

Measurement of the branching fraction for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$

M. Ablikim,¹ M. N. Achasov,^{10,b} P. Adlarson,⁶⁸ S. Ahmed,¹⁴ M. Albrecht,⁴ R. Aliberti,²⁸ A. Amoroso,^{67a,67c} M. R. An,³² Q. An,^{64,50} X. H. Bai,⁵⁸ Y. Bai,⁴⁹ O. Bakina,²⁹ R. Baldini Ferroli,^{23a} I. Balossino,^{24a} Y. Ban,^{39,h} V. Batozskaya,^{1,37} D. Becker,²⁸ K. Begzsuren,²⁶ N. Berger,²⁸ M. Bertani,^{23a} D. Bettoni,^{24a} F. Bianchi,^{67a,67c} J. Bloms,⁶¹ A. Bortone,^{67a,67c} I. Boyko,²⁹ R. A. Briere,⁵ H. Cai,⁶⁹ X. Cai,^{1,50} A. Calcaterra,^{23a} G. F. Cao,^{1,55} N. Cao,^{1,55} S. A. Cetin,^{54a} J. F. Chang,^{1,50} W. L. Chang,^{1,55} G. Chelkov,^{29,a} C. Chen,³⁶ G. Chen,¹ H. S. Chen,^{1,55} M. L. Chen,^{1,50} S. J. Chen,³⁵ T. Chen,¹ X. R. Chen,²⁵ X. T. Chen,¹ Y. B. Chen,^{1,50} Z. J. Chen,^{20,i} W. S. Cheng,^{67c} G. Cibinetto,^{24a} F. Cossio,^{67c} J. J. Cui,⁴² X. F. Cui,³⁶ H. L. Dai,^{1,50} J. P. Dai,⁷¹ X. C. Dai,^{1,55} A. Dbeyssi,¹⁴ R. E. de Boer,⁴ D. Dedovich,²⁹ Z. Y. Deng,¹ A. Denig,²⁸ I. Denysenko,²⁹ M. Destefanis,^{67a,67c} F. De Mori,^{67a,67c} Y. Ding,³³ C. Dong,³⁶ J. Dong,^{1,50} L. Y. Dong,^{1,55} M. Y. Dong,^{1,50,55} X. Dong,⁶⁹ S. X. Du,⁷³ P. Egorov,^{29,a} Y. L. Fan,⁶⁹ J. Fang,^{1,50} S. S. Fang,^{1,55} Y. Fang,¹ R. Farinelli,^{24a} L. Fava,^{67b,67c} F. Feldbauer,⁴ G. Felici,^{23a} C. Q. Feng,^{64,50} J. H. Feng,⁵¹ M. Fritsch,⁴ C. D. Fu,¹ Y. N. Gao,^{39,h} Yang Gao,^{64,50} I. Garzia,^{24a,24b} P. T. Ge,⁶⁹ C. Geng,⁵¹ E. M. Gersabeck,⁵⁹ A. Gilman,⁶² K. Goetzen,¹¹ L. Gong,³³ W. X. Gong,^{1,50} W. Gradl,²⁸ M. Greco,^{67a,67c} M. H. Gu,^{1,50} C. Y. Guan,^{1,55} A. Q. Guo,²² A. Q. Guo,²⁵ L. B. Guo,³⁴ R. P. Guo,⁴¹ Y. P. Guo,^{9,g} Y. T. Guo,³⁶ A. Guskov,^{29,a} T. T. Han,⁴² W. Y. Han,³² X. Q. Hao,¹⁵ F. A. Harris,⁵⁷ K. K. He,⁴⁷ K. L. He,^{1,55} F. H. Heinsius,⁴ C. H. Heinz,²⁸ Y. K. Heng,^{1,50,55} C. Herold,⁵² M. Himmelreich,^{11,e} T. Holtmann,⁴ G. Y. Hou,^{1,55} Y. R. Hou,⁵⁵ Z. L. Hou,¹ H. M. Hu,^{1,55} J. F. Hu,^{48,j} T. Hu,^{1,50,55} Y. Hu,¹ G. S. Huang,^{64,50} L. Q. Huang,⁶⁵ X. T. Huang,⁴² Y. P. Huang,¹ Z. Huang,^{39,h} T. Hussain,⁶⁶ N. Hüsken,^{22,28} W. Ikegami Andersson,⁶⁸ W. Imoehl,²² M. Irshad,^{64,50} S. Jaeger,⁴ S. Janchiv,²⁶ Q. Ji,¹ Q. P. Ji,¹⁵ X. B. Ji,^{1,55} X. L. Ji,^{1,50} Y. Y. Ji,⁴² H. B. Jiang,⁴² S. S. Jiang,³² X. S. Jiang,^{1,50,55} J. B. Jiao,⁴² Z. Jiao,¹⁸ S. Jin,³⁵ Y. Jin,⁵⁸ M. Q. Jing,^{1,55} T. Johansson,²⁸ N. Kalantar-Nayestanaki,⁵⁶ X. S. Kang,³³ R. Kappert,⁵⁶ M. Kavatsyuk,⁵⁶ B. C. Ke,⁷³ I. K. Keshk,⁴ A. Khoukaz,⁶¹ P. Kiese,^{1,55} R. Kiuchi,¹ R. Kliemt,¹¹ L. Koch,³⁰ O. B. Kolcu,^{54a} B. Kopf,⁴ M. Kuemmel,⁴ M. Kuessner,⁴ A. Kupsc,^{37,68} M. G. Kurth,^{1,55} W. Kühn,³⁰ J. J. Lane,⁵⁹ J. S. Lange,³⁰ P. Larin,¹⁴ A. Lavania,²¹ L. Lavezzi,^{67a,67c} Z. H. Lei,⁴⁴ H. Leithoff,²⁸ M. Lellmann,²⁸ T. Lenz,²⁸ C. Li,³⁶ C. Li,⁴⁰ C. H. Li,³² Cheng Li,^{64,50} D. M. Li,⁷³ F. Li,^{1,50} G. Li,¹ H. Li,⁴⁴ H. Li,^{64,50} H. B. Li,^{1,55} H. J. Li,¹⁵ H. N. Li,^{48,j} J. L. Li,⁴² J. Q. Li,⁴ J. S. Li,⁵¹ Ke Li,¹ L. J. Li,¹ L. K. Li,^{1,55} Lei Li,³ M. H. Li,³⁶ P. R. Li,^{31,k,l} S. X. Li,⁹ S. Y. Li,⁵³ T. Li,⁴² W. D. Li,^{1,55} W. G. Li,¹ X. H. Li,^{64,50} X. L. Li,⁴² Xiaoyu Li,^{1,55} Z. Y. Li,⁵¹ H. Liang,²⁷ H. Liang,^{64,50} H. Liang,^{1,55} Y. F. Liang,⁴⁶ Y. T. Liang,²⁵ G. R. Liao,¹² L. Z. Liao,^{1,55} J. Libby,²¹ A. Limphirat,⁵² C. X. Lin,⁵¹ D. X. Lin,²⁵ T. Lin,¹ B. J. Liu,¹ C. X. Liu,¹ D. Liu,^{14,64} F. H. Liu,⁴⁵ Fang Liu,¹ Feng Liu,⁶ G. M. Liu,^{48,j} H. M. Liu,^{1,55} Huanhuan Liu,¹ Huihui Liu,¹⁶ J. B. Liu,^{64,50} J. L. Liu,⁶⁵ J. Y. Liu,^{1,55} K. Liu,¹ K. Y. Liu,³³ Ke Liu,¹⁷ L. Liu,^{64,50} M. H. Liu,^{9,g} P. L. Liu,¹ Q. Liu,⁵⁵ S. B. Liu,^{64,50} T. Liu,^{1,55} T. Liu,^{9,g} W. M. Liu,^{64,50} X. Liu,^{31,k,l} Y. Liu,^{31,k,l} Y. B. Liu,³⁶ Z. A. Liu,^{1,50,55} Z. Q. Liu,⁴² X. C. Lou,^{1,50,55} F. X. Lu,⁵¹ H. J. Lu,¹⁸ J. D. Lu,^{1,55} J. G. Lu,^{1,50} X. L. Lu,¹ Y. Lu,¹ Y. P. Lu,^{1,50} Z. H. Lu,¹ C. L. Luo,³⁴ M. X. Luo,⁷² T. Luo,^{9,g} X. L. Luo,^{1,50} X. R. Lyu,⁵⁵ Y. F. Lyu,³⁶ F. C. Ma,³³ H. L. Ma,¹ L. L. Ma,⁴² M. M. Ma,^{1,55} Q. M. Ma,¹ R. Q. Ma,^{1,55} R. T. Ma,⁵⁵ X. X. Ma,^{1,55} X. Y. Ma,^{1,50} Y. Ma,^{39,h} F. E. Maas,¹⁴ M. Maggiora,^{67a,67c} S. Maldaner,⁴ S. Malde,⁶² Q. A. Malik,⁶⁶ A. Mangoni,^{23b} Y. J. Mao,^{39,h} Z. P. Mao,¹ S. Marcello,^{67a,67c} Z. X. Meng,⁵⁸ J. G. Messchendorp,^{56,d} G. Mezzadri,^{24a} H. Miao,¹ T. J. Min,³⁵ R. E. Mitchell,²² X. H. Mo,^{1,50,55} N. Yu. Muchnoi,^{10,b} H. Muramatsu,⁶⁰ S. Nakhoul,^{11,e} Y. Nefedov,²⁹ F. Nerling,^{11,e} I. B. Nikolaev,^{10,b} Z. Ning,^{1,50} S. Nisar,^{8,m} S. L. Olsen,⁵⁵ Q. Ouyang,^{1,50,55} S. Pacetti,^{23b,23c} X. Pan,^{9,g} Y. Pan,⁵⁹ A. Pathak,¹ A. Pathak,²⁷ P. Patteri,^{23a} M. Pelizzaeus,⁴ H. P. Peng,^{64,50} K. Peters,^{11,e} J. Pettersson,⁶⁸ J. L. Ping,³⁴ R. G. Ping,^{1,55} S. Plura,²⁸ S. Pogodin,²⁹ R. Poling,⁶⁰ V. Prasad,^{64,50} H. Qi,^{64,50} H. R. Qi,⁵³ M. Qi,³⁵ T. Y. Qi,^{9,g} S. Qian,^{1,50} W. B. Qian,⁵⁵ Z. Qian,⁵¹ C. F. Qiao,⁵⁵ J. J. Qin,⁶⁵ L. Q. Qin,¹² X. P. Qin,^{9,g} X. S. Qin,⁴² Z. H. Qin,^{1,50} J. F. Qiu,¹ S. Q. Qu,³⁶ K. H. Rashid,⁶⁶ K. Ravindran,²¹ C. F. Redmer,²⁸ K. J. Ren,³² A. Rivetti,^{67c} V. Rodin,³⁶ M. Rolo,^{67c} G. Rong,^{1,55} Ch. Rosner,¹⁴ M. Rump,⁶¹ H. S. Sang,⁶⁴ A. Sarantsev,^{29,c} Y. Schelhaas,²⁸ C. Schnier,⁴ K. Schoenning,⁶⁸ M. Scodreggio,^{24a,24b} K. Y. Shan,^{9,g} W. Shan,¹⁹ X. Y. Shan,^{64,50} J. F. Shangguan,⁴⁷ L. G. Shao,^{1,55} M. Shao,^{64,50} C. P. Shen,^{9,g} H. F. Shen,^{1,55} X. Y. Shen,^{1,55} B.-A. Shi,⁵⁵ H. C. Shi,^{64,50} R. S. Shi,^{1,55} X. Shi,^{1,50} X. D. Shi,^{64,50} J. J. Song,¹⁵ W. M. Song,^{27,1} Y. X. Song,^{39,h} S. Sosio,^{67a,67c} S. Spataro,^{67a,67c} F. Stieler,²⁸ K. X. Su,⁶⁹ P. P. Su,⁴⁷ Y.-J. Su,⁵⁵ G. X. Sun,¹ H. K. Sun,¹ J. F. Sun,¹⁵ L. Sun,⁶⁹ S. S. Sun,^{1,55} T. Sun,^{1,55} W. Y. Sun,²⁷ X. Sun,^{20,i} Y. J. Sun,^{64,50} Y. Z. Sun,¹ Z. T. Sun,⁴² Y. H. Tan,⁶⁹ Y. X. Tan,^{64,50} C. J. Tang,⁴⁶ G. Y. Tang,¹ J. Tang,⁵¹ L. Y. Tao,⁶⁵ Q. T. Tao,^{20,i} J. X. Teng,^{64,50} V. Thoren,⁶⁸ W. H. Tian,⁴⁴ Y. T. Tian,²⁵ I. Uman,^{54b} B. Wang,¹ D. Y. Wang,^{39,h} F. Wang,⁶⁵ H. J. Wang,^{31,k,l} H. P. Wang,^{1,55} K. Wang,^{1,50} L. L. Wang,¹ M. Wang,⁴² M. Z. Wang,^{39,h} Meng Wang,^{1,55} S. Wang,^{9,g} T. J. Wang,³⁶ W. Wang,⁵¹ W. H. Wang,⁶⁹ W. P. Wang,^{64,50} X. Wang,^{39,h} X. F. Wang,^{31,k,l} X. L. Wang,^{9,g} Y. D. Wang,³⁸ Y. F. Wang,^{1,50,55} Y. Q. Wang,¹ Y. Y. Wang,^{31,k,l} Ying Wang,⁵¹ Z. Wang,^{1,50} Z. Y. Wang,¹ Ziyi Wang,⁵⁵ Zongyuan Wang,^{1,55} D. H. Wei,¹² F. Weidner,⁶¹ S. P. Wen,¹ D. J. White,⁵⁹ U. Wiedner,⁴ G. Wilkinson,⁶² M. Wolke,⁶⁸ L. Wollenberg,⁴ J. F. Wu,^{1,55} L. H. Wu,¹ L. J. Wu,^{1,55} X. Wu,^{9,g} X. H. Wu,²⁷ Z. Wu,^{1,50} L. Xia,^{64,50} T. Xiang,^{39,h} H. Xiao,^{9,g} S. Y. Xiao,¹ Y. L. Xiao,^{9,g} Z. J. Xiao,³⁴ X. H. Xie,^{39,h} Y. G. Xie,^{1,50} Y. H. Xie,⁶ T. Y. Xing,^{1,55} C. F. Xu,¹ C. J. Xu,⁵¹ G. F. Xu,¹ Q. J. Xu,¹³ W. Xu,^{1,55} X. P. Xu,⁴⁷ Y. C. Xu,⁵⁵ F. Yan,^{9,g} L. Yan,^{9,g} W. B. Yan,^{64,50} W. C. Yan,⁷³ H. J. Yang,^{43,f} H. X. Yang,¹ L. Yang,⁴⁴ S. L. Yang,⁵⁵ Y. X. Yang,¹² Y. X. Yang,^{1,55} Yifan Yang,^{1,55} Zhi Yang,²⁵ M. Ye,^{1,50} M. H. Ye,⁷ J. H. Yin,¹ Z. Y. You,⁵¹ B. X. Yu,^{1,50,55} C. X. Yu,³⁶ G. Yu,^{1,55} J. S. Yu,^{20,i} T. Yu,⁶⁵ C. Z. Yuan,^{1,55} L. Yuan,² S. C. Yuan,¹

