

Study of $\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ h^- (h = K/\pi)$ decays at Belle

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We present a measurement of the branching fractions of the Cabibbo favored $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and the Cabibbo suppressed $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decays. We find $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-) = (2.48 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-3}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-) = (2.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$ decays, where the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third uncertainty is due to the $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ branching fraction. The ratio of branching fractions of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ is measured to be $R^D = [8.19 \pm 0.20(\text{stat}) \pm 0.23(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-2}$. These measurements are performed using the full Belle data set, which corresponds to $772 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ pairs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Two-body decays of B mesons serve as an important test bed for phenomenological studies of the quark flavor sector of the Standard Model of particle physics. The Cabibbo-favored mode $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ is an especially clean and abundant hadronic decay that provides a good opportunity to test models of hadronic B meson decays. Due to the large mass of the b quark, the influence of the strong interaction in these decays can be calculated more reliably than those in light-meson decays. It has been suggested that improved measurements of color-favored hadronic two-body decays of B mesons will lead to a better understanding of poorly known quantum chromodynamics (QCD) effects [1]. The Cabibbo-suppressed mode $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ is related to $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ by a ratio [2],

$$R^D \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-)} \simeq \tan^2 \theta_C \left(\frac{f_K}{f_\pi} \right)^2, \quad (1)$$

where θ_C is the Cabibbo angle, and f_K and f_π are meson decay constants. The theoretical description for these hadronic decays has considerably improved over the years [3, 4]. This description relies on factorization and SU(3)-symmetry assumptions, so measurements of these modes can be used to test these hypotheses in heavy-quark hadronic decays. The above two modes are also important because they constitute high-statistics control samples for the hadronic B -decay measurements related to time-dependent CP violation and the extraction of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa unitarity-triangle angle ϕ_3 [5]. Experimentally, calculating the ratio of the branching fractions of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ modes has the advantage that many systematic uncertainties cancel, enabling tests of theoretical predictions, particularly those of factorization and SU(3) symmetry breaking in QCD.

Earlier, Belle reported a study of the Cabibbo-suppressed $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decay using a small data set [2] by measuring the ratio of branching fraction of Cabibbo-suppressed $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ to that of the Cabibbo-favored $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay. The branching fraction for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay was previously measured by BaBar [6, 7], CLEO [8, 9] and ARGUS [10]. LHCb measured the branching fraction of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$

[11]. Currently, the world averages [12] for the branching fractions of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decays are $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-) = (1.86 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-4}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-) = (2.52 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$, respectively, where the uncertainty is the sum in quadrature of the statistical and systematic errors. LHCb [13] measured the ratio of the branching fractions for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ to be $0.0822 \pm 0.0011(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0025(\text{syst})$, which dominates the world-average value.

In this paper, we present measurements of the branching fractions of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decays using the full $\Upsilon(4S)$ data set collected with the Belle detector.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the Belle detector, as well as the data and simulation samples used in this analysis. The event selection requirements are outlined in Section III. Section IV describes how the values of R^D and the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+h^-$ ($h = K/\pi$) branching fraction are determined from the data. The results and the evaluation of systematic uncertainties are described in Section V, and the conclusion is given in Section VI.

II. THE BELLE DETECTOR AND DATA SAMPLE

We use the full $\Upsilon(4S)$ data sample containing $772 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ events recorded with the Belle detector [14] at the KEKB asymmetric-beam-energy e^+e^- collider [15]. Belle is a large-solid-angle magnetic spectrometer that consists of a silicon vertex detector, a 50-layer central drift chamber (CDC), an array of aerogel threshold Cherenkov counters (ACC), a barrel-like arrangement of time-of-flight scintillation counters (TOF), and an electromagnetic calorimeter comprised of CsI(Tl) crystals. All these detector components are located inside a superconducting solenoid coil that provides a 1.5 T magnetic field [14].

