B^0 – THIS IS PART 2 OF 3

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

PART 1

PART 2

PART 3

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

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0057±0.0031±0.0001	[83] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[83] 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.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- a_1(1260)^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{21}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.0130±0.0027 OUR AVERAGE			
0.0126±0.0020±0.0022	[84,85] ALAM 94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0150±0.0069±0.0003	[86] BORTOLETTO92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

[85] 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 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$.

[86] 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.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{22}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.034±0.018±0.001	28	[87] ALBRECHT 90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[87] 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.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}_2^*(2460)^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{23}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0022	90	[88] ALAM 94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[88] 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 $B(D_2^*(2460)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+) = 30\%$.

$\Gamma(\overline{D}_2^*(2460)^- \rho^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{24}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0049	90	[89] ALAM 94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[89] 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_{25}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0080±0.0030 OUR AVERAGE					
$0.0084\pm0.0030^{+0.0020}_{-0.0021}$		[90] GIBAUT	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.013 ±0.011 ±0.003		[91] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.007 ±0.004 ±0.002		[92] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.012 ±0.007	3	[93] BORTOLETTO	90	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[90] GIBAUT 96 reports $0.0087 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0020$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.035$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

[91] ALBRECHT 92G reports $0.017 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.006$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. 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., $B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = 7.7 \pm 1.0\%$.

[92] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.0080 \pm 0.0045 \pm 0.0030$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.030 \pm 0.011$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. 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.

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

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

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0096±0.0034 OUR AVERAGE					
0.0090±0.0027±0.0022		[94] GIBAUT	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.010 ±0.008 ±0.003		[95] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
0.013 ±0.008 ±0.003		[96] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.024 ±0.014	3	[97] BORTOLETTO	90	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[94] GIBAUT 96 reports $0.0093 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.0016$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.035$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

[95] ALBRECHT 92G reports $0.014 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.003$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.027$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. 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., $B(D^0 \to K^-\pi^+) = 3.71 \pm 0.25\%$, $B(D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+) = 7.1 \pm 1.0\%$, and $B(D^*(2010)^+ \to D^0\pi^+) = 55 \pm 4\%$.

[96] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.016 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.006$ for $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = 0.030 \pm 0.011$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = (3.6 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $D^*(2010)$.

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

$\Gamma(D^- D_s^{*+})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{27}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.010±0.005 OUR AVERAGE				
0.010±0.004±0.002	[98] GIBAUT	96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.020±0.014±0.005	[99] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[98] GIBAUT 96 reports $0.0100 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0022$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.035$. 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.

[99] ALBRECHT 92G reports $0.027 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.009$ 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., $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = 7.7 \pm 1.0\%$.

$\left[\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^+) + \Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^{*+})\right]/\Gamma_{total}$ — $(\Gamma_{26}+\Gamma_{28})/\Gamma$

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$4.15\pm1.11^{+0.99}_{-1.02}$	22	[100] BORTOLETTO	90	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[100] 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.

$\Gamma(D^*(2010)^- D_s^{*+})/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{28}/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.020±0.007 OUR AVERAGE				
0.020±0.006±0.005	[101] GIBAUT	96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.019±0.011±0.005	[102] ALBRECHT	92G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[101] GIBAUT 96 reports $0.0203 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0036$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.035$. 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.

[102] ALBRECHT 92G reports $0.026 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.006$ 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., $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) = 3.71 \pm 0.25\%$, $B(D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+) = 7.1 \pm 1.0\%$, and $B(D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+) = 55 \pm 4\%$.

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00028	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 $< 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$ for $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.037$. We rescale to our best value $B(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+) = 0.036$.

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

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0005	90	[105] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[105] 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.

$\left[\Gamma(D_s^+\pi^-) + \Gamma(D_s^- K^+)\right]/\Gamma_{\rm total}$ — $(\Gamma_{29}+\Gamma_{35})/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0013	90	[106] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[106] 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.

