

N BARYONS

($S = 0, I = 1/2$)

$$p, N^+ = uud; \quad n, N^0 = udd$$

p

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

Mass $m = 1.00727646681 \pm 0.00000000009$ u

Mass $m = 938.272046 \pm 0.000021$ MeV [a]

$|m_p - m_{\bar{p}}|/m_p < 7 \times 10^{-10}$, CL = 90% [b]

$|\frac{q_{\bar{p}}}{m_{\bar{p}}}|/(\frac{q_p}{m_p}) = 0.99999999991 \pm 0.00000000009$

$|q_p + q_{\bar{p}}|/e < 7 \times 10^{-10}$, CL = 90% [b]

$|q_p + q_e|/e < 1 \times 10^{-21}$ [c]

Magnetic moment $\mu = 2.792847356 \pm 0.000000023$ μ_N

$(\mu_p + \mu_{\bar{p}}) / \mu_p = (0 \pm 5) \times 10^{-6}$

Electric dipole moment $d < 0.54 \times 10^{-23}$ e cm

Electric polarizability $\alpha = (11.2 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$ fm³

Magnetic polarizability $\beta = (2.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$ fm³ ($S = 1.2$)

Charge radius, μp Lamb shift = 0.84087 ± 0.00039 fm [d]

Charge radius, $e p$ CODATA value = 0.8775 ± 0.0051 fm [d]

Magnetic radius = 0.777 ± 0.016 fm

Mean life $\tau > 2.1 \times 10^{29}$ years, CL = 90% [e] ($p \rightarrow$ invisible mode)

Mean life $\tau > 10^{31}$ to 10^{33} years [e] (mode dependent)

See the "Note on Nucleon Decay" in our 1994 edition (Phys. Rev. **D50**, 1173) for a short review.

The "partial mean life" limits tabulated here are the limits on τ/B_i , where τ is the total mean life and B_i is the branching fraction for the mode in question. For N decays, p and n indicate proton and neutron partial lifetimes.

p DECAY MODES	Partial mean life	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
	(10^{30} years)		
Antilepton + meson			
$N \rightarrow e^+ \pi$	> 2000 (n), > 8200 (p)	90%	459
$N \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi$	> 1000 (n), > 6600 (p)	90%	453
$N \rightarrow \nu \pi$	> 112 (n), > 16 (p)	90%	459
$p \rightarrow e^+ \eta$	> 4200	90%	309
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \eta$	> 1300	90%	297
$n \rightarrow \nu \eta$	> 158	90%	310
$N \rightarrow e^+ \rho$	> 217 (n), > 710 (p)	90%	149
$N \rightarrow \mu^+ \rho$	> 228 (n), > 160 (p)	90%	113

$N \rightarrow \nu \rho$	> 19 (<i>n</i>), > 162 (<i>p</i>)	90%	149
$p \rightarrow e^+ \omega$	> 320	90%	143
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \omega$	> 780	90%	105
$n \rightarrow \nu \omega$	> 108	90%	144
$N \rightarrow e^+ K$	> 17 (<i>n</i>), > 1000 (<i>p</i>)	90%	339
$N \rightarrow \mu^+ K$	> 26 (<i>n</i>), > 1600 (<i>p</i>)	90%	329
$N \rightarrow \nu K$	> 86 (<i>n</i>), > 2300 (<i>p</i>)	90%	339
$n \rightarrow \nu K_S^0$	> 260	90%	338
$p \rightarrow e^+ K^*(892)^0$	> 84	90%	45
$N \rightarrow \nu K^*(892)$	> 78 (<i>n</i>), > 51 (<i>p</i>)	90%	45

Antilepton + mesons

$p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 82	90%	448
$p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 147	90%	449
$n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	> 52	90%	449
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 133	90%	425
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 101	90%	427
$n \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	> 74	90%	427
$n \rightarrow e^+ K^0 \pi^-$	> 18	90%	319

Lepton + meson

$n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+$	> 65	90%	459
$n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+$	> 49	90%	453
$n \rightarrow e^- \rho^+$	> 62	90%	150
$n \rightarrow \mu^- \rho^+$	> 7	90%	115
$n \rightarrow e^- K^+$	> 32	90%	340
$n \rightarrow \mu^- K^+$	> 57	90%	330

Lepton + mesons

$p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 30	90%	448
$n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 29	90%	449
$p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 17	90%	425
$n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 34	90%	427
$p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ K^+$	> 75	90%	320
$p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ K^+$	> 245	90%	279

Antilepton + photon(s)

$p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$	> 670	90%	469
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma$	> 478	90%	463
$n \rightarrow \nu \gamma$	> 28	90%	470
$p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma \gamma$	> 100	90%	469
$n \rightarrow \nu \gamma \gamma$	> 219	90%	470

Three (or more) leptons

$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$	> 793	90%	469
$p \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	> 359	90%	457
$p \rightarrow e^+ \nu \nu$	> 17	90%	469
$n \rightarrow e^+ e^- \nu$	> 257	90%	470
$n \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- \nu$	> 83	90%	464
$n \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu$	> 79	90%	458
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$	> 529	90%	463
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	> 675	90%	439
$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \nu$	> 21	90%	463
$p \rightarrow e^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	> 6	90%	457
$n \rightarrow 3\nu$	> 0.0005	90%	470

Inclusive modes

$N \rightarrow e^+$ anything	> 0.6 (n, p)	90%	—
$N \rightarrow \mu^+$ anything	> 12 (n, p)	90%	—
$N \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$ anything	> 0.6 (n, p)	90%	—

$\Delta B = 2$ dinucleon modes

The following are lifetime limits per iron nucleus.

$pp \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 0.7	90%	—
$pn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 2	90%	—
$nn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 0.7	90%	—
$nn \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 3.4	90%	—
$pp \rightarrow e^+ e^+$	> 5.8	90%	—
$pp \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+$	> 3.6	90%	—
$pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+$	> 1.7	90%	—
$pn \rightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu}$	> 2.8	90%	—
$pn \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}$	> 1.6	90%	—
$nn \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	> 1.4	90%	—
$nn \rightarrow \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$	> 1.4	90%	—
$pn \rightarrow$ invisible	> 0.000021	90%	—
$pp \rightarrow$ invisible	> 0.00005	90%	—

\bar{p} DECAY MODES

\bar{p} DECAY MODES	Partial mean life (years)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma$	> 7×10^5	90%	469
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma$	> 5×10^4	90%	463
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \pi^0$	> 4×10^5	90%	459
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^0$	> 5×10^4	90%	453
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \eta$	> 2×10^4	90%	309
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \eta$	> 8×10^3	90%	297

$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_S^0$	> 900	90%	337
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_S^0$	$> 4 \times 10^3$	90%	326
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_L^0$	$> 9 \times 10^3$	90%	337
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_L^0$	$> 7 \times 10^3$	90%	326
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma\gamma$	$> 2 \times 10^4$	90%	469
$\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma\gamma$	$> 2 \times 10^4$	90%	463
$\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \omega$	> 200	90%	143

n

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

Mass $m = 1.0086649160 \pm 0.0000000004$ u

Mass $m = 939.565379 \pm 0.000021$ MeV [a]

$$(m_n - m_{\bar{n}}) / m_n = (9 \pm 6) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$m_n - m_p = 1.2933322 \pm 0.0000004 \text{ MeV} \\ = 0.00138844919(45) \text{ u}$$

Mean life $\tau = 880.3 \pm 1.1$ s (S = 1.9)

$$c\tau = 2.6391 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$$

Magnetic moment $\mu = -1.9130427 \pm 0.0000005 \mu_N$

Electric dipole moment $d < 0.29 \times 10^{-25}$ e cm, CL = 90%

Mean-square charge radius $\langle r_n^2 \rangle = -0.1161 \pm 0.0022$
fm² (S = 1.3)

Magnetic radius $\sqrt{\langle r_M^2 \rangle} = 0.862_{-0.008}^{+0.009}$ fm

Electric polarizability $\alpha = (11.6 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-4}$ fm³

Magnetic polarizability $\beta = (3.7 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-4}$ fm³

Charge $q = (-0.2 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-21}$ e

Mean $n\bar{n}$ -oscillation time $> 8.6 \times 10^7$ s, CL = 90% (free n)

Mean $n\bar{n}$ -oscillation time $> 1.3 \times 10^8$ s, CL = 90% [f] (bound n)

Mean nn' -oscillation time > 414 s, CL = 90% [g]

$pe^- \nu_e$ decay parameters [h]

$$\lambda \equiv g_A / g_V = -1.2723 \pm 0.0023 \quad (S = 2.2)$$

$$A = -0.1184 \pm 0.0010 \quad (S = 2.4)$$

$$B = 0.9807 \pm 0.0030$$

$$C = -0.2377 \pm 0.0026$$

$$a = -0.103 \pm 0.004$$

$$\phi_{AV} = (180.017 \pm 0.026)^\circ [i]$$

$$D = (-1.2 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-4} [j]$$

$$R = 0.004 \pm 0.013 [j]$$

<i>n</i> DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	ρ (MeV/c)
$p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	100	%	1
$p e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$	[k] $(3.09 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-3}$		1
Charge conservation (Q) violating mode			
$p \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	Q < 8	$\times 10^{-27}$	68% 1

$N(1440) 1/2^+$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1410 to 1450 (≈ 1430) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 250 to 450 (≈ 350) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.59 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 32.2 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1350 to 1380 (≈ 1365) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 160 \text{ to } 220$ (≈ 190) MeV

$N(1440)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	ρ (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	55–75 %	391
$N\eta$	$(0.0 \pm 1.0) \%$	†
$N\pi\pi$	30–40 %	338
$\Delta\pi$	20–30 %	135
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>P</i> -wave	15–30 %	135
$N\rho$	<8 %	†
$N\rho$, $S=1/2$, <i>P</i> -wave	$(0.0 \pm 1.0) \%$	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	10–20 %	–
$p\gamma$	0.035–0.048 %	407
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.035–0.048 %	407
$n\gamma$	0.02–0.04 %	406
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.02–0.04 %	406

$N(1520) 3/2^-$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1510 to 1520 (≈ 1515) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 100 to 125 (≈ 115) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.73 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 23.9 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1505 to 1515 (≈ 1510) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 105 \text{ to } 120$ (≈ 110) MeV

