

Improved measurements of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

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Using 7.93 fb^{-1} of e^+e^- collision data collected at the center-of-mass energy of 3.773 GeV with the BESIII detector, we measure the absolute branching fractions of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ to be $(3.509 \pm 0.009_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.013_{\text{syst.}})\%$, $(3.408 \pm 0.011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.013_{\text{syst.}})\%$, $(8.856 \pm 0.039_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.078_{\text{syst.}})\%$, and $(8.661 \pm 0.046_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.080_{\text{syst.}})\%$, respectively. By performing a simultaneous fit to the partial decay rates of these four decays, the product of the hadronic form factor $f_+^K(0)$ and the modulus of the $c \rightarrow s$ CKM matrix element $|V_{cs}|$ is determined to be $f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}| = 0.7162 \pm 0.0011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0012_{\text{syst.}}$. Taking the value of $|V_{cs}| = 0.97349 \pm 0.00016$ from the standard model global fit or that of $f_+^K(0) = 0.7452 \pm 0.0031$ from the LQCD calculation as input, we derive the results $f_+^K(0) = 0.7357 \pm 0.0011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0012_{\text{syst.}}$ and $|V_{cs}| = 0.9611 \pm 0.0015_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0016_{\text{syst.}} \pm 0.0040_{\text{LQCD}}$.

I. INTRODUCTION

Improved measurements of semileptonic decays of charmed mesons provide important inputs to further the understanding of weak and strong interactions in the charm sector. By analyzing their decay dynamics, one can determine the product of the modulus of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix element

$|V_{cs(d)}|$ and the hadronic transition form factor. Taking $D \rightarrow \bar{K} e^+ \nu_e$ as an example, the hadronic transition form factors at zero-momentum transfer $f_+^K(0)$ [1–9] can be calculated via several theoretical approaches, *e.g.*, lattice quantum chromodynamics (LQCD) [1–4], QCD light-cone sum rules (LCSR) [5], covariant light-front quark model (LFQM) [6], the covariant confined quark model (CCQM) [7], and the relativistic quark model (RQM)

[8]. Using the value of $|V_{cs}|$ provided by the CKMFitter group [10], the hadronic transition form factor $f_+^K(0)$ can be calculated, resulting in a stringent test of the theoretical predictions. Conversely, using the $f_+^K(0)$ value predicted by theory allows the determination of $|V_{cs}|$, which is important to test CKM matrix unitarity. Furthermore, measurements of the branching fractions of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ ($\ell = e$ or μ) are important to test lepton flavor universality and isospin conservation in $D \rightarrow K \ell^+ \nu_\ell$.

Previously, the branching fractions of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ were measured by BESII [11–13], BaBar [14], Belle [15], CLEO-c [16–19], and BESIII [20–26]. Studies of the decay dynamics of $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ were reported by BaBar [14], CLEO-c [19], and BESIII [21–24]. And the previous BESIII analysis used 2.93 fb⁻¹ of e^+e^- collision data taken at the center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 3.773$ GeV. This paper reports improved measurements of the branching fractions and decay dynamics of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ by using 7.93 fb⁻¹ of e^+e^- collision data collected by the BESIII detector at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773$ GeV. Throughout this paper, charge conjugate modes are implied.

II. BESIII DETECTOR AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

The BESIII detector [27] records symmetric e^+e^- collisions provided by the BEPCII storage ring [28] in the center-of-mass energy range from 1.84 to 4.95 GeV, with a peak luminosity of 1.1×10^{33} cm⁻²s⁻¹ achieved at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773$ GeV. BESIII has collected large data samples in this energy region [29, 30]. The cylindrical core of the BESIII detector covers 93% of the full solid angle and consists of a helium-based multilayer drift chamber (MDC), a time-of-flight system (TOF), and a CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC), which are all enclosed in a superconducting solenoidal magnet providing a 1.0 T magnetic field. The solenoid is supported by an octagonal flux-return yoke with resistive plate counter muon identification modules interleaved with steel. The charged-particle momentum resolution at 1 GeV/c is 0.5%, and the dE/dx resolution is 6% for electrons from Bhabha scattering. The EMC measures photon energies with a resolution of 2.5% (5%) at 1 GeV in the barrel (end-cap) region. The time resolution in the plastic scintillator TOF barrel region is 68 ps, while that in the end-cap region was 110 ps. The end-cap TOF system was upgraded in 2015 using multi-gap resistive plate chamber technology, providing a time resolution of 60 ps [31]. Approximately 67% of the data used here was collected after this upgrade.

Simulated samples produced with GEANT4-based [32] Monte Carlo (MC) software, which includes the geometric description [33] of the BESIII detector and the detector response, are used to determine detection efficiencies and to estimate backgrounds. The simulation

models the beam energy spread and initial state radiation (ISR) in the e^+e^- annihilations with the generator KKMC [34]. Signal MC samples of the decays $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ are simulated with a specific two-parameter (2-Par) series expansion model [35]. The background is studied using an inclusive MC sample that consists of the production of $D\bar{D}$ pairs from the $\psi(3770)$ (including quantum coherence for the neutral D channels), the non- $D\bar{D}$ decays of the $\psi(3770)$, the ISR production of the charmonium states, and the continuum processes. These processes are also generated with KKMC. The known decay modes are modeled by EVTGEN [36] with branching fractions taken from the Particle Data Group (PDG) [10], while the remaining unknown charmonium decays are modeled with LUNDCHARM [37]. Final state radiation from charged final-state particles is incorporated using PHOTOS [38].

III. MEASUREMENT METHOD

At $\sqrt{s} = 3.773$ GeV, the D and \bar{D} mesons are produced in pairs from the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770) \rightarrow D\bar{D}$ process, where D stands for D^0 or D^+ . This property allows us to do absolute branching fraction measurement with the well established double-tag (DT) method [39]. In this method, the single-tag (ST) candidate events are selected by reconstructing a \bar{D}^0 in the six hadronic final states $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$, and $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$, or a D^- in the six hadronic final states $D^- \rightarrow K^+\pi^-\pi^-$, $K_S^0\pi^-$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0$, $K_S^0\pi^-\pi^0$, $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$, and $K^+K^-\pi^-$. These inclusively selected candidates are referred to as ST \bar{D} mesons. In the presence of the ST \bar{D} mesons, candidates for the signal decays are selected to form DT events. The branching fraction of the signal decay is determined by

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{sig}} = N_{\text{DT}} / (N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}} \cdot \bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}), \quad (1)$$

where N_{DT} is the total DT yield in data, $N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}$ is the total ST yield

$$N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}} = \sum_{i=1}^6 N_{\text{ST}}^i, \quad (2)$$

where N_{ST}^i is the ST yield of tag mode i , and $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ is the weighted efficiency of detecting the semileptonic decay, calculated by

$$\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{N_{\text{ST}}^i \epsilon_{\text{sig}}^i}{N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}}. \quad (3)$$

Here, $\epsilon_{\text{sig}}^i = \epsilon_{\text{DT}}^i / \epsilon_{\text{ST}}^i$, is the efficiency of detecting the semileptonic decay in the presence of the ST \bar{D} meson of tag mode i , where ϵ_{DT}^i and ϵ_{ST}^i are the DT efficiency and ST efficiency, respectively.

IV. SELECTION OF SINGLE TAG \bar{D} MESONS

For each charged track (except for those used for K_S^0 reconstruction), the polar angle (θ) with respect to the MDC axis is required to satisfy $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$, and the point of closest approach to the interaction point must be within 1 cm in the plane perpendicular to the MDC axis, $|V_{xy}|$, and within 10 cm along the MDC axis, $|V_z|$. Charged tracks are identified by using the dE/dx and TOF information, with which the combined confidence levels under the pion and kaon hypotheses are computed separately. Charged tracks are assigned to the particle type that has the higher probability.

Candidate K_S^0 mesons are reconstructed from pairs of oppositely charged tracks. For these two tracks, their polar angles are required to satisfy $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$ and the distance of closest approach to the interaction point is required to be less than 20 cm along the MDC axis. There is no requirement on the distance of closest approach in the transverse plane, and no particle identification (PID) criteria are required. The two charged tracks are constrained to originate from the same vertex, which is required to be away from the interaction point by a flight distance of at least twice the vertex resolution. The quality of the vertex fit is ensured by the requirement of $\chi^2 < 100$, and the invariant mass of the $\pi^+\pi^-$ pair is required to be within $(0.487, 0.511)$ GeV/ c^2 .

Neutral pion candidates are reconstructed via the $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay. Photon candidates are identified from EMC showers. The EMC time difference from the event start time is required to be within $(0, 700)$ ns. The energy deposited in the EMC is required to be greater than 25 MeV in the barrel region ($|\cos\theta| < 0.80$) and 50 MeV in the end-cap region ($0.86 < |\cos\theta| < 0.92$). The opening angle between the photon candidate and the nearest charged track in the EMC is required to be greater than 10° . For any π^0 candidate, the invariant mass of the photon pair is required to be within $(0.115, 0.150)$ GeV/ c^2 . To improve the momentum resolution, a mass-constrained (1C) fit to the known π^0 mass [10] is imposed on the photon pair, and the χ^2 of the 1C kinematic fit is required to be less than 50. The four-momentum of the π^0 candidate from this kinematic fit is used for further analysis.

For the two-body tag mode of $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$, the backgrounds originating from cosmic rays, Bhabha and dimuon events are vetoed with the following procedure defined in Ref. [40]. It is required that the TOF time difference between the two charged tracks is less than 5 ns, and at least one EMC shower with energy greater than 50 MeV or at least one additional charged track detected in the MDC survives in each event. Further, it is required that the two charged tracks are not consistent with being a muon pair or an electron-positron pair, identified using the TOF, dE/dx , EMC, and muon counter (MUC) measurement information with the combined confidence levels \mathcal{L}_e , \mathcal{L}_μ , \mathcal{L}_K , and \mathcal{L}_π the for electron, muon, kaon, and pion hypotheses,

respectively. To be identified as an electron, \mathcal{L}_e is required to be greater than 0 and larger than \mathcal{L}_K , \mathcal{L}_π , as well as $0.8 \cdot (\mathcal{L}_e + \mathcal{L}_\pi + \mathcal{L}_K)$. To identify a track as a muon, \mathcal{L}_μ is required to be greater than 0, the deposited energy in the EMC should fall within the range of 0.15 to 0.30 GeV, and the hit depth in the MUC needs to be either greater than $(80 \times |p_{\text{trk}}| - 60)$ cm or greater than 40 cm, where p_{trk} is the track momentum.

To identify the ST \bar{D} mesons, we use two kinematic variables: the energy difference $\Delta E \equiv E_{\bar{D}} - E_{\text{beam}}$ and the beam-constrained mass $M_{\text{BC}} \equiv \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2/c^4 - |\vec{p}_{\bar{D}}|^2/c^2}$, where E_{beam} is the beam energy, and $E_{\bar{D}}$ and $\vec{p}_{\bar{D}}$ are the total energy and momentum of the ST \bar{D} meson in the e^+e^- center-of-mass frame, respectively. If there are multiple \bar{D} candidates for a specific tag mode, the one giving the least $|\Delta E|$ is chosen for further analysis. To suppress combinatorial backgrounds in the M_{BC} distribution, tag dependent ΔE requirements are imposed on the ST candidates. The detailed ΔE requirements and the ST efficiencies estimated by analyzing the inclusive MC sample are summarized in Table 1.

For each tag mode, the yield of ST \bar{D} mesons is obtained by fitting the corresponding M_{BC} distribution. In the fit, the \bar{D} signal shape is described by the MC-simulated signal shape, which is convolved with a double-Gaussian function to account for the resolution difference between data and MC simulation. The background shape is described by an ARGUS function [41] with the endpoint fixed at the E_{beam} value. Figure 1 shows the results of the fits to the M_{BC} distributions of the accepted ST candidates in data for different tag modes. The candidates with M_{BC} within $(1.859, 1.873)$ GeV/ c^2 for \bar{D}^0 tags and $(1.863, 1.877)$ GeV/ c^2 for D^- tags are kept for further analysis. Summing over the tag modes gives the total yields of ST \bar{D}^0 and D^- mesons ($N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}$) to be $(7895.8 \pm 3.4_{\text{stat.}}) \times 10^3$ and $(4149.9 \pm 2.3_{\text{stat.}}) \times 10^3$, respectively.

V. SELECTION OF DOUBLE TAG EVENTS

The candidates for $D^0 \rightarrow K^-e^+\nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0e^+\nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$ are selected from the remaining tracks in the presence of the ST \bar{D} candidates. Candidates for K^- and K_S^0 are selected with the same criteria as those used in the ST selection. The positron and muon are identified using the TOF, dE/dx , and EMC measurements with the combined confidence levels \mathcal{L}_e , \mathcal{L}_μ , \mathcal{L}_K , and \mathcal{L}_π , which are calculated for electron, muon, kaon, and pion hypotheses, respectively. The positron candidate is required to satisfy $\mathcal{L}_e > 0.8 \cdot (\mathcal{L}_e + \mathcal{L}_\pi + \mathcal{L}_K)$ and $\mathcal{L}_e > 0.001$. The muon candidate is required to satisfy $\mathcal{L}_\mu > \mathcal{L}_e$ and $\mathcal{L}_\mu > 0.001$, and the energy of the muon deposited in the EMC is required to be within $(0.1, 0.3)$ GeV.

To suppress backgrounds associated with hadronic D decays, it is required that there are no additional good

Table 1. The ΔE requirements, the ST \bar{D} yields in data of the tag mode i (N_{ST}^i), and the ST efficiencies of tag mode i ($\varepsilon_{\text{ST}}^i$). The uncertainties are statistical only.

