

LIGHT QUARKS (u, d, s)

OMITTED FROM SUMMARY TABLE

u -QUARK MASS

The u -, d -, and s -quark masses are estimates of so-called “current-quark masses,” in a mass-independent subtraction scheme such as \overline{MS} . The ratios m_u/m_d and m_s/m_d are extracted from pion and kaon masses using chiral symmetry. The estimates of d and u masses are not without controversy and remain under active investigation. Within the literature there are even suggestions that the u quark could be essentially massless. The s -quark mass is estimated from SU(3) splittings in hadron masses.

We have normalized the \overline{MS} masses at a renormalization scale of $\mu = 2$ GeV. Results quoted in the literature at $\mu = 1$ GeV have been rescaled by dividing by 1.35. The values of “Our Evaluation” were determined in part via Figures 1 and 2.

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$2.55^{+0.75}_{-1.05}$ (1.5–3.3) OUR EVALUATION	See the ideogram below.		
3.02 ± 0.33	¹ BLUM	07	LATT \overline{MS} scheme
2.7 ± 0.4	² JAMIN	06	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
2.8 ± 0.2	³ NARISON	06	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
1.7 ± 0.3	⁴ AUBIN	04A	LATT \overline{MS} scheme
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
2.9 ± 0.6	⁵ JAMIN	02	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
2.3 ± 0.4	⁶ NARISON	99	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
3.9 ± 1.1	⁷ JAMIN	95	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
3.0 ± 0.7	⁸ NARISON	95C	THEO \overline{MS} scheme

¹ BLUM 07 determine quark mass using a QED plus QCD lattice computation with two dynamical flavors of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

² JAMIN 06 determine $m_u(2 \text{ GeV})$ by combining the value of m_s obtained from the spectral function for the scalar $K\pi$ form factor with other determinations of the quark mass ratios.

³ NARISON 06 uses sum rules for $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons to order α_s^3 to determine m_s combined with other determinations of the quark mass ratios.

⁴ AUBIN 04A employ a partially quenched lattice calculation of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

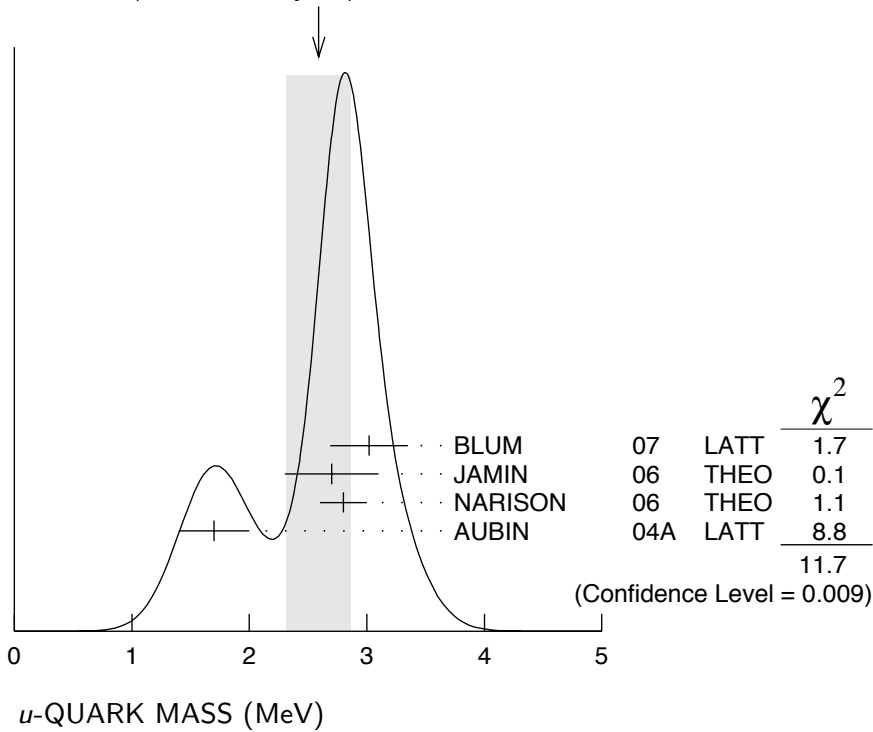
⁵ JAMIN 02 first calculates the strange quark mass from QCD sum rules using the scalar channel, and then combines with the quark mass ratios obtained from chiral perturbation theory to obtain m_u .

⁶ NARISON 99 uses sum rules to order α_s^3 for ϕ meson decays to get m_s , and finds m_u by combining with sum rule estimates of m_u+m_d and Dashen's formula.

