to V_{cd} and V_{cs} , and a grey arrow points from the BESIII+BF+LQCD box to V_{ub} and V_{cb} .

BESIII+BF+LQCD

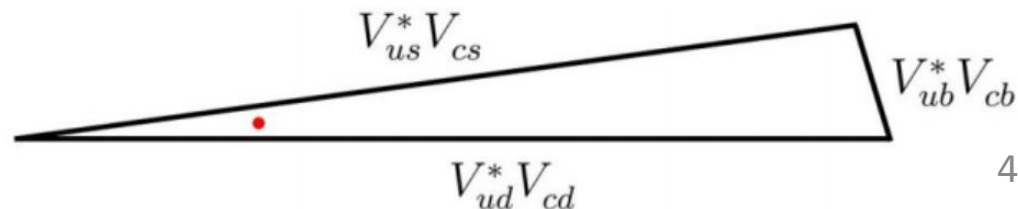
$$|V_{ud}| = 0.97367(32), |V_{us}| = 0.22431(85), |V_{ub}| = 0.00382(20)$$

$$|V_{cd}| = \mathbf{0.221(4)}, |V_{cs}| = \mathbf{0.975(6)}, |V_{cb}| = 0.0411(12)$$

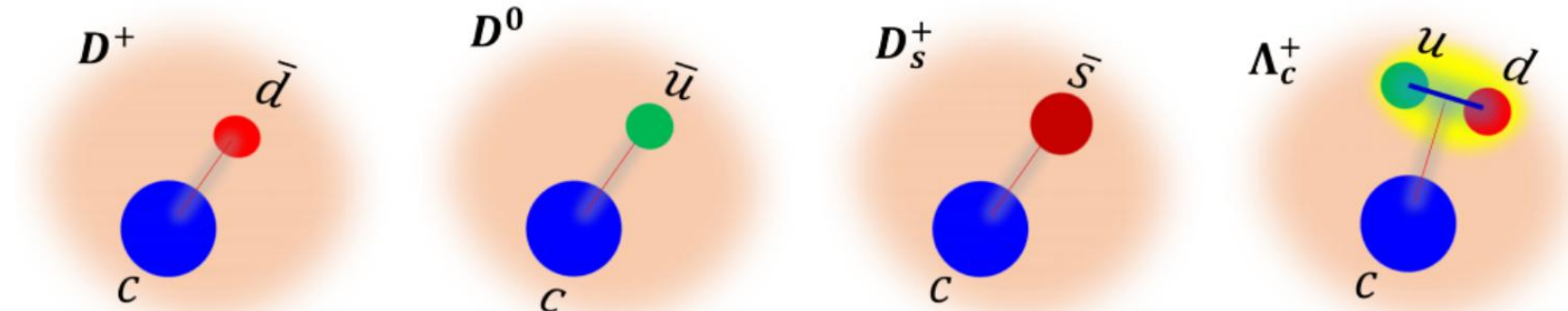
$$|V_{td}| = 0.0086(2), |V_{ts}| = 0.0415(9), |V_{tb}| = 1.010(27)$$

BESIII测量精度<2%?

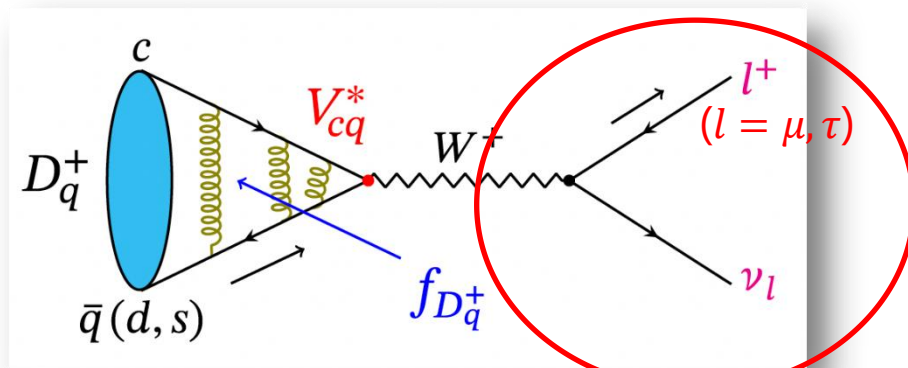
- 精确检验CKM矩阵幺正性是寻找超出标准模型的新物理的重要途径
- 利用 c 夸克的CKM三角形检验CKM矩阵幺正性: $V_{ud}^* V_{cd} + V_{us}^* V_{cs} + V_{ub}^* V_{cb} = 0$
- 进一步精密测量CKM矩阵元 $|V_{cd(s)}|$ 可以提供重要实验数据



精确检验轻子味普适性



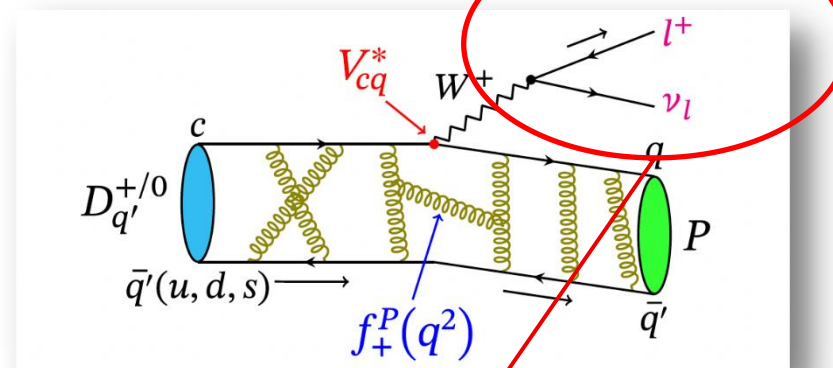
纯轻衰变



$$\Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu_l) = \frac{G_F^2 f_{D^+}^2}{8\pi} |V_{cd(s)}|^2 m_l^2 m_{D^+} \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_{D^+}^2}\right)^2$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\tau/\mu} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}$$

半轻衰变

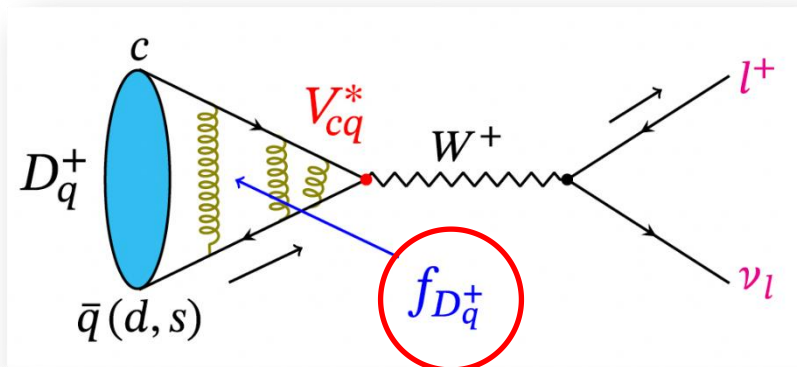


$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = x \frac{G_F^2 p^3}{24\pi^3} |f_+^P(q^2)|^2 |V_{cd(s)}|^2$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mu/e} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow X \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{\mathcal{B}(D \rightarrow X e^+ \nu_e)}$$