A Monte Carlo (MC) simulated event sample is used to optimize the event selection, study background and compare the distributions observed in collision data with expectations. A signal-only simulated event sample is utilized to model the features of the signal for fits and determine selection efficiencies. One million signal events

are generated for both decay channels. The so-called generic MC sample consists of simulated events that include $e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}$, $u\bar{u}$, $d\bar{d}$, $s\bar{s}$, and $c\bar{c}$ processes in realistic proportions, and corresponds in size to more than five times the $\Upsilon(4S)$ data. The generic MC sample is used to study background and make comparisons with the data. The B - and D -meson decays are simulated with the EVTGEN generator [16] where the D_DALITZ model is used for the $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ final state. The effect of final-state radiation is simulated by the PHOTOS package [17]. The interactions of particles with the detector are simulated using GEANT3 [18].

III. EVENT SELECTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

We use the Belle II Analysis Software Framework (basf2) [19] for the decay-chain reconstruction and convert the Belle data to basf2 format using the B2BII software package [20]. The decays $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ have nearly the same kinematic properties. The former is used to establish selection criteria on kinematic variables and determine the experimental resolution due to its larger data size compared to the latter. Charged particle tracks originating from e^+e^- collisions are selected by requiring $dr < 0.2$ cm and $|dz| < 1.5$ cm, where dr and $|dz|$ represent the distance of closest approach to the interaction point (IP) in the plane transverse to and along the z axis, respectively. The z axis is the direction opposite the e^+ beam.

Information from the CDC, ACC, and TOF is used to determine a K/π likelihood ratio $\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) = \frac{\mathcal{L}_K}{\mathcal{L}_K + \mathcal{L}_\pi}$ for charged particle identification (PID), where \mathcal{L}_K and \mathcal{L}_π are the likelihoods that a particular track is either a kaon or a pion, respectively. The likelihood value ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 (1) means the track is likely to be a π (K). To ensure high efficiency and purity, we require $\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) > 0.6$ for kaon candidates and $\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) < 0.6$ for pion candidates. The charged D^+ candidate is formed using $K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ combinations, which is then combined with a prompt hadron ($h = K/\pi$) to form a \bar{B}^0 candidate. (The inclusion of charge conjugate states is implied throughout this paper.) D^+ meson candidates are required to have a mass within $\pm 2.5\sigma$ of the known D^+ mass value [12], where the Gaussian resolution σ is approximately 5 MeV. The effective σ value is obtained by fitting the invariant mass distribution of $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ decays with a double Gaussian function for signal and a first-order polynomial for background as shown in Fig. 1.

The kinematic variables used to discriminate B decays from background are the beam-energy-constrained mass

$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - p_B^2}, \quad (2)$$

and the energy difference

$$\Delta E \equiv E_B - E_{\text{beam}}. \quad (3)$$

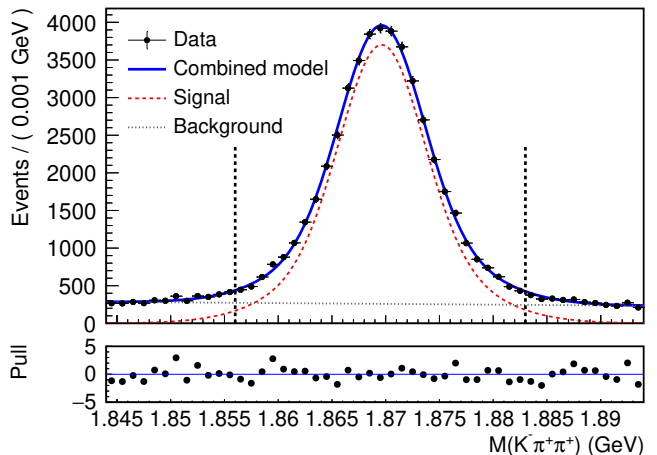


FIG. 1. Fit to the invariant mass distribution for $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ in data. The black vertical dotted lines show the D mass window. The dashed curve shows the signal component and dotted black line shows the background component. The distribution of pulls between the fit and the data points is also shown.

