

**Analysis of two-body decays of charm mesons using the quark-diagram scheme:  
Addendum on hairpin diagrams**

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We further develop our previous work [Phys. Rev. D **36**, 137 (1987)]. We incorporate in this addendum quark-diagram amplitudes of the hairpin graphs.

The quark-diagram scheme has provided a useful model-independent way to analyze two-body charm-meson decays  $D \rightarrow PP$  ( $P$  denotes pseudoscalar mesons) and  $D \rightarrow PV$  ( $V$  denotes vector mesons), and to make predictions.<sup>1,2</sup> We incorporate in this addendum quark-diagram amplitudes of charmed-meson decay into two vector mesons and also the hairpin graphs.

The hairpin contributions are those diagrams in which a quark-antiquark pair is created from vacuum to form a color- and flavor-singlet final-state meson; they appear in charm decays involving a SU(3) singlet in the final products, e.g.,  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \phi$ ,  $\bar{K}^0 \omega$ , and  $\bar{K}^0 \eta'$ . There are four different types of hairpin diagrams, ( $c_h$ ), ( $d_h$ ), ( $e_h$ ), and ( $f_h$ ), corresponding to the quark diagrams  $W$  exchange (c),  $W$  annihilation (d), horizontal  $W$  loop (e), and vertical

$W$  loop (f), with a hairpin quark-antiquark line. In Tables I and II hairpin amplitudes are included for two-body decays of  $D^+$ ,  $D^0$ ,  $D_s^+$ . Hairpin contributions to  $D \rightarrow VP$  have been discussed in Ref. 3 but with coefficients different from ours. For example, if the hairpin amplitude in  $D^+ \rightarrow K^+ \phi$  is denoted by  $d_h$ , then the hairpin contribution to  $D^+ \rightarrow K^{*+} \eta_0$  will be  $3d'_h$  since all  $u\bar{u}$ ,  $d\bar{d}$ , and  $s\bar{s}$  quark-antiquark pairs created from vacuum can form  $\eta_0$  while  $\phi$  is made of the  $s\bar{s}$  pair only. Reference 3 obtains the hairpin amplitudes  $\frac{1}{2}d_h$  and  $d'_h$ , respectively, in  $D^+ \rightarrow K^+ \phi$  and  $K^{*+} \eta_0$ . We believe that the relative magnitude of the hairpin diagrams is not properly described in Ref. 3. We also incorporate SU(3)-breaking and final-state-interaction effects in the quark-diagram

TABLE I. Charm-meson decays into a vector boson and a pseudoscalar meson. The experimental data are from the following. (I) Mark III Collaboration, R. Baltrusaitis *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **55**, 150 (1985); **56**, 2136 (1986); **56**, 2140 (1986); J. Adler *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **196**, 107 (1987); Phys. Rev. Lett. **60**, 89 (1988). (II) CLEO Collaboration, A. Chen *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 634 (1983); C. Bebek *et al.*, *ibid.* **56**, 1893 (1986). (III) ARGUS Collaboration, H. Albrecht *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **33**, 359 (1987); Phys. Lett. B **195**, 102 (1987). (IV) HRS Collaboration, M. Derrick *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **54**, 2568 (1985). (V) TASSO Collaboration, M. Althoff *et al.*, Phys. Lett. **136B**, 130 (1984); W. Braunschweig *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **35**, 317 (1987). (VI) E691 Collaboration, J. C. Anjos *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **60**, 897 (1988); **62**, 125 (1989); in *Lepton and Photon Interactions*, proceedings of the International Symposium on Lepton and Photon Interactions at High Energies, Hamburg, West Germany, 1987, edited by R. Rückl and W. Bartel [Nucl. Phys. B, Proc. Suppl. **3** (1987)]; J. P. Cumalat *et al.*, Phys. Lett. B **210**, 253 (1988). (VII) LEBC-EHS Collaboration, M. Aguilar-Benitez *et al.*, Z. Phys. C **36**, 559 (1987).

