

BOTTOM BARYONS ($B = -1$)

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

Λ_b^0

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

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

$$\text{Mass } m = 5619.58 \pm 0.17 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Lambda_b^0} - m_{B^0} = 339.2 \pm 1.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Lambda_b^0} - m_{B^+} = 339.72 \pm 0.28 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.470 \pm 0.010) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 440.7 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\pi^-) = 0.06 \pm 0.08$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow pK^-) = -0.10 \pm 0.09$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\bar{K}^0\pi^-) = 0.22 \pm 0.13$$

$$\Delta A_{CP}(J/\psi p\pi^- / K^-) \equiv A_{CP}(J/\psi p\pi^-) - A_{CP}(J/\psi pK^-) \\ = (5.7 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda K^+\pi^-) = -0.53 \pm 0.25$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda K^+K^-) = -0.28 \pm 0.12$$

$$\alpha \text{ decay parameter for } \Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda = 0.18 \pm 0.13$$

$$A_{FB}^{\ell}(\mu\mu) \text{ in } \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda\mu^+\mu^- = -0.05 \pm 0.09$$

$$A_{FB}^h(p\pi) \text{ in } \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda(p\pi)\mu^+\mu^- = -0.29 \pm 0.08$$

$$f_L(\mu\mu) \text{ longitudinal polarization fraction in } \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda\mu^+\mu^- \\ = 0.61_{-0.14}^{+0.11}$$

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."

For inclusive branching fractions, e.g., $\Lambda_b \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \text{ anything}$, the values usually are multiplicities, not branching fractions. They can be greater than one.

Λ_b^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda \times B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	$(5.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-5}$		1740
$pD^0\pi^-$	$(6.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$		2370
pD^0K^-	$(4.7 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-5}$		2269

$pJ/\psi\pi^-$	$(2.6 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.5 \\ -0.4 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-5}$		1755
$pJ/\psi K^-$	$(3.2 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.5 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-4}$		1589
$P_c(4380)^+ K^-$, $P_c \rightarrow$ pJ/ψ	[a] $(2.7 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-5}$		—
$P_c(4450)^+ K^-$, $P_c \rightarrow$ pJ/ψ	[a] $(1.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$		—
$pJ/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^-K^-$	$(6.6 \begin{smallmatrix} +1.3 \\ -1.1 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-5}$		1410
$p\psi(2S)K^-$	$(6.6 \begin{smallmatrix} +1.2 \\ -1.0 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-5}$		1063
$p\bar{K}^0\pi^-$	$(1.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$		2693
pK^0K^-	$< 3.5 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2639
$\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$	$(4.9 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.2	2342
$\Lambda_c^+K^-$	$(3.59 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-4}$	S=1.2	2314
$\Lambda_c^+a_1(1260)^-$	seen		2153
$\Lambda_c^+D^-$	$(4.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$		1886
$\Lambda_c^+D_s^-$	$(1.10 \pm 0.10) \%$		1833
$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$	$(7.7 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.1	2323
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+\pi^-$,	$(3.4 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-4}$		2210
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$			
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+\pi^-$,	$(3.3 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$		2193
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$			
$\Sigma_c(2455)^0\pi^+\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^0 \rightarrow$ $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$	$(5.7 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-4}$		2265
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++}\pi^-\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^{++} \rightarrow$ $\Lambda_c^+\pi^+$	$(3.2 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$		2265
$\Lambda_c^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	[b] $(10.4 \pm 2.2) \%$		—
$\Lambda_c^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(6.2 \begin{smallmatrix} +1.4 \\ -1.3 \end{smallmatrix}) \%$		2345
$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(5.6 \pm 3.1) \%$		2335
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(7.9 \begin{smallmatrix} +4.0 \\ -3.5 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-3}$		2212
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(1.3 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.5 \end{smallmatrix}) \%$		2195
$p h^-$	[c] $< 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2730
$p\pi^-$	$(4.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$		2730
pK^-	$(5.1 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$		2709
pD_s^-	$< 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	2364
$p\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$	$(4.1 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$		2730
$\Lambda\mu^+\mu^-$	$(1.08 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-6}$		2695
$\Lambda\gamma$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2699
$\Lambda^0\eta$	$(9 \begin{smallmatrix} +7 \\ -5 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-6}$		—

$\Lambda^0 \eta'(958)$	$< 3.1 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	–
$\Lambda \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(4.7 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-6}$		2692
$\Lambda K^+ \pi^-$	$(5.7 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-6}$		2660
$\Lambda K^+ K^-$	$(1.61 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-5}$		2605
$\Lambda^0 \phi$	$(2.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-6}$		–

$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$

$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$

Mass $m = 5912.18 \pm 0.21$ MeV
 Full width $\Gamma < 0.66$ MeV, CL = 90%

$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	86

$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$

$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$

Mass $m = 5919.90 \pm 0.19$ MeV ($S = 1.1$)
 Full width $\Gamma < 0.63$ MeV, CL = 90%

$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	108

Σ_b

$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$
 I, J, P need confirmation.

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^+) = 5811.3 \pm 1.9$ MeV
 Mass $m(\Sigma_b^-) = 5815.5 \pm 1.8$ MeV
 $m_{\Sigma_b^+} - m_{\Sigma_b^-} = -4.2 \pm 1.1$ MeV
 $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^+) = 9.7^{+4.0}_{-3.0}$ MeV
 $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^-) = 4.9^{+3.3}_{-2.4}$ MeV

Σ_b DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	134

Σ_b^*

$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{3}{2}^+)$
 I, J, P need confirmation.