N(1520) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	55–65 %	453
$N\eta$	$(2.3\pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	142
$N\pi\pi$	20–30 %	410
$\Delta\pi$	15–25 %	225
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>S</i> -wave	10–20 %	225
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>D</i> -wave	10–15 %	225
$N\rho$	15–25 %	†
$N\rho$, $S=3/2$, <i>S</i> -wave	(9.0 ± 1.0) %	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	<8 %	–
$p\gamma$	0.31–0.52 %	467
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.01–0.02 %	467
$p\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.30–0.50 %	467
$n\gamma$	0.30–0.53 %	466
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.04–0.10 %	466
$n\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.25–0.45 %	466

N(1535) 1/2⁻

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1525 to 1545 (≈ 1535) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 125 to 175 (≈ 150) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.76$ GeV/c $4\pi\lambda^2 = 22.5$ mb
 Re(pole position) = 1490 to 1530 (≈ 1510) MeV
 –2Im(pole position) = 90 to 250 (≈ 170) MeV

N(1535) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	35–55 %	468
$N\eta$	(42 ± 10) %	186
$N\pi\pi$	1–10 %	426
$\Delta\pi$	<1 %	244
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>D</i> -wave	0–4 %	244
$N\rho$	<4 %	†
$N\rho$, $S=1/2$, <i>S</i> -wave	(2.0 ± 1.0) %	†
$N\rho$, $S=3/2$, <i>D</i> -wave	(0.0 ± 1.0) %	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	(2 ± 1) %	–
$N(1440)\pi$	(8 ± 3) %	†
$p\gamma$	0.15–0.30 %	481
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.15–0.30 %	481
$n\gamma$	0.01–0.25 %	480
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.01–0.25 %	480

N(1650) 1/2⁻

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1645 to 1670 (≈ 1655) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 110 to 170 (≈ 140) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.97 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 16.2 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1640 to 1670 (≈ 1655) MeV
 -2Im(pole position) = 100 to 170 (≈ 135) MeV

N(1650) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	50–90 %	551
$N\eta$	5–15 %	354
ΛK	3–11 %	179
$N\pi\pi$	10–20 %	517
$\Delta\pi$	0–25 %	349
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>D</i> -wave	0–25 %	349
$N\rho$	4–12 %	†
$N\rho$, $S=1/2$, <i>S</i> -wave	(1.0 ± 1.0) %	†
$N\rho$, $S=3/2$, <i>D</i> -wave	(13.0 ± 3.0) %	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	<4 %	–
$N(1440)\pi$	<5 %	168
$p\gamma$	0.04–0.20 %	562
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.04–0.20 %	562
$n\gamma$	0.003–0.17 %	561
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.003–0.17 %	561

N(1675) 5/2⁻

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^-)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 1670 to 1680 (≈ 1675) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 130 to 165 (≈ 150) MeV
 Re(pole position) = 1655 to 1665 (≈ 1660) MeV
 -2Im(pole position) = 125 to 150 (≈ 135) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.01 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 15.4 \text{ mb}$

N(1675) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	35–45 %	564
$N\eta$	(0 ± 7) $\times 10^{-3}$	376
ΛK	<1 %	216
$N\pi\pi$	50–60 %	532
$\Delta\pi$	50–60 %	366
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>D</i> -wave	(50 ± 15) %	366
$N\rho$	< 1–3 %	†

$N\rho, S=1/2, D\text{-wave}$	(0.0± 1.0) %	†
$N\rho, S=3/2, D\text{-wave}$	(1.0± 1.0) %	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	(7.0± 3.0) %	—
$p\gamma$	0–0.02 %	575
$p\gamma, \text{helicity}=1/2$	0–0.01 %	575
$p\gamma, \text{helicity}=3/2$	0–0.01 %	575
$n\gamma$	0–0.15 %	574
$n\gamma, \text{helicity}=1/2$	0–0.05 %	574
$n\gamma, \text{helicity}=3/2$	0–0.10 %	574

$N(1680) 5/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 1680 to 1690 (≈ 1685) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 120 to 140 (≈ 130) MeV
 Re(pole position) = 1665 to 1680 (≈ 1675) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 110$ to 135 (≈ 120) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.02 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 15.0 \text{ mb}$

$N(1680)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	65–70 %	571
$N\eta$	(0±7) × 10 ^{−3}	386
$N\pi\pi$	30–40 %	539
$\Delta\pi$	5–15 %	374
$\Delta(1232)\pi, P\text{-wave}$	(10±5) %	374
$\Delta(1232)\pi, F\text{-wave}$	0–12 %	374
$N\rho$	3–15 %	†
$N\rho, S=3/2, P\text{-wave}$	<12;%	†
$N\rho, S=3/2, F\text{-wave}$	1–5 %	†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	(11±5) %	—
$p\gamma$	0.21–0.32 %	581
$p\gamma, \text{helicity}=1/2$	0.001–0.011 %	581
$p\gamma, \text{helicity}=3/2$	0.20–0.32 %	581
$n\gamma$	0.021–0.046 %	581
$n\gamma, \text{helicity}=1/2$	0.004–0.029 %	581
$n\gamma, \text{helicity}=3/2$	0.01–0.024 %	581

$N(1700) 3/2^-$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1650 to 1750 (≈ 1700) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 100 to 250 (≈ 150) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.05 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 14.5 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1650 to 1750 (≈ 1700) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 100$ to 300 MeV

N(1700) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	(12 \pm 5) %	581
$N\eta$	(0.0 \pm 1.0) %	402
ΛK	< 3 %	255
$N\pi\pi$	85–95 %	550
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>S</i> -wave	10–90 %	386
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, <i>D</i> -wave	< 20 %	386
$N\rho$	< 35 %	†
$N\rho$, <i>S</i> =3/2, <i>S</i> -wave	(7.0 \pm 1.0) %	†
$p\gamma$	0.01–0.05 %	591
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.024 %	591
$p\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.002–0.026 %	591
$n\gamma$	0.01–0.13 %	590
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.09 %	590
$n\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.01–0.05 %	590

N(1710) 1/2⁺

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1680 to 1740 (\approx 1710) MeV

Breit-Wigner full width = 50 to 250 (\approx 100) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.07 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 14.2 \text{ mb}$$

Re(pole position) = 1670 to 1770 (\approx 1720) MeV

–2Im(pole position) = 80 to 380 (\approx 230) MeV

N(1710) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–20 %		588
$N\eta$	10–30 %		412
$N\omega$	(8 \pm 5) %	3.5	†
ΛK	5–25 %		269
$N\pi\pi$	40–90 %		557
$\Delta\pi$	15–40 %		394
$N\rho$	5–25 %		†
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	10–40 %		–
$p\gamma$	0.002–0.08 %		598
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.002–0.08 %		598
$n\gamma$	0.0–0.02%		597
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.02%		597

$N(1720) 3/2^+$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1700 to 1750 (≈ 1720) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 150 to 400 (≈ 250) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.09 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 13.9 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1660 to 1690 (≈ 1675) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 150 \text{ to } 400 (\approx 250) \text{ MeV}$

$N(1720)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	$(11 \pm 3) \%$	594
$N\eta$	$(4 \pm 1) \%$	422
ΛK	1–15 %	283
$N\pi\pi$	$>70 \%$	564
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, P -wave	$(75 \pm 15) \%$	402
$N\rho$	70–85 %	74
$N\rho$, $S=1/2$, P -wave	large	74
$p\gamma$	0.05–0.25 %	604
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.05–0.15 %	604
$p\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.002–0.16 %	604
$n\gamma$	0.0–0.016 %	603
$n\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.01 %	603
$n\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.0–0.015 %	603

$N(1875) 3/2^-$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1820 to 1920 (≈ 1875) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width
 Re(pole position) = 1800 to 1950 MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 150 \text{ to } 250 \text{ MeV}$

$N(1875)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	$(7 \pm 6) \%$		695
$N\eta$	$(1.2 \pm 1.8) \%$	2.3	559
$N\omega$	$(20 \pm 4) \%$		371
ΣK	$(7 \pm 4) \times 10^{-3}$		384
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, S -wave	$(40 \pm 10) \%$		520
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, D -wave	$(17 \pm 10) \%$		520
$N\rho$, $S=3/2$, S -wave	$(6 \pm 6) \%$		379
$N(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}^{I=0}$	$(24 \pm 24) \%$		–

$p\gamma$	0.008–0.016 %	703
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.006–0.010 %	703
$p\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.002–0.006 %	703

$N(1900) 3/2^+$

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

Breit-Wigner mass ≈ 1900 MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width ~ 250 MeV
 Re(pole position) = 1900 ± 30 MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 200^{+100}_{-60}$ MeV

$N(1900)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	~ 5 %		710
$N\eta$	~ 12 %		579
$N\omega$	(13 \pm 9) %	3.1	401
ΛK	0–10 %		477
ΣK	(5.0 \pm 2.0) %		410

$N(2190) 7/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{7}{2}^-)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 2100 to 2200 (≈ 2190) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 300 to 700 (≈ 500) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 2.07$ GeV/c $4\pi\chi^2 = 6.21$ mb
 Re(pole position) = 2050 to 2100 (≈ 2075) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 400$ to 520 (≈ 450) MeV

$N(2190)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	10–20 %	888
$N\eta$	(0.0 \pm 1.0) %	791
$N\omega$	seen	676
ΛK	seen	712
$N\pi\pi$	seen	870
$N\rho$	seen	680
$p\gamma$	0.02–0.06 %	894
$p\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.02–0.04 %	894
$p\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.002–0.02 %	894

$N(2220) 9/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{9}{2}^+)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 2200 to 2300 (≈ 2250) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 350 to 500 (≈ 400) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 2.21 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\chi^2 = 5.74 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 2130 to 2200 (≈ 2170) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 400 \text{ to } 560$ (≈ 480) MeV

$N(2220)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	15–25 %	924

$N(2250) 9/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{9}{2}^-)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 2200 to 2350 (≈ 2275) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 230 to 800 (≈ 500) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 2.27 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\chi^2 = 5.56 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 2150 to 2250 (≈ 2200) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 350 \text{ to } 550$ (≈ 450) MeV

$N(2250)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–15 %	938

$N(2600) 11/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{11}{2}^-)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 2550 to 2750 (≈ 2600) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 500 to 800 (≈ 650) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 3.12 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\chi^2 = 3.86 \text{ mb}$

$N(2600)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–10 %	1126

Δ BARYONS ($S = 0, I = 3/2$)

$$\Delta^{++} = uuu, \quad \Delta^+ = uud, \quad \Delta^0 = udd, \quad \Delta^- = ddd$$