Experimental branching ratio $B_r$ (%)	Quark-mixing factor ( $V_{us}V_{cs}^* \simeq -V_{ud}V_{cd}^* \simeq s_1c_1$ used)	Amplitudes with SU(3) symmetry	Amplitudes with SU(3) breaking and final-state interactions
(a) $D^+$ decays			
$\bar{K}^{*0}\pi^+$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a' + b')$	$\rightarrow (a' + b')e^{i\delta_{\bar{K}^{*0}\pi}^{3/2}}$
$\rho^+\bar{K}^0$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a + b)$	$\rightarrow (a + b)e^{i\delta_{\rho^+\bar{K}^0}^{3/2}}$
$\phi\pi^+$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b' + \bar{d}_h)$	$\rightarrow (b' + \bar{d}_h + \delta e_h)e^{i\delta_{\phi\pi^+}}$
$\omega\pi^+$	$-(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a' + b' + d + d' + 2d'_h)$	$\rightarrow [a' + b' + d + d' + (\delta e + \delta e') + 2d'_h + 2\delta e_h]e^{i\delta_{\omega\pi^+}}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}K^+$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a' - \bar{d})$	$\rightarrow (a' - \bar{d} + \delta e)e^{i\delta_{\bar{K}^{*0}K^+}^{1/2}}$
$K^{*+}\bar{K}^0$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a - \bar{d}')$	$\rightarrow (a - \bar{d}' + \delta e')e^{i\delta_{K^{*+}\bar{K}^0}^{1/2}}$
$\rho^+\pi^0$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a + b - d + d')$	$\rightarrow [(a + b)(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} \pm e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/2 + (a' + b')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} \mp e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/2]$
$\rho^0\pi^+$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a' + b' + d - d')$	$\mp (d - d')e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\pi}} \pm 2(\delta e - \delta e')e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\pi}}$
$\rho^+\eta_8$	$-(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a + 3b + d + d')$	$\rightarrow [a + 3b + d + d' + (\delta e + \delta e') + 2d'_h - 2\bar{d}'_h + 2\delta e'_h - 2\delta \bar{e}'_h]e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\eta_8}}$
$\rho^+\eta_0$	$-(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a + d + d' + 3d'_h)$	$\rightarrow [a + d + d' + (\delta e + \delta e') + 2d'_h + \bar{d}'_h + 3\delta e'_h]e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\eta_0}}$

TABLE I. (Continued).