D	Tag mode	ΔE (MeV)	N_{ST}^i ($\times 10^3$)	$\varepsilon_{\text{ST}}^i$ (%)
D^0	$K^+\pi^-$	(-27, 27)	1449.3 ± 1.2	65.34 ± 0.01
	$K^+\pi^-\pi^0$	(-62, 49)	2913.1 ± 2.0	35.59 ± 0.01
	$K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+$	(-26, 24)	1944.1 ± 1.5	40.83 ± 0.01
	$K^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$	(-68, 53)	690.6 ± 1.3	14.83 ± 0.01
	$K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$	(-57, 51)	450.9 ± 1.1	16.17 ± 0.01
	$K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$	(-24, 24)	447.6 ± 0.7	37.49 ± 0.01
D^-	$K^+\pi^-\pi^-$	(-25, 24)	2164.0 ± 1.5	51.17 ± 0.01
	$K_S^0\pi^-$	(-25, 26)	250.4 ± 0.5	50.74 ± 0.02
	$K^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0$	(-57, 46)	689.0 ± 1.1	25.50 ± 0.01
	$K_S^0\pi^-\pi^0$	(-62, 49)	558.4 ± 0.9	26.28 ± 0.01
	$K_S^0\pi^-\pi^-\pi^+$	(-28, 27)	300.5 ± 0.6	29.01 ± 0.01
	$K^+K^-\pi^-$	(-24, 23)	187.3 ± 0.5	41.06 ± 0.02

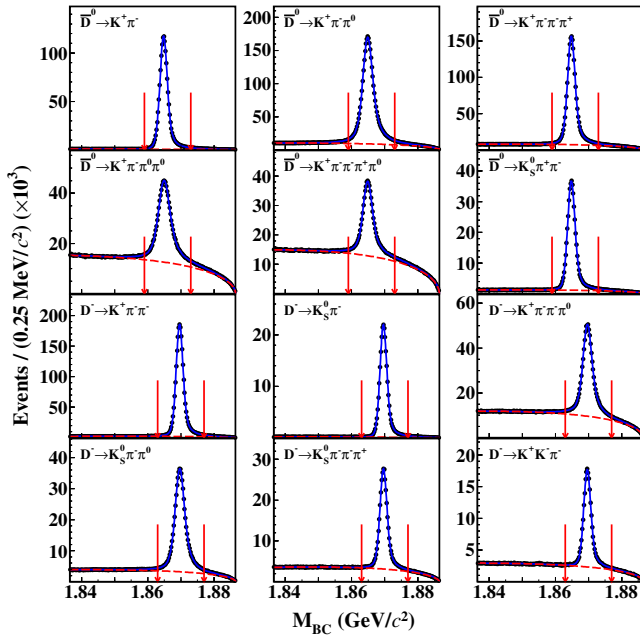


Fig. 1. Fits to the M_{BC} distributions of the ST \bar{D} candidates. The points with error bars are data, the blue curves are the best fits, and the red dashed curves are the fitted combinatorial background shapes. The pairs of red arrows show the M_{BC} signal window.

charged tracks on the signal side ($N_{\text{extra}}^{\text{trk}} = 0$). To reject the backgrounds from hadronic decays involving π^0 , the maximum energy of extra photons ($E_{\text{extra } \gamma}^{\text{max}}$) not used in the event selection is required to be less than 0.25 GeV. Requirements on the \bar{K} and ℓ^+ ($M_{\bar{K}\ell}$) invariant mass, which are $M_{K^-e^+} < 1.83$ GeV/ c^2 for $D^0 \rightarrow K^-e^+\nu_e$, $M_{K^- \mu^+} < 1.50$ GeV/ c^2 for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $M_{K_S^0 e^+} < 1.84$ GeV/ c^2 for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$,

and $M_{K_S^0 \mu^+} < 1.56$ GeV/ c^2 for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, are used to suppress the backgrounds associated with the misidentification between π^+ and ℓ^+ .

The neutrino is not detectable by the BESIII detector. In order to determine the number of semileptonic D candidates, we define $U_{\text{miss}} \equiv E_{\text{miss}} - |\vec{p}_{\text{miss}}|c$, where E_{miss} and \vec{p}_{miss} are the missing energy and momentum of a DT event in the e^+e^- center-of-mass frame, respectively. They are calculated by $E_{\text{miss}} \equiv E_{\text{beam}} - E_{\bar{K}} - E_{\ell^+}$ and $\vec{p}_{\text{miss}} \equiv \vec{p}_D - \vec{p}_{\bar{K}} - \vec{p}_{\ell^+}$, where $E_{\bar{K}(\ell^+)}$ and $\vec{p}_{\bar{K}(\ell^+)}$ are the measured energy and momentum of the $\bar{K}(\ell^+)$ candidate in an event. Here to improve the U_{miss} resolution, $\vec{p}_D \equiv -\hat{p}_D \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2/c^2 - m_D^2 c^2}$, where \hat{p}_D is the unit vector in the momentum direction of the ST \bar{D} meson and m_D is the known \bar{D} mass [10].

VI. BRANCHING FRACTIONS

A. Results on branching fractions

After imposing all selection criteria, the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted candidates for the four semileptonic decays are shown in Fig. 2. For each signal decay, the signal yield is obtained from the fit to the corresponding U_{miss} distribution. In the fit, the signal and backgrounds are described by the shapes derived from MC simulation. The signal shape is convolved with a Gaussian function with free parameters, which accounts for the difference of resolution between data and MC simulation.

The main background components of the four signal decays are listed in Table 2. The peaking background $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0$ in the U_{miss} distribution of $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$ and the peaking background $D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^0$ in the U_{miss} distribution of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$ are described by individual MC-simulated shapes convolved with the same Gaussian function as the corresponding signal. The DT efficiencies of different tag modes, which are listed in Table 3, are obtained by analyzing the corresponding signal MC.

With the signal yields in data N_{DT} , the weighted signal efficiencies $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\text{sig}}$, as well as the ST yield in data, the branching fractions of $D^0 \rightarrow K^-e^+\nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ are determined with Eq. (1) and listed in Table 4.

B. Systematic uncertainties of branching fractions

Table 5 summarizes the sources of the systematic uncertainties in the branching fraction measurements. They are assigned relative to the measured branching fractions and are discussed below.

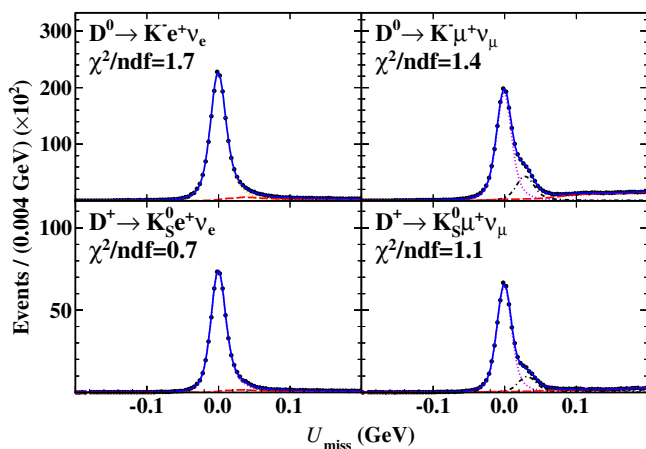
a. ST \bar{D} yields The systematic uncertainty of the fits to the M_{BC} spectra is estimated by varying the signal and background shapes and repeating the fits for both data and the inclusive MC sample. A variation of

Table 2. The main backgrounds of four signal decays.

Signal decay	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
Main backgrounds	$D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} e^+ \nu_e$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} e^+ \nu_e$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$
	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 K^- \pi^+$	$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$	$D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0 K_S^0 \pi^+$

Table 3. The DT efficiencies ε_{DT} (%), signal efficiencies ε (%) for different signal decays in each tag mode, as well as the weighted signal efficiencies $\bar{\varepsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%). The listed efficiencies are corrected by the factors of data-MC differences from tracking and PID. For the D^+ signal decays, the efficiencies also include the branching fraction of $\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$. The uncertainties are statistical only.

D^0 decay					D^+ decay				
Tag mode	$\varepsilon_{\text{DT}, K^- e^+ \nu_e}$	$\varepsilon_{K^- e^+ \nu_e}$	$\varepsilon_{\text{DT}, K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu}$	$\varepsilon_{K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu}$	Tag mode	$\varepsilon_{\text{DT}, \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e}$	$\varepsilon_{\bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e}$	$\varepsilon_{\text{DT}, \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu}$	$\varepsilon_{\bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu}$
$K^+ \pi^-$	43.45 ± 0.03	66.51 ± 0.05	34.76 ± 0.03	53.21 ± 0.04	$K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	8.14 ± 0.01	15.91 ± 0.02	6.78 ± 0.01	13.24 ± 0.02
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	24.69 ± 0.03	69.36 ± 0.07	19.81 ± 0.02	55.67 ± 0.07	$K_S^0 \pi^-$	8.10 ± 0.01	15.97 ± 0.02	6.75 ± 0.01	13.30 ± 0.02
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$	27.28 ± 0.03	66.81 ± 0.07	21.41 ± 0.02	52.43 ± 0.06	$K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^0$	3.91 ± 0.01	15.32 ± 0.02	3.27 ± 0.01	12.82 ± 0.02
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0$	11.20 ± 0.02	75.52 ± 0.12	9.08 ± 0.02	61.21 ± 0.11	$K_S^0 \pi^- \pi^0$	4.11 ± 0.01	15.64 ± 0.02	3.48 ± 0.01	13.26 ± 0.02
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	11.81 ± 0.02	73.01 ± 0.12	9.40 ± 0.02	58.16 ± 0.11	$K_S^0 \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$	4.48 ± 0.01	15.45 ± 0.02	3.71 ± 0.01	12.78 ± 0.02
$K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	24.89 ± 0.03	66.39 ± 0.07	19.59 ± 0.02	52.23 ± 0.06	$K^+ K^- \pi^-$	6.45 ± 0.01	15.70 ± 0.02	5.38 ± 0.01	13.09 ± 0.02
$\bar{\varepsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)	68.79 ± 0.03		54.85 ± 0.03		$\bar{\varepsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)	15.74 ± 0.01		13.14 ± 0.01	

Fig. 2. Fits to the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted candidates for $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ in data. The points with error bars are data. The violet dotted lines are the fitted signals. The black dash-dotted lines are the fitted peaking backgrounds, and the red dashed lines are the fitted combinatorial background shapes.

the signal shape is obtained by modifying the matching requirement between generated and reconstructed angles from 15° to 10° or 20° . The uncertainty related to the background shape is obtained by varying the endpoint by ± 0.2 MeV. An additional uncertainty due to the background fluctuation of the fitted ST yields is included. Adding these three effects quadratically leads to a 0.1% variation, which is taken as the systematic uncertainty of N_{ST} . The uncertainty in the ST \bar{D}^0 yield is correlated

for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, while that for the ST D^- yield is correlated for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$.

b. K^- tracking and PID The K^- tracking and PID efficiencies are studied by using a control sample of hadronic $D\bar{D}$ events, with the events $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ versus $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$, as well as $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ versus $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$. The ratios of the momentum weighted data and MC efficiencies are 0.999 ± 0.001 and 1.000 ± 0.001 for tracking and PID, respectively. The signal efficiencies are corrected by these factors, and their uncertainties, which are correlated for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, are assigned as systematic uncertainties.

c. K_S^0 reconstruction The K_S^0 reconstruction efficiencies are examined in two aspects. The π^\pm tracking efficiencies are determined by using $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ versus $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$ events, as well as $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ versus $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ events, with a missing π^\pm . The efficiencies associated with the K_S^0 mass window and K_S^0 decay vertex fit are examined by the hadronic $D\bar{D}$ events, with D^0 or D^+ decaying into $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^+$, $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$, and $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$. The polar angle distribution of the control sample is consistent with that in the signal decays, therefore its effect on the K_S^0 reconstruction efficiency is negligible. The momentum weighted difference between the K_S^0 reconstruction efficiency of data and MC is 0.84% for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and 0.88% for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, which are taken as the systematic uncertainties. These uncertainties are correlated for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$.

d. ℓ^+ tracking and PID The tracking and PID efficiencies of e^+ and μ^+ are studied by using the

Table 4. The signal yields in data N_{DT} , the weighted signal efficiency $\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}$, as well as the branching fractions of the four signal decays \mathcal{B}_{sig} . For \mathcal{B}_{sig} , the first uncertainties are statistical and the second are systematic. For other quantities, the uncertainties are statistical only.