Δ(1232) 3/2⁺

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

Breit-Wigner mass (mixed charges) = 1230 to 1234 (≈ 1232) MeV

Breit-Wigner full width (mixed charges) = 114 to 120 (≈ 117) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.30 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 94.8 \text{ mb}$$

Re(pole position) = 1209 to 1211 (≈ 1210) MeV

−2Im(pole position) = 98 to 102 (≈ 100) MeV

Δ(1232) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	100 %	229
$N\gamma$	0.55–0.65 %	259
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.11–0.13 %	259
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.44–0.52 %	259

Δ(1600) 3/2⁺

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1500 to 1700 (≈ 1600) MeV

Breit-Wigner full width = 220 to 420 (≈ 320) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.87 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 18.6 \text{ mb}$$

Re(pole position) = 1460 to 1560 (≈ 1510) MeV

−2Im(pole position) = 200 to 350 (≈ 275) MeV

Δ(1600) DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	10–25 %	513
$N\pi\pi$	75–90 %	477
$\Delta\pi$	40–70 %	303
$N\rho$	<25 %	†
$N(1440)\pi$	10–35 %	98
$N\gamma$	0.001–0.035 %	525
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.02 %	525
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.001–0.015 %	525

$\Delta(1620) 1/2^-$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1600 to 1660 (≈ 1630) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 130 to 150 (≈ 140) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.93 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 17.2 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1590 to 1610 (≈ 1600) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 120 \text{ to } 140$ (≈ 130) MeV

$\Delta(1620)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	20–30 %	534
$N\pi\pi$	70–80 %	499
$\Delta\pi$	30–60 %	328
$N\rho$	7–25 %	†
$N\gamma$	0.03–0.10 %	545
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.03–0.10 %	545

$\Delta(1700) 3/2^-$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1670 to 1750 (≈ 1700) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 200 to 400 (≈ 300) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.05 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 14.5 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1620 to 1680 (≈ 1650) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 160 \text{ to } 300$ (≈ 230) MeV

$\Delta(1700)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	10–20 %	581
$N\pi\pi$	80–90 %	550
$\Delta\pi$	30–60 %	386
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, S-wave	25–50 %	386
$\Delta(1232)\pi$, D-wave	5–15 %	386
$N\rho$	30–55 %	†
$N\rho$, S=3/2, S-wave	5–20 %	†
$\Delta(1232)\eta$	(5.0±2.0) %	†
$N\gamma$	0.22–0.60 %	591
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.12–0.30 %	591
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.10–0.30 %	591

$\Delta(1905) 5/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 1855 to 1910 (≈ 1880) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 270 to 400 (≈ 330) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.40 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 10.1 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1805 to 1835 (≈ 1820) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 265 \text{ to } 300$ (≈ 280) MeV

$\Delta(1905)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	9–15 %	698
$N\pi\pi$	85–95 %	673
$\Delta\pi$	<25 %	524
$N\rho$	>60 %	385
$N\gamma$	0.012–0.036 %	706
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.002–0.006 %	706
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.01–0.03 %	706

$\Delta(1910) 1/2^+$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1860 to 1910 (≈ 1890) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 220 to 340 (≈ 280) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.42 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 9.89 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1830 to 1880 (≈ 1855) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 200 \text{ to } 500$ (≈ 350) MeV

$\Delta(1910)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	15–30 %	704
ΣK	(9 ± 5) %	400
$\Delta\pi$	(60 ± 28) %	531
$N\gamma$	0.0–0.02 %	712
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.02 %	712

$\Delta(1920) 3/2^+$

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

Breit-Wigner mass = 1900 to 1970 (≈ 1920) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 180 to 300 (≈ 260) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.48 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 9.37 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1850 to 1950 (≈ 1900) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 200 \text{ to } 400$ (≈ 300) MeV

$\Delta(1920)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–20 %	723
ΣK	(2.14 ± 0.30) %	431
$\Delta(1232)\eta$	(15 ± 8) %	336
$N\gamma$	0.0–0.4 %	731
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.2 %	731
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.0–0.2 %	731

$\Delta(1930) 5/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{5}{2}^-)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 1900 to 2000 (≈ 1950) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 220 to 500 (≈ 360) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.54 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\chi^2 = 8.91 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1840 to 1960 (≈ 1900) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 175 \text{ to } 360$ (≈ 270) MeV

$\Delta(1930)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–15 %	742
$N\gamma$	0.0–0.02 %	749
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.0–0.01 %	749
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.0–0.01 %	749

$\Delta(1950) 7/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{7}{2}^+)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 1915 to 1950 (≈ 1930) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 235 to 335 (≈ 285) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 1.50 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\chi^2 = 9.21 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 1870 to 1890 (≈ 1880) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 220 \text{ to } 260$ (≈ 240) MeV

$\Delta(1950)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	35–45 %	729
$N\pi\pi$		706
$\Delta\pi$	20–30 %	560
$N\rho$	<10 %	442
$N\gamma$	0.08–0.13 %	737
$N\gamma$, helicity=1/2	0.03–0.055 %	737
$N\gamma$, helicity=3/2	0.05–0.075 %	737

$\Delta(2420) 11/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{11}{2}^+)$$

Breit-Wigner mass = 2300 to 2500 (≈ 2420) MeV
 Breit-Wigner full width = 300 to 500 (≈ 400) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 2.64 \text{ GeV}/c$ $4\pi\lambda^2 = 4.68 \text{ mb}$
 Re(pole position) = 2260 to 2400 (≈ 2330) MeV
 $-2\text{Im}(\text{pole position}) = 350 \text{ to } 750$ (≈ 550) MeV

$\Delta(2420)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\pi$	5–15 %	1023

Λ BARYONS ($S = -1, I = 0$)

$$\Lambda^0 = uds$$

Λ

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

Mass $m = 1115.683 \pm 0.006 \text{ MeV}$
 $(m_\Lambda - m_{\bar{\Lambda}}) / m_\Lambda = (-0.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-5}$ ($S = 1.6$)
 Mean life $\tau = (2.632 \pm 0.020) \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$ ($S = 1.6$)
 $(\tau_\Lambda - \tau_{\bar{\Lambda}}) / \tau_\Lambda = -0.001 \pm 0.009$
 $c\tau = 7.89 \text{ cm}$
 Magnetic moment $\mu = -0.613 \pm 0.004 \mu_N$
 Electric dipole moment $d < 1.5 \times 10^{-16} \text{ ecm}$, CL = 95%

Decay parameters

$p\pi^-$	$\alpha_- = 0.642 \pm 0.013$
$\bar{p}\pi^+$	$\alpha_+ = -0.71 \pm 0.08$
$p\pi^-$	$\phi_- = (-6.5 \pm 3.5)^\circ$
"	$\gamma_- = 0.76$ [l]
"	$\Delta_- = (8 \pm 4)^\circ$ [l]
$n\pi^0$	$\alpha_0 = 0.65 \pm 0.04$
$p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$g_A/g_V = -0.718 \pm 0.015$ [h]

Λ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$p\pi^-$	(63.9 \pm 0.5) %	101
$n\pi^0$	(35.8 \pm 0.5) %	104
$n\gamma$	(1.75 \pm 0.15) $\times 10^{-3}$	162
$p\pi^- \gamma$	[n] (8.4 \pm 1.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	101

$p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(8.32 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-4}$	163
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$(1.57 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$	131

$\Lambda(1405) 1/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1405.1^{+1.3}_{-1.0}$ MeV
 Full width $\Gamma = 50.5 \pm 2.0$ MeV
 Below $\bar{K}N$ threshold

$\Lambda(1405)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Sigma \pi$	100 %	155

$\Lambda(1520) 3/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^-)$$

Mass $m = 1519.5 \pm 1.0$ MeV [o]
 Full width $\Gamma = 15.6 \pm 1.0$ MeV [o]
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.39$ GeV/c $4\pi\lambda^2 = 82.8$ mb

$\Lambda(1520)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	$45 \pm 1\%$	243
$\Sigma \pi$	$42 \pm 1\%$	268
$\Lambda \pi \pi$	$10 \pm 1\%$	259
$\Sigma \pi \pi$	$0.9 \pm 0.1\%$	169
$\Lambda \gamma$	$0.85 \pm 0.15\%$	350

$\Lambda(1600) 1/2^+$

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

Mass $m = 1560$ to 1700 (≈ 1600) MeV
 Full width $\Gamma = 50$ to 250 (≈ 150) MeV
 $p_{\text{beam}} = 0.58$ GeV/c $4\pi\lambda^2 = 41.6$ mb

$\Lambda(1600)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	15–30 %	343
$\Sigma \pi$	10–60 %	338

$\Lambda(1670) 1/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1660$ to 1680 (≈ 1670) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 25$ to 50 (≈ 35) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.74 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 28.5 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1670)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	20–30 %	414
$\Sigma\pi$	25–55 %	394
$\Lambda\eta$	10–25 %	69
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$, $S=3/2$, D -wave	(5 ± 4) %	†

$\Lambda(1690) 3/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^-)$$

Mass $m = 1685$ to 1695 (≈ 1690) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 50$ to 70 (≈ 60) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.78 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 26.1 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1690)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	20–30 %	433
$\Sigma\pi$	20–40 %	410
$\Lambda\pi\pi$	~ 25 %	419
$\Sigma\pi\pi$	~ 20 %	358

$\Lambda(1800) 1/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1720$ to 1850 (≈ 1800) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 200$ to 400 (≈ 300) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.01 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 17.5 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1800)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	25–40 %	528
$\Sigma\pi$	seen	494
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	seen	349
$\Lambda\eta$	(6 ± 5) %	326
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	seen	†

$\Lambda(1810) 1/2^+$

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

Mass $m = 1750$ to 1850 (≈ 1810) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 50$ to 250 (≈ 150) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.04 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 17.0 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1810)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	20–50 %	537
$\Sigma\pi$	10–40 %	501
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	seen	357
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	30–60 %	†

$\Lambda(1820) 5/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 1815$ to 1825 (≈ 1820) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 70$ to 90 (≈ 80) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.06 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 16.5 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1820)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	55–65 %	545
$\Sigma\pi$	8–14 %	509
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	5–10 %	366
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$, $S=3/2$, P -wave	(3.0 ± 1.0) %	†

$\Lambda(1830) 5/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{5}{2}^-)$$

Mass $m = 1810$ to 1830 (≈ 1830) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 60$ to 110 (≈ 95) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.08 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 16.0 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1830)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	3–10 %	553
$\Sigma\pi$	35–75 %	516
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	>15 %	374
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$, D -wave	(52 ± 6) %	374

