$B^{\pm}/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon ADMIXTURE

$B^{\pm}/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

Each measurement of the B mean life is an average over an admixture of various bottom mesons and baryons which decay weakly. Different techniques emphasize different admixtures of produced particles, which could result in a different B mean life.

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP B Lifetime Working Group as described in our review "Production and Decay of b-flavored Hadrons" in the $B^{\pm}$ Section of these Listings. The averaging procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements and asymmetric lifetime errors, but ignores the small differences due to different techniques.

VALUE (10^{-12} s)	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
1.564±0.014 OUR EVALUATION					
$1.533\pm0.015^{+0.035}_{-0.031}$		[1] ABE	98B	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
$1.549\pm0.009\pm0.015$		[2] ACCIARRI	98	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.611\pm0.010\pm0.027$		[3] ACKERSTAFF	97F	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.582\pm0.011\pm0.027$		[3] ABREU	96E	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.533\pm0.013\pm0.022$	19.8k	[4] BUSKULIC	96F	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.564\pm0.030\pm0.036$		[5] ABE,K	95B	SLD	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.542\pm0.021\pm0.045$		[6] ABREU	94L	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.523\pm0.034\pm0.038$	5372	[7] ACTON	93L	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.511\pm0.022\pm0.078$		[8] BUSKULIC	93O	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$1.575\pm0.010\pm0.026$		[9] ABREU	96E	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.50\ ^{+0.24}_{-0.21}\pm0.03$		[10] ABREU	94P	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.46\pm0.06\pm0.06$	5344	[11] ABE	93J	CDF	Repl. by ABE 98B
$1.23\ ^{+0.14}_{-0.13}\pm0.15$	188	[12] ABREU	93D	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
$1.49\pm0.11\pm0.12$	253	[13] ABREU	93G	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
$1.51\ ^{+0.16}_{-0.14}\pm0.11$	130	[14] ACTON	93C	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.535\pm0.035\pm0.028$	7357	[7] ADRIANI	93K	L3	Repl. by ACCIARRI 98
1.28 ± 0.10		[15] ABREU	92	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
$1.37\pm0.07\pm0.06$	1354	[16] ACTON	92	OPAL	Sup. by ACTON 93L
$1.49\pm0.03\pm0.06$		[17] BUSKULIC	92F	ALEP	Sup. by BUSKULIC 96F
$1.35\ ^{+0.19}_{-0.17}\pm0.05$		[18] BUSKULIC	92G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.32\pm0.08\pm0.09$	1386	[19] ADEVA	91H	L3	Sup. by ADRIANI 93K
$1.32\ ^{+0.31}_{-0.25}\pm0.15$	37	[20] ALEXANDER	91G	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

1.29 ± 0.06 ± 0.10	2973	[21] DECAMP	91C	ALEP	Sup. by BUSKULIC 92F
1.36 $^{+0.25}_{-0.23}$		[22] HAGEMANN	90	JADE	E^{ee}_{cm}= 35 GeV
1.13 ± 0.15		[23] LYONS	90	RVUE	
1.35 ± 0.10 ± 0.24		BRAUNSCH...	89B	TASS	E^{ee}_{cm}= 35 GeV
0.98 ± 0.12 ± 0.13		ONG	89	MRK2	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
1.17 $^{+0.27}_{-0.22}$ $^{+0.17}_{-0.16}$		KLEM	88	DLCO	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
1.29 ± 0.20 ± 0.21		[24] ASH	87	MAC	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
1.02 $^{+0.42}_{-0.39}$	301	[25] BROM	87	HRS	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV

[1] Measured using inclusive $J/\psi(1S) \to \mu^+\mu^-$ vertex.

[2] ACCIARRI 98 uses inclusively reconstructed secondary vertex and lepton impact parameter.

[3] ACKERSTAFF 97F uses inclusively reconstructed secondary vertices.

[4] BUSKULIC 96F analyzed using 3D impact parameter.

[5] ABE,K 95B uses an inclusive topological technique.

[6] ABREU 94L uses charged particle impact parameters. Their result from inclusively reconstructed secondary vertices is superseded by ABREU 96E.

[7] ACTON 93L and ADRIANI 93K analyzed using lepton (e and μ) impact parameter at Z.

[8] BUSKULIC 93O analyzed using dipole method.

[9] Combines ABREU 96E secondary vertex result with ABREU 94L impact parameter result.

[10] From proper time distribution of $b \to J/\psi(1S)$ anything.

[11] ABE 93J analyzed using $J/\psi(1S) \to \mu\mu$ vertices.

[12] ABREU 93D data analyzed using $D / D^* \ell$ anything event vertices.

[13] ABREU 93G data analyzed using charged and neutral vertices.

[14] ACTON 93C analysed using $D / D^* \ell$ anything event vertices.

[15] ABREU 92 is combined result of muon and hadron impact parameter analyses. Hadron tracks gave $(12.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-13}$ s for an admixture of B species weighted by production fraction and mean charge multiplicity, while muon tracks gave $(13.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-13}$ s for an admixture weighted by production fraction and semileptonic branching fraction.

[16] ACTON 92 is combined result of muon and electron impact parameter analyses.

[17] BUSKULIC 92F uses the lepton impact parameter distribution for data from the 1991 run.

[18] BUSKULIC 92G use $J/\psi(1S)$ tags to measure the average b lifetime. This is comparable to other methods only if the $J/\psi(1S)$ branching fractions of the different b-flavored hadrons are in the same ratio.

[19] Using $Z \to e^+$X or μ^+X, ADEVA 91H determined the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the impact parameter distribution of the lepton.

[20] Using $Z \to J/\psi(1S)$X, $J/\psi(1S) \to \ell^+\ell^-$, ALEXANDER 91G determined the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the decay point of the $J/\psi(1S)$.

[21] Using $Z \to e$X or μX, DECAMP 91C determines the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the signed impact parameter distribution of the lepton.

[22] HAGEMANN 90 uses electrons and muons in an impact parameter analysis.

[23] LYONS 90 combine the results of the B lifetime measuresments of ONG 89, BRAUNSCHWEIG 89B, KLEM 88, and ASH 87, and JADE data by private communication. They use statistical techniques which include variation of the error with the mean life, and possible correlations between the systematic errors. This result is not independent of the measured results used in our average.

[24] We have combined an overall scale error of 15% in quadrature with the systematic error of ± 0.7 to obtain ± 2.1 systematic error.

[25] Statistical and systematic errors were combined by BROM 87.

CHARGED *b*-HADRON ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

VALUE (10^{-12} s)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
1.72±0.08±0.06	[26] ADAM	95	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[26] ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag *b*-hadron charge.

NEUTRAL *b*-HADRON ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

VALUE (10^{-12} s)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
1.58±0.11±0.09	[27] ADAM	95	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[27] ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag *b*-hadron charge.

MEAN LIFE RATIO $\tau_{\text{charged } b-\text{hadron}}/\tau_{\text{neutral } b-\text{hadron}}$

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$\mathbf{1.09^{+0.11}_{-0.10}\pm0.08}$	[28] ADAM	95	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[28] ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag *b*-hadron charge.

