



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

We have omitted some results that have been superseded by later experiments. See our earlier editions.

### Λ MASS

The fit uses  $\Lambda$ ,  $\Sigma^+$ ,  $\Sigma^0$ ,  $\Sigma^-$  mass and mass-difference measurements.

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1115.683±0.006 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>1115.683±0.006 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1115.678±0.006±0.006	20k	HARTOUNI	94	SPEC $pp$ 27.5 GeV/c
1115.690±0.008±0.006	18k	<sup>1</sup> HARTOUNI	94	SPEC $pp$ 27.5 GeV/c
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
1115.59 ±0.08	935	HYMAN	72	HEBC
1115.39 ±0.12	195	MAYEUR	67	EMUL
1115.6 ±0.4		LONDON	66	HBC
1115.65 ±0.07	488	<sup>2</sup> SCHMIDT	65	HBC
1115.44 ±0.12		<sup>3</sup> BHOWMIK	63	RVUE

<sup>1</sup>We assume *CPT* invariance: this is the  $\bar{\Lambda}$  mass as measured by HARTOUNI 94. See below for the fractional mass difference, testing *CPT*.

<sup>2</sup>The SCHMIDT 65 masses have been reevaluated using our April 1973 proton and  $K^\pm$  and  $\pi^\pm$  masses. P. Schmidt, private communication (1974).

<sup>3</sup>The mass has been raised 35 keV to take into account a 46 keV increase in the proton mass and an 11 keV decrease in the  $\pi^\pm$  mass (note added Reviews of Modern Physics **39** 1 (1967)).

$$(m_\Lambda - m_{\bar{\Lambda}}) / m_\Lambda$$

A test of *CPT* invariance.

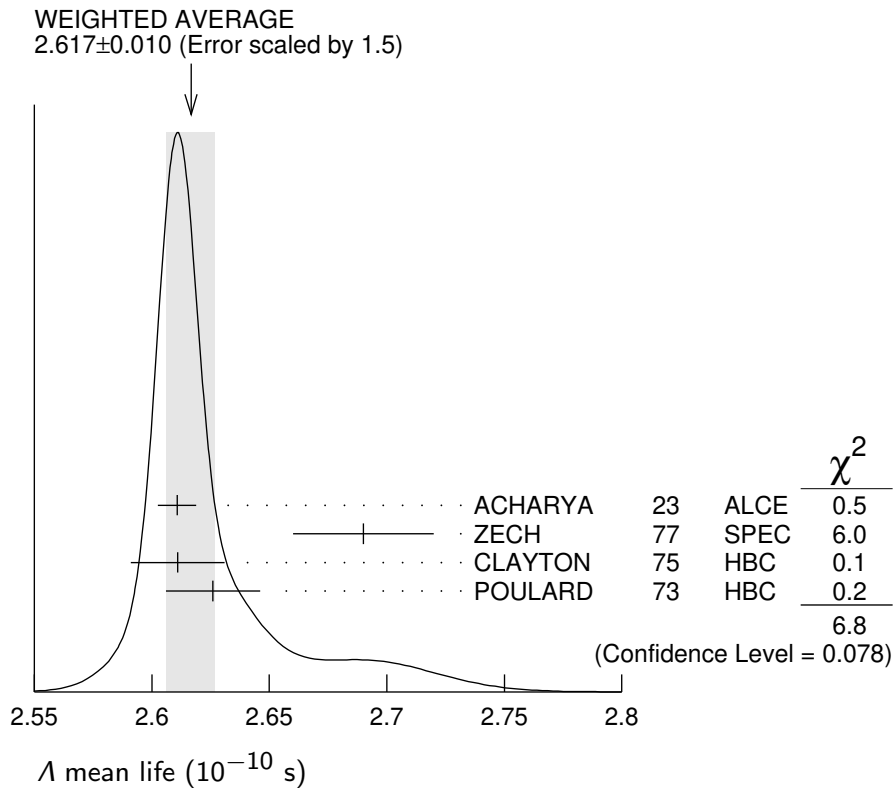
VALUE (units 10 <sup>-5</sup> )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>- 0.1 ± 1.1 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.6.
+ 1.3 ± 1.2	31k	<sup>1</sup> RYBICKI	96	NA32 $\pi^-$ Cu, 230 GeV
- 1.08 ± 0.90		HARTOUNI	94	SPEC $pp$ 27.5 GeV/c
4.5 ± 5.4		CHIEN	66	HBC 6.9 GeV/c $\bar{p}p$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
-26 ± 13		BADIER	67	HBC 2.4 GeV/c $\bar{p}p$

<sup>1</sup>RYBICKI 96 is an analysis of old ACCMOR (NA32) data.

