



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

## $D^0$ MASS

The fit includes  $D^\pm$ ,  $D^0$ ,  $D_s^\pm$ ,  $D^{*\pm}$ ,  $D^{*0}$ ,  $D_s^{*\pm}$ ,  $D_1(2420)^0$ ,  $D_2^*(2460)^0$ , and  $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$  mass and mass difference measurements.

Given the recent addition of much more precise measurements, we have omitted all those masses published up through 1990. See any Review before 2015 for those earlier results.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1864.83 ± 0.05</b>				<b>OUR FIT</b>
<b>1864.84 ± 0.05</b>				<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>
1864.845 ± 0.025 ± 0.057	63k	<sup>1</sup> TOMARADZE 14		$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
1864.75 ± 0.15 ± 0.11		AAIJ 13V	LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ 2K^- \pi^+$
1864.841 ± 0.048 ± 0.063	4.3k	<sup>2</sup> LEES	13S BABR	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$
1865.30 ± 0.33 ± 0.23	0.1k	ANASHIN 10A	KEDR	$e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
1864.847 ± 0.150 ± 0.095	0.3k	CAWLFIELD 07	CLEO	$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \phi$

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration. The largest source of error in the TOMARADZE 14 value is from the uncertainties in the  $K^-$  and  $K_S^0$  masses. The systematic error given above is the addition in quadrature of  $\pm 0.022 \pm 0.053$  MeV, where the second error is from those mass uncertainties.

<sup>2</sup> The largest source of error in the LEES 13S value is from the uncertainty of the  $K^+$  mass. The quoted systematic error is in fact  $\pm 0.043 + 3(m_{K^+} - 493.677)$ , in MeV.

## $m_{D^\pm} - m_{D^0}$

The fit includes  $D^\pm$ ,  $D^0$ ,  $D_s^\pm$ ,  $D^{*\pm}$ ,  $D^{*0}$ ,  $D_s^{*\pm}$ ,  $D_1(2420)^0$ ,  $D_2^*(2460)^0$ , and  $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$  mass and mass difference measurements.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>4.822 ± 0.015</b>			<b>OUR FIT</b>
<b>4.76 ± 0.12 ± 0.07</b>	AAIJ	13V LHCB	$D^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$

## $D^0$ MEAN LIFE

Measurements with an error  $> 10 \times 10^{-15}$  s have been omitted from the average.

<u>VALUE (<math>10^{-15}</math> s)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>410.1 ± 1.5</b>				<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>
409.6 ± 1.1 ± 1.5	210k	LINK 02F	FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus, $\approx 180$ GeV
407.9 ± 6.0 ± 4.3	10k	KUSHNIR...	01 SELX	$K^- \pi^+$ , $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
413 ± 3 ± 4	35k	AITALA 99E	E791	$K^- \pi^+$
408.5 ± 4.1 <sup>+</sup> <sub>-3.4</sub>	25k	BONVICINI 99	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
413 ± 4 ± 3	16k	FRABETTI 94D	E687	$K^- \pi^+$ , $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

424	$\pm 11 \pm 7$	5118	FRABETTI	91	E687	$K^- \pi^+, K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
417	$\pm 18 \pm 15$	890	ALVAREZ	90	NA14	$K^- \pi^+, K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
388	$+23$ $-21$	641	<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	90C	ACCM	$\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV
480	$\pm 40 \pm 30$	776	ALBRECHT	88I	ARG	$e^+ e^-$ 10 GeV
422	$\pm 8 \pm 10$	4212	RAAB	88	E691	Photoproduction
420	$\pm 50$	90	BARLAG	87B	ACCM	$K^-$ and $\pi^-$ 200 GeV

<sup>1</sup> BARLAG 90C estimate systematic error to be negligible.

See the related review(s):

[D<sup>0</sup> —  \$\bar{D}^0\$  Mixing](#)

$$|m_{D_1^0} - m_{D_2^0}| = x \Gamma$$

The  $D_1^0$  and  $D_2^0$  are the mass eigenstates of the  $D^0$  meson, as described in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above. The experiments usually present  $x \equiv \Delta m/\Gamma$ . Then  $\Delta m = x \Gamma = x \hbar/\tau$ .

“OUR EVALUATION” comes from CPV allowing averages provided by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group, see the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing.”

<u>VALUE (10<sup>10</sup> <math>\hbar</math> s<sup>-1</sup>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.95<sup>+0.41</sup><sub>-0.44</sub> OUR EVALUATION</b>				
<b>0.8 ± 0.7 OUR AVERAGE</b> Error includes scale factor of 1.7. See the ideogram below.				
		<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18K LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
– 2.10 ± 1.29 ± 0.41		<sup>2</sup> AAIJ	16V LHCb	$pp$ at 7 TeV
3.7 ± 2.9 ± 1.5		<sup>3</sup> LEES	16D BABR	$e^+ e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
		<sup>4</sup> KO	14 BELL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
1.37 ± 0.46 <sup>+0.18</sup> <sub>-0.28</sub>		<sup>5</sup> PENG	14 BELL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
		<sup>6</sup> AALTONEN	13AE CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
0.39 ± 0.56 ± 0.35		<sup>7</sup> DEL-AMO-SA.	10D BABR	$e^+ e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
		<sup>8</sup> AAIJ	17AO LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 18K
		<sup>9</sup> AAIJ	13CE LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 17AO
		<sup>10</sup> AAIJ	13N LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 13CE
6.4 <sup>+1.4</sup> <sub>-1.7</sub> ± 1.0		<sup>11</sup> AUBERT	09AN BABR	$e^+ e^-$ at 10.58 GeV
– 2 <sup>+7</sup> <sub>-6</sub>		<sup>12</sup> LOWREY	09 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
1.98 ± 0.73 <sup>+0.32</sup> <sub>-0.41</sub>		<sup>13</sup> ZHANG	07B BELL	Repl. by PENG 14
< 7	95	<sup>14</sup> ZHANG	06 BELL	$e^+ e^-$
– 11 to +22		<sup>13</sup> ASNER	05 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
< 11	90	BITENC	05 BELL	

< 30	90	CAWLFIELD	05	CLEO	
< 7	95	<sup>14</sup> LI	05A	BELL	See ZHANG 06
< 22	95	<sup>15</sup> LINK	05H	FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
< 23	95	AUBERT	04Q	BABR	
< 11	95	<sup>14</sup> AUBERT	03Z	BABR	$e^+ e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
< 7	95	<sup>16</sup> GODANG	00	CLE2	$e^+ e^-$
< 32	90	<sup>17,18</sup> AITALA	98	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
< 24	90	<sup>19</sup> AITALA	96C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
< 21	90	<sup>18,20</sup> ANJOS	88C	E691	Photoproduction

<sup>1</sup> The result was established with  $D^0$  from prompt and secondary  $D^*$ . Based on  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (3.9 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-5}$  and  $y' = (5.28 \pm 0.52) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y$

<sup>2</sup> Model-independent measurement of the charm mixing parameters in the decay  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  using  $1.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of LHCb data at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ .

<sup>3</sup> Time-dependent amplitude analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ .

<sup>4</sup> Based on  $976 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $Y(nS)$  resonances. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (0.09 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-3}$  and  $y' = (4.6 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>5</sup> The time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  is employed. Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ . This value allows  $CP$  violation and is sensitive to the sign of  $\Delta m$ .

<sup>6</sup> Based on  $9.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at the Tevatron. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (0.08 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-3}$  and  $y' = (4.3 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>7</sup> DEL-AMO-SANCHEZ 10D uses  $540,800 \pm 800 K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  and  $79,900 \pm 300 K_S^0 K^+ K^-$  events in a time-dependent amplitude analysis of the  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  Dalitz plots. No evidence was found for  $CP$  violation, and the values here assume no such violation.

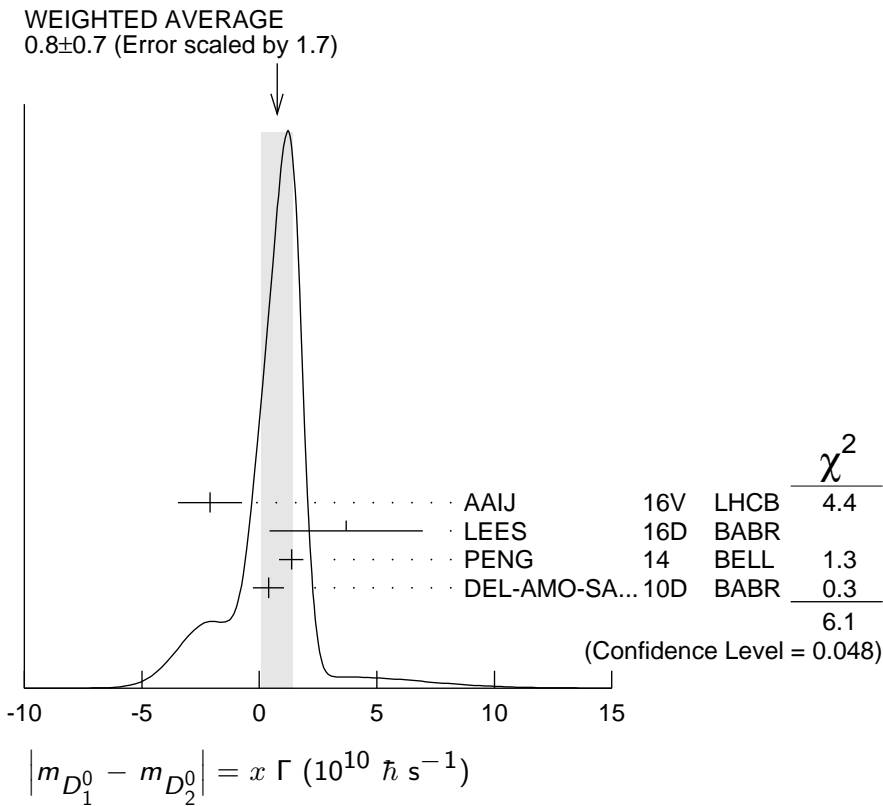
<sup>8</sup> The result was established with  $D^0$  from prompt and secondary  $D^*$ . Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (3.6 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-5}$  and  $y' = (5.23 \pm 0.84) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>9</sup> Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (5.5 \pm 4.9) \times 10^{-4}$  and  $y' = (4.8 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>10</sup> Based on  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in 2011. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (-0.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$  and  $y' = (7.2 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>11</sup> The AUBERT 09AN values are inferred from the branching ratio  $\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \text{ via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$  given near the end of this Listings. Mixing is distinguished from DCS decays using decay-time information. Interference between mixing and DCS is allowed. The phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  is assumed to

- be small. The width difference here is  $y''$ , which is not the same as  $y_{CP}$  in the note on  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing.
- 12 LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ . See below for coherence factors and average relative strong phases for both  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^-2\pi^+$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $\Delta m = (2.34 \pm 0.61) \times 10^{10} \text{ } \hbar \text{ s}^{-1}$ .
  - 13 The ASNER 05 and ZHANG 07B values are from the time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ . Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+}\pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+}\pi^-$ . This value allows  $CP$  violation and is sensitive to the sign of  $\Delta m$ .
  - 14 The AUBERT 03Z, LI 05A, and ZHANG 06 limits are inferred from the  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing ratio  $\Gamma(K^+\pi^- \text{ (via } \bar{D}^0))/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$  given near the end of this  $D^0$  Listings. Decay-time information is used to distinguish DCS decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. The limit allows interference between the DCS and mixing ratios, and also allows  $CP$  violation. AUBERT 03Z assumes the strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  amplitudes is small; if an arbitrary phase is allowed, the limit degrades by 20%. The LI 05A and ZHANG 06 limits are valid for an arbitrary strong phase.
  - 15 This LINK 05H limit is inferred from the  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing ratio  $\Gamma(K^+\pi^- \text{ (via } \bar{D}^0))/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$  given near the end of this  $D^0$  Listings. Decay-time information is used to distinguish DCS decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. The limit allows interference between the DCS and mixing ratios, and also allows  $CP$  violation. The strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  is assumed to be small. If an arbitrary relative strong phase is allowed, the limit degrades by 25%.
  - 16 This GODANG 00 limit is inferred from the  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing ratio  $\Gamma(K^+\pi^- \text{ (via } \bar{D}^0))/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$  given near the end of this  $D^0$  Listings. Decay-time information is used to distinguish DCS decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. The limit allows interference between the DCS and mixing ratios, and also allows  $CP$  violation. The strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  is assumed to be small. If an arbitrary relative strong phase is allowed, the limit degrades by a factor of two.
  - 17 AITALA 98 allows interference between the doubly Cabibbo-suppressed and mixing amplitudes, and also allows  $CP$  violation in this term, but assumes that  $A_D=A_R=0$ . See the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above.
  - 18 This limit is inferred from  $R_M$  for  $f = K^+\pi^-$  and  $f = K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ . See the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above. Decay-time information is used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing.
  - 19 This limit is inferred from  $R_M$  for  $f = K^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell$ . See the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above.
  - 20 ANJOS 88C assumes that  $y = 0$ . See the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above. Without this assumption, the limit degrades by about a factor of two.



$$(\Gamma_{D_1^0} - \Gamma_{D_2^0})/\Gamma = 2y$$

The  $D_1^0$  and  $D_2^0$  are the mass eigenstates of the  $D^0$  meson, as described in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” above.

Due to the strong phase difference between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ , we exclude from the average those measurements of  $y'$  that are inferred from the  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing ratio  $\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \text{ via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)$  given near the end of this  $D^0$  Listings.

Some early results have been omitted. See our 2006 *Review* (Journal of Physics **G33** 1 (2006)).

“OUR EVALUATION” comes from CPV allowing averages provided by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group, see the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing.”

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>1.29^{+0.14}_{-0.18}</math></b>	<b>OUR EVALUATION</b>			
<b><math>1.08 \pm 0.20</math></b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b> Error includes scale factor of 1.2.			
$1.14 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.18$	1	AAIJ	19	LHCb $pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
	2	AAIJ	18K	LHCb $pp$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
$0.06 \pm 0.92 \pm 0.26$	3	AAIJ	16V	LHCb $pp$ at 7 TeV
$0.4 \pm 1.8 \pm 1.0$	4	LEES	16D	BABR $e^+ e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
$2.22 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.18$	5	STARIC	16	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
$-4.0 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.4$	6	ABLIKIM	15D	BES3 $e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
	7	KO	14	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$

$0.60 \pm 0.30^{+0.10}_{-0.17}$		8 PENG	14 BELL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
		9 AALTONEN	13AE CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
$1.44 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.24$		10 LEES	13 BABR	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
$0.55 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.41$		11 AAIJ	12K LHCb	$pp$ at 7 TeV
$1.14 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.30$		12 DEL-AMO-SA.	10D BABR	$e^+e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
$0.22 \pm 1.22 \pm 1.04$		13 ZUPANC	09 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$-1.0 \pm 2.0^{+1.4}_{-1.6}$	18k	14 ABE	02I BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$-2.4 \pm 5.0 \pm 2.8$	3393	15 CSORNA	02 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$6.84 \pm 2.78 \pm 1.48$	10k	14 LINK	00 FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
$+1.6 \pm 5.8 \pm 2.1$		14 AITALA	99E E791	$K^- \pi^+, K^+ K^-$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		16 AAIJ	17AO LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 18K
		17 AAIJ	13CE LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 17AO
		18 AAIJ	13N LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 13CE
$2.32 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.36$		19 AUBERT	09AI BABR	See LEES 13
$-0.12^{+1.10}_{-1.28} \pm 0.68$		20 AUBERT	09AN BABR	$e^+e^-$ at 10.58 GeV
$1.4^{+4.8}_{-5.4}$		21 LOWREY	09 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
$1.70 \pm 1.52$	$12.7 \pm 0.3k$	22 AALTONEN	08E CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV
$2.06 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.38$		23 AUBERT	08U BABR	See AUBERT 09AI
$1.94 \pm 0.88 \pm 0.62$	$4030 \pm 90$	22 AUBERT	07W BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
$2.62 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.50$	$160k$	24 STARIC	07 BELL	Repl. by STARIC 16
$0.74 \pm 0.50^{+0.20}_{-0.31}$	$534k$	25 ZHANG	07B BELL	Repl. by PENG 14
$-0.7 \pm 4.9$	$4k \pm 88$	22,26 ZHANG	06 BELL	$e^+e^-$
$-3.0^{+5.0}_{-4.8}^{+1.6}_{-0.8}$		25 ASNER	05 CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV
$-0.3 \pm 5.7$		22,26 LI	05A BELL	See ZHANG 06
$-5.2^{+18.4}_{-16.8}$		22,26 LINK	05H FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
$1.6 \pm 0.8^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$	$450k$	27 AUBERT	03P BABR	See AUBERT 08U
$1.6^{+6.2}_{-12.8}$		22,26 AUBERT	03Z BABR	$e^+e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
$-5.0^{+2.8}_{-3.2} \pm 0.6$		22 GODANG	00 CLE2	$e^+e^-$

<sup>1</sup> Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$  TeV. Measures the lifetime difference between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$  ( $CP$  even) decays and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  ( $CP$  mixed) decays, or  $y_{CP} = (\Gamma_{CP+} - \Gamma_{CP-}) / (\Gamma_{CP+} + \Gamma_{CP-})$ . The  $D^0$  mesons are required to originate from semimuonic decays of  $B$  mesons. We list  $2y_{CP} = \Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ .

<sup>2</sup> The result was established with  $D^0$  from prompt and secondary  $D^*$ . Based on  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13$  TeV. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (3.9 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-5}$  and  $y' = (5.28 \pm 0.52) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>3</sup> Model-independent measurement of the charm mixing parameters in the decay  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  using  $1.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of LHCb data at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV.

<sup>4</sup> Time-dependent amplitude analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ .

- <sup>5</sup> An improved measurement of  $\bar{D}^0 - D^0$  mixing and a search for  $CP$  violation in  $D^0$  decays to  $CP$ -even final states  $K^+ K^-$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  using the final Belle data sample of  $976 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .
- <sup>6</sup> ABLIKIM 15D uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ .
- <sup>7</sup> Based on  $976 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $Y(nS)$  resonances. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (0.09 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-3}$  and  $y' = (4.6 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>8</sup> The time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  is employed. Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ . This value allows  $CP$  violation and is sensitive to the sign of  $\Delta m$ .
- <sup>9</sup> Based on  $9.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at the Tevatron. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (0.08 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-3}$  and  $y' = (4.3 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>10</sup> Obtained  $y_{CP} = (0.72 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.12)\%$  based on three effective  $D^0$  lifetimes measured in  $K^\mp \pi^\pm$ ,  $K^- K^+$ , and  $\pi^- \pi^+$ . We list  $2y_{CP} = \Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ .
- <sup>11</sup> Compared the lifetimes of  $D^0$  decay to the  $CP$  eigenstate  $K^+ K^-$  with  $D^0$  decay to  $\pi^+ K^-$ . The values here assume no  $CP$  violation.
- <sup>12</sup> DEL-AMO-SANCHEZ 10D uses  $540,800 \pm 800 K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  and  $79,900 \pm 300 K_S^0 K^+ K^-$  events in a time-dependent amplitude analyses of the  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  Dalitz plots. No evidence was found for  $CP$  violation, and the values here assume no such violation.
- <sup>13</sup> ZUPANC 09 uses a method based on measuring the mean decay time of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ K^-$  events for different  $K^+ K^-$  mass intervals.
- <sup>14</sup> LINK 00, AITALA 99E, and ABE 02i measure the lifetime difference between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$  ( $CP$  even) decays and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  ( $CP$  mixed) decays, or  $y_{CP} = [\Gamma(CP+) - \Gamma(CP-)] / [\Gamma(CP+) + \Gamma(CP-)]$ . We list  $2y_{CP} = \Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ .
- <sup>15</sup> CSORNA 02 measures the lifetime difference between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$  and  $\pi^- \pi^+$  ( $CP$  even) decays and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  ( $CP$  mixed) decays, or  $y_{CP} = [\Gamma(CP+) - \Gamma(CP-)] / [\Gamma(CP+) + \Gamma(CP-)]$ . We list  $2y_{CP} = \Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ .
- <sup>16</sup> The result was established with  $D^0$  from prompt and secondary  $D^*$ . Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (3.6 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-5}$  and  $y' = (5.23 \pm 0.84) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>17</sup> Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (5.5 \pm 4.9) \times 10^{-4}$  and  $y' = (4.8 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>18</sup> Based on  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in 2011. Assumes no  $CP$  violation. Reported  $x'^2 = (-0.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$  and  $y' = (7.2 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$ , where  $x' = x \cos(\delta) + y \sin(\delta)$ ,  $y' = y \cos(\delta) - x \sin(\delta)$  and  $\delta$  is the strong phase between the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>19</sup> This combines the  $y_{CP} = (\tau_{K\pi} / \tau_{KK}) - 1$  using untagged  $K^- \pi^+$  and  $K^- K^+$  events of AUBERT 09AI with the disjoint  $y_{CP}$  using tagged  $K^- \pi^+$ ,  $K^- K^+$ , and  $\pi^- \pi^+$  events of AUBERT 08U.
- <sup>20</sup> The AUBERT 09AN values are inferred from the branching ratio  $\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \text{ via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$  given near the end of this Listings. Mixing is distinguished from DCS decays using decay-time information. Interference between mixing and DCS

is allowed. The phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  is assumed to be small. The width difference here is  $y''$ , which is not the same as  $y_{CP}$  in the note on  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing.

- <sup>21</sup> LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ . See below for coherence factors and average relative strong phases for both  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $2y = (1.62 \pm 0.32) \times 10^{-2}$ .
- <sup>22</sup> The GODANG 00, AUBERT 03Z, LINK 05H, LI 05A, ZHANG 06, AUBERT 07W, and AALTONEN 08E limits are inferred from the  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing ratio  $\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \text{ (via } \bar{D}^0))/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$  given near the end of this  $D^0$  Listings. Decay-time information is used to distinguish DCS decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. The limits allow interference between the DCS and mixing ratios, and all except AUBERT 07W and AALTONEN 08E also allow  $CP$  violation. The phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  is assumed to be small. This is a measurement of  $y'$  and is not the same as the  $y_{CP}$  of our note above on " $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing."
- <sup>23</sup> This value combines the results of AUBERT 08U and AUBERT 03P.
- <sup>24</sup> STARIC 07 compares the lifetimes of  $D^0$  decay to the  $CP$  eigenstates  $K^+ K^-$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  with  $D^0$  decay to  $K^- \pi^+$ .
- <sup>25</sup> The ASNER 05 and ZHANG 07B values are from the time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ . Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ . This limit allows  $CP$  violation.
- <sup>26</sup> The ranges of AUBERT 03Z, LINK 05H, LI 05A, and ZHANG 06 measurements are for 95% confidence level.
- <sup>27</sup> AUBERT 03P measures  $Y \equiv 2 \tau^0 / (\tau^+ + \tau^-) - 1$ , where  $\tau^0$  is the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  (and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ ) lifetime, and  $\tau^+$  and  $\tau^-$  are the  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  lifetimes to  $CP$ -even states (here  $K^- K^+$  and  $\pi^- \pi^+$ ). In the limit of  $CP$  conservation,  $Y = y \equiv \Delta\Gamma / 2\Gamma$  (we list  $2y = \Delta\Gamma/\Gamma$ ). AUBERT 03P also uses  $\tau^+ - \tau^-$  to get  $\Delta Y = -0.008 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.002$ .

## |q/p|

The mass eigenstates  $D_1^0$  and  $D_2^0$  are related to the  $C = \pm 1$  states by  $|D_{1,2}^0\rangle = p|D^0\rangle + q|\bar{D}^0\rangle$ . See the note on " $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing" above.

"OUR EVALUATION" comes from CPV allowing averages provided by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group. This would include as-yet-unpublished results, see the note on " $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing."

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.92^{+0.12}_{-0.09}</math> OUR EVALUATION</b>	HFAG fit; see the note on " $D^0-\bar{D}^0$ Mixing."		
	1 AAIJ	18K	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
<b><math>0.90^{+0.16+0.08}_{-0.15-0.06}</math></b>	2 PENG	14	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
	3 AAIJ	13CE	LHCB Repl. by AAIJ 18K
$0.86^{+0.30+0.10}_{-0.29-0.08}$	4 ZHANG	07B	BELL Repl. by PENG 14



- <sup>1</sup> Based on  $5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8, 13 \text{ TeV}$ . Allowing for  $CP$  violation, the direct  $CP$  violation in mixing is reported  $1.00 < |q/p| < 1.35$  at the 68.3% CL for the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>2</sup> The time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  is employed. Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ . This value allows  $CP$  violation and is sensitive to the sign of  $\Delta m$ .
- <sup>3</sup> Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Allowing for  $CP$  violation, the direct  $CP$  violation in mixing is reported  $0.75 < |q/p| < 1.24$  at the 68.3% CL for the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ .
- <sup>4</sup> The phase of  $p/q$  is  $(-14^{+16}_{-18} \pm 5)^\circ$ . The ZHANG 07B value is from the time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis of  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ . Decay-time information and interference on the Dalitz plot are used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing and to measure the relative phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ . This value allows  $CP$  violation.

## $A_\Gamma$

$A_\Gamma$  is the decay-rate asymmetry for  $CP$ -even final states  $A_\Gamma = (\bar{\tau}_+ - \tau_+) / (\bar{\tau}_+ + \tau_+)$ .

See the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” above.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>−0.125 ± 0.526 OUR EVALUATION</b>				
<b>−0.32 ± 0.26 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
−0.30 ± 0.32 ± 0.10	9.6M	1 AAIJ	17AK LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
0.46 ± 0.58 ± 0.12	3.0M	2 AAIJ	17AK LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
−0.3 ± 2.0 ± 0.7		3 STARIC	16 BELL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
−1.34 ± 0.77 $^{+0.26}_{-0.34}$	2.3M	4 AAIJ	15AA LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
−0.92 ± 1.45 $^{+0.25}_{-0.33}$	0.8M	5 AAIJ	15AA LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
−1.2 ± 1.2	1.8M	6 AALTONEN	14Q CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
0.9 ± 2.6 ± 0.6	0.7M	LEES	13 BABR	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
−5.9 ± 5.9 ± 2.1		1 AAIJ	12K LHCb	$pp$ at 7 TeV, 2010 data.

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

−0.35 ± 0.62 ± 0.12		1 AAIJ	14AL LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 17AK
0.33 ± 1.06 ± 0.14		2 AAIJ	14AL LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 17AK
2.6 ± 3.6 ± 0.8		AUBERT	08U BABR	See LEES 13
0.1 ± 3.0 ± 2.5		STARIC	07 BELL	Repl. by STARIC 16
8 ± 6 ± 2		AUBERT	03P BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> Measured using  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ,  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$  decays (and cc).

<sup>2</sup> Measured using  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ,  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  decays (and cc).

<sup>3</sup> An improved measurement of  $\bar{D}^0 - D^0$  mixing and a search for  $CP$  violation in  $D^0$  decays to  $CP$ -even final states  $K^+ K^-$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  using the final Belle data sample of  $976 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

<sup>4</sup> Measured using  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$  decays, with  $D^0$  from partially reconstructed semileptonic  $B$  hadron decays.

<sup>5</sup> Measured using  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  decays, with  $D^0$  from partially reconstructed semileptonic  $B$  hadron decays.

<sup>6</sup> Combined result from  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ , with  $D^0$  from  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$  (and cc).

**cos  $\delta$**  $\delta$  is the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  relative strong phase.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**0.97 $\pm$ 0.11 OUR AVERAGE**

1.02 $\pm$ 0.11 $\pm$ 0.06	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	14C	BES3 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV
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0.81 $^{+0.22+0.07}_{-0.18-0.05}$	<sup>2</sup> ASNER	12	CLEO $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

1.03 $^{+0.31}_{-0.17}$ $\pm$ 0.06	<sup>3</sup> ASNER	08	CLEO Repl. by ASNER 12
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<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$  to measure the asymmetry of the branching fraction of  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  in  $CP$ -odd and  $CP$ -even eigenstates to be  $(12.7 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.7)\%$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters finds the value quoted above.

<sup>2</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K\pi$  final states depend on the strong phases between the decays of  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ . The measurements obtained  $\sin(\delta) = -0.01 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.04$  and  $|\delta| = (10^{+28+13}_{-53-00})^\circ$  as well. A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters finds  $\cos(\delta) = 1.15^{+0.19+0.00}_{-0.17-0.08}$ ,  $\sin(\delta) = 0.56^{+0.32+0.21}_{-0.31-0.20}$ , and  $|\delta| = (18^{+11}_{-17})^\circ$ .

<sup>3</sup> ASNER 08 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K\pi$  final states depend on  $\cos \delta$  because of interfering amplitudes. The above measurement implies  $|\delta| < 75^\circ$  with a confidence level of 95%. A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters finds  $\cos \delta = 1.10 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.07$ . See also the note on " $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$  Mixing" p. 783 in our 2008 Review (PDG 08).

 **$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  COHERENCE FACTOR  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$** 

See the note on ' $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$  Mixing' for the definition.  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$  can have any value between 0 and 1. A value near 1 indicates the decay is dominated by a few intermediate states with limited interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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<b>0.82<math>\pm</math>0.06</b>	<sup>1,2,3</sup> EVANS	16	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.82 $\pm$ 0.07	<sup>1,3</sup> LIBBY	14	Repl. by EVANS 16
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0.78 $^{+0.11}_{-0.25}$	<sup>4</sup> LOWREY	09	CLEO Repl. by LIBBY 14
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<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  final states depend on  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$  and  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0}$ .

<sup>2</sup> A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported to be  $0.81 \pm 0.06$ .

<sup>3</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>4</sup> LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  final states depend on  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$  and  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0}$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $R_{K\pi\pi^0} = 0.84 \pm 0.07$ .

**$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  AVERAGE RELATIVE STRONG PHASE  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0}$** 

The quoted value of  $\delta$  is based on the same sign  $CP$  phase of  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  convention.

VALUE (°)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$199^{+13}_{-14}$	1,2,3 EVANS	16	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$
$164^{+20}_{-14}$	1,3 LIBBY	14	Repl. by EVANS 16
$239^{+32}_{-28}$	4 LOWREY	09 CLEO	Repl. by LIBBY 14

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  final states depend on  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$  and  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0}$ .

<sup>2</sup> A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported to be  $198^{+14}_{-15}$  degree.

<sup>3</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>4</sup> LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  final states depend on  $R_{K\pi\pi^0}$  and  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0}$ .

A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $\delta^{K\pi\pi^0} = (227^{+14}_{-17})^\circ$ .

 **$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  COHERENCE FACTOR  $R_{K3\pi}$** 

See the note on ' $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing' for the definition.  $R_{K3\pi}$  can have any value between 0 and 1. A value near 1 indicates the decay is dominated by a few intermediate states with limited interference.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.53^{+0.18}_{-0.21}$	1,2,3	EVANS	16	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$ , $pp$ at 7.8 TeV
$0.458 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.023$	0.9M,3k	4 AAIJ	18AI	LHCb amplitude models
$0.32^{+0.20}_{-0.28}$	1,3	LIBBY	14	Repl. by EVANS 16
$0.36^{+0.24}_{-0.30}$	5	LOWREY	09 CLEO	Repl. by LIBBY 14

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  final states depend on  $R_{K3\pi}$  and  $\delta^{K3\pi}$ .

<sup>2</sup> A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported, to be  $0.43^{+0.17}_{-0.13}$ .

<sup>3</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>4</sup> Calculated from amplitude models to  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$  and cc. Reports  $0.458 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.020$  value where the 3rd uncertainty is the model uncertainty. We combined both systematic uncertainties in quadrature. Because of the importance of model independence in the practical use of the coherence factor, we do not include model-derived results in the average.

<sup>5</sup> LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  final states depend on  $R_{K3\pi}$  and  $\delta^{K3\pi}$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $R_{K3\pi} = 0.33^{+0.26}_{-0.23}$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$ AVERAGE RELATIVE STRONG PHASE $\delta^{K3\pi}$

The quoted value of  $\delta$  is based on the same sign  $CP$  phase of  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  convention.

VALUE ( $^\circ$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$125^{+22}_{-14}$	1,2,3 EVANS	16	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$255^{+21}_{-78}$	1,3 LIBBY	14	Repl. by EVANS 16
$118^{+62}_{-53}$	4 LOWREY	09 CLEO	Repl. by LIBBY 14

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  final states depend on  $R_{K3\pi}$  and  $\delta^{K3\pi}$ .