$|\Delta\tau_b|/\tau_{b,\overline{b}}$

$\tau_{b,\overline{b}}$ and $|\Delta\tau_b|$ are the mean life average and difference between b and $\overline{b}$ hadrons.

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
−0.001±0.012±0.008	[29] ABBIENDI	99J	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[29] Data analyzed using both the jet charge and the charge of secondary vertex in the opposite hemisphere.

$\overline{b}$ PRODUCTION FRACTIONS AND DECAY MODES

The branching fraction measurements are for an admixture of B mesons and baryons at energies above the $\Upsilon(4S)$. Only the highest energy results (LEP, Tevatron, S$p\overline{p}$S) are used in the branching fraction averages. In the following, we assume that the production fractions are the same at the LEP and at the Tevatron.

For inclusive branching fractions, *e.g.*, $B \to D^{\pm}$ anything, the treatment of multiple D's in the final state must be defined. One possiblity would be to count the number of events with one-or-more D's and divide by the total number of B's. Another possibility would be to count the total number of D's and divide by the total number of B's, which is the definition of average multiplicity. The two definitions are identical when only one of the specified particles is allowed in the final state. Even though the "one-or-more" definition seems sensible, for practical reasons inclusive branching fractions are almost always measured using the multiplicity definition. For heavy final state particles, authors call their results inclusive branching fractions while for light particles some authors call their results multiplicities. In the B sections, we list all results as inclusive branching fractions, adopting a multiplicity definition. This means that inclusive branching fractions can exceed 100% and that inclusive partial widths can exceed total widths, just as inclusive cross sections can exceed total cross sections.

The modes below are listed for a $\overline{b}$ initial state. b modes are their charge conjugates. Reactions indicate the weak decay vertex and do not include mixing.

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level

PRODUCTION FRACTIONS

The production fractions for weakly decaying b-hadrons at high energy have been calculated from the best values of mean lives, mixing parameters, and branching fractions in this edition by the LEP B Oscillation Working Group as described in the note "Production and Decay of b-Flavored Hadrons" in the $B^{\pm}$ Particle Listings. Values assume

$$\mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^+) = \mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^0)$$
$$\mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^+) + \mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^0) + \mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^0_s) + \mathrm{B}(b \to b\text{-baryon}) = 100\ \%.$$

The notation for production fractions varies in the literature (f_d, d_{B^0}, $f(b \to \overline{B}^0)$, $\mathrm{Br}(b \to \overline{B}^0)$). We use our own branching fraction notation here, $\mathrm{B}(\overline{b} \to B^0)$.

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level
Γ_1	$\overline{b} \to B^+$	(38.8 ± 1.3) %	
Γ_2	$\overline{b} \to B^0$	(38.8 ± 1.3) %	
Γ_3	$\overline{b} \to B^0_s$	(10.8 ± 1.5) %	
Γ_4	$\overline{b} \to b$-baryon	(11.6 ± 2.0) %	
Γ_5	$\overline{b} \to B_c$	—	

DECAY MODES

Semileptonic and leptonic modes

Γ_{6}	$\overline{b} \to \nu$ anything		(23.1 ± 1.5) %	
Γ_{7}	$\overline{b} \to \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a]	(10.64 ± 0.27) %	
Γ_{8}	$\overline{b} \to e^+ \nu_e$ anything		(10.86 ± 0.35) %	
Γ_{9}	$\overline{b} \to \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ anything		$(10.95^{+0.29}_{-0.25})$ %	
Γ_{10}	$\overline{b} \to D^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a]	(2.35 ± 0.35) %	S=1.3
Γ_{11}	$\overline{b} \to D^- \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(4.9 ± 1.9) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{12}	$\overline{b} \to D^- \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(2.6 ± 1.6) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{13}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a]	(6.9 ± 0.4) %	
Γ_{14}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0 \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(1.07 ± 0.27) %	
Γ_{15}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0 \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(2.3 ± 1.6) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{16}	$\overline{b} \to D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a]	(2.75 ± 0.19) %	
Γ_{17}	$\overline{b} \to D^{*-} \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(4.8 ± 1.0) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{18}	$\overline{b} \to D^{*-} \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		(6 ± 7) $\times 10^{-4}$	
Γ_{19}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}{}^0_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a,b]	seen	
Γ_{20}	$\overline{b} \to D^-_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	[a,b]	seen	
Γ_{21}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}{}^*_2(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		seen	
Γ_{22}	$\overline{b} \to D^*_2(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything		seen	
Γ_{23}	$\overline{b} \to$ charmless $\ell \overline{\nu}_\ell$	[a]	(1.7 ± 0.6) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{24}	$\overline{b} \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ anything		(2.6 ± 0.4) %	
Γ_{25}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{c} \to \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything	[a]	(8.0 ± 0.4) %	

Charmed meson and baryon modes

Γ_{26}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0$ anything		(60.5 ± 3.2) %	
Γ_{27}	$\overline{b} \to D^0 D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	$(9.1^{+3.9}_{-2.8})$ %	
Γ_{28}	$\overline{b} \to D^\mp D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	$(4.0^{+2.3}_{-1.8})$ %	
Γ_{29}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0 D^0$ anything	[c]	$(5.1^{+2.0}_{-1.8})$ %	
Γ_{30}	$\overline{b} \to D^0 D^\pm$ anything	[c]	$(2.7^{+1.8}_{-1.6})$ %	
Γ_{31}	$\overline{b} \to D^\pm D^\mp$ anything	[c]	< 9 $\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
Γ_{32}	$\overline{b} \to D^-$ anything		(23.7 ± 2.3) %	
Γ_{33}	$\overline{b} \to D^*(2010)^+$ anything		(17.3 ± 2.0) %	
Γ_{34}	$\overline{b} \to D_1(2420)^0$ anything		(5.0 ± 1.5) %	
Γ_{35}	$\overline{b} \to D^*(2010)^\mp D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	$(3.3^{+1.6}_{-1.3})$ %	

