

B[±]/B⁰/B_s⁰/b-baryon ADMIXTURE

B[±]/B⁰/B_s⁰/b-baryon ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

Each measurement of the B mean life is an average over an admixture of various bottom mesons and baryons which decay weakly. Different techniques emphasize different admixtures of produced particles, which could result in a different B mean life.

“OUR EVALUATION” is an average of the data listed below performed by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group (HFAG) as described in our review “Production and Decay of b -flavored Hadrons” in the B^\pm Section of these Listings. The averaging procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements and asymmetric lifetime errors, but ignores the small differences due to different techniques.

<u>VALUE (10⁻¹² s)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.564±0.014 OUR EVALUATION				
1.533±0.015 ^{+0.035} _{-0.031}		1 ABE	98B CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
1.549±0.009±0.015		2 ACCIARRI	98 L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.611±0.010±0.027		3 ACKERSTAFF	97F OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.582±0.011±0.027		3 ABREU	96E DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.533±0.013±0.022	19.8k	4 BUSKULIC	96F ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.564±0.030±0.036		5 ABE,K	95B SLD	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.542±0.021±0.045		6 ABREU	94L DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.523±0.034±0.038	5372	7 ACTON	93L OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.511±0.022±0.078		8 BUSKULIC	93O ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
1.575±0.010±0.026		9 ABREU	96E DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.50 ^{+0.24} _{-0.21} ±0.03		10 ABREU	94P DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.46 ±0.06 ±0.06	5344	11 ABE	93J CDF	Repl. by ABE 98B
1.23 ^{+0.14} _{-0.13} ±0.15	188	12 ABREU	93D DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
1.49 ±0.11 ±0.12	253	13 ABREU	93G DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
1.51 ^{+0.16} _{-0.14} ±0.11	130	14 ACTON	93C OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.535±0.035±0.028	7357	7 ADRIANI	93K L3	Repl. by ACCIARRI 98
1.28 ±0.10		15 ABREU	92 DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94L
1.37 ±0.07 ±0.06	1354	16 ACTON	92 OPAL	Sup. by ACTON 93L
1.49 ±0.03 ±0.06		17 BUSKULIC	92F ALEP	Sup. by BUSKULIC 96F
1.35 ^{+0.19} _{-0.17} ±0.05		18 BUSKULIC	92G ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.32 ±0.08 ±0.09	1386	19 ADEVA	91H L3	Sup. by ADRIANI 93K
1.32 ^{+0.31} _{-0.25} ±0.15	37	20 ALEXANDER	91G OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.29 ±0.06 ±0.10	2973	21 DECAMP	91C ALEP	Sup. by BUSKULIC 92F
1.36 ^{+0.25} _{-0.23}		22 HAGEMANN	90 JADE	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 35 \text{ GeV}$
1.13 ±0.15		23 LYONS	90 RVUE	

1.35	± 0.10	± 0.24	BRAUNSCH...	89B	TASS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 35$ GeV
0.98	± 0.12	± 0.13	ONG	89	MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
1.17	$+0.27$	$+0.17$	KLEM	88	DLCO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
	-0.22	-0.16				
1.29	± 0.20	± 0.21	²⁴ ASH	87	MAC	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
1.02	$+0.42$		²⁵ BROM	87	HRS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
	-0.39	301				

¹ Measured using inclusive $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ vertex.

² ACCIARRI 98 uses inclusively reconstructed secondary vertex and lepton impact parameter.

³ ACKERSTAFF 97F uses inclusively reconstructed secondary vertices.

⁴ BUSKULIC 96F analyzed using 3D impact parameter.

⁵ ABE,K 95B uses an inclusive topological technique.

⁶ ABREU 94L uses charged particle impact parameters. Their result from inclusively reconstructed secondary vertices is superseded by ABREU 96E.

⁷ ACTON 93L and ADRIANI 93K analyzed using lepton (e and μ) impact parameter at Z .

⁸ BUSKULIC 93O analyzed using dipole method.

⁹ Combines ABREU 96E secondary vertex result with ABREU 94L impact parameter result.

¹⁰ From proper time distribution of $b \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)$ anything.

¹¹ ABE 93J analyzed using $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu\mu$ vertices.

¹² ABREU 93D data analyzed using $D/D^* \ell$ anything event vertices.

¹³ ABREU 93G data analyzed using charged and neutral vertices.

¹⁴ ACTON 93C analysed using $D/D^* \ell$ anything event vertices.

¹⁵ ABREU 92 is combined result of muon and hadron impact parameter analyses. Hadron tracks gave $(12.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-13}$ s for an admixture of B species weighted by production fraction and mean charge multiplicity, while muon tracks gave $(13.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-13}$ s for an admixture weighted by production fraction and semileptonic branching fraction.

¹⁶ ACTON 92 is combined result of muon and electron impact parameter analyses.

¹⁷ BUSKULIC 92F uses the lepton impact parameter distribution for data from the 1991 run.

¹⁸ BUSKULIC 92G use $J/\psi(1S)$ tags to measure the average b lifetime. This is comparable to other methods only if the $J/\psi(1S)$ branching fractions of the different b -flavored hadrons are in the same ratio.

¹⁹ Using $Z \rightarrow e^+ X$ or $\mu^+ X$, ADEVA 91H determined the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the impact parameter distribution of the lepton.

²⁰ Using $Z \rightarrow J/\psi(1S) X$, $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$, ALEXANDER 91G determined the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the decay point of the $J/\psi(1S)$.

²¹ Using $Z \rightarrow e X$ or μX , DECAMP 91C determines the average lifetime for an admixture of B hadrons from the signed impact parameter distribution of the lepton.

²² HAGEMANN 90 uses electrons and muons in an impact parameter analysis.

²³ LYONS 90 combine the results of the B lifetime measurements of ONG 89, BRAUNSCHWEIG 89B, KLEM 88, and ASH 87, and JADE data by private communication. They use statistical techniques which include variation of the error with the mean life, and possible correlations between the systematic errors. This result is not independent of the measured results used in our average.

²⁴ We have combined an overall scale error of 15% in quadrature with the systematic error of ± 0.7 to obtain ± 2.1 systematic error.

²⁵ Statistical and systematic errors were combined by BROM 87.

CHARGED b -HADRON ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

<u>VALUE</u> (10^{-12} s)	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$1.72 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06$	²⁶ ADAM	95	DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
²⁶ ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag b -hadron charge.			

NEUTRAL b -HADRON ADMIXTURE MEAN LIFE

<u>VALUE</u> (10^{-12} s)	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$1.58 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$	²⁷ ADAM	95	DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
²⁷ ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag b -hadron charge.			

MEAN LIFE RATIO $\tau_{\text{charged } b\text{-hadron}}/\tau_{\text{neutral } b\text{-hadron}}$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$1.09^{+0.11}_{-0.10} \pm 0.08$	²⁸ ADAM	95	DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
²⁸ ADAM 95 data analyzed using vertex-charge technique to tag b -hadron charge.			

$$|\Delta\tau_b|/\tau_{b,\bar{b}}$$

$\tau_{b,\bar{b}}$ and $|\Delta\tau_b|$ are the mean life average and difference between b and \bar{b} hadrons.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$-0.001 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.008$	²⁹ ABBIENDI	99J	OPAL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
²⁹ Data analyzed using both the jet charge and the charge of secondary vertex in the opposite hemisphere.			

