

REVIEWS OF MODERN PHYSICS

VOLUME 45, NUMBER 2, PART II

APRIL 1973

Review of Particle Properties Particle Data Group

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This review of the properties of leptons, mesons, and baryons is an updating of Review of Particle Properties, Particle Data Group (Phys. Letters **39B**, No. 1 (1972)). Data are evaluated, listed, averaged, and summarized in tables. A data booklet is also available.

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I. INTRODUCTION, CREDITS, CONSULTANTS

This review is an updating through January 1973 of our previous review (Particle Data Group, 1972). In this version of the text we concentrate on topics that are either new or essential. For complementary information on our standard procedures the reader is referred

* The Berkeley Particle Data Center is jointly supported by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Office of the Standard Reference Data of the National Bureau of Standards, and the National Science Foundation.

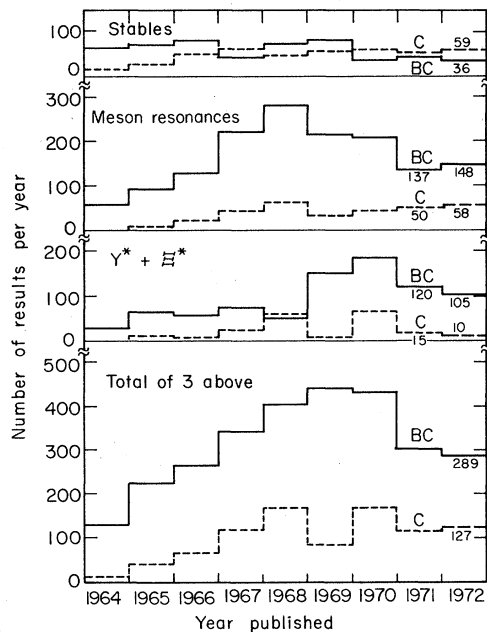


FIG. 1. Statistics on the rate of production of data on particle properties. From the top to the bottom, the number of results per year are presented for stable particles, meson resonances, $Y^* + Z^*$ s, and the total of the three above. The full lines correspond to bubble-chamber techniques (BC) and interrupted lines correspond to counters, spark chambers and spectrometers (C). Note that the figure omits N^* and Z^* , the field where counters have overwhelmed bubble chambers, because we punch mainly results from partial wave analyses instead of primary data.

to our January 1970 article (Particle Data Group, 1970).

Again we wish to emphasize that we compile the experimental results of others. It is inappropriate to give us the credit for their countless hours of effort. We urge that references be given directly to the original data, and we provide complete references in the Data Card Listings for that purpose. Only then is it appropriate to state "average value obtained from Rev. Mod. Phys. 45, No. 2, S1 (1973)." If the list of experiments is so long that this is impractical, we suggest the form: Jones *et al.* 70, Smith *et al.* 69, ... average value and complete references in *Review of ...*.

The responsibilities of the authors of this compilation can roughly be broken down as follows:

(1) *Stable particles*: A. Barbaro-Galtieri, N. Barash-Schmidt, and T. G. Trippe.

(2) *Meson resonances*: V. Chaloupka, M. Roos, A. H. Rosenfeld, and P. Söding.

(3) *Baryon resonances*: A. Barbaro-Galtieri, C. Bricman, R. L. Kelly, and T. A. Lasinski.

General: All Berkeley authors.

Consultants: The three teams just mentioned must come to a consensus on how to treat the data and must write a number of mini-reviews. It is impractical to

spread this responsibility over more than a few people in each team and still expect to meet publication deadlines. Hence we limit our number of authors (to eleven in this edition), but thereby leave gaps in our coverage, both intellectual and geographical. To help us overcome this deficiency, we have solicited the help of consultants:

- Stanley J. Brodsky (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center)
- Chih-Yung Chien (Johns Hopkins University)
- Anatoli Kuznetsov (JINR, Dubna), starting 1973
- R. Gordon Moorhouse (University of Glasgow)
- Horst Oberlack (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory)
- Oliver E. Overseth (University of Michigan)
- LeRoy R. Price (University of California at Irvine)
- Mark Sakitt (Brookhaven National Laboratory).

The usefulness of this compilation depends in large part on the interaction between the users and authors and consultants. We appreciate comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvements of all stages of data retrieval, processing, and presentation.

II. COLLECTION AND TREATMENT OF DATA

A. Annual Growth of Data

Figure 1 shows the rate at which we have been recording results, as a function of year published. Through 1969 we subdivided our annual count into two parts:

(1) Highest quality data. These are the results that we accept for averaging and fitting.

(2) Lesser quality data; results which, for one of the reasons mentioned in Section B, below, we encoded but did not accept for averaging.

We have found that this subdivision stays at a fairly constant 60:40 ratio, and is not otherwise very informative, so we now merely count the total.

We see that the number of results per year from bubble chambers, though still dominant, is now dropping; that from counters is roughly constant.

It is of interest to compare the declining rate at which bubble chambers produce results on particle properties with the fact that the number of bubble chamber events measured each year is roughly constant. Apparently experiments have become larger and more specialized, and we now find ourselves encoding more density matrix elements for our compilations of cross sections, and fewer masses and widths of bumps.

It is of interest to compare the decreasing total rate at which we encode data on particle properties with the fact that the rate of publication of experimental papers is about constant. Some differences are that many new experiments are above the resonance

region, there are many photon and electron experiments, and many studies of inclusive reactions. Again, compilers are flooded with new data, but the great majority go into collections of cross sections.

B. Selection of Data

All particles are considered to fall into one of the three groups:

- (1) Stable particles, immune to decay via the strong interaction
- (2) Meson resonances
- (3) Baryon resonances

These groups are maintained within the two main parts of the compilation:

- (1) Tables of Particle Properties
- (2) Data Card Listings.

The Data Card Listings contain the original information (data, references, etc.), weighted averages, comments and "mini-reviews." Immediately preceding the Data Card Listings is an Illustrative Key thereto. We attempt to give complete Data Card Listings up to our closing date (February 1, 1973) for all journals listed in the Illustrative Key. We also include preprints and unpublished conference reports which have come to our attention, but make no attempt at completeness.

Roughly 40% of our encoded results have not been accepted for averaging. They are set off in parentheses; our reasoning is then often given in a footnote below the data. If the reason is not given, it is one of the following:

- The quantity was presented with no error stated.
- The result comes from a preprint or conference report. It is our experience that such results (and particularly the errors) often change before final publication. Accordingly we keep these new results in parentheses until we have corresponded with the authors.
- It involves some assumptions that we do not wish to incorporate.
- It is of poor quality, e.g., bad signal-to-noise ratio.
- Two or more experiments give contradictory results, so that it is senseless to average the data.

When the data for a particle have received special treatment or when they present special problems, this is noted in a mini-review in the Data Card Listings.

The Tables of Particle Properties represent the output of weighted averages and some critical judgment. The extent to which "blind" averaging has been tempered with judgment is explained in footnotes to the Tables. In general, however, the footnotes are less complete than is the collection of notes and mini-

reviews in the Data Card Listings. The reader is therefore encouraged to familiarize himself with the Data Card Listings and, ultimately, with the original experiments.

III. CRITERIA FOR RESONANCES

An experimentalist who finds some evidence for a peak in a mass spectrum will of course want to know what has been seen in that region in the past; hence, we strive to have the Data Card Listings serve as an archive for any substantial claim or evidence for a new state.

For the Tables of Particle Properties, on the other hand, we wish to be more conservative, and to include only those peaks or resonances which we feel have a $\geq 90\%$ chance of survival. One's betting odds for survival are of course completely subjective; they are influenced mainly by the amount of information available (such as partial-wave analyses) and somewhat by the degree of controversy over interpretation and how long it will be before more information is available. An arrow (\rightarrow) at the left of the Tables of Particle Properties indicates that a questionable candidate has been omitted from the Table, but that it can be found in the corresponding part of the Data Card Listings.

More details on our acceptance criteria are as follows.

1. Partial Wave Analyses

(a) In those cases where energy-independent partial-wave analyses are available (mostly for N^* 's), approximate Breit-Wigner behavior of the amplitude appears to us to be the most satisfactory test for a resonance. We can check that the Argand plot follows roughly a left-hand circle, and that the "speed" of the amplitude also shows a maximum near the resonance energy; further, there should be data well above the resonance, showing that the speed again decreases. Indeed proper behavior of the partial-wave amplitude could accredit a resonance even if its elasticity is too small to make a noticeable peak in the cross section.

Of course, even if Argand plots are available, it may still be a matter of opinion as to what behavior constitutes a resonance. Such an example is the K^+p peak (near $K\Delta$ threshold) called $Z_1(1900)$, which is discussed in a mini-review in the Baryon Data Card Listings. K^+p P_{13} Argand plots are displayed there, and most suggest a resonance; however, there is disagreement between the various analyses as to the speed of the amplitude, i.e., as to whether it has a Breit-Wigner type of behavior. In addition the errors on the amplitudes are still large, and we prefer to wait a bit longer before we put Z_1 in the Baryon Table.

(b) Often where there are insufficient data to perform energy-independent analyses, one resorts to energy-dependent partial-wave analyses (mostly for

Y^{*} s). In this case Breit–Wigner behavior is an input. We therefore require that resonance solutions be found by several different analyses, preferably in different channels ($\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$, $\pi\Sigma$, etc.), before putting the claim in the table.

(c) Partial-wave analyses of three-body final states ($\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$) are becoming available. While these analyses are based on the isobar model ($\pi N \rightarrow \rho N$, $\pi\Delta$, etc.) and are subject to theoretical objections of varying importance (triangle graphs, double counting, unitarity), they provide increasingly reliable information on inelastic decay modes of otherwise established resonances.

2. “Bumps”

This category includes most mesons, Ξ^{*} peaks, and the higher mass ($\gtrsim 2300$ MeV) N^{*} , Y^{*} peaks. Unless the peak is experimentally shaky, we put it in the table. Thus we accept peaks of high statistical significance or states that are observed via several different production processes.

3. “Diffractive Mesons”

(a) This category includes statistically significant peaks like A_1 , A_3 , or Q , which are not far above the $\rho\pi$, $f\pi$, or $K^{*}\pi$ thresholds. Although the threshold behavior in these channels may be described by the “Deck effect” or by its modern version “double Regge-pole exchange”, the question of resonance interpretation has for some time been open. Several years ago we put these peaks into the Meson Table, but warned the reader not to conclude that we claim they are necessarily genuine resonances. However, if such effects can be convincingly associated with poles of the S -matrix on some unphysical sheet, we shall call them resonances (see, e.g., Chew, 1968).

(b) Recently Ascoli and collaborators (Ascoli, 1972) have attempted partial-wave analyses of the $\pi\pi\pi$ system in reactions like $\pi N \rightarrow (\pi\pi\pi)N$. There are several important aspects to such analyses:

(i) for a given t , the $\pi\pi\pi$ vertex is assumed to be independent of the NN vertex;

(ii) the $\pi\pi\pi$ reaction is assumed to proceed through quasi-two-body states ($\rho\pi$, $\epsilon\pi$, etc.) in the spirit of the isobar model;

(iii) in order to keep the number of parameters manageable, certain plausible assumptions are made on the vanishing of some of the spin density matrix elements of the $(\pi\pi\pi)$ system.

In view of the novelty and difficulty of this analysis, we are reluctant to place these partial-wave analyses in the same category as 1(c) above. However, through such an analysis, the already significant A_2 peak has been confirmed to be a Breit–Wigner type resonance through an observed phase change of 90° relative to other slowly varying partial waves. In contrast, peaks

like A_1 and A_3 show an enhancement in a now “pure” J^P mass plot but reveal *no* relative 90° phase change. While this observation suggests that the A_1 and A_3 are not resonances, a mechanism has been suggested by Wright (1972) that reproduces the A_1 “partial wave” and still associates the A_1 with a pole on an unphysical sheet. In the sense of Chew 68, the A_1 may still be called a resonance.

We now ask “How likely is it that peaks of class 2 and 3(a) above (not checked by partial-wave analysis) will eventually be confirmed as resonances?” We know of no experimentally convincing peak that has been shown to have *nothing* to do with a resonance. But be warned that broad peaks may be misleading: they may contain several resonances, or they may include a resonance narrower than the peak, plus some other complications; for example:

• Before 1966 we might have tabulated the πp bumps at 1520 and 1688 MeV as single resonances, whereas partial-wave analysis shows that each contains several resonances.

• Before the $N'(1470, P_{11})$ was confirmed in partial-wave analyses, it was seen as a missing mass or $p\pi\pi$ peak produced peripherally in high-energy $p p$ collisions, and (like A_1 , Q , and A_3) was partly explained by the Deck effect and later by double-Regge-pole exchange.

In summary, we enter into the Tables of Particle Properties experimentally convincing peaks unless there is contradictory information; and we expect that most of these peaks will eventually be confirmed as one or more resonances.

IV. PARAMETERS AND CONVENTIONS

A. Quantum Numbers

The symbols $I^G(J^P)C$ represent:

- I = isospin
- G = G -parity
- J = spin
- P = space parity
- C = charge conjugation parity.

Mesons

The charge conjugation operator C turns particle into antiparticle and has eigenvalues ± 1 only for neutral states; so it is useful to define an extension G which has eigenvalues for charged states too. It is usually¹ defined by

$$G = C \exp(i\pi I_y). \quad (1)$$

¹ Most texts define it as in Eq. (1); see, e.g., Gasiorowicz (1966); however, sometimes the rotation is taken about I_x . The difference between the two conventions is mentioned in a footnote in Källén (1964).

A neutral nonstrange state is an eigenstate of $\exp(i\pi I_y)$ with eigenvalue $(-1)^I$. Then we can write the eigenvalue equation for the whole multiplet as

$$G = C_n(-1)^I, \quad (2)$$

where C_n (n for neutral) is the eigenvalue C would have if applied to the neutral member of the multiplet. Thus, for a π^0 , C has the eigenvalue $+1$, and since $I=1$, $G=-1$. For the charged pion there are no eigenvalues corresponding to C and to the isospin rotation, but Eqs. (1) and (2) still give $G=-1$.

Consider a meson as a bound state of fermion-antifermion, e.g., $\bar{q}q$, with orbital angular momentum l , and with the two fermion spins coupling to give a spin S . Then one can show that the charge-conjugation eigenvalue [defined in Eq. (2)] is

$$C_n = (-1)^{l+S}. \quad (3)$$

Equations (2) and (3) combine to give

$$G = (-1)^{l+S+I}. \quad (4)$$

The parity is

$$P = -(-1)^l. \quad (5a)$$

Equations (3) and (5) combine to give

$$C_n P = -(-1)^S \quad (5b)$$

so all singlet (1S_0 , 1P_1 , ...) have $C_n P = -1$, and all triplets (3S_1 , ...) have $C_n P = +1$. For proofs of the above, see our 1969 text (Particle Data Group, 1969) and Appendix by C. Zemach.

If, instead of $\bar{q}q$, we consider the meson as a state of boson-antiboson (e.g., $A_2 \rightarrow \bar{K}K$), it turns out that some signs cancel, and Eqs. (3) and (4) [not (5)!] apply *unchanged*. Of course the mesons are usually spinless and S is zero, but the equations are more general. Equations (3) and (4) can be considered as selection rules forbidding many decays.

We now use Eqs. (3) and (4) to introduce the concept of "Abnormal- C " mesons, i.e. mesons that cannot be composed of $\bar{q}q$.

The unitary triplets of quarks is of course defined to have isospin and hypercharge properties such that $\bar{q}q$ can combine (according to the $SU(3)$ relations $\{3\} \otimes \{3\} = \{8\} \oplus \{1\}$) so as to form only unitary octets and singlets. The non-observation of "exotic" mesons (i.e. mesons in more complicated supermultiplets) is of course one of the bases of the quark model. But it is slightly less obvious that even some *octets* are forbidden by the model, for example those with $(J^P)C_n = (1^-)_-$, $(2^+)_-$, ... Such states are also not observed, and this is an additional piece of evidence for the quark model.

In what follows, do not confuse "Abnormal- C " with Normal or Abnormal J^P , both of which are allowed by the quark model. The series, $J^P = 0^+$, 1^- , 2^+ , ... is called Normal because $P = (-1)^J$ as for normal

spherical harmonics, and $J^P = 0^-, 1^+, \dots$ is called Abnormal.

The top part of Table I shows all the low angular momentum states that can be formed from $\bar{q}q$. Note that half of the J^P states can be formed by both a triplet and a singlet $\bar{q}q$ state, e.g. 3P_1 , 1P_1 or 3D_2 , 1D_2 . Equation (3) shows that 3P_1 and 1P_1 have opposite C_n , so the $\bar{q}q$ model allows both. But the states 3P_0 and 3P_2 have no 1P counterparts. According to Eq. (5.1) they have $C_n P = +1$, and with the $\bar{q}q$ model there is no way to form a state with a J^P of ${}^3P_{0,2}$ (i.e. $J^P = \text{Normal}$) and with $C_n P = -1$. As mentioned, such octets have not shown up. With the help of Table I one can also see that the special state 1S_0 , $C_n P = +1$, cannot be formed, so has Abnormal C .

Baryons and Mesons

Well-established quantum numbers are underlined (except for stable particles, where most of the quantum numbers are established). We have used flimsy evidence to guess many of the remaining ones, and we have indicated with "?" the ones for which there is almost no evidence.

As is customary, we define antiparticles as the result of operating with CPT on particles, so both share the same spins, masses, and mean lives. Whenever there is a particularly interesting test of CPT invariance we include it in the Stable Particles Table.

B. Particle Names

If a *meson* has a well-accepted colloquial name, we use it. If not, we name it by a single symbol which specifies its baryon number B ($=0$ for mesons), its isospin I , its hypercharge Y , and, for a nonstrange meson, its G parity. For convenience, we also list the strangeness S , which is related to Y and B by

$$S = Y - B.$$

The name conventions for mesons are given in the first part of Table II.

To crowd even more information onto the symbol, we sometimes add a subscript giving J^P . If J^P is not known, but must be "Normal" (0^+ , 1^- , 2^+ , ...), e.g., because $K\pi$ decays are seen, we use the subscript N . Thus $K_N(1420)$. If such modes are *not* seen (and are not otherwise forbidden), we *guess* that it is because J is "Abnormal", and we write, for example, $K_A(1240)$.

For *baryons* ($B=1$) no attempt has been made to attach a subscript about J and P . The name conventions for baryons are given in the second part of table 2. For stable baryons of each I and Y we use the symbol standing alone; for resonances, the mass is in parentheses [i.e., $N(1688)$, $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Sigma(1765)$, etc.]. The J^P assignments are reported in the Baryon Table as $\frac{1}{2}^+$, $\frac{3}{2}^-$, $\frac{5}{2}^+$, etc., and also by the symbols P_{11} , D_{13} , F_{15} ,

Table I. $I^G(J^P)$ of mesons from $\bar{q}q$ model. For the distinction between abnormal J^P and abnormal C, see text below Eq. (5). K mesons share the same values of J^P as the $I = 0$ and 1 states shown, but are not eigenstates of G. The middle column, which gathers together $(J^P)_{\text{Normal or Abnormal}}$ CP, is a redundant intermediate step intended to make the table easier to read.

Parity	$\bar{q}q$ State		$(J^P)_{\text{Normal or Abnormal}}$ CP	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Examples and comments
	CP -	CP +			
Parity -	$1S_0$		$(0^-)_{A^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(0^-)+ \\ 1^-(0^-)+ \end{cases}$	η, η' π
Parity +	$3S_1$		$(1^-)_{N^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(1^-)- \\ 1^+(1^-)- \end{cases}$	ω, ϕ ρ
		$1P_1$	$(1^+)_{A^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(1^+)- \\ 1^+(1^+)- \end{cases}$	B
		$3P_0$	$(0^+)_{N^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(0^+)+ \\ 1^-(0^+)+ \end{cases}$	ϵ, S^* $\pi_N(4016)$
		$3P_1$	$(1^+)_{A^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(1^+)+ \\ 1^-(1^+)+ \end{cases}$	A1
Parity -	$3P_2$		$(2^+)_{N^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(2^+)+ \\ 1^-(2^+)+ \end{cases}$	f, f' A2
		$1D_2$	$(2^-)_{A^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(2^-)+ \\ 1^-(2^-)+ \end{cases}$	Regge recurrence of $1S_0, 0^-$
		$3D_1$	$(1^-)_{N^+}$	same as $3S_1$	
		$3D_2$	$(2^-)_{A^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(2^-)- \\ 1^+(2^-)- \end{cases}$	Regge recurrence of top abnormal-C state below: $(J^P)_{C_n} = (0^-)-$
Parity +	$3D_3$		$(3^-)_{N^+}$	$J > 2$	
		$1F_3$	$(3^+)_{A^-}$	$J > 2$	
		$3F_2$	$(2^+)_{N^+}$	same as $3P_2$	
		$3F_3$	$(3^+)_{A^+}$	$J > 2$	
Parity -	$3F_4$		$(4^+)_{N^+}$	etc.	

ABNORMAL C STATES THAT CANNOT COME FROM $\bar{q}q$ MODEL

Abnormal C states Have no $\bar{q}q$ model	$(0^-)_{A^+}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(0^-)- \\ 1^+(0^-)- \end{cases}$	All except $J^P = 0^-$ are $J^P = \text{normal},$ $CP = -1$
	$(1^-)_{N^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(1^-)+ \\ 1^-(1^-)+ \end{cases}$	
	$(0^+)_{N^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(0^+)- \\ 1^+(0^+)- \end{cases}$	
	$(2^+)_{N^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^-(2^+)- \\ 1^+(2^+)- \end{cases}$	
	$(3^-)_{N^-}$	$\begin{cases} 0^+(3^-)+ \\ 1^-(3^-)+ \end{cases}$	

TABLE II. Particle name conventions.

Name	I	Y	S	G
Mesons				
η	0	0	0	+
ω or ϕ^a	0	0	0	-
ρ	1	0	0	+
π	1	0	0	-
K^+, K^0	$\frac{1}{2}$	+1	+1	
K^-, \bar{K}^0	$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	-1	
Baryons				
N	$\frac{1}{2}$	+1	0	
Δ	$\frac{3}{2}$	+1	0	
Z_0, Z_1	0, 1	+2	+1	
Λ	0	0	-1	
Σ	1	0	-1	
Ξ	$\frac{1}{2}$	-1	-2	
Ω	0	-2	-3	

^a Starting in 1973, we use the symbol ω for those $I^G=0^-$ mesons that decay mainly into 3π [$\omega(784)$, $\omega(1675)$]; we reserve the symbol ϕ for $\phi(1019)$ and possible future higher-mass $I^G=0^-$ mesons that decay mainly into $K\bar{K}$.

which refer to the πp or Kp partial-wave amplitude in which the resonant state occurs (the first subscript refers to the isospin state; $2 \times I$ for N and Δ and just I for Z , Λ , and Σ).

When two *baryons* have identical quantum numbers we warn the reader by adding a *prime* to the symbol for the heavier one, e.g., p , $N'(1470, \frac{1}{2}^+)$. In the case of baryon resonances described by Argand diagrams which exhibit more than one resonance, we use one prime for the first, two for the second, \dots ; thus the series of which the proton is the stable member becomes: p , $N'(1470, \frac{1}{2}^+)$, $N''(1780, \frac{1}{2}^+)$.

If there is only one resonance on an Argand plot, and thus no need for distinctions, we use no primes.

For *some* pairs of *mesons* with supposedly identical quantum numbers, we also use primes; e.g., η , η' ; f , f' .

C. Masses and Widths

An unstable particle of mass M , decaying with a mean life τ , has a wave function

$$\psi(t) \propto \exp\{-i\omega t - t/2\tau\} = \exp\left\{-\frac{i}{\hbar}(M - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma)t\right\},$$

where $\Gamma = \hbar/\tau$. Its Fourier transform is

$$\psi(m) \propto 1/(M - m - \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma)$$

which we call a nonrelativistic Breit-Wigner resonance.

For the metastable particles in the Stable Particle Table, we tabulate τ , but for resonances which decay by the strong interaction, we tabulate Γ , which is the full width at half-maximum of $|\psi(m)|^2$.

In practice, values of M and Γ are extracted from data via *models*, and we cannot average these values if the models are dissimilar. In the next few paragraphs we discuss this point in slightly more detail, using the example of an s -channel resonance.

An *elastic* nonrelativistic Breit-Wigner T -matrix element is usually written

$$T_{11} = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma/(M - m - \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma). \quad (6)$$

Here $\Gamma(m)$ is the width for decay into the channel 1, with angular momentum l . It contains barrier-penetration factors which can vary rapidly with energy; near threshold, $\Gamma(m)$ should start up as q^{2l+1} , and then level off. Various m dependences are used, mostly variants of the general form

$$\Gamma(m) \propto [q^2/\{1 + (qR)^2\}]^l q. \quad (7)$$

For a choice of forms, see Jackson (1964), Pišut and Roos (1968), and Barbaro-Galtieri (1968). Of course the detailed shape of the amplitude and also the value of Γ will depend slightly on the form chosen.

The width is also related to the behavior of T at resonance. It is easy to show (Herndon *et al.*, 1970) that, ignoring terms in $d\Gamma/dm$,

$$\text{“Speed”(res)} = |dT/dm|_{m=M} = x_e/(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma(M)), \quad (8)$$

where the elasticity, $x_e = \Gamma_e/\Gamma$, is introduced next. More detailed properties of “Speed” are discussed in the baryon mini-review at the front of the Baryon Data Card Listings of our April 1971 edition (Particle Data Group, 1971).

For an *inelastic* resonance feeding into channel β ,

$$T_{1\beta} = \frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_1\Gamma_\beta)^{1/2}/(M - m - \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma) = (x_1x_\beta)^{1/2} \times [\frac{1}{2}\Gamma/(M - m - \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma)], \quad (9)$$

where

$$\Gamma = \sum_1^N \Gamma_\beta, \quad x_\beta = \Gamma_\beta/\Gamma, \quad (10)$$

and x_1 (called the elasticity) is often written x_e . (Note that in the Data Card Listings we use the symbol P_β rather than x_β .)

The channel cross section $\sigma_{1\beta}$ for the reaction $1 \rightarrow \beta$ is

$$\sigma_{1\beta} = 4\pi\lambda^2(J + \frac{1}{2}) |T_{1\beta}|^2, \quad (11)$$

where $J = l \pm \frac{1}{2}$.

Resonances seen in production are even more complicated. Here $\Gamma_1^{1/2}$ disappears from T , and must be replaced with some model-dependent parametrization of the production process.

In conclusion, we have seen that because of the energy dependence of Γ even the amplitude T for a resonance does not have a full-width at half-maximum equal to Γ (but it does peak at or near M). Then kinematic factors enter into the cross section for

SU(3) RELATIVE SIGN OF RESONANT AMPLITUDES

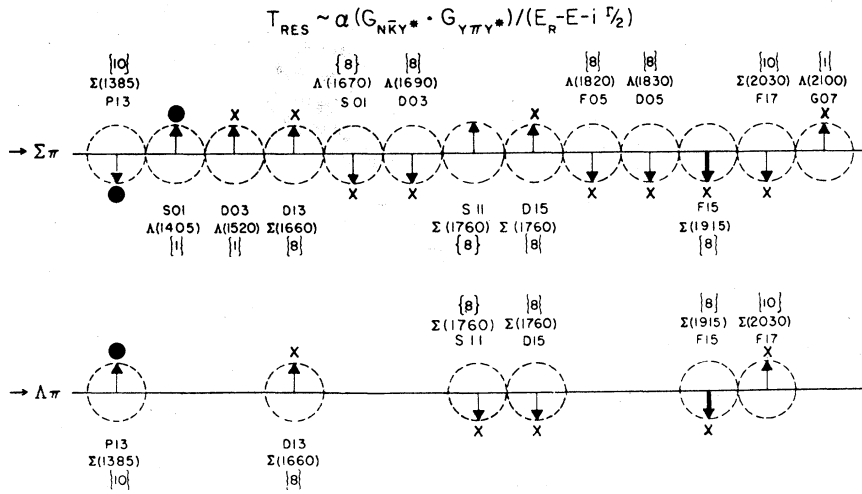


FIG. 2. Plot adapted from Levi Setti (1969) showing the sign convention adopted here for the $\Sigma\pi$ and $\Lambda\pi$ amplitudes. Once the signs of one $I=0$ and one $I=1$ amplitude are fixed, the others can be measured relative to these two. Arrows here indicate signs predicted by SU(3); X marks indicate the observed phases; ● indicates phase chosen according to sign convention described in text. The $\Sigma(1915)$ predictions have been changed from Levi Setti's original figure.

formation [Eq. (11)] or production, and displace the observed peak away from M . For quantitative examples, see Barbaro-Galtieri (1968).

Most of the useful information on the N , Δ , Λ , and Σ baryon resonances with $M < 2000$ MeV has come from partial-wave analysis. Masses and widths of most of these states are dependent on the model, as well as on the data used by the different groups that performed these analyses; therefore, the masses in the Baryon Table are not averages, but plausible guesses, and the errors are "external errors" based on the consistency among different analyses. For the procedures adopted, different from resonance to resonance, see the appropriate mini-review in the Data Card Listings. Resonances with mass $M > 2000$ MeV have been detected primarily in total-cross-section experiments.

We can use Eq. (11) to relate the height of the peak at resonance σ_{res} to the elasticity x_e . At resonance the channel cross section is

$$\sigma_{res}(1 \rightarrow \beta) = 4\pi\lambda^2 (J + \frac{1}{2}) x_e x_\beta \quad (12)$$

and the total cross section is

$$\sigma_{res}(\text{total}) = 4\pi\lambda^2 (J + \frac{1}{2}) x_e. \quad (13)$$

If J is known, we can solve for x_e . If J is not known, the product $(J + \frac{1}{2})x_e$ is given in the Baryon Table.

Starting this year we give information in the Baryon Table relating to the photon couplings of N and Δ resonances. One of the mini-reviews on N 's and Δ 's in the Baryon Data Card Listings contains a discussion of these couplings.

D. SU(3) Sign Conventions for Λ and Σ Resonances

Consider the partial width Γ_β of a resonance decaying into the channel β . We can always define a coupling

constant such that

$$\Gamma_\beta \propto G_\beta^2.$$

In this case the inelastic [Eq. (9)] amplitude for such a resonance will go as

$$T_{1\beta} \propto G_1 G_\beta / (M - m - \frac{1}{2}i\Gamma),$$

where G_1 is the coupling constant for the elastic channel. In the context of exact SU(3) symmetry the relative signs of the product $G_1 G_\beta$ for different resonances are often useful as a consistency check on SU(3) assignments of Λ and Σ resonances. See Appendix II for further details.

In the Data Card Listings for Λ and Σ resonances, we tabulate measured values for $(x_e x_\beta)^{1/2} \propto G_1 G_\beta$. Whenever there is an explicit sign, it will be according to the convention advocated by Levi Setti (1969) and used in the table of SU(3) Isoscalar Factors presented in this review. This convention is shown in Fig. 2 from Levi Setti (1969).

E. Muon-Decay Parameters

The μ -decay parameters describe the momentum spectrum (ρ and η), the asymmetry (ξ and δ), and the helicity (h) of the electron in the process $\mu^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm + \nu + \bar{\nu}$. Assuming a local and lepton-conserving interaction, the matrix element may be written as

$$\sum_i \langle \bar{e} | \Gamma_i | \mu \rangle \langle \bar{\nu} | \Gamma_i (C_i + C_i' \gamma_5) | \nu \rangle, \quad (14)$$

where the summation is taken over $i = S, V, T, A, P$. Using the definitions and sign conventions of Kinoshita and Sirlin (1957), we have for the momentum param-

eters:

$$\rho = [3g_A^2 + 3g_V^2 + 6g_T^2]/D, \quad (15)$$

$$\eta = [gs^2 - g_P^2 + 2g_A^2 - 2g_V^2]/D, \quad (16)$$

for the asymmetry parameters:

$$\xi = [+6g_Sg_P \cos \phi_{SP} - 8g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} + 14g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT}]/D, \quad (17)$$

$$\delta = [-6g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} + 6g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT}]/D\xi, \quad (18)$$

and for the parameter describing the helicity of the electron:

$$h = \pm [2g_Sg_P \cos \phi_{SP} - 8g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} - 6g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT}]/D. \quad (19)$$

Here

$$D = g_S^2 + g_P^2 + 4g_V^2 + 6g_T^2 + 4g_A^2, \quad (20)$$

$$g_i^2 = |C_i|^2 + |C_i'|^2, \quad (21)$$

and

$$\cos \phi_{ij} = \text{Re}(C_i^* C_j' + C_i' C_j^*). \quad (22)$$

The quantities g_i are defined to be real non-negative numbers, and the ϕ_{ij} are phase angles between the i -type and j -type interactions. Under the assumption of two-component neutrinos, $C_i' = -C_i$ and $C_j' = -C_j$, the S , P , and T terms vanish, and ϕ_{AV} is the phase angle between C_A and C_V in the complex plane.

By using the above equations and the experimental determinations of ρ , η , ξ , δ , and h , limits can be placed on g_S/g_V , g_A/g_V , g_T/g_V , g_P/g_V , and ϕ_{AV} . The results, given in the Data Card Listings assume neither two-component neutrinos nor time-reversal invariance. If, however, two-component neutrinos are assumed, then $\sin \phi_{AV}$ is the amplitude of time-reversal violation. Note that most experiments study only the upper end of the spectrum where ρ and η are highly correlated, so they can only report ρ for $\eta \equiv 0$ and η for $\rho \equiv \frac{3}{4}$. The values for ρ and η we use here were obtained by combining measurements of both upper and lower ends of the spectrum and turn out to be nearly uncorrelated.

Note also that the radiative corrections are unambiguous only when $g_S = g_T = g_P = 0$. The same limits on g_A/g_V and ϕ_{AV} are obtained, however, as when g_S , g_T , and g_P are left free.

Current values for the asymmetry parameters as well as $|g_A/g_V|$ and ϕ_{AV} are given in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table. In addition, upper limits on $|g_S/g_V|$, $|g_T/g_V|$ and $|g_P/g_V|$ are given in the μ section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

F. K -Decay Parameters

F.1. Dalitz Plot for $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ Decays

The small deviation from uniformity of the Dalitz plot for the 3π decay of the K meson is usually de-

scribed by a "slope parameter" (Dalitz, 1956). For the τ and τ' decays of the charged K 's, and the τ^0 decay mode of the K_L^0 , we parametrize the Dalitz plot distribution by the expression

$$|M|^2 \propto 1 + g[(s_3 - s_0)/m_{\pi^+}{}^2] + h[(s_3 - s_0)/m_{\pi^+}{}^2]^2 + j[(s_2 - s_1)/m_{\pi^+}{}^2] + \dots, \quad (23)$$

where $m_{\pi^+}{}^2$ has been introduced so as to make the coefficients g , h , and j dimensionless, and

$$s_i = (P_K - P_i)^2 = (m_K - m_i)^2 - 2m_K T_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad (24)$$

$$s_0 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i s_i = \frac{1}{3} (m_K^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2). \quad (25)$$

Here the P_i are 4-vectors, m_i and T_i are mass and kinetic energy of the i th pion, and the index 3 is used for the odd pion.

The coefficient g is a measure of the slope in the variable s_3 (or T_3) of the Dalitz plot, while h measures the quadratic dependence on s_3 . The coefficient j is related to the asymmetry of the plot and must be zero if CP invariance holds. Note also that if CP is good, g must be the same for τ^+ and τ^- , and similarly for h .

At present there is no compelling experimental evidence for either the h or the j term (for upper limits on the j term, see section F.3(b) below). Thus we stop the above expansion at the first term and list only g . Since different experiments use different forms for $|M|^2$, in order to compare the experiments we have converted to g whatever coefficients have been measured. See the mini-review in the K^\pm section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings for details on this point. The results are given in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table and in the K^\pm and K_L^0 sections of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

Relations among τ^\pm , τ'^\pm , and τ^0 are predicted by the $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule. See Appendix I for these relations and a discussion of this rule.

F.2. Form Factors in K_{13} Leptonic Decays

Assuming that only the vector current contributes to these decays, we write the matrix element as

$$M \propto f_+(q^2) [(P_K + P_\pi)_\mu \bar{u}_l \gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) u_\nu] + f_-(q^2) [m_l \bar{u}_l (1 + \gamma_5) u_\nu], \quad (26)$$

where P_K and P_π are the four momenta of K and π mesons; m_l is the lepton mass; f_+ and f_- are dimensionless form factors which can depend only on $q^2 = (P_K - P_\pi)^2$, the square of the momentum transfer to the leptons. The parameters we list are λ_\pm , the energy dependence of the $f_\pm(q^2)$ form factor, assuming the form

$$f_\pm(q^2) = f_\pm(0) [1 + \lambda_\pm (q/m_\pi)^2]; \quad (27)$$

and ξ , the ratio of the two form factors,

$$\xi = f_-/f_+. \quad (28)$$

The quantity ξ can be determined in different ways:

(1) By measuring the $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$ branching ratio and comparing it with the theoretical ratio as given in terms of $\xi(0) = f_-(0)/f_+(0)$.

$$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^\pm)/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^\pm) = 0.6457 + 0.1264 \operatorname{Re} \xi + 0.0192 |\xi|^2 + 1.4115\lambda_+ + 0.4754\lambda_- \operatorname{Re} \xi + 0.0080\lambda_+ \operatorname{Re} \xi,$$

$$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^0)/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^0) = 0.6452 + 0.1246 \operatorname{Re} \xi + 0.0186 |\xi|^2 + 1.3162\lambda_+ + 0.4370\lambda_- \operatorname{Re} \xi + 0.0064\lambda_+ \operatorname{Re} \xi. \quad (29)$$

See Cabibbo (1966) and Fearing *et al.* (1970) (for the charge-dependent formulas). Note that the first constant has been changed to 0.6457; the earlier value was a misprint,² which we copied from Cabibbo (1966).

(2) By studying the Dalitz plot of the $K_{\mu 3}$ decay. The $K_{e 3}$ Dalitz plot distribution is only dependent upon the λ_+ parameter, whereas the $K_{\mu 3}$ distribution is dependent upon λ_- , λ_+ , ξ . Often experimenters have measured only the momentum spectrum of either the π or the lepton and compared it with the predicted spectrum. See the note on form factors in the K^\pm Data Card Listings for a discussion of this method. For a formula relating the Dalitz plot variables to ξ see, for example, Brene *et al.* (1961).

(3) By measuring the muon polarization in $K_{\mu 3}$ decay. In the rest frame of the K the μ is expected to be polarized in the direction \mathbf{A} with $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A}/|\mathbf{A}|$, where \mathbf{A} is given (Cabibbo and Maksymowicz, 1964) by

$$\mathbf{A} = \alpha_1(\xi) \mathbf{p}_\mu - \alpha_2(\xi) \{ (\mathbf{p}_\mu/m_\mu) [m_K - E_\pi + (\mathbf{p}_\pi \cdot \mathbf{p}_\mu)/|\mathbf{p}_\mu|^2] (E_\mu - m_\mu) \} + \mathbf{p}_\pi \} + m_K \operatorname{Im} \xi(q^2) (\mathbf{p}_\pi \times \mathbf{p}_\mu). \quad (30)$$

If time-reversal invariance holds, ξ is real, and thus there is no polarization perpendicular to the K -decay plane.

If we remove the assumption of a pure vector current, then the matrix element for the decay, in addition to the terms in Eq. (26), would contain

$$+ 2m_K f_S \bar{u}_i (1 + \gamma_5) u_\nu + (2f_T/m_K) (P_K)_\lambda (P_\pi)_\mu \times \bar{u}_i \sigma_{\lambda\mu} (1 + \gamma_5) u_\nu,$$

where f_S is the scalar form factor and f_T is the tensor form factor. In the case of the $K_{e 3}$ decays where the f_- term can be neglected, experiments have yielded limits on $|f_S/f_+|$ and $|f_T/f_+|$.

The experimental results for ξ , λ_\pm , and the upper limits on $|f_S/f_+|$ and $|f_T/f_+|$ are given in the K^\pm and K_L^0 sections of the Stable Particle Data Card

² We thank Drs. H. W. Fearing and J. Smith for calling this mistake to our attention.

Listings. See the note on form factors in the K^\pm Data Card Listings for discussions of these results.

F.3. CP Violation in K^0 Decays

We list parameters for four different reactions in which CP can be tested [For details see Okun and Rubbia (1967), Steinberger (1969), and Wolfenstein (1969)].

(a) $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$. The quantity measured here is the ratio of amplitudes

$$A_S(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)/A_L(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \equiv x + iy. \quad (31)$$

If CPT invariance holds and there is no $I=3$ state present, then x can be neglected and CP violation would be observed as a nonzero y . We give the result for (31) in the K_L^0 section of the Stable Particle Table and under Branching Ratio $R4$ in the K_S^0 section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings. Our procedure is to assume that $x=0$, and to list $(A_S/A_L)^2$ in the form of a branching ratio.

(b) *Charge asymmetry in $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays.* As mentioned above, the presence of a term in $(s_2 - s_1)$ in expression (23) describing the Dalitz plot distribution for τ^\pm, τ^0 decays of K mesons would be an indication of CP violation. Rather than listing values of the $(s_2 - s_1)$ coefficient j in Eq. (23), we choose to list σ_\pm from the equivalent expression

$$|M|^2 \propto 1 + \sigma_\pm (2/\sqrt{3}) (T_+ - T_-)/T_{\pm \max} + (CP \text{ nonviolating terms}), \quad (32)$$

where T_\pm are the kinetic energies of the charged pions. We have momentarily abandoned the form involving the Mandelstam variables s_i in favor of (32) because the latter has been consistently used by experimenters searching for CP violation. We list σ_\pm among the CP -violating parameters at the back of the K_L^0 section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings. Note that only upper limits have been reported for this quantity.

(c) *Asymmetry in the $K_L \rightarrow \pi^\mp l^\pm \nu$ decays.* The quantity measured and compiled here is

$$\delta = \frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu) - \Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \nu)}{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu) + \Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \nu)}. \quad (33)$$

This asymmetry violates CP invariance. If CPT is good, for a pure K_L^0 beam, δ can be written as

$$\delta = 2[(1 - |x|^2)/(|1 - x|^2)] \operatorname{Re} \epsilon, \quad (34)$$

where x is the $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ -violating parameter defined in Section F.4, and ϵ is the parameter of the expansion

$$|K_L\rangle = [(1 + \epsilon)|K\rangle - (1 - \epsilon)|\bar{K}\rangle]/[2(1 + |\epsilon|^2)]^{1/2}, \quad (35a)$$

$$|K_S\rangle = [(1 + \epsilon)|K\rangle + (1 - \epsilon)|\bar{K}\rangle]/[2(1 + |\epsilon|^2)]^{1/2}. \quad (35b)$$

We give δ in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table. In addition, in the K_L^0 CP -violation section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings, we list δ separately for $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu$ and $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi e\nu$.

(d) $K_L \rightarrow 2\pi$ decay. The relevant parameters are

$$\eta_{+-} = A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) / A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = |\eta_{+-}| \exp(i\phi_{+-}), \quad (36)$$

$$\eta_{00} = A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) / A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = |\eta_{00}| \exp(i\phi_{00}), \quad (37)$$

ϵ , defined in Eqs. (35) above, and

$$\epsilon' = \frac{1}{2}i\sqrt{2}[\exp i(\delta_2 - \delta_0)] \text{Im}(A_2/A_0). \quad (38)$$

Here A_i and δ_i are the amplitude and phase of $\pi\pi$ scattering at the K mass, defined by

$$\langle I=0 | T | K \rangle = \exp(i\delta_0) A_0, \quad (39a)$$

$$\langle I=2 | T | K \rangle = \exp(i\delta_2) A_2. \quad (39b)$$

Wu and Yang (1964) have derived the relationships

$$\eta_{+-} = \epsilon + \epsilon', \quad (40a)$$

$$\eta_{00} = \epsilon - 2\epsilon'. \quad (40b)$$

At present many models have been proposed to explain the experimental results on CP violation, but more data are needed before the cause of CP violation can be ascertained.

We give η_{+-} , η_{00} , ϕ_{+-} , and ϕ_{00} in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table. The phases are measured directly, whereas the magnitudes η_{+-} and η_{00} are derived parameters. We use, as far as we can, the directly measured quantities as input and calculate η_{+-} and η_{00} from the values given by our constrained fits. Therefore, if one looks at the Data Card Listings, most of the $|\eta|$ measurements appear in the form of branching ratios, with appropriate comments. We then give the values of η_{+-} and $|\eta_{00}|^2$ in a separate list at the end of the CP -violating parameters section of the K_L^0 section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

F.4. $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ Rule in K^0 Decays

The relative amount of $\Delta S \neq \Delta Q$ component present is measured by the parameter x , defined as

$$x = A(\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu) / A(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu). \quad (41)$$

We list $\text{Re}\{x\}$ and $\text{Im}\{x\}$ for both K_{e3} and $K_{\mu 3}$ at the end of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings and give values in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table.

G. η -Decay Parameters

As a test of possible C violation in electromagnetic interactions, a number of experiments have looked for

possible charge asymmetries in the decays $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. For both modes we use the convention

$$\text{Asymmetry} = f(+)-f(-),$$

where $f(\pm)$ means the fraction of the events with the $\pi^{(\pm)}$ energy greater than the $\pi^{(\mp)}$ energy in the η rest frame. We list the asymmetry parameters in the η section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings and give average values in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table.

H. Baryon-Decay Parameters

H.1. A/V Ratio for Baryon Leptonic Decays

Consider the decay

$$B_i \rightarrow B_f + l + \nu.$$

Assuming V , A theory, neglecting "induced" scalar, "induced" pseudoscalar, and axial weak-magnetism terms, and neglecting the q^2 dependence of the form factors, the baryon part of the matrix element for these decays may be written (Goldberger and Treiman, 1958) as

$$\langle B_f | \gamma_\lambda (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) + (g_W/m_{B_i}) \sigma^{\lambda\nu} q_\nu | B_i \rangle, \quad (42)$$

where B_i and B_f represent initial and final baryons, g_A and g_V the axial and vector coupling constants, g_W the weak magnetism coupling constant, and q_ν the sum of the lepton momenta. Here the Pauli representation is used for the γ matrices. The definition of g_A/g_V is

$$g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V| \exp(i\delta), \quad (43)$$

where δ is $0 + n\pi$ if time-reversal invariance holds (see Jackson *et al.*, 1957).

In neutron beta decay the measurements are consistent with time reversal, so g_A/g_V is nearly real and has been considered to be such in all the baryon leptonic decays. Notice that by using the above definition of the matrix element with the Pauli representations, the value of g_A/g_V in neutron beta decay is negative.

Due to statistical limitation the weak magnetism form factor g_W is usually assumed from CVC and $SU(3)$, so only g_A and g_V are determined experimentally. This determination is accomplished in a variety of ways:

(a) The lepton-neutrino angular correlation provides a measure of the absolute value of g_A/g_V (for relevant formulas see, e.g., Albright, 1959).

(b) The up-down asymmetry of the lepton from polarized baryon decays provides a measure of g_A/g_V with its sign (for relevant formulas, see, e.g., Albright, 1959).

(c) The lepton spectrum, given enough statistics, provides a measure of g_A/g_V with its sign (for relevant formulas see, e.g., Bender, 1968).

(d) The polarization of the decay baryon, from polarized or unpolarized initial baryon, also provides g_A/g_V with its sign (for formulas, see, e.g., Willis and Thompson, 1968).

We compile the ratio g_A/g_V with its sign, for those decays for which it has been measured. For the neutron beta decay we compile also the phase δ .

All the coupling constants and decay rates for baryon leptonic decays are related by Cabibbo's theory (Cabibbo, 1964). The latest fit to this theory can be found in Ebenhöf (1971).

H.2. Asymmetry Parameters in Nonleptonic Hyperon Decays.

The transition matrix for the hyperon decay may be written as

$$M = s + p(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{q}), \quad (44)$$

where s and p are the parity-changing and the parity conserving amplitudes, respectively, $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ is the Pauli spin operator, and \mathbf{q} is a unit vector along the direction of the decay baryon in the hyperon rest frame.

The asymmetry parameters are defined by the relations

$$\alpha = 2 \operatorname{Re}(s^*p) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \quad (45a)$$

$$\beta = 2 \operatorname{Im}(s^*p) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \quad (45b)$$

$$\gamma = (|s|^2 - |p|^2) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2). \quad (45c)$$

With the transition matrix (44), the angular distribution of the decay baryon, in the hyperon rest system, is of the form

$$I = 1 + \alpha \mathbf{P}_Y \cdot \mathbf{q}, \quad (46)$$

where $\mathbf{P}_Y = \langle Y | \boldsymbol{\sigma} | Y \rangle$ is the hyperon polarization.

In the notation of Lee and Yang (1957) the polarization \mathbf{P}_B of the decay baryon is³

$$\mathbf{P}_B = \frac{(\alpha + \mathbf{P}_Y \cdot \mathbf{q})\mathbf{q} + \beta(\mathbf{P}_Y \times \mathbf{q}) + \gamma\mathbf{q} \times (\mathbf{P}_Y \times \mathbf{q})}{1 + \alpha \mathbf{P}_Y \cdot \mathbf{q}}, \quad (47)$$

where \mathbf{P}_B is defined in that rest system of the baryon obtained by a Lorentz transformation along \mathbf{q} from the hyperon rest system in which \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{P}_Y are defined. Note that α is the helicity of the decay baryon for unpolarized hyperons.

The three parameters α , β , and γ satisfy the relation

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1. \quad (48)$$

It is then convenient to describe hyperon nonleptonic decays in terms of the two independent parameters α

and the angle ϕ defined by

$$\beta = (1 - \alpha^2)^{1/2} \sin \phi, \quad (49a)$$

$$\gamma = (1 - \alpha^2)^{1/2} \cos \phi, \quad (49b)$$

which has a more nearly Gaussian distribution than β or γ . Evidently

$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq \phi \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi \quad \text{for } \gamma > 0, \quad (50a)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq \phi \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad \text{for } \gamma < 0. \quad (50b)$$

In discussing time-reversal invariance, the quantity of interest is Δ , defined by

$$\alpha = 2 |s| |p| \cos \Delta / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \quad (51a)$$

$$\beta = -2 |s| |p| \sin \Delta / (|s|^2 + |p|^2); \quad (51b)$$

that is Δ is the phase angle of s relative to p . Evidently

$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq \Delta \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi \quad \text{for } \alpha > 0, \quad (52a)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\pi \leq \Delta \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad \text{for } \alpha < 0. \quad (52b)$$

Under the assumption of time-reversal invariance, the angle Δ must satisfy the relation

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p, \quad (53)$$

modulo π , where δ_s and δ_p are the pion-baryon scattering phase shifts at the appropriate energy and for the appropriate isospin state. For Λ decay, assuming the validity of the $|\Delta I| = \frac{1}{2}$ rule,

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p = (6.8 \pm 2.0) \text{ deg.}^4$$

In the Stable Particle Data Card Listings we give α and ϕ for each decay since they are the most closely related to the experiments and are essentially uncorrelated. Whenever necessary we have changed the signs of the reported values, so as to agree with our conventions. In the Stable Particle Table we give α , ϕ , and Δ with errors; and for convenience we also give the central value of γ , without an error.

V. STATISTICAL PROCEDURES

This section is a much abbreviated version of Section IX in the text of our January 1970 edition (Particle Data Group, 1970) to which the reader is referred for details. See also the mini-review on K^* masses and mass differences in the $K^*(892)$ section of the Meson Data Card Listings.

A. Confidence Levels and Errors

Quoted errors represent one standard deviation (σ). Upper and lower limits represent 68.3% confidence

³ Note that Lee and Yang (1957) contains a misprint. The minus sign in the definition of β should be replaced by a 2. In addition, our unit vector \mathbf{q} is the direction of the baryon, whereas their unit vector \mathbf{p} is the direction of the pion.

⁴ This value for $\delta_s - \delta_p$ is derived from the phase-shift analyses by Roper *et al.* (1965). The error is our estimation of the uncertainty.

bounds (1σ), unless otherwise stated. The errors in the Tables of Particle Properties and the errors of the averages in the Data Card Listings often include a scale factor S ; see section V.B. below.

Quantities that have changed more than 1σ since our April 1972 edition (Particle Data Group, 1972) are italicized in the Tables of Particle Properties. For a discussion see Section V.B in the text of the 1970 edition (Particle Data Group, 1970).

B. Unconstrained Averaging Scale Factors

In the absence of constraints, we calculate a weighted average

$$\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x} = \sum w_i x_i / \sum w_i \pm (\sum w_i)^{-1/2};$$

$$w_i = 1/(\delta x_i)^2, \quad (54)$$

where the sums run over N experiments. We also calculate χ^2 and compare it with its expectation value of $N-1$. If $\chi^2 > N-1$, we increase the error $\delta\bar{x}$ in Eq. (54) by a factor

$$S = [\chi^2/(N-1)]^{1/2}. \quad (55)$$

It is easy to design statistical tests for determining whether one experiment (or a group of experiments) is consistent with the other experiments. However, statistics does not tell us who is wrong in case of contradictions. When $S \gg 1$, one can conclude either that:

- (1) some (or all) experiments are wrong, or
- (2) some (or all) experiments have underestimated their errors, or
- (3) the experiments do not measure the same quantity (systematic errors).

We do our best to resolve these cases. If we cannot, we *assume* that *all* experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same scale factor. If we scale up all input errors by this factor, χ^2 returns to $N-1$, and of course the output error scales up by the same factor.

If all the experiments have errors of about the same size, the above procedure is straightforward. If, however, there are both precise and imprecise (large errors) measurements of a particular quantity, one must be very careful not to permit the imprecise ones to "dilute" the scale factor. See our January 1970 edition (Particle Data Group, 1970) for the prescription we use to handle this effect.

We often plot an ideogram to guide the reader in deciding which data he might reject before making his own selected average.

For further discussion of ideograms and scale factors, we refer the reader to Section IX of our January 1970 edition (Particle Data Group, 1970).

C. Constrained Fits

The information on partial-decay fractions P_i ⁵ and partial widths $\Gamma_i = P_i \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ is frequently given by branching ratios R_j , say, $R_1 = P_1/(P_1+P_2)$, $R_2 = P_2/P_3$, $R_3 = P_1/P_2$, $R_4 = P_3/(P_1+P_2+P_3)$, etc.⁶

The number of experimental inputs R_j is often greater than the number of decay modes. In these cases we fit all available information on the P_i , Γ_i , and R_j subject to the constraint $\sum P_i = 1$. When, in addition, the input R_j are contradictory so that scale factors may have to be introduced, one has to resort to iterative procedures.

The Data Card Listings give the values of the fitted R_i , P_i , and Γ_i , together with the error matrices of the P_i and of the Γ_i . For details about this procedure, the reader is referred to the text of the January 1970 edition (Particle Data Group, 1970), Sec. IV.B.

VI. PARTICLE DATA GROUP PUBLICATIONS

To obtain a reprint of this report, or any of the items listed below, write either Scientific Information Service, CERN, or Technical Information Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, whichever is closer.

A. Pocket-Sized Particle Data Booklet

In addition to the present complete, full-size version of the Review of Particle Properties available from CERN and LBL, a pocket-size data booklet is available. It contains the first part of this report, up to the Data Card Listings. The complete set of pocket-size items available comprises the data booklet, a 16-month diary, a mini-atlas contributed by Digital Equipment Corporation, and a plastic cover. Any of these items that you have requested in the past will automatically be sent to you, but please note that our mailing lists are self-cancelling; unless you return the request card that is sent once a year, your name will be removed from our mailing list. If you wish to order any items in bulk we must charge 25 cents (US) for each of the pocket-sized items.

B. Other Compilations

We compile data not only on particle properties, but also on other aspects of strong interactions (πN , KN , pN , \dots cross sections; partial-wave amplitudes, etc.) Until 1971, our reports were called UCRL 20 000; they are now numbered LBL 50, \dots , 99. In the front of each of these reports is a list of all relevant compilations. A complementary series of compilations is

⁵ We use the symbol P_i for partial-decay fractions throughout the Data Card Listings for stable particles, mesons, and baryons, although for baryons x_i is the commonly accepted symbol. See Eq. (10).

⁶ We are also able to fit *products* of rates from formation experiments as given in Eq. (12).

produced by the CERN HERA Group. Both series are available from both LBL and CERN.

C. Magnetic Tapes

The Particle Data Group at LBL also has available for distribution magnetic tapes containing cross section data compilations produced by E. Flaminio *et al.* (πN , KN , $\bar{K}N$, NN , $\bar{N}N$); G. Giacomelli *et al.* (πN); C. Lovelace *et al.* (πN ; some KN , $\bar{K}N$); L. D. Roper *et al.* ($\bar{K}N$); P. Spillantini and V. Valente, or H. Oberlack (γN); and F. Wagner *et al.* (KN , $\bar{K}N$; some πN). The original versions of these tapes are available immediately, while updated and corrected versions will be available in the near future. In addition, tapes containing partial-wave amplitudes for πN , KN , and γN exist and may also be requested. If you are interested in more details on the contents of any of these tapes, please write us.

D. Next Edition

We currently produce a new Review of Particle Properties every April. It is published alternately by Physics Letters and by Reviews of Modern Physics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Jane Kingston Zoba and Betty Armstrong have helped with all the data processing. We thank J. D. Jackson for useful comments, Fumiyo Uchiyama for help on the K^0 section, and Jochen Bartels and Denyse M. Chew for assistance with the mesons.

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TABLES OF PARTICLE PROPERTIES

April 1973

N. Barash-Schmidt, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, C. Bricman, V. Chaloupka
 R. L. Kelly, T. A. Lasinski, A. Rittenberg, M. Roos, A. H. Rosenfeld,
 P. Söding, and T. G. Trippe

(Closing date for data: Feb. 1, 1973)

Stable Particle Table

For additional parameters, see Addendum to this table.

Quantities in italics have changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since April 1972.

Particle	IG(J ^P)C _n	Mass (MeV) Mass ² (GeV) ²	Mean life (sec) cτ (cm)	Partial decay mode		
				Mode	Fraction ^a	p or p _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
γ	0, 1(1 ⁻) ⁻	0(< 2)10 ⁻²¹	stable	stable		
ν	ν_e J = 1/2 ν_μ	0(< 60 eV) 0(< 1.2)	stable	stable		
e	J = 1/2	0.5110044 ±.0000016	stable (> 2×10 ²¹ y)	stable		
μ	J = 1/2	105.6595 ±.0003	2.4994×10 ⁻⁶ ±.0006 S=1.1*	$e\nu$	100	53
	$m_\mu^2 = 0.0112$		cτ=6.593×10 ⁴	$e\gamma\gamma$	(< 1.6) 10 ⁻⁵	53
	$m_\mu - m_{\pi^\pm} = -33.909$ ±.006			3e	(< 6) 10 ⁻⁹	53
				$e\gamma$	(< 2.2) 10 ⁻⁸	53
π^\pm	1 ⁻ (0 ⁻)	139.5688 ±.0064	2.6024×10 ⁻⁸ ±.0024	$\mu\nu$	100 %	30
	$m^2 = 0.0195$		cτ=780.2	$e\nu$	(1.24±0.03)10 ⁻⁴	70
			(τ ⁺ -τ ⁻)/τ ⁻ =	$\mu\nu\gamma$	c(1.24±0.25)10 ⁻⁴	30
			(0.05±0.07)%	$\pi^0 e\nu$	(1.02±0.07)10 ⁻⁸	5
			(test of CPT)	$e\nu\gamma$	c(3.0 ±0.5) 10 ⁻⁸	70
				$e\nu e^+e^-$	(< 3.4) 10 ⁻⁸	70
π^0	1 ⁻ (0 ⁻) ⁺	134.9645 ±.0074	0.8±×10 ⁻¹⁶ ±.10 S=2.1*	$\gamma\gamma$	(98.83±0.05)%	67
	$m^2 = 0.0182$		cτ=2.5×10 ⁻⁶	γe^+e^-	(1.17±0.05)%	67
	$m_{\pi^\pm} - m_{\pi^0} = 4.6043$ ±.0037			$\gamma\gamma\gamma$	(< 5) 10 ⁻⁶	67
				$e^+e^-e^+e^-$	d(3.47) 10 ⁻⁵	67

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Mass (MeV) Mass ² (GeV) ²	Mean life (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		p or p_{max}^b (MeV/c)
				Mode	Fraction ^a	
K[±]	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	493.715 ±0.037 $m^2=0.244$ $m_{K^\pm}-m_{K^0} = -3.99$ ±0.13 S=1.1*	1.2371×10 ⁻⁸ ±0.0026 S=1.9* cτ=370.8 (τ ⁺ -τ ⁻)/τ= (.11±.09)% (test of CPT) S=1.2*	μν	(63.52±0.19)%	236
				ππ ⁰	(21.06±0.18)% S=1.1*	205
				ππ ⁻ π ⁺	(5.59±0.03)% S=1.1*	125
				ππ ⁰ π ⁰	(1.73±0.05)% S=1.4*	133
				μπ ⁰ ν	(3.24±0.10)% S=1.9*	215
				eπ ⁰ ν	(4.85±0.06)% S=1.1*	228
				eπ ⁰ π ⁰ ν	(1.8 ^{+2.4} _{-0.6}) 10 ⁻⁵	207
				ππ [±] e [±] ν	(3.7±0.2) 10 ⁻⁵	203
				ππ [±] e [±] ν	(< 5) 10 ⁻⁷	203
				ππ [±] μ [±] ν	(0.9 ±0.4) 10 ⁻⁵	151
				ππ [±] μ [±] ν	(< 3) 10 ⁻⁶	151
				eν	(1.38±0.20) 10 ⁻⁵	247
				eνγ	c(< 7) 10 ⁻⁵	247
				ππ ⁰ γ	h, c(2.66±0.18) 10 ⁻⁴	205
				ππ [±] π ⁻ γ	c(10 ±4) 10 ⁻⁵	125
				πeνγ	c(3.7 ±1.4) 10 ⁻⁴	227
				πe [±] e ⁻	(< 0.4) 10 ⁻⁶	227
				π [±] e [±] e [±]	(< 1.5) 10 ⁻⁵	227
				πμ [±] μ ⁻	(< 2.4) 10 ⁻⁶	172
				πγγ	c(< 3.5) 10 ⁻⁵	227
				πγγγ	c(< 3) 10 ⁻⁶	227
				πνν̄	(< 1.4) 10 ⁻⁶	227
				πγ [±] μ [±]	(< 4) 10 ⁻⁶	227
				π [±] e [±] μ [±]	(< 3) 10 ⁻⁸	214
				π [±] e [±] μ [±]	(< 1.4) 10 ⁻⁸	214
				μννν̄	(< 7) 10 ⁻⁶	236
K⁰	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	497.71 ±0.13*	50% K _{Short} , 50% K _{Long}			
K_S⁰	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	$S=1.1^*$ $m^2=0.248$	$e0.882 \times 10^{-10}$ ±.008 S=2.5* cτ=2.65	π ⁺ π ⁻	(68.81±0.29)% S=1.1*	206
				π ⁰ π ⁰	(31.19±0.29)% S=1.1*	209
				μ ⁺ μ ⁻	(< 0.7) 10 ⁻⁵	225
				e ⁺ e ⁻	(< 35) 10 ⁻⁵	249
				π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	c(2.3 ±0.8) 10 ⁻³	206
K_L⁰	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	$m_{K_L}-m_{K_S} = 0.5402 \times 10^{10} \hbar \text{ sec}^{-1}$ ±0.0035	5.181×10 ⁻⁸ ±0.041 cτ=1553	π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰	(21.5 ±0.8)% S=1.4*	139
π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰	(12.6 ±0.3)%			133		
πμν	(26.9 ±0.6)% S=1.1*			216		
πeν	(38.8 ±0.6)% S=1.1*			229		
πeνγ	c(1.3 ±0.8)%			229		
π ⁺ π ⁻	(0.157±0.005)%			206		
π ⁰ π ⁰	(0.094±0.019)% S=1.5*			209		
π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	c(< 0.4) 10 ⁻³			206		
π ⁰ γγ	(< 2.4) 10 ⁻⁴			231		
γγ	(4.9 ±0.4) 10 ⁻⁴			249		
eμ	(< 1.6) 10 ⁻⁹			238		
μ ⁺ μ ⁻	i(< 1.9) 10 ⁻⁹	225				
e ⁺ e ⁻	(< 1.6) 10 ⁻⁹	249				
η	$0^+(0^-)^+$	548.8 ±0.6* S=1.4* $m^2=0.301$	$\Gamma=(2.63 \pm 0.58) \text{ keV}$ Neutral decays 71.1% Charged decays 28.9%	γγ	(38.0 ±1.0)% S=1.2*	274
				π ⁰ γγ	e(3.1 ±1.1)% S=1.2*	258
				3π ⁰	(30.0 ±1.1)% S=1.1*	180
				π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰	(23.9 ±0.6)% S=1.1*	175
				π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	(5.0 ±0.1)%	236
				π ⁰ e ⁺ e ⁻	(< 0.04)%	258
				π ⁺ π ⁻ e ⁺ e ⁻	(0.1 ±0.1)%	236
				π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ	(< 0.2)%	175
				π ⁺ π ⁻ γγ	(< 0.2)%	236
				μ ⁺ μ ⁻	(2.2 ±0.8) 10 ⁻⁵	253
μ ⁺ μ ⁻ π ⁰	(< 5) 10 ⁻⁴	211				
p	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	938.2592 ±0.0052 $m^2=0.8803$	stable (> 2×10 ²⁸ y)			
n	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	939.5527 ±0.0052 $m^2=0.8828$ $m_p-m_n = -1.29344$ ±0.00007	(0.918±0.014)10 ³ cτ = 2.75×10 ¹³	pe ⁻ ν	100 %	1

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Mass (MeV) Mass ² (GeV) ²	Mean life (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		
				Mode	Fraction ^a	p or P _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
Λ	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1115.59 ± 0.05 S=1.1* m ² = 1.245	2.521×10 ⁻¹⁰ $\pm .021$ S=1.2* cτ = 7.56	pπ ⁻	(64.2±0.5)%	100
				nπ ⁰	(35.8±0.5)%	104
				peν	(8.13±0.29)10 ⁻⁴	163
				pμν	(1.57±0.35)10 ⁻⁴	131
				pπ ⁻ γ	c(0.85±0.14)10 ⁻³	100
Σ^+	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1189.41 ± 0.07 S= 1.6* m ² = 1.415 m _{Σ⁺} -m _{Σ⁻} = -7.94 $\pm .09$ S= 1.2	0.800×10 ⁻¹⁰ $\pm .006$ cτ = 2.40	pπ ⁰	(51.6±0.7)%	189
				nπ ⁺	(48.4)%	185
				pγ	c(1.24±0.18)10 ⁻³	S=1.4* 225
				nπ ⁺ γ	(1.31±0.24)10 ⁻⁴	185
				Λ e ⁺ ν	(2.02±0.47)10 ⁻⁵	72
				nμ ⁺ ν	(< 2.4)10 ⁻⁵	202
ne ⁺ ν	(< 1.0)10 ⁻⁵	224				
pe ⁺ e ⁻	(< 7)10 ⁻⁶	225				
Σ^0	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1192.48 ± 0.10 S= 1.1* m ² =1.422	< 1.0×10 ⁻¹⁴ cτ<3×10 ⁻⁴	Λ γ	100 %	74
				Λ e ⁺ e ⁻	d(5.45)10 ⁻³	74
Σ^-	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1197.34 ± 0.07 S= 1.2* m ² = 1.434 m _{Σ⁰} -m _{Σ⁻} = -4.86 $\pm .06$	1.484×10 ⁻¹⁰ $\pm .019$ S=1.6* cτ = 4.45	nπ ⁻	100 %	193
				ne ⁻ ν	(1.10±0.05)10 ⁻³	230
				nμ ⁻ ν	(0.45±0.04)10 ⁻³	210
				Λ e ⁻ ν	(0.60±0.06)10 ⁻⁴	79
				nπ ⁻ γ	c(1.0 ±0.2)10 ⁻⁴	193
Ξ^0	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^f$	1314.9 ± 0.6 m ² = 1.729 m _{Ξ⁰} -m _{Ξ⁻} = -6.4 $\pm .6$	2.98×10 ⁻¹⁰ $\pm .12$ cτ = 8.93	Λπ ⁰	100 %	135
				pπ ⁻	(< 0.9)10 ⁻³	299
				pe ⁻ ν	(< 1.3)10 ⁻³	323
				Σ ⁺ e ⁻ ν	(< 1.5)10 ⁻³	119
				Σ ⁻ e ⁺ ν	(< 1.5)10 ⁻³	112
				Σ ⁺ μ ⁻ ν	(< 1.5)10 ⁻³	64
				Σ ⁻ μ ⁺ ν	(< 1.5)10 ⁻³	49
				pμ ⁻ ν	(< 1.3)10 ⁻³	309
Ξ^-	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^f$	1321.29 ± 0.14 m ² = 1.746	1.672×10 ⁻¹⁰ $\pm .032$ S=1.1* cτ = 5.01	Λ π ⁻	100 %	139
				Λ e ⁻ ν	g(0.70±0.21)10 ⁻³	190
				Σ ⁰ e ⁻ ν	(< 0.5)10 ⁻³	123
				Λ μ ⁻ ν	(< 1.3)10 ⁻³	163
				Σ ⁰ μ ⁻ ν	(< 0.5)%	70
				nπ ⁻	(< 1.1)10 ⁻³	303
				ne ⁻ ν	(< 1.0)%	327
Ω^-	$0(\frac{3}{2}^-)^f$	1672.5±.5 m ² = 2.797	1.3 ^{+0.4} _{-0.3} ×10 ⁻¹⁰ cτ = 3.9	Ξ ⁰ π ⁻	Total of 28 events seen	294
				Ξ ⁻ π ⁰		290
				Λ K ⁻		211

*S = Scale factor = $\sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}$, where N ≈ number of experiments. S should be ≈ 1. If S > 1, we have enlarged the error of the mean, δx, i. e., δx → Sδx. This convention is still inadequate, since if S >> 1, the experiments are probably inconsistent, and therefore the real uncertainty is probably even greater than Sδx. See text and ideogram in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

a. Quoted upper limits correspond to a 90% confidence level.

b. In decays with more than two bodies, P_{max} is the maximum momentum that any particle can have.

c. See Stable Particle Data Card Listings for energy limits used in this measurement.

d. Theoretical value; see also Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

e. See note in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

f. P for Ξ and J^P for Ω⁻ not yet measured. Values reported are SU(3) predictions.

g. Assumes rate for Ξ⁻ → Σ⁰ e⁻ν small compared with Ξ⁻ → Λ e⁻ν.

h. The direct emission branching ratio is (1.56±.35)×10⁻⁵.

i. A contradictory unpublished result of ~9×10⁻⁹ (with 6 events seen) has been reported by Carithers et al. See note in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

ADDENDUM TO Stable Particle Table

Magnetic moment						
e	1.001 159 6577	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e c}$	μ Decay parameters ^a			
	$\pm 0.000\ 000\ 0035$	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e c}$				
μ	1.001 166 16	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_\mu c}$	$\rho = 0.752 \pm 0.003$	$\eta = -0.12 \pm 0.21$	$h = 1.00 \pm 0.13$	
	$\pm 0.000\ 000\ 31$	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_\mu c}$	$\xi = 0.972 \pm 0.013$	$\delta = 0.755 \pm 0.009$		
			$ g_A/g_V = 0.86^{+0.33}_{-0.11}$	$\phi = 180^\circ \pm 15^\circ$		
K^\pm	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Partial rate (sec⁻¹)</u>	$\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule for $K^\pm \rightarrow 3\pi$		Form factors for leptonic decays $\lambda_+^e = 0.028 \pm 0.005$ See Stable Particle Data Card Listings for ξ and λ_+^μ .	
	$\mu\nu$	$(51.35 \pm 0.19) 10^6$	$S = 1.2^*$	$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ $c_g = -0.214 \pm 0.005$ $S = 1.7^*$		
	$\pi\pi^0$	$(17.02 \pm 0.15) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$	$\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ $c_g = -0.214 \pm 0.007$ $S = 2.7^*$		
	$\pi\pi^+\pi^-$	$(4.52 \pm 0.02) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$	$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$ $c_g = 0.523 \pm 0.023$ $S = 1.4^*$		
	$\pi\pi^0\pi^0$	$(1.40 \pm 0.04) 10^6$	$S = 1.4^*$	See also Stable Particle Data Card Listings and Appendix I		
	$\mu\pi^0\nu$	$(2.62 \pm 0.08) 10^6$	$S = 1.9^*$			
	$e\pi^0\nu$	$(3.92 \pm 0.05) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$			
K_S^0	$\pi^+\pi^-$	$(0.780 \pm 0.008) 10^{10}$	$S = 1.9^*$	CP violation parameters $ \eta_+ = (1.98 \pm 0.04) 10^{-3}$, $\phi_+ = (42 \pm 3)^\circ$ $S = 1.1^*$ $ \eta_0 = (2.09 \pm 0.10) 10^{-3}$, $\phi_0 = (43 \pm 19)^\circ$ $S = 1.2^*$ $d \delta = (0.33 \pm 0.04) 10^{-2}$ $S = 1.5^*$ $f y^2 < 0.27$		
	$\pi^0\pi^0$	$(0.353 \pm 0.005) 10^{10}$	$S = 1.4^*$			
K_L^0	$\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$	$(4.15 \pm 0.16) 10^6$	$S = 1.3^*$	$\Delta S = -\Delta Q$ $Re x = -0.003 \pm 0.027$ $S = 1.6^*$ $Im x = -0.005 \pm 0.038$ $S = 1.2^*$ Form Factors for leptonic decays $\lambda_+^e = 0.025 \pm 0.005$ $S = 1.3^*$ See Stable Particle Data Card Listings for λ_+^μ and ξ		
	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$(2.43 \pm 0.05) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$			
	$\pi\mu\nu$	$(5.19 \pm 0.12) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$			
	$\pi e\nu$	$(7.48 \pm 0.13) 10^6$	$S = 1.1^*$			
	$\pi^+\pi^-$	$(3.02 \pm 0.10) 10^4$	$S = 1.5^*$			
$\pi^0\pi^0$	$(1.82 \pm 0.38) 10^4$	$S = 1.5^*$				
η	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Asymmetry parameter</u>				
	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$e(0.24 \pm 0.40)\%$ $S = 2.0^*$				
	$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	$(0.61 \pm 0.54)\%$				
p	<u>Magnetic moment</u>	<u>Decay parameters ^b</u>				
	$(e\hbar/2m_p c)$	<u>Measured</u>	<u>Derived</u>		g_A/g_V^b g_V/g_A^b	
α	$\phi(\text{degree})$	γ	$\Delta(\text{degree})$			
p	2.792782 ± 0.000017					
n	-1.913148 ± 0.000066	$pe^- \nu$			-1.248 ± 0.10 $\delta = (181.1 \pm 1.3)^\circ$	
		$p\pi^-$	0.647 ± 0.013	$(-6.5 \pm 3.5)^\circ$	0.76	$(7.6^{+4.0}_{-4.1})^\circ$
Λ	-0.67 ± 0.06	$n\pi^0$	0.651 ± 0.045			-0.66 ± 0.06 $S = 1.2^*$
		$p\pi^0$	-0.984 ± 0.017	$(22 \pm 90)^\circ$	0.17	$(184 \pm 15)^\circ$
		$n\pi^+$	$+0.066 \pm 0.016$	$(167 \pm 20)^\circ$	-0.97	$(-73^{+136}_{-10})^\circ$
Σ^+	2.59 ± 0.46	$p\gamma$	$-1.03^{+0.52}_{-0.42}$	$S = 1.1^*$		
		$n\pi^-$	-0.069 ± 0.008	$(10 \pm 15)^\circ$	0.98	$(249^{+12}_{-115})^\circ$
Σ^-		$ne^- \nu$			See Data Cds.	
		$\Delta e^- \nu$			0.37 ± 0.20	
Ξ^0	-	$\Lambda\pi^0$	-0.39 ± 0.09	$(25 \pm 21)^\circ$ $S = 1.2^*$	0.84	$(225^{+16}_{-35})^\circ$
		$\Lambda\pi^-$	-0.40 ± 0.03	$(-4 \pm 8)^\circ$ $S = 1.1^*$	0.91	$(170^{+18}_{-17})^\circ$
Ξ^-	-1.93 ± 0.75					

ADDENDUM TO

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

*S = scale factor. Quoted error includes scale factor; see footnote to main Stable Particle Table for definition.

a. $|g_A/g_V|$ defined by

$$g_V^2 = |C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2,$$

$$g_A^2 = |C_A|^2 + |C'_A|^2,$$

$$\Sigma \langle \bar{e} | \Gamma_i | \mu \rangle \langle \bar{\nu} | \Gamma_i (C_i + C'_i \gamma_5) | \nu \rangle;$$

ϕ defined by $\cos \phi = -R_e(C_A^* C'_V + C'_A C_V^*) / g_A g_V$ [for more details, see text Section IV E]

b. The definition of these quantities is as follows [for more details on sign convention, see text Section IV H]:

$$\alpha = \frac{2|s||p|\cos\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2};$$

$$\beta = \frac{-2|s||p|\sin\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}.$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \sin\phi;$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} \cos\phi.$$

g_A/g_V defined by $\langle B_f | \gamma_\lambda (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) | B_i \rangle;$

δ defined by $g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V| e^{i\delta}.$

c. The definition of the slope parameter of the Dalitz plot is as follows:

$$|M|^2 = 1 + g \left(\frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_{\pi^+}^2} \right).$$

d. The definition for the charge asymmetry is as follows:

$$\delta = \frac{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^+) - \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^-)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^+) + \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^-)}$$

e. See note in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

f. The quantity y^2 is defined as follows:

$$y^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)}$$

where CPT is assumed valid.

Meson Table

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In addition to the entries in the Meson Table, the Meson Data Card Listings contain all substantial claims for meson resonances. See Contents of Meson Data Card Listings⁽¹⁾.

Quantities in italics have changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since April 1972.

Name	$G \begin{matrix} I \\ - \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \omega/\phi \\ \eta \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \pi \\ \rho \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ \pi \\ \rho \end{matrix}$	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	M^2 $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) ²	Partial decay mode			
						Mode	Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1 σ (%)]	p or P _{max} ^(b) (MeV/c)	
$\pi^{\pm}(140)$ $\pi^0(135)$	$1^-(0^-)_+$	estab.	139.57 134.96	0.0 7.8 eV ± 0.9 eV	0.019483 0.018217	See Stable Particle Table			
$\eta(549)$	$0^+(0^-)_+$		548.8 ± 0.6	2.63 keV ± 0.58 keV	0.301 ± 0.000	All neutral $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 + \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	71 29	See Stable Particle Table	
ϵ	$0^+(0^+)_+$	$\lesssim 700^{(c)}$ $\gtrsim 600^{(c)}$				$\pi\pi$		Existence of pole not established. See note on $\pi\pi$ S wave ^(f) .	
$\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^-)_-$		770 ₅ ± 5	146 ₅ ± 10	0.593 ± 0.112	$\pi\pi$ e^+e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$	≈ 100 0.0043 \pm 0.005 (d) 0.0067 \pm 0.012 (d)	359 385 370	
						For upper limits, see footnote (e)			
$\omega(784)$	$0^-(1^-)_-$		783.8 ^(f) ± 0.3 S=1.3*	9.8 ± 0.5 S=1.1*	0.614 ± 0.008	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ $\pi^0\gamma$ e^+e^-	89.6 \pm 0.6 1.3 \pm 0.3 9.1 \pm 0.5 0.0076 \pm 0.0017	S=1.1* S=1.5* S=1.9*	328 366 380 392
						For upper limits, see footnote (g)			
$\eta'(958)$ or χ^0	$0^+(0^-)_+$		958.1 ± 0.4 S=1.4*	< 2	0.918 <.002	$\eta\pi\pi$ $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ (mainly $\rho^0\gamma$) $\gamma\gamma$	71.8 \pm 3.9 26.2 \pm 3.5 1.9 \pm 0.3	S=2.0* S=2.2*	234 458 479
						For upper limits, see footnote (h)			
$\delta(970)$	$1^-(0^+)_+$		~ 970	50 ₅ ± 30	0.941 ± 0.049	$\eta\pi$			311
						formerly called $\pi_N(975)$ Possibly a virtual bound state of the I = 1 $K\bar{K}$ system ^(f) .			
S^*	$0^+(0^+)_+$		$\sim 997^{(c)}$	50-150 ^(c)	0.993	$\pi\pi$ $K\bar{K}$			479 near threshold
						See notes on $\pi\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ S wave ^(f) .			
$\phi(1019)$	$0^-(1^-)_-$		1019.6 ± 0.3 S=1.9	4.2 ± 0.2	1.040 ± 0.004	K^+K^- K_LK_S $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (incl. $\rho\pi$) $\eta\gamma$ e^+e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$	46.8 \pm 2.7 35.0 \pm 2.8 15.2 \pm 3.6 3.0 \pm 1.1 .032 \pm .003 .025 \pm .003	S=1.6 S=1.6* S=1.8* S=1.6* S=1.9*	127 110 462 362 510 499
						For upper limits, see footnote (i)			
$A_1(1100)$	$1^-(1^+)_+$		~ 1100	200-400	1.21	$\rho\pi$	~ 100		253
						Broad enhancement in the $J^P=1^+$ $\rho\pi$ partial wave; not a Breit-Wigner resonance ^(f) .			
$B(1235)$	$1^+(1^+)_-$		1237 ₅ ± 10	120 ₅ ± 20	1.53 ± 0.12	$\omega\pi$	only mode seen		351
						For upper limits, see footnote (j)			

Meson Table (cont'd)

Name	$\frac{G}{\omega/\phi} \left \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \pi \end{array} \right. \frac{1}{\rho}$	$I^G(J^P)C_n$ estab.	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	M^2 $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) ²	Partial decay mode		p or Pmax ^(b) (MeV/c)
						Mode	Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1 σ (%)]	
f(1270)	$0^+(2^+)_{+}$		1270 _{±5}	163 _{±15}	1.61 ±.21	$\pi\pi$ $2\pi^+2\pi^-$ KK	~ 80 5±2§ 5±3§	619 556 394
D(1285)	$0^+(A)_{+}$		1286 _{±10}	30 _{±20}	1.65 ±.03	$K\bar{K}\pi$ $\eta\pi\pi$ $\delta(970)\pi$ $2\pi^+2\pi^-$ (prob. $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$)	seen seen seen seen	305 484 250 565
J ^P = 0 ⁻ , 1 ⁺ , 2 ⁻ , with 1 ⁺ favoured								
A ₂ (1310)	$1^-(2^+)_{+}$		1310 _{±10}	100 _{±10}	1.72 ±.13	$\rho\pi$ $\eta\pi$ $\omega\pi\pi$ KK $\eta'(958)\pi$	72.4±2.1 15.3±1.3 7.6±2.2 4.7±0.6 <1	413 529 353 428 279
E(1420)	$0^+(A)_{+}$		1416 _{±10}	60 _{±20}	2.01 ±.08	$K\bar{K}\pi$ $[K^*\bar{K} + \bar{K}^*K]$ $\eta\pi\pi$ $\delta(970)\pi$	~ 40 ~ 20] ~ 60 possibly seen]	421 131 564 356
f'(1514)	$0^+(2^+)_{+}$		1516 ±3	40 ±10	2.29 ±.06	K \bar{K}	only mode seen	572
For upper limits, see footnote (k)								
F ₁ (1540)	$1_1(A)$		1540 ±5	40 ±15	2.37 ±.06	$K^*\bar{K} + \bar{K}^*K$	only mode seen	321
Evidence based on only one experiment								
ρ' (1600)	$1^+(1^-)_{-}$		~ 1600	~ 500	2.56	4π $\rho\pi\pi$ $\pi\pi$	only mode seen ~80] < 1 (p) [¶]	575 788 629
Resonance interpretation uncertain. For upper limits, see footnote (p)								
A ₃ (1640)	$1^-(2^-)_{+}$		~ 1645	100-400	2.71	$f\pi$	~ 100	310
Broad enhancement in the J ^P = 2 ⁻ f π partial wave; not a Breit-Wigner resonance. [¶]								
ω (1675)	$0^-(N)_{-}$ formerly called ϕ (1675)		1664 ±13 S=1.2*	141 ±17	2.77 ±.23	$\rho\pi$ 3 π 5 π	dominant possibly observed 10±10	645 804 777
g(1680)	$1^+(3^-)_{-}$		1680 _{±20}	160 _{±30}	2.82 ±.27	2 π 4 π (incl. $\pi\pi\rho, \rho\rho, A_2\pi, \omega\pi$) KK K $\bar{K}\pi$ (incl. $K^*\bar{K}$)	~ 40 ~ 50 ~ 3 ~ 3 } (l)	828 781 677 617
J ^P , M and Γ from the 2 π mode ^(l) .								
See note (1) for possible heavier states.								
K ⁺ (494)	$1/2(0^-)$		493.71		0.244			
K ⁰ (498)			497.71		0.248		See Stable Particle Table	
K [*] (892)	$1/2(1^-)$		891.7 ±0.5	50.1 ±1.1	0.795 ±.045	K π K $\pi\pi$	≈ 100 < 0.2 < 0.16	288 216 309
(Charged mode; m ⁰ - m [±] = 6.1±1.5 MeV)								

Meson Table (cont'd)

Name	Partial decay mode						
$\begin{matrix} G \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} I \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \hline \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} C \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \end{matrix}$	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	M^2 $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) ²	Mode	Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1σ (%)]	p or Pmax ^(b) (MeV/c)
κ	$1/2(0^+)$						
δ_0^1 is near 90° , with slow variation, in mass region 1200-1400 MeV. See note on $K\pi$ S wave ^{††} .							
Q	$1/2(1^+)$	1242 ± 10 seen in $\bar{p}p$ at rest	127 ± 25	1.54 $\pm .16$	$K\pi\pi$ $\dagger[K^*\pi]$ $\dagger[K\rho]$ $\dagger[K(\pi\pi)_{\ell=0}]$	only mode seen large seen possibly seen	
	$1/2(2^+)$	1280 to 1400					
See note (m).							
$K_N(1420)$	$1/2(2^+)$	1421 _S ± 5	100 _S ± 10	2.02 $\pm .14$	$K\pi$ $K^*\pi$ $K\rho$ $K\omega$ $K\eta$	55.0 \pm 3.3 29.5 \pm 2.7 9.2 \pm 2.9 4.4 \pm 1.7 2.0 \pm 1.8	S=1.2* S=1.2* 616 415 319 304 482
See note (n).							
L(1770)	$1/2(A)$	1765 _S ± 10	140 _S ± 50	3.11 $\pm .25$	$K\pi\pi$ $K\pi\pi\pi$ $\dagger[K_N(1420)\pi$ and other subreactions ^{††}]	dominant seen	788 757
$J^P=2^-$ favoured, 1^+ and 3^+ not excluded.							
See note (1) for possible heavier states.							

(1) Contents of Meson Data Card Listings

Non-strange (Y = 0)						Strange (Y = 1)	
entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	I (J ^P)
π (140)	$1^-(0^-)+$	$\rightarrow \eta_N$ (1080)	$0^+(N^-)+$	R-region	A_3 (1640)	$1^-(2^-)+$	K (494) 1/2(0 ⁻)
η (549)	$0^+(0^-)+$	A_1 (1100)	$1^-(1^+)+$		ω (1675)	$0^-(N^-)-$	K^* (892) 1/2(1 ⁻)
ϵ (600)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow M$ (1150)	1^-		g (1680)	$1^+(3^-)-$	κ 1/2(0 ⁺)
ρ (770)	$1^+(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow A_{1,s}$ (1170)	1^-		$\rightarrow X$ (1690)	-	$\rightarrow K_A(1175)$ 3/2
ω (784)	$0^-(1^-)-$	B (1235)	$1^+(1^+)-$		$\rightarrow X$ (1795)	1	$\rightarrow K_A(1265)$ 3/2
$\rightarrow M$ (940)		F (1270)	$0^+(2^+)+$		$\rightarrow \eta/\rho$ (1830)	$+$	Q 1/2(1 ⁺)
$\rightarrow M$ (953)	$+$	D (1285)	$0^+(A^+)+$		$\rightarrow \omega/\pi$ (1830)	-	$K_N(1420)$ 1/2(2 ⁺)
η' (958)	$0^+(0^-)+$	A_2 (1310)	$1^-(2^+)+$		$\rightarrow S$ (1930)		$\rightarrow K_N(1660)$ 1/2
δ (970)	$1^-(0^+)+$	E (1420)	$0^+(A^+)+$		$\rightarrow \rho$ (2100)	1 ⁺	$\rightarrow K_N(1760)$ 1/2
$\rightarrow H$ (990)	$0^-(A^-)-$	$\rightarrow X$ (1430)	0		$\rightarrow T$ (2200)	1	L (1770) 1/2(A)
S^* (1000)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow X$ (1440)	1	$\rightarrow \rho$ (2275)	1 ⁺	$\rightarrow K_N(1850)$	
ϕ (1019)	$0^-(1^-)-$	f' (1514)	$0^+(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow U$ (2360)	1	$\rightarrow K^*$ (2200)	
$\rightarrow M$ (1033)		F_1 (1540)	1 (A)	$\rightarrow \bar{N}\bar{N}$ (2375)	0	$\rightarrow K^*$ (2800)	
$\rightarrow B_1$ (1040)	1 ⁺	ρ' (1600)	$1^+(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow X(2500-3600)$			

Meson Table (*cont'd*)

- indicates an entry in Meson Data Card Listings not entered in the Meson Table. We do not regard these as established resonances.
- ¶ See Meson Data Card Listings.
- * Quoted error includes scale factor $S = \sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}$. See footnote to Stable Particle Table.
- † Square brackets indicate a subreaction of the previous (unbracketed) decay mode(s).
- § This is only an educated guess; the error given is larger than the error of the average of the published values. (See Meson Data Card Listings for the latter.)
- (a) ΓM is approximately the half-width of the resonance when plotted against M^2 .
- (b) For decay modes into ≥ 3 particles, p_{\max} is the maximum momentum that any of the particles in the final state can have. The momenta have been calculated by using the averaged central mass values, without taking into account the widths of the resonances.
- (c) From pole position ($M - i\Gamma/2$). For both ϵ and S^* the pole is on Riemann Sheet 2.
- (d) The e^+e^- branching ratio is from $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ experiments only. The $\omega\rho$ interference is then due to $\omega\rho$ mixing only, and is expected to be small. See note in Meson Data Card Listings. The $\mu^+\mu^-$ branching ratio is compiled from 3 experiments; each possibly with substantial $\omega\rho$ interference. The error reflects this uncertainty; see notes in Meson Data Card Listings. If $e\mu$ universality holds, $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \times$ phase space correction.
- (e) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\rho(765)$ are $\pi^\pm\gamma < 0.5\%$, $\pi^\pm\eta < 0.8\%$, $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^- < 0.15\%$, $\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 0.2\%$.
- (f) Note that experiments with final state $K_S K_S \omega$ ($\bar{p}p$ at rest) give $M_\omega = 780.6 \pm 0.5$ ¶.
- (g) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\omega(784)$ are $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 5\%$, $\pi^0\pi^0\gamma < 1\%$, $\eta + \text{neutral}(s) < 1.5\%$, $\mu^+\mu^- < 0.02\%$, $\pi^0\mu^+\mu^- < 0.2\%$, $\eta\gamma < 0.5\%$.
- (h) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\eta'(958)$: $\pi^+\pi^- < 2\%$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 5\%$, $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^- < 1\%$, $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$, $6\pi < 1\%$, $\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^- < 0.6\%$, $\pi^0e^+e^- < 1.3\%$, $\eta e^+e^- < 1.1\%$, $\pi^0\rho^0 < 4\%$, $\pi^0\omega < 8\%$.
- (i) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\phi(1019)$ are $\pi^+\pi^- < 0.03\%$, $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 4\%$, $\omega\gamma < 5\%$, $\rho\gamma < 2\%$, $\pi^0\gamma < 0.35\%$, $2\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 9\%$.
- (j) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $B(1235)$: $\pi\pi < 15\%$, $K\bar{K} < 2\%$, $4\pi < 50\%$, $\phi\pi < 1.5\%$, $\eta\pi < 25\%$, $(\bar{K}K)^\pm\pi^0 < 8\%$, $K_S K_S \pi^\pm < 2\%$, $K_S K_L \pi^\pm < 6\%$.
- (k) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $f'(1514)$ are $\pi^+\pi^- < 20\%$, $\eta\eta < 50\%$, $\eta\pi\pi < 30\%$, $K\bar{K}\pi + K^*\bar{K} < 35\%$, $2\pi^+\pi^- < 32\%$.
- (l) We assume as a working hypothesis that peaks with $I^G = 1^+$ observed around 1.7 GeV all come from $g(1680)$. For indications to the contrary see Meson Data Card Listings.
- (m) See Q-region note in Meson Data Card Listings. Some investigators see a broad enhancement in mass ($K\pi\pi$) from 1250-1400 MeV (the Q region), and others see structure. The $K\eta$, $K\omega$, and $K\pi$ are less than a few percent.
- (n) The tabulated mass of 1421 MeV comes only from charged $K_N(1420) \rightarrow K\pi$ measurements; the average of the neutral $K_N(1420)$ mass is 1423 MeV. $K\pi\pi$ mode can be contaminated with diffractively produced $Q^{\bar{F}}$.
- (o) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $f(1270)$ are $\eta\pi\pi < 15\%$; $K^0K^-\pi^+ + \text{c.c.} < 6\%$.
- (p) The tiny partial width for $\rho' \rightarrow \pi\pi$ ($\Gamma < 2$ MeV) is based on an OPE model.¶
Empirical limits are $\pi\pi < 20\%$, $K\bar{K} < 8\%$.

Established Nonets, and octet-singlet mixing angles from Appendix IIB, Eq. (2'). Of the two isosinglets, the "mainly octet" one is written first, followed by a semi-colon.

$(J^P)C_n$	Nonet members	$\theta_{1in.}$	$\theta_{quadr.}$
$(0^-)^+$	$\pi, K, \eta; \eta'$	$24 \pm 1^\circ$	$10 \pm 1^\circ$
$(1^-)^-$	$\rho, K^*, \phi; \omega$	$36 \pm 1^\circ$	$39 \pm 1^\circ$
$(2^+)^+$	$A_2, K_N(1420), f'; f$	$29 \pm 2^\circ$	$31 \pm 2^\circ$

Baryon Table

April 1973

Baryon States for which information can be found in the Data Card Listings. The name, the mass, the quantum numbers, and the status are shown. Those states with four or three stars can be found in the following Table, the others have been omitted because the evidence for the existence of the effect and/or for its interpretation as a resonance is open to considerable question.

N(940)	P11	****	Δ(1236)	P33	****	Λ(1115)	P01	****	Σ(1190)	P11	****	Ξ(1320)	P11	****
N(1470)	P11	****	Δ(1650)	S31	****	Λ(1330)	Dead		Σ(1385)	P13	****	Ξ(1530)	P13	****
N(1520)	D13	****	Δ(1670)	D33	***	Λ(1405)	S01	****	Σ(1440)	PE	Dead	Ξ(1630)		**
N(1535)	S11	****	Δ(1690)	P33	*	Λ(1520)	D03	****	Σ(1480)	PE	*	Ξ(1820)		***
N(1670)	D15	****	Δ(1890)	F35	***	Λ(1670)	S01	****	Σ(1620)	S11	**	Ξ(1940)		***
N(1688)	F15	****	Δ(1910)	P31	***	Λ(1690)	D03	****	Σ(1620)	P11	**	Ξ(2030)		**
N(1700)	S11	****	Δ(1950)	F37	****	Λ(1750)	P01	**	Σ(1620)	PE	**	Ξ(2250)		*
N(1700)	D13	**	Δ(1960)	D35	*	Λ(1815)	F05	****	Σ(1670)	D13	****	Ξ(2500)		**
N(1780)	P11	***	Δ(2160)	P33	*	Λ(1830)	D05	***	Σ(1670)	PE	**			
N(1860)	P13	***	Δ(2420)	H311	***	Λ(1860)	P03	**	Σ(1690)	PE	**			
N(1990)	F17	**	Δ(2850)		***	Λ(1870)	S01	**	Σ(1750)	S11	***			
N(2040)	D13	**	Δ(3230)		***	Λ(2040)	D03	**	Σ(1765)	D45	****	Ω(1670)	P03	****
N(2400)	S11	*				Λ(2020)	F07	**	Σ(1840)	P13	*			
N(2400)	D15	*				Λ(2100)	G07	****	Σ(1880)	P11	**			
N(2475)	F15	*				Λ(2140)	*		Σ(1915)	F15	****			
N(2490)	G17	***	Z0(1780)	P01	*	Λ(2350)	****		Σ(1940)	D13	***			
N(2220)	H19	***	Z0(1865)	*		Λ(2585)	***		Σ(2000)	S11	*			
N(2650)		***	Z1(1900)	P13	*				Σ(2030)	F17	****			
N(3030)		***	Z1(2150)	*					Σ(2070)	F15	*			
N(3245)		*	Z1(2500)	*					Σ(2080)	P13	**			
N(3690)		*							Σ(2100)	G17	**			
N(3755)		*							Σ(2250)	****				
									Σ(2455)	***				
									Σ(2620)	***				
									Σ(3000)	**				

 **** Good, clear, and unmistakable. *** Good, but in need of clarification or not absolutely certain.
 ** Needs confirmation. * Weak.

[See notes on N's and Δ's, on possible Z's, and on Y's at the beginning of those sections in the Baryon Data Card Listings; also see notes on individual resonances in the Baryon Data Card Listings.]

Particle ^a	I (J ^P) I—J estab.	π or K Beam T(GeV) p(GeV/c) σ = 4πλ ² (mb)	Mass M ^b (MeV)	Full Width Γ ^b (MeV)	M ² ± Γ M ^c (GeV ²)	Partial decay mode		
						Mode	Fraction %	p or p _{max} ^d (MeV/c)
p	1/2(1/2 ⁺)		938.3		0.880	See Stable Particle Table		
n			939.6		0.883			
N'(1470)	1/2(1/2 ⁺) P' ₁₁	T=0.53πp p=0.66 σ=27.8	~1470	165 to 300	2.16 ±0.41	Nπ Nππ [Nε Δπ Nρ pγ ^g nγ ^g]	60 40 5-30] ^e 20-30] ^e ~7] 0.05 0.0	420 368 173 435 435
N'(1520)	1/2(3/2 ⁻) D' ₁₃	T=0.61 p=0.74 σ=23.5	1510 to 1540	105 to 150	2.31 ±0.18	Nπ Nππ [Nε Nρ Δπ Nη pγ ^g nγ ^g]	50 ~50 0-2] ^e 7-25] ^e 15-40] ^e 0.2-1.4 0.55 0.30	456 410 224 471 471
N'(1535)	1/2(1/2 ⁻) S' ₁₁	T=0.64 p=0.76 σ=22.5	1500 to 1600	50 to 160	2.36 ±0.18	Nπ Nη Nππ [Nρ pγ ^g nγ ^g]	35 55 ~10 1-2] ^e 0.2-0.4 0.12	467 182 422 481 481

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	I (J ^P) — — estab.	π or K Beam T(GeV) p(GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass M ^b (MeV)	Full Width Γ^b (MeV)	M ² $\pm \Gamma M^c$ (GeV ²)	Partial decay mode		
						Mode	Fraction %	p or p _{max} ^d (MeV/c)
N ⁱ (1670) ⁱ	<u>1/2(5/2⁻)</u> D ₁₅ ⁱ	T=0.87 p=1.00 $\sigma=15.6$	1670 to 1685	115 to 175	2.79 ± 0.24	N π N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ ΔK N η p γg n γg	40 60 50-60] ^e <1 <1] ^j 0.01 0.02	560 525 357 200 368 572 572
N ⁱ (1688) ⁱ	<u>1/2(5/2⁺)</u> F ₁₅ ⁱ	T=0.90 p=1.03 $\sigma=14.9$	1680 to 1690	105 to 180	2.85 ± 0.21	N π N $\pi\pi$ [N ϵ N ρ $\Delta\pi$ ΔK N η p γg n γg	60 40 12] ^e 15] ^e 13-40] ^e <0.1 <0.3] ^j 0.20 0.01	572 538 340 372 231 388 583 583
N ⁱⁱ (1700) ⁱ	<u>1/2(1/2⁻)</u> S ₁₁ ⁱⁱ	T=0.92 p=1.05 $\sigma=14.3$	1665 to 1765	100 to 300	2.89 ± 0.42	N π N $\pi\pi$ [N ϵ N ρ ΔK N η p γg n γg	60 25-30] ^e 10-20] ^e 5 ~ 3 ^j 0.05-0.1 0.05	580 547 355 250 340 591 591
N ⁱⁱ (1780) ⁱ	<u>1/2(1/2⁺)</u> P ₁₁ ⁱⁱ	T=1.07 p=1.20 $\sigma=12.2$	1650 to 1860	50 to 350	3.17 ± 0.51	N π N $\pi\pi$ [N ϵ $\Delta\pi$ ΔK N η p γg n γg	~ 20 30-40] ^{e, h} 25-35] ^{e, h} <7 10-20] ^j 0.01 0.01	633 603 440 445 353 476 643 643
N(1860)	<u>1/2(3/2⁺)</u> P ₁₃	T=1.22 p=1.36 $\sigma=10.4$	1770 to 1860	180 to 330	3.46 ± 0.57	N π N $\pi\pi$ [N ρ ΔK N η	25 55-65] ^{e, h} ~ 5 ~ 4 ^j	685 657 366 437 545
N(2190)	<u>1/2(7/2⁻)</u> G ₁₇	T=1.94 p=2.07 $\sigma=6.21$	2000 to 2260	270 to 325	4.80 ± 0.67	N π N $\pi\pi$	25	888 868
N(2220)	<u>1/2(9/2⁺)</u> H ₁₉	T=2.00 p=2.14 $\sigma=5.97$	2200 to 2245	260 to 330	4.93 ± 0.65	N π N $\pi\pi$	15	905 887
N(2650)	<u>1/2(?⁻)</u>	T=3.12 p=3.26 $\sigma=3.67$	~ 2650	~ 360	7.02 ± 0.95	N π N $\pi\pi$	(J+1/2) _x =0.45 ^f	1154 1140
N(3030)	<u>1/2(?⁻)</u>	T=4.27 p=4.41 $\sigma=2.62$	~ 3030	~ 400	9.18 ± 1.21	N π N $\pi\pi$	(J+1/2) _x =0.05 ^f	1366 1354
Δ^i (1236) ^m	<u>3/2(3/2⁺)</u> P ₃₃ ⁱ	T=0.195(++) p=0.304 $\sigma=91.8$	1230 to 1236	110 to 122	1.53 ± 0.14	N $\pi^+\pi^-$ N $\pi^0\pi^0$ N γg	99.4 0 ~ 0.6	231 90 262
Pole position ^m : $M - i\Gamma/2 = (1211.6 \pm 0.7) - i(49.5 \pm 1.8)$								
Δ (1650)	<u>3/2(1/2⁻)</u> S ₃₁	T=0.83 p=0.96 $\sigma=16.4$	1615 to 1695	130 to 200	2.72 ± 0.28	N π N $\pi\pi$ [N ρ $\Delta\pi$ N γg	28 72 8-16] ^e 26-32] ^e 0.30	547 511 558 340 558

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	I (J ^P) ← estab.	π or K Beam		Mass M ^b (MeV)	Full Width Γ ^b (MeV)	M ² ± Γ M ^c (GeV ²)	Partial decay mode		
		T(GeV) p(GeV/c) σ = 4πχ ² (mb)					Mode	Fraction %	p or P _{max} ^d (MeV/c)
Δ (1670)	<u>3/2(3/2⁻)</u> D ₃₃	T=0.87 p=1.00 σ=15.6	1650 to 1720	175 to 300	2.79 ±0.40	Nπ Nππ [Δπ Nγ ^g	15 22-30] ^e 0.05	560 525 357 572	
Δ (1890)	<u>3/2(5/2⁺)</u> F ₃₅	T=1.28 p=1.42 σ=9.88	1840 to 1920	200 to 350	3.57 ±0.49	Nπ Nππ [Nρ Nγ ^g	17 55-70] ^e 0.03	704 677 403 712	
Δ (1910)	<u>3/2(1/2⁺)</u> P ₃₁	T=1.33 p=1.46 σ=9.54	1780 to 1935	200 to 340	3.65 ±0.52	Nπ Nππ [Nρ Δπ Nγ ^g	25 3-16] ^e 4-16] ^e 0.03	716 691 429 543 725	
Δ (1950)	<u>3/2(7/2⁺)</u> F ₃₇	T=1.41 p=1.54 σ=8.90	1930 to 1980	170 to 270	3.80 ±0.44	Nπ Nππ [Nρ Δπ Nγ ^g ΣK Σ(1385)K	45 8-12] ^e 14-19] ^e 0.15 ~2 1.4	741 716 471 571 749 460 232	
Δ (2420)	<u>3/2(11/2⁺)</u>	T=2.50 p=2.64 σ=4.68	2320 to 2450	270 to 350	5.86 ±0.75	Nπ Nππ	11 >20	1023 1006	
Δ (2850)	3/2(? ⁺)	T=3.71 p=3.85 σ=3.05	~2850	~400	8.12 ±1.14	Nπ Nππ	(J+1/2) _x =0.25 ^f	1266 1254	
Δ (3230)	3/2(?)	T=4.94 p=5.08 σ=2.25	~3230	~440	10.4 ±1.4	Nπ Nππ	(J+1/2) _x =0.05 ^f	1475 1464	
<p>Z* Evidence for states with hypercharge 2 is controversial. See the Baryon Data Card Listings for discussion and display of data.</p>									
Λ	<u>0(1/2⁺)</u>		1115.6		1.24	See Stable Particle Table			
Λ'(1405)	<u>0(1/2⁻)</u> S' ₀₁	p < 0 K ⁻ p	1405 _n ±5 _n	40 _n ±10 _n	1.97 ±0.06	Σπ	100	142	
Λ'(1520)	<u>0(3/2⁻)</u> D' ₀₃	p=0.389 σ=84.5	1518 _n ±2 _n	16 _n ±2 _n	2.30 ±0.02	N \bar{K} Σπ Λππ Σππ	45±1 41±1 10±.5 1.0±.1	234 258 250 140	
Λ''(1670)	<u>0(1/2⁻)</u> S'' ₀₁	p=0.74 σ=28.5	~1670	15 to 38	2.79 ±0.04	N \bar{K} Λη Σπ	15-35 15-25 30-50	410 64 393	
Λ''(1690)	<u>0(3/2⁻)</u> D'' ₀₃	p=0.78 σ=26.1	~1690	27 to 85	2.86 0.09	N \bar{K} Σπ Λππ Σππ	20-30 40-70 <25 <25	429 409 415 352	
Λ'(1815)	<u>0(5/2⁺)</u> F' ₀₅	p=1.05 σ=16.7	1820 ±5 _n	64 to 104	3.30 ±0.15	N \bar{K} Σπ Σ(1385)π	61 11 15-20	542 508 362	
Λ'(1830)	<u>0(5/2⁻)</u> D' ₀₅	p=1.09 σ=15.8	1810 to 1840	60 to 150	3.33 ±0.19	N \bar{K} Σπ Λππ	~10 20-60	554 519 536	
Λ (2100)	<u>0(7/2⁻)</u> G ₀₇	p=1.68 σ=8.68	~2100	60 to 140	4.41 ±0.22	N \bar{K} Σπ Λη ΞK Λω	25 ~ 5 < 3 ~ 2 ~ 1	748 699 617 483 443	

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^d	I (J ^P) — — estab.	π or K Beam T(GeV) p(GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass M ^b (MeV)	Full Width Γ^b (MeV)	M ² $\pm \Gamma M^c$ (GeV ²)	Partial decay mode		
						Mode	Fraction %	p or P _{max} ^d (MeV/c)
Λ (2350)	$0(?)$	p=2.29 $\sigma=5.85$	~ 2350	140 to 324	5.52 ± 0.55	N \bar{K}	(J+1/2)x =0.7 ^f	913
Λ (2585)	$0(?)$	p=2.91 $\sigma=4.37$	~ 2585	~ 300	6.66 ± 0.77	N \bar{K}	(J+1/2)x =1.0 ^f	1058
Σ	$1(1/2^+)$		(+)1189.4 (0)1192.5 (-)1197.3		1.41 1.42 1.43	See Stable Particle Table		
Σ' (1385)	$1(3/2^+)P'_{13}$	p < 0 K ⁻ p	(+)1383±1 S=1.3 [*] (-)1386±2 S=2.2 [*]	(+) 34±2 S=2.0 [*] (-) 36±6 S=3.5 ^{*!}	1.92 ± 0.05	$\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	89±2 11±2	208 117
Σ' (1670) ^k	$1(3/2^-)D'_{13}$	p=0.74 $\sigma=28.5$	~ 1670	35-65	2.79 ± 0.08	N \bar{K} $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$ [$\Lambda(1405)\pi$] ^e $\Lambda\pi\pi$	~8 ~40 ~12 5-15	410 387 447 326 207 397
Parameters here are obtained from partial wave analyses for a D ₁₃ resonance. Production experiments suggest two such states; see footnote k and the Baryon Data Card Listings.								
Σ'' (1750)	$1(1/2^-)S''_{11}$	p=0.91 $\sigma=20.7$	1700 to 1790	50 to 100	3.05 ± 0.13	N \bar{K} $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\eta$	seen seen seen	483 507 54
Σ (1765)	$1(5/2^-)D_{15}$	p=0.94 $\sigma=19.6$	1765 ⁿ $\pm 5^n$	~120	3.12 ± 0.21	N \bar{K} $\Lambda\pi$ $\Lambda(1520)\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	~ 41 ~ 13 ~ 15 ~ 10 ~ 1	496 518 187 315 461
Σ (1915) ⁱ	$1(5/2^+)F'_{15}$	p=1.25 $\sigma=13.0$	1900-1930	50-100	3.67 ± 0.14	N \bar{K} $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	~14 ~ 6 ~ 6	612 619 568
Formation and production experiments do not agree on $\Sigma\pi/\Lambda\pi$ ratio.								
Σ'' (1940)	$1(3/2^-)D''_{13}$	p=1.32 $\sigma=12.0$	~1940	~220	3.77 ± 0.43	N \bar{K} $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	seen seen	678 680 589
Σ (2030)	$1(7/2^+)F_{17}$	p=1.52 $\sigma=9.93$	~2030	100 to 170	4.12 ± 0.27	N \bar{K} $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ ΞK	~ 20 ~ 20 ~ 4 < 2	700 700 652 412
Σ (2250)	$1(?)$	p=2.04 $\sigma=6.76$	~2250	100 to 230	5.06 ± 0.37	N \bar{K} $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi$	(J+1/2)x =0.3 ^f	849 842 799
Σ (2455)	$1(?)$	p=2.57 $\sigma=5.09$	~ 2455	~120	6.03 ± 0.29	N \bar{K}	(J+1/2)x =0.2 ^f	979
Σ (2620)	$1(?)$	p=2.95 $\sigma=4.30$	~ 2620	~175	6.86 ± 0.46	N \bar{K}	(J+1/2)x =0.3 ^f	1064
Ξ^{ℓ}	$1/2(1/2^+)$		(0)1314.9 (-)1321.3		1.73 1.75	See Stable Particle Table		
Ξ (1530) ^l	$1/2(3/2^+)P_{13}$		(0) 1531.6±0.4 S=1.3 [*] (-) 1535.0±0.6	(0) 9.1±0.5 (-) 12.9±4.1	2.34 ± 0.01	$\Xi\pi$	100	144
Ξ (1820) ^l	$1/2(?)$		1795 to 1870	12 to 99	3.31 ± 0.10	$\Lambda\bar{K}$ $\Xi\pi$ $\Xi(1530)\pi$ ΣK		396 413 234 306
All four decay modes have been seen. Branching ratios not quoted because there may be more than one state here.								
Ξ (1940) ^l	$1/2(?)$		1894 to 1961	42 to 140	3.72 ± 0.18	$\Xi\pi$ $\Xi(1530)\pi$		499 336
Seen in both final states; not clear if one, or more, states present.								
Ω^-	$0(3/2^+)$		1672.5		2.80	See Stable Particle Table		

Baryon Table (cont'd)

- * Quoted error includes an S(scale) factor. See footnote to Stable Particle Table.
- An arrow at the left of the Table indicates a candidate that has been omitted because the evidence for the existence of the effect and (or) for its interpretation as a resonance is open to considerable question. For convenience all Baryon States for which information exists in the Baryon Data Card Listings are listed at the beginning of the Baryon Table. In that list, states with only a one or two star (*) rating have been omitted from the Baryon Table; for additional information on such states, see the Baryon Data Card Listings.
- a. For the baryon states, the name [such as $N'(1470)$] contains the mass, which may be different for each new analysis. The convention for using primes in the names is as follows: when there is more than one resonance on a given Argand diagram, the first has been designated with a prime, the second with a double prime, etc. The name (col. 1) is the same as can be found in large print in the Baryon Data Card Listings.
 - b. For M and Γ of most baryons we report here an interval instead of an average. Averages are appropriate if each result is based on independent measurements, but inappropriate here where the spread in parameters arises because different models or procedures have been applied to a common set of data. Where only one value is given it is either because only one experiment reports that state or because the various experiments agree. An error is quoted only when the various experiments averaged have taken into account the systematic errors.
 - c. For this column M is the rounded average which also appears in the name column. Γ is taken as the center of the interval given in the column labeled " Γ ".
 - d. For decay modes into ≥ 3 particles p_{\max} is the maximum momentum that any of the particles in the final state can have. The momenta have been calculated using the averaged central mass values, without taking into account the widths of the resonances. For isobars, p is computed using the nominal isobar masses. If the isobar plus stable mass is less than the resonance mass, no value for p is given.
 - e. Square brackets indicate a sub-reaction of the previous unbracketed decay mode. Our estimate is from data in the Baryon Data Card Listings (where available) and from the isobar model Argand plots of HERNDON 72. See the Mini-Review preceding the N^* Data Card Listings.
 - f. This state has been seen only in total cross sections. J is not known; x is Γ_{e1}/Γ .
 - g. The tabulated radiative fractions involve a sum over two helicities (1/2, 3/2). In the case of I=1/2 resonances, there are two distinct isospin couplings, whence ηp and ηn . For further information and conventions, see the Mini-Review preceding the Baryon Data Card Listings.
 - h. These values are particularly crude. Any naive estimate from the Argand plots of HERNDON 72 (see the Mini-Review preceding the N^* Data Card Listings) yields branching fractions the sum of which is greater than one. The values given have been scaled downward to be consistent with the branching fractions from other (non-isobar) channels.
 - i. Only information coming from partial-wave analyses has been used here. For the production experiments results see the Baryon Data Card Listings.
 - j. Value obtained in an energy-dependent partial-wave analysis which uses a t-channel-poles-plus-resonance parametrization. The values of the couplings obtained for the resonances may be affected by double counting.
 - k. In this energy region the situation is still confused. In addition to the $D_{13}(1670)$, formation experiments have found evidence for fairly narrow ($\Gamma \sim 50$ MeV) S_{11} and/or P_{11} states near 1620 MeV. It is not clear how many such states really exist. No one has reported a strong coupling of any of these states to $\bar{K}N$, but there is much disagreement about branching ratios $\pi\Lambda$ and $\pi\Sigma$.
 - l. Only $\Xi(1530)$ is firmly established; information on the other states comes from experiments that have poor statistics due to the fact that the cross sections for S=-2 states are very low. For Ξ states, because of the meager statistics, we lower our standards and tabulate resonant effects if they have at least a four-standard-deviation statistical significance and if they are seen by more than one group. So $\Xi(2030)$, with main decay mode $\Sigma\bar{K}$, reported as a 3.5-standard-deviation effect, is not tabulated. See the Baryon Data Card Listings for the other states.
 - m. See note on $\Delta(1236)$ in the Baryon Data Card Listings. Values of mass and width are dependent upon resonance shape used to fit the data. The pole position appears to be much less dependent upon the parametrization used.
 - n. This is only an educated guess; the error given is larger than the error of the average of the published values (see the Baryon Data Card Listings for the latter).

PHYSICAL AND NUMERICAL CONSTANTS*
PHYSICAL CONSTANTS

N	=	6.022169(40)×10 ²³ mole ⁻¹ (based on A _{C12} = 12)
c	=	2.9979250(10)×10 ¹⁰ cm sec ⁻¹
e	=	4.803250(21)×10 ⁻¹⁰ esu = 1.6021917(70)×10 ⁻¹⁹ coulomb
1 MeV	=	1.6021917(70)×10 ⁻⁶ erg
ħ	=	6.582183(22)×10 ⁻²² MeV sec = 1.0545919(80)×10 ⁻²⁷ erg sec
ħc	=	1.9732891(66)×10 ⁻¹¹ MeV cm = 197.32891(66) MeV fermi
	=	0.6240088(21) GeV mb ^{1/2}
α	=	e ² /ħc = 1/137.03602(21)
k Boltzmann	=	1.380622(59)×10 ⁻¹⁶ erg K ⁻¹
	=	8.61708(37)×10 ⁻¹¹ MeV K ⁻¹ = 1 eV/11604.85(49)K
m _e	=	0.5110041(16) MeV = 9.109558(54)×10 ⁻³¹ kg
m _p	=	938.2592(52) MeV = 1836.109(11) m _e = 6.72241(63)m _{π±}
	=	1.00727661(8)m ₁ (where m ₁ = 1 amu = $\frac{1}{12}$ m _{C12} = 931.4812(52)MeV)
m _d	=	1875.587(10) MeV
r _e	=	e ² /m _e c ² = 2.817939(13) fermi (1 fermi = 10 ⁻¹³ cm)
λ _e	=	ħ/m _e c = r _e α ⁻¹ = 3.861592(12)×10 ⁻¹¹ cm
a _{∞ Bohr}	=	ħ ² /m _e e ² = r _e α ⁻² = 0.52917715(81)A (1A = 10 ⁻⁸ cm)
σ Thomson	=	$\frac{8}{3}\pi r_e^2 = 0.6652453(61)\times 10^{-24}$ cm ² = 0.6652453(64) barns
μ Bohr	=	eħ/2m _e c = 0.5788381(18)×10 ⁻¹⁴ MeV gauss ⁻¹
μ nucleon	=	eħ/2m _p c = 3.152526(21)×10 ⁻¹⁸ MeV gauss ⁻¹
$\frac{1}{2}\omega_e^{\text{cyclotron}}$	=	e/2m _e c = 8.794014(27)×10 ⁶ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹
$\frac{1}{2}\omega_p^{\text{cyclotron}}$	=	e/2m _p c = 4.789484(27)×10 ³ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹

Hydrogen-like atom (nonrelativistic, μ = reduced mass):

$$\frac{v}{c})_{\text{rms}} = \frac{ze^2}{n\hbar c}; E_n = \frac{\mu}{2}v^2 = \frac{\mu z^2 e^4}{2(n\hbar)^2}; a_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar^2}{\mu z e^2}$$

$$R_\infty = m_e e^4 / 2\hbar^2 = m_e c^2 \alpha^2 / 2 = 13.605826(45) \text{ eV (Rydberg)}$$

pc = 0.3 Hp (MeV, kilogauss, cm); 0.3 (which is 10⁻¹¹c) enters because there are ≈ 300 "volts"/esu volt.