⁷ JAMIN 95 uses QCD sum rules at next-to-leading order. We have rescaled $m_u(1 \text{ GeV}) = 5.3 \pm 1.5$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.

⁸ For NARISON 95C, we have rescaled $m_u(1 \text{ GeV}) = 4 \pm 1$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE
 2.59 ± 0.27 (Error scaled by 2.0)



d-QUARK MASS

See the comment for the u quark above.

We have normalized the \overline{MS} masses at a renormalization scale of $\mu = 2$ GeV. Results quoted in the literature at $\mu = 1$ GeV have been rescaled by dividing by 1.35. The values of "Our Evaluation" were determined in part via Figures 1 and 2.

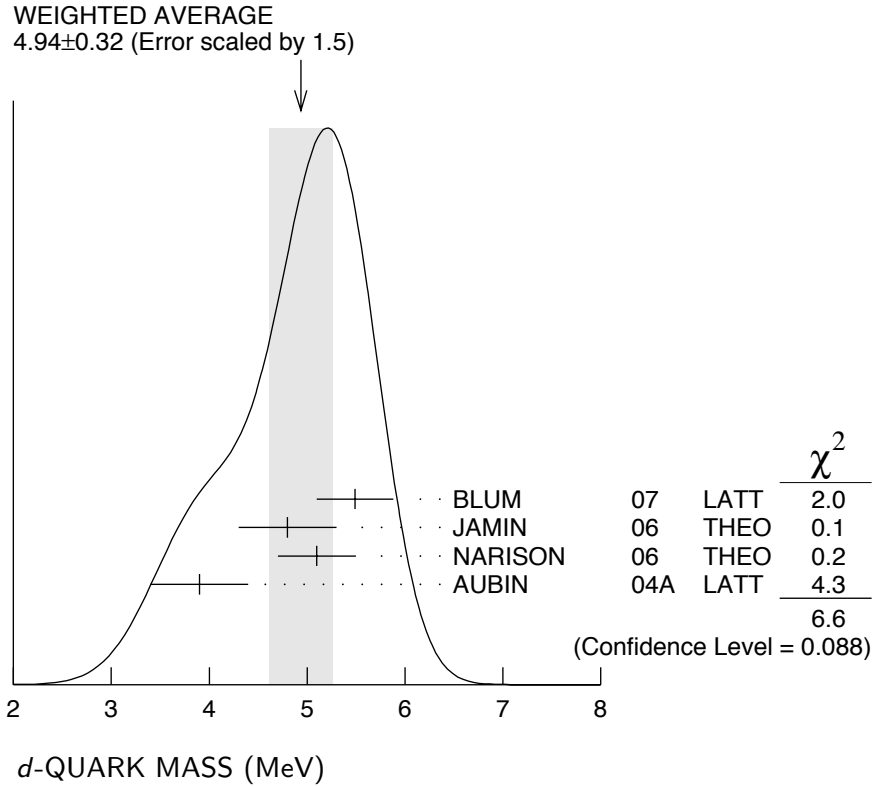
VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$5.04^{+0.96}_{-1.54}$ (3.5–6.0) OUR EVALUATION	See the ideogram below.		
5.49 ± 0.39	⁹ BLUM	07 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
4.8 ± 0.5	¹⁰ JAMIN	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
5.1 ± 0.4	¹¹ NARISON	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
3.9 ± 0.5	¹² AUBIN	04A LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
5.2 ± 0.9	¹³ JAMIN	02 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
6.4 ± 1.1	¹⁴ NARISON	99 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
7.0 ± 1.1	¹⁵ JAMIN	95 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
7.4 ± 0.7	¹⁶ NARISON	95C THEO	\overline{MS} scheme

⁹ BLUM 07 determine quark mass using a QED plus QCD lattice computation with two dynamical flavors of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

¹⁰ JAMIN 06 determine $m_d(2 \text{ GeV})$ by combining the value of m_s obtained from the spectral function for the scalar $K\pi$ form factor with other determinations of the quark mass ratios.

¹¹ NARISON 06 uses sum rules for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ to order α_s^3 to determine m_s combined with other determinations of the quark mass ratios.

- 12 AUBIN 04A perform three flavor dynamical lattice calculation of pseudoscalar meson masses, with continuum estimate of electromagnetic effects in the kaon masses, and one-loop perturbative renormalization constant.
- 13 JAMIN 02 first calculates the strange quark mass from QCD sum rules using the scalar channel, and then combines with the quark mass ratios obtained from chiral perturbation theory to obtain m_d .
- 14 NARISON 99 uses sum rules to order α_s^3 for ϕ meson decays to get m_s , and finds m_d by combining with sum rule estimates of m_u+m_d and Dashen's formula.
- 15 JAMIN 95 uses QCD sum rules at next-to-leading order. We have rescaled $m_d(1 \text{ GeV}) = 9.4 \pm 1.5$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 16 For NARISON 95C, we have rescaled $m_d(1 \text{ GeV}) = 10 \pm 1$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.



$$\bar{m} = (m_u + m_d)/2$$

See the comments for the u quark above.