精确检验QCD理论

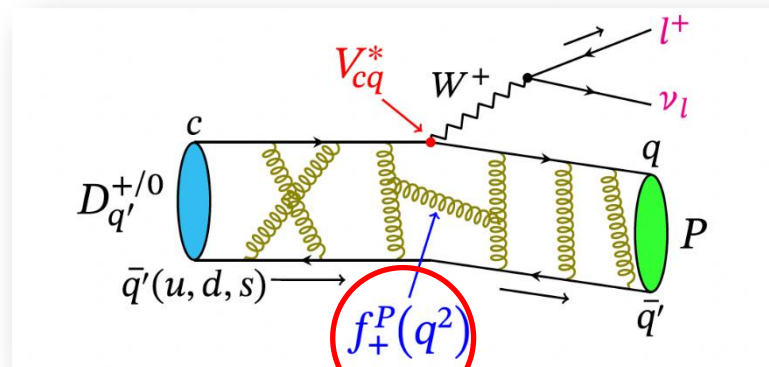
纯轻衰变



$$\Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu_l) = \frac{G_F^2 f_{D^+}^2}{8\pi} |V_{cd(s)}|^2 m_l^2 m_{D^+} \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_{D^+}^2}\right)^2$$

衰变常数

半轻衰变



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dq^2} = x \frac{G_F^2 p^3}{24\pi^3} |f_+^P(q^2)|^2 |V_{cd(s)}|^2$$

形状因子

非微扰能区的格点QCD理论计算

理解 $f_0(500)$ / $a_0(980)$ / $K_1(1270)$ 等轻介子的结构与性质

- $D \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
- $D \rightarrow P(\text{赝标介子}) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
- $D \rightarrow V(\text{矢量介子}) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
- $D \rightarrow S(\text{标量介子}) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
- $D \rightarrow A(\text{轴矢介子}) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow B(\text{超子}) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

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研究内容

绝对分支比; 衰变常数和形状因子; $|V_{cd(s)}|$; 轻强子结构

- $D^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = e, \mu, \tau)$
- $D \rightarrow P \ell^+ \nu_\ell, P$: 赝标量介子, 如 $K, \pi, \eta^{(\prime)}$
- $D \rightarrow V \ell^+ \nu_\ell, V$: 矢量介子, 如 $\bar{K}^*, \rho, \omega$
- $D \rightarrow S \ell^+ \nu_\ell, S$: 标量介子, 如 $f_0(500), f_0(980), a_0(980)$
- $D \rightarrow A \ell^+ \nu_\ell, A$: 轴矢介子, 如 $K_1(1270), b_1(1235), a_1, f_1,$
- $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow B(h) \ell^+ \nu_\ell, B$: 重子, 如 p, n, Σ ; h : 强子, 如 K, π
- 降低系统误差 (径迹、PID、产生子... ..)
- 半轻衰变物理振幅的理论完善, 分波分析工具升级

