B^0 – THIS IS PART 2 OF 4

To reduce the size of this section's PostScript file, we have divided it into four PostScript files. We present the following index:

PART 1

PART 2

PART 3

PART 4

$\Gamma(D^-\pi^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_6/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0030±0.0004 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0029±0.0004±0.0002	81	[40] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0027±0.0006±0.0005		[41] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0048±0.0011±0.0011	22	[42] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$0.0051^{+0.0028+0.0013}_{-0.0025-0.0012}$	4	[43] BEBEK	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.0031±0.0013±0.0010	7	[42] ALBRECHT	88K	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[40] ALAM 94 reports $[B(B^0 \to D^-\pi^+) \times B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+)] = 0.000265 \pm 0.000032 \pm 0.000023$. We divide by our best value $B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = (9.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[41] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[42] ALBRECHT 88K assumes $B^0\overline{B}^0$:B^+B^- production ratio is 45:55. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J which assumes 50:50.

[43] BEBEK 87 value has been updated in BERKELMAN 91 to use same assumptions as noted for BORTOLETTO 92.

$\Gamma(D^-\rho^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_7/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0078±0.0014 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0078±0.0013±0.0005	79	[44] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.009 ±0.005 ±0.003	9	[45] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.022 ±0.012 ±0.009	6	[45] ALBRECHT	88K	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[44] ALAM 94 reports $[B(B^0 \to D^-\rho^+) \times B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+)] = 0.000704 \pm 0.000096 \pm 0.000070$. We divide by our best value $B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = (9.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[45] ALBRECHT 88K assumes $B^0\overline{B}^0$:B^+B^- production ratio is 45:55. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J which assumes 50:50.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_8/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0016	90		[46] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<0.007	90		[47] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.034	90		[48] BEBEK	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.07 ±0.05		5	[49] BEHRENDS	83	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[46] Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[47] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D. The product branching fraction into $D_0^*(2340)\pi$ followed by $D_0^*(2340) \to D^0\pi$ is < 0.0001 at 90% CL and into $D_2^*(2460)$ followed by $D_2^*(2460) \to D^0\pi$ is < 0.0004 at 90% CL.

[48] BEBEK 87 assume the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%. $B(D^0 \to K^-\pi^+) = (4.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4)\%$ and $B(D^0 \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-) = (9.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.8)\%$ were used.

[49] Corrected by us using assumptions: $B(D^0 \to K^-\pi^+) = (0.042 \pm 0.006)$ and $B(\Upsilon(4S) \to B^0\overline{B}^0) = 50\%$. The product branching ratio is $B(B^0 \to \overline{D}^0\pi^+\pi^-)B(\overline{D}^0 \to K^+\pi^-) = (0.39 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-2}$.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^-\pi^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_9/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0026 ±0.0004 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0026 ±0.0003 ±0.0004	82	[50] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0033 ±0.0010 ±0.0001		[51] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.00234±0.00087±0.00005	12	[52] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$0.00234^{+0.00148}_{-0.00109}\pm0.00005$	5	[53] BEBEK	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

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

0.010	±0.004	±0.001	8	[54] AKERS	94J	OPAL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$
0.0027	±0.0014	±0.0010	5	[55] ALBRECHT	87C	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0035	±0.002	±0.002		[56] ALBRECHT	86F	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.017	±0.005	±0.005	41	[57] GILES	84	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[50] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) and absolute B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0$)/B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$) and B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$)/B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$).

[51] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.0040 \pm 0.0010 \pm 0.0007$ for B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = 0.57 ± 0.06. We rescale to our best value B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = $(68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[52] ALBRECHT 90J reports $0.0028 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0006$ for B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = 0.57 ± 0.06. We rescale to our best value B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = $(68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[53] BEBEK 87 reports $0.0028^{+0.0015+0.0010}_{-0.0012-0.0006}$ for B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = 0.57 ± 0.06. We rescale to our best value B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = $(68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Updated in BERKELMAN 91 to use same assumptions as noted for BORTOLETTO 92 and ALBRECHT 90J.

[54] Assumes B($Z \rightarrow b\overline{b}$) = 0.217 and 38% B_d production fraction.

