



Leptonic decays of Charm mesons

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(CLEO collaboration)

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Hyperons, Charm And Beauty Hadrons
BEACH 2006
2nd to 8th July 2006
University of Lancaster, England.**



Physics goals

Test lepton Universality and new physics

The Standard Model predicts the $e\nu:\mu\nu:\tau\nu$ ratios for D ($2.3 \times 10^{-5}: 1: 2.65$) and D_s ($2.4 \times 10^{-5}: 1: 9.7$).

Test LQCD predictions

Measuring both f_D and f_{D_s} and their ratio f_D/f_{D_s} and CKM independent quantities such as $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu) / \mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \pi l^+ \nu)$ provide ever more stringent tests of LQCD.

Improve precision on CKM matrix elements and B physics

LQCD predicts f_B/f_D with a small error so a precision measurement of $f_D \rightarrow$ Precision Lattice estimate of $f_B \rightarrow$ precision determination of V_{td}
Similarly f_D/f_{D_s} checks f_B/f_{B_s} and lattice calculations $\rightarrow V_{cs}$ and V_{cd} .

**Leptonic decays are just one part of extensive analysis including semi leptonic decays
(See talk of Doris Kim this conference)**

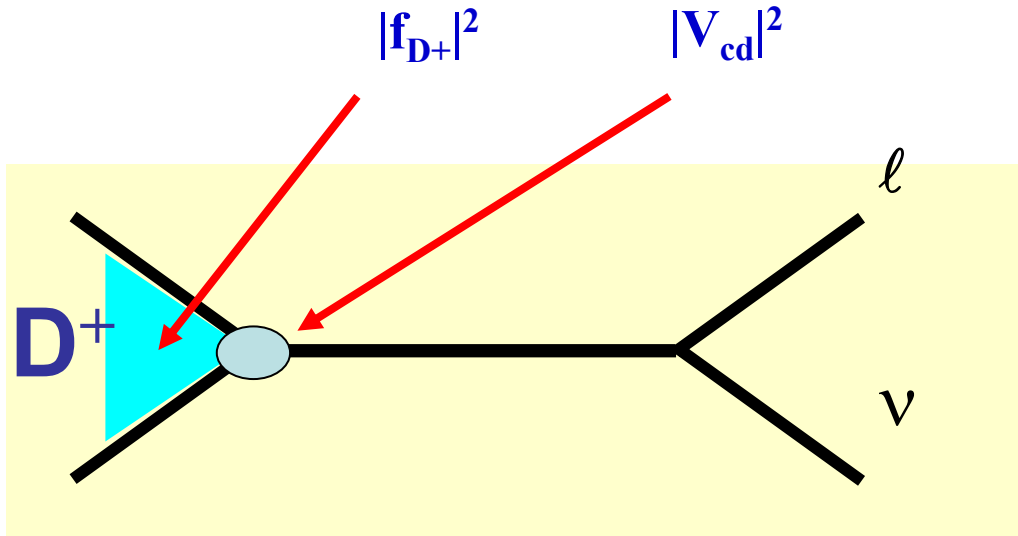


This talk

Leptonic decays of the D^+ and D_s

- $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ **Mark III and BES II**
- $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ **CLEO-c**
- $D^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$ **CLEO-c**
- $D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$ **CLEO-c**
- $D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ **BaBar**
- $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi$ **(importance for f_{D_s})**
- $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$ **Belle**

Recent talks on D and D_s decays CHARM 2006, FPCP 2006



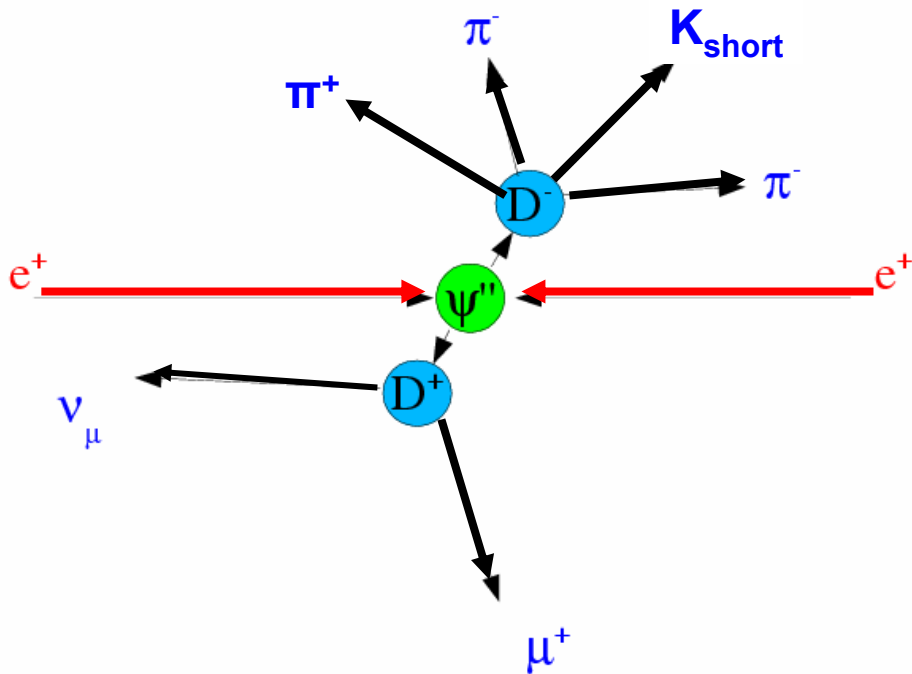
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ \pi \rightarrow l\nu & K \rightarrow \pi l\nu & B \rightarrow \pi l\nu \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ D \rightarrow \pi l\nu & D \rightarrow K l\nu & B \rightarrow D^{(*)} l\nu \\ D \rightarrow l\nu & D_s \rightarrow l\nu & \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \\ \langle B_d | \bar{B}_d \rangle & \langle B_s | \bar{B}_s \rangle & \end{pmatrix}$$