1 year (sidereal)	=	365.256 days = 3.1558×10 ⁷ sec (≈ π×10 ⁷ sec)
density of dry air	=	1.205 mg cm ⁻³ (at 20°C, 760 mm)
acceleration by gravity	=	980.62 cm sec ⁻² (sea level, 45°)
gravitational constant	=	6.6732(31)×10 ⁻⁸ cm ³ g ⁻¹ sec ⁻²
1 calorie (thermochemical)	=	4.184 joules
1 atmosphere	=	1033.2275 g cm ⁻²
1 eV per particle	=	11604.85(49)°K (from E = kT)

NUMERICAL CONSTANTS

π	=	3.1415927	1 rad	=	57.2957795 deg	√π	=	1.7724539
e	=	2.7182818	1/e	=	0.3678794	√2	=	1.4142136
ln 2	=	0.6931472	ln 10	=	2.3025851	√3	=	1.7320508
log ₁₀ 2	=	0.3010300	log ₁₀ e	=	0.4342945	√10	=	3.1622777

*Compiled by Stanley J. Brodsky, based mainly on the adjustment of the fundamental physical constants by B. N. Taylor, W. H. Parker, and D. N. Langenberg, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **41**, 375 (1969). The figures in parentheses correspond to the 1 standard deviation uncertainty in the last digits of the main number.

CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS AND SPHERICAL HARMONICS

Note: A $\sqrt{\quad}$ is to be understood over every coefficient; e. g., for $-8/15$ read $-\sqrt{8/15}$.

Notation: $\begin{matrix} J & J & \dots \\ M & M & \dots \end{matrix}$

$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta$

$Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$

$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$

$Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$

$Y_2^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{15}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta e^{2i\phi}$

$Y_l^{-m} = (-1)^m Y_l^{m*}$

1/2 × 1/2

	1	
+1/2	0	-1/2
0	1	0

2 × 1/2

	5/2	
+2	3/2	-1/2
1	5/2	3/2
0	3/2	5/2
-1	1/2	3/2
-2	-1/2	1/2

1 × 1/2

	3/2	
+1	1/2	-1/2
0	3/2	1/2
-1	1/2	3/2

3/2 × 1/2

	2	
+3/2	1	-1/2
1	5/2	1/2
0	3/2	5/2
-1	1/2	3/2
-3/2	-1/2	1/2

2 × 1

	3	
+2	1	-1
1	3	1
0	1	3
-1	-1	1
-2	1	-1

3/2 × 1

	5/2	
+3/2	1	-1/2
1	5/2	1/2
0	3/2	5/2
-1	1/2	3/2
-3/2	-1/2	1/2

1 × 1

	2	
+1	0	-1
0	2	0
-1	0	1

$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_1 j_2 J M \rangle$
 $= (-1)^{J - j_1 - j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M \rangle$

SU(3) CONVENTIONS

for Isoscalar Factor Table on next page

Since January 1970 we have used the convention that the first particle shall be a baryon, the second a meson (R. Levi Setti, Proceedings of Lund Conference, 1969, p. 339 and Table II). Note, for comparison, that the de Swart table of 8×8 is merely labeled with symbols like ($I_1 = 1/2, Y_1 = 1, I_2 = 1, Y_2 = 0$), which can be read either as ($N\pi$) or ($K\Sigma$). Since there are no decuplet mesons, however, his 8×10 table is unambiguous; it must be read with the meson first.

The de Swart convention violates the other convention that the $N, N\pi$ coupling shall be $D + F$ (as opposed to $-D + F$). To get $D + F$ one must use the first line of the "N" table, which reads $\dots 3\sqrt{5}/10 |8_D\rangle + 1/2 |8_F\rangle$ as opposed to $\dots -3\sqrt{5}/10 |8_D\rangle + 1/2 |8_F\rangle$. The first line must then be labeled $N\pi$ rather than $K\Sigma$, i. e., with the baryon first.

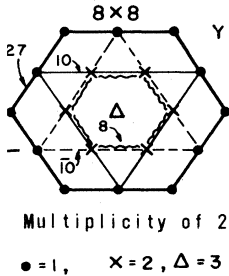
Levi Setti further advocates the convention of writing the baryon first for SU(2) as well as SU(3). For example, the sign of the amplitudes as plotted on his and our Argand plots comes from using our SU(2) Clebsch-Gordan coefficients (Condon Shortley notation) and writing the baryon first. To make it easier to abide by this universal convention we have changed de Swart's 8×10 (SU(3) table to 10×8 , with the help of his Eq. (14.3):

$$\langle \mu_1 \mu_2 | \mu \rangle = \xi_1 (-1)^{I_1 + I_2 - I} \langle \mu_2 \mu_1 | \mu \rangle .$$

SU(3) ISOSCALAR FACTORS

Adapted from J. J. de Swart, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 35, 916 (1963)
 (See note on previous page concerning conventions)

$$\{8\} \otimes \{8\} = \{27\} \oplus \{10\} \oplus \{10^*\} \oplus \{8\}_1 \oplus \{8\}_2 \oplus \{1\}.$$



* Five single-coefficient tables are omitted. The one involving a $\{10^*\}$ has a negative coefficient, i.e. $(NK|10^*) = -1$. The others, involving $\{27\}$ and $\{10\}$, are all $+1$.

		$Y=1 \quad I=1/2 \quad N$				$Y=1 \quad I=3/2 \quad \Delta$						
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+D}$	$\frac{8}{-F}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$			
$N\pi$		$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$N\pi$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			
ΣK		$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	ΣK		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			
$N\eta$		$\frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							
ΔK		$3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$							
		$Y=0 \quad I=0 \quad \Lambda$				$Y=0 \quad I=1 \quad \Sigma$						
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+D}$	$\frac{1}{+}$	$\frac{8}{-F}$	$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+D}$	$\frac{8}{-F}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$
NK		$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{10}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	NK		$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$
ΞK		$-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	ΞK		$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$
$\Sigma\pi$		$-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{20}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$	0	$\Sigma\pi$		0	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$
$\Delta\eta$		$3\frac{\sqrt{30}}{20}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	0	$\Sigma\eta$		$\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
		$Y=-1 \quad I=1/2 \quad \Xi$				$Y=-1 \quad I=3/2 \quad \Omega$						
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+D}$	$\frac{8}{-F}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$			
$\Xi\pi$		$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\Xi\pi$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			
ΣK		$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	ΣK		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			
$\Xi\eta$		$3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							
ΔK		$3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$							

The phase factor $\xi_1 = \pm 1$, from de Swart's Table I, enters in his symmetry formula (14.3):
 $(\mu_1\mu_2|\mu) = \xi_1(-1)^{I_1+I_2-I}(\mu_2\mu_1|\mu)$.
 This factor is irrelevant if you are doing your own self-consistent calculations; it enters when you try to check someone else who chose $\mu_2 \otimes \mu_1$ instead of $\mu_1 \otimes \mu_2$.

$$\{10\} \otimes \{8\} = \{35\} \oplus \{27\} \oplus \{10\} \oplus \{8\}.$$

* Four single coefficient tables are omitted; only the $\{27\}$ is -1 ; the three with $\{35\}$ are $+1$.

		$Y=1 \quad I=1/2 \quad N$				$Y=1 \quad I=3/2 \quad \Delta$					
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+}$			$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	
$\Delta\pi$		$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$-2\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$			$\Delta\pi$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$	
ΣK		$-2\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$			$\Delta\eta$		$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	
		$Y=0 \quad I=0 \quad \Lambda$				$Y=0 \quad I=1 \quad \Sigma$					
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+}$			$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+}$
$\Sigma\pi$		$-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$			$\Sigma\pi$		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$	$-3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{15}$
ΞK		$-\frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$			$\Sigma\eta$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{30}}{10}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$
		$Y=-1 \quad I=1/2 \quad \Xi$				$Y=-1 \quad I=3/2 \quad \Omega$					
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{27}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$	$\frac{8}{+}$	$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{27}{+}$		
$\Xi\pi$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$-7\frac{\sqrt{5}}{20}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$\Xi\pi$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		
$\Xi\eta$		$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{\sqrt{5}}{20}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$	$\Xi\eta$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		
ΩK		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$	$-3\frac{\sqrt{10}}{20}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5}$	ΣK		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$		
ΣK		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{10}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$						
		$Y=-2 \quad I=0 \quad \Omega^-$				$Y=-2 \quad I=1$					
$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{10}{+}$			$\xi_1 \rightarrow$		$\frac{35}{+}$	$\frac{27}{+}$		
$\Omega\eta$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			$\Omega\pi$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$		
ΞK		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$			ΞK		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		

SPECIAL RELATIVITY, PHASE SPACE, AND CROSS SECTIONS

Notation. 4-vector in c.m. $p = (w, \vec{p})$; in lab $P = (W, \vec{P})$, $T = W - m$.
 Solid-angle element $d\omega = 2\pi d \cos \theta$; $d\Omega = 2\pi d \cos \Theta$.
 $p^2 = w^2 - \vec{p}^2 = m^2$ is an invariant. Cross section σ is invariant.

Lorentz Transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} w \\ P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{w} & -\bar{\eta} & 0 & 0 \\ -\bar{\eta} & \bar{w} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W \\ P_x \\ P_y \\ P_z \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{If } \theta \text{ and } \Theta \text{ are measured with respect to the transformation axis } x, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{P_x}{\bar{P}_x} = \tan \theta = \frac{|\vec{P}| \sin \Theta}{-\bar{w}W + \bar{\eta}|\vec{P}| \cos \Theta}$$

If particle 1 is beam, 2 is target, then $(W_2, \vec{P}_2) = (m_2, \vec{0})$ and $\bar{w} = (W_1 + m_2)/\sqrt{s}$, $\bar{\eta} = \vec{v}\beta = |\vec{P}_1|/\sqrt{s}$, $|\vec{P}_1| = |\vec{P}_2| = \bar{\eta}m_2 = |\vec{P}_1| m_2/\sqrt{s}$.
 For $m_1 = m_2$, $\bar{v}^2 = 1 + T_1/2m_1$.

General Lorentz Transformation [characterized by $\vec{\beta}$, with $\bar{v} = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ and $\bar{\eta} = \bar{v}\beta$]: $w = \bar{w}W - \bar{\eta}\vec{P}\cdot\vec{P}$; $\vec{p} = \vec{P} - \bar{\eta}\frac{W + w}{\bar{v} + 1}\vec{\beta}$.

A Useful Transformation: Consider two 4-vectors $Q = (E, \vec{Q})$ and $q = (e, \vec{q})$. In the rest frame of Q [$Q = (M, \vec{0})$], q becomes (q, \vec{q}')

$$e' = Q \cdot q / M \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{q}' = \vec{q} - f\vec{Q}$$

where $Q^2 = M^2$ and $f = (e + e')/(E + M)$. These equations follow from example (b), p. 34 of Hagedorn.* They are particularly useful when Q is a sum of four-vectors that correspond to a resonant state.

Invariants. Notation: $1 + 2 \rightarrow 1' + 2'$.

$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(w_1w_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2), \quad (3)$$

$$t = (p_1' - p_1)^2 = m_1^2 + m_1'^2 - 2(w_1w_1' - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_1'), \quad (i = 1, 2), \quad (4)$$

$$u = (p_1' - p_2)^2 = (p_2' - p_1)^2 \quad [\text{use (6), below}]. \quad (5)$$

General relation: $s + t + u = m_1^2 + m_1'^2 + m_2^2 + m_2'^2$. (6)

In lab system $P_2 = (m_2, \vec{0})$, and writing $W = m + T$,

$$s = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2W_1m_2 = (m_1 + m_2)^2 + 2T_1m_2, \quad (3, \text{lab})$$

$$t = m_2^2 + m_1'^2 - 2W_1'm_2 = (m_2 - m_1')^2 - 2T_2'm_2. \quad (4, \text{lab})$$

In c.m. system $dt = +2|\vec{p}_1| |\vec{p}_1'| d \cos \theta$. (4, cm)

For elastic scattering ($m_1 = m_1'$, $m_2 = m_2'$), (4) and (5) in c.m. become

$$t = -2\vec{p}^2 (1 - \cos \theta) = -4\vec{p}^2 \sin^2 \theta/2, \quad (4, \text{el})$$

$$u = (m_1^2 - m_2^2)/s - 2\vec{p}^2 (1 + \cos \theta) = (m_1^2 - m_2^2)^2/s - 4\vec{p}^2 \cos^2 \theta/2. \quad (5, \text{el})$$

For elastic scattering, using (4, lab), (4, el), and (2),

$$T_2' = \frac{2\vec{P}_1^2 m_2}{s} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \text{ (useful for calculating } \delta\text{-ray energies)}. \quad (7)$$

Two-Body States. Energies and momenta in c.m.

$$w_1 = \frac{s + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\sqrt{s}}, \quad p_1^2 = p_2^2 = \frac{1}{4s} [s - (m_1 + m_2)^2] [s - (m_1 - m_2)^2]. \quad (8)$$

3- and 4-Body States. Let $m_{ij}^2 = (p_i + p_j)^2$, etc.; then

$$\sum_{i < j} m_{ij}^2 = \sum m_{123}^2 + m_{1234}^2 = \text{const. } (i, j = 1, 2, 3) \text{ [follows from (6)]} \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &= 2\sum m_{1234}^2 + m_{1234}^2 = \text{const.} \\ &\sum_{i < j < k} m_{ijk}^2 = \sum m_{1234}^2 + 2m_{1234}^2 = \text{const.} \end{aligned} \right\} (i, j, k = 1, 2, 3, 4.) \quad (10)$$

R_n , Invariant Volume in n-Body Momentum Space

A useful invariant is $\int d^4 p \delta(p^2 - m^2) = \int \frac{d^3 \vec{p}}{2w} = \int \frac{p^2 d|\vec{p}| d\omega}{2w} = \frac{1}{2} \int |\vec{p}| d\omega d\omega$.

$$R_2 = \pi |\vec{p}_1|/\sqrt{s}, \quad R_3 = \pi^2 \int dw_1 dw_2 = (\pi^2/4s) \int dm_1^2 dm_2^2.$$

Recurrence Relation for Factoring R_n (see e.g., Hagedorn, p. 93*):

Write $N \rightarrow 1, 2, \dots, k, k+1, \dots, n$ (R_n),
 as $N \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K, k+1, \dots, n \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (R_{n-k+1}) \\ (R_k) \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$ then $R_n = \int d(m_K^2) R_k R_{n-k+1}$,
 or as $N \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} K, L \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k+1, \dots, n \\ (R_k) \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$ then $R_n = \int d(m_K^2) d(m_L^2) R_k R_L \frac{\pi P(KL)}{\sqrt{s}}$

Cross Sections and Decay Rates†

For a system of n particles with overall four-momentum p and final momenta q_1, \dots, q_n [$q_i = (e_i, \vec{q}_i)$], define Lorentz Invariant Phase Space

$$d \text{LIPS}(s; q_1, \dots, q_n) = (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p - \sum_i q_i) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 \vec{q}_i}{2e_i}. \quad (11)$$

Note that $R_n = (2\pi)^{3n-4} \int d \text{LIPS}$.

For $1 + 2 \rightarrow n$ particles or $1 \rightarrow n$ particles, in general $|i\rangle \rightarrow |f\rangle$,

$$\sigma_{if} = \frac{1}{4F} \int |T_{if}|^2 d \text{LIPS}(s; q_1, \dots, q_n), \quad (12)$$

or

$$\Gamma_{if} = \frac{1}{2m_1} \int |T_{if}|^2 d \text{LIPS}(m_1^2; q_1, \dots, q_n), \quad (13)$$

where T_{if} is an invariant matrix element. F is Møller's invariant flux factor, $F^2 = (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - p_1^2 p_2^2$. In every system where \vec{p}_1 and \vec{p}_2 are collinear, $F = w_1 w_2 |\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2|$ ($\vec{v} = \vec{p}/w$). If 1 is beam, 2, target ($\vec{p}_2 = 0$), then $F = |\vec{P}_1| m_2 = |\vec{P}_1| \sqrt{s}$.

For elastic scattering in c.m., $\frac{d \text{LIPS}}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \frac{|\vec{p}_1|}{\sqrt{s}}$, and (12) yields

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{|T|^2}{(8\pi)^2 s} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{|T|^2}{64\pi |\vec{p}_1|^2 s}. \quad (14)$$

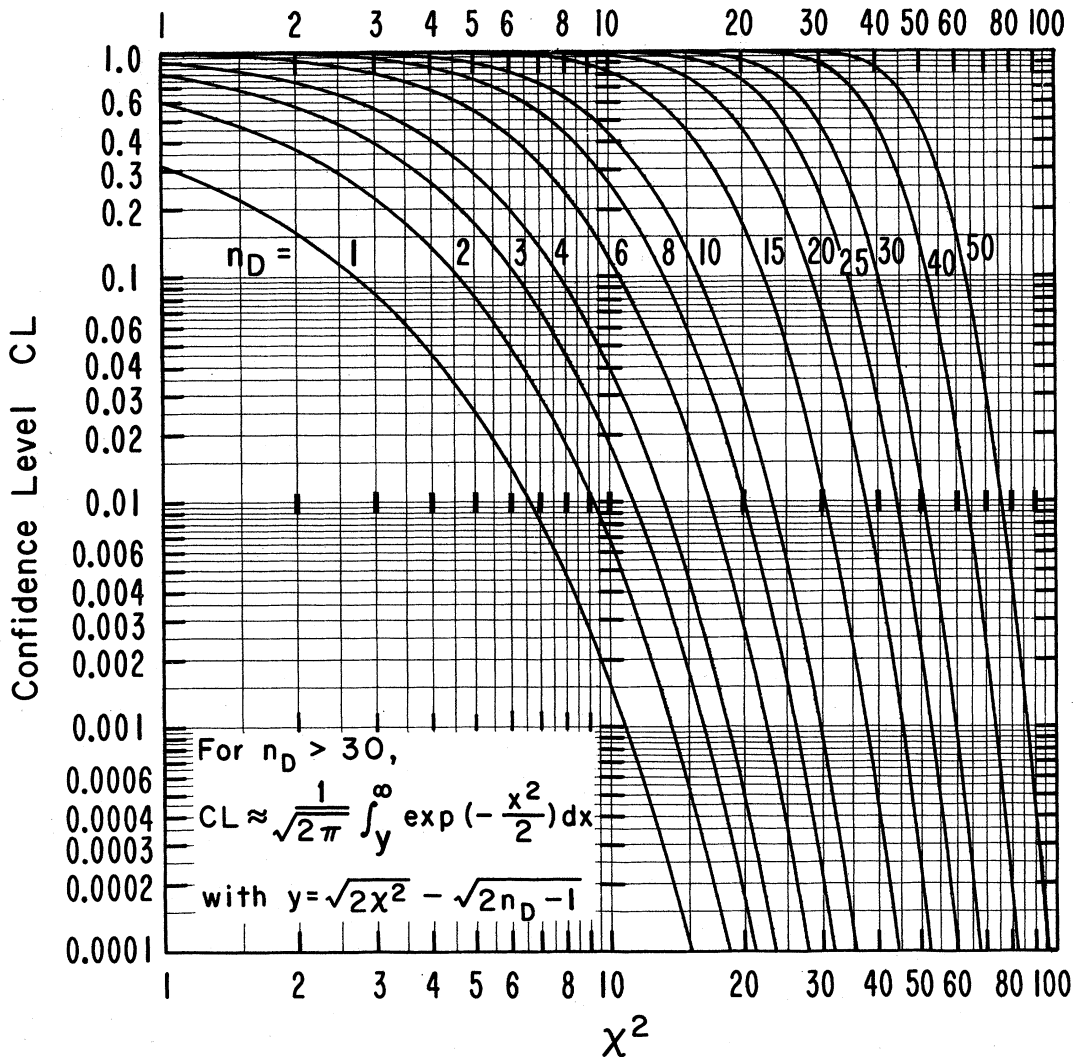
The normalization is such that the optical theorem reads

$$\text{Im } T|_{t=0} = 2 |\vec{p}_1| \sqrt{s} \sigma_{\text{tot}}. \quad (15)$$

The choice of Eq. (11) implies a particular normalization of any spinors that may occur in T .† The advantage of this normalization is that it greatly simplifies the structure of T by putting factors such as $\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E}$ into the phase space where they really belong. In addition, the labels, i, f , refer to specific spin (helicity) states, so that the usual "average and sum" rule is implicit.

*R. Hagedorn, Relativistic Kinematics, W. A. Benjamin, New York, 1964.
 †See, for example, Chaps. 1 and 2 of H. Pilkuhn, The Interactions of Hadrons, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1967.

CONFIDENCE LEVEL VS. χ^2 FOR n_D DEGREES OF FREEDOM



For any n_D , $\langle \chi^2 \rangle = n_D$, $\delta(\chi^2) = \sqrt{2n_D}$. For large n_D , χ^2 becomes normally distributed about n_D . Thus in the notation of the box in the figure,

$$y_1 = (\chi^2 - n_D) / \sqrt{2n_D} \text{ has unit s. d.}$$

A better approximation, due to Fisher,* is that χ , not χ^2 , is normally distributed, specifically

$$y_2 = \sqrt{2\chi^2} - \sqrt{2n_D - 1} \text{ has unit s. d.}$$

One sees then that y_1 underestimates small C.L.'s. Thus for $n = 50$ and $\chi^2 = 80$, $y_1 = 3.0$ and C.L. = 0.13% vs. $y_2 = 2.7$, C.L. = 0.35%.

* R. A. Fisher, *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

The Poisson distribution for x , when expected value is \bar{x} :

$$P(x, \bar{x}) = \frac{\bar{x}^x e^{-\bar{x}}}{x!}$$

Approximation for $n!$:

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n < n! < \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n [1 + 1/(12n - 1)]$$

GAUSSIANLIKE DISTRIBUTIONS

The distribution

$$P_{2n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n! \sigma^{2n+2}} x^{2n+1} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right]$$

is normalized so that $\int_0^\infty P_{2n+1}(x) dx = 1$; the normalization is valid for $n > -1$ and not necessarily integral ($(\frac{1}{2})! = \sqrt{\pi}/2$). For $n = -1/2$ it reduces to the Gaussian distribution. Through a change of variables it yields the χ^2 distribution for n_D degrees of freedom:

$$P_{n_D}(\chi^2) = \frac{1}{2^{n_D/2} (\frac{n_D}{2} - 1)!} (\chi^2)^{n_D/2 - 1} \exp\left[-\frac{\chi^2}{2}\right].$$

Relation between standard deviation σ and mean deviation α :

$$2\sigma^2 = \pi\alpha^2; \sigma = 1.4826 \text{ probable error.}$$

Odds against exceeding one standard deviation = 2.15:1; two, 21:1; three, 370:1; four, 16,000:1; five, 1,700,000:1.

ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

Material	Z	A	Nominal ^a Cross Section σ barns	Nominal Collision Length L_{Coll} , ^b		Absorption Length λ , cm	dE/dx ^c min.		Radiation Length L_{rad} ^d		Density ρ g cm ⁻³
				g cm ⁻²	cm		MeV g/cm ²	MeV cm	g cm ⁻²	cm	
H ₂	1	1.01	0.063	26.5	374 ^e		4.13	0.292 ^e	62.8	887 ^e	0.0708 ^e
D ₂	1	2.01	0.100	33.4	202 ^e		2.07	0.342 ^e	126	764 ^e	0.165 ^e
He	2	4.00	0.16	42.0	336 ^e		1.94	0.243 ^e	93.1	745 ^e	0.125 ^e
Li	3	6.94	0.23	50.4	94.4		1.69	0.902	83.3	156	0.534
Be	4	9.01	0.28	55.0	29.8	39.5	1.60	2.96	66.0	35.7	1.848
C	6	12.01	0.33	60.4	f		1.78	f	43.3	f	≈ 1.55 ^f
N ₂	7	14.01	0.36	63.6	78.7 ^e		1.81	1.46 ^e	38.6	47.8 ^e	0.808 ^e
Ne	10	20.18	0.465	72.1	60.1 ^e		1.73	2.08 ^e	29.1 ⁱ	24.3 ^{e, i}	1.200 ^{e, k}
Al	13	26.98	0.57	79.2	29.3	38.8	1.62	4.37	24.3	9.00	2.70
Fe	26	55.85	0.92	101.2	12.9	17.1	1.48	11.6	13.9	1.77	7.87
Cu	29	63.54	1.00	105.4	11.8	15.6	1.44	12.9	13.0	1.45	8.96
Sn	50	118.69	1.55	129.7	17.7		1.28	9.4	8.9	1.22	7.31
W	74	183.85	2.02	150.8	7.81		1.17	22.6	6.8	0.35	19.3
Pb	82	207.19	2.20	156.2	13.8	18.3	1.13	12.8	6.4	0.56	11.35
U	92	238.03	2.42	163.6	≈ 8.63		1.09	≈ 20.7	6.1	≈ 0.32	≈ 18.95
Air				64.6	53610 ^g		1.81	0.0022 ^g	37.2	30870 ^g	0.001205 ^g
Freon (CF ₃ Br)				87.1	≈ 58		1.52	≈ 2.3	16.7	≈ 11	≈ 1.5
H ₂ (bubble chamber, 27° K)				26.5	442 ^h		4.13	0.248 ^h	62.8	1050 ^h	≈ 0.060 ^h
H-Ne mixture (bubble chamber) ^j				67.3	96.1		1.83	1.28	29.8 ⁱ	42.6 ⁱ	0.70
H ₂ O				57.2	57.2		2.03	2.03	36.4	36.4	1.00
Ilford Emulsion				103.0	27.0		1.44	5.49	11.2	2.94	3.815
LiF				63.8	24.2		1.69	4.46	39.8	15.1	2.64
Mylar (C ₅ H ₄ O ₂)				59.1	42.8		1.91	2.64	40.4	29.3	1.38
NaI				119.0	32.4		1.32	4.84	9.5	2.59	3.67
Polyethylene (CH ₂)				51.0	≈ 55		2.09	≈ 1.92	45.3	≈ 49	≈ 0.92
Polystyrene (CH) ^l [≈ Scintillator]				54.9	≈ 52	68.5	2.03	≈ 2.13	44.3	≈ 42	≈ 1.05
Propane (C ₃ H ₈ , bubble chamber)				48.9	119		2.28	0.94	45.9	112	0.41

WARNING: See notes a and b.

a. $\sigma = \sigma_{\text{nominal}} = \pi (\hbar/m_{\pi}c)^2 \times A^{2/3} = 62.8 \text{ mb} \times A^{2/3}$ } NOTE: These quantities are calculated assuming a "nuclear radius" = $(\hbar/m_{\pi}c) A^{1/3} = (1.4\text{f}) A^{1/3}$. But attenuation of 25 GeV/c protons^m and 20 GeV/c neutronsⁿ is only 3/4 nominal.

b. $L_{\text{coll}} = A/(N\sigma_{\text{natural}}) = 26.5 \text{ g cm}^{-2} \times A^{1/3}$

c. From W. H. Barkas and M. J. Berger, Tables of Energy Losses and Ranges of Heavy Charged Particles, NASA SP-3013 (1964).

d. Mainly from O. I. Dovzhenko and A. A. Pomanski, Soviet Physics JETP 18, 187 (1964).

e. For liquid phase at 1 atm. and boiling temperature.

f. Density variable.

g. At 20° C.

h. May vary by about ±3% depending on operating conditions.

i. From F. R. Huson, Ionization Loss, Range, Straggling and Multiple Scattering, BNL 11386 (1967).

j. 53.7 atomic percent Ne.

k. Density of gas at STP = $0.900 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g cm}^{-3}$, i.e., 0.75×10^{-3} times the density (1.200) of the boiling liquid.

l. Typical scintillator; e.g., PILOT B has an atomic ratio H/C = 1.1.

m. G. Cocconi, Proc. 1960 Rochester Conf., p. 804, Fig. 6, find for attenuation, r (nuclear) = $1.23 A^{1/3}$.

n. J. Engler et al., Nucl. Instr. and Meth. 106, 189 (1973) report $\lambda(\text{Fe}) = (17.1 \pm 0.3) \text{ cm}$, $\lambda(\text{Scintillator}) = (68.5 \pm 1.5) \text{ cm}$.

MULTIPLE COULOMB SCATTERING*

The rms projected angle θ due to multiple Coulomb scattering (only) of a particle of charge z (in units of electron charge), momentum p (in MeV/c), and velocity v (in units of c) is

$$\theta_{\text{proj}} = z \frac{15}{\beta v} \sqrt{\frac{L}{L_{\text{rad}}}} (1 + \epsilon) \text{ radians;}$$

where L = length in scatterer.

For $L \geq 1/10 L_{\text{rad}}$, ϵ is generally $< 1/10$. The distribution of θ is not truly Gaussian.†

The rms projected displacement y on traversing an absorber of thickness L is

$$y_{\text{rms}} = L \theta_{\text{proj}} / \sqrt{3}.$$

* Mainly from G. Z. Molière, Naturforsch. 3(a), 78 (1948).

† See, for example, the experimental work of A. D. Hansen, L. H. Lanzl, E. M. Lyman, and M. B. Scott, Phys. Rev. 84, 634 (1951).

RADIOACTIVITY AND RADIATION PROTECTION

Unit of activity = Curie:
 1 Ci = 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations/sec

Unit of exposure dose for x and γ radiation = Roentgen:
 1 R = 1 esu/cm³ = 87.8 erg/g (5.49×10^7 MeV/g) of air

Unit of absorbed dose = rad:
 1 rad = 100 erg/g (6.25×10^7 MeV/g) in any material

Unit of dose equivalent (for protection) = rem:
 rems (Roentgen equivalents for man) = rads \times QF, where QF (quality factor) depends upon the type of radiation and other factors. For γ rays and HE protons, QF ≈ 1 ; for thermal neutrons, QF ≈ 3 ; for fast neutrons, QF ranges up to 10; and for α particles and heavy ions, QF ranges up to 20.

Maximum permissible occupational dose for the whole body:
 5 rem/year (or ≈ 100 millirem/week)

Fluxes (per cm²) to liberate 1R in carbon:
 3×10^7 minimum ionizing singly charged particles
 0.9×10^9 protons of 1 MeV energy

(These fluxes are correct to within a factor of 2 for all materials.)

Natural background: 120 to 130 millirem/year

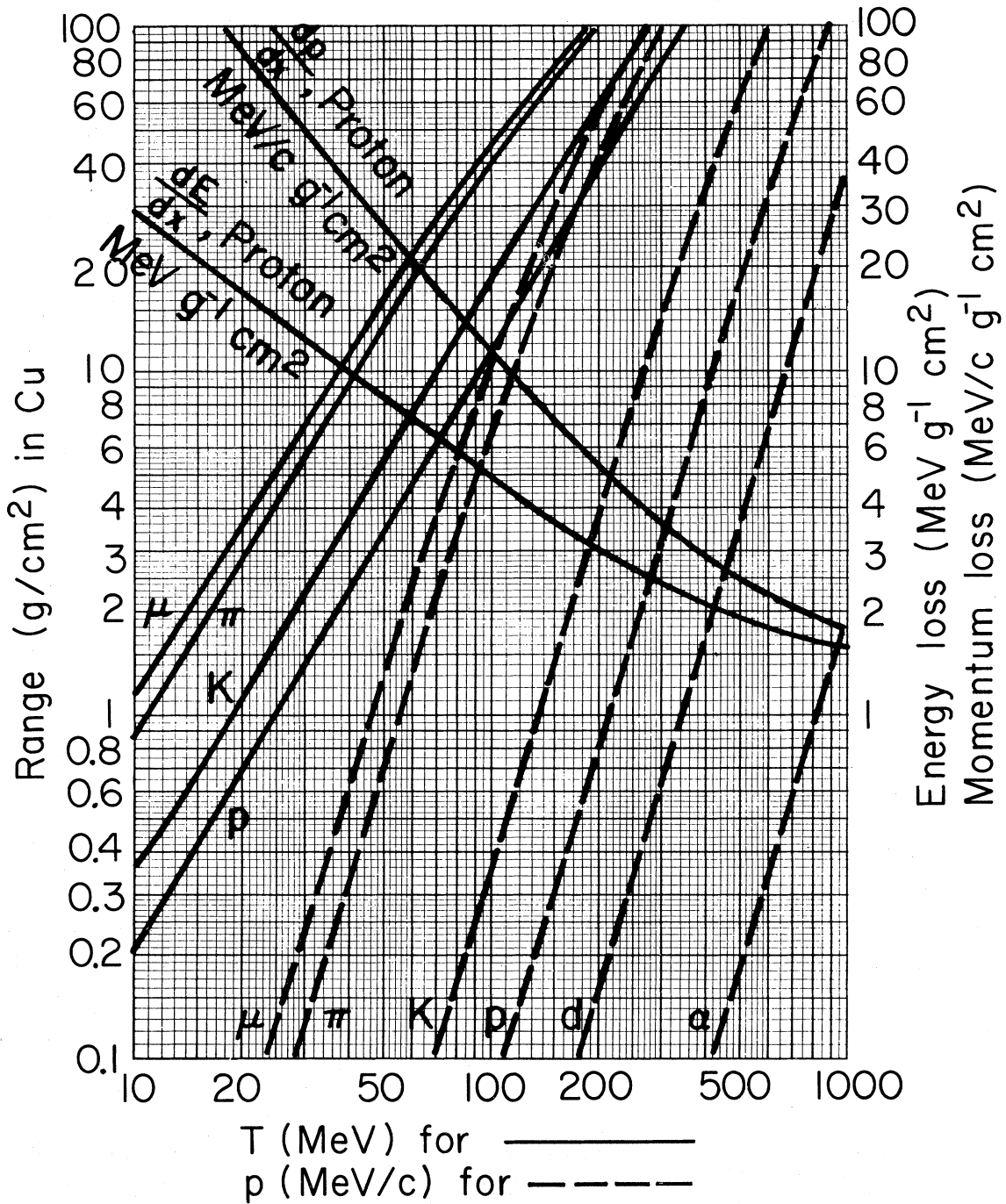
cosmic radiation (charged particles + neutrons) ~ 25 mrem/yr

cosmic radiation (γ rays) ~ 25 mrem/yr

radiation from rocks and air (γ rays) ~ 73 mrem/yr

Cosmic ray background in counters: $\sim 1/\text{min/cm}^2/\text{ster}$

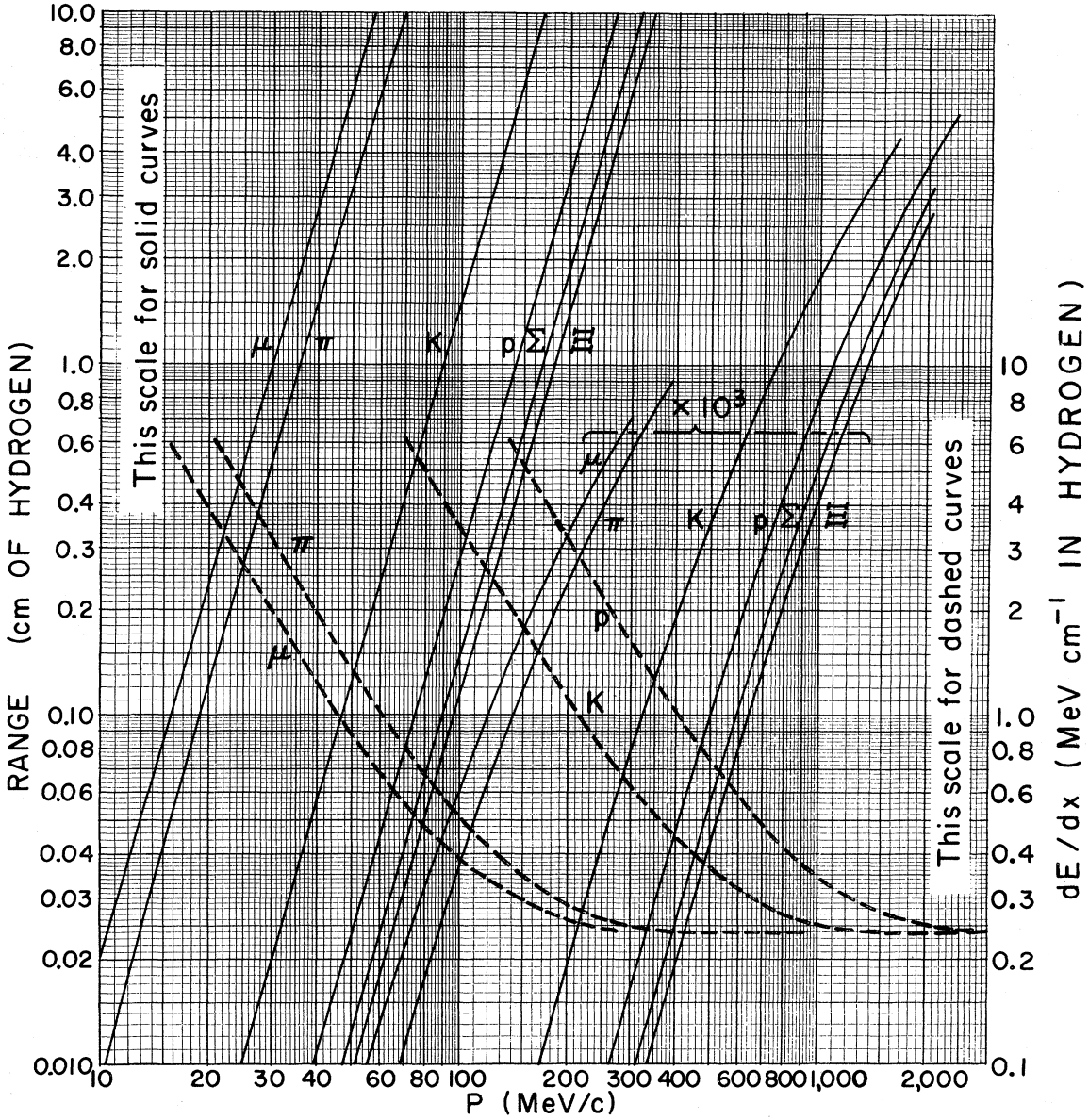
RANGE AND ENERGY LOSS IN COPPER



Range and energy/momentum loss in copper, based on a calculation assuming a nominal mean excitation potential of 310 eV. (Calculation by W. A. Aron, UCRL-1325, 1951). The abscissa is to be read as kinetic energy T for the solid curves and momentum p for the dashed curves.

See scaling law at bottom of next page.

RANGE AND ENERGY LOSS IN LIQUID HYDROGEN

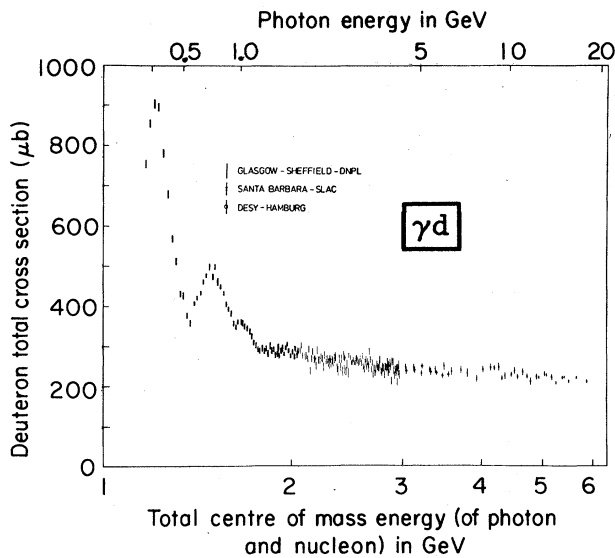
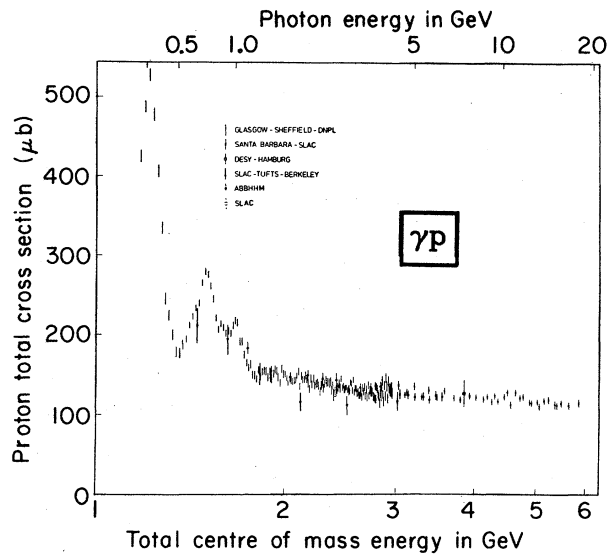


Range and energy loss in liquid hydrogen bubble chamber, determined by a μ^+ range of 1.103 ± 0.003 cm from the $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ decay. Liquid hydrogen conditions: $T = 27.6 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{K}$; $P = 48 \pm 5$ psia; $\rho = (5.86 \pm 0.06)10^{-2}$ g/cm³. (Data by Clark and Diehl, UCRL-3789, 1957.) Bubble chamber physicists: note that the number of bubbles per cm is proportional to $1/\beta^2$, not to dE/dx .

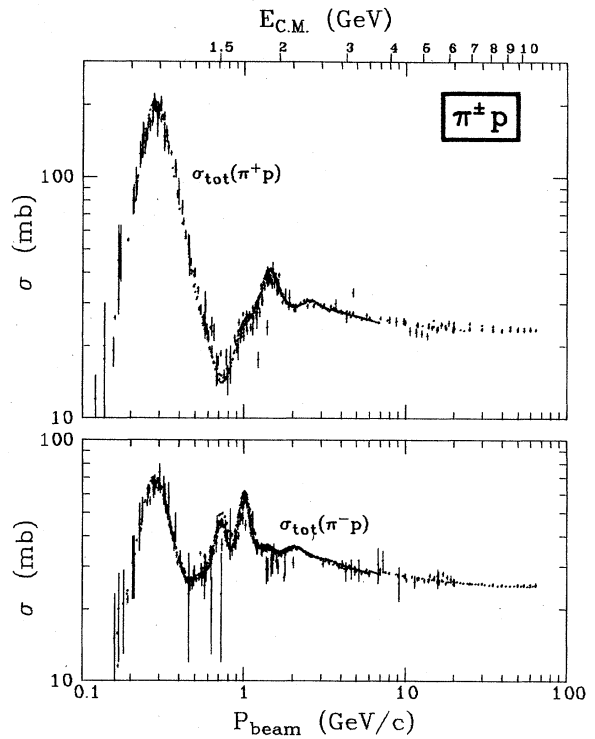
Scaling law for particles of other mass or charge: for a given medium, the range R_b of any beam particle with mass M_b , charge z_b , and momentum p_b is given in terms of the range R_a of any other particle with mass M_a , charge z_a , and momentum $p_a = p_b M_a / M_b$ (i. e., having the same velocity) by the expression

$$R_b(M_b, z_b, p_b) = \left[\frac{M_b/M_a}{z_b^2/z_a^2} \right] R_a(M_a, z_a, p_a = p_b M_a / M_b).$$

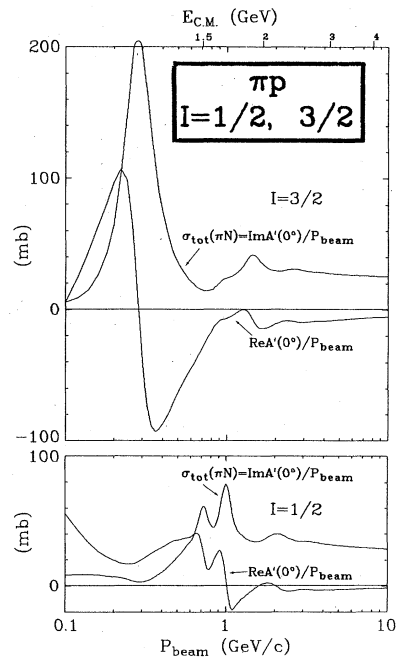
CROSS SECTION PLOTS



$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\gamma p)$ and $\sigma_{\text{tot}}(\gamma d)$ as compiled by G. M. Lewis, Glasgow.

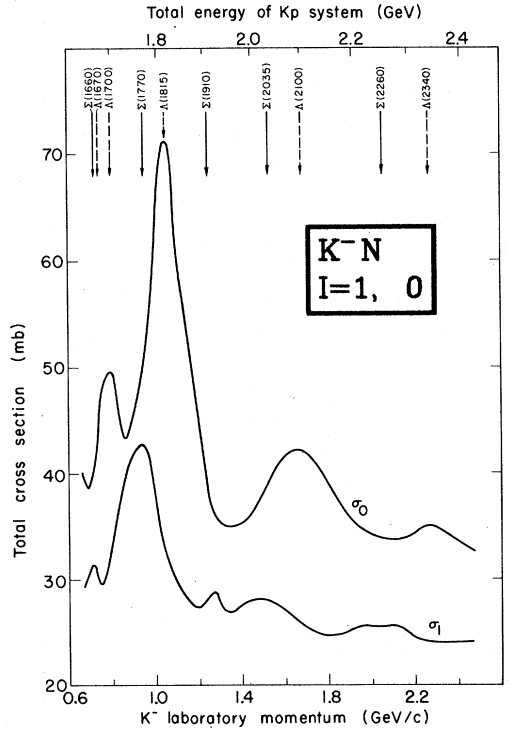
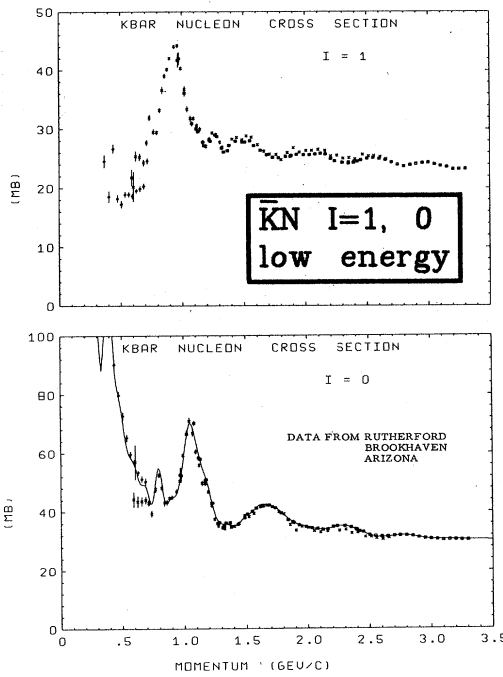
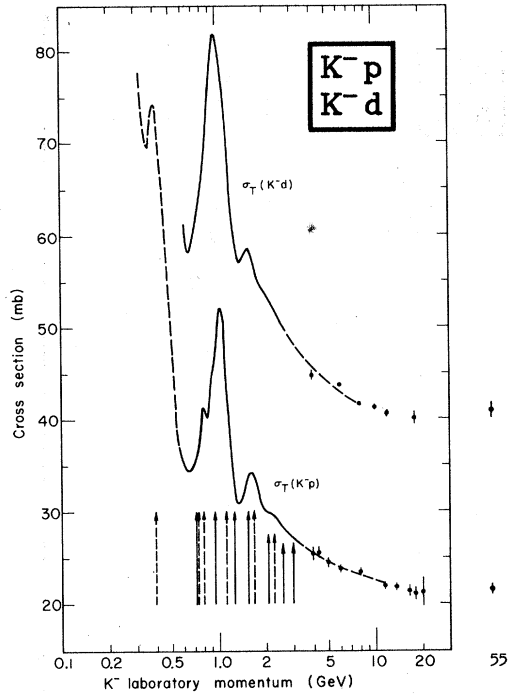
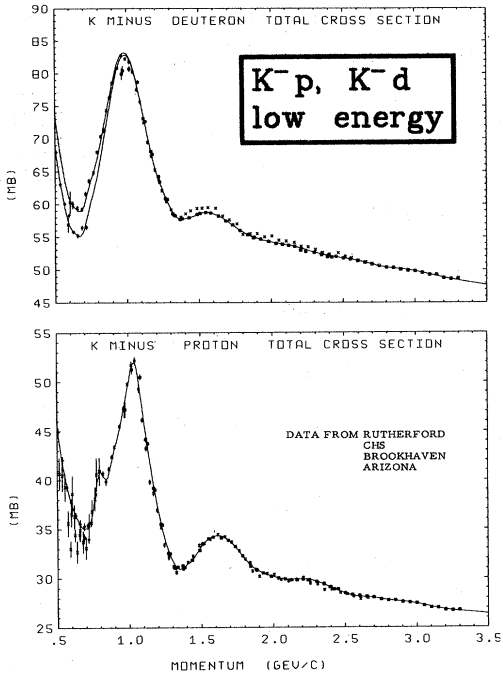


πN total cross section data from the compilation of C. Lovelace, et al. (see Sec. VI C of the text).



A smooth interpolation of the πN total cross sections for $I=3/2$ and $I=1/2$, and the corresponding real parts of the forward amplitudes as calculated from dispersion relations by G. Höhler and H. P. Jakob (private communication). The normalization of the curves for each value of I is such that the sum of their squares divided by 19.6 gives $d\sigma/dt$ at 0° in $\text{mb}/(\text{GeV}/c)^2$.

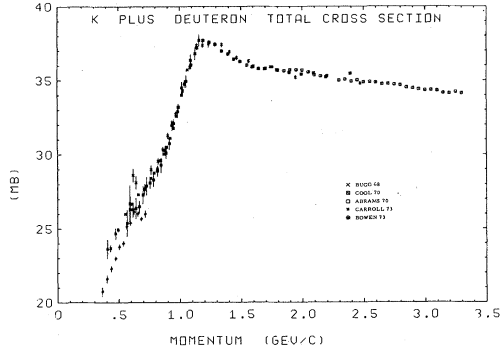
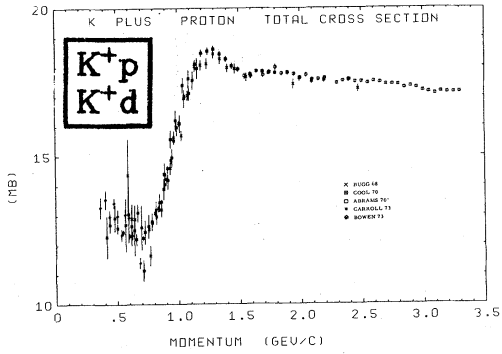
CROSS SECTION PLOTS



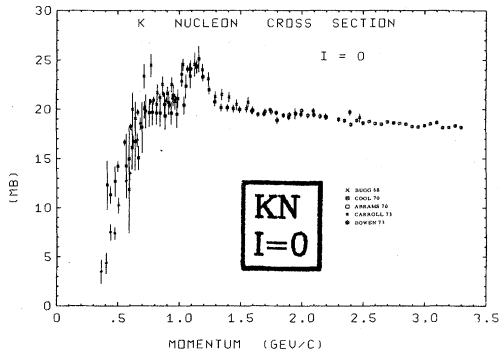
Compiled and unfolded by G. R. Lynch,
Proc. 1970 Duke Baryon Conference.

From A. Barbaro-Galtieri in *Advances in Particle Physics*,
Vol. 2, edited by R. L. Cool and R. E. Marshak (Wiley &
Sons, 1968). The points at 55 GeV/c are taken from IHEP-
CERN Collab., *Phys. Letters* **30B**, 500 (1969).

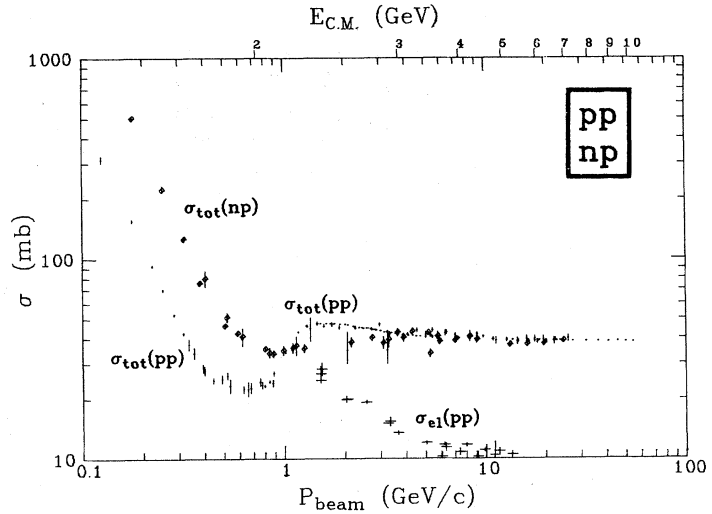
CROSS SECTION PLOTS



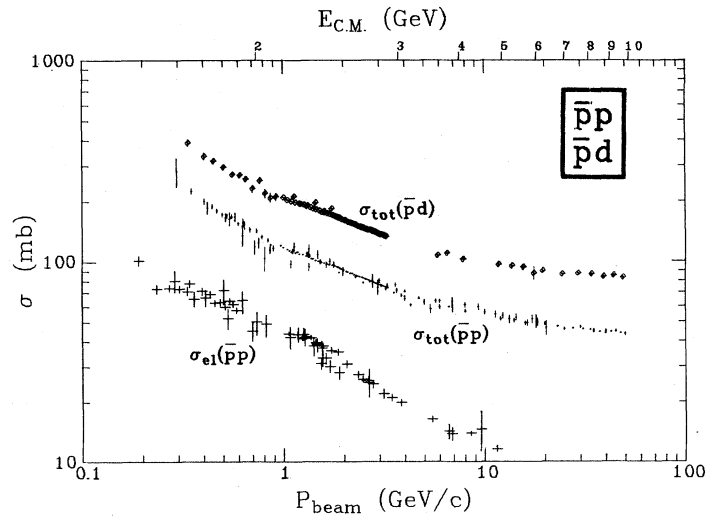
Compilation of recent K^+p and K^+d total cross-section measurements. References can be found in the Baryon Data Card Listings.



Total cross-section for isospin zero KN system. Unfolding of the BUGG 68 and BOWEN 70 and 73 data was done by G. R. Lynch (as in Proc. of 1970 Duke Conference). Tables of σ_0 were provided by the BNL authors. Lynch and BNL use the same method of unfolding; the BOWEN 73 unfolded distribution is obtained by a different method (see plot in Z^* mini-review in the Baryon Data Card Listings).



pp and np cross sections from Particle Data Group, "NN and ND Interactions -- A Compilation", UCRL-20 000 NN (August 1970); some points at higher energies added since original compilation.



$\bar{p}p$ and $\bar{p}d$ cross sections from Particle Data Group, "A Compilation of $\bar{N}N$ and $\bar{N}D$ Reactions", LBL-58 (1972).

DATA CARD LISTINGS

Illustrative Key

Name of particle as it appears in table. **XX(1200)**

Arrow indicates this particle omitted from table. **74 XX MESON (1200, J^{PC}= -) I=1**

Quantity tabulated below. **74 XX(1200) MASS (MEV)**

Code for quantity tabulated (M=mass, W=width, etc.)

Symbols used to key together: data card and related comments.

Number of events above background.

Measured values (parentheses indicate value not used in average).

± Error in measured value (— field blank if error symmetric; parentheses on error only indicate data not used in average due to problems with error estimation).

Average value (and error) of quantity measured.

Vertical bar indicates average; width of horizontal bar on top is error (scaled) in average.

Value and error for each experiment.

Particle name, and quantum numbers (if known).

Particle code (for internal use only).

General comments on particle.

Abbreviated reference for this result; full reference given below.

Measurement technique (see abbreviations on next page.)

Charge(s) of particle detected.

Reaction producing particle, or comments.

Date this result punched (asterisk indicates result added or changed since previous edition).

Scale factor > 1 indicates inconsistent data.

Ideogram to display inconsistent data; curve is sum of Gaussians, one for each experiment (area of Gaussian = 1/error; width of Gaussian = ± error).

Contribution of experiment to χ^2 (if no entry present, experiment not used in calculating χ^2 or scale factor because of large error).

Partial decay mode (labeled by P_i).

Branching ratio (labeled by R_j).

Value (and error) of quantity measured, as determined from constrained fit (using all measured branching ratios for this particle).

References listed by year, then author.

Abbreviated reference form used on data cards above.

Journal, report, preprint, etc. (see abbreviations on next page).

Decay masses

Branching ratios

References for XX(1200)

Author(s)

Institution(s) of author(s) (see abbreviations on next page).

74 XX(1200) MASS (MEV)

M	1216.	11.	MERRILL	66/HBC	0 3.2 K-P	7/66	
M	1192.	(16.)	LYNCH	67 HBC +-	2.7 PI-P	6/67	
M	1198.	10.	PIERCE	68 ASPK +	2.1 K-P	9/68	
M	1208.	8.	FENNER	69 HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/69	
M	80	8.	SMITH	70 MMS	3.5 PI-P	1/73*	
M	1206.9	5.1	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

74 XX(1200) WIDTH (MEV)

W	35.	5.	MERRILL	66 HBC	0/3.2 K-P	7/66	
W	50.	10.	PIERCE	68 ASPK +	2.1 K-P	9/68	
W	70.	40.	FENNER	69 HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/69	
W	(60.)	OR LESS	SMITH	70 MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	1/73*	
W	38.4	6.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)				

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 38.4 ± 6.0
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

74 XX(1200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XX(1200) INTO 3PI	139+ 139+ 139
P2	XX(1200) INTO K KBAR	493+ 493

74 XX(1200) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	XX(1200) INTO 3PI/TOTAL	(P1)	MERRILL	66 HBC	0 3.2 K-P	7/66
R1	.66 .02		LYNCH	67 HBC +-	2.7 PI-P	6/67
R1	(.68) (.03)		LYNCH DATA HAS QUESTIONABLE BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION			
R1	0.675	0.012	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			
R2	XX(1200) INTO KKBAR/TOTAL	(P2)	PIERCE	68 ASPK +	2.1 K-P	9/68
R2	.35 .05					
R2	0.325	0.012	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			
R3	XX(1200) INTO KKBAR/3PI	(P2)/(P1)	FENNER	69 HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/69
R3	.50 .03		SMITH	70 MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	1/73*
R3	.41 .04					
R3	0.468	0.043	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)			
R3	0.480	0.026	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			

REFERENCES FOR XX(1200)

MERRILL 65 PRL 16 143	A. MERRILL	(SACLAY+GERN)
LYNCH 67 PR 155 610	B. LYNCH	(BNL)
PIERCE 68 PL 278 230	N. PIERCE	(LRL)
FENNER 69 NC 618 372	D. FENNER, B. BEANE	(NYSE+AMEX)
SMITH 70 PRL 24 147	J. SMITH	(SLAC)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

γ , ν_e , ν_μ , e, μ

CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE ABOVE PUNCHED BACKGROUND

γ

0 GAMMA (0,J=1)

0 GAMMA MASS (IN UNITS OF 10**21 MEV)
M P (6.) OR LESS PATEL 65 SATELLITE DATA 10/69
M 6. OR LESS GINTSBURG 64 SATELLITE DATA 10/69
M 2.3 OR LESS GOLDHABER 68 SATELLITE DATA 10/69
M F (0.06) OR LESS FRANKEN 71 LOW FREQ RES CIR 3/72
M 10. OR LESS WILLIAMS 71 CNTR TESTS GAUSS LAW 3/71
M F VALIDITY QUESTIONED ACCORDING TO AUTHORS AND KROLL 71. 3/72
M P SEE CRITICISM IN GOLDHABER 71 3/72

REFERENCES FOR GAMMA

GINTSBUR 64 SOV. ASTR. AJ7 536 M. A. GINTSBURG (ACAD SCI, USSR)
PATEL 65 PL 14 105 V. L. PATEL (DURHAM)
GOLDHABER 68 PRL 21 567 A. GOLDHABER, M. NIETO (STONY BROOK)
FRANKEN 71 PRL 26 115 P. A. FRANKEN, G. W. AMPULSKI (MICH)
WILLIAMS 71 PRL 26 721 +FALLER, HILL (WESLEYAN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

GOLDHABER 71 RMP 43 277 A S GOLDHABER, H M NIETO (STON+BOHR+UCSB)
KROLL 71 PRL 26 1395 N M KROLL (SLAC)

ν_e

1 E-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)

1 E-NEUTRINO MASS (KEV)
M (0.25) OR LESS LANGER 52 CNTR 7/76
M (0.15) OR LESS HAMILTON 53 CNTR 1/73*
M (0.55) (0.28) FRIEDMAN 58 CNTR 2/72
M 0.06 OR LESS CL=.90 BERGVIST 69 CNTR EL.STATIC.MAG.SP 11/69

REFERENCES FOR E-NEUTRINO

LANGER 52 PR 88 689 L M LANGER, R J D MOFFAT (INDIANA)
HAMILTON 53 PR 92 1521 D HAMILTON, W P ALFORD, L GROSS (PRINCETON)
FRIEDMAN 58 PR 109 2214 LEWIS FRIEDMAN, LINCOLN G SMITH (BNL)
BERGVIST 69 CERN 69-7 91 KARL-ERIK BERGVIST (UNIV STOCKHOLM)

ν_μ

2 MU-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)

2 MU-NEUTRINO MASS (MEV)
M 3.5 OR LESS BARKAS 56 EMUL 7/66
M 4.0 OR LESS DUDZIAK 59 CNTR 7/66
M 3.6 OR LESS FEINBERG 63 RVUE
M 3.0 OR LESS ALLCOCK 65 RVUE
M 2.5 OR LESS BARDON 65 ASPK
M 2.8 OR LESS CL=.90 SHAFER 65 CNTR 5/71
M 1.6 OR LESS CL=.90 BOOTH 67 CNTR 3/68
M 2.2 OR LESS CL=.90 HYMAN 67 HEBG 11/67
M (0.46) (0.64) (0.46) FRANK 68 CNTR PRELIMINARY 9/68
M B (1.2) OR LESS CL=.90 BACKENSTOSS 71 CNTR M**2=-1.28+-1.24 10/71
M S 1.15 OR LESS CL=.90 SHRUM 71 CNTR M**2=-1.55+-1.14 12/71
M B 1.15 OR LESS CL=.90 BACKENSTOSS 73 CNTR M**2=-0.29+-0.90 1/73*
M B BACKENSTOSS 73 REPLACES BACKENSTOSS 71 AND USES THEIR NEW PI- MASS. 1/73*
M S WE CALCULATE UPPER LIMIT FROM M**2. 1/73*
M S SHRUM 71 USES SHAFER 67 PI- MASS VALUE AND CRANE 71 MU MASS VALUE. 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR MU-NEUTRINO

BARKAS 56 PR 101 778 W H BARKAS, W BIRNBAUM, F M SMITH (LRL)
DUDZIAK 59 PR 114 336 W F DUDZIAK, R SAGANE, J VEDDER (LRL)
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 G FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA)
ALLCOCK 65 PPSL 85 875 G R ALLCOCK (LIVERPOOL)
BARDON 65 PRL 14 449 BARDON, NORTON, PEOPLES + (COLU+STONY BROOK)

SHAFER 65 PRL 14 923 R E SHAFER, CROWE, JENKINS (LRL)
BOOTH 67 PL 268 39 BOOTH, JOHNSON, WILLIAMS, WORMALD (LIVERPOOL)
HYMAN 67 PL 258 376 +LOKEN, PEWITT, MCKENZIE+ (LANL+CARN+MSES)
FRANK 68 WIENNA ABS. 365 FRANK, GAMET, LAKIN (SMP+LVP+STAN)
BACKENSTOSS 71 PL 368 403 BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN, KARL, HEID)
SHRUM 71 PL 378 114 E V SHRUM, K O H ZIOCK (UNIV OF VIRGINIA)
BACKENSTOSS 73 SUBMITTED TO PL B BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN, KARL, MUNICH)

e

3 ELECTRON (0.5,J=1/2)

3 ELECTRON MASS (MEV)
M (.511006) (.00002) COHEN 65 RVUE
M .5110041 .000016 TAYLOR 69 RVUE USING NEW E/H 7/70

3 ELECTRON MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**21 YR)

T 2.0 OR MORE MOE 65 CNTR 6/66

3 ELECTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (E/2ME)

MM (1.0011609) +(.24)*10**-7 SCHUPP 61 CNTR -
MM (1.001159622) +(.27)*10**-9 WILKINSON 63 CNTR - 8/66
MM (1.001168) +(.22)*10**-6 RICH 66 CNTR + POSITRON 8/66
MM R (1.001159557) +(.30)*10**-9 RICH 68 CNTR + 6/68
MM (1.0011596389) +(.31)*10**-10 TAYLOR 69 RVUE 2/71
MM (1.001159644) +(.71)*10**-9 WESLEY 70 CNTR 6/70
MM 1.0011596577 +(.35)*10**-10 WESLEY 71 CNTR - 2/72
MM (1.0011603) +(.12)*10**-7 GILLELAND 72 CNTR + 2/72
MM R RICH 68 IS REEVALUATION OF WILKINSON 63.

REFERENCES FOR ELECTRON

SCHUPP 61 PR 121 1 A A SCHUPP, R W PIDO, H R CRANE (MICH)
WILKINSON 63 PR 130 852 D T WILKINSON, H R CRANE (MICH)
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537 COHEN, DUMOND (N.A. AVIATION SCI. CENTER+CIT)
MOE 65 PR 140 B 992 M K MOE, F REINES (CASE INST TECHNOLOGY)
RICH 66 PR 17 271 A RICH, H R CRANE (MICH)
RICH 68 PRL 20 967 A RICH (MICH)
TAYLOR 69 RMP 41 375 +PARKER, LANGENBERG (PRIN+UCI+PENN)
WESLEY 70 PRL 24 1320 J C WESLEY, A RICH (MICH)
WESLEY 71 PR A4 1341 J C WESLEY, A RICH (MICH)
GILLELAND 72 PR A5 38 J GILLELAND, A RICH (MICH)

μ

4 MUON (106,J=1/2)

4 MUON MASS (MEV)
M (105.6591) (0.002) FEINBERG 63 RVUE
M (105.6599) (0.0014) TAYLOR 69 RVUE USING NEW E/H 7/70
M C 105.6597 0.0005 CRANE 71 CNTR 1/73*
M D 105.6594 0.0004 CROWE 72 CNTR 2/72
M C CRANE 71 GIVES MU/ME=206.76878(85). WE USE ME=.5110041(16)MEV. 1/73*
M D CROWE 72 GIVES MU/ME=206.7682(5) AND USES ME=.5110041(16)MEV. 1/73*
M AVG 105.65952 0.00031 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
M FIT 105.6595 -0.0003 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 1/73*

4 MUON MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**6)

T 2.198 0.001 0.001 FARLEY 62 CNTR
T 2.203 0.004 LUNDY 62 CNTR CONLEV=.98 11/67
T 2.202 0.003 0.003 ECKHAUSE 63 CNTR
T 2.197 0.005 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR +
T 2.198 0.002 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR - 7/66
T 2.20026 0.00081 WILLIAMS 72 CNTR + 2/72
T AVG 2.19936 0.00061 0.00061 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

4 MU+/MU- MEAN LIFE RATIO

DT 1.000 0.001 MEYER 63 CNTR MEAN LIFE MU+/MU- 7/66

4 MUON ANOMALOUS MAGN. MOMENT (10**-6E/(2*MU MASS))

MM (1162.0) (5.0) CHARPAK 62 CNTR +
MM B (1165.75) (0.71) BAILEY 68 CNTR + STOR. RINGS 5/69
MM B (1166.25) (0.24) BAILEY 68 CNTR - STOR. RINGS 5/69
MM B ERRORS STATISTICAL. VALUES COMBINED TO GIVE MU+- VALUE BELOW 5/69
MM 1166.16 0.31 BAILEY 68 CNTR + STOR. RINGS 5/69

4 MUON TO PROTON MAGNETIC MOMENT RATIO

MRR THIS RATIO IS USED TO OBTAIN PRECISE VALUES OF THE MUON MASS. 3/72
MRR SEE CROWE 72. 3/72
MRR 3.1865 .0022 COFFIN 58 CNTR + SPIN RESONANCE 2/72
MRR 3.1830 .0011 LUNDY 58 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MRR 3.176 .013 LUNDY 58 CNTR - PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MRR 3.1834 .0002 GARWIN 60 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MRR 3.18336 .00007 BINGHAM 63 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MRR 3.1808 .0004 BINGHAM 63 CNTR - PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MRR 3.18338 .00004 HUTCHINS 63 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MRR D (3.183351) (.000016) EHRLICH 69 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MRR C (3.183314) (.000034) THOMPSON 69 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MRR 3.18330 .000044 HUTCHINS 70 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MRR C (3.183347) (.000009) HAGUE 70 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MRR C 3.183336 0.00013 CRANE 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MRR D 3.183349 .000015 DEVOE 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 1/73*
MRR F (3.183326) (.000013) FAVART 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MRR H 3.1833467 .0000082 CROWE 72 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MRR C CRANE 71 SUPERSEDES THOMPSON 69. THIS IS NOT A DIRECT MEASUREMENT. 1/73*
MRR H CROWE 72 SUPERSEDES HAGUE 70.
MRR F FAVART 71 ASSUMES A ZERO VALUE FOR THE PROTON POLARIZABILITY. 1/73*
MRR D DEVOE 71 SUPERSEDES EHRLICH 69. THIS IS NOT A DIRECT MEASUREMENT. 1/73*
MRR D WE GIVE A NEW VALUE WHICH CONTAINS A THEORETICAL CORRECTION OF 1/73*
MRR D -7.8+-2.3 PPM. AS DISCUSSED IN FOOTNOTE 35A OF CROWE 72. 1/73*
MRR
MRR AVG 3.1833447 .0000061 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

π^\pm, π^0

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 CHARGED PION MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-9). Rows include CROWE, ANDERSON, ASHKIN, BARDON, DUNAITSSEV, KINSEY, NORDBERG, AYRES.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 ((P1+) - (P1-))/AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE (PERCENT). Rows include LOBKOWICZ, PETRUKHIN, AYRES.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Rows include P1-P6 decay modes.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS. Rows include R1-R2 branching ratios.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Rows include R3-R4 decay modes.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 8 CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS. Rows include R4-R5 branching ratios.

REFERENCES FOR CHARGED PION. Lists authors and references for CROWE, ANDERSON, ASHKIN, BARDON, DUNAITSSEV, KINSEY, NORDBERG, AYRES, etc.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS. MERRISON 62 ADVP 11 1, SHAPIRO 62 PR 125 1022, CZIRR 63 PR 130 341.



Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0-+-) I=1. Rows include PANOFSKY, CHINOWSKY, HADDOCK, HILLMAN, CASSELS, SAMIOS, CZIRR, PETRUKHIN, VASILEVSK.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 9 NEUTRAL PION MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-16). Rows include GLASSER, TIETGE, KOLLER, VON DARDE, SHWE, BELLETTIN, EVANS, STAMER, BELLETTIN, KRYSHKIN.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.19 ± 0.14 ERROR SCALED BY 2.1

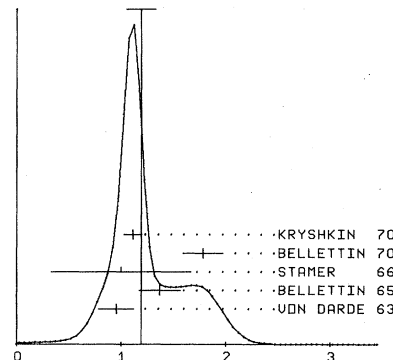


Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: CHISQ. Rows include KRYSHKIN, BELLETTIN, STAMER, BELLETTIN, VON DARDE.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 9 NEUTRAL PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Rows include P1-P4 decay modes.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 9 NEUTRAL PION BRANCHING RATIOS. Rows include R1-R2 branching ratios.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Title: 9 NEUTRAL PION BRANCHING RATIOS. Rows include R2-R3 branching ratios.

Stable Particles

π^0, K^\pm

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL PION

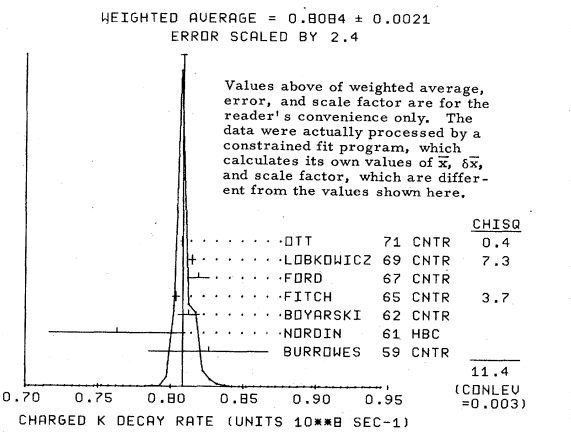
Table with columns for author names (e.g., PANOFSKY, CHINDNSKY, KRULL, CASSELS, HADDOCK, HILLMAN, BUDAGOV, JOSEPH, SAMIOS, GLASSER, SAMIOS, TIETGE, CZIRR, KOLLER, STAMER, PETRUKHI, VON DARD, SHWE, BELLETTI, DUCLOS, EVANS, KUTIN, STAMER, VASILEVSKY, BELLETTI, KRYSHKIN) and associated experimental parameters and journal references.



10 CHARGED K (494, JP=0-) I=1/2
10 CHARGED K MASS (MEV)
M 493.9 0.2 COHEN 57 RVUE +
M 493.7 0.3 BARKAS 63 EMUL -
M 493.78 0.17 GREINER 65 EMUL + VIA TAU DECAY 7/66
M 493.87 0.19 KUNSELMAN 71 CNTR - KAONIC ATOMS 10/71
M 493.691 0.040 BACKENSTO 73 CNTR - KAONIC ATOMS 1/73*
M AVG 493.709 0.037 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
M FIT 493.715 0.037 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 1/73*

10 (K+) - (K-) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DM F 1.5M -0.032 0.090 FORD 72 ASPK +- 4/72*
DM F FORD 72 USES M(P1+-)-(PI-) = +28*-70 KEV. 1/73*

10 CHARGED K MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**8)
T CHAR. K MEAN LIFE
T O (0.95) (0.36) (0.25) ILOFF 56 EMUL
T O 52 (1.60) (0.3) (0.23) EISENBERG 58 EMUL
T T 1.21 0.06 0.06 BURROWES 59 CNTR
T O 33 (1.38) (0.24) (0.24) FREDEN 60 EMUL
T O (1.25) (0.22) (0.17) BARKAS 61 EMUL
T O 51 (1.27) (0.36) (0.23) BROMHJK 61 EMUL
T T 293 1.31 0.08 0.08 NORDIN 61 HBC -
T (1.24) (0.071) NORDIN 61 RVUE -
T 1.231 0.011 0.011 BOYARSKI 62 CNTR +
T 1.2443 0.0038 FITCH 65 CNTR + K AT REST 6/66
T 1.221 0.011 FORD 67 CNTR +- 8/67
T 1.2272 0.0036 LOBKOWICZ 69 CNTR + K IN FLIGHT 9/66
T T 1.2380 0.0016 OTT 71 CNTR + STOPPING K 2/71
T O 3M EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGING
T AVG 1.2370 0.0032 0.0032 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 2.4)
T FIT 1.2371 0.0026 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



10 ((K+) - (K-))/AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE (PERCENT)
DT N THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.1.
DT 0.47 0.30 FORD 67 CNTR 8/67
DT 0.090 0.078 LOBKOWICZ 69 CNTR 12/70
DT AVG 0.114 0.093 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

10 CHARGED K PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 CHAR. K INTO MU NEU K MU2 105+ 0
P2 CHAR. K INTO PI P10 K P12 139+ 134
P3 CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- TAU 139+ 139+ 139
P4 CHAR. K INTO PI 2P10 TAU PRIME 139+ 134+ 134
P5 CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU K M3 105+ 134+ 0
P6 CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU K E3 +5 134+ 0
P7 K+ INTO P1+ PI- E+ NEU K E+ 4 139+ 139+ +5+ 0
P8 K+ INTO P1+ PI+ E- NEU K E- 4 139+ 139+ +5+ 0
P9 K+ INTO P1+ PI- MU+ NEU K+MU+ 4 139+ 139+ 105+ 0
P10 K+ INTO P1+ PI+ MU- NEU K+MU- 4 139+ 139+ 105+ 0
P11 CHAR. K INTO E NEU K E2 +5+ 0
P12 CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA K MU RAD 105+ 0+ 0
P13 CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA K PI RAD 139+ 134+ 0
P14 CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- GAMMA TAU RAD 139+ 139+ 139+ 0
P15 CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E- PI E 139+ +5+ 5
P16 CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU- PI MU MU 139+ 105+ 105
P17 CHAR. K INTO PI GAMMA GAMMA PI GAM GAM 139+ 0+ 0
P18 CHAR. K INTO PI E NEUTRINO GAMMA PI E NEU GAM 139+ +5+ 0+ 0
P19 K- INTO P1- E+ E- P1+E -139+ +5+ 5
P20 CHAR. K INTO P1 NEU NEU P1 NEU NEU 139+ 0+ 0
P21 CHAR. K INTO E NEU GAMMA K E2 RAD +5+ 0+ 0
P22 CHAR. K INTO PI GAMMA K PI GAM 139+ 0+ 0
P23 CHAR. K INTO PI 3GAMMA PI 3GAM 139+ 0+ 0+ 0
P24 CHAR. K INTO P10 P10 E NEU K E4 2P10 134+ 134+ +5+ 0
P25 K+ INTO P1- E+ MU+ P1-E+MU+ 139+ +5+ 105
P26 K+ INTO P1+ E+ MU- P1+E+MU- 139+ +5+ 105
P27 CHAR. K INTO MU NEU NEU NEUBAR MU 3NEU 105+ 0+ 0+ 0

CHARGED K CONSTRAINED FIT
OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING RATIOS USES 52 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHISQ=82.2. MAIN CONTRIBUTION (16.3) COMES FROM R19 OF HAIDT 71 (WE SEE NO REASON TO REJECT THIS EXPERIMENT AT THIS TIME)

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS
The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i ± delta P_i, where delta P_i = sqrt(delta P_i delta P_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (delta P_i delta P_j) / (delta P_i delta P_j). For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.
P 1 P 2 P 3 P 4 P 5 P 6
P 1 .6352+- .0019
P 2 -.7953 .2106+- .0018
P 3 -.1750 -.0694 .0559+- .0003
P 4 -.1814 -.0728 .1456 .0173+- .0005
P 5 -.2968 -.1850 .0439 -.0155 .0324+- .0010
P 6 -.2852 -.1793 .1199 -.0085 .4265 .0485+- .0004

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES
The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., G_i = Gamma_i / Gamma_total P_i in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are G_i ± delta G_i, where delta G_i = sqrt(delta G_i delta G_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (delta G_i delta G_j) / (delta G_i delta G_j). Note that, because of the error in Gamma_total, the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.
G 1 G 2 G 3 G 4 G 5 G 6
G 1 .5135+- .0019
G 2 -.4575 .1702+- .0015
G 3 -.1104 -.0435 .0452+- .0002
G 4 -.1284 -.0607 .1396 .0140+- .0004
G 5 -.2040 -.1598 .0466 -.0142 .0262+- .0008
G 6 -.1399 -.1299 .1207 -.0059 .4297 .0392+- .0005

10 CHARGED K DECAY RATES
W1 CHAR. K INTO MU NEU (UNITS 10**6 SEC-1) (G1) 8/67
W1 51.2 0.8 FORD 67 CNTR +-
W1 FIT 51.35 0.19 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
W2 CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- (UNITS 10**6 SEC-1) (G3) 8/67
W2 F (4.496) (0.030) FORD 67 CNTR +- SEE NOTE F 8/67
W2 F 3.2M (4.529) (0.032) FORD 70 ASPK SEE NOTE F 11/70
W2 F THE LAST IS THE COMBINED RESULT OF FORD 67 AND FORD 70
W2 FIT 4.520 0.023 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
W3 CHAR. K INTO (TAU) - (TAU PRIME) (UNITS 10**6 SEC-1) (G3-G4)
W3 USED FOR DELTA I = 1/2 TEST.
W3 FIT 3.117 0.043 FROM FIT

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^\pm & K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^\pm \\ \tau^{\pm} & K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \\ \tau^0 & K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \end{aligned}$$

where the odd pion is the third one.

There is no strong evidence so far that a second order term in $(s_3 - s_0)$ is needed in Eq. (1), nor that the term in $(s_2 - s_1)$ is present. A value of $j \neq 0$ indicates CP violation as would a value of g for τ^+ different from that for τ^- . The CP violation tests in τ decays are listed as $\frac{(g^+ - g^-)}{(g^+ + g^-)}$ for charged K and as σ^\pm for neutral K (see Sec. IV F. 3b in the text).

As for the coefficient h , most of the experimenters have fitted their data with a second order term, which turned out to be consistent with zero. We use the value of g obtained when the second order term was dropped from the fit. HEUSSE 70 have studied the $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$ decay where only a second order term could explain deviation from uniformity of the Dalitz plot. They also get results consistent with a zero coefficient. ALBROW 70 have studied $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and found that the fit to the Dalitz plot improves if second and third order terms are added (CL goes from 24% to 48%), but the fit with no higher orders is a perfectly acceptable one (CL = 24%). FORD 72 have studied $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pm$ and find that the χ^2/DF goes from 1.38 to 1.20 when the second order and the CP violation terms are added. However, the authors state that since their Coulomb correction is larger than the experimental errors and is not well known, it is difficult to interpret these results.

In the literature other definitions of slope parameters have appeared. We have converted to the definition of g in Eq. (1) whatever experimental quantity has been reported. We give the conversion to the definition (1) for two of the most widely used parameterizations and tabulate the conversion factors for the reader's convenience.

(a) For analysis of charged K's the expression often used is:

$$|M|^2 = 1 + a_y Y$$

with

$$Y = \frac{3T_3 - Q}{Q}, \quad Q = m_K - \sum m_i.$$

Stable Particles

K^\pm

The relevant formulae are:

$$Y = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_K Q} + \Delta, \quad \text{with } \Delta = \frac{m_{12}^2 - m_3^2}{Q} \left(2 - \frac{m_3 + m_{12}}{m_K} \right)$$

and

$$g = \frac{-c_y a_y}{1 + a_y \Delta}, \quad \text{with } c_y = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m_{\pi^+}^2}{m_K Q}.$$

(b) For the analysis of K^0 decay the expression often used is:

$$|M|^2 = 1 + 2a_t \frac{m_K}{m_{\pi^+}^2} (2T_3 - T_{3 \max})$$

with

$$T_{3 \max} = \frac{m_K^2 + m_3^2 - 4m_{12}^2}{2m_K} - m_3.$$

The relevant transformations are

$$T_3 = -\frac{s_3 - s_0}{2m_K} + \frac{Q}{3} (1 + \Delta)$$

and

$$g = \frac{-2a_t}{1 + a_t c_t}, \quad \text{with } c_t = \frac{2m_K}{m_{\pi^+}^2} \left[\frac{2}{3} Q(1 + \Delta) - T_{3 \max} \right].$$

For the reader's convenience we give a table of numerical values for Q , $T_{3 \max}$, Δ , c_y and c_t , obtained using the masses from our August 1970 edition. The g values quoted in these Data Card Listings would not be changed if the current mass values were used.

	Q	$T_{3 \max}$	Δ	c_y	c_t
τ^\pm	74.96	48.15	0	0.7894	0.0924
τ^{\pm}	84.24	53.27	-0.0789	0.7025	-0.0778
τ^0	83.54	53.92	0.0798	0.7028	0.3176

Some K^0 authors use the above form of matrix element:

$$|M|^2 = 1 + 2a_u \frac{m_K}{m_{\pi^+}^2} (2T_3 - T_{3 \max}),$$

but define

$$T_{3 \max} = \frac{2}{3} Q.$$

The relevant transformation is then

Stable Particles

K^\pm

$$g = \frac{-2a_u}{1 + a_u c_u}, \text{ with } c_u = \frac{2m_K}{m_\pi} \Delta = 0.2272.$$

Older K^0 analyses were done using

$$|M|^2 = 1 + a_v \frac{T_3}{m_K}.$$

The relevant transformation is then

$$g = \frac{-c_v a_v}{1 + d_v a_v}$$

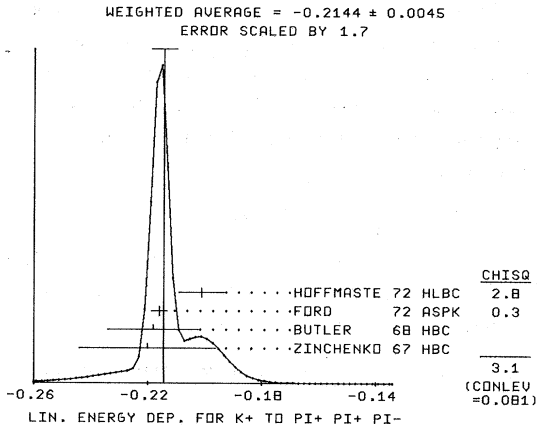
with

$$c_v = \frac{m_\pi^2}{2m_K} = 0.0393$$

$$\text{and } d_v = \frac{Q}{3m_K} (1 + \Delta) = 0.0604.$$

10 CHARGED K ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT
RELATED TEXT SECTION IV F.1, APPENDIX I, AND MINI-REVIEW ABOVE
MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED = $1 + G (S_3 - S_0) / (M\pi^{++2})$

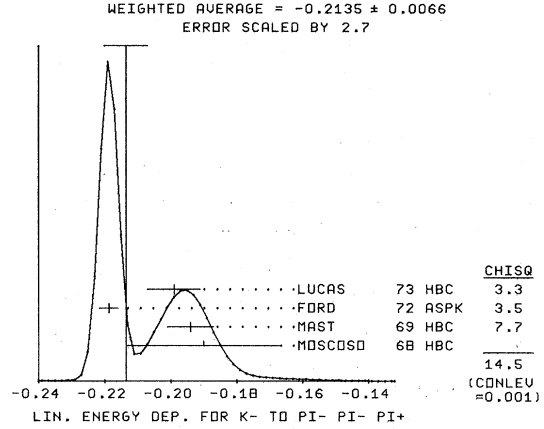
GT+ LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE (G) FOR TAU DECAYS K^+ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^+$
GT- THESE EXPTS FIT $M^{*2} = 1 + AY^2$. WE LIST G IN THE MAIN LISTING AND
GT+ GIVE AY AT RIGHT. $G = -1.5 * AY^2 / (M\pi^{*2})$. SEE NOTE ABOVE.
GT+Z 5428 -0.22 0.024 ZINCHENKO 67 HBC + AY=0.28+-03 10/69
GT+ 9994 -0.218 0.016 BUTLER 68 HBC + AY=0.277+-020 10/69
GT+ G17898 (-0.196) (0.012) GRAUMAN 70 HLBC + AY=0.228+-030 8/70
GT+Q 750K -0.2158 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK + AY=0.2734+-0035 4/72*
GT+ 39819 -0.201 0.008 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC + INCLUDES GRAUMAN 1/71
GT+ Q THIS VALUE OF AY IS FROM A QUADRATIC FIT WITH Y^{*2} COEF+.030+-010. 4/72*
GT+ Q A LINEAR FIT IS QUOTED ONLY FOR THEIR COMBINED K^+ AND K^- SAMPLE. 4/72*
GT+ Q IT GIVES $AY=0.2737+-0032$. THE QUADRATIC FIT TO THE COMBINED 4/72*
GT+ Q SAMPLE GIVES $AY=0.2752+-0033$ AND Y^{*2} COEFF=0.025+-010. 4/72*
GT+ Q (CHISQ/DF)=1.38 FOR LINEAR FIT AND 1.20 FOR QUADRATIC FIT. 1/73*
GT+ G EMULS. DATA ADDED - ALL EVENTS INCLUDED BY HOFFMASTE 72 1/71
GT+ Z ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS.
GT+ AVG -0.2144 0.0045 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



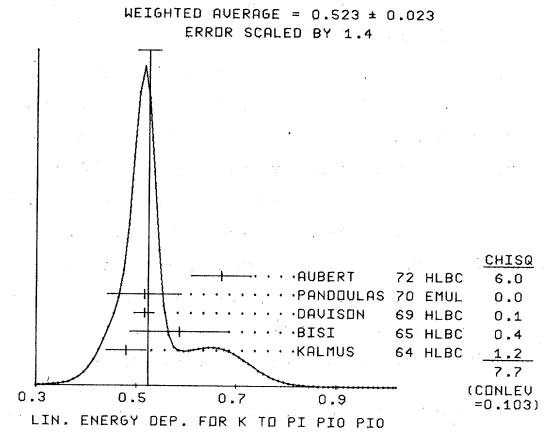
GT- LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE (G) FOR TAU DECAYS K^- INTO $\pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$
GT- FOR DEFINITION OF AY SEE NOTE UNDER S10GT+.
GT- F 1347 (-0.220) (0.035) FERRO-LUZ 61 HBC - AY=0.28+-045 10/69
GT-M 5778 -0.190 0.023 MDCOSD 68 HBC - AY=0.242+-029 10/69
GT- 50919 -0.194 0.007 MAST 69 HBC - AY=0.247+-009 10/69
GT-Q 750K -0.2187 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK - AY=0.2770+-0035 4/72*
GT- 84K -0.199 0.008 LUCAS 73 HBC - AY=0.252+-011 10/72*
GT- Q THIS VALUE OF AY IS FROM A QUADRATIC FIT WITH Y^{*2} COEF+.020+-010. 4/72*
GT- Q SEE ALSO THE NOTE Q IN THE GT+ SECTION ABOVE.
GT- F NO RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS INCLUDED.
GT- M ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS.
GT- AVG -0.2135 0.0066 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



DG ((GT+)-(GT-))/((GT+)+(GT-)) IN PERCENT
DG A NON-ZERO VALUE FOR THIS QUANTITY INDICATES CP VIOLATION
DG 3.2M -0.70 0.53 FORD 70 ASPK 11/70
GTP LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE (G) FOR TAU PRIME DECAY $CHA.K$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$
GTP 1792 0.48 0.04 KALMUS 64 HLBC + 10/69
GTP 1874 0.586 0.098 BISI 65 HLBC + ALSO HBC 10/69
GTP 4048 0.516 0.020 DAVISON 69 HLBC + ALSO EMUL 10/69
GTP 198 0.516 0.074 PANDOLAS 70 EMUL + 10/70
GTP A1365 0.67 0.06 AUBERT 72 HLBC 1/73*
GTP A WE GIVE LINEAR TERM OF HIGHER ORDER FIT. EQ.1 OF APP.II, AUBERT 72. 1/73*
GTP AVG 0.523 0.023 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



Note on K^+ and K^0 Form Factors

The definitions of the parameters λ_+ , λ_- , and ξ can be found in Section IV F. 2 of the text. Many approximations are usually made to extract these or related parameters from the experimental data.

- 1) Scalar and tensor currents: there is no evidence for scalar or tensor currents, so pure vector current is usually assumed.
- 2) $\text{Im } \xi$ so far is consistent with 0, and this is usually assumed in most of the experiments.
- 3) Radiative corrections are not serious; they change λ_+ by about 0.005 (GINSBERG 67 and 70).

Stable Particles

K^{\pm} , K^0 , K_S^0

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

CALLAHAN 65 PRL 15 129
CAMERINI 65 NC 37 1795
CLINE 65 PL 15 293

DE MARCO 65 PR 140 B 1430
FITCH 65 PR 140 B 1088
GREINER 65 ARNS 15 67
STAMER 65 PR 138 B 440
TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473
UPDATED FROM 1965 ARGONNE
YOUNG 65 UCRL 16362
ALSO 67 PR 156 1464

CALLAHAN 66 PR 150 1153
CALLAHAN 66 NC 44A 90
CESTER 66 PL 21 343
ALSO 67 AUERBACH, FOOTNOTE 1.

AUERBACH 67 PR 155 1505
BELLOTTI 67 HEIDELBERG CONF
BELLOTTI 67 NC 52A 1287
ALSO 66 PL 20 690
BISI 67 PL 258 572
BOTTERILL 67 PRL 19 982
ALSO 68 BOTTERILL
BOWEN 67 PR 154 1314

CLINE 67 HEIDELBERG CONF
FLETCHER 67 PRL 19 98
FORD 67 PRL 18 1214
IMLAY 67 PR 160 1203
KALMUS 67 PR 159 1187
ZINCENK 67 RUTGERS(THESIS)

BETTELS 68 NC 56A 1106
BOTTERILL 68 PR 171 1402
BOTTERILL 68 PR 174 1461
BOTTERILL 68 PRL 21 766
BUTLER 68 UCRL-18420
CHANG 68 PRL 20 510

CHEN 68 PRL 20 73
CUTTS 68 PRL 20 955
ALSO 65 PR 138 8969
ALSO 69 PR 184 1380
EICHTEN 68 PL 778 586
EISLER 68 PR 169 1090
ESCHSTRUB 68 PR 165 1487
GARLAND 68 PR 167 1225
MOSCOSO 68 THESIS

CAMERINI 69 PRL 23 326
DAVISON 69 PR 180 1333
ELY 69 PR 180 1319
EMMERSON 69 PRL 23 393

HERZO 69 PR 186 1403
LDBKOWICZ 69 PR 185 1676
ALSO 66 PRL 17 548
MACEK 69 PRL 22 32
MAST 69 PR 183 1200
ZELLER 69 PR 182 1420

BOTTERILL 70 PL 318 325
FORD 70 PRL 25 1370
GRAUMAN 70 PR D1 1277
ALSO 69 PRL 23 737
MACEK 70 PR D1 1249
PANDOLFA 70 PR D2 1205

BOURQUIN 71 PL 36B 615
HAIDT 71 PR D10
ALSO 69 PL 29B 691
KLEMS 71 PR D4 66
ALSO 70 PRL 24 1086
ALSO 70 PRL 25 473

KUNSELMA 71 PL 34B 485
OTT 71 PR D3 52
ROMANO 71 PL 36B 525
SCHWENB 71 PL 36B 246
STEINER 71 PL 36B 521

ABRAMS 72 PRL 29 1118
ANKENBRAND 72 PRL 28 1472
AUBERT 72 NC 124 509
BEIER 72 PRL 29 678
CABLE 72 PL 40B 699
CHIANG 72 PR D6 1254
CLARK 72 PRL 29 1274
CLINE 72 PRL 28 1287
EDWARDS 72 PR D5 2720
FORD 72 PL 38B 335
HOFFMASTER 72 NP 836 1
LJUNG 72 PRL 28 523

BACKENST 73 TO BE PUB. IN PL B
LUCAS 73 PR TO BE PUBL.

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BLOCK 62 CERN CONF 371
BLOCK, LENDINARA, MONARI (NWES+BOLOGNA)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BRENE 61 NP 22 553
BIRGE 63 PRL 11 35
ADAIR 64 PL 12 67
CABIBBO 64 PL 9 352
ALSO 64 PL 11 360
ALSO 65 PL 14 72
CABIBBO 66 BERKELEY CONF 33
GINSBERG 67 PR 162 1570
WILLIS 67 HEIDELBERG 273
CRONIN 68 VIENNA CONF 241
HAIDT 2 69 PL 29B 696
FEARING 70 PR D2 142
GINSBERG 70 PR D1 229

A CALLAHAN, D CLINE (WISCONSIN)
+CLINE, GIDAL, KALMUS, KERAN (WISC+LRL)
A CLINE, W F FRY (WISCONSIN)

DE MARCO, GROSSO, RINAUDO (TORINO+CERN)
FITCH, QUARLES, WILKINS (PRINCETON+MT HOLYOKE)
QUOTED BY BARKAS (LRL)
STAMER, HUETTER, KOLLER, TAYLOR, GRAUMAN (STEV)
GEORGE H TRILLING (LRL)
CONF., PAGE 5.
POH-SHIEN YOUNG (THESIS, BERKELEY) (LRL)
P-S YOUNG, W. Z. OSBORNE, W. H. BARKAS (LRL)

CALLAHAN, CAMERINI+ (WISC, LRL, RIVERSIDE, BARI)
A C CALLAHAN (WISCONSIN)
CESTER, ESCHSTRUTH, ONEILL+ (PRINCETON-PENN)

+DOBBS, MANN, MCFARLANE, WHITE+ (PENN, PRIN)
BELLOTTI, PULLIA (MILAN)
BELLOTTI, FIORINI, PULLIA (MILAN)
BELLOTTI, FIORINI, PULLIA+ (MILAN)
BISI, CESTER, CHIESA, WIGONE (TORINO)
BOTTERILL, BROWN, CORBETT, CULLIGAN+ (OXFORD)

BOWEN, MANN, MCFARLANE, HUGHES+ (PENN-PRINCETON)

CLINE, HAGGERTY, SINGLETON, FRY+ (WISCONSIN)
FLETCHER, BEIER, EDWARDS+ (ILLINOIS)
+LEMONICK, NAUENBERG, PIRROU (WISCONSIN)
IMLAY, ESCHSTRUTH, FRANKLIN+ (PRINCETON)
KALMUS, KERAN (LRL)
ZINCENKO (RUTGERS)

AACHEN-BARI-BERGEN-CERN-EP-NIJMEGEN-ORSAY+
BOTTERILL, BROWN, CORBETT, CULLIGAN+ (OXFORD)
BOTTERILL, BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT, + (OXFORD)
BOTTERILL, BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT + (OXFORD)
+BLAND, GOLDBERGER, GOLDBERGER, HIRATA+ (LRL)
CHANG, YODH, EHRLICH, PLANO+ (MARYLAND, RUTGERS)

CHEN, CUTTS, KIJESKI, STIENING + (LRL, MIT)
CUTTS, STIENING, WIEGAND, DEUTSCH (LRL, MIT)
CUTTS, ELIOFF, STIENING (LRL)
+STIENING, WIEGAND, DEUTSCH (LRL, MIT)
AACHEN-BARI-CERN-EP-ORSAY-PADOVA-VALENTIA
EISLER, FUNG, MARATECK, MEYER, PLANO (RUTGERS)
ESCHSTRUTH, FRANKLIN, HUGHES+ (PRINCETON, PENN)
+STIPI, DEVONS, ROSEN+ (COLUMBIA, RUTG, WISC)
N L MOSCOSO (UNIV PARIS ORSAY)

+LJUNG, SHEAFF, CLINE (WISCONSIN)
+BACASTOW, BARKAS, EVANS, FUNG, PORTER+ (UCR)
ELY, GIDAL, HAGOPIAN, KALMUS+ (LOUC+WISC+LRL)
EMMERSON, QUIRK (OXFORD)

+BANNER, BEIER, BERTRAM, EDWARDS + (ILL)
+MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA, TEWKSBURY+ (ROCH+BNL)
LDBKOWICZ, MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA+ (ROCH+BNL)
MACEK, MANN, MCFARLANE, ROBERTS+ (PENN, TEMPLE)
+GERSHWIN, ALSTON-GARNJOST, BANGERTER+ (LRL)
ZELLER, HADDOCK, HELLAND, PAHL+ (UCLA, LRL)

+BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT, CULLIGAN+ (OXF)
+PIROU, REMMEL, SMITH, SOUDER (PRIN)
+KOLLER, TAYLOR, PANDOLFA+ (STEV, SETO, LEHI)
+KOLLER, TAYLOR, PANDOLFA+ (STEV, SETO, LEHI)
+MANN, MCFARLANE, ROBERTS (PENN)
+TAYLOR, KOLLER, GRAUMAN + (STEV, SETO)

+BOYMOND, EXTERMANN, MARASCO+ (GEVA, SACL)
AACHEN+BARI+CERN+EP+NIJMEGEN+ORSAY+PADOVA+
+AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, NIJM, ORSAY, PADO, TORI
+HILDEBRAND, STEINING (CHIC, LRL)
KLEMS, HILDEBRAND, STEINING (LRL, CHIC)
KLEMS, HILDEBRAND, STEINING (LRL, CHIC)

R. KUNSELMAN (WYOMING)
OTT, PRITCHARD (LOQM)
+RENTON, AUBERT, BURBAN-LUTZ (BARI, CERN, ORSA)
AACHEN+BELGIUM+CERN+NIJMEGEN+PADOVA COLLAB
AACHEN+BARI+CERN+EPOL+ORSA+NIJM+PADO+TORI

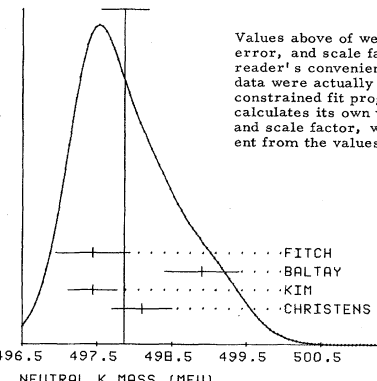
+CARROLL, KYCIA, LI, MENES, MICHAEL + (BNL)
ANKENBRANDT, LARSEN+ (BNL+LASL+NAL+YALE)
+HEUSSE, PASCARD, VIALLE+ (ORSA+BRUX+EPOL)
+BUCHHOLZ, MANN, PARKER (PENNSYLVANIA)
+HILDEBRAND, PANG, STEINING (EFI, LBL)
+ROSEN, SHAPIRO, HANDLER, OLSEN+ (ROCH+WISC)
+CDK, ELIOFF, KERTH, MCREYNOLDS, NEWTON+ (LBL)
D CLINE, D LJUNG (ILL)
+BEIER, BERTRAM, HERZO, KOESTER + (WISCONSIN)
+PIROU, REMMEL, SMITH, SOUDER (PRINCETON)
HOFFMASTER, KOLLER, TAYLOR+ (STEV+SETO+LEHI)
D LJUNG (WISCONSIN)

K^0

11 NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2

11 NEUTRAL K MASS (MEV)

M	2223	498.1	0.4	CHRISTENS 64 OSPK	6/66
M	4500	497.44	0.33	KIM 65 HBC	KO FROM PBAR P 6/66
M		498.7	0.5	BALTAY 66 HBC	KO FROM PBAR P 11/67
M		497.44	0.50	FITCH 67 OSPK	
M	AVG	497.87	0.32	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)	
M	FIT	497.71	0.13	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
				WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 497.87 ± 0.32	
				ERROR SCALED BY 1.5	



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of \bar{x} , $\delta\bar{x}$, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

	CHISO
FITCH 67 OSPK	0.7
BALTAY 66 HBC	4.3
KIM 65 HBC	1.7
CHRISTENS 64 OSPK	0.3
	7.0
(CONLEV = 0.072)	

11 (K0) - (K+-) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	3.9	0.6	ROSENFELD 59 HBC	-
D	5.4	1.1	CRAWFORD 59 HBC	+
D	9	3.90	BURNSTEIN 65 HBC	-
D	7	3.71	KIM	65 HBC - K- P TO K0 N 6/68
D	417	3.95	HILL	68 DBC + K+D TO KOPP 3/68
D	AVG	3.92	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
D	FIT	3.99	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL K

CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 112
ROSENFELD 59 PRL 2 110
CHRISTEN 64 PRL 13 138
BURNSTEIN 65 PR 138 B 895
KIM 65 PR 140 B 1334
BALTAY 66 PR 142 932
FITCH 67 PR 164 1711
HILL 68 PR 168 1534

CRAWFORD, CRESTI, GOOD, STEVENSON, TICH0 (LRL)
A H ROSENFELD, F SOLMITZ, R D TRIPP (LRL)
CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY (PRINCETON)
R A BURNSTEIN, H A RUBIN (MARYLAND)
J K KIM, L KIRSCH, D MILLER (COLUMBIA)
BALTAY, SANDWEISS, STONEHILL + (YALE+BNL)
FITCH, ROTH, RUSS, VERNON (PRINCETON)
HILL, ROBINSON, SAKITI, CANTER (BNL, CARNEGIE)

K_S^0

12 SHORT-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2

Note on the K_S^0 Mean Life

In a bubble chamber experiment SKJEGGE-STAD 72 obtain a value for the K_S^0 mean life, $\tau_S = (0.8958 \pm 0.0045) \times 10^{-10}$ sec, which is significantly higher than the combined results of previous experiments $[(0.862 \pm 0.006) \times 10^{-10}$ sec from our 1972 edition]. In addition, the CERN-Heidelberg Collaboration (in a vacuum regeneration experiment) reported a preliminary value $(0.899 \pm 0.005) \times 10^{-10}$ sec (Batavia 1972) in agreement with SKEGGESTAD. However, it should be pointed out that the CERN-Heidelberg number is highly correlated with $|\eta_{+-}|$ for which they find a value of $(2.35 \pm .07) \times 10^{-3}$.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles K_S^0

We have not entered the CERN-Heidelberg results in our listings because they have not been published yet.

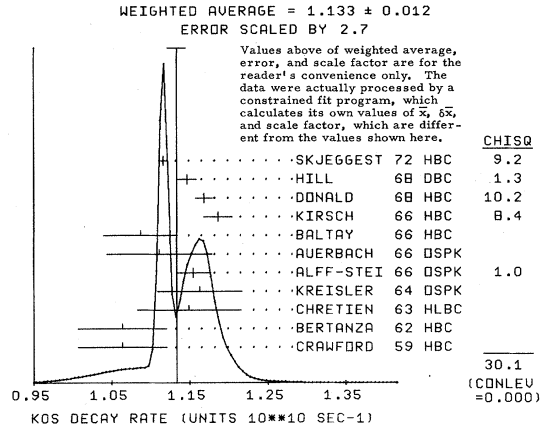
The corrections for systematic biases in SKJEGGESTAD 72 and in HILL 68 (updated) amount to +1% and 0.7% respectively. Similar corrections, if applied to the older bubble chamber results, would probably increase their average by only about one standard deviation and would not account for the discrepancy. We therefore retain all results in the average, $\tau_S = (0.882 \pm 0.008) \times 10^{-10}$ sec, where we have increased the error by a scale factor of 2.5 because of the disagreement.

Because of the uncertain future of τ_S , we have not attempted to adjust the $K_L^0 - K_S^0$ mass difference, ϕ_{+-} or ϕ_{00} values. The fitted K_S^0 rates, $|\eta_{+-}|$, and $|\eta_{00}|$ are automatically adjusted to our new τ_S value by our fitting procedure.

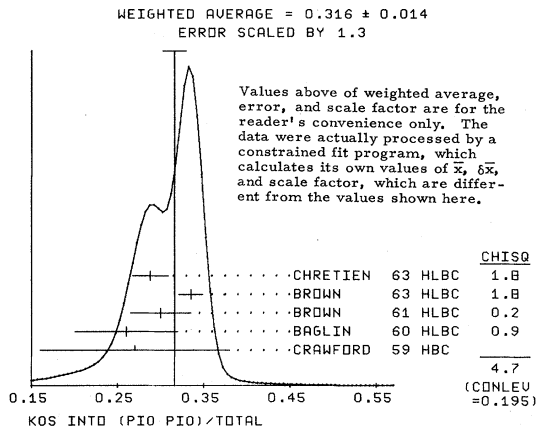
To show how $\Delta m(K_L^0 - K_S^0)$ and ϕ_{+-} are affected by our new τ_S , we use the correlation given by ARONSON 70 (K_L^0) between $\Delta m(K_L^0 - K_S^0)$ and τ_S , which indicates that a change in τ_S from 0.862 to 0.882 increases their value of Δm by about $.006 \times 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$. A change in Δm of this amount would lead to an increase in ϕ_{+-} of about 3.5° , using the Δm dependence of JENSEN 70, which is the most precise measurement of ϕ_{+-} . (See the F_{+-} section in the K_L^0 Data Card Listings.)

T	KOS MEAN LIFE	12 KOS MEAN LIFE (UNITS $10^{**}-10$ SEC)		
T 0	90 (1.07)	(0.13) (0.13)	BOLDT	58 CC
T 512	0.94	0.05 0.05	CRAWFORD	59 HBC
T 0	63 (1.09)	(0.18) (0.15)	BOWEN	60 CC
T 0	OLD EXPTS WITH LOW STATISTICS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.			
T	378	0.94 0.05	BERTANZA	62 HBC
T	503	0.87 0.05	CHRETIEN	63 HLBC
T	545	0.86 0.04	KREISLER	64 DSPK
T	572	0.866 0.016	ALFF-STEI	66 DSPK
T	4900	0.92 0.04	BALTAY	66 HBC
T B	5000 (0.904)	(0.024)	BOTT-BODE	66 DSPK
T	19994	0.843 0.013	KIRSCH	66 HBC
T	20000	0.856 0.008	DONALD	68 HBC
T H	50K	0.872 0.009	HILL	68 DBC
T H	50K	0.8958 0.0045	SKJEGGESTAD	72 HBC
T H	HILL 68 HAS BEEN CHANGED BY THE AUTHORS FROM THE PUBLISHED VALUE			
T H	(0.865+0.009) BECAUSE OF A CORRECTION IN THE SHIFT DUE TO ETA+-.			
T H	SKJEGGESTAD 72 AND HILL 68 GIVE DETAILED DISCUSSIONS OF SYSTEMATICS			
T H	ENCOUNTERED IN THIS TYPE OF EXPERIMENT.			
T B	KOS MEAN LIFE NOT THE PRIMARY QUANTITY MEASURED IN THIS EXPT.			
T			
T	AVG	0.8824	0.0092	0.0091
T	FIT	0.8824	0.0082	0.0091
		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

12 KOS PARTIAL DECAY MODES		DECAY MASSES	
P1	KOS INTO PI+ PI-	139+	139
P2	KOS INTO PI0 PI0	139+	134
P3	KOS INTO MU+ MU-	105+	105
P4	KOS INTO E+ E-	.5+	.5
P5	KOS INTO PI+ PI- GAMMA	139+	139+ 0
P6	KOS INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+	0



12 KOS BRANCHING RATIOS					
R1	KOS INTO (PI+ PI-)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	0.68	0.04	CRAWFORD	59 HBC	
R1	0.70	0.08	COLUMBIA	60 HBC	
R1 U	(0.740)	(0.024)	ANDERSON	62 HBC	
R1 U	1648	0.684	0.011	DOYLE	69 HBC
R1 U	ANDERSON RESULT NOT PUBLISHED, EVENTS ADDED TO DOYLE SAMPLE				
R1	AVG	0.684	0.011	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R1	FIT	0.6881	0.0029	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R2	KOS INTO (PI0 PI0)/TOTAL	(P2)			
R2	0.27	0.11	CRAWFORD	59 HBC	
R2	0.26	0.06	BAGLIN	60 HLBC	
R2	1066	0.30	0.035	BROWN	61 HLBC
R2	198	0.288	0.021	CHRETIEN	63 HLBC
R2	AVG	0.316	0.014	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	
R2	FIT	0.3119	0.0029	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)			



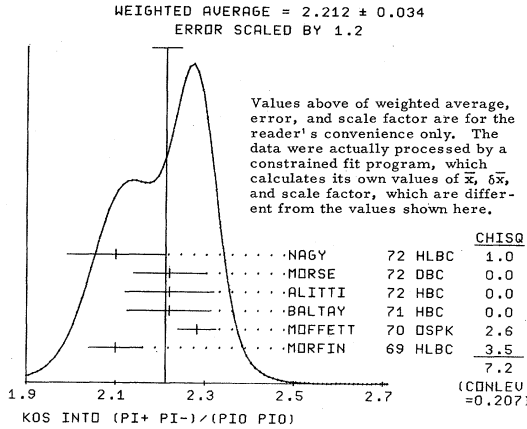
R3	KOS INTO (PI+ PI-)/(PI0 PI0)	(P1)/(P2)			
R3 G	3016	(2.285)	(0.055)	GOBBI	69 DSPK
R3	3700	2.10	0.06	MORFIN	59 HLBC
R3 G	7944	2.282	0.043	MOFFETT	70 DSPK
R3 B	6150	2.22	0.095	BALTAY	71 HBC
R3 A	3068	2.22	0.10	ALITTI	72 HBC
R3	6380	2.22	0.08	MORSE	72 DBC
R3	701	2.10	0.11	NACY	72 HLBC
R3 A	THE DIRECTLY MEASURED QUANTITY IS KOS TO PI+ PI- / ALL KO = .345+- .005				
R3 B	THE DIRECTLY MEASURED QUANTITY IS KOS TO PI+ PI- / ALL KO = .345+- .005				
R3 G	MOFFETT 70 IS A FINAL RESULT WHICH INCLUDES GOBBI 69.				
R3	AVG	2.212	0.034	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R3	FIT	2.207	0.029	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)			

Stable Particles

K_S^0, K_L^0

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



R4 (KOS INTO PI+ PI- P10, CP VIOLATING)/(KOL INTO PI+ PI- P10)
R4 TEST OF CP VIOLATION - SEE TEXT SECTION IV F.3A FOR DEFINITIONS
R4 CPT ASSUMED VALID - (I.E. RE(A)=0) - ONLY (IMA)*%2 QUOTED HERE
R4 18 (3.8) OR LESS CL=.90 ANDERSON 65 HBC 10/69
R4 0.45 OR LESS CL=.90 BEHR 66 HLBC 8/66
R4 53 (1.7) OR LESS CL=.90 WEBBER 70 HBC 8/70
R4 71 0.8 OR LESS CL=.90 WEBBER 70 HBC 8/70
R4 99 1.2 OR LESS CL=.90 CHO 71 DBC 4/71
R4 M 50 (1.2) OR LESS CL=.95 MEISNER 71 HBC CL=.9 NOT AVAIL. 2/71
R4 180 0.66 OR LESS CL=.90 JAMES 72 HBC 1/73*
R4 99 1.2 OR LESS CL=.90 JONES 72 DSPK 10/72*
R4 384 0.27 OR LESS CL=.90 METCALF 72 ASPK 11/72*
R4 M THESE AUTHORS FIND RE(A)= 2.75±.65, ABOVE VALUE AT RE(A)=0 2/71
R4 C THIS IS THE COMBINED RESULT OF ANDERSON 65 AND WEBBER 70

R5 KOS INTO (MU+ MU-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**=-5) (P3)/(P1)
R5 10.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODD 67 DSPK 8/67
R5 20.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOHM 69 DSPK 2/71
R5 1.07 OR LESS CL=.90 HYAMS 69 DSPK 10/69
R5 S 32.6 OR LESS CL=.90 STUTZKE 69 DSPK 5/69
R5 S VALUE CALCULATED BY US, USING 2.3 INSTEAD OF U EVENT, 90 PERC. CL

R6 KOS INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI-) (UN. 10**=-3) (P5)/(P1)
R6 27 NO RATIO GIVEN BELLOTTI 66 HBC PG GT 50 MEV/C 10/69
R6 10 3.3 1.2 WEBBER 70 HBC PG GT 50 MEV/C 10/69

R7 KOS INTO (E+ E-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**=-5) (P4)/(P1)
R7 50.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOHM 69 DSPK 2/71

R8 KOS INTO 2 GAMMA/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-3) (P6)
R8 R 0 21.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BANNER 69 DSPK 12/71
R8 R 0 2.2 OR LESS CL=.90 REPELLIN 71 DSPK 12/71
R8 R 0 0.71 OR LESS CL=.90 BANNER 72 DSPK 8/72*
R8 0 2.0 OR LESS CL=.90 MORSE 72 DBC 2/72
R8 R THESE LIMITS ARE FOR MAXIMUM INTERFERENCE IN K_S^0 - K_L^0 TO 2 GAMMAS 12/71

R9 (KOS INTO PI+ PI- P10, CP CONSERVING)/(KOL INTO PI+ PI- P10)
R9 384 0.42 OR LESS CL=.90 METCALF 72 ASPK 11/72*

REFERENCES FOR K_S^0
BOLDT 58 PRL 1 150 E BOLDT, D O CALDWELL, Y PAL (MIT)
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266 CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD, TICHON + (LRL)
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043 BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRISSON, HENNESSY + (EPOL)
BOWEN 60 PR 119 2030 BOWEN, HARDY, REYNOLDS, SUN, MOORE + (PRIN+BNL)
COLUMBIA 60 ROCH CONF 727 M SCHWARTZ + (COLUMBIA)
BROWN 61 NC 19 1155 BROWN, BRYANT, BURNSTEIN, GLASER, KADYK + (MICH)
ANDERSON 62 CERN CONF 836 J A ANDERSON, F S CRAWFORD + (LRL)
BERTANZA 62 PREPRINT D105 BERTANZA, CONNOLLY, CULWICK, EISLER + (BNL)
UNPUBLISHED, BUT RECERTIFIED BY AUTHORS, AUGUST 66.
CHRETIEN 63 PR 131 2208 CHRETIEN + (BRANDEIS+BROWN+HARVARD+ MIT)
BROWN 63 PR 130 769 BROWN, KADYK, TRILLING, ROE + (LRL+MICH)
KREISLER 64 PR 136 B 1074 M KREISLER, O OVERSETH, J CRONIN (PRINCETON)
ANDERSON 65 PRL 14 475 +CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, STERN, BINFORD + (LRL+MISC)
ALFF-STE 66 PL 21 995 ALFF-STEINBERGER, HEUER, KLEINKNECHT + (CERN)
AUERBACH 66 PR 149 1052 AUERBACH, DOBBS, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI + (PENN)
BALTAY 66 PR 142 932 BALTAY, SANDWEISS, STONEHILL + (YALE+BNL)
BEHR 66 PL 22 540 BEHR, BRISSON, PETIAU + (EPOL, MILA, PADO, ORSAY)
BELLOTTI 66 NC 454 737 +PULLIA, BALDOO-CEOLIN + (MILAN+PADUA)
BOTT-BODD 66 PL 23 277 BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD + (CERN)
KIRSCH 66 PR 147 939 L KIRSCH, P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
BOTT-BODD 67 PL 248 194 BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD, CASSELL + (CERN)
DONALD 68 PL 278 58 DONALD, EDWARDS, NISAR + (LIVP, CERN, INPN, CDEF)
HILL 68 PR 171 1418 HILL, ROBINSON, SAKITI + (BNL, CARNEGIE)
BANNER 69 PR 188 2033 +CRONIN, LIU, PILCHER (PRINCETON)
BOHM 69 THESIS A. BOHM (AACH)
DOYLE 69 UCRL 18139-THESIS J.C. DOYLE (LRL)

GOBBI 69 PRL 22 682 GOBBI, GREEN, HAKEL, MOFFETT, ROSEN + (ROCHESTER)
HYAMS 69 PL 298 521 *KOCH, POTTER, VON LINDERN, LORENZ + CERN(MPIM)
MORFIN 69 PRL 23 660 MORFIN, SINCLAIR (MICH)
STUTZKE 69 PR 177 2009 *ABASHIAN, JONES, MANTSCH, ORR, SMITH ILLINOIS)
MOFFETT 70 BAPS 15 512 *GOBBI, GREEN, HAKEL, ROSEN (ROCHESTER)
WEBBER 70 PR D1 1967 +SOLMITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
ALSO 69 UCRL 19226 THESIS B R WEBBER (LRL)
BALTAY 71 PRL 27 1678 +BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GERSHWIN, HABIBI + (COLU)
ALSO 71 NEVIS-187 THESIS WILLIAM A. COOPER (COLUMBIA)
CHO 71 PR D3 1557 +DRALLE, CANTER, ENGLER, FISK + (CERN+BNL+CASE)
MEISNER 71 PR D3 59 +MANN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (MASA+BNL+YALE)
REPELLIN 71 PL 368 603 +WOLFF, CHOLLET, GAILLARD, JANE + (ORSA+CERN)
ALITTI 72 PL 398 568 J ALITTI, E LESSQUOY, A MULLER (SACLAY)
BANNER 72 PRL 29 237 *CRONIN, HOFFMAN, KNAPP, SHOCHET (PRINCETON)
JAMES 72 NP 849 1 +MONTANET, PAUL, SAETRE + (CERN+SACL+OSLO)
ALSO 71 PL 358 265 JAMES, MONTANET, PAUL, PAULI + (CERN+SACL+OSLO)
JONES 72 NC 9A 151 *ABASHIAN, GRAHAM, MANTSCH, ORR, SMITH + (ILL)
METCALF 72 PL 408 703 +NEUDORFER, NIEBERGALL + (CERN+JPN+MICH)
MORSE 72 PRL 28 388 +NAUBENBERG, BERMAN, SAGER + (COLD+PRIN+UMD)
NAGY 72 NP 847 94 +TELBISZ, VESTZERGOMBI (BUDAPEST)
ALSO 69 PL 308 498 BOZOKI, FENYVES, GOMBOSI, NAGY + (BUDAPEST)
SKJEGGESS 72 NP 848 343 SKJEGGESTAD, JAMES, MONTANET + OSLO+CERN+SACL

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
BIRGE 60 ROCH CONF 601 R W BIRGE, P ELY + (LRL+WISCONSIN)
MULLER 60 PRL 4 418 MULLER, BIRGE, FOWLER, GOOD, PICCIONI + (LRL+BNL)
FITCH 61 NC 22 1160 V FITCH, P PIRQUE, S PERKINS (PRIN+LASS)
GOOD 61 PR 124 1223 GOOD, MATSEN, MULLER, PICCIONI + (LRL)
CRAWFORD 62 CERN CONF 827 F S CRAWFORD (LRL)
AUERBACH 65 PRL 14 192 AUERBACH, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI, UTO + (PENN)
TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473 GEORGE H TRILLING (LRL)
UPDATED FROM 1965 ARGONNE CONF., PAGE 115.