Y. Yuan,¹ Z. Y. Yuan,⁵¹ C. X. Yue,³² A. A. Zafar,⁶⁶ X. Zeng Zeng,⁶ Y. Zeng,²⁰ⁱ A. Q. Zhang,¹ B. L. Zhang,¹ B. X. Zhang,¹ G. Y. Zhang,¹⁵ H. Zhang,⁶⁴ H. H. Zhang,⁵¹ H. H. Zhang,²⁷ H. Y. Zhang,^{1,50} J. L. Zhang,⁷⁰ J. Q. Zhang,³⁴ J. W. Zhang,^{1,50,55} J. Y. Zhang,¹ J. Z. Zhang,^{1,55} Jianyu Zhang,^{1,55} Jiawei Zhang,^{1,55} L. M. Zhang,⁵³ L. Q. Zhang,⁵¹ Lei Zhang,³⁵ P. Zhang,¹ Shulei Zhang,²⁰ⁱ X. D. Zhang,³⁸ X. M. Zhang,¹ X. Y. Zhang,⁴⁷ X. Y. Zhang,⁴² Y. Zhang,⁶² Y. T. Zhang,⁷³ Y. H. Zhang,^{1,50} Yan Zhang,^{64,50} Yao Zhang,¹ Z. H. Zhang,¹ Z. Y. Zhang,³⁶ Z. Y. Zhang,⁶⁹ G. Zhao,¹ J. Zhao,³² J. Y. Zhao,^{1,55} J. Z. Zhao,^{1,50} Lei Zhao,^{64,50} Ling Zhao,¹ M. G. Zhao,³⁶ Q. Zhao,¹ S. J. Zhao,⁷³ Y. B. Zhao,^{1,50} Y. X. Zhao,²⁵ Z. G. Zhao,^{64,50} A. Zhemchugov,^{29a} B. Zheng,⁶⁵ J. P. Zheng,^{1,50} Y. H. Zheng,⁵⁵ B. Zhong,³⁴ C. Zhong,⁶⁵ L. P. Zhou,^{1,55} Q. Zhou,^{1,55} X. Zhou,⁶⁹ X. K. Zhou,⁵⁵ X. R. Zhou,^{64,50} X. Y. Zhou,³² Y. Z. Zhou,^{9g} A. N. Zhu,^{1,55} J. Zhu,³⁶ K. Zhu,¹ K. J. Zhu,^{1,50,55} S. H. Zhu,⁶³ T. J. Zhu,⁷⁰ W. J. Zhu,³⁶ W. J. Zhu,^{9g} Y. C. Zhu,^{64,50} Z. A. Zhu,^{1,55} B. S. Zou,¹ and J. H. Zou¹

(BESIII Collaboration)

¹*Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing 100049, People's Republic of China*

²*Beihang University, Beijing 100191, People's Republic of China*

³*Beijing Institute of Petrochemical Technology, Beijing 102617, People's Republic of China*

⁴*Bochum Ruhr-University, D-44780 Bochum, Germany*

⁵*Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA*

⁶*Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, People's Republic of China*

⁷*China Center of Advanced Science and Technology, Beijing 100190, People's Republic of China*

⁸*COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus, Defence Road, Off Raiwind Road, 54000 Lahore, Pakistan*

⁹*Fudan University, Shanghai 200443, People's Republic of China*

¹⁰*G.I. Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics SB RAS (BINP), Novosibirsk 630090, Russia*

¹¹*GSI Helmholtzcentre for Heavy Ion Research GmbH, D-64291 Darmstadt, Germany*

¹²*Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, People's Republic of China*

¹³*Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 310036, People's Republic of China*

¹⁴*Helmholtz Institute Mainz, Staudinger Weg 18, D-55099 Mainz, Germany*

¹⁵*Henan Normal University, Xixiang 453007, People's Republic of China*

¹⁶*Henan University of Science and Technology, Luoyang 471003, People's Republic of China*

¹⁷*Henan University of Technology, Zhengzhou 450001, People's Republic of China*

¹⁸*Huangshan College, Huangshan 245000, People's Republic of China*

¹⁹*Hunan Normal University, Changsha 410081, People's Republic of China*

²⁰*Hunan University, Changsha 410082, People's Republic of China*

²¹*Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036, India*

²²*Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA*

^{23a}*INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, I-00044 Frascati, Italy*

^{23b}*INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, INFN Sezione di Perugia, I-06100 Perugia, Italy*

^{23c}*INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, University of Perugia, I-06100 Perugia, Italy*

^{24a}*INFN Sezione di Ferrara, INFN Sezione di Ferrara, I-44122 Ferrara, Italy*

^{24b}*INFN Sezione di Ferrara, University of Ferrara, I-44122 Ferrara, Italy*

²⁵*Institute of Modern Physics, Lanzhou 730000, People's Republic of China*

²⁶*Institute of Physics and Technology, Peace Avenue 54B, Ulaanbaatar 13330, Mongolia*

²⁷*Jilin University, Changchun 130012, People's Republic of China*

²⁸*Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Johann-Joachim-Becher-Weg 45, D-55099 Mainz, Germany*

²⁹*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Moscow region, Russia*

³⁰*Justus-Liebig-Universitaet Giessen, II. Physikalisches Institut, Heinrich-Buff-Ring 16, D-35392 Giessen, Germany*

³¹*Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, People's Republic of China*

³²*Liaoning Normal University, Dalian 116029, People's Republic of China*

³³*Liaoning University, Shenyang 110036, People's Republic of China*

³⁴*Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing 210023, People's Republic of China*

³⁵*Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, People's Republic of China*

³⁶*Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, People's Republic of China*

³⁷*National Centre for Nuclear Research, Warsaw 02-093, Poland*

³⁸*North China Electric Power University, Beijing 102206, People's Republic of China*

³⁹*Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China*

⁴⁰*Qufu Normal University, Qufu 273165, People's Republic of China*

⁴¹*Shandong Normal University, Jinan 250014, People's Republic of China*

⁴²*Shandong University, Jinan 250100, People's Republic of China*

⁴³*Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, People's Republic of China*