Decay	N_{DT}	$\bar{\epsilon}_{\text{sig}}$ (%)	\mathcal{B}_{sig} (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$	190605 ± 471	68.79 ± 0.03	$3.509 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.013$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	147596 ± 488	54.85 ± 0.03	$3.408 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.013$
$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$	57846 ± 256	15.74 ± 0.01	$8.856 \pm 0.039 \pm 0.078$
$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	47229 ± 248	13.14 ± 0.01	$8.661 \pm 0.046 \pm 0.080$

control samples of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma \mu^+ \mu^-$, respectively. The ratios of the data and MC efficiencies weighted by momentum and $\cos\theta$ are 0.999 ± 0.001 for e^+ tracking and 0.983 ± 0.001 for e^+ PID; while they are 1.001 ± 0.001 for μ^+ tracking and 0.985 ± 0.002 for μ^+ PID. The signal efficiencies are corrected by these factors. After correction, the uncertainties of factors are assigned as the systematic uncertainties, and these uncertainties are correlated for the four signal decays.

e. MC model The detection efficiencies are estimated by using signal MC events generated with the hadronic transition form factors measured in this work. The corresponding systematic uncertainties are estimated by varying the parameters by $\pm 1\sigma$. These uncertainties are independent for each signal decay.

f. $M_{\bar{K}\ell^+}$ requirement The uncertainty due to the $M_{\bar{K}\ell^+}$ upper limit in each signal decay is studied by scanning the limit from 1.74-1.84 GeV/ c^2 for semi-electronic decay and 1.46-1.56 GeV/ c^2 for semimuonic decay with a step of 0.01 GeV/ c^2 . We find the changes of branching fractions $|\mathcal{B}_{\text{alternative}} - \mathcal{B}_{\text{nominal}}|$ are smaller than the statistical uncertainty difference $\sqrt{|\sigma_{\text{alternative}}^2 - \sigma_{\text{nominal}}^2|}$. Therefore, we neglect this systematic uncertainty.

g. $E_{\text{extra}}^{\text{max } \gamma}$ and $N_{\text{extra}}^{\text{trk}}$ requirements The systematic uncertainty of the $E_{\text{extra}}^{\text{max } \gamma}$ and $N_{\text{extra}}^{\text{trk}}$ requirements is estimated by the hadronic DT sample, with the events of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ versus $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^+$, $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$, $K^+ K^- \pi^+$ versus $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^-$, $K_S^0 \pi^- \pi^0$, $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$, $K^+ K^- \pi^-$. The difference of the acceptance efficiencies between data and MC simulation is assigned as the systematic uncertainty. These uncertainties are correlated for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ or $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$.

h. U_{miss} fit The systematic uncertainty due to the U_{miss} fit is considered in two parts. Since a Gaussian function is convolved with the simulated signal shapes to account for the resolution difference between data and MC simulation, the systematic uncertainty from the signal shape is ignored. The systematic uncertainty due to the background shape is assigned by varying the relative fractions of backgrounds from $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ and the dominant background channels in the inclusive MC sample within the uncertainties of their input branching

fractions. The changes in the branching fractions are taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainties. These uncertainties are independent for the four signal decays.

i. MC statistics The relative uncertainties of the signal efficiencies are assigned as systematic uncertainties due to MC statistics. These uncertainties are independent for the four signal decays.

j. Quoted branching fractions For the $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ decays, the uncertainty of the quoted branching fraction of $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ is 0.07% [10]. These uncertainties are correlated for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$.

VII. HADRONIC TRANSITION FORM FACTORS

A. Theoretical formula

The differential decay width of the semileptonic decay of $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ can be expressed as [8]

$$\frac{d\Gamma_i}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 (q^2 - m_\ell^2)^2 |\vec{p}_K|}{24\pi^3 q^4 m_D^2} \left[\left(1 + \frac{m_\ell^2}{2q^2}\right) m_D^2 |\vec{p}_K|^2 \times |f_+^K(q^2)|^2 + \frac{3m_\ell^2}{8q^2} (m_D^2 - m_K^2)^2 |f_0^K(q^2)|^2 \right], \quad (4)$$

where q is the four-momentum transfer to the $\ell^+ \nu_\ell$ system, $|\vec{p}_K|$ is the modulus of the meson three-momentum in the D rest frame and G_F is the Fermi constant. The 2-Par series expansion model is the most popular one to describe the hadronic transition form factor of semileptonic D decays. It is given by

$$f_+^K(q^2) = \frac{1}{P(q^2) \Phi(q^2)} \frac{f_+^K(0) P(0) \Phi(0)}{1 + r_1(t_0) z(q^2, t_0)} \times (1 + r_1(t_0) [z(q^2, t_0)]). \quad (5)$$

Here, $r_1(t_0)$ is a real number, and $P(q^2) = z(q^2, m_{D_s^*}^2)$, where $z(q^2, t_0) = \frac{\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} - \sqrt{t_+ - t_0}}{\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} + \sqrt{t_+ - t_0}}$. The function Φ is

Table 5. Relative systematic uncertainties (in %) in the measurements of the branching fractions.

Source	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
N_{ST}	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
K^- tracking	0.10	0.10	–	–
K^- PID	0.10	0.10	–	–
ℓ^+ tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
ℓ^+ PID	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.15
K_S^0 reconstruction	–	–	0.85	0.89
$E_{\text{extra}}^{\text{max}} \gamma$ requirement	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
$M_{\bar{K}\ell}$ requirement	–	–	–	–
U_{miss} fit	0.18	0.14	0.06	0.05
Quoted branching fractions	–	–	0.07	0.07
MC statistics	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07
MC model	0.20	0.19	0.10	0.05
Total	0.37	0.37	0.88	0.92

given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(q^2) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{24\pi\chi_V}} \left(\frac{t_+ - q^2}{t_+ - t_0}\right)^{1/4} \left(\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} + \sqrt{t_+}\right)^{-5} \\ &\times \left(\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} + \sqrt{t_+ - t_0}\right) \left(\sqrt{t_+ - q^2} + \sqrt{t_+ - t_-}\right)^{3/2} \\ &\times (t_+ - q^2)^{3/4}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $t_\pm = (m_D \pm m_K)^2$, $t_0 = t_+(1 - \sqrt{1 - t_-/t_+})$, m_D and m_K are the masses of D and K particles, $m_{D_s^{*+}}$ is the pole mass of the vector form factor $f_+^K(q^2)$ accounting for the strong interaction between D and K mesons and usually taken as the mass of the lowest lying $c\bar{s}$ vector meson D_s^{*+} , which is 2112.2 MeV [10], and χ_V is obtained from dispersion relations using perturbative QCD [42],

$$\chi_V = \frac{3}{32\pi^2 m_c^2}, \quad (7)$$

where $m_c = 1.27$ GeV is the c -quark mass.

The scalar form factor $f_0^K(q^2)$ is given by [8]

$$f_0^K(q^2) = \frac{1}{P(q^2)\Phi(q^2)} f_0^K(0)P(0)\Phi(0), \quad (8)$$

and it has the same normalization at $q^2 = 0$ as $f_+^K(q^2)$, *i.e.*

$$f_0^K(0) = f_+^K(0), \quad (9)$$

but with a different pole mass $m_{D_{s_0}^{*(2317)+}}$ in $P(q^2)$, which is 2317.8 MeV [10].

B. Partial decay rates in data

To obtain the hadronic transition form factors of the semileptonic decays, the whole q^2 range is divided into 18 intervals for each signal decay. The differential decay rate in the i -th q^2 interval is determined as

$$\frac{d\Gamma_i}{dq_i^2} = \frac{\Delta\Gamma_i}{\Delta q_i^2}, \quad (10)$$

where $\Delta\Gamma_i = N_{\text{prd}}^i/(\tau_D \cdot N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}})$ is the partial decay rate in the i -th q^2 interval, N_{prd}^i is the number of events produced in the i -th q^2 interval, and τ_D is the D lifetime [10].

In the i -th q^2 interval, the number of events produced in data is calculated as

$$N_{\text{prd}}^i = \sum_j^{N_{\text{intervals}}} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{ij} N_{\text{DT}}^j, \quad (11)$$

where $(\varepsilon^{-1})_{ij}$ is the element of the inverse efficiency matrix, obtained by analyzing the signal MC events. The statistical uncertainty of N_{prd}^i is given by

$$[\sigma(N_{\text{prd}}^i)]^2 = \sum_j^{N_{\text{intervals}}} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{ij}^2 [\sigma_{\text{stat}}(N_{\text{DT}}^j)]^2, \quad (12)$$

where $\sigma_{\text{stat}}(N_{\text{DT}}^j)$ is the statistical uncertainty of N_{DT}^j . The element ε_{ij}^α of the efficiency matrix with tag mode α is given by

$$\varepsilon_{ij}^\alpha = \frac{N_{ij}^{\text{rec}}}{N_j^{\text{gen}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{\text{ST}}^\alpha}, \quad (13)$$

where N_{ij}^{rec} is the number of events generated in the j -th

q^2 interval and reconstructed in the i -th q^2 interval, N_j^{gen} is the number of events generated in the j -th q^2 interval, and $\varepsilon_{\text{ST}}^\alpha$ is the ST efficiency with tag mode α . The efficiency matrix elements ε_{ij} weighted by the ST yields of data, which are presented in Tables 9–12 in [Appendix](#), are given by

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^6 \frac{N_{\text{ST}}^\alpha \varepsilon_{ij}^\alpha}{N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}}. \quad (14)$$

For each signal decay, the signal yield observed in each reconstructed q^2 interval is obtained from a fit to the U_{miss} distribution. Figure 3 shows the results of the fits to the U_{miss} distributions in reconstructed q^2 intervals for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ semileptonic D decays. Similar figures for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ decays are available in Figs. 7–9 in [Appendix](#).

Table 6 lists the q^2 ranges, the fitted numbers of observed DT events (N_{DT}^i), the numbers of produced events (N_{prd}^i) calculated by the weighted efficiency matrix and the decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ semileptonic D decays in individual q^2 intervals. Similar tables for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ decays are available in Tables 13–15 in [Appendix](#).

Table 6. The observed yields (N_{DT}^i), the produced yields (N_{prd}^i) and the partial decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ in different q^2 intervals of data, where the uncertainties are statistical only.

q^2 (GeV ² /c ⁴)	N_{DT}^i	N_{prd}^i	$\Delta\Gamma$ (ns ⁻¹)
(0.00, 0.10)	21356 ± 160	29373 ± 234	9.067 ± 0.072
(0.10, 0.20)	19982 ± 154	28063 ± 245	8.662 ± 0.076
(0.20, 0.30)	18675 ± 149	26529 ± 247	8.189 ± 0.076
(0.30, 0.40)	17406 ± 143	25006 ± 243	7.719 ± 0.075
(0.40, 0.50)	16176 ± 137	23312 ± 237	7.196 ± 0.073
(0.50, 0.60)	14896 ± 132	21539 ± 229	6.649 ± 0.071
(0.60, 0.70)	13682 ± 126	19870 ± 220	6.133 ± 0.068
(0.70, 0.80)	12372 ± 119	17995 ± 210	5.555 ± 0.065
(0.80, 0.90)	11140 ± 112	16250 ± 196	5.016 ± 0.061
(0.90, 1.00)	9997 ± 105	14622 ± 185	4.513 ± 0.057
(1.00, 1.10)	8691 ± 98	12952 ± 175	3.998 ± 0.054
(1.10, 1.20)	7394 ± 90	11019 ± 161	3.401 ± 0.050
(1.20, 1.30)	6135 ± 83	9396 ± 149	2.900 ± 0.046
(1.30, 1.40)	4797 ± 73	7595 ± 135	2.344 ± 0.042
(1.40, 1.50)	3499 ± 63	5589 ± 117	1.725 ± 0.036
(1.50, 1.60)	2521 ± 53	4327 ± 104	1.336 ± 0.032
(1.60, 1.70)	1418 ± 41	2604 ± 85	0.804 ± 0.026
(1.70, 1.88)	554 ± 26	1368 ± 71	0.422 ± 0.022

C. Construction of χ^2 and statistical covariance matrices

To determine the hadronic transition form factor and $|V_{cs}|$, a least χ^2 method is used to fit the partial decay rates of the different signal decays. Considering the correlations of the measured partial decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma_i^{\text{msr}}$) among different q^2 intervals, the χ^2 is given by

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N_{\text{intervals}}} (\Delta\Gamma_i^{\text{msr}} - \Delta\Gamma_i^{\text{th}}) (C^{-1})_{ij} (\Delta\Gamma_j^{\text{msr}} - \Delta\Gamma_j^{\text{th}}), \quad (15)$$

where $\Delta\Gamma_i^{\text{th}}$ is the theoretically expected decay rate in the i -th interval, $(C^{-1})_{ij}$ is the element of the inverse covariance matrix of the measured partial decay rates and is given by $C_{ij} = C_{ij}^{\text{stat}} + C_{ij}^{\text{syst}}$. Here, C_{ij}^{stat} and C_{ij}^{syst} are elements of the statistical and systematic covariance matrices, respectively. The elements of the statistical covariance matrix are defined as

$$C_{ij}^{\text{stat}} = \left(\frac{1}{\tau_D N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}} \right)^2 \sum_{\alpha} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{i\alpha} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{j\alpha} (\sigma(N_{\text{DT}}^\alpha))^2, \quad (16)$$

where $\sigma(N_{\text{DT}}^\alpha)$ is the statistical uncertainty of the signal yield observed in the α -th interval. The elements of the statistical covariance density matrices of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ decays are presented in Tables 16–19 in [Appendix](#).

