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t-Quark Mass in $p\overline{p}$ Collisions

OUR EVALUATION of 172.9 ± 0.6 ± 0.9 GeV (TEVEWWG 11) is an average of top mass measurements from Tevatron Run-I (1992–1996) and Run-II (2001−present) that were published at the time of preparing this *Review*. This average was provided by the Tevatron Electroweak Working Group (TEVEWWG). It takes correlated uncertainties properly into account and has a χ^2 of 7.7 for 10 degrees of freedom.

For earlier search limits see PDG 96, Physical Review **D54** 1 (1996). We no longer include a compilation of indirect top mass determinations from Standard Model Electroweak fits in the Listings (our last compilation can be found in the Listings of the 2007 partial update). For a discussion of current results see the reviews "The Top Quark" and "Electroweak Model and Constraints on New Physics."

VALUE (GeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
172.9± 0.6± 0.9 OUR EVALUATION	See comments in the header above.			
173.0± 1.2	[1] AALTONEN	10AE	CDF	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ + 4 jets (≥ 1 b-tag), ME method
169.3± 2.7± 3.2	[2] AALTONEN	10C	CDF	dilepton + b-tag (MT2+NWA)
170.7± 6.3± 2.6	[3] AALTONEN	10D	CDF	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ + 4 jets (b-tag)
174.8± 2.4$^{+1.2}_{-1.0}$	[4] AALTONEN	10E	CDF	≥ 6 jets, vtx b-tag
174.7± 4.4± 2.0	[5] ABAZOV	09AH	D0	dilepton + b-tag (νWT+MWT)
171.5± 1.8± 1.1	[6] ABAZOV	08AH	D0	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ + 4 jets
180.1± 3.6± 3.9	[7,8] ABAZOV	04G	D0	lepton + jets
176.1± 5.1± 5.3	[9] AFFOLDER	01	CDF	lepton + jets
167.4±10.3± 4.8	[10,11] ABE	99B	CDF	dilepton
168.4±12.3± 3.6	[8] ABBOTT	98D	D0	dilepton
186 ±10 ± 5.7	[10,12] ABE	97R	CDF	6 or more jets
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
180.5±12.0± 3.6	[13] AALTONEN	09AK	CDF	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ + jets (soft μ b-tag)
172.7± 1.8± 1.2	[14] AALTONEN	09J	CDF	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ + 4 jets (b-tag)
171.1± 3.7± 2.1	[15] AALTONEN	09K	CDF	6 jets, vtx b-tag
171.9± 1.7± 1.1	[16] AALTONEN	09L	CDF	ℓ + jets, $\ell\ell$ + jets
171.2± 2.7± 2.9	[17] AALTONEN	09O	CDF	dilepton
165.5$^{+3.4}_{-3.3}$± 3.1	[18] AALTONEN	09X	CDF	$\ell\ell + \not\!\!E_T$ ($\nu\phi$ weighting)
169.1$^{+5.9}_{-5.2}$	[19] ABAZOV	09AG	D0	cross sects, theory + exp
171.5$^{+9.9}_{-9.8}$	[20] ABAZOV	09R	D0	cross sects, theory + exp
170.7$^{+4.2}_{-3.9}$± 3.5	[21,22] AALTONEN	08C	CDF	dilepton, $\sigma_{t\overline{t}}$ constrained
177.1± 4.9± 4.7	[23,24] AALTONEN	07	CDF	6 jets with ≥ 1 b vtx
172.3$^{+10.8}_{-9.6}$±10.8	[25] AALTONEN	07B	CDF	≥ 4 jets (b-tag)
174.0± 2.2± 4.8	[26] AALTONEN	07D	CDF	≥ 6 jets, vtx b-tag
170.8± 2.2± 1.4	[27,28] AALTONEN	07I	CDF	lepton + jets (b-tag)
173.7± 4.4$^{+2.1}_{-2.0}$	[24,29] ABAZOV	07F	D0	lepton + jets

$176.2 \pm 9.2 \pm 3.9$	[30] ABAZOV	07W	D0	dilepton (MWT)
$179.5 \pm 7.4 \pm 5.6$	[30] ABAZOV	07W	D0	dilepton (νWT)
$164.5 \pm 3.9 \pm 3.9$	[28,31] ABULENCIA	07D	CDF	dilepton
$180.7^{+15.5}_{-13.4} \pm 8.6$	[32] ABULENCIA	07J	CDF	lepton + jets
$170.3^{+4.1}_{-4.5}{}^{+1.2}_{-1.8}$	[28,33] ABAZOV	06U	D0	lepton + jets (b-tag)
$173.2^{+2.6}_{-2.4} \pm 3.2$	[34,35] ABULENCIA	06D	CDF	lepton + jets
$173.5^{+3.7}_{-3.6} \pm 1.3$	[22,34] ABULENCIA	06D	CDF	lepton + jets
$165.2 \pm 6.1 \pm 3.4$	[28,36] ABULENCIA	06G	CDF	dilepton
$170.1 \pm 6.0 \pm 4.1$	[22,37] ABULENCIA	06V	CDF	dilepton
$178.5 \pm 13.7 \pm 7.7$	[38,39] ABAZOV	05	D0	6 or more jets
176.1 ± 6.6	[40] AFFOLDER	01	CDF	dilepton, lepton+jets, all-jets
$172.1 \pm 5.2 \pm 4.9$	[41] ABBOTT	99G	D0	di-lepton, lepton+jets
176.0 ± 6.5	[11,42] ABE	99B	CDF	dilepton, lepton+jets, all-jets
$173.3 \pm 5.6 \pm 5.5$	[8,43] ABBOTT	98F	D0	lepton + jets
$175.9 \pm 4.8 \pm 5.3$	[10,44] ABE	98E	CDF	lepton + jets
$161 \pm 17 \pm 10$	[10] ABE	98F	CDF	dilepton
$172.1 \pm 5.2 \pm 4.9$	[45] BHAT	98B	RVUE	dilepton and lepton+jets
173.8 ± 5.0	[46] BHAT	98B	RVUE	dilepton, lepton+jets, all-jets
$173.3 \pm 5.6 \pm 6.2$	[8] ABACHI	97E	D0	lepton + jets
$199 ^{+19}_{-21} \pm 22$	ABACHI	95	D0	lepton + jets
$176 \pm 8 \pm 10$	ABE	95F	CDF	lepton + b-jet
$174 \pm 10 ^{+13}_{-12}$	ABE	94E	CDF	lepton + b-jet

[1] Based on 5.6 fb^{-1} in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The likelihood calculated using a matrix element method gives $m_t = 173.0 \pm 0.7$(stat)± 0.6(JES)± 0.9(syst) GeV, for a total uncertainty of 1.2 GeV.

[2] Based on 3.4 fb^{-1} in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistics and the latter is from systematics. The result is obtained by combining the MT2 variable method and the NWA (Neutrino Weighting Algorithm). The MT2 method alone gives $m_t = 168.0^{+4.8}_{-4.0}$(stat)$\pm 2.9$(syst) GeV with smaller systematic error due to small JES uncertainty.

[3] Based on 1.9 fb^{-1} in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistics and the latter is from systematics. The result is from the measurement using the transverse decay length of b-hadrons and that using the transverse momentum of the W decay muons, which are both insensitive to the JES (jet energy scale) uncertainty.

[4] Based on 2.9 fb^{-1} in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistics and JES uncertainty, and the latter is from the other systematics. Neural-network-based kinematical selection of 6 highest E_T jets with a vtx b-tag is used to distinguish signal from background.

[5] Based on 1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Events with two identified leptons, and those with one lepton plus one isolated track and a b-tag were used to constrain m_t. The result is a combination of the νWT (ν Weighting Technique) result of $176.2 \pm 4.8 \pm 2.1$ GeV and the MWT (Matrix-element Weighting Technique) result of $173.2 \pm 4.9 \pm 2.0$ GeV.

[6] Result is based on 1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistics and jet energy scale uncertainty, and the latter is from the other systematics.

