



Search for New Physics at

BESIII

Liang Sun <sunl@whu.edu.cn>

Wuhan University

On behalf of BESIII collaboration

10/23/2024



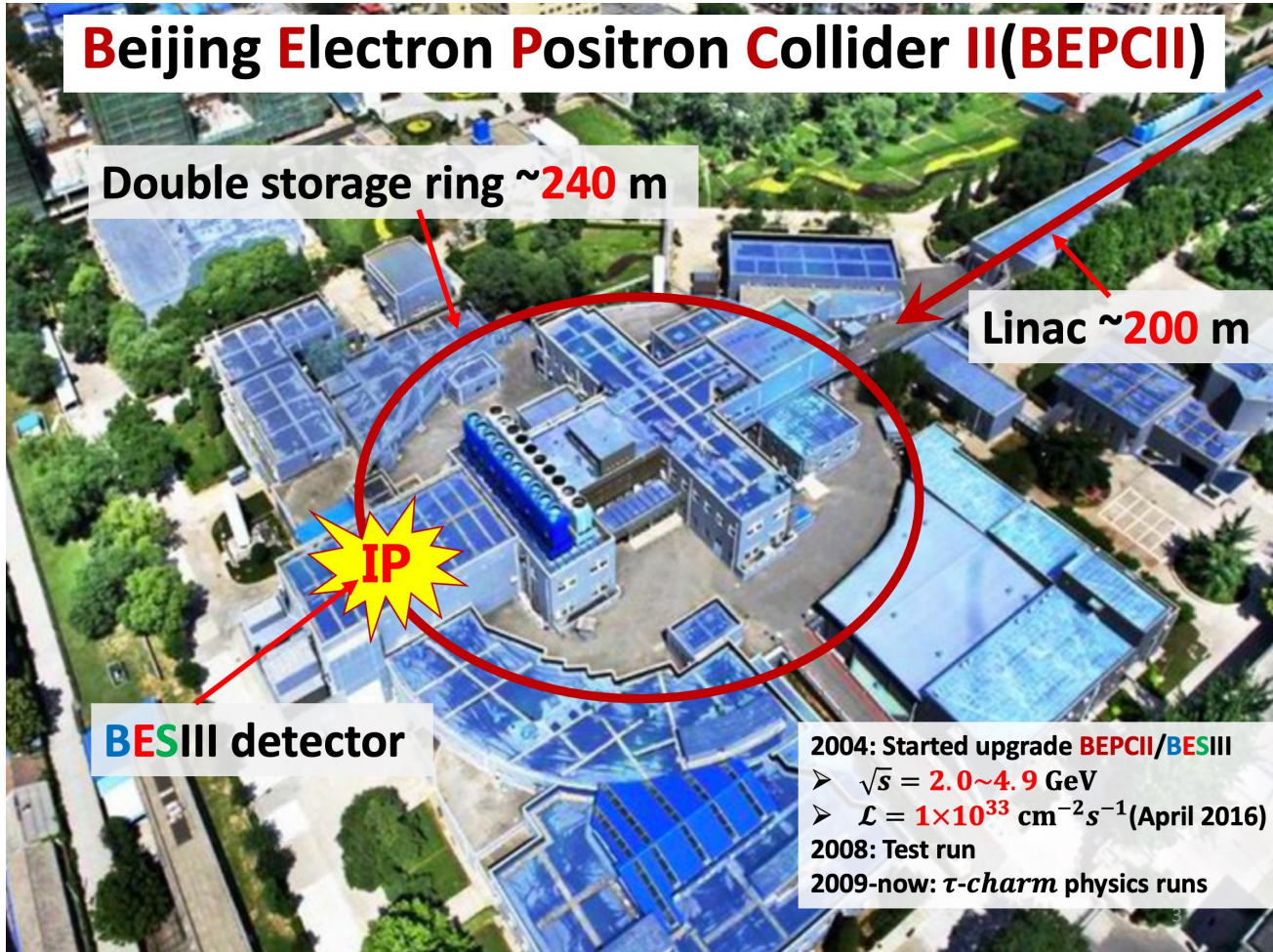
Outline

- Introduction on BESIII experiment
- Datasets
- Highlights of recent searches on
 - Diphoton decays of an axionlike particle in radiative J/ψ decays [[PRD 111 \(2024\) L031101](#)]
 - Invisible decays of a dark photon using initial state radiation [[PLB 839 \(2023\) 137785](#)]
 - A muonphilic scalar X_0 or vector X_1 via $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- +$ invisible decays [[PRD 109 \(2024\) L031102](#)]
 - A massless BSM particle in $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p +$ invisible decay [[PLB 852 \(2024\) 138614](#)]
 - Weak decays of J/ψ containing a D meson [[PRD 111 \(2024\) 032020](#), [JHEP 01\(2024\) 126](#)]
 - Radiative decay of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma D^0 +$ c.c. [[arXiv:2408.08826](#)]
 - Decays of $D_s^+ \rightarrow h(h') e^+ e^-$ [[PRL 133 \(2024\) 121801](#)]
 - LNV decays of $D_s^+ \rightarrow hh' e^+ e^+$ [[arXiv:2410.02421](#)]
- Summary and outlook



New

BEPCII & BESIII



Electromagnetic CsI(Tl) Calorimeter (EMC)

$\sigma E/E < 2.5\%$ @ 1 GeV (barrel)

$\sigma E/E < 5\%$ @ 1 GeV (end-caps)

Time-of-Flight (TOF)

$\sigma t = 90$ ps (barrel)

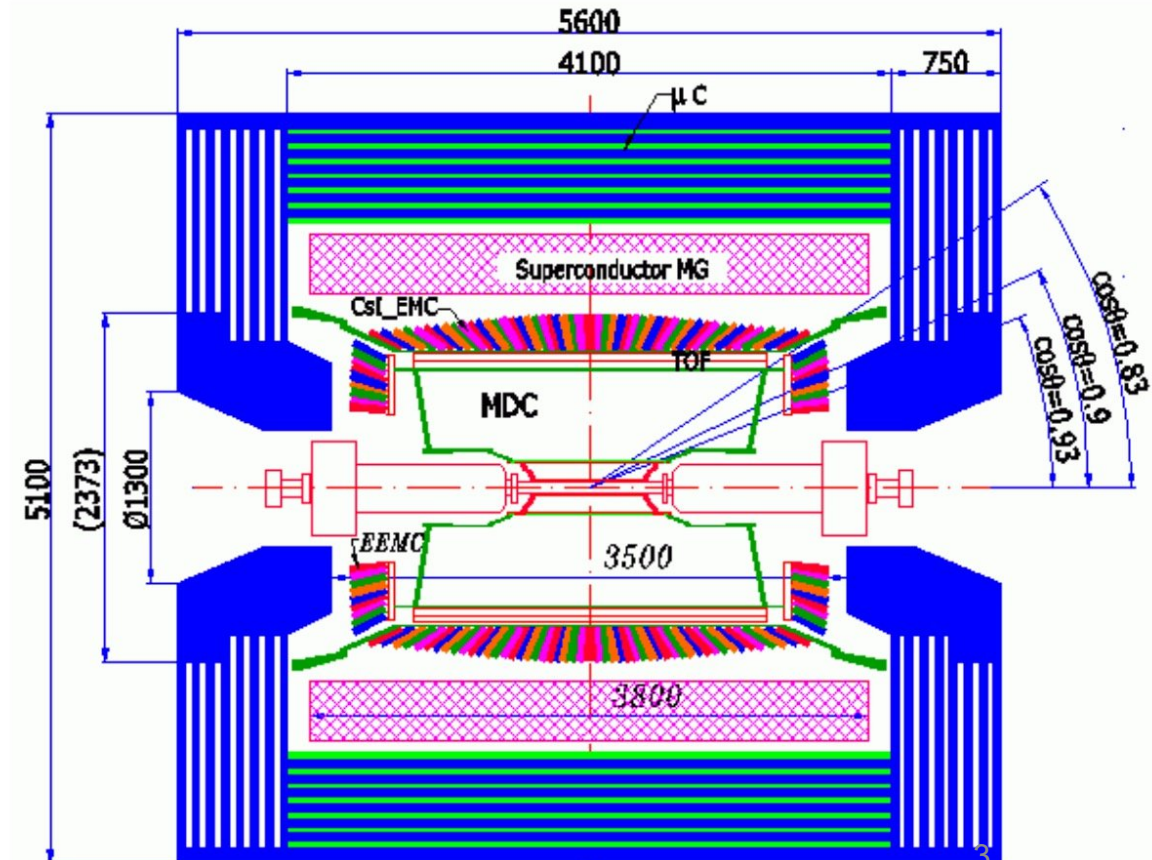
$\sigma t = 120$ ps (end-caps)

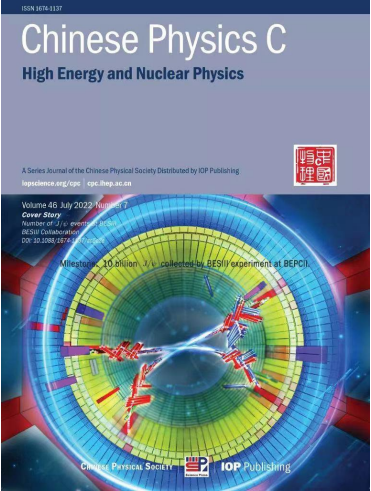
Main Drift Chamber (MDC)

$\sigma r\phi = 130 \mu\text{m}$ (single wire)