K_L^0
13⁺ LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2
WE GIVE (KOL-KOS MASS DIFFERENCE / HBAR) IN UNITS OF 10**10 SEC-1
D T (2.20) (0.35) FITCH 61 CNTR
D 0.84 0.29 0.22 GOOD 61 HLBC
D T 1.02 0.23 CAMERINI 62 HLBC SEE NOTE C BELOW 8/67
D C VALUE CHANGED FROM 1.7 (SEE TABLE I OF CAMERINI 66) 8/67
D 0.55 0.24 CAMERINI 65 HLBC 8/66
D V 130 (0.89) (0.15) VISHNEVSKY 65 HLBC ASSUMES CP CONS. 6/66
D T A 0.64 0.12 CHRISTENS 65 DSPK 1/71
D A CHRISTENSON 65 HAS BEEN CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCE BY FITCH 65 FTNOT 1/71
D T (0.70) OR LESS FITCH 65 DSPK CF. MEISNER 66 7/66
D V 130 (0.89) (0.15) VISHNEVSKY 65 DSPK CU AND AL REGEN 8/67
D V VISHNEVSKY 65 NOT CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCE EFFECTS 3/68
D 0.514 0.039 ALFF-STEI 66 DSPK 6/66
D 84 0.42 0.24 0.36 BALDOO-CEO 66 HLBC K0+K INTO HYPER. 8/67
D B 77 (0.531) (0.027) BOTT-BODD 66 DSPK C REGEN 9/66
D T 77 0.58 0.17 CAMERINI 66 HBC, DBC K0+K INTO HYPER 8/67
D N 72 (+0.64) (0.18) CANTER 66 DBC KO SCATTER IN D2 11/66
D N ERROR IGNORES UNCERTAINTY OF PHASE SHIFTS. THESE EVENTS ARE 10/71
D N USED IN HILL 71
D 95 0.62 0.10 0.16 CHANG 66 HBC K0+K INTO HYPER. 8/67
D 0.81 0.17 FUJII 66 DSPK IRON REGENERATOR 9/66
D 59 0.74 0.34 MEISNER1 66 HBC SEE NOTE M1 6/66
D M1 + SIGN FAVORED MEISNER2 66 HBC 9/66
D 0.38 0.16 JOVANDVIC 66 DSPK C+URANIUM REGEN. 11/66
D T 136 +0.64 0.19 CANTER 67 DBC K0+K INTO HYPER. 11/67
D 0.65 0.11 MISCHKE 67 DSPK 11/67
D 590 0.59 0.13 BALATZ 68 DSPK AL REGENERATOR 3/68
D 0.520 0.044 CARNEGIE 68 HBC GAP METHOD 3/68
D T 130 +0.487 0.046 MELHOP 68 DSPK ST. STEEL REGEN 6/68
D B 0.547 0.026 BOTT-BODD 69 DSPK C REGEN 1/71
D B BOTT-BODD 69 IS A REEVALUATION OF BOTT-BODD 66 1/71
D F 0.555 0.020 FAISSNER 69 ASPK REGEN IN CU 10/69
D F ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTY LESS THAN TWO PERCENT 1/71
D 0.542 0.006 CULLEN 70 CNTR 1/71
D 0.542 0.006 ARONSON 70 ASPK GAP METHOD 1/71
D 0.481 0.052 0.075 BALATS 71 DSPK 9/71
D 0.534 0.007 CARNEGIE 71 ASPK GAP METHOD 8/71
D TH 119 (+0.67) (0.14) HILL 71 DBC 10/71
D H THE PRIMARY RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENT IS THAT DM IS POSITIVE. 10/71
D H THE MAGNITUDE MAY HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SYSTEMATIC ERROR OF ABOUT 0.12 10/71
D T A KOS MEAN LIFE OF 0.862 10**=-10 SEC WAS USED IN CONVERTING THE 1/71
D T MASS DIFFERENCE FROM UNITS OF INVERSE KOS MEAN LIVES TO ABSOLUTE 1/71
D T UNITS. VALUES NOT BEARING THIS FOOTNOTE EITHER WERE GIVEN IN 1/71
D T ABSOLUTE UNITS OR WERE CONVERTED USING THE AUTHORS' VALUE OF THE 1/71
D T KOS MEAN LIFE. 1/71
D AVG 0.5402 0.0035 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

13⁺ KOL MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**=-8 SEC)
T KOL MEAN LIFE
T 34 8.1 3.2 2.4 BARDON 58 CNTR
T ASSUMED DS=DQ AN DELTA I=1/2 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
T 15 5.1 2.4 1.3 DARMON 62 FBC
T 5.3 0.6 FUJII 64 DSPK
T 1700 6.1 1.5 1.2 ASTBURY3 65 DSPK
T 5.15 0.14 DEVLIN 67 CNTR
T L (5.1) (0.5) LOWE 67 HLBC
T .4M 5.15% 0.044 VOISBURGH 72 CNTR 2/71
T L SUM OF PARTIAL DECAY RATES.
T AVG 5.158 0.042 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
T FIT 5.181 0.041 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K_L⁰

13 KOL PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes (P1-P13), particle types (TAU 0 PRIME, KL MU3, etc.), and decay masses (134+ 134+ 134, etc.).

NEUTRAL K CONSTRAINED FIT
OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING RATIOS USES 62 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHISQ=56.5.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i ± δP_i, where δP_i = sqrt(δP_i δP_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δP_i δP_j) / (δP_i δP_j). For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

Matrix of branching fractions and correlation coefficients for P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P11.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

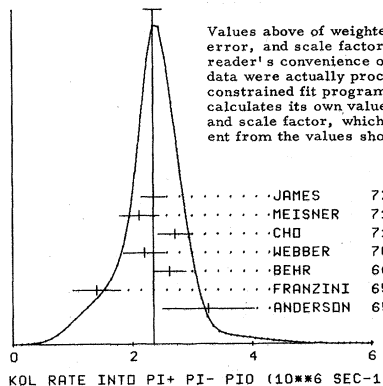
The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., G_i = Γ_i / Γ_total, in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are G_i ± δG_i, where δG_i = sqrt(δG_i δG_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δG_i δG_j) / (δG_i δG_j). Note that, because of the error in Γ_total, the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.

Matrix of decay rates and correlation coefficients for G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G11.

13 KOL DECAY RATES

Summary table of decay rates for various modes (W1-W5), including particle types and associated errors.

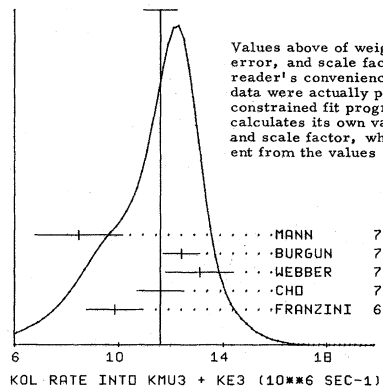
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2.36 ± 0.15
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of X, δX, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

Table listing names (JAMES, MEISNER, CHO, WEBBER, BEHR, FRANZINI, ANDERSON) and their associated CHISQ values.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 11.60 ± 0.65
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of X, δX, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

Table listing names (MANN, BURGUN, WEBBER, CHO, FRANZINI) and their associated CHISQ values.

Table with columns W6, KOL INTO PI MU NEUTRINO UNITS 10**6 SEC-1 (G3), and CHISQ values.

13 KOL BRANCHING RATIOS

Summary table of branching ratios (R1-R4) for various decay modes, including particle types and associated errors.

Stable Particles

K_L^0

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R5 KOL INTO (PI E NEU)/(PI E NEU)+(PI MU NEU) (P4)/(P3+P4)
R5 320 0.415 0.120 ASTIER 61 CC
R5 FIT 0.5902 0.0077 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R6 KOL INTO (PI+ PI- P10)/TOTAL (P2)
R6 FIT 0.1257 0.0027 FROM FIT

R7 KOL INTO (LEPTON PI NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P3+P4)
R7 FIT 0.6568 0.0072 FROM FIT

R8 KOL INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UN. 10**--4) (P9)
R8 C (1.3) (0.6) CRIEGEE 66 OSPK 8/66
R8 32 6.7 2.2 TODOROFF 67 OSPK REPL. CRIEGEE66 11/68
R8 K 33 (7.4) (1.6) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK 11/67
R8 90 5.5 1.1 KUNZ 68 OSPK 2/71
R8 R 23 4.5 1.0 ENSTROM 71 OSPK NORM.TO 3PI(C+N) 2/72
R8 R 5.0 (1.0) REPELLIN 71 OSPK KOL 1.5-9 GEV/C 11/71
R8 B 4.54 0.84 BANNER2 72 OSPK 8/72*
R8 B THIS VALUE USES (E00/E+)**2=1.05+-0.14. IN GENERAL, S13R8 = 8/72*
R8 B (4.32+-0.53)/(10**--4)*(E00/E+)**2. 8/72*
R8 R ASSUMES REGEN AMPL IN COPPER AT 20EV IS 22 MB. TO EVALUATE 11/71
R8 R FOR A GIVEN REGEN AMPL AND ERROR, MULTIPLY BY (REGEN AMPL/22MB)**2 11/71
R8 C CRIEGEE 66 REPLACED BY TODOROFF 67 11/68
R8 K CRONINI 67 REPLACED BY KUNZ 68. 2/71
R8 AVG 4.89 0.54 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R9 KOL INTO (PI+ PI-)/CHARGED (UNIT 10**--3) (P5)/(P2+P3+P4)
R9 45 2.3 0.4 CHRISTENS 64 OSPK ETA +- = 1.94
R9 54 2.08 0.35 GALBRAITH 65 OSPK ETA +- = 2.02
R9 1.93 0.26 BASILE 66 OSPK ETA +- = 1.86
R9 1.993 0.080 BOTT-BODE 66 OSPK ETA +- = 1.935
R9 AVG 1.992 0.073 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R9 FIT 2.001 0.063 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R10 KOL INTO (PI MU NEU)/(PI E NEU) (P3)/(P4)
R10 81 0.82 0.10 ADAR 64 HBC 6/66
R10 273 0.7 0.2 DEBOUARD 67 OSPK 11/67
R10 0.81 0.08 HAWKINS 67 HBC 8/67
R10 770 0.71 0.05 HOPKINS 67 HBC 8/67
R10 0.67 0.13 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC 10/68
R10 B (0.71) (0.04) KULYUKINA 68 CC 2/71
R10 1309 (0.648) (0.030) BEILLIERE 69 HLBC 10/69
R10 3548 0.68 0.08 EVANS 69 HLBC REPL. BY EVANS 73 1/73*
R10 1309 0.662 0.030 BASILE 70 OSPK 10/70
R10 B BEILLIERE 69 IS A SCANNING EXPT USING SAME EXPOSURE AS BUDAGOV 68 1/73*
R10 AVG 0.695 0.022 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R10 FIT 0.694 0.022 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R11 KOL INTO (MU+MU-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**--6) (P6)/(P2+P3+P4)
R11 100.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC 6/66
R11 250.0 OR LESS CL=.90 ALFF-STEI 66 OSPK 9/66
R11 2.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK 8/67
R11 35.0 OR LESS CL=.90 FITCH 67 OSPK 3/68

R12 KOL INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--3) (P10)
R12 15.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC 6/66
R12 0 5.1 OR LESS BELLOTTI 66 HLBC GAM KE 40-130 MV 8/67
R12 1 3.0 OR LESS NEFKENS 66 OSPK GAM KE 120 MEV 6/66
R12 0.4 OR LESS CL=.90 THATCHER 68 OSPK GAM KE 20-170 MV 2/71

R13 KOL INTO (E+ E-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**--6) (P7)/(P2+P3+P4)
R13 1000.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC 6/66
R13 200.0 OR LESS CL=.90 ALFF-STEI 66 OSPK 6/66
R13 23.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK 8/67

R14 KOL INTO (E MU)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**--4) (P8)/(P2+P3+P4)
R14 10.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC 6/66
R14 1.0 OR LESS CL=.90 CARPENTER 66 OSPK 8/66
R14 0.1 OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK 8/67
R14 0.08 OR LESS CL=.90 FITCH 67 OSPK 3/68

R15 KOL INTO (E+ PI- NEU)/(E- PI+ NEU)
R15 97 (0.90) (0.18) NEAGU 61 CC 8/66
R15 0 (1.01) (0.16) LUERS 64 HBC 9/66
R15 894 (0.99) (0.023) KULYUKINA 66 CC 8/67
R15 0 1539 (1.06) (0.05) VERHEY 66 OSPK 8/67
R15 0 LOW PRECISION EXPTS NOT AVERAGED. FOR MORE PRECISE VALUE,
R15 0 SEE S13A2 (BENNETT 70, MARX 70)

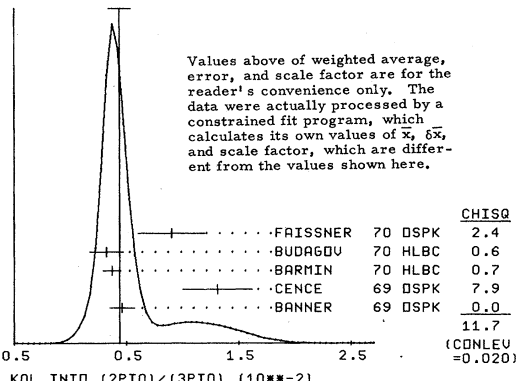
R16 KOL INTO (MU+ PI- NEU)/(MU- PI+ NEU)
R16 14 1.0081 0.0027 DORFAN 67 OSPK 11/67
R16 SEE ALSO S13A2 AND S13AL IN THE CP VIOLATION SECTION 2/71

R17 KOL INTO (P10 P10)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--3) (P11)
R17 C 7 (1.2) (1.5) (1.2) CRIEGEE 66 OSPK 7/66
R17 C CRIEGEE EXPT NOT DESIGNED TO MEASURE 2 P10 DECAY MODE
R17 G 189 (2.51) (0.8) GAILLARD 69 OSPK E00=3.6+-0.6 5/69
R17 G LATEST RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENT GIVEN BY FAISSNER TO R19 1/71
R17 FIT 0.94 0.19 FROM FIT

R18 KOL INTO (3P10)/(PI+PI-P10) (P1)/(P2)
R18 188 2.0 0.6 ALEKSANYA 64 FBC 9/66
R18 1010 1.80 0.13 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC 10/68
R18 AVG 1.711 0.081 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R18 FIT 1.711 0.081 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

R19 KOL INTO (2P10)/(3P10) (UNITS 10**--2) (P11)/(P1)
R19 C 109 (1.89) (0.31) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK ETA00=3.9+-0.5 8/67
R19 C (1.36) (0.18) CRONIN 2 67 OSPK ETA00=3.92+-0.3 11/67
R19 C CRONIN IS FURTHER ANALYSIS OF CRONINI, NOW BOTH WITHDRAWN 11/68
R19 ND EVENTS SEEN BARTLETT 68 OSPK SEE EOD BELOW 11/68
R19 57 0.46 0.11 BANNER 69 OSPK ETA00=2.2+-0.3 2/72
R19 133 1.31 0.31 GENCE 69 OSPK ETA00=3.7+-0.5 10/69
R19 29 0.37 0.08 BARMIN 70 HLBC ETA00=2.02+-0.23 12/70
R19 30 0.32 0.15 BUDAGOV 70 HLBC ETA00=1.9+-0.5 10/70
R19 F 172 0.90 0.30 FAISSNER 70 OSPK ETA00=3.2+-0.5 12/70
R19 F FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2P10 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69 R17
R19 AVG 0.439 0.098 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)
R19 FIT 0.44 0.29 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 5.1)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.439 ± 0.098
ERROR SCALED BY 1.7



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of \bar{x} , $\bar{\sigma}$, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

Experiment	Value	Scale Factor
FAISSNER 70 DSPK	2.4	2.4
BUDAGOV 70 HLBC	0.6	0.6
BARMIN 70 HLBC	0.7	0.7
CENCE 69 DSPK	7.9	7.9
BANNER 69 DSPK	0.0	0.0
CONLEU = 0.020	11.7	11.7

R20 KOL INTO (PI+ PI-)/(KE3 + KMU3) (UNITS 10**--3) (P5)/(P3+P4)
R20 309 2.51 0.23 DEBOUARD 67 OSPK 6/68
R20 525 2.35 0.19 FITCH 67 OSPK ETA+-=1.91+-0.06 6/68
R20 AVG 2.41 0.15 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R20 FIT 2.384 0.076 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R21 KOL INTO (2GAMMA)/(3 P10) (UNITS 10**--3) (P9)/(P1)
R21 16 2.5 0.7 ARNOLD 68 HLBC VACUUM DECAY 11/68
R21 \$ BANNER 69 IS NEW EXPT. NOT TO BE CONF WITH RB OF CRONINI 67 2/72
R21 115 2.24 0.28 BANNER 69 OSPK 11/68
R21 28 2.13 0.43 BARMIN 71 HLBC 8/71
R21 AVG 2.24 0.22 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Note on the $K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ Controversy

The $K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ branching ratios (R22) given by CLARK 71 and CARITHERS 73 are incompatible. We therefore make no attempt to combine their results. CARITHERS 73 is a preliminary result based on their reported observation of 6 events. They are continuing data-taking and analysis. CLARK 71 observe no events but would expect around 12 based on the CARITHERS 73 rate. CLARK 71 are rechecking their analysis but have found nothing which could account for the loss of these events (A. Clark, private communication). The discrepancy is interesting on theoretical grounds because the CLARK 71 result is below the "unitarity" lower limit for this decay.

R22 KOL INTO (MU+MU-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**--5) (P6)/(P5)
R22 0 14.0 OR LESS CL=.90 FOETH 69 ASPK 5/70
R22 0 1.8 OR LESS CL=.90 DARRIULAT 70 ASPK 11/70
R22 0 0.12 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 ASPK 6/71
R22 C 6 (0.6) CARITHERS 73 ASPK PRELIMINARY 1/73*
R22 C CARITHERS 72 GIVES K3L TO MU+MU- ALL=9*10**--9. WE CONVERT TO R22. 1/73*

R23 KOL INTO (E+ E-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**--5) (P7)/(P5)
R23 0 10.0 OR LESS CL=.90 FOETH 69 ASPK 5/70
R23 0.10 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 ASPK 6/71

R24 KOL INTO (E MU)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**--5) (P8)/(P5)
R24 0.10 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 ASPK 6/71

R25 KOL INTO (PI E NEU GAM)/(KL E3) (UNITS 10**--2) (P12)/(P3)
R25 10 3.3 2.0 PEACH 71 HLBC GAM KE GT 15 MEV 6/71

R26 KOL INTO (PI TWO GAMMAS)/(3P10) (UNITS 10**--3) (P13)/(P1)
R26 0 1.1 OR LESS CL=.90 BANNER 69 OSPK 2/72

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles
K_L⁰

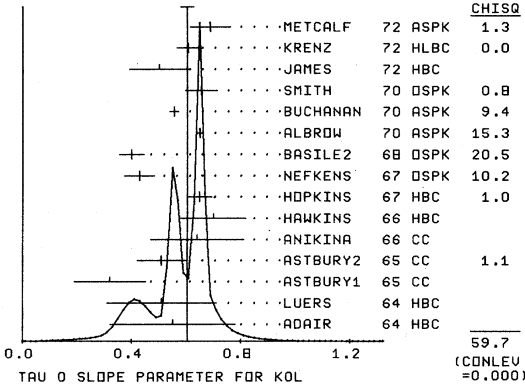
13 KOL ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT

RELATED TEXT SECTION IV F-1, APPENDIX I, AND MINI-REVIEW ON SLOPE PARAMETERS IN THE CHARGED K SECTION OF THE DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE

MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED = 1 + G (S3-S0)/(MPI**2)

GTO	LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE (G) FOR TAU DECAYS	KLONG INTO PI+ PI- PION	
GTO 79	0.55	0.23	ADAIR 64 HBC AV=-7.6 +- 1.7 3/71
GTO 77	0.51	0.20	LUERS 64 HBC AV=-7.3 +- 1.6 3/71
GTO 66	0.52	0.13	ASTBURY1 65 CC AV=-5.5 +- 1.5 3/71
GTO 310	0.51	0.09	ASTBURY2 65 CC AV=-7.3 +- 1.6 -0.8 3/71
GTO 280	0.64	0.17	ANIKINA 66 CC AV=-8.2 +- 1.31 3/71
GTO 126	0.70	0.12	HAWKINS 66 HBC AV=-8.6 +- 0.7 3/71
GTO 1350	0.649	0.044	HOPKINS 67 HBC AT=-0.294 +- .018 10/69
GTO 1198	0.428	0.055	NEFKENS 67 DSPK AU=-0.204 +- .025 3/71
GTO 2446	0.400	0.045	BASILE2 68 DSPK AT=-0.188 +- .020 3/71
GTO 29000	0.551	0.012	ALBROW 70 ASPK AV=0.082 +- .015 1/71
GTO B 36K	0.555	0.016	BUCHANAN 70 ASPK AU=-0.261 +- .007 3/71
GTO 4400	0.656	0.058	SMITH 70 DSPK AT=-0.297 +- .024 3/71
GTO 180	0.50	0.11	JAMES 72 HBC 1/73*
GTO 1486	0.608	0.043	KRENZ 72 HLBC AT=-0.277 +- .018 11/72*
GTO 384	0.688	0.074	METCALF 72 ASPK AT=-0.31 +- .03 11/72*
GTO B	BUCHANAN 70 GIVES A=0.257 +- .005 FOR A QUADRATIC FIT WITH		3/71
GTO B	STATISTICAL ERRORS ONLY. THE A VALUE USED HERE IS FOR A LINEAR		3/71
GTO B	FIT AND INCLUDES SYSTEMATIC ERRORS. QUADRATIC FIT DOES NOT		1/73*
GTO B	IMPROVE CHI SQUARED PROBABILITY.		1/73*
GTO AVG	0.604	0.023	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.604 ± 0.023
ERROR SCALED BY 2.7



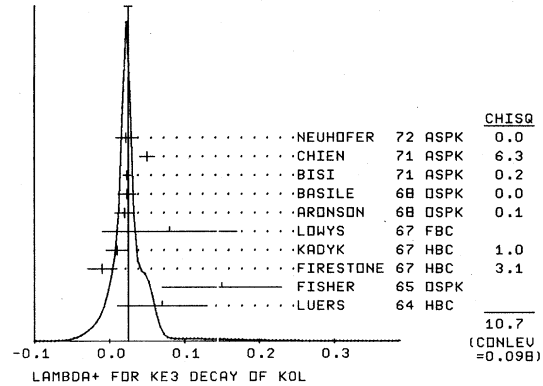
13 KOL FORM FACTORS

RELATED TEXT SECTION IV F-2 AND MINI-REVIEW ON FORM FACTORS IN THE CHARGED K SECTION OF THE DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE

XIA	XIA = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM SPECTRA AND KMU3/KE3)	
XIA	SOME OF THE OLDER EXPERIMENTS HAVE EVALUATED XI ASSUMING THAT IT IS INDEPENDENT OF THE MOMENTUM TRANSFER (T), I.E., THEY SET L=0.	
XIA	OTHERS HAVE ASSUMED A VALUE FOR L+ AND USED L=0. ONLY RECENTLY BOTH L+ AND XI(0) (OR THREE RELATED PARAMETERS) HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE FITS. SEE CHIEN 70, DALLY 72, ALBROW 72.	
XIA L 389	(+1.1) (0.9) (1.3)	ADAIR 64 HBC KMU3/KE3 8/67
XIA L (+0.66) (0.9) (1.3)	LUERS 64 HBC KMU3/KE3 8/67	
XIA L 1371	(+1.2) (0.8)	CARPENTER 66 OSPK MU,PI SPECTRA 8/67
XIA K (0.2) (0.8) (1.2)	KULYUKINA 68 CC MU,PI SPECTRA 2/71	
XIA 770	+0.3 +0.4	BUDAGOV 68 HLBC KM3/KE3,LM=-.023 11/68
XIA E 1309	(-0.22) (0.30)	EVANS 69 HLBC KM3/KE3,LM=-.02 10/69
XIA 3140	-3.9 0.4	BASILE 70 OSPK DAL.PLT,LM=-.02 10/70
XIA 3548	-0.50 0.5	BASILE 70 OSPK KM3/KE3,LM=-.02 10/70
XIA C 16K (-0.68) (0.12) (0.20)	CHIEN 70 ASPK DAL.PLT,LM=-.08 2/71	
XIA A9086	-1.5 0.7	ALBROW 72 ASPK DAL.PLT,LM=-.085 8/72*
XIA C 16K	0.50 0.61	DALLY 72 ASPK DAL.PLT,LM=-.11 1/73*
XIA E1309	-0.08 0.25	EVANS 73 HLBC KM3/KE3,LM=-.02 1/73*
XIA L	LM+ AND LM- ASSUMED TO BE ZERO.	
XIA K	LM+ AND LM- NOT GIVEN.	
XIA C	CHIEN TO VALUE AT L=0. L- AND XI(0) ARE HIGHLY CORRELATED.	2/71
XIA C	DALLY 72 IS A REANALYSIS OF CHIEN 70, LAMBDA=-0.37+-0.15	1/73*
XIA A	ALBROW 72 GETS LM=0.030+-0.060, LAMBDA=0.15+-0.17-0.11	1/73*
XIA E	EVANS 73 REPLACES EVANS 69. LM=0	1/73*
XIA	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.0)	
XIB	XIB = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMU3)	
XIB	THE MU POLARIZATION IS A MEASURE OF XI(T). NO ASSUMPTIONS ON L+ NECESSARY. T SHOULD BE SPECIFIED.	
XIB	FOR RAD. CORR. TO MUON POLARIZATION IN KMU3, SEE GINSBERG 71.	2/72
XIB 2608	-1.2 0.5	AUERBACH 66 OSPK POLARIZATION 8/67
XIB 638	-1.6 0.5	ABRAMS 68 OSPK POLARIZATION 5/69
XIB	-1.81 0.50 0.26	LONGO 69 CNTR POL. T=2.65 11/69
XIB	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)	
IXI	IMAGINARY PART OF XI (TEST OF T REVERSAL)	
IXI	-0.2 0.6	ABRAMS 68 OSPK MU POLARIZATION 10/69
IXI	-0.02 0.08	LONGO 69 CNTR POL. T=2.65 11/69
IXI	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)	
FS	FS/F+ RATIO OF SCALAR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)----	
FS	0.15 OR LESS CL=.68	KULYUKINA 67 CC 10/69
FT	FT/F+ RATIO OF TENSOR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)----	
FT	1.0 OR LESS CL=.68	KULYUKINA 67 CC 10/69

L+E	LAMBDA+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN KO E3 DECAY) FOR RAD. CORR. TO THE DALITZ PLOT OF KE3, SEE GINSBERG 67.	
L+E 153	+0.07 .06	LUERS 64 HBC DLTZ PLOT,NO R.C 8/67
L+E 577	+0.15 .08	FISHER 65 OSPK DLTZ PLOT,NO R.C. 8/67
L+E 762	-0.01 .02	FIRESTONE 67 HBC E,PI SPEC,NO R.C 8/67
L+E 531	+0.01 .015	KADYK 67 HBC PI SPEC, RAD COR 8/67
L+E 240	+0.08 .10	LOWYS 67 FBC PI SPECTRUM 5/69
L+E 1000	0.02 0.013	ARONSON 68 DSPK DLTZ PLOT,NO R.C. 3/68
L+E 4800	+0.023 0.012	BASILE 68 DSPK DLTZ PLOT,NO R.C. 12/71
L+E 42K	0.023 0.005	BISI 71 ASPK DLTZ PLOT,NO R.C. 6/71
L+E 16K	0.05 0.01	CHIEN 71 ASPK PI SPEC, RAD COR 1/73*
L+E 1910	0.022 0.014	NEUHOFER 72 ASPK AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
L+E AVG	0.0249 0.0049	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0249 ± 0.0049
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



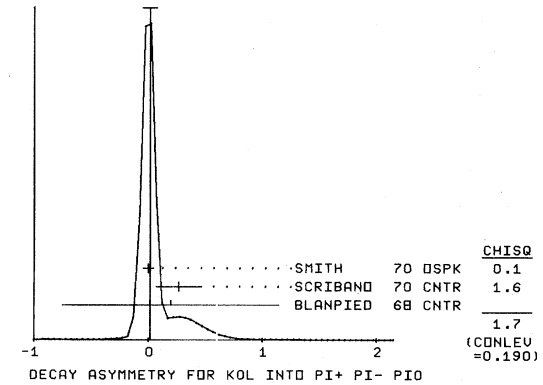
L+M	LAMBDA+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN KMU3 DECAY) FOR RAD. CORR. TO DALITZ PLOT OF KMU3 SEE GINSBERG 70	
L+M C 16K	(0.07) (0.02)	CHIEN 70 ASPK XIA=-.68+.12-.20 3/71
L+M A9086	0.085 0.015	ALBROW 72 ASPK XIA=-1.5+-0.7 8/72*
L+M C 16K	0.11 0.04	DALLY 72 ASPK XIA=-.50+-0.61 1/73*
L+M C	CHIEN TO VALUE AND ERROR HAVE BEEN CHANGED FROM 0.08 +- 0.01 TO 0.07 +- 0.01	3/71
L+M C	INCLUDE SYSTEMATIC EFFECTS. DALLY 72 IS A REANALYSIS OF CHIEN 70. SEE ALSO THE CORRESPONDING ENTRIES AND FOOTNOTES IN SEC. XIA ABOVE.	3/71
L+M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)	1/73*

13 CP VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN KOL DECAYS

RELATED TEXT SECTION IV F-3 AND MINI-REVIEW BELOW

TEXT SECTION IV F.3 B	SEE SCRIBAND 70 FOR DEFINITION (HIS SIGMA+). A=1 FOR MAX ASYMMETRY (M)**2 = 1+ SIG+ (2/SQRT(3) * ((T+)-(T-))/TMAX) AS SCRIBAND 70	
A	DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- PION (UNITS 10**=-2)	
A	-3M 0.2 0.5	BLANPIED 68 CNTR 4/70
A	3M 0.27 0.2	SCRIBAND 70 CNTR -12/70
A	4400 0.000 0.050	SMITH 70 OSPK -10/70
A	AVG	0.016 0.063 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.016 ± 0.063
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



Stable Particles

K_L^0

Data Card Listings

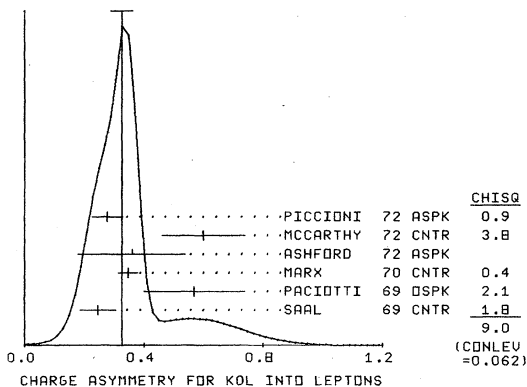
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

-----13 CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN LEPTONIC DECAYS (PERCENT)-----
TEXT SECTION IV F.3 C

SUCH ASYMMETRY VIOLATES CP . IT IS RELATED TO REAL(EPSILON).

A1	KOL INTO (MU+PI-NU)-(MU-PI+NU)/(MU+PI+NU)+(MU-PI-NU)	(PERCENT)		
A1 D	1M (0.403) (0.134)	DORFAN 67 DSPK	DERIVED FROM R16	11/67
A1	1M 0.57 0.17	PACIOTTI 69 DSPK		1/73*
A1	4.1M 0.60 0.14	MCCARTHY 72 CNTR		1/73*
A1	7.7M 0.278 0.051	PICCIONI 72 ASPK		1/73*
A1 D	PACIOTTI 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF DORFAN 67 AND IS CORRECTED FOR MU+ MU- RANGE DIFFERENCE IN MC CARTHY 72.			1/73*
A1	AVG 0.334 0.085	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)		
A2	KOL INTO (E+PI-NU)-(E-PI+NU)/(E+PI+NU)+(E-PI-NU)	(PERCENT)		
A2 B	10M (0.224) (0.036)	BENNETT 67 CNTR		11/67
A2	10M 0.246 0.059	SAAL 69 CNTR		10/70
A2	10M 0.346 0.033	MARX 70 CNTR		10/70
A2	600K 0.36 0.18	ASHFORD 72 ASPK		2/72
A2	18M (0.266) (0.034)	WEBB 72 ASRK	PRELIMINARY	11/72*
A2 B	SAAL 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF BENNETT 67			
A2	AVG 0.323 0.042	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)		
AL	KOL INTO ((L+)-(L-))/((L+)+(L-)) (COMBINED A1 AND A2) (PERCENT)			
AL B	10M 0.246 0.059	SAAL 69 CNTR		2/71
AL D	1M 0.57 0.17	PACIOTTI 69 DSPK		1/73*
AL	10M 0.346 0.033	MARX 70 CNTR		2/71
AL	600K 0.36 0.18	ASHFORD 72 ASPK		2/72
AL	4.1M 0.60 0.14	MCCARTHY 72 CNTR		1/73*
AL	7.7M 0.278 0.051	PICCIONI 72 ASPK		1/73*
AL	18M (0.266) (0.034)	WEBB 72 ASPK	PRELIMINARY	11/72*
AL	SEE FOOTNOTES IN SECTIONS A1 AND A2 ABOVE.			1/73*
AL	AVG 0.326 0.036	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.326 ± 0.036
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



-----13 PARAMETERS FOR KOL INTO 2PI DECAY-----
TEXT SECTION IV F.3 D

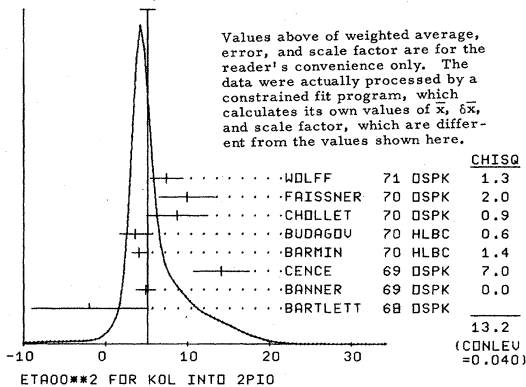
ETA+- = A(KL TO PI+PI-)/A(KS TO PI+PI-)
ETA00 = A(KL TO PI0PI0)/A(KS TO PI0PI0)

THE FITTED VALUES OF ETA+- AND ETA00 GIVEN BELOW ARE DERIVED PRIMARILY FROM THE FITTED BRANCHING RATIOS FOR THE TWO PION DECAY MODES OF KOL AND KOS. FOR THE QUANTITIES MEASURED BY INDIVIDUAL EXPERIMENTS SEE THE KOL BRANCHING RATIOS R9 AND R20 (ETA+-) AND R17 AND R19 (ETA00). FOR THE READER'S CONVENIENCE WE LIST THE DERIVED QUANTITIES ETA+- (CALLED E+- BELOW) AND (ETA00)**2 (CALLED EOS BELOW). HOWEVER, THE FIT FOR ETA+- AND ETA00 USES ONLY THOSE VALUES BELOW WHICH ARE INDEPENDENT OF BRANCHING RATIO MEASUREMENTS-- ETA00 OF CHOLLET 70 AND WOLFF 71, AND (ETA00/ETA+-) OF BANNER1 72 AND HOLDER 72.

EOS	(ETA00)**2 = (A(KL TO 2PI0)/A(KS TO 2PI0))**2 (UNITS 10**6)	
EOS 0	-2. 7.0	BARTLETT 68 DSPK 10/69
EOS 57	4.9 1.2	BANNER 69 DSPK 2/72
EOS 133	14.1 3.4	CENCE 69 DSPK 10/69
EOS F 180	(13.) (4.)	GAILLARD 69 DSPK 10/69
EOS 29	4.08 0.9	BARMIN 70 HLBC 12/70
EOS 30	3.61 1.9	BUDAQOV 70 HLBC 10/70
EOS C	8.7 3.7	CHOLLET 70 DSPK 2/72
EOS F 172	9.9 3.4	FAISSNER 70 DSPK 12/70
EOS C 56	7.4 2.0	WOLFF 71 DSPK CU REG., 4 GAMMAS 12/71
EOS C	CHOLLET 70 GIVES ETA00=(1.23+-0.24)*(REGEN AMPL, 26GEV/C CU)/10000MB 2/72	
EOS C	WOLFF 71 GIVES ETA00=(1.13+-0.12)*(REGEN AMPL, 26GEV/C CU)/10000MB 2/72	
EOS C	WE COMPUTE BOTH ETA00**2 VALUES FOR (REGEN AMPL, 26GEV/C CU)+2+-+2MB. 2/72	
EOS C	THIS REGEN AMPL RESULTS FROM AVERAGING OVER FAISSNER 69, 2/72	
EOS C	EXTRAPOLATED USING OPTICAL MODEL CALCULATIONS OF BOHM ET AL. 2/72	
EOS C	PL 27B 594 (1968) AND THE DATA OF BALATS 71. (FROM H. FAISSNER, 2/72	
EOS C	PRIVATE COMMUNICATION) 2/72	
EOS F	FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2PI0 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69	
EOS		
EOS AVG	5.13 0.90	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)
EOS FIT	4.35 0.40	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 1/73*
		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

E+-	ETA+- = A(KL TO PI+PI-)/A(KS TO PI+PI-) UNITS 10**3	
E+- 45	(1.94)	CHRISTENS 64 DSPK 10/69
E+- 54	(2.02)	GALBRAITH 65 DSPK 10/69
E+-	(1.86)	BASILE 66 DSPK 10/69
E+-	(1.935)	BOTT-BODE 66 DSPK 10/69
E+- 525	1.91 .06	FITCH 67 DSPK 10/69
E+-		
E+- FIT	1.980 0.036	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 1/73*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 5.13 ± 0.90
ERRR SCALED BY 1.5



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of \bar{x} , $\delta\bar{x}$, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

ER	RATIO OF ETA00 OVER ETA+-		
ER 124	1.03 0.07	BANNER1 72 DSPK	8/72*
ER 167	1.00 0.06	HOLDER 72 ASPK	8/72*
ER			
ER AVG	1.013 0.046	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
ER FIT	1.054 0.046	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 1/73*	

Note on $K_L^0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ and K_S Regeneration

Some experiments obtain ϕ_{+-} (the phase of η_{+-}) using K_S , $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ interference behind a regenerator. In these interference experiments the measured quantity is the difference of ϕ_{+-} and the regeneration phase ϕ_R , as shown in the expression below. After the regenerator, the intensity of the $\pi^+\pi^-$ decays in the forward direction is

$$I(t, p) = S(p) [|R(p)|^2 e^{-\Gamma_S t} + |\eta_{+-}|^2 e^{-\Gamma_L t} + 2|R(p)||\eta_{+-}| e^{-(\Gamma_S + \Gamma_L)t/2} \cos(\Delta m t + \phi_R(p) - \phi_{+-})] \quad (1)$$

where:

t is the decay time in the K^0 rest frame, $\Delta m = m_L - m_S$, and $m_L, \Gamma_L, m_S, \Gamma_S$ are the masses and decay rates of the long- and short-lived K^0 , $\eta_{+-} = |\eta_{+-}| e^{i\phi_{+-}}$ is the ratio of decay amplitudes $A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)/A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)$, $S(p)$ is proportional to the K_L momentum spectrum, and $R(p) = |R(p)| e^{i\phi_R(p)}$ is the transmission-regenerated K_S amplitude (relative to the K_L):

$$R(p) = \pi N \Delta i \frac{[f_0(p) - \bar{f}_0(p)]}{p} \left\{ \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_S t(p)[1-2i\Delta m/\Gamma_S]}{1-e^{-\frac{1}{2}\Gamma_S t(p)[1-2i\Delta m/\Gamma_S]}} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

- $l(p)$ is the thickness of regenerator measured in units of the mean decay length of K_S ,
- N is the number of nuclei per cubic centimeter,
- Λ is the K_S mean decay length, and
- $f_0(p), \bar{f}_0(p)$ are the forward scattering amplitude of K^0 and \bar{K}^0 .

From (1) above it is clear that the value of ϕ_{+-} is correlated with the value of Δm and ϕ_R . Usually Δm is a parameter of the fit and ϕ_R is determined by some other means (optical model calculations, time dependence of the charge asymmetry in K_{e3} decay, etc.).

We list ϕ_{+-} and give in comment cards both the value of ϕ_R used by the authors and the Δm dependence of ϕ_{+-} .

F+-	PHASE OF ETA +- (DEGREES)		
F+-	DM IS (KOL-KOS MASS DIFFERENCE / HBAR) IN UNITS OF 10**10 SEC-1	2/71	
F+-	SEE SECTION D OF KOL LISTINGS FOR LATEST VALUE		
F+-	WE HAVE ADDED THE MASS DEPENDENCE AND PROPAGATED THE ERROR IN DM	2/71	
F+-	USING DM=0.5398+-0.0033 FOR BENNETT 69, BOHM 69, FAISSNER 69,	2/71	
F+-	JENSEN 70, AND BALATS 71. THE APRIL 1972 DM(0.5402+-0.0035) WOULD	3/72	
F+-	NOT MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE PHASE.	3/72	
F+-	45.0 50.0 FITCH 65 OSPK BE REGEN	11/67	
F+-	30.0 45.0 FIRESTONE 66 HBC	11/67	
F+-	70.0 21.0 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK C REGEN	11/67	
F+-	25.0 35.0 MISCHE 67 OSPK CU REGEN	7/68	
F+- N	(51.0) (11.0) BENNETT2 68 CNTR CU REG. USES	8/68	
F+- C	34.5 10.0 BENNETT 69 CNTR CU REGEN	2/71	
F+- B	47.6 12.1 BOHM 69 OSPK VACUUM REGEN	2/71	
F+- F	46.2 7.4 FAISSNER 69 ASPK CU REGEN	2/71	
F+- J	43.4 4.4 JENSEN 70 ASPK VACUUM REGEN	2/71	
F+- D	38.0 12.0 BALATS 71 OSPK CU REGEN	9/71	
F+- P	36.2 6.1 CARNEGIE 72 ASPK	1/73*	
F+-		
F+- AVG	41.8 2.8 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
F+-	COMMENTS		
F+- N	BENNETT 69 IS A REEVALUATION OF BENNETT2 68.	11/69	
F+- C	BENNETT 69 USES MEASUREMENT OF (F+-)-(PHIF) OF ALFF-SYEI 66	2/71	
F+- C	BENNETT 69 F+-= 34.9+-10.0, NOT INCLUDING ERROR IN DM	2/71	
F+- C	DM DEPENDENCE OF BENNETT 69 IS 69*(DM-0.545) DEG. FR=-49.9+-5.4DEG.	2/71	
F+- B	BOHM 69 F+-=41+-12, NOT INCLUDING ERROR IN DM.	2/71	
F+- B	DM DEPENDENCE OF BOHM 69 IS 479*(DM-0.526) DEG.	2/71	
F+- F	FAISSNER 69 ERROR ENLARGED TO INCLUDE ERROR IN REGENERATOR PHASE.	11/69	
F+- F	FAISSNER 69 F+-=49.3+-7.4, NOT INCLUDING ERROR IN DM.	2/71	
F+- F	DM DEPENDENCE OF FAISSNER 69 IS 205*(DM-0.555) DEG. FR=-42.7+-5DEG.	2/71	
F+- J	JENSEN 70 F+-=42.4+-4.0, NOT INCLUDING ERROR IN DM.	2/71	
F+- J	DM DEPENDENCE OF JENSEN 70 IS 576*(DM-0.538) DEG.	2/71	
F+- D	BALATS 71 F+-=39+-12, NOT INCLUDING ERROR IN DM. FR=-43+-4 DEG.	9/71	
F+- D	DM DEPENDENCE OF BALATS 71 IS 198*(DM-.546) DEG.	9/71	
F+- P	CARNEGIE 72 INSENSITIVE TO DM. FR=-56.2+-5.2 DEG..	1/73*	
F00	PHASE OF ETA 00 (DEGREES)		
F00	FIRST QUADRANT PREFERRED		
F00 C	51. 30. GOBBT 69 OSPK	11/69	
F00 W	56 38.0 25.0 CHOLLET 70 OSPK CU REG.,4 GAMMAS	10/70	
F00		
F00 W	56 38.0 25.0 WOLFF 71 OSPK CU REG.,4GAMMAS	12/71	
F00		
F00 AVG	43.3 19.2 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	1/73*	
F00 C	CHOLLET TO USES REGENERATOR PHASE FR=46.5+-4.4 DEG.	1/73*	
F00 W	WOLFF 71 USES REGENERATOR PHASE FR=48.2+-3.5 DEG.	1/73*	

Superweak Model Predictions

$$\text{for } \phi_{\eta_{+-}} \text{ and } \phi_{\eta_{00}}$$

The superweak model of Wolfenstein, Phys. Letters 13, 562 (1964) predicts that

$$\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2\Delta m \tau_S}{\hbar} \right)$$

and

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = |\eta_{+-}| \left[1 + \left(\frac{2\Delta m \tau_S}{\hbar} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2}$$

The $K_L^0 - K_S^0$ mass difference, the K_S lifetime, and $|\eta_{+-}|$ given in the Stable Particle Table result in the predictions that

$$\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = (43.63 \pm 0.32)^\circ$$

and

Stable Particles

K_L^0

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = (1.433 \pm 0.027) \times 10^{-3}$$

These can be compared with the experimental values

$$\phi_{+-} = (41.8 \pm 2.8)^\circ$$

$$\phi_{00} = (43 \pm 19)^\circ$$

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = (1.62 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$$

where ϵ has been computed from δ , the charge asymmetry parameter for leptonic K_L^0 decays, and $(\text{Re } x, \text{Im } x)$, the $\Delta S = -\Delta Q$ amplitude, using Eq. (34) of the text.

As noted in the mini-review preceding the K_S^0 mean life, the measured values of Δm and ϕ_{+-} used above have not been adjusted for our new value of τ_S . Had we used the adjusted value for Δm , the predictions would be

$$\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = (43.95 \pm .32)^\circ$$

and

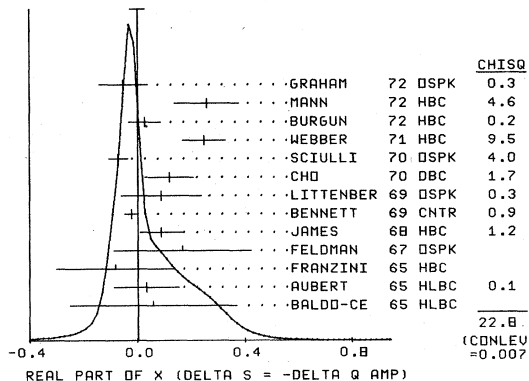
$$\text{Re } \epsilon = (1.426 \pm 0.027) \times 10^{-3}$$

The measured value of ϕ_{+-} would be adjusted to

$$\phi_{+-} \simeq (45.2 \pm 2.8)^\circ$$

13 X = (DS=-DQ AMPLITUDE)/(DS=+DQ AMPLITUDE)			
RELATED TEXT SECTION IV F.4			
REX	REAL PART OF X		
REX C	152 0.06 0.18 0.44 BALDO-CE 65 HLBC	K+ CHARGE EXCHNG	11/67
REX	196 0.035 0.11 0.13 AUBERT 65 HLBC	K+ CHARGE EXCHNG	11/67
REX F	109 -0.08 0.16 0.28 FRANZINI 65 HBC	PBAR P	11/67
REX	116 0.17 0.16 0.35 FELDMAN 67 OSPK	PI-P TO KO LMBDA	11/67
REX N	335 (0.17) (0.10) HILL 67 DBC	K+D YIELDS KOPP	11/67
REX B	(0.03) (0.03) BENNETT1 68 CNTR		7/68
REX	121 0.09 0.07 0.09 JAMES 68 HBC	PBAR P	5/69
REX B	-0.020 0.025 BENNETT 69 CNTR	CHAR ASYM+ CU RE	10/69
REX	686 0.09 0.14 0.16 LITTENBER 69 OSPK	K+N TO KOP	4/69
REX N	215 0.12 0.09 CHO 70 DBC	K+D TO KOPP	10/70
REX	1079 -0.069 0.036 SCIULLI 70 OSPK	PI-P	11/70
REX	252 0.25 .07 .09 WEBBER 71 HBC	K-P TO KBAR N	10/69
REX	410 0.03 0.06 0.06 BURGUN 72 HBC	K+P TO KOPPI+	1/73*
REX	126 0.26 0.10 0.14 MANN 72 HBC	K-P TO KOBAR N	9/72*
REX G	342 (-0.13) (0.11) MANTSCH 72 OSPK	KE3 FROM KO LMB	2/72
REX G	100 (0.04) (0.10) (0.13) GRAHAM 72 OSPK	KNU3 FROM KO LMB	2/72
REX G	442 -0.05 0.09 GRAHAM 72 OSPK	PI-P TO KO LMBDA	2/72
REX G	SECOND GRAHAM 72 VALUE IS FIRST GRAHAM 72 VALUE COMBINED WITH		2/72
REX G	MANTSCH 72		2/72
REX B	BENNETT 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF BENNETT1 68		
REX C	BALDO-CE 69 GIVES X AND THETA.CONVERTED BY US TO REX AND IMX.		11/67
REX F	FRANZINI 65 GIVES X AND THETA.FOR REX AND IMX SEE SCHMIDT 67.		11/67
REX N	CHO 70 IS ANALYSIS OF UNAMBIGUOUS EVENTS IN NEW DATA AND HILL 67.		
REX		
REX AVG	0.003 0.027 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)		
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.003 ± 0.027
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K_L^0, η

CHIEN 71 PL 358 261 +COX, ETTLINGER, RESVANIS+ (JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
 ALSO 72 DALLY

CHD 71 PR 03 1557 +DRALLE, CANTER, ENGLER, FISK+ (CARN, BNL, CASE) (LRL)
 CLARK 71 PRL 26 1667 +ELIDOFF, FIELD, FRISCH, JOHNSON, KERTH+ (LRL)
 ALSO 70 UCRL 19709-THESIS ROLLAND JOHNSON (LRL)
 ALSO 71 UCRL 20264-THESIS HENRY FRISCH (LRL)
 ENSTROM 71 PR 04 2629 +AKAVIA, COOMBS, DORFAN+ (SLAC, STAN)
 ALSO 70 THESIS (SLAC 125) J E ENSTROM (STANFORD)

HILL 71 PR 04 7 +SAKITT, SKJEGGESTAD, CANTER+ (BNL, CARN, CASE)
 MEISNER 71 PR 03 59 +MANN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (MASA+BNL+YALE)
 PEACH 71 PL 358 351 +EVANS, MUIR, BUDAGOV, HOPKINS+ (EDIN, CERN)

REPELLIN 71 PL 368 603 +WOLFF, CHOLLET, GAILLARD, JANE+ (ORSA, CERN)
 WEBBER 71 PR 03 64 +SOLNITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
 ALSO 68 PRL 21 498 WEBBER, SOLNITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
 ALSO 69 UCRL 19266-THESIS B R WEBBER (LRL)
 WOLFF 71 PL 368 517 +CHOLLET, REPELLIN, GAILLARD+ (ORSA, CERN)

ALBROW 72 NP 844 1 +ASTON, BARBER, BIRD, ELLISON+ (MCHS+DARE)
 ASHFORD 72 PL 388 47 +BROWN, MASEK, MAUNG, MILLER, RUDERMAN+ (UCSD)
 BANNER 72 PRL 28 1597 +CRONIN, HOFFMAN, KNAPP, SHOCHET (PRINCETON)
 BANERZ 72 PRL 29 237 +CRONIN, HOFFMAN, KNAPP, SHOCHET (PRINCETON)
 BURGUN 72 NP 850 194 +LESQUOY, MULLER, PAULI+ (SACL+CERN+OSLO)
 ALSO 71 LNC 2 1169 BURGUN, LESQUOY, MULLER + (SACL+CERN+OSLO)
 CARNEGIE 72 PR 06 2335 +CESTER, FITCH, STROVINIK, SULAK (PRINCETON)
 DALLY 72 PL 418 647 +INNOCENTI, SEPTI, CHIEN, COX+ (SLAC+JHU+UCLA)
 ALSO 70 CHIEN

GRAHAM 72 NC 9A 166 +ABASHIAN, JONES, MANTSCH, ORR+ (ILL+NEAS)
 HOLDER 72 PL 408 141 +RADERMACHER, STAUBE+ (AACH+CERN+TORI)
 JAMES 72 NP 49 1 +ABASHIAN, GRAHAM, JONES, ORR+ (ILL+NEAS)
 ALSO 71 PL 358 265 JAMES, MONTANET, PAUL, PAULI+ (CERN+SACL+OSLO)

KRENZ 72 LNC 4 213 +HOPKINS, EVANS, MUIR, PEACH (AACH+CERN+EDIN)
 MANN 72 PR 06 137 +KOFLE, MEISNER, HERTZBACH+ (MASA+BNL+YALE)
 MANTSCH 72 NP 9A 160 +ABASHIAN, GRAHAM, JONES, ORR+ (ILL+NEAS)
 MCCARTHY 72 PL 428 291 +BREWER, BUDNITZ, ENTIS, GRAVEN, MILLER+ (LBL)
 ALSO 71 THESIS LBL - 550 R. L. MCCARTHY (LBL)
 METCALF 72 PL 408 703 +NEUHOFER, NIEBERGALL+ (CERN+IPN+WIEN)
 NEUHOFER 72 PL 418 642 +NIEBERGALL, REGLER, STIER+ (CERN+ORSA+WIEN)
 PICCIONI 72 PRL 29 1412 +COOMBS, DONALDSON, DORFAN, FRYBERGER+ (SLAC)
 VOSBURGH 72 PR 06 1834 +DEVLIN, ESTERLING, GOZ, BRYMAN + (RUTG, MASA)
 ALSO 71 PRL 26 866 VOSBURGH, DEVLIN, ESTERLING, GOZ + (RUTG, MASA)
 WEBB 72 THESIS ROBERT CARROLL WEBB (PRINCETON)

CARITHER 73 BAPS 18 26 CARITHERS, MODIS, NYGREN, PUN+ (COLU+CERN+NYU)
 EVANS 73 PR 07 36 +MUIR, PEACH, BUDAGOV+ (EDINBURGH+CERN)
 ALSO 69 PRL 23 427 EVANS, GOLDEN, MUIR, PEACH+ (EDINBURGH+CERN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ALEXANDE 62 PRL 9 69 G ALEXANDER, S ALMEIDA, F CRAWFORD (LRL)
 JOVANOVI 63 BNL CONF 42 JOVANOVIC, FISCHER, BURRIS + (BNL+MARYLAND)
 STERN 64 PRL 12 459 STERN, BINFORD, LIND, ANDERSON + (MISC+LRL)
 BEHR 65 ARGONNE CONF 59 BEHR, BRISSON, BELLOTTI+ (EPOL, MILA, PADO)
 MESTVIRT 65 JINR P 2449 MESTVIRISHVILI, NYAGU, PETROV, RUSAKOV+ (JINR)
 TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473 GEORGE H TRILLING (LRL)
 UPDATED FROM 1965 ARGONNE CONF., PAGE 115.
 GINSBERG 67 PR 162 1570 EDWARD S GINSBERG (U. MASS BOSTON)

RUBBIA 67 PL 248 531 C. RUBBIA, J. STEINBERGER (CERN+COLUJ)
 ALSO 1 66 PL 20 207 ALFF=STEINBERGER, HEUER, KLEINKNECHT+ (CERN)
 ALSO 2 66 PL 21 595 ALFF=STEINBERGER, HEUER, KLEINKNECHT+ (CERN)
 ALSO 3 66 PL 23 167 C. RUBBIA, J. STEINBERGER (CERN+COLUJ)
 SCHMIDT 67 NEVIS 160(THESIS) P. SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
 CRONIN 68 VIENNA CONF P.281 CRONIN, RAPPOORTEURS TALK (PRINCETON)
 GINSBERG 70 PR D1 229 E S GINSBERG (IIT HAIFA)
 HEUSSE 70 LNC 3 449 +AUBERT, PASCAUD, VIALLE (ORSAY)
 GINSBERG 71 PR D4 2893 E S GINSBERG (MIT)

η 14 ETA (549, JPG=0-+) I=0
 FOR C. BALTAY'S REVIEW OF THE ETA MESON, SEE PROC. UNIV. OF PENN. CONF. ON MESON SPECTROSCOPY (W.A. BENJAMIN, N.Y., 1968)

14 ETA MASS (MEV)

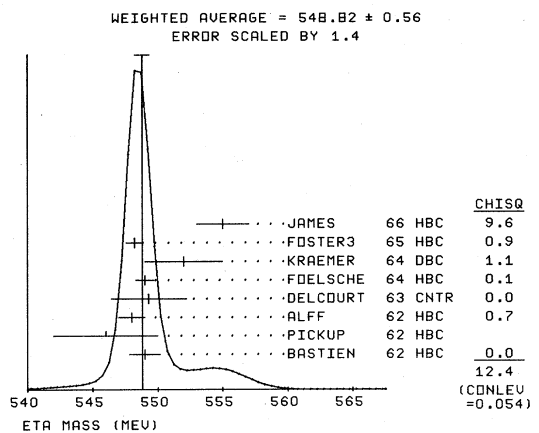
M	53	549.0	1.2	BASTIEN	62	HBC
M	35	546.0	4.0	PICKUP	62	HBC
M	91	549.0	1.0	ALFF	62	HBC
M		549.3	2.9	DEL COURT	63	CNTR
M	148	549.0	0.7	FOELSCHE	64	HBC
M	325	552.0	3.0	KRAEMER	64	DBC
M		548.2	0.65	FOSTER3	65	HBC
M	250	555.0	2.0	JAMES	66	HBC
M						
M	AVG	548.82	0.56	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

7/66
6/66

14 ETA WIDTH (MEV)

W	91	(10.0)	OR LESS	ALFF	62	HBC
W	148	(10.0)	OR LESS	FOELSCHE	64	HBC
W	31	(12.0)	OR LESS	JAMES	66	HBC
W	(4.0)	OR LESS	CL=95	BALTAY	66	DBC
W			OR LESS	JONES	66	CNTR
W	ALSO SEE ETA DECAY RATES (BELOW).					

6/66
7/66
8/67



14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	ETA INTO 2GAMMA	0+ 0
P2	ETA INTO 3P10	134+ 134+ 134
P3	ETA INTO P+ P- P10	139+ 139+ 134
P4	ETA INTO P+ P- GAMMA	139+ 139+ 0
P5	ETA INTO E+ E- P10 (VIOLATES C IN E.M.I.)	134+ .5+ .5
P6	ETA INTO E+ E- P1+ P1-	139+ 139+ .5+ .5
P7	ETA INTO P10 2GAMMA	134+ 0+ 0
P8	ETA INTO E+ E- GAMMA	.5+ .5+ 0
P9	ETA INTO 2P10 GAMMA (VIOLATES C)	134+ 134+ 0
P10	ETA INTO P+ P- P10 GAMMA	139+ 139+ 134+ 0
P11	ETA INTO P1+ P1- 2GAMMA	139+ 139+ 0+ 0
P12	ETA INTO MU+ MU-	105+ 105
P13	ETA INTO MU+ MU- GAMMA	105+ 105+ 0
P14	ETA INTO MU+ MU- P10	105+ 105+ 134

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i , as follows: The diagonal elements are $P_i \pm \delta P_i$, where $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i)^2}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \delta P_j)$. For the definitions of the individual P_i , see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

P	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 7
P 1	.3800+-0.0098				
P 2	-.2763	.3000+-0.107			
P 3	-.3387	-.2116	.2390+-0.0055		
P 4	-.3091	-.1906	.8650	.0497+-0.0013	
P 7	-.4203	-.5972	-.0815	-.0725	.0313+-0.0111

14 ETA DECAY RATES

W1	ETA INTO 2GAMMA (UNITS KEV)	(0.1)	BEMPORAD 67 CNTR	(61)	PRIMAKOFF EFFECT 11/67
W1		(0.2)			

The above value for $\Gamma_{\eta\gamma\gamma}$ assumes that $\Gamma_{\eta\gamma\gamma} / \Gamma_{\eta\text{total}}$ = 31.4%. However, the results of that experiment may be stated more generally than is given in the paper, as $\Gamma_{\eta\gamma\gamma} / \Gamma_{\eta\text{total}} = 0.380 \pm 0.083 \text{ keV}$

(private communication from C. Bemporad). Thus our new value of

$\Gamma_{\eta\gamma\gamma} / \Gamma_{\eta\text{total}} = 38.0 \pm 1.0\%$

would give

$\Gamma_{\eta\gamma\gamma} = 1.00 \pm 0.22 \text{ keV}$

and

$\Gamma_{\eta\text{total}} = 2.63 \pm 0.58 \text{ keV}$.

See G. Benfatto, "Coherent Nuclear Photoproduction of the η -meson," *Nuovo Cimento* **69A**, 109 (1970) for a critique of this technique.

Stable Particles

η

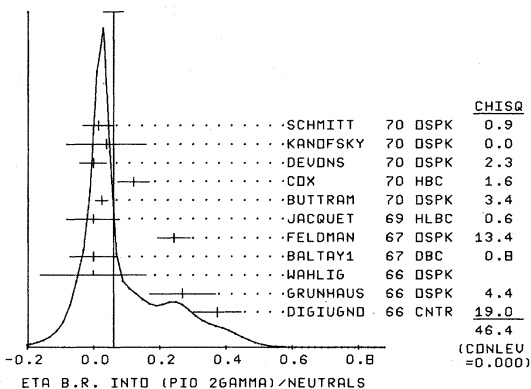
14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	ETA INTO NEUTRALS/CHARGED	(P1+P2+P7)/(P3+P4)	
R1	N 10 (2.5) (1.0)	PICKUP 62 HBC	
R1	N 53 (3.20) (1.26)	BASTIEN 62 HBC	
R1	N (2.7) (0.8)	SHAFER 62 HBC	
R1	2.6	BUSCHBECK 63 HBC	7/66
R1	N 280 (4.5) (1.0)	JAMES 66 HBC	6/66
R1	N THESE EXPERIMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN USED IN COMPUTING THE AVERAGES		
R1	N AS THEY WERE UNABLE TO SEPARATE CLEARLY PARTIAL MODES (3) AND (4)		
R1	N FROM EACH OTHER. THE REPORTED VALUES THUS PROBABLY CONTAIN		
R1	N SOME (UNKNOWN) FRACTION OF MODE (4).		
R1	2.64	BALTAY2 67 DBC	11/67
R1	2.64	0.22	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R1	2.463	0.080	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
R2	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/CHARGED	(P1)/(P3+P4)	
R2	0.99	0.48	CRAWFORD 63 HBC
R2	1.316	0.053	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

Note on $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$

The discrepancies between various measurements of branching ratios involving $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ are displayed in the ideogram below, in which all relevant experiments have been converted to a common ratio, $\pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ /neutrals. Our branching ratio fit does not include DIGIUGNO 66, FELDMAN 67 or the upper limit measurements. See page 43 of "Review of Particle Properties", Physics Letters 39B, No. 1 (1972) for more discussion.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.061 ± 0.031
ERROR SCALED BY 2.3



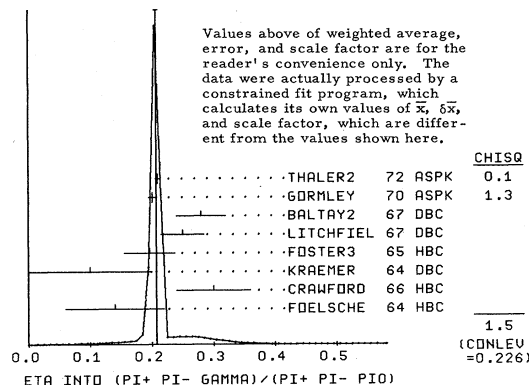
R3	ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/NEUTRALS	(P7)/(P1+P2+P7)	
R3	S (0.375) (0.072)	DIGIUGNO 66 CNTR	6/66
R3	S THE ERRORS OF DIGIUGNO* 66 HAVE BEEN INCREASED BY A FACTOR		
R3	S OF TWO, TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT POSSIBLE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS, AS		
R3	S SUGGESTED BY THE AUTHORS.		
R3	0.27	0.10	GRUNHAUS 66 DSPK
R3	0.028	0.044	BUNIATOV 67 DSPK
R3	0.244	0.051	FELDMAN 67 DSPK
R3	S SEE THE NOTE ON ETA DECAY INTO NEUTRALS ABOVE.		
R3	0.026	0.019	BUTTRAM 70 DSPK
R3	0.122	0.052	0.044 CDX 70 HBC
R3	1.071	OR LESS	CL=.90 DEVONS 70 DSPK
R3	0.016	0.047	SCHMITT 70 DSPK
R3	R 16		SCHMITT 70 IS A REANALYSIS BUNIATOV 67
R3	E (0.11) (0.03)		STRUGALSK 71 HLBC
R3	E THIS MEASUREMENT HAS BEEN EXCLUDED BECAUSE THE ERROR APPEARS		
R3	E TO BE SERIOUSLY UNDERESTIMATED.		
R3	0.042	0.023	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)
R3	0.044	0.016	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

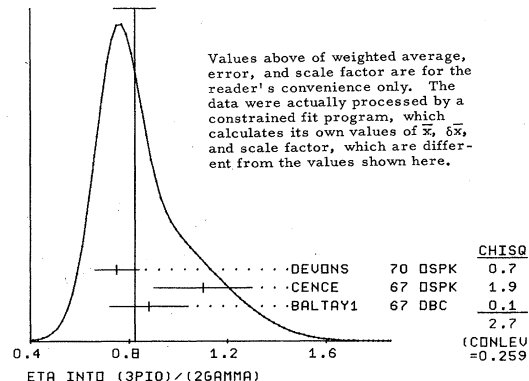
R4	ETA INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- PI0)	(P4)/(P3)		
R4	0.14	0.08	FOELSCH 64 HBC	
R4	M 24 (0.73) (0.25)		PAULI 64 DBC	
R4	M THIS EXPERIMENT HAS NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE AVERAGES SINCE IT IS			
R4	M NOT CLEAR THAT THEIR CLASS B EVENTS ARE ACTUALLY FROM ETAS.			
R4	0.30	0.06	CRAWFORD 66 HBC	
R4	+10	+10	KRAEMER 64 DBC	
R4	+196	+041	FOSTER3 65 HBC	
R4	+25	+035	LITCHFIEL 67 DBC	
R4	0.28	0.04	BALTAY2 67 DBC	
R4	7250	+201	+006	GORMLEY 70 ASPK
R4	18K	0.209	0.003	THALER2 72 ASPK
R4	AVG	0.2080	0.0032	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
R4	FIT	0.2080	0.0027	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.2080 ± 0.0032
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



R5	ETA INTO (3PI0) + 2/3(PI0 2GAMMA)/ (PI+PI-PI0)	(P2+2/3P7)/P3	
R5	0.83	0.32	CRAWFORD 63 HBC
R5	2.0	1.0	FOELSCH 64 HBC
R5	0.90	0.24	FOSTER1 65 HBC
R5	0.91	0.19	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R5	1.342	0.055	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
R6	ETA INTO 3PI0/2GAMMA	(P2)/(P1)	
R6	(1.90) OR MORE		CHRETIEN 62 HBC
R6	0.88	0.16	BALTAY1 67 DBC
R6	1.1	0.2	CENCE 67 DSPK
R6	0.75	0.09	DEVONS 70 DSPK
R6	0.824	0.085	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
R6	0.790	0.039	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.824 ± 0.085
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



R7	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(PI+ PI- P0)	(P1)/(P3)		
R7	1.61	0.39	FOSTER1 65 HBC	
R7	401	1.72	0.25	BAGLIN 69 HLBC
R7	1.69	0.21	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R7	1.590	0.064	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

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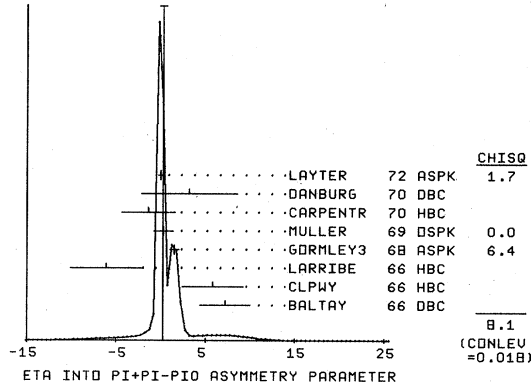
R8	ETA INTO NEUTRAL/(PI+ PI- P10)	(P1+P2+P7)/(P3)	
R8	50 3.6 0.8	KRAEMER 64 DBC	7/66
R8	3.8 1.1	PAULI 64 DBC	9/66
R8	2.89 0.56	ALFF+STEI 66 HBC	1/68
R8	244 3.6 0.6	FLATTEZ 67 HBC	11/72*
R8	29 3.4 1.1	AGUILAR-B 72 HBC	1/73*
R8	70 2.83 0.80	BLOODWORT 72 HBC	
R8	ERROR INCREASED FROM PUBLISHED VALUE 0.5 BY BLOODWORTH, PRIV. COMM.		
R8	AVG 3.28 0.31	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R8	FIT 2.976 0.097	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R9	ETA INTO (E+P-PI0)/(PI+PI-PI0) (UNITS 10**=-2)	(P5)/(P3)	
R9	1.1 OR LESS	PRICE 65 HBC	8/67
R9	0 0.77 OR LESS	FOSTER2 65 HBC	11/67
R9	.42 OR LESS	CL=.90 BAGLINI 67 HLBC	
R9	0 .16 OR LESS	CL=.90 BILLING 67 HLBC	
R10	ETA INTO (E+P-PI+PI-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-2)	(P6)	
R10	(0.7) OR LESS	RITTENBER 65 HBC	6/66
R11	ETA INTO (E+P-PI+PI-)/(PI+PI-GAMMA)	(P6)/(P4)	
R11	1 0.026 0.026	GROSSMAN 66 HBC	6/66
R12	ETA INTO 2 GAMMA/NEUTRALS	(P1)/(P1+P2+P7)	
R12	S (0.416) (0.044)	DIGIUGNO 66 CNTR	6/66
R12	.44 .07	GRUNHAUS 66 OSPK	8/67
R12	S (.579) (.052)	FELDMAN 67 OSPK	8/67
R12	S SEE THE NOTE ON ETA DECAY INTO NEUTRALS ABOVE.		
R12	T (0.39) (0.06)	JONES 66 CNTR	8/67
R12	T THIS RESULT FROM COMBINING CROSS SECTIONS FROM TWO DIFFERENT EXPTS.		
R12	.59 .033	BUNIATOV 67 OSPK	11/67
R12	.535 .018	BUTTRAM 70 OSPK	12/70
R12	.486 .036	COX 70 HBC	6/70
R12	.57 .009	STRUGALSK 71 HLBC	5/71
R12	AVG .535 0.018	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	
R12	FIT 0.534 0.013	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R13	ETA INTO 3PI0/NEUTRALS	(P2)/(P1+P2+P7)	
R13	S (0.209) (0.054)	DIGIUGNO 66 CNTR	6/66
R13	R (.29) (.10)	GRUNHAUS 66 OSPK	8/67
R13	S (.177) (.035)	FELDMAN 67 OSPK	8/67
R13	S SEE THE NOTE ON ETA DECAY INTO NEUTRALS ABOVE.		
R13	.41 .033	BUNIATOV 67 OSPK	11/67
R13	R REDUNDANT INFORMATION FROM THIS EXPERIMENT.		
R13	R (.439) (.024)	BUTTRAM 70 OSPK	12/70
R13	.392 .042	COX 70 HBC	6/70
R13	.32 .009	STRUGALSK 71 HLBC	5/71
R13	AVG .397 0.025	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R13	FIT 0.422 0.015	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R14	ETA INTO P10 (2 GAMMA)/2GAMMA	(P7)/(P1)	
R14	(.5) OR LESS	CL=.90 WAHLIG 66 SPRK	7/66
R14	0 0 0.14	BALTAY1 67 DBC	11/67
R14	P (0.05) (0.04)	BONAMY 67 SPRK	PRELIMINARY RESULT
R14	FIT .0082 0.030	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R15	ETA INTO (E+P-PI0)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-2)	(P5)	
R15	(0.7) OR LESS	RITTENBER 65 HBC	6/66
R15	(0.084) OR LESS	CL=.90 BAZIN 68 DBC	6/68
R16	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(3PI0 + P10 2GAMMA)	(P1)/(P2+P7)	
R16	.80 .25	BACCI 63 CNTR	7/66
R16	FIT 1.147 0.060	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R17	ETA INTO (PI+PI-P10 GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0)	(P10)/(P3)	
R17	(.07) OR LESS	FLATTEZ 67 HBC	8/67
R17	(.009) OR LESS	PRICE 67 HBC	8/67
R17	(.016) OR LESS	CL=.95 BALTAY2 67 DBC	11/67
R17	(0.017) OR LESS	CL=.90 ARNOLD 68 HLBC	9/68
R17	0.035 OR LESS	CL=.90 THALER2 72 ASPK	1/73*
R18	ETA INTO (PI+PI- 2GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0)	(P11)/(P3)	
R18	(.009) OR LESS	PRICE 67 HBC	8/67
R18	(.016) OR LESS	CL=.95 BALTAY2 67 DBC	11/67
R19	ETA INTO 3PI0/(PI+ PI- P10)	(P2)/(P3)	
R19	1.3 .4	BAGLIN2 67 HLBC	8/67
R19	1.47 0.20	0.17 BULLOCK 68 HLBC	9/68
R19	1.50 .15	.29 BAGLIN 69 HLBC	7/69
R19	AVG 1.46 0.13	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R19	FIT 1.255 0.058	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R20	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(3PI0)+2/3(PI0 2GAMMA)	(P1)/(P2+3P7)	
R20	1.10 0.5	MULLER 63 DBC	7/66
R20	FIT 1.184 0.058	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R21	ETA INTO NEUTRALS/TOTAL	(P1+P2+P7)	
R21	16K .79 .08	BUNIATOV 67 OSPK	11/67
R21	.705 .008	BASILE 71 CNTR MM SPECTROMETER	8/71
R21	AVG 0.7058 0.0080	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
R21	FIT 0.7113 0.0067	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R22	ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/TOTAL	(P7)	
R22	.12 OR LESS	CL=.95 JACQUET 69 HLBC	6/70
R22	FIT .031 0.031	FROM FIT	
R23	ETA INTO MU+MU-/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-5)	(P12)	
R23	0 2. OR LESS	CL=.95 WEHMANN 68 OSPK	4/68
R24	ETA INTO MU+MU-PI0/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-4)	(P14)	
R24	5. OR LESS	WEHMANN 68 OSPK	4/68
R25	ETA INTO MU+MU-/2GAMMA (UNITS 10**=-5)	(P12)/(P1)	
R25	5.9 2.2	HYAMS 69 OSPK	7/69
R26	ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/(3PI0 + P10 2GAMMA)	(P7)/(P2+P7)	
R26	N 0.3 0.1	KANOFSKY 70 OSPK	2/71
R26	N WE HAVE CHANGED THE ERROR ON THIS EXPERIMENT FROM +0.3-0.1		
R26	N TO THE ABOVE +0.3-0.1 SINCE IT IS CLEAR FROM FIGURE 7 IN THE		
R26	N ARTICLE THAT A CENTRAL VALUE OF 0.0 IS ABOUT AS PROBABLE AS THE		
R26	N QUOTED VALUE OF 0.1.		
R26	FIT .0094 0.032	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	

14 ETA C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETER

RELATED TEXT SECTION IV G AND MINI-REVIEW BELOW

A	DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- P10 (UNITS 10**=-2)	
A	1351 7.2 2.8	BALTAY 66 DBC
A	1300 5.8 3.4	CLPHY 66 HBC
A	10665 (0.3) (1.0)	CNOPS 66 OSPK REPL BY MULLER 69
A	705 -6.1 4.0	LARRIBE 66 HBC
A	36800 1.5 .5	GORMLEY3 68 ASPK
A	10709 .3 1.1	MULLER 69 OSPK
A	1138 -1.4 3.	CARPENTR 70 HBC
A	349 3.2 5.4	DANBURG 70 DBC
A	L 220K -0.05 0.22	LAYER 72 ASPK
A	L ALSO REPORTS SEXTANT AND QUADRANT ASYMMETRIES.	
A	AVG .024 .040	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.0)
		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.24 ± 0.40
ERRR SCALED BY 2.0



H. Yuta and S. Okubo [Phys. Rev. Letters **21**, 781 (1968)] have pointed out that an asymmetry in the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ of about 2% need not imply a breakdown of C invariance, since an asymmetry of this amount could be caused by an interference between the η and the 3π background. Gormley et al. [Phys. Rev. Letters **22**, 198 (1969)], however, believe that this effect can account for only $\leq 0.23\%$ in their experiment (above). Also see: A. Frenkel and G. Vesztergombi, "C-Violation in η -Decay," Nucl. Phys. **B15**, 429 (1970) and K. Taggart, "Asymmetry and Background in $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$," Phys. Rev. D **2**, 1960 (1970).

B	DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- GAMMA (UNITS 10**=-2)	
B	33 -2. 17.	CRAWFORD 66 HBC
B	N 1620 1.5 2.5	LITCHFIELD 67 DBC
B	N ABOVE EXPERIMENT IS SENSITIVE ONLY TO UPPER .4 OF GAMMA-RAY SPECTRUM	
B	7257 1.22 1.56	MULLER 69 OSPK
B	36K 0.5 0.6	GORMLEY 70 ASPK
B	AVG .061 .054	THALER1 72 ASPK
		AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

REFERENCES FOR ETA

PEVSNR 61 PRL 7 421 PEVSNR, KRAEMER, NUSSBAUM, RICHARDSON + (JHU)
 ALFF 62 PRL 9 322 ALFF, BERLEY, COLLEY, BRUGGER + (COLU+RUTGERS)
 BASTIEN 62 PRL 8 114 BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI + (LRL)
 CHRETIEN 62 PRL 9 127 CHRETIEN+ (BRAN+BROWN+HARVARD+MIT+PADOVA)
 PICKUP 62 PRL 8 329 PICKUP, ROBINSON, SALANT (CNRC+BNL)
 SHAFER 62 CERN CONF 307 J SHAFER, FERRO-LUZZI, MURRAY + (UCB+LRL)
 BACCI 63 PRL 11 37 BACCI, PENSO, SALVINI + (ROMA+FRAS)
 BUSCHBECK 63 SIENA CONF 1 166 BUSCHBECK-CZAPP, COOPER + (VIENNA, CERN, AMST)
 CRAWFORD 63 PRL 10 546 F S CRAWFORD, LLOYD, FOWLER (LRL+DUKE)
 ALSO 66 PRL 16 907 F S CRAWFORD, LLOYD, FOWLER (LRL+DUKE)
 DELCOURT 63 PL 7 215 DELCOURT, LEFRANCOIS, PEREZ Y JORBA+ (ORSAY)
 MULLER 63 SIENA CONF 99 MULLER, PAULI + (SACL+ROMA)
 FOELSCH 64 PR 134 B 1138 H W FOELSCH, H L KRAYBILL (YALE)
 KRAEMER 64 PR 136 B 496 KRAEMER, MADANSKY, FIELDS + (JHU+MNS+WOOD)
 PAULI 64 PL 13 351 E PAULI, A MULLER (SACLAY)
 FOSTER1 65 PR 138 B 652 FOSTER, PETERS, MEER, LOEFFLER + (WISC+PURDUE)
 FOSTER2 65 ATHENS FOSTER, GOOD, MEER (WISCONSIN)

Stable Particles
n, p, n

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing nuclear data for neutrons (n) and protons (p). Includes columns for reference numbers, authors, and physical quantities like mass, magnetic moment, and dipole moment.

REFERENCES FOR PROTON table listing various scientific references and their corresponding authors and dates.

p

Table listing nuclear data for protons (p). Includes columns for reference numbers, authors, and physical quantities like mass, magnetic moment, and dipole moment.

Table listing nuclear data for neutrons (n). Includes columns for reference numbers, authors, and physical quantities like mass, magnetic moment, dipole moment, and mean life.

Stable Particles

A

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



18 LAMBDA (1115,JP=1/2+) I=0

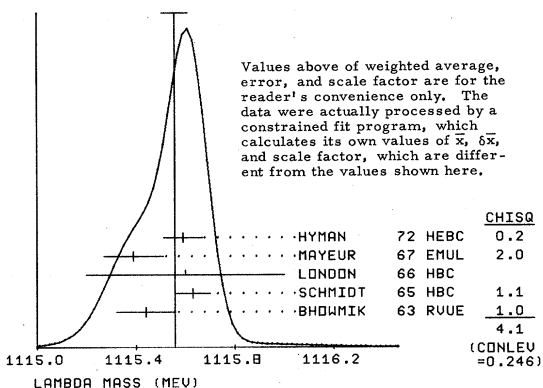
18 LAMBDA MASS (MEV)

M N SINCE OUR FINAL VALUES FOR THE SIGMA AND LAMBDA MASSES COME FROM
 M N DOING AN OVERALL FIT TO ALL MEASURED MASSES AND MASS DIFFERENCES,
 M N WE HAVE USED THE UNCORRELATED MEASUREMENTS FROM SCHMIDT 65 RATHER
 M N THAN THE ONES COMING FROM THE OVERALL FIT REPORTED IN THAT PAPER.
 M N SINCE THERE SEEMS TO BE NO CONVINCING ARGUMENT AS TO WHY ONE SHOULD
 M N IGNORE DATA USING RANGE MEASUREMENTS, WE HAVE INCLUDED HERE VALUES
 M N DEPENDING ON PROTON AND PION RANGES.

M 1115.44 0.12 BHOWMICK 63 RVUE + SEE NOTE L BELOW
 M L ABOVE LAMBDA MASS HAS BEEN RAISED 35 KEV TO ACCOUNT FOR 46 KEV
 M L INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 11 KEV DECREASE IN CHARGED PION MASS.
 M S 635(1115.86) (0.09) BALTAY 65 HBC ERROR IS STATIS. 6/66
 M 488 1115.63 0.07 SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N 6/68
 M S 1147(1115.74) (0.04) CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P 9/67
 M S 972(1115.69) (0.05) CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR PANTIL 9/67
 M 1115.6 0.4 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66
 M (1116.0) (0.2) BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P,LLBAR 8/67
 M 195 1115.39 0.12 MAYEUR 67 EMUL 11/67
 M B 1524(1115.52) (0.05) BOHM 70 EMUL 3/72
 M 935 1115.59 0.08 HYMAN 72 HEBC 11/71
 M B AVERAGE OF VERY INCONSISTENT DATA. ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY. AUTHORS
 M B DETECT SYSTEMATIC EFFECT OF ABOUT .15 MEV, WHICH THEY ATTRIBUTE
 M B TO ERROR IN RANGE-ENERGY RELATIONS, IN REGION BETA=0.6-0.7.
 M B THIS EFFECT, IF CONFIRMED, WOULD AFFECT VERY LITTLE THE VALUES OF
 M B BHOWMICK 63 AND MAYEUR 67.
 M S ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL.

M AVG 1115.558 0.052 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
 M FIT 1115.592 0.046 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 1/73*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1115.558 ± 0.052
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are for the reader's convenience only. The data were actually processed by a constrained fit program, which calculates its own values of \bar{x} , $\delta\bar{x}$, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

CHISO

DM 0.05 18 LAMDA - ANTILAMDA MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
 DM 0.29 0.15 CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P 9/67
 DM 0.083 0.083 BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P 8/67
 DM AVG 0.083 0.083 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)

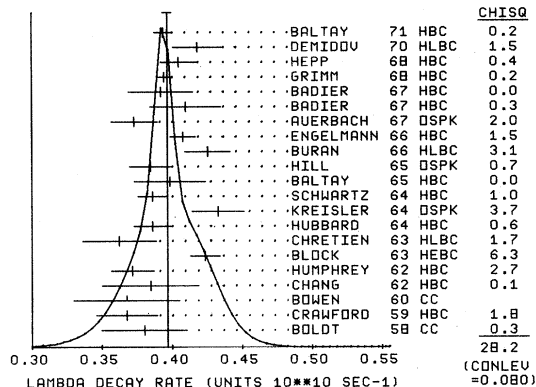
18 LAMBDA MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**=-10)

T 188 2.63 0.21 0.21 BOLDT 58 CC
 T 825 2.72 0.16 0.16 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
 T 140 2.72 0.29 0.27 BOWEN 60 CC
 T 186 2.60 0.28 0.20 CHANG 62 HBC
 T 799 2.59 0.11 0.11 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
 T 2239 2.36 0.06 0.06 BLOCK 63 HEBC
 T 706 2.76 0.20 CHRETIEN 63 HLBC
 T 794 2.59 0.09 HUBBARD 64 HBC
 T 2260 2.31 0.10 KREISLER 64 OSPK
 T 1378 2.59 0.07 SCHWARTZ 64 HBC
 T 635 2.51 0.16 BALTAY 65 HBC 6/66
 T 2534 2.6 0.1 HILL 65 OSPK
 T 916 2.35 0.09 BURAN 66 HLBC 6/66
 T S 1147 (2.503) (0.14) CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P 9/67
 T S 972 (2.70) (0.20) CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P,ANTI 9/67
 T 2213 2.452 0.056 0.054 ENGELMANN 66 HBC 9/66
 T 585 2.68 0.13 0.11 AUERBACH 67 DSPK 8/67
 T 2.44 0.15 BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P 6/68
 T 2.55 0.15 BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P,ANTIL 6/68
 T 8342 2.535 0.035 GRIMM 68 HBC 6/68
 T 2600 2.47 0.08 HEPP 68 HBC 8/68
 T 1059 2.39 0.10 DEMIDOV 70 HLBC PI-P, 3.86 GEV/C 12/70
 T 4372 2.54 0.04 BALTAY 71 HBC K-P AT REST 6/71
 T S ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL.
 T AVG 2.521 0.021 0.021 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

18 ((LAMBDA) - (ANTI-LAMBDA))/AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE

DT 0.044 0.085 BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P 8/67

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.3967 ± 0.0033
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



CHISO

MM -1.5 0.5 COOL 62 OSPK
 MM 0.0 0.6 KERNAN 63 CC
 MM 8553 -1.39 0.72 ANDERSON 64 HBC
 MM 151 -0.5 0.28 CHARRIERE 65 EMUL
 MM 49 -0.67 0.31 BAROVY 71 EMUL PRELIM. RESULT 2/72
 MM -1300 -0.66 0.07 DAHLJENSE 71 EMUL MAG FIELD=200KG 6/71
 MM 3868 -0.73 0.18 HILL 71 OSPK 10/71
 MM AVG -0.672 0.061 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

18 LAMBDA ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10**=-14 E CM)

NONZERO VALUE IMPLIES VIOLATION OF T AND P
 EDM 5.0 OR LESS CL=.95 GIBSON 66 EMUL 2/72
 EDM B 1.0 OR LESS CL=.95 BARONI 71 EMUL 2/72
 EDM B BARONI MEASURES (-5.9+-2.9)*10**=-15 E CM 6/71

18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI-	938+ 139
P2	LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON PIO	939+ 134
P3	LAMBDA INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO	938+ 105+ 0
P4	LAMBDA INTO PROTON E- NEUTRINO	938+ .5+ 0
P5	LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI- GAMMA	938+ 139+ 0

18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 LAMBDA INTO (P PI-)/(P PI-)+(N PIO) (P1)/(P1+P2)
 R1 0.627 0.031 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
 R1 0.65 0.05 COLUMBIA 60 HBC
 R1 U (0.685) (0.017) ANDERSON 62 HBC
 R1 903 0.643 0.016 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
 R1 U 6736 0.635 0.007 DOLY 69 HBC PI-P TO LM. KO 2/71
 R1 4572 0.646 0.008 BALTAY 71 HBC K-P AT REST 6/71
 R1 U ANDERSON RESULT NOT PUBLISHED, EVENTS ADDED TO DOYLE SAMPLE. 2/71

R1 AVG 0.6399 0.0049 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
 R1 FIT 0.6419 0.0049 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R2 LAMBDA INTO (N PIO)/(P PI-)+(N PIO) (P2)/(P1+P2)
 R2 0.23 0.09 EISLER 57 HLBC
 R2 0.43 0.14 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
 R2 0.28 0.08 BAGLIN 60 HLBC
 R2 0.35 0.05 BROWN 63 HLBC
 R2 75 0.291 0.034 CHRETIEN 63 HLBC
 R2 AVG 0.304 0.025 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
 R2 FIT 0.3581 0.0049 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R3 LAMBDA INTO (P E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-3) (P4)/(P1+P2)
 R3 O 15 (2.0) (0.5) HUMPHREY 61 RVUE
 R3 O 8 (2.9) (1.5) AUBERT 62 FBC
 R3 N 150 (0.82) (0.12) ELY 63 FBC K- AT REST
 R3 N 102 (0.78) (0.12) (0.13) BAGLIN 64 FBC K- AT 1.45 GEV/C
 R3 O 20 (1.55) (0.34) LIND 64 HBC
 R3 N 143 (0.80) (0.08) MALONEY 69 HBC
 R3 N 86 (0.78) (0.09) GANTER 71 HBC K-P AT REST 4/71
 R3 N 218 (0.88) (0.10) LINDQUIST 71 OSPK PI- P TO KO LAM 2/72
 R3 N THESE VALUES HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY US INTO RATIOS TO PROTON PI-, 3/72
 R3 N BECAUSE THAT IS THE DIRECTLY MEASURED QUANTITY. SEE R5 BELOW 3/72
 R3 O LOW STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS. NOT AVERAGED 7/70

R4 LAMBDA INTO (P MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**=-4) (P3)/(P1+P2)
 R4 1 (0.2) OR MORE GOOD 62 HBC
 R4 1 (1.0) OR LESS ALSTON 63 HBC
 R4 2 (1.0) OR LESS KERNAN 64 FBC
 R4 BETWEEN 1.3 AND 6.0 LIND 64 HBC
 R4 3 1.3 0.7 LIND 64 RVUE 7/66
 R4 2 1.5 1.2 RONNE 64 FBC
 R4 9 2.4 0.8 CANTER 71 HBC STOPPED K-P 7/71
 R4 14 1.4 0.5 BAGGETT 72 HBC STOP K- 8/72*

R4 AVG 1.57 0.35 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles π^0

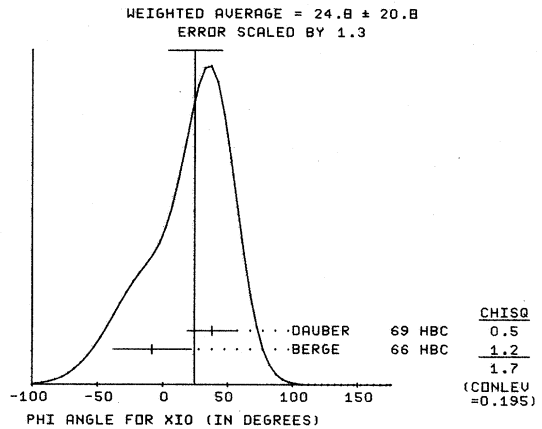
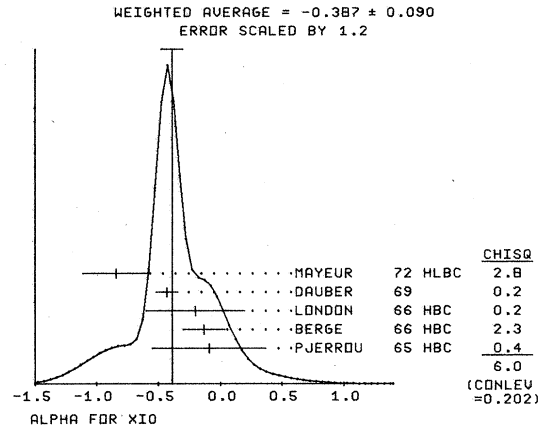
Table with columns for particle ID, mass difference (MEV), and researcher names. Includes rows for JAUNEAU, CARMONY, PIERROU, LONDON, and summary statistics for average and fit.

Table with columns for particle ID, mean life (units 10**10), and researcher names. Includes rows for JAUNEAU, CARMONY, HUBBARD, PIERROU, DAUBER, BRIDGEWAT, MAYEUR and summary statistics.

Table with columns for particle ID, decay masses, and researcher names. Lists various decay modes like XIO INTO LAMBDA P10 and XIO INTO PROTON PI-.

Table with columns for particle ID, branching ratios, and researcher names. Lists ratios for various decay channels like XIO INTO (PROTON PI-)/(LAMBDA P10).

Table with columns for particle ID, decay parameter, and researcher names. Includes sections for ALPHA XI 0, PHASE ANGLE, and POLARIZATION.



REFERENCES FOR XIO. A list of references including Alvarez, Jauneau, Ticho, CARMONY, HUBBARD, PIERROU, BERGE, PALMER, DAUBER, BRIDGEWAT, MAYEUR, WILQUET, and others.

Stable Particles

Ω^-



24 OMEGA- (1675, JP=3/2+) I=0
QUANTUM NUMBERS ASSIGNED FROM SU3

24 OMEGA- MASS (MEV)

M	1(1620.0)	(25.0)	(10.0)	EISENBERG	54	EMUL		
M	1 1673.0	8.0		ABRAMS	64	HBC	INTO XI- P10	
M	3 1673.3	1.0		PALMER	68	HBC	K-P 4.6, 5. GEV/C	11/69
M	3 1671.8	0.8		SCHULTZ	68	HBC	K-P 5.5 GEV/C	11/69
M	5 1674.2	1.6		SCOTTER	68	HBC	K-P 6. GEV/C	11/69
M	6 1671.9	1.2		SPETH	69	HBC	K-P 10. GEV/C	11/69
M	AVG	1672.49	0.52	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

24 ANTI-OMEGA+ MASS (MEV)

MB	1 1673.1	1.0		FIRESTONE	71	HBC	12 GEV/C K+D	3/71
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24 OMEGA- MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10** -10 SEC)

T	A	1	(1.63)	ABRAMS	64	HBC		7/66	
T	A	1	(0.7)	BARNES	1	64	HBC	7/66	
T	A	1	(1.4)	BARNES	2	64	HBC	7/66	
T	A	1	(1.85)	COLLEY	65	HBC		7/66	
T	A	1	(1.5)	RICHARDSON	65	HBC		7/66	
T	A	1	(0.93)	ABCLV	COL	68	HBC	11/67	
T	A	1	(2.6)	ABCLV	COL	68	HBC	11/67	
T	A	1	(1.6)	ABCLV	COL	68	HBC	11/67	
T	A	1	(0.21)	ABCLV	COL	68	HBC	11/67	
T	A	1	(1.20)	SCHULTZ	68	HBC		11/67	
T	A	1	(0.06)	SCHULTZ	68	HBC		11/67	
T	A	1	(0.63)	SCHULTZ	68	HBC		11/67	
T	A	1	(0.25)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	(0.30)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	(0.71)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	(0.08)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	(1.04)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	(2.38)	SCOTTER	68	HBC		6/68	
T	A	1	ALLISON INCLUDES ALL ABOVE + 3 MORE BNL EVENTS, UNPUBLISHED.					6/68	
T		21	1.31	0.37	0.24	ALLISON	68	RVUE	6/68
T		1	(2.3)			SPETH	69	HBC	10/69
T		1	(0.31)			SPETH	69	HBC	10/69

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

24 OMEGA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA K-	DECAY MASSES
P2	OMEGA- INTO X10 P1-	1115+ 493
P3	OMEGA- INTO X1- P10	1314+ 139
		1321+ 134

24 OMEGA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA K-		(P1)	
R1	2 EVENTS	PALMER	68 HBC	11/69
R1	3 EVENTS	SCHULTZ	68 HBC	11/69
R1	5 EVENTS	1 AMBIG. X10 P1-	SCOTTER	68 HBC
R1	6 EVENTS	SPETH	69 HBC	11/69
R2	OMEGA- INTO X10 P1-		(P2)	
R2	1 EVENTS	ABRAMS	64 HBC	11/69
R2	4 EVENTS	PALMER	68 HBC	11/69
R2	3 EVENTS	SCOTTER	68 HBC	11/69
R2	1 EVENT	SPETH	69 HBC	11/69
R3	OMEGA- INTO X1- P10		(P3)	
R3	1 EVENT	PALMER	68 HBC	11/69
R3	1 EVENT	SCOTTER	68 HBC	11/69

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA-

EISENBERG	54 PR 96 541	Y EISENBERG	(CORNELL)
ABRAMS	64 PRL 13 670	+ BURNSTEIN, GLASSER +	(UMD+NRL)
BARNES	1 64 PRL 12 204	V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULWICK+ (BNL)	
BARNES	2 64 PL 12 134	V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULWICK+ (BNL)	
COLLEY	65 PL 19 152	COLLEY, DODD + (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)	
RICHARDS	65 BAPS 10 115	RICHARDSON, BARNES, CRENNELL+ (BNL+SYRACUSE)	
SAMIOS	65 ARGONNE CONF 189	N P SAMIOS	(RVUE) BNL
ABCLV	CO 68 NUC PHYS 84 326	AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN+LONDON IMP. COLL.+VIENNA	
ALLISON	68 PRIV. COMM.	JOHN ALLISON	(LANCASTER)
PALMER	68 PL 26B 323	PALMER, RADJOVIC, RAU, RICHARDSON+ (BNL, SYRAC)	
SCHULTZ	68 PR 16B 1509	SCHULTZ+ (ILL+ARGONNE-NORTHWESTERN+WISC)	
SCOTTER	68 PL 26B 474	SCOTTER+ (BIRM, GLASGOW, LOIC, MUNICH, OXF)	
SPETH	69 PL 29B 252	SPETH+ (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIEN)	
FIRESTON	71 PRL 26 410	+GOLDHABER, LISSAUER, SHELTON, TRILLING (LRL)	

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

π^\pm , π^0 , η , ϵ

CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE
ABOVE PUNCHED
BACKGROUND

π^\pm

8 CHARGED PION (140, JPC=0--) I=1
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

π^0

9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0--) I=1
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

η

14 ETA (549, JPC=0++) I=0
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

ϵ

14 PI PI S WAVE, CALLED EPSILON

S-wave $\pi\pi$ Interactions in the Region 280-1400 MeV

In this note we first discuss the experimental results on the $I = 0$ $\pi\pi$ S-wave, and thereafter we comment on the possible interpretation.

At threshold, $\pi\pi$ interactions in the $I^G(J^P)C = 0^+(0^+) +$ wave are characterized by a scattering length which still is poorly known (EBEL 71, BASDEVANT 72).

No structure or resonant behavior is indicated near threshold in data from the reaction $\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$. In fact, the only structures claimed in this region are due to reactions involving the nuclei d , H^3 , or He^3 (BOOTH 63, HALL 69, BRODY 70, BANAIGS 71), for which the background may be difficult to assess (BRODY 72), and where kinematic reflections from low-mass baryons may contribute (DUBAL 71).

In the region from the $\pi\pi$ threshold (~ 280 MeV) up to the region near $K\bar{K}$ threshold (~ 990 MeV), $\pi\pi$ scattering is nearly elastic (BATON 70, CARROLL 72, GRAYER 72, PROTOPOPESCU 72). Up to the ρ meson mass region, δ_0^0 is (qualitatively) uniquely determined; it rises monotonically and reaches a value of 60° to 70° near 700 MeV (SONDEREGGER 69, BATON 70, BAILLON 72, CARROLL 72, FRENKIEL 72, GAIDOS 72, GRAYER 72, PROTOPOPESCU 72).

In the mass region of 700 to 900 MeV, all energy-independent analyses find two solutions ("up-down ambiguity"), with the exception of CARROLL 72 who claim to find only the lower ("down") solution. A possibility of resolving the up-down ambiguity arises from the observation by FLATTE 72, GAIDOS 72, and

GRAYER 72 of a very rapid decrease in the S-wave amplitude between 950 and 980 MeV. The size of the observed drop corresponds to a change from nearly the unitarity limit to zero, i. e. to a phase shift change from $\sim 90^\circ$ to $\sim 180^\circ$. This is easily compatible with the "down" solution, which is in the 70° to 90° range between 800 and 900 MeV; in contrast the "up" solution is already near 150° at 900 MeV, and it appears unlikely that it could be smoothly connected with a 90° phase shift at 950 MeV.

In accordance with this, an energy-dependent phase-shift analysis by PROTOPOPESCU 72 using a 2-channel ($\pi\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$) effective range parametrization, gives a (qualitatively) unique $I = 0$ S-wave phase-shift solution from 550 to 1150 MeV. After having reached 180° near the $K\bar{K}$ threshold, inelasticity sets in and the phase continues to rise slowly. A preliminary analysis by GRAYER 72, as well as the analysis by CARROLL 72, suggests that δ_0^0 may slowly go through 270° somewhere between 1200 and 1400 MeV. (This energy region is however very complicated because the 4π , $\rho\pi\pi$, etc. channels are no longer negligible.)

Independent evidence for the correctness of this ("down") solution comes from experiments on $\pi^0\pi^0$ scattering (APEL 72, SKUJA 72). They observe a wide $\pi^0\pi^0$ enhancement at ~ 800 MeV which is much better described by the "down" solution than by the "up" solution. Furthermore, indirect information from elastic $\pi\pi$ scattering in the crossed channel (NIELSEN 70, ELVEKJAER 71 and 72, HAMILTON 71) is compatible with the "down" but not the "up" solution.

It is clear that the behavior of δ_0^0 is much too complicated to allow a description in terms of one or several Breit-Wigner resonances. We therefore list the positions of the poles of the T matrix, found by searching in the complex energy plane, using the best-fit parameters of the K-matrix or M-matrix. The best fit of PROTOPOPESCU 72 obtains two poles on the second sheet, the $S^*(990)$ and the $\epsilon(600)$. The $S^*(990)$ is connected with the rapid variation of δ_0^0 near the $K\bar{K}$ threshold discussed above, and is also responsible for the large $K\bar{K}$ $I = 0$ S-wave scattering length. The $\epsilon(600)$ pole is very far from the real axis and therefore much less certain; it is inferred from the large size and slow variation of the S-wave amplitude between 600 and 900 MeV, but PROTOPOPESCU 72 can fit this

Mesons

$\rho(770), \omega(784)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R5 RHO INTO (MU+ MU-)/(PI+ PI-) (UNITS 10**+4) (P6)/(P1)
R5 SEE NOTE UNDER RHO INTO E+E- ABOVE
R5 H 0.97 0.31 0.33 HYAMS 67 OSPK 11 PI- LI H 6/67
R5 H HYAMS MASS RESOL. IS 20 MEV. THE OMEGA REGION WAS EXCLUDED.

ALVENSLE 70 PRL 24 786 ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BERTRAM, CHEN, COHENI DESY
BATON 70 PL 33 B 528 +LAURENS, REIGNIER (SACLAY)
BIGGS 70 PRL 24 1197 +BRABEN, CLIFFT, GABATHULER, KITCHING, + (DARE)

R6 RHO D INTO (PI+ PI-)/(PI+ PI-) (P7)/(P1)
R6 G (0.01) OR LESS CL=84 ABRAMS 71 HBC 0 3.7 PI+ P 11/71
R6 G MODEL DEPENDENT, ASSUMES I = 1,2, OR 3 FOR THE 3PI SYSTEM 11/71

REFERENCES FOR RHO

ANDERSON 61 PRL 6 365 ANDERSON, BANG, BURKE, CARMONY, SCHMITZ (LRL)
ERWIN 61 PR 6 628 A.R., R. MARCH, W.D., WALKER, E. WEST (WISC)
KENNEY 62 PR 126 736 V P KENNEY, W D SHEPARD, C D GALL (KENTUCKY)

OMEGA (784, JP6=1) I=0

OMEGA MASS (MEV)

ABOLINS 63 PRL 11 381 ABOLINS, LANDER, MEHLHOP, NGUYEN, YAGER (UCSD)
ALITTI 63 NC 29 515 ALITTI, BATON, ARNHEISE+ (SACL+ORSA+BAR+BGNA)
CHADWICK 63 PRL 10 62 CHADWICK, DAVIES, DEFRICK, CRESTI + (OXF+PADO)

HERE WE LIST ONLY EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THE EFFECTS
OF MASS RESOLUTION HAVE BEEN EVALUATED.

BONARD 64 NC 31 729 BONARD+ (AACHEN+BRM+BONN+DESY+LOIC+MPI)
CARMONY, HOA, LANDER, NG. H. XUONG, YAGER (UCSD)
GOLDBERG 64 DUBNA CONF 1 486 GOLDBERG, BRDYN, KADYK, SHEN+ (LRL+UCSD)

M FROM FINAL STATE K1 K1 OMEGA
M 64 779.4 1.4 ARMENTERO 62 HBC 0.0 PBAR P KIKI 11/71
M 155 779.5 1.5 BARASH 67 HBC 0.0 PBAR P KIKI 11/71
M 510 781.0 0.6 BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR KIKI 11/71

ALYEA 65 PL 15 82 ALYEA, CRITTENDEN, MARTIN, RHODE + (INDIANA)
ARNHEISE 65 NC 37 361 SACLAY+ORSAY+BAR+BOLOGNA+ COLLABORATION
BLIEDEN 65 PR 12 44 G+M MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)

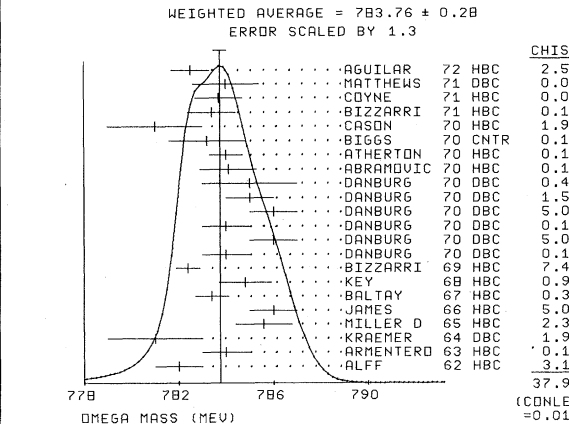
M FROM OTHER FINAL STATES
M 400 782.0 1.0 ALFF 62 HBC 2.3-2.9 PI+P
M 34 784.0 1.0 ARMENTERO 63 HBC 0.0 PBAR P

ALLES-BO 67 NC 50 A 776 ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK,+ (CERN+ BONN)
ASBURY 1 67 PRL 19 869 +BECKER+BERTRAM+JODS+JORDAN+ (DESY+COLL)
ASBURY 2 67 PRL 19 865 +BECKER+BERTRAM+JODS+JORDAN+ (DESY+COLL)

M D FROM BEST-RESOLUTION SAMPLE OF COYNE 71
M 369 784.0 1.4 MATTHEWS 71 DBC 6.95 PI+ D 2/71
M 418 782.5 0.8 AGUILAR 72 HBC 3.9+4.6 K- P 12/72*

ABC COLL 68 NP 84 501 AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN COLLABORATION
ARMENISE 68 NC 54A 999 +GHIDINI, FORINO+ (BARI+BGNA+IRZ+ORSAY)
ASTVACAT 68 PL 27 B 45 ASTVACATUROV, AZIMOV, BALDIN+ (JINR+MOSCOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 783.76 ± 0.28
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



AUGUST 11 69 PL 28 B 508 +BIZOT+BUON-HAISINSKI+L ALANNE+ (ORSAY)
AUGUST 12 69 LNC 2 214 +LEFRANCOIS, LEHMANN, MARTIN,+ (ORSAY)
AUSLENDE 69 SJNP 9 69 AUSLENDE, BUDKER, PANTUSOVA, PESTOV+ (GNOV)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
omega(784)

1 OMEGA FULL WIDTH (MEV)
Table with columns for W, B, and various parameters like ARMENTERO, MILLER D, BARASH, etc.

1 OMEGA PARTIAL DECAY MODES
Table listing decay modes like OMEGA INTO PI+ PI-, OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA, etc.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i +/- delta P_i, where delta P_i = sqrt(delta P_i delta P_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (delta P_i delta P_j) / (delta P_i delta P_j). For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

Table with columns P1, P2, P3 and values for branching fractions and correlations.

1 OMEGA BRANCHING RATIOS
Table listing ratios like OMEGA INTO NEUTRAL, OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA, etc.

Table listing significant interference effects and other ratios like OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0).

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0) ratios with various parameters.

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI+ PI- GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI+ PI- GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO NEUTRALS / CHARGED ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI0 GAMMA / (PI+ PI- PI0) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO ETA GAMMA / (PI0 GAMMA) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO PI0 MU+ MU- / TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-4) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO NEUTRALS / TOTAL ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (PI+ PI-)/(TOTAL) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (ETA GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (PI0 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (PI0 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (PI0 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS) ratios.

Table listing OMEGA INTO (PI0 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS) ratios.

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA

List of references for Omega meson studies, including authors like Maglic, Pevsner, Xuong, Alf, Armenteros, Stevenson, etc.

Mesons

$\omega(784)$, $M(940)$, $M(953)$, $\eta'(958)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing experimental data for mesons M(940) and M(953), including author names, experiment numbers, and particle decays.

Table listing experimental data for mesons M(940) and M(953), including author names, experiment numbers, and particle decays.

M(940) -> MM

66 M(940) MASS (MEV)
EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with columns M, N, mass, width, and branching ratios for M(940).

Table with columns M, N, mass, width, and branching ratios for M(940).

Table with columns R1, R2, branching ratios for M(940).

REFERENCES FOR M(940)

Table listing references for M(940) with author names and experiment numbers.

M(953) -> gamma pi+ pi- + gamma rho0

WHILE MASS AND WIDTH ARE CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OF THE ETA PRIME (958), THE (PI+ PI- GAMMA) DECAY DOES NOT SHOW A RHOD SIGNAL...

Table with columns M, N, mass, width, and branching ratios for M(953).

Table with columns W, M, mass, width, and branching ratios for M(940).

Table with columns P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, decay masses for M(940).

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4, branching ratios for M(940).

REFERENCES FOR M

Table listing references for M with author names and experiment numbers.

eta'(958)

2 ETA PRIME (958, JPC=0-+) I=0 KNOWN ALSO AS X0

Note on the J^P Assignment of eta'(958)

From the Dalitz plot analyses of the eta' -> pi pi eta and eta' -> pi pi gamma decays, and from the observation of a eta' -> gamma gamma decay mode, all assignments except J^PC = 0-+ and 2-+ are excluded.

2 ETA PRIME MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, N, mass, width, and branching ratios for eta prime.

Mesons
 $\eta'(958)$, $\delta(970)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R26 ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 PI0 ETA INTO 3 PI0)/TOTAL (P2N(3PI0)) 1/71
 R26 4 0.11 0.06 BENSINGER TO DBC 2.2 P1+ D
 R26 FIT 0.0739 0.0062 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
 R27 ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- ETA(NEUTRAL DEC.))
 R27 (P3)/(P1N)
 R27 0.54 0.10 AGUILAR 72 HBC 3+5+6 K- P 12/72*
 R27 (0.81) (0.09) DANBURG 72 HBC 2.2 K- P, L X0 . 2/73*
 R27 FIT 0.78 0.15 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)
 R28 ETA PRIME INTO(2 GAMMA)/(PI0 PI0 ETA(NEUTRAL DEC.))
 R28 16 0.188 0.058 APEL 72 OSPK 3.8 P1- P, N X0 1/73*
 R28 FIT 0.111 0.054 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.8)

REFERENCES FOR ETA PRIME

DAUBER 64 PRL 13 449 DAUBER, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICH0 (UCLA) J P
 ALSO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 418 DAUBER, SLATER, L T SMITH, STORK, TICH0 (UCLA)
 GOLDBERG 64 PRL 12 546 +GUNDZIK, LICHTMAN, CONNOLLY, HART, + (SYRA+BNL)
 GOLDBERG 64 PRL 13 249 +GUNDZIK, LEITNER, CONNOLLY, HART, + (SYRA+BNL)
 KALBFLEI 64 PRL 13 349 G.R. KALBFLEISCH, O. DAHL, A. RITTENBERG (LRL) J P
 BADIER 65 PL 17 337 BADIER, DEMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD+(EPOL+SAEL+ZEEM)
 KIENZLE 65 PL 19 438 KIENZLE, MAGLIC, LEVRAT, LEFEBVRES + (CERN)
 RITTENBERG 65 PRL 15 556 RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH (LRL+BNL)
 TRILLING 65 PL 19 427 +BROWN, GOLDBERG, KADY, SCANTO (LRL)
 COHN 66 PL 21 347 COHN, MCCULLOCH, BUGG, CONDO (ORNL+TENN+UCND)
 LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 LONDON, RAU, SAMIOS, GOLDBERG + (BNL+SYRACUSE) J P
 MARTIN 66 PL 22,352 MARTIN, CRITTENDEN, SCHROEDER (INDIANA U) I
 BARBARO 68 PRL 20 349 BARBARO-GALTIERI, MATISON, RITTENBERG+ (LRL) I=0
 BARLOUTA 68 PL 26 8 674 BARLOUTAUD+ (SACLAY+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL) I=0
 BOLLINI 68 NC 58 A 289 +BUHLER, DALPIAZ, MASSAM+ (CERN+BGNA+STRB)
 DAVIS 68 PL 27 8 532 +AMMAR, MOTT, DAGAN, DERRICK, FIELDS (NMES+ANL)
 DUFEY 69 PL 29 8 605 +GOBBI, POUCHON, CNOPS, + (ETHZ+CERN+SAEL) J P
 MOTT 69 PR 177 1966 +AMMAR, DAVIS, KRUPAC, SLATE, DAGAN+ (NMES+ANL)
 RITTENBERG 69 UCRL-18863 ALAN RITTENBERG (THESES) (LRL) I=0
 AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 1635 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BASSANO, SAMIOS, BARNES+ (BNL)
 BENSINGER 70 PL 33 8 505 BENSINGER, ERWIN, THOMPSON, W.D. WALKER (WISC)
 BARDADIN 71 PR D4 2711 BARDADIN-OTWINDOWSKA, HOFMOKL, MICHEJDA+(WARS)
 BASTLE1 71 NC 3 A 371 +BOLLINI, DALPIAZ, FRABETTI, +(CERN+BGNA+STRB)
 BASILEZ 71 NP 8 33 29 +BOLLINI, DALPIAZ, FRABETTI, +(CERN+BGNA+STRB)
 HARVEY 71 PRL 27 885 +MARQUIT, PETERSON, HODGES, + (MINN+MICH)
 OGIEVETS 71 PL 25 8 69 OGIEVETSKY, TYBOR, ZASLAVSKY (DUBNA)
 AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
 APEL 72 PL 40 8 680 +AUSLANDER, MULLER, BERTOLUCCI, + (KARL+PIGA)
 BINNIE 72 PL 39 8 275 +CAMILLETTI, DUANE, GARBUTT, BURTON+(LOIC+SNMP)
 BLOODWDR 72 NP 8 39 525 BLOODWORTH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YOON (TORONTO)
 DALPIAZ 72 PL 42 8 377 +FRABETTI, MASSAM, NAVARRIA, ZICHIGHI (CERN)
 DANBURG 72 PHL-CONF. PROC. +BORENSTEIN, KALBFLEISCH, CHAPMAN, +(BNL+MICH)
 RADER 72 PR D 6 3059 +ABOLINS, DAHL, DANBURG, DAVIES, HOCH, + (LBL)

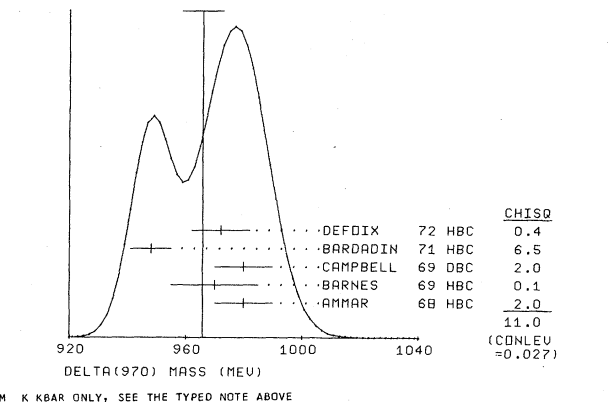
$\delta(970) \rightarrow \eta\pi, \dots$

Under this entry, we list three types of I = 1 peaks near $K\bar{K}$ threshold.