Γ_{36}	$\overline{b} \to D^0 D^*(2010)^{\pm}$ anything		[c]	$(3.0 \,^{+1.1}_{-0.9})$ %	
Γ_{37}	$\overline{b} \to D^*(2010)^{\pm} D^{\mp}$ anything		[c]	$(2.5 \,^{+1.2}_{-1.0})$ %	
Γ_{38}	$\overline{b} \to D^*(2010)^{\pm} D^*(2010)^{\mp}$ anything		[c]	(1.2 ± 0.4) %	
Γ_{39}	$\overline{b} \to D_2^*(2460)^0$ anything			(4.7 ± 2.7) %	
Γ_{40}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{D}_s$ anything			(18 ± 5) %	
Γ_{41}	$\overline{b} \to \Lambda_c$ anything			(9.7 ± 2.9) %	
Γ_{42}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{c}/c$ anything		[d]	(117 ± 4) %	
	Charmonium modes				
Γ_{43}	$\overline{b} \to J/\psi(1S)$ anything			(1.16 ± 0.10) %	
Γ_{44}	$\overline{b} \to \psi(2S)$ anything			$(4.8 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{45}	$\overline{b} \to \chi_{c1}(1P)$ anything			(1.8 ± 0.5) %	
	K or K^* modes				
Γ_{46}	$\overline{b} \to \overline{s}\gamma$			$(3.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ_{47}	$\overline{b} \to K^{\pm}$ anything			(74 ± 6) %	
Γ_{48}	$\overline{b} \to K^0_S$ anything			(29.0 ± 2.9) %	
	Pion modes				
Γ_{49}	$\overline{b} \to \pi^{\pm}$ anything			(397 ± 21) %	
Γ_{50}	$\overline{b} \to \pi^0$ anything		[d]	(278 ± 60) %	
Γ_{51}	$b \to \phi$ anything			(2.82 ± 0.23) %	
	Baryon modes				
Γ_{52}	$\overline{b} \to p/\overline{p}$ anything			(13.1 ± 1.1) %	
	Other modes				
Γ_{53}	$\overline{b} \to$ charged anything		[d]	(497 ± 7) %	
Γ_{54}	$\overline{b} \to$ hadron$^+$ hadron$^-$			$(1.7 \,^{+1.0}_{-0.7}) \times 10^{-5}$	
Γ_{55}	$\overline{b} \to$ charmless			$(7 \pm 21) \times 10^{-3}$	
	Baryon modes				
Γ_{56}	$\overline{b} \to \Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}$ anything			(5.9 ± 0.6) %	
Γ_{57}	$\overline{b} \to b$-baryon anything			(10.2 ± 2.8) %	
	$\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current ($B1$) modes				
Γ_{58}	$\overline{b} \to e^+ e^-$ anything				
Γ_{59}	$\overline{b} \to \mu^+ \mu^-$ anything	$B1$		$< 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
Γ_{60}	$\overline{b} \to \nu\overline{\nu}$ anything				

[a] An ℓ indicates an e or a μ mode, not a sum over these modes.

[b] D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P-wave) states.

[c] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.

[d] Inclusive branching fractions have a multiplicity definition and can be greater than 100%.

$B^{\pm}/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon ADMIXTURE BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(B^0_s)/[\Gamma(B^+)+\Gamma(B^0)]$ — $\Gamma_3/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2)$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.21 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE			
0.213±0.068	[30] AFFOLDER 00E	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
$0.21 \pm 0.036^{+0.038}_{-0.030}$	[31] ABE 99P	CDF	$\overline{p}p$ at 1.8 TeV

[30] AFFOLDER 00E uses several electron-charm final states in $b \to c e^- X$.
[31] ABE 99P uses the numbers of $K^*(892)^0$, $K^*(892)^+$, and $\phi(1020)$ events produced in association with the double semileptonic decays $b \to c\mu^- X$ with $c \to s\mu^+ X$.

$\Gamma(b\text{-baryon})/[\Gamma(B^+)+\Gamma(B^0)]$ — $\Gamma_4/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2)$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.118±0.042	[32] AFFOLDER 00E	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.8 TeV

[32] AFFOLDER 00E uses several electron-charm final states in $b \to c e^- X$.

$\Gamma(\nu\,\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_6/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.2308±0.0077±0.0124	[33,34] ACCIARRI 96C	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[33] ACCIARRI 96C assumes relative b semileptonic decay rates e:μ:τ of 1:1:0.25. Based on missing-energy spectrum.
[34] Assumes Standard Model value for R_B.

$\Gamma(\ell^+\nu_\ell\,\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_7/Γ

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Electroweak Working Group as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.1064±0.0027 OUR EVALUATION			
0.1061±0.0023 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.2.			
$0.1083 \pm 0.0010^{+0.0028}_{-0.0024}$	[35] ABBIENDI 00E	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.1016±0.0013±0.0030	[36] ACCIARRI 00	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.1085±0.0012±0.0047	[37,38] ACCIARRI 96C	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.1106±0.0039±0.0022	[39] ABREU 95D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.114 ±0.003 ±0.004	[40] BUSKULIC 94G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.100 ±0.007 ±0.007	[41] ABREU 93C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.105 ±0.006 ±0.005	[42] AKERS 93B	OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E

[35] ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \to b\overline{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.

[36] ACCIARRI 00 result obtained from a combined fit of $R_b = \Gamma(Z \to b\overline{b})/\Gamma(Z \to \text{hadrons})$ and B($b \to \ell\nu$X), using double-tagging method.
[37] ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.
[38] Assumes Standard Model value for R_B.
[39] ABREU 95D give systematic errors ±0.0019 (model) and 0.0012 (R_c). We combine these in quadrature.
[40] BUSKULIC 94G uses e and μ events. This value is from a global fit to the lepton p and p_T (relative to jet) spectra which also determines the b and c production fractions, the fragmentation functions, and the forward-backward asymmetries. This branching ratio depends primarily on the ratio of dileptons to single leptons at high p_T, but the lower p_T portion of the lepton spectrum is included in the global fit to reduce the model dependence. The model dependence is ±0.0026 and is included in the systematic error.
[41] ABREU 93C event count includes ee events. Combining ee, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain 0.100 ± 0.007 ± 0.007.
[42] AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(e^+\nu_e\,\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_8/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.1086±0.0035 OUR AVERAGE					
$0.1078 \pm 0.0008 {}^{+0.0050}_{-0.0046}$		[43] ABBIENDI	00E	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.1089±0.0020±0.0051		[44,45] ACCIARRI	96C	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.107 ±0.015 ±0.007	260	[46] ABREU	93C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.138 ±0.032 ±0.008		[47] ADEVA	91C	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.086 ±0.027 ±0.008		[48] ABE	93E	VNS	E^{ee}_{cm}= 58 GeV
$0.109 {}^{+0.014}_{-0.013} \pm 0.0055$	2719	[49] AKERS	93B	OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E
0.111 ±0.028 ±0.026		BEHREND	90D	CELL	E^{ee}_{cm}= 43 GeV
0.150 ±0.011 ±0.022		BEHREND	90D	CELL	E^{ee}_{cm}= 35 GeV
0.112 ±0.009 ±0.011		ONG	88	MRK2	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
$0.149 {}^{+0.022}_{-0.019}$		PAL	86	DLCO	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
0.110 ±0.018 ±0.010		AIHARA	85	TPC	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
0.111 ±0.034 ±0.040		ALTHOFF	84J	TASS	E^{ee}_{cm}= 34.6 GeV
0.146 ±0.028		KOOP	84	DLCO	Repl. by PAL 86
0.116 ±0.021 ±0.017		NELSON	83	MRK2	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV

[43] ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \to b\overline{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.
[44] ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.
[45] Assumes Standard Model value for R_B.
[46] ABREU 93C event count includes ee events. Combining ee, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain 0.100 ± 0.007 ± 0.007.
[47] ADEVA 91C measure the average B($b \to e$X) branching ratio using single and double tagged b enhanced Z events. Combining e and μ results, they obtain 0.113 ± 0.010 ± 0.006. Constraining the initial number of b quarks by the Standard Model prediction (378 ± 3 MeV) for the decay of the Z into $b\overline{b}$, the electron result gives 0.112 ± 0.004 ± 0.008. They obtain 0.119 ± 0.003 ± 0.006 when e and μ results are combined. Used to measure the $b\overline{b}$ width itself, this electron result gives 370 ± 12 ± 24 MeV and combined with the muon result gives 385 ± 7 ± 22 MeV.
[48] ABE 93E experiment also measures forward-backward asymmetries and fragmentation functions for b and c.
[49] AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_9/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$0.1095^{+0.0029}_{-0.0025}$ OUR AVERAGE					
$0.1096 \pm 0.0008 ^{+0.0034}_{-0.0027}$		[50] ABBIENDI	00E	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.1082 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0059$		[51,52] ACCIARRI	96C	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.110 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.007$	656	[53] ABREU	93C	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.113 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.006$		[54] ADEVA	91C	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$0.122 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.007$		[52] UENO	96	AMY	$e^+ e^-$ at 57.9 GeV
$0.101 ^{+0.010}_{-0.009} \pm 0.0055$	4248	[55] AKERS	93B	OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E
$0.104 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.016$		BEHREND	90D	CELL	E^{ee}_{cm}= 43 GeV
$0.148 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.016$		BEHREND	90D	CELL	E^{ee}_{cm}= 35 GeV
$0.118 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010$		ONG	88	MRK2	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV
$0.117 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.015$		BARTEL	87	JADE	E^{ee}_{cm}= 34.6 GeV
$0.114 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.025$		BARTEL	85J	JADE	Repl. by BARTEL 87
$0.117 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.010$		ALTHOFF	84G	TASS	E^{ee}_{cm}= 34.5 GeV
$0.105 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.013$		ADEVA	83B	MRKJ	E^{ee}_{cm}= 33–38.5 GeV
$0.155 ^{+0.054}_{-0.029}$		FERNANDEZ	83D	MAC	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV

[50] ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.

[51] ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.

[52] Assumes Standard Model value for R_B.

[53] ABREU 93C event count includes $\mu\mu$ events. Combining ee, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain $0.100 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.007$.

[54] ADEVA 91C measure the average B($b \rightarrow eX$) branching ratio using single and double tagged b enhanced Z events. Combining e and μ results, they obtain $0.113 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.006$. Constraining the initial number of b quarks by the Standard Model prediction (378 ± 3 MeV) for the decay of the Z into $b\overline{b}$, the muon result gives $0.123 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.006$. They obtain $0.119 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.006$ when e and μ results are combined. Used to measure the $b\overline{b}$ width itself, this muon result gives $394 \pm 9 \pm 22$ MeV and combined with the electron result gives $385 \pm 7 \pm 22$ MeV.

[55] AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(D^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{10}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0235 ± 0.0035 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.3.			
$0.0272 \pm 0.0028 \pm 0.0018$	[56] ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.0202 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0013$	[57] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

[56] ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0019 \pm 0.0016 \pm 0.0018$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quardrature.

[57] AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\overline{b} \rightarrow D^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything}) \times B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)] = (1.82 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$. We divide by our best value $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = (9.0 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(D^- \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{11}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0049±0.0018±0.0007	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(D^- \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{12}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0026±0.0015±0.0004	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{13}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.069 ±0.004 OUR AVERAGE				
0.0704±0.0040±0.0017	[58] ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$
0.066 ±0.006 ±0.001	[59] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[58] ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0017$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quardrature.

[59] AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything}) \times B(D^0 \to K^- \pi^+)] = (2.52 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-3}$. We divide by our best value $B(D^0 \to K^- \pi^+) = (3.83 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{14}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0107±0.0025±0.0011	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{15}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0023±0.0015±0.0004	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{16}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0275±0.0019 OUR AVERAGE				
0.0275±0.0021±0.0009	[60] ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$
0.0276±0.0027±0.0011	[61] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

[60] ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0013 \pm 0.0009$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quardrature.

[61] AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\overline{b} \to D^* \ell^+ \nu_\ell X) \times B(D^{*+} \to D^0 \pi^+) \times B(D^0 \to K^- \pi^+)] = ((7.53 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-4})$ and uses $B(D^{*+} \to D^0 \pi^+) = 0.681 \pm 0.013$ and $B(D^0 \to K^- \pi^+) = 0.0401 \pm 0.0014$ to obtain the above result. The first error is the experiments error and the second error is the systematic error from the D^{*+} and D^0 branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{17}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0048±0.0009±0.0005	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{18}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0006±0.0007±0.0002	ABREU	00R	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \to Z$

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{19}/Γ

D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P-wave) states.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
seen	[62] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[62] AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio B($\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^0_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell X$) B($\overline{D}^0_j \to D^{*+}\pi^-$) $= ((6.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3})$.

$\Gamma(D^-_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{20}/Γ

D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P-wave) states.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
seen	[63] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[63] AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio B($\overline{b} \to D^-_j \ell^+ \nu_\ell$anything) B($D^-_j \to D^0\pi^-$) $= ((7.0 \pm 1.9^{+1.2}_{-1.3}) \times 10^{-3})$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*_2(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{21}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
seen	[64] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[64] AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio B($\overline{b} \to \overline{D}^*_2(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell$anything) B($D^*_2(2460)^0 \to D^+\pi^-$) $= (1.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-3}$.

$\Gamma(D^*_2(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{22}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
seen	[65] AKERS	95Q	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[65] AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio B($\overline{b} \to D^*_2(2460) \ell^+ \nu_\ell$anything) B($D^*_2(2460)^+ \to D^0\pi^-$) $= 4.2 \pm 1.3^{+0.7}_{-1.2}$.

$\Gamma(\text{charmless } \ell \overline{\nu}_\ell)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{23}/Γ

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Heavy Flavour Steering Group. The averaging procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.00167±0.00055 OUR EVALUATION				
0.0017 ±0.0005 OUR AVERAGE				
0.00157±0.00035±0.00055	[66] ABREU	00D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.00173±0.00055±0.00055	[67] BARATE	99G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$
0.0033 ±0.0010 ±0.0017	[68] ACCIARRI	98K	L3	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[66] ABREU 00D result obtained from a fit to the numbers of decays in $b \to u$ enriched and depleted samples and their lepton spectra, and assuming $|V_{cb}| = 0.0384 \pm 0.0033$ and $\tau_b = 1.564 \pm 0.014$ ps.

[67] Uses lifetime tagged $b\overline{b}$ sample.

[68] ACCIARRI 98K assumes $R_b = 0.2174 \pm 0.0009$ at Z decay.

$\Gamma(\tau^+ \nu_\tau \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{24}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
2.6 ±0.4 OUR AVERAGE					
1.7 ±0.5 ±1.1		[69,70] ACCIARRI	96C	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
2.75±0.30±0.37	405	[71] BUSKULIC	95	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
2.4 ±0.7 ±0.8	1032	[72] ACCIARRI	94C	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
4.08±0.76±0.62		BUSKULIC	93B	ALEP	Repl. by BUSKULIC 95

[69] ACCIARRI 96C result obtained from missing energy spectrum.