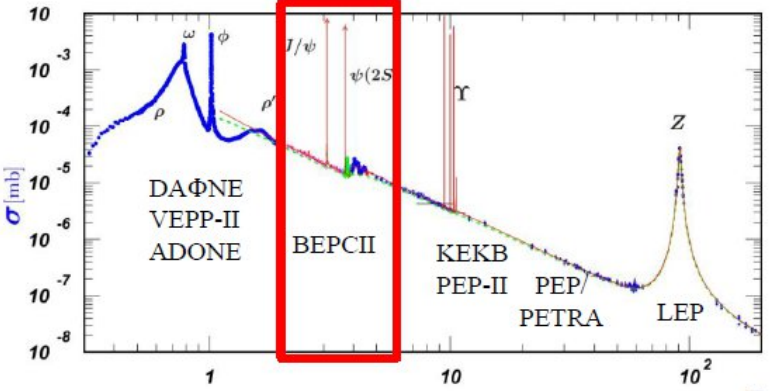
$\sigma p_t/p_t = 0.5\%$ @ 1 GeV

Superconducting solenoid (1 Tesla)

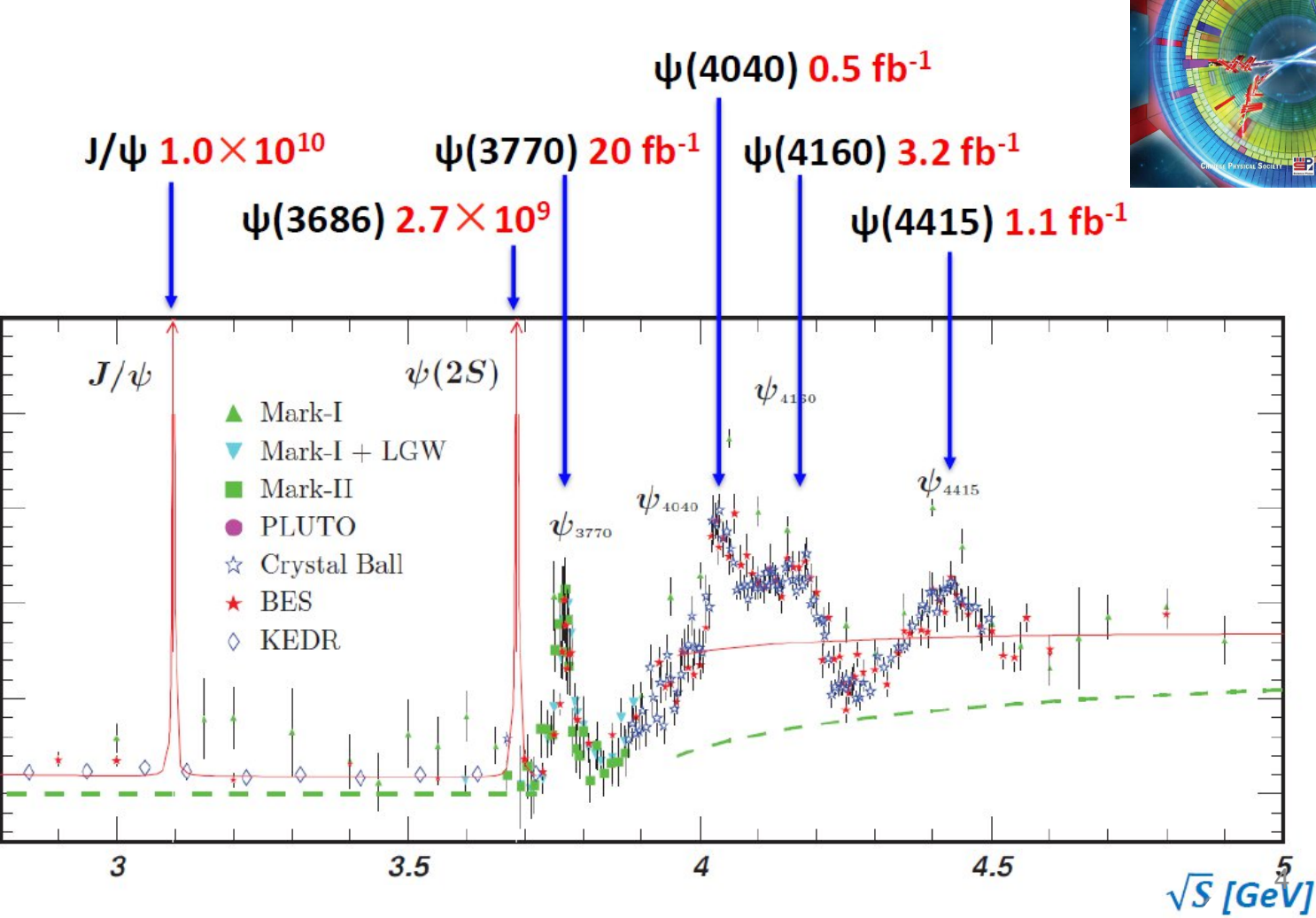




BESIII charmonium datasets



10 Billion J/ψ collected!

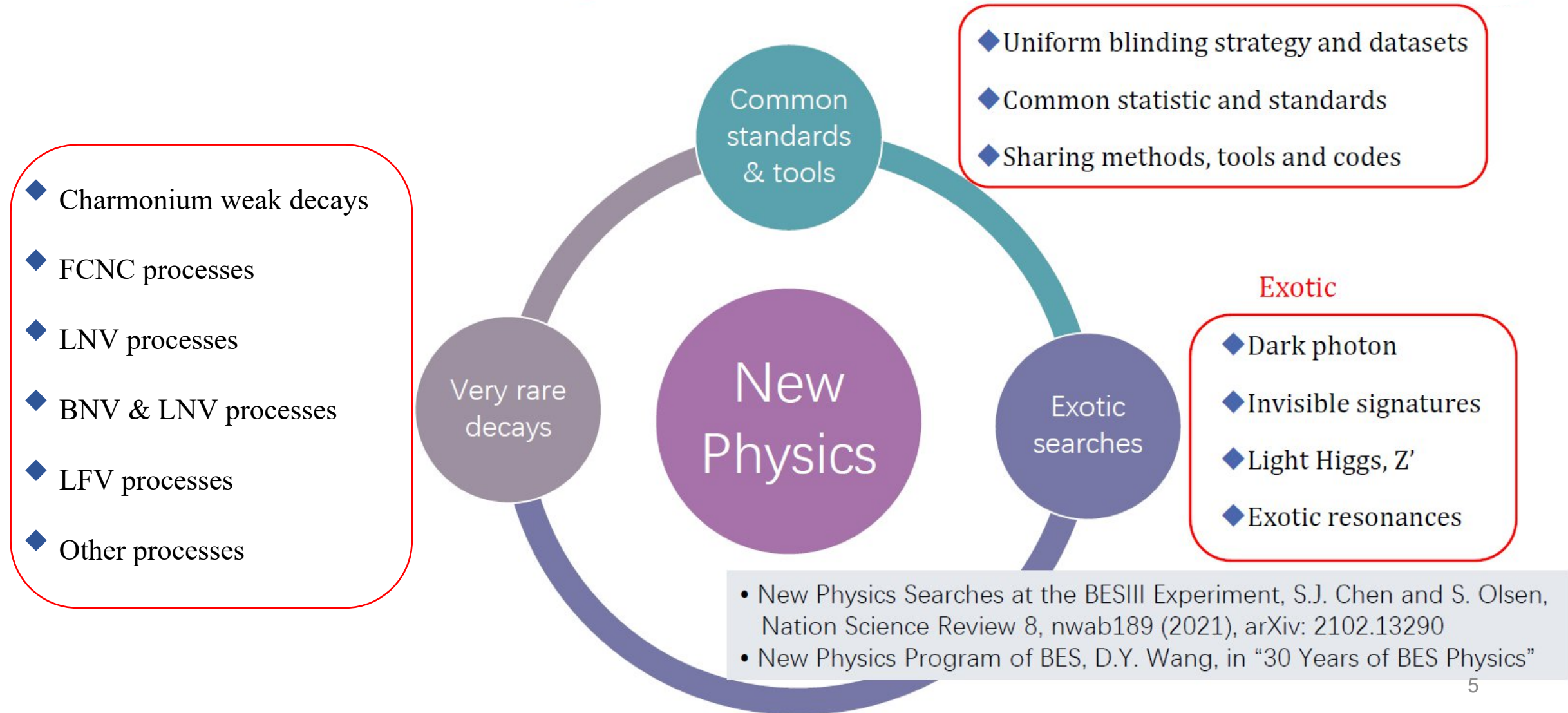


- BESIII has collected the largest J/ψ & $\psi(3686)$ data samples on threshold
- $> 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ above 4.0 GeV in total

R

\sqrt{s} [GeV]

New physics searches @ BESIII



Exotic searches:

- ◆ Axion-like particles
 - ◆ $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma a (\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
- ◆ Invisible massive dark photon
 - ◆ ISR process $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma'$
- ◆ Muonphilic scalar X_0 or vector X_1
 - ◆ $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + \text{invisible}$
- ◆ Other exotics with invisible signature
 - ◆ $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p + \text{invisible}$

Axion-like particle in radiative J/ψ decay

- Data sample: 10 B J/ψ events
- Strategy: search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma a$, $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with on-threshold J/ψ data
 - Contribution from non-resonant $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma a$ is calculated to be 4.4% and subtracted (interference ignored)
 - The BF is related to coupling constant $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$:

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma a)}{\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)} = \frac{m_{J/\psi}^2}{32\pi\alpha} g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_a^2}{m_{J/\psi}^2}\right)^3$$

Signal extractions with fits to $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ (3 combinations per event) at different m_a points