D. Systematic uncertainties of partial decay rates

The sources of systematic uncertainties are discussed below.

a. D lifetime The systematic uncertainties associated with the D lifetime are fully correlated across the q^2 intervals. An element of the related systematic covariance matrix is calculated by

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}}(\tau_D) = \sigma(\Delta\Gamma_i) \sigma(\Delta\Gamma_j), \quad (17)$$

where $\sigma(\Delta\Gamma_i) = \sigma_{\tau_D} \cdot \Delta\Gamma_i$ and σ_{τ_D} is the uncertainty of the D lifetime [10].

b. MC statistics The elements of the covariance matrix which accounts for the systematic uncertainties and correlations between the q^2 intervals are calculated by

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}}(\text{MC}^{\text{stat}}) = \left(\frac{1}{\tau_D N_{\text{ST}}} \right)^2 \times \sum_{\alpha\beta} N_{\text{DT}}^\alpha N_{\text{DT}}^\beta \text{Cov} \left((\varepsilon^{-1})_{i\alpha}, (\varepsilon^{-1})_{j\beta} \right), \quad (18)$$

where $\sigma(N_{\text{DT}}^{\alpha(\beta)})$ is the statistical uncertainty of the signal yield observed in the interval $\alpha(\beta)$, and the covariances

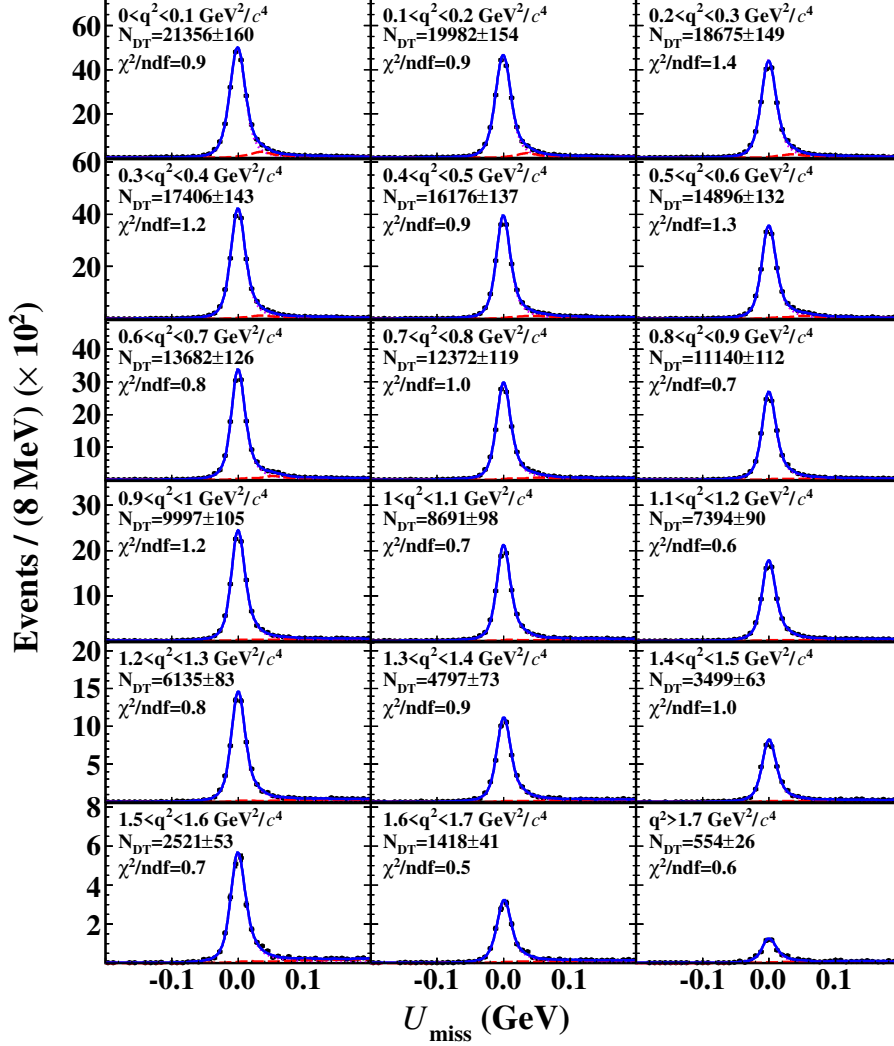


Fig. 3. Fits to the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ candidates in different q^2 bins. The points with error bars are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The violet dotted curves are the signal shapes, and the red dashed curves are the fitted combinatorial background shapes.

of the inverse efficiency matrix elements are given by

$$\text{Cov} \left((\varepsilon^{-1})_{i\alpha}, (\varepsilon^{-1})_{j\beta} \right) = \sum_{mn} \left((\varepsilon^{-1})_{im} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{jm} \right) [\sigma(\varepsilon_{mn})]^2 \left((\varepsilon^{-1})_{\alpha n} (\varepsilon^{-1})_{\beta n} \right). \quad (19)$$

c. MC model To estimate the uncertainty from the MC model, we vary the parameters of the 2-Par series expansion model by $\pm 1\sigma$. The difference between the alternative and nominal efficiencies is taken as the systematic uncertainty for each signal decay. The element of the covariance matrix is defined as

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}} (\text{MC model}) = \delta(\Delta\Gamma_i) \delta(\Delta\Gamma_j), \quad (20)$$

where $\delta(\Delta\Gamma_i)$ denotes the change of the partial decay rate in the i -th q^2 interval.

d. Tracking, PID The systematic uncertainties associated with the e^+ or μ^+ tracking and PID efficiencies, and K^- tracking and PID efficiencies are estimated by varying the corresponding correction factors for efficiencies within $\pm 1\sigma$. Using the new efficiency matrix, the element of the corresponding systematic covariance matrix is calculated by

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}} (\text{Tracking, PID}) = \delta(\Delta\Gamma_i) \delta(\Delta\Gamma_j), \quad (21)$$

where $\delta(\Delta\Gamma_i)$ denotes the change of the partial decay rate in the i -th q^2 interval.

e. U_{miss} fit The systematic covariance matrix arising from the uncertainty in the U_{miss} fit has elements

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}}(U_{\text{miss}} \text{ fit}) = \left(\frac{1}{\tau_D N_{\text{ST}}^{\text{tot}}} \right)^2 \sum_{\alpha} \varepsilon_{i\alpha}^{-1} \varepsilon_{j\alpha}^{-1} (\sigma_{\alpha}^{\text{Fit}})^2, \quad (22)$$

where $\sigma_{\alpha}^{\text{Fit}}$ is the systematic uncertainty of the signal yield observed in the interval α obtained by varying the background shape in the U_{miss} fit.

f. Remaining uncertainties The remaining systematic uncertainties, include the $E_{\text{extra}}^{\text{max}} \gamma$ and $N_{\text{extra}}^{\text{trk}}$ requirements, K_S^0 reconstruction, and quoted branching fractions, are assumed to be fully correlated across q^2 intervals, and the element of the corresponding systematic covariance matrix is calculated by

$$C_{ij}^{\text{syst}} = \sigma(\Delta\Gamma_i) \sigma(\Delta\Gamma_j), \quad (23)$$

where $\sigma(\Delta\Gamma_i) = \sigma_{\text{syst}} \cdot \Delta\Gamma_i$. The systematic uncertainties σ_{syst} of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ semileptonic D decays in different q^2 intervals are shown in Table 7, and those of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$ decays are available in Tables 20–22 in Appendix, as well as the elements of the systematic covariance density matrices for all signal decays.

E. Results based on individual fits

With the statistical and systematic covariance matrices, we fit to the partial decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$ to obtain the individual fit parameters. The statistical uncertainties of the fit parameters are taken from the fit with the statistical covariance matrix, and the systematic uncertainties of the fit parameters are obtained by calculating the quadrature difference between the uncertainties of the fit parameters using the statistical covariance matrix and the uncertainties using the combined statistical and systematic covariance matrix.

The sub-figures on the left of Fig. 4 show the individual fit results of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$. The sub-figures on the right of Fig. 4 show the projections of the form factor fits as a function of q^2 , where the points with error bars show the measured values of the form factor, which are obtained with

$$f_+^{\text{data}}(q_i^2) = \sqrt{\frac{(\Delta\Gamma_i^{\text{measured}} - B) \cdot |f_+(q_i^2)|^2}{A}}, \quad (24)$$

with

$$A = \int_{q_{\text{min}}^2}^{q_{\text{max}}^2} \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 (q^2 - m_{\ell}^2)^2 |\vec{p}_K|}{24\pi^3 q^4 m_D^2} \times \left(1 + \frac{m_{\ell}^2}{2q^2} \right) m_D^2 |\vec{p}_K|^2 |f_+(q^2)|^2 dq^2, \quad (25)$$

$$B = \int_{q_{\text{min}}^2}^{q_{\text{max}}^2} \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cs}|^2 (q^2 - m_{\ell}^2)^2 |\vec{p}_K|}{24\pi^3 q^4 m_D^2} \times \frac{3m_{\ell}^2}{8q^2} (m_D^2 - m_K^2)^2 |f_0(q^2)|^2 dq^2, \quad (26)$$

where q_{min}^2 and q_{max}^2 are the low and high boundaries of the i -th q^2 bin. Both functions $f_+(q^2)$ and $f_+(q_i^2)$ are calculated using the 2-Par series expansion model.

The parameters obtained from the individual fits to the differential decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$ are listed in Table 8.

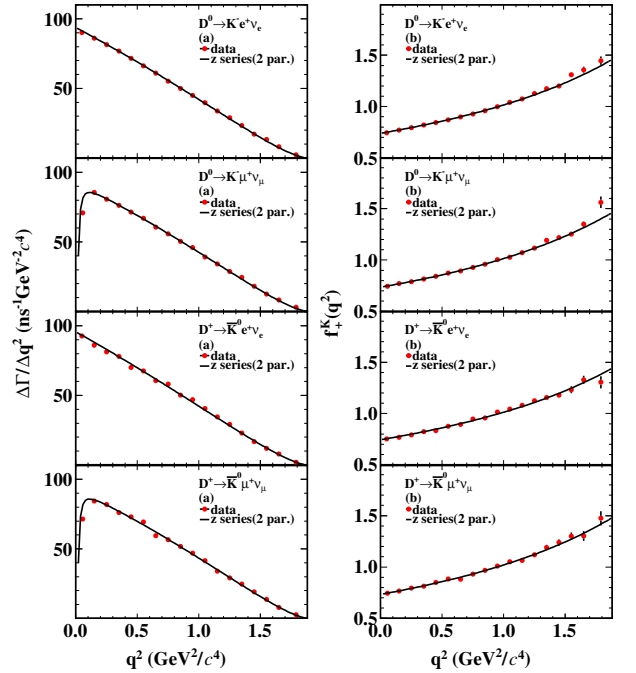


Fig. 4. (Left) Fits to the partial decay rates of $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_{\ell}$ and (Right) projections of the form factor as functions of q^2 , where the red points with error bars are the measured partial decay rates and the solid curves are the fits.

F. Results based on a simultaneous fit

To consider the correlation effects in the measurements of the hadronic form factor among the four signal decays, we perform a simultaneous fit to the partial decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$ to obtain the product $f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}|$.

In the simultaneous fit, the values of $r_1(t_0)$ and $f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}|$ are shared among the four signal decays. We still use the least χ^2 method to obtain the form factor given in Eq. (15). The $\Delta\Gamma_i$ for these four semileptonic decay modes are combined into one vector with 72 components and the elements of the covariance matrix for the combined $\Delta\Gamma_i$ are redefined as $C_{ij} = C_{ij}^{\text{stat}} +$

Table 7. The systematic uncertainties (in %) of the measured decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$ in different q^2 bins.

i -th q^2 bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N_{ST}	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
D^0 lifetime	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
MC statistics	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.45	0.60	0.99
$E_{\text{extra}}^{\text{max}} \gamma$ cut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
U_{miss} fit	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.34
K^- tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.43
K^- PID	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13
e^+ tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
e^+ PID	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
MC model	0.21	0.19	0.56	0.28	0.06	0.46	1.50	0.25	1.58	0.31	0.44	0.04	0.57	1.33	0.31	0.29	3.63	1.04
Total	0.46	0.45	0.70	0.50	0.42	0.62	1.56	0.49	1.63	0.52	0.61	0.44	0.73	1.41	0.60	0.67	3.70	1.57

Table 8. The parameters ($f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}|$, $r_1(t_0)$) of the hadronic form factors from the fits to the partial decay rates of the semileptonic decays, where the first and second uncertainties are statistical and systematic, respectively. The column labeled $\rho_{2\text{par}}$ gives the correlation coefficients of the two parameters, and ndf denotes the number of degrees of freedom.

Case	Decay	$f_+^K(0) V_{cs} $	$r_1(t_0)$	$\rho_{2\text{par}}$	χ^2/ndf
Individual fit	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$	$0.7168 \pm 0.0016 \pm 0.0014$	$-2.30 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$	0.53	16.3/16
	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$0.7150 \pm 0.0022 \pm 0.0016$	$-2.28 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$	0.67	17.2/16
	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$0.7204 \pm 0.0027 \pm 0.0033$	$-2.13 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.07$	0.30	13.1/16
	$D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$0.7122 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0030$	$-2.41 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.08$	0.46	10.4/16
Simultaneous fit	$D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	$0.7162 \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0012$	$-2.28 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$	0.48	61.2/70

$C_{ij}^{\text{csyst}} + C_{ij}^{\text{usyst}}$, ($i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 71, 72$), where C_{ij}^{stat} is the element of statistical covariance matrix, which is diagonal in blocks, *i.e.*

$$C^{\text{stat}} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here A_1 , B_1 , C_1 , and D_1 are the statistical covariance matrices obtained from each signal channel. The element of the correlated systematic covariance matrix is

$$C_{ij}^{\text{csyst}} = \delta(\Delta\Gamma_i)\delta(\Delta\Gamma_j). \quad (27)$$

The uncorrelated systematic covariance matrix is defined in blocks as

$$C^{\text{usyst}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where a_1 , b_1 , c_1 , and d_1 are the uncorrelated systematic covariance matrices obtained from each signal channel.

Then, the elements of covariance density matrix for the simultaneous fit are available in Tables 27–30 in

Appendix.

With the modified $\Delta\Gamma_i$ and C_{ij} , we do the simultaneous fit to the partial decay rates of $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$, which is shown in Fig. 5. The fitted parameters are $f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}| = 0.7162 \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0012$ and $r_1(t_0) = -2.28 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$, which are summarized in Table 8.

VIII. SUMMARY

In summary, by analyzing 7.93 fb^{-1} of e^+e^- collision data collected at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$ with the BESIII detector, improved measurements of the semileptonic decays of $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ are performed. The absolute branching fractions of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ are determined to be $(3.509 \pm 0.009_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.013_{\text{syst.}})\%$, $(3.408 \pm 0.011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.013_{\text{syst.}})\%$, $(8.856 \pm 0.039_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.078_{\text{syst.}})\%$ and $(8.661 \pm 0.046_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.080_{\text{syst.}})\%$, respectively. Combining the branching fractions of semielectronic and semimuonic decays, we obtain the ratios of the two branching fractions $\frac{\mathcal{B}_{D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu}}{\mathcal{B}_{D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e}} = 0.971 \pm 0.004_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.005_{\text{syst.}}$ and $\frac{\mathcal{B}_{D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu}}{\mathcal{B}_{D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e}} = 0.978 \pm 0.007_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.012_{\text{syst.}}$, which are consistent with the theoretical calculation 0.975 ± 0.001 [43]. Our measurements support lepton flavor universality.