- ⁴⁴*Shanxi Normal University, Linfen 041004, People's Republic of China*
⁴⁵*Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030006, People's Republic of China*
⁴⁶*Sichuan University, Chengdu 610064, People's Republic of China*
⁴⁷*Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, People's Republic of China*
⁴⁸*South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, People's Republic of China*
⁴⁹*Southeast University, Nanjing 211100, People's Republic of China*
⁵⁰*State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics, Beijing 100049, Hefei 230026, People's Republic of China*
⁵¹*Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510275, People's Republic of China*
⁵²*Suranaree University of Technology, University Avenue 111, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000, Thailand*
⁵³*Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China*
^{54a}*Turkish Accelerator Center Particle Factory Group, Istinye University, 34010 Istanbul, Turkey*
^{54b}*Turkish Accelerator Center Particle Factory Group, Near East University, Nicosia, North Cyprus, 99138 Mersin 10, Turkey*
⁵⁵*University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, People's Republic of China*
⁵⁶*University of Groningen, NL-9747 AA Groningen, Netherlands*
⁵⁷*University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA*
⁵⁸*University of Jinan, Jinan 250022, People's Republic of China*
⁵⁹*University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom*
⁶⁰*University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, USA*
⁶¹*University of Muenster, Wilhelm-Klemm-Street 9, 48149 Muenster, Germany*
⁶²*University of Oxford, Keble Road, Oxford OX13RH, United Kingdom*
⁶³*University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Anshan 114051, People's Republic of China*
⁶⁴*University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, People's Republic of China*
⁶⁵*University of South China, Hengyang 421001, People's Republic of China*
⁶⁶*University of the Punjab, Lahore-54590, Pakistan*
^{67a}*University of Turin and INFN, University of Turin, I-10125 Turin, Italy*
^{67b}*University of Turin and INFN, University of Eastern Piedmont, I-15121 Alessandria, Italy*
^{67c}*University of Turin and INFN, INFN, I-10125 Turin, Italy*
⁶⁸*Uppsala University, Box 516, SE-75120 Uppsala, Sweden*
⁶⁹*Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, People's Republic of China*
⁷⁰*Xinyang Normal University, Xinyang 464000, People's Republic of China*
⁷¹*Yunnan University, Kunming 650500, People's Republic of China*
⁷²*Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, People's Republic of China*
⁷³*Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, People's Republic of China*

 (Received 15 September 2021; accepted 12 October 2021; published 11 November 2021)

Analyzing $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events collected with the BESIII detector at the BEPCII collider, the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ decay is observed for the first time. The branching fraction for this decay

^aAlso at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow 141700, Russia.

^bAlso at the Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia.

^cAlso at the NRC “Kurchatov Institute”, PNPI, 188300 Gatchina, Russia.

^dPresent address: Istanbul Arel University, 34295 Istanbul, Turkey.

^eAlso at Goethe University Frankfurt, 60323 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

^fAlso at Key Laboratory for Particle Physics, Astrophysics and Cosmology, Ministry of Education; Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology; Institute of Nuclear and Particle Physics, Shanghai 200240, People's Republic of China.

^gAlso at Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Ion-beam Application (MOE) and Institute of Modern Physics, Fudan University, Shanghai 200443, People's Republic of China.

^hAlso at State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing 100871, People's Republic of China.

ⁱAlso at School of Physics and Electronics, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China.

^jAlso at Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Nuclear Science, Institute of Quantum Matter, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, China.

^kAlso at Frontiers Science Center for Rare Isotopes, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, People's Republic of China.

^lAlso at Lanzhou Center for Theoretical Physics, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, People's Republic of China.

^mAlso at the Department of Mathematical Sciences, IBA, Karachi 75270, Pakistan.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/). Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published article's title, journal citation, and DOI. Funded by SCOAP³.

is determined to be $\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686)\rightarrow\omega K_S^0 K_S^0} = (7.04 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-5}$, where the first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.104.092003

I. INTRODUCTION

Experimental studies of charmonium decays are an important tool to study QCD [1]. In perturbative-QCD (pQCD), both J/ψ and $\psi(3686)$ decays to light hadrons mainly proceed through annihilation of the $c\bar{c}$ pair into three gluons, with the decay width proportional to the square of the charmonium wave function at the origin [2]. One obtains the pQCD 12% rule for the ratio of branching fractions of $\psi(3686)$ and J/ψ decays to light hadrons:

$$Q_h = \frac{\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686)\rightarrow h}}{\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi\rightarrow h}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686)\rightarrow e^+e^-}}{\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi\rightarrow e^+e^-}} = 12.7\%.$$

A violation of this rule was first observed by Mark-II in the $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho\pi$ decay [3] and subsequently found in other decay channels. The inconsistency between pQCD predictions and experimental results is known as the $\rho\pi$ puzzle. Various mechanisms have been proposed to explain the observed discrepancies. However, no single model provides an explanation of all available experimental results (for a review, see Ref. [4]).

Additional measurements of individual branching fractions of J/ψ and $\psi(3686)$ decays provide complementary information to understand the $\rho\pi$ puzzle and further investigate charmonium decay mechanisms [1]. In recent years, a lot of progress has been made in experimental studies of multibody J/ψ and $\psi(3686)$ decays. For example, the $J/\psi \rightarrow \omega K\bar{K}$ decays have been studied in Refs. [5,6], and the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-$ decay has been investigated in Refs. [7–10]. In Ref. [10], $Q_{\omega K^+ K^-}$ for the $\psi \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-$ decays is determined to be $(18.4 \pm 3.7)\%$, indicating no significant violation of the 12% rule. To date, however, no study of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ has been reported. A first measurement of the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ allows us to test whether the 12% rule holds for $\psi \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ decays.

The branching fraction of $\psi \rightarrow \phi(\omega) K^0 \bar{K}^0$ is expected to be equal to that of $\psi \rightarrow \phi(\omega) K^+ K^-$ based on isospin symmetry (neglecting possible effects related to continuum production). Earlier measurements summarized in Ref. [11] roughly support this relation. Comparing the obtained branching fraction for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ to that for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-$ offers an opportunity to search for isospin symmetry violation in $\psi(3686)$ decays.

In this paper, we present the first observation and branching fraction measurement of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$. This analysis is carried out using $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events collected at the center-of-mass energy

of 3.686 GeV with the BESIII detector in 2009 and 2012 [12]. An inclusive $\psi(3686)$ Monte Carlo sample, consisting of 506×10^6 events, is used to estimate potential backgrounds from $\psi(3686)$ decays. The detection efficiency is determined using 5×10^5 $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ decays modeled to reproduce the kinematic distributions found in the data. The ω decays are described with a Dalitz decay model [13]. A data sample collected at the center-of-mass energy of 3.65 GeV with an integrated luminosity of 43.88 pb^{-1} is used to estimate the contamination from continuum processes.

II. BESIII DETECTOR AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

The BESIII detector [14] records symmetric e^+e^- collisions provided by the BEPCII storage ring [15], which operates with a peak luminosity of $1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in the center-of-mass energy range from 2.0 to 4.95 GeV. BESIII has collected large data samples in this energy region [1]. 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 plastic scintillator 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 TOF barrel region is 68 ps, while that in the end cap region is 110 ps.