<sup>2</sup> A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported to be  $(128^{+28}_{-17})^\circ$ .

<sup>3</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>4</sup> LOWREY 09 uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the decay rates of  $CP$ -tagged  $K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$  final states depend on  $R_{K3\pi}$  and  $\delta^{K3\pi}$ . A fit that includes external measurements of charm mixing parameters gets  $\delta^{K3\pi} = (114^{+26}_{-23})^\circ$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^- 2\pi^+$ , $R_{K3\pi}$ ( $y \cos\delta^{K3\pi} - x \sin\delta^{K3\pi}$ )

VALUE ( $10^{-3} \text{ TeV}^{-1}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-3.0 \pm 0.7$	42.5k	1 AAIJ	16F LHCb	$p\bar{p}$ at 7, 8 TeV

<sup>1</sup> From a time-dependent analysis of  $D$  mixing in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ . This result uses external constraints on  $R_M = 1/2 (x^2 + y^2)$ . Without such constraints, AAIJ 16F measure  $(0.3 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-3}$ , with a large correlation coefficient to  $R_M$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-$ COHERENCE FACTOR $R_{K_S^0 K\pi}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.70 \pm 0.08$	1 INSLER	12 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the signal side  $D$  decays to  $K_S^0 K\pi$  and the tag-side  $D$  decays to  $K\pi$ ,  $K\pi\pi\pi$ ,  $K\pi\pi^0$ , and 10 additional  $CP$ -even,  $CP$ -odd, and mixed  $CP$  modes involving  $K_S^0$  or  $K_L^0$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-$ AVERAGE RELATIVE STRONG PHASE $\delta^{K_S^0 K\pi}$

The quoted value of  $\delta$  is based on the same sign  $CP$  phase of  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  convention.

VALUE ( $^\circ$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.1 \pm 15.7$	1 INSLER	12 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the signal side  $D$  decays to  $K_S^0 K\pi$  and the tag-side  $D$  decays to  $K\pi$ ,  $K\pi\pi\pi$ ,  $K\pi\pi^0$ , and 10 additional  $CP$ -even,  $CP$ -odd, and mixed  $CP$  modes involving  $K_S^0$  or  $K_L^0$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K^* K$ COHERENCE FACTOR $R_{K^* K}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.94±0.12</b>	<sup>1</sup> INSLER 12	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the signal side  $D$  decays to  $K_S^0 K \pi$  and the tag-side  $D$  decays to  $K \pi$ ,  $K \pi \pi \pi$ ,  $K \pi \pi^0$ , and 10 additional  $CP$ -even,  $CP$ -odd, and mixed  $CP$  modes involving  $K_S^0$  or  $K_L^0$ .

### $D^0 \rightarrow K^* K$ AVERAGE RELATIVE STRONG PHASE $\delta_{K^* K}$

The quoted value of  $\delta$  is based on the same sign  $CP$  phase of  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  convention.

VALUE (°)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-16.6±18.4</b>	<sup>1</sup> INSLER 12	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the signal side  $D$  decays to  $K_S^0 K \pi$  and the tag-side  $D$  decays to  $K \pi$ ,  $K \pi \pi \pi$ ,  $K \pi \pi^0$ , and 10 additional  $CP$ -even,  $CP$ -odd, and mixed  $CP$  modes involving  $K_S^0$  or  $K_L^0$ .

## $D^0$ DECAY MODES

Most decay modes (other than the semileptonic modes) that involve a neutral  $K$  meson are now given as  $K_S^0$  modes, not as  $\bar{K}^0$  modes. Nearly always it is a  $K_S^0$  that is measured, and interference between Cabibbo-allowed and doubly Cabibbo-suppressed modes can invalidate the assumption that  $2\Gamma(K_S^0) = \Gamma(\bar{K}^0)$ .

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Scale factor/ Confidence level
<b>Topological modes</b>		
$\Gamma_1$ 0-prongs	[a] (15 ± 6 ) %	
$\Gamma_2$ 2-prongs	(71 ± 6 ) %	
$\Gamma_3$ 4-prongs	[b] (14.6 ± 0.5 ) %	
$\Gamma_4$ 6-prongs	[c] ( 6.5 ± 1.3 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
<b>Inclusive modes</b>		
$\Gamma_5$ $e^+$ anything	[d] ( 6.49 ± 0.11 ) %	
$\Gamma_6$ $\mu^+$ anything	( 6.8 ± 0.6 ) %	
$\Gamma_7$ $K^-$ anything	(54.7 ± 2.8 ) %	S=1.3
$\Gamma_8$ $\bar{K}^0$ anything + $K^0$ anything	(47 ± 4 ) %	
$\Gamma_9$ $K^+$ anything	( 3.4 ± 0.4 ) %	
$\Gamma_{10}$ $K^*(892)^-$ anything	(15 ± 9 ) %	
$\Gamma_{11}$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$ anything	( 9 ± 4 ) %	
$\Gamma_{12}$ $K^*(892)^+$ anything	< 3.6 %	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{13}$ $K^*(892)^0$ anything	( 2.8 ± 1.3 ) %	
$\Gamma_{14}$ $\eta$ anything	( 9.5 ± 0.9 ) %	
$\Gamma_{15}$ $\eta'$ anything	( 2.48 ± 0.27 ) %	
$\Gamma_{16}$ $\phi$ anything	( 1.05 ± 0.11 ) %	
$\Gamma_{17}$ invisibles	< 9.4 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	CL=90%

**Semileptonic modes**

$\Gamma_{18}$	$K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$		
$\Gamma_{19}$	$K^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 3.542 \pm 0.035 ) \%$	S=1.3
$\Gamma_{20}$	$K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$( 3.41 \pm 0.04 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{21}$	$K^*(892)^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 2.15 \pm 0.16 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{22}$	$K^*(892)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$( 1.89 \pm 0.24 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{23}$	$K^- \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$( 1.6 \begin{smallmatrix} + 1.3 \\ - 0.5 \end{smallmatrix} ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{24}$	$\bar{K}^0 \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 2.7 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.9 \\ - 0.7 \end{smallmatrix} ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{25}$	$K^- \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 2.8 \begin{smallmatrix} + 1.4 \\ - 1.1 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{26}$	$K_1(1270)^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 7.6 \begin{smallmatrix} + 4.0 \\ - 3.1 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{27}$	$K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{28}$	$(\bar{K}^*(892)\pi)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{29}$	$\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 2.91 \pm 0.04 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{30}$	$\pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	$( 2.67 \pm 0.12 ) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.3
$\Gamma_{31}$	$\rho^- e^+ \nu_e$	$( 1.77 \pm 0.16 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{32}$	$a(980)^- e^+ \nu_e, a^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^-$	$( 1.33 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.34 \\ - 0.30 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-4}$	

**Hadronic modes with one  $\bar{K}$** 

$\Gamma_{33}$	$K^- \pi^+$	$( 3.950 \pm 0.031 ) \%$	S=1.2
$\Gamma_{34}$	$K_S^0 \pi^0$	$( 1.240 \pm 0.022 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{35}$	$K_L^0 \pi^0$	$( 10.0 \pm 0.7 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{36}$	$K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	[e] $( 2.80 \pm 0.18 ) \%$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{37}$	$K_S^0 \rho^0$	$( 6.3 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.6 \\ - 0.8 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{38}$	$K_S^0 \omega, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 2.0 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{39}$	$K_S^0 (\pi^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}$	$( 3.3 \pm 0.8 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{40}$	$K_S^0 f_0(980), f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.20 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.40 \\ - 0.23 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{41}$	$K_S^0 f_0(1370), f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 2.8 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.9 \\ - 1.3 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{42}$	$K_S^0 f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 9 \begin{smallmatrix} + 10 \\ - 6 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{43}$	$K^*(892)^- \pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$( 1.64 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.14 \\ - 0.17 \end{smallmatrix} ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{44}$	$K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_0^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$( 2.67 \begin{smallmatrix} + 0.40 \\ - 0.33 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{45}$	$K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_2^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$( 3.4 \begin{smallmatrix} + 1.9 \\ - 1.0 \end{smallmatrix} ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{46}$	$K^*(1680)^- \pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$( 4.4 \pm 3.5 ) \times 10^{-4}$	

Γ <sub>47</sub>	$K^*(892)^+ \pi^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	[f]	$(1.13 \pm_{-0.34}^{+0.60}) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ <sub>48</sub>	$K_0^*(1430)^+ \pi^-, K_0^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	[f]	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=95%
Γ <sub>49</sub>	$K_2^*(1430)^+ \pi^-, K_2^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	[f]	$< 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	CL=95%
Γ <sub>50</sub>	$K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ nonresonant		$(2.5 \pm_{-1.6}^{+6.0}) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ <sub>51</sub>	$K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	[e]	$(14.4 \pm 0.5) \%$	S=2.0
Γ <sub>52</sub>	$K^- \rho^+$		$(11.3 \pm 0.7) \%$	
Γ <sub>53</sub>	$K^- \rho(1700)^+, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$		$(8.2 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>54</sub>	$K^*(892)^- \pi^+, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0$		$(2.31 \pm_{-0.20}^{+0.40}) \%$	
Γ <sub>55</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(1.95 \pm 0.24) \%$	
Γ <sub>56</sub>	$K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_0^{*-} \rightarrow K^- \pi^0$		$(4.8 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>57</sub>	$\bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}_0^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(5.9 \pm_{-1.6}^{+5.0}) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>58</sub>	$K^*(1680)^- \pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K^- \pi^0$		$(1.9 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>59</sub>	$K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ nonresonant		$(1.15 \pm_{-0.20}^{+0.60}) \%$	
Γ <sub>60</sub>	$K_S^0 2\pi^0$		$(9.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$	S=2.2
Γ <sub>61</sub>	$K_S^0(2\pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}}$		$(2.6 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>62</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$		$(8.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>63</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(1430)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$		$(4 \pm 23) \times 10^{-5}$	
Γ <sub>64</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(1680)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$		$(1.0 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>65</sub>	$K_S^0 f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow 2\pi^0$		$(2.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ <sub>66</sub>	$2K_S^0, \text{one } K_S^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0$		$(3.2 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ <sub>67</sub>	$K_S^0 2\pi^0$ nonresonant			
Γ <sub>68</sub>	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$	[e]	$(8.23 \pm 0.14) \%$	S=1.1
Γ <sub>69</sub>	$K^- \pi^+ \rho^0$ total		$(6.87 \pm 0.31) \%$	
Γ <sub>70</sub>	$K^- \pi^+ \rho^0$ 3-body		$(6.1 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>71</sub>	$(K^- \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} \rho^0$		$(7.7 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ <sub>72</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(1.01 \pm 0.05) \%$	
Γ <sub>73</sub>	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 (\pi^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(1.9 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>74</sub>	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(6.0 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ <sub>75</sub>	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$		$(4.96 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-3}$	

$\Gamma_{76}$	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0)_{D\text{-wave}},$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 6.8 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{77}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0 \text{transverse},$ $\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 1.2 \pm 0.4 ) \%$
$\Gamma_{78}$	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)$ $S\text{-wave}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 5.0 \pm 1.8 ) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{79}$	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)$ $P\text{-wave}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.63 \pm 0.28 ) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{80}$	$(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)$ $D\text{-wave}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 3.8 \pm 1.3 ) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{81}$	$K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1^+ \rightarrow$	$( 3.13 \pm 0.21 ) \%$
$\Gamma_{82}$	$2\pi^+ \pi^- \text{total}$ $K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $\rho^0 \pi^+$	$( 4.33 \pm 0.32 ) \%$
$\Gamma_{83}$	$K^- a_1(1260)^+,$ $a_1(1260)^+ \rightarrow$ $(\rho^0 \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}}$	$( 4.4 \pm 0.4 ) \%$
$\Gamma_{84}$	$K^- a_1(1260)^+,$ $a_1(1260)^+ \rightarrow$ $(\rho^0 \pi^+)_{D\text{-wave}}$	$( 2.5 \pm 1.2 ) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{85}$	$K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1^- \rightarrow$	$( 3.9 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{86}$	$K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \text{total}$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \text{total},$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	
$\Gamma_{87}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \text{3-body},$ $\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 6.0 \pm 0.5 ) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{88}$	$K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1^- \rightarrow$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+$	$( 6.6 \pm 2.3 ) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{89}$	$K_1(1270)^- \pi^+,$ $K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow$ $(\bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}},$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 8 \pm 12 ) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{90}$	$K_1(1270)^- \pi^+,$ $K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow$ $(\bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-)_{D\text{-wave}},$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 5.8 \pm 2.3 ) \times 10^{-4}$



$\Gamma_{91}$	$K_1(1270)^- \pi^+$ , $K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow$ $(K^- \rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}$	$( 2.8 \pm 0.5 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{92}$	$K_1(1400)^- \pi^+$ , $K_1(1400)^- \rightarrow$ $(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}},$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 9.5 \pm 1.9 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{93}$	$K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+$ , $K_2^*(1430)^- \rightarrow$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-,$ $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 3.8 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{94}$	$K(1460)^- \pi^+, K(1460)^- \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ total	$( 3.1 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{95}$	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ nonresonant	$( 1.81 \pm 0.07 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{96}$	$K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	[g] $( 5.2 \pm 0.6 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{97}$	$K_S^0 \eta, \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 1.17 \pm 0.03 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{98}$	$K_S^0 \omega, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 9.9 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{99}$	$K^- \pi^+ 2\pi^0$		
$\Gamma_{100}$	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 4.3 \pm 0.4 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{101}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+$	$( 1.3 \pm 0.6 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{102}$	$K^- \pi^+ \omega, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 2.8 \pm 0.5 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{103}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \omega, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 6.5 \pm 3.0 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{104}$	$K_S^0 \eta \pi^0$	$( 5.7 \pm 1.1 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{105}$	$K_S^0 a_0(980), a_0 \rightarrow \eta \pi^0$	$( 6.8 \pm 2.1 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{106}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$	$( 1.7 \pm 0.5 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{107}$	$K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$	$( 2.66 \pm 0.30 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{108}$	$K_S^0 \rho^0 \pi^+ \pi^-, \text{ no } K^*(892)^-$	$( 1.1 \pm 0.7 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{109}$	$K^*(892)^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-,$ $K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-, \text{ no}$ $\rho^0$	$( 5 \pm 7 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{110}$	$K^*(892)^- \rho^0 \pi^+,$ $K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$( 1.6 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{111}$	$K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ nonresonant	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{112}$	$\bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- 2\pi^0 (\pi^0)$		
$\Gamma_{113}$	$K^- 3\pi^+ 2\pi^-$	$( 2.2 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-4}$	

Fractions of some of the following modes with resonances have already appeared above as submodes of particular charged-particle modes. These nine modes below are all corrected for unseen decays of the resonances.

$\Gamma_{114}$	$K_S^0 \eta$	$( 5.09 \pm 0.13 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{115}$	$K_S^0 \omega$	$( 1.11 \pm 0.06 ) \%$	

$\Gamma_{116}$	$K_S^0 \eta'(958)$	$( 9.49 \pm 0.32 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{117}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 1.9 \pm 0.9 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{118}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta$		
$\Gamma_{119}$	$K^- \pi^+ \omega$	$( 3.1 \pm 0.6 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{120}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \omega$	$( 1.1 \pm 0.5 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{121}$	$K^- \pi^+ \eta'(958)$	$( 6.43 \pm 0.34 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{122}$	$K_S^0 \eta'(958) \pi^0$	$( 2.52 \pm 0.27 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{123}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta'(958)$	$< 1.0$	$\times 10^{-3}$ CL=90%

### Hadronic modes with three K's

$\Gamma_{124}$	$K_S^0 K^+ K^-$	$( 4.42 \pm 0.32 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{125}$	$K_S^0 a_0(980)^0, a_0^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$( 2.9 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{126}$	$K^- a_0(980)^+, a_0^+ \rightarrow K^+ K_S^0$	$( 5.9 \pm 1.8 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{127}$	$K^+ a_0(980)^-, a_0^- \rightarrow K^- K_S^0$	$< 1.1$	$\times 10^{-4}$ CL=95%
$\Gamma_{128}$	$K_S^0 f_0(980), f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$< 9$	$\times 10^{-5}$ CL=95%
$\Gamma_{129}$	$K_S^0 \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$( 2.03 \pm 0.15 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{130}$	$K_S^0 f_0(1370), f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$( 1.7 \pm 1.1 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{131}$	$3K_S^0$	$( 7.5 \pm 0.7 ) \times 10^{-4}$	S=1.4
$\Gamma_{132}$	$K^+ 2K^- \pi^+$	$( 2.25 \pm 0.32 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{133}$	$K^+ K^- \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^- \pi^+$	$( 4.5 \pm 1.8 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{134}$	$K^- \pi^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$( 4.1 \pm 1.7 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{135}$	$\phi \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-,$ $\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	$( 1.08 \pm 0.21 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{136}$	$K^+ 2K^- \pi^+$ nonresonant	$( 3.4 \pm 1.5 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{137}$	$2K_S^0 K^\pm \pi^\mp$	$( 5.9 \pm 1.3 ) \times 10^{-4}$	

### Pionic modes

$\Gamma_{138}$	$\pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.455 \pm 0.024 ) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.3
$\Gamma_{139}$	$2\pi^0$	$( 8.26 \pm 0.25 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{140}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 1.49 \pm 0.06 ) \%$	S=2.1
$\Gamma_{141}$	$\rho^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.01 \pm 0.04 ) \%$	
$\Gamma_{142}$	$\rho^0 \pi^0$	$( 3.86 \pm 0.23 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{143}$	$\rho^- \pi^+$	$( 5.15 \pm 0.25 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{144}$	$\rho(1450)^+ \pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	$( 1.6 \pm 2.1 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{145}$	$\rho(1450)^0 \pi^0, \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 4.5 \pm 2.0 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{146}$	$\rho(1450)^- \pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 2.7 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{147}$	$\rho(1700)^+ \pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	$( 6.1 \pm 1.5 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{148}$	$\rho(1700)^0 \pi^0, \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 7.4 \pm 1.8 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{149}$	$\rho(1700)^- \pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 4.8 \pm 1.1 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{150}$	$f_0(980) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 3.7 \pm 0.9 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{151}$	$f_0(500) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.22 \pm 0.22 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{152}$	$f_0(1370) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 5.5 \pm 2.1 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{153}$	$f_0(1500) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 5.8 \pm 1.6 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{154}$	$f_0(1710) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 4.6 \pm 1.6 ) \times 10^{-5}$	

$\Gamma_{155}$	$f_2(1270)\pi^0, f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$(1.97 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{156}$	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ nonresonant	$(1.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{157}$	$3\pi^0$	$(2.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{158}$	$2\pi^+2\pi^-$	$(7.56 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{159}$	$a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $2\pi^+\pi^-$ total	$(4.54 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{160}$	$a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $\rho^0\pi^+$ S-wave	$(3.14 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{161}$	$a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $\rho^0\pi^+$ D-wave	$(1.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{162}$	$a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $\sigma\pi^+$	$(6.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{163}$	$a_1(1260)^-\pi^+, a_1^- \rightarrow$ $\rho^0\pi^-$ S-wave	$(2.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{164}$	$a_1(1260)^-\pi^+, a_1^- \rightarrow \sigma\pi^-$	$(6.1 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{165}$	$\pi(1300)^+\pi^-, \pi(1300)^+ \rightarrow$ $\sigma\pi^+$	$(5.1 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{166}$	$\pi(1300)^-\pi^+, \pi(1300)^- \rightarrow$ $\sigma\pi^-$	$(2.3 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{167}$	$a_1(1640)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow$ $\rho^0\pi^+$ D-wave	$(3.2 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{168}$	$a_1(1640)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+$	$(1.8 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{169}$	$\pi_2(1670)^+\pi^-, \pi_2^+ \rightarrow$ $f_2(1270)^0\pi^+, f_2^0 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+\pi^-$	$(2.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{170}$	$\pi_2(1670)^+\pi^-, \pi_2^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+$	$(2.6 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{171}$	$2\rho^0$ total	$(1.85 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{172}$	$2\rho^0$ , parallel helicities	$(8.3 \pm 3.2) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{173}$	$2\rho^0$ , perpendicular helicities	$(4.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{174}$	$2\rho^0$ , longitudinal helicities	$(1.27 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{175}$	$2\rho(770)^0$ , S-wave	$(1.8 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{176}$	$2\rho(770)^0$ , P-wave	$(5.3 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{177}$	$2\rho(770)^0$ , D-wave	$(6.2 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{178}$	Resonant $(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^+\pi^-$ 3-body total	$(1.51 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{179}$	$\sigma\pi^+\pi^-$	$(6.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{180}$	$\sigma\rho(770)^0$	$(5.0 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{181}$	$f_0(980)\pi^+\pi^-, f_0 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+\pi^-$	$(1.8 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{182}$	$f_2(1270)\pi^+\pi^-, f_2 \rightarrow$ $\pi^+\pi^-$	$(3.7 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{183}$	$2f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$(1.6 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{184}$	$f_0(1370)\sigma, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	$(1.6 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{185}$	$\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$	$(1.02 \pm 0.09) \%$

$\Gamma_{186}$	$\eta\pi^0$	[h]	$(6.3 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{187}$	$\omega\pi^0$	[h]	$(1.17 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{188}$	$\omega\eta$		$(1.98 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{189}$	$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$		$(4.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{190}$	$\eta\pi^+\pi^-$	[h]	$(1.09 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{191}$	$\omega\pi^+\pi^-$	[h]	$(1.6 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{192}$	$\eta 2\pi^0$		$(3.8 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{193}$	$3\pi^+3\pi^-$		$(4.3 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{194}$	$\eta'(958)\pi^0$		$(9.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{195}$	$\eta'(958)\pi^+\pi^-$		$(4.5 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{196}$	$2\eta$		$(2.11 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-3}$	S=2.2
$\Gamma_{197}$	$2\eta\pi^0$		$(7.3 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{198}$	$3\eta$		$< 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{199}$	$\eta\eta'(958)$		$(1.01 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-3}$	

### Hadronic modes with a $K\bar{K}$ pair

$\Gamma_{200}$	$K^+K^-$		$(4.08 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.6
$\Gamma_{201}$	$2K_S^0$		$(1.41 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{202}$	$K_S^0K^-\pi^+$		$(3.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{203}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 K_S^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^-\pi^+$		$(8.2 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{204}$	$K^*(892)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow$ $K_S^0\pi^+$		$(1.89 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{205}$	$\bar{K}^*(1410)^0 K_S^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^-\pi^+$		$(1.3 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{206}$	$K^*(1410)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow$ $K_S^0\pi^+$		$(3.2 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{207}$	$(K^-\pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} K_S^0$		$(6.0 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{208}$	$(K_S^0\pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} K^-$		$(3.9 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{209}$	$a_0(980)^-\pi^+, a_0^- \rightarrow K_S^0K^-$		$(1.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{210}$	$a_0(1450)^-\pi^+, a_0^- \rightarrow$ $K_S^0K^-$		$(2.5 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{211}$	$a_2(1320)^-\pi^+, a_2^- \rightarrow$ $K_S^0K^-$		$(5 \pm 5) \times 10^{-6}$	
$\Gamma_{212}$	$\rho(1450)^-\pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow K_S^0K^-$		$(4.6 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{213}$	$K_S^0K^+\pi^-$		$(2.17 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-3}$	S=1.1
$\Gamma_{214}$	$K^*(892)^0 K_S^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^+\pi^-$		$(1.12 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{215}$	$K^*(892)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow$ $K_S^0\pi^-$		$(6.2 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{216}$	$K^*(1410)^0 K_S^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow$ $K^+\pi^+$		$(5 \pm 8) \times 10^{-5}$	

$\Gamma_{217}$	$K^*(1410)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-$	$(2.6 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{218}$	$(K^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} K_S^0$	$(3.7 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{219}$	$(K_S^0 \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} K^+$	$(1.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{220}$	$a_0(980)^+ \pi^-, a_0^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$(6 \pm 4) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{221}$	$a_0(1450)^+ \pi^-, a_0^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$(3.2 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{222}$	$\rho(1700)^+ \pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	$(1.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{223}$	$K^+ K^- \pi^0$	$(3.42 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{224}$	$K^*(892)^+ K^-, K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$	$(1.52 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{225}$	$K^*(892)^- K^+, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0$	$(5.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{226}$	$(K^+ \pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}} K^-$	$(2.43 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{227}$	$(K^- \pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}} K^+$	$(1.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{228}$	$f_0(980) \pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(3.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{229}$	$\phi \pi^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(6.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{230}$	$K^+ K^- \pi^0$ nonresonant	
$\Gamma_{231}$	$2K_S^0 \pi^0$	$< 5.9 \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{232}$	$K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$	$(2.47 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-3}$
$\Gamma_{233}$	$\phi(\pi^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(10 \pm 5) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{234}$	$(\phi \rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(6.9 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{235}$	$(\phi \rho^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(4.0 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{236}$	$(\phi \rho^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	$(4.2 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{237}$	$K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp$	
$\Gamma_{238}$	$K^+ K^- \rho^0$ 3-body	
$\Gamma_{239}$	$f_0(980) \pi^+ \pi^-, f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	
$\Gamma_{240}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp$	$(1.1 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{241}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, K^* \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp$	$(9 \pm 4) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{242}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, K^* \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp$	$(9.9 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{243}$	$K^*(892)^0 K^\mp \pi^\pm$ 3-body, $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp$	
$\Gamma_{244}$	$K^*(892)^0 (K^- \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}}$ 3-body, $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	$(1.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}$
$\Gamma_{245}$	$(K^- \pi^+)_{P\text{-wave}}, (K^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}$	
$\Gamma_{246}$	$K_1(1270)^\pm K^\mp, K_1^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$	

$\Gamma_{247}$	$K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+$	$( 1.4 \pm 0.9 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{248}$	$K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^*(1430)^0 \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.5 \pm 0.5 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{249}$	$K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+$	$( 2.2 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{250}$	$K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow \omega(782) K^+, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.5 \pm 1.2 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{251}$	$K_1(1270)^- K^+, K_1^- \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-$		
$\Gamma_{252}$	$K_1(1270)^- K^+, K_1^- \rightarrow \rho^0 K^-$	$( 1.3 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{253}$	$K_1(1400)^\pm K^\mp, K_1^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$		
$\Gamma_{254}$	$K_1(1400)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^*(892)^0 \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	$( 3.1 \pm 1.7 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{255}$	$K^*(1410)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+$		
$\Gamma_{256}$	$K^*(1410)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-$		
$\Gamma_{257}$	$K_1(1680)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	$( 8.9 \pm 3.2 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{258}$	$K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ non-resonant	$( 2.7 \pm 0.6 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{259}$	$2K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	$( 1.22 \pm 0.23 ) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\Gamma_{260}$	$K_S^0 K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{261}$	$K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$( 3.1 \pm 2.0 ) \times 10^{-3}$	

Other  $K\bar{K}X$  modes. They include all decay modes of the  $\phi$ ,  $\eta$ , and  $\omega$ .

$\Gamma_{262}$	$\phi \pi^0$		
$\Gamma_{263}$	$\phi \eta$	$( 1.5 \pm 0.5 ) \times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{264}$	$\phi \omega$	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%

### Radiative modes

$\Gamma_{265}$	$\rho^0 \gamma$	$( 1.82 \pm 0.32 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{266}$	$\omega \gamma$	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{267}$	$\phi \gamma$	$( 2.81 \pm 0.19 ) \times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{268}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \gamma$	$( 4.2 \pm 0.7 ) \times 10^{-4}$	

**Doubly Cabibbo suppressed (DC) modes or  
 $\Delta C = 2$  forbidden via mixing (C2M) modes**

$\Gamma_{269}$	$K^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ via $\bar{D}^0$		$< 2.2$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{270}$	$K^+$ or $K^*(892)^+$ $e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ via $\bar{D}^0$		$< 6$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{271}$	$K^+ \pi^-$	DC	$(1.50 \pm 0.07)$	$\times 10^{-4}$	S=3.0
$\Gamma_{272}$	$K^+ \pi^-$ via DCS		$(1.364 \pm 0.026)$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{273}$	$K^+ \pi^-$ via $\bar{D}^0$		$< 1.6$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=95%
$\Gamma_{274}$	$K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ in $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$		$< 1.8$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=95%
$\Gamma_{275}$	$K^*(892)^+ \pi^-$ , $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	DC	$(1.13 \pm_{-0.34}^{0.60})$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{276}$	$K_0^*(1430)^+ \pi^-$ , $K_0^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	DC	$< 1.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{277}$	$K_2^*(1430)^+ \pi^-$ , $K_2^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	DC	$< 3.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{278}$	$K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	DC	$(3.06 \pm 0.15)$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{279}$	$K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ via $\bar{D}^0$		$(7.6 \pm_{-0.6}^{0.5})$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{280}$	$K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ via DCS		$(2.49 \pm 0.07)$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{281}$	$K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$	DC	$(2.65 \pm 0.06)$	$\times 10^{-4}$	
$\Gamma_{282}$	$K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ via $\bar{D}^0$		$(7.9 \pm 3.0)$	$\times 10^{-6}$	
$\Gamma_{283}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \rho(770)^0)$ <i>S-wave</i> via DCS, $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$		$(2.4 \pm 0.5)$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{284}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \rho(770)^0)$ <i>P-wave</i> via DCS, $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$		$(2.10 \pm 0.26)$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{285}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \rho(770)^0)$ <i>D-wave</i> via DCS, $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$		$(2.54 \pm 0.33)$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{286}$	$(K^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)$ <i>S-wave</i> via DCS, $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ , $\rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$		$(2.0 \pm 0.5)$	$\times 10^{-5}$	
$\Gamma_{287}$	$(K_1(1270)^+ \pi^-)$ <i>S-wave</i> via DCS, $K_1(1270)^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ total		$(4.5 \pm 0.6)$	$\times 10^{-5}$	

$\Gamma_{288}$	$(K_1(1400)^+ \pi^-)$ <i>S-wave</i> via DCS, $K_1(1400)^+ \rightarrow$ $(K^*(892)^0 \pi^+)$  <i>S-wave</i> , $K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow$ $K^+ \pi^-$	$(6.6 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{289}$	$K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ non-resonant via DCS	$(5.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$
$\Gamma_{290}$	$K^+ \pi^-$ or $K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ via $\bar{D}^0$	
$\Gamma_{291}$	$\mu^-$ anything via $\bar{D}^0$	$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$ CL=90%

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

$\Gamma_{292}$	$\gamma\gamma$	C1	$< 8.5$	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{293}$	$e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 7.9$	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{294}$	$\mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 6.2$	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{295}$	$\pi^0 e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 4$	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{296}$	$\pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 1.8$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{297}$	$\eta e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 3$	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{298}$	$\eta \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 5.3$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{299}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 7$	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{300}$	$\rho^0 e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 1.0$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{301}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$(9.6 \pm 1.2)$	$\times 10^{-7}$	
$\Gamma_{302}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-$ (non-res)		$< 5.5$	$\times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{303}$	$\rho^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 2.2$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{304}$	$\omega e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 6$	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{305}$	$\omega \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 8.3$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{306}$	$K^- K^+ e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 1.1$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{307}$	$\phi e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 5.2$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{308}$	$K^- K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$(1.54 \pm 0.32)$	$\times 10^{-7}$	
$\Gamma_{309}$	$K^- K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ (non-res)		$< 3.3$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{310}$	$\phi \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 3.1$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{311}$	$\bar{K}^0 e^+ e^-$		[i] $< 2.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{312}$	$\bar{K}^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$		[i] $< 2.6$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{313}$	$K^- \pi^+ e^+ e^-$	C1	$< 4.1$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{314}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 e^+ e^-$		[i] $< 4.7$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{315}$	$K^- \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 3.59$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{316}$	$K^- \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ , $675 <$ $m_{\mu\mu} < 875$ MeV		$(4.2 \pm 0.4)$	$\times 10^{-6}$	
$\Gamma_{317}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$		[i] $< 2.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{318}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	C1	$< 8.1$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{319}$	$\mu^\pm e^\mp$	LF	[j] $< 1.3$	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%



$\Gamma_{320}$	$\pi^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 8.6$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{321}$	$\eta e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 1.0$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{322}$	$\pi^+ \pi^- e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 1.5$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{323}$	$\rho^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 4.9$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{324}$	$\omega e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 1.2$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{325}$	$K^- K^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 1.8$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{326}$	$\phi e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 3.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{327}$	$\bar{K}^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 1.0$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{328}$	$K^- \pi^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 5.53$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{329}$	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp$	LF	$ j  < 8.3$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{330}$	$2\pi^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 1.12$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{331}$	$2\pi^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 2.9$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{332}$	$K^- \pi^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 2.06$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{333}$	$K^- \pi^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 3.9$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{334}$	$2K^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 1.52$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{335}$	$2K^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 9.4$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{336}$	$\pi^- \pi^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 7.9$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{337}$	$K^- \pi^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 2.18$	$\times 10^{-4}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{338}$	$2K^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$	L	$< 5.7$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{339}$	$\rho e^-$	L,B	$[k] < 1.0$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
$\Gamma_{340}$	$\bar{\rho} e^+$	L,B	$[l] < 1.1$	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%

$\Gamma_{341}$  Unaccounted decay modes  $(36.9 \pm 1.2) \%$  S=1.1

- [a] This value is obtained by subtracting the branching fractions for 2-, 4- and 6-prongs from unity.
- [b] This is the sum of our  $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $\bar{K}^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ ,  $K^+ 2K^- \pi^+$ ,  $2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ ,  $2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ , and  $K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ , branching fractions.
- [c] This is the sum of our  $K^- 3\pi^+ 2\pi^-$  and  $3\pi^+ 3\pi^-$  branching fractions.
- [d] The branching fractions for the  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$ ,  $K^*(892)^- e^+ \nu_e$ ,  $\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$ , and  $\rho^- e^+ \nu_e$  modes add up to  $6.17 \pm 0.17 \%$ .
- [e] The branching fraction for this mode may differ from the sum of the submodes that contribute to it, due to interference effects. See the relevant papers.
- [f] This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.
- [g] Submodes of the  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  mode with a  $K^*$  and/or  $\rho$  were studied by COFFMAN 92B, but with only 140 events. With nothing new for 18 years, we refer to our 2008 edition, Physics Letters **B667** 1 (2008), for those results.
- [h] This branching fraction includes all the decay modes of the resonance in the final state.