[55] ALBRECHT 87C use PDG 86 branching ratios for D and $D^*(2010)$ and assume B($\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+B^-$) = 55% and B($\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\overline{B}^0$) = 45%. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J.

[56] ALBRECHT 86F uses pseudomass that is independent of D^0 and D^+ branching ratios.

[57] Assumes B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = $0.60^{+0.08}_{-0.15}$. Assumes B($\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\overline{B}^0$) = 0.40 ± 0.02 Does not depend on D branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ $\qquad\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma$

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.0080±0.0021±0.0014	[58] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[58] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma((D^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ nonresonant$)/\Gamma_{total}$ $\qquad\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma$

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.0039±0.0014±0.0013	[59] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[59] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(D^-\pi^+\rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ $\qquad\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.0011±0.0009±0.0004	[60] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[60] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(D^-a_1(1260)^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ $\qquad\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma$

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*	*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.0060±0.0022±0.0024	[61] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[61] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^-\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ $\qquad\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma$

VALUE	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.0150±0.0051±0.0003	51	[62] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.015 ±0.008 ±0.008	8	[63] ALBRECHT	87C	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[62] ALBRECHT 90J reports $0.018 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.005$ for B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = 0.57 ± 0.06. We rescale to our best value B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = $(68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[63] ALBRECHT 87C use PDG 86 branching ratios for D and $D^*(2010)$ and assume B($\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+B^-$) = 55% and B($\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\overline{B}^0$) = 45%. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \rho^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{15}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0073±0.0015 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0074±0.0010±0.0014	76	[64,65] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0159±0.0112±0.0003		[66] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0058±0.0035±0.0001	19	[67] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$0.081 \pm 0.029 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.059 \\ -0.024 \end{smallmatrix}$	19	[68] CHEN	85	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[64] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+)$ and absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$.

[65] This decay is nearly completely longitudinally polarized, $\Gamma_L/\Gamma = (93 \pm 5 \pm 5)\%$, as expected from the factorization hypothesis (ROSNER 90). The nonresonant $\pi^+ \pi^0$ contribution under the ρ^+ is less than 9% at 90% CL.

[66] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.019 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.011$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[67] ALBRECHT 90J reports $0.007 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.003$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[68] Uses $B(D^* \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.6 \pm 0.15$ and $B(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \overline{B}^0) = 0.4$. Does not depend on D branching ratios.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{16}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0076±0.0017 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.						
0.0063±0.0010±0.0011		49	[69,70] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0133±0.0036±0.0003			[71] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0100±0.0040±0.0002		26	[72] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.033 ±0.009 ±0.016		27	[73] ALBRECHT	87C	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.042	90		[74] BEBEK	87	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[69] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+)$ and absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$.

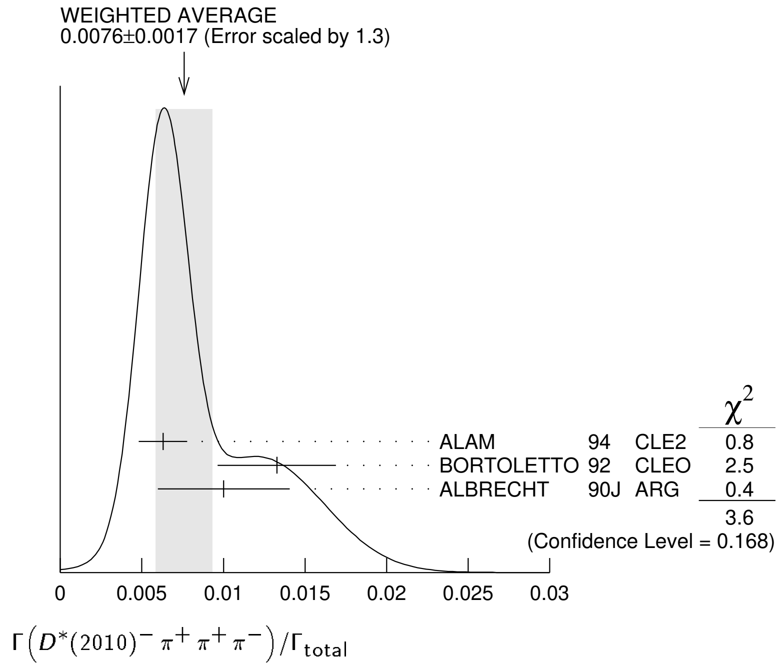
[70] The three pion mass is required to be between 1.0 and 1.6 GeV consistent with an a_1 meson. (If this channel is dominated by a_1^+, the branching ratio for $\overline{D}^{*-} a_1^+$ is twice that for $\overline{D}^{*-} \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$.)

