

# BOTTOM BARYONS ( $B = -1$ )

$$\Lambda_b^0 = udb, \Xi_b^0 = usb, \Xi_b^- = dsb, \Omega_b^- = ssb$$

$\Lambda_b^0$

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

$I(J^P)$  not yet measured;  $0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$  is the quark model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 5620.2 \pm 1.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Lambda_b} - m_{B^0} = 339.2 \pm 1.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.391_{-0.037}^{+0.038}) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 417 \mu\text{m}$$

The branching fractions  $B(b\text{-baryon} \rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  and  $B(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  are not pure measurements because the underlying measured products of these with  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$  were used to determine  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$ , as described in the note "Production and Decay of  $b$ -Flavored Hadrons."

For inclusive branching fractions, e.g.,  $\Lambda_b \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c \text{ anything}$ , the values usually are multiplicities, not branching fractions. They can be greater than one.

$\Lambda_b^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level	$\frac{p}{\text{MeV}/c}$
$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda \times B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	$(4.7 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-5}$		1741
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	$(8.8 \pm 3.2) \times 10^{-3}$		2343
$\Lambda_c^+ a_1(1260)^-$	seen		2153
$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything}$	[a] $(10.7 \pm 3.2) \%$		—
$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(5.0_{-1.4}^{+1.9}) \%$		2345
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(5.6 \pm 3.1) \%$		2335
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(6.3_{-3.1}^{+4.0}) \times 10^{-3}$		2211
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(1.1_{-0.4}^{+0.6}) \%$		2196
$p h^-$	[b] $< 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90%	2730
$p \pi^-$	$(3.8 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-6}$		2730
$p K^-$	$(6.0 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-6}$		2709
$\Lambda \gamma$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	90%	2699

**$\Sigma_b$**

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

$I, J, P$  need confirmation.

Mass  $m(\Sigma_b^+) = 5807.8 \pm 2.7$  MeV

Mass  $m(\Sigma_b^-) = 5815.2 \pm 2.0$  MeV

$\Sigma_b$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	$p$ (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	128

**$\Sigma_b^*$**

$$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{3}{2}^+)$$

$I, J, P$  need confirmation.

Mass  $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) = 5829.0 \pm 3.4$  MeV

Mass  $m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 5836.4 \pm 2.8$  MeV

$m_{\Sigma_b^*} - m_{\Sigma_b} = 21.2 \pm 2.0$  MeV

$\Sigma_b^*$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	$p$ (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	156

**$\Xi_b^0, \Xi_b^-$**

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

$I, J, P$  need confirmation.

Mass  $m = 5790.5 \pm 2.7$  MeV

Mean life  $\tau_{\Xi_b^-} = (1.56 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-12}$  s

Mean life  $\tau_{\Xi_b^0} = (1.49^{+0.19}_{-0.18}) \times 10^{-12}$  s

$\Xi_b$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Scale factor	$p$ (MeV/c)
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell X \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)$	$(3.9 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$	1.4	-
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)$	$(8 \pm 4) \times 10^{-6}$		-

**$\Omega_b^-$**

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

$I, J, P$  need confirmation.

Mass  $m = 6071 \pm 40$  MeV (S = 6.2)

Mean life  $\tau = (1.1^{+0.5}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{-12}$  s

$\Omega_b^-$ DECAY MODES	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	$p$ (MeV/c)
$J/\psi \Omega^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$(2.4 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-6}$	1826

### **$b$ -baryon ADMIXTURE ( $\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b$ )**

Mean life  $\tau = (1.345 \pm 0.032) \times 10^{-12}$  s

These branching fractions are actually an average over weakly decaying  $b$ -baryons weighted by their production rates in  $Z$  decay (or high-energy  $p\bar{p}$ ), branching ratios, and detection efficiencies. They scale with the LEP  $b$ -baryon production fraction  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$  and are evaluated for our value  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon}) = (9.2 \pm 1.8)\%$ .

The branching fractions  $B(b\text{-baryon} \rightarrow \Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  and  $B(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything})$  are not pure measurements because the underlying measured products of these with  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$  were used to determine  $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$ , as described in the note "Production and Decay of  $b$ -Flavored Hadrons."

For inclusive branching fractions, *e.g.*,  $B \rightarrow D^\pm \text{ anything}$ , the values usually are multiplicities, not branching fractions. They can be greater than one.

### **$b$ -baryon ADMIXTURE DECAY MODES**

$(\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b)$	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	$p$ (MeV/c)
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ anything	$(5.8^+_{-2.6})\%$	—
$p \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(5.6 \pm 1.7)\%$	—
$p$ anything	$(69 \pm 27)\%$	—
$\Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(3.7 \pm 1.0)\%$	—
$\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ anything	$(39 \pm 11)\%$	—
$\Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(6.5 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-3}$	—

### NOTES

[a] Not a pure measurement. See note at head of  $\Lambda_b^0$  Decay Modes.

[b] Here  $h^-$  means  $\pi^-$  or  $K^-$ .