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Erratum

Measurements of charged kaon semileptonic decay branching fractions $K^{\pm} \to \pi^0\mu^{\pm}\nu$ and $K^{\pm} \to \pi^0 e^{\pm}\nu$ and their ratio

The NA48/2 Collaboration

J.R. Batley[1], C. Lazzeroni[1], D.J. Munday[1], M.W. Slater[1], S.A. Wotton[1], R. Arcidiacono[2,16], G. Bocquet[2], N. Cabibbo[2], A. Ceccucci[2], D. Cundy[2,17], V. Falaleev[2], M. Fidecaro[2], L. Gatignon[2], A. Gonidec[2], W. Kubischta[2], A. Norton[2,18], M. Patel[2], A. Peters[2], S. Balev[3], P.L. Frabetti[3], E. Goudzovski[3], P. Hristov[3,19], V. Kekelidze[3,19], V. Kozhuharov[3], L. Litov[3], D. Madigozhin[3], E. Marinova[3], N. Molokanova[3], I. Polenkevich[3], Y. Potrebenikov[3], S. Stoynev[3,20], A. Zinchenko[3], E. Monnier[4,21], E. Swallow[4], R. Winston[4], P. Rubin[5], A. Walker[5], W. Baldini[6], A. Cotta Ramusino[6], P. Dalpiaz[6], C. Damiani[6], M. Fiorini[6], A. Gianoli[6], M. Martini[6], F. Petrucci[6], M. Savrié[6], M. Scarpa[6], H. Wahl[6], A. Bizzeti[7,22], M. Calvetti[7], E. Celeghini[7], E. Iacopini[7], M. Lenti[7], F. Martelli[7,23], G. Ruggiero[7,19], M. Veltri[7,23], M. Behler[8], K. Eppard[8], K. Kleinknecht[8], P. Marouelli[8], L. Masetti[8], U. Moosbrugger[8], C. Morales Morales[8], B. Renk[8], M. Wache[8], R. Wanke[8], A. Winhart[8], D. Coward[9,24], A. Dabrowski[9,a], T. Fonseca Martin[9,19], M. Shieh[9], M. Szleper[9], M. Velasco[9], M.D. Wood[9,25], G. Anzivino[10], P. Cenci[10], E. Imbergamo[10], M. Pepe[10], M.C. Petrucci[10], M. Piccini[10,19], M. Raggi[10], M. Valdata-Nappi[10], C. Cerri[11], G. Collazuol[11], F. Costantini[11], L. DiLella[11], N. Doble[11], R. Fantechi[11], L. Fiorini[11,26], S. Giudici[11], G. Lamanna[11], I. Mannelli[11], A. Michetti[11], G. Pierazzini[11], M. Sozzi[11], B. Bloch-Devaux[12], C. Cheshkov[12,19], J.B. Chèze[12], M. De Beer[12], J. Derré[12], G. Marel[12], E. Mazzucato[12], B. Peyaud[12], B. Vallage[12], M. Holder[13], A. Maier[13,19], M. Ziolkowski[13], S. Bifani[14], C. Biino[14], N. Cartiglia[14], M. Clemencic[14,19], S. Goy Lopez[14], F. Marchetto[14], H. Dibon[15], M. Jeitler[15], M. Markytan[15], I. Mikulec[15], G. Neuhofer[15], L. Widhalm[15]

[1] Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB3 0HE, UK[b]
[2] CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
[3] Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russian Federation
[4] The Enrico Fermi Institute, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60126, USA
[5] Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, JCMB King's Buildings, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JZ, UK
[6] Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università e Sezione dell'INFN di Ferrara, 44100 Ferrara, Italy
[7] Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università e Sezione dell'INFN di Firenze, 50125 Firenze, Italy
[8] Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, 55099 Mainz, Germany[c]
[9] Department of Physics and Astronomy, Northwestern University, 2145 Sheriden Rd., Evanston, IL 60208-3112, USA
[10] Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università e Sezione dell'INFN di Perugia, 06100 Perugia, Italy
[11] Dipartimento di Fisica, Scuola Normale Superiore e Sezione dell'INFN di Pisa, 56100 Pisa, Italy
[12] DSM/DAPNIA – CEA Saclay, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
[13] Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, 57068 Siegen, Germany[d]
[14] Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale dell'Università e Sezione dell'INFN di Torino, 10125 Torino, Italy
[15] Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Institut für Hochenergiephysik, 10560 Wien, Austria[e]
[16] Present address: Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale dell'Universit Sezione dell'INFN di Torino, 10125 Torino, Italy
[17] Present address: Istituto di Cosmogeofisica del CNR di Torino, 10133 Torino, Italy
[18] Present address: Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Università e Sezione Ferrara, 44100 Ferrara, Italy
[19] Present address: CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
[20] Present address: Department of Physics and Astronomy, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208-3112, USA
[21] Also at Centre de Physique des Particules de Marseille, IN2P3-CNRS, Université de la Méditerranée, Marseille, France
[22] Also Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Modena, 41100 Modena, Italy
[23] Istituto di Fisica, Università di Urbino, 61029 Urbino, Italy
[24] Permanent address: SLAC, Stanford University, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA
[25] Present address: UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA
[26] Present address: Institut de Fisica d RAltes Energies, Universitat A Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain

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Abstract. In an earlier paper [1], the background for K_{e3} was over estimated due to an erroneous calculation of the electron identification efficiency. The correct ratios of the partial widths involving this channel are $\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi} = 0.2470 \pm 0.0009\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0004\,(\text{syst})$ and $\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3} = 0.663 \pm 0.003\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.001\,(\text{syst})$. Assuming the PDG value [2] for the $K_{2\pi}$ branching ratio, the measured branching fraction of $\text{Br}\,(K_{e3})$ continues to exceed the current PDG value [2]. The extracted value of $|V_{us}|f_+(0)$ is in agreement with the CKM unitary prediction; thus, our conclusions in [1] do not change.

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In the analysis of charged kaon semileptonic decays presented in an earlier paper [1], the background for K_{e3} was unfortunately overestimated due to an erroneous calculation of the electron identification efficiency. The average electron identification efficiency is corrected to be $(98.59 \pm 0.09)\%$, see Fig. 4a, and this is the only input into the calculation that has been modified. Table 1 lists the corresponding quantities needed to evaluate the branching fractions, and Table 2 lists the expected background, based on the corrected electron identification efficiency.

The updated results of Table 4 in [1] for $\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3}$ are

$$\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi} = 0.2476 \pm 0.0011\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0005\,(\text{syst}) \quad [K^+]\,,$$
$$\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi} = 0.2460 \pm 0.0015\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0006\,(\text{syst}) \quad [K^-]\,,$$
$$\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3} = 0.6605 \pm 0.0040\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0017\,(\text{syst}) \quad [K^+]$$

and

$$\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3} = 0.6661 \pm 0.0055\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0019\,(\text{syst}) \quad [K^-]\,.$$

The results for K^+ and K^- combined are

$$\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi} = 0.2470 \pm 0.0009\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.0004\,(\text{syst})$$

and

$$\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3} = 0.663 \pm 0.003\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.001\,(\text{syst})\,,$$

and they are shown in Figs. 8 and 9, respectively. The result for $\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/K2\pi}$ remains unchanged [1].

Taking the current PDG value for the $K_{2\pi}$ branching fraction [2], the branching fraction for K_{e3} is found to be $\text{Br}\,(K_{e3}) = 0.05168 \pm 0.00019\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.00008\,(\text{syst}) \pm 0.00030\,(\text{norm})$. Using this branching fraction and the input values listed in [1], the $|V_{us}|$ matrix element times the vector form factor $f_+(0)$ is found to be

$$\begin{aligned}|V_{us}|f_+(0) &= 0.2193 \pm 0.0012 \quad [K_{e3}] \\ &= 0.21928 \pm 0.00039\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.00017\,(\text{syst}) \\ &\quad \pm 0.00062\,(\text{norm}) \pm 0.00096\,(\text{ext})\,.\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Combining this $|V_{us}|f_+(0)$ value for K_{e3} with the corresponding value for $K_{\mu3}$ in [1] and shown in Fig. 10, we

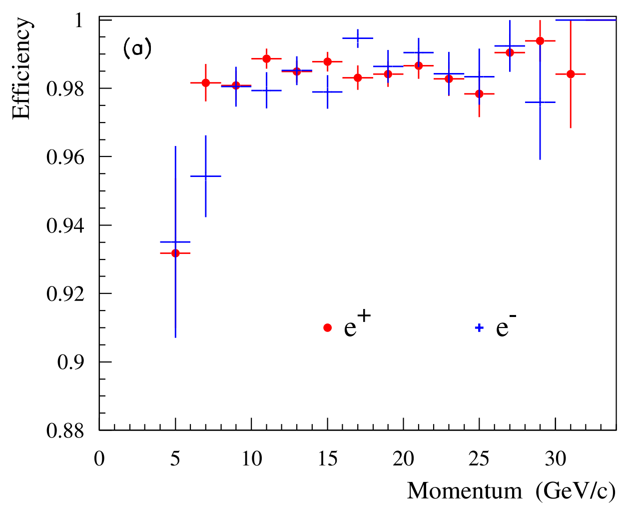

Fig. 4. a The E/pc particle identification efficiency for electrons from clean subsamples of K_{e3} decays

