


 $I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$ 

 Charge =  $-\frac{1}{3}$  e      Bottom = -1

## b-QUARK MASS

The first value is the “running mass”  $\overline{m}_b(\mu = \overline{m}_b)$  in the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme, and the second value is the  $1S$  mass, which is half the mass of the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  in perturbation theory. For a review of different quark mass definitions and their properties, see EL-KHADRA 02. The  $1S$  mass is better suited for use in analyzing  $B$  decays than the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass because it gives a stable perturbative expansion. We have converted masses in other schemes to the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass and  $1S$  mass using two-loop QCD perturbation theory with  $\alpha_s(\mu = \overline{m}_b) = 0.22$ . The values  $4.20^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$  GeV for the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass and  $4.68^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$  GeV for the  $1S$  mass correspond to  $4.79^{+0.19}_{-0.08}$  GeV for the pole mass, using the two-loop conversion formula. A discussion of masses in different schemes can be found in the “Note on Quark Masses.”

$\overline{\text{MS}}$ MASS (GeV)	$1S$ MASS (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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**4.20  $^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$  OUR EVALUATION** of  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  Mass. See the ideogram below.

**4.68  $^{+0.17}_{-0.07}$  OUR EVALUATION** of  $1S$  Mass. See the ideogram below.

5.26 $\pm 1.2$	5.86 $\pm 1.3$	1 ABDALLAH	08D	DLPH
4.237 $\pm 0.049$	4.723 $\pm 0.055$	2 SCHWANDA	08	BELL
4.347 $\pm 0.048$	4.838 $\pm 0.053$	3 DELLA-MOR... 07	LATT	
4.164 $\pm 0.025$	4.635 $\pm 0.028$	4 KUHN	07	THEO
4.19 $\pm 0.40$	4.66 $\pm 0.45$	5 ABDALLAH	06D	DLPH
4.205 $\pm 0.058$	4.68 $\pm 0.06$	6 BOUGHEZAL	06	THEO
4.20 $\pm 0.04$	4.67 $\pm 0.04$	7 BUCHMULLER 06	THEO	
4.19 $\pm 0.06$	4.66 $\pm 0.07$	8 PINEDA	06	THEO
4.4 $\pm 0.3$	4.9 $\pm 0.3$	9,10 GRAY	05	LATT
4.22 $\pm 0.06$	4.72 $\pm 0.07$	11 AUBERT	04X	THEO
4.17 $\pm 0.03$	4.68 $\pm 0.03$	12 BAUER	04	THEO
4.22 $\pm 0.11$	4.72 $\pm 0.12$	10,13 HOANG	04	THEO
4.25 $\pm 0.11$	4.76 $\pm 0.12$	10,14 MCNEILE	04	LATT
4.22 $\pm 0.09$	4.74 $\pm 0.10$	15 BAUER	03	THEO
4.19 $\pm 0.05$	4.66 $\pm 0.05$	16 BORDES	03	THEO
4.20 $\pm 0.09$	4.67 $\pm 0.10$	17 CORCELLA	03	THEO
4.33 $\pm 0.10$	4.84 $\pm 0.11$	10,18 DEDIVITIIS	03	LATT
4.24 $\pm 0.10$	4.72 $\pm 0.11$	19 EIDEMULLER	03	THEO
4.207 $\pm 0.031$	4.682 $\pm 0.035$	20 ERLER	03	THEO
4.33 $\pm 0.06 \pm 0.10$	4.82 $\pm 0.07 \pm 0.11$	21 MAHMOOD	03	THEO
4.190 $\pm 0.032$	4.663 $\pm 0.036$	22 BRAMBILLA	02	THEO
4.346 $\pm 0.070$	4.837 $\pm 0.078$	23 PENIN	02	THEO
4.05 $\pm 0.06$	4.51 $\pm 0.07$	24 NARISON	01B	THEO
4.210 $\pm 0.090 \pm 0.025$	4.69 $\pm 0.100 \pm 0.028$	25 PINEDA	01	THEO