$\Lambda(1890) \ 3/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 1850$ to 1910 (≈ 1890) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 60$ to 200 (≈ 100) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.21 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 13.6 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(1890)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	20–35 %	599
$\Sigma\pi$	3–10 %	560
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	seen	423
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	seen	236

$\Lambda(2100) \ 7/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{7}{2}^-)$$

Mass $m = 2090$ to 2110 (≈ 2100) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 100$ to 250 (≈ 200) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.68 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 8.68 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(2100)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	25–35 %	751
$\Sigma\pi$	~ 5 %	705
$\Lambda\eta$	< 3 %	617
ΞK	< 3 %	491
$\Lambda\omega$	< 8 %	443
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	10–20 %	515

$\Lambda(2110) \ 5/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 2090$ to 2140 (≈ 2110) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 150$ to 250 (≈ 200) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.70 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 8.53 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(2110)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	5–25 %	757
$\Sigma\pi$	10–40 %	711
$\Lambda\omega$	seen	455
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	seen	591
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	10–60 %	525

$\Lambda(2350) 9/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{9}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 2340$ to 2370 (≈ 2350) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 100$ to 250 (≈ 150) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 2.29 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 5.85 \text{ mb}$$

$\Lambda(2350)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	$\sim 12\%$	915
$\Sigma\pi$	$\sim 10\%$	867

Σ BARYONS ($S = -1, I = 1$)

$$\Sigma^+ = uus, \quad \Sigma^0 = uds, \quad \Sigma^- = dds$$

Σ^+

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

Mass $m = 1189.37 \pm 0.07$ MeV ($S = 2.2$)

Mean life $\tau = (0.8018 \pm 0.0026) \times 10^{-10}$ s

$$c\tau = 2.404 \text{ cm}$$

$$(\tau_{\Sigma^+} - \tau_{\Sigma^-}) / \tau_{\Sigma^+} = (-0.6 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$$

Magnetic moment $\mu = 2.458 \pm 0.010 \mu_N$ ($S = 2.1$)

$$(\mu_{\Sigma^+} + \mu_{\Sigma^-}) / \mu_{\Sigma^+} = 0.014 \pm 0.015$$

$$\Gamma(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow n\ell^+\nu) / \Gamma(\Sigma^- \rightarrow n\ell^-\bar{\nu}) < 0.043$$

Decay parameters

$p\pi^0$	$\alpha_0 = -0.980^{+0.017}_{-0.015}$
"	$\phi_0 = (36 \pm 34)^\circ$
"	$\gamma_0 = 0.16$ [1]
"	$\Delta_0 = (187 \pm 6)^\circ$ [1]
$n\pi^+$	$\alpha_+ = 0.068 \pm 0.013$
"	$\phi_+ = (167 \pm 20)^\circ$ ($S = 1.1$)
"	$\gamma_+ = -0.97$ [1]
"	$\Delta_+ = (-73^{+133}_{-10})^\circ$ [1]
$p\gamma$	$\alpha_\gamma = -0.76 \pm 0.08$

Σ^+ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	ρ (MeV/c)
$p\pi^0$	$(51.57 \pm 0.30) \%$		189
$n\pi^+$	$(48.31 \pm 0.30) \%$		185
$p\gamma$	$(1.23 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-3}$		225
$n\pi^+\gamma$	[n] $(4.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$		185
$\Lambda e^+ \nu_e$	$(2.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$		71

**$\Delta S = \Delta Q$ (SQ) violating modes or
 $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current (S1) modes**

$ne^+ \nu_e$	SQ	< 5	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%	224
$n\mu^+ \nu_\mu$	SQ	< 3.0	$\times 10^{-5}$	90%	202
$pe^+ e^-$	S1	< 7	$\times 10^{-6}$		225
$p\mu^+ \mu^-$	S1	(9 ± 9)	$\times 10^{-8}$		121

Σ^0

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

Mass $m = 1192.642 \pm 0.024$ MeV

$m_{\Sigma^-} - m_{\Sigma^0} = 4.807 \pm 0.035$ MeV (S = 1.1)

$m_{\Sigma^0} - m_\Lambda = 76.959 \pm 0.023$ MeV

Mean life $\tau = (7.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-20}$ s

$c\tau = 2.22 \times 10^{-11}$ m

Transition magnetic moment $|\mu_{\Sigma\Lambda}| = 1.61 \pm 0.08 \mu_N$

Σ^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	ρ (MeV/c)
$\Lambda\gamma$	100 %		74
$\Lambda\gamma\gamma$	$< 3 \%$	90%	74
$\Lambda e^+ e^-$	[ρ] 5×10^{-3}		74

Σ^-

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

Mass $m = 1197.449 \pm 0.030$ MeV (S = 1.2)

$m_{\Sigma^-} - m_{\Sigma^+} = 8.08 \pm 0.08$ MeV (S = 1.9)

$m_{\Sigma^-} - m_\Lambda = 81.766 \pm 0.030$ MeV (S = 1.2)

Mean life $\tau = (1.479 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-10}$ s (S = 1.3)

$c\tau = 4.434$ cm

Magnetic moment $\mu = -1.160 \pm 0.025 \mu_N$ (S = 1.7)

Σ^- charge radius = 0.78 ± 0.10 fm

Decay parameters

$n\pi^-$	$\alpha_- = -0.068 \pm 0.008$
"	$\phi_- = (10 \pm 15)^\circ$
"	$\gamma_- = 0.98 [l]$
"	$\Delta_- = (249_{-120}^{+12})^\circ [l]$
$ne^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$g_A/g_V = 0.340 \pm 0.017 [h]$
"	$f_2(0)/f_1(0) = 0.97 \pm 0.14$
"	$D = 0.11 \pm 0.10$
$\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$g_V/g_A = 0.01 \pm 0.10 [h] \quad (S = 1.5)$
"	$g_{WM}/g_A = 2.4 \pm 1.7 [h]$

Σ^- DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$n\pi^-$	$(99.848 \pm 0.005) \%$	193
$n\pi^- \gamma$	$[n] (4.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$	193
$ne^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(1.017 \pm 0.034) \times 10^{-3}$	230
$n\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$(4.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$	210
$\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(5.73 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-5}$	79

$\Sigma(1385) 3/2^+$

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

$$\Sigma(1385)^+ \text{ mass } m = 1382.80 \pm 0.35 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.9)$$

$$\Sigma(1385)^0 \text{ mass } m = 1383.7 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.4)$$

$$\Sigma(1385)^- \text{ mass } m = 1387.2 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 2.2)$$

$$\Sigma(1385)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma = 36.0 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma(1385)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma = 36 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma(1385)^- \text{ full width } \Gamma = 39.4 \pm 2.1 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.7)$$

Below $\bar{K}N$ threshold

$\Sigma(1385)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda\pi$	$(87.0 \pm 1.5) \%$		208
$\Sigma\pi$	$(11.7 \pm 1.5) \%$		129
$\Lambda\gamma$	$(1.25_{-0.12}^{+0.13}) \%$		241
$\Sigma^+ \gamma$	$(7.0 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-3}$		180
$\Sigma^- \gamma$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90%	173

$\Sigma(1660) 1/2^+$

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

Mass $m = 1630$ to 1690 (≈ 1660) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 40$ to 200 (≈ 100) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.72 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 29.9 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1660)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	10–30 %	405
$\Lambda\pi$	seen	440
$\Sigma\pi$	seen	387

$\Sigma(1670) 3/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1665$ to 1685 (≈ 1670) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 40$ to 80 (≈ 60) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.74 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 28.5 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1670)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	7–13 %	414
$\Lambda\pi$	5–15 %	448
$\Sigma\pi$	30–60 %	394

$\Sigma(1750) 1/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1730$ to 1800 (≈ 1750) MeV

Full width $\Gamma = 60$ to 160 (≈ 90) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.91 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 20.7 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1750)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	10–40 %	486
$\Lambda\pi$	seen	507
$\Sigma\pi$	<8 %	456
$\Sigma\eta$	15–55 %	98
$N\bar{K}^*(892), S=1/2$	(8 ± 4) %	†

$\Sigma(1775) 5/2^-$

$$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{5}{2}^-)$$

Mass $m = 1770$ to 1780 (≈ 1775) MeVFull width $\Gamma = 105$ to 135 (≈ 120) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 0.96 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 19.0 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1775)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	37–43%	508
$\Lambda\pi$	14–20%	525
$\Sigma\pi$	2–5%	475
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	8–12%	327
$\Lambda(1520)\pi$, P -wave	17–23%	201

 $\Sigma(1915) 5/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 1900$ to 1935 (≈ 1915) MeVFull width $\Gamma = 80$ to 160 (≈ 120) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.26 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 12.8 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1915)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	5–15 %	618
$\Lambda\pi$	seen	623
$\Sigma\pi$	seen	577
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	<5 %	443

 $\Sigma(1940) 3/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1900$ to 1950 (≈ 1940) MeVFull width $\Gamma = 150$ to 300 (≈ 220) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.32 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 12.1 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(1940)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	<20 %	637
$\Lambda\pi$	seen	640
$\Sigma\pi$	seen	595
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	seen	463
$\Lambda(1520)\pi$	seen	355
$\Delta(1232)\bar{K}$	seen	410
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	seen	322

$\Sigma(2030) 7/2^+$

$$I(J^P) = 1(\frac{7}{2}^+)$$

Mass $m = 2025$ to 2040 (≈ 2030) MeVFull width $\Gamma = 150$ to 200 (≈ 180) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 1.52 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 9.93 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(2030)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	17–23 %	702
$\Lambda\pi$	17–23 %	700
$\Sigma\pi$	5–10 %	657
ΞK	<2 %	422
$\Sigma(1385)\pi$	5–15 %	532
$\Lambda(1520)\pi$	10–20 %	430
$\Delta(1232)\bar{K}$	10–20 %	498
$N\bar{K}^*(892)$	<5 %	439

 $\Sigma(2250)$

$$I(J^P) = 1(?^?)$$

Mass $m = 2210$ to 2280 (≈ 2250) MeVFull width $\Gamma = 60$ to 150 (≈ 100) MeV

$$p_{\text{beam}} = 2.04 \text{ GeV}/c \quad 4\pi\lambda^2 = 6.76 \text{ mb}$$

$\Sigma(2250)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$N\bar{K}$	<10 %	851
$\Lambda\pi$	seen	842
$\Sigma\pi$	seen	803