[*i*] This mode is not a useful test for a  $\Delta C=1$  weak neutral current because both quarks must change flavor in this decay.

[*j*] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.

[*k*] This limit is for either  $D^0$  or  $\bar{D}^0$  to  $p e^-$ .

[*l*] This limit is for either  $D^0$  or  $\bar{D}^0$  to  $\bar{p} e^+$ .

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## CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to 64 branching ratios uses 126 measurements and one constraint to determine 32 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 141.9$  for 95 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients  $\langle \delta x_i \delta x_j \rangle / (\delta x_i \delta x_j)$ , in percent, from the fit to the branching fractions,  $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . The fit constrains the  $x_i$  whose labels appear in this array to sum to one.

x19	0										
x20	6	0									
x21	0	0	0								
x29	0	0	0	0							
x30	0	0	0	0	0						
x33	0	4	0	1	5	0					
x34	0	1	0	1	1	0	15				
x36	0	0	0	14	0	0	5	8			
x51	0	1	0	0	1	0	22	3	1		
x68	0	2	0	0	2	0	46	7	2	10	
x96	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	37	0	
x100	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	2	
x114	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	
x115	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	
x116	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	2	12	2	
x131	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	21	0	
x138	0	2	0	0	2	0	43	6	2	9	
x139	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	
x140	0	1	0	0	1	0	19	3	1	81	
x158	0	1	0	0	1	0	30	5	2	7	
x186	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	
x194	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	
x196	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
x199	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	
x200	0	2	0	0	2	0	49	7	3	11	
x201	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	47	4	2	
x202	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	34	1	
x213	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	34	1	
x267	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	1	2	
x271	0	1	0	0	1	0	16	3	1	4	
x341	-48	-4	-6	-18	-1	-1	-24	-8	-39	-50	
	x6	x19	x20	x21	x29	x30	x33	x34	x36	x51	

x <sub>96</sub>	1										
x <sub>100</sub>	12	0									
x <sub>114</sub>	3	0	0								
x <sub>115</sub>	0	12	0	0							
x <sub>116</sub>	4	4	1	0	1						
x <sub>131</sub>	1	8	0	0	1	2					
x <sub>138</sub>	20	1	3	2	0	4	0				
x <sub>139</sub>	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	3			
x <sub>140</sub>	9	0	2	1	0	2	0	8	1		
x <sub>158</sub>	46	1	6	2	0	3	0	13	2	6	
x <sub>186</sub>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
x <sub>194</sub>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	
x <sub>196</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
x <sub>199</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
x <sub>200</sub>	22	1	4	3	0	4	1	21	3	9	
x <sub>201</sub>	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	
x <sub>202</sub>	1	13	0	0	2	4	7	1	0	0	
x <sub>213</sub>	1	13	0	0	2	4	7	1	0	0	
x <sub>267</sub>	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	1	2	
x <sub>271</sub>	7	0	1	1	0	2	0	7	1	3	
x <sub>341</sub>	-23	-57	-36	-2	-12	-9	-9	-10	-2	-42	
	x <sub>68</sub>	x <sub>96</sub>	x <sub>100</sub>	x <sub>114</sub>	x <sub>115</sub>	x <sub>116</sub>	x <sub>131</sub>	x <sub>138</sub>	x <sub>139</sub>	x <sub>140</sub>	
x <sub>186</sub>	1										
x <sub>194</sub>	1	0									
x <sub>196</sub>	0	0	0								
x <sub>199</sub>	1	0	0	0							
x <sub>200</sub>	15	2	2	1	1						
x <sub>201</sub>	2	0	0	0	0	3					
x <sub>202</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	1	1				
x <sub>213</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	100			
x <sub>267</sub>	3	0	0	0	0	18	1	0	0		
x <sub>271</sub>	5	1	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	2	
x <sub>341</sub>	-13	-1	-2	-2	-2	-12	-4	-20	-19	-3	
	x <sub>158</sub>	x <sub>186</sub>	x <sub>194</sub>	x <sub>196</sub>	x <sub>199</sub>	x <sub>200</sub>	x <sub>201</sub>	x <sub>202</sub>	x <sub>213</sub>	x <sub>267</sub>	
x <sub>341</sub>	-4										
	x <sub>271</sub>										

**CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION**

An overall fit to 3 branching ratios uses 3 measurements and one constraint to determine 4 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 0.0$  for 0 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients  $\langle \delta x_i \delta x_j \rangle / (\delta x_i \delta x_j)$ , in percent, from the fit to the branching fractions,  $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . The fit constrains the  $x_i$  whose labels appear in this array to sum to one.

$x_2$	-100		
$x_3$	-46	39	
$x_4$	0	0	0
	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$

 **$D^0$  BRANCHING RATIOS**

Some older now obsolete results have been omitted from these Listings.

———— **Topological modes** ————

 **$\Gamma(0\text{-prongs})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**  **$\Gamma_1/\Gamma$** 

This value is obtained by subtracting the branching fractions for 2-, 4-, and 6-prongs from unity.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>0.15 ± 0.06 OUR FIT</b>	

 **$\Gamma(4\text{-prongs})/\Gamma(2\text{-prongs})$**  **$\Gamma_3/\Gamma_2$** 

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.207 ± 0.016 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.207 ± 0.016 ± 0.004</b>	226	ONENGUT	05	CHRS $\nu_\mu$ emulsion, $\bar{E}_\nu \approx 27$ GeV

 **$\Gamma(4\text{-prongs})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**  **$\Gamma_3/\Gamma$** 

This is the sum of our  $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $\bar{K}^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ ,  $K^+ 2K^- \pi^+$ ,  $2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ ,  $2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ , and  $K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  branching fractions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>0.146 ± 0.005 OUR FIT</b>	
<b>0.146 ± 0.005</b>	PDG 19

 **$\Gamma(6\text{-prongs})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**  **$\Gamma_4/\Gamma$** 

This is the sum of our  $K^- 3\pi^+ 2\pi^-$  and  $3\pi^+ 3\pi^-$  branching fractions.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b>6.5 ± 1.3 OUR FIT</b>	
<b>6.5 ± 1.3</b>	PDG 19

————— Inclusive modes —————

$\Gamma(e^+ \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_5/\Gamma$

The branching fractions for the  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$ ,  $K^*(892)^- e^+ \nu_e$ ,  $\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$ , and  $\rho^- e^+ \nu_e$  modes add up to  $6.17 \pm 0.17$  %.

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>6.49±0.11 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
6.46±0.09±0.11	6584 ± 96	<sup>1</sup> ASNER	10 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at 3774 MeV
6.3 ±0.7 ±0.4	290 ± 32	ABLIKIM	07G BES2	$e^+ e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
6.46±0.17±0.13	2246 ± 57	ADAM	06A CLEO	See ASNER 10
6.9 ±0.3 ±0.5	1670	ALBRECHT	96C ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
6.64±0.18±0.29	4609	KUBOTA	96B CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup>Using the  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  lifetimes, ASNER 10 finds that the ratio of the  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  semileptonic widths is  $0.985 \pm 0.015 \pm 0.024$ .

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_6/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>6.8±0.6 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>6.4±0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
6.8±1.5±0.8	79 ± 10	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	08L BES2	$e^+ e^- \approx \psi(3772)$
6.5±1.2±0.3	36	KAYIS-TOPAK.05	CHRS	$\nu_\mu$ emulsion
6.0±0.7±1.2	310	ALBRECHT	96C ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

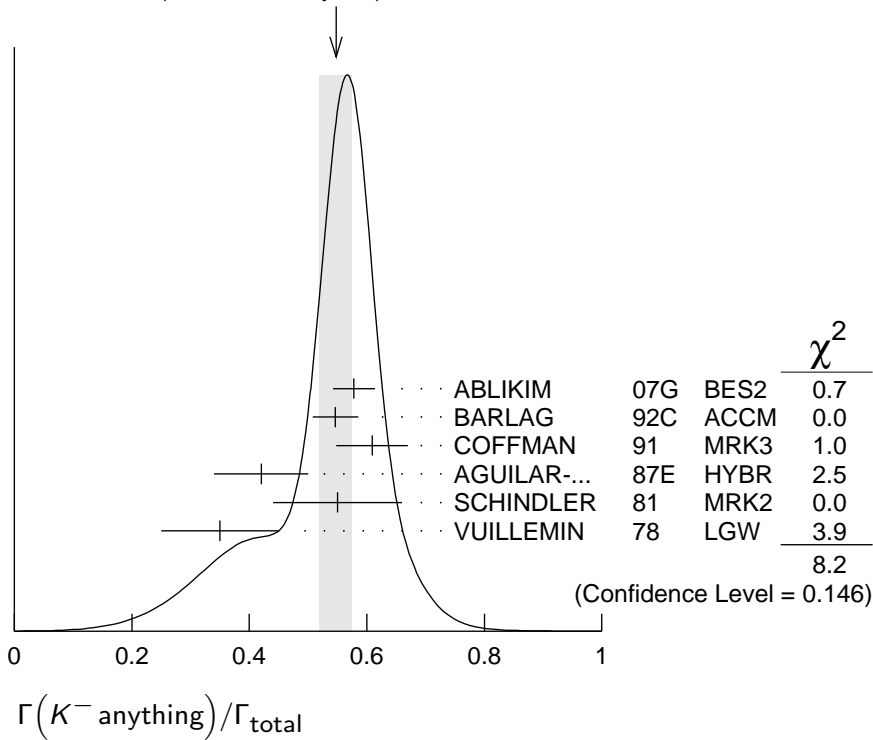
<sup>1</sup>ABLIKIM 08L finds the ratio of  $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ X$  and  $D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ X$  branching fractions to be  $2.59 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.25$ , in accord with the ratio of  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  lifetimes,  $2.54 \pm 0.02$ .

$\Gamma(K^- \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_7/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.547±0.028 OUR AVERAGE</b> Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.				
0.578±0.016±0.032	2098 ± 59	ABLIKIM	07G BES2	$e^+ e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
0.546 <sup>+0.039</sup> <sub>-0.038</sub>		<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	92C ACCM	$\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV
0.609±0.032±0.052		COFFMAN	91 MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV
0.42 ±0.08		AGUILAR-...	87E HYBR	$\pi p$ , $pp$ 360, 400 GeV
0.55 ±0.11	121	SCHINDLER	81 MRK2	$e^+ e^-$ 3.771 GeV
0.35 ±0.10	19	VUILLEMIN	78 LGW	$e^+ e^-$ 3.772 GeV

<sup>1</sup>BARLAG 92C computes the branching fraction using topological normalization.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE  
 $0.547 \pm 0.028$  (Error scaled by 1.3)



**$[\Gamma(\bar{K}^0 \text{ anything}) + \Gamma(K^0 \text{ anything})] / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$**

**$\Gamma_8 / \Gamma$**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.47 \pm 0.04</math></b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>			
$0.476 \pm 0.048 \pm 0.030$	$250 \pm 25$	ABLIKIM	06U BES2	$e^+e^-$ at 3773 MeV
$0.455 \pm 0.050 \pm 0.032$		COFFMAN	91 MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV

**$\Gamma(K^+ \text{ anything}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$**

**$\Gamma_9 / \Gamma$**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.034 \pm 0.004</math></b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>			
$0.035 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.003$	$119 \pm 23$	ABLIKIM	07G BES2	$e^+e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
$0.034^{+0.007}_{-0.005}$		<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	92C ACCM	$\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV
$0.028 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.004$		COFFMAN	91 MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
$0.03^{+0.05}_{-0.02}$		AGUILAR-...	87E HYBR	$\pi p, pp$ 360, 400 GeV
$0.08 \pm 0.03$	25	SCHINDLER	81 MRK2	$e^+e^-$ 3.771 GeV

<sup>1</sup> BARLAG 92C computes the branching fraction using topological normalization.

**$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \text{ anything}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$**

**$\Gamma_{10} / \Gamma$**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.153 \pm 0.083 \pm 0.019</math></b>	$28 \pm 15$	ABLIKIM	06U BES2	$e^+e^-$ at 3773 MeV

**$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \text{ anything}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$**

**$\Gamma_{11} / \Gamma$**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.087 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.012</math></b>	$96 \pm 44$	ABLIKIM	05P BES	$e^+e^- \approx 3773$ MeV

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^+ \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.036	90	ABLIKIM	06U BES2	$e^+e^-$ at 3773 MeV

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.028 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.004$	$31 \pm 12$	ABLIKIM	05P BES	$e^+e^- \approx 3773$ MeV

$\Gamma(\eta \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma$

This ratio includes  $\eta$  particles from  $\eta'$  decays.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$9.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.8$	$4463 \pm 197$	HUANG	06B CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(\eta' \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$2.48 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.21$	$299 \pm 21$	HUANG	06B CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(\phi \text{ anything})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$1.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07$	$368 \pm 24$	HUANG	06B CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$1.71^{+0.76}_{-0.71} \pm 0.17$	9	BAI	00C BES	$e^+e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}^*, D^*\bar{D}^*$
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$\Gamma(\text{invisibles})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
< $9.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	LAI	17 BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=4,5$

————— Semileptonic modes —————

$\Gamma(K^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$3.542 \pm 0.035$ <b>OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.3.			
$3.503 \pm 0.029$ <b>OUR AVERAGE</b>				

$3.505 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.033$	71k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$2.92 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , 3.773 GeV
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$3.50 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$	14.1k	<sup>1</sup> BESSON	09 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
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$3.45 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.19$	1.3k	<sup>2</sup> WIDHALM	06 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
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$3.82 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.27$	104	ABLIKIM	04C BES	$e^+e^-$ , 3.773 GeV
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$3.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4$	55	ADLER	89 MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
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$3.56 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.09$		<sup>3</sup> DOBBS	08 CLEO	See BESSON 09
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$3.44 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.10$	1.3k	COAN	05 CLEO	See DOBBS 08
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<sup>1</sup> See the form-factor parameters near the end of this  $D^0$  Listing.

<sup>2</sup> The  $\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$  and  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$  results of WIDHALM 06 give  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^{\pi}(0)}{f_+^{K}(0)}|^2 = 0.042 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.003$ .

<sup>3</sup> DOBBS 08 establishes  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^{\pi}(0)}{f_+^{K}(0)}| = 0.188 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.002$  from the  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  decays to  $\bar{K} e^+ \nu_e$  and  $\pi e^+ \nu_e$ .



$\Gamma(K^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{19}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.897±0.011 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.4.
<b>0.930±0.013 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.927±0.007±0.012	76k±323	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	07BG BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
0.978±0.027±0.044	2510	<sup>2</sup> BEAN	93C CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
0.90 ±0.06 ±0.06	584	<sup>3</sup> CRAWFORD	91B CLEO	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
0.91 ±0.07 ±0.11	250	<sup>4</sup> ANJOS	89F E691	Photoproduction

<sup>1</sup> The event samples in this AUBERT 07BG result include radiative photons. The  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- e^+ \nu_e$  form factor at  $q^2 = 0$  is  $f_+(0) = 0.727 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.007$ .

<sup>2</sup> BEAN 93C uses  $K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$  as well as  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$  events and makes a small phase-space adjustment to the number of the  $\mu^+$  events to use them as  $e^+$  events. A pole mass of  $2.00 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.18$  GeV/ $c^2$  is obtained from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

<sup>3</sup> CRAWFORD 91B uses  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$  and  $K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$  candidates to measure a pole mass of  $2.1_{-0.2}^{+0.4+0.3}$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

<sup>4</sup> ANJOS 89F measures a pole mass of  $2.1_{-0.2}^{+0.4} \pm 0.2$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

$\Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.41 ±0.04 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>3.41 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.413±0.019±0.035	47k	ABLIKIM	19B BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
3.45 ±0.10 ±0.21	1249 ± 43	WIDHALM	06 BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\mu^+ \text{anything})$   $\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma_6$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.50 ±0.04 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.472±0.051±0.040</b>	232	KODAMA	94 E653	$\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.32 ±0.05 ±0.05	124	KODAMA	91 EMUL	$pA$ 800 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{20}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.863±0.012 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.84 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.852±0.034±0.028	1897	<sup>1</sup> FRABETTI	95G E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
0.82 ±0.13 ±0.13	338	<sup>2</sup> FRABETTI	93I E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma = 221$ GeV
0.79 ±0.08 ±0.09	231	<sup>3</sup> CRAWFORD	91B CLEO	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> FRABETTI 95G extracts the ratio of form factors  $f_-(0)/f_+(0) = -1.3_{-3.4}^{+3.6} \pm 0.6$ , and measures a pole mass of  $1.87_{-0.08}^{+0.11+0.07} \pm 0.06$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

<sup>2</sup> FRABETTI 93I measures a pole mass of  $2.1_{-0.3}^{+0.7+0.7} \pm 0.3$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

<sup>3</sup> CRAWFORD 91B measures a pole mass of  $2.00 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.18$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{21}/\Gamma$

Both decay modes of the  $K^*(892)^-$  are included.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.15±0.16 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>2.16±0.15±0.08</b>	219 ± 16	<sup>1</sup> COAN	05	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> COAN 05 uses both  $K^-\pi^0$  and  $K_S^0\pi^-$  events.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{21}/\Gamma_{36}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $K^*(892)^-$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.77±0.07 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.76±0.12±0.06</b>	152	<sup>1</sup> BEAN	93C	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> BEAN 93C uses  $K^{*-}\mu^+\nu_\mu$  as well as  $K^{*-}e^+\nu_e$  events and makes a small phase-space adjustment to the number of the  $\mu^+$  events to use them as  $e^+$  events.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{22}/\Gamma_{36}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $K^*(892)^-$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.674±0.068±0.026</b>	175 ± 17	<sup>1</sup> LINK	05B	FOCS $\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> LINK 05B finds that in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0\pi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$  the  $\bar{K}^0\pi^-$  system is 6% in  $S$ -wave.

$\Gamma(K^-\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{23}/\Gamma$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.016<sup>+0.013</sup><sub>-0.005</sub> ± 0.002</b>	4	<sup>1</sup> BAI	91	MRK3 $e^+e^- \approx 3.77$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> BAI 91 finds that a fraction  $0.79^{+0.15+0.09}_{-0.17-0.03}$  of combined  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  decays to  $\bar{K}\pi e^+ \nu_e$  (24 events) are  $\bar{K}^*(892)e^+ \nu_e$ . BAI 91 uses 56  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$  events to measure a pole mass of  $1.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2$  GeV/ $c^2$  from the  $q^2$  dependence of the decay rate.

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^0\pi^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{24}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.7<sup>+0.9</sup><sub>-0.7</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
2.61±1.04±0.28	9 ± 3	ABLIKIM	06O	BES2 $e^+e^-$ at 3773 MeV
2.8 <sup>+1.7</sup> <sub>-0.8</sub> ± 0.3	6	<sup>1</sup> BAI	91	MRK3 $e^+e^- \approx 3.77$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> BAI 91 finds that a fraction  $0.79^{+0.15+0.09}_{-0.17-0.03}$  of combined  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  decays to  $\bar{K}\pi e^+ \nu_e$  (24 events) are  $\bar{K}^*(892)e^+ \nu_e$ .

$\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{25}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units 10 <sup>-4</sup> )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.8<sup>+1.4</sup><sub>-1.1</sub> ± 0.3</b>	8	ARTUSO	07A	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(3770)$

$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{26} / \Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$7.6^{+4.1}_{-3.0} \pm 0.9$	8	<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO	07A	CLEO $e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> This ARTUSO 07A result is corrected for all decay modes of the  $K_1(1270)^-$ .

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$   $\Gamma_{27} / \Gamma_{20}$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.037</b>	90	KODAMA	93B	E653 $\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV

$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)\pi)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$   $\Gamma_{28} / \Gamma_{20}$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.043</b>	90	<sup>1</sup> KODAMA	93B	E653 $\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV

<sup>1</sup> KODAMA 93B searched in  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ , but the limit includes other  $(\bar{K}^*(892)\pi)^-$  charge states.

$\Gamma(\pi^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{29} / \Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.291 ± 0.004 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.293 ± 0.004 OUR AVERAGE</b>				

0.295 ± 0.004 ± 0.003    6.3k    <sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM    15X    BES3    2.92 fb<sup>-1</sup>, 3.773 GeV

0.288 ± 0.008 ± 0.003    1.3k    <sup>1</sup> BESSON    09    CLEO     $e^+ e^-$  at  $\psi(3770)$

0.279 ± 0.027 ± 0.016    126    <sup>2</sup> WIDHALM    06    BELL     $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.299 ± 0.011 ± 0.009    <sup>3</sup> DOBBS    08    CLEO    See BESSON 09

0.262 ± 0.025 ± 0.008    117    COAN    05    CLEO    See DOBBS 08

<sup>1</sup> See the form-factor parameters near the end of this  $D^0$  Listing.

<sup>2</sup> The  $\pi^- e^+ \nu_e$  and  $K^- e^+ \nu_e$  results of WIDHALM 06 give  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^\pi(0)}{f_+^K(0)}|^2 = 0.042 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.003$ .

<sup>3</sup> DOBBS 08 establishes  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^\pi(0)}{f_+^K(0)}| = 0.188 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.002$  from the  $D^+$  and  $D^0$  decays to  $\bar{K} e^+ \nu_e$  and  $\pi e^+ \nu_e$ .

$\Gamma(\pi^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(K^- e^+ \nu_e)$   $\Gamma_{29} / \Gamma_{19}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0822 ± 0.0014 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.085 ± 0.007 OUR AVERAGE</b>				

0.082 ± 0.006 ± 0.005    <sup>1</sup> HUANG    05    CLEO     $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

0.101 ± 0.020 ± 0.003    91    <sup>2</sup> FRABETTI    96B    E687     $\gamma$  Be,  $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 200$  GeV

0.103 ± 0.039 ± 0.013    87    <sup>3</sup> BUTLER    95    CLE2    < 0.156 (90% CL)

<sup>1</sup> HUANG 05 uses both  $e$  and  $\mu$  events, and makes a small correction to the  $\mu$  events to make them effectively  $e$  events. This result gives  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^\pi(0)}{f_+^K(0)}|^2 = 0.038^{+0.006+0.005}_{-0.007-0.003}$ .

<sup>2</sup> FRABETTI 96B uses both  $e$  and  $\mu$  events, and makes a small correction to the  $\mu$  events to make them effectively  $e$  events. This result gives  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^\pi(0)}{f_+^K(0)}|^2 = 0.050 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.002$ .

<sup>3</sup> BUTLER 95 has  $87 \pm 33 \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$  events. The result gives  $|\frac{V_{cd}}{V_{cs}} \cdot \frac{f_+^\pi(0)}{f_+^K(0)}|^2 = 0.052 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.007$ .

$\Gamma(\pi^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$

$\Gamma_{29}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>7.37±0.12 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.1.		
<b>7.02±0.17±0.23</b>	375k	<sup>1</sup> LEES	15F BABR	347 fb <sup>-1</sup> , 10.58 GeV

<sup>1</sup> See the form-factor parameters near the end of the  $D^0$  Listing.

$\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{30}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.267±0.012 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.3.		
<b>0.268±0.012 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		
0.272±0.008±0.006	2.3k	ABLIKIM	18AEBES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
0.231±0.026±0.019	106 ± 13	WIDHALM	06 BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma(K^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu)$

$\Gamma_{30}/\Gamma_{20}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0784±0.0035 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		
<b>0.074 ±0.008 ±0.007</b>	88 ± 29	<sup>1</sup> LINK	05 FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> LINK 05 finds the form-factor ratio  $|f_0^\pi(0)/f_0^K(0)|$  to be  $0.85 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$ .

$\Gamma(\rho^- e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{31}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.77±0.12±0.10</b>	305 ± 21	<sup>1,2</sup> DOBBS	13 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
1.94±0.39±0.13	31 ± 6	COAN	05 CLEO	See DOBBS 13

<sup>1</sup> DOBBS 13 finds  $\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow \rho^- e^+ \nu_e) / 2 \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 e^+ \nu_e) = 1.03 \pm 0.09_{-0.02}^{+0.08}$ ; isospin invariance predicts the ratio is 1.0.

<sup>2</sup> See the  $D^+$  Listings for  $D \rightarrow \rho e^+ \nu_e$  form factors.

$\Gamma(a(980)^- e^+ \nu_e, a^- \rightarrow \eta \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{32}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.33<sup>+0.33</sup><sub>-0.29</sub>±0.09</b>	26	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18F BES3	$e^+ e^-$ at 3773 MeV

<sup>1</sup> Signal observed at 6.4  $\sigma$  C.L.

————— Hadronic modes with a single  $\bar{K}$  —————

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

$\Gamma_{33}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.950±0.031 OUR FIT</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.2.		
<b>3.909±0.034 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.883±0.006±0.051	0.5M	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18W BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
3.934±0.021±0.061		BONVICINI	14 CLEO	All CLEO-c runs
4.007±0.037±0.072	33.8k	AUBERT	08L BABR	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$
3.82 ±0.07 ±0.12		<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	98 CLE2	CLEO average
3.90 ±0.09 ±0.12	5.4k	<sup>3</sup> BARATE	97C ALEP	From Z decays
3.41 ±0.12 ±0.28	1.2k	<sup>3</sup> ALBRECHT	94F ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
3.62 ±0.34 ±0.44		<sup>3</sup> DECAMP	91J ALEP	From Z decays

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

3.891 ± 0.035 ± 0.069		4 DOBBS	07	CLEO	See BONVICINI 14
3.91 ± 0.08 ± 0.09	10.3k	4 HE	05	CLEO	See DOBBS 07
3.81 ± 0.15 ± 0.16	1.2k	5 ARTUSO	98	CLE2	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$
3.69 ± 0.11 ± 0.16		6 COAN	98	CLE2	See ARTUSO 98
4.5 ± 0.6 ± 0.4		7 ALBRECHT	94	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
3.95 ± 0.08 ± 0.17	4.2k	3,8 AKERIB	93	CLE2	See ARTUSO 98
4.5 ± 0.8 ± 0.5	56	3 ABACHI	88	HRS	$e^+e^-$ 29 GeV
4.2 ± 0.4 ± 0.4	0.9k	ADLER	88C	MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
4.1 ± 0.6	0.3k	9 SCHINDLER	81	MRK2	$e^+e^-$ 3.771 GeV
4.3 ± 1.0	130	10 PERUZZI	77	LGW	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 18W measured the combined  $K^\mp \pi^\pm$  branching fraction to be 3.898%. We have subtracted off the doubly Cabibbo-suppressed branching fraction  $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) = (1.50 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-4}$ , even though it is less than one-third of the uncertainty of the combined measurement, in order to treat this as a measurement of  $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ .

<sup>2</sup> This combines the CLEO results of ARTUSO 98, COAN 98, and AKERIB 93.

<sup>3</sup> ABACHI 88, DECAMP 91J, AKERIB 93, ALBRECHT 94F, and BARATE 97C use  $D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$  decays. The  $\pi^+$  is both slow and of low  $p_T$  with respect to the event thrust axis or nearest jet ( $\approx D^{*+}$  direction). The excess number of such  $\pi^+$ 's over background gives the number of  $D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$  events, and the fraction with  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  gives the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  branching fraction.

<sup>4</sup> DOBBS 07 and HE 05 use single- and double-tagged events in an overall fit. DOBBS 07 supersedes HE 05.

<sup>5</sup> ARTUSO 98, following ALBRECHT 94, uses  $D^0$  mesons from  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^*(2010)^+ X \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$  decays. Our average uses the CLEO average of this value with the values of COAN 98 and AKERIB 93.

<sup>6</sup> COAN 98 assumes that  $\Gamma(B \rightarrow \bar{D} X \ell^+ \nu) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow X \ell^+ \nu) = 1.0 - 3|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|^2 - 0.010 \pm 0.005$ , the last term accounting for  $\bar{B} \rightarrow D_s^+ K X \ell^- \bar{\nu}$ . COAN 98 is included in the CLEO average in ARTUSO 98.

<sup>7</sup> ALBRECHT 94 uses  $D^0$  mesons from  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$  decays. This is a different set of events than used by ALBRECHT 94F.

<sup>8</sup> This AKERIB 93 value includes radiative corrections; without them, the value is  $0.0391 \pm 0.0008 \pm 0.0017$ . AKERIB 93 is included in the CLEO average in ARTUSO 98.

<sup>9</sup> SCHINDLER 81 (MARK-2) measures  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.24 \pm 0.02$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

<sup>10</sup> PERUZZI 77 (MARK-1) measures  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.25 \pm 0.05$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$					$\Gamma_{34} / \Gamma$
VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>1.240 ± 0.022 OUR FIT</b>					
<b>1.239 ± 0.006 ± 0.027</b>	67k	ABLIKIM	18W	BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

1.240 ± 0.017 ± 0.056	614	HE	08	CLEO	See MENDEZ 10
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$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0) / [\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)]$					$\Gamma_{34} / (\Gamma_{33} + \Gamma_{271})$
VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>31.3 ± 0.6 OUR FIT</b>					
<b>30.4 ± 0.3 ± 0.9</b>	20k	MENDEZ	10	CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{34}/\Gamma_{36}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.443±0.028 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.44 ±0.02 ±0.05</b>	1942 ± 64	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$e^+ e^-$ 10.36–10.7 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.34 ±0.04 ±0.02	92	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
0.36 ±0.04 ±0.08	104	KINOSHITA	91 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

$\Gamma(K_L^0 \pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{35}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.998±0.049±0.048</b>	1116	<sup>1</sup> HE	08 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> The difference of HE 08  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$  and  $K_L^0 \pi^0$  branching fractions over the sum is  $0.108 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.024$ . This is consistent with U-spin symmetry and the Cabibbo angle.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{36}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
2.52±0.20±0.25	284 ± 22	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	94F ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
3.2 ±0.3 ±0.5		ADLER	87 MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV
2.6 ±0.8	32 ± 8	<sup>2</sup> SCHINDLER	81 MRK2	$e^+ e^-$ 3.771 GeV
4.0 ±1.2	28	<sup>3</sup> PERUZZI	77 LGW	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> See the footnote on the ALBRECHT 94F measurement of  $\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  for the method used.