[7] Obtained by re-analysis of the lepton + jets candidate events that led to ABBOTT 98F. It is based upon the maximum likelihood method which makes use of the leading order matrix elements.

[8] Based on 125 ± 7 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV.

[9] Based on $\sim 106\ \text{pb}^{-1}$ of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 1.8 TeV.

[10] Based on $109 \pm 7\ \text{pb}^{-1}$ of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV.

[11] See AFFOLDER 01 for details of systematic error re-evaluation.

[12] Based on the first observation of all hadronic decays of $t\overline{t}$ pairs. Single b-quark tagging with jet-shape variable constraints was used to select signal enriched multi-jet events. The updated systematic error is listed. See AFFOLDER 01, appendix C.

[13] Based on 2 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The top mass is obtained from the measurement of the invariant mass of the lepton (e or μ) from W decays and the soft μ in b-jet. The result is insensitive to jet energy scaling.

[14] Based on 1.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistics and jet energy scale uncertainty, and the latter is from the other systematics. Matrix element method with effective propagators.

[15] Based on 943 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistical and jet-energy-scale uncertainties, and the latter is from other systematics. AALTONEN 09K selected 6 jet events with one or more vertex b-tags and used the tree-level matrix element to construct template models of signal and background.

[16] Based on 1.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is from statistical and jet-energy-scale (JES) uncertainties, and the second is from other systematics. Events with lepton + jets and those with dilepton + jets were simultaneously fit to constrain m_t and JES. Lepton + jets data only give $m_t = 171.8 \pm 2.2$ GeV, and dilepton data only give $m_t = 171.2^{+5.3}_{-5.1}$ GeV.

[17] Based on 2 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Matrix Element method. Optimal selection criteria for candidate events with two high p_T leptons, high $\not{E}_T$, and two or more jets with and without b-tag are obtained by neural network with neuroevolution technique to minimize the statistical error of m_t.

[18] Based on 2.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Mass m_t is estimated from the likelihood for the eight-fold kinematical solutions in the plane of the azimuthal angles of the two neutrino momenta.

[19] Based on 1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Uses ℓ+jets, $\ell\ell$ and $\ell\tau$+jets. Compares the measured $t\overline{t}$ cross section to an approx. NNLO theoretical prediction - see their Table IV.

[20] Based on 1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Uses $\ell\ell$ and $\ell\tau$+jets. Compares the measured $t\overline{t}$ cross section to a partial NNLO theoretical prediction.

[21] Reports measurement of $170.7^{+4.2}_{-3.9} \pm 2.6 \pm 2.4$ GeV based on 1.2 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. The last error is due to the theoretical uncertainty on $\sigma_{t\overline{t}}$. Without the cross-section constraint a top mass of $169.7^{+5.2}_{-4.9} \pm 3.1$ GeV is obtained.

[22] Template method.

[23] Based on 310 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[24] Ideogram method.

[25] Based on 311 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Events with 4 or more jets with $E_T >$ 15 GeV, significant missing E_T, and secondary vertex b-tag are used in the fit. About 44% of the signal acceptance is from $\tau\nu$ + 4 jets. Events with identified e or μ are vetoed to provide a statistically independent measurement.

[26] Based on 1.02 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[27] Based on 955 pb^{-1} of data $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. m_t and JES (Jet Energy Scale) are fitted simultaneously, and the first error contains the JES contribution of 1.5 GeV.

[28] Matrix element method.

[29] Based on 425 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The first error is a combination of statistics and JES (Jet Energy Scale) uncertainty, which has been measured simultaneously to give JES = 0.989 ± 0.029(stat).

[30] Based on 370 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Combined result of MWT (Matrix-element Weighting Technique) and νWT (ν Weighting Technique) analyses is $178.1 \pm 6.7 \pm 4.8$ GeV.

[31] Based on 1.0 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. ABULENCIA 07D improves the matrix element description by including the effects of initial-state radiation.

[32] Based on 695 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. The transverse decay length of the b hadron is used to determine m_t, and the result is free from the JES (jet energy scale) uncertainty.

[33] Based on $\sim$ 400 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. The first error includes statistical and systematic jet energy scale uncertainties, the second error is from the other systematics. The result is obtained with the b-tagging information. The result without b-tagging is $169.2^{+5.0}_{-7.4}{}^{+1.5}_{-1.4}$ GeV. Superseded by ABAZOV 08AH.

[34] Based on 318 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV.

[35] Dynamical likelihood method.

[36] Based on 340 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV.

[37] Based on 360 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV.

[38] Based on 110.2 $\pm$ 5.8 pb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.8 TeV.

[39] Based on the all hadronic decays of $t\overline{t}$ pairs. Single b-quark tagging via the decay chain $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \mu$ was used to select signal enriched multijet events. The result was obtained by the maximum likelihood method after bias correction.

[40] Obtained by combining the measurements in the lepton + jets [AFFOLDER 01], all-jets [ABE 97R, ABE 99B], and dilepton [ABE 99B] decay topologies.

[41] Obtained by combining the D0 result m_t (GeV) = 168.4 $\pm$ 12.3 $\pm$ 3.6 from 6 di-lepton events (see also ABBOTT 98D) and m_t (GeV) = 173.3 $\pm$ 5.6 $\pm$ 5.5 from lepton+jet events (ABBOTT 98F).

[42] Obtained by combining the CDF results of m_t (GeV)=167.4 $\pm$ 10.3 $\pm$ 4.8 from 8 dilepton events, m_t (GeV)=175.9 $\pm$ 4.8 $\pm$ 5.3 from lepton+jet events (ABE 98E), and m_t (GeV)=186.0 $\pm$ 10.0 $\pm$ 5.7 from all-jet events (ABE 97R). The systematic errors in the latter two measurements are changed in this paper.

[43] See ABAZOV 04G.

[44] The updated systematic error is listed. See AFFOLDER 01, appendix C.

[45] Obtained by combining the DØ results of m_t(GeV)=168.4 $\pm$ 12.3 $\pm$ 3.6 from 6 dilepton events and m_t(GeV)=173.3 $\pm$ 5.6 $\pm$ 5.5 from 77 lepton+jet events.

[46] Obtained by combining the DØ results from dilepton and lepton+jet events, and the CDF results (ABE 99B) from dilepton, lepton+jet events, and all-jet events.

$2\,(m_t - m_{\overline{t}})\,/\,(m_t + m_{\overline{t}})$

Test of *CPT* conservation.

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.022±0.022	[1] ABAZOV	09AA	D0	$\ell + \not{E}_T$ + 4 jets ($\geq$ 1 b-tag)

[1] Based on 1 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. $m_t - m_{\overline{t}}$ = 3.8 $\pm$ 3.7 GeV.

t-quark DECAY WIDTH

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$\mathbf{1.99^{+0.69}_{-0.55}}$		[1] ABAZOV	11B	D0	$\Gamma(t \rightarrow W b)$/B($t \rightarrow W b$)
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$>$ 1.21	95	[1] ABAZOV	11B	D0	$\Gamma(t \rightarrow W b)$
$<$ 7.6	95	[2] AALTONEN	10AC	CDF	ℓ + jets, direct
$<$13.1	95	[3] AALTONEN	09M	CDF	m_t(rec) distribution

[1] Based on 2.3 fb^{-1} in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. ABAZOV 11B extracted Γ_t from the partial width $\Gamma(t \to W b) = 1.92^{+0.58}_{-0.51}$ GeV measured using the t-channel single top production cross section, and the branching fraction br$t \to W b = 0.962^{+0.068}_{-0.066}$(stat)$^{+0.064}_{-0.052}$(syst). The $\Gamma(t \to W b)$ measurement gives the 95% CL lowerbound of $\Gamma(t \to W b)$ and hence that of Γ_t.

[2] Results are based on 4.3 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. The top quark mass and the hadronically decaying W boson mass are reconstructed for each candidate events and compared with templates of different top quark width. The two sided 68% CL interval is 0.3 GeV$< \Gamma_t <$ 4.4 GeV for m_t = 172.5 GeV.

