


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

Neither  $J$  or  $P$  has actually been measured.

## $\Xi_c^0$ MASS

The fit uses the  $\Xi_c^0$  and  $\Xi_c^+$  mass and mass-difference measurements.

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2470.44 ± 0.28 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		

### **2470.99<sup>+0.30</sup><sub>-0.50</sub> OUR AVERAGE**

2470.85 ± 0.24 ± 0.55	3.4k	AALTONEN	14B	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
2471.0 ± 0.3 ± 0.2	8.6k	<sup>1</sup> LESIAK	05	BELL	$e^+e^-$ , $\gamma(4S)$
2470.0 ± 2.8 ± 2.6	85	FABETTI	98B	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\overline{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
2469 ± 2 ± 3	9	HENDERSON	92B	CLEO	$\Omega^- K^+$
2472.1 ± 2.7 ± 1.6	54	ALBRECHT	90F	ARG	$e^+e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$
2473.3 ± 1.9 ± 1.2	4	BARLAG	90	ACCM	$\pi^- (K^-)$ Cu 230 GeV
2472 ± 3 ± 4	19	ALAM	89	CLEO	$e^+e^-$ 10.6 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
2462.1 ± 3.1 ± 1.4	42	<sup>2</sup> FABETTI	93C	E687	See FABETTI 98B
2471 ± 3 ± 4	14	AVERY	89	CLEO	See ALAM 89

<sup>1</sup> The systematic error was (wrongly) given the other way round in LESIAK 05.

<sup>2</sup> The FABETTI 93C mass is well below the other measurements.

## $\Xi_c^0 - \Xi_c^+$ MASS DIFFERENCE

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.72 ± 0.23 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.1.		

### **2.91 ± 0.26 OUR AVERAGE**

2.85 ± 0.30 ± 0.04	5.1/3.4k	AALTONEN	14B	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
2.9 ± 0.5		LESIAK	05	BELL	$e^+e^-$ , $\gamma(4S)$
7.0 ± 4.5 ± 2.2		ALBRECHT	90F	ARG	$e^+e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$
6.8 ± 3.3 ± 0.5		BARLAG	90	ACCM	$\pi^- (K^-)$ Cu 230 GeV
5 ± 4 ± 1		ALAM	89	CLEO	$\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$ , $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

## $\Xi_c^0$ MEAN LIFE

VALUE ( $10^{-15}$ s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>150.4 ± 2.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.4.		

148.0 ± 2.3 ± 2.2	1 AAIJ	22Y LHCb	$p p \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 + X$ , $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow p K^- K^- \pi^+$	
153.4 ± 2.4 ± 0.7	22k <sup>2,3</sup> AAIJ	19AG LHCb	$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu + X$ , $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow p K^- K^- \pi^+$	

118	$\begin{array}{c} +14 \\ -12 \end{array}$	$\pm 5$	110	LINK	02H	FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus, $\approx 180$ GeV
101	$\begin{array}{c} +25 \\ -17 \end{array}$	$\pm 5$	42	FRABETTI	93C	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
82	$\begin{array}{c} +59 \\ -30 \end{array}$		4	BARLAG	90	ACCM	$\pi^- (K^-)$ Cu 230 GeV

<sup>1</sup> Measured in  $\Xi_c^0$  produced promptly in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions, using  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  as normalisation mode. AAIJ 22Y reports this lifetime value as  $(148.0 \pm 2.3 \pm 2.2 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-15}$  s where the last uncertainty is due to the uncertainty on the  $D^0$  lifetime value from PDG 20 average,  $\tau_{D^0} = (410.1 \pm 1.5)$  fs.

<sup>2</sup> AAIJ 19AG reports  $[\Xi_c^0 \text{ MEAN LIFE}] / [D^\pm \text{ MEAN LIFE}] = 0.1485 \pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0016$  which we multiply by our best value  $D^\pm \text{ MEAN LIFE} = (1.033 \pm 0.005) \times 10^{-12}$  s. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

<sup>3</sup> Measured in  $\Xi_c^0$  produced in semileptonic  $\Xi_b^-$  decays.