\bar{b} PRODUCTION FRACTIONS AND DECAY MODES

The branching fraction measurements are for an admixture of B mesons and baryons at energies above the $\Upsilon(4S)$. Only the highest energy results (LEP, Tevatron, $S\bar{p}\bar{p}S$) are used in the branching fraction averages. In the following, we assume that the production fractions are the same at the LEP and at the Tevatron.

For inclusive branching fractions, *e.g.*, $B \rightarrow D^\pm$ anything, the treatment of multiple D 's in the final state must be defined. One possibility would be to count the number of events with one-or-more D 's and divide by the total number of B 's. Another possibility would be to count the total number of D 's and divide by the total number of B 's, which is the definition of average multiplicity. The two definitions are identical when only one of the specified particles is allowed in the final state. Even though the "one-or-more" definition seems sensible, for practical reasons inclusive branching fractions are almost always measured using the multiplicity definition. For heavy final state particles, authors call their results inclusive branching fractions while for light particles some authors call their results multiplicities. In the B sections, we list all results as inclusive branching fractions, adopting a multiplicity definition. This means that inclusive branching fractions can exceed 100% and that inclusive partial widths can exceed total widths, just as inclusive cross sections can exceed total cross sections.

The modes below are listed for a \bar{b} initial state. b modes are their charge conjugates. Reactions indicate the weak decay vertex and do not include mixing.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level
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PRODUCTION FRACTIONS

The production fractions for weakly decaying b -hadrons at high energy have been calculated from the best values of mean lives, mixing parameters, and branching fractions in this edition by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group (HFAG) as described in the note " B^0 - \bar{B}^0 Mixing" in the B^0 Particle Listings. Values assume

$$\begin{aligned} B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^+) &= B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^0) \\ B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^+) + B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^0) + B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B_s^0) + B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon}) &= 100 \%. \end{aligned}$$

The notation for production fractions varies in the literature (f_d , d_{B^0} , $f(b \rightarrow \bar{B}^0)$, $\text{Br}(b \rightarrow \bar{B}^0)$). We use our own branching fraction notation here, $B(\bar{b} \rightarrow B^0)$.

Γ_1	B^+	(39.1 \pm 1.3) %
Γ_2	B^0	(39.1 \pm 1.3) %
Γ_3	B_s^0	(10.0 \pm 1.3) %
Γ_4	b -baryon	(11.8 \pm 2.1) %
Γ_5	B_c	—

DECAY MODES

Semileptonic and leptonic modes

Γ_6	ν anything		(23.1 \pm 1.5) %	
Γ_7	$l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a]	(10.59 \pm 0.22) %	
Γ_8	$e^+ \nu_e$ anything		(10.86 \pm 0.35) %	
Γ_9	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu$ anything		(10.95 $^{+0.29}_{-0.25}$) %	
Γ_{10}	$D^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a]	(2.36 \pm 0.33) %	S=1.5
Γ_{11}	$D^- \pi^+ l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(4.9 \pm 1.9) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{12}	$D^- \pi^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(2.6 \pm 1.6) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{13}	$\bar{D}^0 l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a]	(6.90 \pm 0.35) %	
Γ_{14}	$\bar{D}^0 \pi^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(1.07 \pm 0.27) %	
Γ_{15}	$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(2.3 \pm 1.6) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{16}	$D^{*-} l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a]	(2.75 \pm 0.19) %	
Γ_{17}	$D^{*-} \pi^+ l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(4.8 \pm 1.0) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{18}	$D^{*-} \pi^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything		(6 \pm 7) $\times 10^{-4}$	
Γ_{19}	$\bar{D}_j^0 l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a,b]	seen	
Γ_{20}	$D_j^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything	[a,b]	seen	
Γ_{21}	$\bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 l^+ \nu_l$ anything		seen	
Γ_{22}	$D_2^*(2460)^- l^+ \nu_l$ anything		seen	
Γ_{23}	charmless $l \bar{\nu}_l$	[a]	(1.7 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{24}	$\tau^+ \nu_\tau$ anything		(2.48 \pm 0.26) %	
Γ_{25}	$D^{*-} \tau \nu_\tau$ anything		(9 \pm 4) $\times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_{26}	$\bar{c} \rightarrow l^- \bar{\nu}_l$ anything	[a]	(8.0 \pm 0.4) %	
Γ_{27}	$c \rightarrow l^+ \nu$ anything		(1.6 $^{+0.4}_{-0.5}$) %	

Charmed meson and baryon modes

Γ_{28}	\bar{D}^0 anything		(61.0 \pm 3.2) %	
Γ_{29}	$D^0 D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	(9.1 $^{+3.9}_{-2.8}$) %	
Γ_{30}	$D^\mp D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	(4.0 $^{+2.3}_{-1.8}$) %	
Γ_{31}	$\bar{D}^0 D^0$ anything	[c]	(5.1 $^{+2.0}_{-1.8}$) %	
Γ_{32}	$D^0 D^\pm$ anything	[c]	(2.7 $^{+1.8}_{-1.6}$) %	
Γ_{33}	$D^\pm D^\mp$ anything	[c]	< 9 $\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
Γ_{34}	D^- anything		(24.1 \pm 2.4) %	
Γ_{35}	$D^*(2010)^+$ anything		(17.3 \pm 2.0) %	
Γ_{36}	$D_1(2420)^0$ anything		(5.0 \pm 1.5) %	
Γ_{37}	$D^*(2010)^\mp D_s^\pm$ anything	[c]	(3.3 $^{+1.6}_{-1.3}$) %	
Γ_{38}	$D^0 D^*(2010)^\pm$ anything	[c]	(3.0 $^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$) %	

Γ_{39}	$D^*(2010)^\pm D^\mp$ anything	[c]	$(2.5 \pm 1.2) \%$ $(1.0) \%$
Γ_{40}	$D^*(2010)^\pm D^*(2010)^\mp$ anything	[c]	$(1.2 \pm 0.4) \%$
Γ_{41}	$D_2^*(2460)^0$ anything		$(4.7 \pm 2.7) \%$
Γ_{42}	\bar{D}_s anything		$(18 \pm 5) \%$
Γ_{43}	Λ_c anything		$(9.7 \pm 2.9) \%$
Γ_{44}	\bar{c}/c anything	[d]	$(116.6 \pm 3.3) \%$

Charmonium modes

Γ_{45}	$J/\psi(1S)$ anything		$(1.16 \pm 0.10) \%$
Γ_{46}	$\psi(2S)$ anything		$(4.8 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$
Γ_{47}	$\chi_{c1}(1P)$ anything		$(1.5 \pm 0.5) \%$

K or K* modes

Γ_{48}	$\bar{s}\gamma$		$(3.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$
Γ_{49}	$\bar{s}\bar{\nu}\nu$		$< 6.4 \times 10^{-4}$ CL=90%
Γ_{50}	K^\pm anything		$(74 \pm 6) \%$
Γ_{51}	K_S^0 anything		$(29.0 \pm 2.9) \%$