### Λ MEAN LIFE

Measurements with an error  $\geq 0.1 \times 10^{-10}$  s have been omitted altogether, and only the highest-statistics are used.

<u>VALUE (<math>10^{-10}</math> s)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.617 <math>\pm</math> 0.010 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.5. See the ideogram below.		
2.6107 $\pm$ 0.0037 $\pm$ 0.0072	188M	ACHARYA	23	ALCE Pb-Pb $\rightarrow$ $\Lambda X$ or $\bar{\Lambda} X$ at 5.02 TeV
2.69 $\pm$ 0.03	53k	ZECH	77	SPEC Neutral hyperon beam
2.611 $\pm$ 0.020	34k	CLAYTON	75	HBC 0.96–1.4 GeV/c $K^- p$
2.626 $\pm$ 0.020	36k	POULARD	73	HBC 0.4–2.3 GeV/c $K^- p$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
2.69 $\pm$ 0.05	6582	ALTHOFF	73B	OSPK $\pi^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda K^+$
2.54 $\pm$ 0.04	4572	BALTAY	71B	HBC $K^- p$ at rest
2.535 $\pm$ 0.035	8342	GRIMM	68	HBC
2.47 $\pm$ 0.08	2600	HEPP	68	HBC
2.35 $\pm$ 0.09	916	BURAN	66	HLBC
2.452 $^{+0.056}_{-0.054}$	2213	ENGELMANN	66	HBC
2.59 $\pm$ 0.09	794	HUBBARD	64	HBC
2.59 $\pm$ 0.07	1378	SCHWARTZ	64	HBC
2.36 $\pm$ 0.06	2239	BLOCK	63	HEBC



$$(\tau_\Lambda - \tau_{\bar{\Lambda}}) / \tau_\Lambda$$

A test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.9 ± 3.2 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1.3 ± 2.8 ± 2.1	188M	ACHARYA	23	ALCE Pb-Pb → $\Lambda X$ or $\bar{\Lambda} X$ at 5.02 TeV
– 1.8 ± 6.6 ± 5.6		BARNES	96	CNTR LEAR $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda} \Lambda$
44 ± 85		BADIER	67	HBC 2.4 GeV/c $\bar{p}p$

### $\Lambda$ MAGNETIC MOMENT

See the “Quark Model” review. Measurements with an error  $\geq 0.15 \mu_N$  have been omitted.

VALUE ( $\mu_N$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>–0.613 ± 0.004 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
–0.606 ± 0.015	200k	COX	81	SPEC
–0.6138 ± 0.0047	3M	SCHACHIN...	78	SPEC
–0.59 ± 0.07	350k	HELLER	77	SPEC
–0.57 ± 0.05	1.2M	BUNCE	76	SPEC
–0.66 ± 0.07	1300	DAHL-JENSEN71	EMUL	200 kG field

### $\Lambda$ ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT

A nonzero value is forbidden by both *T* invariance and *P* invariance.

VALUE ( $10^{-16}$ ecm)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>&lt; 1.5</b>	95	<sup>1</sup> PONDROM	81 SPEC
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
<100	95	<sup>2</sup> BARONI	71 EMUL
<500	95	GIBSON	66 EMUL
<sup>1</sup> PONDROM 81 measures $(-3.0 \pm 7.4) \times 10^{-17}$ e-cm.			
<sup>2</sup> BARONI 71 measures $(-5.9 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-15}$ e-cm.			

### $\Lambda$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_j/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1$ $p\pi^-$	(64.1 ± 0.5) %	
$\Gamma_2$ $n\pi^0$	(35.9 ± 0.5) %	
$\Gamma_3$ $n\gamma$	( 8.3 ± 0.7 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
$\Gamma_4$ $p\pi^- \gamma$	[a] ( 8.5 ± 1.4 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
$\Gamma_5$ $pe^- \bar{\nu}_e$	( 8.34 ± 0.14 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
$\Gamma_6$ $p\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	( 1.51 ± 0.19 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	

