

## Hadron Decay Processes and the Quark Model.

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Formula (8) on p. 625 should read

$$f_M = \frac{G'_A}{G'_V} 2 \frac{\psi_M(0)}{m_M^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1.4 \frac{\psi_M(0)}{m_M^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

The expressions for  $a_{1V}$  and  $a_{2V}$  on the bottom of p. 630 should read

$$a_{1V} = \frac{1}{k_1^2 + m_V^2} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu} \varepsilon_{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'\mu} q_\alpha^{(1)} \varepsilon_\beta^{(1)} k_{1\gamma} q_{\alpha'}^{(2)} \varepsilon_{\beta'}^{(2)} k_{1\gamma'},$$

$$a_{2V} = \frac{1}{k_2^2 + m_V^2} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu} \varepsilon_{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'\mu} q_\alpha^{(2)} \varepsilon_\beta^{(2)} k_{2\gamma} q_{\alpha'}^{(1)} \varepsilon_{\beta'}^{(1)} k_{2\gamma'}.$$

Figure 2 on p. 632 is upside-down.

The partial widths for the  $\eta$  quoted at the bottom of p. 638 do not include any  $\eta$ - $\eta'$  mixing, except for  $\Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma}$ .

With a mixing angle of  $-10^\circ$  (see p. 634), we get then

$$\Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow 2\pi+\gamma} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ MeV without mixing}$$

and

$$\Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow 2\pi+\gamma} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ MeV with mixing}.$$

The values for branching ratios including mixing become

$$\Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow 2\gamma} : \Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow \pi+2\gamma} : \Gamma_{\eta \rightarrow 2\pi+\gamma} = 1 : 0.7 \cdot 10^{-3} : 0.19.$$

We regret that the  $v$ -spin operator was represented by the symbol  $\sigma$ , instead of  $v$  in formulas (1), (2) and (3) on p. 622 and 623. The  $\sigma$  symbol used here is hard to distinguish from the bold-faced  $\sigma$  which represents the ordinary spin.