- 1) Missing-mass peaks, some of them controversial.
- 2) $\eta\pi$ decays, peaking slightly below $K\bar{K}$ threshold. This defines $I^G = 1^-$ and $J^P = \text{Normal}$.
- 3) Threshold enhancements in the $(K\bar{K})^\pm$ system with I = 1. The Q value is low and J^P therefore probably 0^+ .

In listing them together under a common entry we do not imply that they are necessarily all related. However, the $K\bar{K}$ threshold enhancement may be due to a virtual bound state that could also be responsible for the $\eta\pi$ peaks (ASTIER 67). More complete studies of the mass dependence of the $K\bar{K}$ threshold effect, using coupled channel analysis, are needed to clarify this question.

36 DELTA(970) MASS (MEV)
 M PEAKS SEEN IN MISSING MASS EXPERIMENTS
 M K 262 (962.0) (5.0) KIENZLE 65 MMS - 3-5 P1- P 9/66
 M K NOT SEEN BY BANNER1 67 (1.8 P1- P)
 M O (966.0) (8.0) OOSTENS 66 MMS + 3.8 PP TO D + MM 9/66
 M O NOT SEEN BY BANNER2 67 AND ANDERSON 71
 M N 975.0 6.0 ABOLINS 70 MMS + 3.8-6.3 PP--D+MM 1/71
 M N 215 (962.9) (1.7) CHESHIRE 72 MMS 0 2.4 P1- P, N MM 12/72*
 M N NOT SEEN BY BINNIE 72 AT THRESHOLD.
 M ETA PI FINAL STATE ONLY.
 M S 30 980.0 10.0 AMMAR 68 HBC +- 5.5K-,ETA PI 2/73*
 M S SEE ALSO AMMAR 70.
 M 10 (960.) APPROX. CHUNG S 68 HBC - 3.2 P1-P 5/70
 M 80 (975.0) DEFIOX 68 HBC +- 1.2 PB P,ETA PI 3/69
 M 20 970.0 15.0 BARNES 69 HBC - 4-5 K-P,P1-ETA 9/69
 M 980. 10. CAMPBELL 69 DBC +- 2.7 P1+ 0 1/73*
 M 15 (980.0) (10.0) MILLER 69 HBC - 4.5 K-N,ETA PI 7/69
 M 21 948.0 7.0 BARDADIN 71 HBC +- 8 P1+P, DO PI 2/72
 M 150 972. 10. DEFIOX 72 HBC +- 0.7 PBAR P, 7 P1 1/73*
 M AVG 965.8 7.1 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
 WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 965.8 ± 7.1
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.7



M K KBAR ONLY, SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE
 M 143(1003.3) 7.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFIELD 65 RVUE +- 8/66
 M SCAT. LENGTH 2 TO 6 FERMI. BALTAY 66 HBC +- 3.7 PBAR P 8/66
 M A 100(1016.) (10.) ASTIER 67 HBC +- 0 PBAR P 7/67
 M A SCATT. LENGTH ALSO FITS; SEE BELOW
 M SCATT. LENGTH +2.5 +-1. FERMI ASTIER 67 HBC +- 0-1.2 PBAR P 7/67
 M OR CMPLX. RE PART=2.3 F
 M IM PART=.5F OR LESS
 M B (1.8) (0.4) (0.3) DUBOC 72 HBC 1.2 PBAR P, 3PI2K 12/72*
 M B ABSOLUTE VALUE OF SCAT. LENGTH 12/72*

36 DELTA(970) WIDTH (MEV)
 W PEAKS SEEN IN MISSING MASS EXPERIMENTS
 W S 262 (5.0) OR LESS KIENZLE 65 MMS - 3-5 P1- P 9/66
 W S (10.0) OR LESS OOSTENS 66 MMS + 3.8 PP TO D + MM 9/66
 W O 60.0 16.0 10.0 ABOLINS 70 MMS + 3.8-6.3 PP--D+MM 1/71
 W S 215 (5.9) OR LESS CL=90 CHESHIRE 72 MMS 0 2.4 P1- P, N MM 12/72*
 W S SEE NOTES ON DELTA MASS ABOVE
 W ETA PI FINAL STATE ONLY
 W 30 80.0 30.0 AMMAR 68 HBC +- 5.5K-,ETA PI 2/73*
 W 80 (25.0) DEFIOX 68 HBC +- 1.2 PB P,ETA PI 3/69
 W 20 (50.0) OR LESS BARNES 69 HBC - 4-5 K-P,P1-ETA 9/69
 W 40. 15. CAMPBELL 69 DBC +- 2.7 P1+ 0 1/73*
 W R 15 (60.0) (30.0) MILLER 69 HBC - 4.5 K-N,ETA PI 7/69
 W R 21 (31.0) (28.0) BARDADIN 71 HBC +- 8 P1+P, DO PI 2/72
 W R 150 (30.) (5.) DEFIOX 72 HBC +- 0.7 PBAR P, 7 P1 1/73*
 W R RESOLUTION NOT UNFOLDED
 W AVG 48.0 16.0 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
 W K KBAR ONLY, SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE
 W 143 (57.0) 13.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFIELD 65 RVUE +- 8/66
 W A 100 (25.) APPROX. ASTIER 67 HBC +- SEE NOTE A ABOVE 9/67

36 DELTA(970) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P2 DELTA(970) INTO ETA PI 546+ 134
 P1 DELTA(970) INTO 3 PI
 P3 DELTA(970) INTO RHO PI 770+ 134
 P4 S DELTA(970) INTO K KBAR 770+ 134
 P4 S SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE 770+ 134

36 DELTA(970) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 DELTA(970) INTO (RHO PI)/(ETA PI) (P3)/(P2) 5/70
 R1 (0.25) OR LESS CL=.70 AMMAR 70 HBC +- 4.1,5.5K-,ETA PI.
 R10 CHARGED DELTA OF KIENZLE 65 INTO (1 CHARGED)/(3 OR MORE CHARGED)
 R10 1.3 0.9 0.7 KIENZLE 65 MMS - 3-5 P1- P 9/66
 R11 DELTA OF CHESHIRE 72 INTO (NEUTRAL)/(TWO-CHARGE)/(FOUR-CHARGE)
 R11 (0.10) (0.82) (0.08) CHESHIRE 72 MMS 0 2.4 P1- P, N MM 12/72*

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR DELTA

TURKOT 63 SIENNA CONF 1 661 *COLLINS,FUJII,KEMP+ (BNL+PITTSBURGH)
ARMENTEROS 65 PL 17 344 ARMENTEROS,EDWARDS,JACOBSEN + (CERN+CDEF)
BARASH 65 PR 139 B 1659 *FRANZINI,KIRSCH,MILLER,STEINBERGER+ (COLU)

H(990)

35 H (990,JPG=A -) I=0
THE EVIDENCE OF BENSON 66 HAS DISAPPEARED AFTER RE-ANALYSIS (CHAUDHARY 70). NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE FOR THE PRE-1968 H-ENHANCEMENT THEREFORE REMAINS (BARBARO-GALTIERI 69).

REFERENCES FOR H

BARTSCH 64 PL 11 167 AACHEN-ZEUTHEN-BIRM-BONN-HAMB-MUNCHEN COLL
GOLDBABE 65 CORAL GABLES P.76 G. GOLDBABER (LRL)
BENSON 66 PRL 17 1234 *MARQUIT,ROE,SINCLAIR,VANDER VELDE (MICH)IJP

S*(1000)

3 S* (1000,JPG=0++) I=0
WE ONLY LIST DETERMINATIONS OF POLE POSITION. FOR EARLY WORK USING BREIT-WIGNER OR SCATTERING LENGTH PARAMETRIZATION IN FITS TO THE (K BAR) MASS SPECTRUM SEE REFERENCE SECTION AND OUR 1972 EDITION.

S-wave KK Interactions in the Region 990-1200 MeV

Under this entry we list parameters of the S* pole in the IG(J)PC = 0+(0+) wave. For discussion, see the entry "S-wave pi pi interactions," near the beginning of these Meson Data Card Listings.

Note that possible evidence of D-wave pi pi interactions in the S* region is listed separately under eta_N (1080).

Mesons delta(970), H(990), S*(1000), phi(1019)

3 REAL PART OF THE S* POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, mass values, and references. Includes rows for H(970), H(990), S*(1000), and phi(1019).

3 NEGATIVE IMAG. PART OF THE S* POLE POSITION (MEV) CORRESPONDS TO HALF-WIDTH, NOT FULL WIDTH.

Table with columns for particle name, width values, and references. Includes rows for H(970), H(990), S*(1000), and phi(1019).

REFERENCES FOR S*

WANG 61 JETP 13 323 HANG TSU-TSENG,VEKSLER,VRANA,+ (JINR)
BIGI 62 CERN CONF 247 A BIGI,S BRANDT, R CARRARA + (CERN)
BINGHAM 62 CERN CONF 240 H H BINGHAM, B LOCH + (EPOL+CERN)

phi(1019)

4 PHI (1019,JPG=1--) I=0

4 PHI MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, mass values, and references. Includes rows for phi(1019) and other mesons.

4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, width values, and references. Includes rows for phi(1019) and other mesons.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$\phi(1019)$, $M(1033)$, $B_1(1040)$, $\eta_N(1080)$, $A_1(1100)$

BEMPORAD 69 PL 29 B 383 +BRACCINI,CASTALDI,LUBELSMEYER,+(PISA+BOON)
 MOY 69 THESIS KEN MIN MOY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)
 SCOTTER 69 NC 62 A 1057 +ERSKINE+PALER,+ (BIRMINGHAM+LOIC+MPI+MOXF)
 SIDOROV 69 LIVERPOOL SYMP.ON ELECTRONS+PHOTONS,P.227, SIDOROV (NDVO)

BALAKIN 70 PREPRINT +BUTLER,PAKHUSOVA,SIDOROV,SKRINSKY,+(NOVO)
 BENKASAS 70 LAL 1240 +COSME,JEAN-MARIE,JULLIAN,LAPLANCHE+ (ORSA)
 BIZOT 70 PL 32 416 +BUON,CHATELUS,JEANJEAN,LALANNE,+ (ORSA)
 ALSO 69 PEREZ-Y-JORBA, LIVERPOOL SYMP.69
 BIZOT1 70 PRIV.COMM. PEREZ-Y-JORBA (ORSA)
 BIZOT2 70 LNC 4 1273 +DELCOURT,JEANJEAN,LALANNE,+ (ORSAY)
 EARLES 70 PRL 25 1312 +FAISSLER,GETTNER,LUTZ,MOY,TANG,+ (NEAS)
 HYAMS 70 NP B 22 189 +KUCH,POTTER,V.LINDERN,LORENZ,LUTJENS(CERN)
 SABRE 70 PREPRINT SABRE COLLABOR. (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)

ALVENSLE 71 PRL 27 441 ALVENSLEBEN,BECKER,BUSZA,CHEN,+ (MIT+DESY)
 BALAKIN 71 PL 34 B 328 +BUON,PAKHUSOVA,SIDOROV,SKRINSKY,+(NOVO)
 DIBIANCA 71 NP B 35 13 +EINSCHLAG,ENDORF,ENGLER,FIK,+ (PITT)
 CHATELUS 71 LAL 1247(THESIS) Y.CHATELUS (STRASBOURG)
 HAYES 71 PR D 4 899 +MILAY,JOSEPH,KEIZER,STEIN (CORN)
 LEFRANCO 71 PREPRINT LAL1256 J.LEFRANCOIS (ORSAY)
 STOTTLEM 71 THESIS A.R.STOTTLEMYER (MARYLAND)

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29 AGUILAR-BENITEZ,CHUNG,EI SNER,SAMIOS (BNL)
 ALVENSLE 72 PRL 28 66 ALVENSLEBEN,BECKER,BIGGS,BINKLEY+MIT+DESY)
 BALAKIN 72 PL 40 B 431 +BOKIN,PAKHUSOVA,SIDOROV,+ (NOVOSIBIRSK)
 BASILE 72 NP B 44 605 +DALPIAZ,FRABETTI,ZICHICHI+(CERN+BGNA+STRB)
 BENKASAS72 PL 42 B 511 +COSME,JEAN-MARIE,JULLIAN,LAPLANCHE (ORSAY)
 COLLEY 72 NP B 50 1 +JOBES,RIDDIFORD,GRIFFITHS,+ (BIRM+GLAS)

JEAN-MAR 73 PRIV.COMM. B. JEAN-MARIE,G.PARROUR (ORSAY)

M(1033)
 $\rightarrow MM$

67 M(1033)
 EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

67 M(1033) MASS (MEV)
 M 240 1032.6 2.3 GARFINKEL 72 MMS 0 2.4 PI- P,N MM 12/72*

67 M(1033) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 240 16.2 4.8 7.5 GARFINKEL 72 MMS 0 2.4 PI- P,N MM 12/72*

REFERENCES FOR M(1033)
 GARFINKE 72 PRL 29 1477 GARFINKEL,HOFFMAN,JACOBEL,+ (PURD+ANL+IONA)

B₁(1040)
 $\rightarrow \omega\pi$

48 B₁(1040) IG=1+
 EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

48 B₁(1040) MASS (MEV)
 M (1040.) DEFOIX 72 HBC +- 0.7 PBAR P,7 P9 2/73*

48 B₁(1040) WIDTH (MEV)
 W (55.) DEFOIX 72 HBC +- 0.7 PBAR P,7 P9 2/73*

48 B₁(1040) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 B₁(1040) INTO OMEGA PI DECAY MASSES 139+ 783

REFERENCES FOR B₁(1040)
 DEFOIX 72 SUBMITTED TO PL +DOBRYNSKI,ESPIGAT,NASCIMENTO,+ (CDEF)

$\eta_N(1080)$
 $\rightarrow \pi\pi$

30 ETA N (1080, JPC=N+) I=0 J GREATER THAN 1
 SOME EXPERIMENTS SUGGEST J=2.
 OMITTED FROM TABLE

Note on $\pi^+\pi^-$ Peaks Called $\eta_N(1080)$

The $\eta_N(1080)$ is seen in $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$ predominantly at backward decay angles, $\cos\theta < -0.75$. OH 70 state that this "bump" is almost certainly the result of P-D interference."

Note that the selection made in some HBC experiments to reduce the background under the $\eta_N(1080)$ in the reaction $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$ may lead to a sample of events ambiguous with $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$. This is so because selection on small momentum transfer to the $\pi^+\pi^-$ system, together with large $\pi^+\pi^-$ scattering angle, leads to rather high lab momenta of the π^+ , so that ionization cannot be used to discriminate between the two hypotheses (BATON 70, footnote, p. 525; and private communications from G. Laurens).

		30 ETA N MASS (MEV)			
M	1060.0	15.0	MILLER 68 HBC	4.0 PI- P	9/68
M	70 1085.0	10.0	WHITEHEAD 68 ASPK	3.1-3.6 PI-P	10/67
M	1120.0	100.0	OH 69 HBC	7. PI- P, PI+ D	9/69
M	1112.0	16.0	CLAYTON 70 HBC	2.5 PBAR P, 4 PI	1/71
M	(1080.0)		DIAZ 70 HBC	0. PBAR P, 4 PI	5/70
M	1070.0	20.0	REYNOLDS 70 HBC	2.26-2.36 PI- P	1/71
M	AVG	1083.3	9.8	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	

		30 ETA N WIDTH (MEV)			
W	(70.0)	OR LESS	MILLER 68 HBC	4.0 PI- P	9/68
W	125.0	OR LESS	WHITEHEAD 68 ASPK	3.1-3.6 PI-P	10/67
W	150.0	100.0	OH 69 HBC	7. PI- P, PI+ D	9/69
W	(80.0)		CLAYTON 70 HBC	2.5 PBAR P, 4 PI	1/71
W	(80.0)		DIAZ 70 HBC	0. PBAR P, 4 PI	5/70
W	85.0	35.0	REYNOLDS 70 HBC	2.26-2.36 PI- P	1/71
W	AVG	98.0	31.3	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

REFERENCES FOR ETA N
 MILLER 68 PRL 21 1489 +GUTAY,JOHNSON,KENNEY+ (PURDUE+NDAM+SLAC)
 WHITEHEA 68 NC 53 A 817 C.WHITEHEAD + (AERE+SHMP+LDIC)
 OH 69 PRL 23 331 +WALKER,CARROLL,FIREBAUGH,+ (WISC+TNTD)
 BATON 70 PL 33 B 528 +LAURENS,REIGNIER (SACLAY)
 CLAYTON 70 NP B 22 85 +MASON,MUIRHEAD,RIGOPoulos,+ (LIVP+ATEN)
 DIAZ 70 NP B 16 239 +GAVILLET,LABROSSE,MONTANET+ (CERN+CDEF)
 OH 70 PR D 1 2494 +GARFINKEL,HORSE,WALKER,PRENTICE (WISC+TNTD)
 REYNOLDS 70 NP B 21 77 +ALBRIGHT,BRADLEY,+ (OHIO+FSU+IINW+COLD)
 WHITEHEA 72 NP B 48 365 +WHITEHEAD,AULD,+ (AERE+RHEL+SHMP+LDIC)

A₁(1100) 10 A₁(1100, JPC=1+-) I=1

The A₁ $\rightarrow \rho\pi$ bump has been mainly observed in the diffraction-like process $\pi N \rightarrow (\pi\pi\pi)N$ without quantum number exchange and at small momentum transfer. There are also observations of structure in the A₁ mass region in reactions with production of additional mesons, and in backward production from pions (see Data Card Listings). The indications for A₁ production in charge exchange reactions, or in $\bar{p}p$ annihilation, do not appear significant.

The dominant effect in the A₁ mass region, for diffractive three-pion production, is a broad $J^P = 1^+$ $\rho\pi$ S-wave enhancement starting from $\rho\pi$ threshold; it has a maximum at ~ 1150 MeV and a width of the order of 300 to 400 MeV (ASCOLI 71 and 72). Such a behavior is obtained in Reggeized pion exchange models (the so-called Deck effect) [BERGER 71]. In recent partial wave analyses of the three-pion system (ASCOLI 72) one finds very little phase

Mesons
 $A_1(1100), M(1150)$

variation of the $J^P = 1^+ (\ell = 0) \rho\pi$ amplitude relative to various possible "background" amplitudes. Though not completely model-independent, these results suggest that the $J^P = 1^+ \rho\pi$ system is not resonant in the A_1 mass region. The observed effect may still be due to a pole on an unphysical sheet, shielded from the physical region by a cut due to coupling to e.g. the $S^* \pi$ channel (WRIGHT 72). In this case the Breit-Wigner approximation is not a good representation of the effects of the pole. (For further discussion of our criteria for resonances, see our text, Sect. III, 3).

For a recent review of the A_1 , see DIEBOLD 72.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

10 A1 MASS (MEV)	
M PRODUCED BY $\rho\pi^+$	
(1080.0)	
(1080.) APPROX.	
M (1040.0)	
M PRODUCED BY $\rho\pi^-$	
(1060.)	
(1089.0) (12.0)	
(1090.) APPROX.	
(1055.0) (6.0)	
(1119.) (30.)	
S SHOULDER ON A2 ONLY	
(1069.0) (7.0)	
(1120.0)	
M PRODUCED BY PIONS, BACKWARDS SCATT.	
(1115.0) (20.0)	
(1046.) (10.)	
M PRODUCED BY PBARS, SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(1054.) (7.)	
(1062.) (21.)	
A (1076.) (5.)	
A JP ANALYSIS GIVES SOME EVIDENCE FOR RHO $\rho\pi^-$ D-WAVE	
M PRODUCED BY K^+ , SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(1111.) (10.)	
(1117.) (10.)	
(1060.) (15.)	
M PRODUCED BY K^+ , SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(1060.0) (20.0)	
K+ (1030.0) (20.0)	
K+ FOR CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE SEE	
A AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL	

10 A1 WIDTH (MEV)	
W PRODUCED BY PIONS, RESONANCE INTERP. CONFUSED BY DECK EFFECT	
W PRODUCED BY $\rho\pi^+$	
(80.0)	
(130.) APPROX.	
(50.0) OR LESS	
F (300.) APPROX.	
F FOR $J^P=1^+$ (RHO $\rho\pi^-$) STATE	
W PRODUCED BY $\rho\pi^-$	
(140.0) (31.0)	
(125.) APPROX.	
(77.0) (17.0)	
(76.) (46.)	
K SHOULDER ON A2 ONLY	
(99.0) (15.0)	
W PRODUCED BY PIONS, BACKWARDS SCATT.	
(98.0) (45.0) (20.0)	
W PRODUCED BY PBARS, SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(33.) (19.)	
(130.) APPROX.	
(36.) (20.) (15.)	
A JP ANALYSIS GIVES SOME EVIDENCE FOR RHO $\rho\pi^-$ D-WAVE	
W PRODUCED BY K^+ , SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(50.) (50.)	
(120.0) (30.0)	
(120.) (15.)	
W PRODUCED BY K^+ , SEE TYPED NOTE.	
(160.0) (20.0)	
B (120.0) (30.0)	
K+ FOR CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE SEE	
A AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL	

10 A1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES				
P1	A1 INTO RHO $\rho\pi^-$			DECAY MASSES
P2	A1 INTO KBAR K			770+ 139
P3	A1 INTO ETA $\rho\pi^-$			493+ 497
P4	A1 INTO ETA PRIME $\rho\pi^-$			548+ 139
P5	A1 INTO 3 $\rho\pi^-$			958+ 139
				139+ 139+ 139

10 A1 BRANCHING RATIOS				
R1	A1 INTO (KBAR K)/ (RHO $\rho\pi^-$)			(P2)/(P1)
R1	(0.0025) OR LESS	DAHL	67 HBC	- 4.0 PI- P .10/66

REFERENCES FOR A1

BELLINI 63 NC 29 896	BELLINI, FIGORINI, HERZ, NEGRI, RATTI (MILAN)
ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 226	AACH+BERL+BIRM+BOHN+DESY+HAMBURG+LOIC+MPIM
GOLDBERG 64 PRL 12 336	GOLDBERGER, BROWN, KADYK, SHEN+ (LRL+UCB)
LANDER 64 PRL 13 346 A	LANDER, ABOLINS, CARMONY, HENDRICKS + (UCSD) JP
ABOLINS 65 ATHENS(OHIO) CONF.	+CARMONY, LANDER, XUONG, YAGER (LA JOLLA) I=1
ALITTI 65 PL 15 69	ALITTI, BATON, DELER, CRUSSARD+ (SACL+BGNA)
ALLARD 66 NC 46A 737	+DR. IJARD+HENNESSY+ (ORSAY+MILAN+SACL+UCB)
DEUTSCHMANN 66 PL 20 82	DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG + (AACH+BERLIN+CERN)
HESS 66 UCRL-16832	R I HESS (THESES, BERKELEY) (LRL)
ALLISON 67 PL 25B 619	+CRUZ+ (OXF+MPIM+BIRM+RHEL+GLAS+LOIC)
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377	+HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER
DANYSZ 67 NC 51 A 801	DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
JUHALA 67 PRL 19 1355	+LEACOCK+RHODE+KOPPELMAN+ (IOWA+COLO)
SLATTERY 67 NC 50A 377	+KRAYBILL+FORMAN+FERBEL (YALE+ROCH) JP
ARMENISE 68 PL 26 B 336	+FORINO+CARTACCI+ (BARI+BGNA+FRIZ+ORSAY)
ASCOLI 68 PRL 21 113	+CRANLEY, KRUSE, MORTARA, SCHAFFER + (ILLINOIS)
BALLAM 68 PRL 21 934	+BRODY, CHADWICK, FRIES, GUIRAGOSSIAN+ (SLAC) JP
BOESEBECK 68 NP B 4 501	BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN, + (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
CASO 68 NC 54 A 983	+CONTI+CORDS+DIAZ+ (GENOVA+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
CHUNG 68 PR 165 1491	S.-U. CHUNG, D. DAHL, J. KIRZ, D. H. MILLER (LRL)
CNOPS 68 PRL 21 1609	+HOUGH, COHN, BUGG+ (BNL+ORNL+UCND+TENN+PENN)
FRIDMAN 68 PR 167 1268	+MAURER, MICHALON, OUDET+ (HEID+STRASBOURG)
JUNKMANN 68 NP 88 471	+GOCIONI+ (AACH+BERL+BOHN+CERN+MARS)
KEY 68 PR 166 1430	+PRENTICE+COOPER+MANNER+ (TNTD+ANL+MISC)
ALEXANDE 69 PR 183 1168	G. ALEXANDER, A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBERGER (LRL)
ALLABY 69 PL 298 198	+BINON+DIDDEN+S DUTIEL+KLOVNING+... (CERN)
ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390	+COLLINS+ (BNL+CERN)
BERLINGHI 69 PRL 23 42	BERLINGHIERI, FARBER, + (ROCH)
DONALD 69 NP B 11 551	+EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PADO)
FAYOLLE 69 NP B 13 40	+DE MONT AIGNAC, MORAND, STRACHMAN+ (PARIS)
JUHALA 69 PR 184 1461	+LEACOCK, RHODE, KOPPELMAN, LIBBY, + (ISU+COLO)
KENYON 69 PRL 23 146	+KINSON, SCARR, + (BNL+UCND+ORNL)
ARMENISE 70 LNC 4 199	+GHIDINI, FORINO, CARTACCI, + (BARI+BGNA+FRIZ)
BRANDENB 70 NP 816 369	+BRENNER, IOFREDDO, JOHNSON, KIM+ (HARVARD)
CASO 70 LNC 3 707	+CORDS, COSTA+ (GENOVA+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
ALSO 68 CASO	
CRENNELL 70 PRL 24 781	+KARSHON, LAI, SCARR, SIMS (BNL)
CHIEN 70 TORONTO PREPRINT	+CHAO, JOHNSTON, PRENTICE, WALKER (TNTD+WISC)
CHIEN2 70 JHU 7011	C.-Y. CHIEN (JOHNS HOPKINS)
GARELICK 70 PHILAD. CONF. P. 205	D. A. GARELICK, REVIEW (NORTHEASTERN)
RABIN 70 PRL 24 925	+GALTIERI, DERENZO, ELATTE, FRIEDMAN+ (LRL)
SHIH 70 BNL 14059-REV	+YOUNG (BNL)
ASCOLI 71 PRL 26 929	ILLINOIS+GENOVA+HAMB+MILA+SACL+HARV+TNTD+WISC
BENMPORAD 71 NP B 33 397	+BEUSCH, MELISSINOS, + (CERN+ETHZ+LOIC+MILA)
BERGER 71 PHENOMENOLOGY IN PARTICLE PHYSICS, CALTECH 1971	(LRL)
BUHL 71 PREPRINT	+CLINE, TERREL (WISCONSIN)
LAMSA 71 PREPRINT	+EZELL, GAIDOS, WILLMANN (PURDUE) JP
RINAUDO 71 NC 5 A 239	+BOECKMANN, MAJOR+ (TORI+BOHN+DURH+NIJ+EPOL)
ANTIPOV 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC.	+ASCOLI, BUSNELLO, DAMGAARD, + (SERP+CERN)
ATHERTON 72 SUBM. TO PL	+FRANK, FRENCH, GHIDINI, HILPERT, + (CERN)
BERENYI 72 NP B 37 621	+PRENTICE, STEINBERG, YOON, WALKER (TNTD+WISC)
BLOODWORTH 72 NP B 46 402	BLOODWORTH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YOON (TORONTO)
DIEBOLD 72 BATAV. CONF.	R. DIEBOLD RAPPORTEUR TALK (ANL)
LAMSA 72 NP B 41 388	+EZELL, GAIDOS, WILLMANN (PURDUE)
MORSE 72 NP B 43 77	+OH, WALKER, JOHNSTON, YOON (WISC+TNTD)

M(1150)
→ MM

68 M(1150)
→ EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

68 M(1150) MASS (MEV)				
M	65 1148.3	3.3	JACOBEL	72 MMS 0 2.4 PI- P, N MM 12/72*

68 M(1150) WIDTH (MEV)				
W	65 15.0	9.0 11.7	JACOBEL	72 MMS 0 2.4 PI- P, N MM 12/72*

REFERENCES FOR M(1150)

JACOBEL 72 PRL 29 671	+GARFINKEL, HOFFMAN, + (IOWA+PURDUE+ANL)
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Mesons f(1270)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

f(1270)

Table with 5 F (1270, JP=2++) I=0. Columns include mass (m), width (w), and various authors and their assignments. Includes a summary row for AVG at the bottom.

Table with 5 F WIDTH (MEV). Columns include mass (m), width (w), and various authors and their assignments. Includes a summary row for AVG at the bottom.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 162.9 ± 0.8
ERROR SCALED BY 1.7

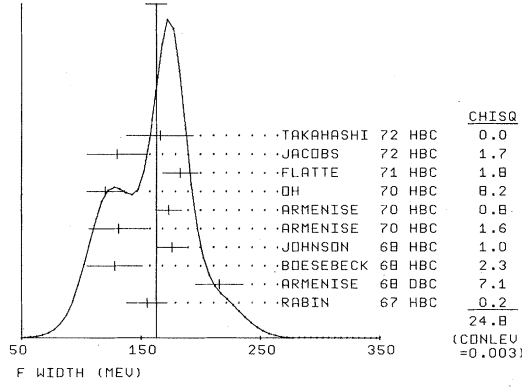


Table with 5 F PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Columns include decay mode (P1-P5) and decay masses for various authors. Includes a summary row for AVG at the bottom.

Table with 5 F BRANCHING RATIOS. Columns include decay mode and branching ratios for various authors. Includes a summary row for AVG at the bottom.

REFERENCES FOR F. Lists various scientific references for the f(1270) meson, including authors like SELOVE, HAGOPIAN, BRODY, BAKER, LEBBY, etc.

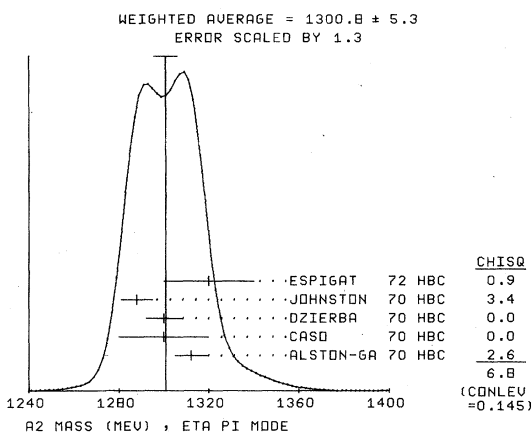
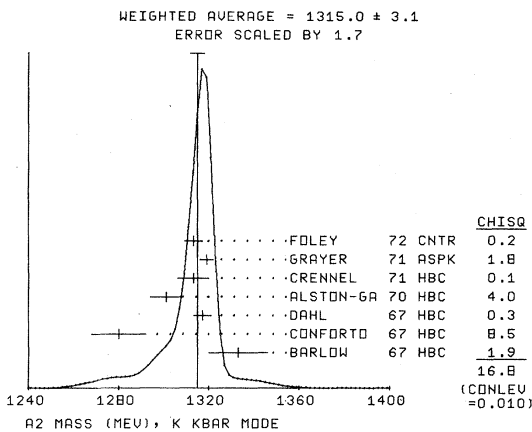
Table with 5 F PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Columns include decay mode (P1-P5) and decay masses for various authors. Includes a summary row for AVG at the bottom.

Mesons

$A_2(1310)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



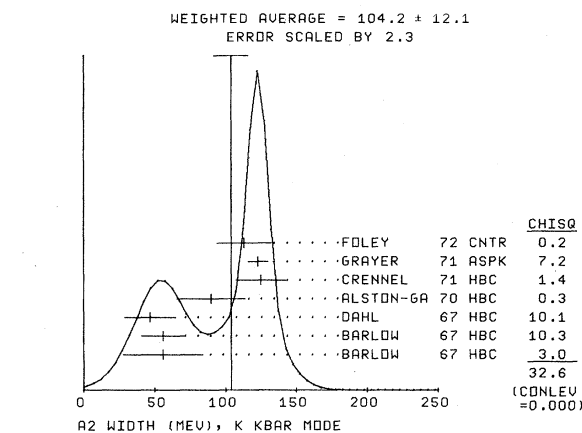
12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), $3P_1$ MODE

W	Weight	Mass	Mode	Decay	CHI χ^2
W	(100.0)	10.0	ADERHOLZ 64 HBC	+ 4.0 P1+P	
W	90.0	10.0	GOLDHABER 64 HBC	+- 3.7 P1+- P	
W	1425	(15.0)	LEFEBVRES 65 MMS P	- 6.0 P1-P	1/73*
W	(140.0)		SEIDLITZ 65 DBC	- 3.2 P1+D	6/66
W	(70.0)	(10.0)	BARNES 66 HBC	- 6.0 P1-P	2/73*
W	100.	15.	BENSON 66 DBC	0 3.65 P1+D	1/67
W	1060	98.	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 6.7 P1- P	1/73*
W	4000	90.	CHIKOVANI 67 MMS	- 7 P1- P	8/67
W	260	96.0	ARMENISE 68 DBC	0 5.1 P1+D	9/67
W	O 120	(56.)	BOESEBECK 68 HBC	0 8 P1+ P	1/73*
W	O	(80.)	CHUNG 68 HBC	- 2.7-4.5 P1- P	5/68
W	(40.0)	(25.0)	VON KROGH 68 HBC	- 6.7 P1- P	9/68
W	A	(52.0)	JUNKMANN 68 HBC	- 16. P1- P, S P1	1/73*
W	O	90.0	ANDERSON 69 MMS	- 16 P1- P, BACKW9	8/69
W	AE 241	(164.0)	ARMENISE 69 DBC	+ 5.1 P1+D, 3P1+-	5/70
W	O	(80.0)	EISENBERG 69 HBC	+ 4.3, 5.3 GAMMA P	12/69
W	O	941	ALSTON-GA 70 HBC	+ 7.0 P1+P, 3P1 P	1/71
W	O	280	BOCKMANN 70 HBC	05. P1+P	5/70
W	A	581	CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1-P, P1 RHO	1/73*
W	O	(90.0)	DIAZ 70 HBC	+- 0. PBAR P, 4 P1	5/70
W	D	(35.0)	GARFINKEL 70 DBC	- 4.5 K=0, LAMBDA	1/71
W	O	(215.0)	GORDON 70 DBC	0 4.2 P1+ D	1/71
W	360	111.4	BARNHAM 71 HBC	+ 3.7 P1+ P, (3P1)+	11/71
W	10000	(100.)	BINNIE1 71 MMS	- P1-P NEAR A2 THR	11/71
W	5000	72.	BINNIE1 71 MMS	- P1-P NEAR A2 THR	11/71
W	28000	105.0	BOWEN 71 MMS	- 5. P1- P	11/71
W	24000	99.0	BOWEN 71 MMS	+ 5. P1+ P	11/71
W	17000	103.0	BOWEN 71 MMS	- 7. P1- P	11/71
W	P	110.	ANTIPOV 72 CNTR	- 40. P1- P, P 3P1	12/72*
W	O	160	BLOODHART 72 HBC	+ 5.45 P1+ P, P 3P1	12/72*
W	1580	99.	CHALOUKPA 73 HBC	- 3.9 P1- P, P A2	2/73*
W	O				12/72*
W	E				5/70
W	O				69.
W	A				A1
W	P				RHO PI
W					
W	AVG	99.6	2.4		AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), K KBAR MODE

W	Weight	Mass	Mode	Decay	CHI χ^2	
WK	60	56.0	28.0	BARLOW 67 HBC	+- 1.2 PBAR P, KK	9/67
WK	80	56.0	15.0	BARLOW 67 HBC	+- 1.2 PBAR P, KK	9/67
WK N	(88.)	(23.)	(22.)	BEUSCH 67 OSPK	0 5-12 P1-P, K1K1	11/71
WK	130	(90.0)		CONFORTO 67 HBC	+- 0. PBAR P IN KK	9/67
WK	47.	18.		DAHL 67 HBC	- 2.7-4.5 P1- P	8/67
WK N	(80.5)	(36.5)		DAHL 67 HBC	0 2.7-4.5 P1- P	11/71
WK N	(21.0)	(10.0)	(6.0)	CRENNELL 68 HBC	0 6.0 P1-P, K1K1	11/71
WK	12	(34.0)		ADERHOLZ 69 HBC	+ 8 P1+ P, K+K0	8/69
WK	132	90.0	24.0	ALSTON-GA 70 HBC	+ 7.0 P1+P, K+K5 P	1/71
WK	190	125.0	19.0	CRENNEL 71 HBC	- 4.5 P1- P, KSK-P	11/71
WK	1500	123.0	7.0	GRAYER 71 ASPK	- 17.2 P1-P, K-KS P	11/71
WK	730	113.0	19.0	FOLEY 72 CNTR	- 20.3 P1- P, K- KS	12/72*
WK N				THE NEUTRAL MODE CAN INTERFERE WITH THE F MESON		
WK	AVG	104.2	12.1			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)

(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), ETA PI MODE

W	Weight	Mass	Mode	Decay	CHI χ^2		
W	189	103.0	20.0	ALSTON-GA 70 HBC	+ 7.0 P1+P, P1 ETA	1/71	
W	(120.0)			CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1-P, P1 ETA	5/70	
W	32	(41.0)	(20.0)	(16.0)	DZIERBA 70 HBC	- 8. P1- P, P1 ETA	11/70
W	T	30	(38.0)	(30.0)	JOHNSTON 70 HBC	- 7. P1-P, P1-ETA P	1/73*
W	120.	30.		ESPIGAT 72 HBC	+ 0. PBAR P, ETA 2P1	11/71	
W	906	(116.)	(16.)	PREPOST 72 OSPK	- 6. P1- P, P1 ETA	1/73*	
W				T ERROR INCREASED BY US. SEE TYPED NOTE ON K* MASS.			
W	AVG	108.2	16.6			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

FOR THE WIDTHS OF A2L AND A2H SEE OUR APRIL 72 EDITION. SEE ALSO THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE.

12 A2 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P	A2	Partial Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	A2 INTO RHO P1		770+ 139
P2	A2 INTO K KBAR		493+ 497
P3	A2 INTO ETA P1		548+ 139
P4	A2 INTO OMEGA P1 PI		139+ 139+ 783
P5 S	A2 INTO P1+ P1- P10 EXCL. RHO P1		139+ 139+ 134
P6 S	A2 INTO P1+ P1- P1- EXCL. RHO P1		139+ 139+ 139
P7 S	A2 INTO PI GAMMA		139+ 0
P8 S	A2 INTO ETA PRIME PI		958+ 139
P S	SMALL, NOT USED IN THE FIT		

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i , as follows: The diagonal elements are $P_i + \delta P_i$, where $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i \delta P_i)}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \delta P_j)$. For the definitions of the individual P_i , see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4
P 1	.7236+-0.0211			
P 2	.0077	.0475+-0.0058		
P 3	-.2538	-.0925	.1526+-0.132	
P 4	-.7960	-.2131	-.3270	-.0764+-0.0223

AVG 99.6 2.4 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

A2(1310), E(1420)

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various branching ratios and fit parameters. Includes entries for A2 INTO (K KBAR) / (RHO PI), A2 INTO (ETA PI) / (RHO PI), etc.

REFERENCES FOR A2

Table listing references for A2 mesons, including authors like Aderholz, Chung, Goldhaber, Lander, etc., and their respective publications.

Table listing references for A2(1310) and E(1420) mesons, including authors like Sartsch, Beusch, Cason, Chikovan, etc., and their respective publications.

E(1420)

6 E (1420, JPG=A +) I=0
BALLON 67 FAVOR JP=0-, DAHL 67 FAVOR 1- BUT DO NOT EXCLUDE 2-, 0-, LORSTAD 69 FIND 0- OR 1+.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various branching ratios and fit parameters for E(1420). Includes entries for BALLON, DAHL, LORSTAD, DEFOIX, FOLEY, etc.

Mesons

E(1420), X₀(1430), X₁(1440), f'(1514)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

6 E WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

6 E PARTIAL DECAY MODES table with columns for decay mode and decay masses.

6 E BRANCHING RATIOS table with columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR E table listing various researchers and their contributions.

X₀(1430) -> K_SK_Sρ⁰ρ⁰

29 X(1430, J_{PC}=) I=0 EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

29 X(1430) MASS (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

29 X(1430) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR X(1430) table listing various researchers and their contributions.

X₁(1440) -> K_SK_S

38 X(1440, J_{PC}=) I=1 EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

38 X(1440) MASS (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

38 X(1440) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR X(1440) table listing various researchers and their contributions.

f'(1514) 13 F PRIME (1514, J_{PC}=2++) I=0

13 F PRIME MASS (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

13 F PRIME WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and reference.

13 F PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES table with columns for decay mode and decay masses.

13 F PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS table with columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR F PRIME table listing various researchers and their contributions.

REFERENCES FOR F PRIME table listing various researchers and their contributions.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$f'(1514)$, $F_1(1540)$, $\rho'(1600)$, $A_3(1640)$

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
COLLEY 72 NP B 50 1 +JOBES, RIDDFORD, GRIFFITHS, + (BIRM+GLAS)
VIDEAU 72 PL 41 B 213 +VIDEAU, ROUGE, BARRELET, DEBRION, + (EPOL+SACL)

$F_1(1540)$
 $\rightarrow K\bar{K}\pi$

47 F1 (1540, J_{PG}=) I=1
JP = 2-, 1+ FAVORED .

47 F1 MASS (MEV)
M 101(1490.0) (20.0) ADERHOLZ 69 HBC + 8 PI+ P, KKBARPI 11/69
M 142 1540.0 5.0 AGUILAR 69 HBC 0.7PBARP, KKBARPI 11/69
M 251(1543.0) (3.0) DUBOC 71 HBC 0 1.1-1.2 PBAR P 2/72

47 F1 WIDTH (MEV)
W 10 (85.0) (39.0) ADERHOLZ 69 HBC + 8 PI+ P, KKBARPI 11/69
W 142 40.0 15.0 AGUILAR 69 HBC 0.7PBARP, KKBARPI 11/69
W 25 (16.0) (10.0) DUBOC 71 HBC 0 1.1-1.2 PBAR P 2/72

47 F1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 F1 INTO K KBAR PI DECAY MASSES
P2 F1 INTO K*(892) KBAR 134+ 497+ 497
891+ 497

REFERENCES FOR F1
ADERHOLZ 69 NP B 11 259 +BARTSCH, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+KRAK+HARS)
AGUILAR 69 PL 29 B 379 +BARLOW, JACOBS, D ANDLAU, ASTIER+ (CERN+CDEF)
AGUILAR 69 NP B 14 195 +BARLOW, JACOBS, D ANDLAU, ASTIER+ (CERN+CDEF)
DUBOC 71 PL 34 B 343 +GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, TOUCHARD, + (INPN+LIVP)
CHAPMAN 72 NP B 42 1 +CHURCH, LYS, MURPHY, RING, VANDER VELDE (HIGH)
DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429 +GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, + (LNP+LIVP)

$\rho'(1600)$
 $\rightarrow 4\pi$

65 RHO PRIME (1600, J_{PG}=1-+) I=1

The ρ' , long sought by looking for its 2π decay, has been seen clearly only in the reaction $\gamma(\text{real or virtual}) \rightarrow \rho'^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \epsilon^0 \rightarrow 4\pi$. There is some evidence from ALVENSLEBEN 71 and BULOS 71 for a 2π bump far out on the ρ tail, but interpretation is difficult. EISENBERG 72 claim to establish a width of less than 2 MeV for $\rho' \rightarrow 2\pi$. This is not easily put in the format of the data cards below, so it is summarized here: Their 5 GeV/c $\pi^+\pi^-$ experiment yields $5600 \rho\Delta^{++}$ and $<37 \rho'\Delta^{++}$; i.e., production ratios are $>100:1$. With minor corrections, the OPE model then gives a ratio of coupling constants squared for the 2π decay of ρ' and ρ to be $g^2(\rho')/g^2(\rho) < 0.02$, which then yields the surprising $\Gamma(\rho' \rightarrow 2\pi) < 2$ MeV. If no 2π mode is found, MORTARA 72 suggests that the ρ' is just a $\rho\epsilon$ threshold on the tail of the ρ , but again EISENBERG 72 claim to refute this.

Mass and width values punched below are only indicative, because for such a broad peak they are extremely dependent on the parametrization chosen. For reviews, see DIEBOLD 72 and SILVESTRINI 72.

65 RHO PRIME MASS (MEV)

M (1600.) APPROX. BARBARII 72 OSPK 0 E+ E- TO 4 PI 1/73*
M 400 1430. 50. BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 12/72*
M 1586. 22. DAVIER 72 STRC 0 4.5-18. G P,P 4PI 12/72*
M S 400(1500.) M.OF PEAK 400/40 SMADJA 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 12/72*
M
M AVG 1560.7 57.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.9)
S LATER FITS GIVEN BY BINGHAM 72

65 RHO PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

W 400 650. 100. BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 12/72*
W 303. 64. DAVIER 72 STRC 0 4.5-18. G P,P 4PI 12/72*
W S 400 (600) FWHM 400/40 SMADJA 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 12/72*
W S EXPTL. FULL WIDTH AT HALF MAX. LATER FITS GIVEN BY BINGHAM 72
W (350.) APPROX. CERADINI 73 OSPK 0 E+ E- TO 4 PI 1/73*
W
W AVG 403.8 157.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.9)

65 RHO PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 RHO PRIME INTO RHO PI PI DECAY MASSES
P2 NEUTRAL RHO PRIME INTO ALL CHARGED 4 PI MODES 139+ 139+ 770
P3 RHO PRIME INTO RHO RHO 139+ 139+ 770
P4 RHO PRIME INTO PI PI 770+ 770
P5 RHO PRIME INTO K BAR K 139+ 139
P6 RHO PRIME INTO PI OMEGA 493+ 493
139+ 783

65 RHO PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 RHO PRIME INTO (RHO PI+ PI-)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P1)/(P2)
R1 S DOMINANT BARBARII 72 OSPK 0 E+ E- TO 4 PI 1/73*
R1 S (.80) BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 1/73*
R1 S DOMINANT DAVIER 72 STRC 0 4.5-18. G P,P 4PI 1/73*
R1 S THE PI PI SYSTEM IS IN S WAVE
R2 RHO PRIME INTO (RHO 0 RHO 0)/(RHO 0 PI+ PI-) (P3)/(P1)
R2 NONE (FORBIDDEN BY I=1) BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 1/73*
R3 RHO PRIME INTO (PI+ PI-)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P4)/(P2)
R3 (.2) OR LESS 2 SIGMA BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P,P 2PI 1/73*
R3 E (.01) OR LESS 2 SIGMA EISENBERG 72 HBC 0 5 PI+P, 2 OR 4 PI 1/73*
R3 E SEE DISCUSSION IN TYPED MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.
R4 RHO PRIME INTO (K BAR K)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P5)/(P2)
R4 (.04) OR LESS 2 SIGMA BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR RHO PRIME

DAVIER 69 SLAC PUB 666 +DERADO, FRIES, LIU, MOZLEY, ODIAN + (SLAC) G
ALVENSLEBEN 71 PRL 26 273 ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BERTRAM, CHEN, + (DESY+MIT) G
BRAUN 71 NP B30 213 +FRIDMAN, GERBER, GIVERNAUD, + (STRASBOURG) G
BULOS 71 PRL 26 149 +BUSZA, KEHOE, BENISTON, + (SLAC+UMD+IBM+LBL) G
BACCI 72 PL 388 551 +PENSO, SALVINI, STELLA, BALDINI-CE (ROMA+FRAS) JPC
BARBARII 72 LNC 3 689 BARBARINO, CERADINI, + (FRAS+ROMA+PADO+UMD) IGJP
BARBARII 72 BAT .CONF. PAP. 561 BARBARINO, CERADINI, + (FRAS+ROMA+PADO+UMD) IGJP
BARTOLI 72 PR D 6 2374 +FELICETTI, OGREN, + (FRAS+ROMA+NAPL) IGJP
BINGHAM 72 PL 41B 635 +RABIN, ROSENFELD, SMADJA, YOST+ (LBL, UC, SLAC) IGJP
BRAMON 72 LNC 3 693 +GRECO (THEORETICAL PAPER) (FRASCATI) I
DAVIER 72 BAT .CONF. PAP. 797 +DERADO, FRIES, LIU, MOZLEY, ODIAN, PARK, + (SLAC) I
DIEBOLD 72 BATAV .CONF. R. DIEBOLD RAPPORTEUR TALK (TANL) I
EISENBERG 72 PR 0 5 15 EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN, + (REHO+SLAC+TELAI) I
EISENBERG 72 PREP. WIS 72/41-PH, PL (TO BE PUBL. 73), +KARSHON, + (ILL) I
MORTARA 72 COD-1195-249 D.W. MORTARA (ILL) I
SILVESTRINI 72 BATAV .CONF. V. SILVESTRINI RAPPORTEUR TALK (FRASCATI) I
SMADJA 72 PHIL .CONF. PROC 349 +BINGHAM, FRETTER, BALLAM, CHADWICK+ (LBL+SLAC) I
CERADINI 73 BAT .CONF. PAP. 560 (PL 1973) +CONVERSI, D'AN (FRAS+ROMA+PADO+MARY) IGJP

$A_3(1640)$

34 A3 (1640, J_{PG}=2--) I=1

The $A_3(1640)$ is seen as a bump in the diffraction-like process $\pi N \rightarrow (\pi\pi\pi)N$. The dominant effect is a 300-400 MeV wide enhancement in the $J^P = 2^- f\pi$ S-wave system, starting from $f\pi$ threshold. Neither additional (narrower) structure in the 3π mass distribution, nor other decay modes, have been clearly established. There appears to be little variation of the $J^P = 2^- f\pi$ phase in the A_3 mass region (ASCOLI 72). The situation thus resembles that of the A_1 .

Mesons

A₃(1640), ω(1675)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), quantum numbers, and references. Includes entries for A3 mass measurements from various experiments like FORINO, VETLITSKY, BALTAY, etc.

Table with columns for width (MEV), quantum numbers, and references. Includes entries for A3 width measurements and background subtraction models.

Table with columns for partial decay modes and decay masses. Lists decay channels like A3 into 3 pi, rho pi, eta pi, etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios and partial decay modes. Includes entries for A3 branching ratios and partial decay modes into 3 pi and rho pi.

Table with columns for cross sections and references. Includes entries for A3 cross sections and references to other publications.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), quantum numbers, and references. Includes entries for omega(1675) mass measurements and background subtraction models.

ω(1675) → ρ⁰π⁰ 45 OMEGA(1675, JPC = -) I=0, FORMERLY PHI(1675). NAME CHANGED 1973. THIS 3PI BUMP OVERLAPS IN MASS WITH THE A3, BUT IN SOME EXPTS. ONE CAN ESTABLISH THAT THE ENHANCEMENT IS (RHO 0 PI) INSTEAD OF (F PI), SO THE OMEGA(1675) AND A3 HAVE DIFFERENT ISOSPIN. MATTHEWS 71 SUGGEST JP=NONORMAL, A POSSIBLE RECURRENCE OF OMEGA(784).

Table with columns for mass (MEV), quantum numbers, and references. Includes entries for omega(1675) mass measurements and decay modes.

Table with columns for width (MEV), quantum numbers, and references. Includes entries for omega(1675) width measurements and decay modes.

Table with columns for partial decay modes and decay masses. Lists decay channels like omega(1675) into 3 pi, rho pi, eta pi, etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios and partial decay modes. Includes entries for omega(1675) branching ratios and partial decay modes.

Table with columns for cross sections and references. Includes entries for omega(1675) cross sections and references to other publications.

Table with columns for references and references. Lists references for omega(1675) data, including FORINO, FOCACCI, LEVRAT, LUBATTI, etc.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons g(1680)

g(1680) 15 G (1680, JPC = 3--+) [1]

This entry contains the 2π, 4π, ωπ, KK and Kπ peaks in the region of 1700 MeV. The spin-parity determination and the mass and width in the Meson Table come from the 2π decay mode. Analyses of 2π using OPE models suggest elasticity considerably less than 1 (BARTSCH 70, MATTHEWS 71). On the other hand, the discrepancies in masses, widths, and branching ratios indicate that there may be more than one IG = 1+ meson in this region (see BARNHAM 70, HOLMES 72). For convenience we have collected all the data here under a common entry, without implying that they are necessarily all related. For a review see BARTSCH 70.

15 G MASS (MEV)

Table listing experimental data for the mass of the g(1680) meson. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1681.7 ± 12.0 MeV.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1681.7 ± 12.0 ERROR SCALED BY 1.7

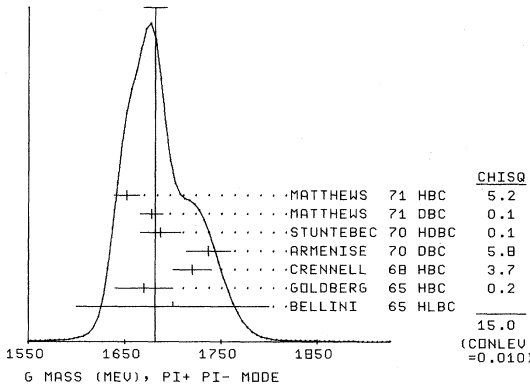


Table listing experimental data for the mass of the g(1680) meson. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1643.4 ± 20.3 MeV.

K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE

Table listing experimental data for the mass of the g(1680) meson in the KKπ decay mode. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1673.2 ± 23.6 MeV.

(4PI)+- MODE

Table listing experimental data for the (4PI)+- decay mode. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1685.0 ± 19.6 MeV.

(4PI)0 MODE

Table listing experimental data for the (4PI)0 decay mode. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1634.2 ± 10.0 MeV.

OMEGA PI MODE

Table listing experimental data for the Omega pi decay mode. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1634.2 ± 10.0 MeV.

R PEAKS FROM MMS. (FOR DIFFICULTIES WITH MMS EXPT SEE A2 MINIREVIEW)

Table listing experimental data for R peaks from MMS. Columns include source (M, M, J, B, etc.), mass value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 1673 MeV.

15 G WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing experimental data for the width of the g(1680) meson. Columns include source (W, W, J, B, etc.), width value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 157.3 ± 22.7 MeV.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 157.3 ± 22.7 ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

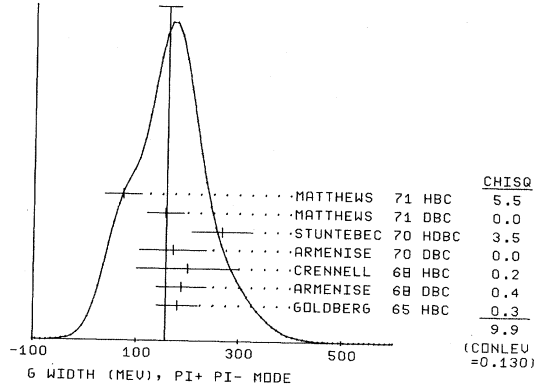


Table listing experimental data for the width of the g(1680) meson. Columns include source (W, W, J, B, etc.), width value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 181.7 ± 28.7 MeV.

(2PI)+- MODE

Table listing experimental data for the (2PI)+- decay mode. Columns include source (W, W, J, B, etc.), width value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 91.7 ± 37.2 MeV.

K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE

Table listing experimental data for the width of the g(1680) meson in the KKπ decay mode. Columns include source (W, W, J, B, etc.), width value, error, and decay mode. Includes an average value of 91.7 ± 37.2 MeV.

Mesons

g(1680), X(1690), X⁻(1795)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

<p>W (4PI)⁺ MODE</p>									
W	100.	35.	BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7,	8.5 P1+ P	6/68	
W	162.	58.	40.	BISWAS	68 HBC	-	8. P1- P	2/72	
W J	(50.0)	(20.0)	JOHNSTON	68 HBC	-	7.0	P1- P	6/68	
W J	NOT SEPARATED FROM 2 PI DECAY								
W B	(72.)	(29.)	(20.)	BARNHAM	70 HBC	+	10 K+ P,RHO P1PI	1/73*	
W B	INCLUDED IN HOLMES 72								
W	144	135.0	30.0	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8 P1+ P,4 PI	4/71	
W	90	(180.0)	(30.0)	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8 P1+ P,42 PI	4/71	
W	102	(160.0)	(30.0)	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8 P1+ P,2 RHO		
W	(160.0)			CASO	70 HBC	-	11.2P1+P,RHO 2PI	5/70	
W	300	(200.)		ARMENISE	72 HBC	-	9.1 P1- P,P 4PI	12/72*	
W	130.	30.		HOLMES	72 HBC	+	10.-12. K+ P	1/73*	
W	AVG	128.4	17.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
<p>W (4PI)0 MODE</p>									
W R	80	(40.)	(12.)	DANYSZ	67 HBC	OSEE	NOTE R BELOW.	5/67	
W R	SEEN IN 2,5-3 PBAR P. 2P1+2P1-, WITH 0,1,2 P1+P1- PAIRS IN RHO BAND								
<p>W OMEGA PI MODE</p>									
W	130.	73.	43.	BARNHAM	70 HBC	+	10 K+ P,OMEGA PI	6/70	
W	(60.0)			CASO	70 HBC	-	11.2P1- P,PI OMEG	5/70	
W R	PEAKS FROM MMS. (FOR DIFFICULTIES WITH MMS EXPT SEE A2 MINIREVIEW)							1/73*	
W NR1	(21.)	OR LESS		FOGACCI	66 MMS	-	7-12 P1-P,P,MMS	12/72*	
W NR2	(30.)	OR LESS		FOGACCI	66 MMS	-	7-12 P1-P,P,MMS	12/72*	
W NR3	(30.)	OR LESS		FOGACCI	66 MMS	-	7-12 P1-P,P,MMS	12/72*	
W N	NOT SEEN BY BOWEN 72								
W R	(195.0)			ANDERSON	69 MMS	-	16 P1- P,BACKW	8/69	

15 G PARTIAL DECAY MODES

					DECAY MASSES
P1	C INTO PI PI				139+ 139
P2	G INTO 4PI				139+ 139+ 139+ 139
P3	G INTO 2 RHO				770+ 770
P4	G INTO PI PI RHO				139+ 139+ 770
P5	G INTO A2 PI				1310+ 139
P6	G INTO K KBAR				497+ 497
P7	G INTO OMEGA PI				139+ 783
P8	G INTO K KBAR PI				497+ 497+ 139
P9	G INTO PHI PI				1019+ 139

15 G BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	G INTO (2PI1)/TOTAL			(P1)				
R1 P	(0.22)	(0.04)	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	9. P1+ P	2/72	
R1 P	OME MODEL USED IN THIS ESTIMATION		MATTHEWS	71 HBC	0	7. P1+P,PI-P	2/72	
R2	G INTO (P1+- P10) / (ALL P1+- P1+ P1- P10)				(P1)/(P2C)			
R2 D	(0.08)	OR LESS	BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7-8.5 P1+ P	6/68	
R2 D	USING DATA OF DEUTSCHMANN 65 ON P1+P TO P1+ P10 P							
R2	0.8	0.2	JOHNSTON	68 HBC	-	7. P1- P	2/72	
R2	0.8	0.15	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	2/72	
R2	(0.12)	OR LESS	BALLAM	71 HBC	-	16. P1- P	2/72	
R2	(0.2)	OR LESS	HOLMES	72 HBC	+	10.-12. K+ P	1/73*	
R2	AVG	0.80	0.12	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
R3	G+- INTO (2PI1)(2RHO)				(P1)/(P3)			
R3	(0.48)	OR LESS	BISWAS	68 HBC	-	8. P1- P	2/72	
R4	G+- INTO (K KBAR)/(2PI1)				(P6)/(P1)			
R4	INDICATION SEEN			EHRlich	66 HBC	+ 0	7.9 P1- P	3/67
R4	INDICATION SEEN			ABRAMS	67 HBC	0	4.25 K- P	6/67
R4	0.08	0.08	0.03	CRENNELL	68 HBC	+	6.0 P1- P	12/68
R4	0.08	0.03		BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	1/71
R4	AVG	0.080	0.026	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
R5	G+- INTO (K KBAR P11)/(2PI1)				(P8)/(P1)			
R5	0.10	0.03	BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	2/72	
R6	G+- INTO (RHO 2PI1)/(ALL 4PI)				(P4)/(P2)			
R6	CONSISTENT WITH 1.			CASO	68 HBC	-	11 P1- P	6/68
R6	1.	0.15		BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	2/72
R6	0.88	0.15		BALLAM	71 HBC	-	16. P1- P	2/72
R6	AVG	0.94	0.11	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
R7	G+- INTO (2RHO)/(ALL 4PI)				(P3)/(P2)			
R7	SEEN			DANYSZ	67 HBC	0	3-4 PBAR P	5/68
R7	(0.63)	OR MORE		BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7,8.5 P1+ P	6/68
R7	SEEN			BISWAS	68 HBC	-	8. P1- P	2/72
R7	(0.7)	0.15		JOHNSTON	68 HBC	-	7 P1- P	6/68
R7	(0.92)			BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	2/72
R7				ARMENISE	72 HBC	-	9.1 P1- P,P 4PI	12/72*
R8	G+- INTO (2 RHO)/(ALL RHO 2PI)				(P3)/(P4)			
R8	0.48	0.16		CASO	68 HBC	-	11 P1- P	6/68
R8	(0.75)	OR MORE		BISWAS	68 HBC	-	8. P1- P	2/72
R9	G+- INTO (P1+- A20)/(ALL 4PI)				(P7)/(P2)			
R9	(WITH A20 INTO (P1+ P1- P10))							
R9	0.40	0.20		BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7,8.5 P1+ P	6/68
R9	NOT SEEN			JOHNSTON	68 HBC	-	7 P1- P	6/68
R9	(0.6)	(0.15)		BARTSCH	70 HBC	+	8. P1+ P	2/72
R10	G+- INTO (PI OMEGA)/(ALL 4PI)				(P7)/(P2)			
R10	(WITH OMEGA INTO (P1+ P1- P10))							
R10	0.25	0.10		BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7-8.5 P1+ P	5/68
R10	.25	0.10		JOHNSTON	68 HBC	-	7.0 P1- P	6/68
R10	0.12	0.07		BALLAM	71 HBC	-	16. P1- P	2/72
R10	AVG	0.184	0.050	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
R11	G+- INTO (PI PHI)/(ALL 4PI)				(P9)/(P2)			
R11	(0.11)	OR LESS		BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7,8.5 P1+ P	6/68
R12	G+- INTO (P1+- 2PI+ 2PI- P10)/(ALL P1+- P1+ P1- P10)							
R12	(0.15)	OR LESS		BALTAY	68 HBC	+	7,8.5 P1+ P	6/68

R13	R	FRACTION	INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS		
R13 R1	(0.371)	(0.591)	0.04	FOGACCI	66 MMS - 7-12 P1-P,MMS
R13 R2	(0.427)	(0.567)	0.01	FOGACCI	66 MMS - 7-12 P1-P,MMS
R13 R3	(0.141)	(0.801)	0.05	FOGACCI	66 MMS - 7-12 P1-P,MMS

***** REFERENCES FOR G *****

BELLINI	65 NC 40 A 948	BELLINI, DI CORATO, DUMINO, FIORINI (MILANO)
DEUTSCHMANN	65 PL 18 351	*DEUTSCHMANN ET AL (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
FORINO	65 PL 19 65	FORINO, GESSARDI + (BOLOGNA+ORSAY+SACLAY)
GOLDBERG	65 PL 17 354	GOLDBERG (CERN+EPOL+ORSAY+MILANO+CEA-SACL)
EHRlich	66 PR 152 1194	R. EHRlich, W. SELOVE, H. YUTA (PENNSYLVANIA)
FOGACCI	66 PRL 17 890	CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
LEVRAT	66 PL 22 714	CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
SEGUINOT	66 PL 19 712	CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
ABRAMS	67 PRL 18 620	*KEHDE+GLASSER+SECHI-ZORN+WOLSKY (MARYLAND)
DANYSZ	67 PL 248 509	*FRENCH+KINSON+SIMAK+ (CERN+LIVERPOOL)
DUBAL	67 NP B3 435	*FOGACCI+KINTENZ+LECHANDINE+LEVRAT+ (CERN)
ALSO	68 THESIS 1456	L. DUBAL (GENEVE)
FRENCH	67 NC 52A 442	*KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BIRM)
ARMENISE	68 NC 54 A 999	*FORINO+CARTACCI+(BARI+BGNA +FRENZ+ORSAY)
BALTAY	68 PRL 20 887	*KUNG+YEH+FERBEL+ (COLU+ROCH+RUT+YALE)
BISWAS	68 PRL 21 50	*CASON,DZIERBA,GROVES,KENNEY,+ (NDAM)
BOESEBEC	68 NP B 4 501	BOESEBEC, DEUTSCHMANN, +AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
CASO	68 NC 54 A 983	*CONTE+CORDS+TIAZ+ (GENOVA+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
CRENNELL	68 PL 28 B 136	*KARSHON, LAI, SCARR, SKILLICORN (BNL)
JOHNSTON	68 PRL 20 1414	*PRENTICE, STEENBERG, YOON (TORONTO+WISC)JJP
ADERHOLZ	69 NP B 11 259	*BARTSCH,+ (AACH+BERL+CEAN+JAG+WARS)
ANDERSON	69 PRL 22 1390	*COLLIN, BLIEDEN+ (BNL+CERN)
BARISH	69 PR 184 1375	*SELOVE, BISWAS, CASON,+ (PENN+NDAM+ROCH)
CASO	69 NC 62 A 755	*CONTE, BENZI,+ (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
VETLITSK	69 SJNP 9 461	*GUZHAVIN, KLIGER, KOLGANOV, LEBEDEVA (ITEP)
ARMENISE	70 LNC 4 199	*GHIDINI, FRINO, CARTACCI,+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ)
BARNHAM	70 PRL 24 1083	*COLLEY, JOBS, KENYON, PATHAK, RIDDIFORD (BIRM)
BARTSCH	70 NP B 22 109	*KRAUS, TSANOS, GROTE, KOTZAN+ (AACH+BERL+CEAN)
CASO	70 LNC 3 707	*CONTE, TOMASINI, CORDS+ (GENO+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
KRAMER	70 PRL 25 396	*BARTON, GUTAY, LICHTMAN, MILLER,+ (PURDUE)
MAURER	70 THESIS NO. 588	G. MAURER (STRASBOURG)
STUNTEBE	70 PL 32 B 391	STUNTEBECK, KENNEY, DEERY, BISWAS, CASON+ (NDAM)
BALLAM	71 PR D 3 2606	*CHADWICK, GUIRAGOSSIAN, JOHNSON,+ (SLAC)
BRAUN	71 NP B 30 213	*FRIDMAN, GERBER, GIVERNAUD, KAHN,+ (STRB)
GRAY	71 PL 35 B 610	*HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM,+ (CERN+MPIJJP3-
MATTHEWS	71 NP B 331	*PRENTICE, YOON, CARROLL,+ (TNTD+WISC)JP3-
ARMENISE	72 LNC 4 205	*FORINO, CARTACCI,+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ)
BROWN	72 PRL 29 890	*EARLES, FAISSLER, BLIEDEN,+ (NEAS+STON)
CLAYTON	72 NP B 47 81	*MASON, MUIRHEAD, RIGOPoulos,+ (LIV+PATR)
GRAY	72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 5	*HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIJ
HOLMES	72 PR D 6 3336	*FERBEL, SLATTERY, WERNER (ROCH)

X(1690)
→ ωππ

64 X(1690)
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS (OMEGA PI PI) PEAKS AROUND 1690 MEV. EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

64 X(1690) MASS (MEV)

M	1689.	10.	DANYSZ	67 HBC	0	3,3.6 PBAR P	1/73*
M	1670.0	18.0	YOST	68 HBC	04,3	K-P,LMD,5PI	1/73*
M	1695.0	20.0	BARNES	69 HBC	0	4.6 K-P, OMEG2PI	1/73*
M	AVG	1686.2	8.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			

64 X(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

W	38.	18.	DANYSZ	67 HBC	0	3,3.6 PBAR P	1/73*
W	50.0	15.0	YOST	68 HBC	04,3	K-P,LMD,5PI	1/73*
W	90.	20.	BARNES	69 HBC	0	4.6 K-P, OMEG2PI	1/73*
W	AVG	56.3	14.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)			

REFERENCES FOR X(1690)

DANYSZ	67 NC 51 A 801	DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
YOST	68 UMD T.REPORT 849	+YODH, EINSCHLAG, DAY, GLASSER (UMD)
BARNES	69 PRL 23 142	+CHUNG, EISNER, FLAMINIO,+ (BNL)

***** REFERENCES FOR X(1795) *****

X(1795)
→ ππ

63 X(1795, JPC =) I=1
SEEN AS A (PBAR N) BOUND STATE IN PBAR D ANNIHILATIONS AT REST. NEEDS FURTHER CONFIRMATION, OMITTED FROM TABLE. BOGDANOVA 72 PREDICT A VECTOR MESON AT THIS ENERGY.

63 X(1795) MASS (MEV)

M	D	1794.5	1.4	GRAY	71 DBC	-	0.PBAR D	1/72
M	D	DECAYS TO FOUR OR MORE PIONS						

63 X(1795) WIDTH (MEV)

W	D	(8.)	OR LESS	CL=95	GRAY	71 DBC	-	0.PBAR D	1/72
W	D	DECAYS TO FOUR OR MORE PIONS.							

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

X-(1795), eta/rho(1830), omega/pi(1830), S(1930), rho(~2100)

REFERENCES FOR X-(1795)

GRAY 71 PRL 26 1491 +HAGERT, KALOGEROPOULOS (SYRA)
BOGDANOV 72 PRL 28 1418 BOGDANOVA, DALGAROV, SHAPIRO (ITEP)

eta/rho(1830)
->4pi, K+K

42 ETA/RHO (1830, JPG= +)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS 4PI AND K KBAR PI PEAKS
AROUND 1830 MEV. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with columns: M, N, R, K, AVG. Rows include mass (MEV) and width (MEV) data for eta/rho(1830).

Table with columns: W, R, K, AVG. Rows include width (MEV) data for eta/rho(1830).

42 ETA/RHO(1830) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4. Rows show decay masses for eta/rho(1830) into various modes.

REFERENCES FOR ETA/RHO(1830)

DANYSZ 67 PL 248 309 +FRENCH+KINSON+SIMAK+ (CERN+LIVERPOOL)
FRENCH 67 NC 52A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BIRM)
CLAYTON 72 NP B 47 81 +MASON,MUIRHEAD,RIGGPOULOS,+ (LIVP+PATR)

omega/pi(1830)
->omega pi, K+K

43 OMEGA/PI (1830, JPG= -)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS OMEGA PI PI AND K KBAR PI PEAKS
AROUND 1830 MEV. IF (OMEGA RHO) MODE EXISTS,
THE KS KO PI PEAK, IF PRESENT AND EVEN IF NOT PART
OF ETA/RHO(1830), IS ONLY A MINOR MODE.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with columns: M, O, K, K. Rows include mass (MEV) and width (MEV) data for omega/pi(1830).

43 OMEGA/PI(1830) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4. Rows show decay masses for omega/pi(1830) into various modes.

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA/PI(1830)

DANYSZ 67 NC 51A 801 DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
FRENCH 67 NC 52A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BIRM)
CLAYTON 72 NP B 47 81 +MASON,MUIRHEAD,RIGGPOULOS,+ (LIVP+PATR)

S(1930)
REGION

31 S (1930, JPG=)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE STRUCTURE OBSERVED IN
PBAR P BACKWARD ELASTIC SCATTERING AND VARIOUS
PEAKS NEAR 1970 MEV. OMITTED FROM TABLE.
FOR REVIEW SEE DIEBOLD 72.

31 S MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, N, A, K, C, B. Rows include mass (MEV) data for S(1930).

31 S WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, N, A, K, C, B. Rows include width (MEV) data for S(1930).

31 S PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2. Rows show decay masses for S(1930) into various modes.

REFERENCES FOR S

CHIKOVANI 66 PL 22 233 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
BOESEBECK 68 NP B 4 501 BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN, + (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
CLINE 68 PRL 21 1268 +ENGLISH, REEDER, TERRELL, TAITTY (WISCONSIN)
CASO 70 LNC 3 707 +CORDS, COSTA, + (GENO, DESY, HAMB, MILA, SAEL)
CLINE 70 PREPRINT D, CLINE, J, ENGLISH, D, D, REEDER (WISC)
KRAMER 70 PRL 25 396 +BARTON, GUTAY, LICHTMAN, MILLER, + (PURDUE)
LYS 70 PREPRINT J, LYS (MICH)
BENVENUTI 71 PRL 27 283 BENVENUTI, CLINE, RUTZ, REEDER, SCHERER (WISC)
CLINE 71 REVIEW D, CLINE, TALK AT ANL WORKSHOP JULY 71 (WISC)
D'ANGLAU 71 PREPRINT +ASTIER, PETRI, + (COF+PISA)
PINSKI 71 PRL 27 1548 STEPHEN S. PINSKY (UTAH+ARGONNE)
BIZZARRI 72 PR D 6 160 +GUIDONI, MARZANO, CASTELLI, + (ROMA+TRST)
BOWEN 1 72 PRL 29 990 +EARLES, FAISSLER, BLIEDEN, + (NEAS+STON)
BOWEN 72 PREP. NUB 2167 +EARLES, FAISSLER, GARLICK, GETTNER, + (NEAS)
CARSON 72 BAT. CONF. PAP. 498 +BUTTON-SHAFFER, YAMAMOTO, + (MASA+TKY)
DIEBOLD 72 BATAV. CONF. R. DIEBOLD RAPporteur TALK (ANL)
KIENZLE 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC 207 W. KIENZLE (CERN)
MOLNUT 72 BAT. CONF. PAP. 275 +YEE, JOHNSON, PETERS, STENGER (HAWAII)

rho(~2100)
REGION

51 RHO (2100, JPG= +) I=1

NICHOLSON 69 SUGGEST [6+1, JP=3- FROM ANALYSIS OF
DIFFERENTIAL CROSS-SECTIONS FOR PBAR P I -- 2PI.
NOT SUPPORTED BY EHRlich 72.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

51 RHO (2100) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, N, M. Rows include mass (MEV) data for rho(2100).

51 RHO (2100) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, N, W. Rows include width (MEV) data for rho(2100).

REFERENCES FOR RHO(2100)

ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390 +COLLINS, BLIEDEN+ (BNL+CARN)
NICHOLSON 69 PRL 23 603 NICHOLSON, BARISH, DELORME, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
EHRlich 72 PRL 28 1147 +ETKIN, GLIDDIS, HUGHES, KONDO, LU, MORI, + (YALE)
TAKAHASHI 72 PR D 6 1266 TAKAHASHI, BARISH, + (TOHO+PENN+NDAM+ANL)

Mesons

T(2200), ρ(~2275), U(2360)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

T(2200) REGION

32 T (2200, JPC=) THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS PEAKS NEAR 2200 MEV. OMITTED FROM TABLE. FOR REVIEWS SEE BERTANZA 72, DIEBOLD 72.

32 T MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

PEAKS FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 12.0 PI-P 12/72* ... AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.0)

32 T WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

PEAKS FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 12.0 PI-P 8/66 ... AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

32 SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION BY NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON

Table with columns for sigma (mb), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

REFERENCES FOR T

CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN) ... ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 1209 ... COOPER 68 PRL 20 1059 ...

ρ(~2275) REGION

52 RHO (2275, JPC= +) I=1 NICHOLSON 69 SUGGEST I0=1+, JP=5- FROM ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL CROSS-SECTIONS FOR PBAR PI -- 2PI. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

52 RHO(2275) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ANDERSON and NICHOLSON.

52 RHO(2275) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ANDERSON and NICHOLSON.

REFERENCES FOR RHO(2275)

ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390 +COLLINS, BLIEDEN+ (BNL+CERN) ... NICHOLSON 69 CNTR 0 7-2.4 PB P, 2PI 9/69 ...

U(2360) REGION

33 U (2360, JPC=) I=1 THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE BROAD BUMP OBSERVED IN THE S CHANNEL NBAR N, AND VARIOUS OTHER PEAKS, MOSTLY CONTROVERSIAL. OMITTED FROM TABLE. FOR REVIEW SEE ASTBURY 72, DIEBOLD 72.

33 U(2360) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

PEAKS FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 12.0 PI-P 12/72* ... AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

33 U(2360) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

PEAKS FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS CHIKOVANI 66 MMS - 12.0 PI-P 8/66 ... AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

33 SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION BY NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON

Table with columns for sigma (mb), channel, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, COHEN, and others.

REFERENCES FOR U(2360)

CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN) ... ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 1209 ... COOPER 68 PRL 20 1059 ...

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$NN_{I=0}(2375)$

41 N NBAR (2375, J^{PC}=) I=0

EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCE PRELIMINARY.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

41 N NBAR(2375) MASS

M	2375.	10.	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	S CHANNEL NBAR N	1/71
M I	(2360.)	(5.)	COHEN	72 CNTR	S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/73*
M I	ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED					

41 N NBAR(2375) WIDTH

W	(190.)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	S CHANNEL NBAR N	1/71	
W I	(163.)	(15.)	COHEN	72 CNTR	S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/73*
W I	ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED					

41 N NBAR(2375) SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION BN

CS	(2.5)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/71	
CS I	(2.0)	(0.07)	COHEN	72 CNTR	S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/73*
CS I	ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED					

REFERENCES FOR N NBAR (2375)

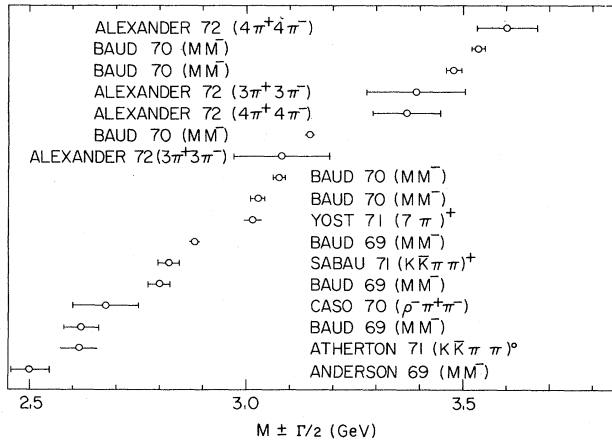
BRICMAN 69 PL 29 B 451 +FERRO-LUZZI, BIZARD, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
 ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
 COHEN 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. K. J. COHEN (RUTGERS)
 EASTMAN 72 NP B 51 29 +MING MA, OH, PARKER, SMITH, SPRAFKA (MSU)
 MING MA 72 NP B 51 77 +EASTMAN, OH, PARKER, SMITH, SPRAFKA (MSU)

$X(2500-3600)$

46 X(2500-3600)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS HIGH MASS NON-STRANGE
PEAKS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

The high mass region is covered nearly continuously by evidence for peaks of various widths and decay modes (see figure). As a satisfactory grouping into particles is not yet possible, we list all the Y = 0 bumps with M > 2400 MeV together by increasing mass. Note that ANTIPOV 72 ($\pi^- p \rightarrow pMM^-$ at 25 and 40 GeV/c) see no narrow bumps.



Masses and widths of reported enhancements with Y = 0, M > 2400 MeV. (-O-) indicates that upper limit only was reported for the width.)

Mesons $NN_{I=0}(2375), X(2500-3600), K^\pm, K^0, K^*(892)$

		46 X(2500-3600)		MASSES AND WIDTHS (MEV)		
M	2500.0	32.0	ANDERSON	69 MMS	- 16 PI- P, BACKW9	8/69
W	(87.0)		ANDERSON	69 MMS	- 16 PI- P, BACKW9	8/69
M	66 2613.	7.	ATHERTON	71 HBC	0 5.7 PBAR P	2/73*
W	66 (90.)	OR LESS	ATHERTON	71 HBC	0 5.7 PBAR P	2/73*
M	550 2620.	20.	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
W	550 85.	30.	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M	2676.0	27.0	CASO	70 HBC	- 11.2PI- P, NOTE C	5/70
W	(150.0)		CASO	70 HBC	- 11.2PI- P, NOTE C	5/70
W C	SEEN IN RHO- PI+ PI- (OMEGA AND ETA ANTISELECTED IN 4 PI SYSTEM)					
M	640 2800.	20.	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
W	640 46.	10.	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M C	15 2820.	10.	SABAU	71 HBC	+ 8. PI+ P	11/71
W C	15 50.	10.	SABAU	71 HBC	+ 8. PI+ P	11/71
W C	SEEN IN (K KBAR PI PI)+ MASS DISTRIBUTION					
M	230 2880.	20.	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
W	230 (15.)	OR LESS	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M Y	43 3013.	5.	YOST	71 HBC	+ 11.PI+ P, P(8PI)+	11/71
W Y	43 (40.)	OR LESS	YOST	71 HBC	+ 11.PI+ P, P(8PI)+	11/71
W Y	4.3 S.D. EFFECT . DECAY TO 7 PIONS					
M	3025.0	20.0	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
W	(25.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M	3075.0	20.0	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
W	(25.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M D	3080.	20.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
W D	220.	70.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
D	DECAYS TO 3PI+ 3PI-					
M	3145.0	20.0	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-15 PI- P	5/70
W	(110.0)	OR LESS	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-15 PI- P	5/70
M D	3370.	10.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
W D	150.	40.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
D	DECAYS TO 4PI+ 4PI-					
M D	3390.	20.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
W D	220.	100.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
D	DECAYS TO 3PI+ 3PI-					
M	3475.0	20.0	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
W	(30.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
M	3535.0	20.0	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
W	(30.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
M D	3600.	20.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
W D	140.	20.	ALEXANDER	72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73*
D	DECAYS TO 4PI+ 4PI-					

REFERENCES FOR X(2500-3600)

ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390 +COLLINS,+ (BNL+CERN)
 BAUD 69 PL 30B 129 CERN BOSON SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
 ALEXANDE 70 PRL 25 63 +BAR-NIR, DAGAN, GIDAL, GRUNHAUS+ (TEL-AVIV)
 BAUD 70 PL 31 B 549 CERN BOSON SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
 CASO 70 LNC 3 707 +CONTE, TOMASINI, CORDS+ (GENO+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
 ATHERTON 71 CERN PHYS. 71-18 +CELNIKIER, CLAYTON, FRANEK, FRENCH,+ (CERN)
 SABAU 71 LNC 1 514 +URETSKY (BUCH+ANL)
 YOST 71 PR D 3 642 +MORRIS, ALBRIGHT, BRUCKER, LANNUTTI (FSU)
 ALEXANDE 72 NP B 45 29 ALEXANDER, BAR-NIR, BEVARY, DAGAN,+ (TELA)

K^\pm

10 CHARGED K (494, J^{PC}=0-) I=1/2

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

K^0

11 NEUTRAL K (498, J^{PC}=0-) I=1/2

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$K^*(892)$

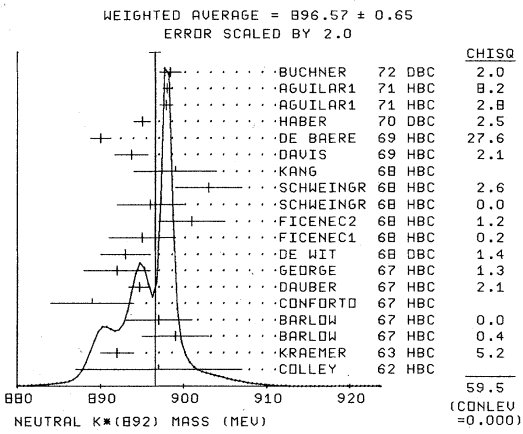
18 K*(892, J^{PC}=1-) I=1/2

18 K*(892) MASS (MEV)

M	CHARGED ONLY. THIS IS WHAT APPEARS ON MESON TABLE	WHAT APPEARS	ON MESON TABLE	
M	898.0	5.0	CHADWICK 63 HBC	+ 1.5 K*P
M	891.0	1.0	WUJCIKI 64 HBC	- 1.7 K*P
M	3870 889.5	2.5	ADELMAN 65 HBC	- 1.5 K*P
M	895.0	3.0	GELSEMA 65 HBC	- 1.5 K*P
M	895.	3.	BOMSE 67 HBC	+ 2.3 K*P
M	891.	2.	DE BAERE 67 HBC	+ 3.5 K*P (K* P1+)
M	892.5	2.5	DE BAERE 67 HBC	+ 3.5 K*P (K* P10)
M	898.	4.	SALLSTROM 67 HBC	+ 3. K* P (K* P1+)
M	883.	5.	SALLSTROM 67 HBC	+ 3. K* P (K* P10)
M	890.	3.	BARLOW 67 HBC	+ 1.2 PBAR P
M	889.	3.	BARLOW 67 HBC	+ 1.2 PBAR P
M	896.0	5.0	CONFORTO 67 HBC	+ 0. PBAR P
M	893.	4.	ADERHOLZ 68 HBC	- 10 K* P
M	891.	4.	FICENEC1 68 HBC	- 1.3 K*P (K*P10)
M	887.	3.	FICENEC1 68 HBC	- 1.3 K*P (K*P1+)
M	890.0	5.0	FICENEC2 68 HBC	- 2.7 K*P (K*P10)
M	892.0	3.0	FICENEC2 68 HBC	- 2.7 K*P (K*P1+)
M	896.0	4.0	SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	- 4.1 K*P
M	892.0	2.0	SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	- 5.5 K*P
M	886.0	5.0	KANG 68 HBC	- 4.6 K* P
M	891.0	2.0	CRENNELL 69 DBC	- 3.9 K-N (K*P1-)
M	892.0	3.0	ERWIN 69 HBC	+ 3.5 K* P

Mesons
K*(892)

M	2886 (894.)	(1.)	FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.1 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
M	728 (892.)	(2.)	FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.45 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
M	3229 (892.)	(1.)	FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.6 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
M	1027 (892.)	(1.)	FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.7 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
M	895.	2.	LIND	69 HBC	+ 9. K+ P	9/69	
M	4404 892.2	1.5	AGUILAR1	71 HBC	- 3.9,4.6 K- P	11/71	
M	AVG	891.71	0.50	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
NEUTRAL ONLY, BUT WE DONT USE THIS FOR MASS DIFF. - SEE TYPED NOTE							
M	70	897.0	10.0	COLLEY	62 HBC	0 2.0 PI-P	
M	200	892.0	2.0	KRAEMER	63 HBC	0 2.3 K+P	
M	150 (885.0)			SMITH	63 HBC	0 2.3 PI-P	
M	899.	4.		BARLOW	67 HBC	0 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
M	897.	4.		BARLOW	67 HBC	0 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
M	889.0	5.0		CONFORTO	67 HBC	0 0. PBAR P	9/67
M	894.7	1.3		DAUBER	67 HBC	0 2.0 K- P	12/66
M	892.0	4.0		GEORGE	67 HBC	0 5.0 K+ P	11/67
M	893.	3.		DE WIT	68 DBC	0 3. K- D	9/69
M F	895.	4.		FICENE1	68 HBC	0 1.3 K-P (K-PI+)	11/69
M F	901.	4.		FICENE2	68 HBC	0 2.7 K-P (K-PI+)	11/69
M F	FICENE1 ERROR RAISED SEE TYPED NOTE						
M	896.0	4.0		SCHWEINGR	68 HBC	0 4.1 K+P	9/67
M	903.0	4.0		SCHWEINGR	68 HBC	0 5.5 K+P	9/67
M	899.0	5.0		KANG	68 HBC	0 4.6 K- P	7/69
M	10700	893.7	2.0	DAVIS	69 HBC	0 12. K+ P	9/69
M D	2000	890.0	1.25	DE BAERE	69 HBC	0 5.0 K+ P	9/69
M D	4000 ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.						
M	4000	895.0	1.0	HABER	70 DBC	0 3. K-N	5/70
M	2934	897.9	0.8	AGUILAR1	71 HBC	0 3.9,4.6 K- P	11/71
M	5362	898.0	0.5	AGUILAR1	71 HBC	0 3.9,4.6 K- P	11/71
M D	1700	898.4	1.3	BUCHNER	72 DBC	0 4.6 K+ N; K+ PI-P	12/72*
M	AVG	896.57	0.65	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.0)			
				(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)			



Note on K*(892) Masses and Mass Difference

1) All mass values listed above come from physical region fits of Breit-Wigner functions. However, a recent Kπ phase shift analysis (BINGHAM 72) indicates that part of the K*(892) peak may be due to a large S wave (see note "S-wave Kπ interactions"). Because the S-wave phase shift is ambiguous ("up" and "down") in the K*(892) region, BINGHAM 72 find two solutions for the P wave:

"up" solution m ≈ 900 MeV, Γ ≈ 48 MeV

"down" solution m ≈ 895 MeV, Γ > 48 MeV.

2) Impossibly small errors are reported by some experiments. We use simple "realistic" tests for the minimum errors on the determination of mass and width from a sample of N events:

$$\delta_{\min}(m) = \frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad \delta_{\min}(\Gamma) = 4 \frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Data Card Listings

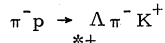
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

(For detailed discussion see the April 1971 edition of this note.) We have increased some unrealistic errors and scaled up some errors that are inconsistent.

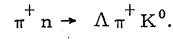
3) There are two more difficulties in measuring a mass difference $m(K^{*0}) - m(K^{*\pm})$ of ~ 7 MeV when the half-width $\Gamma/2$ of the K* is 25 MeV:

- a) The two charges of K* have different topologies; this introduces differences in the measuring and fitting of the events, which can also produce mass shifts.
- b) Interferences between the resonant amplitude and background can in general shift the peak in the mass spectrum by some fraction of $\Gamma/2$.

Some reactions (symmetric under reflection of I_z) are immune to this difficulty. Thus compare the mass of K^{*0} produced in



with the mass of K^{*+} in the I_z -reflected reaction



The final-state amplitudes of each will contain not only the $|K^*\rangle$ with I-spin 1/2, but also an interfering $I = 3/2$ P-wave, which we can call $|K^*_{3/2}\rangle$. But I_z symmetry forces $\langle \pi^- p | \Delta K^{*0} \rangle$ to equal $\langle \pi^+ n | \Delta K^{*+} \rangle$; and similarly for the two $K^*_{3/2}$ amplitudes, so that the shifting of the K* peak is the same in both reactions. Nobody has published a mass difference exploiting this fact.

18 K*(0) - K*(±) MASS DIFF. (MEV)

D	330	6.3	6.0	BARASH	67 HBC	0 PBAR P	8/67
D	1400	6.5	5.0	FICENE1	68 HBC	1.3 K- P	2/69
D	1600	9.5	5.0	FICENE2	68 HBC	2.7 K- P	2/69
D	7338	5.7	1.7	AGUILAR1	71 HBC	-0 3.9,4.6 K- P	11/71
D	AVG	6.1	1.5	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			

18 K*(892) WIDTH (MEV)

W	CHARGED ONLY. THIS IS WHAT APPEARS ON MESON TABLE							
W	46.0	8.0		CHADWICK	63 HBC	+ 1.5 K+P		
W	3870	46.0	3.0	WOJCIKI	64 HBC	- 1.7 K+P		
W	51.0	3.0		ADELMAN	65 HBC	- 1.5 K+P	6/66	
W	47.0	4.0		FERRI-LUZ	65 HBC	+ 3.0 K+P		
W	50.0	15.0		GELSEMA	65 HBC	- 1.5 K+P		
W	50.	5.		BOMSE	67 HBC	+ 2.3 K+P	7/67	
W	53.	8.		DE BAERE	67 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P (K+ P10)	7/67	
W	58.	10.		SALLSTROM	67 HBC	+ 3. K+ P (K0 P1+)	7/67	
W	47.	10.		SALLSTROM	67 HBC	+ 3. K+ P (K+ P10)	7/67	
W	44.	7.		BARLOW	67 HBC	+ 1.2 PBAR P	11/66	
W	53.	9.		BARLOW	67 HBC	+ 1.2 PBAR P	11/66	
W	53.	7.		BARLOW	67 HBC	+ 1.2 PBAR P	11/66	
W	58.	7.		ADERHOLZ	68 HBC	- 10 K- P	6/68	
W	58.	16.		FICENE1	68 HBC	- 1.3 K- P (K-PI0)	9/67	
W	44.	13.		FICENE1	68 HBC	- 1.3 K- P (K0PI-)	9/67	
W	41.0	8.0		SCHWEINGR	68 HBC	- 4.1 K- P	9/67	
W	47.0	4.0		SCHWEINGR	68 HBC	- 5.5 K- P	9/67	
W	57.0	13.0		FICENE2	68 HBC	- 2.7 K- P (K-PI0)	2/69	
W	48.0	9.0		FICENE2	68 HBC	- 2.7 K- P (K0PI-)	2/69	
W	52.0	8.0		KANG	68 HBC	- 4.6 K- P	7/69	
W	(27.0)	(8.0)		ERWIN	69 HBC	+ 3.5 K+ P	9/69	
W	(53.)	(3.)	(6.0)	FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.45 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
W	(49.)	(4.)		FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.6 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
W	(46.)	(2.)		FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.7 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
W	(49.)	(3.)		FRIEDMAN	69 HBC	- 2.7 K-P (380Y)	2/72	
W	50.	7.		LIND	69 HBC	+ 9. K+ P	5/70	
W	4404	54.3	2.6	2.3	AGUILAR1	71 HBC	- 3.9,4.6 K- P	11/71
W	AVG	50.1	1.1	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
K*(892), κ

W NEUTRAL ONLY.			
W	70	60.0	10.0
W	200	50.0	5.0
W	53.	13.	
W	34.	8.	
W	44.	4.	
W	58.	8.	
W	52.	12.	
W	50.0	8.0	
W	48.0	8.0	
W	51.0	11.0	
W	53.0	11.0	
W	10700	53.2	1.6
W D	2000	58.0	5.0
ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.			
W	4000	54.0	3.0
W	2934	55.8	4.2
W	5362	48.5	2.2
W D	1700	51.4	5.0
W	AVG	51.7	1.0
AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			

18 K*(892) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES	
P1	K*(892) INTO K PI	493*	139
P2	K*(892) INTO K PI PI	493*	139*
P3	K*(892)+ INTO K+ GAMMA	493*	0

18 K*(892) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	K*(892) INTO (K PI P1)/(K PI)	(P2)/(P1)	
R1	0 (0.002) OR LESS	WOJCICKI 2 64 HBC	- 1.7 K-P
R2	K*(892)+ INTO (K+ GAMMA)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**=-3)	(P3)
R2	(1.6) OR LESS	CL=.95	BEMPROAD 72 CNTR + 10.-16. K+ A,COH 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR K*(892)

ALSTON 61 PRL 6 300 ALSTON, ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO (LRL)
 ALEXANDER 62 PRL 8 447 ALEXANDER, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, G SMITH (LRL)
 COLLEY 62 CERN CONF 315 D COLLEY, N GELFAND (COLUMBIA+RUTGERS)
 CHADWICK 63 PL 6 309 CHADWICK, CRENNELL, DAVIES, BETTINI+(OXF+PADO)
 GOLDHABER 63 ATHENS CONF 92 SULAMITH, GOLDHABER (LRL)
 KRAEMER 63 ATHENS CONF 130 R KRAEMER, L MADANSKY (JOHNS HOPKINS)
 SMITH 63 PRL 10 138 SMITH, SCHWARTZ, MILLER, KALBFLEISCH, HUF+(LRL)
 WOJCICKI 64 PR 135 B 484 STANLEY G WOJCICKI (LRL)
 ADELMAN 65 ATHENS 527 STUART LEE ADELMAN (CAVENDISH)
 FERRO-LUZZI 65 NC 36 1101 FERRO-LUZZI, GEORGE, HENRI, JONGEJANS (CERN)
 FERRO-LUZZI 65 NC 39 417 FERRO-LUZZI, GEORGE, GOLDSCHMIDT-CLER+ (CERN)
 GELSEMA 65 THESIS E. S. GELSEMA (SEE ALSO PL 10 341) (AMSTERDAM)
 WANGLER 65 PR 137 B 414 WANGLER, ERWIN, WALKER (WISCONSIN)
 BARASH 67 PR 156 1399 BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA)
 BARLOW 67 NC 50 A 701 +MONTANET, D'ANDOLAU+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)
 BOMSE 67 PR 158 1298 +BORNSTEIN+COLE+GILLESPIE+ (JOHN HOPKINS)
 CONFORTO 67 NP 83 469 +MARECHAL, MONTANET+CERN+CDEF+IPN+LIVERPOOL
 DAUBER 67 PR 153 1403 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, TI CHO (UCLA)
 DE BAERE 67 NC 51 A 401 +GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI+ (BRUX+CERN)
 FRENCH 67 NC 42A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDOLFORD+ (CERN+BRUX)
 GEORGE 67 NC 49A 9 +GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT+HENRI+ (CERN+BRUX)
 SALLSTROM 67 NC 49A 348 SALLSTROM+OTTER+EKSPONG (STOCKHOLM)
 ADERHOLZ 68 NP 8 5 567 +DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIENNA)
 DE WIT 68 THESIS S. DE WIT (AMSTERDAM)
 FIGENECI 68 PR 169 1034 +HULSIZER+SWANSON+TROWER (ILL)
 FIGENECI 68 PR 175 1725 FIGENECI, GORDON, TROWER (ILLINOIS)
 KANG 68 PR 176 1587 Y. W. KANG (TOWA)
 SCHWEINGR 68 PR 166 1317 SCHWEINGRUBER, DERRICK, FIELDS+ (ANL+MSES)
 CRENNELL 69 PRL 22 487 +KARSHON, LAI, ONEALL, SCARR (BNL)
 DAVIS 69 PRL 23 1071 +DERENZO, FLATTE, ALSTON, LYNCH, SOLMITZ (LRL)
 DE BAERE 69 NC 61 A 397 +GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI, + (BELG+CERN)
 ERWIN 69 NP 8 9 364 +WALKER, GOSHAN, WEINBERG (WISC+PRIM+WAND)
 FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18860 J. FRIEDMAN, PH. D. THESIS (LRL)
 JUHALA 69 PR 184 1461 +LEACOCK, RHODE, KOPPELMAN, LIBBY, + (ISU+COLO)
 LIND 69 NP 8 14 1 +ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, FU, GOLDHABER (LRL) JP
 ATHERTON 70 NP 8 16 416 +FRANKE, FRENCH, FRISK, BEDNAR+ (CERN+PRAG)
 DE BAERE 70 CERN PHYS 70 41 +DEBAISIEUX, DE WOLF, DUFOUR, + (BELG+CERN)
 HABER 70 NP 8 17 289 +SHAPIRA, ALEXANDER+ (REHO+SACL+BGN+EPOL)
 AGULLARI 71 PRL 26 466 +BARNES, BASSANO, EISNER, KINSON, SAMIOS (BNL)
 AGULLARI 71 PR D 4 2583 +EISNER, KINSON (BNL)
 BARNHAM 71 NP 8 28 171 +COLLEY, JOBE, GRIFFITHS, HUGHES, + (BIRM+GLAS)
 BUCHNER 71 NP 8 29 381 +DEHM, GOEBEL, GOLDSCHMIDT, + (MPIH+CERN+BRUX)
 CORDS 71 PR D 4 1974 +CARONNY, ERWIN, MEIER, + (PURD+UCD+LUPU)
 MERCER 71 NP 832 381 +ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CHIEN, COX, + (JOHN HOPKINS)
 YUTA 71 PRL 26 1502 +DERRICK, ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE (ANL+EFI)
 ABRAMOVICH 72 NP 8 39 189 ABRAMOVICH, CHALDUPKA, CHUNG, HILPERT, + (CERN)
 BINGHAM 72 NP 8 41 1 + (INTERNATIONAL K* COLLABORATION)
 BEMPROAD 72 NP 8 51 1 +BEUSCH, FREUDENREICH, + (CERN+ETHZ+LOIC)
 BRUNET 72 NP 8 37 114 +DANYSZ, GOLDSACK, + (CDEF+SACL+LOIC+LOWC)
 BUCHNER 72 NP 8 45 333 +DEHM, CHARRIERE, CORNET, + (MPIH+CERN+BRUX)
 CHARRIERE 72 PR D 5 1977 +CHARRIERE, DEJARD, DE BAERE, + (CERN+BELG)
 CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220 +GORDON, KWAN, WU LAI, SCARR (BNL)
 DEUTSCHMANN 72 NP 8 36 373 DEUTSCHMANN, + (ABCLV COLLABORATION)
 ENGELMANN 72 PR D 5 2162 ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE, FORMAN, + (ANL+EFI)
 ROUGE 72 NP 8 46 29 +VIEAU, VOLTE, DE BRION, + (EPOL+SACL)
 TIECKE 72 NP 8 39 596 +GRIJNS, HEINEN, DE GROOT, + (NIJM+ZEEM)



19 K PI S WAVE, CALLED KAPPA(750-1700 MEV)

S-wave Kπ Interactions in the Region 750-1700 MeV

Kπ interactions in the I(J^P) = 1/2(0⁺) wave can be described by the elastic phase shift δ₀¹ from the Kπ threshold (~630 MeV) up to at least 1100 MeV (BINGHAM 72). The first inelastic S-wave thresholds are Kππ and Kη, neither of which is known to be important below 1400 MeV. Apart from the inelastic thresholds, the S-wave ππ and Kπ interactions are reminiscent of each other. Thus, the remarks in the ππ section about the meaningfulness of resonance parameters apply.

There are two intrinsic ambiguities in the solutions plotted below:

- 1) Any phase shift can be shifted modulo 180°.
- 2) If one amplitude is dominant [e.g., the P wave near K*(892) or the D wave near K*(1420)], then the observed S-P or S-D interference can be explained by two ambiguous S-wave solutions, known as "up" and "down". Readers unfamiliar with the origin of the ambiguity can find a graphical explanation in our 1972 edition.

The combination of these two sorts of ambiguities leads to the multiple paths plotted in the figure. Simplicity favors the most slowly varying ("down") solutions, but where the authors give both, we plot both.

The figure displays the δ₀¹ solutions of four experimental groups:

- 1) BINGHAM 72 (an international K⁺ collaboration), using data on K⁺p → KπΔ⁺⁺ up to 12.7 GeV/c, find two solutions for δ₀¹, neither of which is a priori preferred:
 - "up", a resonant κ with m ~890 MeV, Γ ≤ 30 MeV (this requires δ₁¹ to be resonant near 900 MeV with ~48 MeV width). Note, however, the evidence of CHUNG 72 against a narrow-width S-wave state in the K*(892) region; in addition, the more recent partial-wave analysis of MATISON 72 (see 5, below) seems to rule out the "up" solution.
 - "down", a slowly rising δ₀¹ reaching ~70° at about 1100 MeV (requiring δ₁¹ to be resonant at about 895 MeV). Note that the up-down ambiguity is limited to the region 850-920 MeV. Above

Mesons

κ , $K_{A,I=3/2}(1175)$

920 MeV the "up" solution joins the "down" solution, since all phase shift values are determined only modulo 180° .

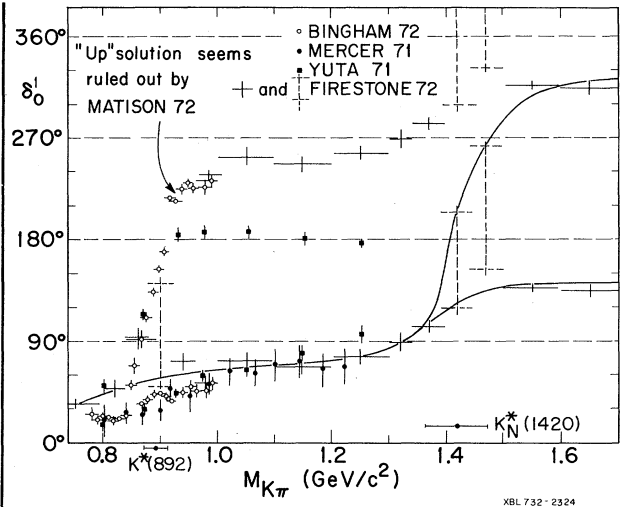
- 2) MERCER 71, using the first half of the data of BINGHAM 72, give phase shifts up to 1230 MeV, ignoring possible inelasticity.
- 3) YUTA 71, using 5.5 GeV/c $K^-p \rightarrow K\pi N$, agree with the solutions of BINGHAM 72, their "down" solution agreeing also with MERCER 71, ignoring possible inelasticity up to 1250 MeV.
- 4) FIRESTONE 71 and 72, using 12 GeV/c $K^+n \rightarrow K^+\pi^-p$, have continued $K\pi$ partial wave analysis up to 1700 MeV. They find that δ_0^1 crosses 90° just below the $K^*(1420, 2^+)$, and, indeed, near 1420 MeV, shows the "up-down" ambiguity mentioned above. Their unique solutions are plotted as solid crosses, their ambiguous ones as pairs of dashed crosses joined by dashed vertical lines.
- 5) MATISON 72 has performed a recent analysis of 12 GeV/c $K^+p \rightarrow K^+\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ (the same reaction as studied by the International K^+ Collaboration, and with comparable statistics, but all at 12 GeV/c). Matison's analysis was similar to that of the Collaboration, except that she added two important constraints to impose internal consistency:

- i) The P wave in the K^* region was determined by a Breit-Wigner fit to the Y_2^0 moment. (This yielded $m_{K^*} = 896$ MeV, $\Gamma_{K^*} = 47$ MeV.)
- ii) $\sigma_{K\pi}(\text{tot})$ was included in the overall fit. She was then able to resolve the ambiguity in favor of the "down" solution.

Meanwhile several groups have attempted to clarify the situation around 1370 MeV. CORDS 72, FRATI 72, and ROUGE 72 give some support to the resonant S-wave interpretation of FIRESTONE 71. The other groups (AGUILAR 72, BUCHNER 72, CRENNELL 72, ENGELMANN 72) agree that the S wave is important but not necessarily resonant. In analogy with the $\pi\pi$ case, where a possible ϵ pole is located several hundred MeV below the observed $\pi^0\pi^0$ peak and quite far from the real axis, the 1370 bump could also be caused by a quite distant κ pole.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



S-wave $K\pi$ phase shift. The "up-down" ambiguity now seems resolved by MATISON 72, who performs a partial-wave analysis of $K\pi$ moments extrapolated to the pion pole. In addition, CHUNG 72 imposes positivity on physical region $K\pi$ moments, and finds a narrow resonance most unlikely.

REFERENCES FOR KAPPA

TRIPPE 68 PL 28 B 203	+CHIEN, MALAMUD, MELLEMA, SCHLEIN, + (UCLA)
CRENNELL 69 PRL 22 487	+KARSHON, LAI, O'NEALL, SCARR (BNL)
DODD 69 PR 177 1994	+JOLDERSMA, PALMER, SAMIOS (BNL)
GOLDBERG 69 PL 30 B 434	SABRE COLLABOR. (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)
SCHLEIN 69 ARGONNE CONF. 446	P. SCHLEIN (UCLA)
FIRESTONE 71 PRL 26 1460	A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBERGER, D. LISSAUER (LRL)
MERCER 71 NP B32 381	+ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CHIEN, COX, + (JOHN HOPKINS)
YUTA 71 PRL 26 1502	+DERRICK, ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE (ANL+EFI)
AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 11	AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER (BNL)
BINGHAM 72 NP B 41 1	+ (INTERNATIONAL K^+ COLLABORATION)
BUCHNER 72 NP B 45 333	+DEHM, CHARRIERE, CORNET, + (MPIM+CERN+BRUX)
CHUNG 72 PRL 29 1570	+EISNER, AGUILAR-BENITEZ (BNL)
CORDS 72 C00-1428-308	+CARMONY, LANDER, MEIERE, + (PURD+UCD+IUPU)
CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220	+GORDON, KWAN-WU LAI, SCARR (BNL)
DIEBOLD 72 BATAV.CONF.	R. DIEBOLD, RAPORTEUR, TALK (ANL)
ENGELMANN 72 PR D 5 2162	ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE, FORMAN, + (ANL+EFI)
FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 2188	+GOLDBERGER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL)PWA
FRATI 72 PR D 6 2361	+HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN, + (PENN+CINC)
ROUGE 72 NP B 46 29	+VIDEAU, VOLTE, DE BRION, + (EPOL+SACL)
MATISON 72 LBL 1537 (THIS IS)	REVISED VERSION WILL GO TO PHYS. REV. LBL

$K_{A,I=3/2}(1175)$

24 KA 3/2 (1175, JP=) I = 3/2

EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE FOR A DISCUSSION SEE ROSENFELD 68 AND GIACOMELLI 70 WHO CONCLUDES THAT IF THIS STATE HAS WIDTH NOT LARGER THAN 100 MEV, THEN ITS PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION IS 1 OR 2 ORDERS OF MAGNITUDE SMALLER THAN THAT OF NON-EXOTIC K^* 'S.

REFERENCES FOR KA3/2(1175)

WANGLER 64 PL 9 71	T P WANGLER, A R ERWIN, H D WALKER (WISCONSIN)
MILLER 65 PL 15 74	MILLER, KOVACS, MCILWAIN, PALFREY + (PURDUE)
ROSENFELD 68 PHILA.CONF.P.455	A.H. ROSENFELD (LRL)
DODD 69 PR 177 1991	+JOLDERSMA, PALMER, SAMIOS (BNL)
CHO 70 PL 32 B 409	+DERRICK, JOHNSON, MUSGRAVE, + (ANL+NWES+KANS)
GIACOMELLI 70 PL 33 B 373	G. GIACOMELLI + (BGNA+SACL+ZEM+REHO+EPOL)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$K_{A1}=3/2(1265), Q$

$K_{A1}=3/2(1265)$

25 KA 3/2 (1265, JP=) I = 3/2
 EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.
 FOR A DISCUSSION SEE ROSENFELD 68.

REFERENCES FOR KA3/2(1265)

FRENCH 67 NC 52A 442 *KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BIRM)
 ROSENFEL 68 PHILA.CONF.P.455 A.H.ROSENFELD (LRL)
 CHD 70 PL 32 B 409 *DERRICK,JOHNSON,MUSGRAVE,+ (ANL+NWES+KANS)

Q REGION, $K\pi\pi(1240-1400)$

28 Q REGION I=1/2

The main effect in the Q region is a broad bump in the $K\pi\pi$ spectrum between 1200 and 1400 MeV, i.e. not far above $K^*(892)\pi$ threshold, produced by K beams without charge exchange. In particular, it has been observed in coherent $K^+\pi$ interactions (FIRESTONE 72) and in coherent interactions on heavy nuclei (BINGHAM 73). The dominant J^P assignment throughout the whole region is 1^+ and $I = \frac{1}{2}$. In addition, evidence for narrower states in the Q region has been reported from non-diffractive reactions ($\pi^-\bar{p}, \bar{p}p$).

The following points are relevant to the rather complex situation in the Q region:

- The broad Q peak does not have a simple Breit-Wigner shape. It can be fitted at all energies by a superposition of two Breit-Wigner amplitudes [FIRESTONE 70, BARNHAM 74, BOWLER 74].
- The Q bump was observed with a similar shape in the backward direction by FIRESTONE 72.
- In addition to the dominant modes $K^*\pi$ and $K\rho$, there is some evidence for a $K\pi\pi$ mode, with the $\pi\pi$ system in an S wave. [ALEXANDER 69, BARNHAM 74, DAVIS 72].
- Analyses of the interference between the $K^*\pi$ and $K\rho$ modes show the relative magnitude and relative phase of the two amplitudes varying with $K\pi\pi$ mass. This is suggestive of the presence of two $J^P = 1^+$ resonances coming possibly from a mixing between the strange members of the $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ (1A_1) and $1^-(B)$ nonets [GOLDHABER 67, BARNHAM 74, BOWLER 74, GARFINKEL 74, FIRESTONE 72]. The $K\pi\pi$ mass spectra and the relative magnitudes of the $K^*\pi$ and $K\rho$ amplitudes may be understood from the mixing hypothesis; the relative phase variation has not been explained yet [BOWLER 72].