$\left[\Gamma(D_s^{*+}\pi^-) + \Gamma(D_s^{*-} K^+)\right]/\Gamma_{\rm total}$ — $(\Gamma_{30}+\Gamma_{36})/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0009	90	[107] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[107] 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.

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0007	90	[108] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0016	90	[109] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[108] 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.

[109] 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.

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0008	90	[110] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0019	90	[111] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[110] 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.

[111] 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.

$\Gamma(D_s^+ a_1(1260)^-)/\Gamma_{\rm total}$ — Γ_{33}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0026	90	[112] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[112] 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_{34}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0022	90	[113] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[113] 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_{35}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.00024	90	[114] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0013	90	[115] BORTOLETTO 90	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[114] 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.

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

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.00017	90	[116] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[116] 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_{37}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0010	90	[117] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.0034	90	[118] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[117] 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.

[118] 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_{38}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.0011	90	[119] ALEXANDER 93B	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<0.004	90	[120] ALBRECHT 93E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[119] 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.

[120] 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_{39}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.005	90	[121] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[121] 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_{40}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0031	90	[122] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[122] 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_{41}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.004	90	[123] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[123] 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_{42}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0020	90	[124] ALBRECHT	93E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[124] 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_{43}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00048	90	[125] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[125] 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_{44}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00055	90		[126] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<0.0006	90		[127] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.0027	90	4	[128] ALBRECHT	88K	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[126] 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 $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)/B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$.

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

[128] 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_{45}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00068	90	[129] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[129] 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_{46}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00086	90	[130] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[130] 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_{47}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00063	90	[131] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[131] 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($D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$).

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00097	90	[132] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00117	90	[133] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.00069	90	[134] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0 \eta')/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{51}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0027	90	[135] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$\Gamma(\overline{D}^*(2007)^0\omega)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{52}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0021	90	[136] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[136] 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($D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$).

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)K^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{53}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
8.8 ±1.7 OUR AVERAGE						
11.5 ±2.3 ±1.7			[137] ABE	96H	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
7.5 ±2.4 ±0.8		10	[138] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
6.87±4.03±0.22			[138] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
9.2 ±7.1 ±0.3		2	[139] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<50	90		ALAM	86	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[137] ABE 96H assumes that B($B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$) = $(1.02 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$.

[138] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $6 \pm 3 \pm 2$ for B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[139] ALBRECHT 90J reports $8 \pm 6 \pm 2$ for B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{54}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.00115±0.00055±0.00004			[140] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<0.0013	90		[141] ALBRECHT	87D	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.0063	90	2	GILES	84	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[140] BORTOLETTO 92 reports $0.0010 \pm 0.0004 \pm 0.0003$ for B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \to e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[141] ALBRECHT 87D assume $B^+B^-/B^0\overline{B}^0$ ratio is 55/45. $K\pi$ system is specifically selected as nonresonant.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{55}/Γ

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.00149±0.00022 OUR AVERAGE					
0.00136±0.00027±0.00022		[142] ABE	96H	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.8 TeV
0.00169±0.00031±0.00018	29	[143] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.00126±0.00065±0.00004		[144] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.00126±0.00059±0.00004	6	[145] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0040 ±0.0018 ±0.0001	5	[146] BEBEK	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[147] ALBRECHT	94G	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0040 ±0.0030		[148] ALBAJAR	91E	UA1	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\overline{p}}$= 630 GeV
0.0033 ±0.0018	5	[149] ALBRECHT	87D	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
0.0041 ±0.0018	5	[150] ALAM	86	CLEO	Repl. by BEBEK 87

[142] ABE 96H assumes that B($B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$) = $(1.02 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$.