Experimental branching ratio $B_r$ (%)	Quark-mixing factor ( $V_{us}V_{cs}^* \simeq -V_{ud}V_{cd}^*$ $\simeq s_1c_1$ used)	Amplitudes with SU(3) symmetry	Amplitudes with SU(3) breaking and final-state interactions
(b) $D^0$ decays			
$\phi\bar{K}^0$	$0.99 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.14^{(III)}$ $0.86_{-0.41}^{+0.50+0.31(1)}$ $0.91 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.13^{(II)}$	$(c_1)^2 \times (c' + c_h)$	$\rightarrow (\bar{c}' + \bar{c}_h)e^{i\delta\phi\bar{K}}$
$\omega\bar{K}^0$	$3.2 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.8^{(I)}$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times (b + c + 2c_h)$	$\rightarrow (b + c + 2c_h)e^{i\delta\omega\bar{K}}$
$K^{*-}\pi^+$	$5.2 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.5^{(I)}$	$(c_1)^2 \times (a' + c')$	$\rightarrow [(a' + c') - \frac{1}{3}(a' + b')(1 - e^{i\Delta'_{K^*\pi})}]e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{K^*\pi}}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}\pi^0$	$2.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.7^{(I)}$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times (b' - c')$	$\rightarrow [(b' - c') - \frac{2}{3}(a' + b')(1 - e^{i\Delta'_{K^*\pi})}]e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{K^*\pi}}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}\eta_8$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(c_1)^2 \times (b' + c' - 2c)$	$\rightarrow (b' + c' - 2\bar{c} + 2c'_h - 2\bar{c}'_h)e^{i\delta_{\bar{K}^*\eta_8}}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{3})(c_1)^2 \times (b' + c' + c + 3c'_h)$	$\rightarrow (b' + c' + \bar{c} + 2c_h + \bar{c}'_h)e^{i\delta_{\bar{K}^*\eta_0}}$
$\rho^+K^-$	$10.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.7^{(I)}$	$(c_1)^2 \times (a + c)$	$\rightarrow [(a + c) - \frac{1}{3}(a + b)(1 - e^{i\Delta_{\rho K}})]e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{\rho K}}$
$\rho^0\bar{K}^0$	$0.75 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.47^{(I)}$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times (b - c)$	$\rightarrow [(b - c) - \frac{2}{3}(a + b)(1 - e^{i\Delta_{\rho K}})]e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{\rho K}}$
$\phi\pi^0$		$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times (b' - c_h)$	$\rightarrow (b' - \bar{c}_h + \delta e_h)e^{i\delta\phi\pi}$
$\phi\eta_8$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times (b' - 2\bar{c}' - 2\bar{c})$	$\rightarrow [b' - 2\bar{c}' - 2\bar{c} - 2(\delta f + \delta f') + 2c_h - 2\bar{c}_h + 2\delta e_h - 2\delta\bar{e}_h]e^{i\delta\phi\eta_8}$
$\phi\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times (b' + \bar{c}' + \bar{c} + 2c'_h)$	$\rightarrow [b' + \bar{c}' + \bar{c} + (\delta f + \delta f') + 2\bar{c}'_h + \delta c_h + 2\delta e_h + 2\delta f_h + 2\delta f'_h]e^{i\delta\phi\eta_0}$
$\omega\pi^0$		$\frac{1}{2}(s_1c_1) \times (b - b' + c + c' - 2c_h)$	$\rightarrow (b - b' + c + c' + \delta e + \delta e' - 2c_h + 2\delta e_h)e^{i\delta\omega\pi}$
$\omega\eta_8$		$(1/\sqrt{12})(s_1c_1) \times (-3b - b' - c - c')$	$\rightarrow [-3b - b' - c - c' + \delta e + \delta e' + 2\delta f + 2\delta f' - 2c_h + 2\bar{c}_h + 2\delta\bar{e}_h - 2\delta\bar{e}'_h]e^{i\delta\omega\eta_8}$
$\omega\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times (b + c + c' + 3c_h)$	$\rightarrow [b + c + c' + (\delta e + \delta e' + 2\delta f + 2\delta f') + 2c_h + \bar{c}_h + 3\delta e_h + 3\delta e'_h + 6\delta f_h + 6\delta f'_h]e^{i\delta\omega\eta_0}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}K^0$		$-(s_1c_1) \times (c - c')$	$\rightarrow \{(c - c') - \delta f - \delta f' + [(a' + c') + (\bar{c} - \bar{c}') - \delta e](1 - e^{i\Delta_{\bar{K}^*K})}/2\}e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{\bar{K}^*K}}$
$K^{*0}\bar{K}^0$	$< 0.55^{(I)}$	Same as $\bar{K}^{*0}K^0$ but with primed and unprimed amplitudes interchanged	
$K^{*-}K^+$	$0.8 \pm 0.5^{(I)}$	$(s_1c_1) \times (a' + c')$	$\rightarrow \{(a' + c') + \delta e + \delta f + \delta f' - [(a' + c') + (\bar{c} - \bar{c}') - \delta e](1 - e^{i\Delta_{\bar{K}^*K})}/2\}e^{i\delta_{1/2}^{\bar{K}^*K}}$
$K^{*+}K^-$		Same as $\bar{K}^{*-}K^+$ but with primed and unprimed amplitudes interchanged	
$\rho^-\pi^+$		$-(s_1c_1) \times (a' + c')$	$\rightarrow [-a'(2e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} \pm 3e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\pi}} + e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/3 - (b + b')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} - e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/3 - (c' - \delta e)(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} \pm 3e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\pi}} + 2e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/3 - (c - \delta e')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} \mp 3e^{i\delta_1^{\rho\pi}} + 2e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/3 - (\delta f + \delta f')e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}}]$
$\rho^+\pi^-$		$-(s_1c_1) \times (a + c)$	
$\rho^0\pi^0$		$\frac{1}{2}(s_1c_1) \times (b + b' - c - c')$	$\rightarrow [(a + a')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} - e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/3 + (b + b')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} + 2e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/6 + (c + c')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} - 4e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/6 - (\delta e + \delta e')(e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}} - 4e^{i\delta_2^{\rho\pi}})/6 + (\delta f + \delta f')e^{i\delta_0^{\rho\pi}}]$
$\rho^0\eta_8$		$(1/\sqrt{12})(s_1c_1) \times (-3b + b' + c + c')$	$\rightarrow (-3b + b' + c + c' + \delta e + \delta e' + 2c'_h - 2\bar{c}'_h)e^{i\delta\rho\eta_8}$
$\rho^0\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times (b' + c + c' + 3c'_h)$	$\rightarrow (b' + c + c' + \delta e + \delta e' + 2c'_h + \bar{c}'_h + 3\delta e'_h)e^{i\delta\rho\eta_0}$