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



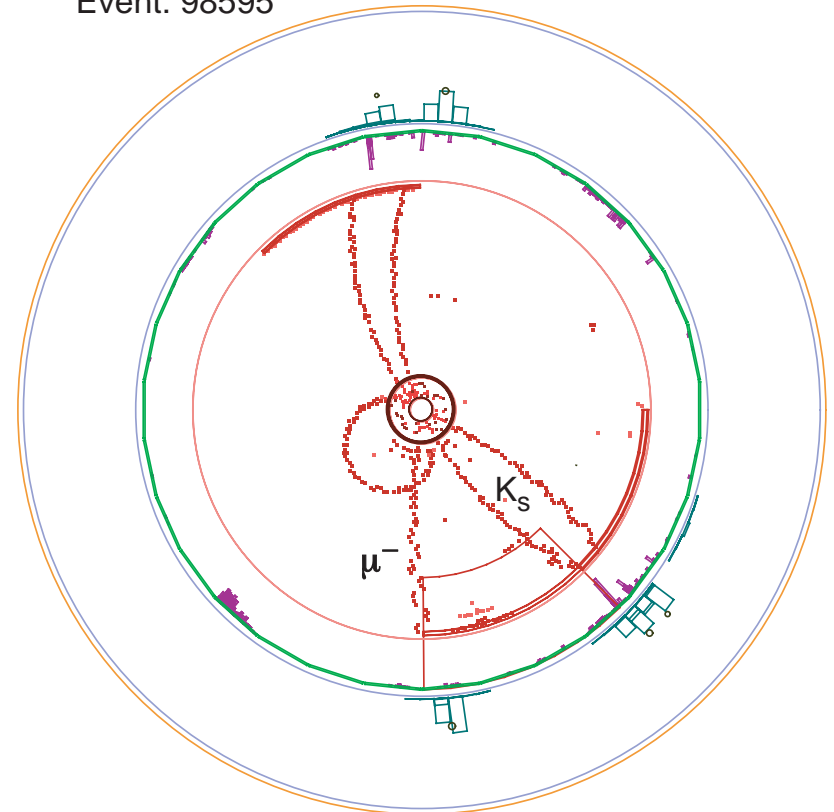
Hadronic Tagging

All the analyses use $e^+ e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ and fully reconstruct a hadronic decay (the tag) and then analyze the recoil decay to isolate the leptonic decay



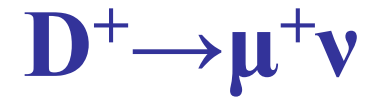
Run: 202742
Event: 98595

1630804-076

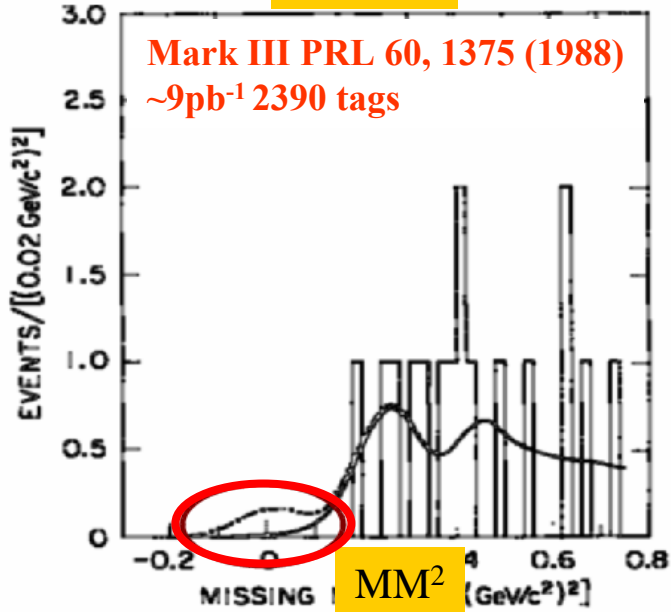




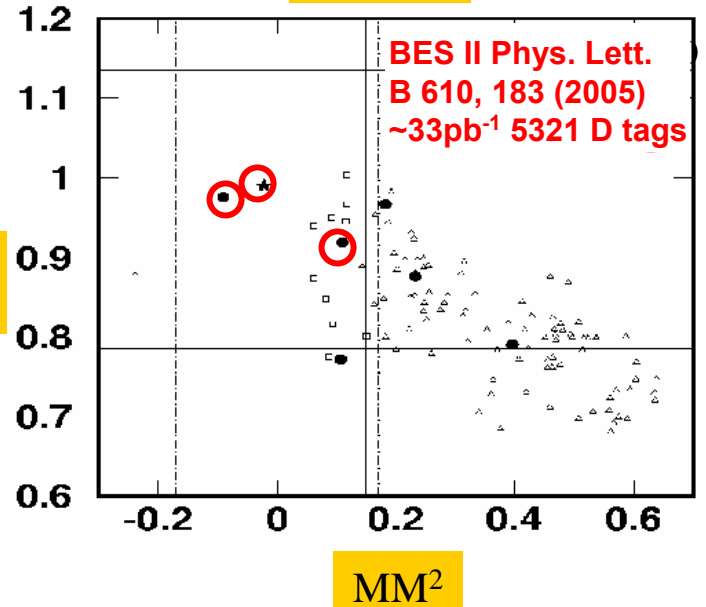
Mark III and BES II



MKIII



BESII



p_μ

MM^2

	$B(D^+ \rightarrow \mu\nu) \times 10^{-4}$	f_D MeV
MkIII	< 7.2	< 290
BESII	$12.2_{-53}^{11.1} \pm 0.11$	$371_{-119}^{+129} \pm 25$



CLEO-c $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$, $D^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$