[143] The neutral and charged B events together are predominantly longitudinally polarized, Γ_L/Γ =0.080 ± 0.08 ± 0.05. This can be compared with a prediction using HQET, 0.73 (KRAMER 92). This polarization indicates that the $B \rightarrow \psi K^*$ decay is dominated by the $CP = -1$ CP eigenstate. Assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[144] BORTOLETTO 92 reports 0.0011 ± 0.0005 ± 0.0003 for B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[145] ALBRECHT 90J reports 0.0011 ± 0.0005 ± 0.0002 for B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. 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 $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[146] BEBEK 87 reports 0.0035 ± 0.0016 ± 0.0003 for B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = 0.069 ± 0.009. We rescale to our best value B($J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow e^+e^-$) = $(6.02 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value. Updated in BORTOLETTO 92 to use the same assumptions.

[147] ALBRECHT 94G measures the polarization in the vector-vector decay to be predominantly longitudinal, $\Gamma_T/\Gamma = 0.03 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.15$ making the neutral decay a CP eigenstate when the K^{*0} decays through $K_S^0\pi^0$.

[148] ALBAJAR 91E assumes B_d^0 production fraction of 36%.

[149] ALBRECHT 87D assume $B^+B^-/B^0\overline{B}^0$ ratio is 55/45. Superseded by ALBRECHT 90J.

[150] ALAM 86 assumes $B^\pm/B^0$ ratio is 60/40. The observation of the decay $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^*(892)^+$ (HAAS 85) has been retracted in this paper.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)K^0)$ Γ_{55}/Γ_{53}

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
1.39±0.36±0.10	ABE	96Q	CDF	$p\overline{p}$

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{56}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<5.8 × 10^{-5}	90		BISHAI	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
$<6.9 \times 10^{-3}$	90	1	[151] ALEXANDER	95	CLE2	Sup. by BISHAI 96

[151] Assumes equal production of B^+B^- and $B^0\overline{B}^0$ on $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{57}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<2.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	BISHAI	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(J/\psi(1S)\omega)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{58}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<2.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90	BISHAI	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\psi(2S)K^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{59}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0008	90	[152] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.0015	90	[152] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.0028	90	[152] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$\Gamma(\psi(2S)K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{60}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.001	90	[153] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$\Gamma(\psi(2S)K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{61}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.0014±0.0008±0.0004		[154] BORTOLETTO	92	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.0019	90	[154] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<0.0023	90	[154] ALBRECHT	90J	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)K^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{62}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0027	90	[155] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[155] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}(1P)K^*(892)^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{63}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0021	90	[156] ALAM	94	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[156] BORTOLETTO 92 assumes equal production of B^+ and B^0 at the $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{64}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<1.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

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

$<3.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[157] BUSKULIC	96V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[158] ABREU	95N	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<8.1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[159] AKERS	94L	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<2.6 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[160] BATTLE	93	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$<1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$<9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[161] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
$<3.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

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

[158] Assumes a B^0, B^- production fraction of 0.39 and a B_s production fraction of 0.12. Contributions from B^0 and B^0_s decays cannot be separated. Limits are given for the weighted average of the decay rates for the two neutral B mesons.

[159] Assumes B($Z \to b\overline{b}$) = 0.217 and B^0_d (B^0_s) fraction 39.5% (12%).

[160] BATTLE 93 assumes equal production of $B^0\overline{B}^0$ and B^+B^- at $\Upsilon(4S)$.

[161] Assumes the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$.

$\Gamma(K^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{65}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<4.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

$[\Gamma(K^+\pi^-)+\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)]/\Gamma_{total}$ — $(\Gamma_{64}+\Gamma_{96})/\Gamma$

VALUE	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$(1.8^{+0.6+0.3}_{-0.5-0.4}) \times 10^{-5}$	17.2	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$(2.4^{+0.8}_{-0.7} \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$		[162] BATTLE	93	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

[162] BATTLE 93 assumes equal production of $B^0\overline{B}^0$ and B^+B^- at $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(K^+K^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{66}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<0.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[163] BUSKULIC	96V	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[164] ABREU	95N	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to Z$
$<0.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	[165] BATTLE	93	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

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

[164] Assumes a B^0, B^- production fraction of 0.39 and a B_s production fraction of 0.12. Contributions from B^0 and B^0_s decays cannot be separated. Limits are given for the weighted average of the decay rates for the two neutral B mesons.