### Lepton (*L*) and/or Baryon (*B*) number violating decay modes

$\Gamma_7$	$\pi^+ e^-$	<i>L, B</i>	< 6	$\times 10^{-7}$	90%
$\Gamma_8$	$\pi^+ \mu^-$	<i>L, B</i>	< 6	$\times 10^{-7}$	90%
$\Gamma_9$	$\pi^- e^+$	<i>L, B</i>	< 4	$\times 10^{-7}$	90%
$\Gamma_{10}$	$\pi^- \mu^+$	<i>L, B</i>	< 6	$\times 10^{-7}$	90%
$\Gamma_{11}$	$K^+ e^-$	<i>L, B</i>	< 2	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_{12}$	$K^+ \mu^-$	<i>L, B</i>	< 3	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_{13}$	$K^- e^+$	<i>L, B</i>	< 2	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_{14}$	$K^- \mu^+$	<i>L, B</i>	< 3	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%
$\Gamma_{15}$	$K_S^0 \nu$	<i>L, B</i>	< 2	$\times 10^{-5}$	90%
$\Gamma_{16}$	$\bar{p}\pi^+$	<i>B</i>	< 9	$\times 10^{-7}$	90%
$\Gamma_{17}$	invisible		< 7.4	$\times 10^{-5}$	90%

[a] See the Listings below for the pion momentum range used in this measurement.

### CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to 4 branching ratios uses 11 measurements and one constraint to determine 3 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 6.9$  for 9 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	
$x_6$	0	0
	$x_1$	$x_2$

### $\Lambda$ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(p\pi^-) / \Gamma(N\pi)$   $\Gamma_1 / (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.641 ± 0.005 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.640 ± 0.005 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.646 ± 0.008	4572	BALTAY	71B HBC	$K^- p$ at rest
0.635 ± 0.007	6736	DOYLE	69 HBC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$
0.643 ± 0.016	903	HUMPHREY	62 HBC	
0.624 ± 0.030		CRAWFORD	59B HBC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$

$\Gamma(n\pi^0) / \Gamma(N\pi)$   $\Gamma_2 / (\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>0.359 ± 0.005 OUR FIT</b>			
<b>0.310 ± 0.028 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.35 ± 0.05		BROWN	63 HLBC
0.291 ± 0.034	75	CHRETIEN	63 HLBC

$\Gamma(n\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.832±0.038±0.054</b>	13889	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	22AJ BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
1.75 ±0.15	1816	LARSON	93 SPEC	$K^- p$ at rest
1.78 ±0.24 <sup>+0.14</sup> <sub>-0.16</sub>	287	NOBLE	92 SPEC	See LARSON 93

<sup>1</sup> This ABLIKIM 22AJ value is a factor of 2.1 smaller and differs by  $5.6\sigma$  from the previous LARSON 93 value.

$\Gamma(n\gamma)/\Gamma(n\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma_2$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
2.86±0.74±0.57	24	BIAGI	86 SPEC	SPS hyperon beam

$\Gamma(p\pi^-\gamma)/\Gamma(p\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_4/\Gamma_1$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.32±0.22</b>	72	BAGGETT	72C HBC	$\pi^- < 95 \text{ MeV}/c$

$\Gamma(pe^-\bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma(p\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_5/\Gamma_1$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.301±0.019 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1.335±0.056	7111	BOURQUIN	83 SPEC	SPS hyperon beam
1.313±0.024	10k	WISE	80 SPEC	
1.23 ±0.11	544	LINDQUIST	77 SPEC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$
1.27 ±0.07	1089	KATZ	73 HBC	
1.31 ±0.06	1078	ALTHOFF	71 OSPK	
1.17 ±0.13	86	<sup>1</sup> CANTER	71 HBC	$K^- p$ at rest
1.20 ±0.12	143	<sup>2</sup> MALONEY	69 HBC	
1.17 ±0.18	120	<sup>2</sup> BAGLIN	64 FBC	$K^-$ freon 1.45 GeV/c
1.23 ±0.20	150	<sup>2</sup> ELY	63 FBC	

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

1.32 ±0.15      218      <sup>1</sup> LINDQUIST    71    OSPK    See LINDQUIST 77

<sup>1</sup> Changed by us from  $\Gamma(pe^-\bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma(N\pi)$  assuming the authors used  $\Gamma(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-)/\Gamma(\text{total}) = 2/3$ .

<sup>2</sup> Changed by us from  $\Gamma(pe^-\bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma(N\pi)$  because  $\Gamma(pe^-\nu)/\Gamma(p\pi^-)$  is the directly measured quantity.

$\Gamma(p\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_6/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.51±0.19 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>1.48±0.21±0.08</b>	64	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	21AG BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$

<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 21AG use  $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$  decay mode as the double tag identifier and thus as indirect normalization.