研究目标

精确检验电弱理论；深入理解强相互作用

➤ D^+ 介子的纯轻子衰变

完成 $|V_{cd}|$ 和 f_{D^+} 测量的最好精度优于1.5%

➤ 粲介子的半轻子衰变

完成 $|V_{cs(d)}|$ 和形状因子测量的最好精度优于1.0%

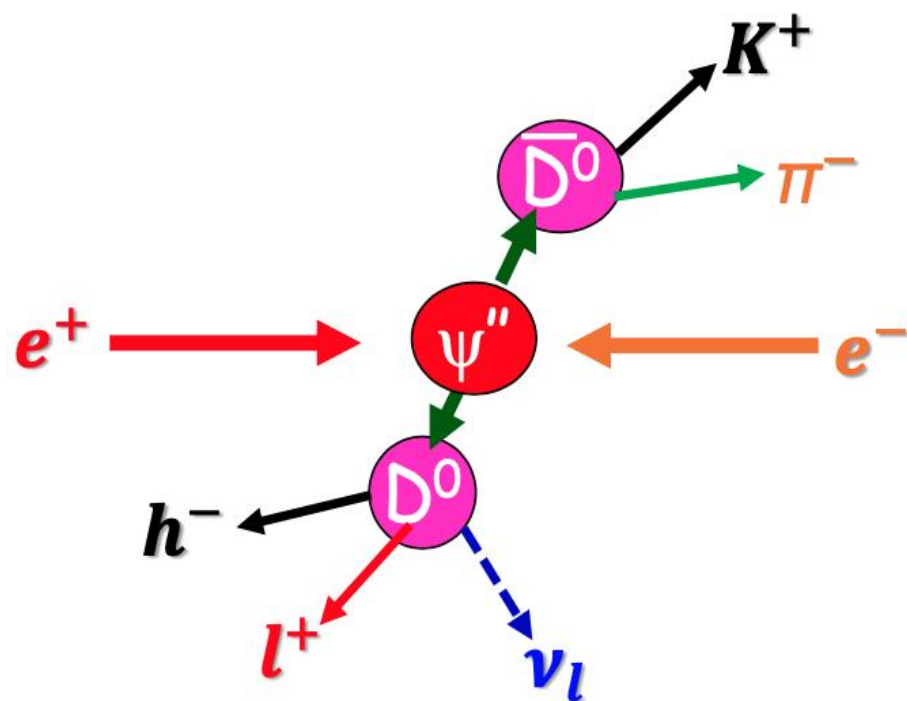
➤ Λ_c^+ 重子的半轻子衰变

完成2-3项 Λ_c^+ 的半轻子衰变的分支比或形状因子测量

➤ 粲介子半轻衰变理论

完成2-3项粲介子半轻衰变理论工作

研究方案：双标记方法



反冲观测丢失中微子信号

$$U_{miss} = E_{miss} - |\vec{p}_{miss}|$$

$$M_{miss}^2 = E_{miss}^2 - |\vec{p}_{miss}|^2$$

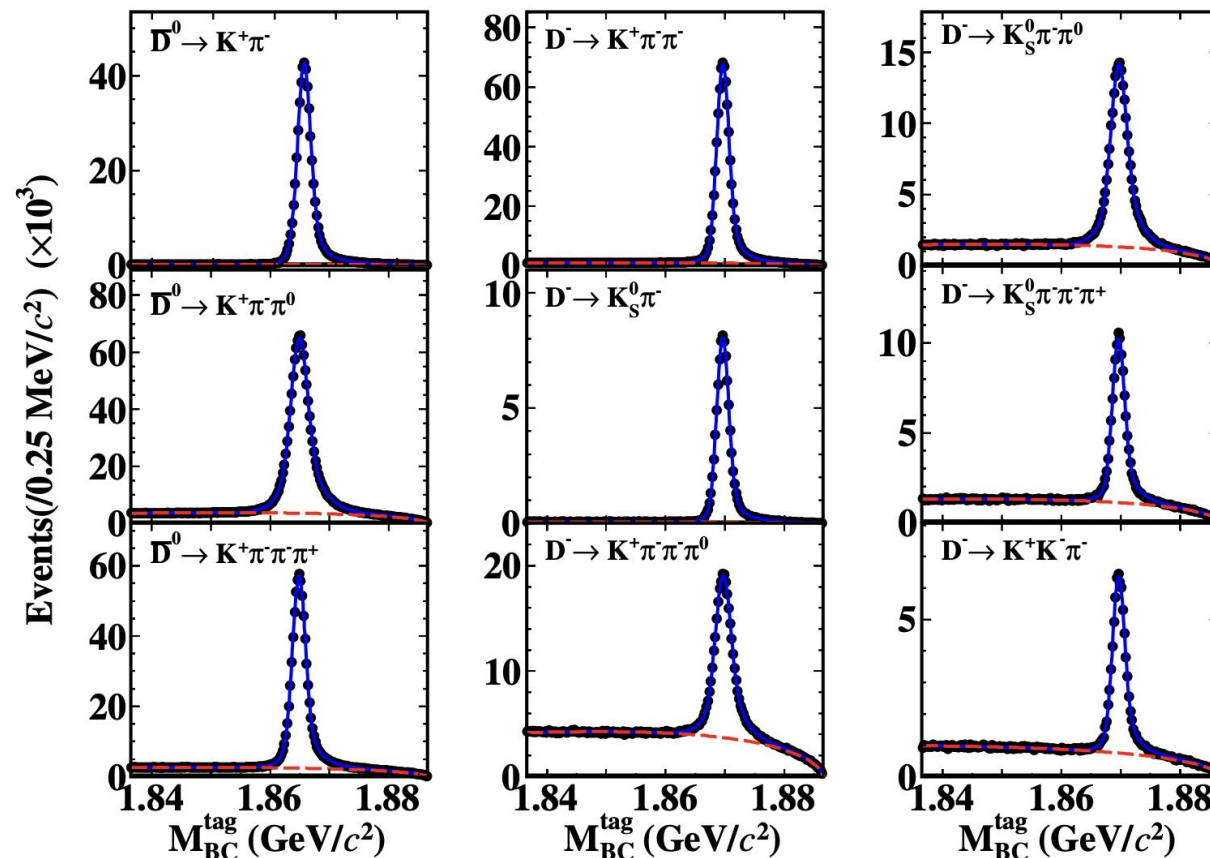
阈值附近采集的数据：

- 3.773 GeV
 - 2022年：2.9 fb⁻¹ → 7.9 fb⁻¹
 - 2023年：7.9 fb⁻¹ → 16 fb⁻¹
 - 2024年：16 fb⁻¹ → 20 fb⁻¹
- 4.600-4.699 GeV: 4.5 fb⁻¹
- 采用成熟的双标记方法
 - 本底较低
 - 标记侧系统误差抵消
 - 可全重建，物理信息全

研究方案：双标记方法

单标记产额：

- 7.9 fb^{-1} 数据@3.773 GeV
 - $N_{ST}^{\bar{D}^0} \sim 6.3\text{M}$ (3个黄金标记道)
 - $N_{ST}^{D^-} \sim 4.1\text{M}$ (6个黄金标记道)
- 20.3 fb^{-1} 数据@3.773 GeV
 - $N_{ST}^{\bar{D}^0} \sim 16.9\text{M}$ (3个黄金标记道)
 - $N_{ST}^{D^-} \sim 11.0\text{M}$ (6个黄金标记道)
- 4.5 fb^{-1} 数据@ 4.600-4.699 GeV
 - $N_{ST}^{D^-} \sim 0.12\text{M}$ (14个标记道)



研究方案：振幅分析

➤ 一维微分衰变宽度: $P: K, \pi, \eta^{(\prime)}$

$$\frac{d\Gamma(D \rightarrow P\ell^+\nu_\ell)}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cd(s)}|^2}{24\pi^3} p_{(m_\mu)}^3 |f_+(q^2)|^2$$

➤ 二维微分衰变宽度: $S: a_0(980), f_0(500), f_0(980)$

$$\frac{d^2\Gamma(D \rightarrow S\ell^+\nu_\ell)}{dsdq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cd(s)}|^2}{192\pi^4 m_D^3} p_{(m_\mu)}^3 |f_+(q^2)|^2 P(s)$$

$$P(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{g_1 \rho_{\pi\pi/\pi\eta}}{|m_0^2 - s - i(g_1 \rho_{\pi\pi/\pi\eta} + g_2 \rho_{KK})|^2}, & \text{Flatte: } f_0(980)/a_0(980) \\ \frac{m_{f_0} \Gamma(s)}{(s - m_{f_0}^2)^2 + m_{f_0}^2 \Gamma^2(s)}, & \text{RBW: } f_0(500) \\ \frac{m_r \Gamma_{tot}(s)}{(m_r^2 - s - g_1^2 \frac{s-s_A}{m_r^2 - s_A} z(s))^2 + m_r^2 \Gamma_{tot}^2(s)}, & \text{Bugg: } f_0(500) \end{cases}$$

研究方案：振幅分析

$$\Gamma(D \rightarrow V(S)\ell^+\nu_\ell) \propto |V_{cd(s)}|^2 \mathfrak{T}(A_1(q^2), A_2(q^2), V(q^2), \dots) dm^2 dq^2 d\cos(\theta_h) d\cos(\theta_\ell) d\chi$$

V : ρ, ω, K^*, ϕ

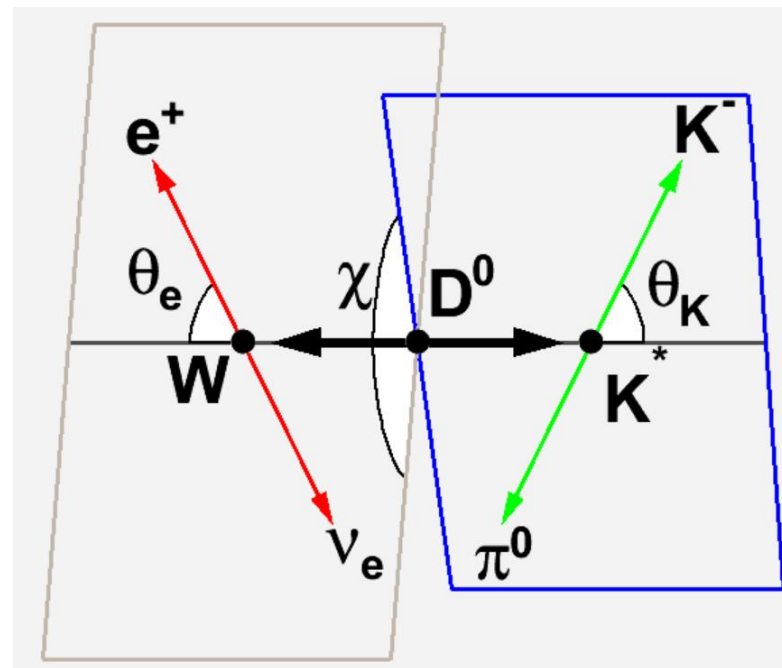
S : $f_0(500), f_0(980)$

物理振幅参考: Phys. Rev. **137**, B438 (1965)

Phys. Rev. D **46**, 5040 (1992)

- 衰变强度 $\mathfrak{T}$ 包含了 S, P, D 波组分
- 不分bin的最大似然法 (基于RooFit)
- 形状因子参数化 (单极点模型)

$$A_i(q^2) = \frac{A_i(0)}{1 - q^2/M_A^2} \quad V(q^2) = \frac{V(0)}{1 - q^2/M_V^2}$$
$$r_V = \frac{V(0)}{A_1(0)} \quad r_2 = \frac{A_2(0)}{A_1(0)}$$



