b-baryon ADMIXTURE (Λ_b , Ξ_b , Σ_b , Ω_b

b-baryon ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

Each measurement of the b-baryon mean life is an average over an admixture of various b baryons which decay weakly. Different techniques emphasize different admixtures of produced particles, which could result in a different b-baryon mean life. More b-baryon flavor specific channels are not included in the measurement.

"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 corrections between the measurements and asymmetric lifetime errors.

$VALUE (10^{-12} \text{ s})$	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
1.209±0.049 OUR EV	ALUATION			
$1.22 \ ^{+0.22}_{-0.18} \ \pm 0.04$		$^{ m 1}$ ABAZOV	05c D0	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
$1.16\ \pm0.20\ \pm0.08$		² ABREU	99W DLPH	$I e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.19\ \pm0.14\ \pm0.07$		³ ABREU	99w DLPF	I $e^+e^- o Z$
$1.20\ \pm0.08\ \pm0.06$		⁴ BARATE	98D ALEP	$e^+e^- o Z$
$1.10 \ ^{+0.19}_{-0.17} \ \pm 0.09$		ABREU	96D DLPF	I Excess $\Lambda\mu^-$ impact parameters
$1.16 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.06$		AKERS	96 OPAL	
\bullet \bullet We do not use t	he following	g data for average	s, fits, limits	•
$1.14 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$		⁵ ABREU	99w DLPH	$I e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$1.46 \begin{array}{c} +0.22 & +0.07 \\ -0.21 & -0.09 \end{array}$		ABREU	96D DLPH	Repl. by ABREU 99W
$1.27 \ ^{+0.35}_{-0.29} \ \pm 0.09$		ABREU	95s DLPH	Repl. by ABREU 99W
$1.05 \ ^{+0.12}_{-0.11} \ \pm 0.09$	290	BUSKULIC	95L ALEP	Repl. by BARATE 98D
$1.04 \ ^{+0.48}_{-0.38} \ \pm 0.10$	11	⁶ ABREU	93F DLPF	I Excess $\Lambda\mu^-$, decay lengths
$1.05 \begin{array}{c} +0.23 \\ -0.20 \end{array} \pm 0.08$	157	⁷ AKERS	93 OPAL	. Excess $\Lambda \ell^-$, decay lengths
$1.12 \ ^{+0.32}_{-0.29} \ \pm 0.16$	101	⁸ BUSKULIC	92ı ALEP	Excess $\Lambda\ell^-$, impact parameters
1 Measured mean life	using fully	, reconstructed 10	$\rightarrow 1/2/2\Lambda$	decays

¹ Measured mean life using fully reconstructed $\Lambda_h^0 o J/\psi \Lambda$ decays.

 $^{^2}$ Measured using $\Lambda\ell^-$ decay length. 3 Measured using $p\ell^-$ decay length.

 $^{^4\,\}text{Measured}$ using the excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$, lepton impact parameter.

⁵This ABREU 99W result is the combined result of the $\Lambda\ell^-$, $p\ell^-$, and excess $\Lambda\mu^$ impact parameter measurements.

⁶ ABREU 93F superseded by ABREU 96D.

⁷ AKERS 93 superseded by AKERS 96.

⁸BUSKULIC 921 superseded by BUSKULIC 95L.

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

These branching fractions are actually an average over weakly decaying b-baryons weighted by their production rates in Z decay (or high-energy $p\overline{p}$), branching ratios, and detection efficiencies. They scale with the LEP b-baryon production fraction B($b \rightarrow b$ -baryon) and are evaluated for our value B($b \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = $(9.9 \pm 1.7)\%$.

The branching fractions B(b-baryon $\to \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) and B($\Lambda_b^0 \to \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) are not pure measurements because the underlying measured products of these with B($b \to b$ -baryon) were used to determine B($b \to b$ -baryon), as described in the note "Production and Decay of b-Flavored Hadrons."