<sup>2</sup> SCHINDLER 81 (MARK-2) measures  $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.30 \pm 0.08$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

<sup>3</sup> PERUZZI 77 (MARK-1) measures  $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.46 \pm 0.12$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{36}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.71±0.05 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>0.81±0.05±0.08</b>	856 ± 35	FRABETTI	94J E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma=220$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.85±0.40	35	AVERY	80 SPEC	$\gamma N \rightarrow D^{*+}$
1.4 ±0.5	116	PICCOLO	77 MRK1	$e^+ e^-$ 4.03, 4.41 GeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \rho^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{37}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.224<sup>+0.017</sup><sub>-0.023</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.7.		
0.210±0.016	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, $\approx 487$ k evts
0.264±0.009 <sup>+0.010</sup> <sub>-0.026</sub>	MURAMATSU	02 CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.267 \pm 0.011^{+0.009}_{-0.028}$	ASNER	04A	CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
$0.350 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.067$	FRABETTI	94G	E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
$0.227 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.009$	ALBRECHT	93D	ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts
$0.215 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.037$	ANJOS	93	E691	$\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
$0.20 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$	FRABETTI	92B	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 221$ GeV
$0.12 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.07$	ADLER	87	MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

### $\Gamma(K_S^0 \omega, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$ $\Gamma_{38} / \Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.0073 \pm 0.0020</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>			
$0.009 \pm 0.010$	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL	BABR Dalitz fit, $\approx 487$ k evts
$0.0072 \pm 0.0018^{+0.0010}_{-0.0009}$	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.0081 \pm 0.0019^{+0.0018}_{-0.0010}$	ASNER	04A	CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
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<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

### $\Gamma(K_S^0 (\pi^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$ $\Gamma_{39} / \Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis. The  $(\pi^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}$  includes what in isobar models are the  $f_0(980)$  and  $f_0(1370)$ ; see the following two data blocks.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.119 \pm 0.026</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL	BABR Dalitz fit, $\approx 487$ k evts

<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

### $\Gamma(K_S^0 f_0(980), f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$ $\Gamma_{40} / \Gamma_{36}$

Fit fraction from the Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.043 \pm 0.005^{+0.012}_{-0.006}</math></b>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.042 \pm 0.005^{+0.011}_{-0.005}$	ASNER	04A	CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
$0.068 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.018$	FRABETTI	94G	E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
$0.046 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.006$	ALBRECHT	93D	ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts

### $\Gamma(K_S^0 f_0(1370), f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$ $\Gamma_{41} / \Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.099 \pm 0.011^{+0.028}_{-0.044}</math></b>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.098 \pm 0.014^{+0.026}_{-0.036}$	ASNER	04A	CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
$0.077 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.031$	FRABETTI	94G	E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
$0.082 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.013$	ALBRECHT	93D	ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{42} / \Gamma_{36}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.0032<sup>+0.0035</sup><sub>-0.0022</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>			

0.006 ± 0.007	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
0.0027 ± 0.0015 <sup>+0.0037</sup> <sub>-0.0017</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.0036 ± 0.0022 <sup>+0.0032</sup> <sub>-0.0019</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
0.037 ± 0.014 ± 0.017	FRABETTI	94G E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
0.050 ± 0.021 ± 0.008	ALBRECHT	93D ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts

<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.
$$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{43} / \Gamma_{36}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.588<sup>+0.034</sup><sub>-0.050</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>			Error includes scale factor of 2.0.

0.557 ± 0.028	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
0.657 ± 0.013 <sup>+0.018</sup> <sub>-0.040</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.663 ± 0.013 <sup>+0.024</sup> <sub>-0.043</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
0.625 ± 0.036 ± 0.026	FRABETTI	94G E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
0.718 ± 0.042 ± 0.030	ALBRECHT	93D ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts
0.480 ± 0.097	ANJOS	93 E691	γBe 90–260 GeV
0.56 ± 0.04 ± 0.05	ADLER	87 MRK3	e <sup>+</sup> e <sup>-</sup> 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.
$$\Gamma(K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_0^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{44} / \Gamma_{36}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.095<sup>+0.014</sup><sub>-0.010</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>			

0.102 ± 0.015	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
0.073 ± 0.007 <sup>+0.031</sup> <sub>-0.011</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.072 ± 0.007 <sup>+0.014</sup> <sub>-0.013</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
0.109 ± 0.027 ± 0.029	FRABETTI	94G E687	Dalitz fit, 597 evts
0.129 ± 0.034 ± 0.021	ALBRECHT	93D ARG	Dalitz fit, 440 evts

<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.



$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^-\pi^+, K_2^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{45}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**0.0120<sup>+0.0070</sup><sub>-0.0035</sub> OUR AVERAGE**

0.022 ± 0.016	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
0.011 ± 0.002 <sup>+0.007</sup> <sub>-0.003</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.011 ± 0.002 <sup>+0.005</sup> <sub>-0.003</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
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<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

$\Gamma(K^*(1680)^-\pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{46}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**0.016 ± 0.013 OUR AVERAGE**

0.007 ± 0.019	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
0.022 ± 0.004 <sup>+0.018</sup> <sub>-0.015</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.023 ± 0.005 <sup>+0.007</sup> <sub>-0.014</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
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<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^+\pi^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{47}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis. This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE (units 10 <sup>-3</sup> )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**4.0<sup>+2.0</sup><sub>-1.2</sub> OUR AVERAGE**

4.6 ± 2.3	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
3.4 ± 1.3 <sup>+4.1</sup> <sub>-0.4</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

3.4 ± 1.3 <sup>+3.6</sup> <sub>-0.5</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
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<sup>1</sup>The error on this AUBERT 08AL value includes both statistical and systematic uncertainties; the latter dominates.

$\Gamma(K_0^*(1430)^+\pi^-, K_0^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{48}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis. This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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< 5 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	95	AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
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$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^+\pi^-, K_2^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{49}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis. This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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< 1.2 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	95	AUBERT	08AL BABR	Dalitz fit, ≈ 487 k evts
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$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ nonresonant})/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{50}/\Gamma_{36}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis. Neither FRABETTI 94G nor ALBRECHT 93D (quoted in many of the earlier submodes of  $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ ) sees evidence for a nonresonant component.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.009 ± 0.004</b> <sup>+0.020</sup> <sub>=0.004</sub>	MURAMATSU 02	CLE2	Dalitz fit, 5299 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.007 ± 0.007 <sup>+0.021</sup> <sub>-0.006</sub>	ASNER	04A	CLEO	See MURAMATSU 02
0.263 ± 0.024 ± 0.041	ANJOS	93	E691	$\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
0.26 ± 0.08 ± 0.05	FRABETTI	92B	E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 221$ GeV
0.33 ± 0.05 ± 0.10	ADLER	87	MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{51}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

14.57 ± 0.12 ± 0.38		<sup>1</sup> DOBBS	07	CLEO	See BONVICINI 14
14.9 ± 0.3 ± 0.5	19k ± 150	<sup>1</sup> HE	05	CLEO	See DOBBS 07
13.3 ± 1.2 ± 1.3	931	ADLER	88C	MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV
11.7 ± 4.3	37	<sup>2</sup> SCHINDLER	81	MRK2	$e^+ e^-$ 3.771 GeV

<sup>1</sup> DOBBS 07 and HE 05 use single- and double-tagged events in an overall fit. DOBBS 07 supersedes HE 05.

<sup>2</sup> SCHINDLER 81 (MARK-2) measures  $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.68 \pm 0.23$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{51}/\Gamma_{33}$

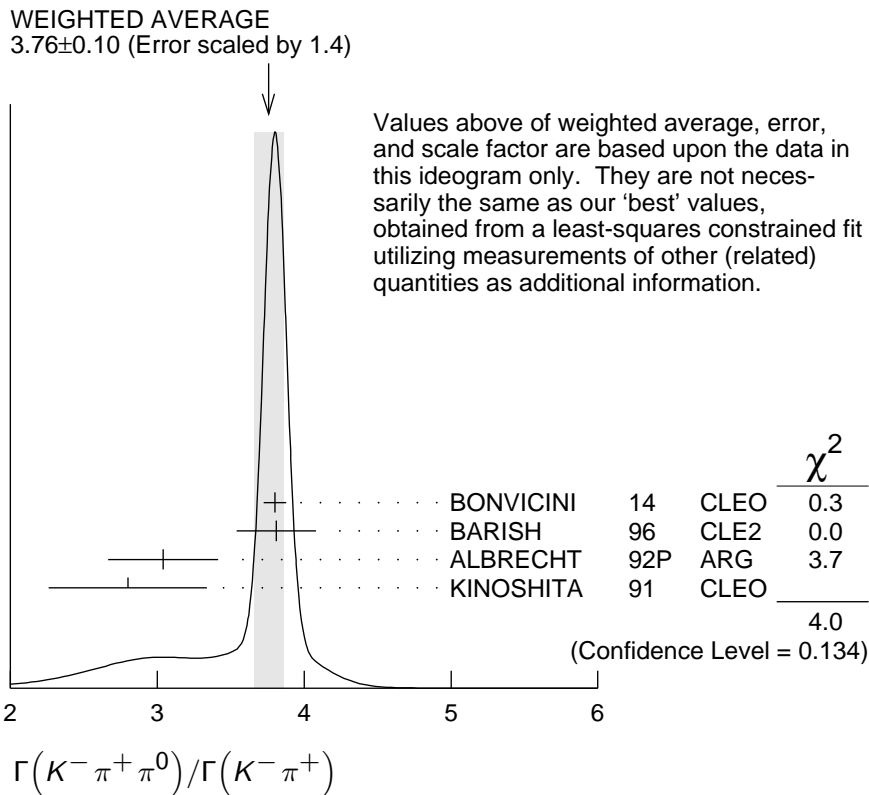
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**3.65 ± 0.13 OUR FIT** Error includes scale factor of 2.1.

**3.76 ± 0.10 OUR AVERAGE** Error includes scale factor of 1.4. See the ideogram below.

3.802 ± 0.022 ± 0.073		BONVICINI	14	CLEO	All CLEO-c runs
3.81 ± 0.07 ± 0.26	10k	BARISH	96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
3.04 ± 0.16 ± 0.34	931	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
2.8 ± 0.14 ± 0.52	1050	KINOSHITA	91	CLEO	$e^+ e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.



$\Gamma(K^- \rho^+) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$

$\Gamma_{52} / \Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.78 ± 0.04 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.788 ± 0.019 ± 0.048	KOPP	01 CLE2	Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts
0.765 ± 0.041 ± 0.054	FRABETTI	94G E687	Dalitz fit, 530 evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.647 ± 0.039 ± 0.150	ANJOS	93 E691	$\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
0.81 ± 0.03 ± 0.06	ADLER	87 MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \rho^+, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$

$\Gamma_{53} / \Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.057 ± 0.008 ± 0.009</b>	KOPP	01 CLE2	Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \pi^+, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$

$\Gamma_{54} / \Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.160<sup>+0.025</sup><sub>-0.013</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.161 ± 0.007 <sup>+0.027</sup> <sub>-0.011</sub>	KOPP	01 CLE2	Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts
0.148 ± 0.028 ± 0.049	FRABETTI	94G E687	Dalitz fit, 530 evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.084 ± 0.011 ± 0.012	ANJOS	93 E691	$\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
0.12 ± 0.02 ± 0.03	ADLER	87 MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{55}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.135 ± 0.016 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.127 ± 0.009 ± 0.016	KOPP	01	CLE2 Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts
0.165 ± 0.031 ± 0.015	FRABETTI	94G	E687 Dalitz fit, 530 evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.142 ± 0.018 ± 0.024	ANJOS	93	E691 $\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
0.13 ± 0.02 ± 0.03	ADLER	87	MRK3 $e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_0^{*-} \rightarrow K^- \pi^0)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{56}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.033 ± 0.006 ± 0.014</b>	KOPP	01	CLE2 Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts

$\Gamma(\bar{K}_0^*(1430)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}_0^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{57}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.041 ± 0.006 <sup>+0.032</sup><sub>-0.009</sub></b>	KOPP	01	CLE2 Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts

$\Gamma(K^*(1680)^- \pi^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K^- \pi^0)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{58}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.013 ± 0.003 ± 0.004</b>	KOPP	01	CLE2 Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \text{ nonresonant})/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{59}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.080 <sup>+0.040</sup><sub>-0.014</sub> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.075 ± 0.009 <sup>+0.056</sup> <sub>-0.011</sub>		KOPP	01	CLE2 Dalitz fit, ≈ 7,000 evts
0.101 ± 0.033 ± 0.040		FRABETTI	94G	E687 Dalitz fit, 530 evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.036 ± 0.004 ± 0.018		ANJOS	93	E691 $\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
0.09 ± 0.02 ± 0.04		ADLER	87	MRK3 $e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV
0.51 ± 0.22	21	SUMMERS	84	E691 Photoproduction

$\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{60}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-3</sup>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>9.1 ± 1.1 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 2.2.
10.58 ± 0.38 ± 0.73	1259	LOWREY	11	CLEO $e^+ e^- \approx 3.77$ GeV
8.34 ± 0.45 ± 0.42		ASNER	08	CLEO $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 (2\pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}})/\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{61}/\Gamma_{60}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-2</sup>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>28.9 ± 6.3 ± 3.1</b>	LOWREY	11	CLEO Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{62} / \Gamma_{34}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>65.6 ± 5.3 ± 2.5</b>	LOWREY 11	CLEO	Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

55 $^{+13}_{-10}$ ± 7	PROCARIO 93B	CLE2	Dalitz plot fit, 122 evts
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$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(1430)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{63} / \Gamma_{60}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.49 ± 0.45 ± 2.51</b>	LOWREY 11	CLEO	Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(1680)^0 \pi^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{64} / \Gamma_{60}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>11.2 ± 2.7 ± 2.5</b>	LOWREY 11	CLEO	Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

$\Gamma(K_S^0 f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow 2\pi^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{65} / \Gamma_{60}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.48 ± 0.91 ± 0.78</b>	LOWREY 11	CLEO	Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

$\Gamma(2K_S^0, \text{one } K_S^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{66} / \Gamma_{60}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.46 ± 0.92 ± 0.66</b>	LOWREY 11	CLEO	Dalitz analysis, 1259 evts

$\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^0 \text{ nonresonant}) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{67} / \Gamma_{34}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.37 ± 0.08 ± 0.04	PROCARIO 93B	CLE2	Dalitz plot fit, 122 evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{68} / \Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

8.30 ± 0.07 ± 0.20		1 DOBBS 07	CLEO	See BONVICINI 14
8.3 ± 0.2 ± 0.3	15k	1 HE 05	CLEO	See DOBBS 07
7.9 ± 1.5 ± 0.9		2 ALBRECHT 94	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
6.80 ± 0.27 ± 0.57	1.4k	3 ALBRECHT 94F	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
9.1 ± 0.8 ± 0.8	992	ADLER 88C	MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV
11.7 ± 2.5	185	4 SCHINDLER 81	MRK2	$e^+ e^-$ 3.771 GeV
6.2 ± 1.9	44	5 PERUZZI 77	LGW	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

- <sup>1</sup> DOBBS 07 and HE 05 use single- and double-tagged events in an overall fit. DOBBS 07 supersedes HE 05.  
<sup>2</sup> ALBRECHT 94 uses  $D^0$  mesons from  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$  decays. This is a different set of events than used by ALBRECHT 94F.  
<sup>3</sup> See the footnote on the ALBRECHT 94F measurement of  $\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  for the method used.  
<sup>4</sup> SCHINDLER 81 (MARK-2) measures  $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.68 \pm 0.11$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.  
<sup>5</sup> PERUZZI 77 (MARK-1) measures  $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times$  branching fraction to be  $0.36 \pm 0.10$  nb. We use the MARK-3 (ADLER 88C) value of  $\sigma = 5.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$  nb.

$\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$				$\Gamma_{68}/\Gamma_{33}$	
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>2.083±0.031 OUR FIT</b>					
<b>2.087±0.032 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
2.106±0.013±0.032		BONVICINI	14	CLEO	All CLEO-c runs
1.94 ±0.07 <sup>+0.09</sup> / <sub>-0.11</sub>		JUN	00	SELX	$\Sigma^-$ nucleus, 600 GeV
1.7 ±0.2 ±0.2	1745	ANJOS	92C	E691	$\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
1.90 ±0.25 ±0.20	337	ALVAREZ	91B	NA14	Photoproduction
2.12 ±0.16 ±0.09		BORTOLETTO88		CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ 10.55 GeV
2.17 ±0.28 ±0.23		ALBRECHT	85F	ARG	$e^+ e^-$ 10 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
2.0 ±0.9	48	BAILEY	86	ACCM	$\pi^-$ Be fixed target
2.0 ±1.0	10	BAILEY	83B	SPEC	$\pi^-$ Be $\rightarrow D^0$
2.2 ±0.8	214	PICCOLO	77	MRK1	$e^+ e^-$ 4.03, 4.41 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \rho^0 \text{ total})/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$				$\Gamma_{69}/\Gamma_{68}$	
VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )		DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>83.5±3.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
80 ±3 ±5		ANJOS	92C	E691	1745 $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts
85.5±3.2±3.0		COFFMAN	92B	MRK3	1281 ± 45 $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \rho^0 \text{ 3-body})/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$				$\Gamma_{70}/\Gamma_{68}$	
VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>7.4±2.0 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
8.4±1.1±2.5	16k	ABLIKIM	170	BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
5 ±3 ±2		ANJOS	92C	E691	1745 $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts
8.4±2.2±4.0		COFFMAN	92B	MRK3	1281 ± 45 $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K^- \pi^+) S\text{-wave } \rho^0)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$				$\Gamma_{71}/\Gamma_{68}$	
VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>9.3±0.3±0.5±1.2</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18A1	LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$				$\Gamma_{72}/\Gamma_{68}$	
VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b>12.3±0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
12.3±0.4±0.5	16k	ABLIKIM	170	BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
13 ±2 ±2		ANJOS	92C	E691	1745 $K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

$$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0(\pi^+\pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{73}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.35±0.09±0.33±0.34</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{74}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>7.3 ± 0.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
7.34±0.08±0.47±0.13	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
6.5 ± 0.5 ± 0.8	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
25 ± 3 ± 4	1.7k	ANJOS	92C E691	$K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{75}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>6.03±0.05±0.25±0.12</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.3 ± 0.2 ± 0.1	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
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<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{76}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>8.3 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
8.47±0.09±0.67±0.20	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
7.9 ± 0.4 ± 0.7	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
17 ± 3 ± 4	1.7k	ANJOS	92C E691	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho^0\text{ transverse}, \bar{K}^*{}^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{77}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.142±0.016±0.05</b>	1281	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$K^-\pi^+\pi^-$ evts

$$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho(1450)^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{78}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>6.1±0.4±1.7±1.3</b>	891k	<sup>1,2</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

<sup>2</sup> The authors of AAIJ 18A1 warn that, due to the large width of the  $\rho(1450)^0$ , this component in their fit is likely to be an effective representation of several smaller decay chains involving the  $K^*(892)^0$  that cannot be resolved given with their current sample size.

$$\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0\rho(1450)^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{79}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.98±0.03±0.33±0.06</b>	891k	<sup>1,2</sup> AAIJ	18A1 LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

<sup>2</sup> The authors of AAIJ 18AI warn that, due to the large width of the  $\rho(1450)^0$ , this component in their fit is likely to be an effective representation of several smaller decay chains involving the  $K^*(892)^0$  that cannot be resolved given with their current sample size.

$$\frac{\Gamma((\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{80}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.6 ± 0.3 ± 1.5 ± 0.5</b>	891k	<sup>1,2</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCb	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

<sup>2</sup> The authors of AAIJ 18AI warn that, due to the large width of the  $\rho(1450)^0$ , this component in their fit is likely to be an effective representation of several smaller decay chains involving the  $K^*(892)^0$  that cannot be resolved given with their current sample size.

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1^+ \rightarrow 2\pi^+ \pi^- \text{ total}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{81}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>38.07 ± 0.24 ± 1.38 ± 2.08</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCb	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{82}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>53 ± 4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
54.6 ± 2.8 ± 3.7	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
47 ± 5 ± 10	1745	ANJOS	92C E691	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts
49.2 ± 2.4 ± 8.0	1281	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1(1260)^+ \rightarrow (\rho^0 \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{83}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>53.2 ± 2.8 ± 4.0</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- a_1(1260)^+, a_1(1260)^+ \rightarrow (\rho^0 \pi^+)_{D\text{-wave}}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{84}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.3 ± 0.1 ± 0.1</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\frac{\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ total}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{85}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.8 ± 0.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
4.66 ± 0.05 ± 0.39 ± 0.24	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCb	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
6.6 ± 1.9 ± 0.3	1281	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\frac{\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ 3-body}, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma_{87}/\Gamma_{68}}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>7.3 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
7.0 ± 0.4 ± 0.5	16k	ABLIKIM	17O BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
11 ± 2 ± 3	1745	ANJOS	92C E691	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts
14.0 ± 1.8 ± 4.0	1281	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts



$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1^- \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{88}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.8±0.2±0.2</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	170 BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow (\bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{89}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.1±0.1±0.1</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	170 BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow (\bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-)_{D\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{90}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.7±0.2±0.2</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	170 BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- \pi^+, K_1(1270)^- \rightarrow (K^- \rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{91}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.4±0.3±0.5</b>	16k	ABLIKIM	170 BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^- \pi^+, K_1(1400)^- \rightarrow (\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{92}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.15±0.04±0.20±0.10</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+, K_2^*(1430)^- \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^-, \bar{K}^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{93}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.6±0.1±0.3±0.4</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma(K(1460)^- \pi^+, K(1460)^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ total}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{94}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.75±0.10±0.37±0.27</b>	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup> The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

$$\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \text{ nonresonant}) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{95}/\Gamma_{68}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>22.0 ±0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
22.04±0.28±2.09±1.51	891k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18AI LHCB	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
21.9 ±0.6 ±0.6	16k	<sup>2</sup> ABLIKIM	170 BES3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
23 ±2 ±3	1.7k	ANJOS	92C E691	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$
24.2 ±2.5 ±6.0	1.2k	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$D^0 \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$

<sup>1</sup>The 3rd error is due to the uncertainty in the amplitude model composition.

<sup>2</sup>In addition to the 14 ABLIKIM 170 branching ratios we have listed, the paper gives 15 more ratios for mostly non-resonant modes. Four of the 15 have less than 2-standard-deviation significance. Here are some of the omitted modes, with S, P, V, A, and T for scalar, pseudo-scalar, vector, axial-vector, and tensor spin sub-structures:  $\pi^+(K^-\rho^0)_P$ ,  $\pi^+(K^-\rho^0)_V$ ,  $\pi^+(\bar{K}^{*0}\pi^-)_P$ ,  $\pi^+(\bar{K}^{*0}\pi^-)_V$ ,  $\pi^+(\pi^-(K^-\pi^+)_{S-wave})_A$ ,  $(K^-\pi^+)_V(\pi^+\pi^-)_S$ ,  $(K^-\pi^+)_T(\pi^+\pi^-)_S$ ...

$\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$   $\Gamma_{96}/\Gamma$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**5.2±0.6 OUR FIT**

<b>5.2±1.1±1.2</b>	140	COFFMAN	92B	MRK3 $e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$6.7^{+1.6}_{-1.7}$		<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	92C	ACCM $\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV
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<sup>1</sup>BARLAG 92C computes the branching fraction using topological normalization.

$\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{96}/\Gamma_{36}$

Branching fractions for submodes of this mode with narrow resonances (the  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ ,  $\eta'$ ) are fairly well determined (see below). COFFMAN 92B gives fractions of  $K^*$  and  $\rho$  submodes, but with only  $140 \pm 28$  events above background could not determine them with much accuracy. We omit those measurements here; they are in our 2008 Review (Physics Letters **B667** 1 (2008)).

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**1.85±0.20 OUR FIT**

**1.86±0.23 OUR AVERAGE**

$1.80 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.21$	190	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P	ARG $e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV
$2.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.8$	46	ANJOS	92C	E691 $\gamma$ Be 90–260 GeV
$1.85 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.30$	158	KINOSHITA	91	CLEO $e^+e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV

<sup>1</sup>This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

$\Gamma(K^-\pi^+2\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$   $\Gamma_{99}/\Gamma$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.177 \pm 0.029$		<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	92C	ACCM $\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV
$0.149 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.030$	24	<sup>2</sup> ADLER	88C	MRK3 $e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
$0.209^{+0.074}_{-0.043} \pm 0.012$	9	<sup>1</sup> AGUILAR-...	87F	HYBR $\pi p$ , $pp$ 360, 400 GeV

<sup>1</sup>AGUILAR-BENITEZ 87F and BARLAG 92C compute the branching fraction using topological normalization. They do not distinguish the presence of a third  $\pi^0$ , and thus are not included in the average.

<sup>2</sup>ADLER 88C uses an absolute normalization method finding this decay channel opposite a detected  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  in pure  $D\bar{D}$  events.

$\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{100}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**1.09±0.10 OUR FIT**

<b>0.98±0.11±0.11</b>	225	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P	ARG $e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV
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<sup>1</sup>This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

$\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{100}/\Gamma_{68}$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.52±0.05 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.56±0.07 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.55±0.07 <sup>+0.12</sup> <sub>-0.09</sub>	167	KINOSHITA	91	CLEO $e^+ e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV
0.57±0.06±0.05	180	ANJOS	90D E691	Photoproduction

 $\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta \pi^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{104}/\Gamma_{34}$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.46±0.07±0.06</b>	155 ± 22	<sup>1</sup> RUBIN	04	CLEO $e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> The  $\eta$  here is detected in its  $\gamma\gamma$  mode, but other  $\eta$  modes are included in the value given.

 $\Gamma(K_S^0 a_0(980), a_0 \rightarrow \eta \pi^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{105}/\Gamma_{104}$ 

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.19±0.09±0.26</b>	<sup>1</sup> RUBIN	04	CLEO Dalitz fit, 155 evts

<sup>1</sup> In addition to  $K_S^0 a_0(980)$  and  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta$  modes, RUBIN 04 finds a fit fraction of  $0.246 \pm 0.092 \pm 0.091$  for other, undetermined modes.

 $\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{106}/\Gamma_{104}$ 

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.293±0.062±0.035</b>	<sup>1</sup> RUBIN	04	CLEO Dalitz fit, 155 evts

<sup>1</sup> See the note on RUBIN 04 in the preceding data block.

 $\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{107}/\Gamma_{36}$ 

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.095±0.005±0.007</b>	1283 ± 57	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.07 ± 0.02 ± 0.01	11	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
0.149±0.026	56	AMMAR	91 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
0.18 ± 0.07 ± 0.04	6	ANJOS	90D E691	Photoproduction

<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

 $\Gamma(K_S^0 \rho^0 \pi^+ \pi^-, \text{no } K^*(892)^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{108}/\Gamma_{107}$ 

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.40±0.24±0.07</b>	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

 $\Gamma(K^*(892)^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-, \text{no } \rho^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{109}/\Gamma_{107}$ 

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.17±0.28±0.02</b>	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

 $\Gamma(K^*(892)^- \rho^0 \pi^+, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{110}/\Gamma_{107}$ 

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.60±0.21±0.09</b>	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ nonresonant})/\Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{111}/\Gamma_{107}$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.46	90	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(K^- 3\pi^+ 2\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{113}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.70±0.58±0.38</b>	48 ± 10	LINK	04B FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{114}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.09±0.13 OUR FIT</b>				

**5.13±0.07±0.12**      9.5k      ABLIKIM      18W BES3       $e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.42±0.15±0.28      ASNER      08      CLEO      See MENDEZ 10

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta)/[\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)]$   $\Gamma_{114}/(\Gamma_{33} + \Gamma_{271})$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>12.83±0.33 OUR FIT</b>				

**12.3 ±0.3 ±0.7**      2864 ± 65      MENDEZ      10      CLEO       $e^+ e^-$  at 3774 MeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{114}/\Gamma_{34}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.32±0.04±0.03	225 ± 30	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.32±0.04±0.03      225 ± 30      PROCARIO      93B CLE2       $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{114}/\Gamma_{36}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.14±0.02±0.02	80 ± 12	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.14±0.02±0.02      80 ± 12      PROCARIO      93B CLE2       $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \omega)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{115}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.11±0.06 OUR FIT</b>			

**1.12±0.04±0.05**      ASNER      08      CLEO       $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \omega)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{115}/\Gamma_{33}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.50±0.18±0.10	ALBRECHT	89D ARG	$e^+ e^-$ 10 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.50±0.18±0.10      ALBRECHT      89D ARG       $e^+ e^-$  10 GeV

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \omega) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{115} / \Gamma_{36}$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.396 ± 0.032 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
<b>0.33 ± 0.09 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
0.29 ± 0.08 ± 0.05	16	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
0.54 ± 0.14 ± 0.16	40	KINOSHITA	91 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.
$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \omega) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{115} / \Gamma_{96}$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.215 ± 0.026 OUR FIT</b>			
<b>0.220 ± 0.048 ± 0.0116</b>	COFFMAN	92B MRK3	$1281 \pm 45 K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-$ evts

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta'(958)) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{116} / \Gamma$$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.49 ± 0.32 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>9.49 ± 0.20 ± 0.36</b>	3k	ABLIKIM	18W BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta'(958)) / [\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{116} / (\Gamma_{33} + \Gamma_{271})$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>23.9 ± 0.8 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>24.3 ± 0.8 ± 1.1</b>	$1321 \pm 42$	MENDEZ	10 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta'(958)) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{116} / \Gamma_{36}$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.339 ± 0.023 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.32 ± 0.04 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.31 ± 0.02 ± 0.04	594	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-, \rho^0 \gamma$
0.37 ± 0.13 ± 0.06	18	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.
$$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{117} / \Gamma_{100}$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$  are included.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.45 ± 0.15 ± 0.15</b>	ANJOS	90D E691	Photoproduction

$$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{118} / \Gamma_{33}$$
Unseen decay modes of the  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$  and  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$0.58 \pm 0.19^{+0.24}_{-0.28}$	46	KINOSHITA	91 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \sim 10.7$ GeV

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{118} / \Gamma_{51}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$  and  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.13 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03$	214	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$\bar{K}^{*0} \eta \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ / \gamma \gamma$
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$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \omega) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{119} / \Gamma_{33}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$0.78 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.10$	99	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$
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<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \omega) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{120} / \Gamma_{33}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$  and  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$0.28 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.04$	17	<sup>1</sup> ALBRECHT	92P ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$
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<sup>1</sup> This value is calculated from numbers in Table 1 of ALBRECHT 92P.

