



$I(J^P) = 0(0^-)$
 I, J, P need confirmation.

Quantum numbers shown are quark-model predictions.

B_c^\pm MASS

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
6.2745±0.0018 OUR AVERAGE			
6.2737±0.0013±0.0016	¹ AAIJ	12AV LHCb	$p\bar{p}$ at 7 TeV
6.2756±0.0029±0.0025	² AALTONEN	08M CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
6.300 ± 0.014 ± 0.005	² ABAZOV	08T D0	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
6.4 ± 0.39 ± 0.13	³ ABE	98M CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
6.2857±0.0053±0.0012	² ABULENCIA	06C CDF	Repl. by AALTONEN 08M
6.32 ± 0.06	⁴ ACKERSTAFF	980 OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹ AAIJ 12AV uses the $B(c)^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ mode and also measures the mass difference $M(B(c)^+) - M(B^+) = 994.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6$ MeV/c².

² Measured using a fully reconstructed decay mode of $B_c \rightarrow J/\psi\pi$.

³ ABE 98M observed $20.4^{+6.2}_{-5.5}$ events in the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1s)\ell\nu_\ell$ with a significance of > 4.8 standard deviations. The mass value is estimated from $m(J/\psi(1S)\ell)$.

⁴ ACKERSTAFF 980 observed 2 candidate events in the $B_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi^+$ channel with an estimated background of 0.63 ± 0.20 events.

B_c^\pm MEAN LIFE

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average using rescaled values of the data listed below. The average and rescaling were performed by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group (HFAG) and are described at <http://www.slac.stanford.edu/xorg/hfag/>. The averaging/rescaling procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements.

VALUE (10^{-12} s)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.452±0.033 OUR EVALUATION			
0.452±0.032 OUR AVERAGE			
0.452±0.048±0.027	⁵ AALTONEN	13 CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
$0.448^{+0.038}_{-0.036} \pm 0.032$	⁶ ABAZOV	09H D0	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
$0.463^{+0.073}_{-0.065} \pm 0.036$	⁶ ABULENCIA	060 CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
$0.46^{+0.18}_{-0.16} \pm 0.03$	⁶ ABE	98M CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV

⁵ Uses fully reconstructed $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ decays.

⁶ The lifetime is measured from the $J/\psi e$ decay vertices.

B_c^+ DECAY MODES $\times \mathbf{B}(\bar{b} \rightarrow B_c)$

B_c^- modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
The following quantities are not pure branching ratios; rather the fraction $\Gamma_i/\Gamma \times \mathbf{B}(\bar{b} \rightarrow B_c)$.		
$\Gamma_1 J/\psi(1S)\ell^+\nu_\ell$ anything	$(5.2^{+2.4}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_2 J/\psi(1S)\pi^+$	seen	
$\Gamma_3 J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	seen	
$\Gamma_4 J/\psi(1S)a_1(1260)$	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90%
$\Gamma_5 D^*(2010)^+\bar{D}^0$	$< 6.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90%
$\Gamma_6 D^+K^{*0}$	$< 0.20 \times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_7 D^+\bar{K}^{*0}$	$< 0.16 \times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_8 D_s^+K^{*0}$	$< 0.28 \times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_9 D_s^+\bar{K}^{*0}$	$< 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_{10} D_s^+\phi$	$< 0.32 \times 10^{-6}$	90%

B_c^+ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\ell^+\nu_\ell$ anything) / $\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times \mathbf{B}(\bar{b} \rightarrow B_c)$	$\Gamma_1/\Gamma \times \mathbf{B}$			
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$(5.2^{+2.4}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-5}$	7 ABE	98M	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$	90	8 ACKERSTAFF 980	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$	90	9 ABREU	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	10 BARATE	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁷ ABE 98M result is derived from the measurement of $[\sigma(B_c) \times \mathbf{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell)] / [\sigma(B^+) \times \mathbf{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)K^+)] = 0.132^{+0.041}_{-0.037} (\text{stat}) \pm 0.031 (\text{sys})^{+0.032}_{-0.020} (\text{lifetime})$ by using PDG 98 values of $\mathbf{B}(b \rightarrow B^+)$ and $\mathbf{B}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)K^+)$.

⁸ ACKERSTAFF 980 reports $\mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow B_c X) / \mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}) \times \mathbf{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell) < 6.95 \times 10^{-5}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 98 values of $\mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})$.

⁹ ABREU 97E value listed is for an assumed $\tau_{B_c} = 0.4$ ps and improves to 1.6×10^{-4} for $\tau_{B_c} = 1.4$ ps.

¹⁰ BARATE 97H reports $\mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow B_c X) / \mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}) \cdot \mathbf{B}(B_c \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell) < 5.2 \times 10^{-5}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 96 values of $\mathbf{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})$. A $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\mu^+\nu_\mu$ candidate event is found, compared to all the known background sources 2×10^{-3} , which gives $m_{B_c} = 5.96^{+0.25}_{-0.19}$ GeV and $\tau_{B_c} = 1.77 \pm 0.17$ ps.

PDG	98	EPJ C3 1	C. Caso <i>et al.</i>	
ABREU	97E	PL B398 207	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
BARATE	97H	PL B402 213	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	96R	PRL 77 5176	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
PDG	96	PR D54 1	R. M. Barnett <i>et al.</i>	