Pion modes

Γ_{52}	π^\pm anything		$(397 \pm 21) \%$
Γ_{53}	π^0 anything	[d]	$(278 \pm 60) \%$
Γ_{54}	ϕ anything		$(2.82 \pm 0.23) \%$

Baryon modes

Γ_{55}	p/\bar{p} anything		$(13.1 \pm 1.1) \%$
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Other modes

Γ_{56}	charged anything	[d]	$(497 \pm 7) \%$
Γ_{57}	hadron ⁺ hadron ⁻		$(1.7 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-5}$ $(0.7) \times 10^{-5}$
Γ_{58}	charmless		$(7 \pm 21) \times 10^{-3}$

Baryon modes

Γ_{59}	$\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ anything		$(5.9 \pm 0.6) \%$
Γ_{60}	b -baryon anything		$(10.2 \pm 2.8) \%$

$\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current (B1) modes

Γ_{61}	$e^+ e^-$ anything		
Γ_{62}	$\mu^+ \mu^-$ anything	B1	$< 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ CL=90%
Γ_{63}	$\nu\bar{\nu}$ anything		

[a] An ℓ indicates an e or a μ mode, not a sum over these modes.

[b] D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P -wave) states.

[c] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.

[d] Inclusive branching fractions have a multiplicity definition and can be greater than 100%.

$B^\pm/B^0/B_s^0/b$ -baryon ADMIXTURE BRANCHING RATIOS

$$\frac{\Gamma(B_s^0)}{[\Gamma(B^+) + \Gamma(B^0)]} \qquad \Gamma_3/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2)$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.21 ± 0.04 OUR AVERAGE			
0.213 ± 0.068	³⁰ AFFOLDER	00E CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
0.21 ± 0.036 ^{+0.038} _{-0.030}	³¹ ABE	99P CDF	$\bar{p}p$ at 1.8 TeV

³⁰ AFFOLDER 00E uses several electron-charm final states in $b \rightarrow c e^- X$.

³¹ ABE 99P uses the numbers of $K^*(892)^0$, $K^*(892)^+$, and $\phi(1020)$ events produced in association with the double semileptonic decays $b \rightarrow c \mu^- X$ with $c \rightarrow s \mu^+ X$.

$$\Gamma(b\text{-baryon})/[\Gamma(B^+) + \Gamma(B^0)] \qquad \Gamma_4/(\Gamma_1+\Gamma_2)$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.118 ± 0.042	³² AFFOLDER	00E CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.8 TeV

³² AFFOLDER 00E uses several electron-charm final states in $b \rightarrow c e^- X$.

$$\Gamma(\nu \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_6/\Gamma$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.2308 ± 0.0077 ± 0.0124	^{33,34} ACCIARRI	96C L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

³³ ACCIARRI 96C assumes relative b semileptonic decay rates $e:\mu:\tau$ of 1:1:0.25. Based on missing-energy spectrum.

³⁴ Assumes Standard Model value for R_B .

$$\Gamma(\ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_7/\Gamma$$

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Electroweak Working Group as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.1059 ± 0.0022 OUR EVALUATION			
0.1064 ± 0.0016 OUR AVERAGE			

0.1070 ± 0.0010 ± 0.0035 ³⁵ HEISTER 02G ALEP $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.1070 ± 0.0008^{+0.0037}_{-0.0049} ³⁶ ABREU 01L DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.1083 ± 0.0010^{+0.0028}_{-0.0024} ³⁷ ABBIENDI 00E OPAL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.1016 ± 0.0013 ± 0.0030 ³⁸ ACCIARRI 00 L3 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.1085 ± 0.0012 ± 0.0047 ^{39,40} ACCIARRI 96C L3 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

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

0.1106 ± 0.0039 ± 0.0022 ⁴¹ ABREU 95D DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.114 ± 0.003 ± 0.004 ⁴² BUSKULIC 94G ALEP $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.100 ± 0.007 ± 0.007 ⁴³ ABREU 93C DLPH $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.105 ± 0.006 ± 0.005 ⁴⁴ AKERS 93B OPAL Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E

- 35 Uses the combination of lepton transverse momentum spectrum and the correlation between the charge of the lepton and opposite jet charge. The first error is statistic and the second error is the total systematic error including the modeling.
- 36 The experimental systematic and model uncertainties are combined in quadrature.
- 37 ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.
- 38 ACCIARRI 00 result obtained from a combined fit of $R_b = \Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ and $B(b \rightarrow \ell\nu X)$, using double-tagging method.
- 39 ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.
- 40 Assumes Standard Model value for R_B .
- 41 ABREU 95D give systematic errors ± 0.0019 (model) and 0.0012 (R_C). We combine these in quadrature.
- 42 BUSKULIC 94G uses e and μ events. This value is from a global fit to the lepton p and p_T (relative to jet) spectra which also determines the b and c production fractions, the fragmentation functions, and the forward-backward asymmetries. This branching ratio depends primarily on the ratio of dileptons to single leptons at high p_T , but the lower p_T portion of the lepton spectrum is included in the global fit to reduce the model dependence. The model dependence is ± 0.0026 and is included in the systematic error.
- 43 ABREU 93C event count includes ee events. Combining ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain $0.100 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.007$.
- 44 AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_8/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.1086 ± 0.0035 OUR AVERAGE				
0.1078 ± 0.0008 ^{+0.0050} _{-0.0046}		45 ABBIENDI	00E OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.1089 ± 0.0020 ± 0.0051		46,47 ACCIARRI	96C L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.107 ± 0.015 ± 0.007	260	48 ABREU	93C DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.138 ± 0.032 ± 0.008		49 ADEVA	91C L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
0.086 ± 0.027 ± 0.008		50 ABE	93E VNS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 58$ GeV
0.109 ^{+0.014} _{-0.013} ± 0.0055	2719	51 AKERS	93B OPAL	Repl. by ABBI- ENDI 00E
0.111 ± 0.028 ± 0.026		BEHREND	90D CELL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 43$ GeV
0.150 ± 0.011 ± 0.022		BEHREND	90D CELL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 35$ GeV
0.112 ± 0.009 ± 0.011		ONG	88 MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
0.149 ^{+0.022} _{-0.019}		PAL	86 DLCO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
0.110 ± 0.018 ± 0.010		AIHARA	85 TPC	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
0.111 ± 0.034 ± 0.040		ALTHOFF	84J TASS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 34.6$ GeV
0.146 ± 0.028		KOOP	84 DLCO	Repl. by PAL 86
0.116 ± 0.021 ± 0.017		NELSON	83 MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV

- 45 ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.
- 46 ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.
- 47 Assumes Standard Model value for R_B .
- 48 ABREU 93C event count includes ee events. Combining ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain $0.100 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.007$.