[3] Based on 955 pb^{-1} of $p\overline{p}$ collision data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. AALTONEN 09M selected $t\overline{t}$ candidate events for the $\ell + \not{E}_T$ + jets channel with one or two b-tags, and examine the decay width dependence of the reconstructed m_t distribution. The result is for m_t =175 GeV, whereas the upper limit is lower for smaller m_t.

t DECAY MODES

	Mode		Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
Γ_1	$W q (q = b, s, d)$			
Γ_2	$W b$			
Γ_3	$\ell \nu_\ell$ anything		[a,b] (9.4±2.4) %	
Γ_4	$\tau \nu_\tau b$			
Γ_5	$\gamma q (q{=}u,c)$		[c] $< 5.9 \times 10^{-3}$	95%
	$\Delta T = 1$ weak neutral current (*T1*) modes			
Γ_6	$Z q (q{=}u,c)$	*T1*	[d] < 3.7 %	95%

[a] ℓ means e or μ decay mode, not the sum over them.

[b] Assumes lepton universality and W-decay acceptance.

[c] This limit is for $\Gamma(t \to \gamma q)/\Gamma(t \to W b)$.

[d] This limit is for $\Gamma(t \to Z q)/\Gamma(t \to W b)$.

t BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(W b)/\Gamma(W q(q=b,s,d))$ — Γ_2/Γ_1

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$0.99^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$ OUR AVERAGE				
$0.97^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$	[1] ABAZOV	08M	D0	ℓ + n jets with 0,1,2 b-tag
$1.12^{+0.21}_{-0.19}{}^{+0.17}_{-0.13}$	[2] ACOSTA	05A	CDF	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$1.03^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$	[3] ABAZOV	06K	D0	
$0.94^{+0.26}_{-0.21}{}^{+0.17}_{-0.12}$	[4] AFFOLDER	01C	CDF	

[1] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. The 95% CL lower bound R > 0.79 gives $|V_{tb}| >$ 0.89 (95% CL).

[2] ACOSTA 05A result is from the analysis of lepton + jets and di-lepton + jets final states of $t\overline{t}$ candidate events with $\sim$ 162 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. The first error is statistical and the second systematic. It gives R > 0.61, or $|V_{tb}|$ > 0.78 at 95% CL.

[3] ABAZOV 06K result is from the analysis of $t\overline{t} \rightarrow \ell\nu + \geq 3$ jets with 230 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. It gives R > 0.61 and $|V_{tb}|$ >0.78 at 95% CL. Superseded by ABAZOV 08M.

[4] AFFOLDER 01C measures the top-quark decay width ratio $R = \Gamma(Wb)/\Gamma(Wq)$, where q is a d, s, or b quark, by using the number of events with multiple b tags. The first error is statistical and the second systematic. A numerical integration of the likelihood function gives $R>$ 0.61 (0.56) at 90% (95%) CL. By assuming three generation unitarity, $|V_{tb}| = 0.97^{+0.16}_{-0.12}$ or $|V_{tb}| > 0.78$ (0.75) at 90% (95%) CL is obtained. The result is based on 109 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 1.8 TeV.

$\Gamma(\ell\nu_\ell\,\text{anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_3/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
0.094±0.024	[1] ABE	98X	CDF

[1] ℓ means e or μ decay mode, not the sum. Assumes lepton universality and W-decay acceptance.

$\Gamma(\tau\nu_\tau b)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_4/Γ

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[1] ABULENCIA	06R	CDF	$\ell\tau$ + jets
	[2] ABE	97V	CDF	$\ell\tau$ + jets

[1] ABULENCIA 06R looked for $t\overline{t} \rightarrow (\ell\nu_\ell)(\tau\nu_\tau)b\overline{b}$ events in 194 pb^{-1} of $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. 2 events are found where 1.00 ± 0.17 signal and 1.29 ± 0.25 background events are expected, giving a 95% CL upper bound for the partial width ratio $\Gamma(t \rightarrow \tau\nu q) / \Gamma_{SM}(t \rightarrow \tau\nu q) < 5.2$.

[2] ABE 97V searched for $t\overline{t} \rightarrow (\ell\nu_\ell)(\tau\nu_\tau)b\overline{b}$ events in 109 pb^{-1} of $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.8 TeV. They observed 4 candidate events where one expects $\sim$ 1 signal and $\sim$ 2 background events. Three of the four observed events have jets identified as b candidates.

$\Gamma(\gamma q(q=u,c))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ — Γ_5/Γ

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.0064	95	[1] AARON	09A	H1	$t \rightarrow \gamma u$
<0.0059	95	[2] CHEKANOV	03	ZEUS	$B(t \rightarrow \gamma u)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.0465	95	[3] ABDALLAH	04C	DLPH	$B(\gamma c$ or $\gamma u)$
<0.0132	95	[4] AKTAS	04	H1	$B(t \rightarrow \gamma u)$
<0.041	95	[5] ACHARD	02J	L3	$B(t \rightarrow \gamma c$ or $\gamma u)$
<0.032	95	[6] ABE	98G	CDF	$t\overline{t} \rightarrow (Wb)(\gamma c$ or $\gamma u)$

[1] AARON 09A looked for single top production via FCNC in $e^{\pm}p$ collisions at HERA with 474 pb^{-1}. The upper bound of the cross section gives the bound on the FCNC coupling $\kappa_{tu\gamma}/\Lambda < 1.03$ TeV^{-1}, which corresponds to the result for m_t = 175 GeV.

[2] CHEKANOV 03 looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^{\pm}p \rightarrow e^{\pm}$ (t or $\overline{t}$) X in 130.1 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$=300–318 GeV. No evidence for top production and its decay into bW was found. The result is obtained for m_t=175 GeV when $B(\gamma c)=B(Zq)=0$, where q is a u or c quark. Bounds on the effective t-u-γ and t-u-Z

couplings are found in their Fig. 4. The conversion to the constraint listed is from private communication, E. Gallo, January 2004.

[3] ABDALLAH 04C looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$ in 541 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$=189–208 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to the bound on B($t \to \gamma q$), where q is a u or a c quark, for m_t = 175 GeV when B($t \to Zq$)=0 is assumed. The conversion to the listed bound is from private communication, O. Yushchenko, April 2005. The bounds on the effective t-q-γ and t-q-Z couplings are given in their Fig. 7 and Table 4, for m_t = 170–180 GeV, where most conservative bounds are found by choosing the chiral couplings to maximize the negative interference between the virtual γ and Z exchange amplitudes.

[4] AKTAS 04 looked for single top production via FCNC in $e^{\pm}$ collisions at HERA with 118.3 pb^{-1}, and found 5 events in the e or μ channels. By assuming that they are due to statistical fluctuation, the upper bound on the $tu\gamma$ coupling $\kappa_{tu\gamma} < 0.27$ (95% CL) is obtained. The conversion to the partial width limit, when B(γc) = B(Zu) = B(Zc) = 0, is from private communication, E. Perez, May 2005.

[5] ACHARD 02J looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$ in 634 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 189–209 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to a bound on the top-quark decay branching fraction B(γq), where q is a u or c quark. The bound assumes B(Zq)=0 and is for m_t= 175 GeV; bounds for m_t=170 GeV and 180 GeV and B(Zq) $\neq$ 0 are given in Fig. 5 and Table 7.

[6] ABE 98G looked for $t\overline{t}$ events where one t decays into $q\gamma$ while the other decays into bW. The quoted bound is for $\Gamma(\gamma q)/\Gamma(Wb)$.

$\Gamma(Zq(q=u,c))/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_6/Γ

Test for ΔT=1 weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interaction.

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
<0.037	95	[1] AALTONEN	08AD	CDF	$t \to Zq$ ($q = u, c$)
<0.159	95	[2] ABDALLAH	04C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$
<0.137	95	[3] ACHARD	02J	L3	$e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$
<0.14	95	[4] HEISTER	02Q	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$
<0.137	95	[5] ABBIENDI	01T	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.083	95	[6] AALTONEN	09AL	CDF	$t \to Zq$ (q=c)
<0.17	95	[7] BARATE	00S	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$
<0.33	95	[8] ABE	98G	CDF	$t\overline{t} \to (Wb)(Zc$ or $Zu)$

[1] Result is based on 1.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. $t\overline{t} \to WbZq$ or $ZqZq$ processes have been looked for in $Z + \geq 4$ jet events with and without b-tag. No signal leads to the bound B($t \to Zq$) < 0.037 (0.041) for m_t = 175 (170) GeV.

