

# BOTTOM BARYONS

## ( $B = -1$ )

$$\Lambda_b^0 = udb, \Xi_b^0 = usb, \Xi_b^- = dsb$$

$\Lambda_b^0$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$$

$I(J^P)$  not yet measured;  $0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$  is the quark model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 5624 \pm 9 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.8)$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.229 \pm 0.080) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 368 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

These branching fractions are actually an average over weakly decaying  $b$ -baryons weighted by their production rates in  $Z$  decay (or high-energy  $p\bar{p}$ ), branching ratios, and detection efficiencies. They scale with the LEP  $b$ -baryon production fraction  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$  and are evaluated for our value  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon}) = (11.6 \pm 2.0)\%$ .

The branching fractions  $B(b\text{-baryon} \rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  and  $B(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  are not pure measurements because the underlying measured products of these with  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$  were used to determine  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$ , as described in the note "Production and Decay of  $b$ -Flavored Hadrons."

$\Lambda_b^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level	$P$ (MeV/c)
$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda$	$(4.7 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$		1744
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	seen		2345
$\Lambda_c^+ a_1(1260)^-$	seen		2156
$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything}$	[r] $(7.9 \pm 1.9)\%$		—
$p\pi^-$	$< 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90%	2732
$pK^-$	$< 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90%	2711

### $b$ -baryon ADMIXTURE ( $\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b$ )

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.208 \pm 0.051) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

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<b><math>b</math>-baryon ADMIXTURE (<math>\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b</math>)</b>	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	$p$ (MeV/c)
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ anything	( 4.2 <sup>+</sup> <sub>-</sub> 1.8 / 1.5 ) %	—
$p \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	( 4.1 ± 1.0 ) %	—
$p$ anything	( 51 ± 17 ) %	—
$\Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	( 2.7 ± 0.8 ) %	—
$\Lambda / \bar{\Lambda}$ anything	( 28 ± 7 ) %	—
$\Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	( 4.8 ± 1.3 ) × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	—