

Average Hadron Multiplicities in Hadronic e^+e^- Annihilation Events

Table 38.1: Average hadronic multiplicities per hadronic e^+e^- annihilation event at $\sqrt{s} \approx 10, 29\text{--}35$, and 91 GeV. The rates given include decay products from resonances with $c\tau < 10$ cm, and include charge conjugated states. (Updated September 1997 by O. Biebel.)

Particle	$\sqrt{s} \approx 10$ GeV	$\sqrt{s} = 29\text{--}35$ GeV	$\sqrt{s} = 91$ GeV
Pseudoscalar mesons:			
π^+	6.6 ± 0.2	10.3 ± 0.4	17.1 ± 0.4
π^0	3.2 ± 0.3	5.83 ± 0.28	9.42 ± 0.56
K^+	0.90 ± 0.04	1.48 ± 0.09	2.39 ± 0.12
K^0	0.91 ± 0.05	1.48 ± 0.07	2.013 ± 0.033
η	0.20 ± 0.04	0.61 ± 0.07	0.97 ± 0.10
$\eta(958)$	0.03 ± 0.01	0.26 ± 0.10	0.222 ± 0.040
D^+	0.16 ± 0.03	0.17 ± 0.03	0.175 ± 0.016
D^0	0.37 ± 0.06	0.45 ± 0.07	0.454 ± 0.030
D_s^+	0.13 ± 0.02	0.45 ± 0.20 ^(a)	0.131 ± 0.021
B^+, B_d^0	—	—	0.165 ± 0.026 ^(b)
B_s^0	—	—	0.057 ± 0.013 ^(b)
Scalar mesons:			
$f_0(980)$	0.024 ± 0.006	0.05 ± 0.02 ^(c)	0.14 ± 0.06 ^(d)
Vector mesons:			
$\rho(770)^0$	0.35 ± 0.04	0.81 ± 0.08	1.28 ± 0.14
$\omega(782)$	0.30 ± 0.08	—	1.10 ± 0.13
$K^*(892)^+$	0.27 ± 0.03	0.64 ± 0.05	0.715 ± 0.059
$K^*(892)^0$	0.29 ± 0.03	0.56 ± 0.06	0.747 ± 0.028
$\phi(1020)$	0.044 ± 0.003	0.085 ± 0.011	0.109 ± 0.007
$D^*(2010)^+$	0.22 ± 0.04	0.43 ± 0.07	0.183 ± 0.010
$D^*(2007)^0$	0.23 ± 0.06	0.27 ± 0.11	—
B^* (e)	—	—	0.288 ± 0.026
$J/\psi(1S)$	—	—	0.0053 ± 0.0004 ^(f)
$\psi(2S)$	—	—	0.0023 ± 0.0004 ^(f)
$\Upsilon(1S)$	—	—	0.00014 ± 0.00007 ^(f)
Pseudovector mesons:			
$\chi_{c1}(1P)$	—	—	0.0041 ± 0.0011 ^(f)
Tensor mesons:			
$f_2(1270)$	0.09 ± 0.02	0.14 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.12
$f_2'(1525)$	—	—	0.020 ± 0.008
$K_2^*(1430)^+$	—	0.09 ± 0.03	—
$K_2^*(1430)^0$	—	0.12 ± 0.06	0.19 ± 0.07 ^(g)
B^{**} (h)	—	—	0.118 ± 0.024
Baryons:			
p	0.253 ± 0.016	0.640 ± 0.050	0.964 ± 0.102
Λ	0.080 ± 0.007	0.205 ± 0.010	0.372 ± 0.009
Σ^0	0.023 ± 0.008	—	0.070 ± 0.012
Σ^-	—	—	0.071 ± 0.018
Σ^+	—	—	0.099 ± 0.015
Σ^\pm	—	—	0.174 ± 0.009
Ξ^-	0.0059 ± 0.0007	0.0176 ± 0.0027	0.0258 ± 0.0010
$\Delta(1232)^{++}$	0.040 ± 0.010	—	0.085 ± 0.014
$\Sigma(1385)^-$	0.006 ± 0.002	0.017 ± 0.004	0.0240 ± 0.0017
$\Sigma(1385)^+$	0.005 ± 0.001	0.017 ± 0.004	0.0239 ± 0.0015
$\Sigma(1385)^\pm$	0.0106 ± 0.0020	0.033 ± 0.008	0.0462 ± 0.0028
$\Xi(1530)^0$	0.0015 ± 0.0006	—	0.0055 ± 0.0005
Ω^-	0.0007 ± 0.0004	0.014 ± 0.007	0.0016 ± 0.0003
Λ_c^+	0.100 ± 0.030 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.110 ± 0.050	0.078 ± 0.017
Λ_b^0	—	—	0.031 ± 0.016
$\Sigma_c^{++}, \Sigma_c^0$	0.014 ± 0.007	—	—
$\Lambda(1520)$	0.008 ± 0.002	—	—

- (a) $B(D_s \rightarrow \eta\pi, \eta'\pi)$ has been used (RPP 1994).
(b) The Standard Model $B(Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}) = 0.217$ was used.
(c) $x_p = p/p_{\text{beam}} > 0.1$ only.
(d) Extrapolation to the unobserved region using the shape predicted by JETSET.
(e) Any charge state (i.e., B_d^*, B_u^* , or B_s^*).
(f) $B(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) = 0.699$ has been used (RPP 1994).
(g) $x_E = E[K_2^*(1430)^0]/E_{\text{beam}} < 0.3$ only.
(h) Any charge state (i.e., B_d^{**}, B_u^{**} , or B_s^{**}).
(i) The value was taken from the cross section of the $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p\pi K$, assuming the branching fraction to be $(3.2 \pm 0.7)\%$ (RPP 1992).

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