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \eta'(958)) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{121} / \Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$6.43 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.31$	2.5k	ABLIKIM	18AC BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
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$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \eta'(958)) / \Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{121} / \Gamma_{68}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$0.093 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.019$	286	PROCARIO	93B CLE2	$\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-, \rho^0 \gamma$
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$\Gamma(K_S^0 \eta'(958) \pi^0) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{122} / \Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$2.52 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.15$	289	ABLIKIM	18AC BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
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$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 \eta'(958)) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \eta'(958))$   $\Gamma_{123} / \Gamma_{121}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0$  are included.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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$< 0.15$	90	PROCARIO	93B CLE2
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————— Hadronic modes with three *K*'s —————

$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{124} / \Gamma_{36}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$0.158 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.005$	$14k \pm 116$	AUBERT,B	05J BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.20 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04$	47	FRABETTI	92B E687	$\gamma \text{ Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma = 221 \text{ GeV}$
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$0.170 \pm 0.022$	136	AMMAR	91 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5 \text{ GeV}$
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$0.24 \pm 0.08$		BEBEK	86 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ near $\Upsilon(4S)$
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$0.185 \pm 0.055$	52	ALBRECHT	85B ARG	$e^+ e^- 10 \text{ GeV}$
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$$\Gamma(K_S^0 a_0(980)^0, a_0^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{125} / \Gamma_{124}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.664 ± 0.016 ± 0.070</b>	AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

$$\Gamma(K^- a_0(980)^+, a_0^+ \rightarrow K^+ K_S^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{126} / \Gamma_{124}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.134 ± 0.011 ± 0.037</b>	AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

$$\Gamma(K^+ a_0(980)^-, a_0^- \rightarrow K^- K_S^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{127} / \Gamma_{124}$$

This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.025</b>	95	AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 f_0(980), f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{128} / \Gamma_{124}$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.021</b>	95	AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{129} / \Gamma_{124}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.459 ± 0.007 ± 0.007</b>	AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 f_0(1370), f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{130} / \Gamma_{124}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.038 ± 0.007 ± 0.023</b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT,B	05J	BABR Dalitz fit, 12540 ± 112 evts

<sup>1</sup> AUBERT,B 05J calls the mode  $K_S^0 f_0(1400)$ , but insofar as it is seen here at all, it is certainly the same as  $f_0(1370)$ .

$$\Gamma(3K_S^0) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{131} / \Gamma$$

VALUE (units 10 <sup>-4</sup> )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>7.5 ± 0.7 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.4.
<b>7.21 ± 0.33 ± 0.44</b>	597	ABLIKIM	17A	BES3 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)$

$$\Gamma(3K_S^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{131} / \Gamma_{36}$$

VALUE (units 10 <sup>-2</sup> )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.70 ± 0.26 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.2.
<b>3.2 ± 0.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.58 ± 0.54 ± 0.52	170 ± 26	LINK	05A	FOCS $\gamma\text{Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180 \text{ GeV}$
2.78 ± 0.38 ± 0.48	61	ASNER	96B	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
7.0 ± 2.4 ± 1.2	10 ± 3	FRABETTI	94J	E687 $\gamma\text{Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma = 220 \text{ GeV}$
3.2 ± 1.0	22	AMMAR	91	CLEO $e^+ e^- \approx 10.5 \text{ GeV}$
3.4 ± 1.4 ± 1.0	5	ALBRECHT	90C	ARG $e^+ e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{132}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0027 ± 0.0004 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
0.00257 ± 0.00034 ± 0.00024	143	LINK	03G FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
0.0054 ± 0.0016 ± 0.0008	18	AITALA	01D E791	$\pi^-$ A, 500 GeV
0.0028 ± 0.0007 ± 0.0001	20	FRABETTI	95C E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 200$ GeV

$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{133}/\Gamma_{132}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.20 ± 0.07 ± 0.02</b>	LINK	03G FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-)/\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{134}/\Gamma_{132}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.18 ± 0.06 ± 0.04</b>	LINK	03G FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(\phi \bar{K}^*(892)^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{135}/\Gamma_{132}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.48 ± 0.06 ± 0.01</b>	LINK	03G FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+ \text{nonresonant})/\Gamma(K^+ 2K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{136}/\Gamma_{132}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.15 ± 0.06 ± 0.02</b>	LINK	03G FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(2K_S^0 K^\pm \pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{137}/\Gamma_{36}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.12 ± 0.38 ± 0.20</b>	57 ± 10	LINK	05A FOCS	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

————— Pionic modes —————

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{138}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.455 ± 0.024 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.3.
<b>1.508 ± 0.018 ± 0.022</b>	21k	ABLIKIM	18W BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{138}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.68 ± 0.05 OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.3.
<b>3.59 ± 0.06 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.594 ± 0.054 ± 0.040	7334 ± 97	ACOSTA	05C CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV
3.53 ± 0.12 ± 0.06	3453	LINK	03 FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
3.51 ± 0.16 ± 0.17	710	CSORNA	02 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
4.0 ± 0.2 ± 0.3	2043	AITALA	98C E791	$\pi^-$ A, 500 GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
3.62 ± 0.10 ± 0.08	2085 ± 54	RUBIN	06 CLEO	See MENDEZ 10
3.4 ± 0.7 ± 0.1	76 ± 15	ABLIKIM	05F BES	$e^+ e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
4.3 ± 0.7 ± 0.3	177	FRABETTI	94C E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
3.48 ± 0.30 ± 0.23	227	SELEN	93 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
5.5 ± 0.8 ± 0.5	120	ANJOS	91D E691	Photoproduction
5.0 ± 0.7 ± 0.5	110	ALEXANDER	90 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ 10.5–11 GeV



$$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)+\Gamma(K^+\pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{138}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.67±0.05 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.3.			
<b>3.70±0.06±0.09</b>	6210 ± 93	MENDEZ	10	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(2\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{139}/\Gamma$$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>8.26±0.25 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>8.29±0.30 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
8.24±0.21±0.30	6k	ABLIKIM	15F	BES3 $e^+e^-$ at 3.773GeV
8.4 ±0.1 ±0.5	26k	LEES	12L	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV

$$\Gamma(2\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{139}/\Gamma_{33}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
2.05±0.13±0.16	499 ± 32	RUBIN	06	CLEO See MENDEZ 10
2.2 ±0.4 ±0.4	40	SELEN	93	CLE2 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$

$$\Gamma(2\pi^0)/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)+\Gamma(K^+\pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{139}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.08±0.07 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>2.06±0.07±0.10</b>	1567 ± 54	MENDEZ	10	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) \quad \Gamma_{140}/\Gamma_{33}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>37.7±1.6 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.2.			
<b>34.4±0.5±1.2</b>	11k±164	RUBIN	06	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+\pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{140}/\Gamma_{51}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.32±0.25 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.3.			
<b>10.41±0.23 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.0.			
10.12±0.04±0.18	123k±490	ARINSTEIN	08	BELL $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
10.59±0.06±0.13	60k±343	AUBERT,B	06X	BABR $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$$\Gamma(\rho^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \quad \Gamma_{141}/\Gamma_{140}$$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference. See GASPERO 08 and BHATTACHARYA 10A for isospin decompositions of the  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0\pi^-$  Dalitz plot, both based on the amplitudes of AUBERT 07BJ. They quantify the conclusion that the final state is dominantly isospin 0.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>68.1±0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
67.8±0.0±0.6	AUBERT	07BJ	BABR Dalitz fit, 45k events
76.3±1.9±2.5	CRONIN-HEN..05	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV

$\Gamma(\rho^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{142}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>25.9±1.1 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
26.2±0.5±1.1	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events
24.4±2.0±2.1	CRONIN-HEN..05	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV

$\Gamma(\rho^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{143}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis, with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>34.6±0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
34.6±0.8±0.3	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events
34.5±2.4±1.3	CRONIN-HEN..05	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV

$\Gamma(\rho(1450)^+\pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{144}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.11±0.07±0.12</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\rho(1450)^0\pi^0, \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{145}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.30±0.11±0.07</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\rho(1450)^-\pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{146}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.79±0.22±0.12</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\rho(1700)^+\pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{147}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>4.1±0.7±0.7</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\rho(1700)^0\pi^0, \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{148}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>5.0±0.6±1.0</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\rho(1700)^-\pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{149}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.2±0.4±0.6</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_0(980)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{150}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.25±0.04±0.04</b>			
	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_0(500)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{151}/\Gamma_{140}$

The  $f_0(500)$  is the  $\sigma$ . This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.82±0.10±0.10</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_0(1370)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{152}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.37±0.11±0.09</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_0(1500)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{153}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.39±0.08±0.07</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_0(1710)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{154}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.31±0.07±0.08</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(f_2(1270)\pi^0, f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{155}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.32±0.08±0.10</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \text{ nonresonant})/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{156}/\Gamma_{140}$

This is the "fit fraction" from the Dalitz-plot analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.84±0.21±0.12</b>	AUBERT	07BJ BABR	Dalitz fit, 45k events

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{157}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.0±0.4±0.3</b>		60	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18X BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<3.5	90	RUBIN	06	CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$
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<sup>1</sup>Significance of signal reported by ABLIKIM 18X is  $4.8\sigma$ .

$\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{158}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>19.1±0.5 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>19.1±0.4±0.6</b>	7331 ± 130	RUBIN	06	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-2\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{158}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.19±0.22 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>9.20±0.26 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
9.14±0.18±0.22	6360±115	LINK	07A FOCS	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
7.9 ±1.8 ±0.5	162	ABLIKIM	05F BES	$e^+e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
9.5 ±0.7 ±0.2	814	FRABETTI	95C E687	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 200$ GeV
10.2 ±1.3	345	AMMAR	91 CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
11.5 ±2.3 ±1.6	64	ADAMOVICH	92 OMEG	$\pi^-$ 340 GeV
10.8 ±2.4 ±0.8	79	FRABETTI	92 E687	$\gamma$ Be
9.6 ±1.8 ±0.7	66	ANJOS	91 E691	$\gamma$ Be 80–240 GeV

$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow 2\pi^+\pi^- \text{ total})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{159}/\Gamma_{158}$   
 This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>60.0±3.0±2.4</b>	LINK	07A FOCS	4-body fit, $\approx 5.7$ k evts

$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow \rho^0\pi^+ \text{ S-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{160}/\Gamma_{158}$   
 This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>41.5±2.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
38.1±2.3±3.6	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 7.3k $4\pi$ evts
43.3±2.5±1.9	LINK	07A FOCS	4-body fit, $\approx 5.7$ k evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow \rho^0\pi^+ \text{ D-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{161}/\Gamma_{158}$   
 This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.5±0.5±0.4</b>	<sup>1</sup> LINK	07A FOCS	4-body fit, $\approx 5.7$ k evts

<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17 using 7.3k events find this contribution negligible.

$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, a_1^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{162}/\Gamma_{158}$   
 This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>8.4±0.9 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
10.2±1.4±3.3	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	7.3k 4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts
8.3±0.7±0.6	LINK	07A FOCS	4-body fit, $\approx 5.7$ k evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^-\pi^+, a_1^- \rightarrow \rho^0\pi^- \text{ S-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{163}/\Gamma_{158}$   
 This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>3.1±0.6±1.0</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(a_1(1260)^-\pi^+, a_1^-\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{164}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>0.8±0.2±0.4</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(\pi(1300)^+\pi^-, \pi(1300)^+\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{165}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>6.8±0.9±3.4</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(\pi(1300)^-\pi^+, \pi(1300)^-\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{166}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>3.0±0.6±2.8</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(a_1(1640)^+\pi^-, a_1^+\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \rho^0\pi^+ D\text{-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{167}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>4.2±0.6±2.0</b>	7.3k	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> 4-body fit, 4π evts

$$\Gamma(a_1(1640)^+\pi^-, a_1^+\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{168}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>2.4±0.7±1.7</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(\pi_2(1670)^+\pi^-, \pi_2^+\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow f_2(1270)^0\pi^+, f_2^0\pi^-\pi^+)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{169}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>2.7±0.6±1.1</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(\pi_2(1670)^+\pi^-, \pi_2^+\pi^-\pi^+ \rightarrow \sigma\pi^+)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{170}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
<b>3.5±0.6±1.2</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, 4π evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(2\rho^0\text{total})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{171}/\Gamma_{158}$$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>24.5±1.3±1.0</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, ≈ 5.7k evts

$\Gamma(2\rho^0, \text{parallel helicities})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{172}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.1±0.3±0.3</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx 5.7k$ evts

$\Gamma(2\rho^0, \text{perpendicular helicities})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{173}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>6.4±0.6±0.5</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx 5.7k$ evts

$\Gamma(2\rho^0, \text{longitudinal helicities})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{174}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>16.8±1.0±0.8</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx 5.7k$ evts

$\Gamma(2\rho(770)^0, S\text{-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{175}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.4±0.7±1.5</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(2\rho(770)^0, P\text{-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{176}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>7.0±0.5±1.6</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(2\rho(770)^0, D\text{-wave})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{177}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>8.2±1.0±3.9</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(\text{Resonant } (\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^+\pi^- \text{ 3-body total})/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{178}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>20.0±1.2±1.0</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx 5.7k$ evts

$\Gamma(\sigma\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{179}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>8.2±0.9±0.7</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx 5.7k$ evts

$\Gamma(\sigma\rho(770)^0)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{180}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>6.6±1.0±3.2</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $4\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(f_0(1370)\sigma, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{184}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>21.2±1.8±6.7</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(f_0(980)\pi^+\pi^-, f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{181}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.4±0.5±0.4</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx$ 5.7k evts

$\Gamma(f_2(1270)\pi^+\pi^-, f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{182}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from the coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.9±0.6±0.5</b>	LINK	07A	FOCS 4-body fit, $\approx$ 5.7k evts

$\Gamma(2f_2(1270), f_2 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{183}/\Gamma_{158}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.1±0.5±2.3</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{185}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>25.8±1.5±1.8</b>	2724 ± 166	RUBIN	06	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(\eta\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{186}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>6.3±0.6 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			

**5.8±0.5±0.5** 1.7k ABLIKIM 18L BES3  $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

6.5±0.9±0.4 75 ABLIKIM 16D BES3 See ABLIKIM 18L

6.4±1.0±0.4 156 ± 24 ARTUSO 08 CLEO See MENDEZ 10

$\Gamma(\eta\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{186}/\Gamma_{33}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••				

1.47±0.34±0.11 62 ± 14 RUBIN 06 CLEO See ARTUSO 08

$\Gamma(\eta\pi^0)/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+\pi^-)]$   $\Gamma_{186}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.60±0.14 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			

**1.74±0.15±0.11** 481 ± 40 MENDEZ 10 CLEO  $e^+e^-$  at 3774 MeV

$\Gamma(\omega\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{187}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.17±0.34±0.07</b>	45	ABLIKIM	16D BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

$\Gamma(2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{189}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.7±1.2±0.5</b>	1614 ± 171	RUBIN	06 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(\eta\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{190}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.9±1.3±0.9</b>	257	ARTUSO	08 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(\eta2\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{192}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.8±1.1±0.7</b>	42	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18X BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

<sup>1</sup>Significance of signal reported by ABLIKIM 18X is  $3.8\sigma$ .

$\Gamma(\omega\eta)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{188}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.98±0.18 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
2.15±0.17±0.15	2.2k	ABLIKIM	18L BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV
1.78±0.19±0.15	600	<sup>1</sup> SMITH	18	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

<sup>1</sup>Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(\omega\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{191}/\Gamma_{33}$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\omega$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.1±1.2±0.4</b>	472 ± 132	RUBIN	06 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$\Gamma(3\pi^+3\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-2\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{193}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.23±0.59±1.35</b>	149 ± 17	LINK	04B FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$\Gamma(3\pi^+3\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-3\pi^+2\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{193}/\Gamma_{113}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••			
1.93±0.47±0.48	<sup>1</sup> LINK	04B FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

<sup>1</sup>This LINK 04B result is not independent of other results in these Listings.

$\Gamma(\eta'(958)\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{194}/\Gamma$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.2±1.0 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>9.3±1.1±0.9</b>	469 ± 56	ABLIKIM	18L BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••				
8.1±1.5±0.6	50 ± 9	ARTUSO	08 CLEO	See MENDEZ 10



$$\Gamma(\eta'(958)\pi^0)/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+\pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{194}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.32±0.25 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>2.3 ± 0.3 ± 0.2</b>	159 ± 19	MENDEZ	10	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(\eta'(958)\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{195}/\Gamma$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.5±1.6±0.5</b>	21 ± 8	ARTUSO	08	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

$$\Gamma(2\eta)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{196}/\Gamma$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>21.1±1.9 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.2.			
<b>22.0±0.7±0.6</b>	3.4k	ABLIKIM	18L	BES3 $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
16.7±1.4±1.3	255 ± 22	ARTUSO	08	CLEO See MENDEZ 10

$$\Gamma(2\eta)/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+\pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{196}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.3±0.5 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 2.2.			
<b>4.3±0.3±0.4</b>	430 ± 29	MENDEZ	10	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(2\eta\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{197}/\Gamma$$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>7.3±1.6±1.5</b>	27	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18X	BES3 $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

<sup>1</sup>Significance of signal reported by ABLIKIM 18X is  $5.5\sigma$ .

$$\Gamma(3\eta)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{198}/\Gamma$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;1.3 × 10<sup>-4</sup></b>	90	ABLIKIM	18X	BES3 $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

$$\Gamma(\eta\eta'(958))/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{199}/\Gamma$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  and  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.1±1.9 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>9.4±2.5±1.1</b>	158 ± 41	ABLIKIM	18L	BES3 $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
12.6±2.5±1.1	46 ± 9	ARTUSO	08	CLEO See MENDEZ 10

$$\Gamma(\eta\eta'(958))/[\Gamma(K^-\pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+\pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{199}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

Unseen decay modes of the  $\eta$  and  $\eta'(958)$  are included.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.5±0.5 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>2.7±0.6±0.3</b>	66 ± 15	MENDEZ	10	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

————— **Hadronic modes with a  $K\bar{K}$  pair** —————

$\Gamma(K^+K^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{200}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units  $10^{-3}$ )      EVTS      DOCUMENT ID      TECN      COMMENT

**4.08 ± 0.06 OUR FIT**      Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

**4.233 ± 0.021 ± 0.064**      56k      ABLIKIM      18w BES3       $e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.08 ± 0.08 ± 0.09      4.7k      BONVICINI      08      CLEO      See MENDEZ 10

$\Gamma(K^+K^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{200}/\Gamma_{33}$

VALUE      EVTS      DOCUMENT ID      TECN      COMMENT

**0.1033 ± 0.0013 OUR FIT**      Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

**0.1010 ± 0.0016 OUR AVERAGE**      Error includes scale factor of 1.4. See the ideogram below.

0.122 ± 0.011 ± 0.004      242 ± 20      ABLIKIM      05F BES       $e^+e^- \approx \psi(3770)$

0.0992 ± 0.0011 ± 0.0012      16k ± 200      ACOSTA      05C CDF       $p\bar{p}$ ,  $\sqrt{s}=1.96$  TeV

0.0993 ± 0.0014 ± 0.0014      11k      LINK      03 FOCS       $\gamma$  nucleus,  $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$  GeV

0.1040 ± 0.0033 ± 0.0027      1900      CSORNA      02 CLE2       $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

0.109 ± 0.003 ± 0.003      3317      AITALA      98C E791       $\pi^-$  nucleus, 500 GeV

0.116 ± 0.007 ± 0.007      1102      ASNER      96B CLE2       $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

0.109 ± 0.007 ± 0.009      581      FRABETTI      94C E687       $\gamma\text{Be}$   $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$  GeV

0.107 ± 0.010 ± 0.009      193      ANJOS      91D E691      Photoproduction

0.117 ± 0.010 ± 0.007      249      ALEXANDER      90 CLEO       $e^+e^-$  10.5–11 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.107 ± 0.029 ± 0.015      103      ADAMOVICH      92 OMEG       $\pi^-$  340 GeV

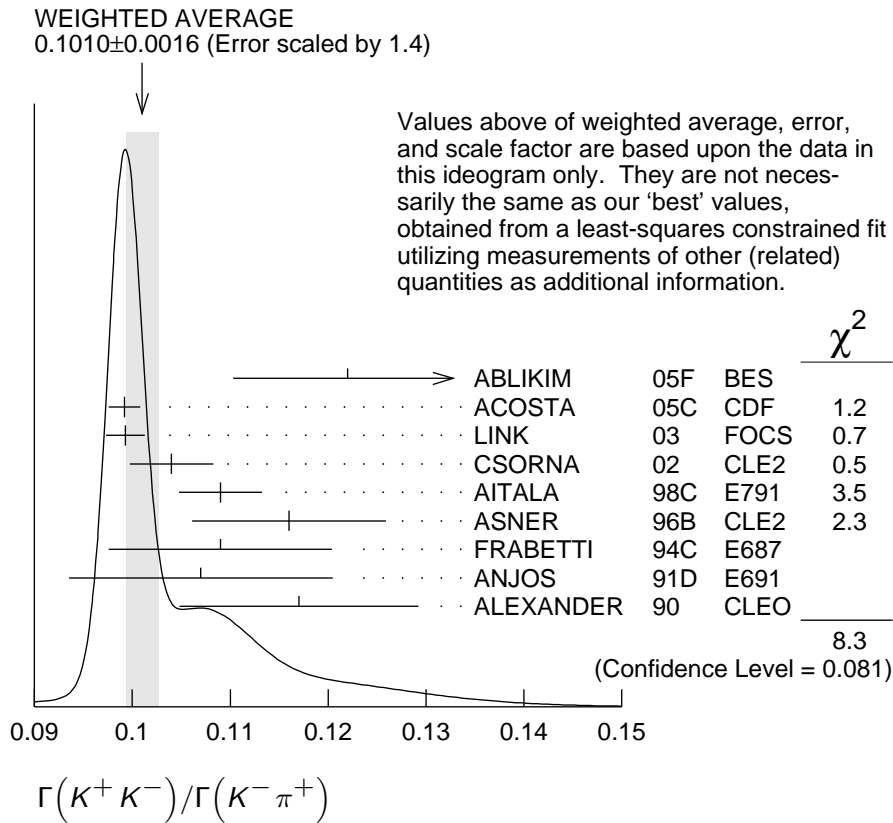
0.138 ± 0.027 ± 0.010      155      FRABETTI      92 E687       $\gamma\text{Be}$

0.16 ± 0.05      34      ALVAREZ      91B NA14      Photoproduction

0.10 ± 0.02 ± 0.01      131      ALBRECHT      90C ARG       $e^+e^- \approx 10$  GeV

0.122 ± 0.018 ± 0.012      118      BALTRUSAIT..85E      MRK3       $e^+e^-$  3.77 GeV

0.113 ± 0.030           ABRAMS      79D MRK2       $e^+e^-$  3.77 GeV



$$\Gamma(K^+ K^-) / [\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)] \quad \Gamma_{200} / (\Gamma_{33} + \Gamma_{271})$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>10.29 \pm 0.13</math> OUR FIT</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.6.
<b><math>10.41 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.12</math></b>	13.8k	MENDEZ	10 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{200} / \Gamma_{138}$$

The unused results here are redundant with  $\Gamma(K^+ K^-) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$  and  $\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$  measurements by the same experiments.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$2.760 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.034$	7334	ACOSTA	05C CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
$2.81 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.06$		LINK	03 FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
$2.96 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.15$	710	CSORNA	02 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$2.75 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.16$		AITALA	98C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
$2.53 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.19$		FRABETTI	94C E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV
$2.23 \pm 0.81 \pm 0.46$		ADAMOVICH	92 OMEG	$\pi^-$ 340 GeV
$1.95 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.22$		ANJOS	91D E691	Photoproduction
$2.5 \pm 0.7$		ALBRECHT	90C ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV
$2.35 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.28$		ALEXANDER	90 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ 10.5–11 GeV

$$\Gamma(2K_S^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_{201}/\Gamma$$

VALUE (units $10^{-4}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.41±0.05 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>1.67±0.11±0.11</b>	576	ABLIKIM	17A BES3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
1.46±0.32±0.09	68 ± 15	BONVICINI	08 CLEO	See MENDEZ 10

$$\Gamma(2K_S^0)/[\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(K^+ \pi^-)] \qquad \Gamma_{201}/(\Gamma_{33}+\Gamma_{271})$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.357±0.013 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>0.41 ±0.04 ±0.02</b>	215 ± 23	MENDEZ	10 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ at 3774 MeV

$$\Gamma(2K_S^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \qquad \Gamma_{201}/\Gamma_{36}$$

This is the same as  $\Gamma(K^0 \bar{K}^0) / \Gamma(\bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  because  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_L^0$  is forbidden by  $CP$  conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.506±0.034 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>1.20 ±0.22 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1.44 ±0.32 ±0.16	79 ± 17	LINK	05A FOCS	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
1.01 ±0.22 ±0.16	26	ASNER	96B CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
3.9 ±1.3 ±1.3	20 ± 7	FRABETTI	94J E687	$\gamma$ Be $\bar{E}_\gamma=220$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
2.1 $^{+1.1}_{-0.8}$ ±0.2	5	ALEXANDER	90 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ 10.5–11 GeV

$$\Gamma(2K_S^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^0) \qquad \Gamma_{201}/\Gamma_{34}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.14 ±0.04 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>1.101±0.023±0.030</b>	4.8k	DASH	17 BELL	At/near $\Upsilon(4S)$ , $\Upsilon(5S)$

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+) \qquad \Gamma_{202}/\Gamma_{33}$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.084±0.013 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.		
<b>0.08 ±0.03</b>	<sup>1</sup> ANJOS	91 E691	$\gamma$ Be 80–240 GeV

<sup>1</sup> The factor 100 at the top of column 2 of Table I of ANJOS 91 should be omitted.

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \qquad \Gamma_{202}/\Gamma_{36}$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.118±0.017 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
<b>0.119±0.021 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.3.			
0.108±0.019	61	AMMAR	91 CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
0.16 ±0.03 ±0.02	39	ALBRECHT	90C ARG	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV

$$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 K_S^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+) \qquad \Gamma_{203}/\Gamma_{202}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses. The fraction for the  $K_S^0 \pi^+$  mass between 792 and 992 MeV is  $0.370 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.012$ .

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.47±0.15±0.23</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{204}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>56.9±0.6±1.1</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

 $\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(1410)^0 K_S^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{205}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.8±0.5±5.6</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a uncertainty (which in this case dominates)

 $\Gamma(K^*(1410)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{206}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>9.6±1.1±5.4</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

 $\Gamma((K^- \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} K_S^0)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{207}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>18±2±8</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

 $\Gamma((K_S^0 \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} K^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{208}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>11.7±1.0±2.3</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

 $\Gamma(a_0(980)^- \pi^+, a_0^- \rightarrow K_S^0 K^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{209}/\Gamma_{202}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>4.0±0.7±4.1</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

$\Gamma(a_0(1450)^- \pi^+, a_0^- \rightarrow K_S^0 K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{210} / \Gamma_{202}$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.74 ± 0.15 ± 0.57</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

$\Gamma(a_2(1320)^- \pi^+, a_2^- \rightarrow K_S^0 K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{211} / \Gamma_{202}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.15 ± 0.06 ± 0.14</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$\Gamma(\rho(1450)^- \pi^+, \rho^- \rightarrow K_S^0 K^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{212} / \Gamma_{202}$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.4 ± 0.2 ± 0.7</b>	113k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{213} / \Gamma_{33}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			

0.05 ± 0.025 <sup>1</sup> ANJOS 91 E691  $\gamma$  Be 80–240 GeV

<sup>1</sup> The factor 100 at the top of column 2 of Table I of ANJOS 91 should be omitted.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{213} / \Gamma_{36}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				

0.098 ± 0.020 55 AMMAR 91 CLEO  $e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$  GeV

$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{213} / \Gamma_{202}$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.654 ± 0.007 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>0.654 ± 0.007 OUR AVERAGE</b>				

0.655 ± 0.004 ± 0.006 76k,113k AAIJ 16N LHCB  $pp$  at 7, 8 TeV  
 0.592 ± 0.044 ± 0.018 INSLER 12 CLEO  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at 3.77 GeV

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 K_S^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 K_S^0, \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$   $\Gamma_{214} / \Gamma_{203}$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.356 ± 0.034 ± 0.007</b>		<sup>1</sup> INSLER	12	CLEO $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<0.010 90 AMMAR 91 CLEO  $e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$  GeV

<sup>1</sup> Uses quantum correlations in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$ , where the signal side  $D$  decays to  $K_S^0 K \pi$  and the tag-side  $D$  decays to  $K \pi, K \pi \pi \pi, K \pi \pi^0$ , and 10 additional  $CP$ -even,  $CP$ -odd, and mixed  $CP$  modes involving  $K_S^0$  or  $K_L^0$ .

$$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 K_S^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{214} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.17±0.21±0.47</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$$\Gamma(K^*(892)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{215} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>28.8±0.4±1.5</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$$\Gamma(K^*(1410)^0 K_S^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{216} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.2±0.6±3.7</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

$$\Gamma(K^*(1410)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{217} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>11.9±1.5±9.1</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

$$\Gamma((K^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} K_S^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{218} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>17±2±8</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$$\Gamma((K_S^0 \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} K^+) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{219} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>6.3±0.9±2.3</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

$$\Gamma(a_0(980)^+ \pi^-, a_0^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{220} / \Gamma_{213}$$

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>26±2±18</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N	LHCB Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

$\Gamma(a_0(1450)^+ \pi^-, a_0^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{221} / \Gamma_{213}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.5±0.3±1.1</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty (which in this case dominates).

 $\Gamma(\rho(1700)^+ \pi^-, \rho^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+) / \Gamma(K_S^0 K^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{222} / \Gamma_{213}$ 

Fit fraction from Dalitz plot analyses.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.53±0.11±0.23</b>	76k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16N LHCB	Dalitz plot fit

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16N gives results for two S-wave parameterisations. We take the values from the model with LASS parametrization, and the difference as a systematic uncertainty.

 $\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{223} / \Gamma_{51}$ 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.37±0.03±0.04</b>	11k±122	AUBERT,B	06X BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.95±0.26	151	ASNER	96B CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
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 $\Gamma(K^*(892)^+ K^-, K^*(892)^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{224} / \Gamma_{223}$ 

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>44.4±0.8±0.6</b>	AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

46.1±3.1	<sup>1</sup> CAWLFIELD	06A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 627 ± 30 evts
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<sup>1</sup> The error on this CAWLFIELD 06A result is statistical only.

 $\Gamma(K^*(892)^- K^+, K^*(892)^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{225} / \Gamma_{223}$ 

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>15.9±0.7±0.6</b>	AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

12.3±2.2	<sup>1</sup> CAWLFIELD	06A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 627 ± 30 evts
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<sup>1</sup> The error on this CAWLFIELD 06A result is statistical only.

 $\Gamma((K^+ \pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}} K^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{226} / \Gamma_{223}$ 

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>71.1±3.7±1.9</b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts

<sup>1</sup> The only major difference between fits I and II in the AUBERT 07T analysis is in this mode, where the fit-I fraction is  $(16.3 \pm 3.4 \pm 2.1)\%$ .

 $\Gamma((K^- \pi^0)_{S\text{-wave}} K^+) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{227} / \Gamma_{223}$ 

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.9±0.9±1.0</b>	AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts



$\Gamma(f_0(980)\pi^0, f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{228}/\Gamma_{223}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.5±1.1±1.2</b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts

<sup>1</sup>When AUBERT 07T replace the  $f_0(980)\pi^0$  mode with  $a_0(980)\pi^0$ , the fit fraction is a negligibly different ( $11.0 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.2$ )%.

$\Gamma(\phi\pi^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{229}/\Gamma_{223}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>19.4±0.6±0.5</b>	AUBERT	07T BABR	Dalitz fit II, 11k evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

14.9±1.6	<sup>1</sup> CAWLFIELD	06A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 627 ± 30 evts
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<sup>1</sup>The error on this CAWLFIELD 06A result is statistical only.

$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0 \text{ nonresonant})/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{230}/\Gamma_{223}$

This is the “fit fraction” from the Dalitz-plot analysis with interference.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.360±0.037	<sup>1</sup> CAWLFIELD	06A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 627 ± 30 evts
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<sup>1</sup>The error is statistical only. CAWLFIELD 06A also fits the Dalitz plot replacing this flat nonresonant background with broad  $S$ -wave  $\kappa^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^0$  resonances. There is no significant improvement in the fit, and  $K^{*\pm} K^\mp$  and  $\phi\pi^0$  results are not much changed.

$\Gamma(2K_S^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{231}/\Gamma$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.00059</b>	ASNER	96B CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{232}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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**3.00±0.13 OUR AVERAGE**

2.95±0.11±0.08	2669 ± 101	<sup>1</sup> LINK	05G FOCS	$\gamma\text{Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180 \text{ GeV}$
3.13±0.37±0.36	136 ± 15	AITALA	98D E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
3.5 ±0.4 ±0.2	244 ± 26	FRABETTI	95C E687	$\gamma\text{Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 200 \text{ GeV}$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.4 ±1.8 ±0.5	19 ± 8	ABLIKIM	05F BES	$e^+e^- \approx \psi(3770)$
4.1 ±0.7 ±0.5	114 ± 20	ALBRECHT	94I ARG	$e^+e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$
3.14±1.0	89 ± 29	AMMAR	91 CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5 \text{ GeV}$
2.8 <sup>+0.8</sup> <sub>-0.7</sub>		ANJOS	91 E691	$\gamma\text{Be } 80\text{--}240 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup>LINK 05G uses a smaller, cleaner subset of  $1279 \pm 48$  events for the amplitude analysis that gives the results in the next data blocks.

$\Gamma(\phi(\pi^+\pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)/\Gamma(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{233}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>4.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 2.1</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 2.9k $KK\pi\pi$ evts
$10.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.8$	<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
$1 \pm 1$	LINK	05G	FOCS Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma((\phi\rho^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)/\Gamma(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{234}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>28.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.7</math></b>	2.9k	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
$38.3 \pm 2.5 \pm 3.8$		<sup>1,3</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
$29 \pm 2 \pm 1$		LINK	05G	FOCS Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO 12 and DARGENT 17 use the same dataset, but ARTUSO 12 uses a formulation for the D-wave component that is in fact a mix of S- and D-wave, while DARGENT 17 uses a pure D-wave. This explains the discrepancy in their  $\rho\phi$  S- and D-wave components.

<sup>2</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>3</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma((\phi\rho^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)/\Gamma(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{235}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>1.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.7</math></b>	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma((\phi\rho^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, \phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)/\Gamma(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{236}/\Gamma_{232}$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>1.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4</math></b>	2.9k	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$3.4 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.6$  <sup>1,3</sup> ARTUSO 12 CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.