Simulated samples produced with the GEANT4-based [16] Monte Carlo (MC) package, which includes the geometric description of the BESIII detector and the detector response, are used to determine the detection efficiency and to estimate the backgrounds. The simulation includes the beam energy spread and initial state radiation in the e^+e^- annihilations modeled with the generator KKMC [17]. The inclusive MC sample consists of the production of the charmonium resonances and the continuum processes incorporated in KKMC [17]. The known decay modes are modeled with EvtGen [18] using branching fractions taken from the Particle Data Group (PDG) [11], and the remaining unknown decays from the charmonium states are modeled with LundCharm [19]. Final state radiation from

charged final-state particles is incorporated with the PHOTOS package [20].

III. EVENT SELECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The two charged pion candidates from the $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay are required to have a polar angle θ with respect to the symmetry axis of the detector of $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$. Furthermore, they are required to originate from the interaction point (IP). The distance of closest approach to the IP must be less than 10 cm along the z axis and less than 1 cm in the transverse plane. Particle identification (PID) for charged pion and kaon candidates is performed using the dE/dx and TOF information. The confidence levels for pion and kaon hypotheses (CL_π and CL_K) are calculated. Pion candidates are required to satisfy $CL_\pi > CL_K$.

The K_S^0 candidates are reconstructed from two oppositely charged tracks, which are assumed to be pions without imposing PID criteria. The two charged tracks from the $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decay must satisfy $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$. Their distance of closest approach to the IP along the MDC axis direction is required to be less than 20 cm. A secondary vertex fit is performed for both K_S^0 candidates. The chosen $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs are constrained to originate from a common secondary vertex. Their invariant mass is required to be in the range (0.486, 0.510) GeV/c^2 , which corresponds to an interval of about three times the fitted resolution around the K_S^0 nominal mass. The decay length of the K_S^0 candidate is required to be at least two standard deviations of the vertex resolution away from the IP.

The π^0 candidates are reconstructed from photon pairs reconstructed from EMC showers. Each EMC shower must start within 700 ns of the event start time. Its energy is required to be greater than 25 MeV in the barrel region ($|\cos\theta| < 0.8$) and 50 MeV in the end cap region ($0.86 < |\cos\theta| < 0.92$). The opening angle between the photon candidate and the extrapolated impact point of the nearest charged track in the EMC must be greater than 10° . Each photon pair with an invariant mass within the range (0.115, 0.150) GeV/c^2 is used as a π^0 candidate.

A five-constraint kinematic fit for the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ hypothesis is performed including energy-momentum conservation (4C) and with the invariant mass of the two photons constrained to the mass of the π^0 (1C). The helix parameters of charged tracks of the MC events are corrected to improve consistency between data and MC simulation (see Ref. [21] for details). Events satisfying $\chi^2_{5C} < 80$ are kept for further analysis. If there are multiple candidates in an event, the one with the smallest value of $\chi^2_{5C} + \chi^2_{K_S^0 1} + \chi^2_{K_S^0 2}$ is retained, where $\chi^2_{K_S^0 1}$ and $\chi^2_{K_S^0 2}$ represent the fit-quality of the secondary vertex fits for the two K_S^0 candidates.

Studies of the inclusive $\psi(3686)$ MC sample using a generic event type analysis tool, TopoAna [22], show that

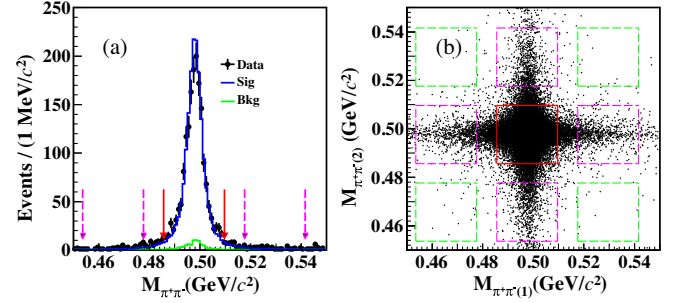


FIG. 1. (a) The $M_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ distribution of the K_S^0 candidates in data and the scaled signal and background contributions from the inclusive MC sample, where the pairs of red and pink arrows show the 1D K_S^0 signal and sideband regions, respectively. (b) The $M_{\pi^+\pi^-(1)}$ vs $M_{\pi^+\pi^-(2)}$ distribution of the K_S^0 candidates in data, where the red solid, pink dashed, and green long-dashed rectangles denote the 2D signal region, sideband 1 region, and sideband 2 region, respectively. Besides all requirements mentioned in the text, the events displayed here have been required to be within the region (0.777, 0.807) GeV/c^2 in the invariant mass of the $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ system.

those background events surviving all selection criteria contain contributions including an $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay. These events, however, do not contain a $K_S^0 K_S^0$ pair and can thus be described by $K_S^0 K_S^0$ sideband events.

The one-dimensional K_S^0 signal and sideband regions are defined as (0.486, 0.510) and (0.454, 0.478) or (0.518, 0.542) GeV/c^2 , respectively. The two-dimensional (2D) $K_S^0 K_S^0$ signal region (called 2D signal region) is defined as the rectangle with both $\pi^+\pi^-$ combinations lying in the K_S^0 signal regions. The 2D sideband regions (sideband 1 and sideband 2) are defined based on the one-dimensional sideband as shown in Fig. 1(b).

Figure 2 shows the $M_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0}$ distributions of the candidate events for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$ for the signal and sideband regions. In these figures, a clear ω signal is observed. Unbinned maximum likelihood fits are performed to these events. In the fits, the ω signal shape is described by a Breit-Wigner function convolved with a Gaussian function, and the background shape is described by a first order Chebychev polynomial. The width of the Breit-Wigner function is fixed to the world average value of the ω meson [11]. The mass of the ω meson as well as the mean and width of the Gaussian are free parameters. In the fits to the events in the 2D sideband 1 and sideband 2 regions, the parameters of the Gaussian function are fixed to the values obtained from the fit to the 2D signal region. The results of the best fits to the data are shown in Fig. 2.

From these fits, we obtain the numbers of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ in the 2D K_S^0 signal, sideband 1, and sideband 2 region, denoted as N_{sig} , N_{side1} , and N_{side2} , respectively, where N_{side2} represents the yield of background events with two misformed K_S^0 s, N_{side1} indicates that with one or two

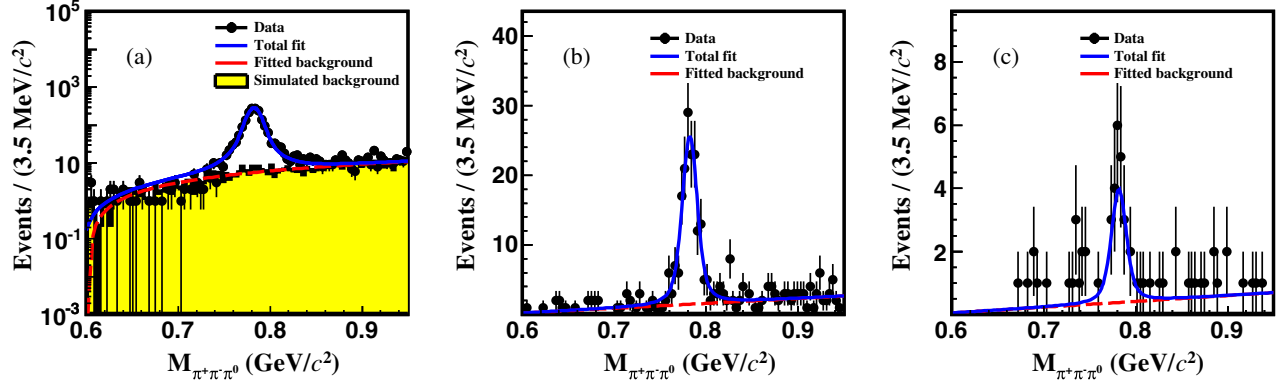


FIG. 2. Fits to the $M_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0}$ distributions of the accepted candidates in the 2D (a) signal, (b) sideband 1, and (c) sideband 2 regions for the $\psi(3686)$ data. The black points with uncertainties are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The red dashed curves are the background components of the fit. The yellow hatched histogram is the simulated background excluding those components estimated by the 2D sidebands.