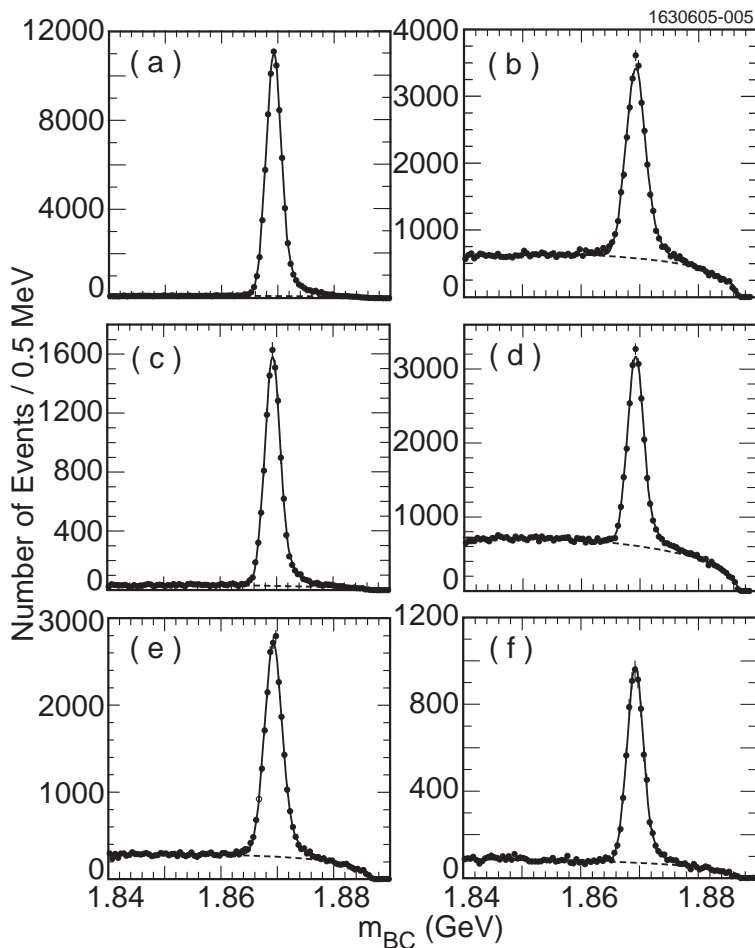
- The goal of the CLEO-c program is to provide precision measurements of charm decays
- 281 pb^{-1} at the $\Psi(3770)$ taken just above $D\bar{D}$ threshold
- 200 pb^{-1} taken at 4170 MeV to maximize D_s production
- 100 pb^{-1} scheduled at 4170 MeV July/August, 2006
- 30 million $\psi(2S)$ decays scheduled August/Sept
- November 2006 – March 2008 increase the 3770 and 4170 data samples to $> 0.75 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



D Hadronic tags used for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$

$$M_{BC} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - |p(D)|^2}$$

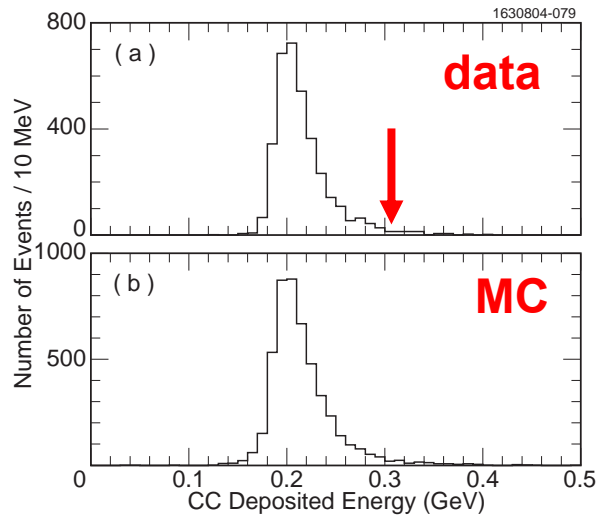
$$\Delta E = E(D) - E_{\text{beam}}$$



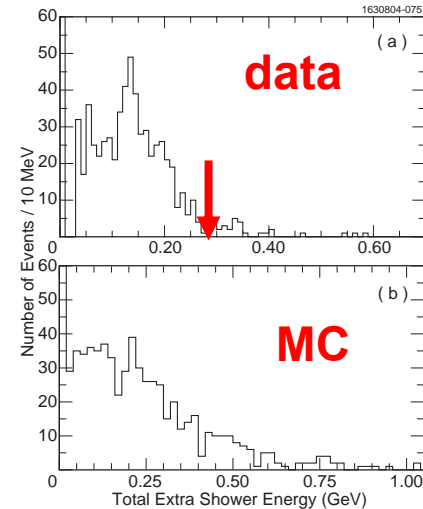
Mode	Signal	Background
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	77387 ± 281	1868
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^0$	24850 ± 214	12825
$K_S \pi^-$	11162 ± 136	514
$K_S \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$	18176 ± 255	8976
$K_S \pi^- \pi^0$	20244 ± 170	5223
$K^+ K^- \pi^-$	6535 ± 95	1271
Sum	158354 ± 496	30677