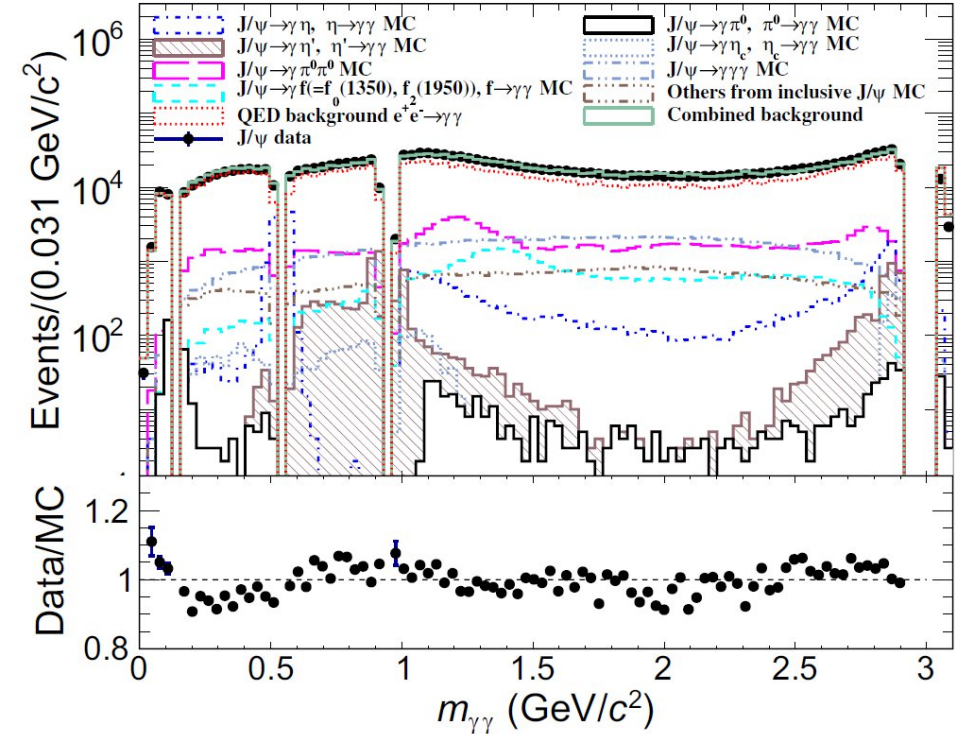


TABLE I. The fit intervals of $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ for various m_a points.

m_a range (GeV/ c^2)	$m_{\gamma\gamma}$ fit interval (GeV/ c^2)	Polynomial function order
0.180–0.420	0.16, 0.46	Fourth
0.421–0.490	0.39, 0.51	Fifth
0.610–0.880	0.59, 0.90	Fifth
1.020–1.099	1.00, 1.20	Fifth
1.100–2.770	$m_a - 0.10$, $m_a + 0.10$	Third
2.772–2.850	2.70, 2.88	Fourth

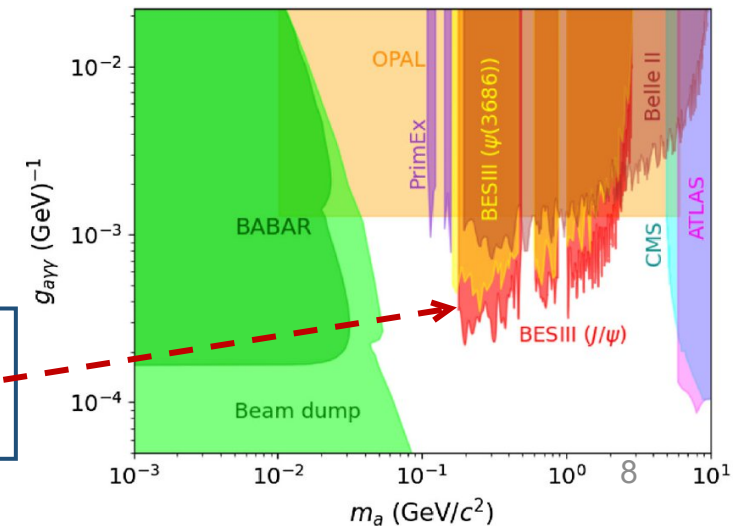
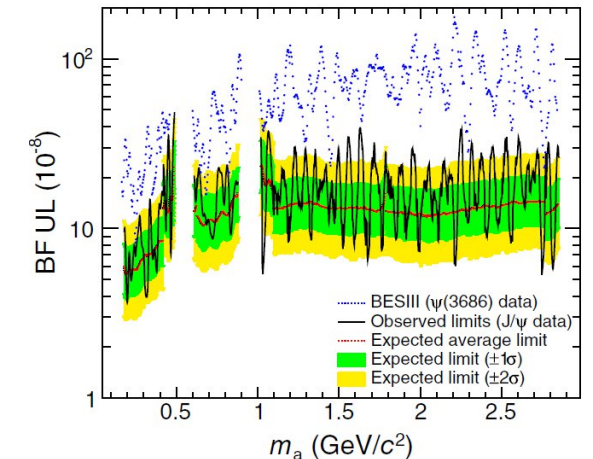
Axion-like particle in radiative J/ψ decay

- Data sample: 10 B J/ψ events
- Strategy: search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma a$, $a \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ with on-threshold J/ψ data
 - Contribution from non-resonant $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma a$ is calculated to be 4.4% and subtracted (interference ignored)
 - The BF is related to coupling constant $g_{a\gamma\gamma}$:

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma a)}{\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)} = \frac{m_{J/\psi}^2}{32\pi\alpha} g_{a\gamma\gamma}^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_a^2}{m_{J/\psi}^2}\right)^3$$

Most stringent constraints to date for $0.18 < m_a < 2.85$ GeV

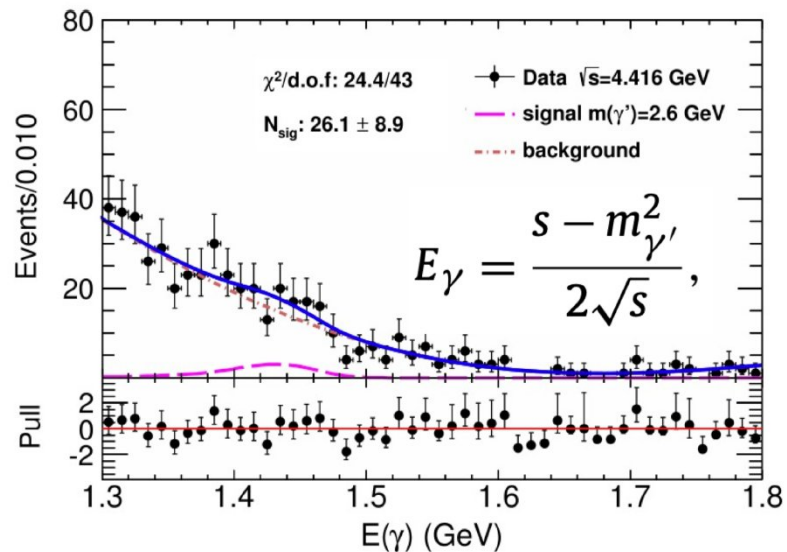
Replacing [previous BESIII results](#) using $\psi(3686)$ data



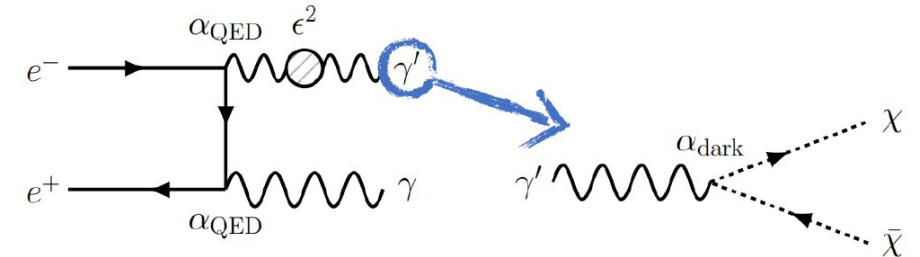
Massive dark photon in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma'$

- Data sample: $14.9 \text{ fb}^{-1} e^+e^-$ annihilation data at $\sqrt{s} = 4.13 \sim 4.60 \text{ GeV}$
- Search for single photon signals in $1.3 < E(\gamma) < 1.8 \text{ GeV}$ corresponding to $1.5 < m_{\gamma'} < 2.9 \text{ GeV}$ with high trigger efficiency
- Signal extraction via fit to $E(\gamma)$ spectrum:

Maximum global significance 2.2σ

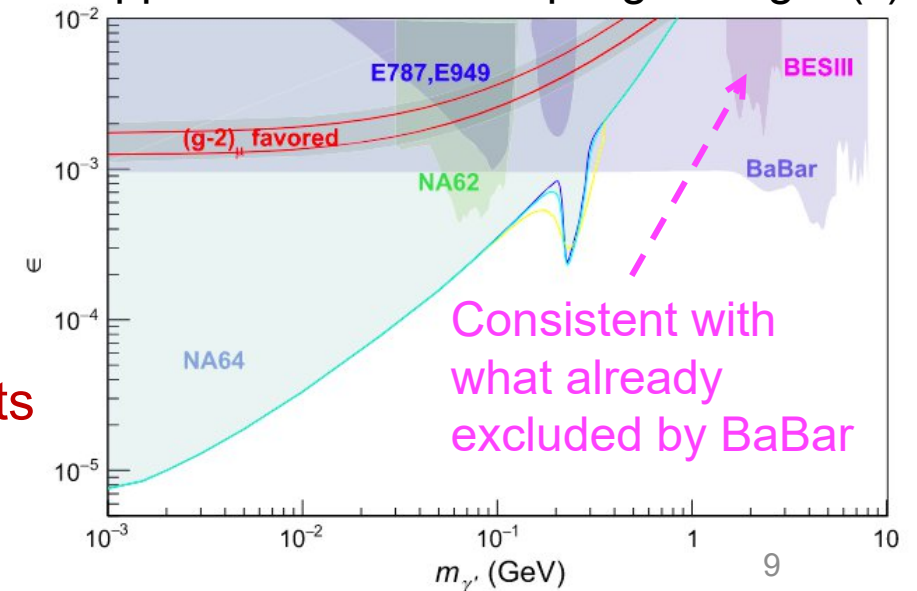


Recent 20.3 fb^{-1} BESIII data @ 3.773 GeV will lead to more competitive results