TABLE I. The numbers of N_{sig} , N_{side1} , N_{side2} , and N_{tot} obtained from $\psi(3686)$ data and continuum data, which were taken at $\sqrt{s} = 3.686$ and 3.65 GeV, respectively. The uncertainties are statistical only.

E_{cm} (GeV)	$N_{\text{sig}}^{\text{fit}}$	$N_{\text{side1}}^{\text{fit}}$	$N_{\text{side2}}^{\text{fit}}$	N_{tot}
3.686	1811 ± 46	168 ± 15	25 ± 6	1733 ± 47
3.650	17.9 ± 4.4	1.0 ± 1.2	0.0	17.4 ± 4.4

misformed K_S^0 s, and N_{sig} is the number of events with two successfully formed K_S^0 s. Assuming that the combinatorial backgrounds distribute evenly in the 2D spectrum and in the projected distribution within K_S^0 signal region, the total number of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ candidate events in the $\psi(3686)$ data is calculated by

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\text{tot}} &= N_{\text{sig}} - \frac{1}{2}(N_{\text{side1}} - N_{\text{side2}}) - \frac{1}{4}N_{\text{side2}} \\
 &= N_{\text{sig}} - \frac{1}{2}N_{\text{side1}} + \frac{1}{4}N_{\text{side2}}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The obtained values of N_{sig} , N_{side1} , N_{side2} , and N_{tot} in data are summarized in the first row of Table I.

A similar analysis and fit are performed for the continuum data at $\sqrt{s} = 3.65$ GeV. The parameters of the Gaussian function are fixed to the values obtained from the fit to the $\psi(3686)$ data. The results of the best fit to the data are shown in Fig. 3. The obtained values of N_{sig} , N_{side1} , N_{side2} , and N_{tot} in the continuum data are summarized in the second row of Table I.

Figure 4 shows the distributions of $\cos \theta$, where θ is the polar angle in the laboratory frame, and the momenta of final state particles as well as the invariant mass spectra of all two-particle combinations for those candidates surviving all selection criteria in data and MC simulation. Figure 5 shows the Dalitz plots of the accepted candidates in data and BODY3 signal MC events. The $K_1(1270)$ resonance is observed in the ωK_S^0 mass spectrum in the data. To determine the efficiency ($\epsilon_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}$) for the signal process, the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ decays are simulated with the modified data-driven generator BODY3

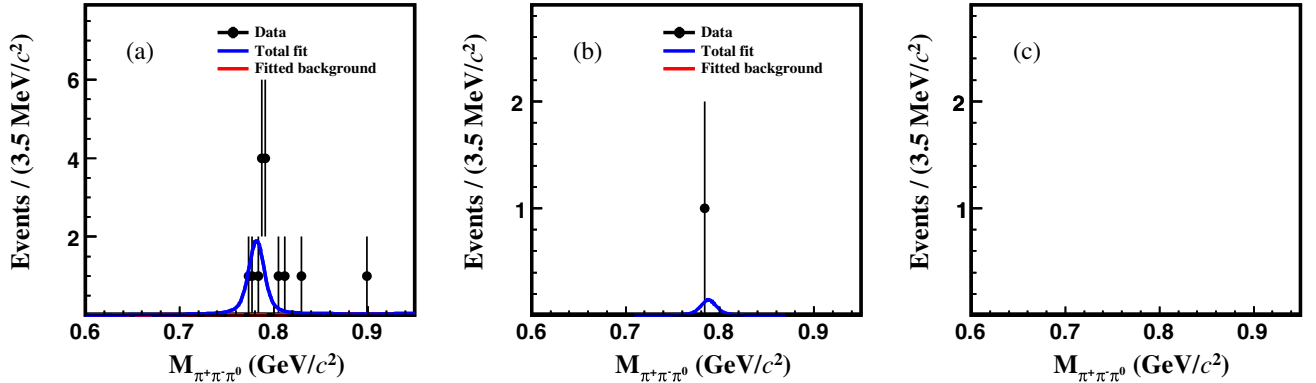


FIG. 3. Fits to the $M_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0}$ distributions of the accepted candidates in the 2D (a) signal, (b) sideband 1, and (c) sideband 2 regions for the data at $\sqrt{s} = 3.65$ GeV. The black points with uncertainties are data. The blue solid curves are the fit results. The red dashed curves are the background components of the fit.