## $\Xi_c^0$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
<b>Cabibbo-favored decays</b>		
$\Gamma_1 p K^- K^- \pi^+$	$(4.9 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_2 p K^- \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$(2.0 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_3 p K^- K^- \pi^+ (\text{no } \bar{K}^{*0})$	$(3.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_4 \Lambda K_S^0$	$(3.2 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_5 \Lambda K^- \pi^+$	$(1.45 \pm 0.28) \%$	
$\Gamma_6 \Lambda \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	$(2.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_7 \Lambda \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	
$\Gamma_8 \Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	
$\Gamma_9 \Sigma^0 K_S^0$	$(5.4 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{10} \Sigma^+ K^-$	$(1.8 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{11} \Sigma^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	$(9.9 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{12} \Sigma^+ K^*(892)^-$	$(4.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{13} \Xi^- \pi^+$	$(1.43 \pm 0.27) \%$	
$\Gamma_{14} \Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(4.8 \pm 2.3) \%$	
$\Gamma_{15} \Xi^0 \pi^0$	$(6.9 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{16} \Xi^0 \eta$	$(1.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{17} \Xi^0 \eta'$	$(1.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{18} \Xi^0 K^+ K^-$		
$\Gamma_{19} \Xi^0 \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(5.2 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{20} \Xi^0 K^+ K^- \text{ nonresonant}$	$(5.6 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{21} \Omega^- K^+$	$(4.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{22} \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e$	$(1.05 \pm 0.20) \%$	
$\Gamma_{23} \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$(1.01 \pm 0.21) \%$	
$\Gamma_{24} \Xi^0 \gamma$	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90%
$\Gamma_{25} \Xi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	$< 6 \times 10^{-5}$	90%
$\Gamma_{26} \Xi^0 e^+ e^-$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	90%

**Cabibbo-suppressed decays**

$\Gamma_{27}$	$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	$(5.5 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{28}$	$\Xi^- K^+$	$(3.9 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{29}$	$\Lambda K^+ K^- (\text{no } \phi)$	$(4.1 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{30}$	$\Lambda \phi$	$(4.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$

**FIT INFORMATION**

An overall fit to 7 branching ratios uses 8 measurements to determine 4 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 1.4$  for 4 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,  $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ .

$x_5$	64			
$x_{13}$	86	74		
$x_{27}$	64	55	75	
	$x_1$	$x_5$	$x_{13}$	

 **$\Xi_c^0$  BRANCHING RATIOS****— Cabibbo-favored ( $S = -2$ ) decays —**

$\Gamma(pK^- K^- \pi+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				$\Gamma_1/\Gamma$
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.49 \pm 0.10</math> OUR FIT</b>				
<b><math>0.58 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.05</math></b>	$17 \pm 5$	LI	19A BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$
$\Gamma(pK^- K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$				$\Gamma_1/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.339 \pm 0.035</math> OUR FIT</b>				
<b><math>0.34 \pm 0.04</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.33 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03$	$1908 \pm 62$	LESIAK	05 BELL	$e^+ e^-$ , $\gamma(4S)$
$0.35 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$	$148 \pm 18$	DANKO	04 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$
$\Gamma(pK^- \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$				$\Gamma_2/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b><math>0.14 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.01</math></b>	DANKO	04 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$	
$\Gamma(pK^- K^- \pi^+ (\text{no } \bar{K}^{*0}))/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$				$\Gamma_3/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b><math>0.21 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02</math></b>	DANKO	04 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$	

$\Gamma(\Lambda K_S^0)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE	EVTS
<b>0.225±0.013 OUR AVERAGE</b>	
0.229±0.008±0.012	5.6k
0.21 ± 0.02 ± 0.02	465 ± 37

 $\Gamma_4/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LI	21F	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$
LESIAK	05	BELL $e^+ e^-$ , $\gamma(4S)$

 $\Gamma(\Lambda K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ 

VALUE (%)	EVTS
<b>1.45±0.28 OUR FIT</b>	
<b>1.17±0.37±0.09</b>	24 ± 6

 $\Gamma_5/\Gamma$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LI	19A	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$

 $\Gamma(\Lambda K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE	EVTS
<b>1.02±0.14 OUR FIT</b>	
<b>1.07±0.12±0.07</b>	2979 ± 211

 $\Gamma_5/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LESIAK	05	BELL $e^+ e^-$ , $\gamma(4S)$

 $\Gamma(\Lambda \bar{K}^*(892)^0)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE	EVTS
<b>0.18±0.02±0.01</b>	4k

 $\Gamma_6/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
JIA	21	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Lambda \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ 

VALUE	
<b>seen</b>	

 $\Gamma_7/\Gamma$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
FRABETTI	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $E_\gamma = 220$ GeV

 $\Gamma(\Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ 

VALUE	
<b>seen</b>	

 $\Gamma_8/\Gamma$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
FRABETTI	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $E_\gamma = 220$ GeV