Ξ BARYONS ($S = -2, I = 1/2$)

$$\Xi^0 = uss, \quad \Xi^- = dss$$

Ξ^0

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

P is not yet measured; + is the quark model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 1314.86 \pm 0.20 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Xi^-} - m_{\Xi^0} = 6.85 \pm 0.21 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (2.90 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 8.71 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Magnetic moment } \mu = -1.250 \pm 0.014 \mu_N$$

Decay parameters

$$\Lambda\pi^0 \quad \alpha = -0.406 \pm 0.013$$

$$" \quad \phi = (21 \pm 12)^\circ$$

$$" \quad \gamma = 0.85 [1]$$

$$" \quad \Delta = (218_{-19}^{+12})^\circ [1]$$

$$\Lambda\gamma \quad \alpha = -0.70 \pm 0.07$$

$$\Lambda e^+ e^- \quad \alpha = -0.8 \pm 0.2$$

$$\Sigma^0 \gamma \quad \alpha = -0.69 \pm 0.06$$

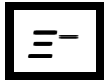
$$\Sigma^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e \quad g_1(0)/f_1(0) = 1.22 \pm 0.05$$

$$\Sigma^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e \quad f_2(0)/f_1(0) = 2.0 \pm 0.9$$

Ξ^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	P (MeV/c)
$\Lambda\pi^0$	$(99.524 \pm 0.012) \%$		135
$\Lambda\gamma$	$(1.17 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$		184
$\Lambda e^+ e^-$	$(7.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-6}$		184
$\Sigma^0 \gamma$	$(3.33 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$		117
$\Sigma^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(2.52 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-4}$		120
$\Sigma^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	$(2.33 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-6}$		64

$\Delta S = \Delta Q$ (SQ) violating modes or $\Delta S = 2$ forbidden (S2) modes

$\Sigma^- e^+ \nu_e$	SQ	< 9	$\times 10^{-4}$	90%	112
$\Sigma^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	SQ	< 9	$\times 10^{-4}$	90%	49
$p\pi^-$	S2	< 8	$\times 10^{-6}$	90%	299
$p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	S2	< 1.3	$\times 10^{-3}$		323
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	S2	< 1.3	$\times 10^{-3}$		309



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

P is not yet measured; + is the quark model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 1321.71 \pm 0.07 \text{ MeV}$$

$$(m_{\Xi^-} - m_{\Xi^+}) / m_{\Xi^-} = (-3 \pm 9) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.639 \pm 0.015) \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 4.91 \text{ cm}$$

$$(\tau_{\Xi^-} - \tau_{\Xi^+}) / \tau_{\Xi^-} = -0.01 \pm 0.07$$

$$\text{Magnetic moment } \mu = -0.6507 \pm 0.0025 \mu_N$$

$$(\mu_{\Xi^-} + \mu_{\Xi^+}) / |\mu_{\Xi^-}| = +0.01 \pm 0.05$$

Decay parameters

$$\Lambda\pi^- \quad \alpha = -0.458 \pm 0.012 \quad (S = 1.8)$$

$$[\alpha(\Xi^-)\alpha_-(\Lambda) - \alpha(\Xi^+)\alpha_+(\bar{\Lambda})] / [\text{sum}] = (0 \pm 7) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$" \quad \phi = (-2.1 \pm 0.8)^\circ$$

$$" \quad \gamma = 0.89 [l]$$

$$" \quad \Delta = (175.9 \pm 1.5)^\circ [l]$$

$$\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}_e \quad g_A/g_V = -0.25 \pm 0.05 [h]$$

Ξ^- DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	P (MeV/c)
$\Lambda\pi^-$	(99.887±0.035) %		140
$\Sigma^- \gamma$	(1.27 ±0.23) × 10 ⁻⁴		118
$\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	(5.63 ±0.31) × 10 ⁻⁴		190
$\Lambda\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	(3.5 ^{+3.5} / _{-2.2}) × 10 ⁻⁴		163
$\Sigma^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	(8.7 ±1.7) × 10 ⁻⁵		123
$\Sigma^0 \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	< 8 × 10 ⁻⁴	90%	70
$\Xi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	< 2.3 × 10 ⁻³	90%	7

$\Delta S = 2$ forbidden (S_2) modes

$n\pi^-$	S_2	< 1.9 × 10 ⁻⁵	90%	304
$ne^- \bar{\nu}_e$	S_2	< 3.2 × 10 ⁻³	90%	327
$n\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	S_2	< 1.5 %	90%	314
$\rho\pi^- \pi^-$	S_2	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁴	90%	223
$\rho\pi^- e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	S_2	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁴	90%	305
$\rho\pi^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	S_2	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁴	90%	251
$\rho\mu^- \mu^-$	L	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁸	90%	272

$\Xi(1530) 3/2^+$

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

$\Xi(1530)^0$ mass $m = 1531.80 \pm 0.32$ MeV ($S = 1.3$)

$\Xi(1530)^-$ mass $m = 1535.0 \pm 0.6$ MeV

$\Xi(1530)^0$ full width $\Gamma = 9.1 \pm 0.5$ MeV

$\Xi(1530)^-$ full width $\Gamma = 9.9^{+1.7}_{-1.9}$ MeV

$\Xi(1530)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi \pi$	100 %		158
$\Xi \gamma$	<4 %	90%	202

$\Xi(1690)$

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

Mass $m = 1690 \pm 10$ MeV [o]

Full width $\Gamma < 30$ MeV

$\Xi(1690)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda \bar{K}$	seen	240
$\Sigma \bar{K}$	seen	70
$\Xi \pi$	seen	311
$\Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	possibly seen	213

$\Xi(1820) 3/2^-$

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

Mass $m = 1823 \pm 5$ MeV [o]

Full width $\Gamma = 24^{+15}_{-10}$ MeV [o]

$\Xi(1820)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda \bar{K}$	large	402
$\Sigma \bar{K}$	small	324
$\Xi \pi$	small	421
$\Xi(1530) \pi$	small	237

$\Xi(1950)$

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

Mass $m = 1950 \pm 15$ MeV [o]

Full width $\Gamma = 60 \pm 20$ MeV [o]

$\Xi(1950)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda \bar{K}$	seen	522
$\Sigma \bar{K}$	possibly seen	460
$\Xi \pi$	seen	519

$\Xi(2030)$

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\geq \frac{5}{2}?)$$

Mass $m = 2025 \pm 5$ MeV [o]

Full width $\Gamma = 20^{+15}_{-5}$ MeV [o]

$\Xi(2030)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda \bar{K}$	$\sim 20\%$	585
$\Sigma \bar{K}$	$\sim 80\%$	529
$\Xi \pi$	small	574
$\Xi(1530)\pi$	small	416
$\Lambda \bar{K} \pi$	small	499
$\Sigma \bar{K} \pi$	small	428

Ω BARYONS ($S = -3, I = 0$)

$$\Omega^- = sss$$

Ω^-

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^+)$$

$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction; and $J = 3/2$ is fairly well established.

Mass $m = 1672.45 \pm 0.29$ MeV

$$(m_{\Omega^-} - m_{\bar{\Omega}^+}) / m_{\Omega^-} = (-1 \pm 8) \times 10^{-5}$$

Mean life $\tau = (0.821 \pm 0.011) \times 10^{-10}$ s

$$c\tau = 2.461 \text{ cm}$$

$$(\tau_{\Omega^-} - \tau_{\bar{\Omega}^+}) / \tau_{\Omega^-} = 0.00 \pm 0.05$$

Magnetic moment $\mu = -2.02 \pm 0.05 \mu_N$

Decay parameters

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda K^- & \quad \alpha = 0.0180 \pm 0.0024 \\ \Lambda K^-, \bar{\Lambda} K^+ & \quad (\alpha + \bar{\alpha})/(\alpha - \bar{\alpha}) = -0.02 \pm 0.13 \\ \Xi^0 \pi^- & \quad \alpha = 0.09 \pm 0.14 \\ \Xi^- \pi^0 & \quad \alpha = 0.05 \pm 0.21 \end{aligned}$$

Ω^- DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
ΛK^-	$(67.8 \pm 0.7) \%$		211
$\Xi^0 \pi^-$	$(23.6 \pm 0.7) \%$		294
$\Xi^- \pi^0$	$(8.6 \pm 0.4) \%$		289
$\Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(3.7^{+0.7}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-4}$		189
$\Xi(1530)^0 \pi^-$	$< 7 \times 10^{-5}$	90%	17
$\Xi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$(5.6 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-3}$		319
$\Xi^- \gamma$	$< 4.6 \times 10^{-4}$	90%	314
$\Delta S = 2$ forbidden ($S2$) modes			
$\Lambda \pi^-$	$S2 \quad < 2.9 \times 10^{-6}$	90%	449

$\Omega(2250)^-$

$$I(J^P) = 0(?^?)$$

Mass $m = 2252 \pm 9$ MeV
 Full width $\Gamma = 55 \pm 18$ MeV

$\Omega(2250)^-$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi^- \pi^+ K^-$	seen	532
$\Xi(1530)^0 K^-$	seen	437

CHARMED BARYONS ($C = +1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_c^+ &= udc, \quad \Sigma_c^{++} = uuc, \quad \Sigma_c^+ = udc, \quad \Sigma_c^0 = ddc, \\ \Xi_c^+ &= usc, \quad \Xi_c^0 = dsc, \quad \Omega_c^0 = ssc \end{aligned}$$

Λ_c^+

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

J is not well measured; $\frac{1}{2}$ is the quark-model prediction.

Mass $m = 2286.46 \pm 0.14$ MeV
 Mean life $\tau = (200 \pm 6) \times 10^{-15}$ s ($S = 1.6$)
 $c\tau = 59.9 \mu\text{m}$

Decay asymmetry parameters

$$\Lambda\pi^+ \quad \alpha = -0.91 \pm 0.15$$

$$\Sigma^+\pi^0 \quad \alpha = -0.45 \pm 0.32$$

$$\Lambda\ell^+\nu_\ell \quad \alpha = -0.86 \pm 0.04$$

$$(\alpha + \bar{\alpha})/(\alpha - \bar{\alpha}) \text{ in } \Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+, \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}\pi^- = -0.07 \pm 0.31$$

$$(\alpha + \bar{\alpha})/(\alpha - \bar{\alpha}) \text{ in } \Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow \Lambda e^+\nu_e, \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}e^-\bar{\nu}_e = 0.00 \pm 0.04$$

Nearly all branching fractions of the Λ_c^+ are measured relative to the $pK^-\pi^+$ mode, but there are no model-independent measurements of this branching fraction. We explain how we arrive at our value of $B(\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)$ in a Note at the beginning of the branching-ratio measurements in the Listings. When this branching fraction is eventually well determined, all the other branching fractions will slide up or down proportionally as the true value differs from the value we use here.