Event selection for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$

Muon deposited energy in calorimeter



Extra shower energy Sample of $DD\bar{D}$ events

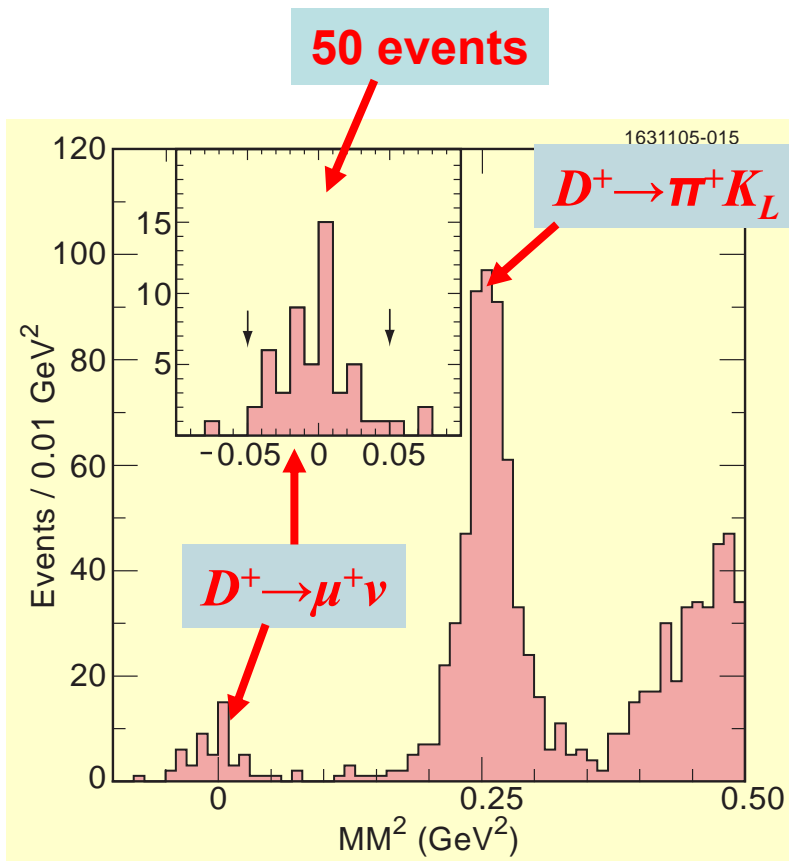


Select events with a single track in addition to the tag

- $\theta > 39^\circ$ with respect to the beam
- $E < 300$ MeV deposited by the “ μ ” in the calorimeter
- Veto kaons
- Veto events with a neutral energy cluster > 250 MeV
- μ efficiency is 69.4%



Signal for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$



$$MM^2 = \left(E_{\text{beam}} - E_{\mu} \right)^2 - \left(-p_{D^+} - p_{\mu} \right)^2$$

Mode	Events
Data	50
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	1.4
$D^+ \rightarrow K_L \pi^+$	0.33
$D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_{\tau}$	1.08
Total Bck:	2.81

The same analysis is also done selecting an electron and no candidates were found

Results for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$, $D^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$



$$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu) = (4.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$$

D lifetime = 1.040 ± 0.007 ps

$V_{cd} = 0.2238 \pm 0.0029$

$$f_{D^+} = (223 \pm 17 \pm 3) \text{ MeV}$$

$$f_{D^+}^{\text{FNAL/MILC}} = (201 \pm 3 \pm 17) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu) < 2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$

CLEO-c result is statistics limited

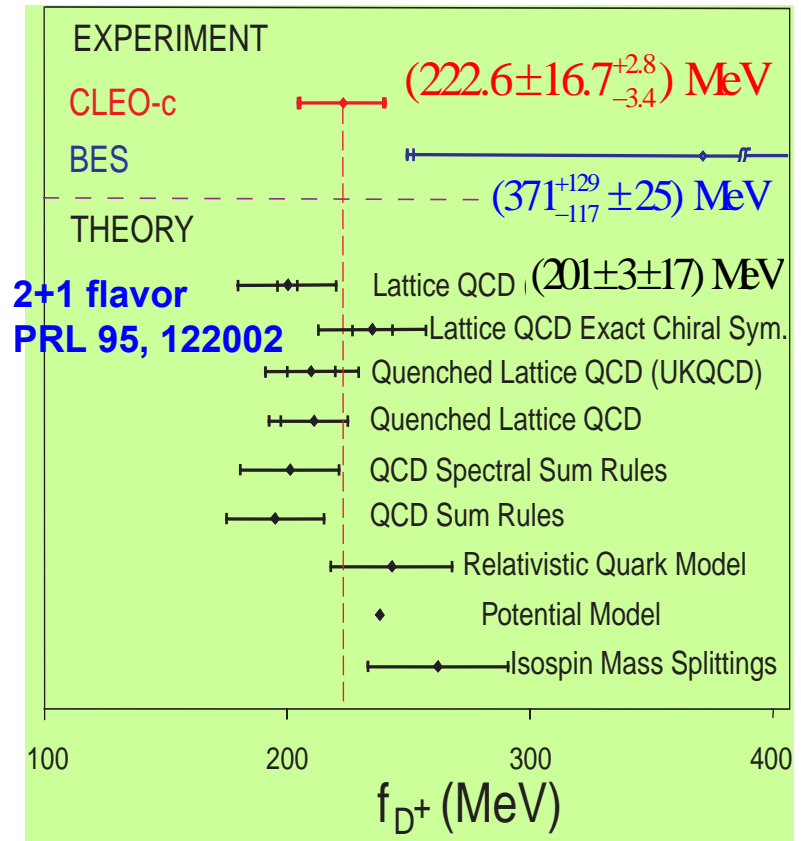
Plan is to take $\sim 750 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ at $\Psi(3770)$

and measure f_{D^+} to $\sim 4.5\%$

6/29/2006

BEACH 2006
July 2nd – 8th

Circa 2005



CLEO-c results

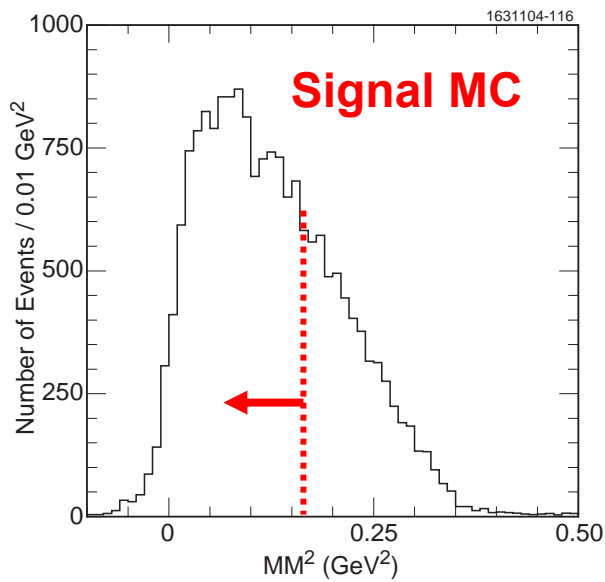
Artuso et al PRL. 95, 251801 (2005)



Complementary analysis: selection of $D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$ ($\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu$) in events with the same hadronic tags used for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$.

