



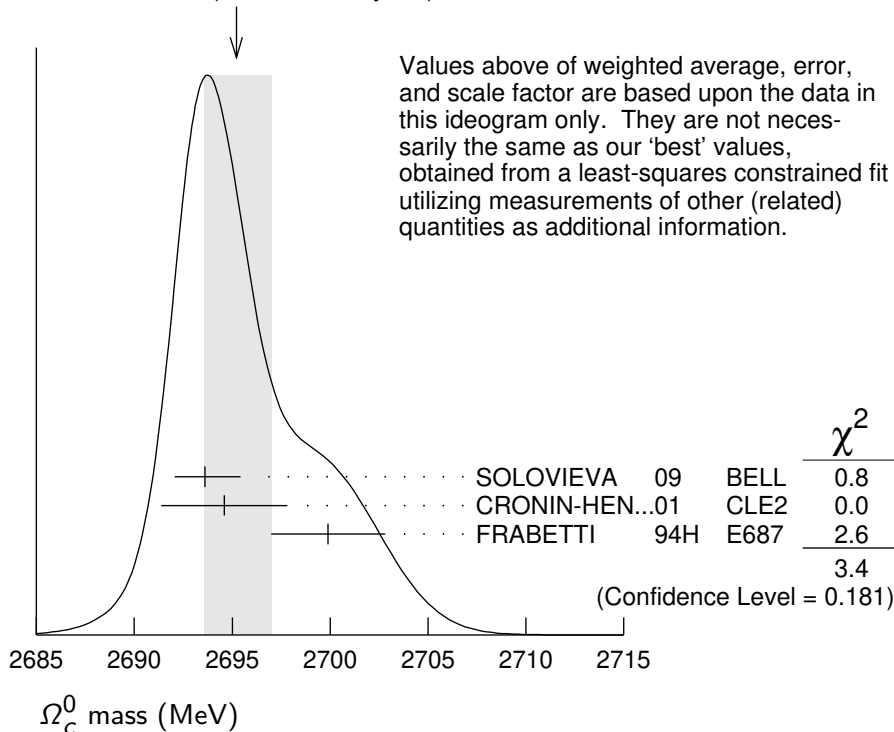
$$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^+) \text{ Status: } ***$$

The quantum numbers have not been measured, but are simply assigned in accord with the quark model, in which the  $\Omega_c^0$  is the  $ssc$  ground state. No absolute branching fractions have been measured.

### $\Omega_c^0$ MASS

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2695.2 ± 1.7 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.3.		
<b>2695.2<sup>+1.8</sup><sub>-1.6</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.		
2693.6 ± 0.3 <sup>+1.8</sup> <sub>-1.5</sub>	725	SOLOVIEVA 09	BELL	$\Omega^- \pi^+$ in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma(4S)$
2694.6 ± 2.6 ± 1.9	40	<sup>1</sup> CRONIN-HEN..01	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
2699.9 ± 1.5 ± 2.5	42	<sup>2</sup> FRABETTI 94H	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 221$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
2705.9 ± 3.3 ± 2.0	10	<sup>3</sup> FRABETTI 93	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 221$ GeV
2719.0 ± 7.0 ± 2.5	11	<sup>4</sup> ALBRECHT 92H	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
2740 ± 20	3	BIAGI 85B	SPEC	$\Sigma^-$ Be 135 GeV/c

WEIGHTED AVERAGE  
2695.2+1.8-1.6 (Error scaled by 1.3)



<sup>1</sup> CRONIN-HENNESSY 01 sees  $40.4 \pm 9.0$  events in a sum over five channels.

<sup>2</sup> FRABETTI 94H claims a signal of  $42.5 \pm 8.8 \Sigma^+ K^- K^- \pi^+$  events. The background is about 24 events.

- <sup>3</sup> FRABETTI 93 claims a signal of  $10.3 \pm 3.9 \Omega^- \pi^+$  events above a background of 5.8 events.
- <sup>4</sup> ALBRECHT 92H claims a signal of  $11.5 \pm 4.3 \Xi^- K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  events. The background is about 5 events.

## $\Omega_c^0$ MEAN LIFE

VALUE ( $10^{-15}$ s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>273 ± 12</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>			
243 ± 48 ± 11	88	ABUDINEN	23 BEL2	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Omega_c^0 + X,$ $\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^+$
276.5 ± 13.4 ± 4.5	1,2	AAIJ	22Y LHCB	$pp \rightarrow \Omega_c X, \Omega_c \rightarrow$ $p K^- K^- \pi^+$
268 ± 24 ± 10	978	1,3 AAIJ	18J LHCB	$\Omega_b \rightarrow \Omega_c \mu \nu + X, \Omega_c \rightarrow$ $p K^- K^- \pi^+$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
72 ± 11 ± 11	64	LINK	03C FOCS	$\Omega^- \pi^+, \Xi^- K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
55 <sup>+13</sup> <sub>-11</sub> <sup>+18</sup> <sub>-23</sub>	86	ADAMOVICH	95B WA89	$\Omega^- \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^+,$ $\Xi^- K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$
86 <sup>+27</sup> <sub>-20</sub> ± 28	25	FRABETTI	95D E687	$\Sigma^+ K^- K^- \pi^+$

<sup>1</sup> Recent measurements by AAIJ 18J, AAIJ 22Y, and ABUDINEN 23 obtain consistent results that are nearly four times larger than the average result of previous experiments,  $(69 \pm 12) \times 10^{-15}$  s. We go with the more recent results, mostly obtained with much larger data samples, and also note the positive correlation between the measured value and the inverse of the estimated statistical uncertainty in lifetime measurements.