- If $m_\chi < m_{\gamma'}/2$, $\gamma' \rightarrow \chi\chi$
- Invisible signature

Upper limit on the coupling strength (ϵ)

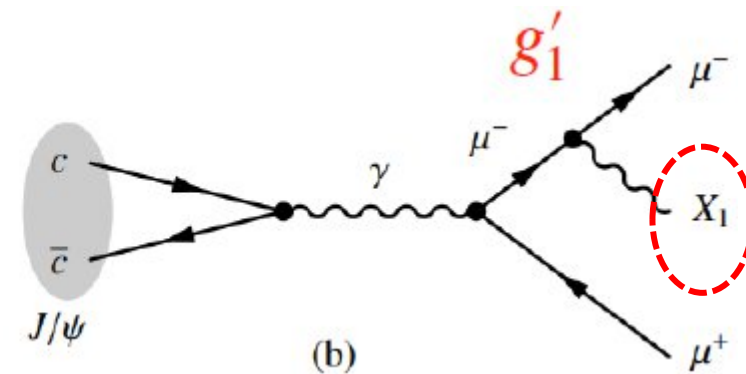
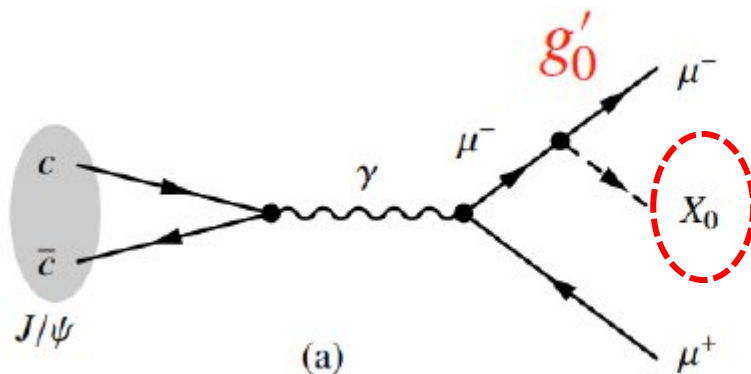
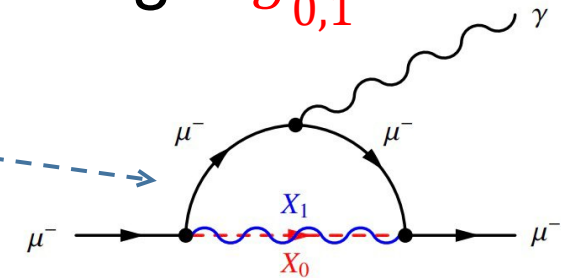


Muonphilic scalar X_0 or vector X_1

- An extra U(1) group is added as minimal extension to SM
- The outcome: new massive scalar (X_0) or vector (X_1) boson that only couples to 2nd or 3rd gen leptons with coupling strength $g'_{0,1}$

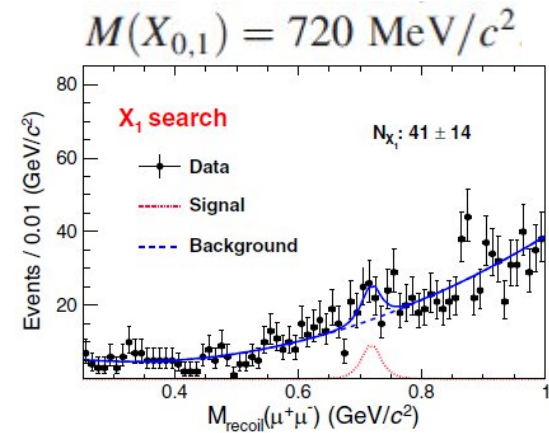
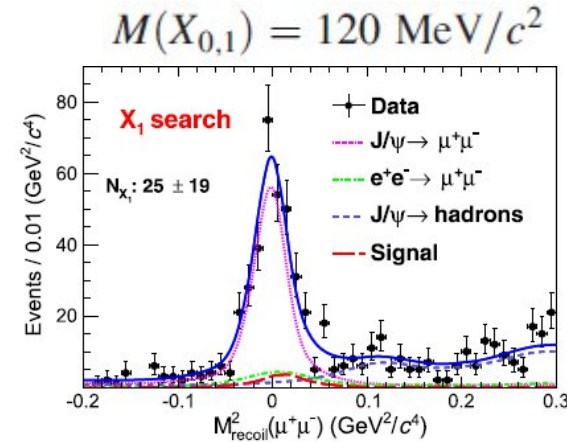
- May help to explain $(g - 2)_\mu$ anomaly

- Can be accessible via $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + \text{invisible}$

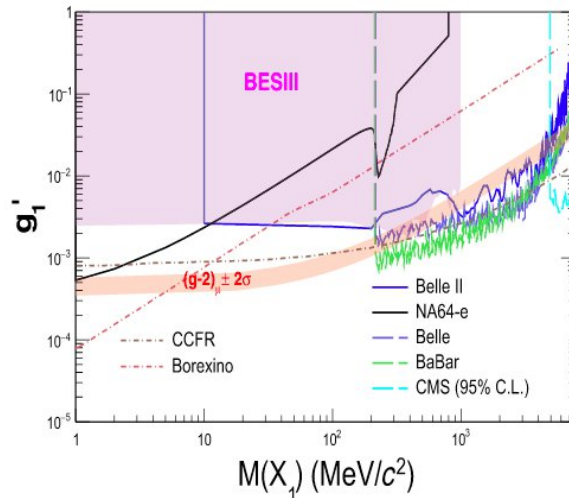


Muonphilic $X_{0,1}$ via $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- + \text{invisible}$

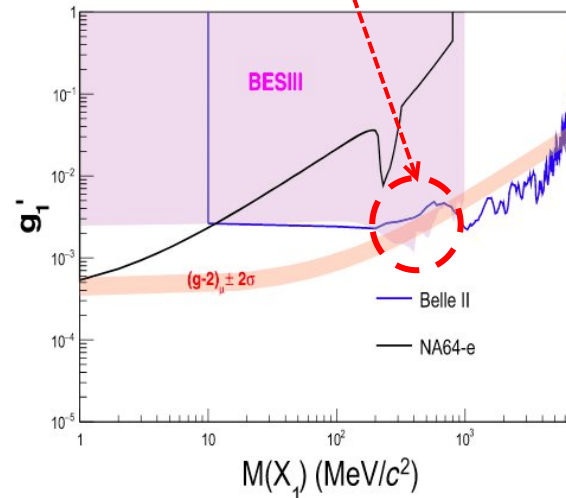
- Data sample: 9 B J/ψ events
- Signal extraction via fit to $M_{\text{recoil}}^2(\mu^+ \mu^-)$ (low mass) or $M_{\text{recoil}}(\mu^+ \mu^-)$ (high mass) for a series of $M(X_{0,1})$ values
- No sign of $X_{0,1}$ signals, constraints on coupling $g'_{0,1}$ are set