⁴⁹ ADEVA 91C measure the average $B(b \rightarrow eX)$ branching ratio using single and double tagged b enhanced Z events. Combining e and μ results, they obtain $0.113 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.006$. Constraining the initial number of b quarks by the Standard Model prediction (378 ± 3 MeV) for the decay of the Z into $b\bar{b}$, the electron result gives $0.112 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.008$. They obtain $0.119 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.006$ when e and μ results are combined. Used to measure the $b\bar{b}$ width itself, this electron result gives $370 \pm 12 \pm 24$ MeV and combined with the muon result gives $385 \pm 7 \pm 22$ MeV.

⁵⁰ ABE 93E experiment also measures forward-backward asymmetries and fragmentation functions for b and c .

⁵¹ AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_g/Γ

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN COMMENT

0.1095^{+0.0029}_{-0.0025} OUR AVERAGE

0.1096 ± 0.0008	$^{+0.0034}_{-0.0027}$	52	ABBIENDI	00E	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.1082 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0059$		53,54	ACCIARRI	96C	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.110 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.007$	656	55	ABREU	93C	DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.113 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.006$		56	ADEVA	91C	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
$0.122 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.007$		54	UENO	96	AMY	$e^+ e^-$ at 57.9 GeV
0.101	$^{+0.010}_{-0.009} \pm 0.0055$	4248	57	AKERS	93B	OPAL Repl. by ABBI- ENDI 00E
$0.104 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.016$			BEHREND	90D	CELL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 43$ GeV
$0.148 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.016$			BEHREND	90D	CELL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 35$ GeV
$0.118 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.010$			ONG	88	MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
$0.117 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.015$			BARTEL	87	JADE	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 34.6$ GeV
$0.114 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.025$			BARTEL	85J	JADE	Repl. by BARTEL 87
$0.117 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.010$			ALTHOFF	84G	TASS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 34.5$ GeV
$0.105 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.013$			ADEVA	83B	MRKJ	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 33\text{--}38.5$ GeV
0.155	$^{+0.054}_{-0.029}$		FERNANDEZ	83D	MAC	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV

⁵² ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.

⁵³ ACCIARRI 96C result obtained by a fit to the single lepton spectrum.

⁵⁴ Assumes Standard Model value for R_B .

⁵⁵ ABREU 93C event count includes $\mu\mu$ events. Combining ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events, they obtain $0.100 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.007$.

⁵⁶ ADEVA 91C measure the average $B(b \rightarrow eX)$ branching ratio using single and double tagged b enhanced Z events. Combining e and μ results, they obtain $0.113 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.006$. Constraining the initial number of b quarks by the Standard Model prediction (378 ± 3 MeV) for the decay of the Z into $b\bar{b}$, the muon result gives $0.123 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.006$. They obtain $0.119 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.006$ when e and μ results are combined. Used to measure the $b\bar{b}$ width itself, this muon result gives $394 \pm 9 \pm 22$ MeV and combined with the electron result gives $385 \pm 7 \pm 22$ MeV.

⁵⁷ AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(D^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{10}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0236 ± 0.0033 OUR NEW AVERAGE			Error includes scale factor of 1.5. [0.0231 ± 0.0035 OUR 2002 AVERAGE Scale factor = 1.6]
0.0272 ± 0.0028 ± 0.0018	⁵⁸ ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0206 ± 0.0026 $^{+0.0015}_{-0.0014}$	⁵⁹ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁵⁸ ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0019 \pm 0.0016 \pm 0.0018$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quadrature.

⁵⁹ AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\bar{b} \rightarrow D^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything}) \times B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+)] = (1.82 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$. We divide by our best value $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = (8.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

 $\Gamma(D^- \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{11}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0049 ± 0.0018 ± 0.0007	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

 $\Gamma(D^- \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{12}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0026 ± 0.0015 ± 0.0004	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

 $\Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{13}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0690 ± 0.0035 OUR AVERAGE			
0.0704 ± 0.0040 ± 0.0017	⁶⁰ ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.066 ± 0.006 $^{+0.002}_{-0.001}$	⁶¹ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁶⁰ ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0036 \pm 0.0017$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quadrature.

⁶¹ AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything}) \times B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)] = (2.52 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-3}$. We divide by our best value $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) = (3.80 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

 $\Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{14}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0107 ± 0.0025 ± 0.0011	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

 $\Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{15}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0023 ± 0.0015 ± 0.0004	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

 $\Gamma(D^{*-} \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{16}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0275 ± 0.0019 OUR AVERAGE			
0.0275 ± 0.0021 ± 0.0009	⁶² ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0276 ± 0.0027 ± 0.0011	⁶³ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁶² ABREU 00R reports their experiment's uncertainties $\pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0013 \pm 0.0009$, where the first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the D branching fraction. We combine first two in quadrature.

⁶³ AKERS 95Q reports $[B(\bar{b} \rightarrow D^* \ell^+ \nu_\ell X) \times B(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) \times B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)] = ((7.53 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.56) \times 10^{-4})$ and uses $B(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.681 \pm 0.013$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) = 0.0401 \pm 0.0014$ to obtain the above result. The first error is the experiments error and the second error is the systematic error from the D^{*+} and D^0 branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{17}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
0.0048 ± 0.0009 ± 0.0005	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{18}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
0.0006 ± 0.0007 ± 0.0002	ABREU	00R DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

$\Gamma(\bar{D}_j^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{19}/Γ
D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P -wave) states.				
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
seen	⁶⁴ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁶⁴ AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio $B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{D}_j^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell X) B(\bar{D}_j^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^-) = ((6.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3})$.

$\Gamma(D_j^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{20}/Γ
D_j represents an unresolved mixture of pseudoscalar and tensor D^{**} (P -wave) states.				
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
seen	⁶⁵ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁶⁵ AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio $B(\bar{b} \rightarrow D_j^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything}) B(D_j^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-) = ((7.0 \pm 1.9^{+1.2}_{-1.3}) \times 10^{-3})$.

$\Gamma(\bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{21}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
seen	⁶⁶ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁶⁶ AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio $B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{D}_2^*(2460)^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything}) B(D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-) = (1.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-3}$.

$\Gamma(D_2^*(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{22}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
seen	⁶⁷ AKERS	95Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁶⁷ AKERS 95Q quotes the product branching ratio $B(\bar{b} \rightarrow D_2^*(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{anything}) B(D_2^*(2460)^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-) = 4.2 \pm 1.3^{+0.7}_{-1.2}$.

$\Gamma(\text{charmless } \ell\bar{\nu}_\ell)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{23}/Γ**

“OUR EVALUATION” is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Heavy Flavour Steering Group. The averaging procedure takes into account correlations between the measurements.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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0.00171 ± 0.00052 OUR EVALUATION

0.0017 ± 0.0004 OUR AVERAGE

0.00163 ± 0.00053 ^{+0.00055} _{-0.00062}	68 ABBIENDI	01R OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.00157 ± 0.00035 ± 0.00055	69 ABREU	00D DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.00173 ± 0.00055 ± 0.00055	70 BARATE	99G ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0033 ± 0.0010 ± 0.0017	71 ACCIARRI	98K L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁶⁸ Obtained from the best fit of the MC simulated events to the data based on the $b \rightarrow X_u \ell \nu$ neutral network output distributions.

