$D_s^{*\pm}$

$I(J^P) = 0(?^?)$

J^P is natural, width and decay modes consistent with 1^-.

$D_s^{*\pm}$ MASS

The fit includes $D^\pm$, D^0, $D_s^\pm$, $D^{*\pm}$, D^{*0}, $D_s^{*\pm}$, $D_1(2420)^0$, $D_2^*(2460)^0$, and $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$ mass and mass difference measurements.

VALUE (MeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
2112.1±0.4 OUR FIT				
2106.6±2.1±2.7	[1] BLAYLOCK	87	MRK3	$e^+e^- \to D_s^\pm\gamma$X

[1] Assuming $D_s^\pm$ mass = 1968.7 ± 0.9 MeV.

$m_{D_s^{*\pm}} - m_{D_s^\pm}$

The fit includes $D^\pm$, D^0, $D_s^\pm$, $D^{*\pm}$, D^{*0}, $D_s^{*\pm}$, $D_1(2420)^0$, $D_2^*(2460)^0$, and $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$ mass and mass difference measurements.

VALUE (MeV)	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
143.8 ± 0.4 OUR FIT					
143.9 ± 0.4 OUR AVERAGE					
143.76± 0.39±0.40		GRONBERG	95	CLE2	e^+e^-
144.22± 0.47±0.37		BROWN	94	CLE2	e^+e^-
142.5 ± 0.8 ±1.5		[2] ALBRECHT	88	ARG	$e^+e^- \to D_s^\pm\gamma$X
139.5 ± 8.3 ±9.7	60	AIHARA	84D	TPC	$e^+e^- \to$ hadrons
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
143.0 ±18.0	8	ASRATYAN	85	HLBC	FNAL 15-ft, ν-^{2}H
110 ±46		BRANDELIK	79	DASP	$e^+e^- \to D_s^\pm\gamma$X

[2] Result includes data of ALBRECHT 84B.

$D_s^{*\pm}$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
< 1.9	90	GRONBERG	95	CLE2	e^+e^-
< 4.5	90	ALBRECHT	88	ARG	$E_{\rm cm}^{ee} = 10.2$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 4.9	90	BROWN	94	CLE2	e^+e^-
<22	90	BLAYLOCK	87	MRK3	$e^+e^- \to D_s^\pm\gamma$X

D_s^{*+} DECAY MODES

D_s^{*-} modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)
Γ_1	$D_s^+\gamma$	(94.2±0.7) %
Γ_2	$D_s^+\pi^0$	(5.8±0.7) %

CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to a branching ratio uses 2 measurements and one constraint to determine 2 parameters. The overall fit has a $\chi^2 = 0.0$ for 1 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients $\langle \delta x_i \delta x_j \rangle / (\delta x_i \cdot \delta x_j)$, in percent, from the fit to the branching fractions, $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$. The fit constrains the x_i whose labels appear in this array to sum to one.

x_2	−100
	x_1

D_s^{*+} BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(D_s^+\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_1/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.942±0.007 OUR FIT					
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.942±0.004±0.006	16k	[3] AUBERT,BE	05G	BABR	10.6 e^+e^- → hadrons
seen		ASRATYAN	91	HLBC	$\overline{\nu}_\mu$ Ne
seen		ALBRECHT	88	ARG	$e^+e^- \to D_s^\pm\gamma$X
seen		AIHARA	84D		
seen		ALBRECHT	84B		
seen		BRANDELIK	79		

$\Gamma(D_s^+\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_2/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.059±0.004±0.006	560	[3] AUBERT,BE	05G	BABR	10.6 e^+e^- → hadrons

$\Gamma(D_s^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(D_s^+\gamma)$ Γ_2/Γ_1

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.062±0.008 OUR FIT				
0.062±0.008 OUR AVERAGE				
0.062±0.005±0.006	AUBERT,BE	05G	BABR	10.6 e^+e^- → hadrons
$0.062^{+0.020}_{-0.018}\pm0.022$	GRONBERG	95	CLE2	e^+e^-

[3] Derived from the ratio $\Gamma(D_s^+\pi^0)$ / $\Gamma(D_s^+\gamma)$ assuming that the branching fractions of $D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+\pi^0$ and $D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+\gamma$ decays sum to 100%.

$D_s^{*\pm}$ REFERENCES

AUBERT,BE	05G	PR D72 091101	B. Aubert *et al.*	(BABAR Collab.)
GRONBERG	95	PRL 75 3232	J. Gronberg *et al.*	(CLEO Collab.)
BROWN	94	PR D50 1884	D. Brown *et al.*	(CLEO Collab.)
ASRATYAN	91	PL B257 525	A.E. Asratyan *et al.*	(ITEP, BELG, SACL+)
ALBRECHT	88	PL B207 349	H. Albrecht *et al.*	(ARGUS Collab.)
BLAYLOCK	87	PRL 58 2171	G.T. Blaylock *et al.*	(Mark III Collab.)
ASRATYAN	85	PL 156B 441	A.E. Asratyan *et al.*	(ITEP, SERP)
AIHARA	84D	PRL 53 2465	H. Aihara *et al.*	(TPC Collab.)
ALBRECHT	84B	PL 146B 111	H. Albrecht *et al.*	(ARGUS Collab.)
BRANDELIK	79	PL 80B 412	R. Brandelik *et al.*	(DASP Collab.)