$\Gamma(p\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu)/\Gamma(N\pi)$   $\Gamma_6/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2)$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.51 ± 0.19 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>1.57 ± 0.35 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1.4 ± 0.5	14	BAGGETT	72B HBC	$K^- p$ at rest
2.4 ± 0.8	9	CANTER	71B HBC	$K^- p$ at rest
1.3 ± 0.7	3	LIND	64 RVUE	
1.5 ± 1.2	2	RONNE	64 FBC	

————— **Lepton (L) and/or Baryon (B) number violating decay modes** —————

$\Gamma(\pi^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_7/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 6 × 10<sup>-7</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_8/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 6 × 10<sup>-7</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(\pi^- e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_9/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 4 × 10<sup>-7</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 6 × 10<sup>-7</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(K^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 2 × 10<sup>-6</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(K^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 3 × 10<sup>-6</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(K^- e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 2 × 10<sup>-6</sup></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN	15 CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> Uses  $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$  for normalization mode.

$\Gamma(K^- \mu^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$					$\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma$
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$<3 \times 10^{-6}$	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN 15	CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$	
<sup>1</sup> Uses $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$ for normalization mode.					
$\Gamma(K_S^0 \nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$					$\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma$
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN 15	CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$	
<sup>1</sup> Uses $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$ for normalization mode.					
$\Gamma(\bar{p}\pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$					$\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma$
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$<9 \times 10^{-7}$	90	<sup>1</sup> MCCRACKEN 15	CLAS	$\gamma p \rightarrow K^+ \Lambda$	
<sup>1</sup> Uses $B(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-) = (63.9 \pm 0.5)\%$ for normalization mode.					
$\Gamma(\text{invisible})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$					$\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$<7.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ABLIKIM 22P	BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$	

### $\Lambda$ CP-violating decay-rate asymmetries

This is the difference between  $\Lambda$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  decay rates to state  $f$  and  $\bar{f}$  divided by the sum of the rates:

$$A_{CP}(f) = [(B(\Lambda \rightarrow f)) - (B(\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{f}))]/\text{Sum}.$$

### $A_{CP}(p\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ in $\Lambda \rightarrow p\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\mu^+ \nu_\mu$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.02 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.02$	ABLIKIM 21AG	BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$

### Limit on $\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ oscillations

Upper limit for the oscillation rate of ( $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \Lambda$ ) hyperons. A test of baryon number nonconservation. We quote the oscillation parameter  $\delta m_{\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda}$ , deduced from the oscillation rate  $P(\Lambda)$  and the hyperon lifetime  $\tau_\Lambda$ , as  $(\delta m_{\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda})^2 = P(\Lambda) / 2\tau_\Lambda^2$ .

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<3.8 \times 10^{-18}$	90	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 23BM	BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow pK^- \bar{\Lambda}$

<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 23BM quote the oscillation rate limit  $P(\Lambda) < 4.4 \times 10^{-6}$  and calculate the oscillation parameter  $\delta m_{\bar{\Lambda}\Lambda}$  given here.

## $\Lambda$ DECAY PARAMETERS

See the "Note on Baryon Decay Parameters" in the neutron Listings. Some early results have been omitted.

### $\alpha_-$ FOR $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$

OUR FIT value is obtained from measurements of  $\alpha(\Xi^-)$ ,  $\alpha_-(\Lambda)$ , and  $\alpha(\Xi^-)\alpha_-(\Lambda)$ .