[2] ABDALLAH 04C looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$ in 541 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$=189–208 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to the bound on B($t \to Zq$), where q is a u or a c quark, for m_t = 175 GeV when B($t \to \gamma q$)=0 is assumed. The conversion to the listed bound is from private communication, O. Yushchenko, April 2005. The bounds on the effective t-q-γ and t-q-Z couplings are given in their Fig. 7 and Table 4, for m_t = 170–180 GeV, where most conservative bounds are found by choosing the chiral couplings to maximize the negative interference between the virtual γ and Z exchange amplitudes.

[3] ACHARD 02J looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+e^- \to \overline{t}c$ or $\overline{t}u$ in 634 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 189–209 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to a bound on the top-quark decay branching fraction B(Zq), where q is a u or c quark. The bound assumes B(γq)=0 and is for m_t= 175 GeV; bounds for m_t=170 GeV and 180 GeV and B(γq) $\neq$0 are given in Fig. 5 and Table 7. Table 6 gives constraints on t-c-e-e four-fermi contact interactions.

[4] HEISTER 02Q looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+ e^- \to \overline{t} c$ or $\overline{t} u$ in 214 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 204–209 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to a bound on the branching fraction B(Zq), where q is a u or c quark. The bound assumes B(γq)=0 and is for m_t= 174 GeV. Bounds on the effective t- (c or u)-γ and t- (c or u)- Z couplings are given in their Fig. 2.

[5] ABBIENDI 01T looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+ e^- \to \overline{t} c$ or $\overline{t} u$ in 600 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$= 189–209 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to bounds on the branching fractions B(Zq) and B(γq), where q is a u or c quark. The result is obtained for m_t= 174 GeV. The upper bound becomes 9.7% (20.6%) for m_t= 169 (179) GeV. Bounds on the effective t- (c or u)-γ and t- (c or u)-Z couplings are given in their Fig. 4.

[6] Based on $p\overline{p}$ data of 1.52 fb^{-1}. AALTONEN 09AL compared $t\overline{t} \to WbWb \to \ell\nu bjjb$ and $t\overline{t} \to ZcWb \to \ell\ell cjjb$ decay chains, and absence of the latter signal gives the bound. The result is for 100% longitudinally polarized Z boson and the theoretical $t\overline{t}$ production cross section The results for different Z polarizations and those without the cross section assumption are given in their Table XII.

[7] BARATE 00S looked for single top production via FCNC in the reaction $e^+ e^- \to \overline{t} c$ or $\overline{t} u$ in 411 pb^{-1} of data at c.m. energies between 189 and 202 GeV. No deviation from the SM is found, which leads to a bound on the branching fraction. The bound assumes B(γq)=0. Bounds on the effective t- (c or u)-γ and t- (c or u)-Z couplings are given in their Fig. 4.

[8] ABE 98G looked for $t\overline{t}$ events where one t decays into three jets and the other decays into qZ with $Z \to \ell\ell$. The quoted bound is for $\Gamma(Zq)/\Gamma(Wb)$.

t-quark EW Couplings

W helicity fractions in top decays. F_0 is the fraction of longitudinal and F_+ the fraction of right-handed W bosons. F_{V+A} is the fraction of V+A current in top decays. The effective Lagrangian (cited by ABAZOV 08AI) has terms f_1^L and f_1^R for $V-A$ and $V+A$ couplings, f_2^L and f_2^R for tensor couplings with b_R and b_L respectively.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$0.70 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$		[1] AALTONEN	10Q	CDF	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
$-0.01 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.05$		[1] AALTONEN	10Q	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$0.62 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.05$		[2] AALTONEN	09Q	CDF	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
$-0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03$		[2] AALTONEN	09Q	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$\lvert f_1^R\rvert^2 < 1.01$	95	[3] ABAZOV	09J	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert = 1$, $\lvert f_2^L\rvert=\lvert f_2^R\rvert=0$
$\lvert f_2^L\rvert^2 < 0.28$	95	[3] ABAZOV	09J	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert = 1$, $\lvert f_1^R\rvert=\lvert f_2^R\rvert=0$
$\lvert f_2^R\rvert^2 < 0.23$	95	[3] ABAZOV	09J	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert = 1$, $\lvert f_1^R\rvert=\lvert f_2^L\rvert=0$
$\lvert f_1^R\rvert^2 < 2.5$	95	[4] ABAZOV	08AI	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert^2 = 1.8^{+1.0}_{-1.3}$
$\lvert f_2^L\rvert^2 < 0.5$	95	[4] ABAZOV	08AI	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert^2 = 1.4^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$
$\lvert f_2^R\rvert^2 < 0.3$	95	[4] ABAZOV	08AI	D0	$\lvert f_1^L\rvert^2 = 1.4^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$
$0.425 \pm 0.166 \pm 0.102$		[5] ABAZOV	08B	D0	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
$0.119 \pm 0.090 \pm 0.053$		[5] ABAZOV	08B	D0	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$0.056 \pm 0.080 \pm 0.057$		[6] ABAZOV	07D	D0	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$-0.06 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.12$		[7] ABULENCIA	07G	CDF	$F_{V+A} = B(t \to W b_R)$
< 0.29	95	[7] ABULENCIA	07G	CDF	$F_{V+A} = B(t \to W b_R)$
$0.85 ^{+0.15}_{-0.22} \pm 0.06$		[8] ABULENCIA	07I	CDF	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$

$0.05\ {}^{+0.11}_{-0.05}\ \pm0.03$		[8] ABULENCIA	07I	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
<0.26	95	[8] ABULENCIA	07I	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$0.74\ {}^{+0.22}_{-0.34}$		[9] ABULENCIA	06U	CDF	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
<0.27	95	[9] ABULENCIA	06U	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$0.56\ \pm0.31$		[10] ABAZOV	05G	D0	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
$0.00\ \pm0.13\ \pm0.07$		[11] ABAZOV	05L	D0	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
<0.25	95	[11] ABAZOV	05L	D0	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
<0.80	95	[12] ACOSTA	05D	CDF	$F_{V+A} = B(t \to W b_R)$
<0.24	95	[12] ACOSTA	05D	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$
$0.91\ \pm0.37\ \pm0.13$		[13] AFFOLDER	00B	CDF	$F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b)$
$0.11\ \pm0.15$		[13] AFFOLDER	00B	CDF	$F_+ = B(t \to W_+ b)$

[1] Results are based on 2.7 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. F_0 result is obtained by assuming $F_+ = 0$, while F_+ result is obtained for $F_0 = 0.70$, the SM value. Model independent fits for the two fractions give $F_0 = 0.88 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.06$ and $F_+ = -0.15 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.06$ with correlation coefficient of -0.59. The results are for $m_t = 175$ GeV.

[2] Results are based on 1.9 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. F_0 result is obtained assuming $F_+ = 0$, while F_+ result is obtained for $F_0 = 0.70$, the SM values. Model independent fits for the two fractions give $F_0 = 0.66 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.05$ and $F_+ = -0.03 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$.

[3] Based on 1 fb^{-1} of data at $p\overline{p}$ collisions $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Combined result of the W helicity measurement in $t\overline{t}$ events (ABAZOV 08B) and the search for anomalous tbW couplings in the single top production (ABAZOV 08AI). Constraints when f_1^L and one of the anomalous couplings are simultaneously allowed to vary are given in their Fig. 1 and Table 1.

[4] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Single top quark production events are used to measure the Lorentz structure of the tbW coupling. The upper bounds on the non-standard couplings are obtained when only one non-standard coupling is allowed to be present together with the SM one, $f_1^L = V_{tb}^*$.