Here E_B and p_B are the B candidate's energy and momentum, respectively, and E_{beam} is the beam energy; these quantities are calculated in the e^+e^- center-of-mass frame. Natural units $\hbar = c = 1$ are used throughout the paper. For correctly reconstructed signal events, M_{bc} peaks at the known mass of the \bar{B}^0 meson and ΔE peaks at zero. We retain the \bar{B}^0 candidates satisfying $M_{bc} > 5.27$ GeV and $|\Delta E| < 0.13$ GeV.

The background from $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ ($q = u, d, s, c$) continuum processes are suppressed by requiring the ratio of the second-to-zeroth order Fox-Wolfram moments [21] to be less than 0.3. This selection removes $\sim 70\%$ of continuum while rejecting $\sim 30\%$ of the signal in both $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decays. After applying the aforementioned selection criteria, only 0.7% of events are found to have more than one candidate. In such events, we choose the best candidate as the one having the smallest value of $|M_{bc} - m_B|$ where m_B is the known \bar{B}^0 mass. The kaon identification efficiency ϵ_K is determined from a kinematically selected sample of high momentum D^{*+} mesons, which is used to calibrate the PID performance. With the application of the requirements $\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) < 0.6$ for pions and $\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) > 0.6$ for kaons, the kaon efficiency (ϵ_K) value is found to be $(84.48 \pm 0.35)\%$ and the rate of pions misidentified as kaons is $(7.62 \pm 0.44)\%$.

IV. SIMULTANEOUS FIT

As the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ branching fraction is an order of magnitude larger than that of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$, the former can serve as an excellent calibration sample for the signal determination procedure. Furthermore, there is a

significant contamination from $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decays in the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ sample in which the fast charged pion is misidentified as a kaon. A simultaneous fit to samples enriched in prompt tracks that are identified as either pions [$\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) < 0.6$] or kaons [$\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) > 0.6$], allows us to directly determine this cross-feed contribution from data. An unbinned maximum-likelihood fit is performed to extract the signal yield by fitting the ΔE distribution simultaneously in pion and kaon enriched samples. The yields of the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ signals, as well as their cross-feed contributions, in the pion and kaon enriched samples can be expressed by the following relations:

$$N_{\text{pion enhanced}}^{D^+\pi^-} = (1 - \kappa) N_{\text{total}}^{D^+\pi^-}, \quad (4)$$

$$N_{\text{kaon enhanced}}^{D^+\pi^-} = \kappa N_{\text{total}}^{D^+\pi^-}, \quad (5)$$

$$N_{\text{kaon enhanced}}^{D^+K^-} = \epsilon_K R^D N_{\text{total}}^{D^+\pi^-}, \quad (6)$$

$$N_{\text{pion enhanced}}^{D^+K^-} = (1 - \epsilon_K) R^D N_{\text{total}}^{D^+\pi^-}. \quad (7)$$

Here the values of $N_{\text{pion enhanced}}^{D^+h^-}$ ($h = K/\pi$) are the kaon and the pion yields in pion enriched sample with [$\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) < 0.6$], and the $N_{\text{kaon enhanced}}^{D^+h^-}$ ($h = K/\pi$) are the kaon and pion yields in the kaon enriched sample with [$\mathcal{L}(K/\pi) > 0.6$]. The pion misidentification rate κ is a free parameter, as well as R^D and $N_{\text{total}}^{D^+\pi^-}$, where the latter is the total signal yield for the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay. Due to a small contribution from $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ cross feed in the pion-enriched sample, the kaon identification efficiency ϵ_K is fixed to the value given in Section III. The yields are obtained from fitting the ΔE distribution. The background components are divided into the following categories in the fit:

1. continuum $q\bar{q}$ background and combinatorial $B\bar{B}$ background, in which the final state particles could be from either the B or \bar{B} meson in an event; and
2. cross-feed background from $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+h^-$, where $h = \pi, K$, in which the charged kaon is misidentified as a pion or vice versa.