We have normalized the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ masses at a renormalization scale of $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$. Results quoted in the literature at $\mu = 1 \text{ GeV}$ have been rescaled by dividing by 1.35. The values of "Our Evaluation" were determined in part via Figures 1 and 2.

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
3.79^{+1.21}_{-1.29} (2.5-5.0) OUR EVALUATION	See the ideogram below.		
4.25 ± 0.35	17 BLUM	07	LATT $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme
4.08 ± 0.25 ± 0.42	18 GOCKELER	06	LATT $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme
4.7 ± 0.2 ± 0.3	19 GOCKELER	06A	LATT $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme

3.95 ± 0.3	20	NARISON	06	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
2.8 ± 0.3	21	AUBIN	04	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.29 ± 0.14 ± 0.65	22	AOKI	03	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
3.223 ± 0.3	23	AOKI	03B	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.4 ± 0.1 ± 0.4	24	BECIREVIC	03	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.1 ± 0.3 ± 1.0	25	CHIU	03	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
3.45 ^{+0.14} _{-0.20}	26	ALIKHAN	02	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
5.3 ± 0.3	27	CHIU	02	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
3.9 ± 0.6	28	MALTMAN	02	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
3.9 ± 0.6	29	MALTMAN	01	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.57 ± 0.18	30	AOKI	00	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.4 ± 2	31	GOCKELER	00	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.23 ± 0.29	32	AOKI	99	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
≥ 2.1	33	STEELE	99	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.5 ± 0.4	34	BECIREVIC	98	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.6 ± 1.2	35	DOSCH	98	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.7 ± 0.9	36	PRADES	98	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
2.7 ± 0.2	37	EICKER	97	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
3.6 ± 0.6	38	GOUGH	97	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
3.4 ± 0.4 ± 0.3	39	GUPTA	97	LATT	\overline{MS}	scheme
> 3.8	40	LELLOUCH	97	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme
4.5 ± 1.0	41	BIJNENS	95	THEO	\overline{MS}	scheme

17 BLUM 07 determine quark mass using a QED plus QCD lattice computation with two dynamical flavors of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

18 GOCKELER 06 use an unquenched lattice computation of the axial Ward Identity with $N_f = 2$ dynamical light quark flavors, and non-perturbative renormalization, to obtain $\overline{m}(2 \text{ GeV}) = 4.08 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.23 \text{ MeV}$, where the first error is statistical, the second and third are systematic due to the fit range and force scale uncertainties, respectively. We have combined the systematic errors linearly.

19 GOCKELER 06A use an unquenched lattice computation of the pseudoscalar meson masses with $N_f = 2$ dynamical light quark flavors, and non-perturbative renormalization.

20 NARISON 06 uses sum rules for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ to order α_s^3 to determine m_s combined with other determinations of the quark mass ratios.

21 AUBIN 04 perform three flavor dynamical lattice calculation of pseudoscalar meson masses, with one-loop perturbative renormalization constant.

22 AOKI 03 uses quenched lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with degenerate light quarks. The extrapolations are done using quenched chiral perturbation theory.

23 The errors given in AOKI 03B were $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.046 \\ -0.069 \end{smallmatrix}$. We changed them to ± 0.3 for calculating the overall best values. AOKI 03B uses lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with two dynamical light quarks. Simulations are performed using the $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson action.