<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO 12 use a formulation for the D-wave component that is in fact a mix of S- and D-wave, while DARGENT 17 uses a pure D-wave.

<sup>2</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>3</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0\bar{K}^*(892)^0, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm\pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{237}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$3 \pm 2 \pm 1$	LINK	05G	FOCS Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \rho^0 \text{3-body})/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{238}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$2 \pm 2 \pm 2$	LINK	05G FOCS	Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

$\Gamma(f_0(980)\pi^+\pi^-, f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{239}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$15 \pm 3 \pm 2$	LINK	05G FOCS	Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{S\text{-wave}}, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{240}/\Gamma_{232}$

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$4.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.0$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$6.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.9$		<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{P\text{-wave}}, K^* \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{241}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$3.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.5$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0)_{D\text{-wave}}, K^* \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{242}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$4.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.7$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 K^\mp \pi^\pm \text{3-body}, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{243}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$11 \pm 2 \pm 1$	LINK	05G FOCS	Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.

$\Gamma(K^*(892)^0 (K^- \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}} \text{3-body}, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)/\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{244}/\Gamma_{232}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$5.8 \pm 1.2 \pm 2.1$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma((K^- \pi^+)_{P\text{-wave}}, (K^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}}) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{245} / \Gamma_{232}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$10.9 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.7$	<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> See DARGENT 17

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^\pm K^\mp, K_1^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{246} / \Gamma_{232}$$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$33 \pm 6 \pm 4$	<sup>1</sup> LINK	05G	FOCS Fits $1279 \pm 48$ evts.
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<sup>1</sup> This LINK 05G value includes  $K_1(1270)^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm$ ,  $\rightarrow K_0^*(1430)^0 \pi^\pm$ , and  $K^*(892)^0 \pi^\pm$ .

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{247} / \Gamma_{232}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$5.5 \pm 1.4 \pm 3.4$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$7.3 \pm 0.8 \pm 1.9$	<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> See DARGENT 17

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^*(1430)^0 \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{248} / \Gamma_{232}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$6.1 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.8$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{249} / \Gamma_{232}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$9.1 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.9$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$4.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.8$	<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> see DARGENT 17

$$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow \omega(782) K^+, \omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{250} / \Gamma_{232}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$0.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- K^+, K_1^- \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{251} / \Gamma_{232}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.9±0.3±0.4	<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma(K_1(1270)^- K^+, K_1^- \rightarrow \rho^0 K^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{252} / \Gamma_{232}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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5.4±0.7±1.3	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

6.0±0.8±0.6	<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^\pm K^\mp, K_1^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{253} / \Gamma_{232}$

This is the fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

22±3±4	LINK	05G	FOCS Fits 1279 ± 48 evts.
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$\Gamma(K_1(1400)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^*(892)^0 \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{254} / \Gamma_{232}$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
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12.4±2.6±6.3	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$\Gamma(K^*(1410)^+ K^-, K^{*+} \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{255} / \Gamma_{232}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.2±0.7±0.8	<sup>1,2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17 find  $K^*(1410)^+ \pi^-$  and  $K^*(1680)^+ \pi^-$ , which both peak outside the  $D^0 \rightarrow KK\pi\pi$  kinematic range, effectively indistinguishable; we list their result under  $K^*(1680)^+ \pi^-$ .

<sup>2</sup> See DARGENT 17

$\Gamma(K^*(1410)^- K^+, K^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{256} / \Gamma_{232}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

4.7±0.7±0.7	<sup>1</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Fitting 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> See DARGENT 17.

$$\Gamma(K_1(1680)^+ K^-, K_1^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+, K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{257} / \Gamma_{232}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.6 ± 0.8 ± 1.0</b>	2.9k	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17 find  $K^*(1410)^+ \pi^-$  and  $K^*(1680)^+ \pi^-$ , which both peak outside the  $D^0 \rightarrow KK\pi\pi$  kinematic range, effectively indistinguishable.

<sup>2</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ non-resonant}) / \Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{258} / \Gamma_{232}$$

This is the fit fraction from a coherent amplitude analysis.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>11.1 ± 1.2 ± 2.2</b>	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$\Gamma(2K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{259} / \Gamma_{36}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.3 ± 0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
4.16 ± 0.70 ± 0.42	113 ± 21	LINK	05A FOCS	$\gamma$ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV
6.2 ± 2.0 ± 1.6	25	ALBRECHT	94i ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

$$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K_S^0 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{260} / \Gamma_{107}$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.054</b>	90	LINK	04D FOCS	$\gamma$ A, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

$$\Gamma(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{261} / \Gamma$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0031 ± 0.0020</b>	<sup>1</sup> BARLAG	92C ACCM	$\pi^-$ Cu 230 GeV

<sup>1</sup> BARLAG 92C computes the branching fraction using topological normalization.

$$\Gamma(\phi \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{262} / \Gamma_{200}$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.194 ± 0.006 ± 0.009	1254	TAJIMA	04 BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$

$$\Gamma(\phi \eta) / \Gamma(K^+ K^-) \quad \Gamma_{263} / \Gamma_{200}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.59 ± 1.14 ± 0.18</b>	31	TAJIMA	04 BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$

$$\Gamma(\phi \omega) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_{264} / \Gamma$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.0021</b>	90	ALBRECHT	94i ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

### Radiative modes

$$\Gamma(\rho^0 \gamma) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-) \quad \Gamma_{265} / \Gamma_{138}$$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.25 ± 0.21 ± 0.05</b>	500	NANUT	17 BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$

$\Gamma(\omega\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_{266}/\Gamma$			
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ASNER	98	CLE2

$\Gamma(\phi\gamma)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$	$\Gamma_{267}/\Gamma_{33}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>7.1 ± 0.5 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>7.15 ± 0.78 ± 0.69</b>	243 ± 25	AUBERT	08AZ BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

$\Gamma(\phi\gamma)/\Gamma(K^+K^-)$	$\Gamma_{267}/\Gamma_{200}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>6.9 ± 0.5 OUR FIT</b>				
<b>6.88 ± 0.47 ± 0.21</b>	524	NANUT	17 BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$6.31^{+1.70+0.30}_{-1.48-0.36}$	28	TAJIMA	04 BELL	See NANUT 17

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0\gamma)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$	$\Gamma_{268}/\Gamma_{33}$			
<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>10.5 ± 1.7 OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 3.1.
$11.9 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$	9.1k	NANUT	17 BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$
$8.43 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.70$	2.2k	AUBERT	08AZ BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

———— Doubly Cabibbo-suppressed / Mixing modes ————

$\Gamma(K^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell \text{ via } \bar{D}^0)/\Gamma(K^-\ell^+\nu_\ell)$	$\Gamma_{269}/\Gamma_{18}$			
This is a limit on $R_M$ without the complications of possible doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays that occur when using hadronic modes. For the limits on $ m_1 - m_2 $ and $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)/\Gamma$ that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these $D^0$ Listings.				

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$< 6.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> BITENC	08 BELL	$e^+e^-$ , 10.58 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$< 50 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>2</sup> AITALA	96C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

<sup>1</sup> The BITENC 08 right-sign sample includes about 15% of  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^0\ell^+\nu_\ell$  and other decays.

<sup>2</sup> AITALA 96C uses  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$  (and charge conjugate) decays to identify the charm at production and  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\ell^+\nu_\ell$  (and charge conjugate) decays to identify the charm at decay.

$\Gamma(K^+ \text{ or } K^*(892)^+ e^-\bar{\nu}_e \text{ via } \bar{D}^0)/[\Gamma(K^+e^+\nu_e) + \Gamma(K^*(892)^+e^+\nu_e)]$	$\Gamma_{270}/(\Gamma_{19} + \Gamma_{21})$			
This is a limit on $R_M$ without the complications of possible doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays that occur when using hadronic modes. The experiments use $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$ (and charge conjugate) decays to identify the charm at production and the charge of the $e$ to identify the charm at decay. These limits do not allow $CP$ violation. For the limits on $ m_1 - m_2 $ and $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)/\Gamma$ that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these $D^0$ Listings.				

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt;0.001</b>	90	BITENC	05 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-0.0013 < R < +0.0012$	90	AUBERT	07AB	BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV
$< 0.0078$	90	CAWLFIELD	05	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
$< 0.0042$	90	AUBERT,B	04Q	BABR	See AUBERT 07AB

### $\Gamma(K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$ $\Gamma_{271}/\Gamma_{33}$

This is  $R$ , the time-integrated wrong-sign rate compared to the right-sign rate. See the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing,” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings.

The experiments here use the charge of the pion in  $D^{*(2010)\pm} \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born. The  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  decay can occur directly by doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) decay, or indirectly by  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$  mixing followed by  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  decay. Some of the experiments can use the decay-time information to disentangle the two mechanisms. Here, we list the experimental branching ratio, which if there is no mixing is the DCS ratio. See the next data block for values of the DCS ratio  $R_D$ , and the following data block for limits on the mixing ratio  $R_M$ . See the section on  $CP$ -violating asymmetries near the end of this  $D^0$  Listing for values of  $A_D$ , and the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” for limits on  $x'$  and  $y'$ .

Some early limits have been omitted from this Listing; see our 1998 edition (The European Physical Journal **C3** 1 (1998)) and our 2006 edition (Journal of Physics **G33** 1 (2006)).

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.79±0.18 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 3.3.			
<b>3.79±0.18 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 3.3. See the ideogram below.			
4.15±0.10	12.7±0.3k	<sup>1</sup> AALTONEN	08E CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV
3.53±0.08±0.04	4030 ± 90	<sup>2</sup> AUBERT	07W BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
3.77±0.08±0.05	4024 ± 88	<sup>1</sup> ZHANG	06 BELL	$e^+e^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
4.05±0.21±0.11	2.0 ± 0.1k	<sup>3</sup> ABULENCIA	06X CDF	See AALTONEN 08E
3.81±0.17 <sup>+0.08</sup> <sub>-0.16</sub>	845 ± 40	<sup>2</sup> LI	05A BELL	See ZHANG 06
4.29 <sup>+0.63</sup> <sub>-0.61</sub> ±0.27	234	<sup>4</sup> LINK	05H FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
3.57±0.22±0.27		<sup>5</sup> AUBERT	03Z BABR	See AUBERT 07W
4.04±0.85±0.25	149	<sup>6</sup> LINK	01 FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
3.32 <sup>+0.63</sup> <sub>-0.65</sub> ±0.40	45	<sup>1</sup> GODANG	00 CLE2	$e^+e^-$
6.8 <sup>+3.4</sup> <sub>-3.3</sub> ±0.7	34	<sup>2</sup> AITALA	98 E791	$\pi^-$ nucl., 500 GeV

<sup>1</sup> GODANG 00, ZHANG 06, and AALTONEN 08E allow  $CP$  violation.

<sup>2</sup> AITALA 98, LI 05A, and AUBERT 07W assume no  $CP$  violation.

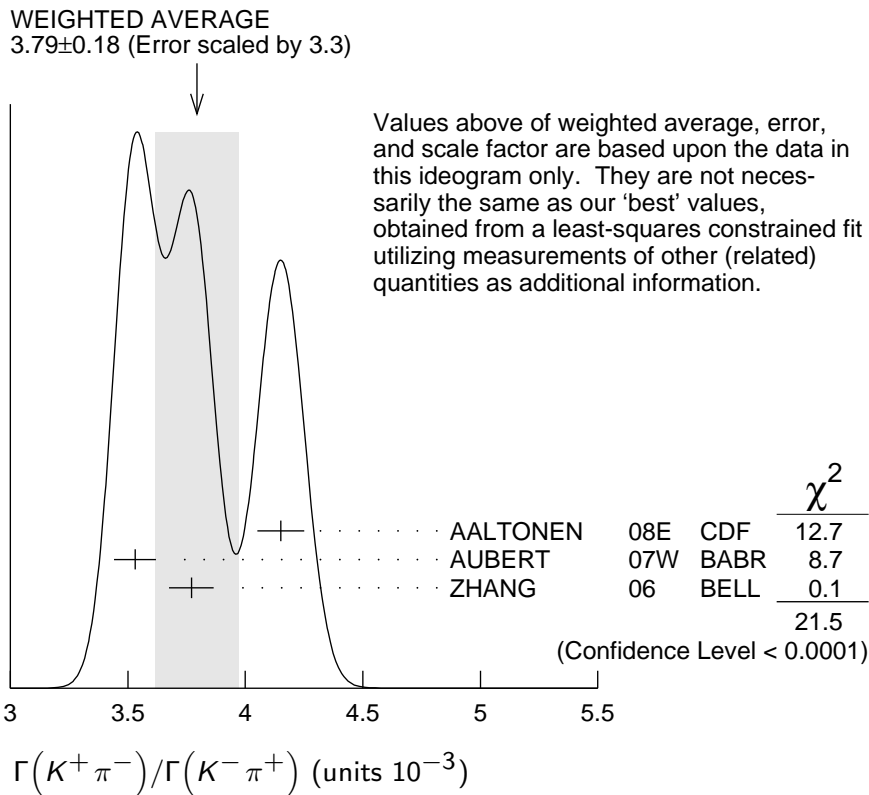
<sup>3</sup> This ABULENCIA 06X result assumes no mixing.

<sup>4</sup> This LINK 05H result assumes no mixing but allows  $CP$  violation. If neither mixing nor  $CP$  violation is allowed,  $R = (4.29 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>5</sup> This AUBERT 03Z result allows  $CP$  violation. If  $CP$  violation is not allowed,  $R = 0.00359 \pm 0.00020 \pm 0.00027$ .

<sup>6</sup> This LINK 01 result assumes no mixing or  $CP$  violation.





### $\Gamma(K^+\pi^- \text{ via DCS})/\Gamma(K^-\pi^+)$

$\Gamma_{272}/\Gamma_{33}$

This is  $R_D$ , the doubly Cabibbo-suppressed ratio when mixing is allowed.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>3.45 ± 0.06 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.5. See the ideogram below.		
3.454 ± 0.040 ± 0.020	722k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	18K LHCb	$p\bar{p}$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
3.53 ± 0.13		<sup>2</sup> KO	14 BELL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)$
3.51 ± 0.35		<sup>3</sup> AALTONEN	13AE CDF	$p\bar{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
3.04 ± 0.55	13k	AALTONEN	08E CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV
3.03 ± 0.16 ± 0.10	4.0k	<sup>4</sup> AUBERT	07W BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
3.64 ± 0.17	4.0k	<sup>5</sup> ZHANG	06 BELL	$e^+e^-$
5.17 <sup>+1.47</sup> / <sub>-1.58</sub> ± 0.76	234	<sup>6</sup> LINK	05H FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
4.8 ± 1.2 ± 0.4	45	<sup>7</sup> GODANG	00 CLE2	$e^+e^-$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
3.533 ± 0.054	236k	<sup>8</sup> AAIJ	17AO LHCb	See AAIJ 18K
3.568 ± 0.066		<sup>9</sup> AAIJ	13CE LHCb	$p\bar{p}$ at 7, 8 TeV
3.52 ± 0.15		<sup>10</sup> AAIJ	13N LHCb	Repl. by AAIJ 13CE
2.87 ± 0.37	0.8k	LI	05A BELL	See ZHANG 06

<sup>1</sup> This AAIJ 18K value is for direct and indirect  $CP$  violation allowed. The value is the same if either one or the other is not allowed, but in each case the error then is  $(0.028 \pm 0.014) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>2</sup> Based on  $976 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\Upsilon(nS)$  resonances. Assumes no  $CP$  violation.

<sup>3</sup> Based on  $9.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at the Tevatron. Assumes no  $CP$  violation.

<sup>4</sup> Result is the same whether or not  $CP$  violation is allowed.

<sup>5</sup> This ZHANG 06 assumes no  $CP$  violation.

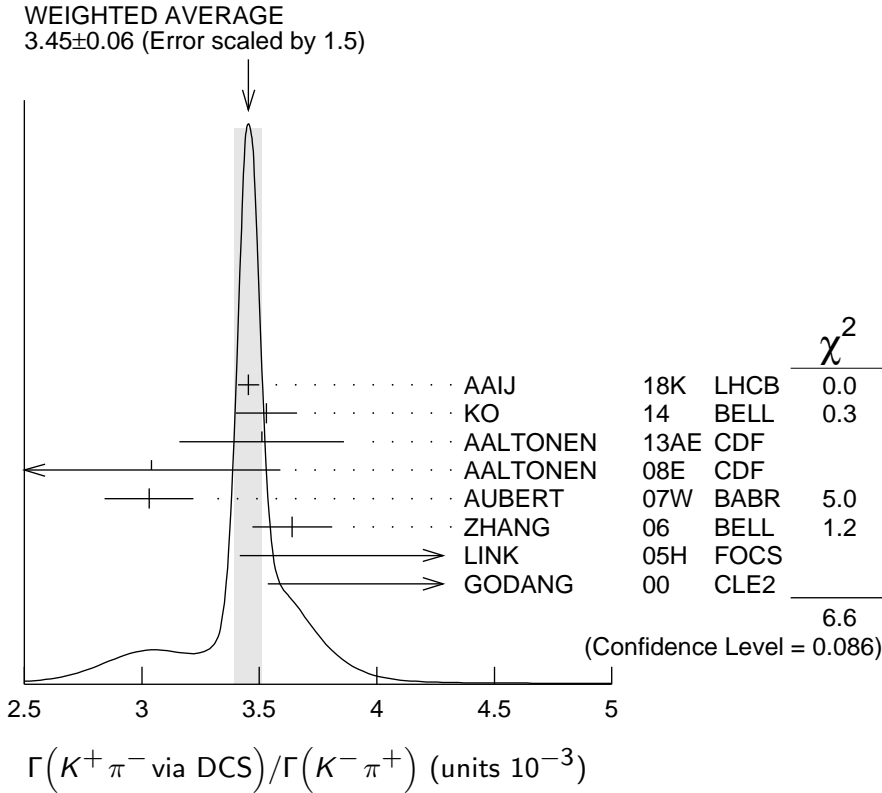
<sup>6</sup> This LINK 05H result allows  $CP$  violation. Allowing mixing but not  $CP$  violation,  $R_D = (3.81^{+1.67}_{-1.63} \pm 0.92) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>7</sup> This GODANG 00 result allows  $CP$  violation.

<sup>8</sup> The result was established with  $D^0$  from prompt and secondary  $D^*$  assuming no  $CPV$  or no direct  $CPV$ .

<sup>9</sup> Based on  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8 \text{ TeV}$ . Assumes no  $CP$  violation.

<sup>10</sup> Based on  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in 2011. Assumes no  $CP$  violation.



### $\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \text{ via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+)$

### $\Gamma_{273} / \Gamma_{33}$

This is  $R_M$  in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings. The experiments here (1) use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born; and (2) use the decay-time distribution to disentangle doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay and mixing. For the limits on  $|m_1 - m_2|$  and  $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2) / \Gamma$  that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these  $D^0$  Listings.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.00040</b>	95	1 ZHANG	06 BELL	$e^+ e^-$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<0.00046	95	2 LI	05A BELL	See ZHANG 06
<0.0063	95	3 LINK	05H FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus
<0.0013	95	4 AUBERT	03Z BABR	$e^+ e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
<0.00041	95	5 GODANG	00 CLE2	$e^+ e^-$
<0.0092	95	6 BARATE	98W ALEP	$e^+ e^-$ at $Z^0$
<0.005	90	7 ANJOS	88C E691	Photoproduction

- <sup>1</sup> This ZHANG 06 result allows  $CP$  violation, but the result does not change if  $CP$  violation is not allowed.
- <sup>2</sup> This LI 05A result allows  $CP$  violation. The limit becomes  $< 0.00042$  (95% CL) if  $CP$  violation is not allowed.
- <sup>3</sup> LINK 05H obtains the same result whether or not  $CP$  violation is allowed.
- <sup>4</sup> This AUBERT 03Z result allows  $CP$  violation and assumes that the strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  is small, and limits only  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$  transitions via off-shell intermediate states. The limit on transitions via on-shell intermediate states is 0.0016.
- <sup>5</sup> This GODANG 00 result allows  $CP$  violation and assumes that the strong phase between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  is small, and limits only  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$  transitions via off-shell intermediate states. The limit on transitions via on-shell intermediate states is 0.0017.
- <sup>6</sup> This BARATE 98W result assumes no interference between the DCS and mixing amplitudes ( $y' = 0$  in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings). When interference is allowed, the limit degrades to 0.036 (95%CL).
- <sup>7</sup> This ANJOS 88C result assumes no interference between the DCS and mixing amplitudes ( $y' = 0$  in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings). When interference is allowed, the limit degrades to 0.019.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{274} / \Gamma_{36}$

This is  $R_M$  in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings. The experiments here (1) use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born; and (2) use the decay-time distribution to disentangle doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay and mixing. For the limits on  $|m_1 - m_2|$  and  $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2) / \Gamma$  that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these  $D^0$  Listings.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.0063</b>	95	<sup>1</sup> ASNER	05	CLEO $e^+ e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$

- <sup>1</sup> This ASNER 05 limit allows  $CP$  violation. If  $CP$  violation is not allowed, the limit is 0.0042 at 95% CL.

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \pi^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{278} / \Gamma_{51}$

The experiments here use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born. The  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  decay can occur directly by doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) decay, or indirectly by  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$  mixing followed by  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  decay.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.12 ± 0.07 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
2.01 ± 0.11		<sup>1</sup> EVANS	16	CLEO $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$
2.14 ± 0.08 ± 0.08	763	<sup>2</sup> AUBERT,B	06N	BABR $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
2.29 ± 0.15 $^{+0.13}_{-0.09}$	1.9k	TIAN	05	BELL $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
4.3 $^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$ ± 0.7	38	BRANDENB...	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

- <sup>1</sup> A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported to be  $(2.00 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-3}$ .
- <sup>2</sup> This AUBERT,B 06N result assumes no mixing.

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \text{ via } \bar{D}^0)/\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$   $\Gamma_{279}/\Gamma_{51}$

This is  $R_M$  in the note on “ $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings. The experiments here (1) use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born; and (2) use the decay-time distribution to disentangle doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay and mixing. For the limits on  $|m_1 - m_2|$  and  $(\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2)/\Gamma$  that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these  $D^0$  Listings.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>5.25^{+0.25}_{-0.31} \pm 0.12</math></b>		AUBERT	09AN BABR	$e^+ e^-$ at 10.58 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<0.54$                       95                      <sup>1</sup>AUBERT,B      06N      BABR       $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup>This AUBERT,B 06N limit assumes no  $CP$  violation. The measured value corresponding to the limit is  $(2.3^{+1.8}_{-1.4} \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$ . If  $CP$  violation is allowed, this becomes  $(1.0^{+2.2}_{-0.7} \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$ .

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{280}/\Gamma_{68}$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>3.03 \pm 0.07</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$3.025 \pm 0.077$	42k,11M	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16F LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
$3.03 \pm 0.13$		<sup>2</sup> EVANS	16 CLEO	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup>This result uses external input on the mixing parameters  $x, y$ . Without this input, the result is  $(3.215 \pm 0.136) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>2</sup>A combined fit with a recent LHCb  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  mixing results in AAIJ 16F is also reported to be  $(3.01 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-3}$ .

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{281}/\Gamma_{68}$

The experiments here use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0) \pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born. The  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decay can occur directly by doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) decay, or indirectly by  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0$  mixing followed by  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decay. Some of the experiments can use the decay-time information to disentangle the two mechanisms. Here, we list the experimental branching ratio, which if there is no mixing is the DCS ratio; in the next data block we give the limits on the mixing ratio.

Some early limits have been omitted from this Listing; see our 1998 edition (EPJ **C3** 1).

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>3.22 \pm 0.05</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>					
$3.22 \pm 0.05$		42k,11M	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16F LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 TeV
$3.24 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07$		3.3k	<sup>2</sup> WHITE	13 BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$4.4^{+1.3}_{-1.2} \pm 0.4$		54	<sup>2</sup> DYTMAN	01 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$2.5^{+3.6}_{-3.4} \pm 0.3$			<sup>3</sup> AITALA	98 E791	$\pi^-$ nucl., 500 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$3.20 \pm 0.18^{+0.18}_{-0.13}$	1.7k	<sup>2</sup> TIAN	05	BELL	See WHITE 13
<18	90	<sup>2</sup> AMMAR	91	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
<18	90	<sup>4</sup> ANJOS	88C	E691	Photoproduction

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16F result comes from time-dependent analysis that uses external input on the mixing parameters  $x, y$ . Without this input, the result is  $(3.29 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>2</sup> AMMAR 91 cannot and DYTMAN 01, TIAN 05 do not distinguish between doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay and  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing.

<sup>3</sup> This AITALA 98 result assumes no  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing ( $R_M$  in the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing”). It becomes  $-0.0020^{+0.0117}_{-0.0106} \pm 0.0035$  when mixing is allowed and decay-time information is used to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from mixing.

<sup>4</sup> ANJOS 88C uses decay-time information to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. However, the result assumes no interference between the DCS and mixing amplitudes ( $y = 0$  in the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings). When interference is allowed, the limit degrades to 0.033.

$\Gamma(K^+\pi^+2\pi^- \text{ via } \bar{D}^0)/\Gamma(K^-2\pi^+\pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{282}/\Gamma_{68}$

This is a  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing limit. The experiments here (1) use the charge of the pion in  $D^*(2010)^\pm \rightarrow (D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0)\pi^\pm$  decay to tell whether a  $D^0$  or a  $\bar{D}^0$  was born; and (2) use the decay-time distribution to disentangle doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decay and mixing. For the limits on  $|m_{D_1^0} - m_{D_2^0}|$  and  $(\Gamma_{D_1^0} - \Gamma_{D_2^0})/\Gamma_{D^0}$  that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these  $D^0$  Listings.

VALUE (units $10^{-5}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.6 ± 3.6</b>		<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	16F	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8 TeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<500	90	<sup>2</sup> ANJOS	88C	E691	Photoproduction
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<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16F result comes from an unconstrained decay-time dependent fit to the wrong-sign to right-sign decay rates ratio as  $(x^2 + y^2)/2$ .

<sup>2</sup> ANJOS 88C uses decay-time information to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed (DCS) decays from  $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  mixing. However, the result assumes no interference between the DCS and mixing amplitudes ( $y = 0$  in the note on “ $D^0-\bar{D}^0$  Mixing” near the start of the  $D^0$  Listings). When interference is allowed, the limit degrades to 0.007.

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0\rho(770)^0)_{S\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS, } K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^+\pi^+2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{283}/\Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>9.62 ± 1.58 ± 1.03</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^+2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0\rho(770)^0)_{P\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS, } K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(K^+\pi^+2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{284}/\Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>8.42 ± 0.83 ± 0.57</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^+2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0 \rho(770)^0)_{D\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS}, K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{285} / \Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>10.19 ± 1.03 ± 0.79</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K^*(892)^0 \rho(1450)^0)_{S\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS}, K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-, \rho(1450)^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{286} / \Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>8.16 ± 1.24 ± 1.69</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K_1(1270)^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS}, K_1(1270)^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \text{ total}) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{287} / \Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>18.15 ± 1.11 ± 2.30</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma((K_1(1400)^+ \pi^-)_{S\text{-wave}} \text{ via DCS}, K_1(1400)^+ \rightarrow (K^*(892)^0 \pi^+)_{S\text{-wave}}, K^*(892)^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{288} / \Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>26.55 ± 1.97 ± 2.13</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ non-resonant via DCS}) / \Gamma(K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via DCS})$   $\Gamma_{289} / \Gamma_{280}$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>20.90 ± 1.30 ± 1.50</b>	AAIJ	18AI	LHCB 3028 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^-$ evts

$\Gamma(K^+ \pi^- \text{ or } K^+ \pi^+ 2\pi^- \text{ via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \text{ or } K^- 2\pi^+ \pi^-)$   $\Gamma_{290} / \Gamma_0$

This is a  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing limit. For the limits on  $|m_{D_1^0} - m_{D_2^0}|$  and  $(\Gamma_{D_1^0} - \Gamma_{D_2^0}) / \Gamma_{D^0}$  that come from the best mixing limit, see near the beginning of these  $D^0$  Listings.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<0.0085	90	<sup>1</sup> AITALA	98	E791 $\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
<0.0037	90	<sup>2</sup> ANJOS	88C	E691 Photoproduction

<sup>1</sup> AITALA 98 uses decay-time information to distinguish doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays from  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing. The fit allows interference between the two amplitudes, and also allows  $CP$  violation in this term. The central value obtained is  $0.0039^{+0.0036}_{-0.0032} \pm 0.0016$ . When interference is disallowed, the result becomes  $0.0021 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0002$ .

<sup>2</sup> This combines results of ANJOS 88C on  $K^+ \pi^-$  and  $K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  (via  $\bar{D}^0$ ) reported in the data block above (see footnotes there). It assumes no interference.

$\Gamma(\mu^- \text{ anything via } \bar{D}^0) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \text{ anything})$   $\Gamma_{291} / \Gamma_6$

This is a  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing limit. See the somewhat better limits above.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.0056</b>	90	LOUIS	86	SPEC $\pi^-$ W 225 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<0.012	90	BENVENUTI	85	CNTR $\mu C$ , 200 GeV
<0.044	90	BODEK	82	SPEC $\pi^-$ , $pFe \rightarrow D^0$

————— Rare or forbidden modes —————

$\Gamma(\gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{292}/\Gamma$

$D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  is a flavor-changing neutral-current decay, forbidden in the Standard Model at the tree level.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 8.5 \times 10^{-7}</math></b>	90	NISAR	16	BELL $e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$ , $\Upsilon(5S)$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$< 3.8 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ABLIKIM	15F	BES3 $e^+e^-$ at 3.773 GeV
$< 2.2 \times 10^{-6}$	90	LEES	12L	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV
$< 29 \times 10^{-6}$	90	COAN	03	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{293}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by first-order weak interaction combined with electromagnetic interaction.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 7.9 \times 10^{-8}</math></b>	90	PETRIC	10	BELL $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$< 1.7 \times 10^{-7}$	90	LEES	12Q	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AUBERT,B	04Y	BABR $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 8.19 \times 10^{-6}$	90	PRIPSTEIN	00	E789 $p$ nucleus, 800 GeV
$< 6.2 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AITALA	99G	E791 $\pi^- N$ 500 GeV
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	FREYBERGER	96	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ADLER	88	MRK3 $e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
$< 1.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	88G	ARG $e^+e^-$ 10 GeV
$< 2.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	HAAS	88	CLEO $e^+e^-$ 10 GeV

$\Gamma(\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{294}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by first-order weak interaction combined with electromagnetic interaction.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 6.2 \times 10^{-9}</math></b>	90	AAIJ	13Al	LHCB $pp$ at 7 TeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$0.6\text{--}8.1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	<sup>1</sup> LEES	12Q	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV
$< 2.1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	AALTONEN	10X	CDF $p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV
$< 1.4 \times 10^{-7}$	90	PETRIC	10	BELL $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 2.0 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ABT	04	HERB $pA$ , 920 GeV
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AUBERT,B	04Y	BABR $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ACOSTA	03F	CDF See AALTONEN 10X
$< 1.56 \times 10^{-5}$	90	PRIPSTEIN	00	E789 $p$ nucleus, 800 GeV
$< 5.2 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AITALA	99G	E791 $\pi^- N$ 500 GeV
$< 4.1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ADAMOVICH	97	BEAT $\pi^-$ Cu, W 350 GeV
$< 4.2 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ALEXOPOU...	96	E771 $p$ Si, 800 GeV
$< 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	FREYBERGER	96	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 7.6 \times 10^{-6}$	90	ADAMOVICH	95	BEAT See ADAMOVICH 97
$< 4.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	KODAMA	95	E653 $\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV
$< 3.1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>2</sup> MISHRA	94	E789 $-4.1 \pm 4.8$ events
$< 7.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ALBRECHT	88G	ARG $e^+e^-$ 10 GeV
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	LOUIS	86	SPEC $\pi^- W$ 225 GeV
$< 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AUBERT	85	EMC Deep inelast. $\mu^- N$

<sup>1</sup> LEES 12Q gives a 2-sided range.

<sup>2</sup> Here MISHRA 94 uses "the statistical approach advocated by the PDG." For an alternate approach, giving a limit of  $9 \times 10^{-6}$  at 90% confidence level, see the paper.