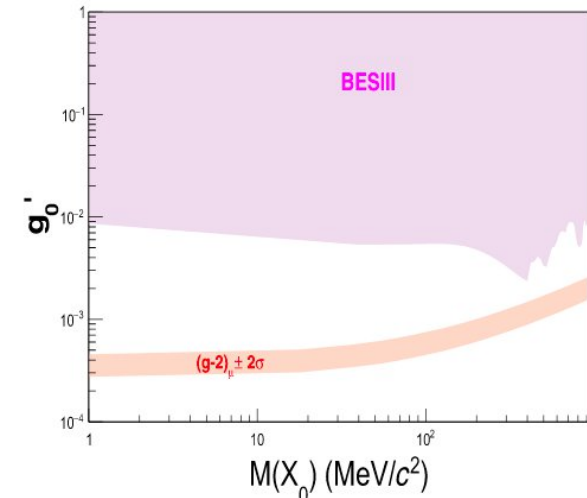
“vanilla” $L_\mu - L_\tau$ model



Better sensitivity!
“invisible” $L_\mu - L_\tau$ model

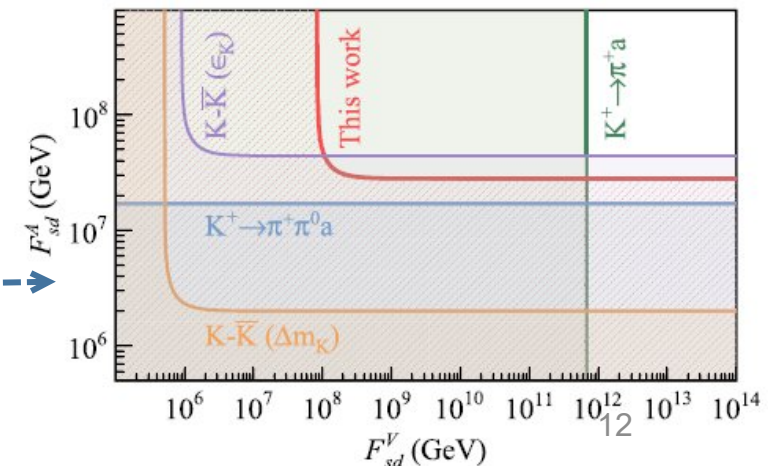
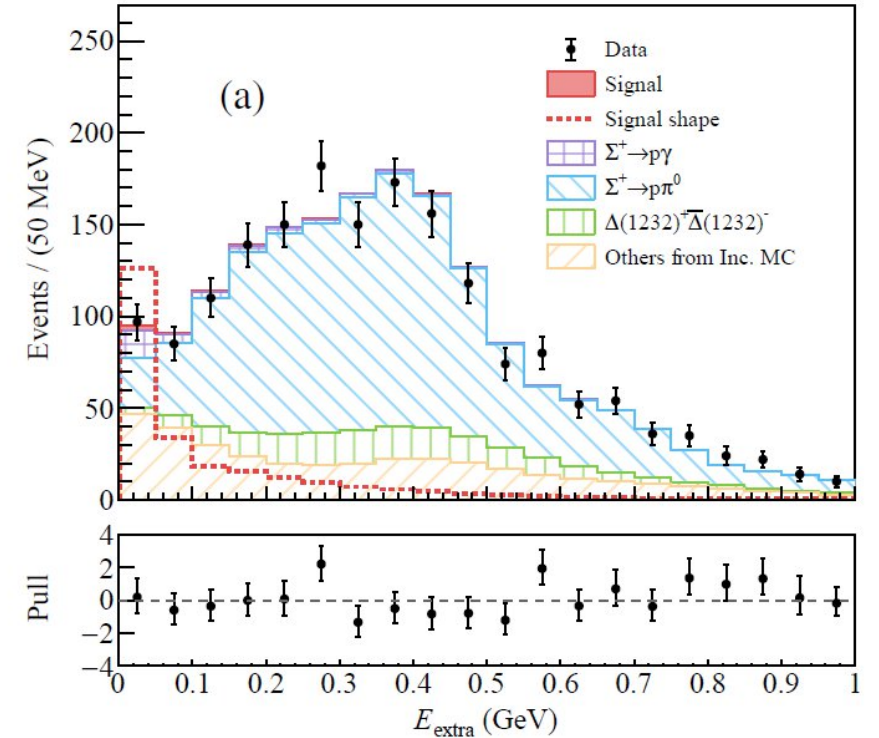


First constraint!
“scalar” $U(1)$ model



$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p + \text{invisible}$

- $s \rightarrow d\nu\bar{\nu}$ processes highly suppressed in SM
- New invisible particles such as massless dark photon or QCD axion could contribute to the $s \rightarrow d$ FCNC transition and enhance the decay BF
- Using $\sim 10^7$ $\Sigma^+\bar{\Sigma}^-$ pairs from 10 B J/ψ data
- Fully reconstructing $\bar{\Sigma}^- \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^0$ at the tag side
- First upper limit is set:
 - $B(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p + \text{invisible}) < 3.2 \times 10^{-5}$
- 90% CL exclusion limit of $s \rightarrow d$ axion-fermion effective decay constant is set

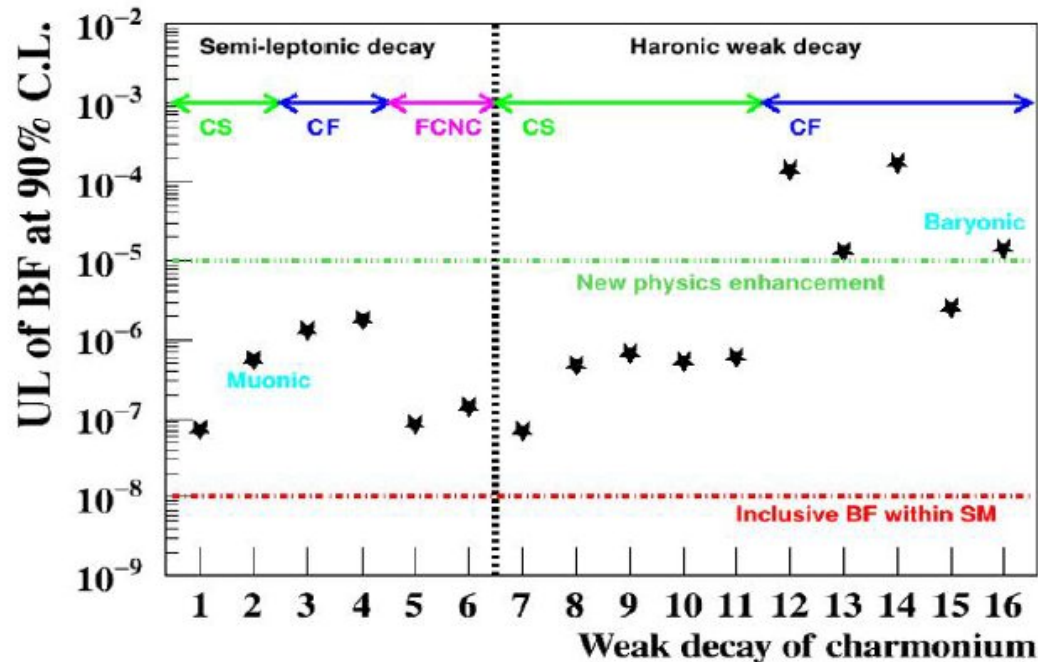
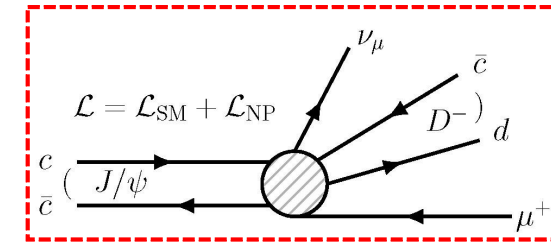
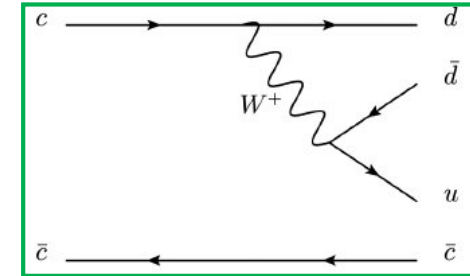
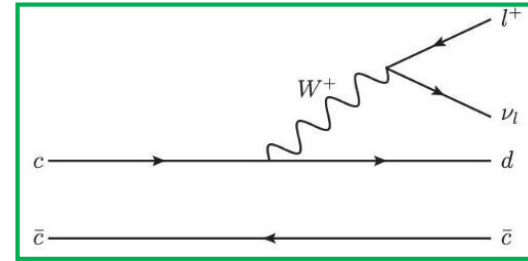


Search for rare decays:

- ◆ Charmonium weak decay
 - ◆ $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu + c.c.$
 - ◆ $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 h^0 + c.c., h = \pi, \rho, \eta$ and $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- h^+ + c.c., h = \pi, \rho$
- ◆ FCNC related
 - ◆ $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma D^0 + c.c.$
 - ◆ $D_s^+ \rightarrow h^+ e^+ e^-, h = \pi, \rho,$ and $D_s^+ \rightarrow h^+ h^0 e^+ e^-$
- ◆ LNV
 - ◆ $D_s^+ \rightarrow h^- h^0 e^+ e^+$

Weak decays of J/ψ

- BFs of J/ψ decays containing a D meson expected to be up to $O(10^{-8})$ in the SM
- These BFs could be significantly enhanced by some new physics models