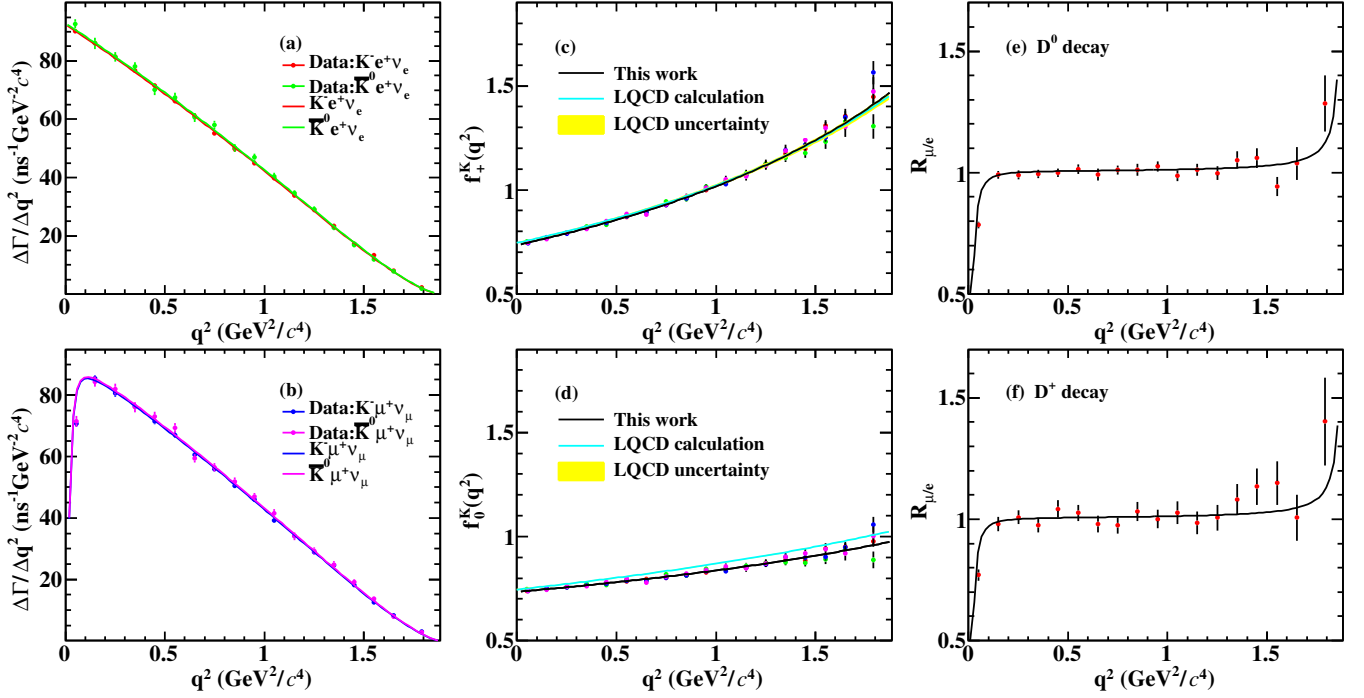


Fig. 5. (a)(b) Simultaneous fit to partial decay rates of $D^0(D^+) \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell^+\nu_\ell$. (c)(d) Projections of $f_+^K(q^2)$ and $f_0^K(q^2)$ as functions of q^2 of $D^0(D^+) \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell^+\nu_\ell$. (e)(f) The ratio of differential decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$ over $D^0 \rightarrow K^-e^+\nu_e$ and the ratio of differential decay rates of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$ over $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0e^+\nu_e$ in each q^2 bin. The dots with error bars are data, and the solid lines are the results with the parameters of the simultaneous fit.

From the simultaneous fit to the partial decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^-e^+\nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0e^+\nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$, the product of the hadronic form factor $f_+^K(0)$ and the modulus of the CKM matrix element $|V_{cs}|$ are determined to be $f_+^K(0)|V_{cs}| = 0.7162 \pm 0.0011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0012_{\text{syst.}}$. Taking the value of $|V_{cs}|$ given by the PDG [10] as input, we obtain the hadronic form factor $f_+^K(0) = 0.7357 \pm 0.0011_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0012_{\text{syst.}}$. Conversely, using the $f_+^K(0)$ calculated in the LQCD [4], we obtain $|V_{cs}| = 0.9611 \pm 0.0015_{\text{stat.}} \pm 0.0016_{\text{syst.}} \pm 0.0040_{\text{LQCD}}$. The comparison of the $f_+^K(0)$ obtained in this work with the previous measurements and theoretical calculations is shown in Fig. 6. The hadronic form factor $f_+^K(0)$ measured in this work is consistent with the previous measurements, but has better precision. This is important to test different models and help to improve the precision of theoretical calculations.

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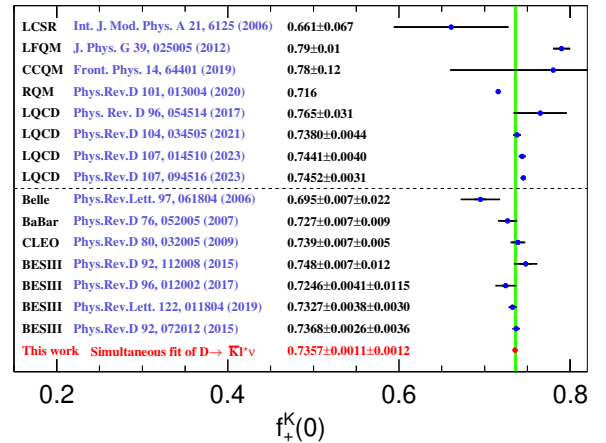


Fig. 6. Comparisons of the form factor $f_+^K(0)$ measured in this work with the theoretical and experimental calculations. The first and second uncertainties are statistical and systematic, respectively. The green band corresponds to the $\pm 1\sigma$ limit of the form factor calculated in this work.

11935016, 11935018, 12025502, 12035009, 12035013, 12061131003, 12192260, 12192261, 12192262, 12192263, 12192264, 12192265, 12221005, 12225509, 12235017, 12361141819; the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Large-Scale Scientific Facility Program; the CAS Center for Excellence in Particle Physics (CCEPP); Joint Large-Scale Scientific Facility Funds of the NSFC and CAS

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APPENDIX

Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12 report the elements of the weighted efficiency matrices for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, respectively.

Figures 7, 8, and 9 show the results of the fits to the U_{miss} distributions in the reconstructed q^2 intervals for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, respectively.

Table 13, 14, and 15 list the q^2 ranges, the fitted numbers of observed DT events (N_{DT}), the numbers of produced events (N_{prd}) calculated by the weighted efficiency matrix and the decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in individual q^2 intervals.

Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 report the elements of the statistical covariance density matrices for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, respectively.

Table 20, 21, and 22 show the systematic uncertainties σ_{sys} of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in different q^2 intervals.

Tables 23, 24, 25 and 26 report the elements of the systematic covariance density matrices for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, and $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, respectively.

Tables 27, 28, 29, and 30 report the elements of the covariance density matrix ρ_{ij} ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 71, 72; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 71, 72$;) for the simultaneous fit.

Table 9. The weighted efficiency matrix (in %) for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ε_{ij}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	68.41	4.07	0.31	0.13	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	2.50	63.23	5.12	0.41	0.14	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.08	3.19	61.22	5.51	0.42	0.13	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.03	0.12	3.60	59.82	5.66	0.46	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.01	0.03	0.15	3.90	59.14	5.78	0.45	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.16	4.00	58.77	5.73	0.42	0.11	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.19	4.12	58.36	5.75	0.43	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.21	4.21	58.19	5.64	0.39	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.22	4.23	58.13	5.44	0.40	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.25	4.28	58.04	5.28	0.38	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.24	4.12	57.35	5.05	0.33	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.25	4.04	57.33	4.94	0.31	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.29	3.88	56.24	4.54	0.28	0.06	0.01	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.27	3.67	54.72	4.26	0.24	0.03	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.24	3.49	54.11	3.99	0.15	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.19	3.09	51.61	3.52	0.10
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.15	2.67	48.16	2.73
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	1.79	36.79

Table 10. The weighted efficiency matrix (in %) for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ε_{ij}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	38.30	1.15	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	1.53	39.14	1.80	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.04	1.72	41.03	2.29	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.01	0.05	2.19	43.66	2.73	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.63	46.49	3.17	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10	3.01	49.33	3.49	0.15	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.14	3.36	52.10	3.74	0.19	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.18	3.67	54.19	3.91	0.21	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.18	3.82	56.34	3.96	0.23	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.23	3.88	57.62	4.00	0.27	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.24	4.00	58.61	3.85	0.24	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.25	3.92	58.86	3.75	0.23	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.28	3.79	57.57	3.61	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.28	3.50	56.39	3.31	0.17	0.03	0.01
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.25	3.29	55.14	3.11	0.12	0.02
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.19	2.98	52.51	2.89	0.06
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.14	2.44	49.17	2.02
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.07	1.71	37.27

Table 11. The weighted efficiency matrix (in %) for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ε_{ij}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	48.40	2.66	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	1.49	44.29	3.34	0.22	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	0.03	1.83	42.57	3.61	0.22	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	0.00	0.04	2.04	41.16	3.70	0.20	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.01	0.05	2.15	40.09	3.77	0.20	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	2.25	39.04	3.71	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	2.31	38.55	3.66	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	2.38	37.82	3.54	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.41	37.61	3.35	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	2.33	37.09	3.24	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.31	36.49	3.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.08	2.32	36.05	2.86	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	2.20	35.79	2.69	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.08	2.06	35.41	2.52	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	2.00	34.95	2.25	0.01	0.00	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	1.75	34.57	2.00	0.01	0.00
17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.53	34.22	1.77	0.00
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	1.33	32.78	0.00

Table 12. The weighted efficiency matrix (in %) for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ε_{ij}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	31.16	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
2	1.05	30.65	1.36	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
3	0.02	1.12	31.25	1.67	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
4	0.00	0.02	1.41	32.55	2.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.62	33.90	2.15	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.85	35.02	2.30	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.00	35.96	2.43	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	2.18	36.79	2.49	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	2.27	37.26	2.52	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.07	2.24	37.04	2.43	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	2.25	36.91	2.33	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	2.21	36.26	2.10	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.07	2.11	36.16	2.07	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	2.03	35.90	1.90	0.01	0.00	0.00
15	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	1.92	35.23	1.78	0.01	0.00
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	1.69	34.89	1.61	0.00
17	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	1.55	34.19	1.27
18	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.13	32.74

Table 13. The observed yields (N_{DT}^i), the produced yields (N_{prd}^i) and the determined partial decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in different q^2 intervals of data, where the uncertainties are statistical only.

q^2 (GeV^2/c^4)	N_{DT}^i	N_{prd}^i	$\Delta\Gamma$ (ns^{-1})
(0.01, 0.10)	8165 ± 104	20470 ± 272	6.319 ± 0.084
(0.10, 0.20)	11686 ± 124	27823 ± 319	8.588 ± 0.098
(0.20, 0.30)	11845 ± 126	26262 ± 309	8.106 ± 0.095
(0.30, 0.40)	12107 ± 130	24867 ± 302	7.676 ± 0.093
(0.40, 0.50)	12238 ± 139	23290 ± 302	7.189 ± 0.093
(0.50, 0.60)	12231 ± 142	21821 ± 292	6.736 ± 0.090
(0.60, 0.70)	11779 ± 135	19712 ± 263	6.085 ± 0.081
(0.70, 0.80)	11329 ± 127	18194 ± 237	5.616 ± 0.073
(0.80, 0.90)	10646 ± 124	16433 ± 223	5.072 ± 0.069
(0.90, 1.00)	9895 ± 122	14990 ± 214	4.627 ± 0.066
(1.00, 1.10)	8619 ± 115	12789 ± 198	3.948 ± 0.061
(1.10, 1.20)	7495 ± 110	11140 ± 189	3.439 ± 0.058
(1.20, 1.30)	6177 ± 106	9373 ± 187	2.893 ± 0.058
(1.30, 1.40)	5077 ± 103	7981 ± 184	2.464 ± 0.057
(1.40, 1.50)	3692 ± 101	5921 ± 185	1.828 ± 0.057
(1.50, 1.60)	2420 ± 67	4079 ± 128	1.259 ± 0.040
(1.60, 1.70)	1475 ± 55	2701 ± 113	0.834 ± 0.035
(1.70, 1.88)	706 ± 46	1759 ± 123	0.543 ± 0.038