**$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{295}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;4 \times 10^{-6}</math></b>	90	ABLIKIM 18P	BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<4.5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

**$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{296}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C=1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;1.8 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>	90	KODAMA 95	E653	$\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<5.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

**$\Gamma(\eta e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{297}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;3 \times 10^{-6}</math></b>	90	ABLIKIM 18P	BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<1.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

**$\Gamma(\eta \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{298}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;5.3 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

**$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{299}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;7 \times 10^{-6}</math></b>	90	ABLIKIM 18P	BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<3.73 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

**$\Gamma(\rho^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{300}/\Gamma$**

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>&lt;1.0 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<1.24 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
$<4.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	HAAS 88	CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ 10 GeV

<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.



$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{301}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE (units $10^{-7}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>9.64 \pm 0.48 \pm 1.10</math></b>	561	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	17BG LHCB	$pp$ at 8 TeV

<sup>1</sup> The second AAIJ 17BG error is the systematic  $0.51 \times 10^{-7}$  and normalization  $0.97 \times 10^{-7}$  mode errors added in quadrature.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\mu^- (\text{non-res}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{302}/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 5.5 \times 10^{-7}</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	14B LHCB	$pp$ at 7 TeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 3.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
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<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 14B measures this branching-fraction limit relative to the  $\pi^+\pi^-\phi$ ,  $\phi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  fraction. The above limit excludes the resonant  $\phi$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\rho$  regions, and then fills those gaps with a phase-space model.

$\Gamma(\rho^0\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{303}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 2.2 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 4.9 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 2.3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	KODAMA 95	E653	$\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV
$< 8.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	HAAS 88	CLEO	$e^+e^-$ 10 GeV

<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\omega e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{304}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 6 \times 10^{-6}</math></b>	90	ABLIKIM 18P	BES3	$e^+e^-$ , 3773 MeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
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<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\omega\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{305}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 8.3 \times 10^{-4}</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 6.5 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(K^- K^+ e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{306}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt;1.1 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	ABLIKIM	18P BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<3.15 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\phi e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{307}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt;5.2 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<5.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 7.6 \times 10^{-5}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(K^- K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{308}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE (units $10^{-7}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>1.54 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.18</math></b>	34	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	17BG LHCB	$pp$ at 8 TeV

<sup>1</sup> The second AAIJ 17BG error is the systematic  $0.09 \times 10^{-7}$  and normalization  $0.16 \times 10^{-7}$  mode errors added in quadrature.

$\Gamma(K^- K^+ \mu^+ \mu^- (\text{non-res}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{309}/\Gamma$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt;3.3 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\phi \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{310}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt;3.1 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<4.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

<sup>1</sup> This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\overline{K}^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{311}/\Gamma$

Not a useful test for  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current because both quarks must change flavor.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt;2.4 \times 10^{-5}</math></b>	90	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	18P BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<1.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$
$<1.7 \times 10^{-3}$	90	ADLER	89C MRK3	$e^+ e^-$ 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 18P report a 90% C.L. limit on  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 e^+ e^-$  of  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  which is here interpreted in terms of  $D^0 \rightarrow \overline{K}^0 e^+ e^-$ .

$\Gamma(\overline{K}^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{312}/\Gamma$

Not a useful test for  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current because both quarks must change flavor.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<2.6 \times 10^{-4}$	90	KODAMA 95	E653	$\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<6.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{313}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<4.1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ABLIKIM 18P	BES3	$e^+ e^-$ , 3773 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<3.85 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\overline{K}^*(892)^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{314}/\Gamma$

Not a useful test for  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current because both quarks must change flavor.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<4.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<1.4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{315}/\Gamma$

A test for the  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<3.59 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-, 675 < m_{\mu\mu} < 875 \text{ MeV})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{316}/\Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-6}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$4.17 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.40$	2.4k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 16i	LHCB	$pp$ at 8 TeV

<sup>1</sup>AAIJ 16i uses  $B(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) = (8.287 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.200) \times 10^{-2}$  value for the normalization mode.

$\Gamma(\overline{K}^*(892)^0 \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{317}/\Gamma$

Not a useful test for  $\Delta C = 1$  weak neutral current because both quarks must change flavor.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<2.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA 01C	E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<1.18 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{318}/\Gamma$   
 A test for the  $\Delta C=1$  weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<8.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	KODAMA	95 E653	$\pi^-$ emulsion 600 GeV

$\Gamma(\mu^\pm e^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{319}/\Gamma$   
 A test of lepton family number conservation.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$	90	AAIJ	16H LHCb	$pp$ at 7, 8 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$< 3.3 \times 10^{-7}$	90	LEES	12Q BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.58$ GeV
$< 2.6 \times 10^{-7}$	90	PETRIC	10 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 8.1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	AUBERT,B	04Y BABR	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 1.72 \times 10^{-5}$	90	PRIPSTEIN	00 E789	$p$ nucleus, 800 GeV
$< 8.1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	AITALA	99G E791	$\pi^- N$ 500 GeV
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER	96 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$< 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	90	ALBRECHT	88G ARG	$e^+e^-$ 10 GeV
$< 2.7 \times 10^{-4}$	90	HAAS	88 CLEO	$e^+e^-$ 10 GeV
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	BECKER	87C MRK3	$e^+e^-$ 3.77 GeV
$< 9 \times 10^{-4}$	90	PALKA	87 SILI	200 GeV $\pi p$
$< 21 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>2</sup> RILES	87 MRK2	$e^+e^-$ 29 GeV

<sup>1</sup>This is the corrected result given in the erratum to FREYBERGER 96.

<sup>2</sup>RILES 87 assumes  $B(D \rightarrow K\pi) = 3.0\%$  and has production model dependency.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{320}/\Gamma$   
 A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<8.6 \times 10^{-5}$	90	FREYBERGER	96 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\eta e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{321}/\Gamma$   
 A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER	96 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^- e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{322}/\Gamma$   
 A test of lepton family-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<1.5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\rho^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{323}/\Gamma$   
 A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<4.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER	96 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<6.6 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
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<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 5.0 \times 10^{-5}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\omega e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{324}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The same limit is obtained using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(K^- K^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{325}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\phi e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{326}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<4.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV
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<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The limit changes to  $< 3.3 \times 10^{-5}$  using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{327}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	90	FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{328}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<5.53 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\bar{K}^*(892)^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{329}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton family number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<8.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>1</sup> FREYBERGER 96	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$
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<sup>1</sup>This FREYBERGER 96 limit is obtained using a phase-space model. The same limit is obtained using a photon pole amplitude model.

$\Gamma(2\pi^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{330}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.12 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(2\pi^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{331}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<2.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{332}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<2.06 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{333}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3.9 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(2K^- 2e^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{334}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.52 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(2K^- 2\mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{335}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<9.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(\pi^- \pi^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{336}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<7.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(K^- \pi^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{337}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<2.18 \times 10^{-4}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(2K^- e^+ \mu^+ + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{338}/\Gamma$

A test of lepton-number conservation. The value is for the sum of the two charge states.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<5.7 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AITALA	01C E791	$\pi^-$ nucleus, 500 GeV

$\Gamma(pe^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{339}/\Gamma$

A test of baryon- and lepton-number conservation.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> RUBIN	09 CLEO	$e^+ e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> This RUBIN 09 limit is for either  $D^0 \rightarrow pe^-$  or  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow p\bar{e}^-$  decay.

$\Gamma(\bar{p}e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{340}/\Gamma$

A test of baryon- and lepton-number conservation.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<1.1 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> RUBIN	09	CLEO $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> This RUBIN 09 limit is for either  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{p}e^+$  or  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{p}e^+$  decay.

**$D^0$  CP-VIOLATING DECAY-RATE ASYMMETRIES**

This is the difference between  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  partial widths for the decay to state  $f$ , divided by the sum of the widths:

$$A_{CP}(f) = [\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})] / [\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})].$$

**$A_{CP}(K^+K^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.07 ± 0.11 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.04 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.10$	4.56M	AAIJ	17M	LHCB $pp$ 7, 8 TeV
$-0.24 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.09$	476k	<sup>1</sup> AALTONEN	12B	CDF $p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
$0.00 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.13$	129k	<sup>2</sup> AUBERT	08M	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
$-0.43 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.11$	120k	<sup>3</sup> STARIC	08	BELL $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$+2.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.6$		<sup>4</sup> ACOSTA	05C	CDF $p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
$0.0 \pm 2.2 \pm 0.8$	3023	<sup>4</sup> CSORNA	02	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
$-0.1 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.5$	3330	<sup>4</sup> LINK	00B	FOCS
$-1.0 \pm 4.9 \pm 1.2$	609	<sup>4</sup> AITALA	98C	E791 $-0.093 < A_{CP} < +0.073$ (90% CL)

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-0.06 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.10$	1.8M	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	14AK	LHCB See AAIJ 17M
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<sup>1</sup> See also "  $D^0$  CP-violating asymmetry differences" at the end of the CP-violating asymmetries.

<sup>2</sup> AUBERT 08M uses corrected numbers of events directly, not ratios with  $K^\mp \pi^\pm$  events.

<sup>3</sup> STARIC 08 uses  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  decays to correct for detector-induced asymmetries.

<sup>4</sup> AITALA 98C, LINK 00B, CSORNA 02, and ACOSTA 05C measure  $N(D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-)/N(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$ , the ratio of numbers of events observed, and similarly for the  $\bar{D}^0$ .

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 K_S^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.4 ± 1.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$2.3 \pm 2.8 \pm 0.9$	1.7k	AAIJ	18AV	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
$-0.02 \pm 1.53 \pm 0.17$	5.4k	<sup>1</sup> DASH	17	BELL At/near $\Upsilon(4S), \Upsilon(5S)$
$-23 \pm 19$	65	BONVICINI	01	CLE2 $e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-2.9 \pm 5.2 \pm 2.2$	630	AAIJ	15AT	LHCB see AAIJ 18AV
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<sup>1</sup> The systematic uncertainty is dominated by the uncertainty on  $A_{CP}$  in the control channel  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$ .

### $A_{CP}(\pi^+\pi^-)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.13±0.14 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.07±0.14±0.11		<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	17M LHCb	$pp$ 7, 8 TeV
0.22±0.24±0.11	215k	<sup>2</sup> AALTONEN	12B CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
-0.24±0.52±0.22	63.7k	<sup>3</sup> AUBERT	08M BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
0.43±0.52±0.12	51k	<sup>4</sup> STARIC	08 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
1.0 ±1.3 ±0.6		<sup>5</sup> ACOSTA	05C CDF	$p\bar{p}$ , $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV
1.9 ±3.2 ±0.8	1136	<sup>5</sup> CSORNA	02 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
4.8 ±3.9 ±2.5	1177	<sup>5</sup> LINK	00B FOCS	
-4.9 ±7.8 ±3.0	343	<sup>5</sup> AITALA	98C E791	$-0.186 < A_{CP} < +0.088$ (90% CL)

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-0.20±0.19±0.10 774k <sup>2,6</sup> AAIJ 14AK LHCb See AAIJ 17M

<sup>1</sup> AAIJ 17M value combines  $\Delta A_{CP}(\pi\pi, KK)$  from AAIJ 16D,  $A_{CP}(KK)$  from AAIJ 17M, and  $A_{CP}(\pi\pi)$  from AAIJ 14AK.

<sup>2</sup> See also "  $D^0$  CP-violating asymmetry differences" at the end of the CP-violating asymmetries.

<sup>3</sup> AUBERT 08M uses corrected numbers of events directly, not ratios with  $K^\mp\pi^\pm$  events.

<sup>4</sup> STARIC 08 uses  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  decays to correct for detector-induced asymmetries.

<sup>5</sup> AITALA 98C, LINK 00B, CSORNA 02, and ACOSTA 05C measure  $N(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/N(D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+)$ , the ratio of numbers of events observed, and similarly for the  $\bar{D}^0$ .

<sup>6</sup> AAIJ 14AK uses  $\Delta A_{CP}(\pi\pi, KK)$  and  $A_{CP}(KK)$  reported in the same paper.

### $A_{CP}(\pi^0\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0 ±0.6 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
-0.03±0.64±0.10	34k	NISAR	14 BELL	$e^+e^-$ at/near $\Upsilon$ 's
0.1 ±4.8	810	BONVICINI	01 CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

### $A_{CP}(\rho\gamma)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho\gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5.6±15.2±0.6</b>	NANUT 17	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$

### $A_{CP}(\phi\gamma)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-9.4±6.6±0.1</b>	NANUT 17	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$

### $A_{CP}(\bar{K}^*(892)^0\gamma)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0\gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.3±2.0±0.0</b>	NANUT 17	BELL	$e^+e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ , $n=2,3,4,5$

### $A_{CP}(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.3 ±0.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.43±1.30	123k±490	ARINSTEIN	08 BELL	$e^+e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
0.31±0.41±0.17	80 ± .3k	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AO BABR	$e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
1 $\begin{smallmatrix} +9 \\ -7 \end{smallmatrix}$ ±5		CRONIN-HEN..05	CLEO	$e^+e^- \approx 10$ GeV



<sup>1</sup> AUBERT 08AO report their result using a different sign convention.

<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(770)^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho^- \pi^+</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>+1.2±0.8±0.3</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(770)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-3.1±2.7±1.2</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(770)^- \pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-1.0±1.6±0.7</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1450)^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho(1450)^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0±50±50</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1450)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho(1450)^0 \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-17±33±17</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1450)^- \pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho(1450)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>+6±8±3</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1700)^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho(1700)^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-5±13±5</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1700)^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \rho(1700)^0 \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>+13±8±3</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(\rho(1700)^- \pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0 \rightarrow \rho(1700)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>+8±10±5</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(f_0(980) \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_0(980) \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0±25±25</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(f_0(1370) \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_0(1370) \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>+25±13±13</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2
<b><math>A_{CP}(f_0(1500) \pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)</math> in <math>D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_0(1500) \pi^0</math></b>			
<u>VALUE (%)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0±13±13</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

$A_{CP}(f_0(1710)\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_0(1710)\pi^0$	VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
	<b>0±17±17</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

$A_{CP}(f_2(1270)\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_2(1270)\pi^0$	VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
	<b>-4±4±4</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

$A_{CP}(\sigma(400)\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \sigma(400)\pi^0$	VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
	<b>+6±6±6</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

$A_{CP}(\text{nonresonant } \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{nonresonant } \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
	<b>-13±19±13</b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

$A_{CP}(2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>0.54±1.04±0.51</b>	7.3k	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT	17 $e^+e^-$ at $\psi(3770)$

<sup>1</sup> Decay rate asymmetry integrated in decay time and across full  $4\pi$  phase space.

<sup>2</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$A_{CP}(a_1(1260)^+\pi^- \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow a_1(1260)^+\pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>4.7±2.6±4.9</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$A_{CP}(a_1(1260)^-\pi^+ \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow a_1(1260)^-\pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>13.7±13.8±11.4</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$A_{CP}(\pi(1300)^+\pi^- \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow \pi(1300)^+\pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>-1.6±12.9±6.7</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$A_{CP}(\pi(1300)^-\pi^+ \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow \pi(1300)^-\pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>-5.6±11.9±27.7</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$A_{CP}(a_1(1640)^+\pi^- \rightarrow 2\pi^+2\pi^-)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow a_1(1640)^+\pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$	VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
	<b>8.6±17.8±19.3</b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17 4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(\pi_2(1670)^+ \pi^- \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi_2(1670)^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow$  c.c.**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>7.3 \pm 15.1 \pm 10.4</math></b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(\sigma f_0(1370) \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \sigma f_0(1370)$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-14.6 \pm 16.5 \pm 9.4</math></b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(\sigma \rho(770)^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \sigma \rho(770)^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>2.5 \pm 16.8 \pm 20.8</math></b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(2\rho(770)^0 \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow 2\rho(770)^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-5.6 \pm 5.0 \pm 2.9</math></b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(2f_2(1270) \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow 2f_2(1270)$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-28.3 \pm 12.3 \pm 20.9</math></b>	7.3k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 4 $\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-1.00 \pm 1.67 \pm 0.25</math></b>	11 $\pm$ 0.11k	AUBERT	08AO BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

**$A_{CP}(K^*(892)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow$  c.c.**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.9 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.4</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2 $\times$ Col.2

<sup>1</sup> AUBERT 08AO report their result using a different sign convention.

**$A_{CP}(K^*(1410)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow$  c.c.**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-21 \pm 23 \pm 8</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2 $\times$ Col.2

**$A_{CP}((K^+ \pi^0)_{S-wave} K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^0)_S K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow$  c.c.**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>+7 \pm 15 \pm 3</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2 $\times$ Col.2

**$A_{CP}(\phi(1020) \pi^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi(1020) \pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>+1.1 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.5</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2 $\times$ Col.2

**$A_{CP}(f_0(980)\pi^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f_0(980)\pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-3 \pm 19 \pm 1</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

**$A_{CP}(a_0(980)^0\pi^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow a_0(980)^0\pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-5 \pm 16 \pm 2</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

<sup>1</sup> This AUBERT 08AO value is obtained when the  $a_0(980)^0$  replaces the  $f_0(980)$  in the fit.

**$A_{CP}(f'_2(1525)\pi^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f'_2(1525)\pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0 \pm 50 \pm 150</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

**$A_{CP}(K^*(892)^- K^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-5 \pm 4 \pm 1</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

**$A_{CP}(K^*(1410)^- K^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-17 \pm 28 \pm 7</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

**$A_{CP}((K^- \pi^0)_S \text{-wave} K^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow (K^- \pi^0)_S K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-7 \pm 40 \pm 8</math></b>	AUBERT	08AO BABR	Table 1, -Col.5/2×Col.2

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \pi^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.20 \pm 0.17</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				

$-0.21 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.07$	467k	<sup>1</sup> NISAR	14	BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at/near $\Upsilon$ 's
$0.1 \pm 1.3$	9099	BONVICINI	01	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-0.28 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.10$	326k	KO	11	BELL	See NISAR 14
$-1.8 \pm 3.0$		BARTELT	95	CLE2	See BONVICINI 01

<sup>1</sup> After subtracting CPV in  $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$  mixing, NISAR 14 gets  $A_{CP} = (+0.12 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.07)\%$ .

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \eta)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b><math>+0.54 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.16</math></b>	46k	KO	11	BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \eta')$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta'$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
<b><math>+0.98 \pm 0.67 \pm 0.14</math></b>	27k	KO	11	BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \phi)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \phi$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-2.8 \pm 9.4</math></b>	BARTELT	95 CLE2	$-18.2 < A_{CP} < +12.6\%$ (90%CL)

### $A_{CP}(K^{\mp}\pi^{\pm})$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ , $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.2 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
-0.01 ± 0.91		AAIJ	18K	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8, 13 TeV
0.3 ± 0.3 ± 0.6		BONVICINI	14	CLEO All CLEO-c runs
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
+0.5 ± 0.4 ± 0.9	150k	MENDEZ	10	CLEO See BONVICINI 14
-0.4 ± 0.5 ± 0.9		DOBBS	07	CLEO See BONVICINI 14

### $A_{CP}(K^{\pm}\pi^{\mp})$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ , $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>= 0.9 ± 1.4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
- 1.7 ± 1.6		<sup>1,2</sup> AAIJ	17A0	LHCB $pp$ at 7,8 TeV
- 2.1 ± 5.2 ± 1.5	4.0k	AUBERT	07W	BABR $e^+e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
+ 2.3 ± 4.7	4.0k	<sup>3</sup> ZHANG	06	BELL $e^+e^-$
+18 ± 14 ± 4		<sup>4</sup> LINK	05H	FOCS $\gamma$ nucleus
+ 9.5 ± 6.1 ± 8.3		<sup>5</sup> AUBERT	03Z	BABR $e^+e^-$ , 10.6 GeV
+ 2 <sup>+19</sup> / <sub>-20</sub> ± 1	45	<sup>6</sup> GODANG	00	CLE2 $e^+e^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
- 0.7 ± 1.9		<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	13CE	LHCB Repl. by AAIJ 17A0
- 8.0 ± 7.7	0.8k	<sup>7</sup> LI	05A	BELL See ZHANG 06

<sup>1</sup> Based on 3 fb<sup>-1</sup> of data collected at  $\sqrt{s} = 7, 8$  TeV. Allowing for  $CP$  violation, the direct  $CP$ -violation in mixing is reported for the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ .

<sup>2</sup> The  $CPV$  is derived from  $A_{CP} = (R_D^+ - R_D^-)/(R_D^+ + R_D^-)$ .

<sup>3</sup> This ZHANG 06 result allows mixing.

<sup>4</sup> This LINK 05H result assumes no mixing. If mixing is allowed, it becomes  $0.13^{+0.33}_{-0.25} \pm 0.10$ .

<sup>5</sup> This AUBERT 03Z limit assumes no mixing. If mixing is allowed, the 95% confidence-level interval is  $(-2.8 < A_D < 4.9) \times 10^{-3}$ .

<sup>6</sup> This GODANG 00 result assumes no  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing and becomes  $-0.43 < A_{CP} < +0.34$  at 95% CL. If mixing is allowed  $A_{CP} = -0.01^{+0.16}_{-0.17} \pm 0.01$ .

<sup>7</sup> This LI 05A result allows mixing.

### $A_{CP}(K^-\pi^+)$ in $D_{CP(\pm 1)} \rightarrow K^{\mp}\pi^{\pm}$

$$A_{CP}(K^-\pi^+) = [\text{B}(D_{CP(-)} \rightarrow K^-\pi^+ + \text{c.c.}) - \text{B}(D_{CP(+)} \rightarrow K^-\pi^+ + \text{c.c.})] / \text{Sum}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>12.7 ± 1.3 ± 0.7</b>	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	14C	BES3 $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$ , 3.77 GeV

<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 14C uses quantum correlations in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$  at the  $\psi(3770)$  to measure the asymmetry of the branching fraction of  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$  in  $CP$ -odd and  $CP$ -even eigenstates. It then extracts the strong-phase difference  $\delta_{K\pi}$ .

**$A_{CP}(K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.1 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.1 ± 0.3 ± 0.4	BONVICINI	14	CLEO All CLEO-c runs
-3.1 ± 8.6	<sup>1</sup> KOPP	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.2 ± 0.4 ± 0.8	DOBBS	07	CLEO See BONVICINI 14
<sup>1</sup> KOPP 01 fits separately the $D^0$ and $\bar{D}^0$ Dalitz plots and then calculates the integrated difference of normalized densities divided by the integrated sum.			

**$A_{CP}(K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0 ± 5 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
-0.6 ± 5.3	1978 ± 104	TIAN	05	BELL $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$
+9 <sup>+25</sup> <sub>-22</sub>	38	BRANDENB...	01	CLE2 $e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.1 ± 0.8 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
-0.05 ± 0.57 ± 0.54	350k	<sup>1</sup> AALTONEN	12AD	CDF
-0.9 ± 2.1 <sup>+1.6</sup> <sub>-5.7</sub>	4854	<sup>2</sup> ASNER	04A	CLEO $e^+ e^- \approx 10$ GeV

<sup>1</sup>This is the overall result of AALTONEN 12AD. Following are the 15  $CP$  fit-fraction asymmetries from the amplitude analysis of the  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  Dalitz plots.

<sup>2</sup>This is the overall result of ASNER 04A;  $CP$ -violating limits are also given below for each of the 10 resonant submodes found in an amplitude analysis of the  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  Dalitz plots.

**$A_{CP}(K^*(892)^\mp \pi^\pm \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>+0.36 ± 0.33 ± 0.40</b>			
	AALTONEN	12AD	CDF Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
+2.5 ± 1.9 <sup>+3.3</sup> <sub>-0.8</sub>	ASNER	04A	CLEO Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K^*(892)^\pm \pi^\mp \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \pi^+$**

This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>+ 1.0 ± 5.7 ± 2.1</b>			
	AALTONEN	12AD	CDF Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
-21 ± 42 ± 28	ASNER	04A	CLEO Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \rho^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \rho^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 \rho^0$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-0.05 ± 0.50 ± 0.08</b>			
	AALTONEN	12AD	CDF Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
+3.1 ± 3.8 <sup>+2.7</sup> <sub>-2.2</sub>	ASNER	04A	CLEO Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \omega \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \omega, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 \omega$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-12.6 \pm 6.0 \pm 2.6$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$-26 \pm 24 \begin{smallmatrix} +22 \\ -4 \end{smallmatrix}$	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 f_0(980) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 f_0(980), \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 f_0(980)$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.4 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.6$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$-4.7 \pm 11.0 \begin{smallmatrix} +24.9 \\ -8.8 \end{smallmatrix}$	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 f_2(1270) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 f_2(1270), \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 f_2(1270)$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-4.0 \pm 3.4 \pm 3.0$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$+34 \pm 51 \begin{smallmatrix} +33 \\ -79 \end{smallmatrix}$	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 f_0(1370) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 f_0(1370), \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 f_0(1370)$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.5 \pm 4.6 \pm 7.7$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$+18 \pm 10 \begin{smallmatrix} +13 \\ -22 \end{smallmatrix}$	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 \rho^0(1450))$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \rho^0(1450), \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 \rho^0(1450)$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-4.1 \pm 5.2 \pm 8.1$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts

**$A_{CP}(K_S^0 f_0(600))$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 f_0(600), \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^0 f_0(600)$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-2.7 \pm 2.7 \pm 3.6$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts

**$A_{CP}(K^*(1410)^{\mp} \pi^{\pm})$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^+ \pi^-$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-2.3 \pm 5.7 \pm 6.4$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts

**$A_{CP}(K_0^*(1430)^{\mp} \pi^{\pm} \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow c.c.$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$4.0 \pm 2.4 \pm 3.8$	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, $\sim 350$ k evts
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$-0.2 \pm 11.3 \begin{smallmatrix} +8.8 \\ -5.0 \end{smallmatrix}$	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts

**$A_{CP}(K_0^*(1430)^\pm \pi^\mp)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430)^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+$**

This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>+12±11±10</b>	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts

**$A_{CP}(K_2^*(1430)^\mp \pi^\pm \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>+2.9± 4.0± 4.1</b>	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-7 ±25 <sup>+13</sup> / <sub>-26</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts
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**$A_{CP}(K_2^*(1430)^\pm \pi^\mp)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_2^*(1430)^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+$**

This is a doubly Cabibbo-suppressed mode.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-10±14±29</b>	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	Dalitz fit, ~ 350k evts

**$A_{CP}(K^*(1680)^\mp \pi^\pm \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1680)^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-36±19 <sup>+10</sup> / <sub>-35</sub>	ASNER	04A CLEO	Dalitz fit, 4854 evts
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**$A_{CP}(K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.2±0.3±0.4</b>	BONVICINI	14 CLEO	All CLEO-c runs

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

+0.7±0.5±0.9	DOBBS	07 CLEO	See BONVICINI 14
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**$A_{CP}(K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-1.8±4.4</b>	1721 ± 75	TIAN	05 BELL	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$

**$A_{CP}(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$**

See also AAIJ 13BR for a search for  $CP$  violation in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  in binned phase space. No evidence of  $CP$  violation was found.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1.3 ±1.7 OUR AVERAGE</b>				

1.84±1.74±0.3	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	$e^+ e^-$
-8.2 ±5.6 ±4.7	828 ± 46	LINK	05E FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup>Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

Including the full  $K_1^*(1270)^+$  phase space accessible in this decay chain, with its various resonance contributions.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>25.3±9.7±12.7</b>	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $K K \pi \pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup>Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.



$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+ K^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.7 \pm 10.4$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^- K^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^- K^+) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-10.0 \pm 31.5$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^- K^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

Including the full  $K_1^*(1270)^-$  phase space accessible in this decay chain, with its various resonance contributions.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
$-50.4 \pm 12.0 \pm 16.1$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^+ K^- \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+ K^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-6.5 \pm 16.9$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1270)^- K^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^- K^+) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1270)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$+9.6 \pm 12.9$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K_1^*(1400)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K_1^*(1400)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

Including the full  $K_1^*(1400)^+$  phase space accessible in this decay chain, with its various resonance contributions.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
$9.2 \pm 15.2 \pm 20.3$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

$$A_{CP}(K^*(1410)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+ K^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-20.0 \pm 16.8$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K^*(1410)^- K^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^- K^+) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1410)^- K^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-1.1 \pm 13.7$	ARTUSO 12	CLEO	Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

$$A_{CP}(K^*(1680)^+ K^- \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \text{ in } D^0 \rightarrow K^*(1680)^+ K^-, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$$

Including the full  $K^*(1680)^+$  phase space accessible in this decay chain, with its various resonance contributions.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	COMMENT
$-17.1 \pm 21.8 \pm 18.5$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT 17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0}$**

Including S, P, D wave

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-4.6 \pm 9.0 \pm 11.3$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0} \text{ S-wave})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0} \text{ S-wave}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$+9.5 \pm 13.5$	ARTUSO	12	CLEO Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

**$A_{CP}(\phi\rho^0)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi\rho^0$**

Including S, P, D wave

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$1.5 \pm 4.6 \pm 8.0$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(\phi\rho^0 \text{ S-wave})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi\rho^0 \text{ S-wave}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-2.7 \pm 5.3$	ARTUSO	12	CLEO Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

**$A_{CP}(\phi\rho^0 \text{ D-wave})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi\rho^0 \text{ D-wave}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-37.1 \pm 19.0$	ARTUSO	12	CLEO Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

**$A_{CP}(\phi(\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{S-wave}})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \phi(\pi^+\pi^-)_{\text{S-wave}}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-4.0 \pm 18.0 \pm 44.6$	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 2959 evts.

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-8.6 \pm 10.4$	<sup>2</sup> ARTUSO	12	CLEO Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.
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<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> see DARGENT 17

**$A_{CP}(K^*(892)^0(K^-\pi^+)_{\text{S-wave}})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^0(K^-\pi^+)_{\text{S-wave}}$**

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-13.1 \pm 17.9 \pm 31.2$	2.9k	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}(K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^- \text{ non-resonant})$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^- \text{ non-resonant}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$+8.2 \pm 10.9 \pm 17.1$	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	4-body fit, 2.9k $KK\pi\pi$ evts

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**$A_{CP}((K^-\pi^+)_{\text{P-wave}}(K^+\pi^-)_{\text{S-wave}})$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow (K^-\pi^+)_{\text{P-wave}}$   
 $(K^+\pi^-)_{\text{S-wave}}, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \text{c.c.}$**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$+2.7 \pm 10.6$	ARTUSO	12	CLEO Amplitude fit, 2959 evts.

**$A_{CP}(K^+ K^- \mu^+ \mu^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \mu^+ \mu^-$** 

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0 \pm 11 \pm 2</math></b>	110	AAIJ	18l	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8, 13TeV

 **$A_{CP}(\pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-)$  in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-$** 

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>4.9 \pm 3.8 \pm 0.7</math></b>	1.1k	AAIJ	18l	LHCB $pp$ at 7, 8, 13TeV

 **$D^0$  CP-EVEN FRACTIONS**

The  $CP$ -even fraction  $F_+$ , defined for self-conjugate final states, like the coherence factor is useful for measuring the unitary triangle angle  $\gamma$  in  $B \rightarrow DK$  decays. A purely  $CP$ -even state has  $F_+ = 1$ , a  $CP$ -odd one has  $F_+ = 0$ . For details, see NAYAK 15.

**CP-even fraction in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  decays**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>97.3 \pm 1.7</math></b>	MALDE	15	Uses CLEO data

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$96.8 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.6$	NAYAK	15	see MALDE 15
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**CP-even fraction in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$  decays**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>73.2 \pm 5.5</math></b>	MALDE	15	Uses CLEO data

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$73.1 \pm 5.8 \pm 2.1$	NAYAK	15	see MALDE 15
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**CP-even fraction in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decays**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>76.9 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.0</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> HARNEW	18	Uses CLEO-c data

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$72.9 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.8$	<sup>1,2</sup> DARGENT	17	from amplitude model
$73.7 \pm 2.8$	MALDE	15	CLEO amplitude model independent

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

<sup>2</sup> MALDE 15 and DARGENT 17 use different CLEO data sets, so in principle their results could be averaged. However, given the importance that model-independence has in the use of this value, we exclude the amplitude model-derived result from the average.

**CP-even fraction in  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  decays**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>23.8 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.2</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> RESMI	18	Uses CLEO-c data

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO-c data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

**CP-even fraction in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  decays**

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>75.3 \pm 1.8 \pm 3.9</math></b>	<sup>1</sup> DARGENT	17	from amplitude model

<sup>1</sup> Obtained by analyzing CLEO data but not authored by the CLEO Collaboration.