[71] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.0159 \pm 0.0028 \pm 0.0037$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[72] ALBRECHT 90J reports $0.012 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.004$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[73] ALBRECHT 87C use PDG 86 branching ratios for D and $D^*(2010)$ and assume $B(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-) = 55\%$ and $B(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \overline{B}^0) = 45\%$. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J.

[74] BEBEK 87 value has been updated in BERKELMAN 91 to use same assumptions as noted for BORTOLETTO 92.



$\Gamma((D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ nonresonant$)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{17}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0000±0.0019±0.0016	[75] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[75] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D and $D^*(2010)$.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{18}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0057±0.0031±0.0001	[76] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[76] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.0068 \pm 0.0032 \pm 0.0021$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- a_1(1260)^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{19}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0130±0.0027 OUR AVERAGE				
0.0126±0.0020±0.0022	[77,78] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0150±0.0069±0.0003	[79] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[77] ALAM 94 value is twice their $\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ value based on their observation that the three pions are dominantly in the $a_1(1260)$ mass range 1.0 to 1.6 GeV.

[78] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+)$ and absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$.

[79] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.018 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.006$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{20}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.034±0.018±0.001	28	[80] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[80] ALBRECHT 90J reports $0.041 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.016$ for $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 0.57 \pm 0.06$. We rescale to our best value $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = (68.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}_2^*(2460)^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{21}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0022	90	[81] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[81] ALAM 94 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute B($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$) and B($D_2^*(2460)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$) = 30%.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}_2^*(2460)^- \rho^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{22}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0049	90	[82] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[82] ALAM 94 assumesequal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute B($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$) and B($D_2^*(2460)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$) = 30%.

$\Gamma(D^- D_s^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{23}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.007±0.004 OUR AVERAGE					
0.013±0.011±0.003		[83] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.007±0.004±0.002		[84] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.012±0.007	3	[85] BORTOLETTO	90	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[83] ALBRECHT 92G reports 0.017 ± 0.013 ± 0.006 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 0.027. 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. Assumes PDG 1990 D^+ branching ratios, e.g., B($D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$) = 7.7 ± 1.0%.

[84] BORTOLETTO 92 reports 0.0080 ± 0.0045 ± 0.0030 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 0.030 ± 0.011. 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. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[85] BORTOLETTO 90 assume B($D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 2%. Superseded by BORTOLETTO 92.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{24}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.012±0.006 OUR AVERAGE					
0.010±0.008±0.003		[86] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.013±0.008±0.003		[87] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.024±0.014	3	[88] BORTOLETTO	90	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[86] ALBRECHT 92G reports 0.014 ± 0.010 ± 0.003 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 0.027. 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. Assumes PDG 1990 D^+ and $D^*(2010)^+$ branching ratios, e.g., B($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$) = 3.71 ± 0.25%, B($D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$) = 7.1 ± 1.0%, and B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$) = 55 ± 4%.

[87] BORTOLETTO 92 reports 0.016 ± 0.009 ± 0.006 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 0.030 ± 0.011. 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. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D and $D^*(2010)$.

[88] BORTOLETTO 90 assume B($D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 2%. Superseded by BORTOLETTO 92.

$\Gamma(D^- D_s^{*+})/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{25}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.020±0.014±0.005	[89] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[89] ALBRECHT 92G reports 0.027 ± 0.017 ± 0.009 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$) = 0.027. 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. Assumes PDG 1990 D^+ branching ratios, e.g., B($D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$) = 7.7 ± 1.0%.