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Publication

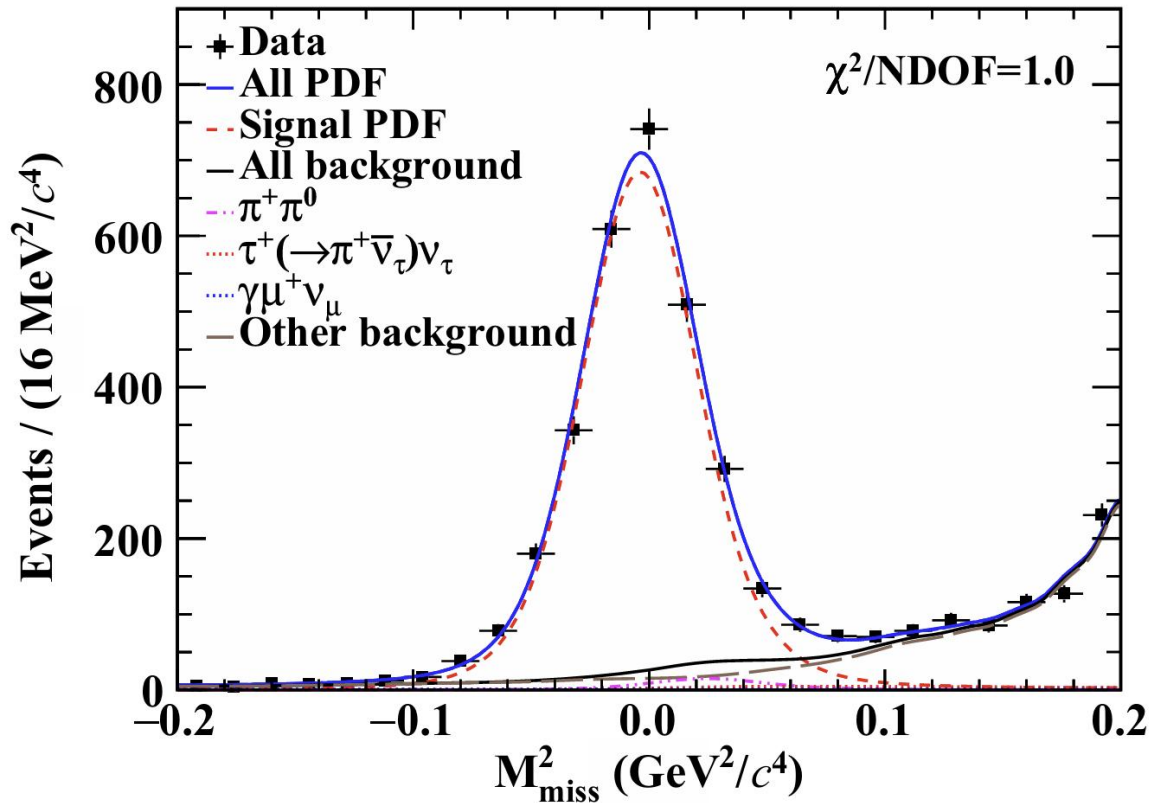
➤ Charmed D meson decay f_{D^+} 和 $|V_{cd}|$ 精度达到1.2%  纯轻道项目目标达成!

Topic	Channel	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\text{fb}^{-1})/\text{E}_{\text{cm}}(\text{GeV})$	Reference
$D^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 详见柯百谦的报告	$D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	20.3 / 3.773	PRL 135, 061801 (2025)
	$D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau$	7.9 / 3.773	JHEP01(2025)089
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$D_s^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = \mu, \tau)$	10.64 / 4.237-4.699	PRD110(2024)052002
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow P \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 详见何凯凯的报告	$D \rightarrow \eta' \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = e, \mu)$	20.3 / 3.773	PRL134(2025)111801
	$D \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = e, \mu)$	20.3 / 3.773	arXiv:2506.02521(Submitted to JHEP)
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow V \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 详见马衡的报告	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	7.93 / 3.773	JHEP10(2024)199
	$D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$		JHEP03(2025)197
	$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$		PRD 110(2024)112018
	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = e, \mu)$	20.3 / 3.773	arXiv:2506.05761(Submitted to PRL)
	$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	20.3 / 3.773	arXiv:2504.10867(Submitted to PRL)
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow S \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$D^+ \rightarrow f_0(500) \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell = e, \mu)$	2.93 / 3.773	PRD 110(2024)092008
	$D^0 \rightarrow a_0(980) e^+ \nu_e$	7.93 / 3.773	PRD111(2025)L091501
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow A \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 详见吴潇的报告	$D \rightarrow b_1(1235) e^+ \nu_e$	7.93 / 3.773	arXiv:2407.20551(Submitted to PRL)
	$D \rightarrow K_1(1270) \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	7.93 / 3.773	PRD111(2025)L071101
	$D \rightarrow K_1(1270) e^+ \nu_e$	20.3 / 3.773	arXiv:2503.02196(Accepted by PRL)15

Precision measurement of the branching fraction $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

➤ $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

PRL 135, 061801 (2025)



$$\Gamma_{D^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell} = \Gamma_{D^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell}^0 \left[1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} C_p \right]$$

Radiative correction term

1. Short-distance electroweak correction increases BF by 1.8% [PRD98, 074512, NPB196, 83]
2. Long-distance electroweak correction [inner bremsstrahlung and virtual photon] reduce BF by 2.5% with 0.6% uncertainty of unknown electromagnetic correction [PRD98, 074512]

➤ $N_{sig} = 2833 \pm 57$

➤ $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = (4.034 \pm 0.080 \pm 0.040) \times 10^{-4}$

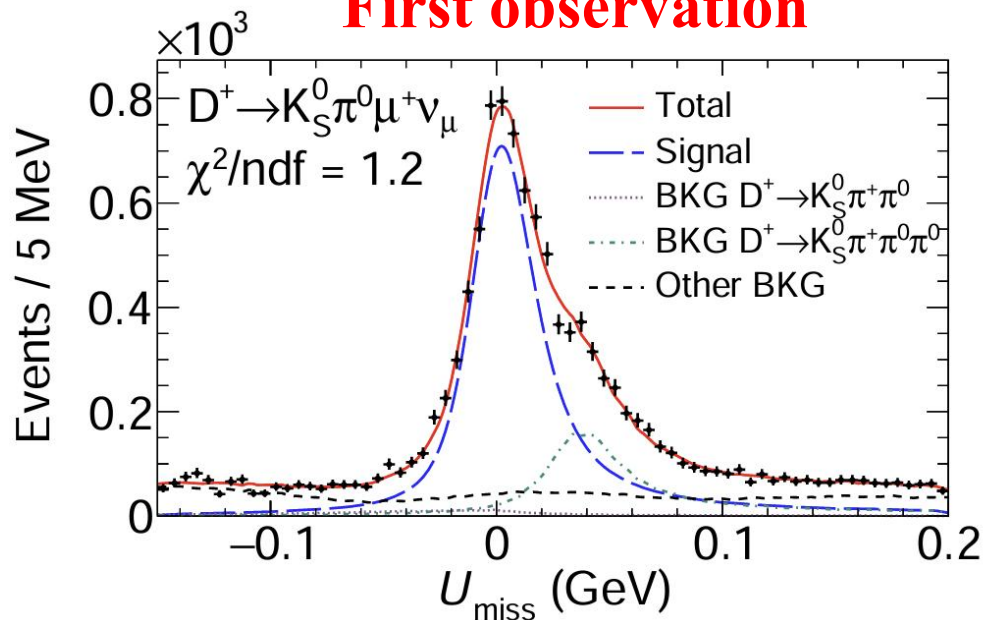
The precision is **improved by a factor of 2.3** compared to the previous best measurement

$f_{D^+} \rightarrow (213.5 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.7) \text{ MeV} (\sim 1.2\%)$ $|V_{cd}| = (0.2265 \pm 0.0023 \pm \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0007)$