[70] Assumes Standard Model value for R_B.

[71] BUSKULIC 95 uses missing-energy technique.

[72] This is a direct result using tagged $b\overline{b}$ events at the Z, but species are not separated.

$\Gamma(\overline{b} \rightarrow \overline{c} \rightarrow \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{25}/Γ

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Electroweak Working Group as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0801±0.0036 OUR EVALUATION				
$0.0840\pm0.0016^{+0.0039}_{-0.0036}$	[73] ABBIENDI	00E	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.0770±0.0097±0.0046	[74] ABREU	95D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.082 ±0.003 ±0.012	[75] BUSKULIC	94G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.077 ±0.004 ±0.007	[76] AKERS	93B	OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E

[73] ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.

[74] ABREU 95D give systematic errors ±0.0033 (model) and 0.0032 (R_c). We combine these in quadrature. This result is from the same global fit as their $\Gamma(\overline{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell X)$ data.

[75] BUSKULIC 94G uses e and μ events. This value is from the same global fit as their $\Gamma(\overline{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ data.

[76] AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{26}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.605±0.029±0.014	[77] BUSKULIC	96Y	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[77] BUSKULIC 96Y reports 0.605 ± 0.024 ± 0.016 for B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$) = 0.0383. We rescale to our best value B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$) = (3.83 ± 0.09) × 10^{-2}. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(D^0 D_s^\pm \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{27}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$0.091^{+0.020}_{-0.018}{}^{+0.034}_{-0.022}$	[78] BARATE	98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[78] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^{\mp} D_s^{\pm}\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{28}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{0.040^{+0.017}_{-0.014}{}^{+0.016}_{-0.011}}$	[79] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[79] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$[\Gamma(D^0 D_s^{\pm}\text{ anything}) + \Gamma(D^{\mp} D_s^{\pm}\text{ anything})]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — $(\Gamma_{27}+\Gamma_{28})/\Gamma$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{0.131^{+0.026}_{-0.022}{}^{+0.048}_{-0.031}}$	[80] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[80] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 D^0\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{29}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{0.051^{+0.016}_{-0.014}{}^{+0.012}_{-0.011}}$	[81] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[81] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^0 D^{\pm}\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{30}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{0.027^{+0.015}_{-0.013}{}^{+0.010}_{-0.009}}$	[82] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[82] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$[\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 D^0\text{ anything}) + \Gamma(D^0 D^{\pm}\text{ anything})]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — $(\Gamma_{29}+\Gamma_{30})/\Gamma$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{0.078^{+0.020}_{-0.018}{}^{+0.018}_{-0.016}}$	[83] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[83] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^{\pm} D^{\mp}\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{31}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.009	90	BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(D^-\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{32}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.237±0.017±0.015	[84] BUSKULIC 96Y	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[84] BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.234 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.010$ for $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = 0.091$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = (9.0 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^+\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{33}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.173±0.016±0.012	[85] ACKERSTAFF 98E	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[85] Uses lepton tags to select $Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ events.

$\Gamma(D_1(2420)^0 \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{34}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.050±0.014±0.006	[86] ACKERSTAFF 97W	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[86] ACKERSTAFF 97W assumes $B(D_2^*(2460)^0 \to D^{*+}\pi^-) = 0.21 \pm 0.04$ and $\Gamma_{b\overline{b}}/\Gamma_{hadrons} = 0.216$ at Z decay.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^\mp D_s^\pm \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{35}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.033^{+0.010}_{-0.009}{}^{+0.012}_{-0.009}$	[87] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[87] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^0 D^*(2010)^\pm \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{36}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.030^{+0.009}_{-0.008}{}^{+0.007}_{-0.005}$	[88] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[88] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^\pm D^\mp \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{37}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.025^{+0.010}_{-0.009}{}^{+0.006}_{-0.005}$	[89] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[89] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^\pm D^*(2010)^\mp \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{38}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.012^{+0.004}_{-0.003}\pm0.002$	[90] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[90] The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D_2^*(2460)^0 \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{39}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.047±0.024±0.013	[91] ACKERSTAFF 97W	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[91] ACKERSTAFF 97W assumes $B(D_2^*(2460)^0 \to D^{*+}\pi^-) = 0.21 \pm 0.04$ and $\Gamma_{b\overline{b}}/\Gamma_{hadrons} = 0.216$ at Z decay.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}_s \text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{40}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.18±0.02±0.04	[92] BUSKULIC 96Y	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[92] BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.183 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.009$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(b \rightarrow \Lambda_c \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{41}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.097±0.013±0.025	[93] BUSKULIC	96Y	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[93] BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.110 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$ for $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+) = 0.044$. We rescale to our best value $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+) = (5.0 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(\overline{c}/c\,\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{42}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
1.17 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE				
1.147±0.041	[94] ABREU	98D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.230±0.036±0.065	[95] BUSKULIC	96Y	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[94] ABREU 98D results are extracted from a fit to the b-tagging probablility distribution based on the impact parameter.

[95] BUSKULIC 96Y assumes PDG 96 production fractions for B^0, B^+, B_s, b baryons, and PDG 96 branching ratios for charm decays. This is sum of their inclusive $\overline{D}^0$, D^-, $\overline{D}_s$, and Λ_c branching ratios, corrected to include inclusive Ξ_c and charmonium.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{43}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
1.16±0.10 OUR AVERAGE						
1.12±0.12±0.10			[96] ABREU	94P	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.16±0.16±0.14		121	[97] ADRIANI	93J	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.21±0.13±0.08			BUSKULIC	92G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
1.3 ±0.2 ±0.2			[98] ADRIANI	92	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
<4.9	90		MATTEUZZI	83	MRK2	E_{cm}^{ee}= 29 GeV

[96] ABREU 94P is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z. Uses $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels. Assumes $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\overline{b})/\Gamma_{\text{hadron}}$=0.22.

[97] ADRIANI 93J is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z. Uses $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$ channels.

[98] ADRIANI 92 measurement is an inclusive result for $B(Z \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X) = (4.1 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-3}$ which is used to extract the b-hadron contribution to $J/\psi(1S)$ production.

$\Gamma(\psi(2S)\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{44}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0048±0.0022±0.0010	[99] ABREU	94P	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[99] ABREU 94P is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z. Uses $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$, $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channels. Assumes $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\overline{b})/\Gamma_{\text{hadron}}$=0.22.

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{45}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.018±0.005 OUR AVERAGE					
$0.014\pm0.006^{+0.004}_{-0.002}$		[100] ABREU	94P	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.024±0.009±0.002	19	[101] ADRIANI	93J	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[100] ABREU 94P is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z. Uses $\chi_{c1}(1P) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\gamma$, $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channels. Assumes no $\chi_{c2}(1P)$ and $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\overline{b})/\Gamma_{hadron}$=0.22.

[101] ADRIANI 93J is an inclusive measurement and assumes χ_{c1} come from b decays at Z. Uses $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channel.