[5] Based on 1 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[6] Based on 370 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV, using the ℓ + jets and dilepton decay channels. The result assumes $F_0 = 0.70$, and it gives $F_+ < 0.23$ at 95% CL.

[7] Based on 700 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[8] Based on 318 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[9] Based on 200 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. $t \to Wb \to \ell\nu b$ ($\ell = e$ or μ). The errors are stat + syst.

[10] ABAZOV 05G studied the angular distribution of leptonic decays of W bosons in $t\overline{t}$ candidate events with lepton + jets final states, and obtained the fraction of longitudinally polarized W under the constraint of no right-handed current, $F_+ = 0$. Based on 125 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV.

[11] ABAZOV 05L studied the angular distribution of leptonic decays of W bosons in $t\overline{t}$ events, where one of the W's from t or $\overline{t}$ decays into e or μ and the other decays hadronically. The fraction of the "+" helicity W boson is obtained by assuming $F_0 = 0.7$, which is the generic prediction for any linear combination of V and A currents. Based on 230 ± 15 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

[12] ACOSTA 05D measures the $m^2_{\ell\ +b}$ distribution in $t\overline{t}$ production events where one or both W's decay leptonically to $\ell = e$ or μ, and finds a bound on the V+A coupling of the tbW vertex. By assuming the SM value of the longitudinal W fraction $F_0 = B(t \to W_0 b) = 0.70$, the bound on F_+ is obtained. If the results are combined with those of

AFFOLDER 00B, the bounds become $F_{V+A} < 0.61$ (95% CL) and $F_+ < 0.18$ (95 %CL), respectively. Based on 109 ± 7 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV (run I).

[13] AFFOLDER 00B studied the angular distribution of leptonic decays of W bosons in $t \to W b$ events. The ratio F_0 is the fraction of the helicity zero (longitudinal) W bosons in the decaying top quark rest frame. B($t \to W_+ b$) is the fraction of positive helicity (right-handed) positive charge W bosons in the top quark decays. It is obtained by assuming the Standard Model value of F_0.

t-quark FCNC couplings κ^{utg}/Λ and κ^{ctg}/Λ

VALUE (TeV^{-1})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.013	95	[1] ABAZOV	10K	D0	κ^{tug}/Λ
<0.057	95	[1] ABAZOV	10K	D0	κ^{tcg}/Λ
<0.018	95	[2] AALTONEN	09N	CDF	κ^{tug}/Λ ($\kappa^{tcg} = 0$)
<0.069	95	[2] AALTONEN	09N	CDF	κ^{tcg}/Λ ($\kappa^{tug} = 0$)
<0.037	95	[3] ABAZOV	07V	D0	κ^{utg}/Λ
<0.15	95	[3] ABAZOV	07V	D0	κ^{ctg}/Λ

[1] Based on 2.3 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Upper limit of single top quark production cross section 0.20 pb and 0.27 pb via FCNC t-u-g and t-c-g couplings, respectively, lead to the bounds without assuming the absence of the other coupling. B($t \to u + g$) $< 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ and B($t \to c + g$) $< 3.9 \times 10^{-3}$ follow.

[2] Based on 2.2 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Upper limit of single top quark production cross section $\sigma(u(c) + g \to t) < 1.8$ pb (95% CL) via FCNC t-u-g and t-c-g couplings lead to the bounds. B($t \to u + g$) $< 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ and B($t \to c + g$) $< 5.7 \times 10^{-3}$ follow.

[3] Result is based on 230 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. Absence of single top quark production events via FCNC t-u-g and t-c-g couplings lead to the upper bounds on the dimensioned couplings, κ^{utg}/Λ and κ^{ctg}/Λ, respectively.

Single t-Quark Production Cross Section in $p\overline{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV

Direct probes of the tbW coupling and possible new physics at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV.

VALUE (pb)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<24	95	[1] ACOSTA	04H	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tb + X$, $tqb + X$
<18	95	[2] ACOSTA	02	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tb + X$
<13	95	[3] ACOSTA	02	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tqb + X$

[1] ACOSTA 04H bounds single top-quark production from the s-channel W-exchange process, $q'\overline{q} \to t\overline{b}$, and the t-channel W-exchange process, $q'g \to qt\overline{b}$. Based on ~ 106 pb^{-1} of data.

[2] ACOSTA 02 bounds the cross section for single top-quark production via the s-channel W-exchange process, $q'\overline{q} \to t\overline{b}$. Based on ~ 106 pb^{-1} of data.

[3] ACOSTA 02 bounds the cross section for single top-quark production via the t-channel W-exchange process, $q'g \to qt\overline{b}$. Based on ~ 106 pb^{-1} of data.

Single t-Quark Production Cross Section in $p\overline{p}$ Collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV

Direct probes of the tbW coupling and possible new physics at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV.

OUR EVALUATION is an average of two results below that is provided by the Tevatron Electroweak Working Group (TEVEWWG 09B). It takes correlated uncertainties into account and assumes m_t = 170 GeV.

VALUE (pb)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$\mathbf{2.76^{+0.58}_{-0.47}}$ **OUR EVALUATION**					See comments in the header above.
$2.3\ ^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$		[1] AALTONEN	09AT	CDF	s- + t-channel
3.94 ± 0.88		[2] ABAZOV	09Z	D0	s- + t-channel
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$1.8\ ^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$		[3] AALTONEN	10AB	CDF	s-channel
$0.8\ \pm 0.4$		[3] AALTONEN	10AB	CDF	t-channel
$4.9\ ^{+2.5}_{-2.2}$		[4] AALTONEN	10U	CDF	$\not\!\!E_T$ + jets decay
$3.14^{+0.94}_{-0.80}$		[5] ABAZOV	10	D0	t-channel
1.05 ± 0.81		[5] ABAZOV	10	D0	s-channel
$<$ 7.3	95	[6] ABAZOV	10J	D0	τ + jets decay
$2.2\ ^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$		[7] AALTONEN	08AH	CDF	s- + t-channel
$4.7\ \pm 1.3$		[8] ABAZOV	08I	D0	s- + t-channel
$4.9\ \pm 1.4$		[9] ABAZOV	07H	D0	s- + t-channel
$<$ 6.4	95	[10] ABAZOV	05P	D0	$p\overline{p} \to tb + X$
$<$ 5.0	95	[10] ABAZOV	05P	D0	$p\overline{p} \to tqb + X$
$<$10.1	95	[11] ACOSTA	05N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tqb + X$
$<$13.6	95	[11] ACOSTA	05N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tb + X$
$<$17.8	95	[11] ACOSTA	05N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to tb + X$, $tqb + X$

[1] Based on 3.2 fb^{-1} of data. Events with isolated ℓ + $\not\!\!E_T$ + jets with at least one b-tag are analyzed and s- and t-channel single top events are selected by using the likelihood function, matrix element, neural-network, boosted decision tree, likelihood function optimized for s-channel process, and neural-networked based analysis of events with $\not\!\!E_T$ that has sensitivity for $W \to \tau\nu$ decays. The result is for m_t = 175 GeV, and the mean value decreases by 0.02 pb/GeV for smaller m_t. The signal has 5.0 sigma significance. The result gives $|V_{tb}|$ = 0.91 ± 0.11 (stat+syst) ±0.07 (theory), or $|V_{tb}| > 0.71$ at 95% CL.

[2] Based on 2.3 fb^{-1} of data. Events with isolated ℓ + $\not\!\!E_T$ + $\geq$ 2 jets with 1 or 2 b-tags are analyzed and s- and t-channel single top events are selected by using boosted decision tree, Bayesian neural networks and the matrix element method. The signal has 5.0 sigma significance. The result gives $|V_{tb}|$ = 1.07 ± 0.12 , or $|V_{tb}| > 0.78$ at 95% CL. The analysis assumes m_t = 170 GeV.

[3] Based on 3.2 fb^{-1} of data. For combined s- + t-channel result see AALTONEN 09AT.