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

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)
Γ ₁	$p\mu^-\overline{ u}$ anything	(4.9 + 2.0) %
Γ_2	$ ho \ell \overline{ u}_\ell$ anything	(4.7± 1.1) %
Γ_3	<i>p</i> anything	(59 ±20)%
-	$\Lambda\ell^-\overline{ u}_\ell$ anything	(3.2± 0.6) %
Γ_5	$arLambda\ell^+ u_\ell$ anything	
•	Λ anything	
Γ_7	$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \overline{ u}_\ell$ anything	
Γ ₈	$\Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}$ anything	$(33 \pm 7)\%$
Γ ₉	$ar{arXi}^-\ell^-\overline{ u}_\ell$ anything	$(5.5\pm\ 1.5)\times10^{-3}$

b-baryon ADMIXTURE (Λ_b , Ξ_b , Σ_b , Ω_b) BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(p\mu^-\overline{\nu}anything)/V$	total				Γ_1/Γ
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.049^{+0.019}_{-0.016} \pm 0.008$	125	⁹ ABREU	95s DLPH	$e^+e^- ightarrow Z$	

⁹ ABREU 95s reports [B(b-baryon $\to p\,\mu^-\,\overline{\nu}$ anything) \times B($\overline{b}\to b$ -baryon)] = 0.0049 \pm 0.0011 $^{+0.0015}_{-0.0011}$. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b}\to b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

 $\Gamma(p\ell\overline{\nu}_{\ell} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ VALUE $0.047 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.008$ DOCUMENT ID TECN TECN COMMENT ECM ECM

¹⁰ BARATE 98V reports $[B(b\text{-baryon} \to p\ell\overline{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything}) \times B(\overline{b} \to b\text{-baryon})] = (4.72 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{-3}$. We divide by our best value $B(\overline{b} \to b\text{-baryon}) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(p\ell\overline{\nu}_{\ell}\text{anything})/\Gamma(p\text{anything})$

 Γ_2/Γ_3

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.080+0.012+0.014	BARATE	98V ALFP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 7$

$\Gamma(\Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_{\ell} \text{ anything}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

 Γ_4/Γ

The values and averages in this section serve only to show what values result if one assumes our $B(b \to b\text{-baryon})$. They cannot be thought of as measurements since the underlying product branching fractions were also used to determine $B(b \to b\text{-baryon})$ as described in the note on "Production and Decay of b-Flavored Hadrons."

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.032±0.006 OUR AVE	RAGE				
$0.033 \!\pm\! 0.004 \!\pm\! 0.006$		¹¹ BARATE	98D	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.029\!\pm\!0.003\!\pm\!0.005$		¹² AKERS	96	OPAL	Excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$ over $\Lambda\ell^+$
$0.030 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.005$	262	¹³ ABREU	95 S	DLPH	Excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$ over $\Lambda\ell^+$
$0.061\!\pm\!0.012\!\pm\!0.010$	290	¹⁴ BUSKULIC	95L	ALEP	Excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$ over $\Lambda\ell^+$

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

seen	157	¹⁵ AKERS	93	OPAL	Excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$ over $\Lambda\ell^+$
$0.070\pm0.021\pm0.012$	101	¹⁶ BUSKULIC	921	ALEP	Excess of $\Lambda\ell^-$ over $\Lambda\ell^+$

- ¹¹ BARATE 98D reports [B(b-baryon $\to \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \to b$ -baryon)] = 0.00326 \pm 0.00016 \pm 0.00039. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \to b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Measured using the excess of $\Lambda \ell^-$, lepton impact parameter.
- ¹² AKERS 96 reports [B(b-baryon $\rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon)] = 0.00291 \pm 0.00023 \pm 0.00025. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.
- ¹³ ABREU 95S reports [B(*b*-baryon $\rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon)] = 0.0030 \pm 0.0006 \pm 0.0004. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.
- ¹⁴ BUSKULIC 95L reports [B(b-baryon $\to \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \to b$ -baryon)] = 0.0061 \pm 0.0006 \pm 0.0010. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \to b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.
- ¹⁵ AKERS 93 superseded by AKERS 96.
- ¹⁶ BUSKULIC 92I reports [B(b-baryon $\rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon)] = 0.0070 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0018. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Superseded by BUSKULIC 95L.