Sample subdivided based on energy deposit of candidate track:

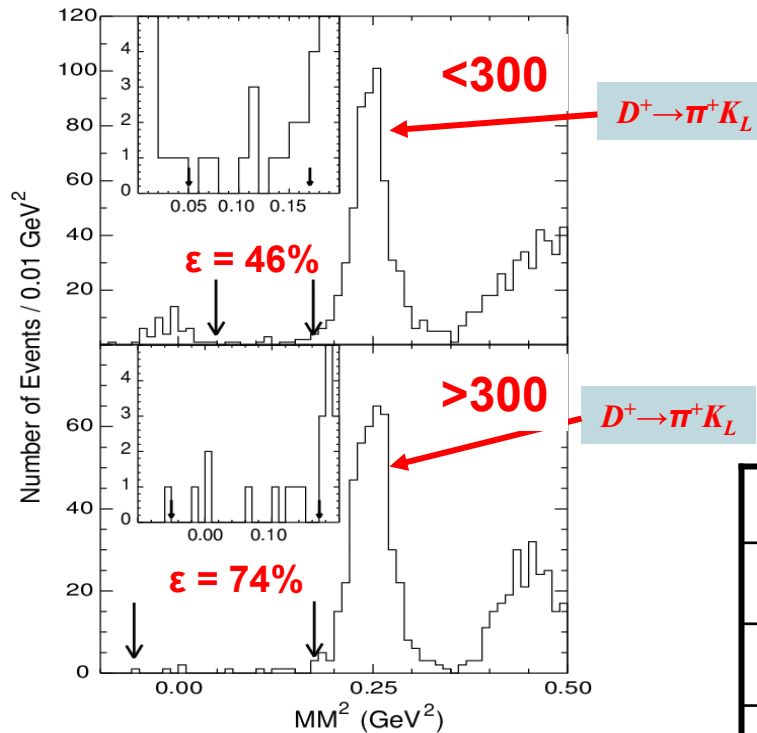
- (a) < 300 MeV (includes muons and K_L as a background)
- (b) > 300 MeV. (mainly hadronic backgrounds)



This analysis is more complicated because there are two neutrinos in the final state so the MM^2 distribution is much broader.



Results for $D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$



Mode	\mathcal{B} (%)	# of events case(i)	# of events case(ii)
$\pi^+ \pi^0$	0.12 ± 0.01	$0.13 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$	$1.40 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.11$
$\bar{K}^0 \pi^+$	2.77 ± 0.18	$2.44 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.17$	$1.59 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.11$
$\mu^+ \nu$	0.04 ± 0.01	$1.25 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.19$	$0.46 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.07$
$\rho^+ \pi^0$	0.38 ± 0.03	$0.18 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.01$	$0.23 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$
$\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu$	0.44 ± 0.07	$0.98 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.15$	$0.002 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.001$
$\tau^+ \nu, \tau^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \nu$	0.030 ± 0.005	$0.14 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.02$	$0.15 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.02$
$\tau^+ \nu, \tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	0.020 ± 0.003	$0.27 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.04$	$0.03 (32\% \text{ C.L.})$
Other D^+ modes	-	$0.08 (32\% \text{ C.L.})$	$0.08 (32\% \text{ C.L.})$
D^0 modes	-	$0.23 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01$	$0.42 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.01$
Continuum	-	$0.45 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.03$	$0.74 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.05$
Sum	-	$6.07 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.31$	$4.99 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.19$

	<300	>300
Signal Region	12	8
Estimated BG	$6.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$	$5.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2$
Net	5.9	3.0

$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) < 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$ (90% CL)

SM : $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) = (1.1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3}$

$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) / \mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) / \mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu)}_{\text{SM}} < 1.8$

PRD 73, 112005 (2006)



Babar $D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$

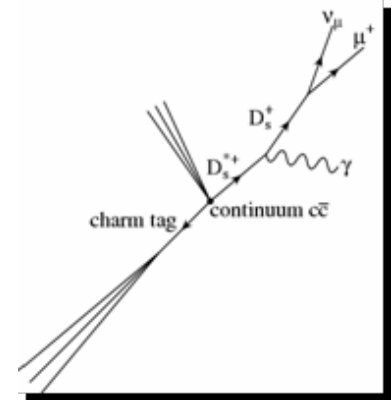
230 fb⁻¹ preliminary results

Reconstruct charm mesons D^0 , D^+ , D_s

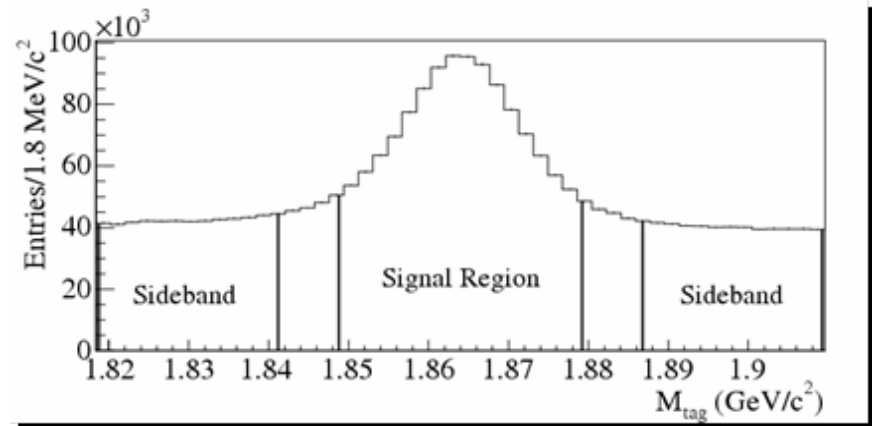
13 tag modes with tag momentum > 2.35 GeV

• Search for $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ \rightarrow \gamma \mu^+ \nu$ in recoil

(Check using $D^{0*} \rightarrow \gamma D^0 \rightarrow \gamma K^- \pi^+$ Remove π^+ and treat K^- as μ^-)