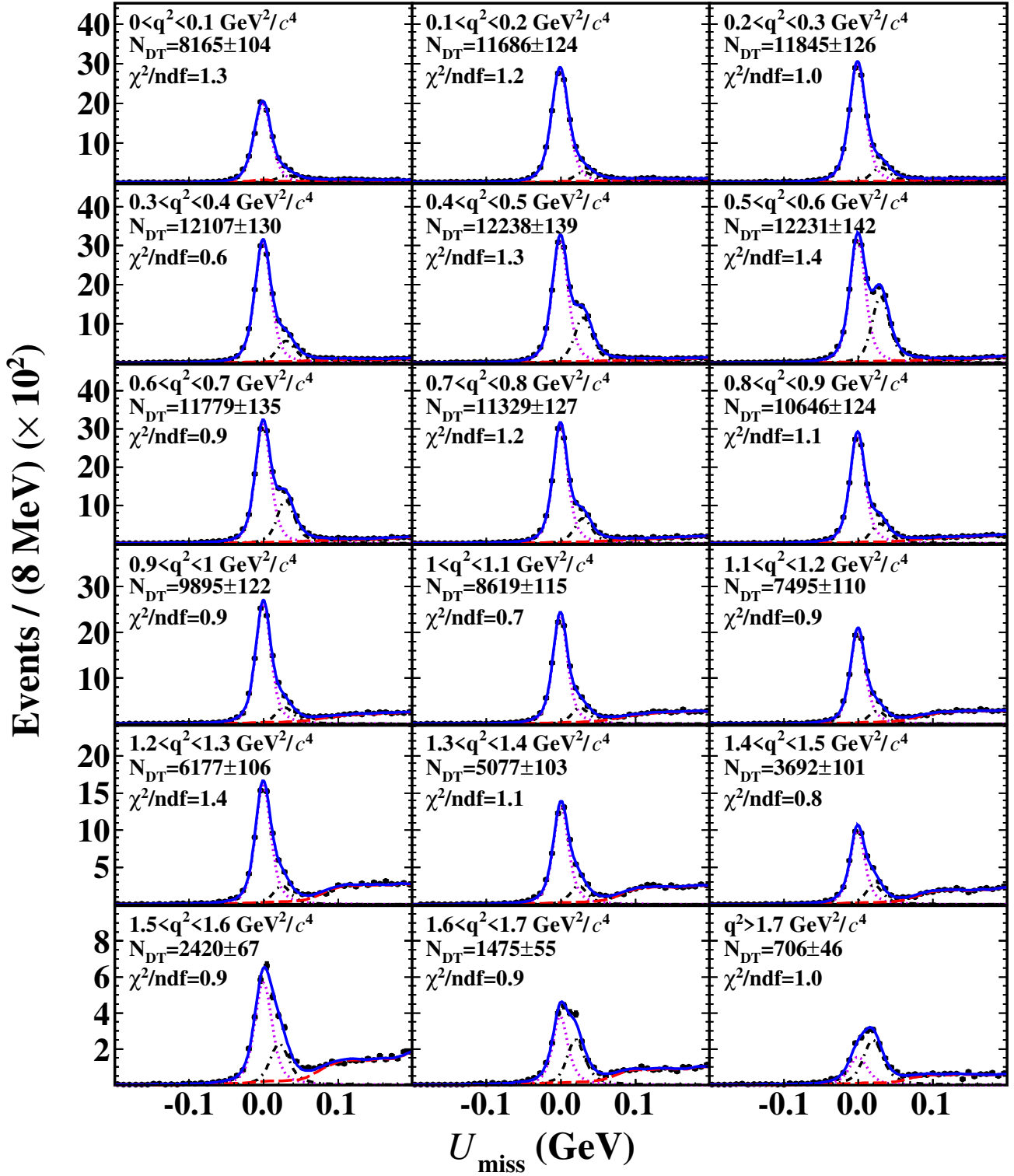


Fig. 7. Fits to the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ candidates in different q^2 bins. The points with error bars are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The violet dotted curves are the signal shapes. The black dash-dotted curves are the peaking backgrounds. The red dashed curves are the fitted combinatorial background shapes.

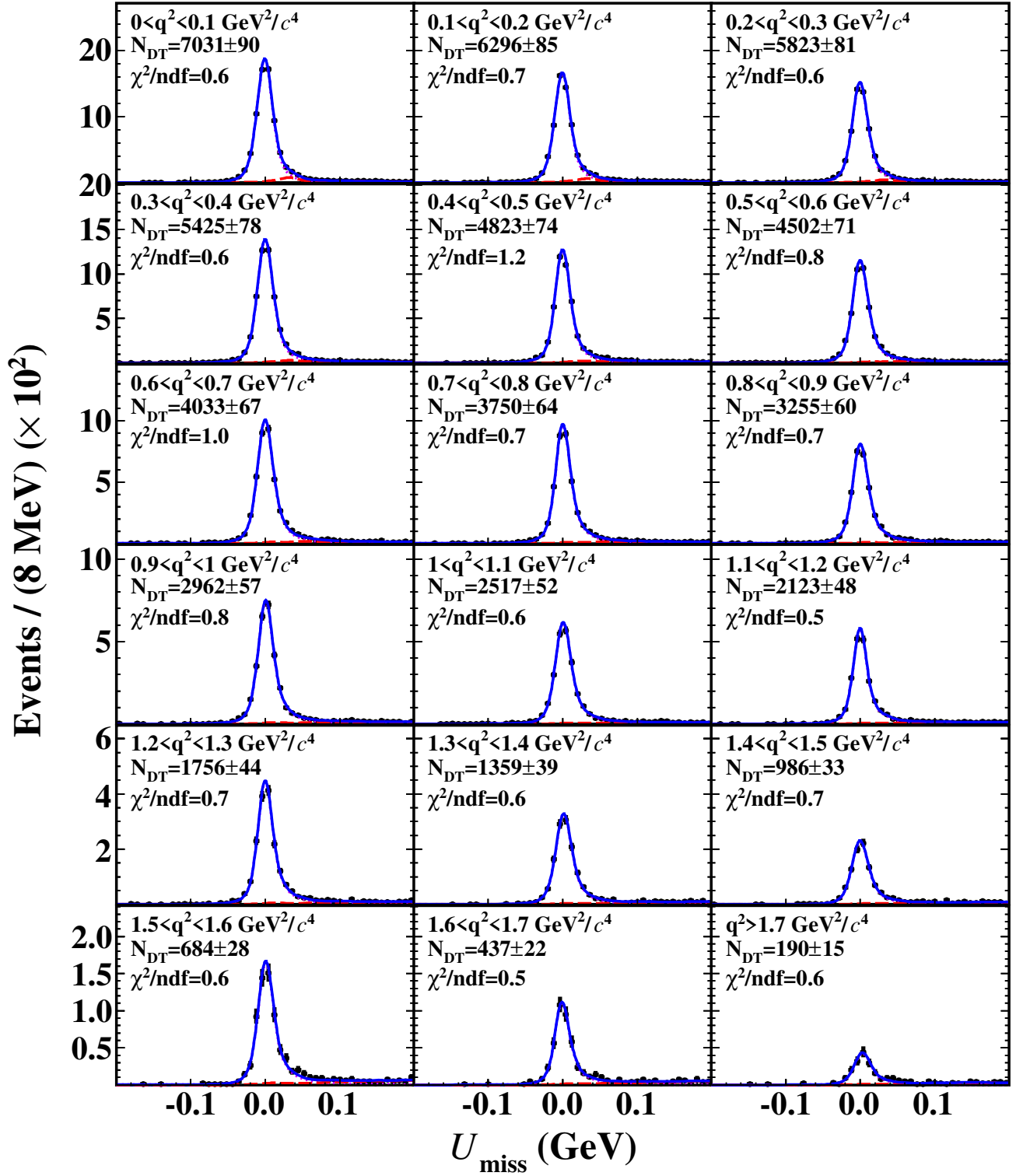


Fig. 8. Fits to the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ candidates in different q^2 bins. The points with error bars are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The violet dotted curves are the signal shapes. The red dashed curves are the fitted combinatorial background shapes.

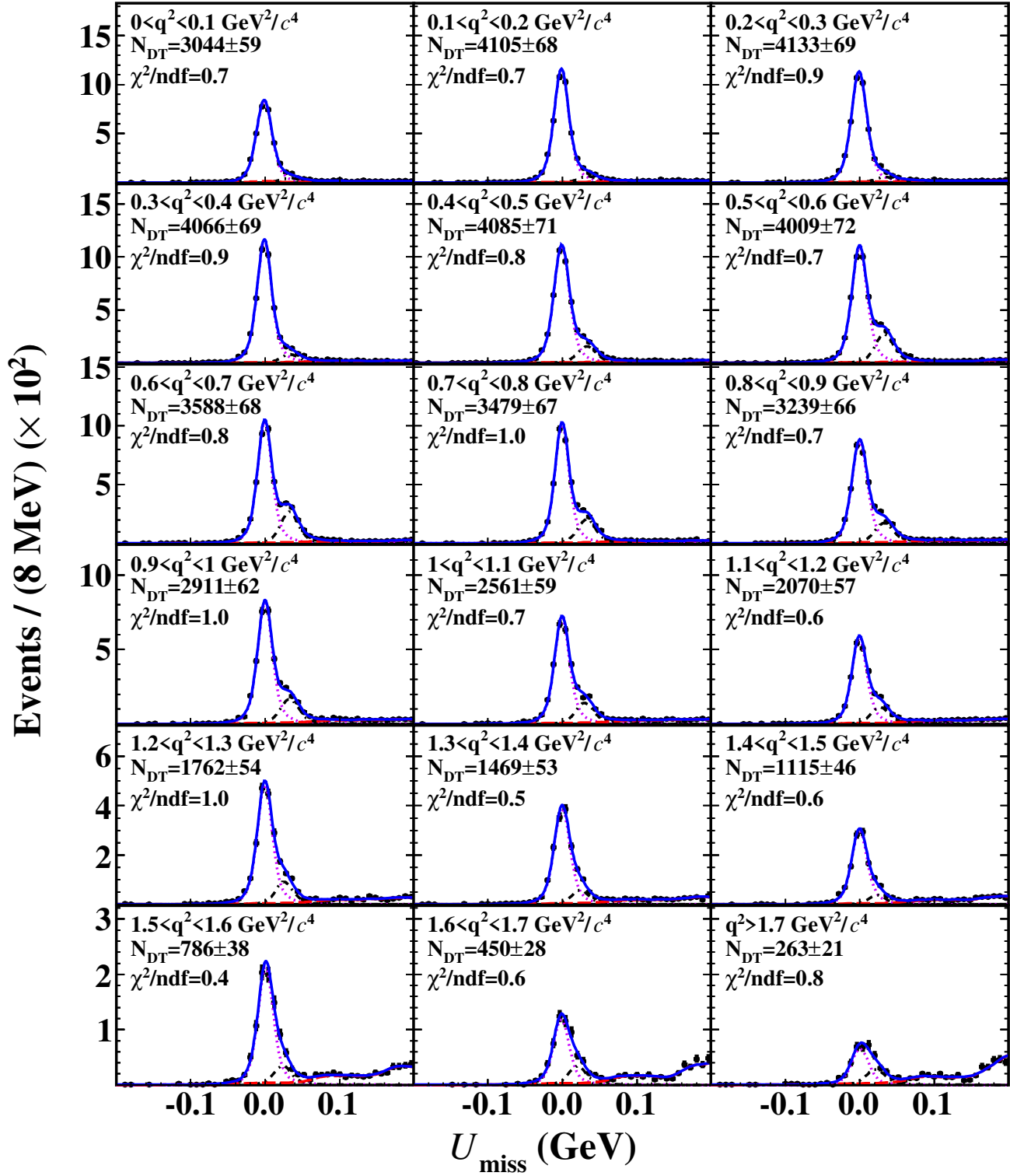


Fig. 9. Fits to the U_{miss} distributions of the accepted $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ candidates in different q^2 bins. The points with error bars are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The violet dotted curves are the signal shapes. The black dash-dotted curves are the peaking backgrounds. The red dashed curves are the fitted combinatorial background shapes.

Table 14. The observed yields (N_{DT}^i), the produced yields (N_{prd}^i) and the determined partial decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ in different q^2 intervals of data, where the uncertainties are statistical only.

q^2 (GeV ² /c ⁴)	N_{DT}^i	N_{prd}^i	$\Delta\Gamma$ (ns ⁻¹)
(0.00, 0.10)	7031 ± 90	39778 ± 538	9.279 ± 0.125
(0.10, 0.20)	6296 ± 85	36900 ± 560	8.608 ± 0.131
(0.20, 0.30)	5823 ± 81	34884 ± 558	8.137 ± 0.130
(0.30, 0.40)	5425 ± 78	33460 ± 558	7.805 ± 0.130
(0.40, 0.50)	4823 ± 74	30053 ± 541	7.010 ± 0.126
(0.50, 0.60)	4502 ± 71	28953 ± 533	6.754 ± 0.124
(0.60, 0.70)	4033 ± 67	25997 ± 512	6.064 ± 0.120
(0.70, 0.80)	3750 ± 64	24876 ± 501	5.803 ± 0.117
(0.80, 0.90)	3255 ± 60	21517 ± 469	5.019 ± 0.109
(0.90, 1.00)	2962 ± 57	20109 ± 452	4.691 ± 0.105
(1.00, 1.10)	2517 ± 52	17341 ± 422	4.045 ± 0.098
(1.10, 1.20)	2123 ± 48	14843 ± 392	3.463 ± 0.091
(1.20, 1.30)	1756 ± 44	12473 ± 361	2.910 ± 0.084
(1.30, 1.40)	1359 ± 39	9813 ± 319	2.289 ± 0.074
(1.40, 1.50)	986 ± 33	7223 ± 277	1.685 ± 0.065
(1.50, 1.60)	684 ± 28	5130 ± 233	1.197 ± 0.054
(1.60, 1.70)	437 ± 22	3369 ± 188	0.786 ± 0.044
(1.70, 1.88)	190 ± 15	1527 ± 132	0.356 ± 0.031

Table 15. The observed yields (N_{DT}^i), the produced yields (N_{prd}^i) and the determined partial decay rates ($\Delta\Gamma$) of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in different q^2 intervals of data, where the uncertainties are statistical only.

q^2 (GeV ² /c ⁴)	N_{DT}^i	N_{prd}^i	$\Delta\Gamma$ (ns ⁻¹)
(0.01, 0.10)	3044 ± 59	27201 ± 549	6.345 ± 0.128
(0.10, 0.20)	4105 ± 68	36197 ± 644	8.444 ± 0.150
(0.20, 0.30)	4133 ± 69	35154 ± 642	8.200 ± 0.150
(0.30, 0.40)	4066 ± 69	32606 ± 614	7.606 ± 0.143
(0.40, 0.50)	4085 ± 71	31337 ± 610	7.310 ± 0.142
(0.50, 0.60)	4009 ± 72	29710 ± 605	6.930 ± 0.141
(0.60, 0.70)	3588 ± 68	25473 ± 552	5.942 ± 0.129
(0.70, 0.80)	3479 ± 67	24247 ± 532	5.656 ± 0.124
(0.80, 0.90)	3239 ± 66	22213 ± 522	5.182 ± 0.122
(0.90, 1.00)	2911 ± 62	20122 ± 488	4.694 ± 0.114
(1.00, 1.10)	2561 ± 59	17821 ± 470	4.157 ± 0.110
(1.10, 1.20)	2070 ± 57	14617 ± 463	3.410 ± 0.108
(1.20, 1.30)	1762 ± 54	12548 ± 434	2.927 ± 0.101
(1.30, 1.40)	1469 ± 53	10617 ± 429	2.477 ± 0.100
(1.40, 1.50)	1115 ± 46	8193 ± 384	1.911 ± 0.090
(1.50, 1.60)	786 ± 38	5897 ± 319	1.375 ± 0.074
(1.60, 1.70)	450 ± 28	3391 ± 234	0.791 ± 0.055
(1.70, 1.88)	263 ± 21	2142 ± 189	0.500 ± 0.044