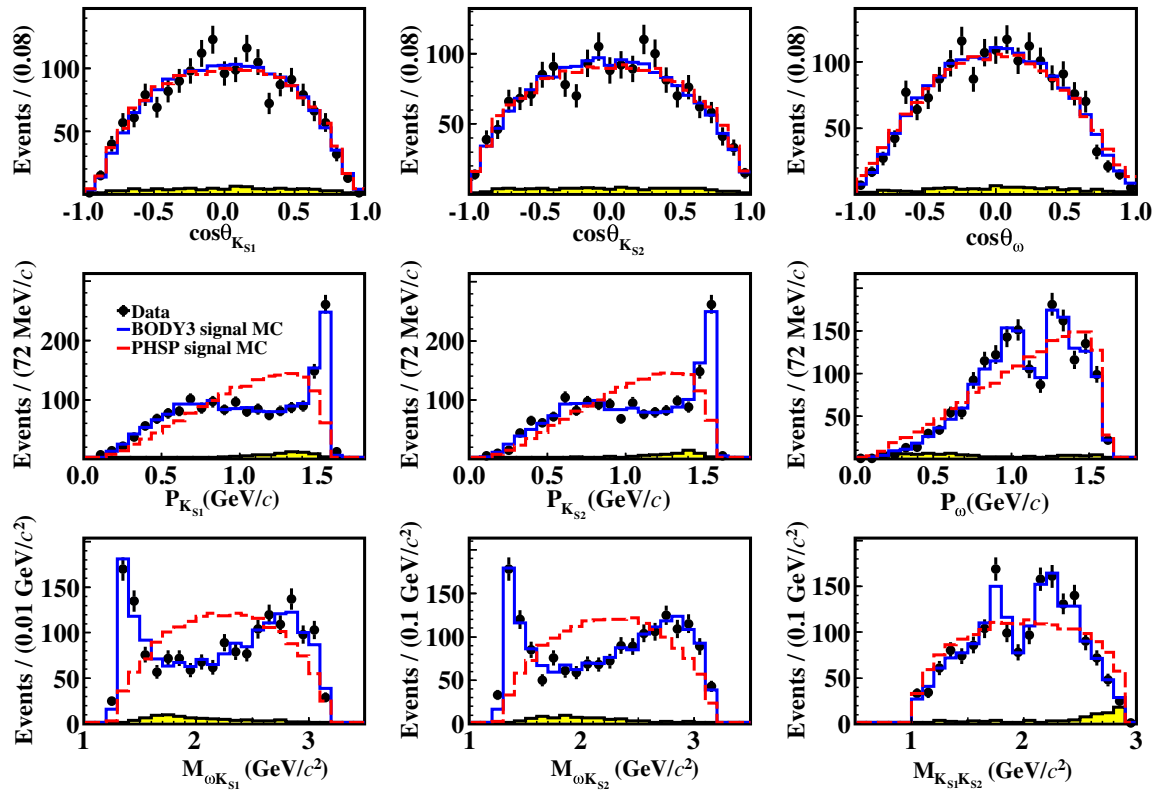


FIG. 4. Distributions of $\cos\theta$, the momenta of daughter particles, and the invariant masses of all two-particle combinations of the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ candidates. The points with uncertainties are data. The blue solid curves and red dashed curves are BODY3 and PHSP signal MC events, respectively. The yellow hatched histogram is the simulated background. The signal and background yields have been normalized to data. Besides all requirements mentioned in the text, the events shown here have been required to be within $(0.777, 0.807)$ GeV/c^2 in the $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ invariant mass.

[18], which was developed to simulate different intermediate states in data for a given three-body final state. The Dalitz plot of $M_{\omega K_S^0(1)}$ vs $M_{\omega K_S^0(2)}$ found in data, including a binwise correction for backgrounds and efficiencies, is taken as an input to the BODY3 generator. The consistency between data and BODY3 signal MC events is much better than that between data and phase

space (PHSP) signal MC events. The BODY3 signal MC events are used to determine the signal selection efficiency in further analysis. With the same analysis procedure as data analysis, the detection efficiency for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ is determined to be $(11.23 \pm 0.05)\%$, where the branching fractions of $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ and $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ are not included. The reliability of the detection efficiency is

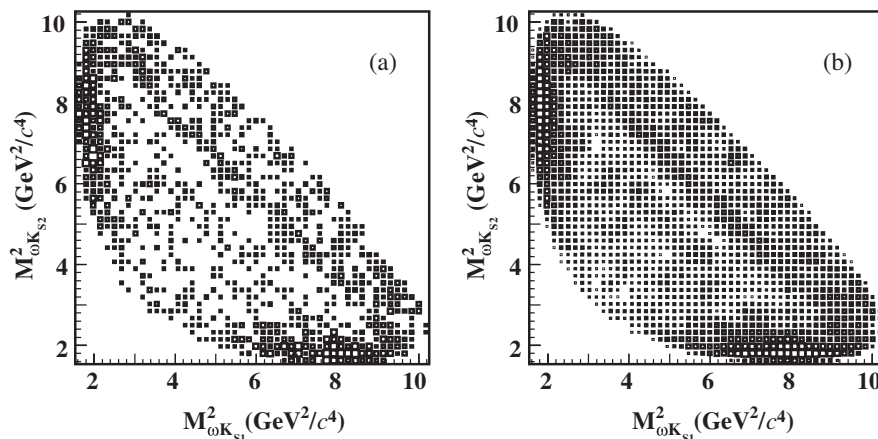


FIG. 5. Dalitz plots of $M_{\omega K_{S1}}^2$ vs $M_{\omega K_{S2}}^2$ of the accepted candidates in (a) data and (b) BODY3 signal MC events.

validated due to good consistency between data and MC simulation, as shown in Fig. 4.

Under the assumption that there is no interference between the $\psi(3686)$ decay and the continuum production $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$, the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ is determined by

$$\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0} = \frac{N_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}^{\text{tot}}}{N_{\psi(3686)} \mathcal{B}_{\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0} \mathcal{B}_{K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}^2 \mathcal{B}_{\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma} \epsilon_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}}, \quad (2)$$

where $N_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}^{\text{tot}} = N_{\text{tot}}^{3.686} - N_{\text{tot}}^{3.65} \times f_c$ is the total number of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$. It is determined to be 1495 ± 81 . $f_c = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{3.686}}{\mathcal{L}_{3.65}} \times \frac{3.65^{2n}}{3.686^{2n}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{3.65}^{\text{QED}}}{\epsilon_{3.686}^{\text{QED}}}$ is a factor to take into account different luminosities [12], energies, and detection efficiencies for the continuum production of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ at $\sqrt{s} = 3.686$ and 3.65 GeV. Here, n is a factor to consider $\frac{1}{s}$ dependence of the cross section. We take $n = 1$ and obtain $f_c = 13.7 \pm 0.03$. $N_{\psi(3686)}$ is the total number of $\psi(3686)$ events. $\mathcal{B}_{\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}$, $\mathcal{B}_{\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma}$, and $\mathcal{B}_{K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}$ are the world average values of the branching fractions for $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, and $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ from the PDG [11]. $\epsilon_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}$ is the detection efficiency for $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$. We obtain $\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0} = (7.04 \pm 0.39) \times 10^{-5}$.

IV. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTY

In this section, the systematic uncertainties of the measurement of the $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ branching fraction are discussed.

The total number of $\psi(3686)$ events and its relative uncertainty are taken from Ref. [12]. Its uncertainty of 0.65% is considered as a systematic uncertainty. The statistical uncertainty is negligible.

The π^\pm tracking efficiency was studied using a control sample of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ with $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$. The difference in the tracking efficiencies between data and MC simulation is 1% per π^\pm . The π^\pm PID efficiency was investigated with a control sample of $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho\pi$ [23]. The difference in the PID efficiencies between data and MC simulation is 1% per π^\pm .

The systematic uncertainty related to the photon selection efficiency is 1.0% per photon, which is determined using a control sample of $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0$ with $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ [23].

The systematic uncertainty originating from the π^0 mass window is examined by comparing the branching fractions measured with and without this requirement. The change of the obtained branching fraction, 0.7%, is taken as an uncertainty.

The K_S^0 reconstruction efficiency, including the efficiencies of tracking for $\pi^+ \pi^-$, the $M_{\pi^+ \pi^-}$ mass requirement, and the decay length requirement was studied using control samples of $J/\psi \rightarrow K^*(892)^\pm K^\pm$, $K^*(892)^\pm \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^\pm$, and $J/\psi \rightarrow \phi K_S^0 K^\mp \pi^\pm$ [24]. The difference in the K_S^0 reconstruction efficiencies between data and MC simulation is 1.6% per K_S^0 . To estimate the systematic uncertainty related to the K_S^0 sideband, we examine the branching fraction using a K_S^0 sideband region shifted by ± 4 MeV/ c^2 . The maximum change of the branching fraction of 0.3% is taken as the systematic uncertainty.