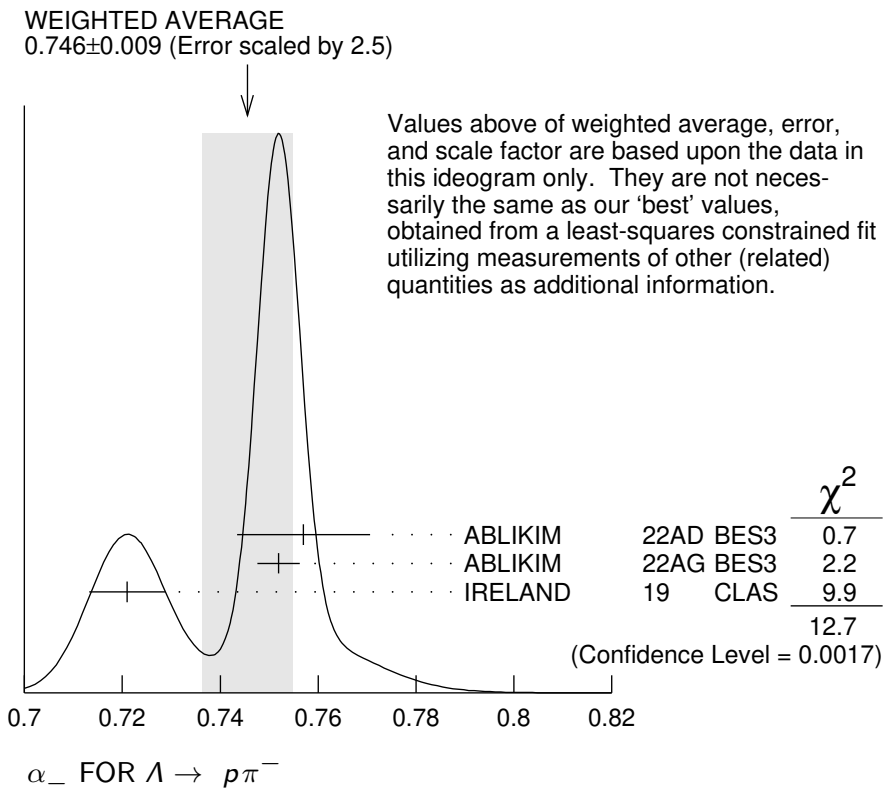
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.747 \pm 0.009</math> OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 2.5.
<b><math>0.746 \pm 0.009</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 2.5. See the ideogram below.
$0.757 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.008$	73k	ABLIKIM 22AD	BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi \Xi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda} \pi \pi$

$0.7519 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0024$	3.2M	ABLIKIM	22AG BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
$0.721 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.005$		<sup>1</sup> IRELAND	19 CLAS	$K$ production

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

$0.74$	$+0.04$ $-0.03$	AAIJ	200 LHCB	$\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda$
$0.750 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$	420k	ABLIKIM	19BJ BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
$0.584 \pm 0.046$	8500	ASTBURY	75 SPEC	
$0.649 \pm 0.023$	10325	CLELAND	72 OSPK	
$0.67 \pm 0.06$	3520	DAUBER	69 HBC	From $\Xi$ decay
$0.645 \pm 0.017$	10130	OVERSETH	67 OSPK	$\Lambda$ from $\pi^- p$
$0.62 \pm 0.07$	1156	CRONIN	63 CNTR	$\Lambda$ from $\pi^- p$

<sup>1</sup> This is a new analysis based on existing kaon photoproduction data of the CLAS collaboration and using spin algebra constraints.



**$\alpha_+$  FOR  $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p} \pi^+$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.757 \pm 0.004</math></b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>			
$-0.763 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.007$	73k	ABLIKIM	22AD BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi \Xi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda} \pi \pi$
$-0.7559 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0030$	3.2M	ABLIKIM	22AG BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$-0.758 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.007$	420k	ABLIKIM	19BJ BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
$-0.755 \pm 0.083 \pm 0.063$	8.7k	ABLIKIM	10 BES	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$
$-0.63 \pm 0.13$	770	TIXIER	88 DM2	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}$



### $\bar{\alpha}_0$ FOR $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{n}\pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.692 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.006</math></b>	47k	ABLIKIM	19BJ BES3	$J/\psi$ to $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

### $\alpha_\gamma$ FOR $\Lambda \rightarrow n\gamma$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.16 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.05</math></b>	13889	ABLIKIM	22AJ BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

### $\phi$ ANGLE FOR $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ ( $\tan\phi = \beta / \gamma$ )

VALUE (°)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-6.5 \pm 3.5</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$-7.0 \pm 4.5$	10325	CLELAND	72 OSPK	$\Lambda$ from $\pi^- p$
$-8.0 \pm 6.0$	10130	OVERSETH	67 OSPK	$\Lambda$ from $\pi^- p$
$13.0 \pm 17.0$	1156	CRONIN	63 OSPK	$\Lambda$ from $\pi^- p$

### $\alpha_0 / \alpha_- = \alpha(\Lambda \rightarrow n\pi^0) / \alpha(\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-)$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>1.01 \pm 0.07</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$1.000 \pm 0.068$	4760	<sup>1</sup> OLSEN	70 OSPK	$\pi^+ n \rightarrow \Lambda K^+$
$1.10 \pm 0.27$		CORK	60 CNTR	

<sup>1</sup> OLSEN 70 compares proton and neutron distributions from  $\Lambda$  decay.