⁶⁹ ABREU 00D result obtained from a fit to the numbers of decays in $b \rightarrow u$ enriched and depleted samples and their lepton spectra, and assuming $|V_{cb}| = 0.0384 \pm 0.0033$ and $\tau_b = 1.564 \pm 0.014$ ps.

⁷⁰ Uses lifetime tagged $b\bar{b}$ sample.

⁷¹ ACCIARRI 98K assumes $R_b = 0.2174 \pm 0.0009$ at Z decay.

$\Gamma(\tau^+ \nu_\tau \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{24}/Γ**

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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2.48 ± 0.26 OUR AVERAGE

2.78 ± 0.18 ± 0.51		72 ABBIENDI	01Q OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
2.43 ± 0.20 ± 0.25		73 BARATE	01E ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.7 ± 0.5 ± 1.1		74,75 ACCIARRI	96C L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
2.4 ± 0.7 ± 0.8	1032	76 ACCIARRI	94C L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

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

2.75 ± 0.30 ± 0.37	405	77 BUSKULIC	95 ALEP	Repl. by BARATE 01E
4.08 ± 0.76 ± 0.62		BUSKULIC	93B ALEP	Repl. by BUSKULIC 95

⁷² ABBIENDI 01Q uses a missing energy technique.

⁷³ The energy-flow and b -tagging algorithms were used.

⁷⁴ ACCIARRI 96C result obtained from missing energy spectrum.

⁷⁵ Assumes Standard Model value for R_B .

⁷⁶ This is a direct result using tagged $b\bar{b}$ events at the Z , but species are not separated.

⁷⁷ BUSKULIC 95 uses missing-energy technique.

$\Gamma(D^{*-} \tau \nu_\tau \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{25}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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(0.88 ± 0.31 ± 0.28) × 10⁻² ⁷⁸ BARATE 01E ALEP $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

⁷⁸ The energy-flow and b -tagging algorithms were used.

$\Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c} \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{26}/Γ**
 "OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the LEP Electroweak Working Group as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.0801 ± 0.0036 OUR EVALUATION			
0.0817 ± 0.0020 OUR AVERAGE			
0.0818 ± 0.0015 ^{+0.0024} / _{-0.0026}	79 HEISTER	02G ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.0798 ± 0.0022 ^{+0.0025} / _{-0.0029}	80 ABREU	01L DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.0840 ± 0.0016 ^{+0.0039} / _{-0.0036}	81 ABBIENDI	00E OPAL	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.0770 ± 0.0097 ± 0.0046	82 ABREU	95D DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.082 ± 0.003 ± 0.012	83 BUSKULIC	94G ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.077 ± 0.004 ± 0.007	84 AKERS	93B OPAL	Repl. by ABBIENDI 00E

⁷⁹ Uses the combination of lepton transverse momentum spectrum and the correlation between the charge of the lepton and opposite jet charge. The first error is statistic and the second error is the total systematic error including the modeling.

⁸⁰ The experimental systematic and model uncertainties are combined in quadrature.

⁸¹ ABBIENDI 00E result is determined by comparing the distribution of several kinematic variables of leptonic events in a lifetime tagged Z → b \bar{b} sample using artificial neural network techniques. The first error is statistic; the second error is the total systematic error.

⁸² ABREU 95D give systematic errors ±0.0033 (model) and 0.0032 (R_c). We combine these in quadrature. This result is from the same global fit as their $\Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell X)$ data.

⁸³ BUSKULIC 94G uses e and μ events. This value is from the same global fit as their $\Gamma(\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ data.

⁸⁴ AKERS 93B analysis performed using single and dilepton events.

$\Gamma(c \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{27}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.0161 ± 0.0020 ^{+0.0034}/_{-0.0047}	85 ABREU	01L DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z

⁸⁵ The experimental systematic and model uncertainties are combined in quadrature.

$\Gamma(D^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{28}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.610 ± 0.032 OUR NEW AVERAGE	[0.609 ± 0.032 OUR 2002 AVERAGE]		
0.610 ± 0.029 ^{+0.015}/_{-0.014}	86 BUSKULIC	96Y ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z

⁸⁶ BUSKULIC 96Y reports 0.605 ± 0.024 ± 0.016 for B(D⁰ → K⁻π⁺) = 0.0383. We rescale to our best value B(D⁰ → K⁻π⁺) = (3.80 ± 0.09) × 10⁻². Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(D^0 D_s^\pm \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{29}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.091 ^{+0.020 +0.034}/_{-0.018 -0.022}	87 BARATE	98Q ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z

⁸⁷ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^\mp D_s^\pm \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{30}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.040^{+0.017+0.016}_{-0.014-0.011}$	88 BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁸⁸ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$[\Gamma(D^0 D_s^\pm \text{ anything}) + \Gamma(D^\mp D_s^\pm \text{ anything})]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				$(\Gamma_{29} + \Gamma_{30})/\Gamma$
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.131^{+0.026+0.048}_{-0.022-0.031}$	89 BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁸⁹ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(\bar{D}^0 D^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{31}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.051^{+0.016+0.012}_{-0.014-0.011}$	90 BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁹⁰ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^0 D^\pm \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{32}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.027^{+0.015+0.010}_{-0.013-0.009}$	91 BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁹¹ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$[\Gamma(\bar{D}^0 D^0 \text{ anything}) + \Gamma(D^0 D^\pm \text{ anything})]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				$(\Gamma_{31} + \Gamma_{32})/\Gamma$
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.078^{+0.020+0.018}_{-0.018-0.016}$	92 BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁹² The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^\pm D^\mp \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{33}/Γ
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.009	90	BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(D^- \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{34}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
0.241 ± 0.024 OUR NEW AVERAGE	[0.235 ± 0.022 OUR 2002 AVERAGE]			

$0.241 \pm 0.017^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$	93 BUSKULIC	96Y ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
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⁹³ BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.234 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.010$ for $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = 0.091$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = (8.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^+ \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{35}/Γ
VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
$0.173 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.012$	94 ACKERSTAFF	98E OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$	

⁹⁴ Uses lepton tags to select $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ events.

$\Gamma(D_1(2420)^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{36}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.050 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$	⁹⁵ ACKERSTAFF 97W	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
⁹⁵ ACKERSTAFF 97W assumes $B(D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^-) = 0.21 \pm 0.04$ and $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{\text{hadrons}} = 0.216$ at Z decay.			

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^{\mp} D_s^{\pm} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{37}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.033^{+0.010+0.012}_{-0.009-0.009}$	⁹⁶ BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
⁹⁶ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.			

$\Gamma(D^0 D^*(2010)^{\pm} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{38}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.030^{+0.009+0.007}_{-0.008-0.005}$	⁹⁷ BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
⁹⁷ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.			

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^{\pm} D^{\mp} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{39}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.025^{+0.010+0.006}_{-0.009-0.005}$	⁹⁸ BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
⁹⁸ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.			

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^{\pm} D^*(2010)^{\mp} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{40}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.012^{+0.004}_{-0.003} \pm 0.002$	⁹⁹ BARATE	98Q ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
⁹⁹ The systematic error includes the uncertainties due to the charm branching ratios.			