[165] BATTLE 93 assumes equal production of $B^0\overline{B}^0$ and B^+B^- at $\Upsilon(4S)$.

$\Gamma(K^+\rho^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{67}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<3.5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^0\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{68}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<4.4\times10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91E	ARG	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^0\rho^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{69}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<3.9\times10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<3.2\times10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
$<5.0\times10^{-4}$	90	[166] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
<0.064	90	[167] AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

[166] AVERY 89B reports $<5.8\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

[167] AVERY 87 reports <0.08 assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 40% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K^0 f_0(980))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{70}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<3.6\times10^{-4}$	90	[168] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

[168] AVERY 89B reports $<4.2\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{71}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<7.2\times10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
$<3.8\times10^{-4}$	90	[169] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<6.2\times10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$
$<5.6\times10^{-4}$	90	[170] AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

[169] AVERY 89B reports $<4.4\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

[170] AVERY 87 reports $<7\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 40% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{72}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<2.8\times10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{73}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<2.6\times10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^0K^+K^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{74}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$<1.3\times10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91E	ARG	$e^+e^-\to\Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^0\phi)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{75}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<8.8 × 10^{-5}	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<7.2\times10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$<4.2\times10^{-4}$	90	[171] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$<1.0\times10^{-3}$	90	[172] AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[171] AVERY 89B reports $< 4.9\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

[172] AVERY 87 reports $< 1.3\times10^{-3}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 40% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{76}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<2.1 × 10^{-4}	90	[173] ABREU	95N	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[173] Assumes a B^0, B^- production fraction of 0.39 and a B_s production fraction of 0.12. Contributions from B^0 and B_s^0 decays cannot be separated. Limits are given for the weighted average of the decay rates for the two neutral B mesons.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{77}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<1.4 × 10^{-3}	90	ALBRECHT	91E	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0\rho^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{78}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<4.6 × 10^{-4}	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<5.8\times10^{-4}$	90	[174] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$<9.6\times10^{-4}$	90	[175] AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[174] AVERY 89B reports $< 6.7\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

[175] AVERY 87 reports $< 1.2\times10^{-3}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 40% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 f_0(980))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{79}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<1.7 × 10^{-4}	90	[176] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[176] AVERY 89B reports $< 2.0\times10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0\overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{80}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<1.1 × 10^{-3}	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^- a_1(1260)^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_{81}/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<3.9 × 10^{-4}	90	[177] ABREU	95N	DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$

[177] Assumes a B^0, B^- production fraction of 0.39 and a B_s production fraction of 0.12. Contributions from B^0 and B_s^0 decays cannot be separated. Limits are given for the weighted average of the decay rates for the two neutral B mesons.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 K^+ K^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{82}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<6.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91E	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 \phi)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{83}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<4.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ASNER	96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<3.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$<3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[178] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$<3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[179] AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[178] AVERY 89B reports $< 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0 \overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.
[179] AVERY 87 reports $< 4.7 \times 10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 40% to $B^0 \overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.

$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^0 \rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{84}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^0 \phi)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{85}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<5.0 \times 10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^0 \rho^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{86}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<1.1 \times 10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^0 \phi)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{87}/Γ

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<1.4 \times 10^{-3}$	90	ALBRECHT	91B	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 \gamma)/\Gamma_{total}$ — Γ_{88}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	*CL%*	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$4.0 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.8$		8	[180] AMMAR	93	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<42	90		ALBRECHT	89G	ARG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<24	90		[181] AVERY	89B	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
<210	90		AVERY	87	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

[180] AMMAR 93 observed 6.6 ± 2.8 events above background.
[181] AVERY 89B reports $< 2.8 \times 10^{-4}$ assuming the $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays 43% to $B^0 \overline{B}^0$. We rescale to 50%.