28 Q REGION MASS (MEV)

M	PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS				
M	1242.0	9.0	10.0	ASTIER	69 HBC 0 PBAR P 9/69
M	A THIS IS THE C MESON.				
M	45(1300.)			CRENNELL	67 HBC 0 6 P1- P,LK2PI 7/67
M	40(1300.)			CRENNELL	72 HBC 0 4,5P1-P,LK2PI 12/72*

M	PRODUCED BY K BEAMS				
M	12(1320.0)	(25.0)		ALMEIDA	65 HBC + 3-5 K+ P 12/72*
M	C	(1230.0)	(15.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
M	C	35(1280.0)	(10.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
M	C	(1320.0)	(15.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
M	C SPLIT THE Q REGION INTO 3 BUMPS				
M	(1270.)	APPROX.		DE BAERE	67 HBC + 3.5 K+ P 7/67
M	1335.0	6.0		BARTSCH	68 HBC + 10. K-P,K NP1 9/69
M	(1300.)	APPROX.		BARBARO	69 HBC + 12. K+ P (K 2P1) 9/69
M	45	1301.0	10.0	BISHOP	69 HBC + 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 9/69
M	21	1300.0	10.0	ERWIN	69 HBC 0 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 9/69
M	1281.	7.		FRIEDMAN	69 HBC - 2.6+2.7 K- P 9/69
M	1300.0	10.0		ABRAMS	70 HBC + 2.5-3.2 K+ P 11/70
M	1260.	20.		FARBER	70 HBC + 12.7 K+ P 6/70
M	(1325.0)			DENEGR1	71 DBC - 12.6 K-D,K 2P1 D 5/71
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.9)				

28 Q LOW (QA) MASS (MEV)

ML	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS				
ML	(1280.)			SHEN	66 HBC + 0 4.6 K+P,5 BODY 12/72*
ML	1260.0	10.0		ALEXANDER	69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/72*
ML	1240.0	5.0		BARNHAM	70 HBC + 10.0 K+P,K 2P1 12/72*
ML	1243.	8.		GARFINKEL	71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/72*
ML	1228.	14.		ANDERSON	72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/72*
ML	(1260.)			DAVIS	72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72*
ML	1234.	12.		FIRESTONE	72 DBC + 12. K+ D 2/73*
ML	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.1)				

28 Q HIGH (QB) MASS (MEV)

MH	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS				
MH	70	1320.0	10.0	SHEN	66 HBC + 4.6 K+ P 12/72*
MH	1380.0	20.0		ALEXANDER	69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/72*
MH	1420.0	5.0		BARNHAM	70 HBC + 10.0 K+P,K 2P1 12/72*
MH	1344.	8.		GARFINKEL	71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/72*
MH	1414.	15.		ANDERSON	72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/72*
MH	(1420.)			DAVIS	72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72*
MH	1368.	18.		FIRESTONE	72 DBC + 12. K+ D 2/73*
MH	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.9)				

28 Q REGION WIDTH (MEV)

W	PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS				
W	127.0	7.0	25.0	ASTIER	69 HBC 0 PBAR P 9/69
W	45 (60.)			CRENNELL	67 HBC 0 6 P1- P 7/67
W	40 (60.)			CRENNELL	72 HBC 0 4,5P1-P,LK2PI 12/72*
W	PRODUCED BY K BEAMS				
W	12 (60.0)	(20.0)		ALMEIDA	65 HBC + 3-5 K+P 12/72*
W	C	(60.0)	(20.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
W	C	35 (60.0)	(20.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
W	C	(60.0)	(20.0)	BASSOMPIE	67 HBC + 5. K+ P 11/67
W	C SPLIT THE Q REGION INTO 3 BUMPS				
W	(200.)	APPROX.		DE BAERE	67 HBC + 3.5 K+ P 7/67
W	196.0	16.0		BARTSCH	68 HBC + 10. K-P,K NP1 9/69
W	B	250.	APPROX.	BARBARO	69 HBC + 12. K+ P (K 2P1) 9/69
W	NO BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION.				
W	45	40.0	10.0	BISHOP	69 HBC + 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 9/69
W	21	40.0	15.0	ERWIN	69 HBC 0 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 9/69
W	51.	22.		FRIEDMAN	69 HBC - 2.6+2.7 K- P 9/69
W	80.0	20.0		ABRAMS	70 HBC + 2.5-3.2 K+ P 11/70
W	180.	28.		FARBER	70 HBC + 12.7 K+ P 6/70
W	(180.0)			DENEGR1	71 DBC - 12.6 K-D,K 2P1 D 5/71
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.2)				

28 Q LOW (QA) WIDTH (MEV)

WL	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS				
WL	100.0	20.0		SHEN	66 HBC + 0 4.6 K+P,5 BODY 12/72*
WL	40.0	10.0		ALEXANDER	69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/72*
WL	110.0	15.0		BARNHAM	70 HBC + 10.0 K+P,K 2P1 12/72*
WL	70.	26.	18.	GARFINKEL	71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/72*
WL	111.	33.		ANDERSON	72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/72*
WL	(120.)			DAVIS	72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72*
WL	188.	21.		FIRESTONE	72 DBC + 12. K+ D 2/73*
WL	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.1)				

28 Q HIGH (QB) WIDTH (MEV)

WH	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS				
WH	70	80.0	20.0	SHEN	66 HBC + 4.6 K+P 12/72*
WH	120.0	20.0		ALEXANDER	69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/72*
WH	120.0	15.0		BARNHAM	70 HBC + 10.0 K+P,K 2P1 12/72*
WH	(60.)	OR LESS		GARFINKEL	71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/72*
WH	89.	24.		ANDERSON	72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/72*
WH	(80.)			DAVIS	72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72*
WH	241.	30.		FIRESTONE	72 DBC + 12. K+ D 2/73*
WH	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.3)				

28 Q REGION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Q REGION INTO K*(892) P1		DECAY MASSES
P2	Q REGION INTO K RHO		891+ 139
P3	Q REGION INTO K P1		497+ 770
P4	Q REGION INTO K ETA		497+ 139
P5	Q REGION INTO K OMEGA		497+ 548
P6	Q REGION INTO K P1 P1		497+ 783
			497+ 139+ 139

Mesons
Q, $K_N(1420)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

28 Q REGION BRANCHING RATIOS

PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS

R1	Q REGION INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL (UNITS OF 10 ³ -2)	(P2)		
R1	75.0 10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC	0.0 PBAR P	6/66
R1	DOMINANT	CRENNELL 72 HBC	0 4.5P1-P, LK2P1	12/72*
R2	Q REGION INTO (K* PI)/TOTAL (UNITS OF 10 ³ -2)	(P1)		
R2	25.0 10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC	0.0 PBAR P	6/66
R3	Q REGION INTO (K* PI-) / (K+O PI+ PI-)			
R3	(0.2) OR LESS CL=.90	CRENNELL 67 HBC	0 6.0 PI-P	7/67
R4	Q REGION INTO (K+O PI+ PI- PI0) / (K+O PI+ PI-)			
R4	(0.1) OR LESS CL=.90	CRENNELL 67 HBC	0 6.0 PI-P	7/67

PRODUCED BY K BEAMS

R10	Q REGION INTO (K PI) / (K*(892) PI)	(P3)/(P1)		
R10	(0.8) OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	4.6 K+P, 5 BODY	11/67
R10	Q REGION INTO K*(892) PI AND K RHO (OVERLAPPING BANDS)	(P1+P2)		
R10	70 (1.0)	SHEN 66 HBC	+ 4.6 K+P	8/66
R11	Q REGION INTO (K OMEGA)/(K*(892) PI)	(P5)/(P1)		
R11	(0.1) OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	+ 4.6 K+P	10/66
R12	Q REGION INTO (K PI) / (K*(892) PI)	(P3)/(P1)		
R12	(0.30) OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	+ 4.6 K+P	10/66
R13	Q REGION INTO K*(892) PI AND K RHO (OVERLAPPING BANDS)	(P1+P2)		
R13	200 (1.0)	BERLINGHI 67 HBC	+ 12.7 K+ P	7/67
R14	Q REGION INTO (K PI) / TOTAL	(P3)		
R14	(0.02) OR LESS	BERLINGHI 67 HBC	+ 12.7 K+ P	11/67
R14	(0.02) OR LESS CL=.95	BARTSCH 68 HBC	- 10.0 K- P	
R15	Q REGION INTO (K ETA) / TOTAL	(P4)		
R15	(0.02) OR LESS	BERLINGHI 67 HBC	+ 12.7 K+ P	11/67
R16	Q REGION INTO (K OMEGA) / TOTAL	(P5)		
R16	(0.02) OR LESS	BERLINGHI 67 HBC	+ 12.7 K+ P	11/67
R16	12 0.01 0.005	BARTSCH 68 HBC	- 10.0 K- P	9/68
R17	Q REGION INTO (K RHO) / (K*(892) PI)	(P2)/(P1)		
R17	0.91 0.25	BERLINGHI 67 HBC	+ 12.7 K+ P	11/67
R17	701 0.4 0.1	BARTSCH 68 HBC	- 10.0 K- P	9/68
R17	AVG			
R17	0.47 0.18		AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)	
R18	Q REGION INTO (K PI) / (K*(892) PI)	(P3)/(P1)		
R18	(0.21) OR LESS	DE BAERE 67 HBC	+ 3.5 K+ P	11/66
R19	Q REGION INTO (K PI PI) / TOTAL	(P6)		
R19	201 0.22 0.08	BARTSCH 68 HBC	- 10.0 K- P	9/68
R19	POSSIBLY SEEN	ALEXANDER 69 HBC	9.0 K+ P	2/73*
R19	POSSIBLY SEEN	DAVIS 72 HBC	+ 12. K+ P	1/73*
R19	WITH THE (PI PI) SYSTEM IN S-WAVE			1/73*

REFERENCES FOR Q REGION

PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS

ARMENTERO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 577	ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, D-ANDLAU + (CERN+CDEF)
ALSO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 617	R ARMENTEROS (RAPORTEUR)
ALSO 66 PR 145 1095	BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA)
CRENNELL 67 PRL 19 44	*KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN (BNL)
ASTIER 69 NP B 10 65	*MAR ECHAL, MONTANET, + (CDEF+CERN+IPNP+LIVP) JIP
BETTIINI 69 NC 62 A 1038	*CRESTI, LIMENTANI, BERTAUZA, BIGI+(PADO+PISA) I

PRODUCED BY K BEAMS

ALMEIDA 65 PL 16 184	ALMEIDA, ATHERTON, BYER, DORNAN, FORSON+ (CAVE)
SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	*BUTTERNORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING (LRL)
ALSO 66 (PRIVATE COMMUN) G. GOLDHABER (LRL)	
BASSOMPIE 67 PL 268 30	BASSOMPIERRE, GOLDSCHMIDT + (CERN+BRUX+BRNH) IJP
BERLINGHI 67 PRL 18 1087	BERLINGHIERI + FARBER + FERBEL + FORMAN (ROCHI) IJP
DE BAERE 67 NC 49A 374	*DEBAISIEUX + FAST + FILIPPAS + (CERN+BRUX)
ALSO PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY B. JONGEJANS	
GOLDHABER 67 PRL 19 976	G. GOLDHABER (LBL)
BARTSCH 68 NP B 8 9	*COCCONI, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIG+VIEN)
BOMSE 68 PRL 20 1519	*BORENSTEIN, CALLAHAN, COLE, COX, + (JOHNHOPK) 1+
DENEGRI 68 PRL 20 1194	*CALLAHAN + ETLINGER + GILLESPIE + (JOHNHOPK) 1+
ALSO 70 ANTICH	
ALEXANDE 69 NP B 13 503	G. ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, GOLDBABER, + (LRL)
ANDREWS 69 PRL 22 731	*LACH, LUDEM, SANDWEISS, BERGER, + (YALE+LRL)
BARBARO 69 PRL 22 1207	BARBARO-GALTIERI, DAVIS, FLATTE, + (LRL)
BISHOP 69 NP B 9 403	*GOSHAW, ERWIN, WALKER (WISC)
CHIBEN 69 PL 298 433	*MALAMUD, MELLEMA, RUDNICK, SCHLEIN+ (UCLA)
CHUNG 69 PR 182 1443	*EISNER + BALI + LUERS (BNL)
COLLEY 69 NC A 59 519	*EASTWOOD, + (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+PMI+OXF+RHIL)
ERWIN 69 NP B 9 364	*WALKER, GOSHAW, WEINBERG (WISC+PRIN+YAND)
FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18860	*FRIEDMAN, PR. D. THEISS (LRL)
WERNER 69 PR 188 2023	*AMMAR, DAVIS, KROPAC, YARGER, CHO, + (INNES+ANL) 1+
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 2433	*EISENSTEIN, KIM, MARSHALL, O-HALLORAN, + (ILL)
ANTICH 70 NP B 20 201	*CARSON, CHIEN, COX, DENEGRI, ETLINGER, + (JHU) 1+
BOWLER 70 PL 31 B 318	M. G. BOWLER (OXFORD)
FARBER 70 PR D 1 78	*FERBEL, SLATTERY, YUTA (ROCH) 1+
FIRESTONE 70 PHILAD. CONF. P. 229	A. FIRESTONE REVIEW (LRL)
BARNHAM 71 NP B25 49	*COLLEY, GRIFFITHS, ALPER, + (BIRM+GLAS+OXF)
BOWLER 71 BOLOGNA CONF. PROC	M. G. BOWLER INTRODUCTORY TALK (OXFORD)
DENEGRI 71 NP B 28 13	*ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CARSON, CHIEN, COX, + (JHU) 1+
FORMAN 71 PR D 3 2610	*GILLESPIE, LEARY, MOSEY, SEIDL, WOLFSON (EP1)
GARFINKLE 71 PRL 26 1505	GARFINKEL, HOLLAND, CARMONY, LANDER+ (PURD+UCD) 1+
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP)	P. SLATTERY, A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS (ROCH)
ANDERSON 72 PR D 6 1823	*FRANKLIN, GODDEN, KOPELMAN, LIBBY, TAN (COLO)
BINGHAM 72 NP B 48 589	*EISENSTEIN, GRADY, HERQUET, + (CERN+BRUX)
BRANDENB 72 NP B 45 397	BRANDENBURG, BRODY, JOHNSON, LEITH, LOOS, + (SLAC)
BRANDENB 72 PRL 28 932	BRANDENBURG, JOHNSON, LEITH, LOOS, LUSTE + (SLAC)
CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220	*GORDON, KWAN-HU LAI, SCARR (BNL)
DAVIS 72 PR D 5 2688	*ALSTON, BARBARO, FLATTE, FRIEDMAN, LYNCH+ (LBL)
FIRESTONE 72 NP B 47 348	A. FIRESTONE (CIT)
FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 505	FIRESTONE, GOLDBABER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL)

FRATI 72 PR D 6 2361	*HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN, + (PENN+CINC)
HAATUFT 72 NP B 48 78	*ARNOLD, HAGENAUER, + (BERG+STRB+EPOL+MADR)
BINGHAM 73 NP B (TO APPEAR)	*FARWELL, + (LBL, ORSAY, BNL, SACLAY, MILAN)

$K_N(1420)$ 22 $K_N(1420, JP=2+)$ I=1/2
JP = 3- IS UNLIKELY BUT NOT YET COMPLETELY RULED OUT.

22 $K_N(1420)$ MASS (MEV)

M FOR DIFFICULTIES IN MEASURING MASS DIFFERENCE, SEE TYPED NOTE UNDER K*

M CHARGED ONLY, WITH FINAL STATE K PI

M	1440.0	24.0	40.	DE BAERE 67 HBC	+ 3.5 K+P (K+ PI0)	10/66
M	1423.0	22.0		ADERHOLZ 68 HBC	- 10 K- P (K PI)	6/68
M	1401.0	20.0		SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	- 4.1 K- P (K PI)	2/72
M	1427.0	9.0		SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	- 5.5 K- P (K PI)	9/67
M	1425.0	15.0		BISHOP 69 HBC	+ 3.5 K+ P	9/69
M	1416.0	10.0		CRENNELL 69 DBC	- 3.9 K-N (KOP1-)	7/69
M	1414.0	11.0		LIND 69 HBC	+ 9. K+ P (K+ PI)	9/69
M	1430.0	10.0		ABRAMS 70 HBC	+ 2.5-3.2 K+P, K2P1	11/70
M	1400 1420.0	3.1		AGUILAR1 71 HBC	- 3.9, 4.6 K- P	11/71
M	200 1425.0	6.0		BARNHAM 71 HBC	+ K+ P, K0 PI+ P	1/72
M	AVG 1421.3	2.3			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

M CHARGED ONLY, WITH OTHER FINAL STATES

M	1400.0	20.0		BADIER 65 HBC	- 3. K- P (K*PI)	10/66
M	20 1440.0	20.0		DUBAL 68 MMS	- 11.5 K- P	6/68
M	B 240 1396.0	6.0		BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	+ 5 K+P (K 2P1)	11/69
M	(1411.0)	(7.0)		FRIEDMAN 69 HBC	- 2.7 K- P (K 2P1)	2/72
M	AVG 1399.7	8.2			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)	

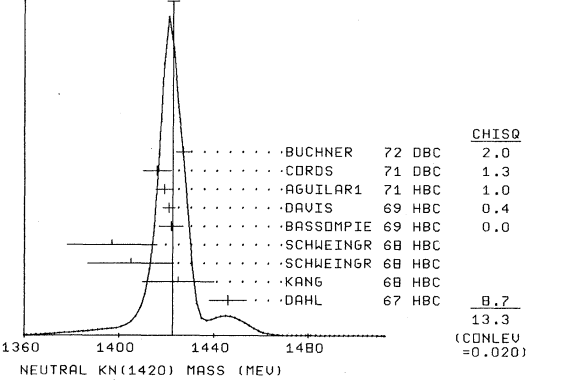
M CHARGED AND NEUTRAL

M	1404.0	15.0		FOCARDI 65 HBC	- 0.3. K- P (K PI)	10/66
M	1390.0	30.0		SHEN 66 HBC	+ 0 4.6 K+ P (K PI)	10/66
M	1430.0	10.0		SHEN 66 HBC	+ 0 4.6 K+ P (K*PI)	10/66
M	1423.0	7.0		BASSANO 67 HBC	- 0 4.6, 5.0 K- P	10/67
M	1420.0	10.0		GOLDBABER 67 HBC	9.0 K+ PIK 2P1	10/67
M	AVG 1421.2	4.7			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

M NEUTRAL ONLY

M	1446.0	7.9		DAHL 67 HBC	0 4. PI- P (KPI)	10/66
M	1425.0	15.0		KANG 68 HBC	0 4.6 K- P	7/69
M	1405.0	18.0		SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	0 4.1 K- P (K PI)	9/67
M	1397.0	19.0		SCHWEINGR 68 HBC	0 5.5 K- P (K PI)	9/67
M	B 420 1422.0	5.0		BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	0 5 K+P (K PI)	11/69
M	B BASSOMP. ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N).			SEE K* TYPED NOTE.		11/69
M	2200 1421.1	2.6		DAVIS 69 HBC	0 12. K+ P (K+PI-)	9/69
M	1800 1419.1	3.7		AGUILAR1 71 HBC	0 3.9, 4.6 K- P	11/71
M	600 1416.0	6.0		CORDS 71 DBC	0 9. K+ N, K+ PI- P	2/72
M	1100 1427.0	3.0		BUCHNER 72 DBC	0 4.6 K+ N, K+ PI- P	12/72*
M	AVG 1422.8	2.5			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)	
					(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1422.8 ± 2.5
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



22 $K_N(1420)$ WIDTH (MEV)

M CHARGED ONLY, WITH FINAL STATE K PI

M	175.0	57.0		ADERHOLZ 68 HBC	- 10 K- P (K PI)	6/68
M	110.0	25.0		BISHOP 69 HBC	+ 3.5 K+ P	9/69
M	96.0	18.0		LIND 69 HBC	+ 9. K+ P	5/70
M	80.0	20.0		ABRAMS 70 HBC	+ 2.5-3.2 K+P, K2P1	11/70
M	1400 94.7	15.1	12.5	AGUILAR1 71 HBC	- 3.9, 4.6 K- P	11/71
M	200 115.0	20.0		BARNHAM 71 HBC	+ K+ P, K0 PI+ P	1/72
M	AVG 99.1	8.1			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

M CHARGED ONLY, WITH OTHER FINAL STATES

M	105.0	30.0		BADIER 65 HBC	- 3.0 K- P	4/66
M	B 240 110.0	25.0		BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	+ 5 K+P (K 2P1)	11/69
M	(43.0)	(13.0)		FRIEDMAN 69 HBC	- 2.7 K- P (K 2P1)	2/72
M	AVG 108.0	19.2			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$K_N(1420)$, $K_N(1660)$

W CHARGED AND NEUTRAL			
W	92.0	14.0	FOCARDI 65 HBC
W	75.0	25.0	SHEN 66 HBC
W	65.0	20.0	BASSANO 67 HBC
W	80.0	20.0	GOLDHABER 67 HBC
W	107.0	20.0	SCHWEINGER 68 HBC
W	85.9	8.4	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

W NEUTRAL ONLY			
W	61.0	24.0	DAHL 67 HBC
W	116.0	17.0	KANG 68 HBC
W	420	21.	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC
W	2200	101.	DAVIS 69 HBC
W	1800	116.6	AGUILARI 71 HBC
W	600	144.	CORDS 71 HBC
W	1100	109.	BUCHNER 72 HBC
W	108.4	6.3	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

22 KN(1420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KN(1420) INTO K PI	DECAY MASSES
P1	KN(1420) INTO K*(892) PI	493+ 139
P2	KN(1420) INTO K RHO	493+ 770
P4	KN(1420) INTO K OMEGA	493+ 783
P5	KN(1420) INTO K ETA	493+ 548

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i , as follows: The diagonal elements are $P_i \pm \delta P_i$, where $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i)^2}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \delta P_j)$. For the definitions of the individual P_i , see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	
P1	.5495+-.0274				
P2	-.2293	.2945+-.0247			
P3	-.3950	-.3925	.0923+-.0241		
P4	-.2443	-.2458	-.1182	.0440+-.0166	
P5	-.4097	-.2442	-.0787	-.0502	.0197+-.0200

22 KN(1420) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	KN(1420) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 R	(0.37) (0.19)	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P 6/66
R1 Q	(0.39) (0.11)	BASSANO 67 HBC	4.6, 5.0 K-P 10/67
R1 R	WE CANNOT USE THIS STATISTICALLY REDUNDANT RATIO; AUTHORS OBTAIN IT MERELY BY SUBTRACTING FROM UNITY THEIR MEASUREMENTS OF OTHER RATIOS.		
R1 R	MEASUREMENTS OF OTHER RATIOS.		
R1 FIT	0.550	0.027	FROM FIT
R2	KN(1420) INTO (K*(892) PI) / TOTAL	(P2)	
R2 Q	(.41) (0.14)	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P 6/66
R2 Q	(0.47) (0.10)	BASSANO 67 HBC	4.6, 5.0 K-P 10/67
R2 FIT	0.295	0.025	FROM FIT
R3	KN(1420) INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R3 Q	(0.14) (0.10)	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P 6/66
R3 Q	(0.14) (0.10)	BASSANO 67 HBC	4.6, 5.0 K-P 10/67
R3 FIT	0.092	0.024	FROM FIT
R4	KN(1420) INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	(P4)	
R4 Q	0.07	0.04	BADIER 65 HBC 3.0 K-P 6/66
R4 FIT	0.044	0.017	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R5	KN(1420) INTO (K ETA)/TOTAL	(P5)	
R5 Q	0.02	0.02	BADIER 65 HBC 3.0 K-P 6/66
R5 Q	(0.025) OR LESS	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	5.0 K+P 9/68
R5 FIT	0.020	0.020	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R6	KN(1420) INTO (K*(892) PI) / (K PI)	(P2)/(P1)	
R6 B	0.33	0.33	CHUNG 65 HBC + 0 3.9+4.2 PI-P 8/66
R6 Q	0.65	0.20	SHEN 66 HBC + 0 N* PRODUCED 10/66
R6 Q	(0.63) (0.20)	SHEN 66 HBC	+ NO N* PRODUCED 10/66
R6 B	0.52	0.12	SCHWEINGER 68 HBC + 0 4.1+5.5 K-P 10/67
R6 B	(0.9) (0.2)	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	+ 0 5 K+P 1/73*
R6 B	SUPERSEDED BY CHARRIERE 72		
R6 Q	(0.93) (0.11)	BISHOP 69 HBC	3.5 K+P 9/69
R6 Q	0.47	0.08	AGUILARI 71 HBC 3.9,4.6 K-P 11/71
R6 Q	0.78	0.15	CHARRIERE 72 HBC 0.5, K+ P, K P 3PI 1/73*
R6 AVG	0.537	0.058	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R6 FIT	0.536	0.057	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R7	KN(1420) INTO (K OMEGA) / K PI	(P4)/(P1)	
R7 Q	(0.08) OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	4.6 K+P 8/66
R7 Q	0.26	0.14	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC + 5 K+P 9/69
R7 Q	0.13	0.07	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC + 5 K+P 9/69
R7 Q	0.05	0.04	AGUILARI 71 HBC 3.9,4.6 K-P 11/71
R7 AVG	0.070	0.035	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R7 FIT	0.080	0.031	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R8	KN(1420) INTO (K RHO) / (K PI)	(P3)/(P1)	
R8 Q	(0.09) OR LESS	CHUNG 65 HBC	+ 0 3.9+4.2 PI-P 8/66
R8 Q	0.26	0.14	SCHWEINGER 68 HBC + 5 K+P 10/67
R8 Q	(0.2) OR LESS	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	+ 5 K+P 9/69
R8 Q	(0.3) OR LESS	BASSOMPIE 69 HBC	+ 5 K+P 9/69
R8 Q	15 (0.11) (0.06)	BISHOP 69 HBC	3.5 K+P 9/69
R8 Q	0.16	0.05	AGUILARI 71 HBC 3.9,4.6 K-P 11/71
R8 AVG	0.169	0.048	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R8 FIT	0.168	0.048	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R9	KN(1420) INTO (K RHO) / (K*(892) PI)	(P3)/(P2)	
R9 Q	(0.39) OR LESS	BASSOMPIE 67 HBC	+ 5. K+P 9/67
R9 Q	(0.40) OR LESS	FIELD 67 HBC	- 3.8 K-P 6/67
R9 FIT	0.313	0.095	FROM FIT

R10	KN(1420) INTO (K OMEGA) / (K*(892) PI)	(P4)/(P2)	
R10 Q	(0.10) (0.04)	FIELD 67 HBC	- 3.8 K-P 6/67
R10 FIT	0.149	0.061	FROM FIT

R11	KN(1420) INTO (K ETA) / (K*(892) PI)	(P5)/(P2)	
R11 Q	(0.07) (0.04)	FIELD 67 HBC	- 3.8 K-P 6/67
R11 FIT	0.067	0.069	FROM FIT

R12	KN(1420) INTO (K ETA) / (K PI)	(P5)/(P1)	
R12 Q	(0.02) OR LESS	BISHOP 69 HBC	3.5 K+P 9/69
R12 Q	(0.04) OR LESS	AGUILARI 71 HBC	3.9,4.6 K-P 11/71
R12 FIT	0.036	0.037	FROM FIT

R Q FOLLOWING SUGGESTION BY AGUILARI 70, WE DO NOT MAKE USE OF MEASUREMENTS WHERE THE (K PI PI) BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION IS DIFFICULT DUE TO THE NEARBY Q REGION.

REFERENCES FOR KN(1420)

BADIER 65 PL 19 612	BADIER, DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG+ (EPOL+SAEL+ZEEMAN)
CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325	+ DAHL, HARDY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
FOCARDI 65 PL 16 351	FOCARDI, MINGUZZI, RANZI, SERRA+ (BOLOGNA+SAEL)
SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	+ BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING (LRL)
ALSO 66 (PRIVATE COMMUN) GERSON GOLDHABER (LRL)	
BASSANO 67 PRL 19 968	+ GOLDBERG, GOZ, BARNES, LEITNER+ (BNL+SYRACUSE)
BASSOMPIE 67 PL 268 30	BASSOMPIERE, GOLDSCHMIDT+ (CERN+BRUX+BIRM) IJP
CRENELL 67 PRL 19 44	+ KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN (BNL)
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377	+ HARDY, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
ALSO 65 PRL 14 401	HARDY, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
DE BAERE 67 NC 51 A 401	+ GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI+ (BRUX+CERN)
FIELD 67 PL 248 638	+ HENDRICKS+PICCIONI+YAGER (LAJOLLA)
GOLDHABER 67 PRL 19 972	G. GOLDHABER, FIRESTONE, SHEN (LRL)
ADERHOLZ 68 NP B 5 567	+ DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIENNA)
ALSO 66 PL 22 357	BARTSCH, DEUTSCHMANN, MORRISON+ (ABCL ICIV)
ANT ICH 68 PRL 21 1842	+ CALLAHAN, CARSON, COX, DENEGRY,+ (JHU)
DUBAL 68 THESIS 1456	L. DUBAL (GENEVE)
KANG 68 PR 176 1587	Y. H. KANG (IOWA)
SCHWEING 68 PR 166 1317	SCHWEINGRUBER, DERRICK, FIELDS+ (ANL+NWES)
ALSO 67 THESIS	F. L. SCHWEINGRUBER (NORTHWESTERN, EVANSTON)
BASSOMPIE 69 NP 813 189	BASSOMPIERE, GOLDSCHMIDT-CLEM.+ (CERN+BRUX) JP
ALSO 69 DE BAERE	
ALSO 70 DE BAERE	
BISHOP 69 NP B 9 403	+ GOSHAW, ERWIN, WALKER (WISC)
CRENELL 69 PRL 22 487	+ KARSHON, LAI, ONEALL, SCARR (BNL)
DAVIS 69 PRL 23 1071	+ DERENZO, FLATTE, ALSTON, LYNCH, SOLMITZ (LRL)
DE BAERE 69 NC 61 A 397	+ GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI,+ (BELG+CERN)
ALSO 70 DE BAERE	
FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18860	J. FRIEDMAN, PH. D. THESIS (LRL)
LIND 69 NP B 14 1	+ ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, FU, GOLDHABER (LRL) JP
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 2433	+ EISENSTEIN, KIM, MARSHALL, O'HALLORAN,+ (ILL)
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 1362	AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BASSANO, EISENER,+ (BNL+PURD)
BIRMINGHAM 70 KIEV CONF-	ASTIER, RAPPORTEURS TALK (BIRM+GLAS+OXF)
DE BAERE 70 CERN PHYS 70 41	+ DEBAISIEUX, DE MOLF, DUFOUR,+ (BELG+CERN)
AGUILAR 71 PR D 4 2583	+ EISNER, KINSON (BNL)
BARNHAM 71 NP B 28 171	+ COLLEY, JOBS, GRIFFITHS, HUGHES,+ (BIRM+GLAS)
CORDS 71 PR D 4 1974	+ CARMON, ERWIN, MEIERE,+ (PURDUE+IUPUI)
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP)	P. SLATTERY, A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS (ROCH)
BUCHNER 72 NP B 45 333	+ DEHM, CHARRIERE, CORNET,+ (MPIM+CERN+BRUX)
CHARRIERE 72 NP B 51 317	CHARRIERE, ORJARD, DE BAERE,+ (CERN+BELG)
CRENELL 72 PR D 6 1220	+ GORDON, KWAN-WU LAI, SCARR (BNL)
DEUTSCHMANN 72 NP B 36 373	DEUTSCHMANN,+ (ABCLV COLLABORATION)
ENGELMANN 72 PR D 5 2162	ENGELMANN, MUSGARIS, FORMAN,+ (ANL+EFI)
FRATTI 72 PR D 6 2361	+ HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN,+ (PENNS+CINC)
ROUGE 72 NP B 46 29	+ VIDEAU, VOLTE, DE BRION,+ (EPOL+SAEL)
TIECKE 72 NP B 39 596	+ GRIJNS, HEINEN, DE GROOT,+ (NIJM+ZEEM)

KN(1660)

27 KN(1660, JP=) I = 1/2

EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE

27 KN(1660) MASS (MEV)

M	(1660.0)	CARMONY 67 HBC	- 3.8 K-P, OMEGA K 11/67
M	1660.0	JOBS 67 HBC	+ 5. K+P 11/67
M	J	CLAIMED BY JOBS IN (K PI), (K*(892) PI), AND (KN(1420) PI)	
M	J	MODES. K PI BUMP INTERFERES MOSTLY WITH DELTA(1236).	
M	(1660.1)	CHARRIERE 72 HBC	0.5, K+ P, K P 3PI 1/73*

27 KN(1660) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	20.0	JOBS 67 HBC	+ 5. K+P 11/67
W	(60.)	(60.)	CHARRIERE 72 HBC	0.5, K+ P, K P 3PI 1/73*

27 KN(1660) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

DECAY MASSES		
P1	KN(1660) INTO K PI	493+ 139
P2	KN(1660) INTO K PI PI	493+ 139+ 139
P3	KN(1660) INTO K*(892) PI	493+ 139
P4	KN(1660) INTO KN(1420) PI	1421+ 139

Mesons

$K_N(1660)$, $K_N(1760)$, $L(1770)$, $K_N(1850)$, $K^*(2200)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR $K_N(1660)$

CARMONY 67 PRL 18 615 D.CARMONY,T.HENDRICKS,L.LANDER (LA JOLLA)
JOBES 67 PL 268 49 +BASSOMPIERRE,DE BAERE + (BIRM+CERN+BRUX)
CHARRIER 72 NP 8 51 317 CHARRIERE,DRIJARD,DE BAERE,+ (CERN+BELG)

$K_N(1760)$

60 $K_N(1760, J_P=)$
NEEDS FURTHER CONFIRMATION, OMITTED FROM THE TABLE.
FAVORED J_P IS 3-, $I=1/2$.

60 $K_N(1760)$ MASS (MEV)
M C 76 (1759.) (12.) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71

60 $K_N(1760)$ WIDTH (MEV)
W C 76 (60.) (20.) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
W C DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FIT AND DATA ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SIGNAL 11/71

60 $K_N(1760)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 $K_N(1760)$ INTO K PI 493+ 139
P2 $K_N(1760)$ INTO $K^*(892)$ PI 891+ 139
P3 $K_N(1760)$ INTO K RHO 493+ 770
P4 $K_N(1760)$ INTO $K_N(1420)$ PI 1421+ 139
P5 $K_N(1760)$ INTO K PI PI 493+ 139+ 139

60 $K_N(1760)$ BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 $K_N(1760)$ INTO (K PI)/($K^*(892)$ PI + K RHO) (P1)/(P2+P3)
R1 E (0.40) (0.10) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
R2 $K_N(1760)$ INTO ($K^*(892)$ PI)/(K PI PI) (P2)/(P5)
R2 E (0.40) (0.15) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
R3 $K_N(1760)$ INTO (K RHO)/(K PI PI) (P3)/(P5)
R3 E (0.60) (0.25) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
R4 $K_N(1760)$ INTO ($K^*(892)$ PI + K RHO)/(K PI PI) (P2+P3)/(P5)
R4 E (1.) (0.12) CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
R5 $K_N(1760)$ INTO $K_N(1420)$ PI/(K PI PI) (P4)/(P5)
R5 E (0.06) OR LESS CARMONY 71 DBC 0 9. K+ N 11/71
R5 E DIFFICULT BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION. ERRORS STATISTICAL ONLY. 11/71

REFERENCES FOR $K_N(1760)$

CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURD+UCD+IUPU)

$L(1770)$

23 L (1770, $J_P=$) $I=1/2$
FOR REVIEWS SEE HUGHES 71, SLATTERY 71.

23 L MASS (MEV)
M 20 (1780.) BERLINGHI 67 HBC + 12.7 K+P 7/67
M (1760.0) (15.0) JOBES 67 HBC + 5. K+ P 1/73*
M B (1785.0) (12.0) BARTSCH 68 HBC 10.0 K- P 11/71
M B INCLUDED IN BARTSCH 70 11/71
M 1745.0 20.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC - 4.6 K- P 6/70
M 1780.0 15.0 BARTSCH 70 HBC - 10.1 K- P 1/71
M (1760.0) (15.0) LUDLAM 70 HBC - 12.6 K- P 1/73*
M X 1765.0 40.0 COLLEY 71 HBC + 10.4+P, K 2P1 1/73*
M X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.
M (1740.0) DENEGR1 71 DBC - 12.6 K-D, K 2P1 D 5/71
M 1767. BLIEDEN 72 MMS - 11.-16. K- P 12/72*
M P 306 1730. 20. FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 1/73*
M P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH D*
M
M AVG 1764.6 6.7 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

23 L WIDTH (MEV)
W 20 (80.) BERLINGHI 67 HBC + 12.7 K+P 7/67
W (60.0) (20.0) JOBES 67 HBC + 5. K+ P 1/73*
W B (127.0) (43.0) BARTSCH 68 HBC 10.0 K- P 11/71
W B INCLUDED IN BARTSCH 70 11/71
W 100.0 50.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC - 4.6 K- P 6/70
W 138.0 40.0 BARTSCH 70 HBC - 10.1 K- P 1/71
W (50.0) (40.0) (20.0) LUDLAM 70 HBC - 12.6 K- P 1/73*
W X 90. 70. COLLEY 71 HBC + 10.4+P, K 2P1 1/73*
W X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.
W (130.0) DENEGR1 71 DBC - 12.6 K-D, K 2P1 D 5/71
W 100. 26. BLIEDEN 72 MMS - 11.-16. K- P 12/72*
W P 306 210. 30. FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 12/72*
W P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH D*
W
W AVG 137.7 24.2 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)

23 L PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 L INTO K PI PI 497+ 134+ 134
P2 L INTO $K_N(1420)$ PI 134+1421
P3 L INTO K PI PI PI 497+ 134+ 134+ 134
P4 L INTO $K^*(892)$ PI 891+ 134
P5 L INTO $K^*(892)$ RHO 891+ 770
P6 L INTO $K^*(892)$ OMEGA 891+ 783
P7 L INTO $K^*(892)$ PI PI 891+ 134+ 134

23 L BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 L INTO $(K_N(1420)$ PI) / (K PI PI) (P2)/(P1)
R1 LARGE DENEGR1 68 DBC - 12.6 K- D 1/71
R1 (1.0) BARBARO 69 HBC + 12.0 K+ P 1/71
R1 0.2 AGUILAR 70 HBC - 4.6 K- P 1/71
R1 LESS THAN 1.0 BARTSCH 70 HBC - 10.1 K- P 11/71
R1 COLLEY 71 HBC 10. K+ P 11/71
R1 P CONSISTENT WITH 1. FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 12/72*
R1 P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH D*
R1 R LESS THAN 1.0 SEEMS TO BE ESTABLISHED.
R1 R FOR DISCUSSION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE ON OTHER DECAY 11/71
R1 R MODES SEE HUGHES 71, SLATTERY 71.

REFERENCES FOR L(1770)

BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357 +DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
BERLINGHI 67 PRL 18 1087 BERLINGHIERI+FARBER+FERBEL+FRMAN+ (ROCHII)
JOBES 67 PL 268 49 +BASSOMPIERRE,DE BAERE + (BIRM+CERN+BRUX)
DENEGR1 68 PRL 20 1194 +CALLAHAN+ETTLINGER+GILLESPIE+ (JHU)
BARTSCH 68 NP 88 9 +COCCONI,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)

ANDREWS 69 PRL 22 731 +LACH,LUDLAM,SANDWEISS,BERGER,+ (YALE+LRL)
BARBARO 69 PRL 22 1207 BARBARO-GALTERI,DAVIS,FLATTE,+ (LRL)
COLLEY 69 NC A 59 519 +EASTWOOD,+ (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPI+OXF+RHUL)

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 54 AGUILAR-BENITIZ, BARNES, BASSANO, CHUNG,+ (BNL)
BARTSCH 70 PL 33 B 186 +DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
CHIEN 70 PHILA.CONF.P.275 C.Y.CHIEN (JOHNS HOPKINS)
LUDLAM 70 PR D 2 1234 +SANDWEISS,SLAUGHTER (YALE)

COLLEY 71 NP 8 26 71 +JOBES,KENYON,PATHAK,HUGHES,+ (BIRM+GLAS)
DENEGR1 71 NP 8 28 13 +ANTICH,CALLAHAN,CARSON,GHLEN,COX,+ (JHU)
HUGHES 71 BOLOGNA CONF. PROC I-S-HUGHES,TALK AT BOLOGNA CONF. (GLASGOW)
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP) P. SLATTERY,A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS(ROCH)

ANDERSON 72 PR D 6 1823 +FRANKLIN,GODDEN,KOPELMAN,LIBBY,TAN (COLO)
BLIEDEN 72 PL 39 B 668 +FRANCCHIARDO,BOWEN,EARLES,+ (STON+NEAS)
CHARRIER 72 NP 8 51 317 CHARRIERE,DRIJARD,DE BAERE,+ (CERN+BELG)
FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 505 FIRESTONE,GOLDBABER,LISSAUER,TRILLING (LBL)

$K_N(1850)$

61 $K_N(1850, J_P=)$

STRUCTURE IS SEEN IN THE K PI SCATTERING ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION
AT MASSES NEAR 1850 MEV.THE MOST SIMPLE EXPLANATION INVOLVES
A RAPIDLY INCREASING F-WAVE AMPLITUDE, POSSIBLY INDICATING
PRESENCE OF A $J_P=3-$ RESONANCE.
NEEDS FURTHER CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM THE TABLE.

61 $K_N(1850)$ MASS (MEV)
M I (1850.) APPROX. FIRESTONE 71 DBC 0 12.K+ N, K+ PI-P 11/71

61 $K_N(1850)$ WIDTH (MEV)
W I (300.) APPROX. FIRESTONE 71 DBC 0 12.K+ N, K+ PI-P 11/71
W I APPARENT INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER AMPLITUDES PRECLUDES 11/71
W I PRECISE DETERMINATION. 11/71

REFERENCES FOR $K_N(1850)$

FIRESTON 71 PL 36 B 513 FIRESTONE, GOLDBABER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL)

$K^*(2200)$

40 $K^*(2200, J_P=)$

ENHANCEMENT SEEN IN (ANTIHYPERON-NUCLEON) MASS
NEAR THRESHOLD, INTERPRETATION UNCERTAIN.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

40 $K^*(2200)$ MASS (MEV)
M 20 2240. 20. LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
M C (2200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
M C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHP.-NUCLEON) MASS IN $K^+ P 8.-13. GEV/C$ 11/71

40 $K^*(2200)$ WIDTH (MEV)
W 20 80. 20. LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
W C (200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
M C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHP.-NUCLEON) MASS IN $K^+ P 8.-13. GEV/C$ 11/71

REFERENCES FOR $K^*(2200)$

ALEXANDE 68 PRL 20 755 ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, GOLDBABER, SHEN (LRL)
LISSAUER 70 NP 8 18 491 +ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, GOLDBABER (LBL)


CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURD+UCD+IND)
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP) P. SLATTERY,A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS(ROCH)

DECAY MASSES
P1 L INTO K PI PI 497+ 134+ 134
P2 L INTO $K_N(1420)$ PI 134+1421
P3 L INTO K PI PI PI 497+ 134+ 134+ 134
P4 L INTO $K^*(892)$ PI 891+ 134
P5 L INTO $K^*(892)$ RHO 891+ 770
P6 L INTO $K^*(892)$ OMEGA 891+ 783
P7 L INTO $K^*(892)$ PI PI 891+ 134+ 134

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
K*(2800)

K*(2800)


62 K* (2800, JP=)

NEEDS FURTHER CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM THE TABLE.

 62 K*(2800) MASS (MEV)

M H 59(2800.) HUGHES 71 HBC + 10.K+P, P MMS+ 11/71

 62 K*(2800) WIDTH (MEV)

W H 59 (40.) OR LESS HUGHES 71 HBC + 10.K+P, P MMS+ 11/71
 W H ONLY SEEN IN MISSING MASS DISTRIBUTION, NOT IN FITTED EVENTS. 11/71
 W H PROBABLY DECAYS INTO (3 CHARGED + 2 OR MORE NEUTRAL) PARTICLES 11/71

REFERENCES FOR K*(2800)

HUGHES 71 PREPRINT +MC+CORMICK, PROCTER, TURNBULL (GLASGOW)

Baryons

N's and Δ's

Note on Speed Plots

In the discussion which follows, we use the term "speed plot" to indicate a plot showing the variation with C. M. energy m of the derivative $|dT/dm|$ of a partial-wave amplitude T . (See section IV C of the main text.) In principle such plots are a very sensitive and useful means of searching for a resonance. A rapid increase in speed followed by a rapid decrease is certainly a good indication of the presence of a resonance. In practice these plots must be judiciously used because:

- 1) The values of dT/dm are sensitive to variations in T . It is difficult enough to determine $T(m)$; finding its derivative is necessarily more difficult.
- 2) Once the speed plot tells us that a resonance is present, the determination of precise parameters from such a plot requires additional considerations:

- a) the maximum of the speed is not necessarily at the resonance mass,
- b) the width cannot simply be obtained by the relation $|dT/dm|_{m=M} = 2x/\Gamma$.

Consider for example the P_{33} partial-wave amplitude in π -N scattering. Since its elasticity (x) is one, we have

$$T(m) = \frac{\Gamma(m)/2}{M-m - i\Gamma(m)/2} \quad (1)$$

If we let $\Gamma'(m) = d\Gamma/dm$, then we find that

$$\text{"Speed"} = \left. \frac{dT}{dm} \right| = \frac{2}{\Gamma} \frac{1+(M-m)\Gamma'/\Gamma}{1+4(M-m)^2/\Gamma^2} \quad (2)$$

To estimate where Eq. (2) is maximum, we let $m = M + \delta$ and find that for small δ ,

$$\left. \frac{dT}{dm} \right| = -\frac{16}{\Gamma^3} \left(\frac{\Gamma\Gamma'}{8} + \delta \right) + \mathcal{O}(\delta^2). \quad (3)$$

Since all reasonable parametrizations of $\Gamma(m)$ agree that $\Gamma' \geq 0$, we may conclude that the "speed" will have its maximum value at an energy about $\Gamma\Gamma'/8$ less than the resonant value, $m=M$.

This effect is illustrated in Fig. 1, which is taken from UCRL-20030 π N.¹ For the P_{33} partial wave, the CERN experimental and CERN Kirsopp solutions indicate the instability of $|dT/dm|$ in the region of a resonance (the other solutions are "smooth" by the nature of the analysis). In addition, each of the plots, quite consistently, gives $2/\Gamma \approx 16 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ at a resonant mass of $\sim 1236 \text{ MeV}$. This corresponds to a width at resonance of $\sim 125 \text{ MeV}$. The speed, however, peaks

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

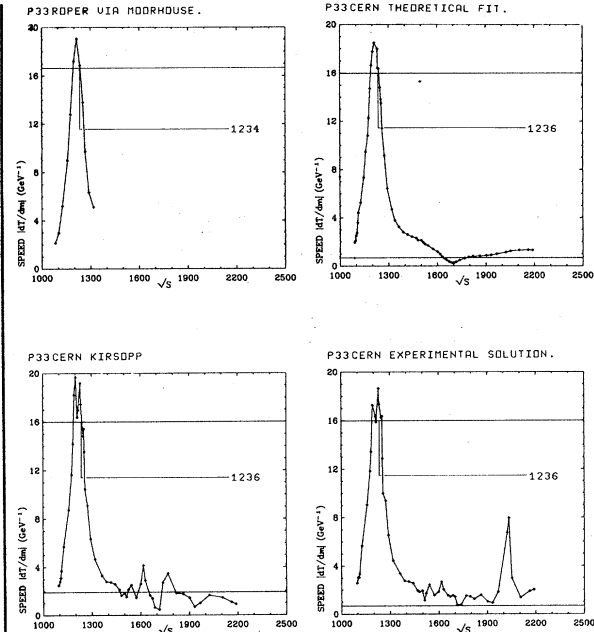


Fig 1. Speed plots as computed from four solutions compiled in Ref. 1. ($\sqrt{s} = m = \text{c.m. energy in MeV}$)

some 10 to 15 MeV lower in mass and at a value of $\sim 18.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$. Hence, were we to estimate the mass and width of the 33-resonance from the maximum speed, we would get $M \approx 1220 \text{ MeV}$ and $\Gamma = 108 \text{ MeV}$. For additional discussion on the mass and width of this resonance, see the mini-review at the beginning of the $\Delta(1236)$ listings.

Reference

1. D. Herndon, et al., " π N Partial-Wave Amplitudes, a Compilation," UCRL-20030 π N, Feb. 1970.

Note on N's and Δ's: Partial-Wave Analyses

There now exist complete partial-wave analyses performed by two groups after the beginning of 1970. The older analysis, AYED 70, is an update of the previous Saclay analyses. These are essentially energy-independent solutions selected on the basis of various energy "smoothness" criteria. A more recent analysis, ALMEHED 72, is a continuation of the "CERN group" program, which uses "smoothness" criteria supplemented by constraints from partial-wave dispersion relations. For a discussion of earlier partial-wave analyses see Refs. 1 and 2.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N's and Δ 's

For the purposes of comparison, we show Argand plots of the solutions in Figs. 1 and 2. The arrow-heads on the lines connecting points at discrete energies are 5 MeV long, and are spaced at 20 MeV intervals. The AYED 70 analysis extends in c.m. energy from 1400 to 2450 MeV; the ALMEHED 72 analysis, from 1100 to 2200 MeV. We have indicated the energies where AYED 70 and ALMEHED 72 claim resonances, and in the case of ALMEHED 72 we have also indicated the grade, A through D, assigned to each of their resonances by this group. In addition, we also show in Figs. 3 and 4 plots of δ and η versus c.m. energy (\sqrt{s}) for the same two solutions.

The Saclay group has presented preliminary results on a new πN phase-shift analysis in an unpublished report to the 1972 Batavia conference. This analysis includes recent data, and improves some of the methods of the earlier analysis. These improvements include checking the final results for smoothness in energy of invariant amplitudes at fixed t and the unmeasured charge exchange polarization Legendre coefficients, as well as a qualitative check of the final results for consistency with an unsubtracted forward dispersion relation for the B amplitude. The main differences between the resonance parameters extracted from this new analysis (AYED 72) and those of ALMEHED 72 are summarized below. None of the states listed below were reported by AYED 70 except the P_{11} with $M = 1461$, $\Gamma = 164$, and $x = 0.56$.

Wave	ALMEHED 72			AYED 72		
	M	Γ	x	M	Γ	x
S_{11}	2100	200	0.5	2195	280	0.173
P_{11}	1470	220	0.65	1427 1530	236 65	0.524 0.120
D_{13}				1730	130	0.1
D_{15}	2100	150	0.2	2055	170	0.09
F_{17}	2000	200	0.15	2048	183	0.058
G_{19}				2130	250	0.08
D_{35}	2200	600	0.25	1870	160	0.095

Of particular interest are the new results on the P_{11} and D_{13} partial waves. Previous partial-wave analyses have seen a single fairly elastic ($x \geq 0.5$) P_{11} (1470) resonance in the mass range 1440-1500 MeV, while many production experiments have observed a bump in the invariant mass distribution tending to be some-

what narrower and at somewhat lower mass than that obtained from partial-wave analysis. The Saclay group now claims two states. As for the D_{13} , the quark model predicts an inelastic resonance in the neighborhood of 1700 MeV, and the existence of such a state is now indicated by isobar model fits to $\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ (see the mini-review on this subject) and by AYED 72. The effect now claimed by AYED 72 to be the D_{13} (1700) is visible in both the ALMEHED 72 and AYED 70 solutions (see Figs. 3 and 4) in the 1700 MeV region.

The remaining new results listed above are five high mass resonances, four of which were seen by ALMEHED 72, but none by the earlier Saclay analysis. In the case of the D_{35} it may well be that ALMEHED 72 and AYED 72 are reporting completely different effects.

Spread in Values of Resonance Parameters

Values of masses, widths, and branching ratios can be obtained only from phase-shift analyses. In production experiments, in fact, it is seldom clear which of the many states at similar masses is being observed. In addition to the two complete phase-shift analyses discussed above, we have other analyses, done by using somewhat incomplete data, by several different groups, but we are quite far from having reliable masses and widths derived therefrom.

There are essentially two problems in obtaining reliable resonance parameters. First there is often disagreement as to just what the values of the phase shifts (η 's and δ 's) are. This problem is obviously related to the quality and quantity of the data and to the procedures used to determine or choose the phase shifts. Secondly, even if smooth curves were available for the phase shifts, there would still be some ambiguity in deciding what the resonant parameters are. We might hope that some sort of energy-dependent fit to the smooth phase shifts would yield unique parameters. Unfortunately, however, a sufficiently clever combination of background and/or resonances could fit the phase shifts, satisfy elastic unitarity, and still yield the wrong parameters. (See the Comments on the Mass and Width of $\Delta(1236)$, below.)

We list the values of M , Γ and x quoted by the various authors with a comment on the method used to derive such parameters. We now discuss briefly the different methods used. AYED 70 analyze their

Baryons
N's and Δ 's

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For notation, see key at front of Listings.

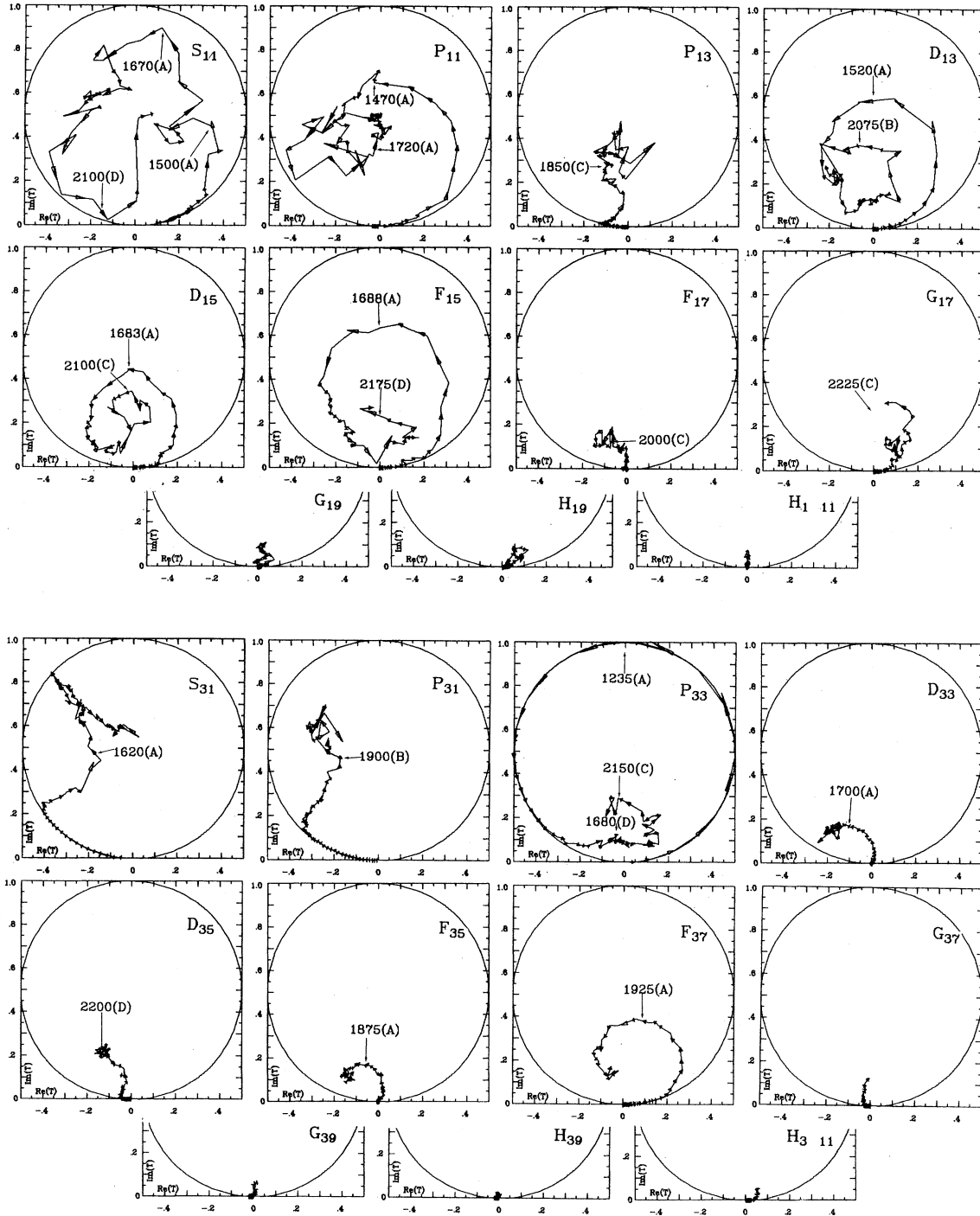


Fig. 1. π N Argand plots from the solution of ALMEHED 72. The bases of the arrowheads are 20 MeV apart; the end point is at \sim 2200 MeV. The numbers are the resonant masses claimed by ALMEHED 72, and the letters indicate their evaluation of the resonance.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N's and Δ 's

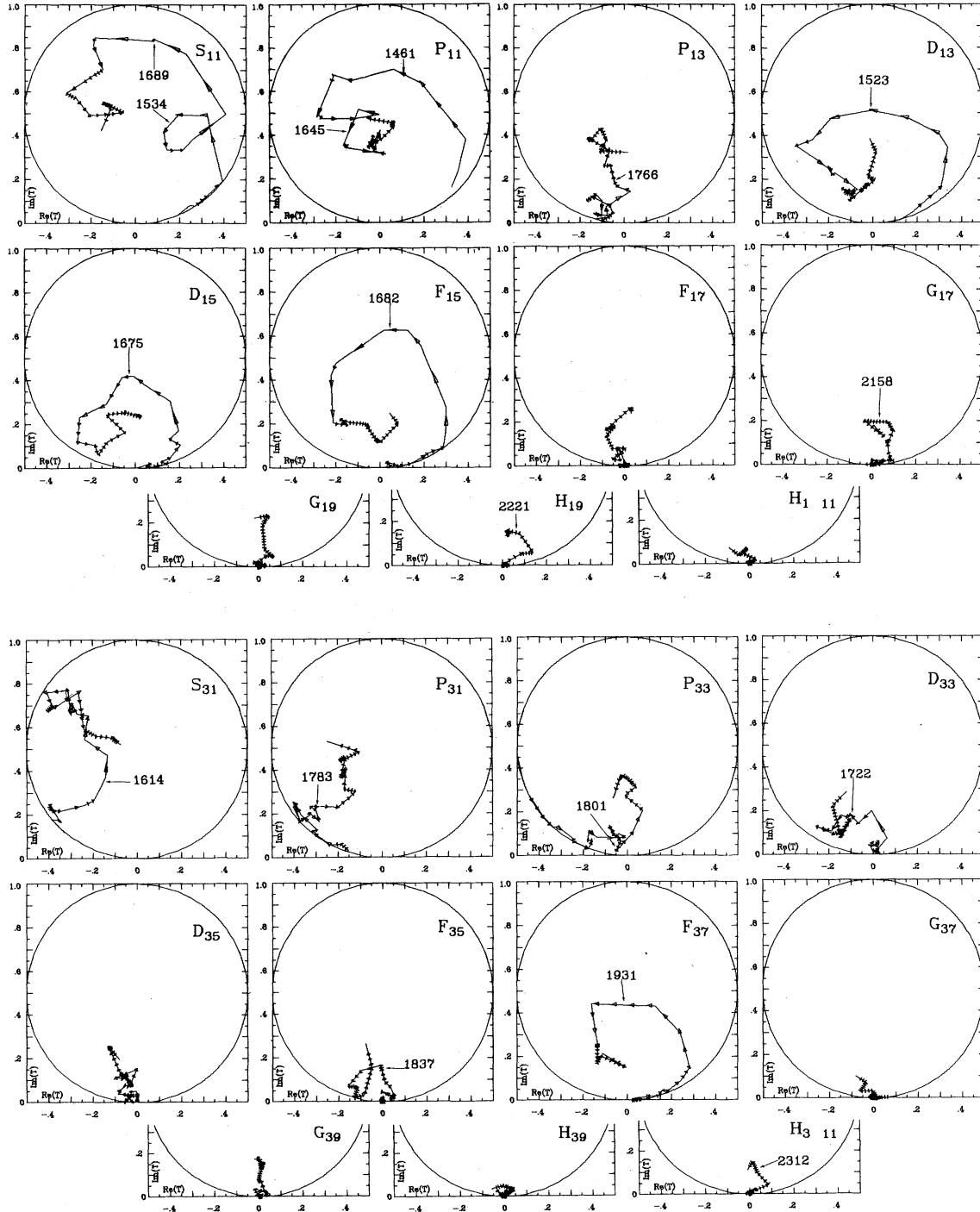


Fig. 2. πN Argand plots from the "minimum surface" solution of AYED 70 [Phys. Letters 31B, 598 (1970)]. To conserve space, we arbitrarily do not show the "minimum path" solution; it is not significantly different. The bases of the arrowheads are 20 MeV apart; the last point is at ~ 2400 MeV.

Baryons
N's and Δ 's

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

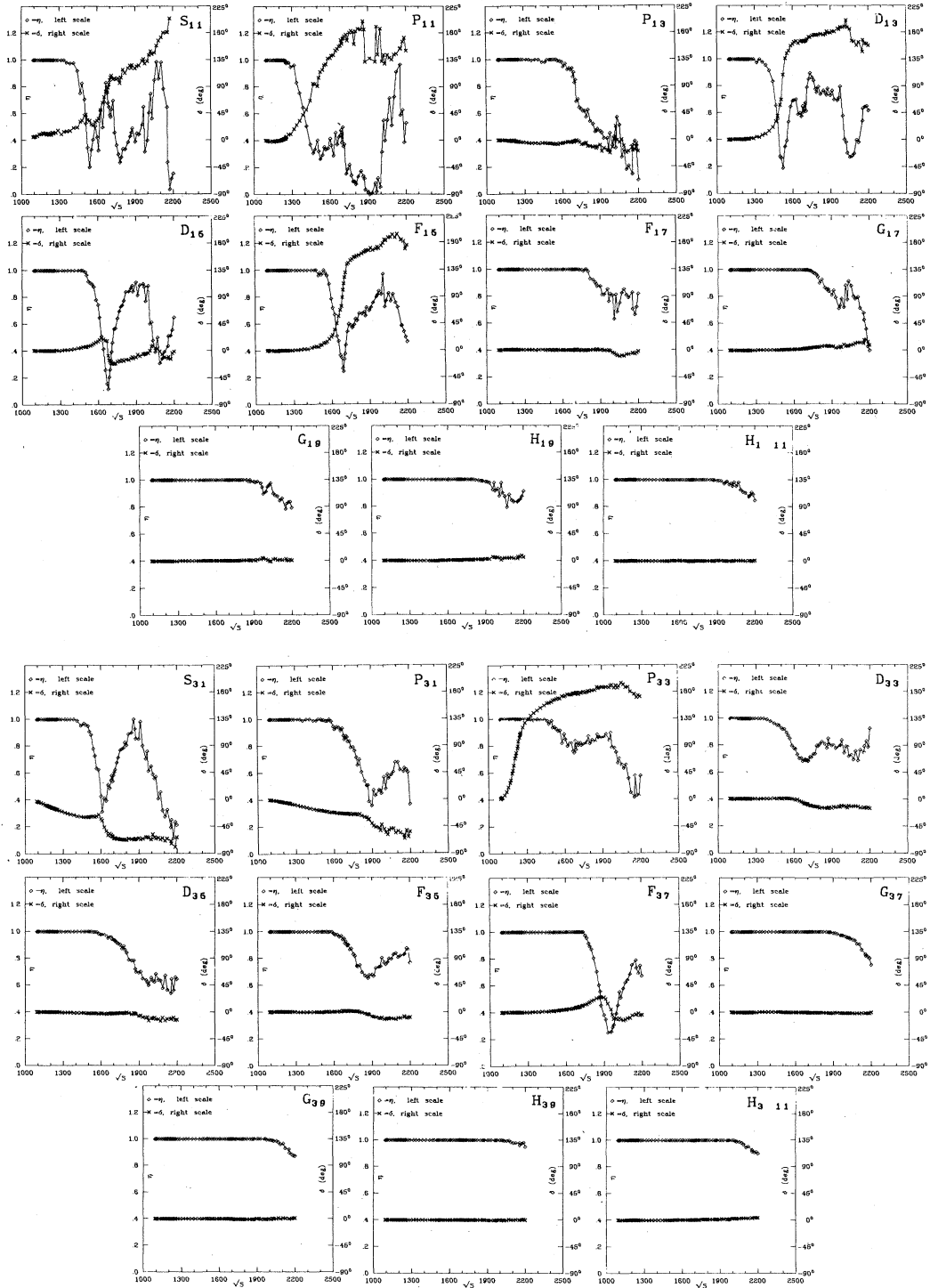


Fig. 3. δ and η versus c.m. energy (in MeV) from the πN partial-wave analysis solution of ALMEHED 72. \times denotes δ (right-hand scale), \diamond denotes η (left-hand scale).

Data Card Listings
 For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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N's and Δ 's

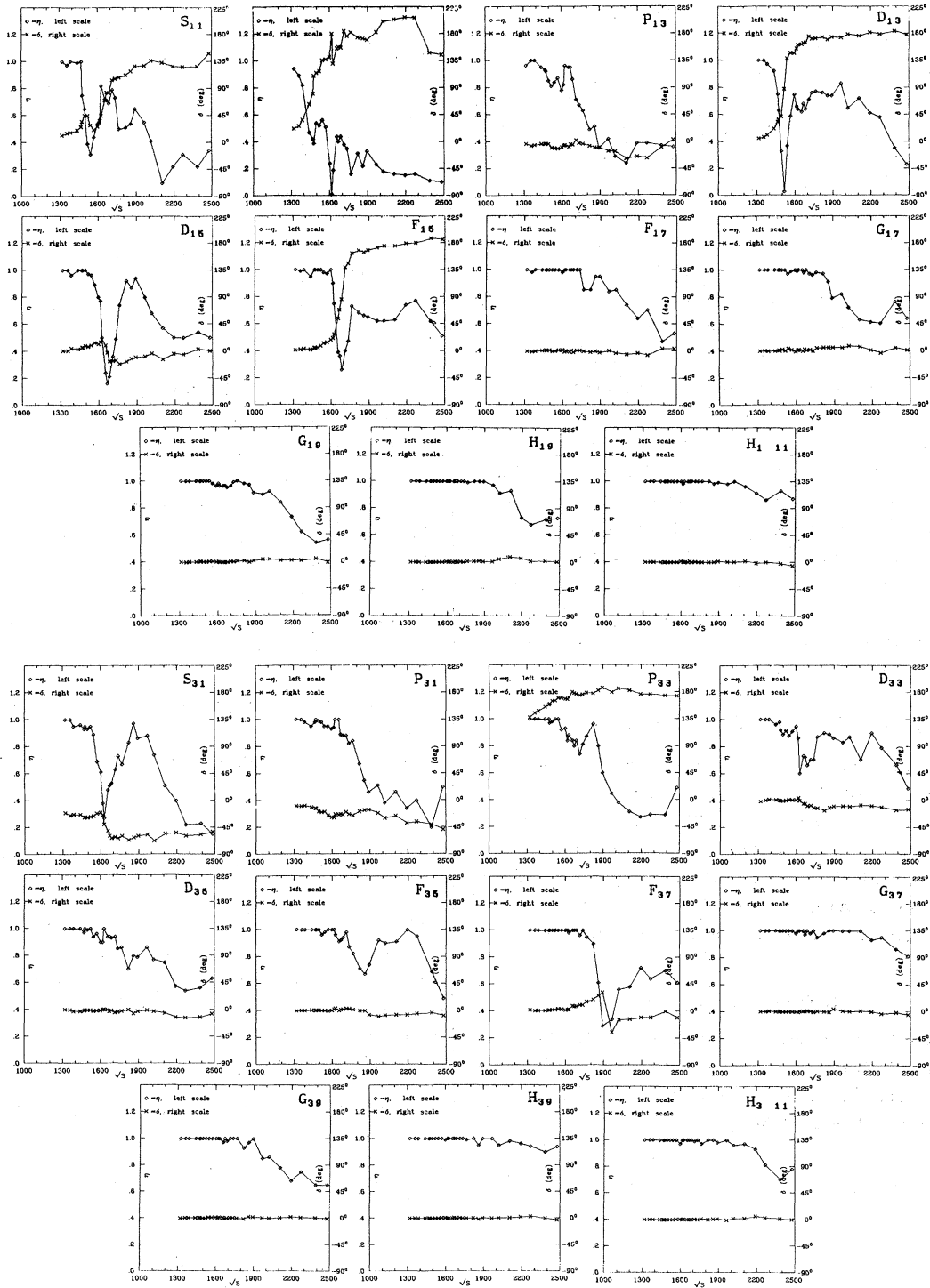


Fig. 4. δ and η versus c.m. energy (in MeV) from the πN partial-wave analysis "minimum surface" solution of AYED 70 [Phys. Letters 31B, 598(1970)]. \times denotes δ (right-hand scale), \diamond denotes η (left-hand scale).

Baryons N's and Δ 's

phase-shift results with an energy-dependent background and Breit-Wigner amplitudes. (This analysis appears only in the unpublished Kiev Conference report of AYED 70, not in their Physics Letter.) BAREYRE 68 uses two methods: 1) cross-section method — the energy where the total cross section is maximum; 2) speed method — the energy where the speed of variation of the amplitude in the Argand plot is maximum. CERN, as well as ALMEHED 72, quotes only one method, usually where the absorption is maximum. The Glasgow group (DAVIES 70) uses Breit-Wigner parametrization; their solutions A and B differ in the starting values of the minimization (CERN I solution was used for solution B). Only the parameters from solution A are included in the listings. For some states no parameters have been quoted by the authors.

At the beginning of the Data Card Listings for N's and Δ 's, we present a table giving our evaluation of the N and Δ resonances based on information contained in the Listings. In the Table of Particle Properties, we do not quote values and errors for parameters, but only give ranges for masses and widths in order to emphasize that in some cases these parameters are quite poorly determined.

Availability of Partial-Wave Analyses and Data

All the solutions mentioned in this note, including AYED 70 and ALMEHED 72, are available on tape from the Particle Data Group. This tape is essentially an updated version of the one corresponding to the compilation of Ref. 2. In addition, the extensive input data used by ALMEHED 72 (courtesy of C. Lovelace) are also available on tape from the Particle Data Group.

References

1. Particle Data Group, Rev. Mod. Phys. **43**, No. 2, Part II, S1 (1971).
2. D. J. Herndon, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, A. H. Rosenfeld, UCRL-20030 π N (Feb. 1970).

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Note on N's and Δ 's: Isobar Model Fits

In the figure below we show the inelastic Argand plots of Herndon 72.¹ These plots are the result of a partial-wave analysis, using the isobar model, of π N \rightarrow π N data in the c.m. energy range 1300-2000 MeV. The partial waves are labeled

$$LL'_{2I2J}(R),$$

where L is the incoming (π N) angular momentum, and L' is the outgoing angular momentum between the isobar R [ρ , ϵ ($= \pi$ I=0, S wave), Δ] and the remaining hadron (π or N); as usual I and J are the isospin and total spin ($\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} = \vec{L}' + \vec{S}'$) respectively. Also indicated on these Argand plots are the locations (in MeV) of known or suspected resonances from π N \rightarrow π N partial-wave analyses.

Clear circular behavior is observed in many of these plots. Perhaps the most interesting among these are the $DP_{13}(\epsilon)$ and $DS_{13}(\Delta)$ partial waves. While all the D_{13} waves show evidence for the well-known N(1520), these two indicate some effect in the 1700-1800 MeV region—perhaps the long sought after $D_{13}(1700)$.

In order to estimate the inelastic coupling of the resonances indicated in these plots, we measured (with a ruler!) the diameters of "interpolated" circles. Recall that

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{xx'}}{\epsilon - i}, \quad \epsilon = \frac{2(M-E)}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}, \quad x = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{el}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}}, \quad x' = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{inel}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}};$$

thus, at resonance ($\epsilon = 0$) the circle diameter is $\sqrt{xx'}$. The amplitudes at resonance thus estimated are given in the following table. The spread in values represents our guess as to the range in resonance circles consistent with the data.

Reference

1. D. J. Herndon et al., LBL-1065 Rev. (1972), submitted to Phys. Rev.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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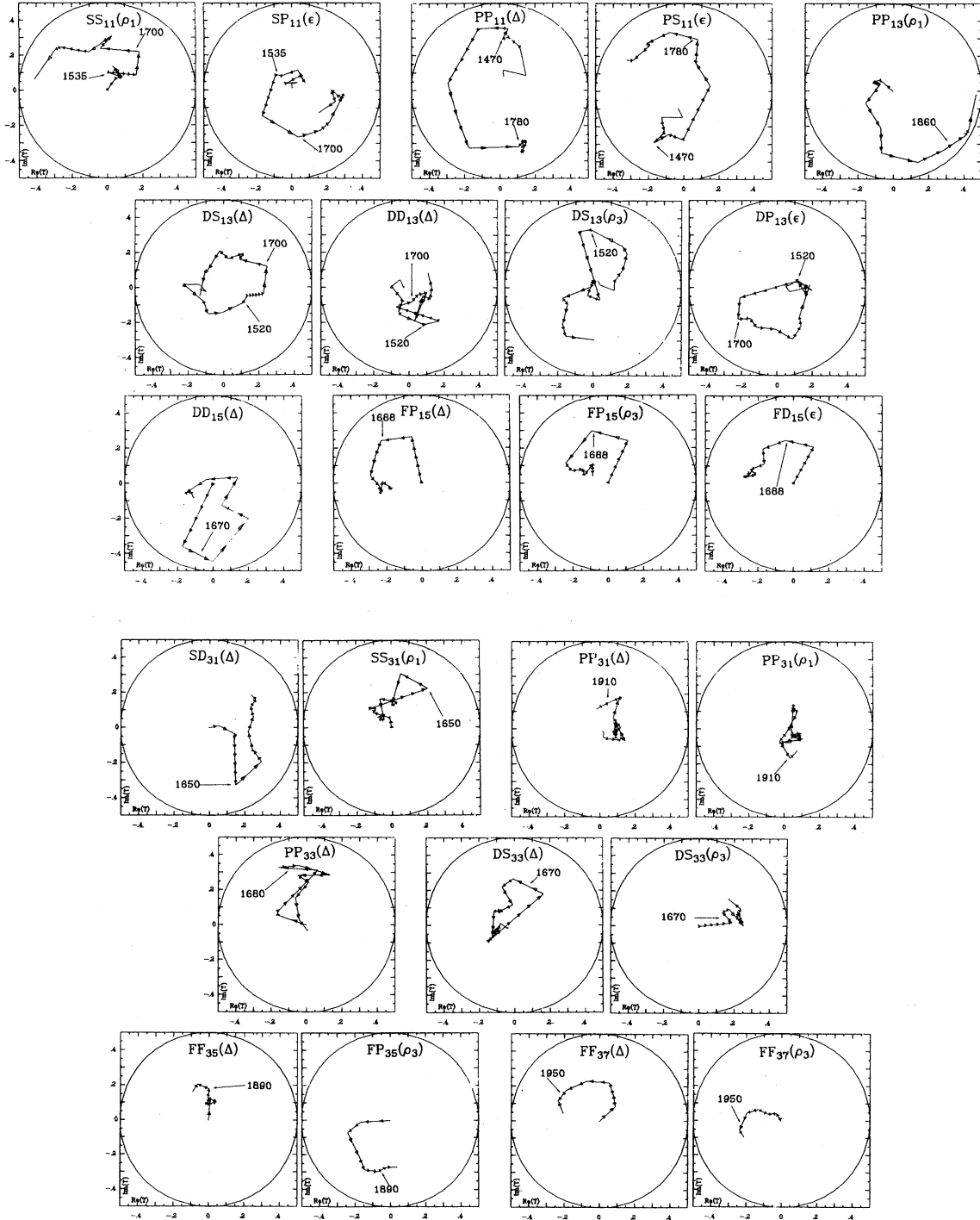


Fig. "Isobar" model Argand plots from Herndon 72. The bases of the arrowheads are 20 MeV apart. The solution covers the energy interval 1300-2000 MeV. See the mini-review text for partial-wave notation.

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Amplitude at resonance, $\sqrt{\kappa\kappa'}$, as estimated from Argand plots of Herndon 72.¹ A dash indicates coupling cannot exist or is essentially zero.

N' s	κ (PDG)	$\pi N \rightarrow \rho N$	$\pi N \rightarrow \epsilon N$	$\pi N \rightarrow \pi \Delta$	Δ' s	κ (PDG)	$\pi N \rightarrow \rho N$	$\pi N \rightarrow \pi \Delta$
S ₁₁ (1535)	.35	.07-.09	small	---	S ₃₁ (1650)	.28	.15-.21	.27-.30
S ₁₁ (1700)	.60	.20-.30	.39-.44	---	P ₃₁ (1910)	.25	.08-.20	.10-.20
P ₁₁ (1470)	.60	---	.18-.22	.35-.42	P ₃₃ (1680) ^a	~.10	---	.29-.45
P ₁₁ (1780)	.20	---	.48-.55	.43-.50	D ₃₃ (1670)	.15	small	.18-.21
P ₁₃ (1860)	.25	.43-.51	---	---	F ₃₅ (1890)	.17	.31-.35	small
D ₁₃ (1520)	.50	.31-.35	.05-.10	.28-.34 ^b .11-.15 ^c	F ₃₇ (1950)	.45	.19-.23	.25-.29
D ₁₃ (1700)	~.10	small	.29-.35	.09-.13 ^b small ^c				
D ₁₅ (1670)	.40	---	---	.45-.49				
F ₁₅ (1688)	.60	.29-.31	.27-.28	.27-.28				

^a Not in main Baryon Table.

^b DS₁₃.

^c DD₁₃.

Note on N' s and Δ' s: Photon Couplings

In this edition we start to quote results on the couplings of baryon resonances to the γN system. They can be studied in reactions like

$$\gamma N \rightarrow N^* \rightarrow \pi N, K\Lambda, K\Sigma, \pi\Delta, \dots$$

A partial-wave analysis of these formation processes is the standard technique to determine the coupling strengths, $g(N^* N \gamma)$. Up to now almost all results are derived from analyses of pion-photoproduction. In the following we therefore outline the formulation of pion-photoproduction and define the conventions in which results will be quoted.

The process $\gamma N \rightarrow N^* \rightarrow \pi N$ for a specific intermediate resonance can be symbolically described as

$$\langle \pi N | H_\pi | N^* \rangle < N^* | H_\gamma | \gamma N \rangle. \quad (1)$$

The first term is measured in strong interactions, e.g. by partial-wave analysis of πN elastic scattering. A common feature of almost all analyses of pion-photoproduction is a strong reliance on the knowledge of resonance parameters from πN phase-shift

analyses. Very few attempts are made to determine new πN resonance parameters, partly because of lack of precise enough data, partly because photoproduction is complicated by the fact that the photon has spin states ± 1 and can react as an isoscalar or isovector. Consequently in general, several couplings for $N^* \rightarrow \gamma N$ (2 for Δ , 4 for N) have to be determined.

Isospin Decomposition

We ignore possible isotensor components and treat the electromagnetic current as having isoscalar and isovector components only, while the final πN -state has isospin 1/2 and 3/2 components. Therefore three independent isospin amplitudes describe the 4 reactions

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma p &\rightarrow \pi^+ n, \pi^0 p \\ \gamma n &\rightarrow \pi^- p, \pi^0 n. \end{aligned}$$

They can be chosen as the isoscalar transition to final state $I=1/2$, isovector transition to final state $I=1/2$ and isovector transition to final state $I=3/2$.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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We define amplitudes A^Δ , A^P , and A^n such that they are naturally related to the excitation of the physical states Δ , N^{*+} and N^{*0} . Ignoring spin labels, a transition amplitude $A(\gamma N \rightarrow \pi N)$ is described by

$$A(\gamma p \rightarrow \pi N) = C_{\pi N}^{3/2} A^\Delta + C_{\pi N}^{1/2} A^P, \quad (2)$$

$$A(\gamma n \rightarrow \pi N) = C_{\pi N}^{3/2} A^\Delta + C_{\pi N}^{1/2} A^n,$$

where $C_{\pi N}^I$ is the C-G coefficient for the coupling of isospin I to the specific πN state under consideration.

An alternative set of amplitudes A^{V3} , A^{V1} , and A^S is used by Walker¹ with the relations

$$\begin{aligned} A^{V3} &= A^\Delta, \\ A^{V1} &= \frac{1}{2} (A^n - A^P), \\ A^S &= \frac{1}{2} (A^n + A^P), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where A^{V3} refers to isovector transition to final state $I=3/2$, and A^{V1} and A^S refer to isovector and isoscalar transitions to final state $I=1/2$ respectively.

Partial Waves

The S-matrix element for pion-photoproduction ($\gamma N_1 \rightarrow \pi N_2$) is written in the form

$$S_{fi} = i(2\pi)^5 \delta^4(P_f - P_i) W (k\omega E_1 E_2)^{-1/2} A \quad (4)$$

where P_f and P_i are the total 4-momenta in the final and initial state, k , ω , E_1 , and E_2 denote the c.m. energies of photon, pion, initial and final nucleon, and W is the total c.m. energy.

For a partial-wave analysis it is convenient to decompose A into helicity amplitudes². Choosing the x-z plane as the scattering plane, the z-axis along the photon direction, and θ as the c.m. scattering angle between photon and pion, we define helicity amplitudes $A_{\mu\lambda}(W, \theta)$ (ignoring isospin labels). Here μ and λ denote the total final and initial helicities, $\mu = \lambda_\pi - \lambda_2$, $\lambda = \lambda_\gamma - \lambda_1$. Since $\lambda_\gamma = \pm 1$ and $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1/2$, we have a set of 8 helicity amplitudes. Because of parity conservation² only 4 are independent, which we choose by fixing $\lambda_\gamma = +1$. We thus consider $A_{\pm 1/2, 1/2}$ and $A_{\pm 1/2, 3/2}$. They are normalized such that the differential cross section is given by

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{k} \sum_{\lambda, \mu} |A_{\mu\lambda}|^2.$$

Each of these is expanded in the usual way²

$$A_{\mu\lambda}(W, \theta) = \sum_j (2j+1) A_{\mu\lambda}^j(W) d_{\lambda\mu}^j(\theta) \quad (5)$$

into partial wave amplitudes $A_{\mu\lambda}^j(W)$ of total angular momentum j (but mixed parity) and the Wigner rotation functions.

We define amplitudes of definite parity by

$$\begin{aligned} C_\lambda^{\ell+}(W) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [A_{1/2\lambda}^j(W) + A_{-1/2\lambda}^j(W)] \\ C_\lambda^{\ell+1-}(W) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [A_{1/2\lambda}^j(W) - A_{-1/2\lambda}^j(W)] \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $\lambda = 1/2, 3/2$. The superscripts $\ell\pm$ refer in the usual notation to states with pion orbital angular momentum ℓ and total angular momentum $j = \ell \pm 1/2$.

Unitarity of the S-matrix imposes a phase condition on the C amplitudes known as Watson's theorem. It states that in the elastic region the phase of each $C_\lambda^{\ell\pm}$ is equal to the scattering phase of the corresponding πN -partial wave.

Since we are interested in intermediate resonances, we approximate the energy dependence of $C_\lambda^{\ell\pm}(W)$ by a Breit-Wigner form

$$C_\lambda^{\ell\pm}(W) = s \left\{ \frac{\Gamma^\lambda(N^* \rightarrow \gamma N) \Gamma(N^* \rightarrow \pi N)}{k \cdot q} \right\}^{1/2} \frac{W}{W^2 - m_R^2 - iW\Gamma} \quad (7)$$

where s is the sign of the amplitude, m_R the resonance energy and k, q the c.m. momenta in the initial, final states. At resonance ($W = m_R$)

$$C_\lambda^{\ell\pm}(m_R) = s \left\{ \frac{\Gamma^\lambda_\gamma \Gamma^\lambda_\pi}{k \cdot q \cdot \Gamma^2} \right\}^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

A dominant feature in pion-photoproduction is the Born approximation which contains the nucleon pole in the s- and u-channel and the pion pole in the t-channel. It reproduces, e.g., the experimentally observed forward peak in charged pion-photoproduction. In partial-wave analyses the sign factor s is well determined relative to the Born terms.

Introducing helicity amplitudes A_λ^{jP} for the decay $N^*(j^P) \rightarrow (\gamma N)_\lambda$ (where j^P labels spin and parity of the N^*), we can calculate the radiative width $\Gamma_Y^{\lambda 3}$ at resonance energy $W = m_R$

$$\Gamma_Y^{\lambda 3} = \frac{k^2}{\pi} \frac{m_N}{m_R} \frac{1}{2j+1} |A_\lambda^{jP}(m_R)|^2 \quad (9)$$

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where m_N is the nucleon mass. Introducing this expression into eq. (8) we find

$$C_\lambda^{l\pm}(m_R) = \left\{ \frac{1}{(2j+1)\pi} \frac{k}{q} \frac{m_N}{m_R} \frac{\Gamma_\pi}{\Gamma^2} \right\}^{1/2} A_\lambda^{j,P}(m_R). \quad (10)$$

We quote results of partial-wave analyses in terms of the amplitudes $A_\lambda^{j,P}$ in units of $\text{GeV}^{-1/2}$.

The total radiative width Γ_Y and the contribution $\sigma_T^{j,P}$ of the partial waves $C_\lambda^{l\pm}$ to the total cross section are given by

$$\Gamma_Y = \sum_{\lambda=-3/2}^{3/2} \Gamma_Y^\lambda = \frac{k^2}{\pi} \frac{m_N}{m_R} \frac{2}{2j+1} \left\{ |A_{1/2}^{j,P}|^2 + |A_{3/2}^{j,P}|^2 \right\} \quad (11)$$

$$\sigma_T^{j,P} = (C_{\pi N}^I)^2 2 \frac{m_N}{m_R} \frac{\Gamma_\pi}{\Gamma^2} \left\{ |A_{1/2}^{j,P}|^2 + |A_{3/2}^{j,P}|^2 \right\} \quad (12)$$

Information in this Edition

The Baryon Table contains the branching fractions Γ_Y/Γ for 13 resonances.

Many partial-wave analyses have been performed over the last years using different methods and different data sets. R. Crawford⁴ has averaged the results and tried to estimate the certainty of the parameters. His table is included in this mini-review.

The Data Card Listings contain the results of the analyses by Moorhouse and Oberlack⁵ and Metcalf and Walker⁶ which use the most recent data set

Photon couplings of baryon resonances as compiled by R. Crawford.⁴

State	W (GeV)	Γ (GeV)	x	λ	A_λ^P (GeV) ^{-1/2}	A_λ^n (GeV) ^{-1/2}	A_λ^{V1} (GeV) ^{-1/2}	A_λ^S (GeV) ^{-1/2}	References
P ₁₁ ^I	1.470	0.200	0.55	1/2	-.04 ^c	~0	+ .02	-.02	1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
D ₁₃ ^I	1.520	0.120	0.50	1/2 3/2	-.03 ^b +.17 ^a	-.08 ^b -.13 ^a	-.03 -.15	-.06 +.02	1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
S ₁₁ ^I	1.530	0.080	0.35	1/2	+.07 ^b	-.07 ^b	-.07	0	1, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
D ₁₅ ^I	1.670	0.145	0.45	1/2 3/2	+.01 ^d +.02 ^c	+.01 ^d -.03 ^c	0 -.03	+.01 -.01	1, 5, 10, 12
F ₁₅ ^I	1.690	0.125	0.60	1/2 3/2	-.01 ^c +.12 ^b	+.02 ^c ~0	+.02 -.06	+.01 +.06	1, 5, 10, 12
S ₁₁ ^{II}	1.700	0.200	0.65	1/2	+.07 ^c	-.07 ^c	-.07	0	5
P ₁₁ ^{II}	1.750	0.300	0.25	1/2	+.03 ^d	+.03 ^c	0	+.03	5
					$A_\lambda^A = A_\lambda^{V3}$ (GeV) ^{-1/2}	X			
P ₃₃ ^I	1.236	0.120	1.00	1/2 3/2	-.14 ^a -.24 ^a				1, 5, 7, 8, 10
S ₃₁	1.650	0.160	0.25	1/2	+.09 ^c				5
D ₃₃	1.650	0.220	0.15	1/2 3/2	+.07 ^c +.02 ^d				5

^a The uncertainty of the coupling is less than 20%.
^b The uncertainty of the coupling is less than 50%.
^c The sign of the coupling is probably established, but its size may be uncertain by up to 100%.
^d The sign of the coupling is not clearly established.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

and cover a large energy region (up to the 4th resonance region).

Moorhouse and Oberlack quote their results in terms of the A_{λ}^{jP} introduced above. Metcalf and Walker follow the conventions of Walker.¹ Their amplitudes $A_{\ell\pm}$, $B_{\ell\pm}$ are related to the A_{λ}^{jP} by:

$$A_{\ell\pm}(m_R) = \mp \left\{ \frac{1}{(2j+1)\pi} \frac{k m_N}{q m_R} \frac{\Gamma_{\pi}}{\Gamma^2} \right\}^{1/2} C_{\pi N}^I A_{1/2}^{jP}(m_R) \quad (13)$$

$$B_{\ell\pm}(m_R) = \pm \left\{ \frac{1}{(2j+1)\pi} \frac{k m_N}{q m_R} \frac{\Gamma_{\pi}}{\Gamma^2} \right\}^{1/2} \times \left\{ \frac{16}{(2j-1)(2j+3)} \right\}^{1/2} C_{\pi N}^I A_{3/2}^{jP}(m_R) \quad (14)$$

A more comprehensive collection of results and of the relationships between conventions used in different analyses will be included in the next edition.

(H. Oberlack, LBL)

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Baryons

N's and Δ 's, p, n, N(1470)

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CODE EVENTS QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECN SIGN COMMENTS DATE ABOVE PUNCHED BACKGROUND

STATUS OF N* RESONANCES
THOSE WITH AN OVERALL STATUS OF *** OR **** ARE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THE OTHERS AWAIT CONFIRMATION.

STATUS AS SEEN IN --
OVERALL TOTAL*
PARTICLE LIJ STATUS CR.S. PI N ETA N K LAM K SIG PI DE GAM N CHANN.

N*(940)	P11	****																		
N*(1470)	P11	****																		EPS N
N*(1520)	D13	****	****	****	*															RHO N
N*(1535)	S11	****	****	****	***															RHO N
N*(1670)	D15	****	***	****	*	*														RHO N
N*(1688)	F15	****	****	*	*															EPS N
N*(1700)	S11	****	****	*	***															EPS N
N*(1700)	D13	**		*	*															EPS N
N*(1780)	P11	***	****	*	**															RHO N
N*(1860)	P13	***	***	*	**															RHO N
N*(1990)	F17	**	**	*	*															
N*(2040)	D13	**	**	*	*															
N*(2100)	S11	*	*																	
N*(2100)	D15	*	*																	
N*(2175)	F15	*	*		*															
N*(2190)	G17	***	***	***	*															
N*(2220)	H19	***	***	***																
N*(2650)		***	***	*																
N*(3030)		***	***	*																
N*(3245)		*	*																	
N*(3690)		*	*																	
N*(3755)		*	*																	

DE(1236)	P33	****	****	****	F															****
DE(1650)	S31	****	**	****	O															RHO N
DE(1670)	D33	****	***	***	R															RHO N
DE(1690)	P33	*	*	*	B															RHO N
DE(1890)	F35	***	*	***	I															RHO N
DE(1910)	P31	***	*	***	D															RHO N
DE(1950)	F37	****	***	****	E															RHO N
DE(1960)	D35	*	*	*	N															
DE(2160)	P33	*	*	*																
DE(2420)	Hs11	***	***	***	F															
DE(2850)		***	***	**	O															
DE(3230)		***	***	*	R															

**** GOOD, CLEAR, AND UNMISTAKABLE.
*** GOOD, BUT IN NEED OF CLARIFICATION OR NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.
** NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
* WEAK.
* ATTRIBUTED TO THE STATE CLOSEST TO WHERE THE CROSS SECTION PEAKS.

p

16 PROTON (938, J=1/2) I=1/2

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

n

17 NEUTRON (939, J=1/2) I=1/2

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

N(1470)

61 N*1/2(1470, JP=1/2+) I=1/2

P₁₁

FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE ABOVE

THE MASS AND WIDTH ARE BEST DETERMINED FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES. WE LIST PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEPARATELY--SEE BELOW.
A PRELIMINARY ENERGY DEPENDENT ANALYSIS BY AYED 72 CLAIMS THERE ARE TWO P11 STATES IN THE 1500 MEV REGION. THE MOST SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN ALMEHD 72 AND AYED 72 IN FACT OCCURS IN THIS WAVE.
SEE THE N* MINI REVIEW.

Baryons
N(1470)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

61 N*1/2(1470) MASS (MEV)

M	(1370.0)	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	(1380.0)	ROPER	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	(1470.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M	1	WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST - EYEBALL FIT			
M	3	(1466.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	6/68
M	6	(1461.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
M	6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND-DIAGRAM			
M	4	(1462.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
M	7	(1470.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	2/72

61 N*1/2(1470) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1	(255.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	11/67
W	3	(211.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	6/68
W	6	(164.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
W	4	(391.)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
W	7	(220.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

61 N*1/2(1470) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1470) INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*1/2(1470) INTO N EPSILON	930+ 600	
P3	N*1/2(1470) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139	
P4	N*1/2(1470) INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139	
P5	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAMMA N	0+ 938	
P6	N*1/2(1470) INTO N RHO	938+ 770	
P7	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938	
P8	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 939	

61 N*1/2(1470) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1470) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	1	(0.17)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE 11/67
R1	3	(0.658)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE 6/68
R1	6	(0.564)	AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
R1	4	(0.49)	DAVIES 70 RVUE P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
R1	A	(0.677) (0.18)	SAXON 70 HBC AT 1400 MEV 6/70
R1	B	(0.58)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R1	A AND B CORRESPOND TO THE 2 BEST SOLUTIONS. ANALYSIS IS DONE ON THREE R1 B BODY DECAYS, ASSUMING ONLY P1, P2 AND P3 DECAYS PRESENT.		
R1	7	(0.65)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

61 N*1/2(1470) BRANCHING RATIOS (CONT.)

R2	N*1/2(1470) INTO (N EPSILON)/TOTAL	(P2)	
R2	D	(0.16)	DIEM 70 IPWA 1/71
R2	A	(0.30) (0.20)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R2	B	(0.20) (0.12)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R2	A AND B CORRESPOND TO THE 2 BEST SOLUTIONS, SEE NOTE IN R1.		
R3	N*1/2(1470) INTO (N*3/2(1236) PI)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R3	D	(0.17)	DIEM 70 IPWA 3 BODY ANALYSIS 1/71
R3	A	(0.03) (0.20)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R3	B	(0.22) (0.12)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R3	A AND B CORRESPOND TO THE 2 BEST SOLUTIONS, SEE NOTE IN R1.		
R3	R	(0.17)	SAXON 70 HBC 3/72
R3	R ASSUMES R1=0.6. MAXIMUM CM ENERGY ANALYZED WAS 1435 MEV.		
R4	N*1/2(1470) INTO (GAMMA N)/(PI N)	(P5)/(P1)	
R4	F	(0.20)	ROSSI 73 DBC 0 GAM N TO PI-P 2/73*
R4	F DISAGREES WITH OTHER DATA.		
R5	N*1/2(1470) INTO (N RHO)/TOTAL	(P6)	
R5	D	(0.07)	DIEM 70 IPWA 3 BODY ANALYSIS 1/71
R5	A	(0.20)	SAXON 70 HBC 6/70
R5	A ASSUMING R1= 0.61		
R6	N*1/2(1470) INTO (GAMMA N)/TOTAL	(P5)	
R6	E	(.0006)	MICKENS 71 THEORETICAL EST. 10/71
R6	E TOTAL WIDTH TAKEN AS 250 MEV.		

61 N*1/2(1470) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)		
A1	-0.055	0.28	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A1	(-0.073)		WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)		
A2	0.002	0.25	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	(+.058)		WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1470)

BRANDSEN	65 PR 139 B1566	+DONNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL)IJP
ROPER	65 PR 138 B190	LD ROPER, RM WRIGHT, BT FELD (LKL-LVMR, MIT)IJP
THURNAUE	65 PRL 14 985	P G THURNAUER (ROCH)
NAMYSLOW	66 PR 157 1328	NAMYSLOWSKI, RAZHI, ROBERTS (STAN, EDIN, LOIC)
ROSENFEL	67 IRVINE CONF	A H ROSENFELD, P SODDING (LRL)
BAREYRE	68 PR 165 1731	P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
DONNACHI	68 PL 2 161	A DONNACHI, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
ALSO	68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR-S TALK (GLS)
ALSO	68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
MORGAN	68 PR 166 1731	D MORGAN (RHEL)

AYED	70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
DAVIES	70 NP 821 359	A DAVIES (GLS)
DIEM	70 KIEV CONF.	* SMADJA, CHAVANON, DELER, OOLBEAU+ (SACL)
SAXON	70 PR D2 1790	SAXON, MULVEY, CHIMOSKY (OXF, LRL)
MAKAROV	71 SJNP 13 510	+GASILOVA, NELYUBIN, ++ (IOFFE INST)IJP
MICKENS	71 LNC 1 707	R E MICKENS (FISK)
ALMEHED	72 NP B40 157	+LOVELACE (LUND, RUTGI)IJP
OBERLACK	72 PL 438 44	H OBERLACK, R G MOORHOUSE (LBL)
ROSSI	73 NC 13A 59	*PIAZZA, SUSINNO, + (ROMA, FRAS, NAPL, PAVIA)IJP
ALSO	71 LNC 2 1183	CARBONARA, FIORE, + (NAPL, FRAS, PAVIA, ROMA)IJP
WALKER	73 TO BE PUB.	R L WALKER, W J METCALF (CIT)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAREYRE	64 PL 8 137	+BRICMAN, VALLADAS, VILLET, + (SACLAY, CAEN) IJ
BAREYRE	65 PL 18 342	+BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
DALITZ	65 PL 14 159	R H DALITZ, R G MOORHOUSE (OXF, RHEL)
JOHNSON	67 UCRL-17683 THESIS	C H JOHNSON (LRL)
DONNACHI	69 NP 108 433	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS)EDIN
AYED	70 PL 31B 598	+BAREYRE, VILLET (SACLAY)
BERARDO	70 PRL 24 419	+HADDOCK, NEFKENS, +, PARSONS, +.. (UCLA+LRL)
AYED	72 BATAVIA CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THEORETICAL PAPERS CONCERNING THE N*1/2(1470) --

RESNICK	66 PR 150 1292	L RESNICK (NIELS BOHR)
SCHWARZ	66 PR 152 1325	J H SCHWARZ (LRL)
BALL	67 PR 155 1725	J S BALL, GL SHAW, DY WONG (UCLA, UC, UCSD)
GOLDBERG	67 PR 154 1558	H GOLDBERG (CORNELL)

N(1470) BUMPS

91 N*1/2(1470, JP=) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT THE BUMP SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS AT LOW INVARIANT MASS CORRESPONDS TO THE P11 RESONANT STATE. DIFFRACTION SCATTERING SEEMS TO BE THE DOMINANT FEATURE IN THIS MASS REGION- SEE GELLERT 66, WALKER 68 AND CLEGG 68 FOR DISCUSSION OF THIS POINT.

WE LIST VALUES OF MASSES AND WIDTHS FROM THESE EXPERIMENTS FOR THE READER'S CONVENIENCE- THE LIST MAY NOT BE COMPLETE. THE CNTR AND SPRK EXPERIMENTS SEE A BUMP IN THE MISSING MASS PLOT. THE HBC EXPERIMENTS SEE ENHANCEMENTS MAINLY IN THE P PI PI MASS PLOT. PRODUCTION OF THIS STATE IN GAMMA-P OR GAMMA-D IS VERY SMALL, SEE ALBERI 68.

91 N*1/2(1470) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(1400.)	APPROX	COCCONI	64 CNTR +	PP 3.6-12 GEV/C	
M	(1425.)	APPROX	ADELMAN	65 HBC +	K-P 1.45 GEV/C	7/66
M	(1430.)	APPROX	ANKENBRAN	65 CNTR +	PP 7.1 GEV/C	7/66
M	(1400.)	APPROX	BELLETTINI	65 SPRK +	PP, D 10-26 GEV/C	7/66
M	(1405.)	(15.)	ANDERSON	66 SPRK +	PP, 6-30 GEV/C	7/66
M	(1410.)	(15.)	BLAIR	66 CNTR +	PP 2.8-7.9 GEV/C	7/66
M	(1400.)	(30.)	FOLEY	67 CNTR	PI+- P AND PP	11/67*
M	(1450.)	(17.)	ALMETDA	68 HBC +	PP-P2PI, 10GEV/C	10/69
M	(1420.)	APPROX	BELL	68 HBC	PI+- P, 6 GEV/C	5/68
M	(1400.)	APPROX	LAMSA	68 HBC	PI-P, 8 GEV/C	6/68
M	S 175(1446.)	(11.)	SHAPIRA	68 DBC	INTO PPI, PN 7.0	10/69
M	S 1399.)	(20.)	TAN	68 HBC	PP TO PIP, 6.1	10/69
M	120(1445.)	(15.)	RHODE	69 HBC	PP 22 GEV/C	10/69
M	(1410.)	(13.)	ANDERSON	70 MMS -	PI-P TO PI- MMS	2/72
M	(1430.)	(10.)	BALLAM	71 HBC +	PI+- P AT 16GEV	2/72
M	(1460.)	(20.)	BEKETOV	71 HBC +	PI- P 4.45GEV/C	3/72
M	(1450.)	(17.)	BOESEBEC	71 RVUE	PP-PI+- K-P PROD	3/72
M	120(1462.0)	(6.0)	120/80 MA	71 HBC +	P P TO P N PI	10/71
M	1460. TO 1510.		MORSE	71 HBC +	PI-P, 7 GEV/C	3/72
M	(1510.0)	(20.0)	MORSE	71 HBC +	PI-P, 25 GEV/C	3/72
M	(1425.)	(25.)	RUSHBROOKE	71 HBC +	PP TO P2PI 16GEV	2/72
M	(1411.0)	(110.0)	EDELSTEIN	72 MMS +	PP 6 TO 30 GEV	1/73*
M	64(1410.0)	(33.0)	GAGE	72 O	PD 5.9GEV/C	12/72*
M	(1466.0)	(7.0)	45/45 KARSHON	72 DBC +	PD-P2PI 7 GEV	12/72*
M	(1440.)	(15.)	RONAT	72 HBC	PI+- P TO 3PI P	2/73*
M	S TAN 68, SHAPIRA 68, AND GAGE 72 ARE ONLY PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS IN M S					
M	S SEE PPI DECAY. HOWEVER THE EFFECT OF SHAPIRA 68, WITH MUCH IMPROVE					
M	S DATA, HAS ALMOST DISAPPEARED (YEKUTIELI 72).					

91 N*1/2(1470) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	S 175 (100.)	(40.)	BELL	68 HBC	PI+- P AND PP	6/68
W	S 1399.)	(60.)	SHAPIRA	68 DBC		10/69
W	120 (100.)	(15.)	TAN	68 HBC +		10/69
W	(120.)	(15.)	RHODE	69 HBC	PP 22 GEV/C	10/69
W	(150.)	(40.)	ANDERSON	70 MMS -	PI- P TO PI- MMS	2/71
W	(100.)	(15.)	BALLAM	71 HBC +	PI+- P AT 16GEV	2/72
W	(100.)	(12.)	BEKETOV	71 HBC +	P PI- P MASS	3/72
W	(60.)	(20.)	BOESEBEC	71 RVUE	PP, PI+- K-P PROD	3/72
W	T 120 (54.0)	(12.0)	120/80 MA	71 HBC +	P P TO P N PI	10/71
W	T NARROW WIDTH SUGGESTS THIS IS NOT THE USUAL N*(1470).					10/71
W	(100.0)	(30.0)	MORSE	71 HBC +	PI-P, 7 GEV/C	3/72
W	(125.)	(25.)	MORSE	71 HBC +	PI-P, 25 GEV/C	3/72
W	(188.0)	(38.0)	RUSHBROOKE	71 HBC +	PP TO P2PI 16GEV	2/72
W	(212.0)	(62.0)	EDELSTEIN	72 MMS +	PP 6 TO 30 GEV	1/73*
W	(125.0)	(20.0)	GAGE	72 DBC	O PD 5.9GEV/C	12/72*
W	(130.)	(30.)	45/45 KARSHON	72 HBC +	PD-P2PI 7 GEV	12/72*
W	(130.)	(30.)	RONAT	72 HBC	PI+- P TO 3PI P	2/73*

91 N*1/2(1470) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	N*1/2(1470) INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*1/2(1470) INTO N PIP1(J,I=0)	938+ 139+ 139	
P3	N*1/2(1470) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139	
P4	N*1/2(1470) INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139	
P5	N*1/2(1470) INTO GAMMA N	0+ 938	
P6	N*1/2(1470) INTO N RHO	938+ 770	

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1470), N(1520)

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and branching ratios. Includes entries for N(1470) and N(1520) with various decay modes and references.

Table of references for N(1470) (PROD. EXP.) listing authors like Cocconi, Adelman, Ankenbra, etc., and their associated publications.

Section header N(1520) with a boxed 'D13' label. Text for discussion concerning resonant parameters, see note preceding N(1470).

Table for N(1520) MASS (MEV) showing mass values and references to various studies like Brandson, Roper, etc.

Table for N(1520) WIDTH (MEV) showing width values and references to studies like Baryre, Donnachi, etc.

Table for N(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES listing various decay channels and their branching ratios.

Table for N(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS showing ratios for different decay modes and references.

ALMOST THE ENTIRE INELASTICITY IS IN N PI PI (ONLY N ETA COULD COMPETE, R1 AND IT DOESN'T). THE N PI PI SEEMS TO BE MAINLY N*3/2(1236) PI, IN BOTH R1 S AND D WAVES.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and branching ratios. Includes entries for N(1520) and N(1470) with various decay modes and references.

62 N*1/2(1520) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2) FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for N(1520) with columns for helicity, amplitude, and references.

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1520) SEE A PREVIOUS EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLIER REFERENCES.

Table of references for N(1520) listing authors like Brandson, Roper, Thurnaue, etc., and their associated publications.

Table for N(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES listing various decay channels and their branching ratios.

Table for N(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS showing ratios for different decay modes and references.

ALMOST THE ENTIRE INELASTICITY IS IN N PI PI (ONLY N ETA COULD COMPETE, R1 AND IT DOESN'T). THE N PI PI SEEMS TO BE MAINLY N*3/2(1236) PI, IN BOTH R1 S AND D WAVES.

Baryons N(1535)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

N(1535)

63 N*1/2(1535, JP=1/2-) I=1/2
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

S₁₁

63 N*1/2(1535) MASS (MEV)			
M	(1519.0)	HENDRY 65 RVUE	ETA N + S11 PI N 9/66
M	(1570.0)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	FITS BAREYRE S11 7/66
M N	(1557.0) OR 1565.0	UCHIYAMA- 66 RVUE	FITS N ETA DATA 9/66
M N	FITTING GIVES TWO SOLUTIONS. PROBLEMS MATCHING PI P PHASE SHIFT		
M 1	(1535.0)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 11/67
M 1	WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST - EYEBALL FIT		
M 3	(1591.0)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 6/68
M	(1535.0) (10.0)	DELICOURT 69 CNTR	PHOTOPRODUCT. 8/69
M 6	(1534.0)	AYED 70 IPWA	7/71
M 6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM		
M 4	(1502.0)	DAVIES 70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
M 7	(1500.0)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA	2/72

63 N*1/2(1535) WIDTH (MEV)			
W	(130.0)	HENDRY 65 RVUE	9/66
W	(130.0)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	7/66
W N	(156.0) OR 144.0	UCHIYAMA- 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS 9/66
W 1	(155.0)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE	11/67
W 3	(268.0) APPROX	DONNACHI 68 RVUE	6/68
W 6	(120.0)	DELICOURT 69 CNTR	PHOTOPRODUCT. 8/69
W 6	(196.0)	AYED 70 IPWA	1/71
W 4	(36.0)	DAVIES 70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
W 7	(50.0)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA	2/72
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.			

63 N*1/2(1535) PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	N*1/2(1535) INTO PI N		DECAY MASSES 139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1535) INTO N ETA		938+ 548
P3	N*1/2(1535) INTO N PI		938+ 139+ 139
P4	N*1/2(1535) INTO N EPSILON		938+ 600
P5	N*1/2(1535) INTO N*(3/2(1236) PI		1236+ 139
P6	N*1/2(1535) INTO N RHO		938+ 770
P7	N*1/2(1535) INTO N GAMMA		938+ 0
P8	N*1/2(1535) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2		0+ 938
P9	N*1/2(1535) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2		0+ 939

63 N*1/2(1535) BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	N*1/2(1535) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	9/66
R1	(0.69)	HENDRY 65 RVUE	9/66
R1	(0.32)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	9/66
R1 N	(0.71) OR 0.28	UCHIYAMA- 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS 9/66
R1	(0.31) OR 0.43	DAVIES 67 RVUE	PIP TO N ETA, B+C 11/67
R1 3	(0.696)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE	6/68
R1	(0.33)	DELICOURT 69 CNTR	8/69
R1 6	(0.397)	AYED 70 IPWA	1/71
R1 4	(0.36)	DAVIES 70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
R1 7	(0.25)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA	2/72

63 N*1/2(1535) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL			
R2	DOMINANT INEL DECAY	HENDRY 65 RVUE	9/66
R2	(0.68)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	9/66
R2 N	(0.29) OR 0.71	UCHIYAMA- 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS 9/66
R2	(0.69) OR 0.45	DAVIES 67 RVUE	PIP TO N ETA, B+C 11/67
R2 B	(0.4)	DEANS 69 MPWA	T POLE+ RESON. 5/70
R2	(0.66)	DELICOURT 69 CNTR	8/69
R2 B	(0.69) OR 0.696	CARRERAS 70 MPWA	T POLE+ RESON. 5/70
PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING			
THE VALUES OF R2 LISTED ABOVE ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE RESULTS OF DIEM ET AL. (70)			

63 N*1/2(1535) INTO (N*(3/2(1236) PI)/TOTAL			
R3	(0.07)	DIEM 70 IPWA	3 BODY ANALYSIS 1/71
R3 D	ASSUMING R1= 0.34		
R4	N*1/2(1535) INTO (N EPSILON)/TOTAL	(P4)	9/66
R4 D	(0.26)	DIEM 70 IPWA	3 BODY ANALYSIS 1/71
R4 D	ASSUMING R1= 0.34		
R5	N*1/2(1535) INTO (N RHO)/TOTAL	(P6)	9/66
R5 D	(0.20)	DIEM 70 IPWA	3 BODY ANALYSIS 1/71
R5 D	ASSUMING R1= 0.34		
R6	N*1/2(1535) INTO N GAMMA	(P7)	9/66
R6	0.004 0.001	DEANS 72 MPWA	N ETA PHOTOPROD. 1/73*

63 N*1/2(1535) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**=-1/2)			
FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.			
A1	N*1/2(1535) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**=-1/2)		
A1	+0.53	0.20	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A1	(+0.63)		WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	N*1/2(1535) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**=-1/2)		
A2	-0.48	0.21	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	(-0.50)		WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

 REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1535)
 HENDRY 65 PL 18 171 A W HENDRY, R G MOORHOUSE (RHEL)
 REVIEWS EARLY PHASE-SHIFT-ANALYSIS RESULTS AND PI- P TO ETA N EXPERIMENTS. WE TAKE NUMBERS FROM THE SOLUTION USED BRANDSEN 65.
 MICHAEL 66 PL 21 293 C MICHAEL (LX)
 UCHIYAMA 66 PR 149 220 C UCHIYAMA-CAMPBELL, R K LOGAN (LLI)JJP
 DAVIES 67 NC 52A 1112 A T DAVIES, R G MOORHOUSE (GLASGDW,RHEL)

BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731	P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)JJP
DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)JJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THESES	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
DEANS 69 PR 185 1797	S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)
DELICOURT 69 PL 298 75	DELICOURT,LEFRANCOIS,PEREZ-Y-JORBA,+ (ORSA)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)JJP
CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35	B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE,MCHS)
DAVIES 70 NP 821 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
DIEM 70 KIEV CONF.	+ SMADJA, CHAVANON, DELER, DOLBEAU+ (SACL)
ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157	+LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)JJP
DEANS 72 PN 3 217	+JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CERN)
OBERLACK 72 PL 43B 44	H.OBERLACK,R.G.MOORHOUSE (LBL)
WALKER 73 TO BE PUB.	R.L.WALKER,W.J.METCALF (CIT)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.	
BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342	+ BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)JJP
BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 B1566	+DODNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL)JJP
BASIS OF NUMBERS WE QUOTE FROM HENDRY 65.	
JOHNSON 67 UCRL-17683 THESIS	C H JOHNSON (LRL)
LOVELACE 67 HEIDELBERG C. 79	C LOVELACE (CERN)JJP
DONNACHI 69 NP 10B 433	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
AYED 70 PL 31B 598	+BAREYRE-VILLET (SACLAY)

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES DEAL WITH THE REACTIONS PI- P TO ETA N AND GAMMA P TO ETA P NEAR THRESHOLD. THE DATA AND THEORETICAL ARTICLES ARE USEFUL IN UNDERSTANDING THE BEHAVIOR OF THE S11 AMPLITUDE AS DETERMINED IN PI P PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES. FURTHER REFERENCES MAY BE FOUND IN THEM.

MAINLY EXPERIMENTAL --	
BULOS 64 PRL 13 486	+ (BROWN, BRANDEIS, HARVARD, MIT, PADOVA) I
BACCI 66 NC 45A 383	+PENSO,SALVINI,MENCUCCHINI,+ (ROMA,FRASCATI)JJP
JONES 66 PL 23 597	+BINNIE,DUANE,HORSEY,MASON,+ (LIDG,RHEL)
RICHARDS 66 PRL 16 1221	+CHIU,EANDI,HELMHOLTZ,KENNEY,+ (LRL,HAWAII) J
PREPOST 67 PRL 18 82	R PREPOST, D LUNDQUIST, D QUINN (STANFORD)
BLOOM 68 PRL 21 1100	+HEUSCH, PRESCOTT, ROCHESTER (CIT)
SUCOS 69 PR 187 1827	+LANOU,BORDNER,BASTIEN+BOST+HARV+MIT+PENNI
HEUSCH 70 PRL 25 1381	+PRESCOTT, ROCHESTER, WINSTEIN (CIT)
MAINLY THEORETICAL --	
BALL 66 PR 149 1191	J S BALL (UCLA)
DOBSON 66 PR 146 1022	P N DOBSON (HAWAII)
MINAMI 66 PR 167 1123	S MINAMI (OSAKA)
DEANS 67 PR 161 1466	S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
LOGAN 67 PR 153 1634	R K LOGAN, F UCHIYAMA-CAMPBELL (ILL)
MENCUCCHINI 67 NC 48A 579	C MENCUCCHINI, A REALE (FRASCATI)
MINAMI 67 PR 162 1619	S MINAMI (OSAKA)
MOSS 67 PR 163 1785	T A MOSS (LSU)
DEANS 68 PR 165 1886	S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
PAL 68 PR 167 1350	B K PAL (NPL NEW DELHI)
BALL 69 PR 177 2257	+GARG+SHAW (UCLA+UCI)
LEFIEVRE 70 NC 66A 349	+LERUSTE (CECF)

N(1520)
BUMPS

8 N*1/2(1520, JP=) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 THIS INFORMATION REFERS TO EITHER THE D13 OR THE S11 STATE SEEN AT THIS MASS
 FOR SPIN-PARITY ANALYSIS OF THIS MASS REGION, SEE JOHNSTADT 72.

8 N*1/2(1520) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)			
M	1507.0	6.0	A-BORELLI 67 HBC 0 PBAR P 5.7 GEV 10/71
M	1505.0	6.0	ANDERSON 70 HMS - PI- P TO PI- HMS 2/71
M	1500.0	10.0	AMALDI 71 CNTR P P AT 24 GEV 10/71
M	1512.0	2.0	ELLIS 71 CNTR HMS PP 3.7 GEV/C 10/71
M	1501.0	5.7	EDELSTEIN 72 HMS + PP 6 TO 30 GEV 1/73*
M	AVG	1510.8	AVERAGE (ERRROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)
M 1	(1500.)	3.4	OH 72 DBC 0 PI-N TO PI-PI-P 2/73*
M 1	DETERMINE J=3/2,D13 PROBABLE 2/73*		

8 N*1/2(1520) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)			
W	55.0	15.0	A-BORELLI 67 HBC 0 PBAR P 5.7 GEV 10/71
W	120.0	10.0	ANDERSON 70 HMS - PI- P TO PI- HMS 2/71
W	118.0	20.0	AMALDI 71 CNTR P P AT 24 GEV 10/71
W	88.0	2.0	ELLIS 71 CNTR HMS PP 3.7 GEV/C 10/71
W	140.0	43.0	EDELSTEIN 72 HMS + PP 6 TO 30 GEV 1/73*
W	AVG	88.1	AVERAGE (ERRROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

8 N*1/2(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)			
P1	N*1/2(1520) INTO PI N		DECAY MASSES 139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1520) INTO N*(3/2(1236) PI		1236+ 139
P3	N*1/2(1520) INTO N PI PI		938+ 139+ 139
P4	N*1/2(1520)+ INTO NEUTRON PI+		939+ 139
P5	N*1/2(1520)+ INTO PROTON PI+ PI-		938+ 139+ 139
P6	N*1/2(1520) INTO N ETA		939+ 548
P7	N*1/2(1520) INTO N PIP(J,I=0)		939+ 139+ 139
P8	N*1/2(1520) INTO N RHO		938+ 770

8 N*1/2(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)			
R1	N*1/2(1520) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	9/66
R1	N*(1520) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS	(P1)	11/68
R1	0.78 0.24	BASSOMPIE 67 HBC + K+P TO K* N*	11/68
R2	N*1/2(1520) INTO (NEUTRON PI+)/(P PI+ PI-)	(P4)/(P5)	9/66
R2	0.77 0.45	ALEXANDER 67 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C	9/66
R3	N*1/2(1520) INTO (N PI)/(N PI PI)	(P1)/(P3)	9/66
R3	1.25 0.44 0.71	A-BORELLI 67 HBC 0 PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	9/66
R4	N*1/2(1520) INTO (N*(3/2(1236) PI)/(N PI PI)	(P2)/(P3)	9/66
R4	0.00 0.09	A-BORELLI 67 HBC	9/66

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1535), N(1670), N(1688)

R5 N*1/2(1520) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/TOTAL (P3)
R5 (0.08) OR LESS BASSOMPIE 67 HBC + K*P TO K* N* 11/68

R6 N*1/2(1520) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/TOTAL (P6)
R6 0.22 0.14 BASSOMPIE 67 HBC + K*P TO K* N* 11/68

R7 N*1/2(1520) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/(PI N*3/2(1236)) (P1)/(P2)
R7 (0.42) OR LESS LEE 67 HBC PI-P 3.6 GEV/C 11/67

A3 N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**=1/2)
A3 +.010 .040 OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A3 (.00) WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

A4 N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**=1/2)
A4 -.035 .014 OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A4 (.00) WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1520) (PROD. EXP.)