### $\bar{\alpha}_0 / \alpha_+$ in $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{n}\pi^0, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.913 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.012</math></b>	47k	ABLIKIM	19BJ BES3	$J/\psi$ to $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

### $(\alpha_- + \alpha_+) / (\alpha_- - \alpha_+)$ in $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$

Zero if  $CP$  is conserved;  $\alpha_-$  and  $\alpha_+$  are the asymmetry parameters for  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$  and  $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$  decay. See also the  $\Xi^-$  for a similar test involving the decay chain  $\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-, \Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$  and the corresponding antiparticle chain.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.1 \pm 0.4</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$1.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.1$	369k	<sup>1</sup> LI	23C BELL	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi\Xi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\pi\pi$
$-0.4 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.9$	73k	ABLIKIM	22AD BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Xi\Xi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}\pi\pi$
$-0.25 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.12$	3.2M	ABLIKIM	22AG BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$
$-8.1 \pm 5.5 \pm 5.9$	8.7k	ABLIKIM	10 BES	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$
$1.3 \pm 2.2$	96k	BARNES	96 CNTR	LEAR $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$
$1 \pm 10$	770	TIXIER	88 DM2	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$
$-2 \pm 14$	10k	<sup>2</sup> CHAUVAT	85 CNTR	$pp, \bar{p}p$ ISR
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$-0.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7$	420k	<sup>3</sup> ABLIKIM	19BJ BES3	$J/\psi \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$
$-7 \pm 9$	4063	BARNES	87 CNTR	See BARNES 96

<sup>1</sup> LI 23C quote the average  $\Lambda$ -hyperon asymmetry  $A_{CP}^\alpha$  from 264k  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+$  decays and 105k  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^+$  decays, under the assumption of no  $CP$  violation in the SM for  $\Lambda_c^+$ , i.e.  $\alpha_{\Lambda_c^+} = -\alpha_{\bar{\Lambda}_c^-}$ .

<sup>2</sup> CHAUVAT 85 actually gives  $\alpha_+(\bar{\Lambda})/\alpha_-(\Lambda) = -1.04 \pm 0.29$ . Assumes polarization is same in  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}X$  and  $pp \rightarrow \Lambda X$ . Tests of this assumption, based on  $C$ -invariance and fragmentation, are satisfied by the data.

<sup>3</sup> Superseded by ABLIKIM 22AG.

**R = |G<sub>E</sub>/G<sub>M</sub>| in  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$**

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.96±0.14±0.02</b>	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	19BF BES3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ at $\sqrt{s} = 2.396$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> Determined using the latest BES-III value on the asymmetry parameter  $\alpha = 0.750 \pm 0.010$ .

**$\Delta\Phi = \Phi_E - \Phi_M$  in  $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-, \bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$**

VALUE (degrees)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>37±12±6</b>	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	19BF BES3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\Lambda$ at $\sqrt{s} = 2.396$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> Relative phase between GE and GM, determined using the latest BES-III value on the asymmetry parameter  $\alpha = 0.750 \pm 0.010$ .

**g<sub>A</sub> / g<sub>V</sub> FOR  $\Lambda \rightarrow pe^-\bar{\nu}_e$**

Measurements with fewer than 500 events have been omitted. Where necessary, signs have been changed to agree with our conventions, which are given in the “Note on Baryon Decay Parameters” in the neutron Listings. The measurements all assume that the form factor  $g_2 = 0$ . See also the footnote on DWORKIN 90.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>−0.718±0.015 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
−0.719±0.016±0.012	37k	<sup>1</sup> DWORKIN	90 SPEC	$e\nu$ angular corr.
−0.70 ±0.03	7111	BOURQUIN	83 SPEC	$\Xi \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^-$
−0.734±0.031	10k	<sup>2</sup> WISE	81 SPEC	$e\nu$ angular correl.
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
−0.63 ±0.06	817	ALTHOFF	73 OSPK	Polarized $\Lambda$

<sup>1</sup> The tabulated result assumes the weak-magnetism coupling  $w \equiv g_w(0)/g_v(0)$  to be 0.97, as given by the CVC hypothesis and as assumed by the other listed measurements. However, DWORKIN 90 *measures*  $w$  to be  $0.15 \pm 0.30$ , and then  $g_A/g_V = -0.731 \pm 0.016$ .

<sup>2</sup> This experiment measures only the absolute value of  $g_A/g_V$ .

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