$\Gamma(\Lambda \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma(\Lambda \text{ anything})$

 Γ_5/Γ_6

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.080 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.008$	ABBIENDI 991	OPAL	$e^+e^- ightarrow Z$

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

 $0.070\pm0.012\pm0.007$

ACKERSTAFF 97N OPAL Repl. by ABBIENDI 99L

$\Gamma(\Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}anything)/\Gamma_{total}$				Γ_8/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
0.33 ± 0.07 OUR AVERAGE				
$0.35 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06$	¹⁷ ABBIENDI	99L OPAL	$e^+e^- ightarrow Z$	
$0.22^{igoplus 0.12}_{-0.08}\!\pm\!0.04$	¹⁸ ABREU	95C DLPH	$e^+e^- ightarrow Z$	

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

 $0.39\pm0.06\pm0.07$ 19 ACKERSTAFF 97N OPAL Repl. by ABBIENDI 99L

from using our best value. 18 ABREU 95C reports $0.28 ^{+0.17}_{-0.12}$ for B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = 0.08 ± 0.02 . We rescale to our best value B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = $(10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(\Xi^-\ell^-\overline{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

 Γ_9/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0055±0.0015 OUR AVERAGE			
$0.0054 \pm 0.0014 \pm 0.0009$	²⁰ BUSKULIC	96T ALEP	Excess $\Xi^-\ell^-$ over
$0.0059\!\pm\!0.0023\!\pm\!0.0010$	²¹ ABREU	95v DLPH	$\Xi^-\ell^+$ Excess $\Xi^-\ell^-$ over $\Xi^-\ell^+$

- 20 BUSKULIC 96T reports [B(b-baryon $\to \Xi^-\ell^-\overline{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B(\$\overline{b}\$ \$\to\$ b-baryon)] = 0.00054 \pm 0.00011 \pm 0.00008. We divide by our best value B(\$\overline{b}\$ \$\to\$ b-baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10 $^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.
- ²¹ ABREU 95V reports [B(b-baryon $\to \bar{\Xi}^-\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything) \times B($\bar{b}\to b$ -baryon)] = 0.00059 \pm 0.00021 \pm 0.0001. We divide by our best value B($\bar{b}\to b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

b-baryon ADMIXTURE (Λ_b , Ξ_b , Σ_b , Ω_b) REFERENCES

ABAZOV	05C	PRL 94 102001	V.M. Abazov et al.	(D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	99L	EPJ C9 1	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	99W	EPJ C10 185	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
BARATE	98D	EPJ C2 197	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	98V	EPJ C5 205	R. Barate et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97N	ZPHY C74 423	K. Ackerstaff et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	96D	ZPHY C71 199	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
AKERS	96	ZPHY C69 195	R. Akers et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96T	PL B384 449	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	95C	PL B347 447	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	95S	ZPHY C68 375	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	95V	ZPHY C68 541	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
BUSKULIC	95L	PL B357 685	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	93F	PL B311 379	P. Abreu et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
AKERS	93	PL B316 435	R. Akers et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92I	PL B297 449	D. Buskulic et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)

¹⁷ ABBIENDI 99L reports [B(*b*-baryon $\rightarrow \Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}$ anything) \times B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon)] = 0.035 \pm 0.0032 \pm 0.0035. We divide by our best value B($\overline{b} \rightarrow b$ -baryon) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error

¹⁹ ACKERSTAFF 97N reports $[B(b\text{-baryon} \rightarrow \Lambda/\overline{\Lambda}\text{anything}) \times B(\overline{b} \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})] = 0.0393 \pm 0.0046 \pm 0.0037$. We divide by our best value $B(\overline{b} \rightarrow b\text{-baryon}) = (10.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.