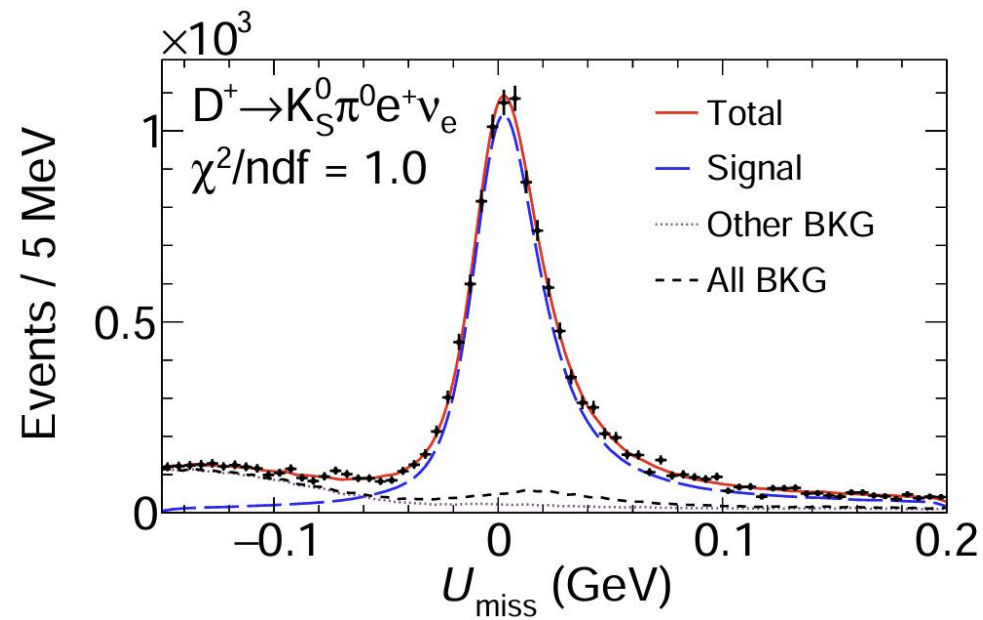
$$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$$

➤ Data: 20.3 fb⁻¹ @3.773 GeV, Double-tag method arXiv:2506.05761(Submitted to PRL)

First observation



- Signal shape: MC simulation $\otimes$ Gaussian
- BKG $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$ (fixed)
- Other BKG (Floated)



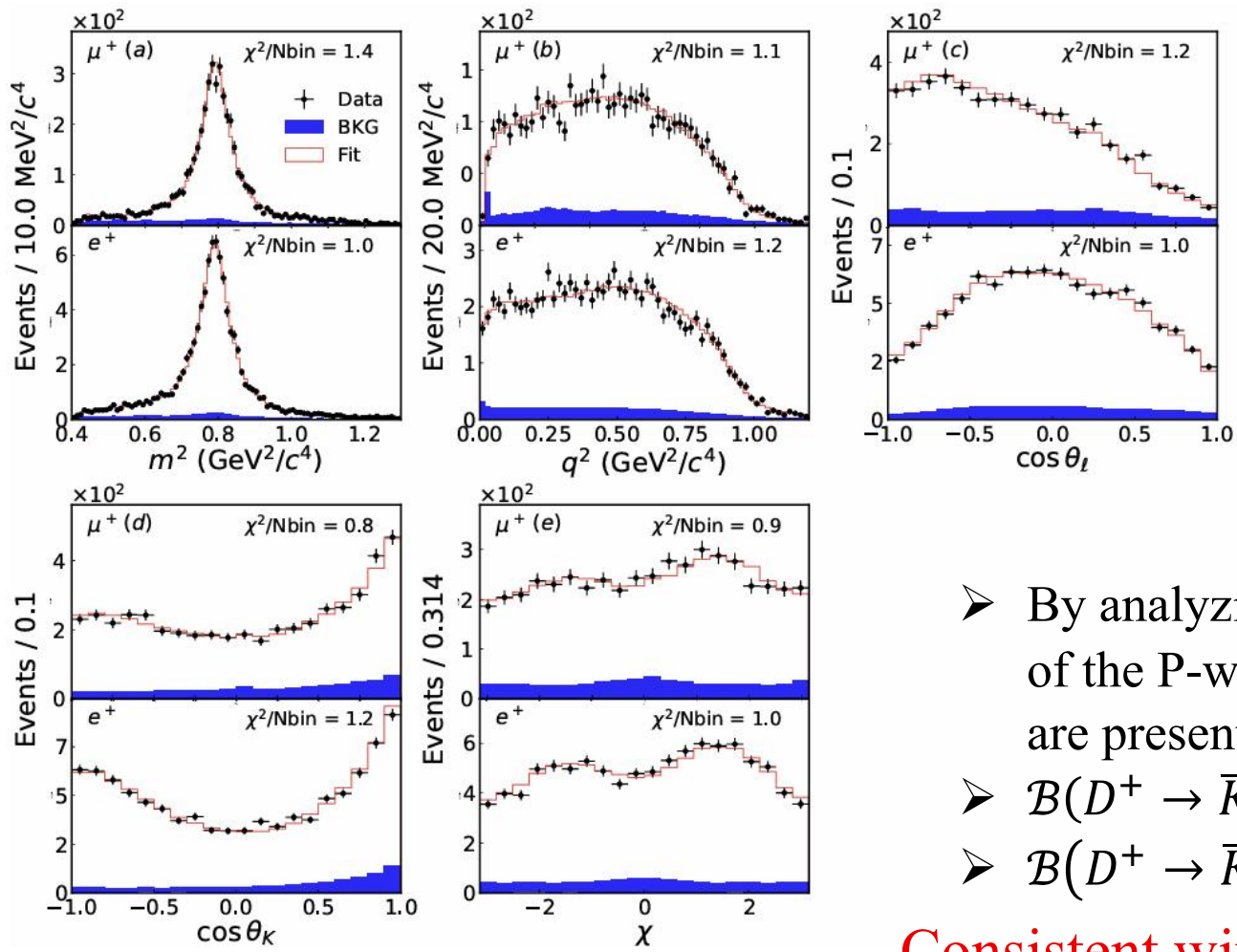
- Signal shape: MC simulation $\otimes$ Gaussian
- Other BKG(fixed): $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$
- All BKG (Floated)

Channel	N_{DT}	$\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)
μ^+	6767 ± 126	10.44 ± 0.04	$0.896 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.008$
e^+	11095 ± 137	17.09 ± 0.05	$0.943 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010$

$$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$$

➤ Hadronic form factors

The projections of the nominal fit result.