$\Gamma(D_2^*(2460)^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{41}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.047 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.013$	¹⁰⁰ ACKERSTAFF 97W	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
¹⁰⁰ ACKERSTAFF 97W assumes $B(D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^-) = 0.21 \pm 0.04$ and $\Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{\text{hadrons}} = 0.216$ at Z decay.			

$\Gamma(\bar{D}_s \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{42}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.18 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.04$	¹⁰¹ BUSKULIC	96Y ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
¹⁰¹ BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.183 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.009$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = 0.036$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.			

$\Gamma(b \rightarrow \Lambda_c \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{43}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.097 ± 0.013 ± 0.025	102 BUSKULIC	96Y ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹⁰² BUSKULIC 96Y reports $0.110 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$ for $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) = 0.044$. We rescale to our best value $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+) = (5.0 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

$\Gamma(\bar{c}/c \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{44}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.166 ± 0.033 OUR AVERAGE			
1.166 ± 0.031 ± 0.080	¹⁰³ ABREU	00 DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.147 ± 0.041	¹⁰⁴ ABREU	98D DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.230 ± 0.036 ± 0.065	¹⁰⁵ BUSKULIC	96Y ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹⁰³ Evaluated via summation of exclusive and inclusive channels.

¹⁰⁴ ABREU 98D results are extracted from a fit to the b -tagging probability distribution based on the impact parameter.

¹⁰⁵ BUSKULIC 96Y assumes PDG 96 production fractions for B^0 , B^+ , B_s , b baryons, and PDG 96 branching ratios for charm decays. This is sum of their inclusive \bar{D}^0 , D^- , \bar{D}_s , and Λ_c branching ratios, corrected to include inclusive Ξ_c and charmonium.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S) \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{45}/Γ**

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.16 ± 0.10 OUR AVERAGE					
1.12 ± 0.12 ± 0.10			¹⁰⁶ ABREU	94P DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.16 ± 0.16 ± 0.14	121		¹⁰⁷ ADRIANI	93J L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
1.21 ± 0.13 ± 0.08			BUSKULIC	92G ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

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

1.3 ± 0.2 ± 0.2			¹⁰⁸ ADRIANI	92 L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
<4.9	90		MATTEUZZI	83 MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29 \text{ GeV}$

¹⁰⁶ ABREU 94P is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z . Uses $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ and $\mu^+ \mu^-$ channels. Assumes $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma_{\text{hadron}} = 0.22$.

¹⁰⁷ ADRIANI 93J is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z . Uses $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ channels.

¹⁰⁸ ADRIANI 92 measurement is an inclusive result for $B(Z \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)X) = (4.1 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-3}$ which is used to extract the b -hadron contribution to $J/\psi(1S)$ production.

$\Gamma(\psi(2S) \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{46}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.0048 ± 0.0022 ± 0.0010	¹⁰⁹ ABREU	94P DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹⁰⁹ ABREU 94P is an inclusive measurement from b decays at the Z . Uses $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$, $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channels. Assumes $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma_{\text{hadron}} = 0.22$.

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{47}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.015±0.005 OUR AVERAGE				
0.012 ^{+0.006} _{-0.005} ±0.001		110 ABREU	94P DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.021±0.008±0.002	19	111 ADRIANI	93J L3	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
110 ABREU 94P reports 0.014 ± 0.006 ^{+0.004} _{-0.002} for B($\chi_{c1}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi(1S)$) = 0.273 ± 0.016. We rescale to our best value B($\chi_{c1}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi(1S)$) = (31.6 ± 2.7) × 10 ⁻² . Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes no $\chi_{c2}(1P)$ and $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b})/\Gamma_{\text{hadron}}=0.22$.				
111 ADRIANI 93J reports 0.024 ± 0.009 ± 0.002 for B($\chi_{c1}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi(1S)$) = 0.273 ± 0.016. We rescale to our best value B($\chi_{c1}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi(1S)$) = (31.6 ± 2.7) × 10 ⁻² . Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.				

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)\text{anything})/\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\text{anything})$ **Γ_{47}/Γ_{45}**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
1.92±0.82	121	112 ADRIANI	93J L3	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
112 ADRIANI 93J is a ratio of inclusive measurements from <i>b</i> decays at the Z using only the $J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ channel since some systematics cancel.				

$\Gamma(\bar{s}\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{48}/Γ**

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻⁴)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
3.11±0.80±0.72				
		113 BARATE	98I ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
< 5.4	90	114 ADAM	96D DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
<12	90	115 ADRIANI	93L L3	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
113 BARATE 98I uses lifetime tagged Z → <i>b</i> \bar{b} sample.				
114 ADAM 96D assumes $f_{B^0} = f_{B^-} = 0.39$ and $f_{B_s} = 0.12$.				
115 ADRIANI 93L result is for $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s}\gamma$ is performed inclusively.				

$\Gamma(\bar{s}\nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{49}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<6.4 × 10⁻⁴				
	90	116 BARATE	01E ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
116 The energy-flow and <i>b</i> -tagging algorithms were used.				

$\Gamma(K^\pm\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{50}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.74±0.06 OUR AVERAGE			
0.72±0.02±0.06	BARATE	98V ALEP	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z
0.88±0.05±0.18	ABREU	95C DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z

$\Gamma(K_S^0\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{51}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.290±0.011±0.027			
	ABREU	95C DLPH	e ⁺ e ⁻ → Z

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{52}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$3.97 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.21$	BARATE	98V ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{53}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$2.78 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.60$	¹¹⁷ ADAM	96 DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹¹⁷ ADAM 96 measurement obtained from a fit to the rapidity distribution of π^0 's in $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ events.

$\Gamma(\phi \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{54}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$0.0282 \pm 0.0013 \pm 0.0019$	ABBIENDI	00Z OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(p/\bar{p} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{55}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.131 ± 0.011 OUR AVERAGE			
$0.131 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.011$	BARATE	98V ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.141 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.056$	ABREU	95C DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(\text{charged anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{56}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$4.97 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.06$	¹¹⁸ ABREU	98H DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

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

$5.84 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.38$ ABREU 95C DLPH Repl. by ABREU 98H

¹¹⁸ ABREU 98H measurement excludes the contribution from K^0 and Λ decay.

$\Gamma(\text{hadron}^+ \text{ hadron}^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{57}/Γ**

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-5})</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$1.7^{+1.0}_{-0.7} \pm 0.2$	^{119,120} BUSKULIC	96V ALEP	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹¹⁹ BUSKULIC 96V assumes PDG 96 production fractions for B^0 , B^+ , B_s , b baryons.

¹²⁰ Average branching fraction of weakly decaying B hadrons into two long-lived charged hadrons, weighted by their production cross section and lifetimes.

$\Gamma(\text{charmless})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{58}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.007 ± 0.021	¹²¹ ABREU	98D DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

¹²¹ ABREU 98D results are extracted from a fit to the b -tagging probability distribution based on the impact parameter. The expected hidden charm contribution of 0.026 ± 0.004 has been subtracted.