<sup>2</sup> AAIJ 22Y reports this measurement as  $(276.5 \pm 13.4 \pm 4.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-15}$  s. The last uncertainty is due to the uncertainty on the  $D^0$  lifetime  $\tau_{D^0} = (410.1 \pm 1.5)$  fs from PDG 20. Measured in  $\Omega_c$  produced promptly in  $pp$  collisions, using  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  as normalisation mode.

<sup>3</sup> Measured using  $\Omega_c$  produced in semileptonic  $\Omega_b$  decays.

## $\Omega_c^0$ DECAY MODES

No absolute branching fractions have been measured. The following are branching *ratios* relative to  $\Omega^- \pi^+$ .

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
<b>Cabibbo-favored (<math>S = -3</math>) decays — relative to <math>\Omega^- \pi^+</math></b>		
$\Gamma_1$ $\Omega^- \pi^+$	<b>DEFINED AS 1</b>	
$\Gamma_2$ $\Omega^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	$1.80 \pm 0.33$	
$\Gamma_3$ $\Omega^- \rho^+$	$> 1.3$	90%
$\Gamma_4$ $\Omega^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$	$0.31 \pm 0.05$	
$\Gamma_5$ $\Omega^- e^+ \nu_e$	$1.98 \pm 0.15$	
$\Gamma_6$ $\Omega^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$1.94 \pm 0.21$	
$\Gamma_7$ $\Xi^0 \bar{K}^0$	$1.64 \pm 0.29$	
$\Gamma_8$ $\Xi^0 K^- \pi^+$	$1.20 \pm 0.18$	

$\Gamma_9$	$\Xi^0 \bar{K}^{*0}, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$0.68 \pm 0.16$	
$\Gamma_{10}$	$\Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow$	$0.12 \pm 0.05$	
$\Gamma_{11}$	$\Xi^- \bar{K}^0 \pi^+$	$2.12 \pm 0.28$	
$\Gamma_{12}$	$\Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow$	$0.12 \pm 0.06$	
$\Gamma_{13}$	$\Xi^- K^- 2\pi^+$	$0.63 \pm 0.09$	
$\Gamma_{14}$	$\Xi(1530)^0 K^- \pi^+, \Xi^{*0} \rightarrow$	$0.21 \pm 0.06$	
$\Gamma_{15}$	$\Xi^- \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^+$	$0.34 \pm 0.11$	
$\Gamma_{16}$	$\rho K^- K^- \pi^+$	seen	
$\Gamma_{17}$	$\Sigma^+ K^- K^- \pi^+$	$<0.32$	90%
$\Gamma_{18}$	$\Lambda \bar{K}^0 \bar{K}^0$	$1.72 \pm 0.35$	

**Singly Cabibbo-suppressed modes — relative to  $\Omega^- \pi^+$** 

$\Gamma_{19}$	$\Xi^- \pi^+$	$0.25 \pm 0.06$	
$\Gamma_{20}$	$\Omega^- K^+$	$<0.29$	90%

**Doubly Cabibbo-suppressed modes — relative to  $\Omega^- \pi^+$** 

$\Gamma_{21}$	$\Xi^- K^+$	$<0.07$	90%
---------------	-------------	---------	-----

 **$\Omega_c^0$  BRANCHING RATIOS**

A few early but now obsolete measurements have been omitted. See K.A. Olive, et al. (Particle Data Group), Chinese Physics **C38** 070001 (2014).

 **$\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_2/\Gamma_1$** 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>1.80 \pm 0.33</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.9.		
$2.00 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.11$	403	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher
$1.27 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.11$	64	AUBERT	07AH	BABR $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

 **$\Gamma(\Omega^- \rho^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma_2$** 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&gt;0.71</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

<sup>1</sup> This submode fraction is evaluated from a background-subtracted signal in a mass plot. Result ignores interference effects and systematic uncertainties, which YELTON 18 claim are both small.