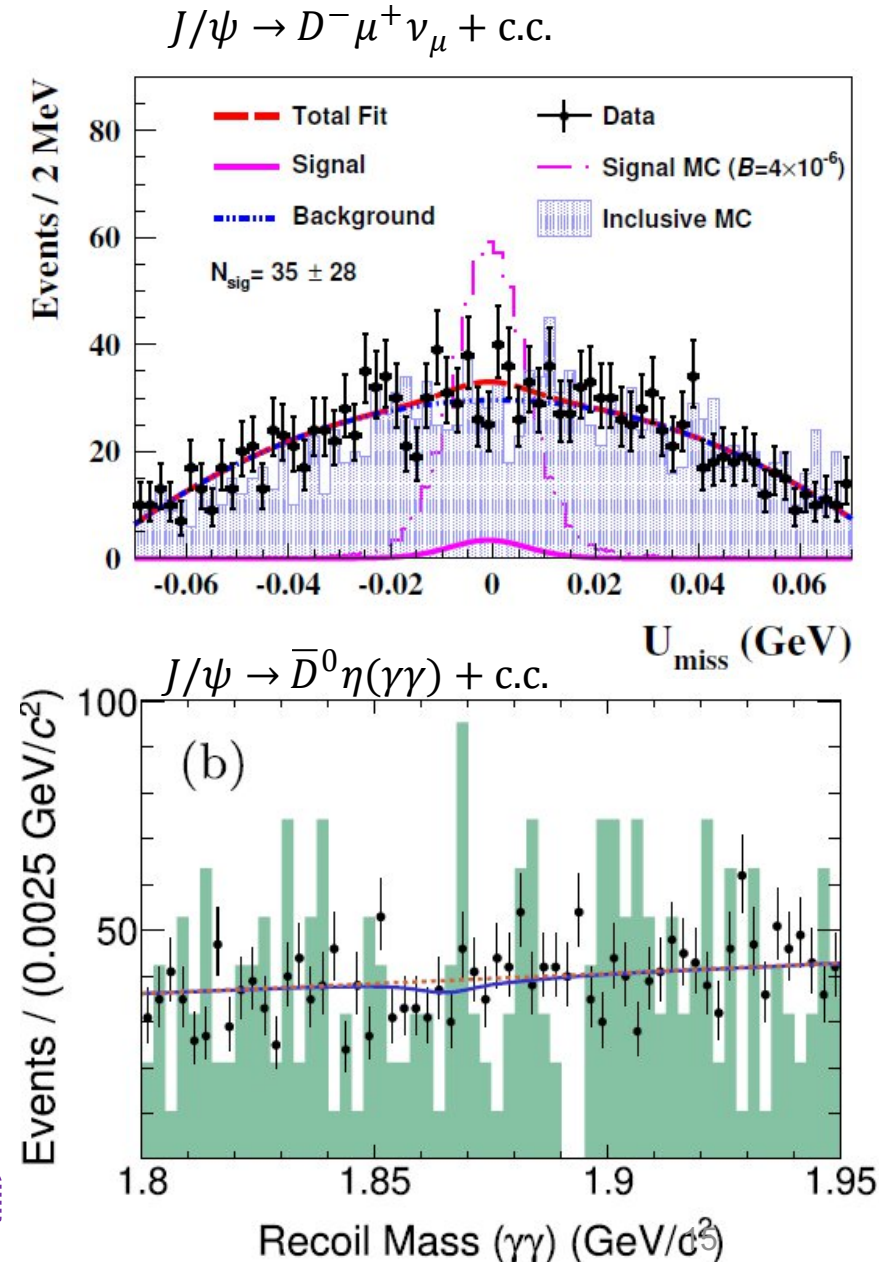


- | | |
|---|--|
| 1: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- e^+ \nu_e + c.c.$ | 9: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 \eta + c.c.$ |
| 2: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu + c.c.$ | 10: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0 + c.c.$ |
| 3: $J/\psi \rightarrow D_s^- e^+ \nu_e + c.c.$ | 11: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \rho^+ + c.c.$ |
| 4: $J/\psi \rightarrow D_s^{*-} e^+ \nu_e + c.c.$ | 12: $J/\psi \rightarrow D_s^- \pi^+ + c.c.$ |
| 5: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 e^+ e^- + c.c.$ | 13: $J/\psi \rightarrow D_s^- \rho^+ + c.c.$ |
| 6: $\psi(2S) \rightarrow D^0 e^+ e^- + c.c.$ | 14: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 K^0 + c.c.$ |
| 7: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ + c.c.$ | 15: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0} + c.c.$ |
| 8: $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0 + c.c.$ | 16: $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Sigma}^- + c.c.$ |

Weak decays of J/ψ

- Data samples: 10 B J/ψ
 - For $J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu + \text{c.c.}$:
 - Reconstructing $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$
 - **First upper limit @90% CL:**
- $$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) < 5.6 \times 10^{-7}$$
- for $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{D} h + \text{c.c.}$
 - Reconstructing $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ and $D^- \rightarrow K_S^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$
 - **First upper limits** or **world's best**

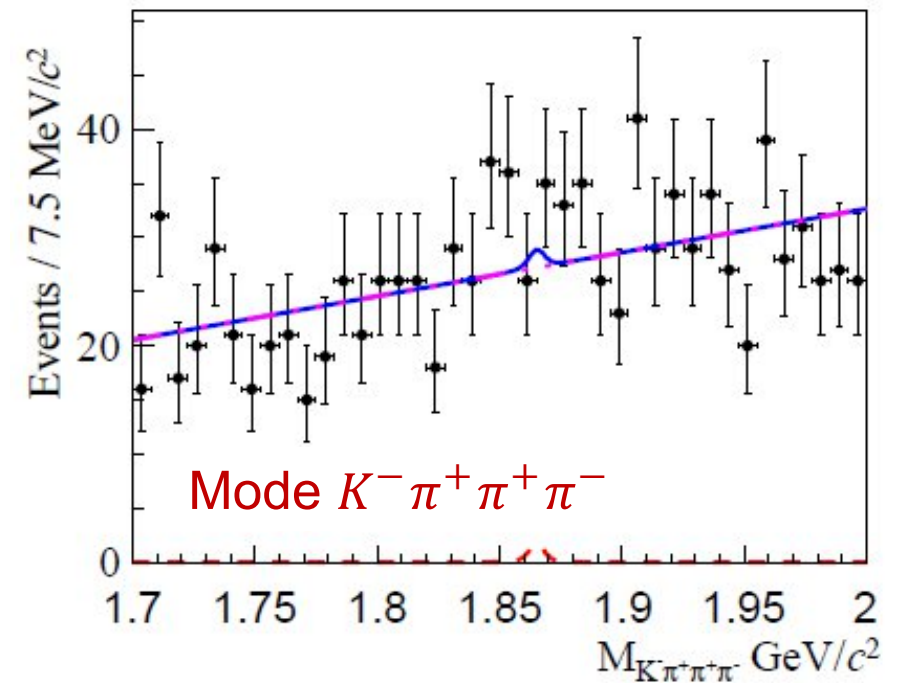
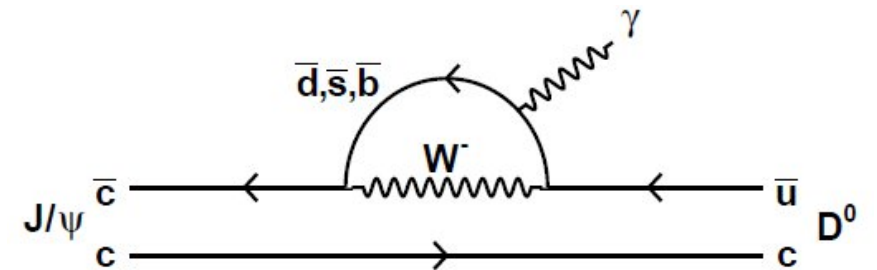
Mode	N_{sig}	$N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{UL}}$	\mathcal{B} (90% CL)
$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^0$	-49.5 ± 69.3	<68.8	$<4.7 \times 10^{-7}$
$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \eta$	-28.9 ± 34.5	<32.9	$<6.8 \times 10^{-7}$
$J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rho^0$	2.0 ± 37.1	<59.9	$<5.2 \times 10^{-7}$
$J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$	-4.3 ± 10.3	<14.4	$<7.0 \times 10^{-8}$
$J/\psi \rightarrow D^- \rho^+$	18.6 ± 26.2	<51.4	$<6.0 \times 10^{-7}$



$$J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma D^0 + \text{c.c.}$$

- FCNC $c \rightarrow u\gamma$ process, highly suppressed in SM
- Could be significantly enhanced by NP
- Data samples: 10 B J/ψ
- Reconstruct D^0 in 3 modes: $K^- \pi^+$, $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$, and $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
- The first upper limit @ 90% CL:

$$\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma D^0 + \text{c.c.}) < 9.1 \times 10^{-8}$$



Searches for $D_s^+ \rightarrow hh' ee$ decays

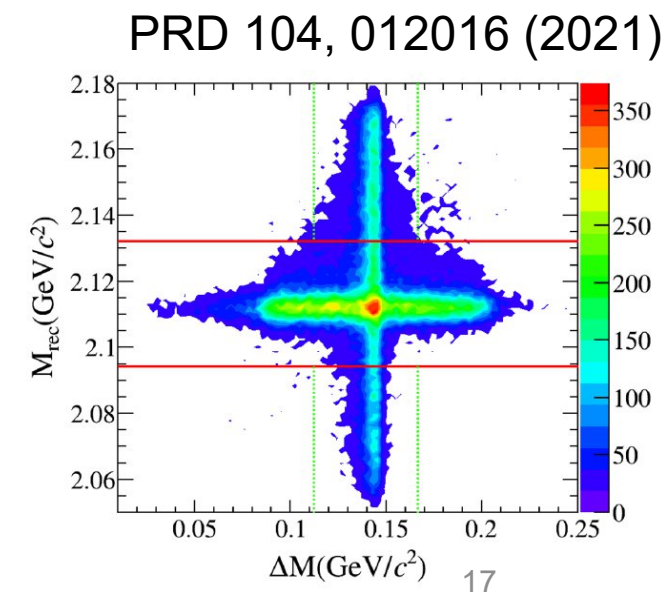
- First searches for four-body D_s^+ decays to an electron pair
- Using 7.33 fb^{-1} data @ 4.128-4.226 GeV
- D_s^+ mainly from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_s^{*\pm} D_s^\mp$, with total number of $N_{D_s^\pm D_s^\mp} = (64.7 \pm 0.3) \pm 10^5$
- Single-tag method, the BF for a given channel is given by:

$$\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow h^+(h^0)e^+e^-) = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{2 \cdot N_{D_s^{*\pm} D_s^\mp} \cdot \epsilon \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{inter}}}$$