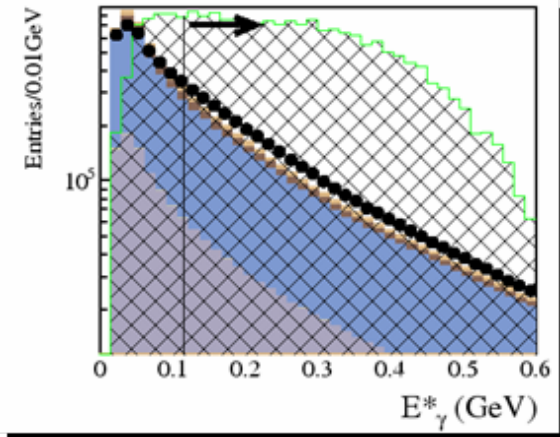
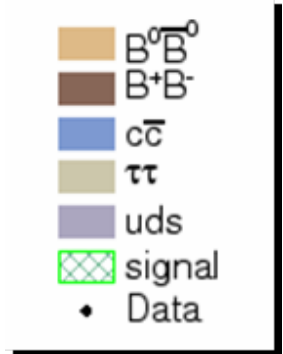
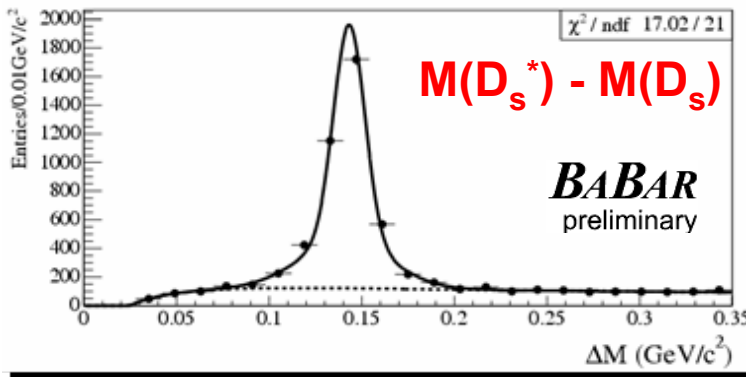
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+, K^- \pi^+ \pi^0, K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
- $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ (\pi^0), K_S^0 \pi^+ (\pi^0), K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-, K^+ K^- \pi^+, K_S^0 K^+$
- $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+, \phi \rho^+$
- $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+, D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- (\pi^0), K_S^0 K^+ K^-, K_S^0 \pi^0$



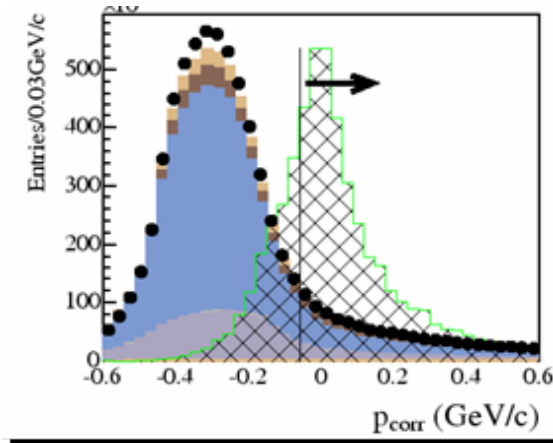
Paul D Jackson Charm 2006



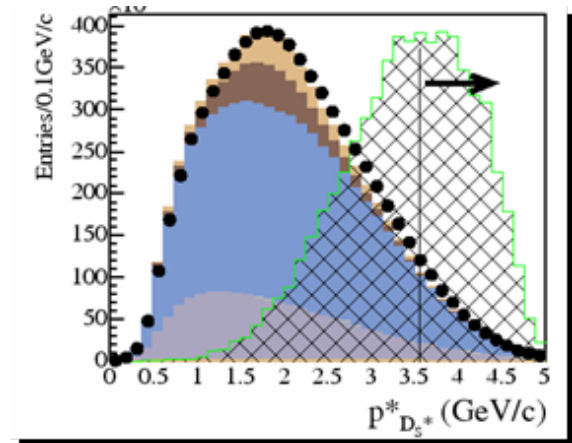
Event selection



Photon energy



$p_{\text{corr}} = |p_{\text{miss}}| - |p_{\nu}|$

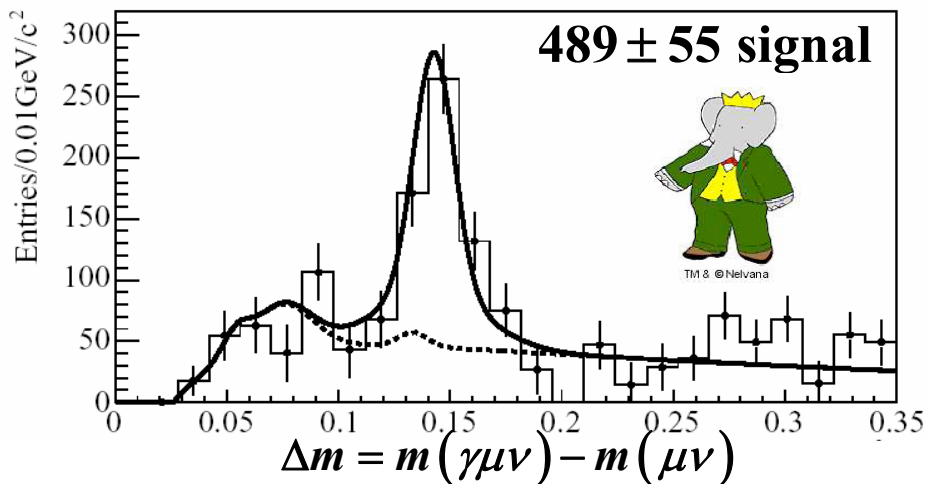


D_s^{*+} momentum



Results

- Fit to Signal, leptonic background $D \rightarrow \mu\nu$, and fake muon combinatoric background (shapes from simulation)



- Binned χ^2 -fit
 - Vary: signal and background yield
 - Fix: relative background size
- $N_{\mu\nu} = 489 \pm 55$
- $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 31/22$

Normalized to $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi = (4.81 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.38)\%$

PRD-RC 71, 091104 (2005)

$$f_{D_s} = (279 \pm 17_{\text{stat}} \pm 6_{\text{syst}} \pm 19_{D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi}) \text{MeV}$$

$$B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = (6.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3}$$



Importance of $\mathcal{B}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi)$

The PDG value of $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$ is $3.6 \pm 0.9\%$ which has a 25% error. Fits use a mass cut and line shape (BW + Gaussian) however the presence of $f_0\pi^+$ & other interferences complicates precise measurements.