[4] Result is based on 2.1 fb^{-1} of data. Events with large missing E_T and jets with at least one b-jet without identified electron or muon are selected. Result is obtained when observed 2.1 σ excess over the background originates from the signal for m_t = 175 GeV, giving $|V_{tb}| = 1.24^{+0.34}_{-0.29} \pm 0.07$(theory).

[5] Result is based on 2.3 fb^{-1} of data. Events with isolated ℓ + $\not\!\!E_T$ + 2 ,3, 4 jets with one or two b-tags are selected. The analysis assumes m_t = 170 GeV.

[6] Result is based on 4.8 fb^{-1} of data. Events with an isolated reconstructed tau lepton, missing E_T + 2, 3 jets with one or two b-tags are selected. When combined with ABAZOV 09Z result for $e+\mu$ channels, the s- and t-channels combined cross section is $3.84^{+0.89}_{-0.83}$ pb.

[7] Result is based on 2.2 fb^{-1} of data. Events with isolated $\ell + \not{E}_T$ + 2, 3 jets with at least one b-tag are selected, and s- and t-channel single top events are selected by using likelihood, matrix element, and neural network discriminants. The result can be interpreted as $|V_{tb}| = 0.88^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$(stat + syst)$\pm$0.07(theory), and $|V_{tb}| > 0.66$ (95% CL) under the $|V_{tb}| < 1$ constraint.

[8] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. Events with isolated $\ell + \not{E}_T$ + 2, 3, 4 jets with one or two b-vertex-tag are selected, and contributions from W + jets, $t\overline{t}$, s- and t-channel single top events are identified by using boosted decision trees, Bayesian neural networks, and matrix element analysis. The result can be interpreted as the measurement of the CKM matrix element $|V_{tb}| = 1.31^{+0.25}_{-0.21}$, or $|V_{tb}| > 0.68$ (95% CL) under the $|V_{tb}| < 1$ constraint.

[9] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. This result constrains V_{tb} to $0.68 < |V_{tb}| \leq 1$ at 95% CL.

[10] ABAZOV 05P bounds single top-quark production from either the s-channel W-exchange process, $q'\overline{q} \to t\overline{b}$, or the t-channel W-exchange process, $q'g \to q t\overline{b}$, based on $\sim$ 230 pb^{-1} of data.

[11] ACOSTA 05N bounds single top-quark production from the t-channel W-exchange process ($q'g \to q t\overline{b}$), the s-channel W-exchange process ($q'\overline{q} \to t\overline{b}$), and from the combined cross section of t- and s-channel. Based on $\sim$ 162 pb^{-1} of data.

Single t-Quark Production Cross Section in ep Collisions

VALUE (pb)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.25	95	[1] AARON	09A	H1	$e^{\pm} p \to e^{\pm} t X$
<0.55	95	[2] AKTAS	04	H1	$e^{\pm} p \to e^{\pm} t X$
<0.225	95	[3] CHEKANOV	03	ZEUS	$e^{\pm} p \to e^{\pm} t X$

[1] AARON 09A looked for single top production via FCNC in $e^{\pm} p$ collisions at HERA with 474 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 301–319 GeV. The result supersedes that of AKTAS 04.

[2] AKTAS 04 looked for single top production via FCNC in $e^{\pm}$ collisions at HERA with 118.3 pb^{-1}, and found 5 events in the e or μ channels while 1.31 $\pm$ 0.22 events are expected from the Standard Model background. No excess was found for the hadronic channel. The observed cross section of $\sigma(ep \to etX) = 0.29^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$ pb at $\sqrt{s}$ = 319 GeV gives the quoted upper bound if the observed events are due to statistical fluctuation.

[3] CHEKANOV 03 looked in 130.1 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 301 and 318 GeV. The limit is for $\sqrt{s}$ = 318 GeV and assumes m_t = 175 GeV.

$t\overline{t}$ production cross section in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.8 TeV

Only the final combined $t\overline{t}$ production cross sections obtained from Tevatron Run I by the CDF and D0 experiments are quoted below.

VALUE (pb)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$5.69 \pm 1.21 \pm 1.04$	[1] ABAZOV	03A	D0	Combined Run I data
$6.5\ ^{+1.7}_{-1.4}$	[2] AFFOLDER	01A	CDF	Combined Run I data

[1] Combined result from 110 pb^{-1} of Tevatron Run I data. Assume m_t = 172.1 GeV.

[2] Combined result from 105 pb^{-1} of Tevatron Run I data. Assume m_t = 175 GeV.

$t\bar{t}$ production cross section in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV

VALUE (pb)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$6.27\pm0.73\pm0.63\pm0.39$	[1] AALTONEN 10AA	CDF	$\ell\ell + \not{E}_T + \geq 2$ jets
$7.2\ \pm0.5\ \pm1.0\ \pm0.4$	[2] AALTONEN 10E	CDF	≥ 6 jets, vtx b-tag
$7.8\ \pm2.4\ \pm1.6\ \pm0.5$	[3] AALTONEN 10V	CDF	$\ell + \geq 3$ jets, soft-e b-tag
7.70 ± 0.52	[4] AALTONEN 10W	CDF	$\ell + \not{E}_T + \geq 3$ jets + b-tag, norm. to $\sigma(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)_{TH}$
$6.9\ \pm2.0$	[5] ABAZOV 10I	D0	≥ 6 jets with 2 b-tags
$6.9\ \pm1.2\ ^{+0.8}_{-0.7}\ \pm0.4$	[6] ABAZOV 10Q	D0	τ_h + jets
$9.6\ \pm1.2\ ^{+0.6}_{-0.5}\ \pm0.6$	[7] AALTONEN 09AD	CDF	$\ell\ell + \not{E}_T$ / vtx b-tag
$9.1\ \pm1.1\ ^{+1.0}_{-0.9}\ \pm0.6$	[8] AALTONEN 09H	CDF	$\ell + \geq 3$ jets+$\not{E}_T$/soft μ b-tag
$8.18^{+0.98}_{-0.87}$	[9] ABAZOV 09AG	D0	ℓ + jets, $\ell\ell$ and $\ell\tau$ + jets
$7.5\ \pm1.0\ ^{+0.7}_{-0.6}\ ^{+0.6}_{-0.5}$	[10] ABAZOV 09R	D0	$\ell\ell$ and $\ell\tau$ + jets
$8.18^{+0.90}_{-0.84}\pm0.50$	[11] ABAZOV 08M	D0	ℓ + n jets with 0,1,2 b-tag
7.62 ± 0.85	[12] ABAZOV 08N	D0	ℓ + n jets + b-tag or kinematics
$8.5\ ^{+2.7}_{-2.2}$	[13] ABULENCIA 08	CDF	$\ell^+\ell^-$ ($\ell = e$, μ)
$8.3\ \pm1.0\ ^{+2.0}_{-1.5}\ \pm0.5$	[14] AALTONEN 07D	CDF	≥ 6 jets, vtx b-tag
$7.4\ \pm1.4\ \pm1.0$	[15] ABAZOV 07O	D0	$\ell\ell$ + jets, vtx b-tag
$4.5\ ^{+2.0}_{-1.9}\ ^{+1.4}_{-1.1}\ \pm0.3$	[16] ABAZOV 07P	D0	≥ 6 jets, vtx b-tag
$6.4\ ^{+1.3}_{-1.2}\ \pm0.7\ \pm0.4$	[17] ABAZOV 07R	D0	$\ell + \geq 4$ jets
$6.6\ \pm0.9\ \pm0.4$	[18] ABAZOV 06X	D0	ℓ + jets, vtx b-tag
$8.7\ \pm0.9\ ^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$	[19] ABULENCIA 06Z	CDF	ℓ + jets, vtx b-tag
$5.8\ \pm1.2\ ^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$	[20] ABULENCIA,A 06C	CDF	missing E_T + jets, vtx b-tag
$7.5\ \pm2.1\ ^{+3.3}_{-2.2}\ ^{+0.5}_{-0.4}$	[21] ABULENCIA,A 06E	CDF	6–8 jets, b-tag
$8.9\ \pm1.0\ ^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$	[22] ABULENCIA,A 06F	CDF	$\ell + \geq 3$ jets, b-tag
$8.6\ ^{+1.6}_{-1.5}\ \pm0.6$	[23] ABAZOV 05Q	D0	ℓ + n jets
$8.6^{+3.2}_{-2.7} \pm 1.1 \pm 0.6$	[24] ABAZOV 05R	D0	di-lepton + n jets
$6.7\ ^{+1.4}_{-1.3}\ ^{+1.6}_{-1.1}\ \pm0.4$	[25] ABAZOV 05X	D0	ℓ + jets / kinematics
$5.3\ \pm3.3\ ^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$	[26] ACOSTA 05S	CDF	ℓ + jets / soft μ b-tag
$6.6\ \pm1.1\ \pm1.5$	[27] ACOSTA 05T	CDF	ℓ + jets / kinematics
$6.0\ ^{+1.5}_{-1.6}\ ^{+1.2}_{-1.3}$	[28] ACOSTA 05U	CDF	ℓ + jets/kinematics + vtx b-tag
$5.6\ ^{+1.2}_{-1.1}\ ^{+0.9}_{-0.6}$	[29] ACOSTA 05V	CDF	ℓ + n jets
$7.0\ ^{+2.4}_{-2.1}\ ^{+1.6}_{-1.1}\ \pm0.4$	[30] ACOSTA 04I	CDF	di-lepton + jets + missing ET