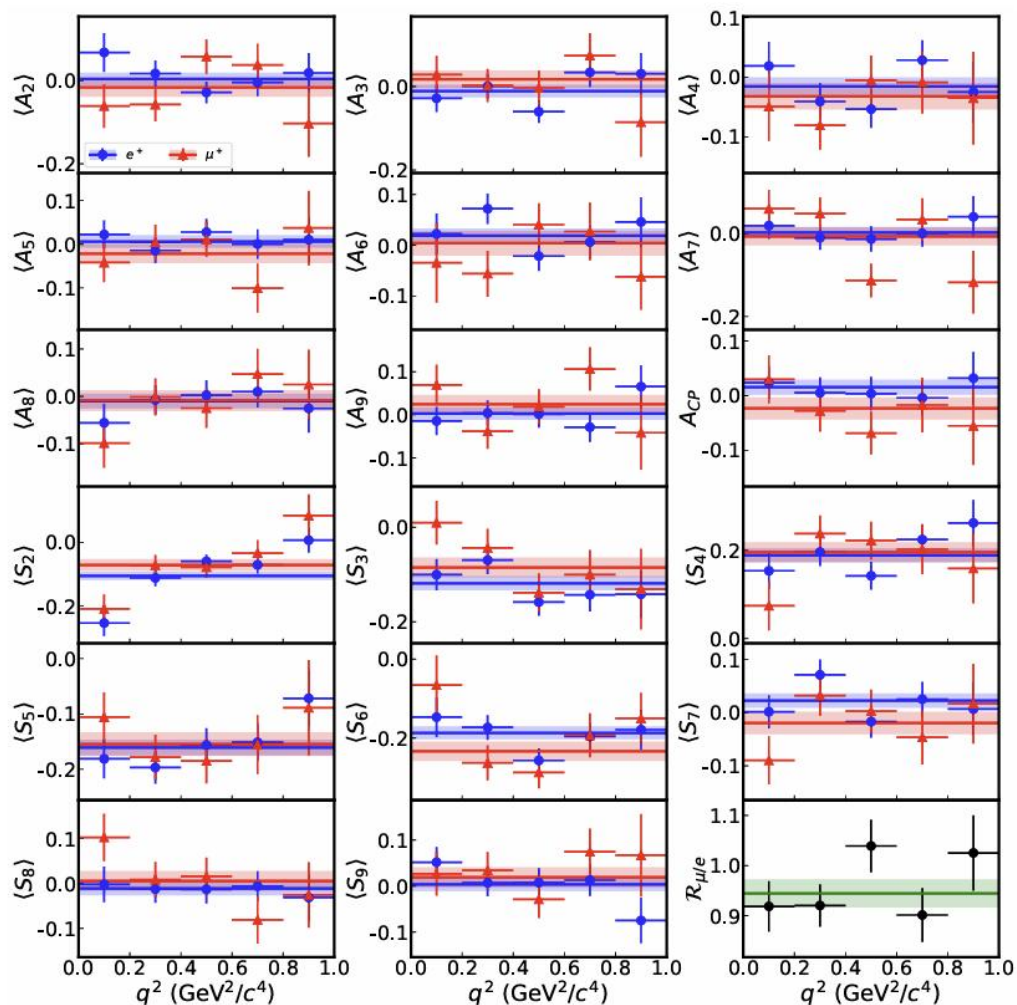
Variable	$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
$m_{\bar{K}^{*0}}$ (MeV/c ²)	894.76 ± 0.29	
$\Gamma_{\bar{K}^{*0}}$ (MeV/c ²)	$45.24 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.45$	
r_V	$1.42 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.02$	
r_2	$0.75 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01$	
$a_{S,BG}^{1/2}$ (GeV/c) ⁻¹	$2.32 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.25$	$1.47 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.22$
r_S (GeV) ⁻¹	$-8.44 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.37$	$-9.59 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.58$
$f_{S\text{-wave}}$	$6.39 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.14$	$7.10 \pm 0.68 \pm 0.41$
$f_{\bar{K}^{*0}}$	$93.50 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.28$	$92.81 \pm 0.67 \pm 0.47$

- By analyzing the $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ decay dynamics, the fraction of the P-wave component and hadronic FF ratios of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}$ are presented.
- $B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} e^+ \nu_e) = (5.29 \pm 0.07_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.06_{\text{sys}})\%$
- $B(D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = (4.99 \pm 0.10_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.05_{\text{sys}})\%$

Consistent with PDG values with comparable precision.

$$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$$

➤ Angular and CP asymmetries

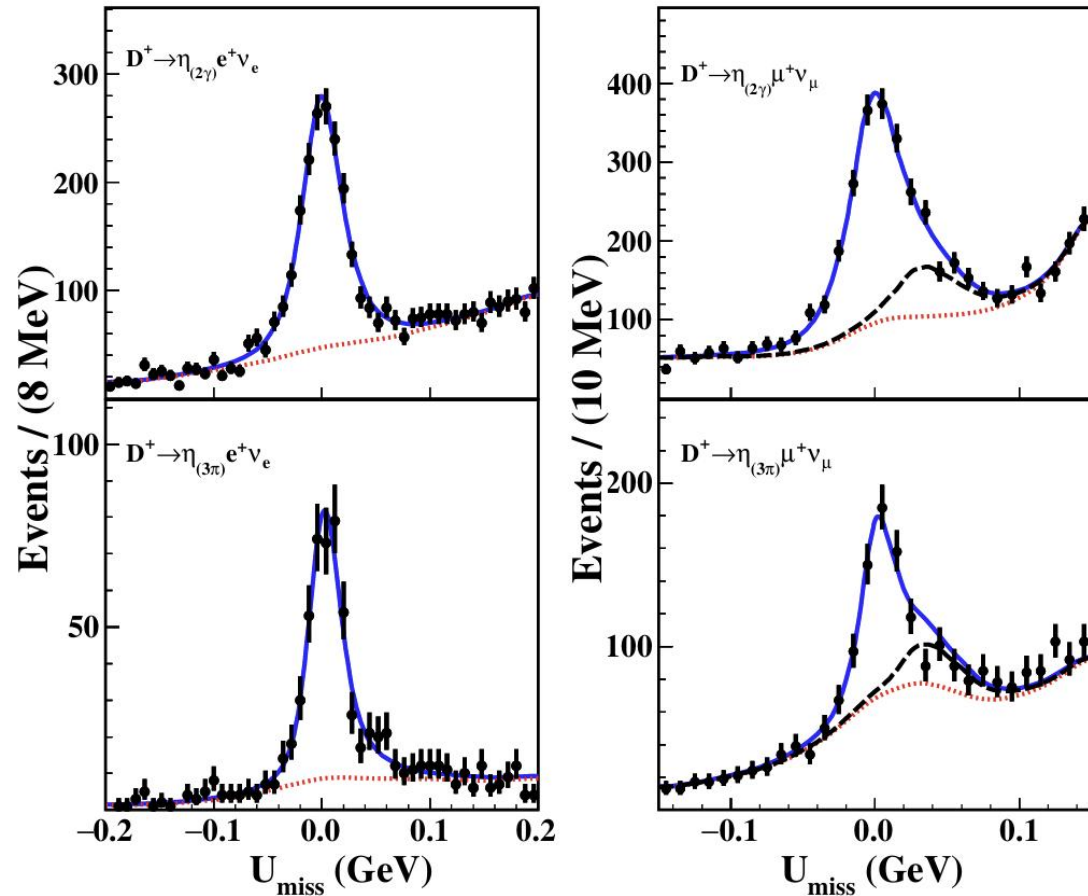


- LFV can be test via integrated and q^2 -binned $R_{\mu/e}$;
- LFV can be test via A_{CP} and full set of angular observables $\langle A_i \rangle$ and $\langle S_i \rangle$;
- In SM model, all $\langle A_i \rangle$ and A_{CP} and $\langle S_{6,7,8} \rangle$ are zero;
- The **first measurement of full set of CP asymmetries and averaged angular observables** with A_{CP} in the decay $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ via $\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$ in reported;
- All measured null-test observables A_{CP} , $\langle S_{7-9} \rangle$ and $\langle A_{2-9} \rangle$ are **in agreement with the SM predictions**, with largest deviation being 1.7σ .

Improved measurements of $D^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell=e, \mu)$

➤ Data: $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

arXiv: 2506.02521 (Submitted to JHEP)



Decay	N_{sig}	$\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{sig}}$ (10^{-4})
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta_{(2\gamma)} e^+ \nu_e$	1567 ± 119	39.51 ± 0.07	$9.75 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.28$
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta_{(3\pi)} e^+ \nu_e$	426 ± 57	18.76 ± 0.06	
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta_{(2\gamma)} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	1375 ± 136	36.52 ± 0.07	$9.08 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.29$
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta_{(3\pi)} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	400 ± 69	18.60 ± 0.06	

Both of which improve over the previous best measurements by **more than two fold in precision**.