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)\text{anything})/\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\text{anything})$ — Γ_{45}/Γ_{43}

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
1.92±0.82	121	[102] ADRIANI	93J	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[102] ADRIANI 93J is a ratio of inclusive measurements from b decays at the Z using only the $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channel since some systematics cancel.

$\Gamma(\overline{s}\gamma)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{46}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
3.11±0.80±0.72		[103] BARATE	98I	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 5.4	90	[104] ADAM	96D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
<12	90	[105] ADRIANI	93L	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[103] BARATE 98I uses liftime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ sample.

[104] ADAM 96D assumes $f_{B^0} = f_{B^-} = 0.39$ and $f_{B_s} = 0.12$.

[105] ADRIANI 93L result is for $\overline{b} \rightarrow \overline{s}\gamma$ is performed inclusively.

$\Gamma(K^{\pm}\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{47}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.74±0.06 OUR AVERAGE				
0.72±0.02±0.06	BARATE	98V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.88±0.05±0.18	ABREU	95C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(K^0_S\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{48}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.290±0.011±0.027	ABREU	95C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(\pi^{\pm}\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{49}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
3.97±0.02±0.21	BARATE	98V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(\pi^0\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{50}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
2.78±0.15±0.60	[106] ADAM	96	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[106] ADAM 96 measurement obtained from a fit to the rapidity distribtuion of $\pi^{0's}$ in $Z \rightarrow b b$ events.

$\Gamma(\phi\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{51}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0282±0.0013±0.0019	ABBIENDI	00Z	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(p/\overline{p}\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{52}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.131±0.011 OUR AVERAGE				
0.131±0.004±0.011	BARATE	98V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.141±0.018±0.056	ABREU	95C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(\text{charged anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{53}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
4.97±0.03±0.06	[107] ABREU	98H	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
5.84±0.04±0.38	ABREU	95C	DLPH	Repl. by ABREU 98H

[107] ABREU 98H measurement excludes the contribution from K^0 and Λ decay.

$\Gamma(\text{hadron}^+\ \text{hadron}^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{54}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{1.7^{+1.0}_{-0.7}\pm0.2}$	[108,109] BUSKULIC	96V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[108] BUSKULIC 96V assumes PDG 96 production fractions for B^0, B^+, B_s, b baryons.
[109] Average branching fraction of weakly decaying B hadrons into two long-lived charged hadrons, weighted by their production cross section and lifetimes.

$\Gamma(\text{charmless})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{55}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.007±0.021	[110] ABREU	98D	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[110] ABREU 98D results are extracted from a fit to the b-tagging probablility distribution based on the impact parameter. The expected hidden charm contribution of 0.026±0.004 has been subtracted.

$\Gamma(\Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{56}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.059 ±0.006 OUR AVERAGE				
0.0587±0.0046±0.0048	ACKERSTAFF	97N	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.059 ±0.007 ±0.009	ABREU	95C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(b\text{-baryon anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{57}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.102±0.007±0.027	[111] BARATE	98V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[111] BARATE 98V assumes B($B_s \rightarrow pX$) = 8 ± 4% and B(b-baryon $\rightarrow pX$) = 58 ± 6%.

$\Gamma(\mu^+\mu^-\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{59}/Γ

Test for $\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{<3.2 \times 10^{-4}}$	90	ABBOTT	98B	D0	$p\overline{p}$ 1.8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<5.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[112] ALBAJAR	91C	UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\overline{p}}$= 630 GeV
<0.02	95	ALTHOFF	84G	TASS	E_{cm}^{ee}= 34.5 GeV
<0.007	95	ADEVA	83	MRKJ	E_{cm}^{ee}= 30–38 GeV
<0.007	95	BARTEL	83B	JADE	E_{cm}^{ee}= 33–37 GeV

[112] Both ABBOTT 98B and GLENN 98 claim that the efficiency quoted in ALBAJAR 91C was overestimated by a large factor.

$[\Gamma(e^+e^-\text{anything})+\Gamma(\mu^+\mu^-\text{anything})]/\Gamma_{total}$ — $(\Gamma_{58}+\Gamma_{59})/\Gamma$

Test for $\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.008	90	MATTEUZZI	83	MRK2	E^{ee}_{cm}= 29 GeV

$\Gamma(\nu\overline{\nu}\text{anything})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{60}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<3.9\times10^{-4}$	[113] GROSSMAN	96	RVUE	$e^+e^-\to Z$

[113] GROSSMAN 96 limit is derived from the ALEPH BUSKULIC 95 limit $B(B^+\to\tau^+\nu_\tau) < 1.8\times10^{-3}$ at CL=90% using conservative simplifying assumptions.

χ_b AT HIGH ENERGY

For a discussion of B-$\overline{B}$ mixing, see the note on B^0-$\overline{B}^0$ Mixing" in the B^0 Particle Listings.

χ_b is the average B-$\overline{B}$ mixing parameter at high-energy $\chi_b=f'_d\chi_d + f'_s\chi_s$ where f'_d and f'_s are the fractions of B^0 and B^0_s hadrons in an unbiased sample of semileptonic b-hadron decays.

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Electroweak Working Group as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.1177±0.0055 OUR EVALUATION						
0.118 ±0.005 OUR AVERAGE						
0.1192±0.0068±0.0051			[114] ACCIARRI	99D	L3	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.131 ±0.020 ±0.016			[115] ABE	97I	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ 1.8 TeV
0.1107±0.0062±0.0055			[116] ALEXANDER	96	OPAL	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.121 ±0.016 ±0.006			[117] ABREU	94J	DLPH	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.114 ±0.014 ±0.008			[118] BUSKULIC	94G	ALEP	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.129 ±0.022			[119] BUSKULIC	92B	ALEP	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.176 ±0.031 ±0.032		1112	[120] ABE	91G	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ 1.8 TeV
0.148 ±0.029 ±0.017			[121] ALBAJAR	91D	UA1	$p\overline{p}$ 630 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.136 ±0.037 ±0.040			[122] UENO	96	AMY	e^+e^- at 57.9 GeV
0.144 ±0.014 $^{+0.017}_{-0.011}$			[123] ABREU	94F	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94J
0.131 ±0.014			[124] ABREU	94J	DLPH	$e^+e^-\to Z$
0.123 ±0.012 ±0.008			ACCIARRI	94D	L3	Repl. by ACCIARRI 99D
0.157 ±0.020 ±0.032			[125] ALBAJAR	94	UA1	$\sqrt{s}$ = 630 GeV
0.121 $^{+0.044}_{-0.040}$ ±0.017		1665	[126] ABREU	93C	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94J
0.143 $^{+0.022}_{-0.021}$ ±0.007			[127] AKERS	93B	OPAL	Sup. by ALEXANDER 96
0.145 $^{+0.041}_{-0.035}$ ±0.018			[128] ACTON	92C	OPAL	$e^+e^-\to Z$