TABLE I. (Continued).

Experimental branching ratio $B_r$ (%)	Quark-mixing factor ( $V_{us}V_{cs}^* \approx -V_{ud}V_{cd}^*$ $\approx s_1 c_1$ used)	Amplitudes with SU(3) symmetry	Amplitudes with SU(3) breaking and final-state interactions
(c) $D_s^+$ decays			
$\phi\pi^+$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a' + d_h)$	$\rightarrow (a' + \bar{d}_h) e^{i\delta\phi\pi}$
$\omega\pi^+$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(d + d' + 2d_h)$	$\rightarrow (d + d' + 2d_h) e^{i\delta\omega\pi}$
$K^{*+}\bar{K}^0$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b + d')$	$\rightarrow (b + \bar{d}') e^{i\delta K^{*+}K}$
$\bar{K}^{*0}K^+$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b' + d)$	$\rightarrow (b' + \bar{d}) e^{i\delta K^{*0}K}$
$\rho^+\pi^0$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(d - d')$	$\rightarrow (d - d') e^{i\delta\rho\pi}$
$\rho^0\pi^+$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(d' - d)$	$\rightarrow (d' - d) e^{i\delta\rho\pi}$
$\rho^+\eta_8$	$(1/\sqrt{6})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(-2a + d + d')$	$\rightarrow (-2a + d + d' + 2d'_h - 2\bar{d}'_h) e^{i\delta\rho\eta_8}$
$\rho^+\eta_0$	$(1/\sqrt{3})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a + d + d' + 3d'_h)$	$\rightarrow (a + d + d' + 2d'_h + \bar{d}'_h) e^{i\delta\rho\eta_0}$
$\phi K^+$	$(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(a' + b' + \bar{d} + d_h)$	$\rightarrow (a' + b' + \bar{d} + \delta e + \bar{d}_h + \delta e_h) e^{i\delta\phi K}$
$\omega K^+$	$-(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(b' - d' - 2d_h)$	$\rightarrow (b' - d' - \delta e' - 2d_h - 2\delta e_h) e^{i\delta\omega K}$
$K^{*0}\pi^+$	$-(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(a' - d)$	$\rightarrow [(a' - d - \delta e) - (2a' + b - d - \delta e)]$ $\times \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-i\Delta_{K^*\pi}}) e^{i\delta_{3/2}^{K^*\pi}}$
$K^{*+}\pi^0$	$-(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(b - d)$	$\rightarrow [(b - d + \delta e) - (2a' + b - d - \delta e)]$ $\times \frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-i\Delta_{K^*\pi}}) e^{i\delta_{3/2}^{K^*\pi}}$
$\rho^+K^0$	$-(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(a - d')$	$\rightarrow [(a - d') - (2a + b' - d' - \delta e')] \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-i\Delta_{\rho K}}) e^{i\delta_{3/2}^{\rho K}}$
$\rho^0K^+$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(b' + d')$	$\rightarrow [(b' + d') - (2a + b' - d' - \delta e')] \frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-i\Delta_{\rho K}}) e^{i\delta_{3/2}^{\rho K}}$
$K^{*+}\eta_8$	$(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(-2a + 3b + d - 2\bar{d}')$	$\rightarrow (-2a - 3b + d + \bar{d}' + \delta e - 2\delta e'$ $+ 2d'_h - 2\bar{d}'_h + 2\delta e'_h - 2\delta\bar{e}'_h) e^{i\delta K^*\eta_8}$
$K^{*+}\eta_0$	$(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1 c_1) \times$	$(a + d + \bar{d}' + 3d'_h)$	$\rightarrow [a + d + \bar{d}' + (\delta e - \delta e') + 2d'_h + \bar{d}'_h + 3\delta e'_h] e^{i\delta K^*\eta_8}$