Λ_c^+ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
Hadronic modes with a p: $S = -1$ final states			
$p\bar{K}^0$	(2.3 \pm 0.6) %		873
$pK^-\pi^+$	[q] (5.0 \pm 1.3) %		823
$p\bar{K}^*(892)^0$	[r] (1.6 \pm 0.5) %		685
$\Delta(1232)^{++}K^-$	(8.6 \pm 3.0) $\times 10^{-3}$		710
$\Lambda(1520)\pi^+$	[r] (1.8 \pm 0.6) %		627
$pK^-\pi^+$ nonresonant	(2.8 \pm 0.8) %		823
$p\bar{K}^0\pi^0$	(3.3 \pm 1.0) %		823
$p\bar{K}^0\eta$	(1.2 \pm 0.4) %		568
$p\bar{K}^0\pi^+\pi^-$	(2.6 \pm 0.7) %		754
$pK^-\pi^+\pi^0$	(3.4 \pm 1.0) %		759
$pK^*(892)^-\pi^+$	[r] (1.1 \pm 0.5) %		580
$p(K^-\pi^+)_{\text{nonresonant}}\pi^0$	(3.6 \pm 1.2) %		759
$\Delta(1232)\bar{K}^*(892)$	seen		419
$pK^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(1.1 \pm 0.8) $\times 10^{-3}$		671
$pK^-\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$	(8 \pm 4) $\times 10^{-3}$		678
Hadronic modes with a p: $S = 0$ final states			
$p\pi^+\pi^-$	(3.5 \pm 2.0) $\times 10^{-3}$		927
$pf_0(980)$	[r] (2.8 \pm 1.9) $\times 10^{-3}$		614
$p\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$	(1.8 \pm 1.2) $\times 10^{-3}$		852
pK^+K^-	(7.7 \pm 3.5) $\times 10^{-4}$		616
$p\phi$	[r] (8.2 \pm 2.7) $\times 10^{-4}$		590
pK^+K^- non- ϕ	(3.5 \pm 1.7) $\times 10^{-4}$		616

Hadronic modes with a hyperon: $S = -1$ final states

$\Lambda\pi^+$	(1.07 ± 0.28) %		864
$\Lambda\pi^+\pi^0$	(3.6 ± 1.3) %		844
$\Lambda\rho^+$	< 5 %	CL=95%	636
$\Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(2.6 ± 0.7) %		807
$\Sigma(1385)^+\pi^+\pi^-, \Sigma^{*+} \rightarrow$	(7 ± 4) × 10 ⁻³		688
$\Lambda\pi^+$			
$\Sigma(1385)^-\pi^+\pi^+, \Sigma^{*-} \rightarrow$	(5.5 ± 1.7) × 10 ⁻³		688
$\Lambda\pi^+\rho^0$	(1.1 ± 0.5) %		524
$\Sigma(1385)^+\rho^0, \Sigma^{*+} \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+$	(3.7 ± 3.1) × 10 ⁻³		363
$\Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ nonresonant	< 8 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	807
$\Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ total	(1.8 ± 0.8) %		757
$\Lambda\pi^+\eta$	[r] (1.8 ± 0.6) %		691
$\Sigma(1385)^+\eta$	[r] (8.5 ± 3.3) × 10 ⁻³		570
$\Lambda\pi^+\omega$	[r] (1.2 ± 0.5) %		517
$\Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, no η or ω	< 7 × 10 ⁻³	CL=90%	757
$\Lambda K^+\bar{K}^0$	(4.7 ± 1.5) × 10 ⁻³	S=1.2	443
$\Xi(1690)^0 K^+, \Xi^{*0} \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{K}^0$	(1.3 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻³		286
$\Sigma^0\pi^+$	(1.05 ± 0.28) %		825
$\Sigma^+\pi^0$	(1.00 ± 0.34) %		827
$\Sigma^+\eta$	(5.5 ± 2.3) × 10 ⁻³		713
$\Sigma^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(3.6 ± 1.0) %		804
$\Sigma^+\rho^0$	< 1.4 %	CL=95%	575
$\Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+$	(1.7 ± 0.5) %		799
$\Sigma^0\pi^+\pi^0$	(1.8 ± 0.8) %		803
$\Sigma^0\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(8.3 ± 3.1) × 10 ⁻³		763
$\Sigma^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	—		767
$\Sigma^+\omega$	[r] (2.7 ± 1.0) %		569
$\Sigma^+K^+K^-$	(2.8 ± 0.8) × 10 ⁻³		349
$\Sigma^+\phi$	[r] (3.1 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻³		295
$\Xi(1690)^0 K^+, \Xi^{*0} \rightarrow$	(8.1 ± 3.0) × 10 ⁻⁴		286
Σ^+K^-			
$\Sigma^+K^+K^-$ nonresonant	< 6 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	349
$\Xi^0 K^+$	(3.9 ± 1.4) × 10 ⁻³		653
$\Xi^- K^+\pi^+$	(5.1 ± 1.4) × 10 ⁻³		565
$\Xi(1530)^0 K^+$	[r] (2.6 ± 1.0) × 10 ⁻³		473

Hadronic modes with a hyperon: $S = 0$ final states

ΛK^+	(5.0 ± 1.6) × 10 ⁻⁴		781
$\Lambda K^+\pi^+\pi^-$	< 4 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%	637
$\Sigma^0 K^+$	(4.2 ± 1.3) × 10 ⁻⁴		735

$\Sigma^0 K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	< 2.1	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	574
$\Sigma^+ K^+ \pi^-$	(1.7 \pm 0.7)	$\times 10^{-3}$		670
$\Sigma^+ K^*(892)^0$	[r] (2.8 \pm 1.1)	$\times 10^{-3}$		470
$\Sigma^- K^+ \pi^+$	< 1.0	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	664

Doubly Cabibbo-suppressed modes

$\rho K^+ \pi^-$	< 2.3	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	823
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Semileptonic modes

$\Lambda \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[s] (2.0 \pm 0.6) %			871
$\Lambda e^+ \nu_e$	(2.1 \pm 0.6) %			871
$\Lambda \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	(2.0 \pm 0.7) %			867

Inclusive modes

e^+ anything	(4.5 \pm 1.7) %			—
ρe^+ anything	(1.8 \pm 0.9) %			—
ρ anything	(50 \pm 16) %			—
ρ anything (no Λ)	(12 \pm 19) %			—
n anything	(50 \pm 16) %			—
n anything (no Λ)	(29 \pm 17) %			—
Λ anything	(35 \pm 11) %		S=1.4	—
Σ^\pm anything	[t] (10 \pm 5) %			—
3prongs	(24 \pm 8) %			—

$\Delta C = 1$ weak neutral current ($C1$) modes, or Lepton Family number (LF), or Lepton number (L), or Baryon number (B) violating modes

$\rho e^+ e^-$	$C1$	< 5.5	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	951
$\rho \mu^+ \mu^-$	$C1$	< 4.4	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	937
$\rho e^+ \mu^-$	LF	< 9.9	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	947
$\rho e^- \mu^+$	LF	< 1.9	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	947
$\bar{p} 2e^+$	L, B	< 2.7	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	951
$\bar{p} 2\mu^+$	L, B	< 9.4	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%	937
$\bar{p} e^+ \mu^+$	L, B	< 1.6	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	947
$\Sigma^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	L	< 7.0	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%	812

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$

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

The spin-parity follows from the fact that $\Sigma_c(2455)\pi$ decays, with little available phase space, are dominant. This assumes that $J^P = 1/2^+$ for the $\Sigma_c(2455)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass } m &= 2592.25 \pm 0.28 \text{ MeV} \\ m - m_{\Lambda_c^+} &= 305.79 \pm 0.24 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{Full width } \Gamma &= 2.6 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi \pi$ and its submode $\Sigma_c(2455)\pi$ — the latter just barely — are the only strong decays allowed to an excited Λ_c^+ having this mass; and the submode seems to dominate.

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	[u] $\approx 67\%$	117
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-$	$24 \pm 7\%$	†
$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+$	$24 \pm 7\%$	†
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ 3-body	$18 \pm 10\%$	117
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$	[ν] not seen	258
$\Lambda_c^+ \gamma$	not seen	288

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^-)$$

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{3}{2}^-$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 2628.11 \pm 0.19 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$m - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 341.65 \pm 0.13 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$\text{Full width } \Gamma < 0.97 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\%$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi \pi$ and its submode $\Sigma(2455)\pi$ are the only strong decays allowed to an excited Λ_c^+ having this mass.

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	[u] $\approx 67\%$		184
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-$	< 5	90%	102
$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+$	< 5	90%	102
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ 3-body	large		184
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$	[ν] not seen		293
$\Lambda_c^+ \gamma$	not seen		319

$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{5}{2}^+)$$

There is some good evidence that indeed $J^P = 5/2^+$

$$\text{Mass } m = 2881.53 \pm 0.35 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 595.1 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Full width } \Gamma = 5.8 \pm 1.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$\Lambda_c(2880)^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	471
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{0,++} \pi^\pm$	seen	376
$\Sigma_c(2520)^{0,++} \pi^\pm$	seen	317
pD^0	seen	316

$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$

$$I(J^P) = 0(?^?)$$

$$\text{Mass } m = 2939.3^{+1.4}_{-1.5} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Full width } \Gamma = 17^{+8}_{-6} \text{ MeV}$$

$\Lambda_c(2940)^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
pD^0	seen	420
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{0,++} \pi^\pm$	seen	—

$\Sigma_c(2455)$

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

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \text{ mass } m = 2453.98 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^+ \text{ mass } m = 2452.9 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \text{ mass } m = 2453.74 \pm 0.16 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c^{++}} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 167.52 \pm 0.08 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c^+} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 166.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c^0} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 167.27 \pm 0.08 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c^{++}} - m_{\Sigma_c^0} = 0.24 \pm 0.09 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c^+} - m_{\Sigma_c^0} = -0.9 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \text{ full width } \Gamma = 2.26 \pm 0.25 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma < 4.6 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\%$$

$$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma = 2.16 \pm 0.26 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi$ is the only strong decay allowed to a Σ_c having this mass.

