$B_c^\pm$

$I(J^P) = 0(0^-)$
I, J, P need confirmation.

Quantum numbers shown are quark-model predictions.

$B_c^\pm$ MASS

VALUE (GeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
6.4 ±0.39±0.13	[1] ABE 98M	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
6.32±0.06	[2] ACKERSTAFF 98O	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[1] ABE 98M observed $20.4^{+6.2}_{-5.5}$ events in the $B_c^+ \to J/\psi(1s)\ell\nu_\ell$ with a significance of > 4.8 standard deviations. The mass value is estimated from $m(J/\psi(1S)\ell)$.

[2] ACKERSTAFF 98O observed 2 candidate events in the $B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\pi^+$ channel with an estimated background of 0.63 ± 0.20 events.

$B_c^\pm$ MEAN LIFE

VALUE (10^{-12} s)	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$\mathbf{0.46^{+0.18}_{-0.16}\pm0.03}$	[3] ABE 98M	CDF	$p\bar{p}$ 1.8 TeV

[3] The lifetime is measured from the $J/\psi(1S)\ell$ decay vertices.

B_c^+ DECAY MODES × B($\bar{b} \to B_c$)

B_c^- modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
	The following quanities are not pure branching ratios; rather the fraction $\Gamma_i/\Gamma \times$ B($\bar{b} \to B_c$).		
Γ_1	$J/\psi(1S)\ell^+\nu_\ell$ anything	$(5.2^{+2.4}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-5}$	
Γ_2	$J/\psi(1S)\pi^+$	$< 8.2 \times 10^{-5}$	90%
Γ_3	$J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	$< 5.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90%
Γ_4	$J/\psi(1S)a_1(1260)$	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90%
Γ_5	$D^*(2010)^+\bar{D}^0$	$< 6.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90%

B_c^+ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\ell^+\nu_\ell \text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times B(\overline{b} \to B_c)$ — $\Gamma_1/\Gamma \times B$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$(5.2^{+2.4}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-5}$		[4] ABE	98M	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ 1.8 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$< 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[5] ACKERSTAFF	98O	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[6] ABREU	97E	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[7] BARATE	97H	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[4] ABE 98M result is derived from the measurement of $[\sigma(B_c)\times B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell)]$ / $[\sigma(B^+)\times B(B^+ \to J/\psi(1S)K^+)] = 0.132^{+0.041}_{-0.037}(\text{stat})\pm0.031(\text{sys})^{+0.032}_{-0.020}(\text{lifetime})$ by using PDG 98 values of $B(b \to B^+)$ and $B(B^+ \to J/\psi(1S)K^+)$.

[5] ACKERSTAFF 98O reports $B(Z \to B_c X)/B(Z \to q q)\times B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell) < 6.95 \times 10^{-5}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 98 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$.

[6] ABREU 97E value listed is for an assumed $\tau_{B_c} = 0.4$ ps and improves to 1.6×10^{-4} for $\tau_{B_c} = 1.4$ ps.

[7] BARATE 97H reports $B(Z \to B_c X)/B(Z \to q q)\cdot B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\ell\nu_\ell) < 5.2\times10^{-5}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 96 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$. A $B_c^+ \to J/\psi(1S)\mu^+\nu_\mu$ candidate event is found, compared to all the known background sources 2×10^{-3}, which gives $m_{B_c} = 5.96^{+0.25}_{-0.19}$ GeV and $\tau_{B_c} = 1.77 \pm 0.17$ ps.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times B(\overline{b} \to B_c)$ — $\Gamma_2/\Gamma \times B$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<8.2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[8] BARATE	97H	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[9] ACKERSTAFF	98O	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<3.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[10] ABREU	97E	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<2.0 \times 10^{-5}$	95	[11] ABE	96R	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ 1.8 TeV

[8] BARATE 97H reports $B(Z \to B_c X)/B(Z \to q q)\cdot B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\pi) < 3.6 \times 10^{-5}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 96 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$.

[9] ACKERSTAFF 98O reports $B(Z \to B_c X)/B(Z \to q q)\times B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S)\pi^+) < 1.06 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 98 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$.

[10] ABREU 97E value listed is for an assumed $\tau_{B_c} = 0.4$ ps and improves to 2.7×10^{-4} for $\tau_{B_c} = 1.4$ ps.

[11] ABE 96R reports $B(b \to B_c X)/B(b \to B^+ X)\cdot B(B_c^+ \to J/\psi(1S)\pi^+)/B(B^+ \to J/\psi(1S)K^+) < 0.053$ at 95%CL for $\tau_{B_c} = 0.8$ ps. It changes from 0.15 to 0.04 for 0.17 ps$< \tau_{B_c} <$ 1.6 ps. We rescale to our PDG 96 values of $B(b \to B^+) = 0.378\pm0.022$ and $B(B^+ \to J/\psi(1S)K^+) = 0.00101 \pm 0.00014$.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times B(\overline{b} \to B_c)$ — $\Gamma_3/\Gamma \times B$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<5.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[12] ABREU	97E	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[12] ABREU 97E value listed is independent of 0.4 ps$< \tau_{B_c} <$ 1.4 ps.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)a_1(1260))/\Gamma_{total} \times B(\overline{b} \to B_c)$ — $\Gamma_4/\Gamma \times B$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	[13] ACKERSTAFF 98O	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[13] ACKERSTAFF 98O reports $B(Z \to B_c X)/B(Z \to q q) \times B(B_c \to J/\psi(1S) a_1(1260))$ $< 5.29 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 98 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^+\overline{D}^0)/\Gamma_{total} \times B(\overline{b} \to B_c)$ — $\Gamma_5/\Gamma \times B$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<6.2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	[14] BARATE 98Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$

[14] BARATE 98Q reports $B(Z \to B_c X) \times B(B_c \to D^*(2010)^+\overline{D}^0) < 1.9 \times 10^{-3}$ at 90%CL. We rescale to our PDG 98 values of $B(Z \to b\overline{b})$.

$B_c^\pm$ REFERENCES

ABE	98M	PRL 81 2432	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
Also	98R	PR D58 112004	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACKERSTAFF	98O	PL B420 157	K. Ackerstaff *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
BARATE	98Q	EPJ C4 387	R. Barate *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
PDG	98	EPJ C3 1	C. Caso *et al.*	
ABREU	97E	PL B398 207	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
BARATE	97H	PL B402 213	R. Barate *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABE	96R	PRL 77 5176	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
PDG	96	PR D54 1	R. M. Barnett *et al.*	