A-BORELLI 67 NC 47 232 ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, MICHEJDA (CERN)
ALEXANDE 67 PR 154 1284 ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZAPEK, + (WEIZMANN(CERN))
BASSOMPIE 67 PL 258 440 BASSOMPIERRE, + (CERN, BRUXELLES)
LEE 67 PR 159 1156 +MDEBS, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDER VELDE (MICH)

ANDERSON 70 PRL 25 699 +BLESER, BLIDEN, COLLINS+ (BNL, CERN)
AMALDI 71 PL 348 435 +BIANCASTELLI, BOSIO, + (I SANITA ROMA-CERN)
ELLIS 71 PRL 27 442 +MAGLICH, NOREN, SANNES, SILVERMAN (RUTG)

EDELSTEIN 72 PR D5 1073 EDELSTEIN, CARRIGAN, HIEN, MCMAHON, + (CERN+BNL)
JOHNSTAD 72 NP B42 588 +MOLLERUD+...+JACOBSEN(BOHR, HELS, OSLO, STOH) IJP
OH 72 PL 42B 497 +FUNG, KERNAN, PDE, SCHALK, SHEN (UCR) IJP

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1670)

BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +DONNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL) IJP
TRIPP 67 NP B3 10 + LEITH, + (LRL, SLAC, CERN, HEID, SACLAY)

BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY) IJP
DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
DUKE 68 PR 166 1448 +JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, THRESHER, + (RHEL, OXF) IJP
INSIGHTFUL QUALITATIVE ARGUMENTS CONCERNING EXISTENCE AND IJP
RUSH 68 PR 173 1776 J E RUSH (UNIV ALABAMA)

BOTKE 69 PR 180 1417 J C BOTKE (UCSB)
DEANS 69 PR 185 1797 S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACLAY) IJP
CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DAR, MCHS)
DAVIES 70 NP B21 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)

BRODY 71 PL 348 665 +CASHMORE+...+HERNDON+ (SLAC+LRL)
WAGNER 71 NP B25 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H. OBERLACK, R.G. MOORHOUSE (LUND)
WALKER 73 TO BE PUB. R.L. WALKER, W.J. METCALF (CIT)

N(1670)

D₁₅

64 N*1/2(1670, JP=5/2+) I=1/2
FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

64 N*1/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

M	1	(1650.0)	APPROX	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	1	(1680.0)		BAREYRE	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M	1		WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST - EYEBALL FIT				
M	3	(1678.0)		DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M	6	(1674.0)		DUKE	68 CNTR	PI-P EL + POL	6/68
M	6	(1675.0)		AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM					
M	4	(1669.0)		DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M	7	(1683.)		ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

64 N*1/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1	(135.0)		BAREYRE	68 RVUE		11/67
W	3	(173.0)		DONNACHI	68 RVUE		6/68
W	6	(143.0)		AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W	4	(115.0)		DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A AND B	8/69
W	7	(150.)		ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

64 N*1/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1670) INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1670) INTO N ETA	939+ 548
P3	N*1/2(1670) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497
P4	N*1/2(1670) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139
P5	N*1/2(1670) INTO N PI P1	938+ 139+ 139
P6	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938
P7	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 938
P8	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 939
P9	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 939

64 N*1/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1670) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)	11/67
R1	1 (0.41)	
R1	3 (0.391)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE
R1	6 (0.392)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE
R1	4 (0.50)	AYED 70 IPWA
R1	7 (0.45)	DAVIES 70 RVUE
R1	7 (0.45)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

64 N*1/2(1670) INELASTIC DECAY MODE MEASUREMENTS.

R2	N*1/2(1670) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/TOTAL (P2)	8/67
R2	B (0.02) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE
R2	B (0.018)	BOTKE 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B (0.006) (0.004)	DEANS 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B (0.006) OR 0.012	CARRERAS 70 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING	5/70
R3	N*1/2(1670) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL (P3)	8/67
R3	B (0.01) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE
R3	B (0.00) OR LESS	RUSH 68 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R3	B PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING	8/69
R3	B (0.00) OR LESS CL=63	WAGNER 71 IPWA PI-P TO K LAMB
R3		1/71

64 N*1/2(1670) PHOTON DECAY AMPL.(GEV**=1/2)

R4	N*1/2(1670) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/TOTAL (P4)	6/70
R4	E 12600 0.63 0.1	BRODY 71 HBC PI-P --PI N, PWA
R4	E ASSUMES ELASTIC BRANCHING RATIO 0.42+0.04	

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**=1/2)	2/73*
A1	+ .011 .012	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD
A1	(+.010)	WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD
A2	N*1/2(1670) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**=1/2)	2/73*
A2	+ .021 .020	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD
A2	(+.039)	WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD

N(1688)

F₁₅

65 N*1/2(1688, JP=5/2+) T=1/2
FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

65 N*1/2(1688) MASS (MEV)

M	1	(1680.0)	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	1	(1690.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M	1		WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST - EYEBALL FIT			
M	3	(1687.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M	6	(1682.0)	DUKE	68 CNTR	PI-P EL + POL	6/68
M	6	(1682.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	4	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM				
M	4	(1685.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M	7	(1688.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

65 N*1/2(1688) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1	(110.0)		BAREYRE	68 RVUE		11/67
W	3	(109.0)		DONNACHI	68 RVUE		6/68
W	6	(109.0)		AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W	4	(104.0)		DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
W	7	(140.)		ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

65 N*1/2(1688) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1688) INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1688) INTO N ETA	939+ 548
P3	N*1/2(1688) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497
P4	N*1/2(1688) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139
P5	N*1/2(1688) INTO N PI P1	938+ 139+ 139
P6	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938
P7	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 938
P8	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 939
P9	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 939
P10	N*1/2(1688) INTO N EPSILON	938+ 600
P11	N*1/2(1688) INTO N RHO	938+ 770

65 N*1/2(1688) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1688) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)	11/67
R1	1 (0.64)	
R1	3 (0.560)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE
R1	6 (0.593)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE
R1	4 (0.54)	AYED 70 IPWA
R1	7 (0.63)	DAVIES 70 RVUE
R1	7 (0.63)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

MORE INFORMATION ON THE INELASTIC DECAY MODES OF THE 1690 MEV BUMP, AS SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, MAY BE FOUND BELOW

R2	N*1/2(1688) INTO (PI N)/(PI P)/TOTAL (P2)	8/67
R2	B (0.015) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE
R2	B (0.006)	BOTKE 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B (0.003) (0.002)	DEANS 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B (0.0005) OR .001	CARRERAS 70 MPWA T POLE + RESON.
R2	B PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING	5/70

Baryons
N(1688), N(1700)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R3	N*1/2(1688) INTO (N ETA)/(PI N)	(P2)/(P1)	
R3	(0.027)OR LESS	HEUSCH 66 RVUE + P10, ETA PHOTO	9/66
R4	N*1/2(1688) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R4	(0.00) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE	8/67
R4 B	(0.001)OR LESS	RUSH 68 MPWA T POLE + RESON.	5/70
R4 B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING		
R4	(0.001)OR LESS	CL=.63 WAGNER 71 IPWA PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
R5	N*1/2(1688) INTO (N*3/2(1236) P11)/TOTAL	(P4)	
R5 E	12600 (0.13) (0.04) SOLN.A BRODY	71 HBC PI-P--2PI N/PWA	6/70
R5 E	12600 (0.39) (0.10) SOLN.B BRODY	71 HBC PI-P--2PI N/PWA	6/70
R5 E	ASSUMES ELASTIC BRANCHING RATIO 0.62+-0.06		

66 N*1/2(1700) WIDTH (MEV)			
W	(240.0)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	7/66
W 1	(260.0)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE	11/67
W 3	(300.0)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE	8/69
W	(104.0) (15.0)	ORITO 69 RVUE	8/69
W 6	(166.0)	AYED 70 IPWA	1/71
W 4	(404.0)	DAVIES 70 RVUE	8/69
W 4	SOL B GIVES 121 MEV		
W	(99.0)	SCHORSCH 70 DPWA	10/71
W A	(110.0)OR(140.0)	WAGNER 71 IPWA	1/71
W 7	(120.)	ALMEHD 72 IPWA	2/72
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.			

65 N*1/2(1688) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV*-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A1	-.008 .004	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A1	(+.009)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*
A2	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A2	+.100 .012	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A2	(+.135)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*
A3	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A3	+.017 .014	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A3	(.00)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*
A4	N*1/2(1688) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A4	-.005 .018	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A4	(.00)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*

66 N*1/2(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1700) INTO PI N	DECAY MASSES	
P2	N*1/2(1700) INTO N ETA	139+ 938	
P3	N*1/2(1700) INTO LAMBDA K	939+ 548	
P4	N*1/2(1700) INTO N GAMMA	1115+ 497	
P5	N*1/2(1700) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2	938+ 0	
P6	N*1/2(1700) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938	
P7	N*1/2(1700) INTO N PI PI	0+ 939	
P8	N*1/2(1700) INTO N EPSILON	938+ 139+ 139	
P9	N*1/2(1700) INTO N RHO	938+ 600	
		938+ 770	

 REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1688)
 SEE A PREVIOUS EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLIER REFERENCES.

BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +DODDNEILL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL)IJP
 HEUSCH 66 PRL 17 1019 C A HEUSCH, C Y PRESCOTT, R F DASHEN (CIT)
 TRIPP 67 NP 83 10 + LEITH, + (LRL,SLAC,CERN,HEID,SACLAY)

BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
 MERLO 68 P ROY SOC 289 489 R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
 DUKE 68 PR 166 1448 +JONES,KEMP,MURPHY,THRESHER, + (RHEL,OXF)IJP
 RUSH 68 PR 173 1776 J E RUSH (UNIV ALABAMA)

BOTKE 69 PR 180 1417 J C BOTKE (UCSB)
 DEANS 69 PR 185 1797 S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE,MCHS)
 DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)

BRODY 71 PL 348 253 +CASHMORE,+.HERNDON+. (SLAC+LRL)
 WAGNER 71 NP 825 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)

ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
 OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H.OBERLACK,R.G.MOORHOUSE (LBL)
 WALKER 73 TO BE PUB. R.L.WALKER,W.J.METCALF (CIT)

66 N*1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1700) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(1.0)	APPROX	MICHAEL 66 RVUE
R1 3	(0.79)		DONNACHI 68 RVUE
R1 6	(0.642)		AYED 70 IPWA
R1 4	(0.56)		DAVIES 70 RVUE
R1 7	(0.5)		ALMEHD 72 IPWA
			P-S ANAL SOL A
			2/72
R2	N*1/2(1700) INTO (LAMBDA K)*(PI N)/TOTAL**2	(P3*P1)	
R2	0.039 0.019		ORITO 69 RVUE
R2 A	(0.043)OR 0.054		WAGNER 71 IPWA
			PI-P TO K LAMB
			8/69
R3	N*1/2(1700) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R3 B	(0.028)		RUSH 68 MPWA
R3 B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING		T POLE + RESON.
			8/69
R4	N*1/2(1700) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL	(P2)	
R4 B	(0.03)		BOTKE 69 MPWA
R4 B	(0.02)		DEANS 69 MPWA
R4 C	(0.19) OR 0.27		CARRERAS 70 MPWA
R4 B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING		T POLE + RESON.
R4 C	CARRERAS TO USES REGGE POLES + RESONANCES. VALUES SUSPICIOUSLY LARG		5/70
R5	N*1/2(1700) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K	SORT(P3*P4)	
R5	(0.002)OR LESS		ORITO 69 CNTR
R5	(0.0072)		SCHORSCH 70 DPWA
R5	(0.006)		DEANS 72 MPWA
			K LAM PHOTOPRO.
			10/71
			1/73*

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CROUCH 65 DESY CONF II 21 + (BROWN,CEA,HARVARD,MIT,PADOVA,WEIZMANN)
 DERADO 65 ATHENS CONF 244 +KENNEY,LAMSA, + (NOTRE DAME,KENTUCKY)
 DUKE 65 PRL 15 468 +JONES,KEMP,MURPHY,PRENTICE, + (RHEL,OXF)IJP
 MERLO 66 P ROY SOC 289 489 J P MERLO, G VALLADAS (SACLAY)
 ROBERTS 67 PREPRINT R G ROBERTS (DURHAM)
 BANNER 68 PR 166 1347 +DETUEUF,FAYOUX,HAMEL, + (SACLAY,CAEN)
 THE ABOVE PAPERS DISCUSS INELASTIC CHANNELS NEAR THE BUMP.
 BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 DEANS 69 PRL 177 2623 S R DEANS (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

66 N*1/2(1700) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV*-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*1/2(1700) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A1	+.066 .042	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A1	(+.011)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*
A2	N*1/2(1700) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV*-1/2)		
A2	-.072 .066	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	2/73*
A2	(-0.015)	WALKER 73 DPWA	2/73*

 REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1700)
 BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +DODDNEILL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL)IJP
 MICHAEL 66 PL 21 93 C MICHAEL (OXF)
 BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
 RUSH 68 PR 173 1776 R G KIRSOPP (UNIV ALABAMA)
 BOTKE 69 PR 180 1417 J C BOTKE (UCSB)
 DEANS 69 PR 185 1797 S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 ORITO 69 LNG 1 936 S ORITO,S SASAKI (TOKYO-OSAKA)
 ORITO2 69 INS J 113 S ORITO (THEISIS) (TOKYO)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE,MCHS)
 DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)
 SCHORSCH 70 NP 825 179 +TJETGE,WEILNBOECK (MPII)
 WAGNER 71 NP 825 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)

ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
 DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)
 OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H.OBERLACK,R.G.MOORHOUSE (LBL)
 WALKER 73 TO BE PUB. R.L.WALKER,W.J.METCALF (CIT)

66 N*1/2(1700) MASS (MEV)

M	(1695.0)	BRANDSEN 65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	(1700.0)	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	FITS BAREYRE S11	7/66
M 1	(1710.0)	BAREYRE 68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M	(1710.0)	WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST - EYEBALL FIT		
M 3	(1710.0)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	8/68
M	(1705.0) (10.0)	ORITO 69 RVUE	K LAMBDA PS ANAL	8/69
M 6	(1689.0)	AYED 70 IPWA		1/71
M 6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM			
M 4	(1766.0)	DAVIES 70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M	(1678.0)	SCHORSCH 70 DPWA	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
M A	(1685.0)	WAGNER 71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
M A	THERE ARE 3 SIMILAR SOLUTIONS			
M 7	(1670.)	ALMEHD 72 IPWA		2/72

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 JOHNSON 67 UCRL-17683 THESIS C H JOHNSON (LRL)
 DEANS 69 PR 177 2623 S R DEANS (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

N(1700) S_{11}

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1700)

N(1700) **D₁₃**

18 N*1/2(1700, JP=3/2-) I=1/2

FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

A NEW, PRELIMINARY ENERGY DEPENDENT ANALYSIS BY AYED 72 INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF THIS STATE. IN ADDITION AN ISOBAR MODEL ANALYSIS BY HERNDON 72 SHOWS EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IN THE SIGMA N AND DELTA P1 CHANNELS. SEE THE N* MINI REVIEW.

18 N*1/2(1700) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(1730.)	DONNACH2	68	RVUE	PHAS.SHIFT-CERN1	10/69
M 3	(1680.)	KIRSOPP	68	RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
M 3	WHERE MAX. ABSORPTION IS	-DONNACH1, 2	KIRSOPP	EYEBALL FIT	CERN 1	10/69
M A	(1780.0)	WAGNER	71	1PMA	P1-P TO K LAMB	1/71

M A 013 RESONATES ONLY IN ONE OUT OF 3 POSSIBLE SOL.

18 N*1/2(1700) WIDTH (MEV)

18 N*1/2(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	N*1/2(1700) INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1700) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497
P3	N*1/2(1700) INTO N GAMMA	938+ 0

18 N*1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1700) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K	SQRT(P2*P3)	
R1	(0.008)	DEANS	72 MPWA 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1700)

DONNACH2 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)

KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

WAGNER 71 NP B25 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)

DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+GARN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

AYED 72 BATAVIA CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

HERNDON 72 BATAVIA CONF +...ROSENFELD...+CASHMORRE... (LBL, SLAC)

N(1700) BUMPS

20 N*1/2(1700, JP=) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS REQUIRES AT LEAST FOUR I=1/2 STATES IN THE 1670 T 1780 REGION (D15, F15, S11, P11) AND AT LEAST ONE I=3/2 STATE (D33). OBVIOUSLY, DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTS ARE SEEING DIFFERENT STATES AND OFTEN IT IS NOT CLEAR WHAT ISOSPIN STATE IS BEING OBSERVED. NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO SEPARATE THESE EXPERIMENTS ACCORDING TO JP, SINCE NONE OF THE REPORTED JP IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. WE LIST ALL THE INFORMATION HERE, BUT WE HAVE NOT USED IT IN THE BARYON TABLE.

FOR SPIN-PARITY ANALYSIS OF THIS MASS REGION, SEE JOHNSTAD 72 AND LAMSA 72.

20 N*1/2(1700) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(1695.0)	(9.0)	A-BORELLI	67	HBC	+ PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	8/67
M	(1754.0)	(21.0)	ALMEIDA	68	HBC	+ PP 10 BEV/C	9/69
M	(1730.0)	(18.0)	GALLOWAY	68	HBC	P1-P 6 GEV/C	8/69
M	(1712.0)	(6.0)	BARNES	69	HBC	K-P TO K-P 2P1	7/70
M A	(1667.0)	(5.0)	BENVENUTI	69	DBC	0 P1-D 2.26 GEV	5/70
M B	190(1693.)	(15.)	RHODE	69	HBC	PP 22 GEV/C	10/69
M	(1691.)	(4.)	ANDERSON	70	MMS	- P1- P TO P1- MMS	2/71
M	177(1710.)	(10.)	CIRBA	70	HBC	+ P1+ P TO P4P1	2/71
M	40(1763.)	(25.)	COOPER	70	HBC	+ LAMB. K PROD.	2/71
M	505(1730.0)	(15.0)	CRENNELL	70	HBC	+ P1-P, P1+P 6 GEV	1/71
M	60(1710.0)	(6.0)	KUZNETSOV	70	HLBC	- LAMB. K PROD.	2/71
M A	(1719.0)	(16.0)	WILLMANN	70	HBC	+ P1+P 13. GEV	5/70
M	(1694.0)	(8.0)	AMALDI	71	CNTR	P P AT 24 GEV	10/71
M	(1730.)	(20.)	BALLAM	71	HBC	+ P1+P AT 16GEV	2/72
M	(1700.)		BEKETOV	71	HBC	+ P1- P 4.45GEV/C	3/72
M	(171.)	(10.)	BOESEBEC	71	RVUE	PP, P1-P, K-P PROD	3/72
M	(1672.0)	(4.0)	ELLIS	71	CNTR	MMS PP 3.7 GEV/C	10/71
M	80(1650.0)	(10.0)	80/120 MA	71	HBC	+ P P TO P N PI	10/71
M	(1700.0)	(10.0)	MORSE	71	HBC	+ P1- P 25 GEV/C	3/72
M	1670. 1730.		MORSE	71	HBC	+ P1- P 7 GEV/C	3/72
M	(1720.)	(20.)	RUSHBROOKE71	HBC	+ PP TO P2P1 16GEV	2/72	
M	(1690.3)	(4.5)	EDELSTEIN	72	MMS	+ PP 6 TO 30 GEV	1/73*
M	(1668.0)	(19.0)	24/45 KAPSHON	72	DBC	+ PD--PD2P1 7 GEV	12/72*
M C	(1715.0)	(15.0)	LAMSA	72	HBC	+ P1+P 8T018 GEV	1/73*
M 2	(1660.)	(15.)	OH	72	DBC	0 P1-N TO P1-P1-P	2/73*
M	(1720.)	(15.)	RONAT	72	HBC	P1+P TO 3P1 P	2/73*

M C ANALYSIS GIVES JP = 5/2+

M 2 DETERMINE JP=5/2, P15 PROBABLE

M B JP IS PROBABLY 5/2+

M 1 IJP CONSISTENT WITH S11(1700) OR P11(1780) IN FORMATION

M A J CONSISTENT WITH 5/2 OR 7/2

20 N*1/2(1700) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(70.0)	(20.0)	A-BORELLI	67	HBC		9/69
W	(140.0)	(57.0)	ALMEIDA	68	HBC	+	9/69
W	(55.0)	(15.0)	GALLOWAY	68	HBC		8/69
W 1	(70.0)	(15.0)	BARNES	69	HBC	K-P TO K-P 2P1	7/70
W A	(105.0)	(16.0)	BENVENUTI	69	DBC	0	5/70
W B	190 (235.)	(50.)	RHODE	69	HBC	PP 22 GEV/C	10/69
W	(130.)	(10.)	ANDERSON	70	MMS	- P1- P TO P1- MMS	2/71
W	177 (166.)	(26.)	CIRBA	70	HBC	+ P1+ P AT 5 GEV/C	2/71
W	(102.)	(40.)	COOPER	70	HBC	+ P1+P, 5.5 GEV/C	2/71
W	505 (130.0)	(30.0)	CRENNELL	70	HBC	+	1/71
W	60 (220.)	(12.0)	KUZNETSOV	70	HLBC	- P1-P, 4 GEV/C	2/71
W A	(163.0)	(12.0)	WILLMANN	70	HBC	+	5/70
W	(152.0)	(15.0)	AMALDI	71	CNTR	P P AT 24 GEV	10/71
W	(120.)	(50.)	BALLAM	71	HBC	+ P1+P AT 16GEV	2/72
W	(57.)	(15.)	BOESEBEC	71	RVUE	PP, P1-P, K-P PROD	3/72
W	(102.0)	(9.0)	ELLIS	71	CNTR	MMS PP 3.7 GEV/C	10/71
W	80 (194.0)	(20.0)	80/120 MA	71	HBC	+ P P TO P N PI	10/71
W	(70.)	(20.)	MORSE	71	HBC	+ P1- P 25 GEV/C	3/72
W	70. 120.		MORSE	71	HBC	+ P1- P 7 GEV/C	3/72
W	(120.)	(40.)	RUSHBROOKE71	HBC	+ PP TO P2P1 16GEV	2/72	
W	(133.0)	(26.0)	EDELSTEIN	72	MMS	+ PP 6 TO 30 GEV	1/73*
W	(168.0)	(64.0)	KARSHON	72	DBC	+ PD--PD2P1 7 GEV	12/72*
W	(80.0)	APPROX.	LAMSA	72	HBC	P1 P 18.5 GEV/C	12/72*
W 2	(128.)	(40.)	OH	72	DBC	0 P1-N TO P1-P1-P	2/73*
W	(60.)	(40.)	RONAT	72	HBC	P1+P TO 3P1 P	2/73*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

20 N*1/2(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	N*1/2(1700) INTO PI N	DECAY MASSES
P1	N*1/2(1700) INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*1/2(1700) INTO N PI P1	938+ 139+ 139
P3	N*1/2(1700) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139
P4	N*1/2(1700)* INTO NEUTRON P1+	939+ 139
P5	N*1/2(1700)* INTO PROTON P1+ P1-	938+ 139+ 139
P6	N*1/2(1700)* INTO N*3/2(1236)** P1-	1236+ 139
P7	N*1/2(1700) INTO N ETA	939+ 548
P8	N*1/2(1700) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497

20 N*1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	N*1/2(1700) INTO (PI N)/(PI N*3/2(1236))	(P1)/(P3)	
R1	(0.77) OR LESS	LEE	67 HBC P1-P 3.6 GEV/C 11/67
R1 A	(9.0) OR MORE	BENVENUTI	69 DBC 0 5/70
R2	N*1/2(1700) INTO (N ETA)/(N PI + N PI P1)	(P7)/(P1+P2)	
R2	(0.025) OR LESS	KRAEMER	64 DBC + P1+D 1.2
R2	(0.042) OR LESS	CL=.95	A-BORELLI 67 HBC + PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C 9/69
R3	N*1/2(1700) INTO (LAMBDA K)/(P PI+ P1-)	(P8)/(P5)	
R3	(0.034) OR LESS	ALEXANDER	67 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C 11/67
R3	(0.07) OR LESS	CL=.95	CIRBA 70 HBC P1+P AT 5 GEV/C 2/71
R4	N*1/2(1700) INTO (LAMBDA K)/(N PI + N PI P1)	(P8)/(P1+P2)	
R4	(0.013) OR LESS	CL=.95	A-BORELLI 67 HBC + 8/67
R4	SEEN	CHINOWSKY	68 HBC PP TO K+ Y N 6/68
R4 1	LIMITS 0.025 TO 0.11	BARNES	69 HBC K-P TO K-P 2P1 7/70
R4 2	0.025 TO 0.005	CRENNELL	70 HBC P1+P AT 5 GEV/C 1/71
R4 A	LESS THAN 0.025	WILLMANN	70 HBC P1+P TO 3P1 P 6/70
R4	25 SEEN. CONS. WITH J=1/2	MORSE	71 HBC 0 P1-P 7 GEV/C 3/72
R5	N*1/2(1700) INTO (N PI)/(N PI P1)	(P1)/(P2)	
R5	(1.26) OR LESS	CL=.95	A-BORELLI 67 HBC + 8/67
R5	0.025	0.13	CRENNELL 70 HBC + 1/71
R6	N*1/2(1700) INTO (N*3/2(1236) P1)/(N PI P1)	(P3)/(P2)	
R6	NO EVIDENCE	A-BORELLI	67 HBC + 8/67
R6	SEE MERLO 66 FOR A REVIEW.		
R7	N*1/2(1700) INTO (NEUTRON P1+)/(P PI+ P1-)	(P4)/(P5)	
R7	0.67	0.40	ALEXANDER 67 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C 11/67
R7	0.47	0.25	A-BORELLI 67 HBC + PBAR P 5.5 GEV/C 7/70
R7	0.53	0.21	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R8	N*1/2(1700) INTO (N*1236)** P1-)/(P PI+ P1-)	(P6)/(P5)	
R8	0.74	0.14	ALEXANDER 67 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C 11/67
R8	1.0	0.3	ALMEIDA 68 HBC + PP 10 BEV/C 9/66
R8	(0.83)		KAYAS 68 HBC PP 8.1 BEV/C 11/68
R8 1	LESS THAN 0.15	BARNES	69 HBC K-P TO K-P 2P1 7/70
R8	(0.50) OR LESS	CL=.95	CIRBA 70 HBC P1+P AT 5 GEV/C 2/71
R8	NO EVIDENCE	CRENNELL	70 HBC + 1/71
R8 A	(2.3) (1.6)	WILLMANN	70 HBC PP TO 3P1 P 6/70
R8	(1.0) OR MORE	CL=.95	BEKETOV 71 HBC + DEL(1236)** P1- 3/72
R8	0.75	0.75	BOESEBEC 71 RVUE PP, P1-P, K-P PROD 3/72
R8	0.35	0.20	RUSHBROOKE71 HBC + PP TO P2P1 16GEV 2/72
R8 C	0.65	0.15	LAMSA 72 HBC P1 P 18.5 GEV/C 12/72*
R8	0.66	0.10	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
R9	N*1/2(1700) INTO (SIG K)/(LAMB K)	PROD. EXP.	
R9	LESS THAN .20	COOPER	70 HBC + P1+P, 5.5 GEV/C 2/71

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1700) (PROD. EXP.)

KRAEMER 64 PR 136 B496 +MADANSKY, + (J HOPKINS, NWESTERN, WOODSTOCK) I

ALEXANDE 67 PR 154 1284 ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZAPEK, + (WEIZMANN) (CERN)

A-BORELLI 67 NC 47 232 ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, MICHEJDA (CERN)

LEE 67 PR 159 1156 +MOEBS, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDER VELDE (MICH)

ALMEIDA 68 PR 174 1638 +RUSHBROOKE, + (CAVE, DESY) (CERN)

CHINOWSKY 68 PR 165 1466 CHINOWSKY, KINSEY, KLEIN, + (LRL, SLAC)

GALLOWAY 68 PL 278 250 GALLOWAY, ALYEA, CRITTENDEN, PRICKEIT, + (IND)

KAYAS 68 NP B5 169 +GUYADER, SENE, YIOU, ALITTI, + (ORSAY, SACLAY)

Baryons

N(1700), N(1780), N(1860)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

BARNES 69 PRL 23 1516
 BENVENUTI 69 PR 187 1852
 RHODE 69 PR 187 1844

ANDERSON 70 PRL 25,699
 CIRBA 70 NP B23,533
 COPPER 70 NP B23,605
 CRENNELL 70 PRL 25 187
 KUZNETSOV 70 SUNP 10,332
 WILLMANN 70 PRL 24 1260

+BASSANO+CHUNG+EISNER+FLAMINTO+KINSON (BNL) IJ
 BENVENUTI, MARQUIT, OPPENHEIMER (MINN, COLO) I
 RHODE, LEACOCK, KERNAN, JESPERSEN, + (ISU)

+BLESER, BLIEDEN, COLLINS++ (BNL, CARN)
 +VANBERGHE+ (EPOL, DURH, NIJH, TORI, BONN)
 +MANNER, MUSGRAVE, POLLARD, VOYVODIC (ANL)
 +LAI, LOUIE, SCARR, SIMS (BNL)
 +MELNIKOV, RYLTSEVA, CHADRAA, BALINTP (JINR)
 +LAMS, GAIDOS, EZELL (PURD) IJ

AMALDI 71 PL 348 435
 BALLAM 71 PR 04 1946
 BEKETOV 71 SUNP 13 605
 BOESEBECK 71 NP B33 445
 ELLIS 71 PRL 27 442
 MA 71 PRL 26 333
 MORSE 71 PR 04 139
 RUSHBROOK 71 PR 04 3273

+BIANCATELLI, BOSIO, + (I SANITA ROMA+ CERN)
 +CHADWICK, GUIRAGOSIAN, JOHNSON, ++ (SLAC) I
 +ZOMBKOVSKII, KONVALOV, KRUCHININ, ++ (ITEP) IJ
 BOESEBECK, GRAESSLER, KRAUS, +++ (ABBCHLV) I
 +MAGLICH, NOREM, SANNES, SILVERMAN (RUTG)
 +COLTON (MSU+LBL) I
 +OH, WALKER, CARROLL, LYNCH + (WISC+TNT) I
 RUSHBROOK, WILLIAMS+ BAREFORD++ (CAVE, LOIC) IJ

EDELSTEIN 72 PR 05 1073
 JOHNSON 72 NP B42 588
 KARSHON 72 NP B37 371
 LAMSA 72 NP B37 364
 OH 72 PL 428 497
 RONAT 72 NP B38 20

+HOLLERUD, ++, +JACOBSEN (DHR, HELS, OSLO, STORH) IJP
 +YEKUTIELI, YAFFE, SHAPIRA, RONAT, ++ (REHO) I
 +WILLMANN, ++, +GO, BISHWAS, ++ (PURD, NDAM) IJP
 +FUNG, KERNAN, POE, SCHALK, SHEN (UCR) IJP
 +EISENBERG, LYONS, SHAPIRA, TOAFF + (REHO)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

MERLO 66 P ROY SOC 289 489 J P MERLO, G VALLADAS (SACLAY)

N(1780)

14 N*1/2(1780, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 **P₁₁**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

14 N*1/2(1780) MASS (MEV)						
M	3	(1751.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	8/69
M		(1640.0)	ORITO	69 RVUE	K LAMBDA PS ANAL	8/69
M		(1700.0)	ORIT02	69 CNTR	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
M	6	(1645.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND	DIAGRAM			
M	4	(1770.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M		(1809.0)	SCHORSCH	70 DPWA	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
M	A	(1685.0) OR (1740.0)	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
M	A	THERE ARE 3 SIMILAR SOLUTIONS				
M	7	(1720.0)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

14 N*1/2(1780) WIDTH (MEV)						
W	3	(327.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
W		(310.0)	ORITO	69 RVUE		8/69
W		(210.0)	ORIT02	69 CNTR	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
W	6	(50.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W	4	(445.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
W		(280.0)	SCHORSCH	70 DPWA	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
W	A	(160.0) OR (220.0)	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
W	7	(160.0)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

14 N*1/2(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES						
P1	N*1/2(1780)	INTO PI N			DECAY MASSES	
P2	N*1/2(1780)	INTO LAMBDA K			139+ 938	
P3	N*1/2(1780)	INTO N ETA			1115+ 497	
P4	N*1/2(1780)	INTO N GAMMA			939+ 548	
P5	N*1/2(1780)	INTO GAMMA P, HELICITY=1/2			938+ 0	
P6	N*1/2(1780)	INTO GAMMA N, HELICITY=1/2			0+ 938	
P7	N*1/2(1780)	INTO N PI PI			938+ 139+ 139	
P8	N*1/2(1780)	INTO N EPSILON			938+ 600	
P9	N*1/2(1780)	INTO N RHO			938+ 770	

14 N*1/2(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS						
R1	N*1/2(1780)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL		(P1)		
R1	3	(0.32)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
R1	6	(0.149)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
R1	4	(0.43)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
R1	7	(0.2)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
R2	N*1/2(1780)	INTO (LAMBDA K)*(PI N)/TOTAL**2		(P2*P1)		
R2	R2	0.004	ORITO	69 RVUE		8/69
R2	A	(0.025) OR 0.049	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
R3	N*1/2(1780)	INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL		(P2)		
R3	B	(0.003) TO 0.065	RUSH	68 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	8/69
R3	B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING				
R4	N*1/2(1780)	INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL		(P3)		
R4	B	(0.19)	BOTKE	69 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	10/69
R4	B	(0.09)	DEANS	69 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	5/70
R4	B	(0.015) OR 0.035	CARRERAS	70 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	5/70
R4	B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING				
R5	N*1/2(1780)	FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K		SQRT(P2*P4)		
R5		(0.0027)	ORIT02	69 CNTR	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
R5		(0.0088)	SCHORSCH	70 DPWA	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	10/71
R5		(0.0104)	DEANS	72 MPWA		1/73*

14 N*1/2(1780) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*1/2(1780)	INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)				
A1		+0.26	0.28	OVERLACK	72 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A1		(-0.061)		WALKER	73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	N*1/2(1780)	INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)				
A2		+0.27	0.22	OVERLACK	72 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2		(+0.052)		WALKER	73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

***** REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1780) *****

DONNACHI	68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO	68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE RAPPORTEURS TALK (GLAS)
ALSO	68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
RUSH	68 PR 173 1776	J E RUSH (UNIV ALABAMA)
BOTKE	69 PR 180 1417	J C BOTKE (UCSB)
DEANS	69 PR 185 1797	S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)
ORITO	69 LNC 1 936	S ORITO, S SASAKI (TOKYO-OSAKA)
ORIT02	69 INS J 113	S ORITO (THESIS) (TOKYO)

AYED	70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACLAY) IJP
CARRERAS	70 NP 168 35	B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE, MCHS)
DAVIES	70 NP B21 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
SCHORSCH	70 NP B25 179	+TJETGE, WEILBOECK (MPIM)

WAGNER	71 NP B25 411	F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)
ALMEHED	72 NP 840 157	+LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
DEANS	72 PR 3 217	+JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+ CARN)
OVERLACK	72 PL 43B 44	H-OBERLACK, R G, MOORHOUSE (LBL)
WALKER	73 TO BE PUB.	R-L WALKER, W J, METCALF (CIT)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DEANS	69 PR 177 2623	S R DEANS (UNIV S FLORIDA)
DONNACHI	69 NP 108 433	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
AYED	70 PL 318 598	+BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

N(1860)

15 N*1/2(1860, JP=3/2+) I=1/2 **P₁₃**

FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

15 N*1/2(1860) MASS (MEV)						
M	3	(1860.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M	X	(1860.0)	LEA	69 CNTR	PI-P ELASTIC	8/69
M	X	SEE ALSO APLIN 71				
M	6	(1766.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND	DIAGRAM			
M	4	(1844.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M	A	(1800.0)	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
M	A	P13 RESONATES ONLY IN ONE OUT OF 3 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS				
M	7	(1850.0)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

15 N*1/2(1860) WIDTH (MEV)						
W	3	(296.00)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
W	6	(182.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W	4	(449.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
W	4	SOL B GIVES 307 MEV				2/73*
W	A	(220.0)	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
W	7	(300.0)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

15 N*1/2(1860) PARTIAL DECAY MODES						
P1	N*1/2(1860)	INTO PI N			DECAY MASSES	
P2	N*1/2(1860)	INTO LAMBDA K			139+ 938	
P3	N*1/2(1860)	INTO N ETA			1115+ 497	
P4	N*1/2(1860)	INTO N PI PI			939+ 548	
P5	N*1/2(1860)	INTO N GAMMA			938+ 139+ 139	
P6	N*1/2(1860)	INTO N RHO			938+ 770	

15 N*1/2(1860) BRANCHING RATIOS						
R1	N*1/2(1860)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL		(P1)		
R1	3	(0.21)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
R1	6	(0.149)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
R1	4	(0.40)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
R1	7	(0.25)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
R2	N*1/2(1860)	INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL		(P2)		
R2	B	(0.014) TO 0.16	RUSH	68 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	8/69
R2	B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING				
R3	N*1/2(1860)	INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL		(P3)		
R3	B	(0.0364)	BOTKE	69 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	10/69
R3	B	(0.003) (0.003)	DEANS	69 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	5/70
R3	B	(0.030) OR 0.094	CARRERAS	70 MPWA	T POLE + RESON.	5/70
R3	B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING				
R4	N*1/2(1860)	INTO (LAMBDA K)*(PI N)/TOTAL**2		(P2*P1)		
R4	A	(0.015)	WAGNER	71 IPWA	PI-P TO K LAMB	1/71
R5	N*1/2(1860)	FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K		SQRT(P2*P5)		
R5		(0.008)	DEANS	72 MPWA		1/73*

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1860), N(1990), N(2040), N(2100)

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1860)

DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)JP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
 RUSH 68 PR 173 1776 R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
 J E RUSH (UNIV ALABAMA)

BOTKE 69 PR 180 1417 J C BOTKE (UCSB)
 DEANS 69 PR 185 1797 S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 LEA 69 PL 298 584 LEA, OADES, WARD, COWAN,+ (RHEL, BRISTOL, DARE)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE, MCHS)
 DAVIES 70 NP B21 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)

WAGNER 71 NP B25 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG)IJP
 DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DEANS 69 PR 177 2623 S R DEANS (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)

AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACLAY)
 APLIN 71 NP B32 253 +COWAN, GIBSON, GILMORE++ (RHEL, BRISTOL)

N(1990)

17 N*1/2(1990, JP=7/2+) I=1/2 **F17**
 A NEW, PRELIMINARY ENERGY DEPENDENT ANALYSIS BY
 AYED 72 NOW FINDS THIS STATE. SEE THE N* MINI REVIEW.

17 N*1/2(1990) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(1983.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	
M 3	(1995.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
M 3	WHERE MAX.	ABSORPTION IS -DONNACHI, 2	KIRSOPP	EYEBALL FIT CERN 1	10/69
M X	(2000.0)	APPROX	LEA	69 CNTR	8/69
M X	SEE ALSO APLIN 71				
M 7	(2000.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

17 N*1/2(1990) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(225.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
W 3	(250.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
W 7	(200.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

17 N*1/2(1990) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1990) INTO PI N	DECAY MASSES	
P2	N*1/2(1990) INTO N PI P1	139+ 938	
P3	N*1/2(1990) INTO N ETA	938+ 139+ 139	
P4	N*1/2(1990) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497	
P5	N*1/2(1990) INTO N GAMMA	938+ 0	

17 N*1/2(1990) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1990) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 3	(.09)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE
R1 7	(0.15)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA
R2	N*1/2(1990) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R2 B	(0.02) (0.02)	DEANS	69 MPWA
R2 B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING		T POLE + RESON. 5/70
R3	N*1/2(1990) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K	SQRT(P4*P5)	
R3	(0.003)	DEANS	72 MPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(1990)

DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)JP
 KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

DEANS 69 PR 185 1797 S DEANS, J WOOTEN (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 LEA 69 PL 298 584 LEA, OADES, WARD, COWAN,+ (RHEL, BRISTOL, DARE)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (RUTG)IJP
 DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DEANS 69 PR 177 2623 S R DEANS (UNIV S FLORIDA)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACLAY)
 APLIN 71 NP B32 253 +COWAN, GIBSON, GILMORE++ (RHEL, BRISTOL)
 AYED 72 BATAVIA CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

N(2040)

16 N*1/2(2040, JP=3/2-) I=1/2 **D13**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE
 PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

16 N*1/2(2040) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(2057.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M 3	(2030.)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE	PHAS. SHIFT-CERN1	10/69
M 3	(2040.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
M 3	WHERE MAX.	ABSORPTION IS -DONNACHI, 2	+KIRSOPP	EYEBALL FIT CERN 1	10/69
M X	(2030.0)	APPROX	LEA	69 CNTR	8/69
M X	SEE ALSO APLIN 71				
M 7	(2075.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

16 N*1/2(2040) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(293.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
W 3	(290.)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE	PHAS. SHIFT-CERN1	10/69
W 3	(240.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
W 7	(150.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

16 N*1/2(2040) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(2040) INTO PI N	DECAY MASSES	
P2	N*1/2(2040) INTO N PI P1	139+ 938	
P3	N*1/2(2040) INTO N ETA	938+ 139+ 139	
P4	N*1/2(2040) INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497	
P5	N*1/2(2040) INTO N GAMMA	938+ 0	

16 N*1/2(2040) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(2040) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 3	(.26)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE
R1 3	(.15)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE
R1 7	(0.3)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA
R2	N*1/2(2040) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R2 B	(0.)	CARRERAS	70 MPWA
R2 B	PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING		T POLE + RESON. 5/70
R3	N*1/2(2040) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K	SQRT(P4*P5)	
R3	(0.007)	DEANS	72 MPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2040)

DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)JP
 DONNACH2 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
 KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

LEA 69 PL 298 584 LEA, OADES, WARD, COWAN,+ (RHEL, BRISTOL, DARE)

CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE, MCHS)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG)IJP
 DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACLAY)
 APLIN 71 NP B32 253 +COWAN, GIBSON, GILMORE++ (RHEL, BRISTOL)

N(2100)

04 N*1/2(2100, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 **S11**
 A NEW, PRELIMINARY ENERGY DEPENDENT ANALYSIS BY
 AYED 72 NOW FINDS EVIDENCE FOR THIS RESONANCE AT
 ABOUT 2200 MEV. SEE THE N* MINI REVIEW.

04 N*1/2(2100) MASS (MEV)

M 7	(2070.)	ROYCHOUD	71 DPWA		3/72
M 7	(2100.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

04 N*1/2(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

W 7	(200.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
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04 N*1/2(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(2100) INTO PI N	DECAY MASSES	
		139+ 938	

Baryons
N(2100), N(2175), N(2190)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

04 N*1/2(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*1/2(2100) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 2/72
R1 7 (0.5) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2100)
ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANDSEN (DURH) IJP
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
AYED 72 BATAVIA CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

N(2100)

05 N*1/2(2100, JP=5/2-) I=1/2 **D₁₅**
A NEW, PRELIMINARY ENERGY DEPENDENT ANALYSIS BY
AYED 72 NOW FINDS EVIDENCE FOR THIS RESONANCE AT
ABOUT 2055 MEV. SEE THE N* MINI REVIEW.

05 N*1/2(2100) MASS (MEV) 2/72
M 7 (2100.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

05 N*1/2(2100) WIDTH (MEV) 2/72
W 7 (150.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

05 N*1/2(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N*1/2(2100) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

05 N*1/2(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*1/2(2100) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 2/72
R1 7 (0.2) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2100)
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
AYED 72 BATAVIA CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

N(2175)

06 N*1/2(2175, JP=5/2+) I=1/2 **F₁₅**
SEE THE NOTE ON N* S AND DELTAS PRECEDING THE
BARYON DATA CARD LISTINGS.

06 N*1/2(2175) MASS (MEV) 2/72
M 7 (2175.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

06 N*1/2(2175) WIDTH (MEV) 2/72
W 7 (150.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA

06 N*1/2(2175) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N*1/2(2175) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938
P2 N*1/2(2175) INTO LAMBDA K 1115+ 497
P3 N*1/2(2175) INTO L GAMMA 938+ 0

06 N*1/2(2175) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*1/2(2175) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 2/72
R1 7 (0.25) ALMEHED 72 IPWA
R2 N*1/2(2175) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K SQRT(P2*P3) 1/73*
R2 (0.002) DEANS 72 MPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2175)
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (RUTG) IJP
DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)

N(2190)

71 N*1/2(2190, JP=7/2-) I=1/2 **G₁₇**
ROYCHOUDHURY 71 FIND SOME INDICATION OF P11 AND F17 IN
THIS REGION, BRANDSDEN 71 ALSO FIND P11, F15, AND G19 RESO-
NANT NEAR THIS MASS.

71 N*1/2(2190) MASS (MEV)
M (2190.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR P1+- P TOTAL
M (2210.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL
M (2190.0) APPROX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR P1- P DSIG + POL 7/66
M 3 (2265.0) DONNACHI 68 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 6/68
M (2200.0) LEA 69 CNTR P1- P ELASTIC 8/69
M 2180. 25. APPROX ANDERSON 70 MMS - P1- P TO PI- MMS 2/71
M 6 (2158.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
M 6 FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM HULL 70 MPWA SMALL ANGLE PI-P 1/71
M (2260.0) (50.0) AMALDI 71 CNTR P P AT 24 GEV 10/71
M (2160.) BRANDSDEN 71 DPWA 3/72
M (2200.) ROYCHOUD 71 DPWA 3/72
M 7 (2225.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M (2190.) DTT 72 MPWA O PI-P BKWD ELSTC 2/73*

71 N*1/2(2190) WIDTH (MEV)
W (200.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR
W (200.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE 7/66
W (220.0) APPROX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR 7/66
W 3 (298.0) DONNACHI 68 RVUE 6/68
W 275. 70. ANDERSON 70 MMS - P1- P TO PI- MMS 2/71
W 6 (325.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
W (239.0) HULL 70 MPWA SMALL ANGLE PI-P 1/71
W 7 (150.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

71 N*1/2(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N*1/2(2190) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938
P2 N*1/2(2190) INTO LAMBDA K 1115+1765
P3 N*1/2(2190) INTO N PI PI 938+ 139+ 139
P4 N*1/2(2190) INTO N GAMMA 938+ 0

71 N*1/2(2190) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*1/2(2190) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 7/66
R1 (0.3) APPROX HOHLER 64 CNTR 7/66
R1 (0.3) APPROX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR 7/66
R1 3 (0.349) DONNACHI 68 RVUE 6/68
R1 6 (0.150) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
R1 (0.09) HULL 70 MPWA SMALL ANGLE PI-P 1/71
R1 7 (0.35) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
R1 (1.25) DTT 72 MPWA O PI-P BKWD ELSTC 2/73*

R2 N*1/2(2190) FROM N GAMMA TO LAMBDA K SQRT(P2*P4) 1/73*
R2 (0.016) DEANS 72 MPWA

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2190)
DIDDENS 63 PRL 10 262 +JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY (BNL) I
HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE (KARLSRUHE) I
YOKOSAWA 66 PRL 16 714 +SUWA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOOTH (ANL, CHIC) IJP
DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPporteur.S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
LEA 69 PL 298 584 LEA, OADES, WARD, COWAN, + (RHEL, BRISTOL, DARE)
ANDERSON 70 PRL 25, 699 +BLESER, BLIEDEN, COLLINS+ (BNL, CARN)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP
HULL 70 PR D2 1783 J HULL, R LEACOCK (TSU)

AMALDI 71 PL 348 435 +BIANCASTELLI, BOSIO, + (I SANITA ROMA+CERN)
BRANDSDEN 71 NP B26 511 +OGDEN (DURH) IJP
ALSO 70 NP B16 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANDSEN (DURH) IJP
ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANDSEN (DURH) IJP

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
DEANS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)
DTT 72 PL 428 133 +TRISCHUK, VAVRA, RICHARDS, + (MCGI, STLO, IOWA) IJP -
ALSO 72 MCGILL THESIS J. VAVRA (MCGI) JP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACL) IJP
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE (WISC) P
CARROLL 66 PRL 16 288 +CORBETT, DAMERELL, MIDDLEMAS, + (RHEL, OXF) J-L
CARROLL 66 PRL 17 1274 +CORBETT, DAMERELL, MIDDLEMAS, + (RHEL, OXF) J-L
ERRATUM CHANGING THE RATHER WEAK DETERMINATION OF J-L TO +1 (2.)
KORMANYOS 66 PRL 16 709 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH, ANL) P
BUSZA 67 NC 52A 331 +DAVIS, DUFF, HEYMANN, + (LOUC, WESTFIELD)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(2220), N(2650), N(3030), N₇(3245)

N(2220)

90 N*1/2(2220, JP=9/2+) I=1/2 **H₁₉**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

90 N*1/2(2220) MASS (MEV)

M	(2200.)	APPROX.	BUSZA	67 OSPK	LEG.POLYN.ANAL.	2/71
M	6	(2221.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	6	FROM ENER.	DEP. FIT OF ARGAND	DIAGRAM		
M		(2245.0)	HULL	70 MPWA	SMALL ANGLE PI-P	1/71

90 N*1/2(2220) WIDTH (MEV)

W	6	(258.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W		(329.0)	HULL	70 MPWA	SMALL ANGLE PI-P	1/71

90 N*1/2(2220) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(2220)	INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*1/2(2220)	INTO N ETA	939+ 548	

90 N*1/2(2220) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(2220)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	6	(0.140)	AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
R1		(0.15)	HULL 70 MPWA SMALL ANGLE PI-P 1/71

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2220)

BUSZA	67 NC 52A 331	+DAVIS, DUFF, HEYMANN, NIMMON +	(LOUC+LOWC)
AYED	70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET	(SACL) IJP
HULL	70 PR D2 1783	J HULL, R LEACOCK	(ISU)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

AYED	70 PL 318 598	+BAREYRE, VILLET	(SACLAY)
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N(2650) BUMPS

72 N*1/2(2650, JP= -) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 ROYCHOUDHURY 71 CLAIM F15(2400) AND G19(2400) TO BE POSSIBLE RESONANCES. BRANSDEN 71 FIND THE POSSIBLE RESONANT CANDIDATES S11(2520) AND H19(2590).

72 N*1/2(2650) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(2700.0)	ALVAREZ	64 CNTR	PI PHOTOPROD
M	(2660.0)	HOHLER	64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL
M	(2600.0)	APPROX WAHLIG	64 OSPK	0 PI-P CH EX
M	(2635.0)	BARGER	66 FIT	TOTAL + CH EX
M	2649.0	10.0	CITRON	66 CNTR PI-P TOTAL

72 N*1/2(2650) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(100.0)	ALVAREZ	64 CNTR		
W	(200.0)	HOHLER	64 RVUE	TOTAL + CH EX	7/66
W	(425.0)	BARGER	66 FIT		11/67
W	360.0	20.0	CITRON	66 CNTR	7/66

72 N*1/2(2650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	N*1/2(2650)	INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*1/2(2650)	INTO LAMBDA K	1115+ 497	
P3	N*1/2(2650)	INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139	

72 N*1/2(2650) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	N*1/2(2650)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		ONLY (J+1/2)*1 PI N/TOTAL MEASURED FOR THIS STATE	
R1	B	(0.456) (0.016)	BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EXC. 11/67
R1		0.436 0.028	CITRON 66 CNTR TOTAL CROSS-SEC. 11/67
R1	B	(0.30)	BARGER 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS67 11/67
R1	B	USES REGGE AMP.+RESON. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREE	
R1	B	FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.	
R1	D	(0.24)	DIKMEN 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS66 11/67
R1	D	USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES	
R1		(0.06)	KORMANYOS 67 CNTR PI-P AT 180 DEG. 11/67

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(2650) (PROD. EXP.)

ALVAREZ	64 PRL 12 710	+BAR-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, +	(MIT, CEA)
HOHLER	64 PL 12 149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE	(KARLSRUHE) I
WAHLIG	64 PRL 13 103	+MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, +	(MIT)
BARGER	66 PR 151 1123	V BARGER, M OLSSON	(WISC)
CITRON	66 PR 144 1101	+GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, +	(BNL) I
BARGER	67 PR 155 1792	V BARGER, D CLINE	(WISC) P
DIKMEN	67 PRL 18 798	F N DIKMEN	(MICH)
KORMANYO	67 PR 164 1661	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, +	(MICH, ANL) P

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAACKE	67 NC 51A 761	J BAACKE, M YVERT	(KARLSRUHE, ORSAY) J-L
DOLEN	68 PR 166 1768	R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID	(CIT)
WAHLIG	68 PR 168 1515	M A WAHLIG, I MANNELLI	(MIT, PISA)

FINAL VERSION OF DATA USED IN WAHLIG 64. IN CONJUNCTION WITH CITRON 66 TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS, THIS CHARGE EXCHANGE DATA GIVES COMPLEX ELASTIC SCATTERING AMPLITUDE AT 0 DEGREES.

BRANSDEN	71 NP 826 511	OGDEN	(DURHI) JP
ALSO 70 NP 816 461	ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANSDEN		(DURH) IJP
ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125	R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN		(DURH) IJP

N(3030) BUMPS

73 N*1/2(3030, JP=) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

73 N*1/2(3030) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(3080.0)	HOHLER	64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
M	(3030.0)	CITRON	66 CNTR	PI-P TOTAL	7/66

73 N*1/2(3030) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(400.0)	CITRON	66 CNTR		7/66
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73 N*1/2(3030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	N*1/2(3030)	INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*1/2(3030)	INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139	

73 N*1/2(3030) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	N*1/2(3030)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		ONLY (J+1/2)*1 PI N/TOTAL MEASURED FOR THIS STATE	
R1	B	(0.088) (0.016)	BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EXC. 11/67
R1		(0.048)	CITRON 66 CNTR TOTAL CROSS-SEC. 11/67
R1	B	(0.12)	BARGER 67 CNTR USES KORMANYOS66 11/67
R1	B	USES REGGE AMP.+RESON. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREE	
R1	B	FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.	
R1	D	(0.016)	DIKMEN 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS67 11/67
R1	D	USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES	

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(3030) (PROD. EXP.)

HOHLER	64 PL 12 149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE	(KARLSRUHE) I
BARGER	66 PR 151 1123	V BARGER, M OLSSON	(WISC)
CITRON	66 PR 144 1101	+GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, +	(BNL) I
BARGER	67 PR 155 1792	V BARGER, D CLINE	(WISC) P
DIKMEN	67 PRL 18 798	F N DIKMEN	(MICH)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

KORMANYO	67 PR 164 1661	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, +	(MICH, ANL) P
DOLEN	68 PR 166 1768	R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID	(CIT)

N₇(3245) BUMPS

74 N* /2(3245, JP= +) PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 EXISTENCE NOT CONCLUSIVELY ESTABLISHED. I-SPIN NOT DETERMINED, BUT THE NARROW WIDTH PRECLUDES IDENTIFICATION WITH THE N*3/2(3230).
 OMITTED FROM TABLE.

74 N* /2(3245) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	3245.0	10.0	KORMANYOS 67 CNTR	PI-P 180 DEG EL	6/68
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74 N* /2(3245) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(35.0)	DR LESS	KORMANYOS 67 CNTR		6/68
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74 N* /2(3245) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	N* /2(3245)	INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
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74 N* /2(3245) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	N* /2(3245)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		J IS NOT KNOWN. FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*1 PI N/TOTAL	
R1		(0.37)	KORMANYOS 67 CNTR

REFERENCES FOR N* /2(3245) (PROD. EXP.)

KORMANYO	67 PR 164 1661	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, +	(MICH, ANL) P
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Baryons

N(3690), N₂(3755), Δ(1236)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

**N(3690)
BUMPS**

75 N*1/2(3690, JP=) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
A BUMP SEEN IN THE INVARIANT MASS OF A VERY COMPLICATED STATE (N + SEVEN PIS), SO AS EVIDENCE FOR A NEW RESONANCE IT IS NOT CONCLUSIVE. NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.

75 N*1/2(3690) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 3690.0 10.0 BARTKE 67 HBC + PI+P 8 PRONGS 8/67

75 N*1/2(3690) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W 50.0 30.0 BARTKE 67 HBC + 8/67

75 N*1/2(3690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 N*1/2(3690) INTO N + 7 PIS DECAY MASSES

REFERENCES FOR N*1/2(3690) (PROD. EXP.)

BARTKE 67 PL 248 118 +CZYZEWSKI,DANYSZ,+ (CRACOW,ORSAY) I

**N₂(3755)
BUMPS**

76 N* /2(3755, JP=) PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
A SMALL PEAK IN THE (P P PBAR) INVARIANT MASS FROM 8.4 BEV/C PI+ P TO PI+ P P PBAR EVENTS. AS EVIDENCE FOR A NEW RESONANCE IT IS NOT CONCLUSIVE. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

76 N* /2(3755) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 3755.0 8.0 EHRLICH 68 HBC + PI+ P P PBAR 6/68

76 N* /2(3755) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W 40.0 20.0 EHRLICH 68 HBC + 6/68

76 N* /2(3755) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 N* /2(3755) INTO PI+ P P PBAR DECAY MASSES
139+ 938+ 938+ 938

REFERENCES FOR N* /2(3755) (PROD. EXP.)

EHRLICH 68 PRL 20 686 R EHRLICH,R J PLANO,J B WHITTAKER (RUTGERS)

Comments on the Mass and Width of Δ(1236)

In our last edition, we presented an exhaustive discussion of the relative "uniqueness" of the pole position. On the basis of that study we have entered the pole position in both the Table and the Data Card Listings. We remind the reader of our conclusions.

1) Over a reasonable energy interval on the real axis, all parametrizations of the amplitude are equally good provided:

- a) they fit the data,
- b) they are unitary and have sensible "cut" features (e.g., $\delta_l \propto q^{2l+1}$).

2) For good fits to the same data, the resonance mass and width on the real axis depend upon the parametrization used (background + BW, different BW's, etc.). Indeed, we found that the fitted mass parameter

ranged from 1230 to 1235 MeV, and the width from 109 to 124 MeV. Clearly, it is meaningless for us to average masses and widths corresponding to either different parametrizations or significantly different sets of data.

3) For good fits to the same data, the pole position is essentially independent of the parametrization.

Δ(1236)

33 N*3/2(1236, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 **P'33**

CARTER 71 REPORT NEW PRECISE CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENTS FOR PI+P,PI-P AND CHARGE EXCHANGE. THEIR ANALYSIS COMBINES TOTAL CROSS SECTION DATA WITH THE PHASE SHIFTS OF DONNACHIE 68 (USED FOR THE BACKGROUND UNDER THE P33) THE CHARGE EXCHANGE DATA WERE NOT USED. OLSSON 65 HAS DONE A SIMILAR ANALYSIS ON OLDER DATA, USING ROPER 65 PHASE SHIFTS WITH A FREE OVERALL NORMALIZATION. SEE THE ACCOMPANYING NOTE, 'COMMENTS ON THE MASS AND WIDTH OF DELTA(1236)'.

33 N*3/2(1236) MASS (MEV)
M (1234.) ROPER 65 DPWA ++0 PHASE SHIFT AN. 2/72
M (1235.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA
M++ 1236.0 0.55 OLSSON 65 RVUE ++ TOTAL-SIGMA DATA
M++ 1230.0 0.6 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ PI+P SIG. TOTAL 1/71
M++ AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 7.4)
M0 1236.45 0.65 OLSSON 65 RVUE 0
M0 1232.9 0.6 CARTER 71 MPWA 0 PI-P SIG. TOTAL 1/71
M0 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.0)

33 N*3/2(1236) WIDTH (MEV)
W (120.) ROPER 65 DPWA ++0 PHASE SHIFT AN. 2/72
W (125.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA
W++ 120.0 2.0 OLSSON 65 RVUE ++
W++ 112.8 3.0 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ PI+P SIG TOT. 1/71
W++ AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.0)
W0 119.6 2.4 OLSSON 65 RVUE 0
W0 114.7 3.0 CARTER 71 MPWA 0 PI-P SIG TOT. 1/71
W0 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)

33 N*3/2(1236) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION(MEV)
REE P (1211.) BALL 72 2/73*
REE P 1211.6 0.7 PDG 72 FIT DELTA 33 2/73*
REE P ERROR EST. FROM FITS WITH SOMEWHAT VARYING ASSUMPTIONS

33 N*3/2(1236) IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION(MEV)
IME P 49.5 1.8 PDG 72 FIT DELTA 33 2/73*
IME P (50.) BALL 72 2/73*

33 (N*0) - (N*++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D R (0.45) (0.85) OLSSON 65 RVUE
D R (2.9) (0.85) CARTER 71 MPWA PI+- P SIG.TOT. 2/71
D R REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.

33 N*3/2(1236) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N*3/2(1236) INTO N PI 938+ 139
P2 N*3/2(1236) INTO N GAMMA 938+ 0
P3 N*3/2(1236) INTO N PI P1 938+ 139+ 139
P4 N*3/2(1236) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 0+ 938
P5 N*3/2(1236) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 0+ 938

33 N*3/2(1236) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*3/2(1236) INTO (N GAMMA)/(N PI) (PERCENT) (P2)/(P1) 7/68
R1 0.55 0.02 DALITZ 66 RVUE
R1 0.53 0.025 BERENDS 71 IPWA PHOTOPROD. ANAL. 10/71
R1 AVG 0.542 0.016 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R2 N*3/2(1236)0 INTO (N PI)/TOTAL (P1)
R2 (0.99) CARTER 71 MPWA 0 PI-P FORM. EXPER 1/71

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Delta(1236)$, $\Delta(1650)$, $\Delta(1670)$

33 N*3/2(1236) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-
 REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1236) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)		
A1	-142 .006	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A1	(-.139)	WALKER 73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	N*3/2(1236) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**1/2)		
A2	-259 .016	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A2	(-.253)	WALKER 73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

 REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1236)
 OLSSON 65 PRL 14 118 M G OLSSON (WISC)
 ROPER 65 PR 138 8190 L D ROPER, R M WRIGHT, B T FELD (LRL+MIT)IJP
 DALITZ 66 PR 146 1180 DALITZ, SUTHERLAND (OXFORD)
 CONTAINS REFERENCES TO EARLIER WORK ON DELTA PHOTOPRODUCTION.
 BERENDS 71 NP 830 575 +WEAVER (CEA, MIT, TUFT)
 CARTER 71 NP B26 445 +WILLIAMS, BUGG, BUSSEY, DANCE (CAVE, RHEL)
 ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG)IJP
 BALL 72 PRL 28 1143 +CAMPBELL, LEE, SHAW (UTAH, BOISE, UCI)
 OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H. OBERLACK, R. G. MOORHOUSE (LBL)
 PDG 72 PL 398 103 R. L. WALKER, W. J. METCALF (CIT)
 WALKER 73 TO BE PUB.
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 DONNACHIE, LOVELACE, KIRSOPP (CERN)

**$\Delta(1236)$
BUMPS**

81 N*3/2(1236, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

81 N*3/2(1236) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	1217.	8.	ANDERSON	70 MMS	-	PI- P TO PI- MMS	2/71
M	1227.0	7.0	ELLIS	71 CNTR		MMS PP 3.7 GEV/C	10/71
M	1222.7	5.3	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
M+*	(1232.0)	(6.0)	FERRO-LUZ	65 HBC	++	K+P TO KO P PI+	
M+*	(1236.0)		DEANS	66 RVUE	++	PI+P TOTAL	7/66
M+*	(1235.4)	(4.4)	GIDAL	66 DBC	++	D TO M(NN) PI	7/66
M+*	(1224.0)	(2.0)	HABER	70 DBC	K-0 TO 4 BOD(PI)		7/70
M+*	1236.0	2.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	PP TO PI+PN TGEV	1/73*
M+*	1226.0	2.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PP	1/73*
M+*	1222.0	3.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PIOPP	1/73*
M+*	1226.0	2.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PI-PN	1/73*
M+*	1228.4	2.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7)				
M-	(1241.3)	(5.1)	GIDAL	66 DBC	-		7/66
M-	1239.0	5.0	COLTON	72 HBC	-	TO PI+PI-PI-PN	1/73*

81 (N*-) - (N**+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

D	7.9	6.8	GIDAL	66 DBC
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81 N*3/2(1236) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	115.	5.	ANDERSON	70 MMS	-	PI- P TO PI- MMS	2/71
W	105.0	7.0	ELLIS	71 CNTR		MMS PP 3.7 GEV/C	10/71
W	111.6	4.7	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)				
W+*	(125.0)	(30.0)	FERRO-LUZ	65 HBC	++		
W+*	(121.0)		DEANS	66 RVUE	++		7/66
W+*	(124.0)	(14.0)	GIDAL	66 DBC	++		7/66
W+*	(120.0)	(8.0)	HABER	70 DBC	K-0 TO 4 BOD(PI)		7/70
W+*	115.0	6.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	PP TO PI+PN TGEV	1/73*
W+*	127.0	5.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PP	1/73*
W+*	122.0	9.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PIOPP	1/73*
W+*	106.0	7.0	COLTON	72 HBC	++	TO PI+PI-PI-PN	1/73*
W+*	118.8	4.7	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)				
W-	(149.0)	(18.0)	GIDAL	66 DBC	-		7/66
W-	237.0	22.0	COLTON	72 HBC	-	TO PI+PI-PI-PN	1/73*

 REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1236) (PROD. EXP.)
 FERRO-LU 65 NC 36 1101 FERRO-LUZZI, GEORGE, + (CERN)
 DEANS 66 PREPRINT S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
 GIDAL 66 PR 141 1261 G GIDAL, A KERNAN, S KIM (LRL)
 ANDERSON 70 PRL 25 699 +BLESER, BLIEDEN, COLLINS++ (BNL, CERN)
 HABER 70 NP 178 289 +SHAPIRA, MERRILL, MONARI++ (SABRE COLL)
 ELLIS 71 PRL 27 442 +MAGLICH, NOREM, SANNES, SILVERMAN (RUTG)
 COLTON 72 PR D6 95 E COLTON, A KIRSCHBAUM (LBL)

$\Delta(1650)$ 82 N*3/2(1650, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 **S₃₁**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE
 PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

82 N*3/2(1650) MASS (MEV)

M	(1648.0)	(12.0)	DEVLIN	65 CNTR	PI+- P TOTAL	
M	1	(1695.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M	3	(1635.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M	6	(1614.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	FIT	1/71
M	4	(1617.0)	EMER, DEP.			
M	7	(1620.)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
			ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

82 N*3/2(1650) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1	(250.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE		11/67
W	3	(177.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		6/68
W	4	(162.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W	4	(141.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
W	7	(140.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

82 N*3/2(1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1650) INTO PI N		DECAY MASSES
P2	N*3/2(1650) INTO N PI PI		139+ 938
P3	N*3/2(1650) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2		938+ 139+ 139
P4	N*3/2(1650) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI		0+ 938
P5	N*3/2(1650) INTO N RHO		1236+ 139
			938+ 770

82 N*3/2(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*3/2(1650) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	3	(0.284)	DONNACHI 68 RVUE
R1	6	(0.317)	AYED 70 IPWA
R1	4	(0.28)	DAVIES 70 RVUE
R1	7	(0.35)	ALMEHED 72 IPWA

P-S ANAL SOL A

82 N*3/2(1650) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-
 REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1650) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)		
A1	+090 .076	OBERLACK 72 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*
A1	(+.112)	WALKER 73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/73*

 REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1650)
 DEVLIN 65 PRL 14 1031 T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH (PRINCETON) I
 BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREYRE, C BRICHMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE, RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
 R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
 AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)
 ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG)IJP
 OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H. OBERLACK, R. G. MOORHOUSE (LBL)
 WALKER 73 TO BE PUB. R. L. WALKER, W. J. METCALF (CIT)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 CARRUTHE 60 PRL 4 303 P CARRUTHERS (CORNELL) I
 DEVLIN 62 PR 125 690 T J DEVLIN, B J MOYER, V PEREZ-MENDEZ (LRL) I
 HELLAND 64 PR 134 81062 +DEVLIN, HAGEE, LONGO, MOYER, WOOD (LRL) I
 BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICHMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
 JOHNSON 67 UCRL-17683 THESIS C H JOHNSON (LRL)
 DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACLAY)
 BOWLER 70 NP 178 331 +CASHMORE (U. OXFORD)

$\Delta(1670)$ 10 N*3/2(1670, JP=3/2-) I=3/2 **D₃₃**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE
 PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

10 N*3/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

M	3	(1691.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	8/69
M	4	(1722.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M	6	EMER, DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM				
M	4	(1649.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M	7	(1700.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

Baryons
 $\Delta(1670)$, $\Delta(1690)$, $\Delta(1890)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

10 N*3/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(269.0)	DONNACH1	68 RVUE	8/69
W 6	(258.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
W 4	(188.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	8/69
W 7	(260.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	2/72

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

10 N*3/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1670)	INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*3/2(1670)	INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139
P3	N*3/2(1670)	INTO K SIGMA	493+1189
P4	N*3/2(1670)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938
P5	N*3/2(1670)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 938
P6	N*3/2(1670)	INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139

10 N*3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 3	(0.14)	DONNACH1	68 RVUE	(P1)	8/69
R1 6	(0.217)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
R1 4	(0.12)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
R1 7	(0.16)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

R2 1 N*3/2(1670) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL (P3) 7/70
 R2 1 (.00002)OR LESS FEUERBACH 70 RVUE PI P TO K+ SIG+
 R2 1 ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68
 R2 1 MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.

10 N*3/2(1670) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1670)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A1	+0.068	.042	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD
A2	N*3/2(1670)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A2	+0.022	.052	OBERLACK 72 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1670)

DONNACH1 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
 ALSO 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)
 FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85 FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)

ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
 OBERLACK 72 PL 438 44 H.OBERLACK,R.G.HOORHOUSE (LBL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DONNACH1 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE,VILLET (SACLAY)
 BOWLER 70 NP 178 331 +CASHMORE (U. OXFORD)

$\Delta(1690)$ 19 N*3/2(1690, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 **P₃₃**

FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS,SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

19 N*3/2(1690) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(1690.)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE	PHAS-SHIFT-CERN1	10/69
M 3	(1690.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
M 3	WHERE MAX. ABSORPTION IS -DONNACH1, 2 ,KIRSOPP EYEBALL FIT CERN 1				10/69
M 6	(1801.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M 6	ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM				
M 7	(1680.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

19 N*3/2(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(281.)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE	PHAS-SHIFT-CERN1	10/69
W 3	(240.)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL	10/69
W 6	(598.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W 7	(220.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

19 N*3/2(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1690)	INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*3/2(1690)	INTO K SIGMA	493+1189

19 N*3/2(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*3/2(1690)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	10/69
R1 3	(.10)	DONNACH2	68 RVUE	PHAS-SHIFT-CERN1
R1 3	(.08)	KIRSOPP	68 RVUE	PHASE SHIFT ANAL
R1 6	(0.135)	AYED	70 IPWA	
R1 7	(0.1)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	

R2 N*3/2(1690) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL (P2) 7/70
 R2 1 (.00002)OR LESS FEUERBACH 70 RVUE PI P TO K+ SIG+
 R2 1 ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68
 R2 1 MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1690)

DONNACH2 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
 KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85 FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)

ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE,VILLET (SACLAY)
 BOWLER 70 NP 178 331 +CASHMORE (U. OXFORD)

$\Delta(1890)$ 11 N*3/2(1890, JP=5/2+) I=3/2 **F₃₅**

FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS,SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

11 N*3/2(1890) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(1913.0)	DONNACH1	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	8/69
M 6	(1837.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M 6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM				
M 4	(1841.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M 7	(1875.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
M 8	(1890.0)	MEHTANI	72 DPWA	PI+P TO D1236 PI	1/73*

11 N*3/2(1890) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(350.0)	DONNACH1	68 RVUE	8/69
W 6	(198.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
W 4	(136.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A
W 7	(250.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	8/69
W 8	(300.0)	MEHTANI	72 DPWA	PI+P TO D1236 PI

SEE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED AS FOR N*1/2(1910)

11 N*3/2(1890) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1890)	INTO PI N	139+ 938
P2	N*3/2(1890)	INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139
P3	N*3/2(1890)	INTO K SIGMA	493+1189
P4	N*3/2(1890)	INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139
P5	N*3/2(1890)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938
P6	N*3/2(1890)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 938
P7	N*3/2(1890)	INTO N RHO	938+ 770

11 N*3/2(1890) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*3/2(1890)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	8/69
R1 3	(0.16)	DONNACH1	68 RVUE	
R1 6	(0.147)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
R1 4	(0.20)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A
R1 7	(0.18)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	8/69

R2 N*3/2(1890) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL (P3) 7/70
 R2 1 (.0008)OR LESS FEUERBACH 70 RVUE PI P TO K+ SIG+
 R2 1 ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68
 R2 1 MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.

R3 N*3/2(1890) INTO (SIGMA K)*(PI N)/TOTAL**2 (P3*P1) 1/71
 R3 1 (.0016)OR LESS KALMUS 70 DPWA PI+P TO K+ SIG+
 R4 N*3/2(1890) FROM PI N TO D(1236) PI SQR(T(P1*P4))
 R4 (0.23) MEHTANI 72 DPWA 1/73*

11 N*3/2(1890) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1890)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A1	(+.044)	WALKER 73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD
A2	N*3/2(1890)	INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A2	(-.027)	WALKER 73 DPWA	PI N PHOTO-PROD

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1890)

DONNACH1 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
 ALSO 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
 ALSO 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)
 FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85 FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
 KALMUS 70 PR D2 1824 G KALMUS, G BORREANI, J LOUIE (LRL)

ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
 MEHTANI 72 PRL 29 1634 +FUNG, KERNAN, SCHALK, + (UCR +LBL)
 WALKER 73 TO BE PUB. R.L.WALKER,W.J.METCALF (CIT)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Delta(1890)$, $\Delta(1910)$, $\Delta(1950)$

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

AYED 70 PL 31B 598 +BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

$\Delta(1910)$

12 N*3/2(1910, JP=1/2+) I=3/2 **P₃₁**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

12 N*3/2(1910) MASS (MEV)

M 3	(1934.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	8/69
M 6	(1783.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M 6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M 4	(1916.0)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
M 7	(1900.)				

12 N*3/2(1910) WIDTH (MEV)

W 3	(339.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE		8/69
W 6	(308.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
W 4	(290.)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A	8/69
W 7	(200.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72

SEE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

12 N*3/2(1910) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1910) INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*3/2(1910) INTO N PI PI	938+ 139+ 139	
P3	N*3/2(1910) INTO K SIGMA	493+1189	
P4	N*3/2(1910) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139	
P5	N*3/2(1910) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938	
P6	N*3/2(1910) INTO N RHO	938+ 770	

12 N*3/2(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*3/2(1910) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 3	(0.30)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE
R1 6	(0.128)	AYED	70 IPWA
R1 4	(0.18)	DAVIES	70 RVUE
R1 7	(0.33)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA
R2	N*3/2(1910) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R2 1	(0.008) OR LESS	FEUERBACH	70 RVUE
R2 1	ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68		
R2 1	MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.		

12 N*3/2(1910) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1910) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A1	(-.027) WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD	

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1910)

DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THEISIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP
DAVIES 70 NP 821 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85	FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157	+LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
WALKER 73 TO BE PUB.	R.L.WALKER, W.J.METCALF (CIT)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CARYANN 65 PR 138 8433	CARYANNOPoulos, TAUFEST, HILLMANN (PURD)
A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF PI+P TO SIGMA+ K+	
AYED 70 PL 31B 598	+BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

$\Delta(1950)$

83 N*3/2(1950, JP=7/2+) I=3/2 **F₃₇**
 FOR DISCUSSION CONCERNING RESONANT PARAMETERS, SEE NOTE PRECEDING N*1/2(1470).

83 N*3/2(1950) MASS (MEV)

M	(1920.0)	DUKE	65 CNTR	PI-P EL + POL	6/68
M	(1950.0)	APPROX YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR	PI- P DSIG + POL	7/66
M 1	(1975.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	11/67
M 1	WHERE CROSS SECTION IS GREATEST	EYEBALL FIT			
M 3	(1946.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	6/68
M 6	(1931.0)	AYED	70 IPWA		1/71
M 6	FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM	DAVIES	70 RVUE	P-S ANAL SOL A	8/69
M 4	(1935.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE		1/71
M	(1950.0) (30.0)	KALMUS	70 DPWA	PI+P TO K+ SIG+	1/71
M	(1950.0) (20.)	MEHTANI	71 MPWA	++ PI+P 1.8-2.1 GEV	2/72
M	(1930.)	ROYCHOUD	71 DPWA		3/72
M 7	(1925.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA		2/72
M	(1920.0)	MEHTANI	72 DPWA	PI+P TO D1236 PI	1/73*

83 N*3/2(1950) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(170.0)	DUKE	65 CNTR	7/66
W	(200.0)	APPROX YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR	7/66
W 1	(180.0)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE	11/67
W 3	(221.0)	DONNACHI	68 RVUE	6/68
W 6	(197.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	1/71
W 4	(221.0)	DAVIES	70 RVUE	SOL A
W	(300.0) (60.0)	KALMUS	70 DPWA	PI+P TO K+ SIG+
W	(227.) (12.) (30.)	MEHTANI	71 MPWA	++ PI+P TO (1236)PI
W 7	(200.)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA	2/72
W	(269.0)	MEHTANI	72 DPWA	PI+P TO D1236 PI

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

83 N*3/2(1950) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*3/2(1950) INTO PI N	139+ 938	DECAY MASSES
P2	N*3/2(1950) INTO SIGMA K	1189+ 493	
P3	N*3/2(1950) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	1236+ 139	
P4	N*3/2(1950) INTO V*1(1385) K	1384+ 493	
P5	N*3/2(1950) INTO N*3/2(1236) RHO	1236+ 770	
P6	N*3/2(1950) INTO NEUTRON PI+ PI+	939+ 139+ 139	
P7	N*3/2(1950) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI PI (NOT RHO)	1236+ 139+ 139	
P8	N*3/2(1950) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2	0+ 938	
P9	N*3/2(1950) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2	0+ 938	
P10	N*3/2(1950) INTO N RHO	938+ 770	

83 N*3/2(1950) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*3/2(1950) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(0.41)	DUKE	65 CNTR
R1 1	(0.57)	APPROX YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR
R1 3	(0.386)	BAREYRE	68 RVUE
R1 6	(0.496)	AYED	70 IPWA
R1 4	(0.51)	DAVIES	70 RVUE
R1 7	(0.4)	ALMEHED	72 IPWA

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

R2	N*3/2(1950) INTO (SIGMA K)*(PI N)/TOTAL**2	(P2*P1)	
R2 1	SEEN	BORREANI	68 HBC
R2 1	(0.004) (0.008)	FEUERBACH	70 RVUE
R2 1	ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68		
R2 1	MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.		
R2	0.0081 0.0013	KALMUS	70 DPWA
R3	N*3/2(1950) FROM PI N TO D(1236) PI	SQRT(P1*P3)	
R3	0.23 0.04	FUNG	68 HBC
R3	0.24 0.01 0.03	MEHTANI	71 MPWA
R3	(0.48)	MEHTANI	72 DPWA
R3	0.238 0.018	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

MORE INFORMATION ON INELASTIC DECAY MODES OF BUMPS, SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS AROUND 1950 MEV, MAY BE FOUND IN THE NEXT ENTRY

83 N*3/2(1950) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N*3/2(1950) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A1	(-.059) WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD	
A2	N*3/2(1950) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**1/2)	2/73*
A2	(-.089) WALKER 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD	

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1950)

DUKE 65 PRL 15 468	+JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + (RHEL, OXF) IJP
YOKOSAWA 66 PRL 16 714	+SUMA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOOTH. (ANL, CHIC) IJP
BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731	P BAREYRE, C BRICHMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY) IJP
BORREANI 68 UCRL 18350	BORREANI, KALMUS (LRL)
DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THEISIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
FUNG 68 VIENNA CONF.	FUNG, KERNAN, KALMUS, BIRGE (RIVERSIDE, LRL)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP
DAVIES 70 NP 821 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85	FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
KALMUS 70 PR D2 1824	G KALMUS, G BORREANI, J LOUIE (LRL)
MEHTANI 71 AMSTERDAM CONF.	+FUNG, KERNAN, WILLIAMSON-BIRGE, ++ (UCR, LBL) IJP
ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125	R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP
ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157	+LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
MEHTANI 72 PRL 29 1634	+FUNG, KERNAN, SCHALK, + (UCR +LBL)
WALKER 73 TO BE PUB.	R.L.WALKER, W.J.METCALF (CIT)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

HOHLER 63 NP 48 470	G HOHLER, G EBEL (KARLSRUHE) I
LAYSON 63 NC 27 724	W M LAYSON (CERN) IJ
AUVIL 64 NC 33 473	P AUVIL, C LOVELACE (LOIC) IJP
HELLAND 64 PR 134 B1062	+DEVLIN, HAGGE, LONGO, MOYER, WOOD (LRL) IJ
HOHLER 64 PL 12 149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE (KARLSRUHE) I
HOLLADAY 65 PR 139 B1348	W G HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)
JOHNSON 67 UCRL-17683 THEISIS	C H JOHNSON (LRL)
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
AYED 70 PL 31B 598	+BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

Baryons
Δ(1960), Δ(2160)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Δ(1960)

D35

13 N*3/2(1960, JP=5/2-) I=3/2
A NEW PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS BY AYED 72 FINDS EVIDENCE FOR THIS EFFECT AT 1870 MEV. SEE THE N* MINT REVIEW.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), spin, and analysis details for Δ(1960) at 13 N*3/2(1960).

Table with columns for width (MEV), spin, and analysis details for Δ(1960) at 13 N*3/2(1960).

Table with columns for partial decay modes, spin, and decay masses for Δ(1960) at 13 N*3/2(1960).

Table with columns for branching ratios, spin, and analysis details for Δ(1960) at 13 N*3/2(1960).

Table with columns for spin, analysis details, and branching ratios for Δ(1960) at 13 N*3/2(1960).

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1960)
DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

LEA 69 PL 298 584 LEA, OADES, WARD, COWAN, + (RHEL, BRISTOL, DARE)
FEUERBACH 70 NP 168 85 FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VANDERBILT)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
MEHTANI 72 PRL 29 1634 +FUNG, KERNAN, SCHALK, + (UCR +LBL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE-VILLET (SACLAY)

AYED 71 NP B32 253 +COWAN, GIBSON, GILMORE+ (RHEL, BRISTOL)
AYED 72 BATAVIA CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, Y LEMOIGNE (SACL)

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1960)
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)

BRANSDEN 71 NP B26 511 +ODGEN (DURH) IJP
ALSO 70 NP B16 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP
VON SCHL 72 LNC 4 767 VON SCHLIPPE (LOWC) IJP

70 N*3/2(1950) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for spin, analysis details, and branching ratios for 70 N*3/2(1950).

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(1950) (PROD. EXP.)

COOL 56 PR 103 1082 R COOL, O PICCIONI, O CLARK (BNL) I
BRISSON 61 NC 19 210 +DETDEUF, FALK-VAIRANT, VAN ROSSUM, + (SACLAY) I
DEVLIN 65 PRL 14 1031 T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH (PRINCETON) I

Δ(2160)

P33

9 N*3/2(2160, JP=3/2+) I=3/2
ROYCHOUDHURY 71 FIND POSSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR P31, D33, AND D35 RESONANCES IN THIS MASS REGION. IN A SIMILAR ANALYSIS BRANSDEN 71 FOUND SOME EVIDENCE FOR S31, D33, AND D35 RESONANCES IN THIS REGION. VON SCHLIPPE 72 SUGGESTS A G39.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), spin, and analysis details for 9 N*3/2(2160).

Table with columns for width (MEV), spin, and analysis details for 9 N*3/2(2160).

Table with columns for partial decay modes, spin, and decay masses for 9 N*3/2(2160).

Table with columns for branching ratios, spin, and analysis details for 9 N*3/2(2160).

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(2160)
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)

BRANSDEN 71 NP B26 511 +ODGEN (DURH) IJP
ALSO 70 NP B16 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP
VON SCHL 72 LNC 4 767 VON SCHLIPPE (LOWC) IJP

Δ(1950) BUMPS

70 N*3/2(1950, JP=) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

Table with columns for mass (MEV), spin, and analysis details for 70 N*3/2(1950).

Table with columns for width (MEV), spin, and analysis details for 70 N*3/2(1950).

Table with columns for partial decay modes, spin, and decay masses for 70 N*3/2(1950).

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Delta(2420)$, $\Delta(2850)$, $\Delta(3230)$

$\Delta(2420)$

84 N*3/2(2420, JP=11/2+) I=3/2 **H₃ 11**
 BOTH ROYCHOUDHURY 71 AND BRANSDEN 71 SEE A POSSIBLE
 RESONANT F35 IN THIS MASS REGION. IN ADDITION BRANSDEN
 71 FIND A RESONANT P33 AT 2600 MEV.

84 N*3/2(2420) MASS (MEV)
 M 6 (2312.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
 M 6 FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM
 M (2400.) BRANSDEN 71 DPWA 3/72
 M (2400.) ROYCHOUD 71 DPWA 3/72
 M (2440.) OTT 72 MPWA O PI-P BKWD ELSTC 2/73*

84 N*3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 6 (347.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71

84 N*3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 N*3/2(2420) INTO PI N 139+ 938
 P2 N*3/2(2420) INTO SIGMA K 1197+ 493

84 N*3/2(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 N*3/2(2420) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 6 (0.113) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
 R1 7 (194) OTT 72 MPWA O PI-P BKWD ELSTC 2/73*

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(2420)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP
 BRANSDEN 71 NP B26 511 +ODGEN (DURH) IJP
 ALSO 70 NP B16 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP
 ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP
 OTT 72 PL 428 133 +TRISCHUK, VAVRA, RICHARDS, + (MCGI, STLO, IOWA) IJP
 ALSO 72 MCGILL THESIS J. VAVRA (MCGI) JP
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 BELLAMY 67 PRL 19 476 +BUCKLEY, DOBINSON, + (WESTFIELD, LOUC) JP
 AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE+VILLET (SACLAY)

$\Delta(2420)$ BUMPS

69 N*3/2(2420, JP=) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

69 N*3/2(2420) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 M (2360.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR PI+ P TOTAL 7/66
 M (2320.0) ALVAREZ 64 CNTR PI PHOTOPROD
 M (2440.0) (40.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL
 M (2400.0) APPROX WAHLIG 64 OSPK O PI-P CH EX
 M B (2452.0) BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EX 11/67
 M B USES REGGE AMP.+RESON. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREE
 M B FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.
 M 2423.0 10.0 CITRON 66 CNTR PI+ P TOTAL 7/66

69 N*3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 W (200.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR 7/66
 W (245.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE TOTAL + CH EX 11/67
 W (275.0) BARGER 66 RVUE
 W 310.0 20.0 CITRON 66 CNTR 7/66

69 N*3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
 P1 N*3/2(2420) INTO PI N 139+ 938
 P2 N*3/2(2420) INTO SIGMA K 1197+ 493
 P3 N*3/2(2420) INTO N*3/2(1236) PI 1236+ 139
 P4 N*3/2(2420) INTO NEUTRON PI+ PI+ 939+ 139+ 139

69 N*3/2(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
 R1 N*3/2(2420) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 (0.067) APPROX DIDDENS 63 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 7/66
 R1 (0.113) 0.0036 CITRON 66 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 7/66
 R1 B (0.12) BARGER 67 FIT ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67
 R1 D (0.163) DIKMEN 67 FIT ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67
 R1 D USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES
 R1 (0.06) KORMANYOS 67 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67

R2 N*3/2(2420) INTO (PI N)*(NEUTRON PI+ PI+)/(TOTAL**2)
 R2 0.0195 0.0048 GALLOWAY 68 RVUE (P1*P4) 6/68

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(2420) (PROD. EXP.)

DIDDENS 63 PRL 10 262 +JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY (BNL) I
 ALVAREZ 64 PRL 12 710 +BAR-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, + (MIT, CEA)
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE (KARLSRUHE) I
 WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 103 +MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + (MIT)
 BARGER 66 PR 151 1123 V BARGER, M OLSSON (WISC)
 CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, + (BNL) I

BARGER 67 PR 155 1792 V BARGER, D CLINE (WISC) P
 DIKMEN 67 PRL 18 798 F N DIKMEN (MICH)
 KORMANYOS 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH, ANL) P
 GALLOWAY 68 PL 268 334 K F GALLOWAY (INDIANA) I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAACKE 67 NC 51A 761 J BAACKE, M YVERT (KARLSRUHE, ORSAY) J-L
 DOBROWOL 67 PL 248 203 DOBROWOLSKI, GUSKOV, LIKHACHEV, + (DUBNA) P
 DOLEN 68 PR 166 1768 R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID (CIT)
 WAHLIG 68 PR 168 1515 M A WAHLIG, I MANNELLI (MIT, PISA)
 FINAL VERSION OF DATA USED IN WAHLIG 64. IN CONJUNCTION WITH
 CITRON 66 TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS, THIS CHARGE EXCHANGE DATA GIVES
 COMPLEX ELASTIC SCATTERING AMPLITUDE AT 0 DEGREES.

$\Delta(2850)$ BUMPS

85 N*3/2(2850, JP= +) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

85 N*3/2(2850) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 M (2870.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL
 M (2700.0) APPROX WAHLIG 64 OSPK O PI-P CH EX
 M (2850.0) 12.0 BARGER 66 HBC ++ TO P + 3 PIS 7/66
 M 2850.0 CITRON 66 CNTR PI+ P TOTAL 7/66

85 N*3/2(2850) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 W (150.0) BARDADIN 66 HBC ++ 7/66
 W 400.0 40.0 CITRON 66 CNTR 7/66

85 N*3/2(2850) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
 P1 N*3/2(2850) INTO PI N 139+ 938
 P2 N*3/2(2850) INTO P PI PI 938+ 139+ 139+ 139
 P3 N*3/2(2850) INTO N PI PI 938+ 139+ 139

85 N*3/2(2850) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 N*3/2(2850) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 ONLY (J=1/2)*(PI N)/TOTAL MEASURED FOR THIS STATE
 R1 B (0.224) (0.016) BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EX. 11/67
 R1 (0.261) 0.048 CITRON 66 CNTR TOTAL CROSS. SEC. 11/67
 R1 B (0.40) BARGER 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS 66 11/67
 R1 B USES REGGE AMP.+RESON. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREE
 R1 B FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.
 R1 C (0.49) DIKMEN 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS 67 11/67
 R1 C USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES
 R1 (0.39) DOBROWOLSKI 67 CNTR PI+P AT 180 DEG
 R1 (0.10) KORMANYOS 67 CNTR PI-P AT 180 DEG. 11/67
 R1 D (0.06) OR LESS CL=.95 HALDORSE 72 HBC PP 19 GEV/C 12/72*
 R1 D UPPER LIMIT ON ELASTICITY. ALSO FIND J=9/2 OR MORE.

REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(2850) (PROD. EXP.)

HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE (KARLSRUHE) I
 WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 103 +MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + (MIT)
 BARDADIN 66 PL 21 357 BARDADIN-OTWINOWSKA, DANYSZ, + (WARSAW)
 BARGER 66 PR 151 1123 V BARGER, M OLSSON (WISC)
 CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, + (BNL) I

BARGER 67 PR 155 1792 V BARGER, D CLINE (WISC) P
 DIKMEN 67 PRL 18 798 F N DIKMEN (MICH)
 DOBROWOL 67 PL 248 203 DOBROWOLSKI, GUSKOV, LIKHACHEV, + (DUBNA) P
 KORMANYOS 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH, ANL) P
 HALDORSE 72 NC 10A 468 HALDORSEN, JACOBSEN (OSLO) IJ

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BAACKE 67 NC 51A 761 J BAACKE, M YVERT (KARLSRUHE, ORSAY) J-L
 DOLEN 68 PR 166 1768 R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID (CIT)
 WAHLIG 68 PR 168 1515 M A WAHLIG, I MANNELLI (MIT, PISA)
 FINAL VERSION OF DATA USED IN WAHLIG 64. IN CONJUNCTION WITH
 CITRON 66 TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS, THIS CHARGE EXCHANGE DATA GIVES
 COMPLEX ELASTIC SCATTERING AMPLITUDE AT 0 DEGREES.

$\Delta(3230)$ BUMPS

86 N*3/2(3230, JP=) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

86 N*3/2(3230) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 M (3230.0) CITRON 66 CNTR PI+ P TOTAL 7/66

Baryons
 $\Delta(3230)$, $\text{EX}(1640)$, Z^* 's

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86 N*3/2(3230) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W (440.0) CITRON 66 CNTR 7/66
-----
86 N*3/2(3230) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
P1 N*3/2(3230) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
P2 N*3/2(3230) INTO N PI PI 139+ 938
938+ 139+ 139
-----
86 N*3/2(3230) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N*3/2(3230) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (PI)
R1 ONLY (J+1/2)*(PI N)/TOTAL MEASURED FOR THIS STATE
R1 B (0.03) (0.01) BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EXC. 11/67
R1 (0.06) CITRON 66 CNTR TOTAL CROS. SEC. 11/67
R1 B (0.03) TO 0.1 BARGER 67 CNTR USES KORMANYOS66 11/67
R1 B USES REGGE AMP.+RESON. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGR
R2 B FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.
R1 D (0.25) DIKMN 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS67 11/67
R1 D USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES
*****
REFERENCES FOR N*3/2(3230) (PROD. EXP.)
BARGER 66 PR 151 1123 V BARGER, M OLSSON (WISC)
CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH,KYCIA,LEONTIC,PHILLIPS, + (BNL) I
BARGER 67 PR 155 1792 V BARGER, D CLINE (WISC) P
DIKMN 67 PRL 18 798 F N DIKMN (MICH)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
KORMANYO 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH,ANL) P
DOLEN 68 PR 166 1768 R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID (CIT)
*****

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EXOTIC NUCLEON

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST. WE WILL TABULATE EXOTICS FROM NOW ON