The $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+h^-$ ($h = K/\pi$) signal distributions are represented by the sum of a double Gaussian function and an asymmetric Gaussian with a common mean. These signal probability density functions (PDFs) are common to both kaon- and pion-enhanced samples. The means of the signal PDFs for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ are directly extracted from the data, along with a single scaling factor to the narrowest signal Gaussian to account for any difference in ΔE resolution between simulated and data samples. Other parameters are fixed to those obtained from a fit to a large simulated sample of signal events.

A combined PDF is used to model combinatorial background consisting of continuum background and $B\bar{B}$ background for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ ($\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$) decay, where, continuum is modeled with a first-order polynomial and the combinatorial $B\bar{B}$ background with an exponential function. The slope of the linear background

and the exponential function's exponent are determined from the fit to data; other parameters are fixed to those obtained from a fit to the corresponding simulated sample.

The cross-feed background is described by a double Gaussian function in the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ ($\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$) sample. The mean and scale factor for the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ cross-feed component PDF in the kaon-enhanced $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ sample are determined from the fit to data.

There is a background that can peak in the same manner as the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ signal mode, which we call the ‘‘peaking background’’. The most prominent decay that peaks in the ΔE distribution is $B^0 \rightarrow K^*J/\psi, K^* \rightarrow K^+\pi^-, J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ or e^+e^- . This source accounts for $\sim 2\%$ of the total background. To reject this contamination arising due to leptons misidentified as pions, we veto candidates with an invariant mass $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ value falling within $\pm 3\sigma$ of the known J/ψ mass [12]. This essentially removes this peaking background with $\sim 3\%$ signal loss. The remaining peaking background contributions include semileptonic D decays for which the normalization is fixed from MC simulation. All yields are determined from a fit to data except for the peaking background yield. The uncertainty associated with the fixed peaking component is included in the systematic uncertainties. All other shape parameters are fixed to their MC values. The yields obtained from the fit are listed in Table I, and the signal-enhanced fit projections for the data are shown in Fig. 2.

V. RESULTS

The branching fraction of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay is calculated as,

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-) = \frac{N_{D^+\pi^-}^{\text{total}}}{2 \times f_{00} \times N_{B\bar{B}} \times \epsilon_{D^+\pi^-} \times \mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+)}, \quad (8)$$

where $N_{D^+\pi^-}^{\text{total}}$ is the yield of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ obtained from the fit, $N_{B\bar{B}}$ is the total number of $B\bar{B}$ pairs, $\epsilon_{D^+\pi^-} = (24.09 \pm 0.04)\%$ is the detection efficiency for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ determined from signal MC events where the error is the associated statistical error from MC sample. The factor f_{00} represents the neutral B meson production ratio at the $\Upsilon(4S)$, which is 0.486 ± 0.006 [12], and $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+)$ is the subdecay branching fraction of D^+ , which is $(9.38 \pm 0.16)\%$ [12]. The branching fraction for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decay is calculated by multiplying the R^D value from the fit by the calculated $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ branching fraction.

The systematic uncertainties in the measurements from various sources are listed in Table II. Since the kinematics of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ processes are similar, most of the systematic effects cancel in the ratio of their branching fractions. The main source of systematic uncertainty that does not cancel is the uncertainty in K/π identification efficiency. All the sources

TABLE I. Various event yields and their statistical uncertainties obtained from the simultaneous fit.

Parameter	Fit value
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ total yield	42065 ± 235
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ background yield	7414 ± 128
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ background yield	2458 ± 89