$\left[\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^+) + \Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^{*+})\right]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $(\Gamma_{24}+\Gamma_{26})/\Gamma$

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$4.15 \pm 1.11^{+0.99}_{-1.02}$	22	[90] BORTOLETTO90	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[90] BORTOLETTO 90 reports 7.5 ± 2.0 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.02. 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.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^{*+})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{26}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.019±0.011±0.005	[91] ALBRECHT 92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[91] ALBRECHT 92G reports 0.026 ± 0.014 ± 0.006 for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. 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. Assumes PDG 1990 D^+ and $D^*(2010)^+$ branching ratios, e.g., B($D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$) = 3.71 ± 0.25%, B($D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$) = 7.1 ± 1.0%, and B($D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$) = 55 ± 4%.

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.00028	90	[92] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0013	90	[93] BORTOLETTO90	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[92] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[93] BORTOLETTO 90 assume B($D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 2%.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*+} \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{28}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0005	90	[94] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[94] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\left[\Gamma(D_s^+ \pi^-) + \Gamma(D_s^- K^+)\right]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $(\Gamma_{27}+\Gamma_{33})/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0013	90	[95] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[95] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\left[\Gamma(D_s^{*+} \pi^-) + \Gamma(D_s^{*-} K^+)\right]/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $(\Gamma_{28}+\Gamma_{34})/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0009	90	[96] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[96] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^+ \rho^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{29}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0007	90	[97] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0016	90	[98] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[97] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 6.6 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[98] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*+}\rho^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{30}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0008	90	[99] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0019	90	[100] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[99] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 7.4 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[100] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^+ a_1(1260)^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{31}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0026	90	[101] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[101] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 3.5 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*+} a_1(1260)^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{32}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0022	90	[102] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[102] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 2.9 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^- K^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{33}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.00024	90	[103] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0013	90	[104] BORTOLETTO 90	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[103] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 2.3 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[104] BORTOLETTO 90 assume B($D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 2%.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*-} K^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{34}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.00017	90	[105] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[105] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 1.7 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^- K^*(892)^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{35}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0010	90	[106] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0034	90	[107] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[106] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 9.7 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[107] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 4.6 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*-} K^*(892)^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{36}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0011	90	[108] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.004	90	[109] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[108] ALEXANDER 93B reports $< 11.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.037. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

[109] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 5.8 \times 10^{-3}$ for B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.027. We rescale to our best value B($D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$) = 0.036.

$\Gamma(D_s^- \pi^+ K^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{37}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.005	90	[110] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[110] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 7.3 \times 10^{-3}$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*-} \pi^+ K^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{38}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0031	90	[111] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[111] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 4.2 \times 10^{-3}$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$.

$\Gamma(D_s^- \pi^+ K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{39}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.004	90	[112] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[112] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 5.0 \times 10^{-3}$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$.

$\Gamma(D_s^{*-} \pi^+ K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{40}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0020	90	[113] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[113] ALBRECHT 93E reports $< 2.7 \times 10^{-3}$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{41}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00048	90	[114] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[114] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{42}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00055	90		[115] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<0.0006	90		[116] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.0027	90	4	[117] ALBRECHT	88K	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[115] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$.

[116] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and uses Mark III branching fractions for the D.

[117] ALBRECHT 88K reports < 0.003 assuming $B^0\overline{B}^0$:B^+B^- production ratio is 45:55. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \eta)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{43}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00068	90	[118] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[118] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \eta')/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{44}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00086	90	[119] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[119] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and the PDG 1992 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ and $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^0 \omega)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{45}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00063	90	[120] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[120] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{46}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00097	90	[121] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[121] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2007)^0 \to D^0 \pi^0$) and absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{47}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00117	90	[122] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[122] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2007)^0 \to D^0 \pi^0$) and absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \eta)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{48}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00069	90	[123] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[123] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2007)^0 \to D^0 \pi^0$) and absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \eta')/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{49}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0027	90	[124] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[124] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2007)^0 \to D^0 \pi^0$) and absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \omega)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{50}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0021	90	[125] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[125] ALAM 94 assume equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ and use the CLEO II B($D^*(2007)^0 \to D^0 \pi^0$) and absolute B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and the PDG 1992 B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$) and B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$)/B($D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$).