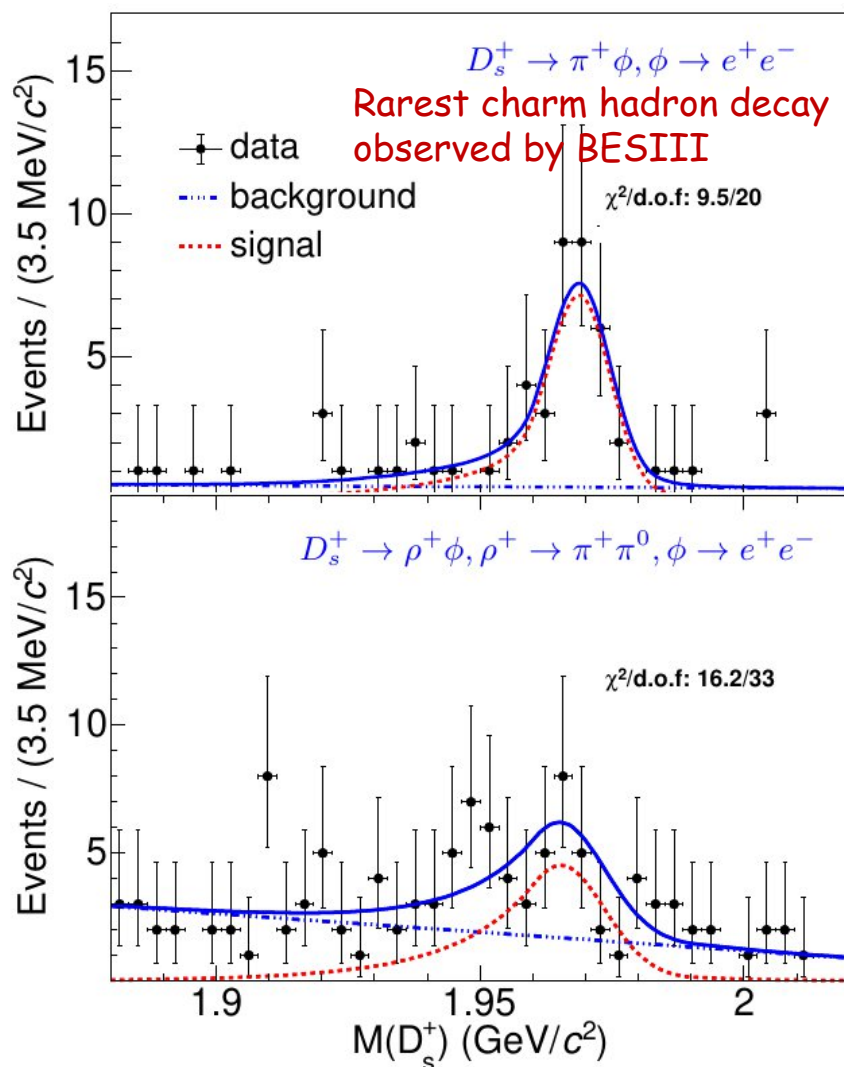
- 2D optimization of requirements on M_{rec} vs. ΔM

$$M_{\text{rec}} = \sqrt{\left(E_{\text{cm}} - \sqrt{|\vec{P}_{D_s^+}|^2 + m_{D_s^+}^2}\right)^2 - |P_{D_s^+}|^2},$$

$$\Delta M = M(D_s^+ \gamma) - M(D_s^+),$$



Results on $D_s^+ \rightarrow h(h^0)\phi(e^+e^-)$



- $M(e^+e^-) \in [0.98, 1.04] \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $M(\pi^+\pi^0) \in [0.60, 0.95] \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Unbinned maximum likelihood fits to the $M(D_s^+)$ distributions

Decay	N_{sig}	ϵ (%)	$\mathcal{B} (\times 10^{-5})$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	$38.2_{-6.8}^{+7.8}$	25.1	$1.17_{-0.21}^{+0.23} \pm 0.03$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$	$37.8_{-9.6}^{+10.3}$	12.1	$2.44_{-0.62}^{+0.67} \pm 0.16$

7.8σ for $D_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

improved by a factor of three

4.4σ for $D_s^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

first evidence

NB: Using $D_{(s)}^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \phi$, LHCb measured

$$R_{\phi\pi} = 1.022 \pm 0.012 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.048 (\text{syst})$$

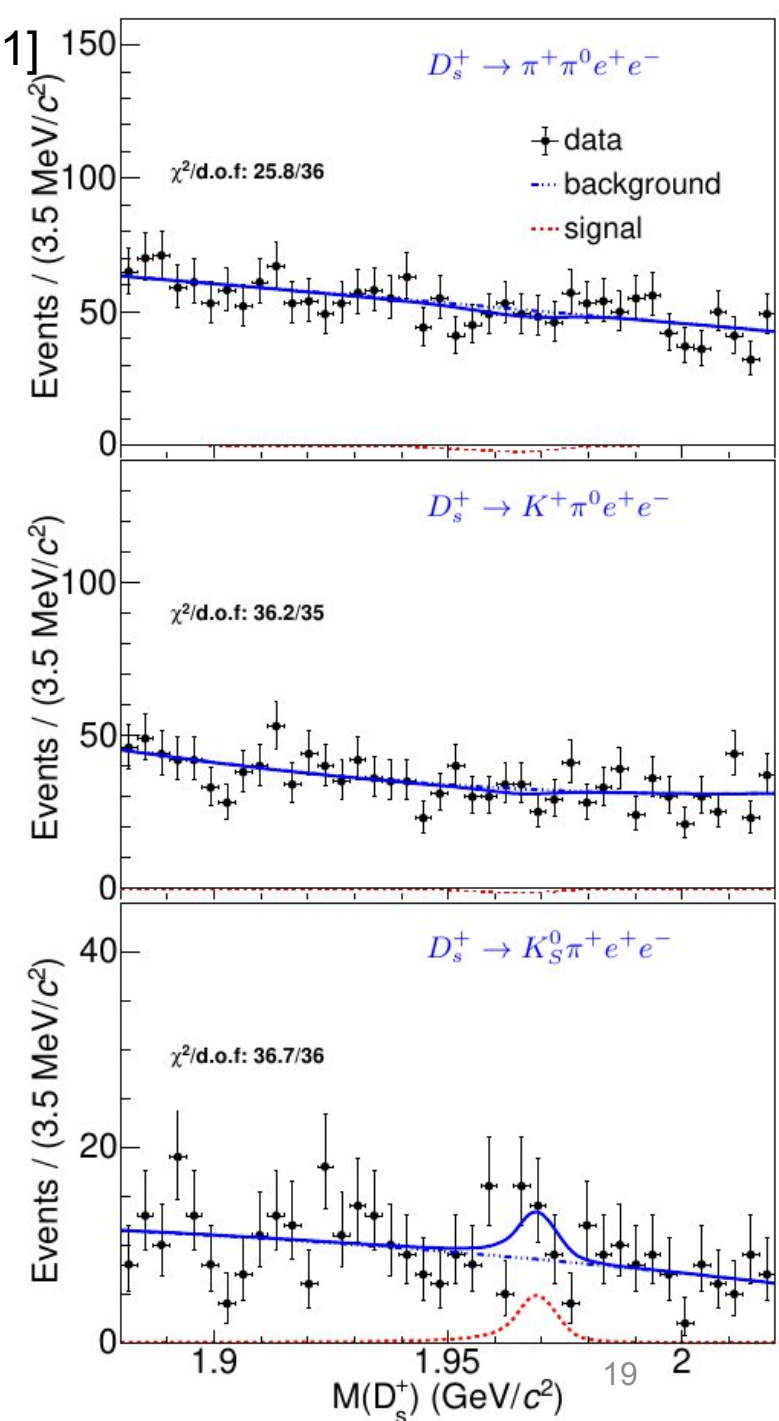
[JHEP 05 (2024) 293]

Upper limits on $D_s^+ \rightarrow hh' e^+ e^-$

- FCNC $c \rightarrow ue^+e^-$ process, highly suppressed in SM
- Exclusion of events with $M(e^+e^-) \in [0.96, 1.05]$ GeV for mode $\pi^+\pi^0e^+e^-$

Decay	N_{sig}	ϵ (%)	\mathcal{B} ($\times 10^{-5}$)
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0e^+e^-$...	7.4	< 7.0
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^0e^+e^-$...	5.3	< 7.1
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+e^+e^-$...	6.7	< 8.1

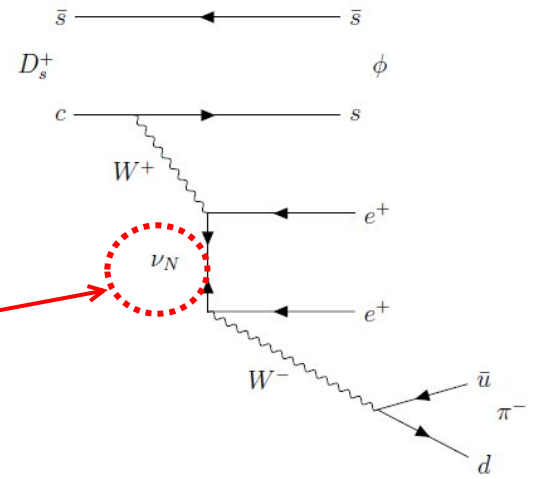
All first upper limits!