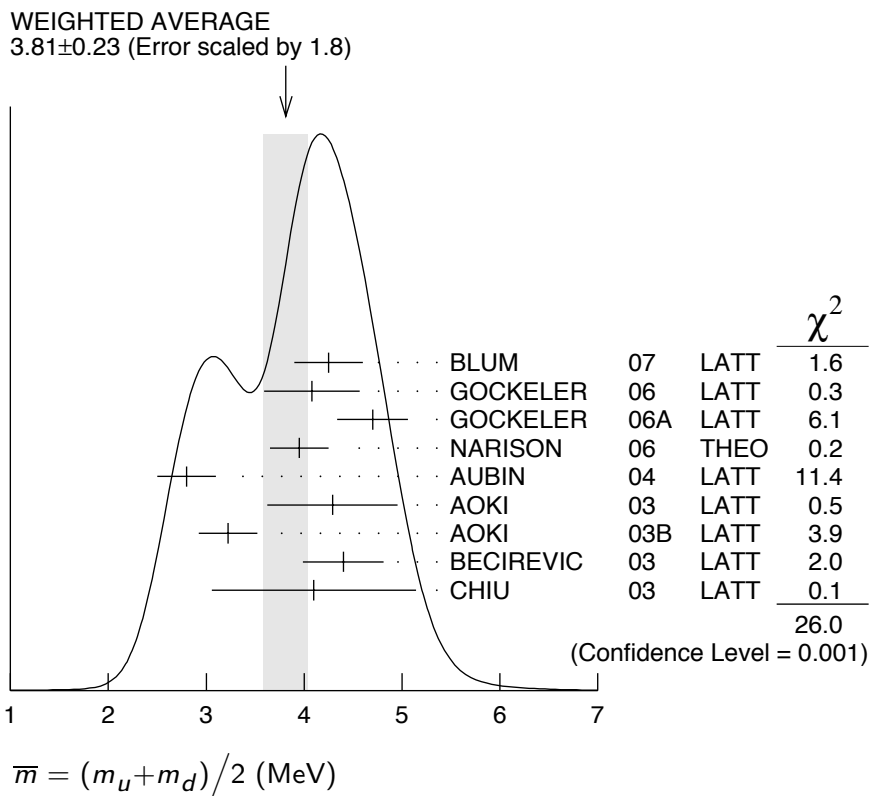
24 BECIREVIC 03 perform quenched lattice computation using the vector and axial Ward identities. Uses $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson action and nonperturbative renormalization.

25 CHIU 03 determines quark masses from the pion and kaon masses using a lattice simulation with a chiral fermion action in quenched approximation.

26 ALIKHAN 02 uses lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with two dynamical flavors and degenerate light quarks.

27 CHIU 02 extracts the average light quark mass from quenched lattice simulations using quenched chiral perturbation theory.

- 28 MALTMAN 02 uses finite energy sum rules in the ud and us pseudoscalar channels. Other mass values are also obtained by similar methods.
- 29 MALTMAN 01 uses Borel transformed and finite energy sum rules.
- 30 AOKI 00 obtain the light quark masses from a quenched lattice simulation of the meson and baryon spectrum with the Wilson quark action.
- 31 GOCKELER 00 obtained from a quenched lattice computation of the pseudoscalar meson masses using $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson fermions and nonperturbative renormalization.
- 32 AOKI 99 obtain the light quark masses from a quenched lattice simulation of the meson spectrum with the staggered quark action employing the regularization independent scheme.
- 33 STEELE 99 obtain a bound on the light quark masses by applying the Holder inequality to a sum rule. We have converted their bound of $(m_u+m_d)/2 \geq 3$ MeV at $\mu=1$ GeV to $\mu=2$ GeV.
- 34 BECIREVIC 98 compute the quark mass using the Alpha action in the quenched approximation. The conversion from the regularization independent scheme to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme is at NNLO.
- 35 DOSCH 98 use sum rule determinations of the quark condensate and chiral perturbation theory to obtain $9.4 \leq (m_u+m_d)(1 \text{ GeV}) \leq 15.7$ MeV. We have converted to result to $\mu=2$ GeV.
- 36 PRADES 98 uses finite energy sum rules for the axial current correlator.
- 37 EICKER 97 use lattice gauge computations with two dynamical light flavors.
- 38 GOUGH 97 use lattice gauge computations in the quenched approximation. Correcting for quenching gives $2.1 < \overline{m} < 3.5$ MeV at $\mu=2$ GeV.
- 39 GUPTA 97 use Lattice Monte Carlo computations in the quenched approximation. The value for two light dynamic flavors at $\mu = 2$ GeV is $2.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3$ MeV.
- 40 LELLOUCH 97 obtain lower bounds on quark masses using hadronic spectral functions.
- 41 BIJNENS 95 determines m_u+m_d (1 GeV) = 12 ± 2.5 MeV using finite energy sum rules. We have rescaled this to 2 GeV.



m_u/m_d MASS RATIO

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.506^{+0.094}_{-0.156}$ (0.35–0.60) OUR EVALUATION			See the ideogram below.
0.550 ± 0.031	42 BLUM	07	LATT \overline{MS} scheme
0.43 ± 0.08	43 AUBIN	04A	LATT \overline{MS} scheme
0.410 ± 0.036	44 NELSON	03	LATT \overline{MS} scheme
0.553 ± 0.043	45 LEUTWYLER	96	THEO Compilation
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.44	46 GAO	97	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
<0.3	47 CHOI	92	THEO
0.26	48 DONOGHUE	92	THEO
0.30 ± 0.07	49 DONOGHUE	92B	THEO
0.66	50 GERARD	90	THEO
0.4 to 0.65	51 LEUTWYLER	90B	THEO
0.05 to 0.78	52 MALTMAN	90	THEO

42 BLUM 07 determine quark mass using a QED plus QCD lattice computation with two dynamical flavors of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

43 AUBIN 04A perform three flavor dynamical lattice calculation of pseudoscalar meson masses, with continuum estimate of electromagnetic effects in the kaon masses.