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

$3.95 \pm 0.57$	$4.40 \pm 0.63$	<sup>26</sup> ABBIENDI	01S	OPAL
$4.203 \pm 0.026$	$4.678 \pm 0.029$	<sup>27</sup> BRAMBILLA	01	THEO
$4.21 \pm 0.05$	$4.69 \pm 0.06$	<sup>28</sup> KUHN	01	THEO
$4.7 \pm 0.74$	$5.23 \pm 0.82$	<sup>29</sup> BARATE	00V	ALEP
$4.20 \pm 0.06$	$4.71 \pm 0.03$	<sup>30</sup> HOANG	00	THEO
$4.437^{+0.045}_{-0.029}$	$4.938^{+0.050}_{-0.032}$	<sup>31</sup> LUCHA	00	THEO
$4.454^{+0.045}_{-0.029}$	$4.957^{+0.050}_{-0.032}$	<sup>31</sup> PINEDA	00	THEO
$4.25 \pm 0.08$	$4.73 \pm 0.09$	<sup>32</sup> BENEKE	99	THEO
$3.8^{+0.77}_{-2.0}$	$4.23^{+0.86}_{-2.0}$	<sup>33</sup> BRANDENB...	99	
$4.25 \pm 0.09$	$4.73 \pm 0.10$	<sup>34</sup> HOANG	99	THEO
$4.2 \pm 0.1$	$4.67 \pm 0.11$	<sup>35</sup> MELNIKOV	99	THEO
$4.21 \pm 0.11$	$4.69 \pm 0.12$	<sup>36</sup> PENIN	99	THEO
$3.91 \pm 0.67$	$4.35 \pm 0.75$	<sup>37</sup> ABREU	98I	DLPH
$4.14 \pm 0.04$	$4.61 \pm 0.05$	<sup>38</sup> KUEHN	98	THEO
$4.15 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.20$	$4.62 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.22$	<sup>39</sup> GIMENEZ	97	LATT
$4.19 \pm 0.06$	$4.66 \pm 0.07$	<sup>40</sup> JAMIN	97	THEO
$4.16 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.60$	$4.63 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.67$	<sup>41</sup> RODRIGO	97	THEO

<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 08D determine  $\bar{m}_b(M_Z) = 3.76 \pm 1.0$  GeV from a leading order study of four-jet rates at LEP. We have converted this to  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  and  $m_b^{1S}$ .

<sup>2</sup> SCHWANDA 08 measure moments of the inclusive photon spectrum in  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  decay to determine  $m_b^{1S}$ . We have converted this to  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme.

<sup>3</sup> DELLA-MORTE 07 determine  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  from a computation of the spin-averaged  $B$  meson mass using quenched lattice HQET at order  $1/m$ .

<sup>4</sup> KUHN 07 determine  $\bar{m}_b(\mu = 10 \text{ GeV}) = 3.609 \pm 0.025$  GeV and  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  from a four-loop sum-rule computation of the cross-section for  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons in the bottom threshold region. We have converted this to the 1S scheme.

<sup>5</sup> ABDALLAH 06D determine  $m_b(M_Z) = 2.85 \pm 0.32$  GeV from  $Z$ -decay three-jet events containing a  $b$ -quark. We have converted this to  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  and  $m_b^{1S}$ .

<sup>6</sup> BOUGHEZAL 06  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme result comes from the first moment of the hadronic production cross-section to order  $\alpha_s^3$ . We have converted it to the 1S scheme.

<sup>7</sup> BUCHMULLER 06 determine  $m_b$  and  $m_c$  by a global fit to inclusive  $B$  decay spectra. We have converted this to the 1S scheme.

<sup>8</sup> PINEDA 06  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme result comes from a partial NNLL evaluation (complete at NNLO) of sum rules of the bottom production cross-section in  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation. We have converted it to the 1S scheme.

<sup>9</sup> GRAY 05 determines  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  from a lattice computation of the  $\gamma$  spectrum. The simulations have 2+1 dynamical light flavors. The  $b$  quark is implemented using NRQCD.

<sup>10</sup> We have converted  $m_b$  to the 1S scheme.

<sup>11</sup> AUBERT 04X obtain  $m_b$  from a fit to the hadron mass and lepton energy distributions in semileptonic  $B$  decay. The paper quotes values in the kinetic scheme. The  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  value has been provided by the BABAR collaboration, and we have converted this to the 1S scheme.