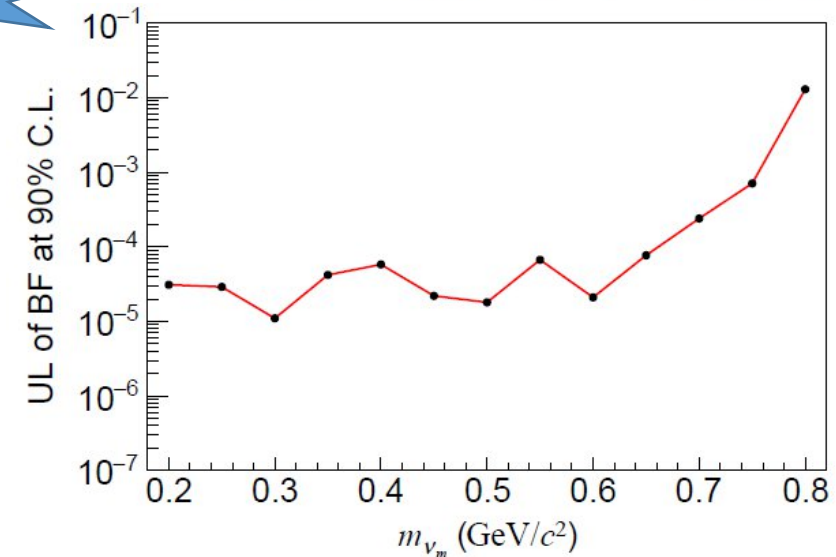
$$D_s^+ \rightarrow h^- h^0 e^+ e^+$$

- LNV ($\Delta L = 2$) process could be mediated by a single Majorana neutrino
- First upper limits @ 90% CL:

Decay channel	ϵ (%)	\mathcal{B}_{UL} ($\mathcal{B}_{UL}^{\text{expected}}$)
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^- e^+ e^+$	3.0 ± 0.1	6.9 (3.5) $\times 10^{-5}$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi K^- e^+ e^+$	1.8 ± 0.1	9.9 (10.8) $\times 10^{-5}$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^- e^+ e^+$	6.4 ± 0.1	1.3 (2.4) $\times 10^{-5}$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^- e^+ e^+$	4.0 ± 0.1	2.9 (2.3) $\times 10^{-5}$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 e^+ e^+$	6.4 ± 0.1	2.9 (2.7) $\times 10^{-5}$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 e^+ e^+$	5.1 ± 0.1	3.4 (3.9) $\times 10^{-5}$



$$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^- e^+ e^+ \text{ (CF)}$$



Scanning over a range of sub-GeV neutrino mass

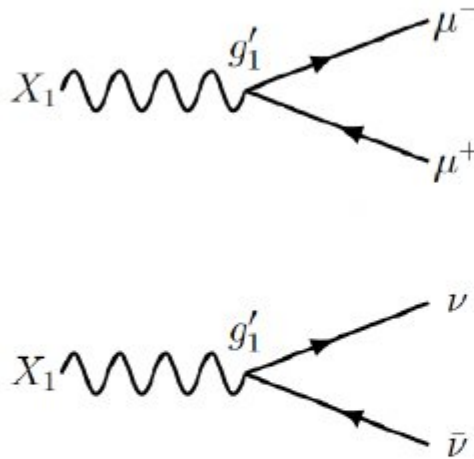
Summary & outlook

- BESIII has accumulated world's largest on-threshold J/ψ and $\psi(3686)$ data
- BESIII data has enabled a wide range of searches on exotic states such as ALP, dark photon, etc., with many of the first or offering best limits
- Also BESIII has searched for a number of rare decays of J/ψ and charm hadrons for the first time
- Not covered today: searches for light Higgs, LFV and BNV processes, etc
- A lot of analyses are still in the pipeline, and BESIII has recently collected 20.3 fb^{-1} of $\psi(3770)$ data
 - Stay tuned for more exciting result!

Backup Slides

Three cases of muonphilic particles

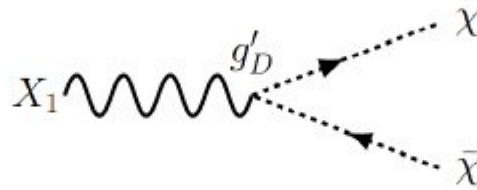
“vanilla” $L_\mu - L_\tau$ model



X_1 only couples with SM particles

- $\mathcal{B}(X_1 \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}) = 33 \sim 100 \%$

“invisible” $L_\mu - L_\tau$ model

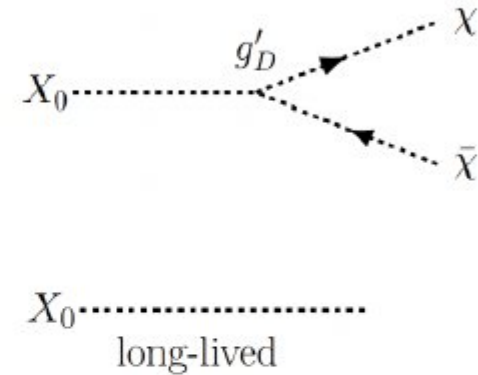


X_1 couples with DM particle χ with coupling

g_D

- $m_\chi < m_{X_1}/2$
- $g_D \gg g_{1'}$
- $\mathcal{B}(X_1 \rightarrow \chi\chi) \sim 100 \%$

“scalar” $U(1)$ model



- Assume the X_0 is long lived or only decay to invisible final states

Search for X_0, X_1 via $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-X_{0,1}$ with $X_{0,1}$ is invisible

Invisible decays

Search for the invisible decays of $V(=\omega, \phi)$ mesons in $J/\psi \rightarrow V\eta$ decays	Phys. Rev. D 98, 032001 (2018)
Search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma + \text{invisible}$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$	Phys. Rev. D 101, 112005(2020)
Search for the invisible decay of Λ baryon	Phys. Rev. D 105, L071101 (2022)
Search for $\Lambda_c \rightarrow P + \text{invisible}$	Phys. Rev. D 106, 072008 (2022)
Search for invisible dark photon decays using initial state radiation	Phys. Lett. B 839, 137785 (2023)
Search for a muonphilic scalar X_0 or vector X_1 via $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- + \text{invisible}$ decays	Phys. Rev. D 109, L031102 (2024)
Search for BSM particles via $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p + \text{invisible}$	Phys. Lett. B 852 (2024) 138614

Visible decays

Search for a light CP-odd Higgs boson in radiative decays of J/ψ	Phys. Rev. D 93, 052005 (2016)
Dark photon search in the mass range between 1.5 and 3.4 GeV/c^2	Phys. Lett. B 774, 252 (2017)
Study of the Dalitz decay $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-\eta$ and probing the dark photon	Phys. Rev. D 99, 012006 (2019)
Probe dark photon via $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta' e^+e^-$	Phys. Rev. D 99, 012013 (2019)
Search for light Higgs A^0 in radiative decays of J/ψ	Phys. Rev. D 105, 012008 (2022)
Search for axion-like particles via $J/\psi \rightarrow a\gamma$	Phys. Lett. B 838, 137698 (2023)
Search for an Axion-like particle with J/ψ data	Phys. Rev. D 110, L031101 (2024)

Charmonium weak decays

Search for the rare decays $J/\psi \rightarrow Ds-\rho^+$ and $J/\psi \rightarrow D0K^*0$	Phys. Rev. D 89, 071101(2014)
Search for the weak decays $J/\psi \rightarrow Ds^{(*)}-e^+ve+c.c$	Phys. Rev. D 90, 112014(2014)
Search for the rare decay $J/\psi \rightarrow D-e^+ve$	JHEP157(2021)
Search for the Rare Decay $\psi(2s) \rightarrow \Lambda c^+$ anti- Σ^-	Chinese Phys. C 47 013002 (2023)
Search for the semi-muonic charmonium decay $J/\psi \rightarrow D+\mu^-v\mu$	JHEP 01 126 (2024)
Search for J/ψ weak decays containing D meson	Phys. Rev. D 110, 032020 (2024)

FCNC processes

Search for the rare decays $J/\psi \rightarrow D^0 e^+ e^- + \text{c.c.}$ and $\psi(3686) \rightarrow D^0 e^+ e^- + \text{c.c.}$	Phys. Rev. D 96, 111101(2017)
Search for the rare decays $D \rightarrow h(h') e^+ e^-$	Phys. Rev. D 97, 072015(2018)
Search for the rare decays of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ p e^+ e^-$	Phys. Rev. D 97, 091102(2018)
Search for the FCNC process $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$	Phys. Rev. D 105, L071102 (2022)
Searching for $D_s^+ \rightarrow h(h') e^+ e^-$	arxiv:2404.05973
Search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma D$	arxiv:2408.08826

Charged lepton flavour violation

Search for the lepton flavor violation process $J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu$	Phys. Rev. D87, 112007(2013)
Search for the charged lepton flavor violating decay $J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau$	Phys. Rev. D 103, 112007 (2021)
Search for $J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu$	Sci. China-Phys. Mech. Astron. 66, 221011 (2023)

Lepton number violation

Search for $D^0 \rightarrow K-\pi-e^+e^+$ and $D^+ \rightarrow K\pi e^+e^+$	Phys. Rev. D 99, 112002(2019)
Search for $\Sigma^- \rightarrow p e^- e^-$	Phys. Rev. D 103, 052011(2021)
Search for LNV process $\phi \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^- e^-$ via $J/\psi \rightarrow e \tau \phi$	arXiv:2308.05490

Baryon number violation

Search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda c^+ e^- + c.c.$	Phys. Rev. D 99, 072006(2019)
Search for $D^+ \rightarrow \Lambda/\Sigma e^+$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \Lambda/\Sigma e^+$	Phys. Rev. D 101, 031102(2020)
Search for BNV and LNV decay $D^0 \rightarrow p e$	Phys. Rev. D 105, 032006 (2022)
Search for $D^+ \rightarrow n e^+$ and $D^- \rightarrow n e^-$	Phys. Rev. D 106, 112009 (2022)
Search for $\Lambda\Lambda$ oscillation via $J/\psi \rightarrow p K^- \Lambda$	Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 121801 (2023)
Search for BNV and LNV decays of $\Xi^0 \rightarrow K^+ e^- / K^- e^+$	Phys. Rev. D 108, 012006 (2023)

Other rare decays

Search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \phi e^+ e^-$ via $\psi' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$	Phys. Rev. D 99, 052010(2019)
Study of EM Dalitz Decay $\psi(3686) \rightarrow e^+ e^- \eta c$	Phys. Rev. D 106, 112002 (2022)
Search for hyperon $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ violating decay $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Sigma e \nu$	Phys. Rev. D 107, 012002 (2023)
Measurement of $J/\psi \rightarrow 4$ leptons via $\psi' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$	Phys. Rev. D 109 (2024) 052006
Search for $\Delta S = 2$ nonleptonic hyperon decays $\Omega^- \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^-$, $n K^-$	JHEP 05 141 (2024)