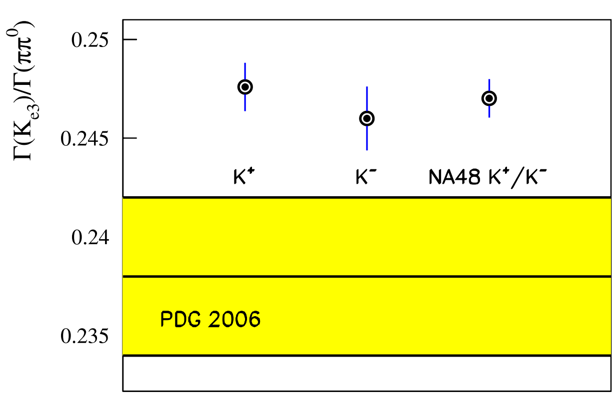

Fig. 8. $\mathcal{R}_{Ke3/K2\pi}$ result compared to the corresponding PDG value [2]. The $\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/K2\pi}$ result is unchanged and shown in Fig. 8 of [1]

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Table 1. Updated information used to extract the branching ratio, where track $= e^{\pm}, \pi^{\pm}$ for $i = K^{\pm}_{e3}, K^{\pm}_{2\pi}$

Decay type	Raw number of events (N_i)	Acceptance × particle ID ($\mathrm{Acc}_i \times \epsilon_{\mathrm{trackID}}$)	Backgrounds/ signal (Δ_i)	Trigger efficiency (Trig_i)
K^+_{e3}	56.196	0.0698 ± 0.0001	$(0.0200 \pm 0.0008)\%$	0.9990 ± 0.0005
K^-_{e3}	30.898	0.0694 ± 0.0001	$(0.0209 \pm 0.0010)\%$	0.9982 ± 0.0008
$K^+_{2\pi}$	461.837	0.1418 ± 0.0001	$(0.2893 \pm 0.0058)\%$	0.9987 ± 0.0002
$K^-_{2\pi}$	256.619	0.1412 ± 0.0001	$(0.2896 \pm 0.0058)\%$	0.9990 ± 0.0002

Table 2. Recalculated percentage of expected background from Monte Carlo simulation for K_{e3} and $K_{2\pi}$ from the main contributors to their total background

Contributing channel	K^+	K^-
	K_{e3}	
$K_{\pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0}$	$(0.0130 \pm 0.0007)\%$	$(0.0139 \pm 0.0009)\%$
$K_{2\pi}$	$(0.0070 \pm 0.0003)\%$	$(0.0071 \pm 0.0004)\%$
	$K_{2\pi}$	
$K_{\mu3}$	$(0.2848 \pm 0.0058)\%$	$(0.2846 \pm 0.0058)\%$
K_{e3}	$(0.0045 \pm 0.0006)\%$	$(0.0050 \pm 0.0008)\%$

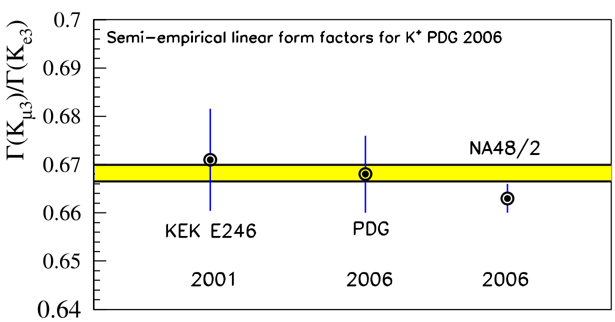

Fig. 9. $\mathcal{R}_{K\mu3/Ke3}$ results compared to KEK-246 results [4], the corresponding PDG value of 2006 [2] and to the predictions assuming μ–e universality, (6) in [1], with the λ_+ and λ_0 values given for $K^{\pm}$ in the PDG of 2006 [2]

obtain

$$|V_{us}|f_+(0) = 0.2188 \pm 0.0012\,, \quad (2)$$

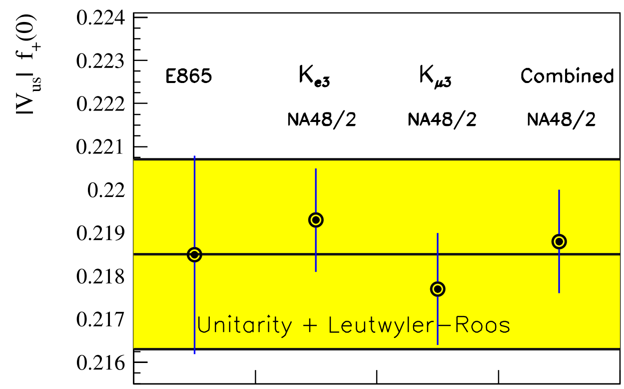

Fig. 10. Comparison of the NA48 measurement of $|V_{us}|f_+(0)$ from K_{e3} data in (1) and from $K_{\mu3}$ data in [1], and the K_{e3} BNL-E865 result [3]. The theoretical prediction shown is obtained assuming unitarity of the CKM matrix and using the values for V_{ud} and V_{ub} as input and the choice of $f_+(0)$ all as described in [1]

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2277 \pm 0.0013\,(\text{other}) \pm 0.0019\,(\text{theo})\,, \quad (3)$$

which is consistent with the unitarity prediction as calculated in [1], namely, $|V_{us}|_{\text{unitary}} = 0.2274 \pm 0.0013$.

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