Table 16. Statistical covariance density matrix for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ii}^{stat}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	-0.099	0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	-0.099	1.000	-0.132	0.007	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.004	-0.132	1.000	-0.148	0.009	-0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	-0.002	0.007	-0.148	1.000	-0.158	0.010	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	-0.002	0.009	-0.158	1.000	-0.163	0.011	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.010	-0.163	1.000	-0.165	0.011	-0.003	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.011	-0.165	1.000	-0.167	0.011	-0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.011	-0.167	1.000	-0.166	0.011	-0.003	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.011	-0.166	1.000	-0.164	0.010	-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.003	0.011	-0.164	1.000	-0.160	0.009	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.010	-0.160	1.000	-0.155	0.008	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.009	-0.155	1.000	-0.152	0.007	-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.008	-0.152	1.000	-0.145	0.007	-0.002	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.007	-0.145	1.000	-0.140	0.006	-0.001	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.007	-0.140	1.000	-0.132	0.006	0.000
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.006	-0.132	1.000	-0.123	0.005
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.006	-0.123	1.000	-0.105
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	-0.105	1.000

Table 17. Statistical covariance density matrix for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ii}^{stat}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	-0.068	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	-0.068	1.000	-0.088	0.005	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.003	-0.088	1.000	-0.105	0.007	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.005	-0.105	1.000	-0.119	0.008	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	-0.001	0.007	-0.119	1.000	-0.128	0.008	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.008	-0.128	1.000	-0.134	0.008	-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.008	-0.134	1.000	-0.138	0.008	-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.008	-0.138	1.000	-0.138	0.007	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.008	-0.138	1.000	-0.136	0.007	-0.002	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.007	-0.136	1.000	-0.136	0.005	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.007	-0.136	1.000	-0.131	0.004	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.005	-0.131	1.000	-0.128	0.003	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.002	0.004	-0.128	1.000	-0.123	0.003	-0.001	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.003	-0.123	1.000	-0.117	0.005	-0.001	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.003	-0.117	1.000	-0.120	0.003	-0.001
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.005	-0.120	1.000	-0.104	0.004
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.003	-0.104	1.000	-0.087
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.004	-0.087	1.000

Table 18. Statistical covariance density matrix for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ii}^{stat}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	-0.089	0.004	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2	-0.089	1.000	-0.117	0.006	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	0.004	-0.117	1.000	-0.133	0.009	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4	-0.001	0.006	-0.133	1.000	-0.141	0.010	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5	0.000	-0.002	0.009	-0.141	1.000	-0.150	0.012	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.010	-0.150	1.000	-0.152	0.013	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.012	-0.152	1.000	-0.156	0.013	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.013	-0.156	1.000	-0.155	0.012	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.013	-0.155	1.000	-0.150	0.013	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.012	-0.150	1.000	-0.148	0.012	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.013	-0.148	1.000	-0.146	0.011	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.012	-0.146	1.000	-0.139	0.010	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.011	-0.139	1.000	-0.131	0.009	-0.001	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.010	-0.131	1.000	-0.127	0.008	0.000	0.000
15	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.009	-0.127	1.000	-0.114	0.006	-0.001
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.008	-0.114	1.000	-0.102	0.005
17	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	-0.102	1.000	-0.094
18	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.005	-0.094	1.000

Table 19. Statistical covariance density matrix for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$. The i denote the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ii}^{stat}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	-0.063	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001
2	-0.063	1.000	-0.080	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	-0.001
3	0.003	-0.080	1.000	-0.096	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001
4	0.000	0.005	-0.096	1.000	-0.109	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001
5	0.000	0.000	0.007	-0.109	1.000	-0.116	0.009	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	-0.116	1.000	-0.121	0.010	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.001
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009	-0.121	1.000	-0.126	0.010	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.000
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.010	-0.126	1.000	-0.128	0.010	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.001	0.000
9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.010	-0.128	1.000	-0.127	0.009	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000
10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.010	-0.127	1.000	-0.126	0.009	-0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000
11	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.009	-0.126	1.000	-0.124	0.008	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.009	-0.124	1.000	-0.116	0.007	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.008	-0.116	1.000	-0.113	0.007	-0.001	0.000	0.000
14	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.007	-0.113	1.000	-0.108	0.006	-0.001	0.000
15	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.007	-0.108	1.000	-0.100	0.005	-0.001
16	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.006	-0.100	1.000	-0.095	0.004
17	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.005	-0.095	1.000	-0.073
18	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.004	-0.073	1.000

Table 20. The systematic uncertainties (in %) of the measured decay rates of $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in different q^2 bins.

i -th q^2 bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N_{ST}	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
D^0 lifetime	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
MC statistics	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.44	0.58	0.93
$E_{\text{extra } \gamma}^{\text{max}}$ cut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
U_{miss} fit	0.24	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.26
K^- tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.18	0.23
K^- PID	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.18
μ^+ tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
μ^+ PID	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.23
MC model	0.18	0.21	0.71	0.44	0.20	0.23	0.28	0.06	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.74	1.03	0.87	0.21	0.74	1.02	1.06
Total	0.55	0.50	0.84	0.62	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.87	1.13	1.02	0.60	0.98	1.27	1.55

Table 21. The systematic uncertainties (in %) of the measured decay rates of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$ in different q^2 bins.

i -th q^2 bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N_{tag}	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
D^+ lifetime	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
MC statistics	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.38	0.43	0.49	0.59	0.77	1.09
$E_{\text{extra } \gamma}^{\text{max}}$ cut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
U_{miss} fit	0.53	1.34	0.26	0.55	1.65	1.29	0.04	0.58	0.20	0.05	0.22	0.17	0.84	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.32	0.06
e^+ tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
e^+ PID	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
K_S^0 reconstruction	0.75	0.72	0.68	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.82	0.95	1.11	1.31	1.44	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.72	1.75	1.93
Quoted branching fractions	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
MC model	0.32	0.66	0.70	0.22	0.91	0.60	1.11	0.27	1.14	0.38	0.90	0.01	0.99	0.02	0.39	2.18	0.17	0.46
Total	1.12	1.75	1.16	1.05	2.06	1.65	1.43	1.19	1.61	1.32	1.71	1.58	2.07	1.69	1.82	2.89	2.01	2.33

Table 22. The systematic uncertainties (in %) of the measured decay rates of $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ in different q^2 bins.

i -th q^2 bin	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N_{tag}	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
D^+ lifetime	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
MC statistics	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.42	0.48	0.58	0.74	1.02
$E_{\text{extra } \gamma}^{\text{max}}$ cut	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
U_{miss} fit	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.23	0.25	0.05	0.19	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.18
μ^+ tracking	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
μ^+ PID	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.25
K_S^0 reconstruction	1.05	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.82	0.95	1.11	1.30	1.44	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.72	1.77	1.96
Quoted branching fractions	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
MC model	0.71	0.18	0.32	0.79	0.28	0.18	0.61	0.26	0.76	0.33	1.53	0.77	0.78	1.41	0.74	0.23	1.47	1.75
Total	1.41	0.95	0.96	1.21	0.93	0.87	1.12	1.07	1.36	1.31	2.10	1.75	1.80	2.20	1.93	1.91	2.48	2.88

Table 23. Systematic covariance density matrix for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$, where i denotes the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ij}^{sys}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	0.680	0.694	0.712	0.613	0.699	0.585	0.682	0.581	0.697	0.694	0.550	0.663	0.591	0.596	0.536	0.511	0.474
2	0.680	1.000	0.638	0.701	0.615	0.676	0.550	0.670	0.546	0.681	0.672	0.554	0.638	0.557	0.583	0.525	0.474	0.452
3	0.694	0.638	1.000	0.706	0.474	0.812	0.859	0.685	0.858	0.739	0.799	0.399	0.811	0.847	0.625	0.548	0.818	0.621
4	0.712	0.701	0.706	1.000	0.524	0.733	0.661	0.684	0.658	0.710	0.724	0.510	0.704	0.662	0.605	0.540	0.595	0.514
5	0.613	0.615	0.474	0.524	1.000	0.455	0.302	0.563	0.294	0.550	0.504	0.559	0.450	0.316	0.474	0.436	0.216	0.293
6	0.699	0.676	0.812	0.733	0.455	1.000	0.785	0.687	0.797	0.730	0.776	0.432	0.778	0.791	0.619	0.545	0.751	0.589
7	0.585	0.550	0.859	0.661	0.302	0.785	1.000	0.582	0.968	0.679	0.781	0.229	0.824	0.942	0.570	0.488	0.956	0.658
8	0.682	0.670	0.685	0.684	0.563	0.687	0.582	1.000	0.580	0.675	0.677	0.502	0.655	0.603	0.573	0.513	0.534	0.474
9	0.581	0.546	0.858	0.658	0.294	0.797	0.968	0.580	1.000	0.661	0.781	0.223	0.824	0.944	0.567	0.486	0.960	0.659
10	0.697	0.681	0.739	0.710	0.550	0.730	0.679	0.675	0.661	1.000	0.680	0.487	0.707	0.678	0.597	0.531	0.618	0.521
11	0.694	0.672	0.799	0.724	0.504	0.776	0.781	0.677	0.781	0.680	1.000	0.382	0.768	0.774	0.612	0.540	0.732	0.578
12	0.550	0.554	0.399	0.510	0.559	0.432	0.229	0.502	0.223	0.487	0.382	1.000	0.331	0.248	0.419	0.389	0.150	0.244
13	0.663	0.638	0.811	0.704	0.450	0.778	0.824	0.655	0.824	0.707	0.768	0.331	1.000	0.794	0.601	0.524	0.786	0.597
14	0.591	0.557	0.847	0.662	0.316	0.791	0.942	0.603	0.944	0.678	0.774	0.248	0.794	1.000	0.543	0.492	0.930	0.650
15	0.596	0.583	0.625	0.605	0.474	0.619	0.570	0.573	0.567	0.597	0.612	0.419	0.601	0.543	1.000	0.388	0.519	0.449
16	0.536	0.525	0.548	0.540	0.436	0.545	0.488	0.513	0.486	0.531	0.540	0.389	0.524	0.492	0.388	1.000	0.423	0.404
17	0.511	0.474	0.818	0.595	0.216	0.751	0.956	0.534	0.960	0.618	0.732	0.150	0.786	0.930	0.519	0.423	1.000	0.629
18	0.474	0.452	0.621	0.514	0.293	0.589	0.658	0.474	0.659	0.521	0.578	0.244	0.597	0.650	0.449	0.404	0.629	1.000

Table 24. Systematic covariance density matrix for $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, where i denotes the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ij}^{sys}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	0.627	0.576	0.626	0.643	0.626	0.631	0.570	0.601	0.599	0.599	0.550	0.510	0.521	0.516	0.504	0.472	0.425
2	0.627	1.000	0.675	0.736	0.733	0.718	0.728	0.634	0.684	0.684	0.679	0.660	0.621	0.629	0.589	0.602	0.571	0.511
3	0.576	0.675	1.000	0.834	0.671	0.688	0.737	0.448	0.620	0.634	0.594	0.881	0.898	0.870	0.543	0.787	0.799	0.691
4	0.626	0.736	0.834	1.000	0.695	0.727	0.759	0.542	0.669	0.678	0.651	0.819	0.813	0.800	0.581	0.737	0.731	0.640
5	0.643	0.733	0.671	0.695	1.000	0.673	0.721	0.633	0.678	0.678	0.674	0.642	0.602	0.611	0.583	0.587	0.554	0.498
6	0.626	0.718	0.688	0.727	0.673	1.000	0.673	0.607	0.663	0.664	0.656	0.661	0.627	0.632	0.570	0.602	0.574	0.513
7	0.631	0.728	0.737	0.759	0.721	0.673	1.000	0.548	0.673	0.673	0.660	0.710	0.684	0.683	0.578	0.644	0.622	0.553
8	0.570	0.634	0.448	0.542	0.633	0.607	0.548	1.000	0.544	0.591	0.602	0.424	0.362	0.388	0.506	0.396	0.346	0.325
9	0.601	0.684	0.620	0.669	0.678	0.663	0.673	0.544	1.000	0.584	0.634	0.594	0.555	0.565	0.545	0.544	0.512	0.462
10	0.599	0.684	0.634	0.678	0.678	0.664	0.673	0.591	0.584	1.000	0.578	0.609	0.571	0.579	0.544	0.555	0.525	0.472
11	0.599	0.679	0.594	0.651	0.674	0.656	0.660	0.602	0.634	0.578	1.000	0.538	0.526	0.537	0.541	0.521	0.486	0.440
12	0.550	0.660	0.881	0.819	0.642	0.661	0.710	0.424	0.594	0.609	0.538	1.000	0.860	0.847	0.521	0.765	0.778	0.674
13	0.510	0.621	0.898	0.813	0.602	0.627	0.684	0.362	0.555	0.571	0.526	0.860	1.000	0.855	0.490	0.778	0.801	0.689
14	0.521	0.629	0.870	0.800	0.611	0.632	0.683	0.388	0.565	0.579	0.537	0.847	0.855	1.000	0.463	0.757	0.773	0.670
15	0.516	0.589	0.543	0.581	0.583	0.570	0.578	0.506	0.545	0.544	0.541	0.521	0.490	0.463	1.000	0.433	0.456	0.413
16	0.504	0.602	0.787	0.737	0.587	0.602	0.644	0.396	0.544	0.555	0.521	0.765	0.778	0.757	0.433	1.000	0.668	0.615
17	0.472	0.571	0.799	0.731	0.554	0.574	0.622	0.346	0.512	0.525	0.486	0.778	0.801	0.773	0.456	0.668	1.000	0.598
18	0.425	0.511	0.691	0.640	0.498	0.513	0.553	0.325	0.462	0.472	0.440	0.674	0.689	0.670	0.413	0.615	0.598	1.000