44 NELSON 03 computes coefficients in the order p^4 chiral Lagrangian using a lattice calculation with three dynamical flavors. The ratio m_u/m_d is obtained by combining this with the chiral perturbation theory computation of the meson masses to order p^4 .

45 LEUTWYLER 96 uses a combined fit to $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ and $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi(\pi, \eta)$ decay rates, and the electromagnetic mass differences of the π and K .

46 GAO 97 uses electromagnetic mass splittings of light mesons.

47 CHOI 92 result obtained from the decays $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi$ and $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\eta$, and a dilute instanton gas estimate of some unknown matrix elements.

48 DONOGHUE 92 result is from a combined analysis of meson masses, $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ using second-order chiral perturbation theory including nonanalytic terms, and $(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi)/(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\eta)$.

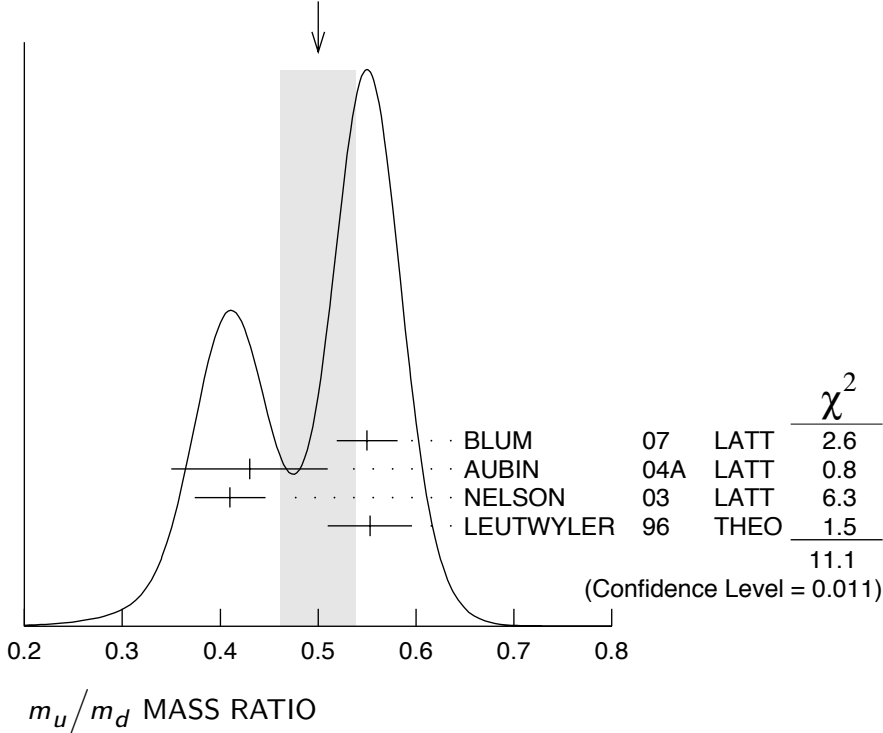
49 DONOGHUE 92B computes quark mass ratios using $(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi)/(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\eta)$, and an estimate of L_{14} using Weinberg sum rules.

50 GERARD 90 uses large N and η - η' mixing.

51 LEUTWYLER 90B determines quark mass ratios using second-order chiral perturbation theory for the meson and baryon masses, including nonanalytic corrections. Also uses Weinberg sum rules to determine L_7 .

52 MALTMAN 90 uses second-order chiral perturbation theory including nonanalytic terms for the meson masses. Uses a criterion of "maximum reasonableness" that certain coefficients which are expected to be of order one are ≤ 3 .

WEIGHTED AVERAGE
 0.50 ± 0.04 (Error scaled by 1.9)



s-QUARK MASS

See the comment for the u quark above.

We have normalized the \overline{MS} masses at a renormalization scale of $\mu = 2$ GeV. Results quoted in the literature at $\mu = 1$ GeV have been rescaled by dividing by 1.35.