$\Gamma(\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda} \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{59}/Γ**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.059 ± 0.006 OUR AVERAGE			
$0.0587 \pm 0.0046 \pm 0.0048$	ACKERSTAFF	97N OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$
$0.059 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.009$	ABREU	95C DLPH	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z$

$\Gamma(b\text{-baryon anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{60}/Γ
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.102 ± 0.007 ± 0.027		¹²² BARATE	98V ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
¹²² BARATE 98V assumes $B(B_s \rightarrow pX) = 8 \pm 4\%$ and $B(b\text{-baryon} \rightarrow pX) = 58 \pm 6\%$.				

$\Gamma(\mu^+\mu^-\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{62}/Γ
Test for $\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current.				
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<3.2 × 10⁻⁴	90	ABBOTT	98B D0	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<5.0 × 10 ⁻⁵	90	¹²³ ALBAJAR	91C UA1	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 630$ GeV
<0.02	95	ALTHOFF	84G TASS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 34.5$ GeV
<0.007	95	ADEVA	83 MRKJ	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 30\text{--}38$ GeV
<0.007	95	BARTEL	83B JADE	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 33\text{--}37$ GeV
¹²³ Both ABBOTT 98B and GLENN 98 claim that the efficiency quoted in ALBAJAR 91C was overestimated by a large factor.				

$[\Gamma(e^+e^-\text{ anything}) + \Gamma(\mu^+\mu^-\text{ anything})]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				$(\Gamma_{61} + \Gamma_{62})/\Gamma$
Test for $\Delta B = 1$ weak neutral current.				
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.008	90	MATTEUZZI	83 MRK2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 29$ GeV

$\Gamma(\nu\bar{\nu}\text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$				Γ_{63}/Γ
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<3.9 × 10 ⁻⁴		¹²⁴ GROSSMAN	96 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
¹²⁴ GROSSMAN 96 limit is derived from the ALEPH BUSKULIC 95 limit $B(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+\nu_\tau) < 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$ at CL=90% using conservative simplifying assumptions.				

χ_b AT HIGH ENERGY

For a discussion of $B\text{-}\bar{B}$ mixing, see the note on " $B^0\text{-}\bar{B}^0$ Mixing" in the B^0 Particle Listings.

χ_b is the average $B\text{-}\bar{B}$ mixing parameter at high-energy $\chi_b = f'_d \chi_d + f'_s \chi_s$ where f'_d and f'_s are the fractions of B^0 and B_s^0 hadrons in an unbiased sample of semileptonic b -hadron decays.

"OUR EVALUATION" is an average of the data listed below performed by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group (HFAG) as described in the "Note on the Z boson" in the Z Particle Listings.

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.1184 ± 0.0045					OUR EVALUATION
0.119 ± 0.005					OUR AVERAGE
0.127 ± 0.013 ± 0.006			¹²⁵ ABREU	01L DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.1192 ± 0.0068 ± 0.0051			¹²⁶ ACCIARRI	99D L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.131 ± 0.020 ± 0.016			¹²⁷ ABE	97I CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV
0.1107 ± 0.0062 ± 0.0055			¹²⁸ ALEXANDER	96 OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

0.121 ±0.016 ±0.006		129	ABREU	94J	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.114 ±0.014 ±0.008		130	BUSKULIC	94G	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.129 ±0.022		131	BUSKULIC	92B	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.176 ±0.031 ±0.032	1112	132	ABE	91G	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV
0.148 ±0.029 ±0.017		133	ALBAJAR	91D	UA1	$p\bar{p}$ 630 GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
0.136 ±0.037 ±0.040		134	UENO	96	AMY	e^+e^- at 57.9 GeV
0.144 ±0.014 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.017 \\ -0.011 \end{smallmatrix}$		135	ABREU	94F	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94J
0.131 ±0.014		136	ABREU	94J	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.123 ±0.012 ±0.008			ACCIARRI	94D	L3	Repl. by ACCIARRI 99D
0.157 ±0.020 ±0.032		137	ALBAJAR	94	UA1	$\sqrt{s} = 630$ GeV
0.121 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.044 \\ -0.040 \end{smallmatrix}$ ±0.017	1665	138	ABREU	93C	DLPH	Sup. by ABREU 94J
0.143 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.022 \\ -0.021 \end{smallmatrix}$ ±0.007		139	AKERS	93B	OPAL	Sup. by ALEXANDER 96
0.145 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.041 \\ -0.035 \end{smallmatrix}$ ±0.018		140	ACTON	92C	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.121 ±0.017 ±0.006		141	ADEVA	92C	L3	Sup. by ACCIARRI 94D
0.132 ±0.22 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.015 \\ -0.012 \end{smallmatrix}$	823	142	DECAMP	91	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.178 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.049 \\ -0.040 \end{smallmatrix}$ ±0.020		143	ADEVA	90P	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.17 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.15 \\ -0.08 \end{smallmatrix}$		144,145	WEIR	90	MRK2	e^+e^- 29 GeV
0.21 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.29 \\ -0.15 \end{smallmatrix}$		144	BAND	88	MAC	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
>0.02	90	144	BAND	88	MAC	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 29$ GeV
0.121 ±0.047		144,146	ALBAJAR	87C	UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 91D
<0.12	90	144,147	SCHAAD	85	MRK2	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 29$ GeV

125 The experimental systematic and model uncertainties are combined in quadrature.

126 ACCIARRI 99D uses maximum-likelihood fits to extract χ_b as well as the A_{FB}^b in $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ events containing prompt leptons.

127 Uses di-muon events.

128 ALEXANDER 96 uses a maximum likelihood fit to simultaneously extract χ as well as the forward-backward asymmetries in $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $c\bar{c}$.

129 This ABREU 94J result is from 5182 $\ell\ell$ and 279 $\Lambda\ell$ events. The systematic error includes 0.004 for model dependence.

130 BUSKULIC 94G data analyzed using ee , $e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ events.

131 BUSKULIC 92B uses a jet charge technique combined with electrons and muons.

132 ABE 91G measurement of χ is done with $e\mu$ and ee events.

133 ALBAJAR 91D measurement of χ is done with dimuons.

134 UENO 96 extracted χ from the energy dependence of the forward-backward asymmetry.

135 ABREU 94F uses the average electric charge sum of the jets recoiling against a b -quark jet tagged by a high p_T muon. The result is for $\bar{\chi} = f_d\chi_d + 0.9f_s\chi_s$.

136 This ABREU 94J result combines $\ell\ell$, $\Lambda\ell$, and jet-charge ℓ (ABREU 94F) analyses. It is for $\bar{\chi} = f_d\chi_d + 0.96f_s\chi_s$.

137 ALBAJAR 94 uses dimuon events. Not independent of ALBAJAR 91D.

138 ABREU 93C data analyzed using ee , $e\mu$, and $\mu\mu$ events.

- 139 AKERS 93B analysis performed using dilepton events.
 140 ACTON 92C uses electrons and muons. Superseded by AKERS 93B.
 141 ADEVA 92C uses electrons and muons.
 142 DECAAMP 91 done with opposite and like-sign dileptons. Superseded by BUSKULIC 92B.
 143 ADEVA 90P measurement uses ee , $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ events from 118k events at the Z .
 Superseded by ADEVA 92C.
 144 These experiments are not in the average because the combination of B_s and B_d mesons
 which they see could differ from those at higher energy.
 145 The WEIR 90 measurement supersedes the limit obtained in SCHAAD 85. The 90% CL
 are 0.06 and 0.38.
 146 ALBAJAR 87C measured $\chi = (\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ X)$ divided by the average production
 weighted semileptonic branching fraction for B hadrons at 546 and 630 GeV.
 147 Limit is average probability for hadron containing B quark to produce a positive lepton.