[1] Based on 2.8 fb^{-1}. The three errors are statistics, systematics, and luminosity. The result is for m_t = 175 GeV.

[2] Based on 2.9 fb^{-1}. The three errors are from statistics, systematics and luminosity, respectively. Result is obtained from the fraction of signal events in the top quark mass measurement in the all hadronic decay channel.

[3] Based on 1.7 fb^{-1}. The three errors are from statistics, systematics, and luminosity, respectively. The result is for m_t = 175 GeV. AALTONEN 10V uses soft electrons from b-hadron decays to suppress W+jets background events.

[4] Based on 4.6 fb^{-1}. The result is for m_t = 172.5 GeV. AALTONEN 10W measured the ratio of $t\overline{t} \rightarrow Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$ cross sections for the b-tagging and event topology measurements. The result is obtained by multiplying this ratio by theoretical cross section of $\sigma(Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell) = 251.3 \pm 5.0$ pb, which is free from the luminosity error. The separate measured cross section ratios are $(2.77 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.25)\%$ (b-tagging) and $(3.12 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.16)\%$ (event toplogy).

[5] Based on 1 fb^{-1}. The result is for m_t = 175 GeV. 7.9 $\pm$ 2.3 pb is found for m_t = 170 GeV. ABAZOV 10I uses a likelihood discriminant to separate signal from background, where the background model was created from lower jet-multiplicity data.

[6] Based on 1 fb^{-1}. The three errors are statistical, systematic, luminosity. The result is for m_t = 170 GeV. For m_t = 175 GeV, the result is $6.3^{+1.2}_{-1.1}$(stat)$\pm$0.7(syst)$\pm$0.4(lumi) pb. Cross section of $t\overline{t}$ production has been measured in the $t\overline{t} \rightarrow \tau_h +$ jets topology, where τ_h denotes hadronically decaying τ leptons. The result for the cross section times the branching ratio is $\sigma(t\overline{t}) \cdot$ B($t\overline{t} \rightarrow \tau_h +$ jets) = $0.60^{+0.23}_{-0.22}{}^{+0.15}_{-0.14} \pm 0.04$ pb for m_t = 170 GeV.

[7] Based on 1.1 fb^{-1}. The last error is from luminosity. The result is for B($W \rightarrow \ell\nu$) = 10.8% and m_t = 175 GeV; the mean value is 9.8 for m_t = 172.5 GeV and 10.1 for m_t = 170 GeV. AALTONEN 09AD used high p_T e or μ with an isolated track to select $t\overline{t}$ decays into dileptons including $\ell = \tau$. The result is based on the candidate event samples with and without vertex b-tag.

[8] Based on 2 fb^{-1}. The last error is from luminosity. The result is for m_t = 175 GeV; the mean value is 3% higher for m_t = 170 GeV and 4% lower for m_t = 180 GeV.

[9] Result is based on 1 fb^{-1} of data. The result is for m_t = 170 GeV, and the mean value decreases with increasing m_t; see their Fig. 2. The result is obtained after combining ℓ + jets, $\ell\ell$, and $\ell\tau$ final states, and the ratios of the extracted cross sections are $R^{\ell\ell/\ell j} = 0.86^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$ and $R^{\ell\tau/\ell\ell-\ell j} = 0.97^{+0.32}_{-0.29}$, consistent with the SM expectation of R = 1. This leads to the upper bound of B($t \rightarrow bH^+$) as a function of m_{H^+}. Results are shown in their Fig. 1 for B($H^+ \rightarrow \tau\nu$) = 1 and B($H^+ \rightarrow c\overline{s}$) = 1 cases. Comparison of the m_t dependence of the extracted cross section and a partial NNLO prediction gives $m_t = 169.1^{+5.9}_{-5.2}$ GeV.

[10] Result is based on 1 fb^{-1} of data. The last error is from luminosity. The result is for m_t = 170 GeV, and the mean value changes by -0.07 [m_t(GeV)$-$170] pb near the reference m_t value. Comparison of the m_t dependence of the extracted cross section and a partial NNLO QCD prediction gives $m_t = 171.5^{+9.9}_{-8.8}$ GeV. The $\ell\tau$ channel alone gives $7.6^{+4.9}_{-4.3}{}^{+3.5}_{-3.4}{}^{+1.4}_{-0.9}$ pb and the $\ell\ell$ channel gives $7.5^{+1.2}_{-1.1}{}^{+0.7}_{-0.6}{}^{+0.7}_{-0.5}$ pb.

[11] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. The first error is from stat + syst, while the latter error is from luminosity. The result is for m_t=175 GeV, and the mean value changes by -0.09 pb$\cdot$[m_t(GeV)$-$175].

[12] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. The cross section is obtained from the $\ell + \geq 3$ jet event rates with 1 or 2 b-tag, and also from the kinematical likelihood analysis of the $\ell +$ 3, 4 jet events. The result is for m_t= 172.6 GeV, and its m_t dependence shown in Fig. 3 leads to the constraint $m_t = 170 \pm 7$ GeV when compared to the SM prediction.

[13] Result is based on 360 pb^{-1} of data. Events with high p_T oppositely charged dileptons $\ell^+\ell^-$ ($\ell = e$, μ) are used to obtain cross sections for $t\overline{t}$, W^+W^-, and $Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ production processes simultaneously. The other cross sections are given in Table IV.

[14] Based on 1.02 fb^{-1} of data. Result is for m_t = 175 GeV. The last error is for luminosity. Secondary vertex b-tag and neural network selections are used to achieve a signal-to-background ratio of about 1/2.

[15] Based on 425 pb^{-1} of data. Result is for m_t = 175 GeV. For m_t = 170.9 GeV, 7.8 ± 1.8(stat + syst) pb is obtained.

[16] Based on 405 ± 25 pb^{-1} of data. Result is for m_t = 175 GeV. The last error is for luminosity. Secondary vertex b-tag and neural network are used to separate the signal events from the background.

[17] Based on 425 pb^{-1} of data. Assumes m_t = 175 GeV. The last error is for luminosity.

[18] Based on ∼ 425 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 175 GeV. The first error is combined statistical and systematic, the second one is luminosity.

[19] Based on ∼ 318 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 178 GeV. The cross section changes by ±0.08 pb for each ∓1 GeV change in the assumed m_t. Result is for at least one b-tag. For at least two b-tagged jets, $t\overline{t}$ signal of significance greater than 5σ is found, and the cross section is $10.1^{+1.6}_{-1.4}{}^{+2.0}_{-1.3}$ pb for m_t = 178 GeV.

[20] Based on ∼ 311 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 178 GeV. The first error is statistical and the second systematic. For m_t = 175 GeV, the result is $6.0 \pm 1.2^{+0.9}_{-0.7}$. This is the first CDF measurement without lepton identification, and hence it has sensitivity to the $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ mode.