scheme so that  $D^+ \rightarrow K^{*+}\eta_8$ , for instance, receives hairpin contributions proportional to  $(2d'_h - 2\bar{d}'_h)$ ; and the hairpin diagram contribution to  $D^+ \rightarrow K^+\phi$  changes from  $d_h$  to  $\bar{d}_h$ , and to  $D^+ \rightarrow K^{*+}\eta_0$  changes from  $3d'_h$  to  $2d'_h + \bar{d}'_h$ . These effects were not considered in Ref. 3.

The hairpin diagram in the contributions for the vector bosons  $D \rightarrow VP$  decays are expected to be suppressed owing to the Okubo-Zweig-Iizuka rule. However, this rule does not apply to  $D \rightarrow PP$ . In the  $1/N_c$  ( $N_c$  being the number of colors) approach,<sup>4</sup> the hairpin diagram in  $D \rightarrow PP, VP$  is suppressed by a factor of  $N_c^2$  and  $N_c^3$ , respectively, relative to the leading factorization amplitudes. Since  $N_c = 3$  in the real world, *a priori* the hairpin amplitude in  $D \rightarrow PP$  decays is not necessarily

suppressed.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, it is important to perform a model-independent analysis to see if there is any experimental evidence for the existence of hairpin diagrams. Here we provide a framework for future detailed data analysis.

In summary, we have further developed the model-independent quark-diagram scheme to include the hairpin diagrams. They can be useful in analyzing future data of  $D \rightarrow VV$ , and in finding out the possible contributions of hairpin diagrams.

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<sup>1</sup>L. L. Chau, in *Proceedings of the Guangzhou Conference on Theoretical Particle Physics*, Guangzhou, China, 1980 (Science Press, Beijing, China/Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1980); Phys. Rep. **95**, 1 (1983); L. L. Chau and H. Y. Cheng, Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 1655 (1986); Phys. Rev. D **36**, 137 (1987).

<sup>2</sup>B. Stech and other talks, in *Proceedings of International Symposium on Productions and Decay of Heavy Hadrons*, Heidelberg, 1986, edited by K. R. Schubert and R. Waldi (DESY, Hamburg, 1986); A. N. Kamal and R. C. Verma, Phys. Rev.

D **35**, 3515 (1987).

<sup>3</sup>X. Y. Li and S. F. Tuan, DESY Report No. 83-078 (unpublished); see also X. Y. Li, X. Q. Li, and P. Wang, Nuovo Cimento **100A**, 693 (1988).

<sup>4</sup>A. J. Buras, J.-M. Gérard, and R. Rückl, Nucl. Phys. **B268**, 16 (1986).