$\Sigma_c(2455)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi$	$\approx 100\%$	94

$\Sigma_c(2520)$

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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{3}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^{++} \text{ mass } m = 2517.9 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.6)$$

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^+ \text{ mass } m = 2517.5 \pm 2.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^0 \text{ mass } m = 2518.8 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.5)$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2520)^{++}} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 231.4 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.6)$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2520)^+} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 231.0 \pm 2.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2520)^0} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 232.3 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.6)$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2520)^{++}} - m_{\Sigma_c(2520)^0}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^{++} \text{ full width } \Gamma = 14.9 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma < 17 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\%$$

$$\Sigma_c(2520)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma = 14.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi$ is the only strong decay allowed to a Σ_c having this mass.

$\Sigma_c(2520)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi$	$\approx 100\%$	179

$\Sigma_c(2800)$

$$I(J^P) = 1(?^?)$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^{++} \text{ mass } m = 2801_{-6}^{+4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^+ \text{ mass } m = 2792_{-5}^{+14} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^0 \text{ mass } m = 2806_{-7}^{+5} \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.3)$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2800)^{++}} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 514_{-6}^{+4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Sigma_c(2800)^+} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 505_{-5}^{+14} \text{ MeV}$$

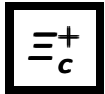
$$m_{\Sigma_c(2800)^0} - m_{\Lambda_c^+} = 519_{-7}^{+5} \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.3)$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^{++} \text{ full width } \Gamma = 75_{-17}^{+22} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma = 62_{-40}^{+60} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Sigma_c(2800)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma = 72_{-15}^{+22} \text{ MeV}$$

$\Sigma_c(2800)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi$	seen	443



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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 2467.8_{-0.6}^{+0.4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (442 \pm 26) \times 10^{-15} \text{ s} \quad (S = 1.3)$$

$$c\tau = 132 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

Ξ_c^+ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level	$\frac{p}{\text{MeV}/c}$
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**No absolute branching fractions have been measured.
The following are branching *ratios* relative to $\Xi^- 2\pi^+$.**

Cabibbo-favored ($S = -2$) decays — relative to $\Xi^- 2\pi^+$

$p 2K_S^0$	0.087 ± 0.021		767
$\Lambda \bar{K}^0 \pi^+$	—		852
$\Sigma(1385)^+ \bar{K}^0$	[r] 1.0 ± 0.5		746
$\Lambda K^- 2\pi^+$	0.323 ± 0.033		787
$\Lambda \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+$	[r] < 0.16	90%	608
$\Sigma(1385)^+ K^- \pi^+$	[r] < 0.23	90%	678
$\Sigma^+ K^- \pi^+$	0.94 ± 0.10		810
$\Sigma^+ \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	[r] 0.81 ± 0.15		658
$\Sigma^0 K^- 2\pi^+$	0.27 ± 0.12		735
$\Xi^0 \pi^+$	0.55 ± 0.16		877
$\Xi^- 2\pi^+$	DEFINED AS 1		851
$\Xi(1530)^0 \pi^+$	[r] < 0.10	90%	750
$\Xi^0 \pi^+ \pi^0$	2.3 ± 0.7		856
$\Xi^0 \pi^- 2\pi^+$	1.7 ± 0.5		818
$\Xi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$2.3 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.7 \\ -0.8 \end{smallmatrix}$		884
$\Omega^- K^+ \pi^+$	0.07 ± 0.04		399

Cabibbo-suppressed decays — relative to $\Xi^- 2\pi^+$

$p K^- \pi^+$	0.21 ± 0.04		944
$p \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	[r] 0.116 ± 0.030		828
$\Sigma^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.48 ± 0.20		922
$\Sigma^- 2\pi^+$	0.18 ± 0.09		918
$\Sigma^+ K^+ K^-$	0.15 ± 0.06		579
$\Sigma^+ \phi$	[r] < 0.11	90%	549
$\Xi(1690)^0 K^+, \Xi(1690)^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+ K^-$	< 0.05	90%	501



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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 2470.88_{-0.80}^{+0.34} \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$m_{\Xi_c^0} - m_{\Xi_c^+} = 3.1_{-0.5}^{+0.4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (112_{-10}^{+13}) \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 33.6 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

Decay asymmetry parameters

$$\Xi^- \pi^+ \quad \alpha = -0.6 \pm 0.4$$

No absolute branching fractions have been measured. Several measurements of ratios of fractions may be found in the Listings that follow.

Ξ_c^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
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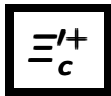
**No absolute branching fractions have been measured.
The following are branching *ratios* relative to $\Xi^- \pi^+$.**

Cabibbo-favored ($S = -2$) decays — relative to $\Xi^- \pi^+$

$p K^- K^- \pi^+$	0.34 ± 0.04	676
$p K^- \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	0.21 ± 0.05	413
$p K^- K^- \pi^+$ (no \bar{K}^{*0})	0.21 ± 0.04	676
ΛK_S^0	0.210 ± 0.028	906
$\Lambda K^- \pi^+$	1.07 ± 0.14	856
$\Lambda \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	787
$\Lambda K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	703
$\Xi^- \pi^+$	DEFINED AS 1	875
$\Xi^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	3.3 ± 1.4	816
$\Omega^- K^+$	0.297 ± 0.024	522
$\Xi^- e^+ \nu_e$	3.1 ± 1.1	882
$\Xi^- \ell^+$ anything	1.0 ± 0.5	—

Cabibbo-suppressed decays — relative to $\Xi^- \pi^+$

$\Xi^- K^+$	0.028 ± 0.006	790
$\Lambda K^+ K^-$ (no ϕ)	0.029 ± 0.007	648
$\Lambda \phi$	0.034 ± 0.007	621



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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

Mass $m = 2575.6 \pm 3.1$ MeV

$$m_{\Xi_c^{'+}} - m_{\Xi_c^+} = 107.8 \pm 3.0 \text{ MeV}$$

The $\Xi_c^{'+} - \Xi_c^+$ mass difference is too small for any strong decay to occur.

$\Xi_c^{'+}$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_c^+ \gamma$	seen	106



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

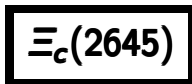
J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

Mass $m = 2577.9 \pm 2.9$ MeV

$$m_{\Xi_c^{'0}} - m_{\Xi_c^0} = 107.0 \pm 2.9 \text{ MeV}$$

The $\Xi_c^{'0} - \Xi_c^0$ mass difference is too small for any strong decay to occur.

$\Xi_c^{'0}$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_c^0 \gamma$	seen	105



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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{3}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\Xi_c(2645)^+ \text{ mass } m = 2645.9^{+0.5}_{-0.6} \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$\Xi_c(2645)^0 \text{ mass } m = 2645.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Xi_c(2645)^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0} = 175.0^{+0.8}_{-0.6} \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.2)$$

$$m_{\Xi_c(2645)^0} - m_{\Xi_c^+} = 178.1 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Xi_c(2645)^+} - m_{\Xi_c(2645)^0} = 0.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Xi_c(2645)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma < 3.1 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\%$$

$$\Xi_c(2645)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma < 5.5 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\%$$

$\Xi_c \pi$ is the only strong decay allowed to a Ξ_c resonance having this mass.

$\Xi_c(2645)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_c^0 \pi^+$	seen	102
$\Xi_c^+ \pi^-$	seen	107

$\Xi_c(2790)$

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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^-$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_c(2790)^+ \text{ mass} &= 2789.1 \pm 3.2 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(2790)^0 \text{ mass} &= 2791.8 \pm 3.3 \text{ MeV} \\ m_{\Xi_c(2790)^+} - m_{\Xi_c^0} &= 318.2 \pm 3.2 \text{ MeV} \\ m_{\Xi_c(2790)^0} - m_{\Xi_c^+} &= 324.0 \pm 3.3 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(2790)^+ \text{ width} &< 15 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\% \\ \Xi_c(2790)^0 \text{ width} &< 12 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\% \end{aligned}$$

$\Xi_c(2790)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_c^+ \pi^-$	seen	159

$\Xi_c(2815)$

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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{3}{2}^-$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_c(2815)^+ \text{ mass } m &= 2816.6 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(2815)^0 \text{ mass } m &= 2819.6 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV} \\ m_{\Xi_c(2815)^+} - m_{\Xi_c^+} &= 348.8 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV} \\ m_{\Xi_c(2815)^0} - m_{\Xi_c^0} &= 348.7 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV} \\ m_{\Xi_c(2815)^+} - m_{\Xi_c(2815)^0} &= -3.1 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(2815)^+ \text{ full width } \Gamma &< 3.5 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\% \\ \Xi_c(2815)^0 \text{ full width } \Gamma &< 6.5 \text{ MeV, CL} = 90\% \end{aligned}$$

The $\Xi_c \pi \pi$ modes are consistent with being entirely via $\Xi_c(2645) \pi$.

$\Xi_c(2815)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	196
$\Xi_c^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	191

$\Xi_c(2980)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_c(2980)^+ & m = 2971.4 \pm 3.3 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 2.1) \\ \Xi_c(2980)^0 & m = 2968.0 \pm 2.6 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.2) \\ \Xi_c(2980)^+ & \text{width } \Gamma = 26 \pm 7 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.5) \\ \Xi_c(2980)^0 & \text{width } \Gamma = 20 \pm 7 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.3) \end{aligned}$$

$\Xi_c(2980)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \bar{K} \pi$	seen	231
$\Sigma_c(2455) \bar{K}$	seen	134
$\Lambda_c^+ \bar{K}$	not seen	414
$\Xi_c 2\pi$	seen	—
$\Xi_c(2645) \pi$	seen	277

$\Xi_c(3080)$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_c(3080)^+ & m = 3077.0 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(3080)^0 & m = 3079.9 \pm 1.4 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.3) \\ \Xi_c(3080)^+ & \text{width } \Gamma = 5.8 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV} \\ \Xi_c(3080)^0 & \text{width } \Gamma = 5.6 \pm 2.2 \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

$\Xi_c(3080)$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_c^+ \bar{K} \pi$	seen	415
$\Sigma_c(2455) \bar{K}$	seen	342
$\Sigma_c(2455) \bar{K} + \Sigma_c(2520) \bar{K}$	seen	—
$\Lambda_c^+ \bar{K}$	not seen	536
$\Lambda_c^+ \bar{K} \pi^+ \pi^-$	not seen	143

Ω_c^0

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

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{1}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mass } m &= 2695.2 \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.3) \\ \text{Mean life } \tau &= (69 \pm 12) \times 10^{-15} \text{ s} \\ c\tau &= 21 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

No absolute branching fractions have been measured.