## $D^0$ CP-VIOLATING ASYMMETRY DIFFERENCES

$$\Delta A_{CP} = A_{CP}(K^+ K^-) - A_{CP}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$$

CP violation in these modes can come from the decay amplitudes (direct) and/or from mixing or interference of mixing and decay (indirect). The difference  $\Delta A_{CP}$  is primarily sensitive to the direct component, and only retains a second-order dependence on the indirect component for measurements where the mean decay time of the  $K^+ K^-$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  samples are not identical. The results below are averaged assuming the indirect component can be neglected.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>−0.161±0.029 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
−0.154±0.029	53M,17M	AAIJ	19D LHCB	Time-integrated
−0.62 ±0.21 ±0.10		AALTONEN	12O CDF	Time-integrated
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
−0.10 ±0.08 ±0.03	6.5M,2.2M	AAIJ	16D LHCB	See AAIJ 19D
0.14 ±0.16 ±0.08	2.2M,0.8M	AAIJ	14AK LHCB	See AAIJ 19D
0.49 ±0.30 ±0.14	0.56M,0.22M	AAIJ	13AD LHCB	See AAIJ 14AK
−0.82 ±0.21 ±0.11	1.4M,0.4M	AAIJ	12G LHCB	See AAIJ 16D
−0.46 ±0.31 ±0.12		AALTONEN	12B CDF	See AALTONEN 12O
0.24 ±0.62 ±0.26		<sup>1</sup> AUBERT	08M BABR	Time-integrated
−0.86 ±0.60 ±0.07	120k	STARIC	08 BELL	Time-integrated

<sup>1</sup> Calculated from the AUBERT 08M values of  $A_{CP}(K^+ K^-)$  and  $A_{CP}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ . The systematic error here combines the systematic errors in quadrature, and therefore somewhat over-estimates it.

## $D^0$ TESTS OF LOCAL CP-VIOLATION (CPV)

We list model-independent searches for local CP violation in phase-space distributions of multi-body decays.

Most of these searches divide phase space (Dalitz plot for 3-body decays, five-dimensional equivalent for 4-body decays) into bins, and perform a  $\chi^2$  test comparing normalised yields  $N_i, \bar{N}_i$  in CP-conjugate bin pairs  $i$ :  $\chi^2 = \sum_i (N_i - \alpha \bar{N}_i) / \sigma(N_i - \alpha \bar{N}_i)$ . The factor  $\alpha = (\sum_i N_i) / (\sum_i \bar{N}_i)$  removes the dependence on phase-space-integrated rate asymmetries. The result is used to obtain the probability (p-value) to obtain the measured  $\chi^2$  or larger under the assumption of CP conservation [AUBERT 08AO, BEDIAGA 09]. Alternative methods obtain p-values from other test variables based on unbinned analyses [WILLIAMS 11, AAIJ 14C]. Results can be combined using Fisher's method [MOSTELLER 48].

### Local CPV in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

p-value (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4.9 OUR EVALUATION</b>				
2.6	566k	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	15A LHCB	unbinned method
32.8	82k	AUBERT	08AO BABR	$\chi^2$

<sup>1</sup> Unusually, AAIJ 15A assigns an uncertainty on the p value of  $\pm 0.5\%$ . This results from limited test statistics.

### Local CPV in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

<u><i>p</i>-value (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.6±0.2</b>	1.0M	<sup>1</sup> AAIJ	17AE LHCB	unbinned, <i>P</i> -odd
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
4.6±0.5	1.0M	<sup>2,3</sup> AAIJ	17AE LHCB	unbinned, <i>P</i> -even
41	330k	<sup>2,4</sup> AAIJ	13BR LHCB	$\chi^2$ , <i>P</i> -even

<sup>1</sup> This AAIJ 17AE value tests *CP* Violation in *P*-odd variables.

<sup>2</sup> This value tests *CP* Violation in *P*-even variables.

<sup>3</sup> Not included in average as correlation to *P*-odd measurement using the same data is unclear.

<sup>4</sup> See AAIJ 17AE.

### Local CPV in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$

<u><i>p</i>-value (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>96</b>	350k	AALTONEN	12AD CDF	$\chi^2$

### Local CPV in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$

<u><i>p</i>-value (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>16.6</b>	11k	AUBERT	08AO BABR	$\chi^2$

### Local CPV in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

<u><i>p</i>-value (%)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>9.1</b>	57k	AAIJ	13BR LHCB	$\chi^2$

## CP VIOLATING ASYMMETRIES OF *P*-ODD (*T*-ODD) MOMENTS

The *CP*-sensitive *P*-odd (*T*-odd) correlation in  $D^0, \bar{D}^0$  decays. The  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  are distinguished by the charge of the parent  $D^*$ :  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$  and  $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-$ .

### $A_{Tviol}(K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

$C_T \equiv \vec{p}_{K^+} \cdot (\vec{p}_{\pi^+} \times \vec{p}_{\pi^-})$  is a parity-odd correlation of the  $K^+$ ,  $\pi^+$ , and  $\pi^-$  momenta (evaluated in the  $D^0$  rest frame) for the  $D^0$ .  $\bar{C}_T \equiv \vec{p}_{K^-} \cdot (\vec{p}_{\pi^-} \times \vec{p}_{\pi^+})$  is the corresponding quantity for the  $\bar{D}^0$ . Then

$A_T \equiv [\Gamma(C_T > 0) - \Gamma(C_T < 0)] / [\Gamma(C_T > 0) + \Gamma(C_T < 0)]$ , and

$\bar{A}_T \equiv [\Gamma(-\bar{C}_T > 0) - \Gamma(-\bar{C}_T < 0)] / [\Gamma(-\bar{C}_T > 0) + \Gamma(-\bar{C}_T < 0)]$ , and

$A_{Tviol} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(A_T - \bar{A}_T)$ .  $C_T$  and  $\bar{C}_T$  are commonly referred to as *T*-odd moments, because they are odd under *T* reversal. However, the *T*-conjugate process  $K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow D^0$  is not accessible, while the *P*-conjugate process is.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.7± 2.7 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
1.8± 2.9± 0.4	171k	AAIJ	14BC LHCB	$B \rightarrow D^0 \mu^- X$
1.0± 5.1± 4.4	47k	DEL-AMO-SA..10	BABR	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.6$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
10 ±57 ±37	0.8k	LINK	05E FOCS	$\gamma A, \bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

### $A_{T\text{viol}}(K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$ in $D^0, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.28 \pm 1.38^{+0.23}_{-0.76}$	745k	<sup>1</sup> PRASANTH	17 BELL	$e^+ e^-$ at $\Upsilon(nS)$ 's

<sup>1</sup> PRASANTH 17 also measures  $A_{T\text{viol}}$  in sub-regions of the  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  phase-space. No evidence of  $T$  violation is found.

## $D^0$ CPT-VIOLATING DECAY-RATE ASYMMETRIES

### $A_{CPT}(K^\mp \pi^\pm)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+, \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

$A_{CPT}(t)$  is defined in terms of the time-dependent decay probabilities  $P(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$  and  $\bar{P}(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)$  by  $A_{CPT}(t) = (\bar{P} - P)/(\bar{P} + P)$ . For small mixing parameters  $x \equiv \Delta m/\Gamma$  and  $y \equiv \Delta\Gamma/2\Gamma$  (as is the case), and times  $t$ ,  $A_{CPT}(t)$  reduces to  $[y \text{Re } \xi - x \text{Im } \xi] \Gamma t$ , where  $\xi$  is the CPT-violating parameter.

The following is actually  $y \text{Re } \xi - x \text{Im } \xi$ .

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.0083 \pm 0.0065 \pm 0.0041$	LINK	03B FOCS	$\gamma$ nucleus, $\bar{E}_\gamma \approx 180$ GeV

## $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ FORM FACTORS

### $r_V \equiv V(0)/A_1(0)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$1.71 \pm 0.68 \pm 0.34$	LINK	05B FOCS	$K^*(892)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

### $r_2 \equiv A_2(0)/A_1(0)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.91 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.10$	LINK	05B FOCS	$K^*(892)^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

## $D^0 \rightarrow K^- / \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$ FORM FACTORS

### $f_+(0)$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.736 \pm 0.004</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.7368 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.0036$	71k	ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 2-parameter fit
$0.727 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.009$		AUBERT	07BG BABR	$\ell=e$ , 2-parameter fit

### $f_+(0)|V_{cs}|$ in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>0.7166 \pm 0.0030</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.7133 \pm 0.0038 \pm 0.0029$	47k	ABLIKIM	19B BES3	$\ell=\mu$ , 2-parameter fit
$0.7172 \pm 0.0025 \pm 0.0035$	71k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 2-parameter fit
$0.726 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.004$		BESSION	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit

<sup>1</sup> The 3-parameter fit yields  $0.7195 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0041$ .

$r_1 \equiv a_1/a_0$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>-2.40 ± 0.16 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
-2.33 ± 0.16 ± 0.08	71k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
-2.65 ± 0.34 ± 0.08		BESSON	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit

<sup>1</sup> The 2-parameter fit yields  $-2.23 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.06$ .

$r_2 \equiv a_2/a_0$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>5 ± 4 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
3.4 ± 3.9 ± 2.4	71k	ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
13 ± 9 ± 1		BESSON	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit

$f_+(0)$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

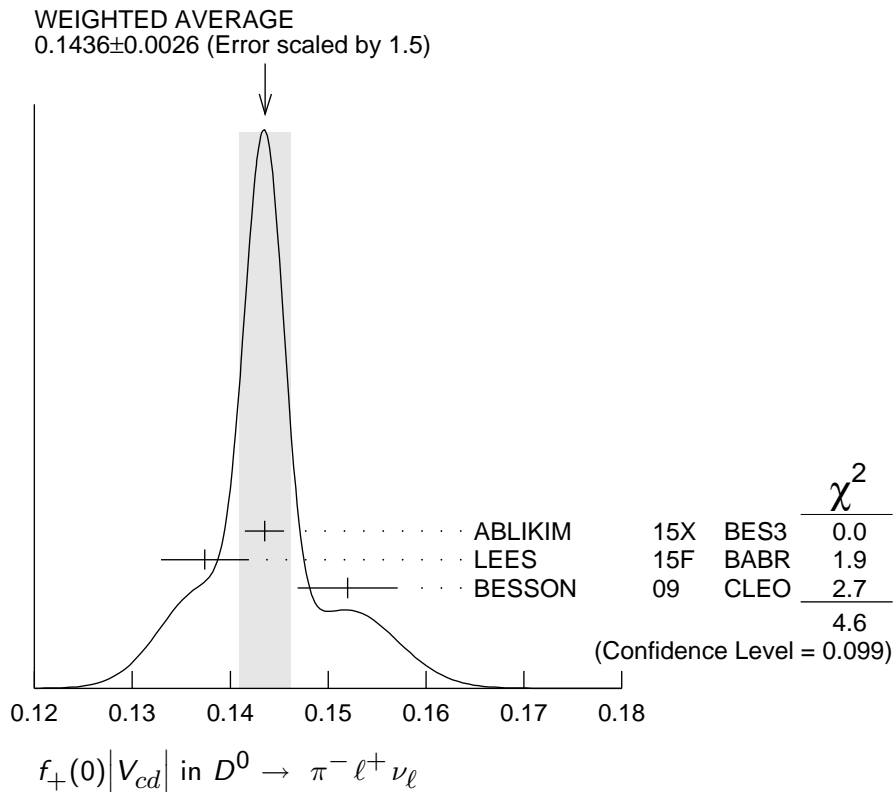
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.6372 ± 0.0080 ± 0.0044</b>				
6.3k		ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 2-parameter fit

$f_+(0)|V_{cd}|$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.1436 ± 0.0026 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
Error includes scale factor of 1.5. See the ideogram below.				
0.1435 ± 0.0018 ± 0.0009	6.3k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 2-parameter fit
0.1374 ± 0.0038 ± 0.0024	5.3k	<sup>2</sup> LEES	15F BABR	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
0.152 ± 0.005 ± 0.001		BESSON	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit

<sup>1</sup> The 3-parameter fit yields  $0.1420 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0010$ .

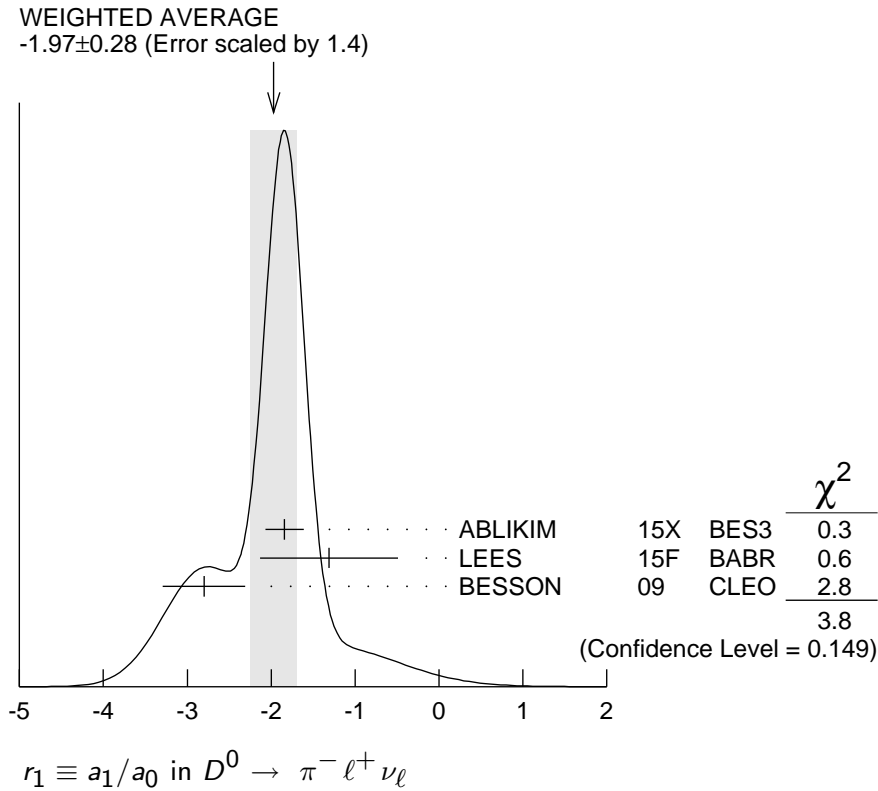
<sup>2</sup> LEES 15F reports a value  $0.1374 \pm 0.0038 \pm 0.0022 \pm 0.0009$ , where the last uncertainty is due to the uncertainties of the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  branching fraction.



$r_1 \equiv a_1/a_0$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-1.97 \pm 0.28</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.4. See the ideogram below.		
$-1.84 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.07$	6.3k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
$-1.31 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.43$	5.3k	LEES	15F BABR	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
$-2.80 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.04$		BESSION	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit

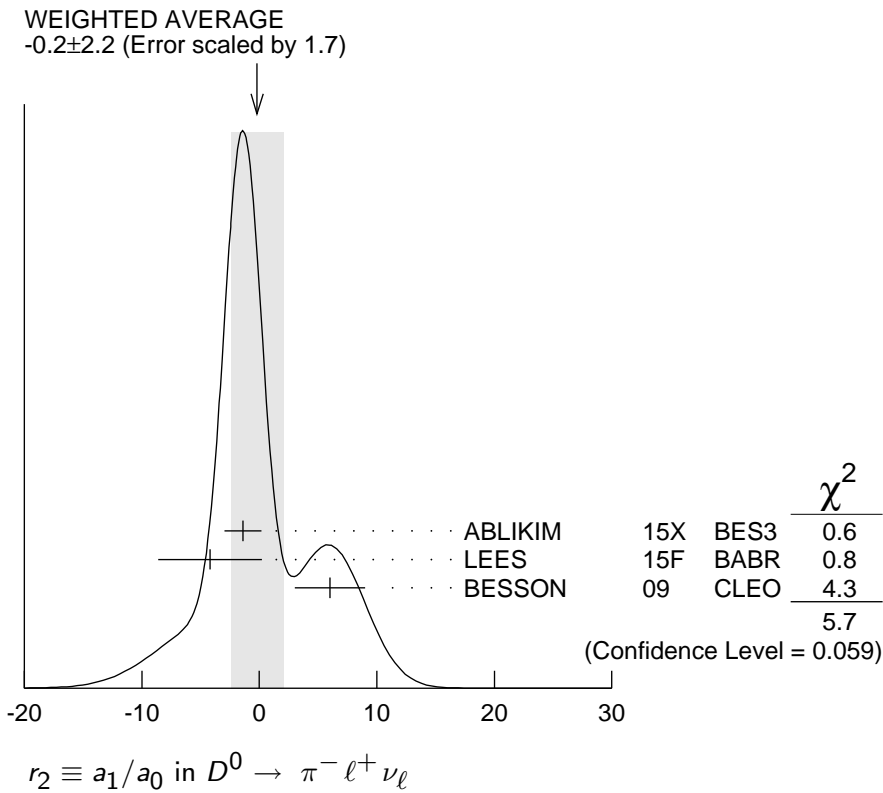
<sup>1</sup> The 2-parameter fit yields  $-2.04 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$ .



$r_2 \equiv a_1/a_0$  in  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.2 \pm 2.2</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.7. See the ideogram below.		
$-1.4 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.5$	6.3k	ABLIKIM	15X BES3	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
$-4.2 \pm 4.0 \pm 1.9$	5.3k	LEES	15F BABR	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit
$6 \pm 3 \pm 0$		BESSION	09 CLEO	$\ell=e$ , 3-parameter fit





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AAIJ	18I	PRL 121 091801	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
AAIJ	18K	PR D97 031101	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
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ABLIKIM	18AE	PRL 121 171803	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES III Collab.)
ABLIKIM	18F	PRL 121 081802	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES III Collab.)
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ABLIKIM	18X	PL B781 368	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES III Collab.)
HARNEW	18	JHEP 1801 144	S. Harnew <i>et al.</i>	(BRIS, PNNL)
RESMI	18	JHEP 1801 082	P.K. Resmi <i>et al.</i>	
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AAIJ	17AE	PL B769 345	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
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ASNER	10	PR D81 052007	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BHATTACHAR..	10A	PR D81 096008	B. Bhattacharya, C.-W. Chiang, J.L. Rosner	(CHIC+)
DEL-AMO-SA...	10	PR D81 111103	P. del Amo Sanchez <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
DEL-AMO-SA...	10D	PRL 105 081803	P. del Amo Sanchez <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
MENDEZ	10	PR D81 052013	H. Mendez <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
PETRIC	10	PR D81 091102	M. Petric <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
AUBERT	09AI	PR D80 071103	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	09AN	PRL 103 211801	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
BEDIAGA	09	PR D80 096006	I. Bediaga <i>et al.</i>	(CBPF, NDAM)
BESSON	09	PR D80 032005	D. Besson <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
Also		PR D79 052010	J.Y. Ge <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
LOWREY	09	PR D80 031105	N. Lowrey <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
RUBIN	09	PR D79 097101	P. Rubin <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)

ZUPANC	09	PR D80 052006	A. Zupanc <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
AALTONEN	08E	PRL 100 121802	T. Aaltonen <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABLIKIM	08L	PL B665 16	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ARINSTEIN	08	PL B662 102	K. Arinstein <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ARTUSO	08	PR D77 092003	M. Artuso <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ASNER	08	PR D78 012001	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AUBERT	08AL	PR D78 034023	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	08AO	PR D78 051102	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	08AZ	PR D78 071101	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	08L	PRL 100 051802	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	08M	PRL 100 061803	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	08U	PR D78 011105	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
BITENC	08	PR D77 112003	U. Bitenc <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
BONVICINI	08	PR D77 091106	G. Bonvicini <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
DOBBS	08	PR D77 112005	S. Dobbs <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
Also		PRL 100 251802	D. Cronin-Hennessy <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
GASPERO	08	PR D78 014015	M. Gaspero <i>et al.</i>	(ROMA, CINN, TELA)
HE	08	PRL 100 091801	Q. He <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
PDG	08	PL B667 1	C. Amsler <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
STARIC	08	PL B670 190	M. Staric <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ABLIKIM	07G	PL B658 1	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ARTUSO	07A	PRL 99 191801	M. Artuso <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AUBERT	07AB	PR D76 014018	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	07BG	PR D76 052005	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	07BJ	PRL 99 251801	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	07T	PR D76 011102	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	07W	PRL 98 211802	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
CAWLFIELD	07	PRL 98 092002	C. Cawfield <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
DOBBS	07	PR D76 112001	S. Dobbs <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
LINK	07A	PR D75 052003	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
STARIC	07	PRL 98 211803	M. Staric <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ZHANG	07B	PRL 99 131803	L.M. Zhang <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ABLIKIM	06O	EPJ C47 31	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ABLIKIM	06U	PL B643 246	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ABULENCIA	06X	PR D74 031109	A. Abulencia <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ADAM	06A	PRL 97 251801	N.E. Adam <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AUBERT,B	06N	PRL 97 221803	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT,B	06X	PR D74 091102	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
CAWLFIELD	06A	PR D74 031108	C. Cawfield <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
HUANG	06B	PR D74 112005	G.S. Huang <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
PDG	06	JP G33 1	W.-M. Yao <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
RUBIN	06	PRL 96 081802	P. Rubin <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
WIDHALM	06	PRL 97 061804	L. Widhalm <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ZHANG	06	PRL 96 151801	L.M. Zhang <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ABLIKIM	05F	PL B622 6	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ABLIKIM	05P	PL B625 196	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BES Collab.)
ACOSTA	05C	PRL 94 122001	D. Acosta <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL CDF Collab.)
ASNER	05	PR D72 012001	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AUBERT,B	05J	PR D72 052008	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
BITENC	05	PR D72 071101	U. Bitenc <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
CAWLFIELD	05	PR D71 077101	C. Cawfield <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
COAN	05	PRL 95 181802	T.E. Coan <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
CRONIN-HEN...	05	PR D72 031102	D. Cronin-Hennessy <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
HE	05	PRL 95 121801	Q. He <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
Also		PRL 96 199903 (errata.)	Q. He <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
HUANG	05	PRL 94 011802	G.S. Huang <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
KAYIS-TOPAK...	05	PL B626 24	A. Kayis-Topaksu <i>et al.</i>	(CERN CHORUS Collab.)
LI	05A	PRL 94 071801	J. Li <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
LINK	05	PL B607 51	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	05A	PL B607 59	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	05B	PL B607 67	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	05E	PL B622 239	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	05G	PL B610 225	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	05H	PL B618 23	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
ONENGUT	05	PL B613 105	G. Onengut <i>et al.</i>	(CERN CHORUS Collab.)
TIAN	05	PRL 95 231801	X.C. Tian <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ABLIKIM	04C	PL B597 39	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BEPC BES Collab.)
ABT	04	PL B596 173	I. Abt <i>et al.</i>	(HERA B Collab.)
ASNER	04A	PR D70 091101	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AUBERT	04Q	PR D69 051101	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT,B	04Q	PR D70 091102	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)

AUBERT,B	04Y	PRL 93 191801	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
LINK	04B	PL B586 21	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	04D	PL B586 191	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
RUBIN	04	PRL 93 111801	P. Rubin <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
TAJIMA	04	PRL 92 101803	O. Tajima <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
ACOSTA	03F	PR D68 091101	D. Acosta <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
AUBERT	03P	PRL 91 121801	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
AUBERT	03Z	PRL 91 171801	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
COAN	03	PRL 90 101801	T.E. Coan <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
LINK	03	PL B555 167	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	03B	PL B556 7	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	03G	PL B575 190	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
ABE	02I	PRL 88 162001	K. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(KEK BELLE Collab.)
CSORNA	02	PR D65 092001	S.E. Csorna <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
LINK	02F	PL B537 192	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
MURAMATSU	02	PRL 89 251802	H. Muramatsu <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
Also		PRL 90 059901 (errat.)	H. Muramatsu <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AITALA	01C	PRL 86 3969	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
AITALA	01D	PR D64 112003	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
BONVICINI	01	PR D63 071101	G. Bonvicini <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BRANDENB...	01	PRL 87 071802	G. Brandenburg <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
DYTMAN	01	PR D64 111101	S.A. Dytman <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
KOPP	01	PR D63 092001	S. Kopp <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
KUSHNIR...	01	PRL 86 5243	A. Kushnirenko <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL SELEX Collab.)
LINK	01	PRL 86 2955	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
BAI	00C	PR D62 052001	J.Z. Bai <i>et al.</i>	(BEPV BES Collab.)
GODANG	00	PRL 84 5038	R. Godang <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
JUN	00	PRL 84 1857	S.Y. Jun <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL SELEX Collab.)
LINK	00	PL B485 62	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
LINK	00B	PL B491 232	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
Also		PL B495 443 (errat.)	J.M. Link <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL FOCUS Collab.)
PRIPSTEIN	00	PR D61 032005	D. Pripstein <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E789 Collab.)
AITALA	99E	PRL 83 32	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
AITALA	99G	PL B462 401	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
BONVICINI	99	PRL 82 4586	G. Bonvicini <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
AITALA	98	PR D57 13	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
AITALA	98C	PL B421 405	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
AITALA	98D	PL B423 185	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
ARTUSO	98	PRL 80 3193	M. Artuso <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ASNER	98	PR D58 092001	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BARATE	98W	PL B436 211	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
COAN	98	PRL 80 1150	T.E. Coan <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
PDG	98	EPJ C3 1	C. Caso <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
ADAMOVICH	97	PL B408 469	M.I. Adamovich <i>et al.</i>	(CERN BEATRICE Collab.)
BARATE	97C	PL B403 367	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
AITALA	96C	PRL 77 2384	E.M. Aitala <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E791 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	96C	PL B374 249	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALEXOPOU...	96	PRL 77 2380	T. Alexopoulos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E771 Collab.)
ASNER	96B	PR D54 4211	D.M. Asner <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BARISH	96	PL B373 334	B.C. Barish <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
FRABETTI	96B	PL B382 312	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FREYBERGER	96	PRL 76 3065	A. Freyberger <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
Also		PRL 77 2147 (erratum)	A. Freyberger <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
KUBOTA	96B	PR D54 2994	Y. Kubota <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ADAMOVICH	95	PL B353 563	M.I. Adamovich <i>et al.</i>	(CERN BEATRICE Collab.)
BARTELT	95	PR D52 4860	J.E. Bartelt <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BUTLER	95	PR D52 2656	F. Butler <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
FRABETTI	95C	PL B354 486	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	95G	PL B364 127	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
KODAMA	95	PL B345 85	K. Kodama <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E653 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	94	PL B324 249	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALBRECHT	94F	PL B340 125	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALBRECHT	94I	ZPHY C64 375	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
FRABETTI	94C	PL B321 295	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	94D	PL B323 459	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	94G	PL B331 217	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	94J	PL B340 254	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
KODAMA	94	PL B336 605	K. Kodama <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E653 Collab.)
MISHRA	94	PR D50 9	C.S. Mishra <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E789 Collab.)
AKERIB	93	PRL 71 3070	D.S. Akerib <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ALBRECHT	93D	PL B308 435	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)

ANJOS	93	PR D48 56	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
BEAN	93C	PL B317 647	A. Bean <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
FRABETTI	93I	PL B315 203	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
KODAMA	93B	PL B313 260	K. Kodama <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E653 Collab.)
PROCARIO	93B	PR D48 4007	M.A. Procario <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
SELEN	93	PRL 71 1973	M.A. Selen <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ADAMOVICH	92	PL B280 163	M.I. Adamovich <i>et al.</i>	(CERN WA82 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	92P	ZPHY C56 7	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ANJOS	92C	PR D46 1941	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
BARLAG	92C	ZPHY C55 383	S. Barlag <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
	Also	ZPHY C48 29	S. Barlag <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
COFFMAN	92B	PR D45 2196	D.M. Coffman <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
	Also	PRL 64 2615	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
FRABETTI	92	PL B281 167	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
FRABETTI	92B	PL B286 195	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
ALVAREZ	91B	ZPHY C50 11	M.P. Alvarez <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA14/2 Collab.)
AMMAR	91	PR D44 3383	R. Ammar <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ANJOS	91	PR D43 635	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL-TPS Collab.)
ANJOS	91D	PR D44 3371	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL-TPS Collab.)
BAI	91	PRL 66 1011	Z. Bai <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
COFFMAN	91	PL B263 135	D.M. Coffman <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
CRAWFORD	91B	PR D44 3394	G. Crawford <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
DECAMP	91J	PL B266 218	D. Decamp <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
FRABETTI	91	PL B263 584	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
KINOSHITA	91	PR D43 2836	K. Kinoshita <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
KODAMA	91	PRL 66 1819	K. Kodama <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E653 Collab.)
ALBRECHT	90C	ZPHY C46 9	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALEXANDER	90	PRL 65 1184	J. Alexander <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ALVAREZ	90	ZPHY C47 539	M.P. Alvarez <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA14/2 Collab.)
ANJOS	90D	PR D42 2414	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
BARLAG	90C	ZPHY C46 563	S. Barlag <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
ADLER	89	PRL 62 1821	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
ADLER	89C	PR D40 906	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
ALBRECHT	89D	ZPHY C43 181	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ANJOS	89F	PRL 62 1587	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
ABACHI	88	PL B205 411	S. Abachi <i>et al.</i>	(HRS Collab.)
ADLER	88	PR D37 2023	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
ADLER	88C	PRL 60 89	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
ALBRECHT	88G	PL B209 380	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALBRECHT	88I	PL B210 267	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ANJOS	88C	PRL 60 1239	J.C. Anjos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
BORTOLETTO	88	PR D37 1719	D. Bortoletto <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
	Also	PR D39 1471 (erratum)	D. Bortoletto <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
HAAS	88	PRL 60 1614	P. Haas <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
RAAB	88	PR D37 2391	J.R. Raab <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E691 Collab.)
ADLER	87	PL B196 107	J. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
AGUILAR-...	87E	ZPHY C36 551	M. Aguilar-Benitez <i>et al.</i>	(LEBC-EHS Collab.)
	Also	ZPHY C40 321	M. Aguilar-Benitez <i>et al.</i>	(LEBC-EHS Collab.)
AGUILAR-...	87F	ZPHY C36 559	M. Aguilar-Benitez <i>et al.</i>	(LEBC-EHS Collab.)
	Also	ZPHY C38 520 (erratum)	M. Aguilar-Benitez <i>et al.</i>	(LEBC-EHS Collab.)
BARLAG	87B	ZPHY C37 17	S. Barlag <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
BECKER	87C	PL B193 147	J.J. Becker <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
	Also	PL B198 590 (erratum)	J.J. Becker <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
PALKA	87	PL B189 238	H. Palka <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
RILES	87	PR D35 2914	K. Riles <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
BAILEY	86	ZPHY C30 51	R. Bailey <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
BEBEK	86	PRL 56 1893	C. Bebek <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
LOUIS	86	PRL 56 1027	W.C. Louis <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN, CHIC, ISU)
ALBRECHT	85B	PL 158B 525	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
ALBRECHT	85F	PL 150B 235	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
AUBERT	85	PL 155B 461	J.J. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(EMC Collab.)
BALTRUSAITIS...	85E	PRL 55 150	R.M. Baltrusaitis <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
BENVENUTI	85	PL 158B 531	A.C. Benvenuti <i>et al.</i>	(BCDMS Collab.)
SUMMERS	84	PRL 52 410	D.J. Summers <i>et al.</i>	(UCSB, CARL, COLO+)
BAILEY	83B	PL 132B 237	R. Bailey <i>et al.</i>	(ACCMOR Collab.)
BODEK	82	PL 113B 82	A. Bodek <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, CIT, CHIC, FNAL+)
SCHINDLER	81	PR D24 78	R.H. Schindler <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
AVERY	80	PRL 44 1309	P. Avery <i>et al.</i>	(ILL, FNAL, COLU)
ABRAMS	79D	PRL 43 481	G.S. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(Mark II Collab.)
VUILLEMIN	78	PRL 41 1149	V. Vuillemin <i>et al.</i>	(LGW Collab.)
PERUZZI	77	PRL 39 1301	I. Peruzzi <i>et al.</i>	(LGW Collab.)

PICCOLO	77	PL 70B 260	M. Piccolo <i>et al.</i>	(Mark I Collab.)
MOSTELLER	48	Am.Stat. 3 No.5 30	R.A. Fisher, F. Mosteller	

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**OTHER RELATED PAPERS**

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RICHMAN	95	RMP 67 893	J.D. Richman, P.R. Burchat	(UCSB, STAN)
ROSNER	95	CNPP 21 369	J. Rosner	(CHIC)

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