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
104^{+26}_{-34} (70–130) OUR EVALUATION	See the ideogram below.		
119.5 ± 9.3	53 BLUM	07 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$105 \pm 6 \pm 7$	54 CHETYRKIN	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
$111 \pm 6 \pm 10$	55 GOCKELER	06 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$119 \pm 5 \pm 8$	56 GOCKELER	06A LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
92 ± 9	57 JAMIN	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
104 ± 15	58 NARISON	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
$\geq 71 \pm 4, \leq 151 \pm 14$	59 NARISON	06 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
$96^{+5}_{-3}^{+16}_{-18}$	60 BAIKOV	05 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
81 ± 22	61 GAMIZ	05 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
125 ± 28	62 GORBUNOV	05 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
93 ± 32	63 NARISON	05 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
76 ± 8	64 AUBIN	04 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$116 \pm 6 \pm 0.65$	65 AOKI	03 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme

$84.5^{+12}_{-1.7}$	66 AOKI	03B LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$106 \pm 2 \pm 8$	67 BECIREVIC	03 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$92 \pm 9 \pm 16$	68 CHIU	03 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
117 ± 17	69 GAMIZ	03 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
103 ± 17	70 GAMIZ	03 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
$88 \begin{smallmatrix} + 3 \\ - 6 \end{smallmatrix}$	71 ALIKHAN	02 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
115 ± 8	72 CHIU	02 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
99 ± 16	73 JAMIN	02 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
100 ± 12	74 MALTMAN	02 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
$116 \begin{smallmatrix} + 20 \\ - 25 \end{smallmatrix}$	75 CHEN	01B THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
125 ± 27	76 KOERNER	01 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
130 ± 15	77 AOKI	00 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
97 ± 4	78 GARDEN	00 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
105 ± 4	79 GOCKELER	00 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
118 ± 14	80 AOKI	99 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$170 \begin{smallmatrix} + 44 \\ - 55 \end{smallmatrix}$	81 BARATE	99R ALEP	\overline{MS} scheme
115 ± 8	82 MALTMAN	99 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
129 ± 24	83 NARISON	99 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
114 ± 23	84 PICH	99 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
111 ± 12	85 BECIREVIC	98 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
148 ± 48	86 CHETYRKIN	98 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
103 ± 10	87 CUCCHIERI	98 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
115 ± 19	88 DOMINGUEZ	98 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
152.4 ± 14.1	89 CHETYRKIN	97 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
≥ 89	90 COLANGELO	97 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
140 ± 20	91 EICKER	97 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
95 ± 16	92 GOUGH	97 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
$100 \pm 21 \pm 10$	93 GUPTA	97 LATT	\overline{MS} scheme
> 100	94 LELLOUCH	97 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme
140 ± 24	95 JAMIN	95 THEO	\overline{MS} scheme

53 BLUM 07 determine quark mass using a QED plus QCD lattice computation with two dynamical flavors of the pseudoscalar meson masses.

54 CHETYRKIN 06 use QCD sum rules in the pseudoscalar channel to order α_s^4 .

55 GOCKELER 06 use an unquenched lattice computation of the axial Ward Identity with $N_f = 2$ dynamical light quark flavors, and non-perturbative renormalization, to obtain $\overline{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV}) = 111 \pm 6 \pm 4 \pm 6 \text{ MeV}$, where the first error is statistical, the second and third are systematic due to the fit range and force scale uncertainties, respectively. We have combined the systematic errors linearly.

56 GOCKELER 06A use an unquenched lattice computation of the pseudoscalar meson masses with $N_f = 2$ dynamical light quark flavors, and non-perturbative renormalization.

57 JAMIN 06 determine $\overline{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV})$ from the spectral function for the scalar $K\pi$ form factor.

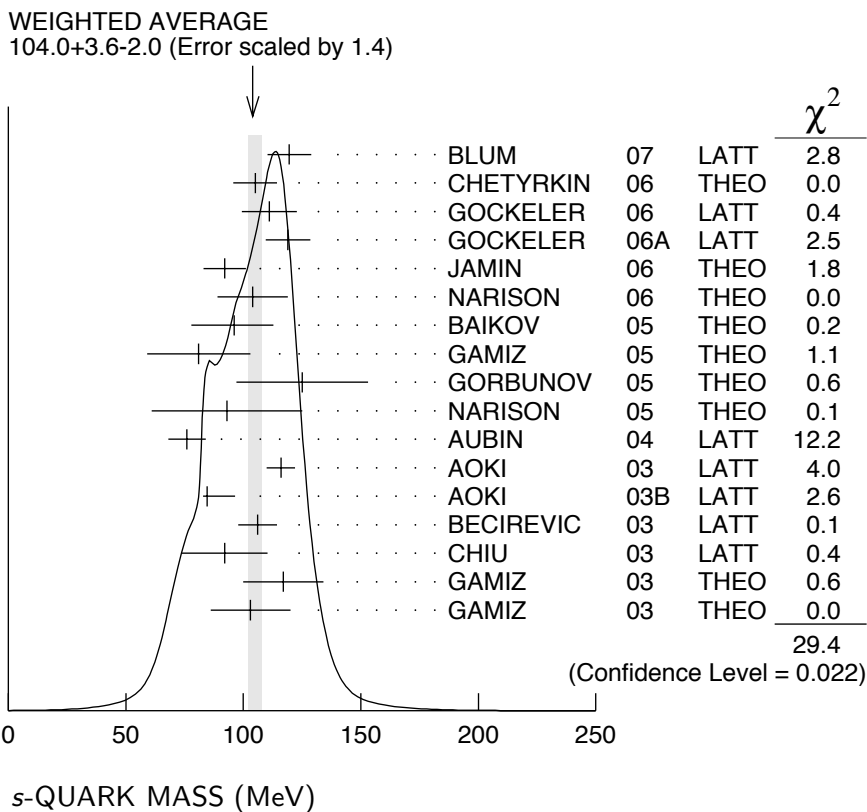
58 NARISON 06 uses sum rules for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ to order α_s^3 .