Ω_c^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Sigma^+ K^- K^- \pi^+$	seen	689
$\Xi^0 K^- \pi^+$	seen	901
$\Xi^- K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	seen	830
$\Omega^- e^+ \nu_e$	seen	829
$\Omega^- \pi^+$	seen	821
$\Omega^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	seen	797
$\Omega^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	seen	753

$\Omega_c(2770)^0$

$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^+)$$

J^P has not been measured; $\frac{3}{2}^+$ is the quark-model prediction.

$$\text{Mass } m = 2765.9 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.2)$$

$$m_{\Omega_c(2770)^0} - m_{\Omega_c^0} = 70.7^{+0.8}_{-0.9} \text{ MeV}$$

The $\Omega_c(2770)^0 - \Omega_c^0$ mass difference is too small for any strong decay to occur.

$\Omega_c(2770)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Omega_c^0 \gamma$	presumably 100%	70

BOTTOM BARYONS ($B = -1$)

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

Λ_b^0

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

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

$$\text{Mass } m = 5619.5 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

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

$$m_{\Lambda_b^0} - m_{B^+} = 339.7 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau = (1.451 \pm 0.013) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

$$c\tau = 435 \mu\text{m}$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\pi^-) = 0.03 \pm 0.18$$

$$A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow pK^-) = 0.37 \pm 0.17$$

$$\alpha \text{ decay parameter for } \Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda = 0.05 \pm 0.18$$

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.

Λ_b^0 DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level	p (MeV/c)
$J/\psi(1S)\Lambda \times B(b \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0)$	$(5.8 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-5}$		1740
$\rho D^0 \pi^-$	$(5.9^{+4.0}_{-3.2}) \times 10^{-4}$		2370
$\rho D^0 K^-$	$(4.3^{+3.0}_{-2.4}) \times 10^{-5}$		2269
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	$(5.7^{+4.0}_{-2.6}) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.6	2342
$\Lambda_c^+ K^-$	$(4.2^{+2.6}_{-1.9}) \times 10^{-4}$		2314
$\Lambda_c^+ a_1(1260)^-$	seen		2153
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	$(8^{+5}_{-4}) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.6	2323
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(3.7^{+2.8}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-4}$		2210
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \pi^-$, $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(3.6^{+2.7}_{-2.1}) \times 10^{-4}$		2193
$\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^0 \rightarrow$ $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	$(6^{+5}_{-4}) \times 10^{-4}$		2265
$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^- \pi^-$, $\Sigma_c^{++} \rightarrow$ $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+$	$(3.5^{+2.8}_{-2.3}) \times 10^{-4}$		2265
$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ anything}$	[x] $(9.9 \pm 2.2) \%$		—
$\Lambda_c^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(6.5^{+3.2}_{-2.5}) \%$	S=1.8	2345
$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(5.6 \pm 3.1) \%$		2335
$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(8 \pm 5) \times 10^{-3}$		2212
$\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$	$(1.4^{+0.9}_{-0.7}) \%$		2195
ρh^-	[y] $< 2.3 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%	2730
$\rho \pi^-$	$(4.1 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$		2730
ρK^-	$(4.9 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$		2708
$\Lambda \mu^+ \mu^-$	$(1.08 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-6}$		2695
$\Lambda \gamma$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	2699

$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$

$$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$$

Mass $m = 5912.1 \pm 0.4$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma < 0.66$ MeV, CL = 90%

$\Lambda_b(5912)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	86

$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$

$$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^-$$

Mass $m = 5919.73 \pm 0.32$ MeV

Full width $\Gamma < 0.63$ MeV, CL = 90%

$\Lambda_b(5920)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	seen	108

Σ_b

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

I, J, P need confirmation.

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^+) = 5811.3 \pm 1.9$ MeV

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^-) = 5815.5 \pm 1.8$ MeV

$m_{\Sigma_b^+} - m_{\Sigma_b^-} = -4.2 \pm 1.1$ MeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_b^+) = 9.7^{+4.0}_{-3.0}$ MeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_b^-) = 4.9^{+3.3}_{-2.4}$ MeV

Σ_b DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	134

Σ_b^*

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

I, J, P need confirmation.

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^{*+}) = 5832.1 \pm 1.9$ MeV

Mass $m(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 5835.1 \pm 1.9$ MeV

$m_{\Sigma_b^{*+}} - m_{\Sigma_b^{*-}} = -3.0^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$ MeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{*+}) = 11.5 \pm 2.8$ MeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_b^{*-}) = 7.5 \pm 2.3$ MeV

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

Σ_b^* DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Lambda_b^0 \pi$	dominant	161

Ξ_b^0, Ξ_b^-

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

I, J, P need confirmation.

$$m(\Xi_b^-) = 5794.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$m(\Xi_b^0) = 5793.1 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.1)$$

$$m_{\Xi_b^-} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 176.2 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Xi_b^0} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 174.8 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\Xi_b^-} - m_{\Xi_b^0} = 3 \pm 6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Mean life } \tau_{\Xi_b^-} = (1.56_{-0.25}^{+0.27}) \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}$$

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

Ξ_b DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	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	-
$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Xi^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Xi_b^-)$	$(1.02_{-0.21}^{+0.26}) \times 10^{-5}$		1783
$\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow p D^0 K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)$	$(1.8_{-1.1}^{+1.3}) \times 10^{-6}$		-
$\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \times B(\bar{b} \rightarrow \Xi_b)$	$(8 \pm 7) \times 10^{-7}$		-

$\Xi_b(5945)^0$

$$J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$$

$$\text{Mass } m = 5949.3 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{Full width } \Gamma = 2.1 \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$\Xi_b(5945)^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$\Xi_b^- \pi^+$	seen	69

Ω_b^-

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

I, J, P need confirmation.

$$\text{Mass } m = 6048.8 \pm 3.2 \text{ MeV} \quad (S = 1.5)$$

$$m_{\Omega_b^-} - m_{\Lambda_b^0} = 426.4 \pm 2.2 \text{ MeV}$$

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

Ω_b^- DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$J/\psi \Omega^- \times B(b \rightarrow \Omega_b)$	$(2.9^{+1.1}_{-0.8}) \times 10^{-6}$	1808

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

Mean life $\tau = (1.449 \pm 0.015) \times 10^{-12}$ s

These branching fractions are actually an average over weakly decaying b -baryons weighted by their production rates at the LHC, LEP, and Tevatron, branching ratios, and detection efficiencies. They scale with the b -baryon production fraction $B(b \rightarrow b\text{-baryon})$.

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 (Γ_i/Γ)	p (MeV/c)
$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ anything	$(5.3^{+2.2}_{-1.9}) \%$	—
$p \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(5.1 \pm 1.2) \%$	—
p anything	$(64 \pm 21) \%$	—
$\Lambda \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(3.5 \pm 0.6) \%$	—
$\Lambda/\bar{\Lambda}$ anything	$(36 \pm 7) \%$	—
$\Xi^- \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ anything	$(6.0 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-3}$	—

NOTES

- [a] The masses of the p and n are most precisely known in u (unified atomic mass units). The conversion factor to MeV, $1 u = 931.494061(21)$ MeV, is less well known than are the masses in u .
- [b] The $|m_p - m_{\bar{p}}|/m_p$ and $|q_p + q_{\bar{p}}|/e$ are not independent, and both use the more precise measurement of $|q_{\bar{p}}/m_{\bar{p}}|/(q_p/m_p)$.
- [c] The limit is from neutrality-of-matter experiments; it assumes $q_n = q_p + q_e$. See also the charge of the neutron.
- [d] The μp and $e p$ values for the charge radius are much too different to average them. The disagreement is not yet understood.
- [e] The first limit is for $p \rightarrow$ anything or "disappearance" modes of a bound proton. The second entry, a rough range of limits, assumes the dominant decay modes are among those investigated. For antiprotons the best limit, inferred from the observation of cosmic ray \bar{p} 's is $\tau_{\bar{p}} > 10^7$ yr, the cosmic-ray storage time, but this limit depends on a number of assumptions. The best direct observation of stored antiprotons gives $\tau_{\bar{p}}/B(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma) > 7 \times 10^5$ yr.
- [f] There is some controversy about whether nuclear physics and model dependence complicate the analysis for bound neutrons (from which the best limit comes). The first limit here is from reactor experiments with free neutrons.
- [g] Lee and Yang in 1956 proposed the existence of a mirror world in an attempt to restore global parity symmetry—thus a search for oscillations between the two worlds. Oscillations between the worlds would be maximal when the magnetic fields B and B' were equal. The limit for any B' in the range 0 to $12.5 \mu\text{T}$ is >12 s (95% CL).
- [h] The parameters g_A , g_V , and g_{WM} for semileptonic modes are defined by $\bar{B}_f[\gamma_\lambda(g_V + g_A\gamma_5) + i(g_{WM}/m_{B_i}) \sigma_{\lambda\nu} q^\nu]B_i$, and ϕ_{AV} is defined by $g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V|e^{i\phi_{AV}}$. See the "Note on Baryon Decay Parameters" in the neutron Particle Listings.
- [i] Time-reversal invariance requires this to be 0° or 180° .
- [j] This coefficient is zero if time invariance is not violated.
- [k] This limit is for γ energies between 15 and 340 keV.
- [l] The decay parameters γ and Δ are calculated from α and ϕ using
- $$\gamma = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \cos\phi, \quad \tan\Delta = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \sin\phi.$$
- See the "Note on Baryon Decay Parameters" in the neutron Particle Listings.
- [n] See the Listings for the pion momentum range used in this measurement.

- [o] The error given here is only an educated guess. It is larger than the error on the weighted average of the published values.
- [p] A theoretical value using QED.
- [q] See the note on " Λ_c^+ Branching Fractions" in the Λ_c^+ Particle Listings.
- [r] This branching fraction includes all the decay modes of the final-state resonance.
- [s] An ℓ indicates an e or a μ mode, not a sum over these modes.
- [t] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.
- [u] Assuming isospin conservation, so that the other third is $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$.
- [v] A test that the isospin is indeed 0, so that the particle is indeed a Λ_c^+ .
- [x] Not a pure measurement. See note at head of Λ_b^0 Decay Modes.
- [y] Here h^- means π^- or K^- .