$B^\pm/B^0/B_s^0/b$ -baryon ADMIXTURE REFERENCES

HEISTER	02G	EPJ C22 613	A. Heister <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBIENDI	01Q	PL B520 1	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	01R	EPJ C21 399	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	01L	EPJ C20 455	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
BARATE	01E	EPJ C19 213	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00E	EPJ C13 225	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00Z	PL B492 13	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	00	EPJ C12 225	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00D	PL B478 14	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00R	PL B475 407	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00	EPJ C13 47	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
AFFOLDER	00E	PRL 84 1663	T. Affolder <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABBIENDI	99J	EPJ C12 609	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABE	99P	PR D60 092005	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99D	PL B448 152	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
BARATE	99G	EPJ C6 555	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBOTT	98B	PL B423 419	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	98B	PR D57 5382	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABREU	98D	PL B426 193	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	98H	PL B425 399	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	98	PL B416 220	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	98K	PL B436 174	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	98E	EPJ C1 439	K. Ackerstaff <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
BARATE	98I	PL B429 169	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	98Q	EPJ C4 387	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	98V	EPJ C5 205	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
GLENN	98	PRL 80 2289	S. Glenn <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ABE	97I	PR D55 2546	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97F	ZPHY C73 397	K. Ackerstaff <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97N	ZPHY C74 423	K. Ackerstaff <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	97W	ZPHY C76 425	K. Ackerstaff <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	96E	PL B377 195	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	96C	ZPHY C71 379	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ADAM	96	ZPHY C69 561	W. Adam <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ADAM	96D	ZPHY C72 207	W. Adam <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ALEXANDER	96	ZPHY C70 357	G. Alexander <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96F	PL B369 151	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96V	PL B384 471	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	96Y	PL B388 648	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
GROSSMAN	96	NP B465 369	Y. Grossman, Z. Ligeti, E. Nardi	(REHO, CIT)
Also	96B	NP B480 753 (erratum)	Y. Grossman, Z. Ligeti, E. Nardi	
PDG	96	PR D54 1	R. M. Barnett <i>et al.</i>	
UENO	96	PL B381 365	K. Ueno <i>et al.</i>	(AMY Collab.)
ABE,K	95B	PRL 75 3624	K. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(SLD Collab.)
ABREU	95C	PL B347 447	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	95D	ZPHY C66 323	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ADAM	95	ZPHY C68 363	W. Adam <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
AKERS	95Q	ZPHY C67 57	R. Akers <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	95	PL B343 444	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	94F	PL B322 459	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)

ABREU	94J	PL B332 488	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	94L	ZPHY C63 3	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	94P	PL B341 109	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	94C	PL B332 201	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	94D	PL B335 542	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	94	ZPHY C61 41	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
BUSKULIC	94G	ZPHY C62 179	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	93E	PL B313 288	K. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(VENUS Collab.)
ABE	93J	PRL 71 3421	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABREU	93C	PL B301 145	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	93D	ZPHY C57 181	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	93G	PL B312 253	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACTON	93C	PL B307 247	P.D. Acton <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ACTON	93L	ZPHY C60 217	P.D. Acton <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ADRIANI	93J	PL B317 467	O. Adriani <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	93K	PL B317 474	O. Adriani <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	93L	PL B317 637	O. Adriani <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
AKERS	93B	ZPHY C60 199	R. Akers <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
BUSKULIC	93B	PL B298 479	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	93O	PL B314 459	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABREU	92	ZPHY C53 567	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACTON	92	PL B274 513	D.P. Acton <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ACTON	92C	PL B276 379	D.P. Acton <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ADEVA	92C	PL B288 395	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ADRIANI	92	PL B288 412	O. Adriani <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92B	PL B284 177	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92F	PL B295 174	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BUSKULIC	92G	PL B295 396	D. Buskulic <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	91G	PRL 67 3351	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ADEVA	91C	PL B261 177	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ADEVA	91H	PL B270 111	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	91C	PL B262 163	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ALBAJAR	91D	PL B262 171	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ALEXANDER	91G	PL B266 485	G. Alexander <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
DECAMP	91	PL B258 236	D. Decamp <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
DECAMP	91C	PL B257 492	D. Decamp <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ADEVA	90P	PL B252 703	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
BEHREND	90D	ZPHY C47 333	H.J. Behrend <i>et al.</i>	(CELLO Collab.)
HAGEMANN	90	ZPHY C48 401	J. Hagemann <i>et al.</i>	(JADE Collab.)
LYONS	90	PR D41 982	L. Lyons, A.J. Martin, D.H. Saxon	(OXF, BRIS+)
WEIR	90	PL B240 289	A.J. Weir <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
BRAUNSCH...	89B	ZPHY C44 1	R. Braunschweig <i>et al.</i>	(TASSO Collab.)
ONG	89	PRL 62 1236	R.A. Ong <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
BAND	88	PL B200 221	H.R. Band <i>et al.</i>	(MAC Collab.)
KLEM	88	PR D37 41	D.E. Klem <i>et al.</i>	(DELCO Collab.)
ONG	88	PRL 60 2587	R.A. Ong <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
ALBAJAR	87C	PL B186 247	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ASH	87	PRL 58 640	W.W. Ash <i>et al.</i>	(MAC Collab.)
BARTEL	87	ZPHY C33 339	W. Bartel <i>et al.</i>	(JADE Collab.)
BROM	87	PL B195 301	J.M. Brom <i>et al.</i>	(HRS Collab.)
PAL	86	PR D33 2708	T. Pal <i>et al.</i>	(DELCO Collab.)
AIHARA	85	ZPHY C27 39	H. Aihara <i>et al.</i>	(TPC Collab.)
BARTEL	85J	PL 163B 277	W. Bartel <i>et al.</i>	(JADE Collab.)
SCHAAD	85	PL 160B 188	T. Schaad <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
ALTHOFF	84G	ZPHY C22 219	M. Althoff <i>et al.</i>	(TASSO Collab.)
ALTHOFF	84J	PL 146B 443	M. Althoff <i>et al.</i>	(TASSO Collab.)
KOOP	84	PRL 52 970	D.E. Koop <i>et al.</i>	(DELCO Collab.)
ADEVA	83	PRL 50 799	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(Mark-J Collab.)
ADEVA	83B	PRL 51 443	B. Adeva <i>et al.</i>	(Mark-J Collab.)
BARTEL	83B	PL 132B 241	W. Bartel <i>et al.</i>	(JADE Collab.)
FERNANDEZ	83D	PRL 50 2054	E. Fernandez <i>et al.</i>	(MAC Collab.)
MATTEUZZI	83	PL 129B 141	C. Matteuzzi <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
NELSON	83	PRL 50 1542	M.E. Nelson <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)