59 NARISON 06 obtains the quoted range from positivity of the spectral functions.

60 BAIKOV 05 determines $\overline{m}_s(M_\tau) = 100^{+5+17}_{-3-19}$ from sum rules using the strange spectral function in τ decay. The computations were done to order α_s^3 , with an estimate of the α_s^4 terms. We have converted the result to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.

- 61 GAMIZ 05 determines $\overline{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV})$ from sum rules using the strange spectral function in τ decay. The computations were done to order α_s^2 , with an estimate of the α_s^3 terms.
- 62 GORBUNOV 05 use hadronic tau decays to N³LO, including power corrections.
- 63 NARISON 05 determines $\overline{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV})$ from sum rules using the strange spectral function in τ decay. The computations were done to order α_s^3 .
- 64 AUBIN 04 perform three flavor dynamical lattice calculation of pseudoscalar meson masses, with one-loop perturbative renormalization constant.
- 65 AOKI 03 uses quenched lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with degenerate light quarks. The extrapolations are done using quenched chiral perturbation theory. Determines $m_s=113.8 \pm 2.3^{+5.8}_{-2.9}$ using K mass as input and $m_s=142.3 \pm 5.8^{+22}_0$ using ϕ mass as input. We have performed a weighted average of these values.
- 66 AOKI 03B uses lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with two dynamical light quarks. Simulations are performed using the $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson action.
- 67 BECIREVIC 03 perform quenched lattice computation using the vector and axial Ward identities. Uses $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson action and nonperturbative renormalization. They also quote $\overline{m}/m_s=24.3 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.6$.
- 68 CHIU 03 determines quark masses from the pion and kaon masses using a lattice simulation with a chiral fermion action in quenched approximation.
- 69 GAMIZ 03 determines m_s from SU(3) breaking in the τ hadronic width. The value of V_{us} is chosen to satisfy CKM unitarity.
- 70 GAMIZ 03 determines m_s from SU(3) breaking in the τ hadronic width. The value of V_{us} is taken from the PDG.
- 71 ALIKHAN 02 uses lattice simulation of the meson and baryon masses with two dynamical flavors and degenerate light quarks. The above value uses the K -meson mass to determine m_s . If the ϕ meson is used, the number changes to 90^{+5}_{-10} .
- 72 CHIU 02 extracts the strange quark mass from quenched lattice simulations using quenched chiral perturbation theory.
- 73 JAMIN 02 calculates the strange quark mass from QCD sum rules using the scalar channel.
- 74 MALTMAN 02 uses finite energy sum rules in the ud and us pseudoscalar channels. Other mass values are also obtained by similar methods.
- 75 CHEN 01B uses an analysis of the hadronic spectral function in τ decay.
- 76 KOERNER 01 obtain the s quark mass of $m_s(m_\tau) = 130 \pm 27(\text{exp}) \pm 9(\text{thy})$ MeV from an analysis of Cabibbo suppressed τ decays. We have converted this to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 77 AOKI 00 obtain the light quark masses from a quenched lattice simulation of the meson and baryon spectrum with the Wilson quark action. We have averaged their results of $m_s = 115.6 \pm 2.3$ and $m_s = 143.7 \pm 5.8$ obtained using m_K and m_ϕ , respectively, to normalize the spectrum.
- 78 GARDEN 00 use a quenched lattice computation of the hadron spectrum.
- 79 GOCKELER 00 obtained from a quenched lattice computation of the pseudoscalar meson masses using $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improved Wilson fermions and nonperturbative renormalization.
- 80 AOKI 99 obtain the light quark masses from a quenched lattice simulation of the meson spectrum with the Staggered quark action employing the regularization independent scheme. We have averaged their results of $m_s=106.0 \pm 7.1$ and $m_s=129 \pm 12$ obtained using m_K and m_ϕ , respectively, to normalize the spectrum.
- 81 BARATE 99R obtain the strange quark mass from an analysis of the observed mass spectra in τ decay. We have converted their value of $m_s(m_\tau)=176^{+46}_{-57}$ MeV to $\mu=2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 82 MALTMAN 99 determines the strange quark mass using finite energy sum rules.
- 83 NARISON 99 uses sum rules to order α_s^3 for ϕ meson decays.
- 84 PICH 99 obtain the s -quark mass from an analysis of the moments of the invariant mass distribution in τ decays.

