### **QUARKS**

The u-, d-, and s-quark masses are estimates of so-called "currentquark masses," in a mass-independent subtraction scheme such as  $\overline{\rm MS}$  at a scale  $\mu \approx 2$  GeV. The c- and b-quark masses are the "running" masses in the  $\overline{\rm MS}$  scheme. For the *b*-quark we also quote the 1S mass. These can be different from the heavy quark masses obtained in potential models

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

$$m_u = 2.3^{+0.7}_{-0.5} \text{ MeV}$$
 Charge  $= \frac{2}{3} e$   $I_z = +\frac{1}{2}$   $m_u/m_d = 0.38-0.58$ 

Charge 
$$= \frac{2}{3} e \quad I_z = +\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{m_d}$$

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

$$\longrightarrow$$

$$m_s=95\pm 5$$
 MeV Charge  $=-\frac{1}{3}$  e Strangeness  $=-1$   $m_s \ / \ ((m_u+m_d)/2)=27.5\pm 1.0$ 

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

$$\longrightarrow$$
  $m_c = 1.275 \pm 0.025$  Ge<sup>3</sup>

$$m_c = 1.275 \pm 0.025 \; {
m GeV} \qquad {
m Charge} = {2 \over 3} \; e \quad {
m Charm} = +1$$

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

$$\mathsf{Charge} = -\tfrac{1}{3} \ e \qquad \mathsf{Bottom} = -1$$

$$\mathsf{Bottom} = -1$$

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$$m_b(\overline{\rm MS}) = 4.18 \pm 0.03 \text{ GeV}$$
  
 $m_b(1\text{S}) = 4.66 \pm 0.03 \text{ GeV}$ 

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

$$\mathsf{Charge} = \tfrac{2}{3} \ e \qquad \qquad \mathsf{Top} = +1$$

$$\mathsf{Top} = +1$$

95%

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Mass (direct measurements)  $m=173.07\pm0.52\pm0.72~{\rm GeV}~^{[a,b]}$ Mass ( $\overline{\rm MS}$  from cross-section measurements)  $m=160^{+5}_{-4}~{\rm GeV}^{[a]}$  $m_t - m_{\overline{t}} = -0.6 \pm 0.6 \text{ GeV} \quad (S = 1.2)$ Full width  $\Gamma=2.0\pm0.5~\text{GeV}$  $\Gamma(Wb)/\Gamma(Wq(q=b, s, d)) = 0.91 \pm 0.04$ 

#### t-quark EW Couplings

$$F_0 = 0.70 \pm 0.05$$
  
 $F_- = 0.32 \pm 0.04$   
 $F_+ = -0.017 \pm 0.028$   
 $F_{V+A} < 0.29$ , CL = 95%

#### t DECAY MODES Fraction $(\Gamma_i/\Gamma)$ Confidence level (MeV/c) Wq(q = b, s, d)W b $\ell \nu_{\ell}$ anything [c,d] $(9.4\pm2.4)$ % $\gamma q(q=u,c)$ [e] < 5.995% $\Delta T = 1$ weak neutral current (T1) modes $\times 10^{-3}$ Zq(q=u,c)[f] < 2.1

## Generation) Quark, Searches for

Mass 
$$m>190$$
 GeV, CL  $=95\%$   $(p\overline{p}, \text{ quasi-stable }b')$   
Mass  $m>199$  GeV, CL  $=95\%$   $(p\overline{p}, \text{ neutral-current decays})$   
Mass  $m>128$  GeV, CL  $=95\%$   $(p\overline{p}, \text{ charged-current decays})$   
Mass  $m>46.0$  GeV, CL  $=95\%$   $(e^+e^-, \text{ all decays})$ 

# t' (4th Generation) Quark, Searches for

Mass m > 685 GeV, CL = 95% $(p\overline{p}, t'\overline{t}' \text{ prod.}, t' \rightarrow Wq)$ Mass m

### Free Quark Searches

All searches since 1977 have had negative results.

#### **NOTES**

- [a] A discussion of the definition of the top quark mass in these measurements can be found in the review "The Top Quark."
- [b] Based on published top mass measurements using data from Tevatron Run-I and Run-II and LHC at  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV. Including the most recent unpublished results from Tevatron Run-II, the Tevatron Electroweak Working Group reports a top mass of  $173.2\pm0.9$  GeV. See the note "The Top Quark' in the Quark Particle Listings of this *Review*.
- [c]  $\ell$  means e or  $\mu$  decay mode, not the sum over them.
- [d] Assumes lepton universality and W-decay acceptance.
- [e] This limit is for  $\Gamma(t \to \gamma q)/\Gamma(t \to W b)$ .
- [f] This limit is for  $\Gamma(t \to Zq)/\Gamma(t \to Wb)$ .

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