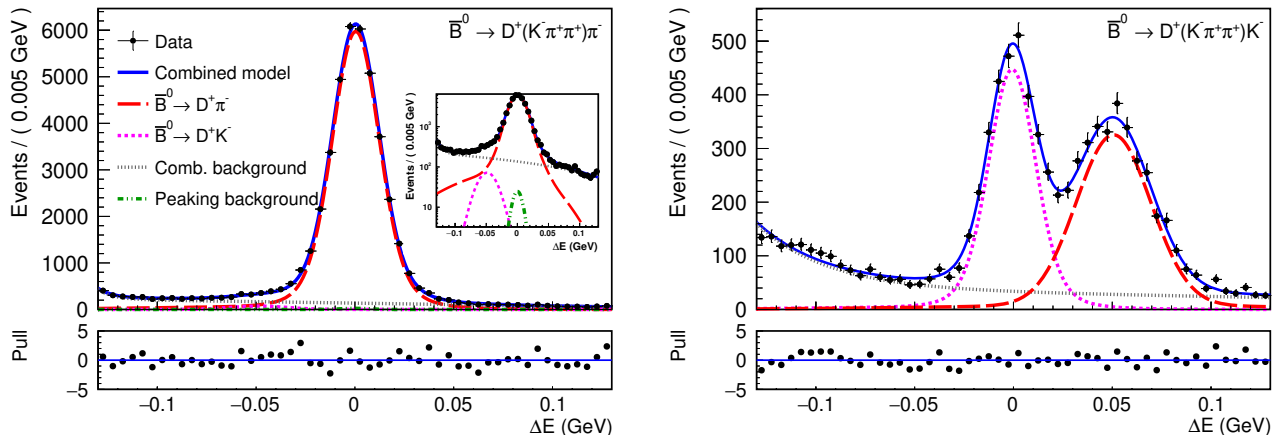


FIG. 2. ΔE distributions for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+h^-$ candidates obtained from the (left) pion-enriched $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and (right) kaon-enriched $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ data samples. The projections of the combined fit and individual components of a simultaneous unbinned maximum-likelihood fit are overlaid. The long-dashed red curve shows the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ component. The large-dotted magenta curve shows the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ component. The small-dotted gray curve shows the combinatorial background component and the dash-dotted green curve show the peaking background component in $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay. The distribution of pulls between the fit and the data points is also shown.

of systematic uncertainty are assumed to be independent, such that the total uncertainty is the quadratic sum of their contributions. The uncertainty associated with the $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ subdecay branching fraction is taken from its world average [12]. The uncertainty due to prompt tracking efficiency is based on a previous study of high momentum ($p > 200$ MeV) tracks. Tracking efficiency is calculated as the ratio between partially and fully reconstructed D^+ decays in data and MC events. The entry for $N_{B\bar{B}}$ represents the uncertainty in the total number of $B\bar{B}$ events in data. Here f_{00} refers to the uncertainty due to $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0)$ branching fraction calculated from PDG 2020 [12] along with the uncertainty due to isospin asymmetry calculated in [22]. The efficiency variation due to the $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ model is evaluated by varying the model and adding a phase space component. The resulting difference with respect to the measured central value of the branching fraction is treated as a systematic uncertainty. The systematic uncertainty due to PDFs for the D^+h^- ($h = K/\pi$) components and the D^+h^- ($h = K/\pi$) cross-feed components are evaluated by varying the fixed shape parameters by $\pm 1\sigma$. The uncertainty due to the kaon identification efficiency is calculated by varying the measured value by its uncertainty obtained in data from the D^* calibration

sample as described in Section III. The D mass window and $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ for veto position have been varied and the resulting difference with respect to the measured branching fraction is taken as a systematic. The uncertainty due to the peaking background is obtained by varying its yield by the statistical uncertainty in its estimation. The uncertainty associated with the reconstruction efficiency is measured using signal MC data samples. We perform tests to validate the fit procedure and determine any possible bias in the fit procedure. The bias is not corrected and is used as a systematic uncertainty. The uncertainty due to the continuum suppression requirement is found to be negligible.

The ratio of branching fractions is found to be,

$$R^D = 0.0819 \pm 0.0020(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0023(\text{syst}). \quad (9)$$

The total $D^+\pi^-$ yield from the simultaneous fit is used to determine the branching fraction of the $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ decay,

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-) = (2.48 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-3} \quad (10)$$

where the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is associated with $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$

TABLE II. Systematic uncertainties in the measured R^D value and branching fractions for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$. The total systematic uncertainty is the quadratic sum of the uncorrelated uncertainties.