➤ Combining the BFs of semielectronic and semimuonic decays, can obtain the ratio

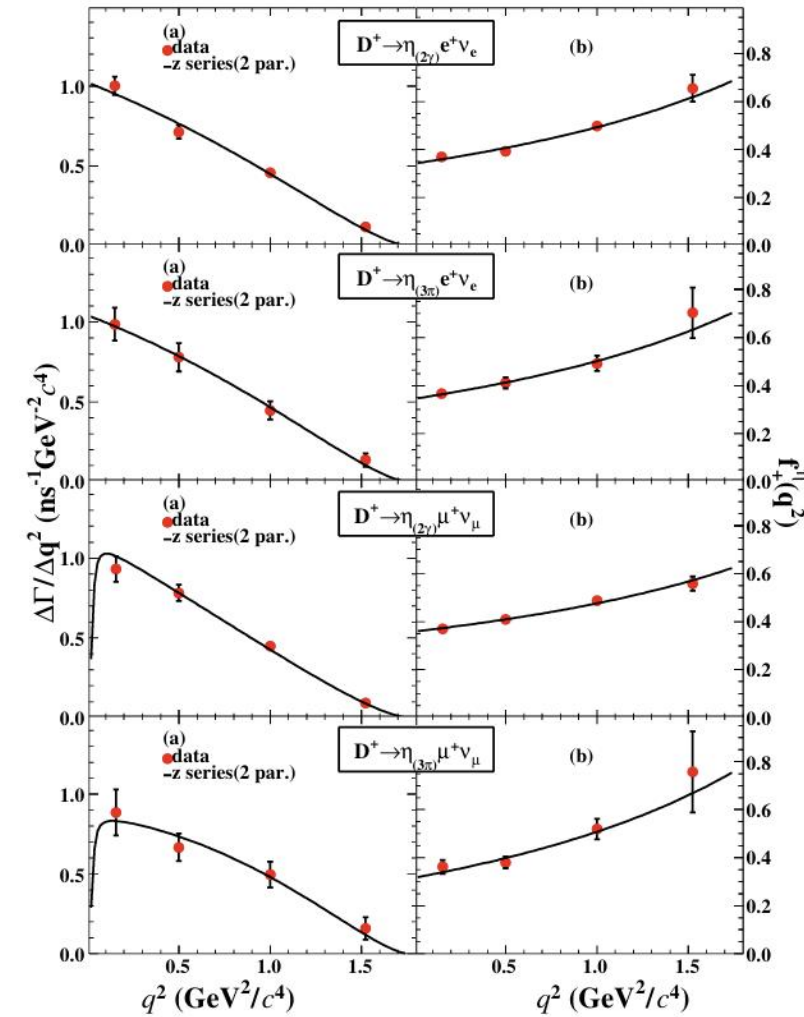
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \eta \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \eta e^+ \nu_e)} = 0.93 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$$

Well consistent with theoretical calculation, thereby implying **no violation of lepton universality** under the current statistics

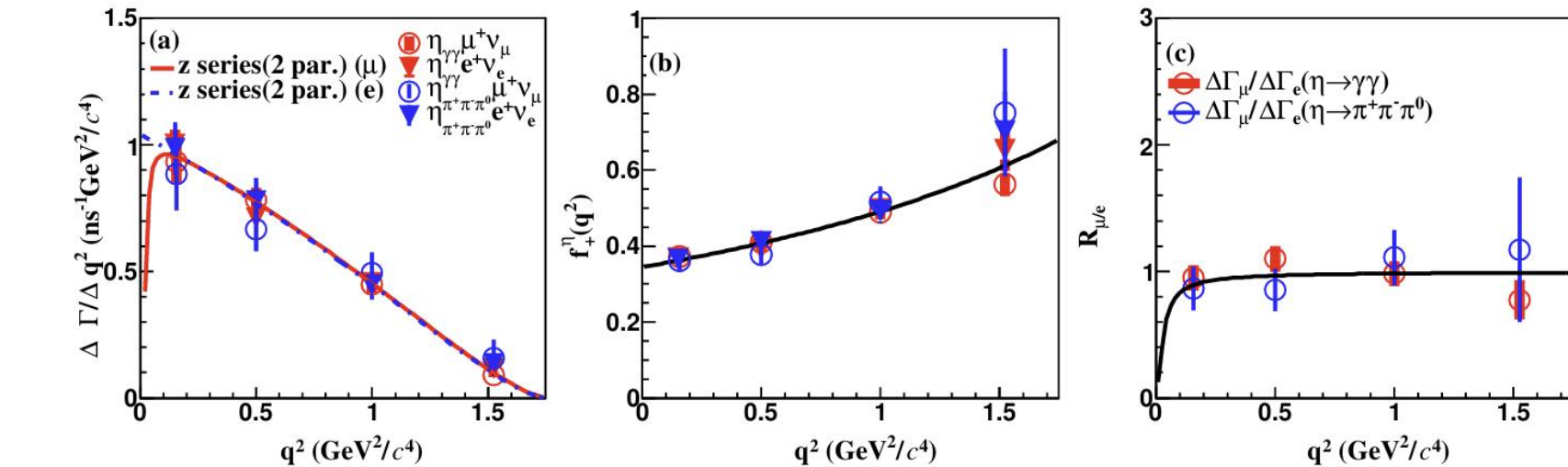
Improved measurements of $D^+ \rightarrow \eta \ell^+ \nu_\ell (\ell=e, \mu)$

➤ Hadronic transition form factors

Separate fits to the partial decay rates



Simultaneous fit



Case	Decay	χ^2/NDF	r_1	$f_+^\eta(0) V_{cd} $	ρ	$f_+^\eta(0)$
Separate fit	$\eta_{(2\gamma)} e^+ \nu_e$	2.6/2	$-3.1 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.1$	$0.077 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.001$	0.780	$0.341 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.005$
	$\eta_{(3\pi)} e^+ \nu_e$	0.5/2	$-3.3 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.3$	$0.078 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.001$	0.816	$0.345 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.006$
	$\eta_{(2\gamma)} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	0.5/2	$-1.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3$	$0.081 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.001$	0.816	$0.359 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.006$
	$\eta_{(3\pi)} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	1.3/2	$-5.0 \pm 2.5 \pm 0.4$	$0.071 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.001$	0.897	$0.316 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.006$
Simultaneous fit	$\eta \ell \nu_\ell$	6.2/14	$-2.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.1$	$0.078 \pm 0.002 \pm 0.001$	0.813	$0.345 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.003$

$f_+^\eta(0)$ is consistent with the previous measurements, and the precision is improved by a factor of 3.4 over the previous best one.