0.121	±0.017	±0.006			[129] ADEVA	92C	L3	Sup. by ACCIARRI 94D
0.132	±0.22	$^{+0.015}_{-0.012}$		823	[130] DECAMP	91	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.178	$^{+0.049}_{-0.040}$	±0.020			[131] ADEVA	90P	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.17	$^{+0.15}_{-0.08}$				[132,133] WEIR	90	MRK2	e^+e^- 29 GeV
0.21	$^{+0.29}_{-0.15}$				[132] BAND	88	MAC	$E^{ee}_{\rm cm}$= 29 GeV
>0.02			90		[132] BAND	88	MAC	$E^{ee}_{\rm cm}$= 29 GeV
0.121	±0.047				[132,134] ALBAJAR	87C	UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 91D
<0.12			90		[132,135] SCHAAD	85	MRK2	$E^{ee}_{\rm cm}$= 29 GeV

[114] ACCIARRI 99D uses maximum-likelihood fits to extract χ_b as well as the A^b_{FB} in $Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ events containing prompt leptons.
[115] Uses di-muon events.
[116] ALEXANDER 96 uses a maximum likelihood fit to simultaneously extract χ as well as the forward-backward asymmetries in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$ and $c\overline{c}$.
[117] This ABREU 94J result is from 5182 $\ell\ell$ and 279 $\Lambda\ell$ events. The systematic error includes 0.004 for model dependence.
[118] BUSKULIC 94G data analyzed using ee, $e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ events.
[119] BUSKULIC 92B uses a jet charge technique combined with electrons and muons.
[120] ABE 91G measurement of χ is done with $e\mu$ and ee events.
[121] ALBAJAR 91D measurement of χ is done with dimuons.
[122] UENO 96 extracted χ from the energy dependence of the forward-backward asymmetry.
[123] ABREU 94F uses the average electric charge sum of the jets recoiling against a b-quark jet tagged by a high p_T muon. The result is for $\overline{\chi} = f_d\chi_d + 0.9 f_s\chi_s$.
[124] This ABREU 94J result combines $\ell\ell$, $\Lambda\ell$, and jet-charge ℓ (ABREU 94F) analyses. It is for $\overline{\chi} = f_d\chi_d + 0.96 f_s\chi_s$.
[125] ALBAJAR 94 uses dimuon events. Not independent of ALBAJAR 91D.
[126] ABREU 93C data analyzed using ee, $e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ events.
[127] AKERS 93B analysis performed using dilepton events.
[128] ACTON 92C uses electrons and muons. Superseded by AKERS 93B.
[129] ADEVA 92C uses electrons and muons.
[130] DECAMP 91 done with opposite and like-sign dileptons. Superseded by BUSKULIC 92B.
[131] ADEVA 90P measurement uses ee, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events from 118k events at the Z. Superseded by ADEVA 92C.
[132] These experiments are not in the average because the combination of B_s and B_d mesons which they see could differ from those at higher energy.
[133] The WEIR 90 measurement supersedes the limit obtained in SCHAAD 85. The 90% CL are 0.06 and 0.38.
[134] ALBAJAR 87C measured $\chi = (\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ X)$ divided by the average production weighted semileptonic branching fraction for B hadrons at 546 and 630 GeV.
[135] Limit is average probability for hadron containing B quark to produce a positive lepton.

V_{cb} MEASUREMENTS

For the discussion of V_{cb} measurements, see the "Note on V_{cb} Measurements" (in preparation).

The CKM matrix element $|V_{cb}|$ can be determined by studying the rate of the semileptonic decay $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$ as a function of the recoil kinematics of $D^{(*)}$ mesons. Taking advantage of theoretical constraints on the normalization and a linear ω dependence of the form factors provided by Heavy Quark Effective Theory (HQET), the $|V_{cb}| \times F(\omega)$ and ρ^2 (a^2) can be simultaneously extracted from data, where ω is the scalar product of the two-meson four velocities, $F(1)$ is the form factor at zero recoil (ω=1) and ρ^2 is the slope, sometimes denoted as a^2. Using the theoretical input of $F(1)$, a value of $|V_{cb}|$ can be obtained.

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Heavy Flavor Working Group. The average procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements.

$|V_{cb}| \times F(1)$ (from $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu$)

VALUE		DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0360±0.00144 OUR EVALUATION		with ρ^2=1.34 ± 0.25 and a correlation 0.62			
0.0351±0.0013 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0355±0.0014	$^{+0.0023}_{-0.0024}$	[136] ABREU	01H	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0371±0.0010	±0.0020	[137] ABBIENDI	00Q	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0319±0.0018	±0.0019	[138] BUSKULIC	97	ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0351±0.0019	±0.0020	[139] BARISH	95	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.0328±0.0019	±0.0022	ACKERSTAFF	97G	OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00Q
0.0350±0.0019	±0.0023	[140] ABREU	96P	DLPH	Repl. by ABREU 01H
0.0314±0.0023	±0.0025	BUSKULIC	95N	ALEP	Repl. by BUSKULIC 97

[136] ABREU 01H measured using about 5000 partial reconstructed D^* sample with a ρ^2=1.34 ± 0.14$^{+0.24}_{-0.22}$.

[137] ABBIENDI 00Q: meausred using both inclusively and exclusively reconstructed $D^{*\pm}$ samples with a ρ^2=1.21 ± 0.12 ± 0.20. The statistical and systematic correlations between $|V_{cb}| \times F(1)$ and ρ^2 are 0.90 and 0.54 respectively.

[138] BUSKULIC 97: measured using exclusively reconstructed $D^{*\pm}$ with a a^2=0.31 ± 0.17 ± 0.08. The statistical correlation is 0.92.

[139] BARISH 95: measured using both exclusive reconstructed $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu$ and $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*0} \ell^+ \nu$ samples. They report their experiment's uncertainties ±0.0019 ± 0.0018 ± 0.0008, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty in the lifetimes. We combine the last two in quadrature.

[140] ABREU 96P: measured using both inclusively and exclusively reconstructed $D^{*\pm}$ samples.

$|V_{cb}| \times F(1)$ (from $B \to D^- \ell^+ \nu$)

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.038 ±0.006 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		
$0.0416 \pm 0.0047 \pm 0.0037$	[141] BARTELT 99	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$0.0278 \pm 0.0068 \pm 0.0065$	[142] BUSKULIC 97	ALEP	$e^+ e^- \to Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$0.0337 \pm 0.0044 {}^{+0.0072}_{-0.0049}$	[143] ATHANAS 97	CLE2	Repl. by BARTELT 99

[141] BARTELT 99: meaured using both exclusive reconstructed $B^0 \to D^- \ell^+ \nu$ and $B^+ \to D^0 \ell^+ \nu$ samples.

[142] BUSKULIC 97: measured using exclusively reconstructed $D^{\pm}$ with a $a^2 = -0.05 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.38$. The statistical correlation is 0.99.

[143] ATHANAS 97: measured using both exclusive reconstructed $B^0 \to D^- \ell^+ \nu$ and $B^+ \to D^0 \ell^+ \nu$ samples with a $\rho^2 = 0.59 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.12^{+0.59}_{-0}$. They report their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0044 \pm 0.0048^{+0.0053}_{-0.0012}$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the form factor model variations. We combine the last two in quadrature.