For the fit to the $M_{\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}$ spectrum, three potential sources of systematic uncertainties are considered. First, the uncertainty from the background shape is estimated using an alternative background shape determined from the inclusive MC sample. The change of the fitted signal yield, 0.1%, is assigned as an uncertainty. Second, the uncertainty from the signal shape is estimated by varying the fixed width of the ω meson by $\pm 1\sigma$, where σ is the uncertainty of the world average value. The change of the fitted signal yield is negligible. Third, the uncertainty due to the fit range is estimated using fit ranges of (0.55, 0.95), (0.60, 1.00), (0.65, 0.95), and (0.65, 0.90) GeV/ c^2 instead. The maximum change of the fitted signal yield, 0.8%, is taken as an uncertainty. Adding these three uncertainties in quadrature leads to the systematic uncertainty due to the fit to the $M_{\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}$ spectrum of 0.8%.

The systematic uncertainty of the signal modeling with the BODY3 generator is estimated by varying the bin size of the input Dalitz plot by $\pm 20\%$. The maximum change of the signal efficiency, 0.8%, is taken as the corresponding uncertainty.

The systematic uncertainty due to the 5C kinematic fit is evaluated by varying the helix parameters by ± 1 standard

TABLE II. Systematic uncertainties of the branching fraction measurement.

Source	Uncertainty (%)
$N_{\psi(3686)}$	0.65
π^\pm tracking	2.0
π^\pm PID	2.0
π^0 reconstruction	2.0
π^0 mass window	0.7
K_S^0 reconstruction	3.2
K_S^0 sideband	0.3
$M_{\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}$ fit	0.8
BODY3 generator	0.8
5C kinematic fit	0.9
f_c factor	0.6
$\mathcal{B}_{\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0}$	0.8
$\mathcal{B}_{K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-}$	0.2
MC statistics	0.4
Total	5.2

deviations. The change of signal efficiency, 0.9%, is taken as the relevant systematic uncertainty. The systematic uncertainty related to the scale factor f_c for the continuum production of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ is estimated by comparing the difference between $1/s$ and $1/s^3$ dependencies of the cross section of the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$. The effect on the branching fraction, 0.6%, is taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainty.

The uncertainties of the quoted branching fractions for $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ are 0.8% and 0.1%, respectively. The uncertainty due to the limited MC statistics is considered as a source of systematic uncertainty.

Assuming that all sources are independent, the total systematic uncertainty is determined to be 5.2%. The systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table II.

V. CONCLUSION

Using $(448.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^6$ $\psi(3686)$ events accumulated with the BESIII detector, we measure the branching fraction of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ for the first time. We find

$$\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0} = (7.04 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.37) \times 10^{-5},$$

where the first uncertainties are statistical and the second are systematic. This branching fraction is determined under the assumption that interference between $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ and the continuum process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ is negligible. Combining with the world average value of $\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi \rightarrow \omega K \bar{K}} = (1.90 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-3}$ [11] and taking isospin symmetry into account, we obtain the ratio

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\omega K_S^0 K_S^0} = \frac{\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}}{\mathcal{B}_{J/\psi \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}} = (14.8 \pm 3.2)\%.$$

This value is consistent with the 12% rule within the uncertainty. Combining with the branching ratio $\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-} = (15.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-5}$ from Ref. [10], we determine

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-}}{2 \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0}} = 1.11 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.07,$$

which indicates that a possible violation of isospin symmetry in this decay is too small to be observed at present. Amplitude analyses of $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-$ and $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \omega K_S^0 K_S^0$ with larger data samples in the near future will help to explore the intermediate states in these decays and thereby reveal if there is possible isospin symmetry violation in specific local kinematic regions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The BESIII Collaboration thanks the staff of BEPCII and the IHEP computing center for their strong support. This work is supported in part by National Key Research and Development Program of China under Contracts No. 2020YFA0406300 and No. 2020YFA0406400; National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under Contracts No. 11875170, No. 11775230, No. 11625523, No. 11635010, No. 11735014, No. 11822506, No. 11835012, No. 11935015, No. 11935016, No. 11935018, No. 11961141012, No. 12022510, No. 12025502, No. 12035009, No. 12035013, and No. 12061131003; the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Large-Scale Scientific Facility Program; Joint Large-Scale Scientific Facility Funds of the NSFC and CAS under Contracts No. U1832207 and No. U1732263; CAS Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences under Contract No. QYZDJ-SSW-SLH040; 100 Talents Program of CAS; INPAC and Shanghai Key Laboratory for Particle Physics and Cosmology; ERC under Contract No. 758462; European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant No. 894790; German Research Foundation DFG under Contracts No. 443159800, Collaborative Research Center No. CRC 1044, No. FOR 2359, No. FOR 2359, and No. GRK 214; Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Italy; Ministry of Development of Turkey under Contract No. DPT2006K-120470; National Science and Technology fund; Olle Engkvist Foundation under Contract No. 200-0605; STFC (United Kingdom); The Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation (Sweden) under Contract No. 2016.0157; The Royal Society, UK under Contracts No. DH140054 and No. DH160214; The Swedish Research Council; U.S. Department of Energy under Contracts No. DE-FG02-05ER41374 and No. DE-SC-0012069.

- [1] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Chin. Phys. C* **44**, 040001 (2020).
 [2] T. Appelquist and H. D. Politzer, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **34**, 43 (1975); A. De Rujula and S. L. Glashow, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **34**, 46 (1975).

- [3] M. E. B. Franklin *et al.* (Mark-II Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **51**, 963 (1983).
 [4] Y. Q. Chen *et al.*, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **24**, 393 (2009).
 [5] G. J. Feldman and M. L. Perl, *Phys. Rep.* **33**, 285 (1977).

- [6] A. Falvard *et al.* (Mark I Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **38**, 2706 (1988).
- [7] J.Z. Bai *et al.* (BES Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **67**, 052002 (2003).
- [8] R. A. Briere *et al.* (CLEO Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 062001 (2005).
- [9] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BES Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **73**, 052004 (2006).
- [10] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **89**, 112006 (2014).
- [11] P. A. Zyla *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.* (**2020**), 083C01.
- [12] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Chin. Phys. C* **42**, 023001 (2018).
- [13] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **98**, 112007 (2018).
- [14] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **614**, 345 (2010).
- [15] C. H. Yu *et al.*, *Proceedings of IPAC2016*, Busan, Korea (JACoW, Busan, 2016), <https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/ipac2016/>.
- [16] S. Agostinelli *et al.* (GEANT4 Collaboration), *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **506**, 250 (2003).
- [17] S. Jadach, B. F. L. Ward, and Z. Was, *Phys. Rev. D* **63**, 113009 (2001); *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **130**, 260 (2000).
- [18] D. J. Lange, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A* **462**, 152 (2001); R. G. Ping, *Chin. Phys. C* **32**, 599 (2008).
- [19] J. C. Chen, G. S. Huang, X. R. Qi, D. H. Zhang, and Y. S. Zhu, *Phys. Rev. D* **62**, 034003 (2000); R. L. Yang, R. G. Ping, and H. Chen, *Chin. Phys. Lett.* **31**, 061301 (2014).
- [20] E. Richter-Was, *Phys. Lett. B* **303**, 163 (1993).
- [21] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **87**, 012002 (2013).
- [22] X. Y. Zhou, S. X. Du, G. Li, and C. P. Shen, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **258**, 107540 (2021).
- [23] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **81**, 052005 (2010).
- [24] M. Ablikim *et al.* (BESIII Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. D* **92**, 112008 (2015).