- CLEO $\mathcal{B}^{eff}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = (3.59 \pm 0.77 \pm 0.48)\%$ Phys. Lett.B378:364-372,1996
- BaBar $\mathcal{B}^{eff}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = (4.81 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.38)\%$ PRD-RC 71, 091104 (2005)

CLEO-c does not yet have a new measurement but we are accumulating data

From the FPCP talk of Sheldon Stone using 71pb^{-1} of CLEO-c data.

± 10 MeV cut in K^+K^- mass finds $\mathcal{B}^{eff}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = (3.49 \pm 0.39)\%$.

± 20 MeV cut in K^+K^- mass finds $\mathcal{B}^{eff}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = (3.73 \pm 0.42)\%$.

$\mathcal{B}^{eff}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = (3.5 \pm 0.4)\%$. (using inclusive production)

$\mathcal{B}^{eff}(K^+K^-\pi^+) = 4.54 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.25$ (PDG = 4.3 ± 1.2)



Summary of $D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ measurements

•normalized to

• $\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9)\%$ (PDG)

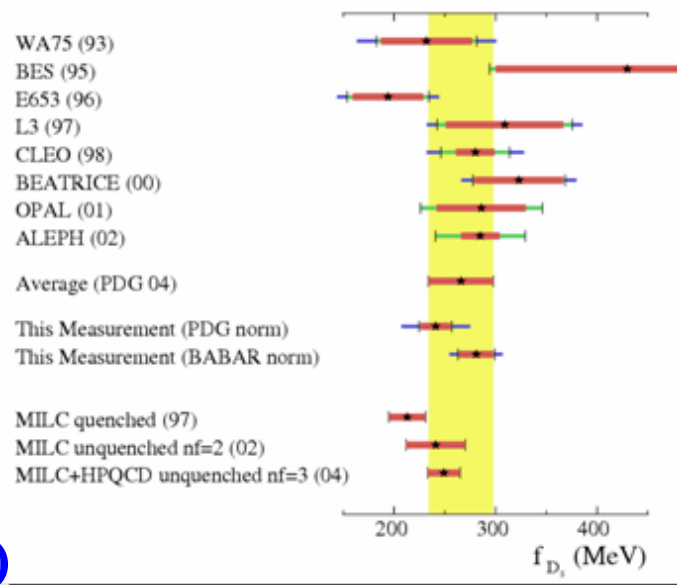
•**BaBar** $f_{D_s} = 248 \pm 35$ MeV

New average:

$f_{D_s} = (261 \pm 31)$ MeV

•Dominated by $\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$ (12.5% on f_{D_s})

Lattice QCD: $f_{D_s} = (249 \pm 17)$ MeV



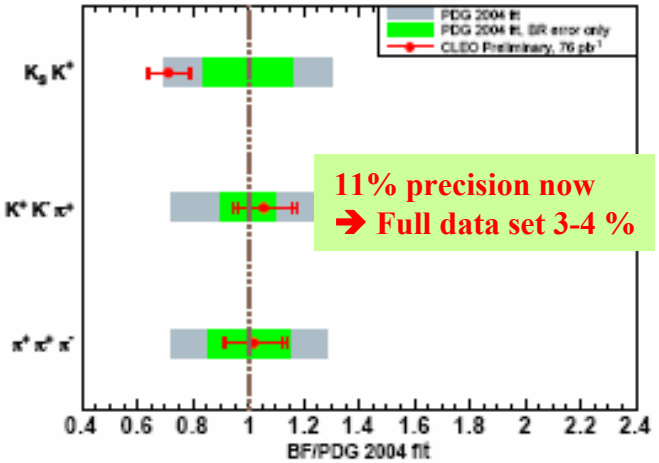
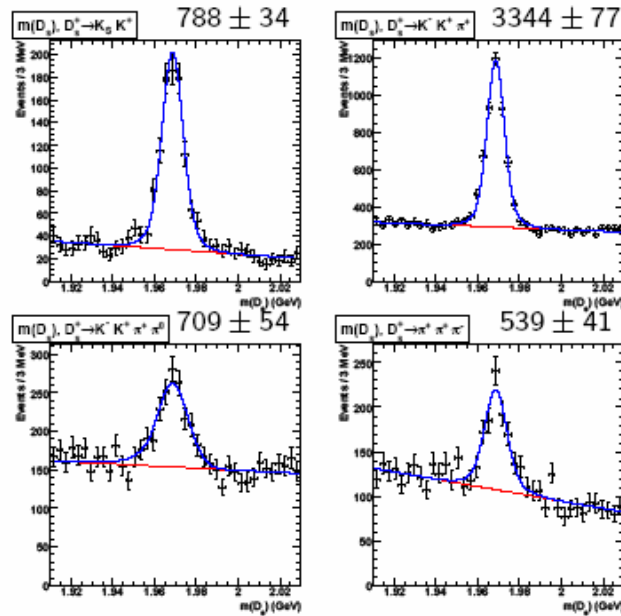
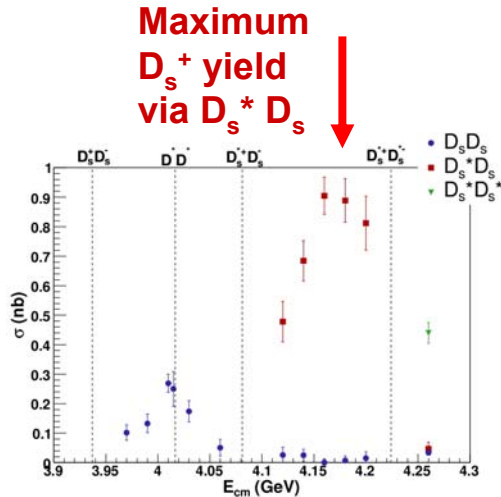
$f_{D_s}^{average} / f_{D_s}^{CLEO} = 1.17$

Lattice ~ 1.24



Future for CLEO-c D_s

71/pb⁻¹



The extra photon in $D_s^* D_s$ is not a real complication.