理论研究进展

T. Shen, Y. Chen, M. Gong, et al. **Form factors in semileptonic decay of D mesons.** (PoS LATTICE2024 (2025),294)

基于格点QCD方法, 计算 $D \rightarrow K$ 半轻子衰变中的矢量(f_+)、标量(f_0)和张量(f_T)形状因子, 使用RBC-UKQCD合作组提供的2+1味配置和改进的 z -展开进行拟合, 在物理价夸克质量点得到初步结果 $f_+(0) = f_0(0) = 0.760(39)$ 、 $f_T(0) = 0.733(50)$, 其中 f_T 的结果在 $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 方案下于 2GeV 尺度给出。

S. Cheng, and S. L. Zhang. **$D_s \rightarrow f_0(980)$ form factors and the $D_s^+ \rightarrow (f_0(980) \rightarrow [\pi\pi]_S^{I=0}) e^+ \nu_e$ decay from light-cone sum rules.** (Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 11, 113005)

基于光锥求和规则方法, 重新分析 $D_s \rightarrow f_0(980)$ 的形状因子, 重点考虑了 $f_0(980)$ 的 $q\bar{q}$ 构型。研究动因是 BESIII 最近测得的 $D_s^+ \rightarrow [\pi\pi]_S^{I=0} e^+ \nu_e$ 衰变宽度。发现在窄宽度近似下的微分衰变宽度低于实验数据, 而使用 Flatté 共振模型所获得的结果与实验更一致, 表明 f_0 可能在 $\bar{s}s$ 态与 $\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d$ 态之间有 20° 的混合。为获得模型无关的预测, 建议利用同位旋标量双 π 系统的光锥分布振幅来计算 $D_s \rightarrow [\pi\pi]_S^{I=0}$ 的形状因子。

W. Lin, X. E. Huang, S. Cheng, and D. L. Yao. **Semileptonic decays of $D \rightarrow \rho \ell \nu_\ell$ and $D_{(s)} \rightarrow K^* \ell^+ \nu$ from light-cones sum rules.** (Phys.Rev.D 111 (2025) 11, 113005)

基于光锥求和规则方法, 研究了 D 介子衰变为 ρ 介子和 K 介子的形式因子。研究了粲介子到轻矢量介子的半轻子衰变过程。文中给出了多个衰变过程 (如 $D^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$, $D_s^{*0} \rightarrow K^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ 等) 的分支比, 并发现与实验结果存在 $10\%-20\%$ 的差异, 指出共振宽度和非共振 QCD 背景效应可能具有重要影响, 未来应进一步纳入以提高精度。

TABLE VI. Branching ratios of the semileptonic charm decays $D_{(s)} \rightarrow V \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ (in unit of 10^{-3}).

	$D^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$
This work	$2.30^{+0.32}_{-0.25}$ $2.20^{+0.30}_{-0.23}$	$1.55^{+0.30}_{-0.20}$ $1.48^{+0.29}_{-0.19}$	$17.6^{+2.4}_{-1.9}$ $16.6^{+2.2}_{-1.8}$	$45.2^{+6.2}_{-5.0}$ $42.7^{+5.7}_{-4.5}$
LCSR2006 [21]	$2.29^{+0.23}_{-0.16}$ $2.20^{+0.21}_{-0.16}$	$2.33^{+0.29}_{-0.30}$ $2.24^{+0.27}_{-0.29}$	21.2 ± 0.9 20.1 ± 0.9	$53.7^{+2.4}_{-2.3}$ $51.0^{+2.3}_{-2.1}$
CLFQM [51]	2.32 2.22	1.90 1.82	...	73.2 69.3
HChPT [32]	2.50	2.20	22.0	56.0
PDG [2]	1.90 ± 0.10 2.40 ± 0.40	2.15 ± 0.28 ...	21.5 ± 1.60 18.9 ± 2.40	54.0 ± 1.00 52.7 ± 1.50

报告大纲

- 研究动机
- 研究内容、研究目标以及研究方案
- 已取得研究成果
- 正在开展的研究
- 总结

正在开展的研究(I)

Topic	Channel	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\text{fb}^{-1})$ / $E_{\text{cm}}(\text{GeV})$	status
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow P\ell^+\nu_\ell$	$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell^+\nu_\ell$	20.3/3.773	BAM-00931, Draft review
	$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow \pi\ell^+\nu_\ell$		BAM-00804, Memo review
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow V\ell^+\nu_\ell$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^0e^+\nu_e$		BAM-00829, CWR release
	$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+e^+\nu_e$		BAM-00962, Memo review
	$D^0 \rightarrow K_S\pi^-\ell^+\nu_\ell$		BAM-00973, CWR release
	$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\mu^+\nu_\mu$		BESIII Collaboration Meeting in Winter of 2024
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow S\ell^+\nu_\ell$	$D^0 \rightarrow a_0(980)^-(\eta\pi^-)e^+\nu_e$		Physics and Software Workshop in Autumn of 2024
	$D^+ \rightarrow a_0(980)^0(\eta\pi^0)e^+\nu_e$		Charm Group report
	$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow a_0(980)(\eta\pi)\mu^+\nu_\mu$		Charm Group report
	$D \rightarrow a_0(980)(K\bar{K})e^+\nu_e$		Charm Group report

正在开展的研究(II)

Topic	Channel	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\text{fb}^{-1})$ / $E_{\text{cm}}(\text{GeV})$	status
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow S\ell^+\nu_\ell$	$D^+ \rightarrow f_0(500)(\pi^+\pi^-)e^+\nu_e$	20.3/3.773	Charm group review
	$D^+ \rightarrow f_0(500)(\pi^+\pi^-)\mu^+\nu_\mu$		Charm Group report
	$D^+ \rightarrow f_0(980)(\pi^+\pi^-)e^+\nu_e$		Charm group review
	$D^+ \rightarrow f_0(980)(\pi^+\pi^-)\mu^+\nu_\mu$		Charm Group report
$D^{+(0)} \rightarrow A\ell^+\nu_\ell$	$D \rightarrow K_1(1270)\mu^+\nu_\mu$		BESIII Physics and Software Workshop in Spring of 2025
	$D \rightarrow K_1(1270)(\rightarrow K\omega)\mu^+\nu_\mu$		BAM-00942, CWR release
	$D \rightarrow b_1(1235)\ell^+\nu_\ell$		BESIII Collaboration Meeting in Winter of 2024
	$D \rightarrow f_1(1420)\ell^+\nu_\ell$		Charm group review

正在开展的研究(III)

topic	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\text{fb}^{-1})/E_{\text{cm}}(\text{GeV})$	status
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp e^+ \nu_e$	4.5 /4.6 -4.7	BAM-00589, BESIII PubComm review
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$		BAM-00736, Memo Review
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow n K_S^0 e^+ \nu_e$		Charm Group report
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda(1405/1520)[\rightarrow p K^-] e^+ \nu_e$		BESIII Collaboration Meeting July 9, 2025

- **研究动机**
- **研究内容、研究目标以及研究方案**
- **已取得研究成果**
- **正在开展的研究**
- **总结**

总结

- D^+ 介子的纯轻子衰变：完成 $|V_{cd}|$ 和 f_{D^+} 测量的最好精度优于1.5% (已完成)
- 粲介子的半轻子衰变：完成 $|V_{cs(d)}|$ 和形状因子测量的最好精度优于1.0%，发表论文10篇及以上
(正在开展，已发表8篇论文，正在投稿4篇论文)
- Λ_c^+ 重子的半轻子衰变：2-3项 Λ_c^+ 的半轻子衰变的分支比或形状因子测量 (正在开展4项测量)

topic	$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}(\text{fb}^{-1})/E_{\text{cm}}(\text{GeV})$	status
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^\pm \pi^\mp e^+ \nu_e$	4.5 / 4.6 - 4.7	BAM-00589, BESIII PubComm review
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$		BAM-00736, Memo Review
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow n K_S^0 e^+ \nu_e$		Charm Group report
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda(1405/1520)[\rightarrow p K^-] e^+ \nu_e$		BESIII Collaboration Meeting July 9, 2025

- 粲介子半轻衰变理论：完成2-3项粲介子半轻衰变理论工作 (已达成目标，持续开展相关工作)

谢谢大家！