 $\Gamma(\Sigma^0 K_S^0)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS
<b>3.8±0.6±0.4</b>	279

 $\Gamma_9/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LI	21F	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Sigma^+ K^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS
<b>12.3±0.7±1.0</b>	889

 $\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LI	21F	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Sigma^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE	EVTS
<b>0.69±0.03±0.03</b>	6.3k

 $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
JIA	21	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Sigma^+ K^*(892)^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$ 

VALUE	EVTS
<b>0.34±0.06±0.02</b>	373

 $\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
JIA	21	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

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

VALUE (%)	EVTS
<b>1.43±0.27 OUR FIT</b>	
<b>1.80±0.50±0.14</b>	45 ± 7

 $\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma$ 

DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
LI	19A	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$

$\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$					$\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma_{14}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>		<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.30±0.12±0.05</b>	ALBRECHT	90F	ARG	$e^+e^-$ at $\gamma(4S)$	

$\Gamma(\Omega^-\kappa^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{21}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.294±0.018±0.016</b>	650	AUBERT,B	05M	BABR	$e^+e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

$\Gamma(\Xi^0\phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.036±0.004±0.002</b>	311	<sup>1</sup> MCNEIL	21	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> MCNEIL 21 assumes an azimuthally symmetric amplitude model to recover resonant and nonresonant contributions to  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^+ K^-$ .

$\Gamma(\Xi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.48±0.02±0.03</b>	2.2k	<sup>1</sup> ADACHI	24S	BEL2	$e^+e^-$ at $\sim \gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Belle and Belle II data samples.

$\Gamma(\Xi^0\eta)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.11±0.01±0.01</b>	0.14k	<sup>1</sup> ADACHI	24S	BEL2	$e^+e^-$ at $\sim \gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Belle and Belle II data samples.

$\Gamma(\Xi^0\eta')/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.08±0.02±0.01</b>	31	<sup>1</sup> ADACHI	24S	BEL2	$e^+e^-$ at $\sim \gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Belle and Belle II data samples.

$\Gamma(\Xi^0K^+K^- \text{nonresonant})/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.039±0.004±0.002</b>	311	<sup>1</sup> MCNEIL	21	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> MCNEIL 21 assumes an azimuthally symmetric amplitude model to recover resonant and nonresonant contributions to  $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^+ K^-$ .

$\Gamma(\Xi^-\bar{e}^+\nu_e)/\Gamma(\Xi^-\pi^+)$					$\Gamma_{22}/\Gamma_{13}$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.730±0.021±0.039</b>	1 LI	21c	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at 10.52, 10.58 GeV	

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

1.38 ± 0.14 ± 0.22 ACHARYA 21A ALCE  $p\bar{p}$  at 13 TeV

3.1 ± 1.0 +0.3 -0.5 54 ALEXANDER 95B CLE2  $e^+e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

0.96 ± 0.43 ± 0.18 18 <sup>2</sup> ALBRECHT 93B ARG  $e^+e^- \approx 10.4$  GeV

<sup>1</sup> LI 21C measures ratio  $B(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e) / B(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = 1.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07$ .

<sup>2</sup> This ALBRECHT 93B value is the average of the  $(\Xi^- e^+ \text{anything})/\Xi^-\pi^+$  and  $(\Xi^- \mu^+ \text{anything})/\Xi^-\pi^+$  ratios. Here we average it with the  $\Xi^- e^+ \nu_e/\Xi^-\pi^+$  ratio.

$\Gamma(\Xi^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$   $\Gamma_{22}/\Gamma_{23}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$1.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07$  <sup>1</sup> LI 21C  $e^+ e^-$  at 10.52, 10.58 GeV

<sup>1</sup> LI 21C value is not independent from other quoted measurements.

 $\Gamma(\Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{23}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**0.708 ± 0.033 ± 0.056** <sup>1</sup> LI 21C  $e^+ e^-$  at 10.52, 10.58 GeV

<sup>1</sup> LI 21C measures ratio  $B(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- e^+ \nu_e) / B(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = 1.03 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.07$ .