Table 25. Systematic covariance density matrix for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 e^+ \nu_e$, where i denotes the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ij}^{sys}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	0.609	0.668	0.622	0.554	0.571	0.605	0.612	0.635	0.647	0.668	0.601	0.644	0.568	0.578	0.570	0.456	0.394
2	0.609	1.000	0.633	0.551	0.589	0.568	0.654	0.539	0.664	0.575	0.646	0.478	0.622	0.454	0.500	0.614	0.375	0.341
3	0.668	0.633	1.000	0.521	0.633	0.600	0.700	0.559	0.706	0.596	0.678	0.484	0.652	0.460	0.515	0.654	0.383	0.351
4	0.622	0.551	0.521	1.000	0.402	0.497	0.505	0.538	0.531	0.562	0.565	0.529	0.543	0.499	0.499	0.466	0.397	0.339
5	0.554	0.589	0.633	0.402	1.000	0.463	0.648	0.456	0.637	0.487	0.584	0.362	0.561	0.344	0.411	0.597	0.293	0.280
6	0.571	0.568	0.600	0.497	0.463	1.000	0.532	0.484	0.590	0.506	0.568	0.414	0.546	0.392	0.435	0.542	0.324	0.296
7	0.605	0.654	0.700	0.505	0.648	0.532	1.000	0.440	0.720	0.536	0.654	0.392	0.629	0.374	0.454	0.680	0.322	0.310
8	0.612	0.539	0.559	0.538	0.456	0.484	0.440	1.000	0.474	0.569	0.571	0.538	0.552	0.509	0.509	0.475	0.406	0.348
9	0.635	0.664	0.706	0.531	0.637	0.590	0.720	0.474	1.000	0.527	0.687	0.452	0.660	0.432	0.503	0.688	0.367	0.345
10	0.647	0.575	0.596	0.562	0.487	0.506	0.536	0.569	0.527	1.000	0.575	0.588	0.607	0.554	0.558	0.530	0.445	0.384
11	0.668	0.646	0.678	0.565	0.584	0.568	0.654	0.571	0.687	0.575	1.000	0.502	0.677	0.526	0.566	0.648	0.435	0.390
12	0.601	0.478	0.484	0.529	0.362	0.414	0.392	0.538	0.452	0.588	0.502	1.000	0.488	0.590	0.554	0.408	0.462	0.382
13	0.644	0.622	0.652	0.543	0.561	0.546	0.629	0.552	0.660	0.607	0.677	0.488	1.000	0.463	0.556	0.629	0.425	0.381
14	0.568	0.454	0.460	0.499	0.344	0.392	0.374	0.509	0.432	0.554	0.526	0.590	0.463	1.000	0.469	0.395	0.439	0.364
15	0.578	0.500	0.515	0.499	0.411	0.435	0.454	0.509	0.503	0.558	0.566	0.554	0.556	0.469	1.000	0.424	0.427	0.361
16	0.570	0.614	0.654	0.466	0.597	0.542	0.680	0.475	0.688	0.530	0.648	0.408	0.629	0.395	0.424	1.000	0.292	0.327
17	0.456	0.375	0.383	0.397	0.293	0.324	0.322	0.406	0.367	0.445	0.435	0.462	0.425	0.439	0.427	0.292	1.000	0.226
18	0.394	0.341	0.351	0.339	0.280	0.296	0.310	0.348	0.345	0.384	0.390	0.382	0.381	0.364	0.361	0.327	0.226	1.000

Table 26. Systematic covariance density matrix for $D^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$, where i denotes the reconstructed bin, and the j represent the produced bin.

ρ_{ij}^{sys}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1.000	0.570	0.618	0.661	0.573	0.541	0.643	0.605	0.690	0.642	0.724	0.698	0.684	0.699	0.633	0.531	0.578	0.529
2	0.570	1.000	0.530	0.523	0.533	0.526	0.534	0.562	0.560	0.582	0.529	0.580	0.568	0.530	0.532	0.491	0.441	0.396
3	0.618	0.530	1.000	0.530	0.542	0.522	0.565	0.561	0.591	0.580	0.583	0.597	0.584	0.570	0.542	0.477	0.472	0.427
4	0.661	0.523	0.530	1.000	0.486	0.491	0.622	0.533	0.651	0.551	0.707	0.622	0.607	0.659	0.552	0.423	0.538	0.496
5	0.573	0.533	0.542	0.486	1.000	0.438	0.533	0.526	0.550	0.540	0.536	0.551	0.539	0.523	0.500	0.440	0.433	0.391
6	0.541	0.526	0.522	0.491	0.438	1.000	0.442	0.520	0.515	0.528	0.485	0.525	0.514	0.482	0.479	0.438	0.400	0.359
7	0.643	0.534	0.565	0.622	0.533	0.442	1.000	0.488	0.630	0.561	0.658	0.612	0.598	0.625	0.549	0.445	0.513	0.470
8	0.605	0.562	0.561	0.533	0.526	0.520	0.488	1.000	0.525	0.589	0.556	0.595	0.584	0.554	0.546	0.495	0.462	0.417
9	0.690	0.560	0.591	0.651	0.550	0.515	0.630	0.525	1.000	0.561	0.712	0.666	0.652	0.678	0.601	0.492	0.559	0.513
10	0.642	0.582	0.580	0.551	0.540	0.528	0.561	0.589	0.561	1.000	0.560	0.644	0.628	0.597	0.590	0.538	0.500	0.452
11	0.724	0.529	0.583	0.707	0.536	0.485	0.658	0.556	0.712	0.560	1.000	0.664	0.681	0.746	0.621	0.472	0.613	0.568
12	0.698	0.580	0.597	0.622	0.551	0.525	0.612	0.595	0.666	0.644	0.664	1.000	0.641	0.682	0.632	0.544	0.567	0.518
13	0.684	0.568	0.584	0.607	0.539	0.514	0.598	0.584	0.652	0.628	0.681	0.641	1.000	0.631	0.624	0.536	0.555	0.507
14	0.699	0.530	0.570	0.659	0.523	0.482	0.625	0.554	0.678	0.597	0.746	0.682	0.631	1.000	0.576	0.491	0.586	0.541
15	0.633	0.532	0.542	0.552	0.500	0.479	0.549	0.546	0.601	0.590	0.621	0.632	0.624	0.576	1.000	0.463	0.515	0.467
16	0.531	0.491	0.477	0.423	0.440	0.438	0.445	0.495	0.492	0.538	0.472	0.544	0.536	0.491	0.463	1.000	0.365	0.375
17	0.578	0.441	0.472	0.538	0.433	0.400	0.513	0.462	0.559	0.500	0.613	0.567	0.555	0.586	0.515	0.365	1.000	0.408
18	0.529	0.396	0.427	0.496	0.391	0.359	0.470	0.417	0.513	0.452	0.568	0.518	0.507	0.541	0.467	0.375	0.408	1.000

Table 27. The elements of the covariance density matrix $\rho_{ij}(i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 35, 36; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 35, 36;)$ for the simultaneous fit.

ρ_{ij}	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1.000	0.085	0.218	0.167	0.123	0.182	0.242	0.139	0.237	0.139	0.148	0.085	0.142	0.185	0.088	0.076	0.193	0.071	0.018	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.003
2	0.085	1.000	0.089	0.158	0.111	0.161	0.209	0.125	0.204	0.124	0.132	0.078	0.126	0.160	0.079	0.068	0.164	0.062	0.017	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.003
3	0.218	0.089	1.000	0.096	0.120	0.252	0.425	0.167	0.418	0.176	0.204	0.074	0.209	0.318	0.111	0.093	0.370	0.111	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003
4	0.167	0.158	0.096	1.000	-0.032	0.183	0.250	0.128	0.246	0.129	0.142	0.072	0.139	0.190	0.082	0.070	0.206	0.071	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003
5	0.123	0.111	0.120	-0.032	1.000	-0.036	0.102	0.087	0.093	0.085	0.083	0.067	0.075	0.077	0.054	0.048	0.063	0.034	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003
6	0.182	0.161	0.252	0.183	-0.036	1.000	0.245	0.150	0.326	0.146	0.167	0.067	0.169	0.250	0.092	0.078	0.286	0.089	0.014	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003
7	0.242	0.209	0.425	0.250	0.102	0.245	1.000	0.101	0.635	0.215	0.267	0.056	0.284	0.473	0.135	0.111	0.579	0.158	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002
8	0.139	0.125	0.167	0.128	0.087	0.150	0.101	1.000	0.096	0.115	0.112	0.061	0.111	0.149	0.067	0.057	0.160	0.056	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.002
9	0.237	0.204	0.418	0.246	0.093	0.326	0.635	0.096	1.000	0.117	0.268	0.053	0.279	0.467	0.132	0.109	0.572	0.155	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002
10	0.139	0.124	0.176	0.129	0.085	0.146	0.215	0.115	0.117	1.000	-0.021	0.066	0.115	0.163	0.068	0.058	0.180	0.060	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002
11	0.148	0.132	0.204	0.142	0.083	0.167	0.267	0.112	0.268	-0.021	1.000	-0.086	0.143	0.199	0.074	0.063	0.229	0.071	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002
12	0.085	0.078	0.074	0.072	0.067	0.067	0.056	0.061	0.053	0.066	-0.086	1.000	-0.089	0.052	0.035	0.032	0.034	0.022	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002
13	0.142	0.126	0.209	0.139	0.075	0.169	0.284	0.111	0.279	0.115	0.143	-0.089	1.000	0.104	0.080	0.060	0.247	0.074	0.010	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002
14	0.185	0.160	0.318	0.190	0.077	0.250	0.473	0.149	0.467	0.163	0.199	0.052	0.104	1.000	-0.008	0.089	0.426	0.118	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001
15	0.088	0.079	0.111	0.082	0.054	0.092	0.135	0.067	0.132	0.068	0.074	0.035	0.080	-0.008	1.000	-0.089	0.116	0.038	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	
16	0.076	0.068	0.093	0.070	0.048	0.078	0.111	0.057	0.109	0.058	0.063	0.032	0.060	0.089	-0.089	1.000	0.009	0.038	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	
17	0.193	0.164	0.370	0.206	0.063	0.286	0.579	0.160	0.572	0.180	0.229	0.034	0.247	0.426	0.116	0.009	1.000	0.071	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
18	0.071	0.062	0.111	0.071	0.034	0.089	0.158	0.056	0.155	0.060	0.071	0.022	0.074	0.118	0.038	0.038	0.071	1.000	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	
19	0.018	0.017	0.014	0.015	0.015	0.014	0.009	0.013	0.008	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.003	0.003	1.000	0.216	0.277	0.227	0.237	0.222	0.251	0.222	0.265	0.245	0.272	0.228	0.256	0.202	0.197	0.219	0.140	0.106
20	0.016	0.015	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.216	1.000	0.204	0.214	0.261	0.230	0.283	0.203	0.288	0.226	0.274	0.189	0.257	0.168	0.177	0.246	0.120	0.095
21	0.016	0.015	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.011	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.277	0.204	1.000	0.102	0.270	0.227	0.285	0.198	0.288	0.221	0.270	0.180	0.254	0.160	0.172	0.247	0.115	0.092
22	0.016	0.015	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.008	0.012	0.007	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.003	0.003	0.227	0.214	0.102	1.000	0.062	0.175	0.182	0.170	0.193	0.185	0.201	0.175	0.188	0.155	0.148	0.157	0.107	0.079
23	0.014	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.237	0.261	0.270	0.062	1.000	0.093	0.281	0.168	0.270	0.188	0.243	0.140	0.227	0.125	0.143	0.234	0.092	0.077
24	0.014	0.013	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.007	0.010	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.222	0.230	0.227	0.175	0.093	1.000	0.111	0.171	0.227	0.177	0.214	0.146	0.201	0.129	0.137	0.193	0.092	0.074
25	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.006	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.251	0.283	0.285	0.182	0.281	0.111	1.000	0.059	0.305	0.200	0.264	0.147	0.248	0.132	0.153	0.259	0.098	0.083
26	0.013	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.006	0.010	0.006	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.222	0.203	0.198	0.170	0.168	0.171	0.059	1.000	0.072	0.194	0.200	0.177	0.190	0.157	0.150	0.158	0.108	0.081
27	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.006	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.265	0.288	0.288	0.193	0.270	0.227	0.305	0.072	1.000	0.105	0.286	0.170	0.260	0.153	0.170	0.263	0.112	0.092
28	0.012	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.006	0.009	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.245	0.226	0.221	0.185	0.188	0.177	0.200	0.194	0.105	1.000	0.118	0.209	0.217	0.178	0.171	0.184	0.124	0.093
29	0.010	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.272	0.274	0.270	0.201	0.243	0.214	0.264	0.200	0.286	0.118	1.000	0.093	0.268	0.182	0.187	0.242	0.130	0.102
30	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.228	0.189	0.180	0.175	0.140	0.146	0.147	0.177	0.170	0.209	0.093	1.000	0.087	0.197	0.170	0.142	0.129	0.093
31	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.256	0.257	0.254	0.188	0.227	0.201	0.248	0.190	0.260	0.217	0.268	0.087	1.000	0.070	0.185	0.229	0.124	0.097
32	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.202	0.168	0.160	0.155	0.125	0.129	0.132	0.157	0.153	0.178	0.182	0.197	0.070	1.000	0.046	0.134	0.115	0.083
33	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.003	0																										