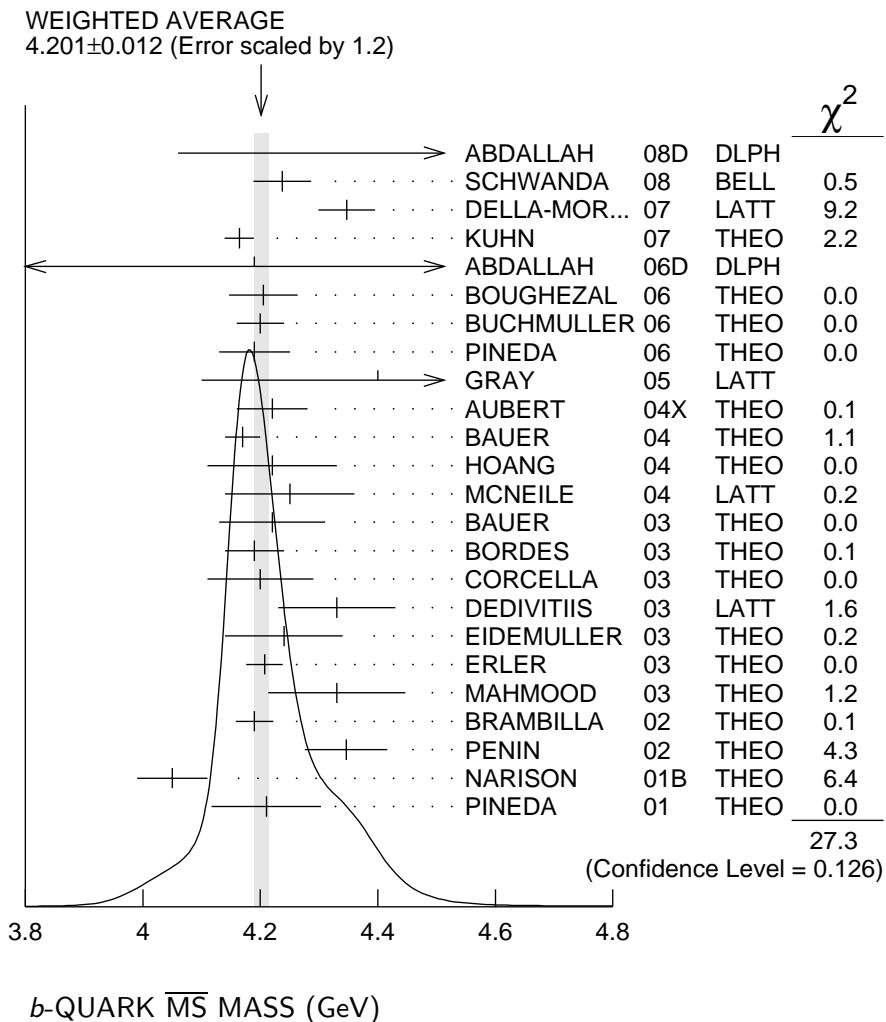
<sup>12</sup> BAUER 04 determine  $m_b$ ,  $m_c$  and  $m_b - m_c$  by a global fit to inclusive  $B$  decay spectra.

<sup>13</sup> HOANG 04 determines  $m_b$  ( $\bar{m}_b$ ) from moments at order  $\alpha_s^2$  of the bottom production cross-section in  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation.

<sup>14</sup> MCNEILE 04 use lattice QCD with dynamical light quarks and a static heavy quark to compute the masses of heavy-light mesons.