- 85 BECIREVIC 98 compute the quark mass using the Alpha action in the quenched approximation. The conversion from the regularization independent scheme to the \overline{MS} scheme is at NNLO.
- 86 CHETYRKIN 98 uses spectral moments of hadronic τ decays to determine $m_s(1 \text{ GeV})=200 \pm 70 \text{ MeV}$. We have rescaled the result to $\mu=2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 87 CUCCHIERI 98 obtains the quark mass using a quenched lattice computation of the hadronic spectrum.
- 88 DOMINGUEZ 98 uses hadronic spectral function sum rules (to four loops, and including dimension six operators) to determine $m_s(1 \text{ GeV}) < 155 \pm 25 \text{ MeV}$. We have rescaled the result to $\mu=2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 89 CHETYRKIN 97 obtains $205.5 \pm 19.1 \text{ MeV}$ at $\mu=1 \text{ GeV}$ from QCD sum rules including fourth-order QCD corrections. We have rescaled the result to 2 GeV .
- 90 COLANGELO 97 is QCD sum rule computation. We have rescaled $m_s(1 \text{ GeV}) > 120$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 91 EICKER 97 use lattice gauge computations with two dynamical light flavors.
- 92 GOUGH 97 use lattice gauge computations in the quenched approximation. Correcting for quenching gives $54 < m_s < 92 \text{ MeV}$ at $\mu=2 \text{ GeV}$.
- 93 GUPTA 97 use Lattice Monte Carlo computations in the quenched approximation. The value for two light dynamical flavors at $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$ is $68 \pm 12 \pm 7 \text{ MeV}$.
- 94 LELLOUCH 97 obtain lower bounds on quark masses using hadronic spectral functions.
- 95 JAMIN 95 uses QCD sum rules at next-to-leading order. We have rescaled $m_s(1 \text{ GeV}) = 189 \pm 32$ to $\mu = 2 \text{ GeV}$.



OTHER LIGHT QUARK MASS RATIOS

m_s/m_d MASS RATIO

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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17 to 22 OUR EVALUATION

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

20.0	96 GAO	97	THEO \overline{MS} scheme
18.9±0.8	97 LEUTWYLER	96	THEO Compilation
21	98 DONOGHUE	92	THEO
18	99 GERARD	90	THEO
18 to 23	100 LEUTWYLER	90B	THEO

⁹⁶ GAO 97 uses electromagnetic mass splittings of light mesons.

⁹⁷ LEUTWYLER 96 uses a combined fit to $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ and $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi(\pi, \eta)$ decay rates, and the electromagnetic mass differences of the π and K .

⁹⁸ DONOGHUE 92 result is from a combined analysis of meson masses, $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ using second-order chiral perturbation theory including nonanalytic terms, and $(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi)/(\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\eta)$.

⁹⁹ GERARD 90 uses large N and η - η' mixing.

¹⁰⁰ LEUTWYLER 90B determines quark mass ratios using second-order chiral perturbation theory for the meson and baryon masses, including nonanalytic corrections. Also uses Weinberg sum rules to determine L_7 .

m_s/\overline{m} MASS RATIO

$$\overline{m} \equiv (m_u + m_d)/2$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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25 to 30 OUR EVALUATION

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

27.4±0.4	101 AUBIN	04	LATT
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¹⁰¹ Three flavor dynamical lattice calculation of pseudoscalar meson masses.

Q MASS RATIO

$$Q \equiv \sqrt{(m_s^2 - \overline{m}^2)/(m_d^2 - m_u^2)}; \quad \overline{m} \equiv (m_u + m_d)/2$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

22.8±0.4	102 MARTEMYAN.05	THEO	
22.7±0.8	103 ANISOVICH	96	THEO

¹⁰² MARTEMYANOV 05 determine Q from $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay.

¹⁰³ ANISOVICH 96 find Q from $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ decay using dispersion relations and chiral perturbation theory.

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