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) = 5832.1 \pm 1.9$ MeV
 Mass $m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 5835.1 \pm 1.9$ MeV
 $m_{\Sigma_b^{*+}} - m_{\Sigma_b^{*-}} = -3.0_{-0.9}^{+1.0}$ MeV
 $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{*+}) = 11.5 \pm 2.8$ MeV
 $\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 7.5 \pm 2.3$ MeV
 $m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Sigma_b} = 21.2 \pm 2.0$ MeV

Σ_b^* DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	161

Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-

$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$
 I, J, P need confirmation.

$m(\Xi_b^-) = 5794.5 \pm 1.4$ MeV ($S = 4.0$)
 $m(\Xi_b^0) = 5791.9 \pm 0.5$ MeV
 $m_{\Xi_b^-} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 177.9 \pm 0.9$ MeV ($S = 2.1$)
 $m_{\Xi_b^0} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 172.5 \pm 0.4$ MeV
 $m_{\Xi_b^-} - m_{\Xi_b^0} = 5.9 \pm 0.6$ MeV
 Mean life $\tau_{\Xi_b^-} = (1.571 \pm 0.040) \times 10^{-12}$ s
 Mean life $\tau_{\Xi_b^0} = (1.479 \pm 0.031) \times 10^{-12}$ s

Ξ_b DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell X \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)$	$(3.9 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$	S=1.4	-
$J/\psi \Xi^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)$	$(1.02_{-0.21}^{+0.26}) \times 10^{-5}$		1782
$\rho D^0 K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)$	$(1.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-6}$		2374
$\rho \bar{K}^0 \pi^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)/B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^0)$	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2783
$\rho K^0 K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)/B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^0)$	$< 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2730
$\rho K^- K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)$	$(3.6 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-8}$		2731
$\Lambda \pi^+ \pi^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^0)/B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	2781

$\Lambda K^- \pi^+ \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^0)/B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	< 8	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%	2751
$\Lambda K^+ K^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^0)/B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	< 3	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%	2698
$\Lambda_c^+ K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)$	(6 ± 4)	$\times 10^{-7}$		2416
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)/B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	(5.7 ± 2.0)	$\times 10^{-4}$		99

$\Xi_b'(5935)^-$

$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$

Mass $m = 5935.02 \pm 0.05$ MeV

$m_{\Xi_b'(5935)^-} - m_{\Xi_b^0} - m_{\pi^-} = 3.653 \pm 0.019$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma < 0.08$ MeV, CL = 95%

$\Xi_b'(5935)^-$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_b^0 \pi^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b'(5935)^-)/B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0)$	$(11.8 \pm 1.8) \%$	31

$\Xi_b(5945)^0$

$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$

Mass $m = 5949.8 \pm 1.4$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 0.90 \pm 0.18$ MeV

$\Xi_b(5945)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_b^- \pi^+$	seen	73

$\Xi_b^*(5955)^-$

$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$

Mass $m = 5955.33 \pm 0.13$ MeV

$m_{\Xi_b^*(5955)^-} - m_{\Xi_b^0} - m_{\pi^-} = 23.96 \pm 0.13$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 1.65 \pm 0.33$ MeV

$\Xi_b^*(5955)^-$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_b^0 \pi^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b^*(5955)^-)/B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b^0)$	$(20.7 \pm 3.5) \%$	84

Ω_b^-

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

Mass $m = 6046.1 \pm 1.7$ MeV
 $m_{\Omega_b^-} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 426.4 \pm 2.2$ MeV
 $m_{\Omega_b^-} - m_{\Xi_b^-} = 247.3 \pm 3.2$ MeV
 Mean life $\tau = (1.64^{+0.18}_{-0.17}) \times 10^{-12}$ s
 Mean life $\tau = 1.11 \pm 0.16$

Ω_b^- DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$J/\psi \Omega^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$(2.9^{+1.1}_{-0.8}) \times 10^{-6}$		1806
$p K^- K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$< 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$	90%	2866
$p \pi^- \pi^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	90%	2943
$p K^- \pi^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$< 7 \times 10^{-9}$	90%	2915

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

These branching fractions are actually an average over weakly decaying b -baryons weighted by their production rates at the LHC, LEP, and Tevatron, branching ratios, and detection efficiencies. They scale with the b -baryon production fraction $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$.

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."

For inclusive branching fractions, *e.g.*, $B \rightarrow D^\pm \text{ anything}$, the values usually are multiplicities, not branching fractions. They can be greater than one.

b -baryon ADMIXTURE DECAY MODES ($\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b$)	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ anything	$(5.6^{+2.2}_{-1.9}) \%$	—
$p \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(5.4 \pm 1.2) \%$	—
p anything	$(67 \pm 21) \%$	—
$\Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(3.6 \pm 0.6) \%$	—
$\Lambda \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ anything	$(3.0 \pm 0.8) \%$	—
Λ anything	$(38 \pm 7) \%$	—
$\Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(6.3 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-3}$	—

NOTES

[a] P_c^+ is a pentaquark-charmonium state.

[b] Not a pure measurement. See note at head of Λ_b^0 Decay Modes.

[c] Here h^- means π^- or K^- .