- 15 BAUER 03 determine the b quark mass by a global fit to  $B$  decay observables. The experimental data includes lepton energy and hadron invariant mass moments in semileptonic  $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu_\ell$  decay, and the inclusive photon spectrum in  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  decay. The theoretical expressions used are of order  $1/m^3$ , and  $\alpha_s^2 \beta_0$ .
- 16 BORDES 03 determines  $m_b$  using QCD finite energy sum rules to order  $\alpha_s^2$ .
- 17 CORCELLA 03 determines  $\bar{m}_b$  using sum rules computed to order  $\alpha_s^2$ . Includes charm quark mass effects.
- 18 DEDIVITIIS 03 use a quenched lattice computation of heavy-heavy and heavy-light meson masses.
- 19 EIDEMULLER 03 determines  $\bar{m}_b$  and  $\bar{m}_c$  using QCD sum rules.
- 20 ERLER 03 determines  $\bar{m}_b$  and  $\bar{m}_c$  using QCD sum rules. Includes recent BES data.
- 21 MAHMOOD 03 determines  $m_b^{1S}$  by a fit to the lepton energy moments in  $B \rightarrow X_c \ell \nu_\ell$  decay. The theoretical expressions used are of order  $1/m^3$  and  $\alpha_s^2 \beta_0$ . We have converted their result to the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme.
- 22 BRAMBILLA 02 determine  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  from a computation of the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  mass to order  $\alpha_s^4$ , including finite  $m_c$  corrections. We have converted this to the 1S scheme.
- 23 PENIN 02 determines  $\bar{m}_b$  from the spectrum of the  $\Upsilon$  system.
- 24 NARISON 01B uses pseudoscalar sum rules in the  $B$  and  $D$  meson channels.
- 25 PINEDA 01 uses the  $\Upsilon(1S)$  system to determine the quark mass. The errors are due to theory, and the uncertainty in  $\alpha_s$ .
- 26 ABBIENDI 01S find  $\bar{m}_b(M_Z)$  to be  $2.67 \pm 0.4$  GeV from an analysis of  $Z \rightarrow b$  decays.
- 27 BRAMBILLA 01 determine  $\bar{m}_b(\bar{m}_b)$  from a computation of the  $J/\psi$  mass. We have converted this to the 1S scheme.
- 28 KUHN 01 uses an analysis of the  $e^+ e^-$  total cross section to hadrons.
- 29 BARATE 00V obtain the  $b$  quark mass  $\bar{m}_b(M_Z) = 3.27 \pm 0.22(\text{stat}) \pm 0.22(\text{exp}) \pm 0.38(\text{had}) \pm 0.16(\text{thy})$  from an analysis of event shape variables in  $Z$  decays. We have converted this to  $\mu = \bar{m}_b$ .
- 30 HOANG 00 uses a NNLO calculation of the vacuum polarization function to determine spectral moments of the masses and electronic decay widths of the  $\Upsilon$  mesons.
- 31 LUCHA 00, PINEDA 00 obtain the  $b$ -quark mass from a perturbative calculation of the  $\Upsilon$  spectrum and decay widths to order  $\alpha_s^4$ .
- 32 BENEKE 99 uses a calculation of the  $b\bar{b}$  production cross section and the mass of the  $\Upsilon$  meson at NNLO.
- 33 BRANDENBURG 99 obtain a  $b$ -quark mass of  $\bar{m}_b(M_Z) = 2.56 \pm 0.27^{+0.28}_{-0.38} \pm 0.49$  from a study of three-jet events at the  $Z$ . We have converted this to  $\mu = \bar{m}_b$ .
- 34 HOANG 99 uses a NNLO calculation of the vacuum polarization function to determine spectral moments of the masses and electronic decay widths of the  $\Upsilon$  mesons.
- 35 MELNIKOV 99 compute the quark mass using  $\Upsilon$  sum rules at NNLO.
- 36 PENIN 99 compute the quark mass using  $\Upsilon$  sum rules at NNLO.
- 37 ABREU 98I determines the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass  $\bar{m}_b = 2.67 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.27$  GeV at  $\mu = M_Z$  from three jet heavy quark production at LEP. ABREU 98I have rescaled the result to  $\mu = \bar{m}_b$  using  $\alpha_s = 0.118 \pm 0.003$ .
- 38 KUEHN 98 uses a calculation of the vacuum polarization function, including resumming threshold effects, to determine spectral moments of the masses of the  $\Upsilon$  mesons. We have converted their extracted value of  $4.75 \pm 0.04$  for the pole mass to the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme.
- 39 GIMENEZ 97 uses lattice computations of the  $B$ -meson propagator and the  $B$ -meson binding energy  $\overline{\Lambda}$  in the HQET. Their systematic (second) error for the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass is an estimate of the effects of higher-order corrections in the matching of the HQET operators (renormalon effects).
- 40 JAMIN 97 apply the QCD moment method to the  $\Upsilon$  system. They also find a pole mass of  $4.60 \pm 0.02$ .

41 RODRIGO 97 determines the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  mass  $\overline{m}_b = 2.85 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.36$  GeV at  $\mu=M_Z$  from three jet heavy quark production at LEP. We have rescaled the result.



## b-QUARK REFERENCES

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