 **$\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^- 2\pi^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_4/\Gamma_1$** 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.31 \pm 0.05</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.32 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$	108	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher
$0.28 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$	25	AUBERT	07AH	BABR $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

 **$\Gamma(\Omega^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_5/\Gamma_1$** 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>1.98 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.08</math></b>		LI	22A	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$2.4 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.2$	11	<sup>1</sup> AMMAR	02	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> AMMAR 02 reported  $0.41 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.04$  for the inverse of this branching fraction.

$$\Gamma(\Omega^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_6 / \Gamma_1$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.94 ± 0.18 ± 0.10</b>	LI	22A	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$

$$\Gamma(\Omega^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) \quad \Gamma_5 / \Gamma_6$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.02 ± 0.10 ± 0.02</b>	LI	22A	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$

$$\Gamma(\Xi^0 \bar{K}^0) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_7 / \Gamma_1$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.64 ± 0.26 ± 0.12</b>	98	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

$$\Gamma(\Xi^0 K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_8 / \Gamma_1$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.20 ± 0.16 ± 0.08</b>	168	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

$$\Gamma(\Xi^0 \bar{K}^{*0}, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(\Xi^0 K^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_9 / \Gamma_8$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.57 ± 0.10</b>	95	<sup>1</sup> YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

<sup>1</sup> This submode fraction is evaluated from a background-subtracted signal in a mass plot. Result ignores interference effects and systematic uncertainties, which YELTON 18 claim are both small.

$$\Gamma(\Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^-) / \Gamma(\Xi^0 K^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{10} / \Gamma_8$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.6 ± 3.2 ± 1.8</b>	28	<sup>1</sup> LI	21D	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> LI 21D reports the significance of the  $\Omega(2012)$  signal is  $4.2 \sigma$  including systematic uncertainties. Also measures  $B(\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow (\bar{K} \Xi^-) / B(\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^- \pi^+) = 0.220 \pm 0.059 \pm 0.035$ .

$$\Gamma(\Xi^- \bar{K}^0 \pi^+) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{11} / \Gamma_1$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.12 ± 0.24 ± 0.14</b>	349	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

$$\Gamma(\Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \bar{K}^0) / \Gamma(\Xi^- \bar{K}^0 \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{12} / \Gamma_{11}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.5 ± 2.8 ± 0.7</b>	18	<sup>1</sup> LI	21D	BELL $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$

<sup>1</sup> LI 21D reports the significance of the  $\Omega(2012)$  signal is  $4.2 \sigma$  including systematic uncertainties. Also measures  $B(\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega(2012)^- \pi^+, \Omega(2012)^- \rightarrow (\bar{K} \Xi^-) / B(\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^- \pi^+) = 0.220 \pm 0.059 \pm 0.035$ .

$$\Gamma(\Xi^- K^- 2\pi^+) / \Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{13} / \Gamma_1$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.63 ± 0.09 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.4.
0.68 ± 0.07 ± 0.03	278	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher
0.46 ± 0.13 ± 0.03	45	AUBERT	07AH	BABR $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\Xi(1530)^0 K^- \pi^+, \Xi^{*0} \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- K^- 2\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.33±0.09</b>	74	<sup>1</sup> YELTON	18	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

<sup>1</sup> This submode fraction is evaluated from a background-subtracted signal in a mass plot. Result ignores interference effects and systematic uncertainties, which YELTON 18 claim are both small.

 $\Gamma(\Xi^- \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Xi^- K^- 2\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma_{13}$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.55±0.16</b>	136	<sup>1</sup> YELTON	18	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

<sup>1</sup> This submode fraction is evaluated from a background-subtracted signal in a mass plot. Result ignores interference effects and systematic uncertainties, which YELTON 18 claim are both small.

 $\Gamma(p K^- K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma$ 

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>seen</b>	AAIJ	160	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8 TeV

 $\Gamma(\Sigma^+ K^- K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.32</b>	90	17	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

 $\Gamma(\Lambda \bar{K}^0 \bar{K}^0)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{18}/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.72±0.32±0.14</b>	95	YELTON	18	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ , +higher

 $\Gamma(\Xi^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.253±0.052±0.030</b>	208	HAN	23	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Omega^- K^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.29</b>	90	HAN	23	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$

 $\Gamma(\Xi^- K^+)/\Gamma(\Omega^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{21}/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.070</b>	90	HAN	23	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$

 $\Omega_c^0$  REFERENCES

ABUDINEN	23	PR D107 L031103	F. Abudinen <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE II Collab.)
HAN	23	JHEP 2301 055	X. Han <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
AAIJ	22Y	SCIB 67 479	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
LI	22A	PR D105 L091101	Y.B. Li <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
LI	21D	PR D104 052005	Y.B. Li <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
PDG	20	PTEP 2020 083C01	P.A. Zyla <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
AAIJ	18J	PRL 121 092003	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
YELTON	18	PR D97 032001	J. Yelton <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
AAIJ	16O	PR D93 092007	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
PDG	14	CP C38 070001	K. Olive <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
SOLOVIEVA	09	PL B672 1	E. Solovieva <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)

AUBERT	07AH	PRL 99 062001	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
LINK	03C	PL B561 41	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
AMMAR	02	PRL 89 171803	R. Ammar <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
CRONIN-HEN...	01	PRL 86 3730	D. Cronin-Hennessy <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ADAMOVICH	95B	PL B358 151	M.I. Adamovich <i>et al.</i>	(CERN WA89 Collab.)
FRABETTI	95D	PL B357 678	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	94H	PL B338 106	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	93	PL B300 190	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	92H	PL B288 367	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
BIAGI	85B	ZPHY C28 175	S.F. Biagi <i>et al.</i>	(CERN WA62 Collab.)

---