[21] ABULENCIA,A 06E measures the $t\overline{t}$ production cross section in the all hadronic decay mode by selecting events with 6 to 8 jets and at least one b-jet. S/B = 1/5 has been achieved. Based on 311 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 178 GeV. The first error is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third one is luminosity.

[22] Based on ∼ 318 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 178 GeV. Result is for at least one b-tag. For at least two b-tagged jets, the cross section is $11.1^{+2.3}_{-1.9}{}^{+2.5}_{-1.9}$ pb.

[23] ABAZOV 05Q measures the top-quark pair production cross section with ∼ 230 pb^{-1} of data, based on the analysis of W plus n-jet events where W decays into e or μ plus neutrino, and at least one of the jets is b-jet like. The first error is statistical and systematic, and the second accounts for the luminosity uncertainty. The result assumes m_t = 175 GeV; the mean value changes by (175−m_t(GeV)) × 0.06 pb in the mass range 160 to 190 GeV.

[24] ABAZOV 05R measures the top-quark pair production cross section with 224–243 pb^{-1} of data, based on the analysis of events with two charged leptons in the final state. The first error is statistical, the second one is systematic, and the last one gives the luminosity uncertainty. The result assumes m_t = 175 GeV; the mean value changes by (175−m_t(GeV)) × 0.08 pb in the mass range 160 to 190 GeV.

[25] Based on 230 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 175 GeV. The last error accounts for the luminosity uncertainty.

[26] Based on 194 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 175 GeV.

[27] Based on 194 ± 11 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 175 GeV.

[28] Based on 162 ± 10 pb^{-1}. Assuming m_t = 175 GeV.

[29] ACOSTA 05V measures the top-quark pair production cross section with ∼ 162 pb^{-1} data, based on the analysis of W plus n-jet events where W decays into e or μ plus neutrino, and at least one of the jets is b-jet like. Assumes m_t = 175 GeV.The first error is statistical and the latter is systematic, which include the luminosity uncertainty.

[30] ACOSTA 04I measures the top-quark pair production cross section with 197 ± 12 pb^{-1} data, based on the analysis of events with two charged leptons in the final state. Assumes m_t = 175 GeV. The first error is statistical, the second one is systematic, and the last one gives the luminosity uncertainty.

$t\overline{t}$ production cross section in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV

VALUE (pb)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
194±72±24±21	[1] KHACHATRY...11A	CMS	$\ell\ell + \not\!\!E_T + \geq 2$ jets

[1] Result is based on 3.1 ± 0.3 pb^{-1} of data. The three uncertainties are from statistics, systematics, and luminosity, respectively.

$gg \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ fraction in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.07±0.14±0.07		[1] AALTONEN	08AG	CDF	low p_T number of tracks
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.33	68	[2] AALTONEN	09F	CDF	$t\overline{t}$ correlations

[1] Result is based on 0.96 fb^{-1} of data. The contribution of the subprocesses $gg \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ and $q\overline{q} \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ is distinguished by using the difference between quark and gluon initiated jets in the number of small p_T (0.3 GeV < p_T < 3 GeV) charged particles in the central region ($|\eta| < 1.1$).

[2] Based on 955 pb^{-1}. AALTONEN 09F used differences in the $t\overline{t}$ production angular distribution and polarization correlation to descriminate between $gg \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ and $q\overline{q} \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ subprocesses. The combination with the result of AALTONEN 08AG gives $0.07^{+0.15}_{-0.07}$.

A_{FB} of $t\overline{t}$ in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
17± 8	[1] AALTONEN	08AB	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ frame
24±14	[1] AALTONEN	08AB	CDF	$t\overline{t}$ frame
12± 8±1	[2] ABAZOV	08L	D0	$\ell + \not\!\!E_T + \geq 4$ jets

[1] Result is based on 1.9 fb^{-1} of data. The *FB* asymmetry in the $t\overline{t}$ events has been measured in the ℓ + jets mode, where the lepton charge is used as the flavor tag. The asymmetry in the $p\overline{p}$ frame is defined in terms of cos(θ) of hadronically decaying *t*-quark momentum, whereas that in the $t\overline{t}$ frame is defined in terms of the t and $\overline{t}$ rapidity difference. The results are consistent ($\leq 2\sigma$) with the SM predictions.

[2] Result is based on 0.9 fb^{-1} of data. The asymmetry in the number of $t\overline{t}$ events with $y_t > y_{\overline{t}}$ and those with $y_t < y_{\overline{t}}$ has been measured in the lepton + jets final state. The observed value is consistent with the SM prediction of 0.8% by MC@NLO, and an upper bound on the $Z' \rightarrow t\overline{t}$ contribution for the SM *Z*-like couplings is given in in Fig. 2 for 350 GeV < $m_{Z'}$ < 1 TeV.

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t-Quark Electric Charge

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[1] AALTONEN	10S	CDF	
	[2] ABAZOV	07C	D0	fraction of $|q|$=4e/3 pair

[1] AALTONEN 10S excludes the charge −4/3 assignment for the top quark [CHANG 99] at 95%CL, using 2.7 fb^{-1} of data in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV. Result is obtained by reconstructing $t\overline{t}$ events in the lepton + jets final state, where *b*-jet charges are tagged by the SLT (soft lepton tag) algorithm.

[2] ABAZOV 07C reports an upper limit $\rho < 0.80$ (90% CL) on the fraction ρ of exotic quark pairs $Q\overline{Q}$ with electric charge $|q|$ = 4e/3 in $t\overline{t}$ candidate events with high p_T lepton, missing E_T and ≥ 4 jets. The result is obtained by measuring the fraction of events in which the quark pair decays into $W^- + b$ and $W^+ + \overline{b}$, where b and $\overline{b}$ jets

are discriminated by using the charge and momenta of tracks within the jet cones. The maximum CL at which the model of CHANG 99 can be excluded is 92%. Based on 370 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV.

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ABAZOV	05X	PL B626 45	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ACOSTA	05A	PRL 95 102002	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05D	PR D71 031101R	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05N	PR D71 012005	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05S	PR D72 032002	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05T	PR D72 052003	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05U	PR D71 072005	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	05V	PR D71 052003	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	04G	NAT 429 638	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABDALLAH	04C	PL B590 21	J. Abdallah *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACOSTA	04H	PR D69 052003	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ACOSTA	04I	PRL 93 142001	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AKTAS	04	EPJ C33 9	A. Aktas *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
ABAZOV	03A	PR D67 012004	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
CHEKANOV	03	PL B559 153	S. Chekanov *et al.*	(ZEUS Collab.)
ACHARD	02J	PL B549 290	P. Achard *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACOSTA	02	PR D65 091102	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
HEISTER	02Q	PL B543 173	A. Heister *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBIENDI	01T	PL B521 181	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
AFFOLDER	01	PR D63 032003	T. Affolder *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AFFOLDER	01A	PR D64 032002	T. Affolder *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AFFOLDER	01C	PRL 86 3233	T. Affolder *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AFFOLDER	00B	PRL 84 216	T. Affolder *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
BARATE	00S	PL B494 33	S. Barate *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBOTT	99G	PR D60 052001	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	99B	PRL 82 271	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PRL 82 2808 (erratum)	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
CHANG	99	PR D59 091503	D. Chang, W. Chang, E. Ma	
ABBOTT	98D	PRL 80 2063	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABBOTT	98F	PR D58 052001	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	98E	PRL 80 2767	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	98F	PRL 80 2779	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	98G	PRL 80 2525	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	98X	PRL 80 2773	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
BHAT	98B	IJMP A13 5113	P.C. Bhat, H.B. Prosper, S.S. Snyder	
ABACHI	97E	PRL 79 1197	S. Abachi *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	97R	PRL 79 1992	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	97V	PRL 79 3585	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)

PDG	96	PR D54 1	R. M. Barnett *et al.*	
ABACHI	95	PRL 74 2632	S. Abachi *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	95F	PRL 74 2626	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	94E	PR D50 2966	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PRL 73 225	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)