The cross-section for D_s is smaller than for $D^+ D^-$ at the 3770 as is the tag efficiency but since the D_s decay is not Cabibbo suppressed the signal yield (per pb⁻¹) will be at least as good as for D^+ so comparable data samples will yield the same precision

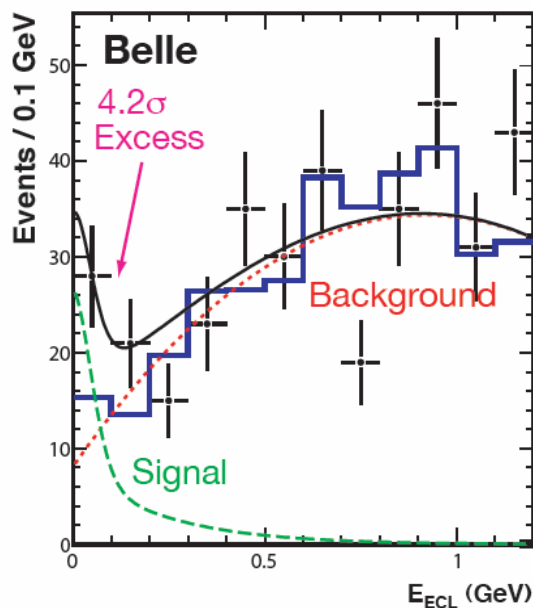
CLEO-c ~200 pb⁻¹ at $E_{cm} \approx 4170$ MeV this summer

Plan to take ~750 pb⁻¹ at $E_{cm} \approx 4170$ MeV by March 2008

First observation of $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$

K Ikado [Belle Collaboration],
FPCP 2006 hep-ex/0605068.

Observe $21.2^{+6.7}_{-5.7}$ events with
a significance of 4.2σ



Data sample is 414fb^{-1}
5 tau decay modes are used
Variable is total neutral energy in
calorimeter not associated with the tag

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu) = (1.06^{+0.34}_{-0.28}(\text{stat})^{+0.18}_{-0.16}(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{SM : } \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau \nu) = (1.59 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$f_B \cdot |V_{ub}| = (7.73^{+1.24}_{-1.02}(\text{stat})^{+0.66}_{-0.58}(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}$$

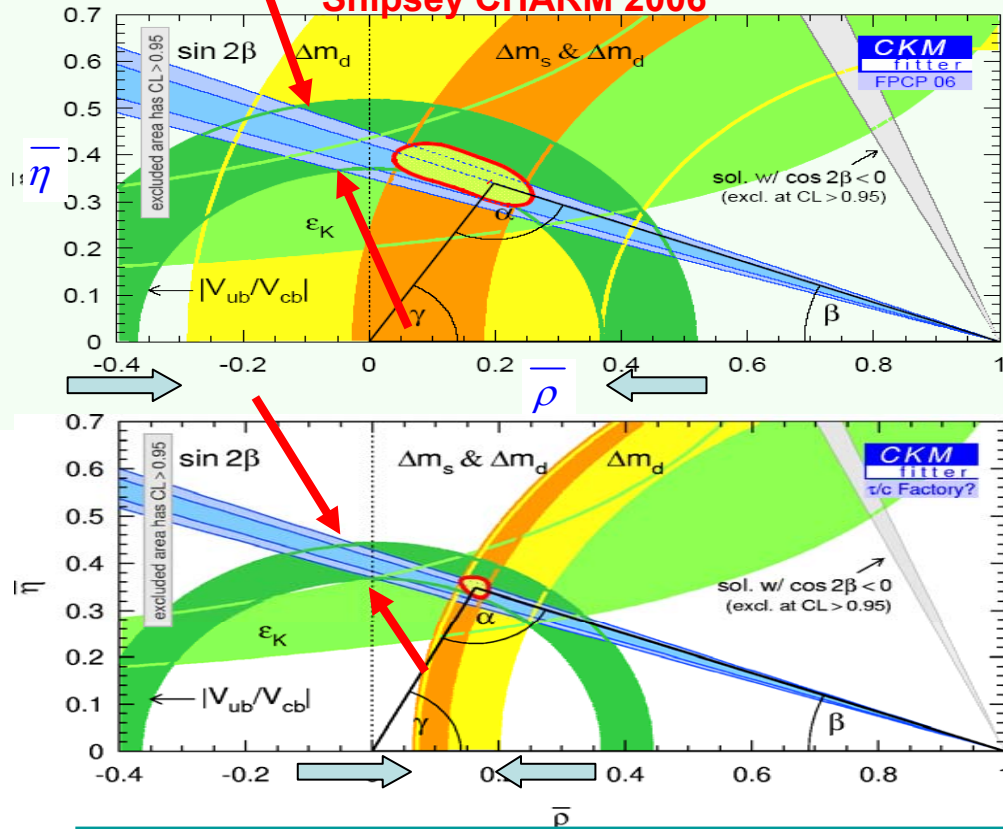
$$f_B = 0.176^{+0.028}_{-0.023}(\text{stat})^{+0.020}_{-0.018}(\text{syst}) \text{ GeV}$$

$$f_B = 0.216 \pm 0.022 \text{ GeV (HPQCD)}$$



Summary/Future

Shipsey CHARM 2006



Theory errors dominate the width of the bands.
 Precision QCD and precision charm data → theory errors of a few % on B system decay constants & Semileptonic form factors

f_D and f_{D_s}

Experiment and LQCD consistent CLEO-c error 8% LQCD error 8% with 0.75fb^{-1} errors $\sim 4.5\%$ BES III errors $\sim 2\%$
 CLEO-c, BaBar, Belle, BES III and advances in LQCD are all required