$B^{\pm}/B^0/B^0_s/b$-baryon ADMIXTURE REFERENCES

ABREU	01H	CERN-EP/2001-002 PL B (to be publ.)	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00E	EPJ C13 225	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00Q	PL B482 15	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00Z	PL B492 13	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	00D	PL B478 14	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00R	PL B475 407	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00	EPJ C13 47	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
AFFOLDER	00E	PRL 84 1663	T. Affolder et al.	(CDF Collab.)
ABBIENDI	99J	EPJ C12 609	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABE	99P	PR D60 092005	F. Abe et al.	(CDF Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99D	PL B448 152	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
BARATE	99G	EPJ C6 555	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARTELT	99	PRL 82 3746	J. Bartelt et al.	(CLEO Collab.)
ABBOTT	98B	PL B423 419	B. Abbott et al.	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	98B	PR D57 5382	F. Abe et al.	(CDF Collab.)
ABREU	98D	PL B426 193	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	98H	PL B425 399	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	98	PL B416 220	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	98K	PL B436 174	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	98E	EPJ C1 439	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
BARATE	98I	PL B429 169	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	98Q	EPJ C4 387	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	98V	EPJ C5 205	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
GLENN	98	PRL 80 2289	S. Glenn et al.	(CLEO Collab.)
ABE	97I	PR D55 2546	F. Abe et al.	(CDF Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97F	ZPHY C73 397	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97G	PL B395 128	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97N	ZPHY C74 423	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97W	ZPHY C76 425	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ATHANAS	97	PRL 79 2208	M. Athanas et al.	(CLEO Collab.)
BUSKULIC	97	PL B395 373	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	96E	PL B377 195	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	96P	ZPHY C71 539	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	96C	ZPHY C71 379	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ADAM	96	ZPHY C69 561	W. Adam et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ADAM	96D	ZPHY C72 207	W. Adam et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ALEXANDER	96	ZPHY C70 357	G. Alexander et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96F	PL B369 151	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96V	PL B384 471	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96Y	PL B388 648	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)

GROSSMAN	96	NP B465 369	Y. Grossman, Z. Ligeti, E. Nardi	(REHO, CIT)
Also	96B	NP B480 753 (erratum)	Y. Grossman, Z. Ligeti, E. Nardi	
PDG	96	PR D54 1	R. M. Barnett *et al.*	
UENO	96	PL B381 365	K. Ueno *et al.*	(AMY Collab.)
ABE,K	95B	PRL 75 3624	K. Abe *et al.*	(SLD Collab.)
ABREU	95C	PL B347 447	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	95D	ZPHY C66 323	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ADAM	95	ZPHY C68 363	W. Adam *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
AKERS	95Q	ZPHY C67 57	R. Akers *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
BARISH	95	PR D51 1014	B.C. Barish *et al.*	(CLEO Collab.)
BUSKULIC	95	PL B343 444	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	95N	PL B359 236	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	94F	PL B322 459	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	94J	PL B332 488	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	94L	ZPHY C63 3	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	94P	PL B341 109	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	94C	PL B332 201	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	94D	PL B335 542	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	94	ZPHY C61 41	C. Albajar *et al.*	(UA1 Collab.)
BUSKULIC	94G	ZPHY C62 179	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	93E	PL B313 288	K. Abe *et al.*	(VENUS Collab.)
ABE	93J	PRL 71 3421	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABREU	93C	PL B301 145	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	93D	ZPHY C57 181	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	93G	PL B312 253	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACTON	93C	PL B307 247	P.D. Acton *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ACTON	93L	ZPHY C60 217	P.D. Acton *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ADRIANI	93J	PL B317 467	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	93K	PL B317 474	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	93L	PL B317 637	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
AKERS	93B	ZPHY C60 199	R. Akers *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	93B	PL B298 479	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	93O	PL B314 459	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	92	ZPHY C53 567	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACTON	92	PL B274 513	D.P. Acton *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ACTON	92C	PL B276 379	D.P. Acton *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ADEVA	92C	PL B288 395	B. Adeva *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	92	PL B288 412	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92B	PL B284 177	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92F	PL B295 174	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92G	PL B295 396	D. Buskulic *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	91G	PRL 67 3351	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ADEVA	91C	PL B261 177	B. Adeva *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADEVA	91H	PL B270 111	B. Adeva *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	91C	PL B262 163	C. Albajar *et al.*	(UA1 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	91D	PL B262 171	C. Albajar *et al.*	(UA1 Collab.)
ALEXANDER	91G	PL B266 485	G. Alexander *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
DECAMP	91	PL B258 236	D. Decamp *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
DECAMP	91C	PL B257 492	D. Decamp *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ADEVA	90P	PL B252 703	B. Adeva *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
BEHREND	90D	ZPHY C47 333	H.J. Behrend *et al.*	(CELLO Collab.)
HAGEMANN	90	ZPHY C48 401	J. Hagemann *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
LYONS	90	PR D41 982	L. Lyons, A.J. Martin, D.H. Saxon	(OXF, BRIS+)
WEIR	90	PL B240 289	A.J. Weir *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)
BRAUNSCH...	89B	ZPHY C44 1	R. Braunschweig *et al.*	(TASSO Collab.)
ONG	89	PRL 62 1236	R.A. Ong *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)
BAND	88	PL B200 221	H.R. Band *et al.*	(MAC Collab.)
KLEM	88	PR D37 41	D.E. Klem *et al.*	(DELCO Collab.)
ONG	88	PRL 60 2587	R.A. Ong *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)
ALBAJAR	87C	PL B186 247	C. Albajar *et al.*	(UA1 Collab.)
ASH	87	PRL 58 640	W.W. Ash *et al.*	(MAC Collab.)
BARTEL	87	ZPHY C33 339	W. Bartel *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
BROM	87	PL B195 301	J.M. Brom *et al.*	(HRS Collab.)
PAL	86	PR D33 2708	T. Pal *et al.*	(DELCO Collab.)
AIHARA	85	ZPHY C27 39	H. Aihara *et al.*	(TPC Collab.)
BARTEL	85J	PL 163B 277	W. Bartel *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
SCHAAD	85	PL 160B 188	T. Schaad *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)
ALTHOFF	84G	ZPHY C22 219	M. Althoff *et al.*	(TASSO Collab.)

ALTHOFF	84J	PL 146B 443	M. Althoff *et al.*	(TASSO Collab.)
KOOP	84	PRL 52 970	D.E. Koop *et al.*	(DELCO Collab.)
ADEVA	83	PRL 50 799	B. Adeva *et al.*	(Mark-J Collab.)
ADEVA	83B	PRL 51 443	B. Adeva *et al.*	(Mark-J Collab.)
BARTEL	83B	PL 132B 241	W. Bartel *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
FERNANDEZ	83D	PRL 50 2054	E. Fernandez *et al.*	(MAC Collab.)
MATTEUZZI	83	PL 129B 141	C. Matteuzzi *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)
NELSON	83	PRL 50 1542	M.E. Nelson *et al.*	(Mark II Collab.)