 $\Gamma(\Xi^0 \gamma)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{24}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**<1.2 × 10<sup>-2</sup>** 90 LI 23 BELL  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Xi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{25}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**<4.3 × 10<sup>-3</sup>** 90 CUI 24 BELL  $980\text{fb}^{-1}, e^+ e^-$  at  $Y(4S)$

 $\Gamma(\Xi^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{26}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**<6.7 × 10<sup>-3</sup>** 90 CUI 24 BELL  $980\text{fb}^{-1}, e^+ e^-$  at  $Y(4S)$

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 Cabibbo-suppressed decays 

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 $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{27}/\Gamma$ 

<u>VALUE</u> (units $10^{-3}$ )	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**5.5 ± 1.1 OUR FIT**

**5.5 ± 0.2 ± 1.8** 6.3k <sup>1</sup> AAIJ 20AH LHCb  $p p$  at 13 TeV

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 20AH extracts  $B(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)$  using two different normalization modes:  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$  and  $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$ . The mean value of both results, taking their correlations into account, is presented as the final result. The measurement assumes production fraction ratios  $f_{\Xi_c^0}/f_{\Lambda_c^+} = (9.7 \pm 0.9 \pm 3.1) \times 10^{-2}$  (from AAIJ 19AB plus heavy quark symmetry arguments) as well as  $f_{\Xi_c^0}/f_{\Xi_c^+} = 1.00 \pm 0.01$ . It further uses the inputs  $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) = (6.23 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-2}$  and  $B(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) = (4.5 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$  (from LI 19C). Its correlation with  $B(\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+)$ , as measured in AAIJ 20AH, is 0.414.

 $\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{27}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**0.38 ± 0.05 OUR FIT**

**0.38 ± 0.04 ± 0.04** 1468 <sup>1</sup> TANG 23 BELL  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> TANG 23 reports fitted masses  $m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 2286.55 \pm 0.03$  MeV and  $m_{\Xi_c^0} = 2470.43 \pm 0.06$  MeV.

$\Gamma(\Xi^- K^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$	$\Gamma_{28}/\Gamma_{13}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>2.75 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.25</math></b>	$314 \pm 58$	CHISTOV	13	BELL $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$\Gamma(\Lambda K^+ K^- (\text{no } \phi)) / \Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$	$\Gamma_{29}/\Gamma_{13}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>2.86 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.37</math></b>	$510 \pm 110$	CHISTOV	13	BELL $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$\Gamma(\Lambda \phi) / \Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)$	$\Gamma_{30}/\Gamma_{13}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>3.43 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.32</math></b>	$316 \pm 54$	CHISTOV	13	BELL $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

## $\Xi_c^0$ DECAY PARAMETERS

See the note on “Baryon Decay Parameters” in the neutron Listings.

### $\alpha$ FOR $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.64 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.01</math></b>		LI	21c	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at 10.52, 10.58 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$-0.56 \pm 0.39^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$	138	CHAN	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

### $\alpha$ FOR $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^+ \pi^-$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.61 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.01</math></b>	LI	21c	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at 10.52, 10.58 GeV

### $\alpha$ FOR $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{K}^*(892)^0$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.15 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.04</math></b>	4k	<sup>1</sup> JIA	21	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
<sup>1</sup> JIA 21 measures $\alpha(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{K}^*(892)^0)$ $\alpha(\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-) = 0.115 \pm 0.164 \pm 0.031$ , and uses $\alpha(\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-) = 0.747 \pm 0.010$ .				

### $\alpha$ FOR $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{K}^*(892)^-$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.52 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.02</math></b>	373	<sup>1</sup> JIA	21	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
<sup>1</sup> JIA 21 measures $\alpha(\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+ \bar{K}^*(892)^-)$ $\alpha(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p \pi^0) = 0.514 \pm 0.295 \pm 0.012$ , and uses $\alpha(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p \pi^0) = -0.980 \pm 0.017$ .				

### $\alpha$ FOR $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 \pi^0$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.90 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.23</math></b>	2.2k	<sup>1</sup> ADACHI	24S	BEL2 $e^+ e^-$ at $\sim \Upsilon(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> Analysis of Belle and Belle II data samples.

## $\Xi_c^0$ Tests of Baryon Number Violation

### $\tau_{mix}$ , $\Xi_c^0 - \bar{\Xi}_c^0$ oscillation period

VALUE ( $10^{-12}$ s)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>1.3	1 GU	24	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> Search for baryon-number violating decay  $B^- \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ , which can be interpreted as a search for  $B^- \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$  followed by  $\Xi_c^0 - \bar{\Xi}_c^0$  baryon-number violating oscillation, from which a bound on the oscillation period  $\tau_{mix}$  can be inferred, assuming no direct  $B^- \rightarrow \Xi_c^0 \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$  decay.

## $\Xi_c^0$ REFERENCES

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