<sup>5</sup>For a recent thorough analysis, see L. L. Chau, and H. Y. Cheng, Phys. Lett. (to be published).

TABLE II. Charm-meson decays to two pseudoscalars.

Experimental branching ratio $B_r$ (%)	Quark-mixing factor ( $V_{us}V_{cs}^* - V_{ud}V_{cd}^*$ $\simeq s_1c_1$ used)	Amplitudes with SU(3) symmetry	Amplitudes with SU(3) breaking and final-state interactions
(a) $D^+$ decays			
$\bar{K}^0\pi^+$	$3.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2^{(I)}$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a+b)$
$\bar{K}^0K^+$	$1.01 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.18^{(I)}$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a-d)$
$\pi^0\pi^+$	$\leq 0.48^{(I)}$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a+b)$
$\eta_8\pi^+$		$-(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times$	$[(a+b)+2(b+d)]$
$\eta_0\pi^+$		$-(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a+2d+3d_h)$
(b) $D^0$ decays			
$K^-\pi^+$	$\begin{cases} 4.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4^{(I)} \\ 4.0_{-1.0}^{+2.1} \pm 0.2^{(VII)} \\ 4.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5^{(IV)} \end{cases}$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a+c)$
$\bar{K}^0\pi^0$	$1.9 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2^{(I)}$	$(1/\sqrt{2})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b-c)$
$\bar{K}^0\eta_8$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b-c)$
$\bar{K}^0\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{3})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b+2c+3c_h)$
$\bar{K}^0\eta$	$1.5 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.2^{(I)}$	$A(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\eta_8)\cos\theta + A(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\eta_0)\sin\theta, \theta \approx 20^\circ$	
$K^0\bar{K}^0$	$0.20 \pm 0.16^{(VI)}$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	(0)
$K^-\bar{K}^+$	$\begin{cases} 0.51 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.06^{(I)} \\ 0.33 \pm 0.01^{(III)} \end{cases}$	$(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a+c)$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	$\begin{cases} 0.14 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03^{(I)} \\ 0.5_{-0.2}^{+1.2} \pm 0.04^{(VII)} \end{cases}$	$-(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a+c)$
$\pi^0\pi^0$	$< 0.3^{(I)}$	$(\sqrt{2})\frac{1}{2}(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b-c)$
$\eta_8\eta_8$		$-(\sqrt{2})\frac{1}{2}(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b-c)$
$\pi^0\eta_8$		$-(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b-c)$
$\pi^0\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b+2c-3c_h)$
$\eta_8\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b+2c)$
$\eta_0\eta_0$		$(\sqrt{2})(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(3c_h)$
(c) $D_s^+$ decays			
$\bar{K}^0K^+$	$3.7 \pm 2.0^{(I)}$	$(c_1)^2 \times$	$(b+d)$
$\pi^0\pi^+$		$(c_1)^2 \times$	(0)
$\eta_8\pi^+$		$-(\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{3})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a-d)$
$\eta_0\pi^+$		$(1/\sqrt{3})(c_1)^2 \times$	$(a+2d+3d_h)$
$\eta\pi^+$	$(2.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.8) \times B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+)^{(I)}$	$A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \eta_8\pi^+)\cos\theta + A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \eta_0\pi^+)\sin\theta, \theta \approx 20^\circ$	
$\eta'\pi^+$		$-A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \eta_8\pi^+)\sin\theta + A(D_s^+ \rightarrow \eta_0\pi^+)\cos\theta$	
$K^0\pi^+$		$-(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a-d)$
$K^+\pi^0$		$(1/\sqrt{2})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(b+d)$
$K^+\eta_8$		$-(1/\sqrt{6})(s_1c_1) \times$	$[2(a+b)+(b+d)]$
$K^+\eta_0$		$(1/\sqrt{3})(s_1c_1) \times$	$(a+2d+3d_h)$