EX(1640) 92 EX(1640, JP=) I=5/2
 AMMANN 71 AND JOHNSON 71 WITH COMPARABLE (OR BETTER) STATISTICS AND AT MOMENTA NEAR 4.91 GEV
 STRONGLY THAT THE EFFECT SEEN BY PRICE 70 IS A STATISTICAL FLUCTUATION.
 IN A MISSING MASS EXPERIMENT, PI+ P TO PI- X+*,
 BIRULEV 71 FIND NO EVIDENCE FOR EXOTIC (I=5/2) RESONANCES IN THE MASS INTERVAL 1.2 TO 2.2 GEV.

```

92 EX(1640) MASS (MEV)
M A 29(1627.) (12.) PRICE 70 DBC -- K-D AT 4.91GEV/C 3/71
M A FOUR S. O. EFFECT
-----
92 EX(1640) WIDTH (MEV)
W B 29 (30.) OR LESS CL=.90 PRICE 70 DBC -- PI-PI-N BUMP 3/71
W B CROSS SECTION 13.0+3.9 MICROBARN
-----
92 EX(1640) CROSS SECTION LIMITS (MICROBARN)
CS B (40.) OR LESS BANNER 70 OSPK +++ PI+P,1.9 GEV/C 7/70
CS B I=5/2 LIMIT GIVEN ABOVE IS FOR MASS RANGE 1540-1750 MEV
*****
REFERENCES FOR EX(1640)
BANNER 70 NP 815 205 +CHEZE,HAMEL,TEIGER,ZACCONE + (SACLAY)
PRICE 70 PL 338,533 +BERG,SALANT,WATERS,WEBSTER,WEINBERG (VAND)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
AMMANN 71 PL 348 533 +CARMONY,GARFINKEL,GUTAY,MILLER,YEN (PURD)
BIRULEV 71 SUPP 12 536 +VOVENKO,GUSKOV,DOBROVLSKII,++ (JINR)
JOHNSON 71 PL 348 428 D JOHNSON (ANL)
*****

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Note on Possible Z^* 's

Although much work has been done on the strangeness +1 reactions during the past few years, it is not yet clear whether the peaks seen in total KN cross sections near 1 GeV/c are resonances; see Fig. 1. Since positive-

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

strangeness baryons cannot be made from three quarks, it is very important to find out if these peaks are resonances.

(a) I = 0 System. New K^+ p total cross section data have been reported by the Arizona group in the 0.57 to 1.16 GeV/c region (BOWEN 73) and by the BNL group (CARROLL 73) in the 0.4 to 1.06 GeV/c region. The cross-sections of both groups fail to exhibit the dip at 0.7 GeV/c previously reported. The absence of the dip is also observed in the K^+ p elastic data reported by ADAMS 72. A curve through the K^+ p total cross section data as drawn by CARROLL 73 is shown in Fig. 1. The new K^+ d cross section data around 0.7 GeV/c also show smoother behavior than before, and both effects result in the I = 0 cross section shown in Fig. 1. The data points after unfolding and the smooth curve drawn by CARROLL 73 are shown in Fig. 2a. The double humped structure reported by ABRAMS 69, COOL 70, and DOWELL 70 now looks more like a shoulder and a bump, which is associated with the rapid increase in the inelastic cross section.

Fig. 2a shows large disagreement at low momenta between BOWEN 73 and CARROLL 73 points. However, only part of this disagreement is due to a difference in the measured K^+ d cross sections (for P > 0.8 GeV/c, there is no systematic difference between the two sets of data); the rest can be attributed to differences in the unfolding procedures.

There is, however, no doubt about there being a large broad peak in the isospin 0 elastic cross section. The inelastic cross section increases smoothly until the K^* N threshold at 1.08 GeV/c is approached where, as shown in Fig. 2b, the K^* N cross section comes in strongly (HIRATA 70). The total $KN\pi$ and $KN\pi\pi$ cross sections are shown in Fig. 1 as eyeball curves drawn through the data (GIACOMELLI 72). Subtracting these from the total cross section one gets σ_0 (elastic) also shown in Fig. 1. The resonance (if it

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Z^{*}'s

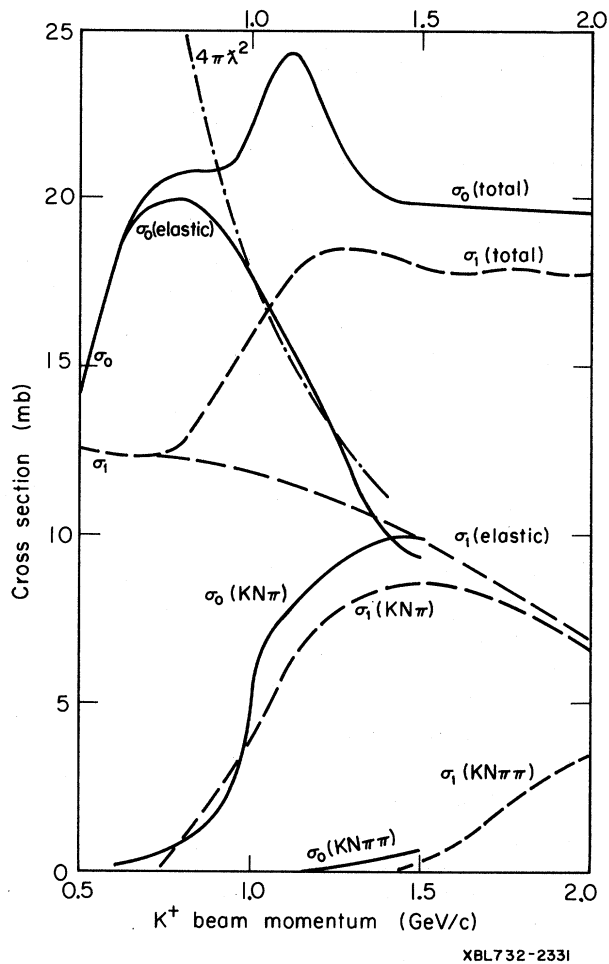


Fig. 1. KN total and partial cross sections. Subscripts indicate isospin. Total cross section curves from CARROLL 73, which uses new data of BOWEN 73 as well as previous data. Elastic I=1 curve is hand-drawn through new and old elastic data. I=0 inelastic curves taken from GIACOMELLI 72. Isospin 1 inelastic curves taken from LOKEN 72.

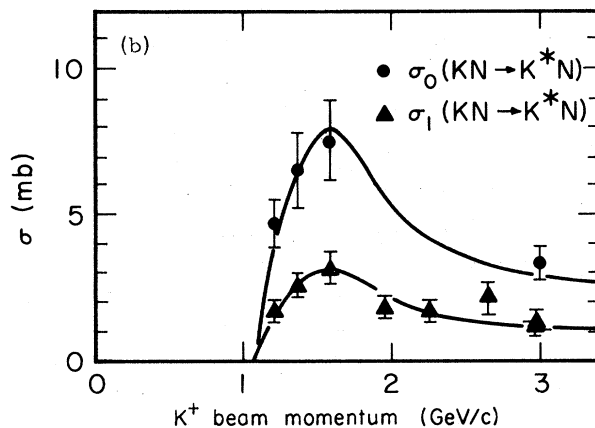
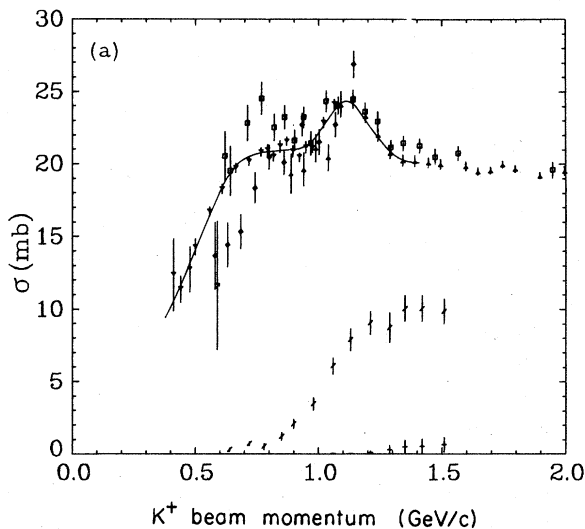


Fig. 2.

(a) Unfolded I=0 cross sections as quoted by the various authors discussed in the Z^{*} mini-review:

- ◇ BOWEN 73 σ_T
- BUGG 68 σ_T (as unfolded by CARROLL 73)
- ▽ CARROLL 73 σ_T
- △ COOL 70 σ_T
- / GIACOMELLI 72 $\sigma(\pi KN)$
- GIACOMELLI 72 $\sigma(\pi\pi KN)$

(b) Energy dependence of the isospin 0 and isospin 1 cross sections for the reaction $KN \rightarrow K^*N$ (HIRATA 70).

Baryons Z^* 's

exists) would have a mass $M \sim 1780$ MeV, would be very wide, and would be very elastic because the inelastic cross section is small at the peak. If J were greater than $1/2$, the resonant peak would exceed the observed height of $\sim 4\pi\lambda^2$. This fixes the spin as $1/2$, and means that there is little cross section left over for other partial waves. Of course it is quite possible that in fact the peak is not caused by a resonance at all.

Differential cross section data on the elastic charge exchange have been reported by HIRATA 71 (5 momenta in the 0.87 to 1.59 GeV/c region) and by GIACOMELLI1 72 (13 momenta in the 0.64 to 1.51 GeV/c region). More recently GIACOMELLI2 72 reported data on the $K^+n \rightarrow K^+n$ elastic scattering in the 0.6 to 1.6 GeV/c region, and ARMITAGE 72 has reported very preliminary data of $K^0p \rightarrow K^+n$. Attempts to perform partial-wave analyses for the $I = 0$ system have also been reported recently. HIRATA 71, which does not include the most recent elastic and total cross section data, finds a large P_{01} partial wave which does not go through 90° as expected for an elastic resonance. WILSON 72 report energy-dependent and energy-independent analyses, which did not include the K^+n elastic data. S, P, and D waves only were included in the fit and six classes of solutions were found. The addition of the K^+n data has reduced the solutions to four with two being favored over the others (called C and D).¹ Solution D shows a resonant-like P_{01} partial wave which crosses the imaginary axis at $P = 1200$ MeV/c and turns back in toward the center of the Argand plot. The other solution also has a large P_{01} partial wave, but it does not look resonant. Note, however, that very little polarization data have gone into these analyses; therefore a conclusion on the existence of $Z_0^*(1780)$ must await more data.

(b) $I = 1$ System. As discussed above there are new elastic cross section data reported by ADAMS 72 (0.4 to 0.9 GeV/c) and new K^+p total cross section measurements by BOWEN 73 and CARROLL 73. Elastic cross section results

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

have also been reported by CHARLES 72 (0.9 to 1.9 GeV/c). For the inelastic channels new data have been reported by LOKEN 72. Fig. 1 shows smooth curves drawn through the new total cross section data, the new elastic data, and the inelastic data of LOKEN 72.

Many partial-wave analyses have been performed on the K^+p data since the $I = 1$ bump first appeared in 1966. We mention here only the most recent ones and refer the reader to our previous edition for a review of the others.² MILLER 72 has reported an analysis which uses a new method, ACE (accelerated convergence expansion), in which high partial waves are included through conformal mapping as suggested by CUTKOSKY 70. The results of ACE are then compared with the two solutions obtained by the same group through conventional partial-wave analysis. CUTKOSKY 72 is a new analysis by the same group with energy smoothing added to a more extensive random search. CHARLES 72 have performed a comparison of their data to existing phase-shift analysis and find that the ALBROW 71 α, β, γ solutions are the preferred ones, although they cannot choose among them. EHRLICH 72 have reported an analysis of data between 1.3 and 2.3 GeV/c employing the ACE method. Then they use the shortest path method to link the energy-independent solutions and find 25 least path solutions, some resembling previously published solutions, in addition to new ones. Another new analysis has been reported by Martin and Miller (MARTIN 72), who use an energy-dependent parametrization based on partial-wave dispersion relations. As a starting point the ALBROW 71 solution γ is used and they obtain a new solution which is not very different from the starting one.

In conclusion the new analyses, as the old ones, yield more than one solution to choose from, which indicates that the data are not good enough to eliminate some of the possibilities. More data of the conventional type, measurements of the R and A parameters, and the simultaneous analysis of elastic and

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Z*'s

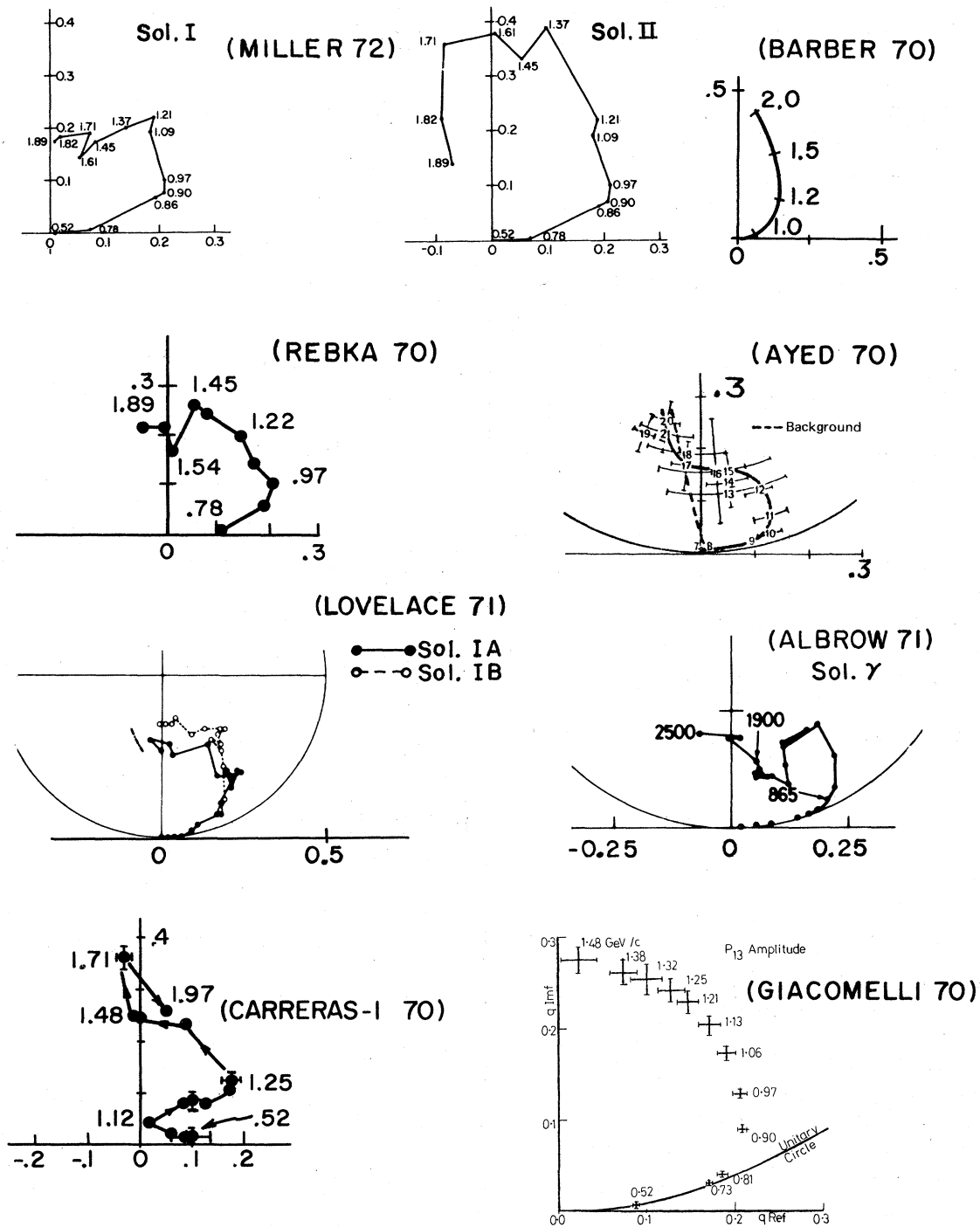


Fig. 3. Argand plots for the P_{13} partial wave as obtained in partial-wave analyses performed by the authors indicated. (CARRERAS-1 70 plotted by us from η , δ .)

Baryons

Z^{*}'s, Z₀(1780), Z₀(1865)

inelastic channels (copious inelastic data are desirable at the moment) could improve the understanding of this system.

The P₁₃ amplitude still remains the best candidate for a resonance in the K⁺p system. The preferred P₁₃ Argand plots obtained by some of the groups are shown in Fig. 3. Each analysis in one way or another gets at least one solution with a counterclockwise P₁₃ amplitude. Resonant P₁₃ is preferred by REBKA 70, GIACOMELLI 70, and ALBROW 71; the results of the other analyses are not so clear cut.

Threshold effects. An alternative way to describe the P₁₃ amplitude would be in terms of a coupled-channel threshold effect: the KN amplitude becomes rapidly absorptive as it feeds the rapidly increasing KΔ channel. The main question still remains: Is it also a resonance? If it is, its elasticity is small (≈ 0.2) and it decays mainly into KΔ. Partial-wave analyses in this channel do not seem to favor the resonant hypothesis at this time. See BLAND 67, BLAND 70, and GRIFFITHS 72. But a definite conclusion has yet to be made and awaits much more data.

Production experiments. One more comment on exotic resonances is that, as pointed out by ERNE 70, the present upper limits for the cross sections for production of broad exotic resonances are not very small; that is, they are of the same order as cross sections for Y^{*} or N^{*} production.

References

1. A description of the new WILSON 72 analysis as well as an excellent review of recent work on the Z^{*}'s can be found in: J. D. Dowell, "The Search for Z^{*}'s", Proceedings of the XVI International Conference on High Energy Physics, Chicago-Batavia (1972).
2. Particle Data Group, Physics Letters **43B**, No. 1 (1972).

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Z₀(1780)

95 Z*0(1780, JP=1/2) I=0
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THIS LISTING.
 THIS EFFECT, IF A RESONANCE, MUST HAVE SPIN=1/2, BECAUSE THE INELASTIC CROSS SECTION IS VERY SMALL AND THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION IS ABOUT 4*PI/K**2.
 HIRATA 71 ARGUE THAT IT IS THE P01 WAVE THAT IS LARGE. HOWEVER, THEY CONCLUDE THAT P01 NEED NOT PASS THROUGH 90 DEGREES TO EXPLAIN THE RELEVANT DATA IN THE 1 GEV/C REGION.
 WILSON 72 FIND SOME SOLUTIONS WITH RESONANT-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN THE P01 PARTIAL WAVE.

95 Z*0(1780) MASS (MEV)

M	1780.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR +	K+P, D TOTAL	1/71
M	D	SEEN	DOWELL	70 CNTR	K+P, D TOTAL	7/70
M	D	SEE ALSO DISCUSSION OF LYNCH TO	WILSON	72 PWA	K+N P01 WAVE	3/72
M	W	(1800.)				3/72
M	W	ESTIMATE OF PARAMETERS FROM BW + QUADRATIC BACKGROUND FIT TO P01.				

95 Z*0(1780) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(565.0)		COOL	70 CNTR +	K+P, D TOTAL	1/71
M	W	(1300.)	WILSON	72 PWA	K+N P01 WAVE	3/72

95 Z*0(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z*0(1780) INTO K N	DECAY MASSES 493+ 939
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95 Z*0(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z*0(1780) INTO (K N)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1	(0.95)	COOL	70 CNTR +	K+P, D TOTAL	1/71	
R1	W	(0.85)	WILSON	72 PWA	K+N P01 WAVE	3/72

REFERENCES FOR Z*0(1780)

COOL	70 DUKE CONF 47	R L COOL	(BNL)
ALSO	69 PL 308 564	ABRAMS, COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LI +	(BNL)
ALSO	70 PR D1 1867	COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI +	(BNL)
DOWELL	70 DUKE 53	J. D. DOWELL	(BIRM)
WILSON	72 NP 842 445	+GRIFFITHS, HIRATA +	(BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

LYNCH	70 DUKE 9	G LYNCH (REVIEWER OF CR. SEC. DATA)	(LRL)
HIRATA	71 NP 830 157	+GOLDHABER, HALL, SEEGER, THRILLING, MOHL (LBL) IJP	
BOWEN	73 PR D7 22	+JENKINS, KALBACH, PETERSEN +	(ARIZ+MICH)
CARROLL	73 BNL PREPRINT	+KYCIA, LI, MICHAEL, HOCKETT	(BNL)

EXPERIMENTS MAINLY ABOUT ELASTIC CHANNELS --

ARMITAGE	72 NAL PAPER 391	+ASTON, DUERDOTH, ELLISON, +	(MCHS+DARE)
GIACOMELI	72 NP 842 437	GIACOMELLI +	(BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)
GIACOMELI	72 NP SUBMITTED	GIACOMELLI +	(BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)

EXPERIMENTS MAINLY ABOUT INELASTIC CHANNELS --

GIACOMELI	72 NP 837 577	GIACOMELLI +	(BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)
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Z₀(1865)

96 Z*0(1865, JP=) I=0
 THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K* N THRESHOLD. SEE HIRATA 68 AND 70. WILSON 72 REPORTS A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS. SEE ALSO Z*0(1780)

96 Z*0(1865) MASS (MEV)

M	(1860.0)	(15.0)	CARTER	67 THEO	DISPERSION REL.	8/67
M	(1868.0)	(10.0)	COOL	70 CNTR	K+P, D TOTAL	8/67

96 Z*0(1865) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(200.0)	(50.0)	CARTER	67 THEO		8/67
W	(160.0)	(30.0)	COOL	70 CNTR		8/67

96 Z*0(1865) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z*0(1865) INTO K N	DECAY MASSES 493+ 939
P2	Z*0(1865) INTO N K*(892)	938+ 891

96 Z*0(1865) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z*0(1865) INTO (K N)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1	(0.31)	(0.05)	CARTER	67 THEO	IF J=1/2	8/67
R1	(0.40)	(0.05)	COOL	70 CNTR	IF J=1/2	8/67
R2	Z*0(1865) INTO N K*(892)	(P2)				
R2	MAIN INELASTIC DECAY	HIRATA	68 HBC			11/68

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Z₀(1865), Z₁(1900), Z₁(2150), Z₁(2500)

REFERENCES FOR Z₀(1865)
 CARTER 67 PRL 18 801 A A CARTER (CAVENDISH)
 HIRATA 68 PRL 21 1485 HIRATA, WOHL, GOLDBABER, TRILLING (LRL)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI + (BNL)
 ALSO 66 PRL 17 102 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 ALSO 69 PL 308 564 ABRAMS, COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LI + (BNL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

HIRATA 70 DUKE 429 +GOLDBABER, SEEGER, TRILLING+WOHL (LRL)
 AARON 71 PRL 26 407 +AMADO+SLBAR (NEAS, PENN, LASL) IJP
 HIRATA-1 71 NP 833 445 +GOLDBABER, HALL, SEEGER, TRILLING, WOHL (LBL)
 GIACOMEL 72 NP 837 577 GIACOMELLI + (BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)
 WILSON 72 NP 842 445 +GRIFFITHS, HIRATA + (BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)

Z₁(1900)

97 Z₁(1900, JP=) I=1
 THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K N* THRESHOLD. IF A RESONANCE, THE SPIN-PARITY IS ALMOST CERTAINLY 3/2+.
 SEE THE MINIREVIEW PRECEDING Z₀

97 Z₁(1900) MASS (MEV)

M 1	(1932.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	P13, SOL I	6/70
M 1	(1899.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	P13, SOL I I	6/70
M 1	(2030.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	S11, SOL I I I	6/70
M 1	THREE SOLNS IN ORDER OF DECREASING SIGNIFICANCE, THOUGH AYED 70				
M 1	GIVE PARAMETERS, THEY CONCLUDE RESONANT INTERPRETATION DOUBTFUL.				
M 2	(1840.0)	BARNETT	70 IPWA	P13, SOLN I I I	7/70
M 2	RESONANCE SIGNAL BARELY ABOVE BACKGROUND DUE TO THE LARGE ERRORS				
M 2	IN THE AMPLITUDES RESULTING FROM THE ANALYSIS				
M	1900.0	COOL	70 CNTR ++	K+P TOTAL	1/71
M	(1880.)	ALBROW	71 IPWA ++	SOL. GAMMA	10/71
M K	(1890.)	KATO	71 IPWA	SOL I (FIT BW)	10/71
M K	(2040.)	KATO	71 IPWA	SOL I I (FIT BW)	10/71
M K	KATO 71 ESTIMATE RESONANCE PARAMETERS --- UPDATED PHASE SHIFTS				3/72
M K	PUBLISHED IN MILLER 72.				

97 Z₁(1900) WIDTH (MEV)

W 1	(520.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	K+P	6/70
W 1	(397.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	K+P	6/70
W 1	(557.0)	AYED	70 IPWA	K+P	6/70
W 2	(180.0)	BARNETT	70 IPWA	K+P EIPWA	7/70
W	(240.0)	COOL	70 CNTR ++	K+P TOTAL	1/71
W	(190.)	ALBROW	71 IPWA ++	SOL. GAMMA	10/71
W K	(220.)	KATO	71 IPWA	SOL I (FIT BW)	10/71
W K	(260.)	KATO	71 IPWA	SOL I I (FIT BW)	10/71

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED.

97 Z₁(1900) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z ₁ (1900) INTO K N	DECAY MASSES	
P2	Z ₁ (1900) INTO N*3/2(1236) K	493+ 938	1236+ 493

97 Z₁(1900) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z ₁ (1900) INTO (K N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(0.10) OR LESS	CARTER 67 THEO	DISPERSION REL. 8/67
R1	(0.20)	AYED 70 IPWA	6/70
R1	(0.17)	AYED 70 IPWA	6/70
R1	(0.09)	BARNETT 70 IPWA	K+P EIPWA 7/70
R1	(0.12) (ASSUMING J=3/2)	COOL 70 CNTR ++	K+P TOTAL 1/71
R1	(0.15)	ALBROW 71 IPWA ++	SOL. GAMMA 10/71
R1 K	(0.22)	KATO 71 IPWA	SOL I (FIT BW) 10/71
R1 K	(0.27)	KATO 71 IPWA	SOL I I (FIT BW) 10/71

SEE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

R2 Z₁(1900) INTO K N*3/2(1236) (P2)
 R2 MAIN INELASTIC DECAY BLAND 67 HBC ++ 8/67
 R2 NO EVIDENCE, SPEED HAS MINIM. GRIFFITHS 72 HBC K+P .9-1.5 GEV/C 3/72

REFERENCES FOR Z₁(1900)

BLAND 67 PRL 18 1077 +BOWLER, BROWN, G+S GOLDBABER, SEEGER, + (LRL)
 CARTER 67 PRL 18 801 A A CARTER (CAVENDISH)
 AYED 70 PL 328 404 +BAREYRE, FELTESSE, VILLET (SACLAY) IJP
 BARNETT 70 DUKE 443 +GOLDMAN, LAASANEN, STEINBERG (MARTLANO) IJP
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 ALSO 66 PRL 17 102 COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI + (BNL)
 ALBROW 71 NP 830 273 +ANDERSON, ALMEHED, ... , UDO, WAGNER (CERN) IJP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 375 ERNE, SENS, WAGNER (CERN) IJP
 KATO 71 H.E. PHEN., MORIOND +KOEHLER, ... , YOKOSAWA+BURLESON (ANL, NWES) IJP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 367 A. YOKOSAWA (ANL) IJP
 ALSO 70 PRL 24 615 KATO, KOEHLER, NOVEY, YOKOSAWA+ (ANL, NWES) IJP
 GRIFFITH 72 NP 838 365 +HIRATA, HUGHES + (BGNA+GLAS+ROMA+TRST)
 MILLER 72 NP 837 401 +NOVEY, YOKOSAWA, CUTKOSKY + (ANL+CARN+NWES) IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN Z₁ DATA CARDS

TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION EXPERIMENTS ---
 BUGG 68 168 1466 +GILMORE, NIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 BOWEN 70 PR D2 2599 +CALDWELL, DIKMEN, JENKINS, KALBACH, + (ARIZ) I
 BOWEN 73 PR D7 22 +JENKINS, KALBACH, PETERSEN + (ARIZ+MICH)
 CARROLL 73 BNL PREPRINT +KYCIA, LI, MICHAEL, MCKEET (BNL)

A K-MATRIX ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE EARLY K+P DATA --- (ILLINOIS)
 HITE 67 THESIS G E HITE

REGGE-POLE ANALYSES -- B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARESBURY, MCHS)
 CARRERAS 70 NP 819 349

EXPERIMENTS MAINLY ABOUT INELASTIC CHANNELS ---
 BLAND 68 UCRL-18131 THESIS R W BLAND (LRL)
 BLAND 69 NP 813 595 +BOWLER, BROWN, KADYK, GOLDBABER, + (LRL)
 BLAND 70 NP 818 537 +BOWLER, BROWN, GOLDBABER, (LRL)
 BLAND 69 AND BLAND 70 REPLACE BLAND 67 AND BLAND 68.
 HIRATA-1 71 NP 833 445 +GOLDBABER, HALL, SEEGER, TRILLING, WOHL (LBL)
 GRIFFITH 72 NP 838 365 +HIRATA, HUGHES, JACOBS+ (BGNA, GLAS, ROMA, TRST) IJP
 LOKEN 72 PR D6 2346 +BARISH, GOMEZ, DAVIES, SCHLEIN, + (CIT, UCLA)

THE MAIN ELASTIC SCATTERING AND POLARIZATION EXPERIMENTS ---
 CARROLL 68 PRL 21 1282 +FISCHER, LUNDBY, PHILLIPS, + (BNL, ROCH)
 ANDERS-1 69 PL 288 611 +ANDERSSON, DAUM, ERNE, LAGNAUX, + (CERN)
 ANDERS-2 69 PL 308 56 +ANDERSSON, DAUM, ERNE, LAGNAUX, + (CERN)
 ASBURY 69 PRL 23 194 +DOWELL, KATO, LUNDBY, NOVEY, + (ANL, UMD)
 BLAND 69 PL 298 618 R W BLAND, G GOLDBABER, G H TRILLING (LRL)
 BARBER 70 PL 328 214 +BROOME, DUFF, HEYMANN, IMRIE, + (LOUC, RHEL) IJP
 GIACOMEL 70 NP 820 301 GIACOMELLI, GRIFFITHS, (BGNA, GLAS, ROMA, TRST) IJP
 HALL 70 DUKE 435 +BLAND, GOLDBABER, TRILLING (LRL)
 REKA 70 PRL 24 160 +ROTHBERG, ETKINS, GLODIS, + (YALE) IJP
 ADAMS 71 PR D4 2637 +DAVIES, DOWELL, GRAYER, HATTERS+ (BIRM+RHEL)
 BARNETT 71 PL 348 655 +LAASANEN, STEINBERG + (UMD+ANL+NWES+NAL)
 EHRLICH 71 PRL 26 925 +ETKIN, GLODIS, HUGHES, KONDO, LU, MORI+ (YALE)
 WHITMORE 71 PR D3 1092 +ABRAMS, EISENSTEIN, KIM, OHALLORAN, + (ILL)
 ADAMS 72 NAL PAPER 326 +COX, DAVIES, DOWELL, GRAYER + (BIRM+RHEL)
 CHARLES 72 PL 408 289 +COWAN, EDWARDS, GIBSON, + (BRIS, RHEL, SHMP)
 ALSO 72 NAL PAPER 287 CHARLES, COWAN, EDWARDS + (BRIS+RHEL+SHMP)
 DANYSZ 72 NP 842 29 +PENNEY, STEWART, THOMPSON, + (LOIC, CDEF, LOWC)

PHASE SHIFT ANALYSES
 CARRERA 70 NP 823 525 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE) IJP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 447 +DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP (DARE+MCHS+ (RHEL, LOUC) IJP
 LEA 71 NP 826 413 +MARTIN, THOMPSON (CERN) IJP
 LOVEFACE 71 NP 828 141 +WAGNER (CERN) IJP
 EHRLICH 72 NAL PAPER 447 +ETKIN, GLODIS, HUGHES, LU, PATTON + (YALE)
 CUTKOSKY 72 NAL PAPER 210 +HICKS, KELLY, SHIH, JOHNSON CARN+ILL+ANL (LOUC)
 MARTIN 72 PREPRINT B. R. MARTIN, C. E. MILLER

EARLIER ANALYSES THAT DO NOT INCLUDE RECENT POLARIZATION DATA ---
 LEA 68 PR 165 1770 LEA, MARTIN, OADES (RHEL, BNL, CERN)
 MARTIN 68 PRL 21 1286 B R MARTIN (BNL)
 CUTKOSKY 70 PR D1 2547 R E CUTKOSKY, B B DEO (CARNEGIE-MELLON) I

LATEST REVIEW TALKS
 LEVISETT 69 LUND CONF 341 R LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) (CHICAGO)
 GOLDBABER 70 DUKE 447 G. GOLDBABER (REVIEWER) (EDIN)
 DOWELL 72 NAL REVIEW REVIEW TALK IN BARYON SESSION (BIRM)
 LOVEFACE 72 NAL REVIEW RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (RUTG)

Z₁(2150)

93 Z₁(2150, JP=) I=1
 A SMALL BUMP IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION AT PK=1.8 GEV/C

93 Z₁(2150) MASS (MEV)

M	2150.	20.	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++	K+P TOTAL	10/71
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93 Z₁(2150) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(175.)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR +	K+P TOTAL	10/71
---	--------	--------	-----------	-----------	-------

93 Z₁(2150) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z ₁ (2150) INTO K N	DECAY MASSES	
		493+ 938	

93 Z₁(2150) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z ₁ (2150) INTO (K N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN, THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1		
R1	(0.04)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR + K+P TOTAL 10/71

REFERENCES FOR Z₁(2150)

ABRAMS 70 PR D1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI + (BNL)
 ALSO 67 PRL 19 257 ABRAMS, COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC+ (BNL)

Z₁(2500)

94 Z₁(2500, JP=) I=1
 A SMALL BUMP IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION AT PK=2.7 GEV/C

94 Z₁(2500) MASS (MEV)

M	2500.	20.	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++	K+P TOTAL	10/71
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Baryons
Z₁(2500), Λ's and Σ's

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

94 Z*1(2500) WIDTH (MEV)				
W	(160.)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL	10/71

94 Z*1(2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES				
P1	Z*1(2500) INTO K N		DECAY MASSES 493+ 938	

94 Z*1(2500) BRANCHING RATIOS				
R1	Z*1(2500) INTO (K N)/TOTAL		(P1)	
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN, THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1			
R1	(0.03)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL	10/71

REFERENCES FOR Z*1(2500)				
ABRAMS	70 PR D1 1917	+COOL,GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI + (BNL)		
ALSO	67 PRL 19 257	ABRAMS,COOL,GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC+ (BNL)		

Z₁ CROSS SECTION LIMITS				
SEE MINIREVIEW PRECEDING Z*0				
CS	UNITS MICROBARN			
CS	LESS THAN 50.	BASSOMPIE	68 HBC K+P TO Z** P1+	10/69
CS	A LESS THAN +.3	-1 ANDERSON	69 ASPK + PI-P TO K-Z**	10/69
CS	A ABOVE LIMIT FOR	M=1.2 TO 1.4 GEV -	CL= 99 P.C.	
CS	B LESS THAN 1.4 +1.9	-5 ANDERSON	69 ASPK + PI-P TO K-Z**	10/69
CS	B ABOVE LIMIT FOR	M=1.5 TO 2.5 GEV		

REFERENCES FOR Z*1 CROSS SECTION LIMITS				
BASSOMPI	68 PL 278 468	BASSOMPIERRE, + (CERN,BRUXELLES)		
ANDERSON	69 PL 298 136	+BLESER, BLIEDEN, COLLINS, + (BNL,CARNEGIE)		
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS				
TYSON	67 PRL 19 255	+GREENBERG,HUGHES,LU,MINHART,MORI, (YALE)		
MORI	68 PL 288 152	+GREENBERG,HUGHES,LU,ROTHBERG, + (YALE)		
MORI	69 PR 185 1687	+GREENBERG, HUGHES, LU, MINHART, + (YALE)		
	MORI 69 REPLACES TYSON 67 AND MORI 68.			

Note on Y^{*}'s

The number of known or suspected Y^{*} states has increased considerably in the last few years, following closely a similar increase in the number of N^{*} states. Just as the recently discovered N^{*}'s are only weakly coupled in the πN → πN reaction, so also are the recently discovered Y^{*}'s only weakly coupled in the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$, $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$, and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ reactions. For this reason the newer Y^{*}'s are more difficult to uncover; they usually appear as small peaks in invariant mass distributions or make no appearance at all. Rather when the 2-body reactions are partial-wave analyzed, some of the amplitudes are found to traverse resonance-like counterclockwise circles. Clearly the results of partial-wave analysis give the J^P information, whereas a peak seen in an invariant mass distribution or a total cross section often cannot be analyzed for its quantum numbers. We will keep information coming from formation experiments and from production experiments separate, whenever necessary.

Production experiments. These types of experiments are often difficult to analyze. Informa-

tion on I = 0 states is possible only when there is no I = 1 state at similar mass. The main controversies at the present time concern resonances in the 1600 to 1700 MeV region. See the mini-reviews on Σ(1620) and on Σ(1670) in these Listings. A good review is given by MILLER 70.¹ Also, the branching ratios of Σ(1915) F₁₅ as measured in formation and production experiments do not agree. This is probably due to two facts: 1) the elasticity is small, 2) the nearby D₁₃(1940) may contribute to production experiments.

Formation experiments. Partial-wave analyses have been performed on $\bar{K}N$, Λπ, Σπ and ΞK channels. Given the present accuracy of the data it is not possible to perform a completely energy-independent analysis, that is, solve for the partial-wave amplitudes at each energy in a model-independent way. Usually many solutions are found and even when it is required that solutions at neighboring energies join smoothly, it is not possible to select a unique overall solution. To overcome this, one specifies the form of the energy dependence of some or all of the partial-wave amplitudes. Analyses in which the energy dependence of all the amplitudes is specified are called energy dependent.

When referring to results of this type of analysis, the technique listed is DPWA. Thus an amplitude known to resonate will be given a Breit-Wigner form, whereas an amplitude not a priori known to resonate may be tried alternately with a resonance form and with some simple nonresonant form, the choice between these then being made by comparing the goodness-of-fit for the two fits. Analyses in which the energy dependence of most of the amplitudes is left unspecified are called (not quite correctly) energy independent. These may involve some fixed input resonances in some of the partial waves and/or some method for selecting solutions that join together smoothly as functions of energy. The technique used for these analyses is listed as IPWA.

Three recent analyses have attempted to fit data on three channels ($\bar{K}N$, Σπ, and Λπ) at lab momenta below 1226 MeV/c. ARMENTEROS 70 (CH) fit each channel separately. They first fit Legendre series to the available data at each momentum in the range 436-1200 MeV/c, and then obtained smooth curves through the Legendre coefficients by fitting a polynomial in

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons Λ's and Σ's

p_{lab} to each coefficient. Finally, the partial wave amplitudes were fit to the smoothed Legendre coefficients (or reconstructed smoothed angular distributions in the case of $\bar{K}N$), and the continuity of the "data" was used to enforce continuity of the amplitudes. With a few exceptions the S and P waves were varied freely, while the higher waves were fixed as sums of Breit-Wigners (BW's) with no background, representing some well known resonances. Single channel inelastic unitarity was imposed during the fitting, and the results were checked against the three-channel unitarity constraint

$$\text{Im } T_{\bar{K}N} \geq |T_{\bar{K}N}|^2 + |T_{\Sigma\pi}|^2 + |T_{\Lambda\pi}|^2 \quad (4)$$

for each isospin. Resonance parameters were estimated visually.

KIM 71 (K) fit data from threshold to 1226 MeV/c using the Ross and Shaw² effective-range expansion of the inverse multi-channel K-matrix. The data in each of seven energy intervals bounded by 0, 534, 658, 806, 946, 1022, 1117, and 1226 MeV/c, were fit with a constant effective-range matrix. An extra channel was included for each isospin to approximate the effects of three-particle final states. The parameters for these extra channels were constrained by information on the total three-particle cross sections. Only the $F_{15}(1915)$ was fixed to a BW form, all other waves included being parametrized by the K-matrix formalism. Resonances were identified on the basis of loops in the Argand diagram correlated with a peak in the speed plot and a pole in the K-matrix. The radius of the loop, the speed criterion, and the residue of the K-matrix were used to determine resonance parameters.

LANGBEIN 72 (LW) performed single energy fits at 40 momenta between 436 and 1226 MeV/c. The partial waves at each energy were parametrized in a form that automatically satisfied Eq. (4), and that could easily be specialized to a BW form by setting one of the parameters to zero. This capability was used to constrain the $D_{03}(1690)$, $D_{15}(1765)$, $F_{05}(1815)$, and $F_{17}(2030)$ to pure BW forms in the range $|E-M_R| < \Gamma$. The resonant parameters were fit to known values. Approximately 90 acceptable single-energy fits per energy were generated and were used in shortest path searches over two regions, 1536 to 1700 MeV and 1700 to 1900 MeV. Several candidates for acceptable shortest paths were generated, and a preferred path was

chosen by rejecting those that failed to reproduce known resonance behavior. Resonances in this solution were identified by loops in Argand diagrams correlated with peaks in the ≥ 3 -body final state cross section. Resonance parameters were then extracted by fitting BW's with both multiplicative and additive background.

Partial-wave amplitudes from these three analyses are shown in Figs. 1-3. These analyses show, in addition to the well-established states (which we have classified with three or four stars in Table II at the end of this note), other states which we report in Table I. The table includes effects which show as a clear signal in at least one of the analyses (i. e., this is a list of promising "rookies").

Table I. Comparison of recent Y^* claims. Notation is mass (MeV)/width (MeV)/strongest two-body channel; CH = CERN-Heidelberg, K = Kim, LW = Langbein and Wagner.

Wave	CH	K	LW
S_{01}		1780/40/ $\bar{K}N$	1830/70/ $\bar{K}N$
P_{01}		1570/50/?	1620/60/?
P_{01}	1750/70/ $\Sigma\pi$ 1800/30/ $\bar{K}N$	1755/35/ $\bar{K}N$	1780/120/ $\bar{K}N$
P_{03}			1850/125/ $\bar{K}N$
S_{11}		1620/40/ $\Lambda\pi$	1630/65/ $\Sigma\pi$
S_{11}	1730/80/ $\Lambda\pi$	1790/50/ $\bar{K}N$	1790/100/ $\bar{K}N$
P_{11}	1500-1600/50/ $\Sigma\pi$	1670/50/ $\Sigma\pi$	
P_{13}			1840/120/ $\bar{K}N$

Although a certain amount of qualitative agreement is apparent, there are many quantitative discrepancies. Some of these effects have been seen elsewhere, and there is also considerable disagreement with some of these other observations. The branching ratios into $\bar{K}N$, $\Sigma\pi$, and $\Lambda\pi$ are particularly poorly determined (this is also true of some of the better established resonances).

In addition to analyses which treat all of the channels $\bar{K}N$, $\Sigma\pi$, and $\Lambda\pi$, there have been a number of energy-dependent analyses of a single channel. We will describe three of the most recent of these. CONFORTO 71 fit data on the $\bar{K}N$ channel between 777 and 1226 MeV/c. The procedure was to parametrize each wave as a term linear in the lab momentum plus (possibly) BW's with adjustable phase. The data were first fit with BW's representing only known resonances. Three more resonances were then added, one at a time,

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings
 For notation, see key at front of Listings.

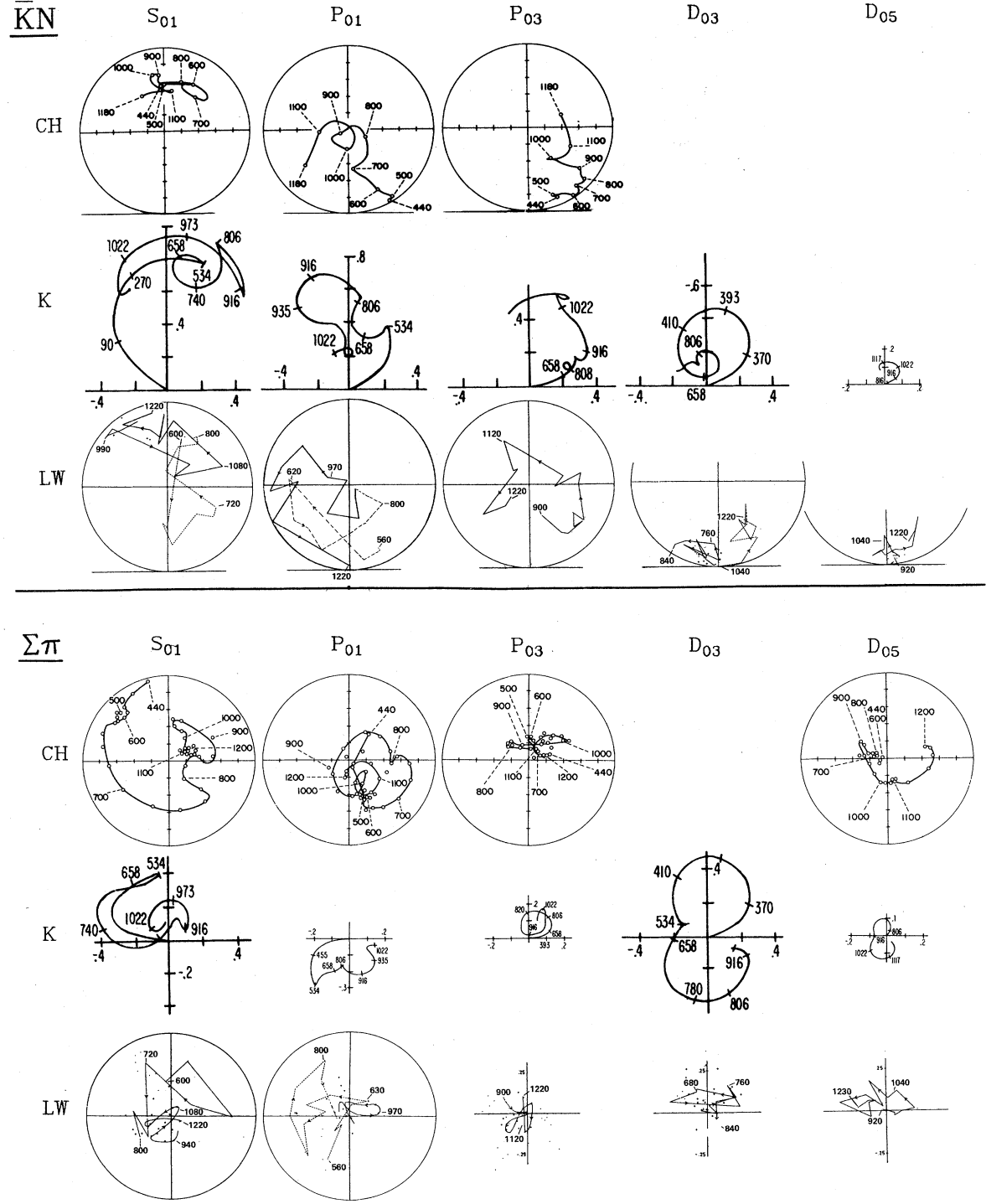


Fig. 1. $I=0$ partial wave amplitudes for the reactions $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ from the analyses of ARMENTEROS 70 (CH), KIM 71 (K), and LANGBEIN 72 (LW). The \bar{K} laboratory momenta are indicated.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

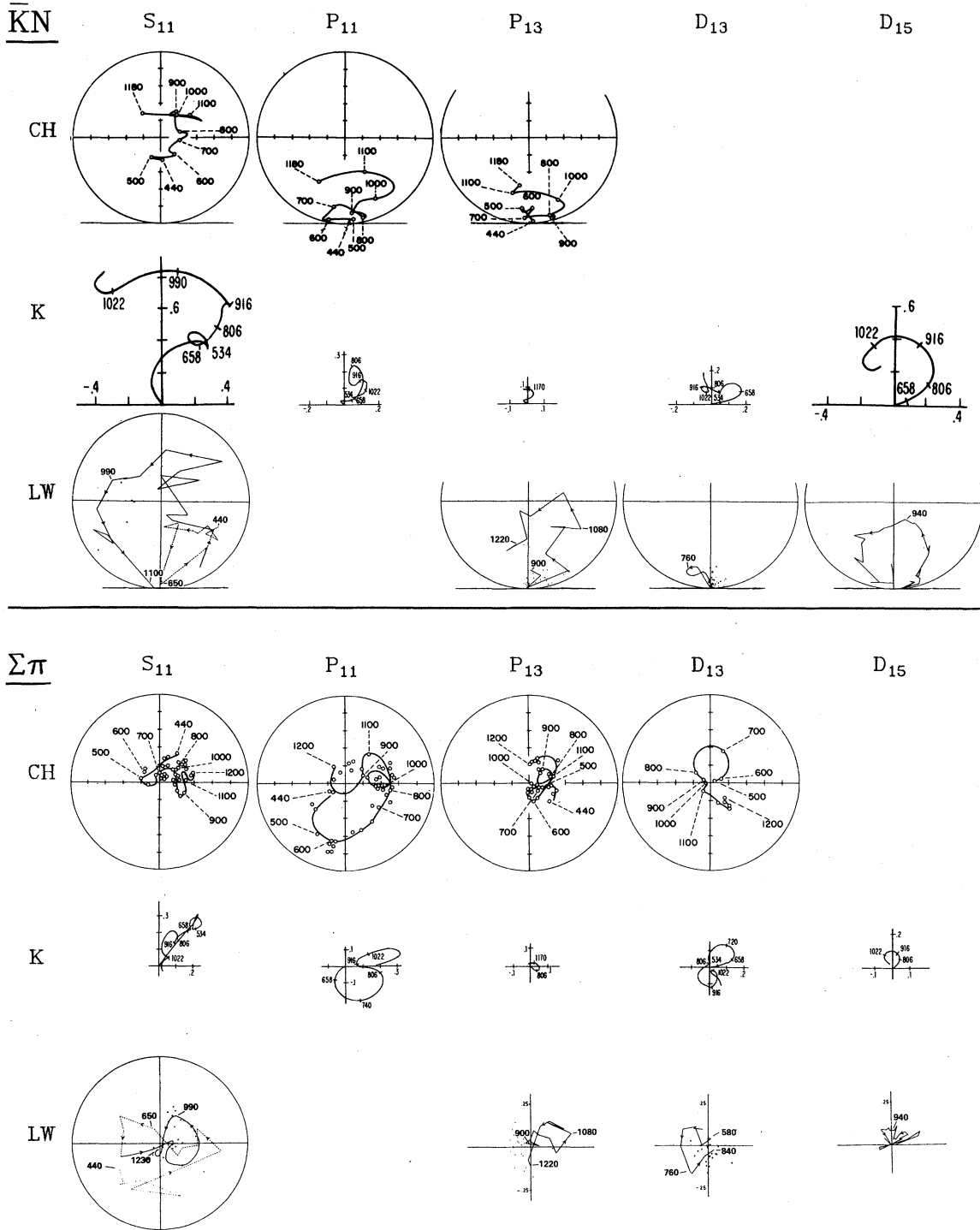


Fig. 2. $I=1$ partial wave amplitudes for the reactions $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ from the analyses of ARMENTEROS 70 (CH), KIM 71 (K), and LANGBEIN 72 (LW). The \bar{K} laboratory momenta are indicated.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

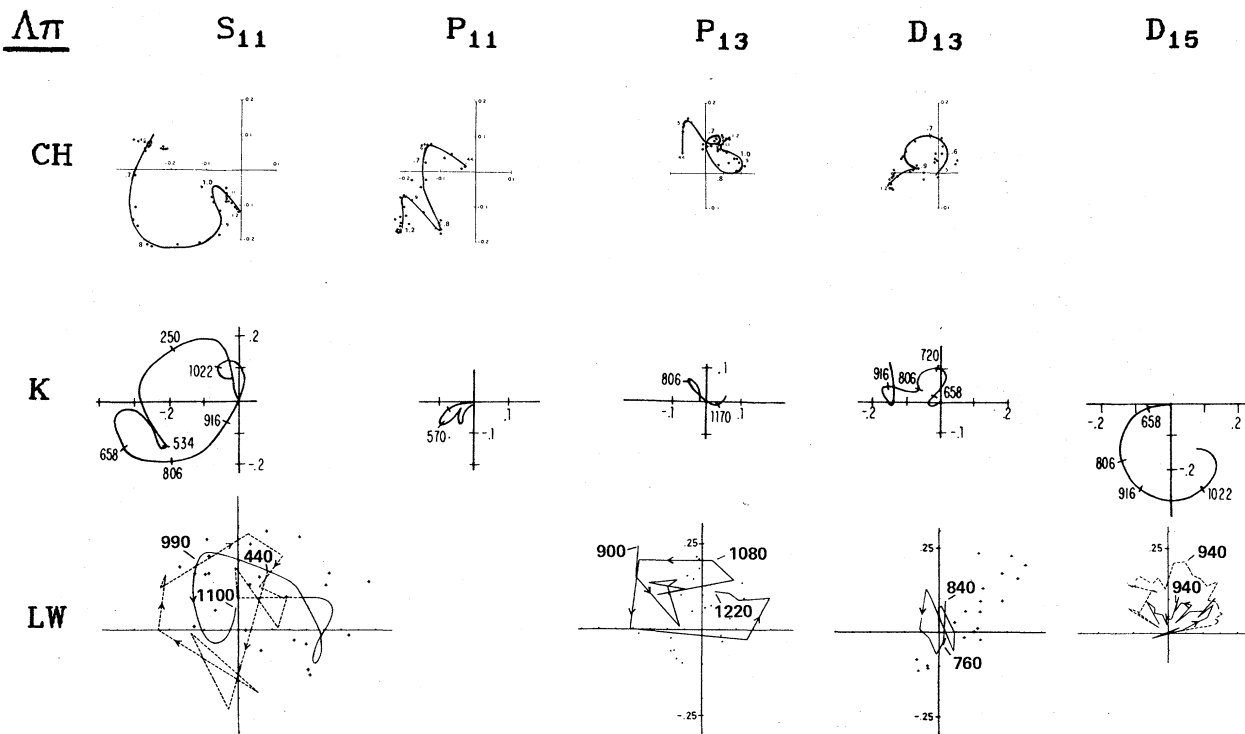


Fig. 3. Partial wave amplitudes for the reaction $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ from the analyses of ARMENTEROS 70 (CH), KIM 71 (K), and LANGBEIN 72 (LW). The \bar{K} laboratory momenta are indicated.

to the waves where they had the most effect on χ^2 . Best results were obtained by adding a D_{05} (1830), P_{03} (1883), and S_{11} (1757). KANE 72 reported an analysis of bubble chamber cross section and polarization data on the $\Sigma\pi$ channel between 870 and 1694 MeV/c. Legendre coefficients obtained from this data were used to fit an energy-dependent background + BW form for each wave, and the results were checked against the angular distributions from this experiment and against a compilation of Legendre coefficient data. In addition to known resonances, signals for a F_{05} (2141), F_{15} (2057), and a D_{13} (1985) were seen. VAN HORN 72 fit data on the $\Lambda\pi$ channel Legendre coefficients over the range 1537-2215 MeV, including new bubble chamber data between 1865 and 2106 MeV. An energy dependent parametrization similar to KANE 72 was used for the fitting; the 20 best solutions indicate (in addition to established resonances) the probable resonances

S_{11} (1697), D_{13} (1949), P_{11} (1668), and four possibilities in other waves. VAN HORN 72 also used the Barrelet³ method to generate ambiguous solutions that correspond to the same cross sections and polarizations as the best energy-dependent solutions. Seven ambiguous solutions were found that preserved the established resonance behavior of the D_{13} (1670), D_{15} (1765), F_{15} (1915), and F_{17} (2030), but with varying couplings for these resonances to the $\Lambda\pi$ channel, and with widely different resonant structures in the lower waves.

Errors on masses and widths. Often the quoted errors are only statistical, but the values of masses and widths can change well above these errors when a new parametrization is used. For this reason we report the values of M , Γ , and x_1 obtained by different authors even if they analyze the same data. The spread of these masses and widths is certainly a better estimate of the uncertainties than the statistical errors.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Recently it has become the custom to quote errors as obtained by inspection of various fits done with different hypotheses [see for example BERTHON 70 and GALTIERI 70 under $\Sigma(1915)$]. These errors are probably more realistic. On the other hand, the value of the parameter itself may be consistent with other determinations and often may even be the best available value. In such circumstances we put only the error in parentheses to remind the reader of the additional uncertainty due to model dependent assumptions. For two states, $\Lambda(1820)$ and $\Sigma(1765)$, there is enough data available to perform an overall fit of the various x_i of the type discussed in the main text (section V C). In this case we are forced to use the errors, however small they may be, but we warn the reader that the final errors are not to be taken seriously.

In conclusion, we chose not to give errors on masses and total widths determined in partial-wave analyses, but, whenever necessary, we give a range of values. As for the branching ratios, we use the errors when needed to perform an overall fit, but we caution the reader.

Conclusions. Table II is an attempt to evaluate the status of the various Y^*1 s. The evaluations are of course partly subjective. A blank indicates that there is no corresponding evidence at all. This may mean either that the relevant couplings are small or that the resonance does not really exist. The Baryon Table includes only the well-established resonances. It seems clear, however, that whereas any particular one of the questionable resonances may disappear with the next analysis, there definitely are many new resonances underlying those we are more familiar with.

References

1. D. H. Miller, in Proceedings of the Duke Conference on Hyperon Resonances (1970), p. 229.
2. M. Ross and G. Shaw, Ann. Phys. (N. Y.) **13**, 147 (1961).
3. E. Barrelet, N. C. **8A**, 331 (1972).
4. A. Barbaro-Galtieri in Proceedings of the Duke Conference on Hyperon Resonances (1970), p. 173.

Baryons Λ 's and Σ 's, Λ , $\Lambda(1330)$

TABLE II. STATUS OF Y^* RESONANCES
THOSE WITH AN OVERALL STATUS OF *** OR **** ARE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THE OTHERS AWAIT CONFIRMATION.

PARTICLE	LIJ	OVERALL STATUS	TOTAL# CR. SEC.	STATUS AS SEEN IN --			
				KBAR N	LAM PI	SIG PI	OTHER CHANNELS
LAM(1115) P01		****					WEAK TO N PI
LAM(1350)		DEAD					
LAM(1405) S01		****					
LAM(1520) D03		****		****	F	****	LAM2P1, LAM GAM
LAM(1670) S01		****		****	R	****	LAM ETA
LAM(1690) D03		****		****	B	****	LAM2P1, SIG2P1
LAM(1750) P01		**		**	I	**	
LAM(1815) F05		****		****	D	****	SIG(1385) PI
LAM(1830) D05		**		**	D	**	
LAM(1860) P03		**		**	E	**	
LAM(1870) S01		**		**	N	**	LAM OMG
LAM(2010) D03		**		**	F	**	
LAM(2020) F07		**		**	Q	**	XI K, LAM OMG
LAM(2100) G07		****		****	R	****	LAM OMG
LAM(2110)		*		*	I	*	LAM OMG
LAM(2350)		****		****	B	****	
LAM(2585)		***		***	D	***	
SIG(1190) P11		****					WEAK TO N PI
SIG(1385) P13		****				****	
SIG(1440) PE		DEAD					
SIG(1480) PE		*		*	*	*	
SIG(1620) S11		**		**	*	*	
SIG(1620) P11		**		**	*	*	
SIG(1620) PE		**		**	*	*	LAM 2-PI
SIG(1670) D13		****		****	****	****	SEVERAL OTHERS
SIG(1670) PE		**		**	**	**	SEVERAL OTHERS
SIG(1690) PE		**		**	*	*	LAM 2-PI
SIG(1750) S11		****		****	**	**	SIG ETA
SIG(1765) D15		****		****	****	****	SEVERAL OTHERS
SIG(1840) P13		*		*	*	*	
SIG(1880) P11		**		**	**	**	
SIG(1915) F15		****		****	****	****	
SIG(1940) D13		**		**	*	*	
SIG(2000) S11		*		*	*	*	
SIG(2030) F17		****		****	****	****	XI K
SIG(2070) F15		*		*	*	*	
SIG(2080) P13		**		**	**	**	
SIG(2100) G17		**		**	**	**	
SIG(2250)		****		****	*	*	
SIG(2455)		**		**	*	*	
SIG(2620)		**		**	*	*	
SIG(3000)		**		**	*	*	

**** GOOD, CLEAR, AND UNMISTAKABLE.
 *** GOOD, BUT IN NEED OF CLARIFICATION OR NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.
 ** NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
 * WEAK.
 # ATTRIBUTED TO THE STATE CLOSEST TO WHERE THE CROSS SECTION PEAKS.

A 18 LAMBDA (1115, JP=1/2+) I=0
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

**$\Lambda(1330)$
 BUMPS** 87 $Y^*(1330, JP=)$ I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y^* LISTINGS.

→ A PEAK IS SEEN NEAR 1330 MEV IN THE LAMBDA GAMMA SPECTRUM IN THREE π^- PROPAPE EXPERIMENTS (YUNG-CHANG 64, BUBELV 67, AND BOZOKI 68). IN THE FIRST TWO, THIS WAS TAKEN AS INDIRECT EVIDENCE FOR THE $Y^*(1670)$ DECAYING TO LAMBDA ETA, WITH THE ETA DECAYING TO TWO GAMMAS. IN THE THIRD EXPERIMENT THIS INTERPRETATION HAS BEEN RULED OUT - BOZOKI 68 MENTION THE POSSIBILITY OF THERE BEING A $Y^*(1330)$ WITH A NARROW WIDTH (<25 MEV), BUT DEFER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF IT UNTIL THERE IS MORE DATA. SHOULD SUCH A RESONANCE EXIST, IT SHOULD BE SEEN IN π^- P TO KO + (MISSING MASS). DAHL 67 FOUND NO EVIDENCE FOR IT. A SEARCH FOR A NEW Y^0 NEAR THE LAMBDA OR SIGMA MASS WAS MADE BY TAN 69. NONE WAS FOUND. ANOTHER SEARCH BY MAYEUR TO REVEALED NO EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE.

 REFERENCES FOR $Y^*(1330)$ (PRD, EXP.)

Y-CHANG 64 DUBNA CONF I 615	YUNG-CHANG, IN, Kladnitskaya, + (DUBNA)
BUBELV 67 PL 248 246	*CHADRAA, CHUVILO, + (JINR, BUCHAREST, CERN)
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377	DAHL, HARDY, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
BOZOKI 68 PL 288 360	+FENYVES, GEMESY, + (BUDAPEST, DUBNA)
TAN 69 PRL 23 101	T H TAN (SLAC)
MAYEUR 70 PL 338 441	+VAN BINST, WILQUET++ (BRUX, CERN, TUFT)

Baryons
 $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Lambda(1520)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

**$\Lambda(1405)$
BUMPS**

37 Y*(0)(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 THIS RESONANCE CAN BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE VIRTUAL BOUND STATE IN THE K \bar{B} -N SYSTEM FOUND IN THE ANALYSIS OF LOW ENERGY K-P INTERACTION. WE LIST SUCH EXPERIMENTS SEPARATELY BELOW. WE USE ONLY PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS FOR AVERAGING OF MASSES AND WIDTHS.

37 Y*(0)(1405) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(1405.0)		ALSTON	61 HBC	K-P 1.15 BEV/C	
M	(1410.0)		ALEXANDER	62 HBC	PI-P 2.1 BEV/C	
M	(1405.0)		ALSTON	62 HBC	K-P 1.2-1.5 BEV/C	
M	(1382.0)	(8.0)	ENGLER	65 HDBC	PI-P, PI+D 1.68	7/66
M	1400.0	24.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC	PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C	7/66
M	67 1400.0	5.0	BIRMINGHA	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
M	120 1405.0	5.0	GALTIERI	68 DBC	K-D 2.1-2.7BEV/C	6/68
M	AVG	1402.4	3.5	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		

37 Y*(0)(1405) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(20.0)		ALSTON	61 HBC		7/66
W	35.0	5.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC		
W	(50.0)		ALSTON	62 HBC		
W	(89.0)	(20.0)	ENGLER	65 HDBC		7/66
W	60.0	20.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC		7/66
W	67 50.0	10.0	BIRMINGHA	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
W	120 35.0	8.0	GALTIERI	68 DBC	K-D 2.1-2.7BEV/C	6/68
W	AVG	38.1	3.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		

37 Y*(0)(1405) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

DECAY MASSES
 P1 Y*(0)(1405) INTO SIGMA P1 1197+ 139

REFERENCES FOR Y*(0)(1405) (PROD. EXP.)

ALSTON 61 PRL 6 698	+ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, + (LRL) I
ALEXANDE 62 PRL 8 447	ALEXANDER, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, SMITH (LRL) I
ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311	+ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, + (LRL) I
ENGLER 65 PRL 15 224	+FISK, KRAEMER, MELTZER, WESTGARD, + (CORN, BNL) IJ
MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735	+PETMEZAS, + (BIRM, CERN, EPOL, LOIC, SACLAY)
BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148	BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, LOIC, OXFORD, RUTHERFORD
GALTIERI 68 PRL 21 573	BARBARO-GALTIERI, CHADWICK + (LRL, SLAC)

**$\Lambda(1405)$
EXTRAP.**

24 Y*(0)(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0 EXTRAPOLATION BELOW THRESHOLD
 SEE NOTE IN Y*(0)(1405) PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS -THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE PHYSICAL REGION TO THE RESONANCE LOCATION ARE DISCUSSED BY DALITZ 67.

THE QUESTION ON WHETHER Y*(1405) IS A KRAR-N BOUND STATE OR A CDD POLE (DALITZ 70) HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED BY CLINE 71, MARTIN 71, GALTIERI 72, AND DOBSON 72. THE LAST TWO PAPERS CONCLUDE THAT THE DATA CANNOT TELL THE DIFFERENCE.

24 Y*(0)(1405) MASS (MEV)

M	1410.7	(1.0)	KIM	65 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1409.6	(1.7)	SAKITTT	65 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1407.5	(1.2)	DATA OF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT			
M	1403.0	(3.0)	KITTEL	66 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1416.0	(4.0)	MARTIN	69 HBC	K MATRIX FIT(KP)	8/67
M	(1421.0)		MARTIN	70 RVUE	CONST. K MATRIX	10/69
M					CONST. K MATRIX	6/70

24 Y*(0)(1405) WIDTH (MEV)

W	37.0	(3.2)	KIM	65 HBC		7/66
W	28.2	(4.1)	SAKITTT	65 HBC		7/66
W	34.1	(4.1)	KITTEL	66 HBC		7/66
W	50.0	(5.0)	KIM	67 HBC	K MATRIX FIT(KP)	8/67
W	29.0	(6.0)	MARTIN	69 HBC	CONST. K MATRIX	10/69
W	(20.0)		MARTIN	70 RVUE	CONST. K MATRIX	6/70

REFERENCES FOR Y*(0)(1405) (FROM EXTRAPOLATIONS)

KIM 65 PRL 14 29	J K KIM	(COLUMBIA)IJP
SAKITTT 65 PR 139 8719	+DAY, GLASSER, SEEHAN, FRIEDMAN, + (UMD, LRL)IJP	
KITTEL 66 PL 21 349	W KITTEL, G OTTER, I WACEK (VIENNA)IJP	
KIM 67 PRL 19 1074	J KIM (YALE)JP	
MARTIN 69 PR 183 1352	B R MARTIN, M SAKITT (LOUC+BNL)	
MARTIN 70 NP 816 479	A D MARTIN, G G ROSS (DURHAM)IJP	

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ABRAMS 65 PR 139 8454 G S ABRAMS, B SECHI-ZORN (UMD)IJP
 DONALD 66 PL 22 711 + EDWARDS, LYS, NISAR, MOORE (LIVERPOOL)
 KADYK 66 PRL 17 599 +OREN, G+S GOLDBER, TRILLING (LRL)IJP
 FIT SOLUTIONS GIVING AN I=0 S1 (2 RESONANCE-)
 ABRAMS 65, KADYK 66, AND DONALD 66 SUPPORT THOSE EFFECTIVE-RANGE-
 DALITZ 67 PR 153 1617 DALITZ, HONG, RAJASEKARAN (OXFORD, BOMBAY)
 DALITZ 70 DUK-RR 70 03 R D DALITZ (OXF)
 CLINE 71 PRL 26 1194 D CLINE, R LAUMANN, J MAPP (WISC)
 MARTIN 71 PL 35B 62 A D MARTIN, B R MARTIN, ROSS (DURH+LOUC+RHEL)
 DOBSON 72 PR D6 3256 P N DOBSON, R MCELHANEY (HAWA)
 GALTIERI 72 LBL 555 A. BARBARO-GALTIERI (LBL)

$\Lambda(1520)$

D03

38 Y*(0)(1520, JP=3/2-) I=0
 PRODUCTION AND FORMATION EXPERIMENTS AGREE QUITE WELL WITH EACH OTHER, THEREFORE, THEY HAVE NOT BEEN SEPARATE FOR THIS PARTICLE
 A POSSIBLE EXCEPTION TO ABOVE IS THE LAM P1 PI MODE. BOTH CHAN 72 AND MAST 73 (FORMATION) AGREE THAT IT IS PREDOMINANTLY Y*(1385) P1, HOWEVER, THEY DISAGREE BY A FACTOR OF 2 AS TO THE CONTRIBUTION OF Y*(0)(1520) TO THE OVERALL LAM P1 PI CROSS SECTION. BURKHARDT 71 (PRODUCTION), WITH MUCH LESS STATISTICS, FIND A MUCH LOWER BRANCHING RATIO.

38 Y*(0)(1520) MASS (MEV)

M	145 1517.2	3.0	GALTIERI	63 DBC	K-D 1.51 BEV/C	
M	1519.4	2.0	WATSON	63 HBC	K-P ALL CHANNELS	
M	29 1520.0	4.0	ALMEIDA	64 HBC	K-P 1.45 BEV/C	
M	(1511.0)	(15.0)	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC	PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C	7/66
M	30(1510.0)	(2.0)	BIRMINGHA	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
M	B 1517.2	1.2	BURKHARDT	69 HBC	K-P +8-1.2 GEV/C	10/69
M	B		QUOTED ERROR INCREASED TO ACCOUNT FOR DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO MEASUREMENTS DONE BY SAME AUTHORS (K-P AND SIGMA P1)			
M	(1519.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
M	AVG	1517.05	0.95	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		

38 Y*(0)(1520) WIDTH (MEV)

W	16.4	2.0	WATSON	63 HBC		
W	(19.0)	(19.0)	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC		7/66
W	30 (50.0)	(10.0)	BIRMINGHA	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
W	(19.0)	OR LESS	DAHL	67 HBC		9/66
W	14.7	1.8	BURKHARDT	69 HBC	K-P +8-1.2 GEV/C	10/69
W	(16.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	AVG	15.5	1.3	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		

38 Y*(0)(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(0)(1520) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES	497+ 939
P2	Y*(0)(1520) INTO SIGMA P1		1197+ 139
P3	Y*(0)(1520) INTO LAMBDA P1 P1		1115+ 139+ 139
P4	Y*(0)(1520) INTO LAMBDA GAMMA		1115+ 0
P5	Y*(0)(1520) INTO SIGMA GAMMA		1192+ 0
P6	Y*(0)(1520) INTO SIGMA P1 P1		1197+ 139+ 139
P7	Y*(0)(1520) INTO (Y*(1385)+P1)		1384+ 139

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i ± δP_i , where $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i)^2}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \delta P_j)$. For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6
P 1	.4502+-0.0089					
P 2	-.7405	.4115+-0.0092				
P 3	-.2227	-.3403	.1004+-0.0054			
P 4	-.0689	-.0647	-.0324	.0080+-0.014		
P 5	-.1739	-.1633	-.0819	-.0095	.0199+-0.0035	
P 6	-.0738	-.0693	-.0347	-.0040	-.0102	.0100+-0.0115

38 Y*(0)(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(0)(1520) INTO (SIGMA P1)/(KBAR N)	(P2)/(P1)			
R1	1.72	.78	MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 8/67		
R1	0.96	0.20	DAHL 67 HBC K-P 1.6-4 GEV/C 9/66		
R1	0.73	0.11	DAUBER 67 HBC K-P AT 2. GEV/C 8/67		
R1	1.06	.14	SCHUEER 68 DBC 0 K-M 3 GEV/C 10/69		
R1	0.82	0.08	BURKHARDT 69 HBC K-P +8-1.2 GEV/C 10/69		
R1	AVG	0.851	0.064	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R1	FIT	0.914	0.056	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

Baryons
 $\Lambda(1690)$, $\Lambda(1750)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\Lambda(1690)$

55 Y*0(1690, JP=3/2-) I=0

D₀₃

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

55 Y*0(1690) MASS (MEV)

M	(1696.0)	(3.0)	ARMENT-1	68 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68	
M	(1681.0)	(2.0)	ARMENT-3	68 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	11/68	
M	1681.	(8.)	BARTLEY	68 DBC	0 K-P AND K-D DATA	11/68	
M	1695.0	(4.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	0 K-P, D TOTAL	7/68	
M	(1697.0)	(2.0)	CONFORTO	68 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68	
M	A 1691.0	(2.0)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 ELAS,CH EXC,ED	9/69	
M	A 1688.0	(2.0)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIG PI,ED	9/69	
M	1689.0		BERLEY	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	6/70	
M	1701.0	(4.0)	BERTANZA	69 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	9/69	
M	1680.0	(5.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG PI,EDPWA	7/70	
M	1688.0	(3.0)	CONFORTO	71 HBC	0 K-P,ELAST,CEX	6/70	
M	1690.		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
M	1680.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
M	THE Y*0(1690) IS AT THE EDGE OF THE ENERGY REGION ANALYZED BY						
M	CONFORTO. THE SAME DATA AS WELL AS OTHERS EXTENDING TO LOWER						
M	ENERGIES ARE INCLUDED IN ARMENTEROS 1.						
M	ANALYSIS INCLUDES OLD AND NEW DATA OF CHS COLLAB. -43-8 GEV/C						10/69
M	THE APPARENT DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE SIGMA PI AND OTHER RESULTS IS						
M	PROBABLY NOT SERIOUS. THE ERRORS GIVEN ARE JUST STATISTICAL. IT IS						
M	A SYSTEMATIC ERRORS THAT RESULT FROM THE RESTRICTIVE PARAMETRIZATION						
M	OF THE PARTIAL-WAVE AMPLITUDES ARE NOT INCLUDED, AND CAN BE LARGE.						

55 Y*0(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(35.0)	(7.0)	ARMENT-1	68 HBC	0 OLD DATA	11/68
W	(85.0)	(7.0)	ARMENT-3	68 HBC	0 OLD DATA	11/68
W	48.	(15.)	BARTLEY	68 DBC	0 K-P AND K-D DATA	11/68
W	40.0	(7.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	0	7/68
W	(27.0)	(5.0)	CONFORTO	68 HBC	0 SEE NOTE H ABOVE	11/68
W	A 71.0	(7.0)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 ELAS,CH EXC,ED	9/69
W	A 72.0	(6.0)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIG PI ED	9/69
W	57.0		BERLEY	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	6/70
W	28.0	(8.0)	BERTANZA	69 HBC	0	9/69
W	85.0	(10.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG PI,EDPWA	7/70
W	64.0	(5.0)	CONFORTO	71 HBC	0 K-P,ELAST,CEX	6/70
W	55.		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	40.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

55 Y*0(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*0(1690) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*0(1690) INTO SIGMA PI	497+ 939
P3	Y*0(1690) INTO LAMBDA PI PI	1189+ 139
P4	Y*0(1690) INTO SIGMA PI PI	1115+ 139+ 139
P5	Y*0(1690) INTO Y*(1385) PI	1189+ 139+ 139

55 Y*0(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS

THE SUM OF ALL THE QUOTED BRANCHING RATIOS IS MORE THAN 1.0. THE TWO-BODY RATIOS ARE FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES, AND THUS PROBABLY ARE MORE RELIABLE THAN THE THREE-BODY RATIOS, WHICH ARE DETERMINED FROM BUMPS IN CROSS SECTIONS. OF THE LATTER, THE SIGMA PI PI BUMP LOOKS MORE SIGNIFICANT (THE ERROR GIVEN FOR THE LAMBDA PI PI RATIO LOOKS UNREASONABLY SMALL). HARDLY ANY OF THE SIGMA PI PI DECAY CAN BE VIA Y*(1385), FOR THEN NINE TIMES AS MUCH LAMBDA PI PI DECAY WOULD BE REQUIRED.

R1	Y*0(1690) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)					
R1	(0.18)	(0.03)	ARMENT-1	68 HBC	0	11/68	
R1	(0.23)		BUGG	68 CNTR	0 ASSUMING J=3/2	7/68	
R1	(0.22)	(0.03)	CONFORTO	68 HBC	0 SEE NOTE M ABOVE	11/68	
R1	0.18	(0.02)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 NEW DATA	9/69	
R1	0.28	(0.04)	BERTANZA	69 HBC	0	9/69	
R1	(0.34)	(0.02)	CONFORTO	71 HBC	0 K-P,ELAST,CEX	6/70	
R1	0.22		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R1	0.15	(0.05)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
R1	EFFECT IS AT END OF REGION ANALYZED. THIS COULD AFFECT VALUE OF X1.						
R1	FROM ALL ABOVE WE ESTIMATE X=0.20						3/72
R2	Y*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)					
R2	(-0.33)	(0.02)	ARMENT-3	68 HBC	0 OLD DATA	11/68	
R2	-0.36	(0.02)	ARMENT-4	69 HBC	0 NEW DATA	9/69	
R2	0.27		BERLEY	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	6/70	
R2	-0.31	(0.03)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG PI,EDPWA	7/70	
R2	-0.40		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R2	0.26	(0.07)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
R3	Y*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI PI	SQRT(P1*P3)					
R3	(0.25)	(0.02)	BARTLEY	68 HBC	0 LAM 2PI CROSS SEC	11/68	
R3	ONLY CROSS-SECTION DATA USED. ENHANCEMENT NOT SEEN BY PREVOST 71.						3/72
R4	Y*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI PI	SQRT(P1*P4)					
R4	(0.21)		ARMENT-2	68 HBC	0 K-N TO SIG PI PI	11/68	

REFERENCES FOR Y*0(1690)

- +DOWELL, + (BIRM,CAVE,RHEL) I
- ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
- ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY) I
- ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
- *CHI,DOMD,GRENE, + (TUFTS,FESU,BRANDEIS) I
- *GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (BIRM,CAVE,RHEL) I
- *HARMSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO,HEIDEL)IJP
- DAVIES 67 PRL 18 62
- REPLACED BY BUGG 68.
- ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195
- ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 216
- ARMENT-3 68 NP 88 223
- BARTLEY 68 PRL 21 1111
- BUGG 68 PR 168 1466
- CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265

ARMENT-4	69 NP B14 91	ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
BERLEY	69 PL 308 430	+ HART, RAHM, WILLIS, YAMAMOTO (BNL)IJP
BERTANZA	69 PR 177 2036	+BIGI,CARRARA,CASALI, + (PISA,BNL,YALE)IJP
GALTIERI	70 DUKE 173	A. BARBARO GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
CONFORTO	71 NP B34 41	+LEVI SETTI,LASINSKI..OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEID)IJP
KIM	71 PRL 27 356	J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO	70 DUKE 161	J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
LANGBEIN	72 NP B47 477	+WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

$\Lambda(1750)$

P₀₁

77 Y*0(1750, JP=1/2+) I=0
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IS SOMEWHAT CONFUSED. IT WAS FIRST SUGGESTED IN A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF KBAR N DATA BY THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PO1 AMPLITUDE WHEN IT WAS PARAMETRIZED AS A TWO-STRAIGHT-LINE BACKGROUND. WHEN IT WAS REPARAMETRIZED AS A RESONANCE SUPERIMPOSED ON A ONE-STRAIGHT-LINE BACKGROUND, A BROAD RESONANCE RESULTED (ARMENTEROS 68). A REANALYSIS OF ESSENTIALLY THE SAME DATA, BUT THIS TIME WITH THE PO1 AMPLITUDE UNCONSTRAINED, SUGGESTED A MUCH NARROWER RESONANCE AT HIGHER ENERGY (ARMENTEROS 70). A WIDER AND MORE ELASTIC PO1 RESONANCE AT ABOUT THE SAME MASS IS SUGGESTED BY THE ANALYSIS OF BAILEY 69. THIS USES CONSIDERABLY LESS DATA THAN THE ARMENTEROS ANALYSES. FOR THIS REASON WE DO NOT QUOTE ANY PARAMETERS FOR THE OTHER PARTIAL WAVES OBTAINED IN THIS ANALYSIS.

ARMENTEROS 70, AND KIM 71 PRESENT EVIDENCE FOR A PO1 STATE IN THE SIGMA PI CHANNEL. IN ADDITION THE ANALYSES OF KIM 71 AND LANGBEIN 72 INDICATE A SECOND POSSIBLE PO1 STATE. WE TENTATIVELY LIST THESE EFFECTS TOGETHER.

77 Y*0(1750) MASS (MEV)

M	0	(1745.0)	ARMENTERO	68 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68	
M		(1740.0)	BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70	
M		(1800.0)	ARMENTERO	70 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EX	6/70	
M		(1750.0)	ARMENTERO	70 HBC	0 SIGMA PI	6/70	
M	N	(1690.0)	(10.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG PI,EDPWA	7/70
M	N ERROR STATIST. ONLY- NO ERROR DUE TO PARTICULAR P-W.ANAL. INCLUDED						1/71
M		(1755.)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
M	1	(1570.)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
M	A	1620.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
M	B	1780.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
M	A AND B CORRESPOND TO 2 DIFFERENT RESONANCES IN PO1						
M	M 1 POSSIBLE EFFECT IN SIGMA PI AND KBAR N CHANNELS.						
M	O OLD ANALYSIS, USING OLD DATA.						

77 Y*0(1750) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(147.0)		ARMENTERO	68 HBC	0		
W	(300.0)		BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70	
W	(30.0)		ARMENTERO	70 HBC	0 ELASTIC, CH EX	6/70	
W	(70.0)		ARMENTERO	70 HBC	0 SIGMA PI	6/70	
W	N	(22.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG PI,EDPWA	7/70	
W		(35.)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
W	1	(50.)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
W	A	60.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
W	B	120.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

77 Y*0(1750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*0(1750) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*0(1750) INTO SIGMA PI	497+ 939
		1197+ 139

77 Y*0(1750) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*0(1750) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)					
R1	(0.4)		ARMENTERO	68 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68	
R1	(0.55)		BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70	
R1	(0.15)		ARMENTERO	70 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70	
R1	(0.30)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R1	A	0.25	(0.15)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R1	B	0.36	(0.05)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R2	Y*0(1750) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)					
R2	(+0.20)		ARMENTERO	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	6/70	
R2	N	(-0.13)	(0.03)	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70
R2	(0.17)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R2	A	0.28	(0.09)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R2	B	0.01	OR LESS	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

REFERENCES FOR Y*0(1750)

- ARMENTER 68 NP 88 195
- ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
- BAILEY 69 THESIS UCLR-50617 DAVID SAAL BAILEY (LRL LIVERMORE)IJP
- ARMENTER 70 DUKE CONF 123
- ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL)IJP
- GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173
- A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
- KIM 71 PRL 27 356
- J K KIM (HARV)IJP
- ALSO 70 DUKE 161
- J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
- LANGBEIN 72 NP B47 477
- +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Lambda(1815), Lambda(1830)

Lambda(1815) 39 Y*0(1815, JP=5/2+) I=0 F05
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
THIS STATE IS WELL ESTABLISHED. MOST OF THE QUOTED ERRORS ARE STATISTICAL ONLY. THE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS DUE TO THE PARTICULAR PARAMETRIZATION USED IN THE P.W.A. ARE NOT INCLUDED. FOR THIS REASON WE DO NOT CALCULATE WEIGHTED AVERAGES FOR MASS AND WIDTH.

Table with columns M, N, mass (MEV), and various decay channels like ARMENT-1, BELL, BUGG, BRICMAN, etc.

Table with columns W, N, width (MEV), and various decay channels like ARMENT-1, BELL, BUGG, BRICMAN, etc.

Table with columns P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 and decay masses for partial decay modes.

Table with columns P1, P2, P3, P4 and fitted partial decay mode branching fractions.

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4 and branching ratios for various decay channels.

R5 Y*0(1815) INTO (SIGMA PI P1)/TOTAL (P4)
R5 P NO CLEAR SIGNAL ARMENT-4 68 HBC O K-N TO SIG PI P1 11/68
R5 P THERE IS A SUGGESTION OF A BUMP, ENOUGH TO BE CONSISTENT WITH
R5 WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM SIGMA PI DECAY OF THE Y*(1385) -- ABOUT 0.02.
R5 FIT 0.081 0.054 FROM FIT

Table with columns M, N, mass (MEV), and various decay channels like BIRGE, ARMENT-1, ARMENT-2, etc.

Table with columns M, N, width (MEV), and various decay channels like CHAMBERL, GALTIERI, etc.

Lambda(1830) 56 Y*0(1830, JP=5/2-) I=0 D05
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
THE BEST EVIDENCE FOR THIS RESONANCE COMES FROM THE SIGMA PI CHANNEL. IT APPEARS TO BE WELL ESTABLISHED.

Table with columns M, N, mass (MEV), and various decay channels like ARMENTERO, BELL, ARMENTERO, etc.

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4 and branching ratios for various decay channels.

Baryons

$\Lambda(1830)$, $\Lambda(1860)$, $\Lambda(1870)$, $\Lambda(2010)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1830)$

ARMENTERO 67 PL 248 198
 BELL 67 PRL 19 936
 ARMENTERO 68 NP 88 195
 CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265
 IS SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO
 BRICMANI 70 PL 338 511
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173
 CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161
 KANE 72 PR 05 1583
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477
 ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
 R B BELL (LRL)IJP
 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
 +HARSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO,HEIDEL)IJP
 +FERRO-LUZZI,LAGNAUX (CERN)
 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 +LEVI SETTI,LASINSKI..OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEID)IJP
 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
 J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

$\Lambda(1860)$

60 $\Lambda(1860)$, JP=3/2+ I=0

P₀₃

THE JP=3/2+ ASSIGNMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH ALL AVAILABLE DATA (INCLUDING POLARIZATION) AND RECENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES. THE DOMINANT INELASTIC MODES REMAIN UNKNOWN.

60 $\Lambda(1860)$ MASS (MEV)

M	A	F07	1864.0	2.0	ARMENTERO	68	DWPA	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
M	N		1870.0	5.0	BUGG	68	CNTR	0	K-P TOTAL	7/68
M	A	F07	1877.0	6.0	BRICMAN	70	CNTR	0	TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	N	P03	1870.0	6.0	BRICMAN	70	DPWA	0	SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX	1/71
M	N	P03	1883.0	10.0	CONFORTO	71	DPWA	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
M	1	P03	1710.		KIM	71	DPWA		K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
M	N		1850.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA		MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
M	A				THESE TWO ANALYSES GAVE THE F07 ASSIGNMENT, THEY HAVE TO BE					1/71
M	A				DISCARDED IN VIEW OF CONFORTO 70 AND BRICMANI 70					
M	N				DUE TO PARTICULAR PARAMETERIZATION USED, ERROR CAN BE LARGE					1/71
M	1				POSSIBLE EFFECT MAINLY IN SIGMA PI. WE TENTATIVELY LIST IT HERE.					

60 $\Lambda(1860)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	A	F07	39.0	7.0	ARMENTERO	68	DWPA	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
W	N		40.0	10.0	BUGG	68	CNTR	0	K-P TOTAL	7/68
W	A	F07	24.0	15.0	BRICMAN	70	CNTR	0	TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
W	N	P03	37.0	10.0	BRICMANI	70	DPWA	0	SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX	1/71
W	N	P03	80.0	20.0	CONFORTO	71	DPWA	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
W	1	P03	20.		KIM	71	DPWA		K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W			125.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA		MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

60 $\Lambda(1860)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1860)	INTO	KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*(1860)	INTO	SIGMA PI	497+ 939 1189+ 139

60 $\Lambda(1860)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1860)	INTO	(KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)						
R1	A	F07	0.12	0.02	ARMENTERO	68	HBC	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
R1	A	F07	(J=1/2)P1=	0.40	BUGG	68	CNTR	0	K-P TOTAL	7/68
R1	A	F07	0.07	0.02	BRICMAN	70	CNTR	0	TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
R1	N	P03	0.14	0.02	BRICMANI	70	DPWA	0	SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX	1/71
R1	N	P03	0.25	0.03	CONFORTO	71	DPWA	0	ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
R1			0.37	(0.05)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA		MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

R2	Y*(1860)	INTO	SIGMA PI	(P2)					
R2	P	PROBABLY SEEN	GALTIERI	68	DBC	0	K-N TO SIG PI	PI	11/68
R2	P	OR LESS	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA		MULTICHANNEL		12/72*
R2	P	POSSIBLY THIS BUMP SEEN AT 1840+-10 MEV WITH A WIDTH OF 35+-10 MEV IS THE Y*(1830), WHICH DECAYS STRONGLY TO SIGMA PI. HOWEVER THE NARROW WIDTH HERE ARGUES FOR ITS BEING THE Y*(1860).							

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1860)$

ARMENTERO 68 NP 88 195
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466
 GALTIERI 68 PRL 21 573
 BRICMANI 70 PL 318 152
 BRICMANI 70 PL 338 511
 CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477
 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL,BIRM,CAYE) I
 BARBARO-GALTIERI, MATISON, + (LRL,SLAC)
 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU,+ (CERN,CAEN,SACLAY)
 +FERRO-LUZZI,LAGNAUX (CERN)
 +LEVI SETTI,LASINSKI..OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEID)IJP
 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
 J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ARMENTERO 67 NP 83 592
 REPLACED BY ARMENTEROS 68
 CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265
 SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.
 LEVISETT 69 LUND 339
 ALBROW 71 NP 829 413
 ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
 AND CONFORTO 68
 +HARSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO,HEIDEL)IJP
 R.LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) (EFI)
 +ANDERSON,BOSNJAKOVIC,DAUM,ERNZ,+ (CERN)

$\Lambda(1870)$

36 $\Lambda(1870)$, JP=1/2- I=0

S₀₁

THE S₀₁ AMPLITUDE SHOWS A SECOND RESONANCE BEHAVIOR AT ABOUT 1800 MEV IN 3 ANALYSES. THE ELASTICITY OF KIM 71 IS SURPRISINGLY LARGE.

36 $\Lambda(1870)$ MASS (MEV)

M	(1872.0)	(10.0)	BRICMAN	70	DPWA	TOT, ELAS, CHEX	1/71
M	(1780.)		KIM	71	DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
M	1830.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

36 $\Lambda(1870)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	(100.0)	(20.0)	BRICMAN	70	DPWA	TOT, ELAS, CHEX	1/71
W	(40.)		KIM	71	DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	70.0	(15.0)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

36 $\Lambda(1870)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1870)	INTO	KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*(1870)	INTO	SIGMA PI	497+ 939 1197+ 139

36 $\Lambda(1870)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1870)	INTO	(KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)						
R1			(0.18)	(0.02)	BRICMAN	70	DPWA		TOT, ELAS, CHEX	1/71
R1			(0.30)		KIM	71	DPWA		K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
R1			0.35	(0.15)	LANGBEIN	72	IPWA		MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R2	Y*(1870)	FROM	KBAR N TO SIGMA PI						SQRT(P1*P2)	3/71
R2			(0.24)		KIM	71	DPWA		K-MATRIX ANAL.	

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1870)$

BRICMAN 70 PL 338 511
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477
 C BRICMAN, M FERRO-LUZZI, J P LAGNAUX(CERN)IJP
 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
 J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

$\Lambda(2010)$

89 $\Lambda(2010)$, JP=3/2- I=0

D₀₃

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY ONLY TWO PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

89 $\Lambda(2010)$ MASS (MEV)

M	(2010.0)	(30.0)	GALTIERI	70	DPWA	0	K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70
M	(1971.0)		BRANDSTE	72	DPWA	0	K-P TO LAM.OMEGA	1/73*

89 $\Lambda(2010)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	(130.0)	(50.0)	GALTIERI	70	DPWA	0	K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70
W	(180.0)		BRANDSTE	72	DPWA	0	K-P TO LAM.OMEGA	1/73*

89 $\Lambda(2010)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(2010)	INTO	KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*(2010)	INTO	SIGMA PI	497+ 939 1197+ 139
P3	Y*(2010)	INTO	LAMBDA OMEGA	1115+ 783

89 $\Lambda(2010)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(2010)	FROM	KBAR N TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)						
R1			(-0.20)	(0.04)	GALTIERI	70	DPWA	0	K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70
R2	Y*(2010)	FROM	KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	SQRT(P1*P3)						
R2			(0.254)		BRANDSTE	72	DPWA			1/73*

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(2010)$

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173
 BRANDSTE 72 NP 839 13
 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 BRANDSTETTER,BUTTERWORTH,+ (RHEL+CDF+SACL)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons $\Lambda(2020)$, $\Lambda(2100)$, $\Lambda(2110)$

$\Lambda(2020)$

27 $Y^*(2020, JP=7/2^-) I=0$ **F₀₇**
 EFFECTS IN THIS PARTIAL WAVE HAVE OBSERVED AT SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT ENERGIES IN TWO CHANNELS. HOWEVER, LITCHFIELD 71 NOTE THAT THE NEED FOR THIS STATE IN THEIR ANALYSIS RESTS SOLELY ON A POSSIBLY INCONSISTENT POLARIZATION MEASUREMENT AT 1.784 GEV/C.

27 $Y^*(2020)$ MASS (MEV)
 M (2020.0) (20.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
 M (2100.) (30.) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71

27 $Y^*(2020)$ WIDTH (MEV)
 W (160.0) (30.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
 W (120.) (30.) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71

27 $Y^*(2020)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 $Y^*(2020)$ INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 $Y^*(2020)$ INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

27 $Y^*(2020)$ BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 $Y^*(2020)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 (0.05) (0.02) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 R2 $Y^*(2020)$ FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRTP1*P2
 R2 (-0.15) (0.02) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70

REFERENCES FOR $Y^*(2020)$
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 LITCHFIE 71 NP 830 125 LITCHFIELD,....+LESQUOY,+++ (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP

$\Lambda(2100)$

41 $Y^*(2100, JP=7/2^-) I=0$ **G₀₇**
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y^* LISTINGS.

THIS ENTRY ONLY INCLUDES RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS-SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS AROUND 2100 MEV ARE GIVEN IN THE NEXT ENTRY. EVENTUALLY THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES SHOULD GIVE THE BEST RESULTS, AS THEY ISOLATE THE G₀₇ WAVE. THIS SUPERIORITY IS, HOWEVER, PROBABLY NOT YET ATTAINED, AND WE RELY ON BOTH ENTRIES FOR PARAMETERS GIVEN IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

41 $Y^*(2100)$ MASS (MEV)
 M (2120.0) (10.0) WOHL 66 HBC K-P CH EX 7/66
 M A (2080.0) (10.0) BURGUN 68 DPWA 0 K-P TO XI K 10/69
 M L (2130.0) (20.0) BERTHONI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
 M (2110.0) (20.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
 M (2100.0) (15.0) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 M L (2110.0) (30.0) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO SIG PI 10/71
 M (2113.0) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA K-P TO LAM.OMEGA 1/773
 M (2092.0) (12.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 M A BURGUN 68 SEE A RESONANCE-LIKE EFFECT IN THIS REGION IN THE REACTION K-P TO XI K. HOWEVER, AS THEY POINT OUT, IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER IT IS MAINLY THE G₀₇ $Y^*(2100)$ OR INSTEAD A SO FAR OTHERWISE UNOBSERVED RESONANCE WITH A SPIN LESS THAN 7/2.
 M L LITCHFIELD 71 IS AN UPDATE OF BERTHONI 70 3/72

41 $Y^*(2100)$ WIDTH (MEV)
 W (145.0) (10.0) WOHL 66 HBC K-P TO XI K 7/66
 W A (80.0) (10.0) BURGUN 68 DPWA 0 K-P TO XI K 10/69
 W (140.0) (15.0) BERTHONI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
 W (60.0) (25.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
 W B (170.) TO 300. LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 W B LARGER VALUE CORRESPONDS TO PURE B.W. LOWER VALUE TO B.W. + BCKGRD
 W L (140.0) (50.0) (30.0) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO SIG PI 10/71
 W (208.0) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA K-P TO LAM.OMEGA 1/773
 W (144.0) (26.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

41 $Y^*(2100)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 $Y^*(2100)$ INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 $Y^*(2100)$ INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
 P3 $Y^*(2100)$ INTO XI K 1321+ 497
 P4 $Y^*(2100)$ INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 783

41 $Y^*(2100)$ BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 $Y^*(2100)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 (0.25) (0.25) WOHL 66 HBC K-P ELA,POL,SIGT 7/66
 R1 D (0.33) DAUM 68 CNTR 1321+ 497 K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 R1 0.30 .03 LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N .10/71
 R1 D DAUM 68 ASSUMES (J+1/2)*X VALUE SEEN IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION.

R2 $Y^*(2100)$ FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQRTP1*P2
 R2 L (+0.16) (0.02) BERTHONI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
 R2 +0.06 (0.03) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
 R2 L 0.16 (0.05) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO SIG PI 10/71
 R2 +0.096 (0.037) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 R3 $Y^*(2100)$ FROM KBAR N TO XI K SQRTP1*P3
 R3 (0.05) (0.05) TRIPP 67 RVUE 0 K-P TO XI K 8/67
 R3 B (0.09) (0.01) BURGUN 68 DPWA 0 K-P TO XI K 10/69
 R3 (0.003) MULLER 69 DPWA 0 7/70
 R3 0.035 0.018 LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO XI K 3/72
 R3 B BURGUN 68 UPDATED BY LITCHFIELD 71, WHO TAKES SOLUTION C OF BURGUN 3/72
 R4 $Y^*(2100)$ FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQRTP1*P4
 R4 (0.053) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 1/73*
 SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

REFERENCES FOR $Y^*(2100)$
 WOHL 66 PRL 17 107 C G WOHL, F T SOLMITZ, M L STEVENSON (LRL)IJP
 TRIPP 67 NP 83 10 * LEITH, + (LRL)SLAG,CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)
 BURGUN 68 NP 88 447 +MEYER+PAULI, + (SACLAY,COLFRANCE,RHEL)
 DAUM 68 NP 87 19 +ERNE, LAGNAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDD (CERN)IJP
 CONFIRMS THE SPIN-PARITY ASSIGNMENT.
 MULLER 69 THESIS,UCRL 19372 R A MULLER (LRL)
 BERTHONI 70 NP 824 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF, RHEL, SACLAY)IJP
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 LITCHFIE 71 NP 830 125 LITCHFIELD,....+LESQUOY,+++ (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP
 BRANDSTE 72 NP 839 13 BRANDSTETTER,....+TALLINI (RHEL,CDEF,SACL) IJP
 KANE 72 PR 05 1503 D F KANE (LBL)IJP

$\Lambda(2110)$

35 $Y^*(2110, JP=5/2^-) I=0$ **F₀₅ or D₀₅**
 BERTHONI 70 FIND EITHER F₀₅ OR D₀₅ POSSIBLE IN THE SIG PI CHANNEL, WITH F₀₅ SLIGHTLY PREFERRED. IN THE KBAR N CHANNEL, LITCHFIELD 71 (SAME GROUP) FIND ONLY D₀₅. AS USUAL, THE STATISTICS ARE MUCH BETTER IN THE ELASTIC CHANNEL. ALTHOUGH KANE 72 FINDS AN F₀₅ EFFECT, THE UNUSUALLY BROAD WIDTH MAY INVALIDATE A RESONANT INTERPRETATION.

35 $Y^*(2110)$ MASS (MEV)
 M (2110.) (10.) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 M (2140.) (40.) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 M F05 2034.0 BRANDSTE 72 DPWA K-P TO LAM.OMEGA 1/73*
 M A (2141.0) (6.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 M A RESONANCE OUTSIDE RANGE OF DATA.

35 $Y^*(2110)$ WIDTH (MEV)
 W (185.) (30.) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 W (120.) (40.) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 W (154.0) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA K-P TO LAM.OMEGA 1/73*
 W A (504.0) (10.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71

35 $Y^*(2110)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 $Y^*(2110)$ INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 $Y^*(2110)$ INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
 P3 $Y^*(2110)$ INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 783

35 $Y^*(2110)$ BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 $Y^*(2110)$ FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRTP1*P2
 R1 (+.17) (-.03) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 R1 A (+0.156) (0.013) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 R2 $Y^*(2110)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R2 (0.14) (0.04) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 R3 $Y^*(2110)$ FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQRTP1*P3
 R3 (0.152) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR $Y^*(2110)$
 BERTHONI 70 NP 824 417 +VRANA,BUTTERWORTH,+ (CDEF,RHEL,SACLAY)IJP
 LITCHFIE 71 NP 830 125 LITCHFIELD,....+LESQUOY,+++ (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP
 BRANDSTE 72 NP 839 13 BRANDSTETTER,BUTTERWORTH,+ (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)
 KANE 72 PR 05 1503 D F KANE (LBL)IJP

**$\Lambda(2100)$
BUMPS**

25 $Y^*(2100, JP=) I=0$ PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y^* LISTINGS.
 SEE THE NOTE TO THE G₀₇ $Y^*(2100)$, WHICH PRECEDES THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS-SECTION PEAKS ARE AT LEAST DOMINANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE $Y^*(2100)$, BUT MAY CONTAIN A SMALL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SUGGESTED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED OTHER RESONANCES IN THIS REGION.

Data Card Listings

$\Lambda(2110)$, $\Lambda(2350)$, $\Lambda(2585)$, Σ^+ , Σ^- , Σ^0 , $\Sigma(1385)$ For notation, see key at front of Listings.

25 Y*0(2100) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(2097.0)	(6.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	7/66
M	2100.0	(7.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2121.0	(5.0)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	O TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	2107.0	(10.0)	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	(2135.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

25 Y*0(2100) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(24.0)	(14.0)	(24.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	INTO KBAR-N (P1)	7/66
W	140.0	(15.0)		BUGG	68 CNTR		6/68
W	147.0	(15.0)		BRICMAN	70 CNTR	O TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
W	185.0			COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	(40.0)			LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

25 Y*0(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*0(2100)	INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*0(2100)	INTO KBAR N P1	497+ 939
P3	Y*0(2100)	INTO LAMBDA ETA	497+ 939+ 139
P4	Y*0(2100)	INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	1115+ 548
			1115+ 783

25 Y*0(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*0(2100)	INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		THESE VALUES OF ELASTICITIES ASSUME J=7/2 --	
R1	0.305		BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
R1	0.24	(0.02)	BRICMAN 70 CNTR 6/70
R1	0.4		COOL 70 CNTR 10/70
R2	Y*0(2100)	INTO KBAR N P1	(P2)
R2		SEEN	BOCK 65 HBC
R3	Y*0(2100)	FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA ETA	SQRT(P1*P3)
R3		(0.09) OR LESS	FLATTE 2 67 HBC 6/68
R4	Y*0(2100)	INTO (LAMBDA OMEGA)/TOTAL	(P4)
R4		(0.1) OR LESS	FLATTE 1 67 HBC 8/67

 REFERENCES FOR Y*0(2100) (PROD. EXP.)
 BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN, SACLAY)
 FLATTE 1 67 PR 155 1517 S M FLATTE (LRL)
 FLATTE 2 67 PR 163 1441 S M FLATTE, C G WOHL (LRL)
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
 COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.

$\Lambda(2350)$ BUMPS
 42 Y*0(2350, JP=) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 DAUM 68 FAVORS JP=7/2- OR 9/2+. BRICMAN 70 FAVORS 9/2+.
 LASINSKI 71 SUGGESTS THREE STATES IN THIS REGION USING A POMERON + RESONANCES MODEL.

42 Y*0(2350) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2340.0	(7.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2358.0	(6.0)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	O TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	2344.0	(15.0)	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	(2360.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

42 Y*0(2350) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	140.0	(20.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
W	324.0	(30.0)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	O TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
W	(190.0)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	(55.0)		LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

42 Y*0(2350) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*0(2350)	INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
			497+ 939

42 Y*0(2350) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*0(2350)	INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.	
R1	(0.57)		BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
R1	1.1	0.25	BRICMAN 70 CNTR 6/70
R1	(1.0)		COOL 70 CNTR 10/70

REFERENCES FOR Y*0(2350) (PROD. EXP.)
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 DAUM 68 NP 87 19 +ERNE, LAGNAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDD (CERN) JP
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED IN DATA CARDS
 COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
 LASINSKI 71 NP 829 125 T A LASINSKI (EFI) IJP

$\Lambda(2585)$ BUMPS
 7 Y*0(2585, JP=) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

7 Y*0(2585) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2585.0	45.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	(2590.0)	(25.0)	LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

7 Y*0(2585) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(300.0)		ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	(150.0)		LU	70 CNTR	O GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71

7 Y*0(2585) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*0(2585)	INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
			497+ 939

7 Y*0(2585) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*0(2585)	INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1		J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.	
R1	(1.0)		ABRAMS 70 CNTR 10/70
R1	0.123	(0.12)	BRICMAN 70 CNTR 10/70
R1	C		RESONANCE AT END OF REGION ANALYZED -- NO CLEAR SIGNAL.

 REFERENCES FOR Y*0(2585) (PROD. EXP.)
 ABRAMS 70 PR 1D 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
 COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LUNDBY + (BNL) I

Σ^+
 19 SIGMA+ (1189, JP=1/2+) I=1
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Σ^-
 20 SIGMA- (1198, JP=1/2+) I=1
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Σ^0
 21 SIGMA0 (1193, JP=1/2+) I=1
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Sigma(1385)$
 43 Y*1(1385, JP=3/2+) I=1 **P13**
 FOR DISCUSSION OF INCONSISTENCY OF ERRORS AND OUR MODIFICATIONS, SEE NOTE ON K*(892)
 FOR THE TABLES WE USE ONLY THE UNSTARRED DATA, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE SEPARATE CHARGE-STATE MASSES AND WIDTHS. SEE HOWEVER THE IDEOGRAMS INSERTED IN LISTING THESE INDICATE SERIOUS SYSTEMATICS, PERHAPS ARISING FROM INTERFERENCE EFFECTS THAT CHANGE WITH PRODUCTION MECHANISM AND BEAM MOMENTUM.

43 Y*1(1385) MASS (MEV)

M	141(1384.0)		ALSTON	60 HBC	+ K-P 1.15 BEV/C	
M	(1385.0)		BERGE	41 HBC	+ K-P .4-.85 BEV/C	
M	381(1384.0)		MARTIN	61 HBC	+ K20 P .98 BEV/C	
M	(1392.0)	(7.0)	COLLEY	62 HBC	-0 PI- PRP 2. BEV/C	
M	(1389.0)	(3.0)	BALTAY	65 HBC	+ PBAR P 3.7 BEV/C	7/66
M	(1392.0)	(10.0)	MUSORAVE	65 HBC	+ OPBAR P 3-4 BEV/C	7/66
MO	106(1381.0)	(4.0)	CURTIS	63 DSPK	O PI-P 1.5 BEV/C	

Data Card Listings

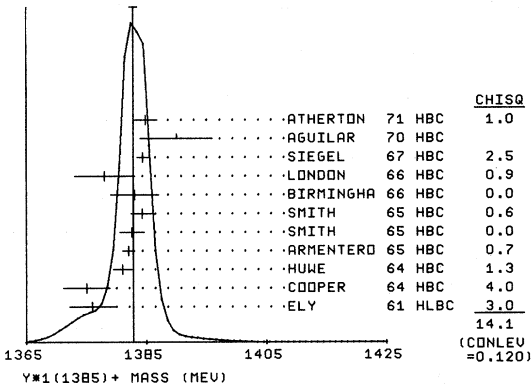
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons Σ(1385)

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M* E 154 1376.0 3.9 ELY 61 HLBC + K-P 1.11 BEV/C
M* E 170 1375.0 3.9 ERROR OF 3.0 ENLARGED TO 3.9 BY US, BECAUSE LT STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M* 859 1381.0 1.6 COOPER 64 HBC + K-P 1.45 BEV/C
M* 750 1382.0 1.0 HUWE 64 HBC + K-P 1.22 BEV/C
M* S 250 1382.6 2.1 ARMENTERO 65 HBC + K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
M* S 250 1384.3 1.9 SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.8 BEV/C 9/66
M* S ERROR OF 1.4 ENLARGED TO 2.1 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M* S ERROR OF 1.1 ENLARGED TO 1.9 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M* B 40 1383.0 4.0 BIRMINGHA 66 HBC + K-P 3.5 9/67
M* B ERROR OF 2.0 ENLARGED TO 4.0 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M* 1378.0 5.0 LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.24 BEV/C 7/66
M* 1260 1384.4 1.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC + K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
M* 1390.0 6.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC + K-P 4 GEV/SIG.PI 5/70
M* 1384.8 2.0 ATHERTON 71 HBC LAM PI + C.C. 10/71
M* AVG 1382.81 0.68 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
    
```

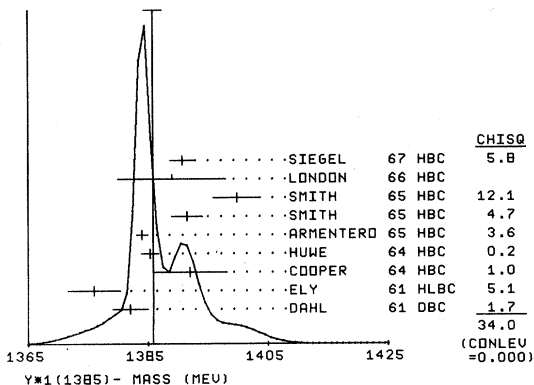
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1382.81 ± 0.68
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



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M- 93 1382.0 3.0 DAHL 61 DBC - K-D 0.45 BEV/C
M- E 224 1376.0 4.4 ELY 61 HLBC -
M- E ERROR OF 3.0 ENLARGED TO 4.4 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M- 200 1392.0 6.2 COOPER 64 HBC -
M- 1086 1385.3 1.5 HUWE 64 HBC -
M- 1380 1384.0 1.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC -
M- S 120 1391.5 2.6 SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.8 BEV/C 9/66
M- S 58 1399.8 4.0 SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
M- S ERROR OF 1.8 ENLARGED TO 2.6 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M- S ERROR OF 1.4 ENLARGED TO 4.0 BY US, BECAUSE < STATIST. ERR. 10/69
M- 1389.0 9.0 LONDON 66 HBC -
M- 370 1390.7 2.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC - K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
M- AVG 1385.9 1.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.2)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
    
```

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1385.9 ± 1.5
ERROR SCALED BY 2.2



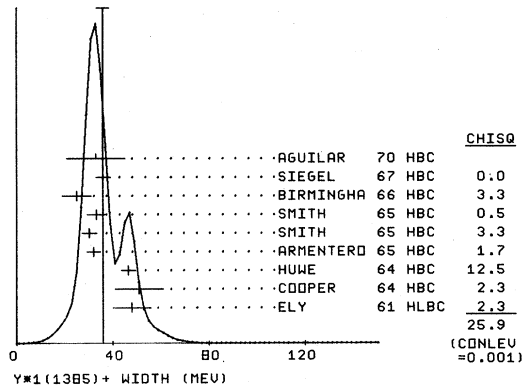
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43 (Y*-) - (Y**+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D R (0.0) (4.2) ELY 61 HLBC + K-P 1.11 BEV/C 8/66
D R (17.1) (7.1) COOPER 64 HBC 10/69
D R (4.3) (2.2) HUWE 64 HBC + K-P 1.22 BEV/C 8/66
D R (2.0) (1.5) ARMENTERO 65 HBC + K-P 1.95 BEV/C 8/66
D R (17.2) (2.1) SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.8 BEV/C 9/66
D R (17.2) (2.0) SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
D R (11.0) (9.0) LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.24 BEV/C 8/66
D R 9.0 6.0 LONDON 66 HBC + LAMBDA 3 PI EVTS 7/66
D R (16.3) (2.0) SIEGEL 67 HBC K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
D R REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.
    
```

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43 Y#1(1385) WIDTH (MEV)
W (64.0) ALSTON 60 HBC +-
W (40.0) BERGE 61 HBC +-
W (20.0) OR LESS MARTIN 61 HBC +0
W (80.0) (10.0) COLLEY 62 HLBC -0
W (30.0) (9.0) CURTIS 63 OSPK 0
W (26.0) (15.0) BALTAY 65 HBC +- 7/66
W (38.0) (9.0) MUSGRAVE 65 HBC +-0 7/66
W+ 48.0 8.0 ELY 61 HLBC +
W+ 51.0 10.0 COOPER 64 HBC +
W+ 46.5 3.0 HUWE 64 HBC +
W+ 32.0 3.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC +
W+ 30.3 3.1 SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.8 BEV/C 9/66
W+ 33.1 3.8 SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
W+ 40 25.0 6.0 BIRMINGHA 66 HBC + K-P 3.5 9/67
W+ 1260 36.0 3.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
W+ 33 12.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC + K-P 4 GEV/SIG.PI 5/70
W+ T 40 20. 4. ATHERTON 71 HBC LAM PI + C.C. 10/71
W+ T FIT B.W. + PHASE SPACE BCKGRD ATHERTON 71 HBC LAM PI + C.C. 10/71
W+ R 40 35. 5.
W+ R FIT B.W. AND NO BCKGRD
W+ AVG 34.4 2.4 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.0)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
    
```

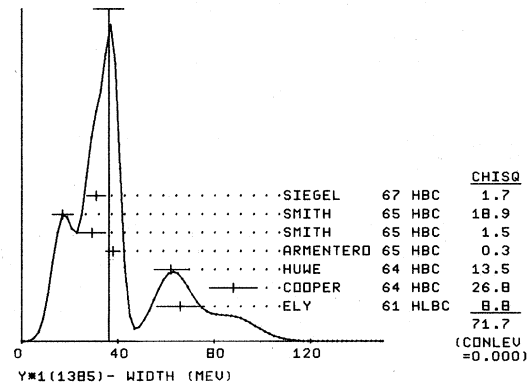
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 35.9 ± 2.6
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9



```

M- (40.0) DAHL 61 DBC -
M- 66.0 10.0 ELY 61 HLBC -
M- 88.0 10.0 COOPER 64 HBC -
M- 62.0 7.0 HUWE 64 HBC -
M- 38.0 3.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC -
M- 29.2 5.7 SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.80 BEV/C 9/66
M- 17.1 4.4 SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.95 BEV/C 9/66
M- 370 31.0 4.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
M- AVG 36.3 6.3 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 3.5)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)
    