Source	R^D	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-)$	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-)$
$\mathcal{B}(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+)$	–	1.71%	1.71%
Tracking	–	1.40%	1.40%
$N_{B\bar{B}}$	–	1.37%	1.37%
f^{00}/f^{+-}	–	1.92%	1.92%
$D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ model	–	0.69%	0.69%
PDF parameterization	2.71%	1.63%	1.79%
PID efficiency of K/π	0.88%	0.68%	0.73%
D^+ mass selection window	0.05%	0.56%	0.64%
J/ψ veto selection	0.12%	0.004%	0.15%
Peaking background yield	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%
MC statistics	< 0.01	0.04%	0.04%
Fit bias	–	0.58%	0.61%
Total	2.85%	3.43%	3.54%

branching fraction. The branching fraction of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ is calculated by multiplying Eq. (9) by Eq. (10),

$$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-) = (2.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4} \quad (11)$$

The κ value obtained from the fit is $(7.79 \pm 0.21)\%$, which agrees within one standard deviations with the expected pion misidentification rate as given in Section III. In both measurements listed in Eqs. (10) and (11), one of the dominant sources of systematic uncertainty arises from the fixed PDF parameterization.

VI. CONCLUSION

In summary, we have reported measurements of the branching fraction ratio between Cabibbo suppressed $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ and Cabibbo favored $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ using the full $\Upsilon(4S)$ data sample collected by the Belle experiment, which supersedes the previous Belle measurement [2]. We also present a measurement of the branching fractions for $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+\pi^-$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+K^-$ decays. The $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+h^-$ ($h = K/\pi$) branching fraction and R^D values are compatible with the corresponding world averages [12] within their uncertainties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the KEKB group for the excellent operation of the accelerator; the KEK cryogenics group for the efficient operation of the solenoid; and the

KEK computer group, and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory (EMSL) computing group for strong computing support; and the National Institute of Informatics, and Science Information NETWORK 5 (SINET5) for valuable network support. We acknowledge support from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and the Tau-Lepton Physics Research Center of Nagoya University; the Australian Research Council including grants DP180102629, DP170102389, DP170102204, DP150103061, FT130100303; Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research (FWF) and FWF Austrian Science Fund No. P 31361-N36; the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Contracts No. 11435013, No. 11475187, No. 11521505, No. 11575017, No. 11675166, No. 11705209; Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Grant No. QYZDJ-SSW-SLH011; the CAS Center for Excellence in Particle Physics (CCEPP); the Shanghai Science and Technology Committee (STCSM) under Grant No. 19ZR1403000; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic under Contract No. LTT17020; Horizon 2020 ERC Advanced Grant No. 884719 and ERC Starting Grant No. 947006 “InterLeptons” (European Union); the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the Excellence Cluster Universe, and the VolkswagenStiftung; the Department of Atomic Energy (Project Identification No. RTI 4002) and the Department of Science and Technology of India; the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare of Italy; National Research

Foundation (NRF) of Korea Grant Nos. 2016R1D1A1B-01010135, 2016R1D1A1B02012900, 2018R1A2B3003643, 2018R1A6A1A06024970, 2019K1A3A7A09033840, 2019R1I1A3A01058933, 2021R1A6A1A03043957, 2021R1F1A1060423, 2021R1F1A1064008; Radiation Science Research Institute, Foreign Large-size Research Facility Application Supporting project, the Global Science Experimental Data Hub Center of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information and KREONET/GLORIAD; the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the National Science Center;

the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, Agreement 14.W03.31.0026, and the HSE University Basic Research Program, Moscow; University of Tabuk research grants S-1440-0321, S-0256-1438, and S-0280-1439 (Saudi Arabia); the Slovenian Research Agency Grant Nos. J1-9124 and P1-0135; Ikerbasque, Basque Foundation for Science, Spain; the Swiss National Science Foundation; the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Taiwan; and the United States Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation.

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