```

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 36.3 ± 6.3
ERROR SCALED BY 3.5



Baryons

$\Sigma(1385)$, $\Sigma(1440)$, $\Sigma(1480)$, $\Sigma(1620)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

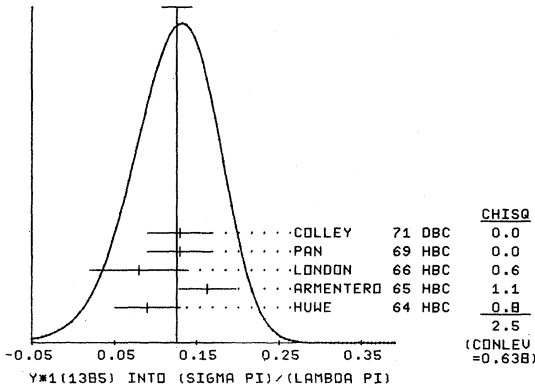
43 $\Sigma(1385)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*1(1385) INTO LAMBDA PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*1(1385) INTO SIGMA PI	1115* 139
P3	Y*1(1385) INTO LAMBDA GAMMA	1115* 0

43 $\Sigma(1385)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*1(1385) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P2)/(P1)	
R1	(0.04)	BASTIEN 61 HBC	\leftarrow
R1	(0.04) OR LESS	ALSTON 62 HBC	\leftarrow 0
R1	0.09	HUHE 64 HBC	\leftarrow
R1	0.163	ARMENTERO 65 HBC	\leftarrow 7/66
R1	0.08	LONDON 66 HBC	\leftarrow 7/66
R1	0.13	PAN 69 HBC	PI* P - K Y PI 12/72*
R1	0.13	COLLEY 71 DBC	K-N 1.5 GEV PROD 10/71
R1	0.126	0.018	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
			(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.126 ± 0.018
ERROR SCALED BY 1.0



R2	Y*1(1385) INTO LAMBDA GAMMA	(P3)	
R2	1 (0.17) (0.17)	MEISNER 72 HBC	1 EVENT ONLY 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1385)

ALSTON 60 PRL 5 520	+ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, + (LRL) I
BASTIEN 61 PRL 6 702	+BASTIEN, FERRO-LUZZI, A + ROSENFELD (LRL) I
BERGE 61 PRL 6 557	+BASTIEN, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, KIRZ, + (LRL) I
DAHL 61 PRL 6 142	+HORWITZ, MILLER, MURRAY, WHITE (LRL) I
ELY 61 PRL 7 461	+FUNG, GIDAL, PAN, POWELL, WHITE (LRL) J
MARTIN 61 PRL 6 283	+LEIPUNER, CHINDENSKY, SHIVELY, + (BNL, YALE)
ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311	+ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, + (LRL) I
COLLEY 62 PR 128 1930	+GELFAND, NAUENBERG, + (COLUMBIA, RUTGERS) JP
CURTIS 63 PR 132 1771	+COFFIN, MEYER, TERWILLIGER (MICH) J
COOPER 64 PL 8 365	+FILTHUTH, FRIDMAN, MALAMUD, + (CERN, AMST) JP
HUHE 64 UCRL-11291 THESIS	D O HUHE (LRL) JP
ALSO 69 PR 180 1824	D O HUHE (LRL) I
ARMENTERO 65 PL 19 75	ARMENTERO, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY) I
BALZAY 65 PR 140 81027	+SANDMEISS, TAFT, CULWICK, KOPP, + (YALE, BNL) I
MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735	+PETMEZAS, + (BIRM, CERN, EPOL, LOIC, SACLAY) I
SMITH 65 THESIS (UCLA)	L T SMITH (UCLA) I
BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148	BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, I.C., OXFORD, RUTHERFORD
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	+RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL, SYR) J
SIEGEL 67 UCRL 18041 THESIS	D M SIEGEL (LRL) I
PAN 69 PRL 23 808	+FORMAN (PENN) I
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 59	+BARNES, BASSAND, CHUNG, EISNER, + (BNL, SYR) I
ATHERTON 71 NP 829 477	+CELNIKIER, CLAYTON, FRENCH, FRISK, + (CERN) I
COLLEY 71 NP 831 61	+COX, EASTWOOD, FRY, + (BIRM+EDIN+GLAS+LOIC) I
MEISNER 72 NC 12A 62	G MEISNER (U GREENSBORO+LBL) I

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

MALAMUD 64 PL 10 145	E MALAMUD, P E SCHLEIN (CERN, UCLA) JP
SHAFER 64 PR 134 81372	J B SHAFER, D O HUHE (LRL) JP

$\Sigma(1440)$ BUMPS

80 $\Sigma(1440)$, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
CLINE 68 FIND A NARROW PEAK AT 1440 MEV (JUST ABOVE THE K_B N THRESHOLD) IN THE LAMBDA PI INVARIANT MASS FOR K- D TO LAMBDA PI- P EVENTS. THEY DISCUSS ALTERNATE INTERPRETATIONS -- THAT IT IS A RESONANCE OR A KINEMATIC EFFECT. IN A STUDY OF THE SAME REACTION WITH A MOMENTUM OF 1.1 GEV/C, ALEXANDER 69 FIND NO PEAK. IN ADDITION, THEY ARE ABLE TO EXPLAIN THE RESULTS OF BOTH EXPERIMENTS WITHOUT INVOKING A NEW RESONANCE. A REANALYSIS OF THE CLINE 68 DATA MADE BY BUNNEL 70 SHOW AGREEMENT OF THE DATA WITH THE ALEXANDER 69 INTERPRETATION.

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1440) (PROD. EXP.)

CLINE 68 PRL 21 1372	D CLINE, R LAUMANN, J MAPP (WISCONSIN) I
ALEXANDER 69 PRL 22 483	ALEXANDER, HALL, JEN, + (LRL, RIVERSIDE) I
BUNNEL 70 LNC 3 224	+CLINE, LAUMANN, MAPP + (NWES+WISC+ANL) I

$\Sigma(1480)$ BUMPS

23 $\Sigma(1480)$, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
PEAKS ARE SEEN IN LAMBDA PI AND SIGMA PI SPECTRA IN THE REACTION PI+P TO K+ PI Y AT 1.7 GEV/C. ALSO THE Y POLARIZATION OSCILLATES IN THE SAME REGION.
SEE MILLER 70 FOR A DISCUSSION OF THIS STATE. HE SUGGESTS A POSSIBLE ALTERNATE EXPLANATION IN TERMS OF A REFLECTION OF N*1/2(1670) DECAY TO LAMBDA K. HOWEVER, SUCH AN EXPLANATION FOR THE K+ SIGMA+ PI0 CHANNEL SEEMS UNLIKELY (SEE PAN 70) IN TERMS OF KNOWN N*3/2(1690) DECAY INTO SIGMA K. IN ADDITION SUCH REFLECTIONS WOULD ALSO HAVE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE OSCILLATION OF THE Y POLARIZATION IN THE 1480 MASS REGION.
HANSON 71, WITH FEWER DATA THAN PAN 70, CAN NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE EXISTENCE OF THIS STATE.

23 $\Sigma(1480)$ MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	1479.	10.	PAN	70 HBC +	PI+P TO K PI LAM	3/71
M	1465.	15.	PAN	70 HBC +	PI+P TO K PI SIG	3/71
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)					

23 $\Sigma(1480)$ WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	31.	15.	PAN	70 HBC +	PI+P TO K PI LAM	3/71
W	30.	20.	PAN	70 HBC +	PI+P TO K PI SIG	3/71
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)					

23 $\Sigma(1480)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*1(1480) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*1(1480) INTO LAMBDA PI	497+ 939
P3	Y*1(1480) INTO SIGMA PI	1115+ 139
		1189+ 139

23 $\Sigma(1480)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*1(1480) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P3)/(P2)	
R1	0.82	0.51	PAN 70 HBC + 3/71
R2	Y*1(1480) INTO (PROTON KOBAR)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P1)/(P2)	
R2	0.36	0.25	PAN 70 HBC + 3/71

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1480) (PROD. EXP.)

PAN 70 PR D2, 49	+FORMAN, KO, HAGOPIAN, SELOVE (PENN) I
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS	
YU-LI PA 69 PRL 23 806	YU-LI PAN, F L FORMAN (PENN) I
YU-LI PA 69 PRL 23 808	YU-LI PAN, F L FORMAN (PENN) I
MILLER 70 DUKE 229	D H MILLER (REVIEW TALK) (PURDUE) I
HANSON 71 PR D4 1296	+KALMUS, LOUIE (LBL) I

Note on $\Sigma(1620)$

This state was first suggested by the BNL-CCNY collaboration (CRENNELL 68) who presented evidence for it in the reaction $K^- n \rightarrow \Sigma(1620)^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ with $\Sigma(1620)^+$ decaying into $\Lambda \pi^\pm$. Since then there have been conflicting reports about this state. A good review of the production experiments has been recently given by MILLER 70. We summarize here the situation.

Formation Experiments. Several partial-wave analyses have found evidence for one or two fairly narrow ($\Gamma \sim 50$ MeV) $I = 1$, $J = 1/2$ states within ~ 50 MeV of the effect seen in production. It is not clear at present how many such states really exist. No one has reported a strong coupling of any of these states to $\bar{K}N$, but there is much disagreement about

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons $\Sigma(1620)$

branching ratios into $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$. We summarize below the results of several recent partial-wave analyses (see the note on Y^* 's for a discussion of the methods of analysis).

S_{11} : Both KIM 71 and LANGBEIN 72 report an S_{11} state near 1620 MeV with $\Gamma \sim 50$ MeV, but KIM 71 finds $\Lambda\pi$ to be the dominant two-body decay mode while LANGBEIN 72 finds the $\Sigma\pi$ mode dominant. ARMENTEROS 70 report no S_{11} state in any channel in this mass region. VAN HORN 72 finds a 66-MeV-wide S_{11} state at 1697 MeV in his energy-dependent fits to the $\Lambda\pi$ channel, and a 50-MeV-wide state at 1655 MeV in five out of seven of his Barrelet ambiguous solutions.

P_{11} : A 50-MeV-wide P_{11} state in the 1500-1600 MeV mass region of the $\Sigma\pi$ channel was reported by ARMENTEROS 70 with no corresponding effect in $\Lambda\pi$ and $\bar{K}N$. KIM 71 claims a P_{11} state at 1670 MeV with $\Gamma = 50$ MeV, a dominant $\Sigma\pi$ two-body decay mode, and vanishing coupling to $\Lambda\pi$. LANGBEIN 72 reports no P_{11} resonance. VAN HORN 72 saw a very broad, $\Gamma = 230$ MeV, P_{11} resonance at 1668 MeV in his energy-dependent fits to the $\Lambda\pi$ channel, but a fairly narrow, $\Gamma = 60$ MeV, resonance at about the same mass in all of his Barrelet ambiguous solutions.

Production experiments. Here the evidence is only in the $\Lambda\pi$ channel. The BNL-CCNY collaboration, with increased data, CRENNELL 69, still claim the effect in the $\Lambda\pi$ channel (no evidence seen in $\bar{K}N$ or $\bar{K}N\pi$). SABRE 70 studied the same reaction at 3.0 GeV/c with comparable statistics and do not see any evidence for it in the $\Lambda\pi$ channel; on the contrary, they believe it to be a spurious peak resulting from misidentified Σ^0 from the production of $\Sigma(1670)$ decaying into $\Sigma^0\pi^+$. CRENNELL 69 give counter arguments to show that this is not the case in their data and the controversy goes on. AMMANN 70 studied the same reaction at 4.5 GeV/c and report a state at 1640 MeV, again decaying only into $\Lambda\pi$ (no evidence seen in $\Sigma\pi$ or $\bar{K}N$ channels). The closeness of this mass to 1670 MeV is suggestive that this effect may be related to what goes on in that region (see discussion below).

In conclusion, for $\Sigma(1620)$ we have to wait for more data and for a complete understanding of the entire mass region 1600 to 1700 MeV. The hope is

that the determination of quantum numbers for each of these effects for each decay mode may eventually clarify the situation.

$\Sigma(1620)$		S'_{11}	
32 Y*(1620, JP=1/2-) I=1		32 Y*(1620, JP=1/2-) I=1	
THE S11 STATE AT 1697 MEV REPORTED BY VANHORN72 IS INTERMEDIATE IN MASS BETWEEN THE SIGMA(1620) AND SIGMA(1750). WE TENTATIVELY LIST IT UNDER SIGMA(1750).			

32 Y*(1620) MASS (MEV)			
M	(1620.) 1630.0	(10.0)	KIM LANGBEIN 71 DPWA 72 IPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. MULTICHANNEL 3/71 12/72*

32 Y*(1620) WIDTH (MEV)			
W	(40.) 65.0	(20.0)	KIM LANGBEIN 71 DPWA 72 IPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. MULTICHANNEL 3/71 12/72*

32 Y*(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	Y*(1620) INTO KBAR N		DECAY MASSES 497* 939
P2	Y*(1620) INTO SIGMA PI		1197* 139
P3	Y*(1620) INTO LAMBDA PI		1115* 134

32 Y*(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	Y*(1620) INTO KBAR N		(P1) K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R1 A	(0.05) OR LESS	KIM HONG 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL. 10/71
R1	0.22 (0.02)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
R1 A	K-MATRIX FIT (NEGLECTS 3-BODY CHANNELS)		REQUIRES NO RESONANCE 10/71
R2	Y*(1620) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI		SQRT(P1*P2) K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R2	(0.08) (0.06)	KIM LANGBEIN 71 DPWA 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
R3	Y*(1620) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI		SQRT(P1*P3) K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R3	(0.15)	KIM 71 DPWA	

REFERENCES FOR Y*(1620)			
KIM	71 PRL 27 356	J K KIM	(HARV)IJP
ALSO	70 DUKE 161	J. K. KIM	(HARV)IJP
WONG	71 NC 2A 353	N S WONG	(VALE)IJP
LANGBEIN	72 NP 847 477	*WAGNER	(PIMP)IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS			
VANHORN 72 LBL-1370 (THESIS) /LBL IJP			

$\Sigma(1620)$		P'_{11}	
79 Y*(1620, JP=1/2+) I=1		79 Y*(1620, JP=1/2+) I=1	
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.			
THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS OF K- N TO SIGMA PI BY ARMENTEROS 70 SUGGESTS SUCH A RESONANCE. KIM 71 FINDS A SIGNAL IN BOTH KBAR-N AND SIGMA PI.			

79 Y*(1620) MASS (MEV)			
M	1500. --- 1600.		ARMENTEROS 70 HDBC -0 K-N TO SIGMA PI 6/70
M	(1670.)		KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
M	1668.	(.25)	VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM P10 2/73*

79 Y*(1620) WIDTH (MEV)			
W	(50.0)		ARMENTEROS 70 HDBC -0 K-N TO SIGMA PI 6/70
W	(50.)		KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
W	230.	(165.) (60.)	VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM P10 2/73*

79 Y*(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	Y*(1620) INTO KBAR N		DECAY MASSES 497* 939
P2	Y*(1620) INTO SIGMA PI		1197* 139
P3	Y*(1620) INTO LAMBDA PI		1115* 139

79 Y*(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	Y*(1620) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI		SQRT(P1*P2) K-MATRIX ANAL. 6/70
R1	(+0.2) (0.24)	ARMENTEROS 70 HDBC -0 K-N TO SIGMA PI 3/71	
R1		KIM 71 DPWA	
R2	Y*(1620) INTO KBAR N		(P1) K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R2	(0.14)	KIM 71 DPWA	

Baryons
 $\Sigma(1620)$, $\Sigma(1670)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R3 Y*1(1620) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1*P3)
 R3 (0.0) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 2/73*
 R3 .12 (.12) (.04) VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM P10 2/73*

 REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1620)
 ARMENTER 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL)JIP
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)JIP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV)JIP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL/JIP

**$\Sigma(1620)$
 BUMPS**

78 Y*1(1620, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS,
 THIS RESONANCE NEEDS CONFIRMATION. THE RESULTS OF
 CRENNELL 69 AT 3.9 GEV/C ARE NOT CONFIRMED BY THE SABRE
 COLLABORATION AT 3.0 GEV/C (SABRE 70). HOWEVER IN AN EXPERIMENT AT
 4.5 GEV/C, AMMANN 70 SEE A PEAK AT 1642 MEV WHICH ON THE BASIS OF
 BRANCHING RATIOS THEY DO NOT ASSOCIATE WITH THE Y*1(1670). SEE MILLER
 70 FOR A REVIEW OF THESE CONFLICTS.
 THERE WAS AN INDICATION OF A Y*1(1610) IN AN EARLY PHASE-SHIFT
 ANALYSIS OF K-P TO LAMBDA PI. HOWEVER MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF
 MORE EXTENSIVE DATA BY THE SAME (CERN, HEIDELBERG, SACLAY) GROUP
 FAILED TO CONFIRM THIS RESULT. THEY NOW SEE IT IN THE SIGMA PI
 CHANNEL (SEE PREVIOUS ENTRY). (OLD LAMBDA PI ANALYSIS LISTED AS
 ARMENTEROS 68, NEW ANALYSIS AS ARMENTEROS 70.)

78 Y*1(1620) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	N	(1616.0)	(8.0)	CRENNELL 68 DBC	+- K-D 3.9 BEV/C	11/68
M	N	EVENTS OF	CRENNELL 68 ARE IN	THE LARGER SAMPLE OF	CRENNELL 69.	
M		20	1618.0	3.0	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC	+ KO LONG + PROTON 9/69
M			1619.0	8.0	CRENNELL 69 DBC	+- K-N TO LAM 3 PI 9/69
M			1642.0	12.0	AMMANN 70 DBC	K-P 4.5 GEV/C 6/70
M	AVG		1619.4	3.8	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	

78 Y*1(1620) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	N	(66.0)	(16.0)	CRENNELL 68 DBC	+- SEE NOTE N ABOVE	11/68
W		30.0	10.0	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC	+	9/69
W		72.0	22.0	15.0	CRENNELL 69 DBC	+- 9/69
W		55.0	24.0	AMMANN 70 DBC	K-P 4.5 GEV/C	6/70
W	AVG	41.3	12.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)		
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED						

78 Y*1(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*1(1620)	INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*1(1620)	INTO LAMBDA PI	497+ 939
P3	Y*1(1620)	INTO Y*1(1385) PI	1115+ 139
P4	Y*1(1620)	INTO LAMBDA PI PI	1386+ 139
P5	Y*1(1620)	INTO SIGMA PI	1115+ 139+ 139
P6	Y*1(1620)	INTO Y*0(1405) PI	1197+ 139
			1405+ 139

78 Y*1(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*1(1620)	INTO (LAMBDA PI PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P4)/(P3)
R1	14	(2.5) APPROX	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC +
R2	Y*1(1620)	INTO (KBAR N)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P1)/(P2)
R2	(0.0)	(0.1)	CRENNELL 68 DBC +
R2	0.4	0.4	AMMANN 70 DBC K-P 4.5 GEV/C 6/70
R3	Y*1(1620)	INTO LAMBDA PI	(P2)
R3	LARGE	CRENNELL 68 DBC	+- 11/68
R4	Y*1(1620)	INTO (Y*1(1385) PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P3)/(P2)
R4	(0.2)	(0.1)	CRENNELL 68 DBC +- 11/68
R4	(0.3)	OR LESS CL=.95	AMMANN 70 DBC K-P 4.5 GEV/C 6/70
R5	Y*1(1620)	INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P5)/(P2)
R5	(1.1)(95 PC UPPER LIMIT)	AMMANN 70 DBC	K-P 4.5 GEV/C 6/70
R6	Y*1(1620)	INTO (Y*0(1405) PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P6)/(P2)
R6	0.7	0.4	AMMANN 70 DBC K-P 4.5 GEV/C 6/70

 REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1620) (PROD. EXP.)
 CRENNELL 68 PRL 21 648 +DELANEY, FLAMINIO, KARSHON, + (BNL,CUNY) I
 BLUMENFEL 69 PL 298 58 BLUMENFELD, KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
 CRENNELL 69 LUND PAPER 183 +KARSHON, LAI, ONEIL, SCARR, + (BNL,CUNY) I
 RESULTS ARE QUOTED IN LEVI SETTI 69.
 AMMANN 70 PRL 24 327 + GARPINKEL, CARMONY, GUTAY,+ (PURDUE,IND)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
 ARMENTER 68 NP 88 183 +DELANEY, FLAMINIO, KARSHON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL)
 LEVISETT 69 LUND CONF R LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) EFINS (LRL)
 TRIPP 69 UCRL 19361 R. D. TRIPP (LRL)
 ARMENTER 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACL)
 MILLER 70 DUKE 229 D. H. MILLER (REVIEW TALK) (PURDUE)
 SABRE 70 NP 816 201 SABRE COLLAB. (SACL,AMST,BGNA,REHO,EPOL)

Note on $\Sigma(1670)$

Formation experiments show the presence of only one I = 1 state in this energy region with major decay modes into $\bar{K}N$ (7-10%), $\Lambda\pi$ (10-15%), $\Sigma\pi$ (30-50%), $\Sigma\pi\pi$ (5-15%), and some $\Lambda\pi\pi$ (the experimental situation here is unclear). Its quantum numbers are $J^P = 3/2^-$.

Production experiments are more confused. When determined, the most likely quantum numbers are also $3/2^-$ [for $\Sigma\pi$ and $\Lambda(1405)\pi$]. The measured branching ratio $R = \Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ changes with the momentum transfer to the proton. This was first observed by EBERHARD 69 who suggested the existence of $2 Y_1^*$ with the same mass and quantum numbers; one object with a large $\Sigma\pi\pi$ [mainly $\Lambda(1405)\pi$] decay mode produced peripherally, and another one with a large $\Sigma\pi$ decay mode produced at larger angles. This observation has now been confirmed by AGUILAR-BENITEZ 70.

The other difficulty comes from the different $\Lambda\pi/\Sigma\pi$ branching ratios reported by the various experiments. Those experiments done with K^- beams below 2 GeV/c (HUWE 64 and BUTTON-SHAFFER 68) report values for the $\Lambda\pi/\Sigma\pi$ ratio in agreement with formation experiments; the others report a higher $\Lambda\pi/\Sigma\pi$ ratio. Therefore, the possibility of a third Y_1^* state, referred to as $\Sigma(1690)$ in the Data Card Listings, with a large $\Lambda\pi/\Sigma\pi$ branching ratio still exists. This large branching ratio is the main justification for this hypothesis and needs confirmation. It relies on the separation between $K^-p \rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+\pi^-$ and $K^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^+\pi^-$, which is experimentally difficult at high energy. These problems are reviewed by MILLER 70.

Two resonances of the same spin and parity have been hypothesized by EBERHARD 69 as the origin of much of the complexity observed in the 1600 to 1700 MeV region in production experiments. See also the note on $\Sigma(1620)$.

$\Sigma(1670)$

44 Y*1(1670, JP=3/2-) I=1
 SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 SEE NOTE ABOVE

WELL ESTABLISHED RESONANCE. IT HAS BEEN SEEN IN BOTH FORMATION AND PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS. HOWEVER THE BRANCHING RATIOS OBTAINED BY THESE TWO METHODS SHOW LARGE INCONSISTENCIES.

SEE LISTING OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS BELOW

AS FOR THE QUANTUM NUMBERS, THE ANALYSES OF LAMBDA PI CHANNEL (IN FORMATION EXP.) AS WELL AS THE SIGMA PI CHANNEL AGREE ON $J^P=3/2^-$.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons $\Sigma(1670)$

44 Y*(1670) MASS (MEV)

M	1660.0		BERLEY	64 HBC	0 K-P TO LAM P10	7/66
M	1668.	(5.)	ARMENTER	68 HBC	0 K-P ELAS.+CH.EX	11/68
M	(1661.0)	(2.0)	ARMENTE2	68 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA P1	11/68
M	1680.		ARMENTE4	69 DBC	K-N TO SIG P10	12/68
M	1663.0	(2.0)	ARMENT-5	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMI ED	9/69
M	1672.0		BERLEY	69 HBC	K-P TO SIG P1	5/70
M	1660.		ARMENTER	70 HBC	0 K-P TO LAM. P1 EI	5/70
M	1681.0	(3.0)	BRUCKER	70 DBC	K-N TO SIG 2P1	10/71
M	1662.0	(5.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG P1;EDPWA	7/70
M	1665.	(10.)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 LAM. P1, EDPWA	7/70
M	1676.	(2.)	BUDGEN	71 DPWA	LAM P10;CHS DATA	10/71
M	1670.		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
M	1675.0	(15.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
M	1659.	(12.)	(5.) VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM P10	2/73*

44 Y*(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0		BERLEY	64 HBC	0	7/66
W	56.	(18.)	ARMENTER	68 HBC	0 K-P ELAS.+CH.EX	11/68
W	(44.0)	(4.0)	ARMENTE2	68 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMA P1	11/68
W	47.0		ARMENTE4	69 DBC	K-N TO SIG- P10	12/68
W	49.0	(4.0)	ARMENT-5	69 HBC	0 K-P TO SIGMI ED	9/69
W	34.0		BERLEY	69 HBC		5/70
W	50.		ARMENTER	70 HBC	0 K-P TO LAMB.P1	5/70
W	30.0	(10.0)	BRUCKER	70 DBC	K-N TO SIG 2P1	10/71
W	48.0	(5.0)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 SIG P1;EDPWA	7/70
W	50.	(10.)	GALTIERI	70 HBC	0 LAM. P1, EDPWA	7/70
W	59.	(4.5)	BUDGEN	71 DPWA	LAM P10	10/71
W	40.		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	65.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
W	32.	(11.)	(5.) VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM P10	2/73*

44 Y*(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1670) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES	497+ 939
P2	Y*(1670) INTO LAMBDA P1		1115+ 139
P3	Y*(1670) INTO SIGMA P1		1197+ 139
P4	Y*(1670) INTO LAMBDA P1 P1		1115+ 139+ 139
P5	Y*(1670) INTO SIGMA P1 P1		1197+ 139+ 139
P6	Y*(1670) INTO Y*(1385) P1		1384+ 139
P7	Y*(1670) INTO Y*(1405) P1		1405+ 139

44 Y*(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1670) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(0.09)	(0.02)	ARMENTER 68 HBC 9/69
R1	0.08	(0.02)	ARMENT-5 69 HBC 0 ELAS.+CH.EX. ED 3/71
R1	0.07	(0.03)	KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R1	0.10	(0.03)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
R2	Y*(1670) INTO (LAMBDA P1 P1)/TOTAL	(P4)	
R2	(0.11) OR LESS		ARMENTE3 68 HBC K-P [P1=.09] 9/69
R3	Y*(1670) INTO (SIGMA P1 P1)/TOTAL	(P5)	
R3	(0.14) OR LESS		ARMENTE3 68 HBC K-P AND D-P1=.09 11/68
R3	A RATIO ONLY FOR (SIG2P1) SYSTEM IN I=1, WHICH CANNOT BE Y*(1385)		11/68
R4	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/TOTAL	(P7)	
R4	(0.06) OR LESS		ARMENTE3 68 HBC K-P AND D-P1=.09 11/68
R5	Y*(1670) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA P1	SQRT(P1*P2)	
R5	+0.1		ARMENTER 70HBC K-P TO LAMB P1 5/70
R5	+0.09	(0.02)	GALTIERI 70 HBC 0 LAM. P1, EDPWA 7/70
R5	+0.165	(0.01)	BUDGEN 71 DPWA LAM P10 10/71
R5	0.08		KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R5	0.13	(0.03)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
R5	+0.9	(0.02)	VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM P10 2/73*
R6	Y*(1670) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA P1	SQRT(P1*P3)	
R6	+0.19	(0.01)	ARMENTE2 68 HBC 0 OLD DATA 11/68
R6	+0.20	(0.01)	ARMENTE4 69 DBC 9/69
R6	+0.20	(0.01)	ARMENT-5 69 HBC 0 NEW DATA 9/69
R6	+0.18		BERLEY 69 HBC 5/70
R6	+0.18	(0.06)	GALTIERI 70 HBC 0 SIG P1,EDPWA 7/70
R6	0.15		KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R6	0.23	(0.05)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
R7	Y*(1670) FROM KBAR N TO Y*(1385) P1	SQRT(P1*P6)	
R7	S (0.17)	(0.02)	SIMS 68 DBC - LAM 2P1 CROS.SEC 10/71
R7	S SIMS 68 USES ONLY CROSS-SECT. DATA. RESULT USED AS UPPER LIMIT ONLY		3/72
R8	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/(KBAR N)/TOTAL**2	(P7*P1)	
R8	(0.02) OR LESS		BERLEY 69 HBC 0 K-P .6-.82 BEV/C 5/70
R8	B 0.007	(0.002)	BRUCKER 70 DBC - K-N TO SIG 2P1 10/71
R8	B ASSUMING Y*(1405) P1 CROSS SECTION BUMP DUE SOLEY TO 3/2- RESON.		10/71
R9	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/(Y*(1385) P1)	(P7)/(P6)	
R9	0.23	(0.08)	BRUCKER 70 DBC - K-N TO SIG 2P1 10/71

REFERENCES FOR Y*(1670)

BERLEY	64 DUBNA_CONF I 565	+CONNOLLY,HART,RAHM,STONEHILL, +	(BNL)IJP
ARMENTER	68 NP 88 195	ARMENTEROS,BAILLON +	(CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTER	68 NP 88 193	ARMENTEROS,BAILLON +	(CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTE2	68 NP 88 223	ARMENTEROS+BAILLON +	(CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTE3	68 PL 288 521	ARMENTEROS,BAILLON +	(CERN+HEID+SACLAY)I
SIMS	68 PRL 21 1413	SIMS,ALBRIGHT,BARTLEY,MEER+	(FSU,TUFT,BRAN)
ARMENTE4	69 NP B10 459	ARMENTEROS,BAILLON,MINTEN +	(CERN+SACLAY) J
ARMENT-5	69 NP B14 91	ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, +	(CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
BERLEY	69 PL 308 430	BERLEY,HART,RAHM,WILLIS,YAMAMOTO	(BNL)
ARMENTER	70 DUKE 123	ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, +	(CERN,HEID)
BRUCKER	70 DUKE 155	+HARRISON,SIMS,ALBRIGHT,CHANDLER++	(FSU)I
GALTIERI	70 DUKE 173	A. BARBARO GALTIERI	(LRL)IJP
BUDGEN	71 LNC 2 85	D BUDGEN	(DURH)IJP
KIM	71 PRL 27 356	J. K. KIM	(HARV)IJP
ALSO	DUKE 161	J. R. KIM	(HARV)IJP
LANGBEIN	72 NP B47 477	+WAGNER	(MPI)IJP
VANHORN	72 LBL-1370(THESIS)		/LBL IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BASTIEN1 63 PRL 10 188 P L BASTIEN, J P BERGE (LRL) IJ
 REPLACED BY BASTIEN 2, BUT SIMILAR AND MORE READILY AVAILABLE.

BASTIEN2 63 UCRL-10779 THESIS P L BASTIEN (LRL) IJ
 T-ZADEH 63 PRL 11 470 TAHER-ZADEH,PROMSE,SCHLEIN,SLATER,+ (UCLA) JP
 SEE NOTE FOLLOWING SCHLEIN 66.

SCHLEIN 66 UCLA-1016 P.E. SCHLEIN, T.G. TRIPPE (UCLA) JP
 REANALYSES DATA OF TAHER-ZADEH 63 + BASTIEN 63 AND ALL PUBLISHED
 LAMBDA P1 CROSS SECTION DATA IN THE LIGHT OF THE NOW KNOWN
 Y*(1765) . REVERSES THE MODEL-DEPENDENT CONCLUSION OF TAHER-
 ZADEH ON THE PREFERRED JP ASSIGNMENT (FROM 3 2+ TO 3 (2-).)

SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W H SMART, A KERMAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY (LRL) IJP
 ARMENTER 67 NP B3 592 ARMENTEROS,FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN,HEID,SACLAY)

PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

**$\Sigma(1670)$
BUMPS**

51 Y*(1670, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE NOTE PRECEDING Y*(1670)
 PROBABLY THERE ARE TWO STATES AT SAME MASS WITH SAME
 QUANTUM NUMBERS, ONE DECAYING INTO SIGMA P1 AND LAMBDA
 P1, THE OTHER INTO Y*(1405) P1. BRANCHING RATIOS NOT
 DISENTANGLED YET, WE LIST THEM TOGETHER FOR NOW.

51 Y*(1670) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(1685.0)		ALEXANDER	62 HBC	-0 P1-P 2-2.2 BEV/C
M	1660.0	10.0	ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+ K-P 1.51 BEV/C
M	(1665.0)	(5.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL C.S
M	P 70(1661.1)	(9.)	PRIMER	68 HBC	+ K-P 4.6-5. GEV/C
M	P SEE BARNES 69 FOR NEW ANALYSIS OF DATA (3 TIMES MORE DATA)				7/68
M	1670.0	6.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	SIG.P1 K-P 4 GEV
M	1668.0	10.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	SIG.2P1 K-P 4GEV
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)				5/70

51 Y*(1670) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(45.0)		ALEXANDER	62 HBC	-0
W	40.0	10.0	ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
W	(30.0)	(15.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	
W	P 70 (160.1)	(20.1)	PRIMER	68 HBC	+ K-P 4.6-5. GEV/C
W	SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.				11/66
W	110.0	12.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	SIG.P1 K-P 4 GEV
W	135.0	40.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	SIG.2P1 K-P 4GEV
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.4)				5/70

51 Y*(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*(1670) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES	497+ 939
P2	Y*(1670) INTO LAMBDA P1		1115+ 139
P3	Y*(1670) INTO SIGMA P1		1197+ 139
P4	Y*(1670) INTO LAMBDA P1 P1		1115+ 139+ 139
P5	Y*(1670) INTO SIGMA P1 P1		1197+ 139+ 139
P6	Y*(1670) INTO Y*(1385) P1		1384+ 139
P7	Y*(1670) INTO Y*(1405) P1		1405+ 139

51 Y*(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*(1670) INTO (KBAR N)/(SIGMA P1)	(P1)/(P3)	
R1	0 (0.19) OR LESS		ALVAREZ 63 HBC + K-P 1.15 BEV/C
R1	(0.53)-.25 OR MORE		SMITH 63 HBC -0
R1	(0.6) OR LESS		LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.25 BEV/C 7/66
R1	(0.025)		BUGG 68 CNTR 0 ASSUMING J=3/2 11/66
R1	0 (0.24) OR LESS		PRIMER 68 HBC + K-P 4.6-5. GEV/C 7/68
R1	(0.26) OR LESS		BARNES 69 HBC + K-P 3.9-5. GEV/C 10/69
R1	(0.2) OR LESS		AGUILAR 70 HBC 5/70
R2	Y*(1670) INTO (LAMB.P1)/(SIG P1)	(P2)/(P3)	
R2	130 (1.20)		ALVAREZ 63 HBC + K-P 1.15 BEV/C
R2	(1.2)		SMITH 63 HBC -0
R2	0.15	0.07	HUME 64 HBC +
R2	0.6	OR LESS	LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.25 BEV/C 7/66
R2	33 0.11	0.06	BUTTON-S 68 HBC + K-P AT 1.7 GEV/C 10/69
P	0 (0.)		PRIMER 68 HBC + K-P 3.9-5. GEV/C 10/69
R2	P PRIMER 68 ASSUMED THIS DECAY TO BE ALL Y*(1690)- SEE BARNES 69 FOR		
R2	P NEW INTERPRATATION OF DATA.(3 TIMES MORE DATA) -		
R2	0.45	0.15	BARNES 69 HBC + K-P 3.9-5. GEV/C 10/69
R2	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.5)		

R3	Y*(1670) INTO (LAMB. P1 P1)/(SIG P1)	(P4)/(P3)	
R3	90 (0.56)		ALVAREZ 63 HBC + K-P 1.15 BEV/C
R3	(0.17)		SMITH 63 HBC -0
R3	(0.6) OR LESS		LONDON 66 HBC + K-P AT 2.25 BEV/C 7/66
R4	Y*(1670) INTO (SIGMA P1 P1)/(SIG P1)	(P5)/(P3)	
R4	180 (0.56)		ALVAREZ 63 HBC + K-P 1.15 BEV/C
R5	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/(SIG P1)	(P7)/(P3)	
R5	50 1.0		LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.25 BEV/C 7/66
P	17 (0.58)	(0.20)	PRIMER 68 HBC + K-P 4.6-5. GEV/C 7/68
R6	Y*(1670) INTO (SIGMA P1)/(SIGMA P1 P1)	(P3)/(P5)	
R6	0.30	0.15	BIRMINGHA 66 HBC + K-P AT 3.5 GEV/C 11/67
R6	0.30	0.15	LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.25 BEV/C 7/66
R6	A BETWEEN 2.5 AND 0.24		EBERHARD 69 HBC K-P AT 2.6 GEV/C 9/69
R6	A DEPENDING ON THE PRODUCTION ANGLE		
R7	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/(SIGMA P1 P1)	(P7)/(P5)	
R7	0.90	0.10	0.16 EBERHARD 65 HBC + K-P 2.45 BEV/C 7/66
R8	Y*(1670) INTO (Y*(1405) P1)/(Y*(1385) P1)	(P7)/(P6)	
R8	(0.8) OR LESS		EBERHARD 65 HBC + K-P 2.45 BEV/C 7/66
R9	Y*(1670) INTO (LAMBDA P1 P1)/(SIGMA P1 P1)	(P4)/(P5)	
R9	0.35	0.2	BIRMINGHA 66 HBC + K-P AT 3.5 GEV/C 11/67

Baryons
 $\Sigma(1670)$, $\Sigma(1690)$, $\Sigma(1750)$

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R10 Y*1(1670) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(SIGMA PI PI) (P2)/(P5)
 R10 (1.2) OR LESS BIRMINGHAM 66 HBC + K-P AT 3.5 GEV/C 11/67

R11 Y*1(1670) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(LAMBDA PI + SIG PI) (P2)/(P2+P3)
 R11 (0.6) OR LESS AGUILAR 70 HBC 5/70

 51 Y*1(1670) QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATION (PROD. EXP.)

Q1 JP=3/2+ LEVEQUE 65 HBC INTO Y*(1405)+PI 11/68
 Q2 JP=3/2- EBERHARD 67 HBC + INTO Y*(1405) PI 11/68
 Q4 400 JP=3/2- BUTTUN-SH 68 HBC + INTO SIGZERO+PI 11/68

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1670) (PROD. EXP.)

ALEXANDE 62 CERN CONF 320 ALEXANDER, JACOBS, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, + (LRL) I
 ALVAREZ 63 PRL 10 184 +ALSTON, FERRO-LUZZI, HUWE, + (LRL) I
 SMITH 63 ATHENS CONF 67 G A SMITH (LRL) I
 HUME 64 PR 180 1824(1969) D O HUME (LRL) I
 EBERHARD 65 PRL 14 466 +SHIVELY, ROSS, SIEGAL, FICENEC, + (LRL, ILL) I

BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148 BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, I. C. Y OXFORD, RUTHERFORD
 LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 +RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL, SYRA) IJ
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES + (BIRM, CAVE, RHEL) I
 BUTTUN-SH 68 PRL 21 1123 J BUTTUN SHAFER (MASA+LRL) JP
 PRIMER 68 PRL 20 610 +GOLDBERG, JAEGER, BARNES, DORNAN + (SYRA, BNL)

BARNES 69 BNL 13823 +CHUNG, EISNER, FLAMINIO+ (BNL, SYRA)
 EBERHARD 69 PRL 22 200 +FRIEDMAN, PRIPSTEIN, ROSS (LRL)
 AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58 +BARNES, BASSANO, CHUNG, EISNER, + (BNL, SYRA)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

LEVEQUE 65 PL 18 69 + (SACLAY, EPOL, GLASGOW, LOIC, OXF, RHEL) JP
 LEE 66 PRL 17 45 Y Y LEE, D D REEDER, R W HARTUNG (WISC) JP
 EBERHARD 67 PR 163 1446 +PRIPSTEIN, SHIVELY, KRUSE, SWANSON (LRL, ILL) IJP

**$\Sigma(1690)$
 BUMPS**

58 Y*1(1690, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

SEE NOTE PRECEDING Y*1(1670) LISTINGS, SEEN IN PRO.
 EXPERIMENTS ONLY, MAIN DECAY MODE IS LAMBDA PI.

58 Y*1(1690) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	30(1715.0)	(12.0)	COLLEY 67 HBC + K-P 6 GEV/C	8/67
M	60(1694.0)	(24.0)	PRIMER 68 HBC + K-P 4.6-5 GEV/C	7/68
M	1700.0)	(6.0)	SIMS 68 HBC - K-N TO LAM PI	11/68
M	46(1682.0)	(2.0)	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC + KO LONG + PROTON	9/69
M	1700.0)	(20.0)	MOTT 69 HBC + K-P 5.5 GEV/C	9/69
M	P	SEE Y*1(1670) LISTING-AGUILAR 70 WITH THREE TIMES THE DATA OF		
M	P	PRIMER 68 SHOW THAT THEY HAVE NO EVIDENCE FOR Y*(1690)		
M	N	THIS ANALYSIS, WHICH IS DIFFICULT AND REQUIRES SEVERAL ASSUMPTIONS		
M	AND SHOWS NO UNAMBIGUOUS Y*(1690) SIGNAL, SUGGESTS JP=5/2+. SUCH A			
M	Y* WOULD LEAD ALL PREVIOUSLY KNOWN Y* TRAJECTORIES.			

58 Y*1(1690) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	30	(100.0)	(35.0)	COLLEY 67 HBC +	8/67
W	60	(105.0)	(35.0)	PRIMER 68 HBC +	7/68
W	N	(62.0)	(14.0)	SIMS 68 HBC - SEE NOTE N ABOVE	11/68
W	46	(25.0)	(10.0)	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC +	9/69
W		(130.0)	(25.0)	MOTT 69 HBC +	9/69

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

58 Y*1(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*1(1690) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1690) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 139
P3	Y*1(1690) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139
P4	Y*1(1690) INTO Y*1(1385) PI	1384+ 139
P5	Y*1(1690) INTO LAMBDA PI PI (INCLUDING P4)	1115+ 139+ 139

58 Y*1(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*1(1690) INTO (KBAR N)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P1)/(P2)			
R1	18	0.4	0.25	COLLEY 67 HBC + 6/30 EVENTS	8/67
R1	(0.2)	OR LESS	MOTT 69 HBC +	9/69	
R2	Y*1(1690) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P3)/(P2)			
R2	0.3	0.3	COLLEY 67 HBC + 4/30 EVENTS	8/67	
R2	(0.4)	OR LESS CL= .90	MOTT 69 HBC +	9/69	
R3	Y*1(1690) INTO (Y*1(1385) PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P4)/(P2)			
R3	(0.5)	OR LESS	MOTT 69 HBC +	9/69	
R4	Y*1(1690) INTO (LAMBDA PI PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P5)/(P2)			
R4	0.5	0.25	COLLEY 67 HBC + 15/30 EVENTS	8/67	
R4	2.0	0.6	BLUMENFEL 69 HBC + 31/15 EVENTS	9/69	
R4	AVG	0.72	0.53	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)	
R5	Y*1(1690) INTO (Y*1(1385) PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P4)/(P5)			
R5	SMALL	COLLEY 67 HBC +	8/67		
R5	LARGE	SIMS 68 HBC - K-N TO L2P1	11/68		

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1690) (PROD. EXP.)

COLLEY 67 PL 248 489 (BIRM, GLAS, LOIC, MUNICH, OXFORD, RHEL) I
 DERRICK 67 PRL 18 266 +FIELDS, LOKEN, AMMAR, (ARGONNE, NORTHWEST) I
 REPLACED BY MOTT 69.
 PRIMER 68 PRL 20 610 +GOLDBERG, JAEGER, BARNES, + (SYRACUSE, BNL) I
 SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 +ALBRIGHT, + (FSU, TUFTS, BRANDEIS) I

BLUMENFEL 69 PL 298 58 B J BLUMENFELD, G R KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
 MOTT 69 PR 177 1966 +AMMAR, DAVIS, KROPAC, + (NORTHWEST, ARGONNE) I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BARNES, BASSANO+ (BNL+SYRA)

$\Sigma(1750)$

S11

57 Y*1(1750, JP=1/2-) I=1
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

THERE IS NOW EVIDENCE IN THREE CHANNELS FOR AN S11 RESONANCE NEAR THIS ENERGY. INTERPRETATION OF THE SIGMA ETA THRESHOLD BUMP ON ITS OWN MERITS IS NOT CONCLUSIVE (CLINE 67) -- MORE DATA ARE NEEDED. BUT BY ANALOGY WITH THE SIMILAR N ETA AND LAMBDA ETA THRESHOLD EFFECTS, WHICH ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY RESONANCES, IT SEEMS VERY LIKELY THAT THIS TOO IS A RESONANCE. SEE THE RAPORTEUR TALKS OF FERRO LUZZI 66 AND MEYER 67 FOR DISCUSSIONS.

IN THE ENERGY-INDEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF K-N TO LAMBDA PI, THE S11 AMPLITUDE APPEARS TO RESONATE (ARMENTEROS 68). IN 1968 IT APPEARED TO RESONATE NEAR 1650 MEV (ARMENTEROS 68), AND WAS LISTED HEREIN AS A SEPARATE STATE. NOW IT HAS MOVED CLOSE ENOUGH TO THE OTHER EFFECTS TO BE TENTATIVELY LISTED WITH THEM, BUT THE SIZE OF THE CHANGE IN THE MASS SHOULD BE A HEALTHY WARNING THAT THE PARAMETERS GIVEN FOR RESONANCES IN LOWER PARTIAL WAVES FROM SUCH ANALYSES ARE SUBJECT TO LARGE CHANGE. (ARMENTEROS 70, FROM WHICH THE RESONANCE PARAMETERS ARE QUOTED, IS A SLIGHT UPDATING OF ARMENTEROS 69.)

THERE IS WEAKER EVIDENCE FOR THIS RESONANCE IN AN ENERGY-DEPENDENT PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS OF ELASTIC AND CHARGE-EXCHANGE SCATTERING (CONFORTO 71).

KIM 71 IN A MULTICHANNEL ANALYSIS FINDS A SURPRISINGLY LARGE ELASTICITY (.8), AND SMALLER AMPLITUDE IN THE LAMBDA PI CHANNEL. VANHORN 72 FINDS A STATE SOMEWHAT BELOW THE SIGMA ETA THRESHOLD IN AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAMBDA PI CHANNEL.

IN VIEW OF THESE DISCREPANCIES WE DO NOT QUOTE ANY VALUES FOR THE BRANCHING RATIOS.

57 Y*1(1750) MASS (MEV)

M	NEAR SIGMA ETA THRESHOLD	CLINE 67 DBC -	K-N TO SIGMA ETA	9/66		
M	ABOUT 1750.0	MEYER 67 RVUE		9/69		
M	ABOUT 1730.0	ARMENTEROS 70 HDHC	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70		
M	(1757.0)	(10.0)	CONFORTO 71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70	
M	(1790.0)	(10.0)	KIM 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
M	(1790.0)	(15.0)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
M	(1697.0)	(20.0)	(10.0)	VANHORN 72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM P10	2/73*

57 Y*1(1750) WIDTH (MEV)

W	ABOUT 50.0	MEYER 67 RVUE		9/69		
W	ABOUT 80.0	ARMENTEROS 70 HDHC	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70		
W	(55.0)	(10.0)	CONFORTO 71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70	
W	(50.0)	(10.0)	KIM 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
W	(100.0)	(20.0)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
W	(66.0)	(14.0)	(12.0)	VANHORN 72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM P10	2/73*

57 Y*1(1750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*1(1750) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1750) INTO SIGMA ETA	1197+ 139
P3	Y*1(1750) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 134
P4	Y*1(1750) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139

57 Y*1(1750) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*1(1750) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	(0.12)	(0.05)	CONFORTO 71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
R1	(0.8)	(0.05)	KIM 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
R1	(0.45)	(0.05)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R2	Y*1(1750) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA ETA	SQRT(P1*P2)			
R2	SEEN	CLINE 69 DBC	- THRESHOLD BUMP	9/69	
R3	Y*1(1750) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)			
R3	(0-0.25)	ARMENTEROS 70 IPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70	
R3	(0.09)	KIM 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R3	(0.30)	(0.05)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R3	(-1.31)	(0.04)	VANHORN 72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM P10	2/73*
R4	Y*1(1750) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P4)			
R4	(0.16)	(0.02)	KIM 71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
R4	(0.13)	(0.02)	LANGBEIN 72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1750)

CLINE 67 PL 258 41 CLINE, OLSSON (WISCONSIN) IJP
 MEYER 67 HEIDELBERG C 117 J MEYER (RAPORTEUR) (SACLAY) IJP
 ARMENTEROS 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL) IJP
 CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI, OBERLACK+ (EFTI-HEID) IJP
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J. K. KIM (HARV) IJP
 ALSO DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV) IJP
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM) IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370 (THESIS) /LBL IJP

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons Σ(1750), Σ(1765)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

FERRO-LU 66 BERKELEY CONF 183 M FERRO LUZZI (RAPPORTEUR) (CERN)
 ARMENTER 68 NP 88 183 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY) IJP
 ARMENTER 69 LUND CONF PAPER ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY) IJP
 HARRISON 70 FSU-HEP 70 3 1 W.C. HARRISON (THESIS) (FSU)

Σ(1765)

45 Y*(1765, JP=5/2-) I=1

D15

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

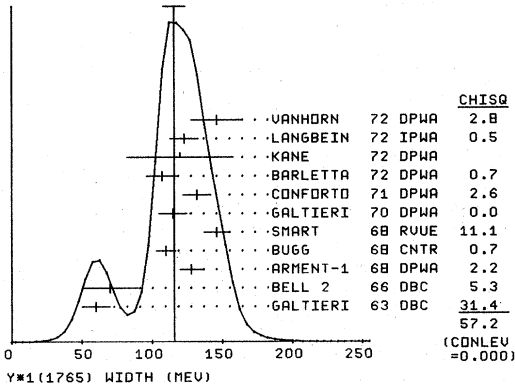
45 Y*(1765) MASS (MEV)

M	1765.0	10.0	GALTIERI	63 DBC	0 K-D 1.51 BEV/C	
M	1755.0	10.0	ARMENTER	65 HBC	0 K-P TO Y*1520 PI	7/66
M	1760.0	10.0	BELL 1	66 DBC	- K-N TO Y*1520 PI	7/66
M	1768.0	2.0	ARMENT-1	68 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
M	1768.0	4.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	11/66
M	1775.0	7.0	SMART	68 RVUE	-0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	7/68
M	1770.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	1765.0	3.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
M	1770.0	3.0	CONFORTO	71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
M	(1765.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
M	1758.7	3.9	BARLETTA	72 DPWA	0 KPPI 0.8-1.2GEV	12/72*
M	1765.0	9.0	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71
M	1770.0	5.0	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
M	1774.	10.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM PIO	2/73*
M	N	ERROR STATIST. ONLY- NO ERROR DUE TO PARTICULAR P.W.ANAL. INCLUDED				1/71
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)					

45 Y*(1765) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	10.0	GALTIERI	63 DBC	0	
W	70.0	20.0	BELL 2	66 DBC	-	7/66
W	128.0	8.0	ARMENT-1	68 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
W	110.0	7.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	7/68
W	146.0	9.0	SMART	68 RVUE	-0	7/68
W	(100.0)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	115.0	10.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
W	132.0	10.0	CONFORTO	71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
W	(100.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	107.2	10.9	BARLETTA	72 DPWA	0 LAM I520/PI CH.	12/72*
W	120.0	38.0	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71
W	123.0	10.0	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
W	146.	18.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM PIO	2/73*
W	AVG	7.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5)			(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 116.0 ± 7.9
 ERROR SCALED BY 2.5



45 Y*(1765) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1765) INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	Y*(1765) INTO LAMBDA PI	497+ 939
P3	Y*(1765) INTO Y*(1520) PI	1115+ 134
P4	Y*(1765) INTO Y*(1385) PI	1518+ 139
P5	Y*(1765) INTO SIGMA PI	1384+ 139
P6	Y*(1765) INTO SIGMA ETA	1197+ 139
P7	Y*(1765) INTO SIGMA PI PI	1197+ 548
		1197+ 139+ 139

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i ± δP_i, where δP_i = √(δP_iδP_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δP_iδP_j)/(δP_i · δP_j). For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

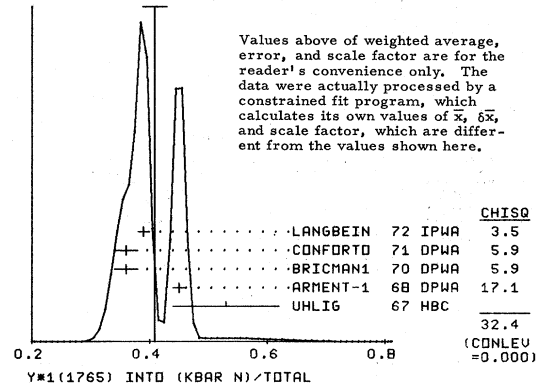
P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6
P 1	.4113+-0.0169				
P 2	.0885	.1320+-0.0168			
P 3	.0540	.0048	.1566+-0.0328		
P 4	-.1118	-.0099	.0060	.1028+-0.0375	
P 5	-.1181	-.0104	-.0064	-.0132	.0118+-0.0040
P 6	-.4158	-.3284	-.5764	-.6970	-.0210 .1853+-0.0585

45 Y*(1765) BRANCHING RATIOS

ERRORS QUOTED BY EXPERIMENTERS DO NOT INCLUDE UNCERTAINTY DUE TO PARAMETRIZATION USED IN THE P.W.A. THEY SHOULD BE INCREASED.

R1	Y*(1765) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1	(0.61)	GALTIERI	63 HBC	0 K-P RVUE		
R1	0.53	UHLIG	67 HBC	0	9/66	
R1	0.45	0.01	ARMENT-1	68 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/68
R1	(0.37)	BUGG	68 CNTR			11/66
R1	0.36	0.02	BRICMAN1	70 DPWA	SIGTOT, ELAS, CH EX	1/71
R1	(0.4)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
R1	0.36	0.02	CONFORTO	71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
R1	(0.42)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
R1	0.39	0.01	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*
R1	AVG	0.409	0.021	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 3.3)		
R1	FIT	0.411	0.017	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7)		(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.409 ± 0.021
 ERROR SCALED BY 3.3



R2	Y*(1765) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)					
R2	-0.266	0.017	SMART	68 DPWA	-0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	7/68	
R2	-0.22	0.03	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70	
R2	(0.30)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R2	0.15	0.04	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
R2	-.28	.04	.05 VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM PIO	2/73*	
R2	AVG	0.245	0.022	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)			
R2	FIT	0.233	0.016	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)			
R3	Y*(1765) FROM KBAR N INTO Y*(1520) PI	SQRT(P1*P3)					
R3	0.27	0.03	ARMENTER 65 HBC	0 K-P TO Y*1520 PI	9/66		
R3	0.31	0.02	BARLETTA	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO Y*1520 PI	12/72*	
R3	AVG	0.298	0.018	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			
R3	FIT	0.254	0.027	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.1)			
R4	Y*(1765) FROM KBAR N INTO Y*(1385) PI	SQRT(P1*P4)					
R4	(0.24)	(0.03)	ARMENT-2	67 HBC	0 K-P TO LAM PI PI	8/67	
R4	S	(0.32)	(0.06)	SIMS	68 DBC	- K-N TO LAM PI PI	11/68
R4	S	SIMS	68 USES ONLY CROSS-SECT. DATA. RESULT USED AS UPPER LIMIT ONLY			3/72	
R4	FIT	0.206	0.038	FROM FIT			
R5	Y*(1765) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P5)					
R5	0.07	0.02	ARMENTER 67 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	8/67		
R5	+0.06	0.03	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70	
R5	(0.09)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R5	+0.074	0.017	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71	
R5	0.09	OR LESS	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72*	
R5	AVG	0.070	0.012	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R5	FIT	0.070	0.012	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			

Baryons

$\Sigma(1765)$, $\Sigma(1840)$, $\Sigma(1880)$, $\Sigma(1915)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R6 Y*1(1765) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(KBAR N) (P2)/(P1) 9/66
 R6 0.33 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, 9 GEV/C
 R6 FIT 0.321 0.042 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)

R7 Y*1(1765) INTO (Y*0(1520)PI)/(KBAR N) (P3)/(P1) 9/66
 R7 0.28 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, 9 GEV/C
 R7 FIT 0.381 0.080 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.1)

R8 Y*1(1765) INTO (Y*1(1385)PI)/(KBAR N) (P4)/(P1) 9/66
 R8 0.25 0.09 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, 9 GEV/C
 R8 FIT 0.250 0.091 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R9 Y*1(1765) INTO (SIGMA PI PI)/TOTAL (P7) 11/68
 R9 P (0.12) ARMENT-2 68 HDBC 0 K-N TO SIG PI PI
 R9 P FOR ABOUT 3/4 OF THIS, THE SIGMA PI SYSTEM HAS I=0 AND IS ALMOST
 R9 P ENTIRELY Y*0(1520). FOR THE OTHER 1/4, THE SIGMA PI HAS I=1. THIS
 R9 P IS ABOUT WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE KNOWN RATE Y*1(1765) TO Y*1(1385)
 R9 P PI, AS SEEN IN LAMBDA PI PI.

***** REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1765) *****

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP (LRL) IJP
 ARMENTEROS, + (CERN, HEIDELBERG, SACLAY) IJP
 BELL 1 66 PRL 16 203 R B BELL, R W BIRGE, Y-L PAN, R T PU (LRL) IJP
 BELL 2 66 UCRL-16936 THESIS R B BELL (LRL) IJP
 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY) IJP
 ARMENT-2 67 ZEIT-PHYS. 202 486 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY) IJP
 UHLIG 67 PR 155 1448 +CHARLTON, CONDON, GLASSER, YODH, + (UMD, NRL)

ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY) IJP
 ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 216 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY) IJP
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES+ (BIRM, CAVE, RHEL) IJP
 SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 SIMS, ALBRIGHT, BARTLEY, HEER+ (FSU, TUFTS, BRAN) IJP
 SMART 68 PR 169 1330 W M SMART (LRL) IJP

BRICMANI 70 PL 338 511 +FERRO-LUZZI, LAGNAUX (CERN) IJP
 COOL 70 PR 01 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) IJP
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP

CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI.. OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEID) IJP
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV) IJP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV) IJP

BARLETTA 72 NP B40 45 W.A. BARLETTA (EFI) IJP
 KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL) IJP
 LANGBEIN 72 NP B47 477 +WAGNER (MPI) IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

FENSTER 66 PRL 17 841 +GELFAND, HARMSEN, L-SETTI, + (CHIC, ANL(CERN)) IJP
 -- FENSTER 66 IS SUPERSEDED BY BARLETTA 72
 CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265 +HARMSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO, HEIDEL) IJP
 SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.

HARRISON 70 FSU-HEP 70 3 1 W.C. HARRISON (THESIS) (FSU)
 PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

$\Sigma(1840)$

01 Y*1(1840, JP=3/2+) I=1 **P¹³**
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEWS PRECEDING THE Y*0'S.
 FOR THE TIME BEING, WE LIST THESE TWO CLAIMS TOGETHER.

01 Y*1(1840) MASS (MEV)
 M 1840.0 (10.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
 M 1925. (200.) VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*

01 Y*1(1840) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 120.0 (10.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
 W 65. (50.) (20.) VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*

01 Y*1(1840) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y*1(1840) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(1840) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
 P3 Y*1(1840) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 134

01 Y*1(1840) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y*1(1840) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1) MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
 R1 0.37 (0.13) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA
 R2 Y*1(1840) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQR(P1*P2) MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
 R2 0.15 (0.04) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA
 R3 Y*1(1840) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI SQR(P1*P3) MULTICHANNEL 12/72*
 R3 0.20 (0.04) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA
 R3 +.06 (1.04) VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*

***** REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1840) *****

LANGBEIN 72 NP B47 477 +WAGNER (MPI) IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

$\Sigma(1880)$

P¹¹

67 Y*1(1880, JP=1/2+) I=1
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SOME BUT NOT ALL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

67 Y*1(1880) MASS (MEV)
 M 1882.0 40.0 SMART 68 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/68
 M (1850.0) BAILEY 69 DPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 10/70
 M ABOUT 1850.0 ARMENTERO 70 IPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70
 M 1950.0 50.0 GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/70
 M 1920.0 30.0 LITCHFIELE 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 6/70
 M (1772.0) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 1/73*
 M 1985. 50. VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 M AVG 1925.6 19.9 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

67 Y*1(1880) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 222.0 150.0 SMART 68 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/68
 W (200.0) BAILEY 69 DPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 10/70
 W ABOUT 200.0 ARMENTERO 70 IPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70
 W 200.0 50.0 GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/70
 W 170.0 40.0 LITCHFIELE 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 6/70
 W (80.0) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 1/73*
 W 220. 140. VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 W AVG 185.0 29.9 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

67 Y*1(1880) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y*1(1880) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(1880) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 134

67 Y*1(1880) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y*1(1880) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1) MULTICHANNEL 10/70
 R1 (0.22) BAILEY 69 DPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 10/70
 R1 (0.20) ARMENTERO 70 IPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70
 R2 Y*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI SQR(P1*P2) MULTICHANNEL 7/68
 R2 -0.11 0.03 SMART 68 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/68
 R2 -0.09 0.04 GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 7/70
 R2 -0.14 0.03 LITCHFIELE 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAM PI 6/70
 R2 -.05 .07 .02 VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 R2 AVG MOD 0.107 0.017 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

***** REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1880) *****

SMART 68 PR 169 1330 W M SMART (LRL) IJP
 BAILEY 69 THESIS UCRL-50617 DAVID SAAL BAILEY (LRL LIVERMORE) IJP
 ARMENTER 70 DUKE CONF 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL) IJP
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP
 LITCHFIELE 70 NP B22 269 P J LITCHFIELE (RUTHERFORD) IJP
 KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL) IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

$\Sigma(1915)$

F¹⁵

46 Y*1(1915, JP=5/2+) I=1
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 THIS RESONANCE WAS FIRST SEEN IN THE TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENTS OF COOL 66. IN THIS ENTRY, HOWEVER, WE LIST ONLY THE RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. SEE THE NEXT ENTRY FOR THE PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN AROUND 1900-1950 MEV IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. WE MAKE THIS SEPARATION BECAUSE ONLY THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ISOLATE THE F15 WAVE (OR AT LEAST ATTEMPT TO -- THE SIGNAL IS WEAK). THIS MASS REGION IS COMPLICATED AND POORLY UNDERSTOOD AND THE PEAKS MAY CONTAIN MORE THAN JUST THE Y*1(1915). SEE ALSO THE NOTE TO THE NEXT ENTRY.

46 Y*1(1915) MASS (MEV)
 M 1902.0 11.0 SMART 68 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI 7/68
 M 1910.0 20.0 BERTHON 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
 M 1900.0 15.0 BERTHON 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
 M 1936.0 (3.0) BRICMANI 70 DPWA SIGTOT, ELAS, CH EX 1/71
 M 1903.0 10.0 COX 70 DPWA K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
 M 1905.0 30.0 GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
 M 1895.0 10.0 LITCHFIELE 70 DPWA 0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
 M B (1985.0) (21.0) ISLAM 71 DPWA KN--PI-SIG .12/72*
 M B DISCREPANCY DUE POSSIBLY TO INSUFFICIENT STATISTICS
 M 1910. 15. LITCHFIELE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
 M 1925.0 8.0 KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
 M 1920. .15 .20 VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 M N ERROR STATIST. ONLY-- NO ERROR DUE TO PARTICULAR P.W. ANAL. INCLUDED 1/71
 M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Σ(1915), Σ(1940)

46 Y*1(1915) WIDTH (MEV)

W A	(50.0)	(20.0)	ARMENTER1	67 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/67
W	52.0	25.0	SMART	68 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	7/76
W	60.0	20.0	BERTHON	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
W	75.0	20.0	BERTHON1	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	10/70
W	135.0	12.0	BRICHANI	70 DPWA	SIGTOT, ELAS, CHEX	1/71
W	77.0	27.0	COX	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70
W	70.0	20.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
W	70.0	15.0	LITCHFIEL	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70
W	(159.0)	(80.0)	ISLAM	71 DPWA	KN--PI-SIG	12/72*
W	70.	15.	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	K-P TO KBAR N	10/71
W	146.0	22.0	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71
W	102.	18.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM PIO	2/73*

LACK OF DATA PREVENTS FROM DETERMINING UNAMB. THIS AMPLITUDE 11/67

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.9)

46 Y*1(1915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*1(1915) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1915) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 139
P3	Y*1(1915) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139

46 Y*1(1915) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*1(1915) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1 A	(0.12)	(.01)	ARMENTER1	67 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	11/67
R1	0.18	(0.02)	BRICHANI	70 DPWA	SIGTOT, ELAS, CHEX	1/71
R1	0.11	(0.03)	CONFORTO	71 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
R1	0.15	(0.04)	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	K-P TO KBAR N	10/71
R2	Y*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)				
R2	-0.08	(0.02)	SMART	68 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	7/68
R2	-0.1	(0.02)	BERTHON	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
R2	-0.09	(0.02)	COX	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70
R2	-0.11	(0.03)	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI	7/70
R2	-0.07	(0.015)	LITCHFIEL	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAMBDA PI	6/70
R2	-.09	.02	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM PIO	2/73*
R3	Y*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)				
R3 A	(0.00)	(0.01)	ARMENTERO	67 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	11/67
R3	-0.13	(0.03)	BERTHON1	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	10/70
R3	-0.06	(0.03)	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70
R3 B	(0.06)	(0.02)	ISLAM	71 DPWA	KN--PI-SIG	12/72*
R3	-0.137	(0.015)	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1915)

ARMENTER 67 PL 248 198 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)
 ARMENTE1 67 NP 824 592 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)
 SMART 68 PR 169 1330 W M SMART (LRL) IJP

BERTHON 70 NP 820 476 +RANGAN, VRANA, +(COL FRANCE, RHEL, SACLAY) IJP
 BERTHON1 70 NP 824 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, +(CDFE, RHEL, SACLAY) IJP
 BRICHANI 70 PL 338 511 +FERRO-LUZZI, LAGNAUX (CERN)
 COX 70 NP 819 61 +ISLAM, COLLEY, +(BIRM, EDIN, GLAS, LOIC) IJP
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP
 LITCHFIE 70 NP 822 269 P J LITCHFIE (RUTHERFORD) IJP

CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI..OBERLACK++ (EF+HEID) IJP
 ISLAM 71 PJSIR 14 305 +COX, COLLEY, HEATHCOTE (BIRM) IJP
 PAKISTAN J. SCI. IND. RES. LITCHFIE, +...LESQUDY, + (RHEL+CDEF+SACL) IJP
 LITCHFIE 71 NP 830 125 KANE 72 PR DS 1583 (LRL) IJP
 KANE 72 PR DS 1583 D F KANE (LRL) IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESES) /LRL IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY (LRL) IJP
 SUPERSEDED BY SMART 68.
 CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265 +HARMSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO, HEIDEL)
 SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.

Σ(1920) BUMPS

29 Y*1(1920, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

SEE THE NOTES TO THE Y*1(1915) AND Y*1(1940), WHICH IMMEDIATELY PRECEDE AND FOLLOW THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS-SECTION PEAKS ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE F15 Y*1(1915) SEEN IN PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. THE INVARIANT-MASS PEAKS SEEM MORE LIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NOT-COMpletely-ESTABLISHED D13 Y*1(1940).

29 Y*1(1920) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	CROSS-SECTION PEAKS --					
M	1905.0	5.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	11/66
M	1906.0	6.0	BRICHAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	1912.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	INVARIANT-MASS-DISTRIBUTION PEAKS --					
M	(1942.0)	(9.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	5/70
M	1940.0	11.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	+ 3.9-4.6 GEV/C K-	2/73*
M	ELASTIC DCS --					
M	1 1931.	9.	DADO	72 HBC	0 K-P ELSTC DCS	2/73*
M	1 67	INDICATED BY LEGENDRE COEFFS., 69 NOT RULED OUT.				2/73*
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.9)					

29 Y*1(1920) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	CROSS-SECTION PEAKS --					
W	60.0	10.0	BUGG	68 CNTR		11/66
W	50.0	12.0	BRICHAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
W	(30.0)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	INVARIANT-MASS-DISTRIBUTION PEAKS --					
W	136.0	(20.0)	(36.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	
W	90.0	20.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	+ 3.9-4.6 GEV/C K-	5/70
W	ELASTIC DCS --					
W	1 70.	14.	DADO	72 HBC	0 K-P ELSTC DCS	2/73*
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.1)					

29 Y*1(1920) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	Y*1(1920) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1920) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 139
P3	Y*1(1920) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139

29 Y*1(1920) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	Y*1(1920) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1	0.06	BUGG	68 CNTR	ASSUMING J=5/2	6/68	
R1	0.07	0.02	BRICHAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
R1	0.07		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
R1	1 THIS ELASTICITY ASSUMES J=7/2					
R1	1 .62	.08	DADO	72 HBC	0 K-P ELSTC DCS	2/73*
R1	1 .01	.01	DADO	72 HBC	0 K-P ELSTC DCS	2/73*
R1	AVG	0.10	0.13	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 6.7)		
R2	Y*1(1920) INTO (KBAR N)/(SIGMA PI)	(P1)/(P3)				
R2	(.37) OR LESS	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 1 STAN. DEV.	10/69	
R3	Y*1(1920) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(SIGMA PI)	(P2)/(P3)				
R3	(.28) OR LESS	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 1 STAN. DEV.	10/69	

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(1920) (PROD. EXP.)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN, SACLAY) I
 COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES+ (BIRM, CAVE, RHEL) I
 BARNES 69 PRL 22 479 +FLAMINIO, MONTANET, SAMIOS + (BNL+SYRA)

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BARNES, + (BNL, SYRA)
 BRICHAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 DADO 72 PRL 29 1695 +BIRMAN, GOLDBERG, WEISS (HAIF) IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

PRIMER 68 PRL 20 610 +GOLDBERG, JAEGER, BARNES, DORNAN + (SYRA, BNL)
 SUPERSEDED BY BARNES 69 AND AGUILAR-BENITEZ 70.

Σ(1940)

D'13

98 Y*1(1940, JP=3/2-) I=1

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.

SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SOME BUT NOT ALL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THIS EFFECT IS PERHAPS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUMPS SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS NEAR THIS MASS. SEE THE PRECEDING ENTRY.

98 Y*1(1940) MASS (MEV)

M	1940.0	50.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI	7/70	
M	1940.0	40.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70	
M	1940.0	30.0	LITCHFIEL	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI	7/70	
M	1905.0	(5.0)	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71	
M	1949.	40.	60.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM PIO	2/73*
M	1941.4	19.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

98 Y*1(1940) WIDTH (MEV)

W	200.0	50.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI	7/70	
W	200.0	50.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K-P TO SIGMA PI	7/70	
W	208.0	40.0	LITCHFIEL	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI	7/70	
W	208.0	(22.0)	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG	10/71	
W	160.	70.	40.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K- P TO LAM PIO	2/73*
W	220.9	26.7	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)				

98 Y*1(1940) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*1(1940) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1940) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 139
P3	Y*1(1940) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139

Baryons

$\Sigma(1940)$, $\Sigma(2000)$, $\Sigma(2030)$

98 $\Sigma(1940)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Sigma(1940)$ FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI		SQRT(P1*P2)		
R1	-0.12	0.04	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI 7/70
R1	-0.14	0.03	LITCHFIE	70 DPWA	K- N TO LAM PI 7/70
R1	-0.05	0.03	.02 VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
R1	AVG MOD 0.093 0.030 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)				

R2 $\Sigma(1940)$ FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI

R2	-0.12	0.03	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
R2	-0.093	(0.006)	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71

REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(1940)$

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 LITCHFIE 70 NP 822 269 P J LITCHFIE (RUTHERFORD)IJP
 KANE 72 PR 05 1583 D F KANE (LRL)IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

$\Sigma(2000)$ 02 $\Sigma(2000, JP=1/2-)$ I=1 **F₁₁**

02 $\Sigma(2000)$ MASS (MEV)

M	2004.	40.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
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02 $\Sigma(2000)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	116.	40.	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
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02 $\Sigma(2000)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 $\Sigma(2000)$ INTO KBAR N 497* 939
 P2 $\Sigma(2000)$ INTO LAMBDA PI 1115* 134

02 $\Sigma(2000)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Sigma(2000)$ FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI		SQRT(P1*P2)		
R1	.07	.02	.01 VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*

REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(2000)$

VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

$\Sigma(2030)$ 47 $\Sigma(2030, JP=7/2+)$ I=1 **F₁₇**

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Σ LISTINGS.

THIS ENTRY ONLY INCLUDES RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS-SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS AROUND 2030 MEV ARE GIVEN IN THE NEXT ENTRY. EVENTUALLY THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES SHOULD GIVE THE BEST RESULTS, AS THEY ISOLATE THE F17 WAVE. THIS SUPERIORITY IS, HOWEVER, PROBABLY NOT YET ATTAINED, AND WE RELY ON BOTH ENTRIES FOR PARAMETERS GIVEN IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

47 $\Sigma(2030)$ MASS (MEV)

M	(2030.0)	(20.0)	WOHL	66 HBC	0 K-P TO LAM P10 7/66
M	2032.0	6.0	SMART	68 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/68
M	2030.0	10.0	BERTHON	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
M	2035.0	10.0	BERTHON1	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
M	2027.0	6.0	COX	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
M	2010.0	15.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
M	2000.0	20.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
M	2022.0	4.0	LITCHFIE	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
M	2025.0	15.0	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
M	2034.0	14.0	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
M	2042.0	11.0	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)				

47 $\Sigma(2030)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	(170.0)	16.0	WOHL	66 HBC	0 7/66
W	160.0	20.0	SMART	68 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/68
W	165.0	30.0	BERTHON	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
W	150.0	20.0	BERTHON1	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
W	158.0	16.0	COX	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
W	115.0	15.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
W	100.0	40.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
W	170.0	15.0	LITCHFIE	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
W	200.0	30.0	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
W	118.0	12.0	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
W	178.0	13.0	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)				

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

47 $\Sigma(2030)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO KBAR N	497* 939
P2	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA PI	1115* 134
P3	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO SIGMA PI	1197* 139
P4	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO XI K	1321* 497

47 $\Sigma(2030)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL		SQRT(P1*P2)		
R1	(0.25)	0.11	WOHL	66 HBC	0 K-P CH EX 7/66
R1	D (0.11)	0.17	0.04	DAUM	68 CNTR K-P ELA,POL,SIG 7/70
R1	0.18	0.02	CAMPBELL	71 DBC	- K- NEUTRON ELAST 1/71
R1	D DAUM 68 ASSUMES (J ₁ 1/2)*P1 VALUE SEEN IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION.	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	K-P TO KBAR N	10/71
R1	AVG .0178 .018 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

R2 $\Sigma(2030)$ FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI

R2	(0.20)	0.01	WOHL	66 HBC	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/66
R2	+0.21	0.01	SMART	68 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/68
R2	+0.2	0.02	BERTHON	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
R2	+0.19	0.01	COX	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
R2	+0.16	0.03	LITCHFIE	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
R2	+0.20	0.008	LITCHFIE	70 DPWA	- K-N TO LAMBDA PI 6/70
R2	.20	.01	VANHORN	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
R2	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)				

R3 $\Sigma(2030)$ FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI

R3	(-0.09)	(0.02)	BERTHON1	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70
R3	-0.052	0.010	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70
R3	-0.10	0.03	LITCHFIE	71 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI 3/72
R3	L LITCHFIE 71 IS AN UPDATE OF BERTHON1 70				3/72
R3	-0.086	0.014	KANE	72 DPWA	0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
R3	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)				

R4 $\Sigma(2030)$ FROM KBAR N INTO XI K

R4	(0.05) OR LESS	TRIPP	67 RVUE	0 K-P TO XI K	8/67
R4	(0.05) OR LESS	BURGN	68 DPWA	0 K-P TO XI K	10/69
R4	(0.023)	MULLER	69 DPWA	0	7/70

REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(2030)$

WOHL 66 PRL 17 107 C G WOHL, F T SOLMITZ, M L STEVENSON (LRL)IJP
 TRIPP 67 NP 83 10 + LEITH, + (LRL,SLAC,CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)
 BURGN 68 NP 88 447 +MEYER,PAULI,TALLINI + (SACL+CDEF+RHEL)
 DAUM 68 NP 87 19 +ERNE,LAGNAUX,SENS,STEUER,UDO (CERN)IJP
 CONFIRMS THE SPIN-PARITY ASSIGNMENT.
 SMART 68 PR 169 1336 W M SMART (LRL)IJP
 MULLER 69 THESIS,UCLR 19372 R A MULLER (LRL)
 BERTHON 70 NP 820 476 +RANGAN, VRANA, +COL FRANCE, RHEL, SACLAY)IJP
 BERTHON1 70 NP 824 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF, RHEL, SACLAY)IJP
 COX 70 NP 819 61 +ISLAM, COLLEY, + (BIRM,EDIN,GLAS,LOIC)IJP
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 LITCHFIE 70 NP 822 269 P J LITCHFIE (RUTHERFORD)IJP
 CAMPBELL 71 NP 825 75 +MORTON, NEGUS, GOYAL, MILLER (GLAS, LOIC)IJP
 LITCHFIE 71 NP 830 125 LITCHFIE,....LESQUOY,.... (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP
 KANE 72 PR 05 1583 D F KANE (LRL)IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THESIS) /LBL IJP

$\Sigma(2030)$ BUMPS 28 $\Sigma(2030, JP=)$ I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE NOTE TO THE F17 $\Sigma(2030)$, WHICH PRECEDES THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS-SECTION PEAKS ARE AT LEAST DOMINANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE $\Sigma(2030)$, BUT MAY CONTAIN A SMALL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SUGGESTED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED OTHER RESONANCES IN THIS REGION.

28 $\Sigma(2030)$ MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(2022.0)	(20.0)	BLANPIED	65 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 6/68
M	2020.0	7.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL 6/70
M	2049.0	4.0	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
M	2025.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
M	(2025.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.8)				

28 $\Sigma(2030)$ WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(120.0)	(20.0)	BLANPIED	65 CNTR	0 6/68
W	130.0	10.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
W	126.0	11.0	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
W	165.0	4.0	COOL	70 CNTR	0 K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
W	(80.0)	10.0	LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)				

28 $\Sigma(2030)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO KBAR N	497* 939
P2	$\Sigma(2030)$ INTO KBAR N PI	497* 939* 139

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Sigma(2030)$, $\Sigma(2070)$, $\Sigma(2080)$, $\Sigma(2100)$, $\Sigma(2250)$

28 Y*1(2030) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
 R1 Y*1(2030) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 THESE VALUES OF ELASTICITIES ASSUME J=7/2 -- (P1)
 R1 0.131 BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
 R1 0.27 (0.02) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
 R1 0.12 COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70

R2 Y*1(2030) INTO KBAR N PI (P2)
 R2 SEEN BOCK HBC

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(2030) (PROD. EXP.)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, LU, + (YALE(CEA))
 COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70. +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 BUGG 68 PR 160 1466
 BRICMAN 70 PL 31B 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)

$\Sigma(2070)$

34 Y*1(2070, JP=5/2+) I=1 **F₁₅**
 THIS STATE HAS BEEN SUGGESTED BY ONLY ONE PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS ACROSS THIS REGION. IT NEEDS CONFIRMATION THE RESONANCE PROPOSED BY KANE IS TOO BROAD TO BE USED AS EVIDENCE.

34 Y*1(2070) MASS (MEV)
 M (2070.) (10.) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 M (2057.0) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 1/73*

34 Y*1(2070) WIDTH (MEV)
 W (140.) (20.) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 W (1906.0) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 1/73*

34 Y*1(2070) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y*1(2070) INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(2070) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

34 Y*1(2070) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y*1(2070) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA SQRT(P1*P2)
 R1 (+.12) (.02) BERTHONI 70 DPWA - K- P TO SIG PI 1/71
 R1 (+0.106) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 1/73*

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(2070)

BERTHONI 70 NP B24 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF, RHEL, SACLAY) IJP
 KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)

$\Sigma(2080)$

88 Y*1(2080, JP=3/2+) I=1 **P₁₃**
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SOME BUT NOT ALL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

88 Y*1(2080) MASS (MEV)
 M (2082.0) (4.0) COX 70 DPWA - K- N TO LAM PI 6/70
 M (2070.0) (30.0) LITCHFIELD 70 DPWA -0 K- N TO LAM PI 6/70

88 Y*1(2080) WIDTH (MEV)
 W (87.0) (20.0) COX 70 DPWA - K- N TO LAM PI 6/70
 W (250.0) (40.0) LITCHFIELD 70 DPWA -0 K- N TO LAM PI 6/70

88 Y*1(2080) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y*1(2080) INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(2080) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 139

88 Y*1(2080) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y*1(2080) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1*P2)
 R1 (-0.16) (0.03) COX 70 DPWA - K- N TO LAM PI 6/70
 R1 (-0.09) (0.03) LITCHFIELD 70 DPWA -0 K- N TO LAM PI 6/70

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(2080)

COX 70 NP B19 61 +ISLAM, COLLEY, + (BIRM, EDIN, GLAS, LOIC) IJP
 LITCHFIELD 70 NP B22 269 P J LITCHFIELD (RUTHERFORD) IJP

$\Sigma(2100)$

26 Y*1(2100, JP=7/2-) I=1 **G₁₇**
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SOME BUT NOT ALL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

26 Y*1(2100) MASS (MEV)
 M (2060.0) (20.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
 M (2120.0) (30.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70

26 Y*1(2100) WIDTH (MEV)
 W (70.0) (30.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
 W (135.0) (30.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70

26 Y*1(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y*1(2100) INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(2100) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 134
 P3 Y*1(2100) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

26 Y*1(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y*1(2100) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1*P2)
 R1 (-0.07) (0.02) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI 7/70
 R2 Y*1(2100) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1*P3)
 R2 (+0.13) (0.02) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70

REFERENCES FOR Y*1(2100)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP

$\Sigma(2250)$ BUMPS

48 Y*1(2250, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y* LISTINGS.
 THE PHASE-SHIFT-ANALYSIS RESULTS ARE TOO WEAK TO WARRANT SEPARATING THEM FROM THE PRODUCTION AND CROSS-SECTION EXPERIMENTS. IN AN ANALYSIS OF ELASTIC AND POLARIZATION DATA, DAUM 68 COULD NOT EXCLUDE ANY POSSIBILITY FROM JP= 5/2+ TO JP= 11/2+ FOR THIS STATE. BRICMAN 70 SUGGESTS 712-. VANHORN 72 CLAIMS 5/2+.

LASINSKI 71 SUGGESTS TWO RESONANCES IN THIS REGION USING A POMERON + RESONANCES MODEL.

48 Y*1(2250) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 M (2245.0) BLANPIED 65 CNTR GAMMA P TO K+ Y*
 M (2299.0) (6.0) BOCK 65 HBC PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C
 M 2250.0 7.0 BUGG 68 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 6/68
 M 2280. 14.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC + K- 3.9-4.6 GEV/C 5/70
 M 2237.0 11.0 BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
 M 2255.0 10.0 COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
 M (2250.0) (20.0) LU 70 CNTR 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71
 M V 2251. 30. VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 M V VANHORN 72 VALUE FROM A DPWA THAT FINDS JP=5/2+.
 M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.2)

48 Y*1(2250) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
 W (150.0) BLANPIED 65 CNTR GAMMA P TO K+ Y*
 W (21.0) (17.0) (21.0) BOCK 65 HBC PBAR P 5.7 GEV/C
 W 230.0 20.0 BUGG 68 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 6/68
 W 100.0 20.0 AGUILAR 70 HBC + K- 3.9-4.6 GEV/C 5/70
 W 164.0 50.0 BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
 W (170.0) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
 W (125.0) LU 70 CNTR 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71
 W V 192. 30. VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 W AVG 169.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7)
 SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

48 Y*1(2250) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
 P1 Y*1(2250) INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
 P2 Y*1(2250) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 134
 P3 Y*1(2250) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
 P4 Y*1(2250) INTO KBAR N PI 497+ 939+ 139

Baryons

$\Sigma(2250)$, $\Sigma(2455)$, $\Sigma(2620)$, $\Sigma(3000)$, EX. HYPE. For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Data Card Listings

48 $\Sigma(2250)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 $\Sigma(2250)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.
 R1 (0.47) BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
 R1 (0.16) (0.12) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
 R1 (0.42) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70

R2 $\Sigma(2250)$ FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1*P2)
 R2 THE FOLLOWING ASSUMES JP=9/2-. DATA INSUF. FOR DETERM. THIS AMP.
 R2 (-0.18) GALTIERI 70 DPWA K-P TO LAMBDA PI 10/70
 R2 V -16 -03 VANHORN 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 2/73*
 SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

R3 $\Sigma(2250)$ FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1*P3)
 R3 THE FOLLOWING ASSUMES JP=9/2-. DATA INSUF. FOR DETERM. THIS AMP.
 R3 (+0.07) GALTIERI 70 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/70

R4 $\Sigma(2250)$ INTO (KBAR N)/(SIGMA PI) (P1)/(P3)
 R4 (0.18) OR LESS BARNES 69 HBC + 1 STAN DEV LIMIT 10/69

R5 $\Sigma(2250)$ INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(SIGMA PI) (P2)/(P3)
 R5 (0.18) OR LESS BARNES 69 HBC + 1 STAN DEV LIMIT 10/69

 REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(2250)$ (PROD. EXP.)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, + (YALE)(CEA)
 BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +CODER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN, SACLAY)
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 BARNES 69 PRL 22 479 +FLAMINI, MONTANET, SAMIOS + (BNL+SYRA)

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BARNES, + (BNL, SYRA)
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
 COOL 70 PR 01 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP
 LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE) /LBL IJP
 VANHORN 72 LBL-1370(THEISIS)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
 DAUBER 66 PL 23 154 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHQ (UCLA)(LRL) J
 SUGGESTS J=9/2 RESONANT BEHAVIOR IN SIGMA-PI+, BUT APPEARS
 INCONSISTENT WITH PARAMETERS OF COOL 66.
 DAUM 68 NP B7 19 +ERNE, LAGNAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDO (CERN)JP
 LASINSKI 71 NP B29 125 T A LASINSKI (EFI) IJP

**$\Sigma(2455)$
BUMPS**

53 $\Sigma(2455)$, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Σ * LISTINGS.
 THERE IS ALSO SOME SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR Σ * STATES IN
 THIS MASS REGION FROM THE REACTION $\gamma + p \rightarrow K +$ MISSING MASS ---
 SEE GREENBERG 68.

53 $\Sigma(2455)$ MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2455.0	7.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2455.0	10.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	2455.0	5.7	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			

53 $\Sigma(2455)$ WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	100.0	20.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
W	140.0		ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70

53 $\Sigma(2455)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	$\Sigma(2455)$ INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
		497+ 939

53 $\Sigma(2455)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 $\Sigma(2455)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.
 R1 (0.3) BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
 R1 0.39 ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
 R1 C (0.05) (0.05) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
 R1 C FIT OF TOTAL CROSS SECTION GIVEN BY BRICMAN 70 IS POOR IN
 R1 C THIS REGION.

 REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(2455)$ (PROD. EXP.)

BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
 ABRAMS 70 PR 10 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ABRAMS 67 PRL 19 678 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
 SUPERSEDED BY ABRAMS 70.
 GREENBERG 68 PRL 20 221 GREENBERG, HUGHES, LU, MINEHART, + (YALE)

**$\Sigma(2620)$
BUMPS**

54 $\Sigma(2620)$, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Σ * LISTINGS.

54 $\Sigma(2620)$ MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2620.0	15.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
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54 $\Sigma(2620)$ WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(175.0)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
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54 $\Sigma(2620)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	$\Sigma(2620)$ INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
		497+ 939

54 $\Sigma(2620)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 $\Sigma(2620)$ INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
 R1 J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.
 R1 (0.32) ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
 R1 0.36 0.12 BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70

 REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(2620)$ (PROD. EXP.)

ABRAMS 67 PRL 19 678 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
 SUPERSEDED BY ABRAMS 70.
 ABRAMS 70 PR 10 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)

**$\Sigma(3000)$
BUMPS**

59 $\Sigma(3000)$, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Σ * LISTINGS.
 ENHANCEMENT IN LAMBDA PI AND KBAR N INVARIANT MASS
 SPECTRA AND IN MISSING MASS OF NEUTRALS RECOILING
 AGAINST K0. EVIDENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. OMITTED FROM
 TABLE.

59 $\Sigma(3000)$ MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(3000.0)	EHRlich	66 HBC	0 PI-P	7.91 BEV/C	9/66
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59 $\Sigma(3000)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	$\Sigma(3000)$ INTO KBAR N	DECAY MASSES
P2	$\Sigma(3000)$ INTO LAMBDA PI	497+ 939 1115+ 139

 REFERENCES FOR $\Sigma(3000)$ (PROD. EXP.)

EHRlich 66 PR 152 1194 R EHRlich, W SELOVE, H YUTA (PENN)(BNL) I

EXOTIC HYPERON CROSS SECTION LIMITS

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST. WE WILL TABULATE EXOTICS FROM NOW ON

CS UNITS MICROBARN

CS G	(20.)	OR LESS	GALTIERI 68 DBC	K-N TO SG-PI-PI0	7/70
CS G	ABOVE LIMIT FOR MASS < 2.15 GEV	AND GAMMA < 60 MEV-	(2.1 GEV/C K-)		7/70
CS A	(40.)	OR LESS	GALTIERI 68 DBC	-- K-N TO SG-PI-PI0	7/70
CS A	ABOVE LIMIT FOR MASS < 2.3 GEV	AND GAMMA < 120 MEV-	(2.7 GEV/C K-)		7/70

 REFERENCES FOR EXOTIC HYPERONS

GALTIERI 68 PRL 21 573 A. BARBARO-GALTIERI, CHADWICK + (LRL+SLAC)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Ξ^- , Ξ^0 , $\Xi(1530)$

Ξ Resonances

The Ξ resonance situation has long been and will probably long remain unsettled. This is because 1) they can only be produced as part of a final state, $K^-p \rightarrow \Xi^* + \text{others}$, and 2) they are so produced with very small cross sections ($< 50 \mu\text{b}$). Thus the numbers of events available are small, and the analysis is more complicated than if direct formation were possible. Only the $\Xi(1530)$ is really well established. There are at least two Ξ states in the 1800-2000 MeV region and there are indications of several more above 2000 MeV, but the situation is very unclear. We are forced to group together rather disparate observations and await new results. Figures in the listings point out disagreements among various experiments. The table following this note gives our evaluation of the status of the Ξ resonances, based on the meager data available at this time.

STATUS OF Ξ^* RESONANCES
THOSE WITH AN OVERALL STATUS OF *** OR **** ARE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THE OTHERS AWAIT CONFIRMATION.

STATUS AS SEEN IN --							
PARTICLE	LIJ	OVERALL STATUS	Ξ PI	LAM K	SIG K	Ξ^* PI	OTHER CHANNELS
$\Xi(1320)$	P11	****					WEAK TO LAM PI
$\Xi(1530)$	P13	****	****				
$\Xi(1630)$	**	**	**		**	**	
$\Xi(1820)$	***	***	***	***	**	**	
$\Xi(1940)$	***	***	***				
$\Xi(2030)$	**	**	**	**	**	**	3-BODY DECAYS
$\Xi(2250)$	*	*	*	*	*	*	3-BODY DECAYS
$\Xi(2500)$	**	**	**	**	**	**	3-BODY DECAYS

**** GOOD, CLEAR, AND UNMISTAKABLE.
*** GOOD, BUT IN NEED OF CLARIFICATION OR NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.
** NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
* WEAK.

Ξ^-

22 $\Xi^- (1321, JP=1/2^-) I=1/2$

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Ξ^0

23 $\Xi^0 (1314, JP=1/2^-) I=1/2$

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Xi(1530)$

49 $\Xi(1530, JP=3/2^+) I=1/2$ **P13**

THIS IS THE ONLY REALLY WELL-ESTABLISHED Ξ^* . THE QUANTUM NUMBERS $3/2^+$ ARE FAVORED BY THE DATA.

WE DO NOT USE DETERMINATIONS OF THE MASS AND THE WIDTH OF THIS STATE UNLESS THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY SOME DISCUSSION OF SYSTEMATICS AND RESOLUTION.

49 $\Xi(1530)$ MASS (MEV)

M	55(1529.0)	(5.0)	PJERROU	62 HBC	-0 K-P	1.8 GEV/C		
M	(1532.0)	(2.0)	BADIER	64 HBC	-0 K-P	3 GEV/C		
M	38 1535.7	3.2	LONDON	66 HBC	- K-P	2.24 GEV/C	7/66	
M	334 1534.7	1.1	BALTAY	72 HBC	- K-P	1.75 GEV	1/73*	
M	185 1536.2	1.6	KIRSCH	72 HBC	- K-P	2.87GEV/C	2/72	
M	1535.22	0.87	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
M	1535.05	0.62	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
MO	76 1528.7	1.1	LONDON	66 HBC	0 K-P	2.24 GEV/C	7/66	
MO	59 1531.4	0.8	BADIER	72 HBC	0 K-P	AT 3.95GEV/C	10/71	
MO	1262 1532.0	0.4	BALTAY	72 HBC	0 K-P	1.75 GEV	1/73*	
MO	324 1531.3	0.6	BORENSTEI	72 HBC	0 K-P	2.2GEV/C	2/72	
MO	286 1532.3	0.7	KIRSCH	72 HBC	0 K-P	2.87GEV/C	2/72	
MO	1531.63	0.41	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)					
MO	1531.64	0.35	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)					

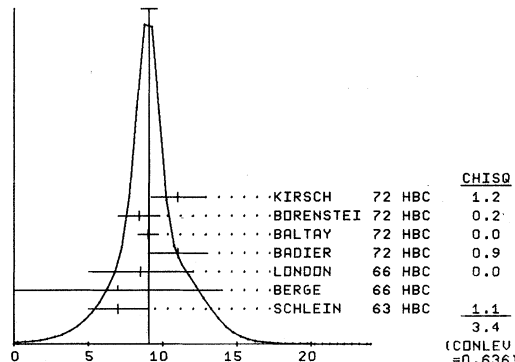
49 ($\Xi^* -$) - ($\Xi^* 0$) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	5.7	3.0	PJERROU	65 HBC	-0 1.8-1.95 GEV/C	7/66	
D	R (7.0)	(4.0)	LONDON	66 HBC	-0 2.24 GEV/C	7/66	
D	2.0	3.2	MERRILL	66 HBC	-0 1.7-2.7 GEV/C	7/66	
D	2.7	1.0	BALTAY	72 HBC	-0 K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73*	
D	3.9	1.8	KIRSCH	72 HBC	-0 K-P 2.8 GEV/C	2/72	
D	3.12	0.81	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				
D	FIT 3.41	0.61	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

49 $\Xi(1530)$ WIDTH (MEV)

WO	7.0	2.0	SCHLEIN	63 HBC	0 1.8, 1.95 GEV/C	7/66	
WO	7.0	7.0	BERGE	66 HBC	0 1.5-1.7 GEV/C	7/66	
WO	8.5	3.5	LONDON	66 HBC	0 2.24 GEV/C	7/66	
WO	11.0	2.0	BADIER	72 HBC	0 K-P AT 3.95GEV/C	10/71	
WO	9.0	0.7	BALTAY	72 HBC	0 K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73*	
WO	8.4	1.4	BORENSTEI	72 HBC	0 XI- PI+ MODE	2/72	
WO	11.0	1.8	KIRSCH	72 HBC	0 XI- PI+	2/72	
WO	9.07	0.54	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)				

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 9.07 ± 0.54
ERROR SCALED BY 1.0



$\Xi(1530)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W-	7.8	3.5	7.8	BALTAY	72 HBC	- K-P	1.75 GEV	1/73*
W-	16.2	4.6		KIRSCH	72 HBC	- XI- PI0, XI0 PI-		2/72
W-	12.9	4.1	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)					

49 $\Xi(1530)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI	$\Xi(1530)$ INTO Ξ PI	DECAY MASSES
		1321+ 139
OTHER STRONG DECAYS ARE FORBIDDEN BY ENERGY CONSERVATION.		

REFERENCES FOR $\Xi(1530)$

PJERROU 62 PRL 9 114 +PROWSE, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA) I
 SCHLEIN 63 PRL 11 167 +CARMONY, P. JERROU, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA) IJP
 BADIER 64 DUBNA I 593 +DEMIGLIANI, GOLDBERG, + (EPOL, SAGLAY, ANST) I
 PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO (UCLA)

BERGE 66 PR 147 945 +EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL, B-SHAFER, + (LRL) I
 LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 +KAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL, SYRA) IJ
 MERRILL 66 UCRL-16455 THESIS D W MERRILL (LRL) IJP

BADIER 72 NP 837 429 +BARRELET, CHARLTON, VIDEAU (EPOL)
 BALTAY 72 PL 428 129 +BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GERSHWIN, + (COLU, SENG)
 BORENSTEI 72 PR D5 1559 BORENSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH+ (BNL, MICH) I
 KIRSCH 72 NP 840 349 SCHMIDT+CHANG, HEMINGWAY (BRAN, UMD, SYRA, TUFT) I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

SHAFFER 66 PR 142 883 BUTTON-SHAFFER, LINDSEY, MURRAY, SMITH (LRL) JP
 A SPIN-PARITY DETERMINATION.

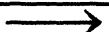
Baryons

$\Xi(1630)$, $\Xi(1820)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\Xi(1630)$



21 XI*1/2(1630, JP=) I=1/2
 THIS EFFECT NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
 THIS IS A 3- OR 4-STANDARD-DEVIATION BUMP SEEN IN ONE CHANNEL IN ONE EXPERIMENT. BARTSCH 69 SEE A SMALL, BROAD ENHANCEMENT NEAR 1650 MEV - IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT IT IS THE SAME PHENOMENON AS BMST 70, WHO FIND CS=3.6+-1.6 MICROBARS AT 2.87 GEV/C INCIDENT K- MOMENTUM.
 BORENSTEIN 72 SEE NO EFFECT IN THIS REGION. THEY FIND CR < 2 MUB AT 2.18.
 ROSS 72 ARGUE THAT THE EFFECT THEY SEE IS NOT THE SAME AS THAT SEEN BY BMST 70. ROSS 72 FIND CS= 2+-1 MICROBARS AT 3.3 GEV/C

21 XI*1/2(1630) MASS (MEV)

M	40	1635.	10.	BMST	70	HBC	0	INTO	XI-PI+	7/70
M	29	1606.	6.	ROSS	72	HBC	0	K-P	AT 3.1-3.7	3/72
M	AVG	1613.7	12.8	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5)						

21 XI*1/2(1630) WIDTH (MEV)

W	40	57.	18.	BMST	70	HBC	0	K-P	AT 2.87	7/70
W		21.	7.	ROSS	72	HBC	0	XI-PI+	K*(0.890)	3/72
W	AVG	25.7	12.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)						

21 XI*1/2(1630) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 XI*1/2(1630) INTO XI PI DECAY MASSES 1321+ 139
 SEEN IN K- P TO XI- PI+ KO.

REFERENCES FOR XI*1/2(1630)

BMST 70 DUKE 317 BRANDEIS+MARYLAND+SYRACUSE+TUFTS COLLABOR.
 BORENSTEIN 72 PR DS 1559 BORENSTEIN,DANBURG,KALBFLEISCH++ (BNL,MICH) I
 ROSS 72 PL 388 177 BURAN,LLOYD,MULVEY,RADJICIC (OXF) I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 + (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS)
 SUPERSEDED BY BMST 70.
 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)
 KALBFLEI 70 DUKE CONF 331 C R KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
 SUMMARIZES EVIDENCE FOR ISOSPIN 1 (2.) I

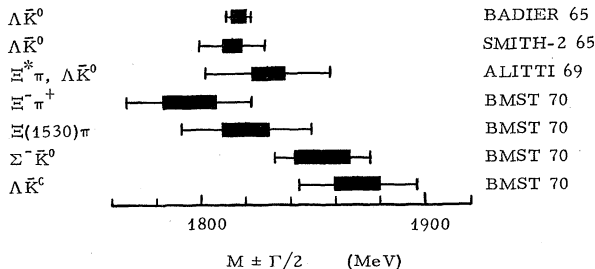
$\Xi(1820)$

50 XI*1/2(1820, JP=) I=1/2
 AS THE ACCOMPANYING IDEOGRAMS ILLUSTRATE, THE SITUATION IS CONFUSED. UNTIL SOME FUTURE CLARIFICATION, WE LIST UNDER XI(1820) EVERYTHING REPORTED IN THE MASS RANGE 1750-1875 MEV. WHEN BRANCHING RATIOS ARE REPORTED, WE QUOTE THEM, BUT ONLY THE MOST QUALITATIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE JUSTIFIED.

$\Xi(1820)$

Masses and widths of reported enhancements in the $\Xi(1820)$ region (solid rectangles indicate error on mass).

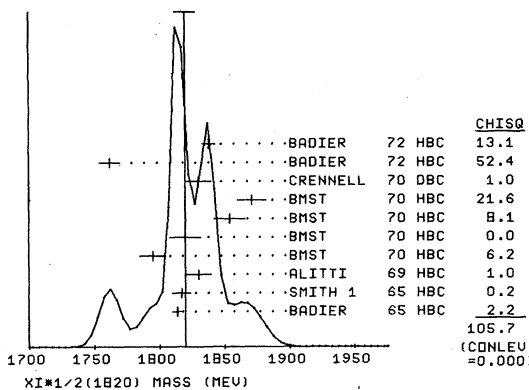
Decay mode



50 XI*1/2(1820) MASS (MEV)

M	(1770.0)		HALSTEINS	63	FBC	-0	K-FR	3.5	GEV/C
M	30	1814.0	4.0	BADIER	65	HBC	0	LAMBDA	KBAR
M	29	1817.0	7.0	SMITH 1	65	HBC	-0	LAMBDA	KBAR
M	40	1830.0	10.0	ALITTI	69	HBC	-	LAM,	SIG KBAR
M	65	1795.	10.	BMST	70	HBC	0	XI-PI+	(2.9 K-P)
M	55	1820.	12.	BMST	70	HBC	0	XI(1530)	PI
M	35	1854.	12.	BMST	70	HBC	-	SIGMA-	KOBAR
M	65	1871.	11.	BMST	70	HBC	0	LAMBDA	KOBAR
M	25	1830.0	10.0	CRENNELL	70	DBC	-0	3.6,	3.9
M	28	1762.0	8.0	BADIER	72	HBC		XI PI,XI2PI,K	Y
M	38	1838.0	5.0	BADIER	72	HBC		XI PI,XI2PI,K	Y
M	B			BADIER 71	ADDS	ALL	CHANNELS	AND	DIVIDES
M	B							PEAK	IN
M	B							LOWER	AND
M	B							HIGHER	AND

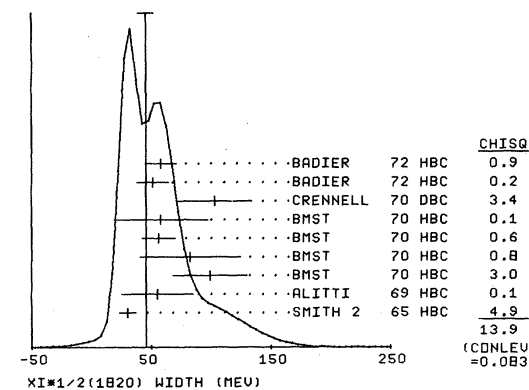
AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.4)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



50 XI*1/2(1820) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(80.0)	OR LESS	HALSTEINS	63	FBC	-0	K-FR	3.5	GEV/C
W	(12.0)	(4.0)	BADIER	65	HBC	0	LAMBDA	KBAR	
W	30.0	7.0	SMITH 2	65	HBC	-0	LAMBDA	KBAR	
W	55.0	40.0	20.0	ALITTI	69	HBC	-	LAM,	SIG KBAR
W	65	99.	31.	BMST	70	HBC	0	XI-PI+	(2.9 K-P)
W	55	82.	42.	BMST	70	HBC	0	XI(1530)	PI
W	35	56.	14.	BMST	70	HBC	-	SIGMA-	KOBAR
W	65	58.	39.	BMST	70	HBC	0	LAMBDA	KOBAR
W	103.0	38.0	24.0	CRENNELL	70	DBC	-0	3.6,	3.9
W	51.0	13.0		BADIER	72	HBC		LOWER	MASS
W	58.0	13.0		BADIER	72	HBC		HIGHER	MASS
W	B								
W	B								
W	B								

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



50 XI*1/2(1820) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI*1/2(1820)	INTO	LAMBDA	KBAR	1115+ 497	
P2	XI*1/2(1820)	INTO	XI	PI	1321+ 139	
P3	XI*1/2(1820)	INTO	SIGMA	KBAR	1197+ 497	
P4	XI*1/2(1820)	INTO	XI*1/2(1530)	PI	1533+ 139	
P5	XI*1/2(1820)	INTO	XI	PI	PI (EXCLUDING P4)	1321+ 139+ 139

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Xi(1820)$, $\Xi(1940)$, $\Xi(2030)$

50 $\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.3 0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC	-
R2	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI PI)/TOTAL	(P2)	
R2	0.1 0.1	ALITTI 69 HBC	-
R3	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/TOTAL	(P3)	
R3	(0.02) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE	-
R3	0.3 0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC	-
R4	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI*1/2(1530) PI)/TOTAL	(P4)	
R4	0.3 0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC	-
R4	(0.25) OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC	- K-P 2.7 BEV/C
R5	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P2)/(P1)	
R5	0.20 0.20	BADIER 65 HBC	-
R6	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI*(1530) PI)/(LAM KBAR)	(P4)/(P1)	
R6	0.26 0.13	SMITH 1 65 HBC	-
R7	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI PI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P5)/(P1)	
R7	(0.1) OR MORE	SMITH 1 65 HBC	-
R8	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI PI)/(XI*1/2(1530) PI)	(P2)/(P4)	
R8	1.5 0.6 0.4	APSELL 70 HBC	0
R9	$\Xi^*1/2(1820)$ INTO (XI PI PI)/(XI*1/2(1530) PI)	(P5)/(P4)	
R9	0.3 0.5	APSELL 70 HBC	0

 REFERENCES FOR $\Xi^*1/2(1820)$
 HALSTEIN 63 SIENA CONF 173 HALSTE INSLID,+ (BERGEN,CERN,EPOL,RHEL,LOUC) I
 BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +DEMOULIN,GOLDBERG,+ (EPOL,SACLAY,AMST) I
 SMITH 1 65 PRL 14 25 +LINDSEY,BUTTON-SHAFER,MURRAY (LRL)IJP
 SMITH 2 65 ATHENS CONF 251 G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY (LRL)
 TRIPP 67 NP B3 10 + LEITH,+ (LRL,SLAC,CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)
 USES DATA OF SMITH 1.
 ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES,FLAMINIO,METZGER,+ (BNL,SYRACUSE) I
 DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MULLER (LRL)
 APSELL 70 PRL 24 777 + (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS) I
 BMST 70 DUKE 317 BRANDEIS+MARYLAND+SYRACUSE+TUFTS COLLABOR.
 CRENNELL 70 PR 10 847 +KARSHON, LAI, ONEALL, SCARR, SCHUMANN(BNL)
 BADIER 72 NP B37 429 +BARRELET,CHARLTON,VIDEAU (EPOL)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
 MERRILL 68 PR 167 1202 D W MERRILL, J BUTTON-SHAFER (LRL)
 WEAK EVIDENCE CONCERNING JP. (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS)
 APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 +
 SUPERSEDED BY BMST 70.

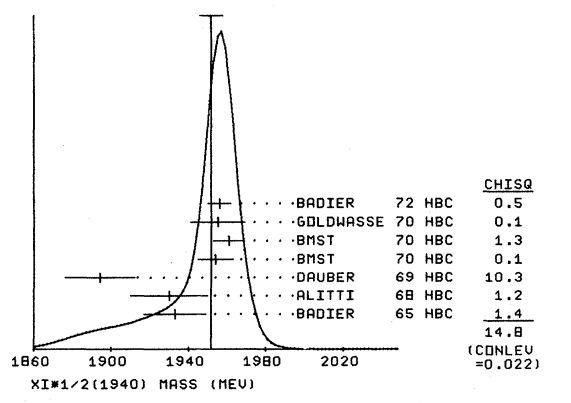
$\Xi(1940)$

52 $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$, JP=) I=1/2
 WE LIST UNDER $\Xi(1940)$ EVERYTHING REPORTED IN THE MASS RANGE 1875-2000 MEV. THE SITUATION IS PERHAPS NOT QUITE SO UNCLEAR AS IS THE CASE FOR THE $\Xi(1820)$.

52 $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ MASS (MEV)

M	35 1933.0	16.0	BADIER 65 HBC	0 XI- PI+	
M	27 1930.0	20.0	ALITTI 68 HBC	0 XI- PI+	11/68
M	66 1894.0	18.0	DAUBER 69 HBC	- XI PI	11/68
M	110 1954.	9.	BMST 70 HBC	0 XI-PI+ (2.9 K-P)	7/70
M	40 1961.	8.	BMST 70 HBC	XI(1530) PI	7/70
M	21 1955.0	14.0	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC	- XI PI	10/70
M	29 1956.0	6.0	BADIER 72 HBC	XI PI,XI2PI,K Y	10/71

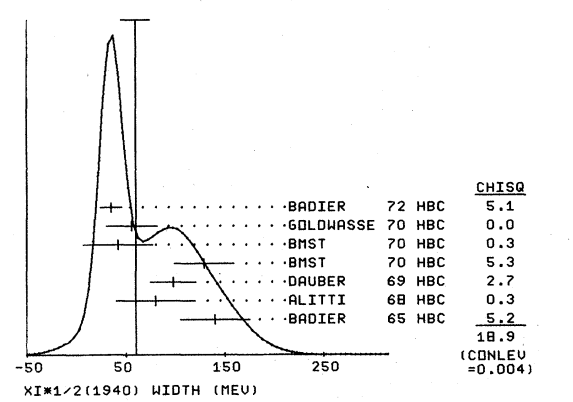
AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



52 $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	35 140.0	35.0	BADIER 65 HBC	0 XI- PI+	
W	27 80.0	40.0	ALITTI 68 HBC	0 XI- PI+	11/68
W	66 98.0	23.0	DAUBER 69 HBC	- XI PI	11/68
W	110 129.	30.	BMST 70 HBC	0 XI-PI+ (2.9 K-P)	7/70
W	40 42.	35.	BMST 70 HBC	XI(1530) PI	7/70
W	21 56.0	26.0	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC	- XI PI	10/70
W	29 35.0	11.0	BADIER 72 HBC	XI PI,XI2PI,K Y	10/71

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.8)
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



52 $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	$\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ INTO XI PI	DECAY MODES	1321+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ INTO XI*(1530) PI		1533+ 139
P3	$\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ INTO XI PI PI. (EXCLUDING P2)		1321+ 139+ 139

52 $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

THE $\Xi(1940)$ IS SEEN MAINLY IN XI PI AND SOME IN XI(1530) PI. IT HAS BEEN LOOKED FOR IN OTHER CHANNELS BUT NOT SEEN.

R1	$\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ INTO (XI PI)/(XI*1/2(1530) PI)	(P1)/(P2)	
R1	2.8 0.7 0.6	APSELL 70 HBC	0
R2	$\Xi^*1/2(1940)$ INTO (XI PI PI)/(XI*1/2(1530) PI)	(P3)/(P2)	
R2	0.0 0.3	APSELL 70 HBC	0

 REFERENCES FOR $\Xi^*1/2(1940)$
 BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +DEMOULIN,GOLDBERG,+ (EPOL,SACLAY,AMST) I
 ALITTI 68 PRL 21 1119 +FLAMINIO,METZGER,RADOUJIC,(BNL,SYRACUSE) I
 DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MULLER (LRL) I
 APSELL 70 PRL 24 777 + (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS) I
 BMST 70 DUKE 317 BRANDEIS+MARYLAND+SYRACUSE+TUFTS COLLABOR.
 GOLDWASS 70 PR 10 1960 E L GOLDWASSER, P F SCHULTZ (ILLINOIS)
 BADIER 72 NP B37,429 +BARRELET,CHARLTON,VIDEAU (EPOL)
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
 APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 + (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS)
 SUPERSEDED BY BMST 70.

$\Xi(2030)$

68 $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$, JP=) I=1/2

68 $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ MASS (MEV)

M	42 2030.0	10.0	ALITTI 69 HBC	- K-P 3.9-5 BEV/C	9/69
M	40 2058.0	17.0	BARTSCH 69 HBC	- K-P 10GEV/C	9/69

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.4)

68 $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	45.0	40.0	20.0	ALITTI 69 HBC	-	9/69
W	57.0	30.0		BARTSCH 69 HBC	-	9/69

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Baryons

$\Xi(2030)$, $\Xi(2250)$, $\Xi(2500)$, Ω^-

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

68 $\Xi^*(2030)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO Ξ PI	1321+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1115+ 497
P3	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR	1197+ 497
P4	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO $\Xi^*(1530)$ PI	1533+ 139
P5	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA (OR SIGMA) KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139

68 $\Xi^*(2030)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO (Ξ PI)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P1)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R1	(0.30) OR LESS	ALITTI 69 HBC - 1 STD DEV LIMIT	
R2	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO (LAM KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P2)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R2	0.25 0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC -	
R3	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO (SIG KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P3)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R3	0.75 0.20	ALITTI 69 HBC -	
R4	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO (Ξ^* PI)/(MODES P1 THRU P4)	(P4)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R4	(0.15) OR LESS	ALITTI 69 HBC - 1 STD DEV LIMIT	
R5	$\Xi^*(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA (OR SIGMA) KBAR PI	(P5)	9/69
R5	SEEN	BARTSCH 69 HBC	

 REFERENCES FOR $\Xi^*(2030)$
 ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES, FLAMINIO, METZGER, + (BNL, SYRACUSE) I
 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)

$\Xi(2250)$
 22 $\Xi^*(2250)$, JP= 1
 THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IS WEAK. BARTSCH 69 SEE A BUMP OF NOT MUCH STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN LAMBDA-KBAR-PI, SIGMA-KBAR-PI, AND Ξ -PI-PI MASS SPECTRA. GOLDWASSER 70 SEE A NARROWER BUMP IN Ξ -PI-PI AT A HIGHER MASS. PERHAPS THEY ARE THE SAME STATE, PERHAPS THEY ARE NOT.

22 $\Xi^*(2250)$ MASS (MEV)

M	35 2244.0	52.0	BARTSCH 69 HBC	K-P 10 GEV/C	9/69
M	18 2295.0	15.0	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC	K-P 5.5 GEV/C	10/70
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)				

22 $\Xi^*(2250)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	130.0	80.0	BARTSCH 69 HBC		9/69
W	LESS THAN	30.0	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC	K-P 5.5 GEV/C	10/70

22 $\Xi^*(2250)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	$\Xi^*(2250)$ INTO Ξ PI PI	1321+ 139+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*(2250)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139
P3	$\Xi^*(2250)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1197+ 497+ 139

 REFERENCES FOR $\Xi^*(2250)$
 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)
 GOLDWASS 70 PR 1D 1960 E L GOLDWASSER, P F SCHULTZ (ILLINOIS)

$\Xi(2500)$



99 $\Xi^*(2500)$, JP= 1 I=1/2
 IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THE REASON THE EXPERIMENTS DISAGREE ABOUT THE MASS AND WIDTH IS THAT THEY ARE SEEING DIFFERENT Ξ^* S. FOR NOW, HOWEVER, WE GROUP THEM TOGETHER.

99 $\Xi^*(2500)$ MASS (MEV)

M	30 2430.0	20.0	ALITTI 69 HBC	K-P 4.6-5 GEV/C	9/69
M	45 2500.0	10.0	BARTSCH 69 HBC	-0 K-P 10 GEV/C	9/69
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.1)				

99 $\Xi^*(2500)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	150.0	60.0	40.0	ALITTI 69 HBC	-	9/69
W	59.0	27.0		BARTSCH 69 HBC	-0	9/69
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)					

99 $\Xi^*(2500)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO Ξ PI	1321+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1115+ 497
P3	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR	1197+ 497
P4	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO $\Xi^*(1530)$ PI	1533+ 139
P5	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO LAMBDA (OR SIGMA) KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139
P6	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO Ξ PI PI	1321+ 139+ 139

99 $\Xi^*(2500)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (Ξ PI)/(MODES P1 THRU P4)	(P1)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R1	(0.5) OR LESS	ALITTI 69 HBC - 1 STD DEV LIMIT	
R2	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (LAM KBAR)/(MODES P1 THRU P4)	(P2)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R2	0.5 0.2	ALITTI 69 HBC -	
R3	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (SIG KBAR)/(MODES P1 THRU P4)	(P3)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R3	0.5 0.2	ALITTI 69 HBC -	
R4	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (Ξ^* PI)/(MODES P1 THRU P4)	(P4)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R4	(0.2) OR LESS	ALITTI 69 HBC - 1 STD DEV LIMIT	

99 $\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (LAMBDA (OR SIGMA) KBAR PI)/TOTAL

R5	SEEN	BARTSCH 69 HBC	(P5)	9/69
R5			-0	
R6	$\Xi^*(2500)$ INTO (Ξ PI PI)/TOTAL	(P6)	9/69	
R6	SEEN	BARTSCH 69 HBC	-0	9/69

 REFERENCES FOR $\Xi^*(2500)$
 ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES, FLAMINIO, METZGER, + (BNL, SYRACUSE) I
 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)

Ω^-

24 OMEGA-(1675, JP=3/2+) I=0
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Appendix I

TEST OF $\Delta I=1/2$ RULE FOR K DECAYS

The quantities of interest for making tests of theoretical predictions regarding the $\Delta I=1/2$ rule for K decay are usually partial decay rates for single channels or special sums of channels. It is not possible to compute the errors on sums, differences, and ratios of partial decay rates from the information given in the Table of Stable Particles because of the presence of off-diagonal terms in the error matrix. For this reason we give some of these quantities in Table I. Throughout this Appendix, italics are used to indicate that a quantity has changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since our previous edition, and S gives the scale factor included in the quoted error because of inconsistencies in the data (see footnote at end of Stable Particle Table for definition of S).

Table I. (000) or (+-0) refer to the sign of the pions into which the K_L decays.	
$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+} = \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^+} + \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+}$	$= (6.542 \pm .083) \times 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$
$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+} / \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^+}$	$= 0.668 \pm .024 \quad S=2.2$
$\Gamma_{K_{\tau}^+} / \Gamma_{K_{\tau^1}^+}$	$= 3.223 \pm .090$
$\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}^0} = \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^0} + \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0}$	$= (12.68 \pm .16) \times 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad S=1.1$
$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0} / \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^0}$	$= 0.694 \pm .022$
$\Gamma_{K^0(000)} / \Gamma_{K^0(+0)}$	$= 1.711 \pm .081 \quad S=1.3$

1. Leptonic decay rates

The $\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}}$ rates are useful in testing the

leptonic $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule in the way suggested by Trilling.¹ The predictions are

$$\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}^0} / 2\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}^+} = 1.012, \text{ a phase-space}$$

factor,² and

$$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0} / \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^0} = \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+} / \Gamma_{K_{e 3}^+}.$$

From Table I,

$$\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}^0} / 2\Gamma_{K_{\ell 3}^+} = 0.969 \pm .017$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0}}{\Gamma_{K_{e 3}^0}} \left[\frac{\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+}}{\Gamma_{K_{e 3}^+}} \right]^{-1} = 1.039 \pm .050.$$

These results seem to show a less than 2σ disagreement with the predictions, but the errors should be regarded with caution in view of the internal disagreements in the data. (Note the ideograms in the data listing for the charged K meson.)

2. Three-pion decays

We follow here the tests done by Mast et al.,³ based on the general analysis of K decays suggested by Zemach.⁴ Both decay rates (Γ) and slopes (g, the energy dependence of the Dalitz plot distributions) are used. The $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule predicts that the following test quantities are all equal to zero:

$$\text{Test 1} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\Gamma_{K^0(000)}}{\phi_1} \left[\frac{\Gamma_{K^0(+0)}}{\phi_2} \right]^{-1},$$

$$\text{Test 2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma_{K_{\tau}^+}}{\phi_3} \left[\frac{\Gamma_{K_{\tau^1}^+}}{\phi_4} \right]^{-1},$$

$$\text{Test 3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma_{K_{\tau}^+}}{\phi_3} \left[\frac{\Gamma_{K^0(+0)}}{\phi_2} \right]^{-1},$$

$$\text{Test 4} = \frac{1}{2} g_{K_{\tau^1}^+} + g_{K_{\tau}^+},$$

$$\text{Test 5} = g_{K^0(+0)} + g_{K_{\tau}^+} - \frac{1}{2} g_{K_{\tau^1}^+}.$$

The ϕ_i are phase-space factors which have been calculated as described in Mast et al.³ by use of a relativistic formulation and the masses and slopes from this compilation. The factors labeled UDP are the relative areas of the Dalitz plots, assuming a uniform distribution. The NUUDP include the observed slopes (see below). The CNUUDP have been calculated by including the final-state Coulomb interaction. The values are:

	Method		
	UDP	NUUDP	CNUUDP
$\phi_1(000) =$	1.489	1.489	1.444
$\phi_2(+0) =$	1.221	1.294	1.279
$\phi_3(++-) =$	1.000	1.000	1.000
$\phi_4(+00) =$	1.247	1.183	1.147

For convenience, we repeat the slope parameters tabulated in the Stable Particle Table. They are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
g_{K_{\tau}^+} &= -0.214 \pm 0.005 & S=1.7 \\
g_{K_{\tau}^-} &= -0.214 \pm 0.007 & S=2.7 \\
\overline{g}_{K_{\tau}^{\pm}} &= -0.214 \pm 0.004 \\
g_{K_{\tau}^+} &= 0.523 \pm 0.023 & S=1.4 \\
g_{K^0(+0)} &= 0.604 \pm 0.023 & S=2.7
\end{aligned}$$

A difference in the τ^+ and τ^- slopes would be an indication of CP violation in this decay. Since no difference is observed at this time, we average the two and use this value in Test 4.

We use the CNUDP factors and the rates and slopes reported here to compute the five test quantities which the $\Delta I=1/2$ rule predicts to be zero. The results are:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Test 1} &= 0.010 \pm 0.048 \\
\text{Test 2} &= -0.076 \pm 0.026 \\
\text{Test 3} &= 0.190 \pm 0.025 \\
\text{Test 4} &= 0.048 \pm 0.012 \\
\text{Test 5} &= 0.128 \pm 0.026
\end{aligned}$$

The three-pion final state can be in isospin states $I = 1, 2, 3$. Tests 1 and 2 test the existence of isospin $I = 3$ in the final state. Since the rate tests (Tests 1, 2, and 3) could differ from zero by as much as 0.1 owing to the mass differences and the occurrence of big slopes⁵, no evidence for $I=3$ is found. Test 4 is related to the $I=2$ amplitude in the final state and indicates the presence of $I=2$. Tests 3 and 5 give information on the $\Delta I = 3/2$ part of the $I=1$ amplitude relative to the $\Delta I = 1/2$ part. Both tests indicate the presence of $\Delta I = 3/2$.

References

1. G. Trilling, K-Meson Decays, UCRL-16473, (updated from Argonne Conference Proceedings, 1965, p. 115).
2. N. Brene (CERN), private communication. In our Jan. 1968 edition we had erroneously used 1.04.
3. T. S. Mast, L. K. Gershwin, M. Alston-Garnjost, R. O. Bangerter, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, J. J. Murray, F. T. Solmitz, and R. D. Tripp, Phys. Rev. **183**, 1200 (1969).
4. C. Zemach, Phys. Rev. **133**, B1201 (1964).
5. C. Bouchiat and M. Veltman, Topical Conference on Weak Interactions, CERN 69-7 (1969), p. 225.

Appendix II

A. SU(3) CLASSIFICATION OF BARYON RESONANCES

There are a few multiplets that have been studied and we report here the results.

Exact SU(3) symmetry predicts that all the members of a multiplet should have the same mass and the same couplings for decays into other multiplets. It has been found, however, that the members of the octet of Stable Baryons lie within 20% of their mean mass; therefore a symmetry breaking interaction has been introduced by GELL-MANN 62 and OKUBO 62 independently. In addition, for the isospin-0 vector mesons (ω and ϕ) an additional symmetry-breaking interaction had to be introduced (SAKURAI 62) to take care of octet-singlet mixing. The relevant formulae for masses and decay rates are given below.

Mass Formulae

Broken SU(3) gives:

$$\text{Decuplet} \quad \Delta - \Sigma = \Sigma - \Xi^* = \Xi^* - \Omega \quad \text{GMO} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Octet} \quad 2(N + \Xi) = 3\Lambda + \Sigma \quad \text{GMO} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Octet-Singlet mixing} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sin^2 \theta = \frac{\Lambda - M_8}{\Lambda - \Lambda'} \quad \text{Mixing angle}^\dagger \\ M_8 = \frac{2(N + \Xi) - \Sigma}{3} \quad \text{GMO} \end{array} \right. \quad (3) \quad (4)$$

Here GMO stands for the Gell-Mann-Okubo formula; the particle symbol indicates its mass. The formulae would be the same if squared masses were used. For the nonet case, Λ is the "mostly-octet" particle, Λ' is the "mostly-singlet" particle.

Decay Rates

In terms of a relativistically invariant matrix element T , the decay rate for two-body decay of a resonance of mass M_R is

$$\Gamma \propto \frac{|T|^2 R_2}{M_R}, \quad (5)$$

where $R_2 = k/M_R$ is the two-body phase space factor. Since the numerator is an invariant, and since Γ must transform as $1/E$, we introduce the denominator $1/M_R$ (see FEYNMAN 62).

For meson decays (see below) the rates are calculated according to Eq. (5); for baryon resonance decays into $1/2^+$ baryons and 0^- mesons, one next takes into account the fact that spin sums in $|T|^2$ introduce another factor M_R , cancelling the $1/M_R$. We are then left with

$$\Gamma = \frac{|T|^2 k}{M_R} M_N, \quad \text{for baryons} \quad (5')$$

$$= \frac{|T|^2 k}{M_R} M_N^2, \quad \text{for mesons} \quad (5'')$$

The powers of the nucleon mass M_N or M_N^2 have been introduced so that we can treat $|T|$ as dimensionless.

$|T|^2$ contains centrifugal barrier factors, which we call B_ℓ . We then have

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Decuplet} \\ \text{Singlet} \end{array} \right\} \Gamma = (cg)^2 B_\ell(k) \frac{M_N}{M_R} k \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Octet} \quad \Gamma = (c_D g_D + c_F g_F)^2 B_\ell(k) \frac{M_N}{M_R} k \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Octet-} \\ \text{Singlet} \\ \text{mixing} \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases} G_8 = \Lambda \cos\theta - \Lambda' \sin\theta \\ G_1 = \Lambda \sin\theta + \Lambda' \cos\theta \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{with} \quad \begin{cases} G_8 = c_D g_D + c_F g_F \\ G_1 = c_1 g_1 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

Here c_i are the SU(3) coefficients with the sign convention adopted in this article [see note preceding the table of SU(3) isoscalar factors and Fig. 2 in the text]. M_N is the nucleon mass, M_R is the resonance mass for which Γ is calculated, k is the center-of-mass momentum for the channel being considered, g_i are the relevant couplings. For the case of singlet-octet mixing, formula (8) has to be used in conjunction with (6) and (7). G_8 and G_1 represent the couplings for the multiplet, and Λ and Λ' represent the couplings for the physical states.

The relation between g_D , g_F , and the parameter α is

$$\alpha = \left[1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \frac{g_F}{g_D} \right]^{-1} \quad (10)$$

Exact SU(3) predicts that the couplings g_i for all the members of a multiplet are the same; however, since the symmetry is broken for the masses, it is probably broken for the widths. In the case of the $3/2^+$ decuplet, for broken SU(3) a sum rule has been derived by BECCHI 64 and by GUPTA 64 independently. It relates the g_i for the members of the decuplet by the relation

$$2(\Delta + \Xi) = 3\Sigma^*(\Lambda\pi) + \Sigma^*(\Sigma\pi), \quad (11)$$

where $\Sigma^*(\Lambda\pi)$ is the coupling for the $\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ decay and $\Sigma^*(\Sigma\pi)$ is the coupling for the decay $\Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$.

As mentioned in the text (Sec. IV D) the determination of the relative signs of resonant amplitudes can be useful in making an SU(3) assignment of resonances. In fact the resonant amplitude $T \propto \sqrt{x} e^{i\phi} \propto G_e G_i$ where the subscript e refers to the elastic channel and the G_e, G_i are the couplings of Eqs. (6) through (9). Assuming that all g_i are positive, the sign of the G_i are dependent upon the sign of the Clebsch-Gordon coefficients c_i . Once a sign convention is adopted (we use the LEVI-SETTI 69 convention, see Fig. 2 in the text) and the sign for a Σ state ($I = 1$) and a Λ state ($I = 0$) of known SU(3) assignment have been chosen for reference, the signs of all the other amplitudes can be useful in determining multiplet assignments. For exact SU(3) all the decays of members of a decuplet have the same sign. For octets the relative sign depends upon the value of g_D/g_F and the mixing angle, as seen from Eqs. (7) through (9).

Fits to the Data

Fits of baryon decay rates within SU(3) can be found, among others, in TRIPP 68 and 69, LEVI SETTI 69, SAMIOS 70 and PLANE 70. The most recent fits were made by BARBARO-GALTIERI 72.

In fitting the data a choice for B_ℓ has to be made. PLANE 70 tried two forms for B_ℓ :

(a) The form $B_\ell = (kr)^{2\ell} D_\ell(kr)$, r being the radius of interaction and D_ℓ the polynomials in kr given by BLATT-WEISSKOPF 52. Usually r is taken to be 1 fermi (TRIPP 68).

(b) The form $B_\ell = k^{2\ell}$.

However, for their final results they used form (b). A discussion of the differences among these two forms can be found in BARBARO-GALTIERI 71. It turns out that not only the values of the couplings, g_i , depend upon the form used for B_ℓ , but also the value obtained for the mixing angle. For the $3/2^-$ singlet, $\Lambda(1520)$, and isospin-0 member of the octet, $\Lambda(1690)$, the mixing angles obtained in the two cases are

$$\theta_a = (-16.1^{+1.4}_{-1.3})^\circ, \quad \theta_b = (-27.5^{+3.6}_{-3.4})^\circ,$$

in disagreement by a few standard deviations. It turns out that if a radius of interaction of $r = 0.15$ fermi is used for form (a), the two values of θ agree. This value of r does not fit resonance shapes when used in the Breit-Wigner resonant form.

Table I is a summary of the fits made by BARBARO-GALTIERI 72 using the barrier factor form (b) and exact SU(3). A few comments follow.

$\frac{1}{2}^-$ - Nonet (Baryon - Eta Resonances)

For this nonet Eq. (7) was multiplied by the factor

$$\left[\frac{M_R - M_B}{\bar{M}_R - \bar{M}_B} \right]^2,$$

where M_B is the decay baryon and $\bar{M}_R - \bar{M}_B = 564$ MeV is the difference of the mean $1/2^-$ and $1/2^+$ baryon octet masses. This kinematic factor comes from PCAC arguments (i.e., the assumption that axial vector current remains an octet in presence of symmetry breaking) and it was advocated by Graham et al. (GRAHAM 67). For the $1/2^-$ nonet it has been used in this form first by Gell-Mann et al. (GELL-MANN 68).

$\frac{3}{2}^+$ Decuplet

The agreement among the coupling constants obtained for the four rates in this decuplet is very bad. The fit made using form (b) for B_η has $\chi^2=50$ for 3 Degrees of Freedom; the one made with form (a) for B_η has $\chi^2=24/3DF$. The broken SU(3) relation (11), however, is very well satisfied.

B. SU(3) CLASSIFICATION OF MESON RESONANCES

All of the discussion above applies, except that for Bosons the GMO formula is usually applied to the square of the masses, as opposed to the first power for fermions. Thus for example, Eq. (2) becomes

$$4\hat{K} = 3\hat{\eta} + \hat{\pi}. \tag{2'}$$

The symbol \hat{K} was introduced by Glashow and Socolow† for the square of the K mass, etc.

Because of the difference between Eqs. (5') and (5''), there is also an extra factor of (M_N/M_R) in Eqs. (6) and (7). The three established nonets (0^- , 1^- , 2^+) and their mixing angles are listed at the bottom of the Meson table.

Footnotes and References

†The formula has been calculated from analogy with the formula for mixing of meson states, first put in this form by S. L. Glashow and R. H. Socolow, Phys. Rev. Letters **15**, 329 (1966). For the baryon formula see A. Barbaro-Galtieri, Phenomenology of Resonances and Particle Supermultiplets. UCRL-17054 (1966).

‡This is an updated version of the fits by Flaminio et al., BNL report 14572.

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Table I. SU(3) baryon multiplets with two or more known members. Values of θ and α [defined by Eqs. (8) and (10)] are the results of fits made by BARBARO-GALTIERI 72 to all the measured two-body decay rates of each multiplet.

J^P	Octet members ^a				Singlet	$\theta(\text{deg})^b$	α
$1/2^-$	N'(1535)	$\Lambda(1670)$	$\Sigma(1750)$	$[\Xi(1825)]$	$\Lambda(1405)$	8 ± 3	$1.2 \pm .1$
$3/2^-$	N(1520)	$\Lambda(1690)$	$\Sigma(1670)$	$[\Xi(1815)]$	$\Lambda(1520)$	-23 ± 4	$.34 \pm .09$
$5/2^-$	N(1670)	$\Lambda(1830)$	$\Sigma(1765)$				$1.13 \pm .05$
$5/2^+$	N(1688)	$\Lambda(1815)$	$\Sigma(1915)$				$.62 \pm .04$
	Decuplet members				Ξ_{10}		
$3/2^+$	$\Delta(1236)$	$\Sigma(1385)$	$\Xi(1530)$	Ω^-		$1.78 - 2.29$	$\chi^2=50/3DF$
$7/2^+$	$\Delta(1950)$	$\Sigma(2030)$					

^aMasses in parentheses are the nominal masses used in the Baryon Table. The Ξ members have masses as calculated by using formulae (1) and (2) with the mixing angle θ derived from the decay widths.

^bSee text for a discussion of the $3/2^-$ mixing angle.

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Appendix III

TEST OF $\Delta I=1/2$ RULE FOR HYPERON DECAYS

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1. Nonleptonic Decay Amplitudes

In this edition we are adopting a new convention for the amplitudes A and B. Some theorists have suggested that dimensionless amplitudes are more useful to them than the ones appearing in the literature. Berge (1966) used a convention, which we adopted last year, with A and B in units of $\text{sec}^{-1/2}$. Samios (1965) used a convention which gave A and B in units of $(\text{MeV}\cdot\text{sec})^{-1/2}$. Following is the convention suggested by Jackson (1973), which gives dimensionless A and B, which we will adopt in this edition.

The effective Lagrangian density for nonleptonic hyperon decays ($B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + \pi$) can be written

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = G \mu_c^2 [\bar{\psi}_2 (A + B \gamma_5) \psi_1] \phi_\pi,$$

where $G = 10^{-5} m_p^{-2}$ is a coupling constant characteristic of first-order weak decays, μ_c is the charged pion mass, and A and B are dimensionless complex numbers giving the relative amplitudes of the parity-violating and parity-conserving decays, respectively. The matrix γ_5 is to be taken in the Pauli form, $\gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. The invariant amplitude for the decay is

$$\mathcal{M} = G \mu_c^2 [\bar{u}(p)(A + B \gamma_5) u(P)],$$

where P is the 4-momentum of the decaying hyperon of mass M, and p is the 4-momentum of the baryon decay product of mass m. With the normalization convention, $\bar{u}_1 u_1 = 2m_1$, the Pauli form of the matrix element in the rest frame of the decaying hyperon is

$$\mathcal{M} = G \mu_c^2 \langle \chi_2 | \sqrt{2M(E+m)} A + \sqrt{2M(E-m)} B \vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{q} | \chi_1 \rangle,$$

where E is the total energy of the final baryon and \hat{q} is a unit vector in the direction of motion of the final baryon. Comparison with Section IV H shows that the amplitudes s and p defined there are proportional to A and B:

$$\frac{p}{s} = \left(\frac{E-m}{E+m} \right) \frac{B}{A} = \sqrt{\frac{(M-m)^2 - \mu^2}{(M+m)^2 - \mu^2}} \frac{B}{A}.$$

Here μ is the mass of the pion entering the decay. The parameters α, β, γ can therefore be expressed in terms of A and B, rather than s and p, if desired.

The decay rate for $B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + \pi$ is

$$\Gamma = \frac{G_{\mu c}^2}{8\pi} q \left\{ \left[\frac{(M+m)^2 - \mu^2}{M^2} \right] |A|^2 + \left[\frac{(M-m)^2 - \mu^2}{M^2} \right] |B|^2 \right\},$$

where q is the c. m. s. momentum of the decay products. For reference, the dimensionless constant in this expression has the value $(G_{\mu c}^2/8\pi) = 1.9488 \times 10^{-15}$.

To convert numbers for A and B of Table I, Appendix III, April 1972 edition to the new dimensionless numbers, multiply old values by $0.98124 \times 10^{-5} \text{sec}^{1/2}$.

This is the value of

$$\frac{\sqrt{\hbar} 10^5}{G_{\mu c}^2 \sqrt{\mu c}} = \sqrt{\frac{65.822}{0.13958} \left(\frac{0.93826}{0.13958} \right)^2} \times 10^{-13} \times 10^5 \times 10^5 \text{sec}^{1/2}.$$

$$A_{\text{new}} = 0.98124 A_{\text{old}} \times 10^{-5} \text{sec}^{1/2}$$

$$B_{\text{new}} = 0.98124 B_{\text{old}} \times 10^{-5} \text{sec}^{1/2}.$$

Table I summarizes the amplitudes A and B for the nonleptonic decays of the Λ , Σ , and Ξ hyperons. These amplitudes have been calculated by using the experimental data for mean lives, branching ratios, and the decay asymmetry α given in the Stable Particle Table of this review. Time-reversal invariance is assumed and final-state interactions are neglected, so A and B are taken to be relatively real and $\beta = 0$. The subscript on the hyperon refers to the sign of the decaying pion. The statistical correlation coefficient

$$C_{AB} = \frac{\langle \Delta A \Delta B \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle \Delta A^2 \rangle \langle \Delta B^2 \rangle}}$$

is also given. The absolute signs of A and B have been assigned, using the following convention. Taking $A(\Lambda^0_-)$ as positive, the other S-wave decay amplitudes are chosen to give an approximate fit to the triangular relationships

$$\sqrt{2}A(\Sigma^0_+) + A(\Sigma^+_+) = A(\Sigma^-_-) \text{ and } \sqrt{3}A(\Sigma^0_+) + A(\Lambda^0_-) = 2A(\Xi^-_-).$$

The signs of the B amplitudes relative to those of the corresponding A amplitudes are determined by the sign of the appropriate α decay parameter.

Table I

M	$\rightarrow m + \mu$	A	B	C_{AB}
Λ^0_-	$\rightarrow p + \pi^-$	1.50±0.01	10.28±0.25	-0.264
Σ^+_+	$\rightarrow n + \pi^+$	0.06±0.02	19.04±0.16	0.003
Σ^0_+	$\rightarrow p + \pi^0$	1.46±0.06	-12.22±0.70	0.945
Σ^-_-	$\rightarrow n + \pi^-$	1.93±0.01	-0.65±0.08	-0.030
Ξ^0_0	$\rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^0$	1.54±0.03	-5.12±1.24	0.362
Ξ^0_0	$\rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^-$	2.03±0.02	-6.86±0.52	0.207

2. Tests of the $\Delta I=1/2$ Rule

(a) Λ Decay

For Λ decay the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule predicts that $\Gamma_0/\Gamma_- = 0.50$ and $\alpha_0 = \alpha_-$. In order to determine the magnitude of possible $\Delta I = 3/2$ amplitudes present we write the linear expressions [Overseth and Pakvasa (1969)] for the $\Delta I = 3/2$ S- and P-wave amplitudes in terms of $\Delta\alpha$, where $\Delta\alpha$ is the measured value of α_0/α_- minus the predicted value, and in terms of $\Delta\Gamma$ similarly defined. Evaluating these we find

$$\Delta\alpha = -1.54(S_3/S_1) + 1.61(P_3/P_1),$$

$$\Delta\Gamma = 1.84(S_3/S_1) + 0.26(P_3/P_1).$$

Here the $\Delta I = 3/2$ amplitudes are expressed relative to the $\Delta I = 1/2$ amplitudes. The numerical values of the coefficients depend on the ratio P/S. The uncertainties in the coefficients are small compared to the uncertainties in $\Delta\alpha$ and $\Delta\Gamma$. Final-state π -N interactions have been included in these relations but have a very small effect. From the Stable Particle Table,

$$\Delta\alpha = 0.006 \pm 0.066, \quad \Delta\Gamma = 0.058 \pm 0.012,$$

and hence

$$(S_3/S_1) = 0.027 \pm 0.008$$

and

$$(P_3/P_1) = 0.030 \pm 0.037.$$

The possible 3% $\Delta I = 3/2$ S-wave amplitude is due to the disagreement of decay rates with prediction. At this level the results are sensitive to electromagnetic corrections. However, in Λ decay the phase space correction and the other radiative corrections appear to be about equal in magnitude and have opposite signs [Belavin and Narodetsky (1968), and Intemann (1973)], and hence cancel each other in the correction to the decay rates.

(b) Ξ Decay

The analysis for Ξ decay is very similar to that for Λ decay. If the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule is valid, $\Gamma_0(\Xi^0)/\Gamma_-(\Xi^-) = 0.50$ and $\alpha_0 = \alpha_-$. For this case the expressions linear in $\Delta I=3/2$ S- and P-wave amplitudes are [Overseth and Pakvasa (1969)]

$$\Delta\alpha = 1.37(S_3/S_1) - 1.37(P_3/P_1),$$

$$\Delta\Gamma = -1.44(S_3/S_1) - 0.06(P_3/P_1).$$

From the Stable Particle Table,

$$\Delta\alpha = -0.040 \pm 0.234, \quad \Delta\Gamma = 0.061 \pm 0.025,$$

and we find

$$(S_3/S_1) = -0.042 \pm 0.018$$

and

$$(P_3/P_1) = -0.013 \pm 0.164.$$

(c) Σ Decay

The traditional test of the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule in Σ decay is that the amplitudes satisfy the relationship $\sqrt{2} \Sigma_0^+ + \Sigma_+^+ - \Sigma_- = 0$. Graphically this is equivalent to closing the Σ triangle when the amplitudes are plotted on A, B axes. Including $\Delta I \geq 3/2$ amplitudes in Σ decay analysis, the " Σ triangle" relationship becomes

$$\sqrt{2} A_0 + A_+ - A_- = -3\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} A_3 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} A_5,$$

where A_3, A_5 are $\Delta I = 3/2, 5/2$ amplitudes, respectively. There is a similar equation for the B amplitudes. From Table I,

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{2} A_0 + A_+ - A_- &= 0.19 \pm 0.11 \\ \text{and } \sqrt{2} B_0 + B_+ - B_- &= 2.41 \pm 1.23. \end{aligned}$$

If we neglect the $\Delta I = 5/2$ amplitudes and assume all amplitudes to be real we can solve for possible $\Delta I = 3/2$ amplitudes. The result is

$$\frac{A_3}{A_-} = -0.052 \pm 0.029$$

and

$$\frac{B_3}{B_+} = -0.067 \pm 0.033.$$

Thus for hyperon decay, present experimental data limit $\Delta I = 3/2$ amplitudes to less than about 5%.

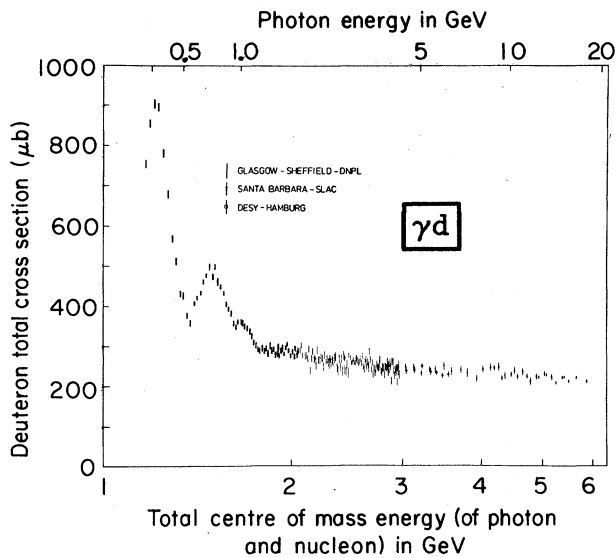
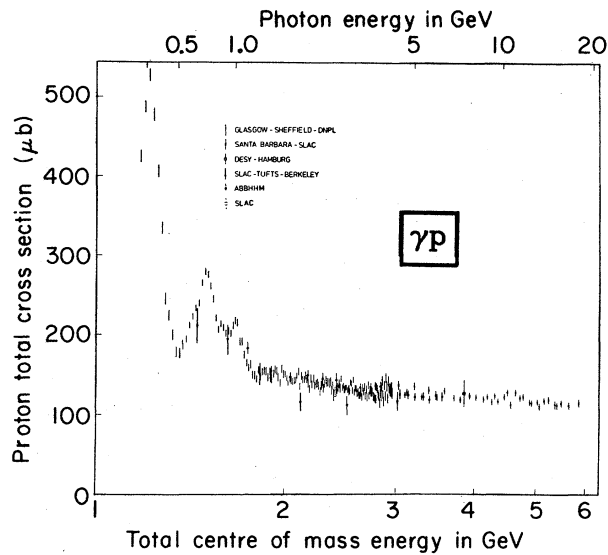
 3. The Lee-Sugawara Relation

From Table I the Lee-Sugawara [Lee (1964) and Sugawara (1964)] relation $\sqrt{3} \Sigma_0^+ + \Lambda_- - 2 \Xi_- = 0$ is satisfied to -0.03 ± 0.15 for the A amplitudes, and to 2.83 ± 2.50 for the B amplitudes.

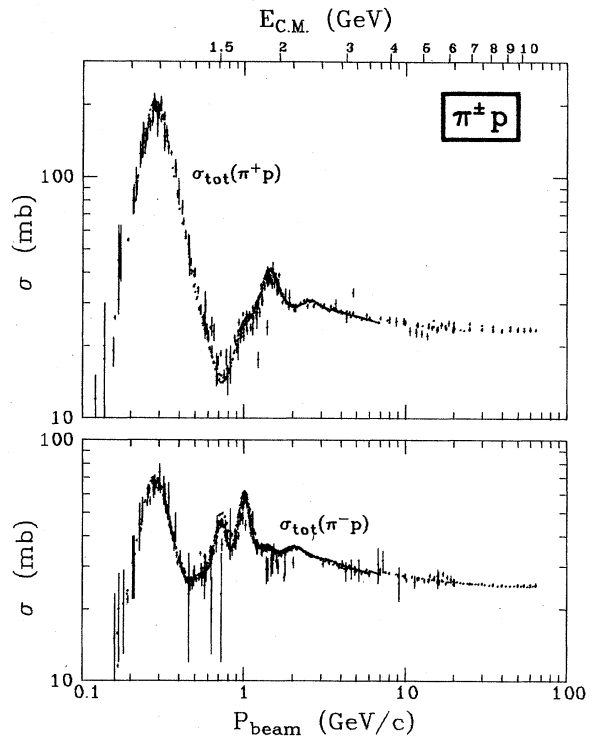
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- $$\frac{\Gamma_0}{\Gamma_-} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 + 3\sqrt{2} \times \left(\frac{[S_{11}S_{33} \cos(\delta_1 - \delta_3) + P_{11}P_{33} \cos(\delta_{11} - \delta_{31})]}{S_{11}^2 + P_{11}^2} \right) \right\}.$$
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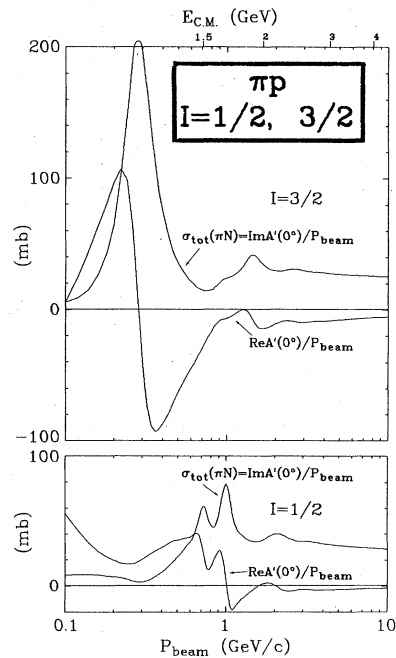
CROSS SECTION PLOTS



$\sigma_{tot}(\gamma p)$ and $\sigma_{tot}(\gamma d)$ as compiled by G. M. Lewis, Glasgow.



πN total cross section data from the compilation of C. Lovelace, et al. (see Sec. VI C of the text).



A smooth interpolation of the πN total cross sections for $I=3/2$ and $I=1/2$, and the corresponding real parts of the forward amplitudes as calculated from dispersion relations by G. Höhler and H. P. Jakob (private communication). The normalization of the curves for each value of I is such that the sum of their squares divided by 19.6 gives $d\sigma/dt$ at 0° in $\text{mb}/(\text{GeV}/c)^2$.